

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis proses penyerahan BMN oleh KKKS Eksplorasi kepada Pemerintah setelah berakhirnya Kontrak Kerja Sama, dan faktor yang menghambat proses penyerahan tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer dari hasil wawancara menggunakan teknik *snowball sampling*. Narasumber berasal dari Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan Negara, Pusat Pengelolaan BMN, SKK Migas dan KKKS eksplorasi. Data sekunder yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari peraturan-peraturan perundang-undangan tentang kegiatan dan pengelolaan barang milik negara hulu minyak dan gas bumi, Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Pusat, Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan, dan Laporan Tahunana SKK Migas.

Pendekatan yang digunakan untuk menganalisis faktor penghambat proses penyerahan BMN dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan yang dikembangkan oleh George C. Edward III, yakni menganalisis dari faktor komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa : 1) Dari faktor komunikasi, arahan dari pelaksana tidak mencapai sasaran, terdapat ketidakjelasan batas waktu penyelesaian proses penyerahan seluruh BMN KKKS terminasi, dan adanya inkonsistensi dalam penyampaian kebijakan, 2) Dari faktor sumber daya, jumlah dan kompetensi pelaksana penyerahan BMN kurang memadai, dan lemahnya koordinasi dan keterlibatan SKK Migas dalam menjalankan kewenangannya, 3) Dari faktor disposisi, KKKS eksplorasi hanya mematuhi proses awal penyerahan BMN dan tidak memenuhi tanggung jawabnya hingga akhir proses, 4) Dari faktor struktur birokrasi, tidak ada SOP terintegrasi sebagai panduan bagi pelaksana penyerahan BMN dan terjadi inefisiensi birokrasi, yakni proses panjang dan berjenjang dengan ketidakpastian waktu selesai.

Kata kunci : Pengelolaan, Penyerahan, Terminasi, Barang Milik Negara, Kontraktor Kontrak Kerja Sama, Hulu Migas

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the BMN handover process by the Exploration KKKS to the Government after the end of the Cooperation Contract, and to find out which factors hinder the state-owned assets handover process. The focus of this research is handover process by the KKKS of Exploration to the Government of Indonesia when the Cooperation Contract has ended. This research is important because the obstacles that occur in state-owned assets handover can result in the loss of potential state-owned assets revenues from the KKKS of Exploration.

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. The data used in this research are primary data derived from the results of interviews using the snowball sampling technique. Interviews were conducted with policy implementers from Directorate General of State-Owned Assets Management, PPBMN Ministry of Energy and Mineral and Resources, Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Republic of Indonesia, and contractors of oil and gas exploration partnership contract. Secondary data used in this study consists of legislation concerning the activities and management of upstream oil and gas state-owned assets, Central Government Financial Reports, Audit Examination Report, and SKK Migas Annual Report. The approach used to analyze the inhibiting factors of the state-owned assets handover process in this study is an approach developed by George C. Edward III, by analyzing based on communication factors, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structures.

The results of this study indicate that 1) based on communication factors, the direction of the policy implementers did not reach the target, there was a lack of clarity on the deadline for completing the process of handing all state-owned assets from the contractors which contract has been terminated to Indonesian Government and inconsistencies in the delivery of policies, 2) based on resource factors, the number of policy implementer and their competencies are inadequate, and the involvement and coordination of SKK Migas in carrying out its authority is still lacking, 3) based on the disposition factor, the exploration KKKS only adheres to the initial process of state-owned assets handover and does not fulfill its responsibilities until the end of the process, 4) based on bureaucratic structure factors, there is no integrated SOP as a guide for policy implementers, and the existence of bureaucratic inefficiency, indicated by a long and tiered process with uncertainty over the completion time of the state-owned assets handover process.

Keywords : Management, Handover, Termination, State Assets, Contractors of Cooperation Contract, Oil and Gas