

INTISARI

Penelitian ini mencoba menganalisis kebijakan restrukturisasi tarif tenaga listrik di Indonesia dengan menggunakan pendekatan ekonomi politik. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisis aktor-aktor yang terlibat di dalam pembuatan kebijakan penetapan tarif tenaga listrik di Indonesia, kepentingan masing-masing aktor, serta melihat bagaimana relasi para aktor tersebut di dalam proses pembuatan kebijakan penetapan tarif tenaga listrik. Alasan yang menjadi dasar dalam analisa ini adalah bahwa proses penetapan kebijakan penyesuaian tarif tenaga listrik untuk Golongan R-1/450 VA dan R-1/900 VA dari tahun 2010 hingga tahun 2016 melibatkan beberapa aktor dan kepentingannya, sehingga hal tersebut menyebabkan proses penetapan kebijakan penyesuaian tarif untuk golongan tersebut membutuhkan waktu yang lama karena adanya tarik ulur kepentingan antar aktor.

Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa relasi kepentingan dan kekuasaan antara Pemerintah (Kementerian ESDM) dengan DPR bahwa tarik ulur kepentingan antar aktor, dalam hal ini pemerintah (Kementerian ESDM) dengan DPR menyebabkan penyesuaian tarif tenaga listrik membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk ditetapkan. Proses pengambilan keputusan yang melibatkan dua institusi kelembagaan ini membuat pembahasan penyesuaian tarif tenaga listrik sulit menemukan titik temu karena masing-masing aktor tersebut memperjuangkan kepentingannya masing-masing.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka saran ke depan antara lain : perlu adanya pembentukan badan pengatur independen yang bertugas menetapkan harga tenaga listrik; serta merubah mekanisme pemberian subsidi tenaga listrik langsung kepada kelompok sasaran.

Kata kunci : tarif, listrik, subsidi, elektrifikasi, penyesuaian tarif

ABSTRACT

This research tries to analyze the policy of electricity tariff restructuring in Indonesia by using political economy approach. The thesis of this research is that the process of determining tariff adjustment policy for R-1/450 VA and R-1/900 VA groups from 2010 to 2016 involves several actors and interests, thus causing the process of fixing tariff adjustment policy Electric power for that group takes a long time to be approved and determined because of the tug-of-war between actors.

To analyze the political economy of electric tariff adjustment policies for the R-1/450 VA and R-1/900 VA classes, the authors will analyze the actors involved in setting the tariff of electricity in Indonesia. This is based on the provisions of Article 34 of Law no. 30 Year 2009 on Electricity, which states that electricity tariffs in Indonesia are set by the government with the approval of Parliament. The process of enacting a tariff adjustment policy involves the participation of key actors (official or structural), and non-principal actors (unofficial or non-structural). The main actors officially have the authority of policy-making and are in the structure of government or state institutions, namely the People's Legislative Assembly as the legislative and governmental bodies as executive bodies.

The results of this study indicate that the relation of interests and power between the Government (Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources) caused the electricity tariff adjustment for class R-1/450 VA and R-1/900 VA runs long enough, from 2010 to year 2016. The electricity tariff adjustment policy for these two groups will have a direct impact on the community so that both the DPR and the Government tend to be very careful in discussing the issue of tariff adjustment and repeal of electricity subsidies for these two groups. PLN's relationship with the Government itself is in the form of dependence on the resources owned by the Government, in the form of electricity subsidy budget. The inefficient performance of PT PLN makes SOE companies always suffer losses, so they are very dependent on the subsidies and margins provided by the government.

Key words : tariff, electricity, electrification, subsidy, tariff adjustment