

STRATEGI KEBIJAKAN PENINGKATAN DAYA SAING PRODUK INDONESIA MELALUI PEMBENTUKAN KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS (KEK)

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Abstract

This research was intended (1) to conduct deep examinations on the preparedness of KEK (Special Area for Economic Activity) infrastructures and the related institutions for investors. (2) to conduct the relevant cost-benefit analyses. This research employed quantitative and qualitative approaches. The analyses showed that there were really infrastructure supports (a sea harbor for exports, roads of national class, by pass, a tolled highway, railroads, an international airport and ample electricity), vendor supports (3,339 big- and medium-size industries, 644,000 small industries, a metal industrial center, 524 manufacturers and 873 export-oriented industries) and human resource supports (9 State-owned Colleges, 332 Private Colleges, 782 Vocational High Schools, 19 Private Work Training Centers and 2 State-owned Work Training Centers). Based on an assumption of an average price of Rp. 45,000/m² for land and an average cost of Rp. 60,000/m² for filling out 2-meter deep coastal areas, it can be concluded that the recommended project should be continued because it has positive cashflows and net-cashflows as well as relatively high B/C ratio (19 kali). However, it has a relatively long waiting time for ROI (at least 25 years) and small IRR (7.7%).

Keywords : Policy Strategy, Increasing Global Competitiveness, Special Area for Economic Activities

Abstrak

Penelitian bertujuan (1) mengkaji seberapa jauh kesiapan KEK, meliputi infrastruktur yang tersedia serta investor yang masuk (2) menganalisis biaya dan manfaat keberadaan KEK. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan KEK dilakukan dengan pendekatan Top Down beserta instrument campuran, didukung infrastruktur yang memadai (pelabuhan ekspor impor, jalan negara, jalur kereta api, bandara udara internasional, dan sumber energy listrik), investor (3.339 industri besar dan menengah, 644.000 industri kecil, pusat industri baja, 524 industri manufaktur dan 873 industri berorientasi ekspor) dan SDM (9 perguruan tinggi negeri, 332 perguruan tinggi swasta, 782 sekolah kejuruan, 19 balai latihan kerja swasta, dan 2 balai latihan kerja pemerintah). Dengan asumsi harga lahan Rp. 45.000,-/m² dan harga pengurukan tanah tambak dengan kedalaman 2 m Rp. 60.000,-/m², menyimpulkan bahwa proyek direkomendasikan untuk terus dijalankan karena nilai cashflow dan net cash flow menghasilkan nilai positif serta benefit cost ratio 19 kali. Masa pengembalian investasi 25 tahun lebih, internal rate of return 7,7%.

Keywords : strategi kebijakan, peningkatan daya saing, Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus

JEL Classification: L52

1. Latar Belakang

Carut marutnya kondisi ekonomi nasional saat ini bukanlah suatu kejadian yang serta merta atau bukan hanya karena dampak dari krisis moneter 1997 atau krisis keuangan global