

Optimization Analysis of Handling Imported Goods at The Bonded Logistics Center PT. Agility International

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Abstract. PLB (Bonded Logistics Center) is a place for stockpiling goods to hoard goods originating outside the customs area or goods originating from other places in the customs area can be accompanied by 1 or more activities within a certain to be reissued. The Bonded Logistics Center is regulated in Government Economic Policy in Minister of Finance Regulation Number 272 the Year 2015 concerning Bonded Logistics Center and Director General of Customs and Excise Regulation Number 1 of 2016. The activities of storing imported goods carried out include receiving, storing, regulating, bookkeeping, maintaining goods, and spending from storage.

Keywords: bonded logistics center, storage of imported goods.

1. INTRODUCTION

National logistics costs reflect the level of efficiency of a country in the delivery of goods from the point of origin to the point of destination (point of destination). Various efforts have been made by the government to reduce logistics costs both in terms of regulation, infrastructure, and information and communication technology, one of which is to make a breakthrough in the logistics sector by providing incentives in the development of the Bonded Logistics Center (PLB) are regulated by the Government Economic Policy with Minister of Finance Regulation Number 272 the Year 2015 concerning Bonded Logistics Center and Director General of Customs and Excise Regulation Number 1 of 2016. [1]

The Bonded Logistics Center is an expanded function of the Bonded Stockpiling Site (TPB) as a distribution center for imported raw materials and a consolidation center for export goods. Based on PP No. 85 of 2015, the Bonded Logistics Center is defined as Bonded Stockpiling Place to store goods from outside the customs area and/or goods originating from other places in the customs area, can be accompanied by 1 (one) or more simple activities (such as sorting, labeling and packing) within a certain period of time to be reissued.

In principle, the function of the PLB is to bring the distance between business actors and raw materials in the country closer to reducing the price of raw materials and ultimately reducing the price of factory production. The PLB location is built near certain industrial centers to facilitate the flow of goods from bonded logistics centers to factories. Domestic business actors will also benefit from these conditions because they can obtain raw materials at lower prices, in a faster time, so that their products can compete in both the domestic and international markets (PP No. 85 of 2015) [2].

In storing and removing items from the PLB warehouse a good arrangement is needed. Therefore, storing goods in the warehouse needs a certain procedure. The Bonded Logistics Center is very suitable to be applied in the Import activity process because the Bonded Logistics Center is a multifunctional warehouse that can store goods to support the cosmetics, food and beverage industry because there are several benefits including (1) Flexibility in taxation and customs where imported goods from overseas to PLB is not the subject of import duties and taxes, (2) Flexibility of goods; goods imported into PLB can be from abroad,

domestic, free areas, and other special areas, (3) Flexible life span in PLB can be stored for 3 years, (4) Flexibility of activities in PLB is also allowed to do simple work such as Progress in Research Engineering (AER), the volume of packaging, cutting, and other simple activities as long as it is not an activity of making (production), (5) Flexibility of ownership of goods; goods disposed of in the PLB may not be owned by the PLB businessman but also goods owned by foreign suppliers (consignment), goods stored by the owner of domestic goods or foreign goods owners, (6) The flexibility of the limited provisions is not applied when entering, (7) Flexibility of origin and destination of goods (one to many, many to one, many to many). The right location to develop a Bonded Logistics Center is in the area around the port or an area not far from the port as a place of processing. Areas that are about 50-100 kilometers from this port are still prospective to run this business, especially if the location is still on Java [3].

2. METHOD

This writing uses qualitative descriptive analysis starting with (i) explaining incentives offered by the PLB on imported goods (ii) describe and analyze the process of movement of imported goods from the port to the PLB (iii) analyze optimizing handling of imported goods in the PLB.

Temporary allegations/statements this paper is that the implementation of the PLB brings the distance between business actors and domestic raw materials closer to reducing the price of raw materials and ultimately lowering the price of factory production.

The data used in this writing is primary and secondary data. Data The primary is obtained from entrepreneurs who have applied the PLB by interviewing the PLB PT. Agility International. Secondary data was obtained from previous literature, the Director-General of Customs and Excise, and various mass media both print and electronic.

3. DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Based on the Director-General of Customs and Excise Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. Per-01 / BC / 2016 concerning Management of Bonded Logistics Centers, hereinafter as Bonded Stockpiling is a building, place or area that meets certain requirements used for inventory of goods originating from outside the customs area and/or goods originating from other places in the customs area, can be accompanied by 1 (one) or more simple activities within a certain period of time to be republished [4].

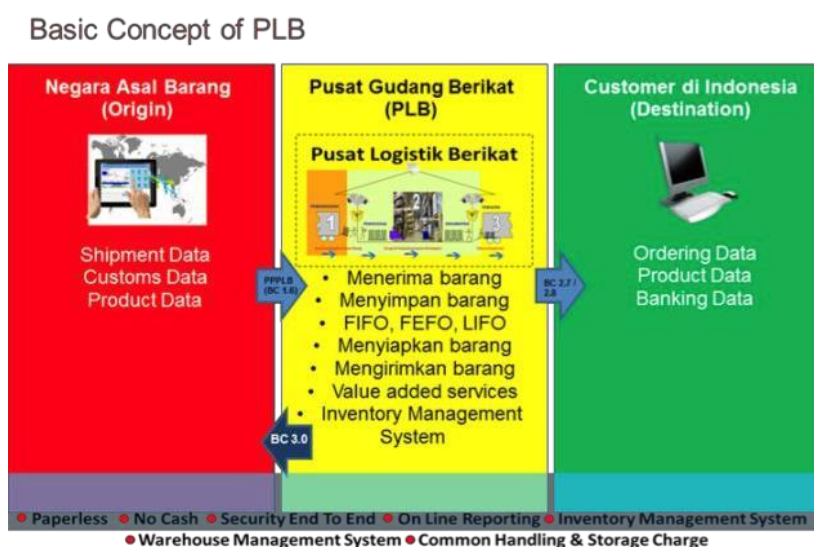


Figure 1. Basic Concept of PLB
Source: PT Agility International (2016)

Goods that will be stockpiled at PLB can not only come from imports (outside the customs area/ LDP), but can also come from other TPB, PLB in other locations (one permit), free area, region special economy (SEZ) and from within the country (elsewhere in the customs area / TLDDP). Thus also the items released from the PLB can not only be issued to be imported for use at domestic (TLDDP) but can be forwarded to another TPB, PLB in another location (one permit), region free, special economic zone (SEZ) and exported to other countries (LDP). As for information regarding customs notification documents of each transfer of goods, can be seen in Table 1 [5].

Kode Formulir	Keterangan
BC 1.1	The manifest containing the list the cargo of commercial goods transported by means transporter when entering the customs area.
BC 1.6	Notification of customs import of imported goods to be stockpiled at the PLB
BC 2.0	PIB (Goods Import Notification) / Notification customs for the expenditure of imported goods to wear.
BC 2.7	Notification of Expenditures for Goods to be Transported from TPB to other TPB.
BC 2.8	PIB PLB / Customs notification for expenses goods from PLB to be imported for use / temporarily imported.
BC 3.0	PEB (Export Declaration)
BC 4.0	Notification of entry of goods from other places in the customs area to bonded stockpiles.
BC 4.1	Notification of Reissue of Origin Goods Other Places in the Customs Area of the Place Bonded stockpiling.
PPB PLB	Customs Notification of expenditure of goods from PLB in one location to PLB in another location still one concession permit.
PP-FTZ 02	Customs Notification for income and dispensing of goods to and from the Free Zone and to Bonded Stockpiles, Regions Other free, and Special Economic Zones.

Tabel 1. Beberapa Dokumen Pemberitahuan Pabean Terkait PLB
Source: (Harahap, 2010)

The process of international trade begins with two parties agreeing to conduct buying and selling transactions. After overseas exporters ship their goods to Indonesia, the importer will receive notification of the arrival of shipping documents from the opening bank (the bank where the L / C is opened in the country) sent by advising banks. Furthermore, after the importer pays/redeems the documents or the account is debited, the opening bank submits these documents to the importer to issue goods from customs. [6]

3.1 Flowchart BC 1.6

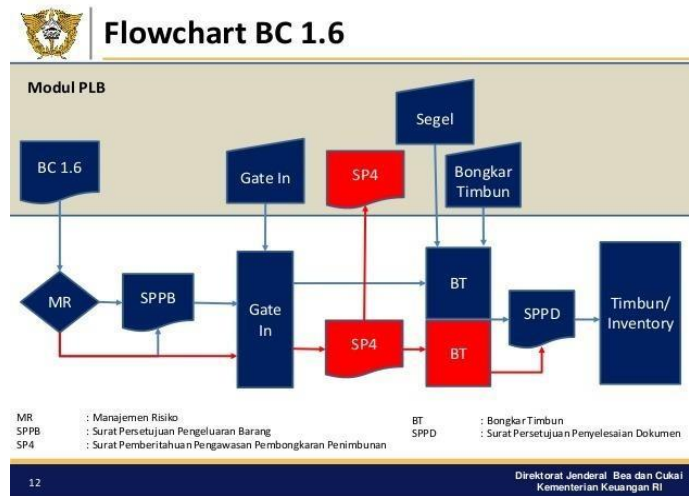


Figure 2. Flowchart BC 1.6
Source: Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai (2016)

The Bonded Logistics Center (PLB) is a bonded stockpile for stockpiling goods originating outside the customs area and/or goods originating from other places in the area customs can be accompanied by 1 (one) or more simple activities within a certain time for reissued. Customs Notification of Import of Imported Goods to be Hoarded at the Center Bonded Logistics called BC 1.6 is customs notification of importation of imported goods to be stockpiled at the Bonded Logistics Center [7].

Customs Complementary Documents used as a complement to Customs Notification, for example, Invoice, Packing List, Bill of Lading / Airway Bill, and other documents required. Issuance of imported goods from the Customs Zone or other places be treated the same as a temporary hoarding place to be stockpiled at the PLB notified by using BC 1.6. Customs notification in the form of BC 1.6 is used for issue imported goods from the Customs Zone or other places that are treated equally with temporary stockpiles to be stockpiled at the PLB by obtaining facilities suspension of import duty, excise duty, and/or PDRI collection. Notification customs in the form of BC 1.6 are delivered to the Supervisory Office using the PDE system [8].

3.2 Flowchart BC 2.8

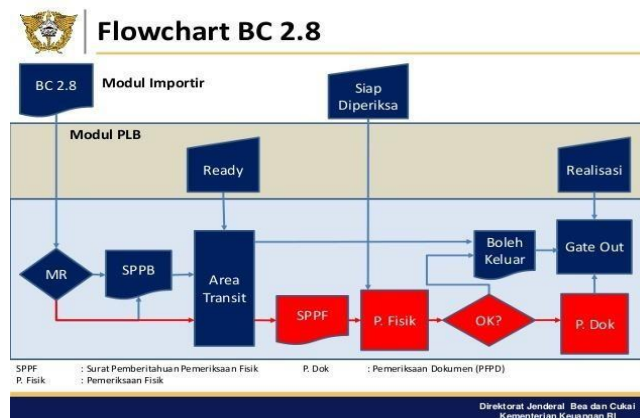


Figure 3. Flowchart BC 2.8
Source: Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai (2016)

Bonded Logistics Center or abbreviated as PLB is Bonded Stockpiling Place to store goods from outside the customs area and/or goods originating from other places in the customs area, can be accompanied by 1 (one) or more simple activities within a certain time to be reissued. Import Notification of Goods from PLB, also known as BC 2.8, is customs notification for the release of goods from PLB to be imported for use or temporarily imported. Customs Complementary Documents are all documents used as complementary customs declarations, such as invoices, packing lists, bill of lading/airway bill, manifest and other documents. To be able to issue goods from the PLB to be imported for use, importers must submit:

- a. Customs Notification in the form of BC 2.8;
- b. Customs Complementary Documents.

Customs Notices in the form of BC 2.8, are made by importers based on Customs Complementary Documents by calculating their Import Duty, Excise, and/or tax in the framework of imports that must be paid. Customs notices in the form of BC 2.8 must be submitted to the Supervisory Office for each expenditure of goods from the PLB to be imported for use. Customs Notification in the form of BC 2.8 shall be submitted in the form of Electronic Data [9].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of interview data to PLB entrepreneurs and analysis of optimization of handling imported goods in PLB PT. Agility International can be concluded that the Bonded Logistics Center (PLB) is regulated in Government Economic Policy with Minister of Finance Regulation Number 272 the Year 2015 concerning Bonded Logistics Center and Director General of Customs and Excise Regulation Number 1 of 2016.

Have a positive impact on the government's efforts to reduce national logistics costs. Besides, the PLB also functions to bring the distance between business actors and domestic raw materials closer to reducing the price of raw materials and ultimately reducing the price of factory production. With the increasing number of PLBs operating in Indonesia, it is expected that national logistics costs will decrease so that the competitiveness of the national industry will be even better.

Give a positive response to the business world, and can help the government in reducing national logistics costs. Besides, the PLB also seeks to bring the distance between business and raw materials in the country to reduce the price of raw materials and ultimately reduce the price of factory production. With the increasing number of PLB issued in Indonesia, the greater the costs that must be incurred and will increase. The Indonesian state can compete with other ASEAN countries, and as an Indonesian archipelagic country must be more advanced in the field of logistics services.

Besides that, the enactment of MEA opens wide goods and services between ASEAN countries. The flow of goods in and out of Indonesia is high because it is a consumer and producer country. The level of demand for Indonesian goods is driven by a large population and relatively high levels of economic growth compared to other countries. On the other hand, Indonesia has the potential for various products and competition to be exported to other ASEAN countries [10].

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