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FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

PROGRAM STUDI : EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
DAFTAR No. :

ABSTRAK
SKRIPSI SARJANA EKONOMI

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TAHUN PENYUSUNAN : 2016

JUDUL :
DAMPAK REFORMASI SUBSIDI BAHAN BAKAR MINYAK TERHADAP
SEKTOR EKONOMI DI INDONESIA

ISI :
Di akhir 2014, Pemerintah mengeluarkan kebijakan reformasi subsidi Bahan Bakar Minyak (BBM) sebagai langkah dalam mewujudkan efisiensi belanja APBN. Kebijakan tersebut dilakukan dengan mengurangi sejumlah anggaran subsidi BBM, yang berujung pada kenaikan harga BBM, dan merealokasi anggaran tersebut untuk subsidi pada sektor produktif. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menganalisis dampak kenaikan harga BBM akibat pengurangan subsidi serta dampak realokasi subsidi terhadap sektor ekonomi di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis dampak pengali model Input-Output yang diolah dari Tabel Input-Output Indonesia Tahun 2008 Klasifikasi 66 Sektor Berdasarkan Transaksi Domestik Harga Produsen. Dampak kenaikan harga BBM terhadap sektor ekonomi diuji dengan menginjeksi kenaikan harga BBM akibat pengurangan subsidi pada 2014. Dampak realokasi subsidi terhadap sektor ekonomi diuji dengan menginjeksi perubahan alokasi anggaran (realokasi) subsidi pada APBNP 2015. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kenaikan harga BBM memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap inflasi di sektor pengilangan minyak bumi sedangkan realokasi subsidi memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap peningkatan output sektor industri pupuk dan pestisida.

Kata Kunci: Reformasi Subsidi, Bahan Bakar Minyak, *Input-Output*, Dampak Pengali

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
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ABSTRACT

THESIS OF ECONOMICS BACHELOR

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TITLE :
*THE IMPACT OF FUEL SUBSIDY REFORM TOWARDS ECONOMIC SECTORS
IN INDONESIA*

TEXT :
At the end of 2014, the government issued fuel subsidy reform policy as a step in the realization of state budget spending efficiency. The policy was made by reducing the amount of fuel subsidy budget, which led to the increasing of fuel prices, and reallocate that budget to provide subsidies to the productive sectors. This study attempts to analyze the impact of increasing fuel prices due to the reduction in subsidies and the impact of subsidies reallocation to Indonesia economic sectors. This study using multiplier effect analysis of Input-Output model which is processed from the Indonesia Input-Output Table 2008 66 Sectors Based on Domestic Transactions of Producer Prices. The impact of increasing fuel price on the economy was tested by injecting the fuel price increases due to the subsidies reduction in 2014. The impact of subsidies reallocation to economic sectors was tested by injecting changes in budget allocation (reallocation) of subsidy in state budget spending-changes 2015. The analysis showed that the increase in fuel price will have a significant impact against inflation in the petroleum refining sector while subsidies reallocation have a significant impact to increasing output in the fertilizers and pesticides industrial sector.

Keywords: Subsidy Reform, Fuel, Input-Output, Multiplier Effect