



Analysis of the Effect of Enforcement of the Coal Export Ban on the Performance of Foreign Ship Agencies at PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia

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Abstract: January 1 to 31, 2022 for holders of Mining Business Permits (IUP) or (IUPK) for the production operation stage, a ban on coal exports is enforced to ensure the fulfillment of domestic supply, namely coal for steam power plants, supply shortages have an impact on users. More than 10 million customers of PT PLN (Persero), ranging from the general public to the public, in the regions of Java, Madura, Bali, (jamali) and non-jamali, as well as causing a decline in the performance of the foreign ship agency run by PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia. Statistical analysis of the data in this study used the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) version 25 method used to perform statistical calculations using a computer. The data analysis techniques used in this study were Correlation Coefficient Analysis, Simple Linear Regression Analysis, Coefficient of Determination Analysis, Hypothesis Testing. Then based on the table above on X against Y, namely the Sig values of 0.000 0.005 and 6.554 2.467 It can be concluded that the implementation of the ban on coal exports has a significant positive effect on agency performance, so the hypothesis states that the implementation of the ban on coal exports has a positive effect on agency performance of foreign ships significant, or in conclusion the hypothesis is accepted. The implementation of the ban on coal exports has proven to have a positive and significant effect on the performance of foreign ship agencies at PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia with a regression coefficient with a value of 0.633 and a t-count value of 6.554 greater than a t-table value of 2.467 while the most dominant dimension for variable (X) is the decision to implement a ban with an average value (4.67) which is reflected by the indicator. variable (Y) is a service procedure with an average value (4.82) with the indicator Prohibition of coal exports applies to all coal mining entrepreneurs who have pocketed a mining business permit (IUP) or a special mining business permit (IUPK) with an average value (4.83). The implementation of the ban on coal exports has been shown to have a positive and significant relationship to the performance of foreign ship agencies at PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia as evidenced by a correlation coefficient with a value of 0.778 or 77.8% so

that a strong correlation can be stated, while the remaining 0.222 or 22.2% caused by other factors outside of the research conducted.

Keywords: *Jamali, Independent Power Procedure, Positive*

INTRODUCTION

The distribution of goods and services is mostly through sea transportation, chosen because the delivery of goods using sea transportation, in addition to relatively low costs, shipments can also be carried out with large capacities. The desired economic factor in sea transportation must be able to fulfill several requirements, namely high speed, large loading capacity, ease of loading and unloading.

In January 2022 the government imposed a ban on coal exports from January 1 to 31 2022 for holders of Mining Business Permits (IUP) or IUPK production operation stages, IUPK as a Continuation of Contract/Agreement and PKP2B operations.

This step was taken to ensure the fulfillment of domestic supply, especially coal for steam power plants, this shortage of coal supply greatly impacted its users, more than 10 million PT PLN (Persero) customers, ranging from the general public to the public, in the Java region. madura, bali, (jamali) and non-jamali.

This has caused the performance of the ship agency run by PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia to decrease and the ships agented by PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia to be waiting for info and unable to carry out activities such as shipping and managing agency permits.

METHOD

Population and Sample

Population

The population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects with certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2016: 135). The population is also not just the amount that exists in the object or object being studied, but includes all the characteristics or properties possessed by the subject or object. The population in this study consisted of customers and users of foreign ship agency services at PT. Serasi Shipping Indonesia

Saturated Sample

Saturated sample is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples. This is done if the population is relatively small. Another term for a saturated sample is a census, where all members of the population are sampled. (Sugiyono, 2013:122).

In this study, the samples were customers and users of foreign ship agency services at PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia consisting of:

1. PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia : 19 People
2. PT Andhini Samudera Jaya: 7 people
3. PT Mulia Agrapana Niaga: 3 people
4. PT Pelita Samudera Shipping: 2 people
5. PT Multi Tambang Jaya Utama: 1 Person
6. PT Marunda Graha Mineral : 1 Person
7. PT Kidecko Jaya Agung: 1 Person
8. PT Indika Energy Resources : 1 Person

Total : 35 People

3.2 Scale of Measurement

Questionnaire is a list containing a series of questions about a problem or area to be studied. to obtain data, questionnaires were distributed to respondents (people who answered the questions asked for research purposes), especially in survey research.

According to Sugiyono (2013: 132-133) the Likert scale is used to regulate attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. The Likert scale is used by researchers to measure a person's perception or attitude. This scale assesses the attitude or behavior desired by the researchers by asking several questions to the respondent, then the respondent is asked to provide a choice of answers or responses to the measurement scale provided. The rating scale for the statement is as follows:

Table 1
Likert scale as a benchmark

No	Information	Score
1	Strongly Agree (SS)	5
2	Agree (S)	4
3	Enough (C)	3
4	Disagree (TS)	2
5	Strongly Disagree (STS)	1

Statistical Analysis of Data

Statistical analysis of data in this study using the method SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) version 25 is an application program used to perform statistical calculations using a computer. The advantage of this program is that we can perform statistical calculations quickly from the simple to the complex, which if done manually would take longer. according to Jonathan Sarwono (2006:1)The following is a data analysis technique used in this research

1. Correlation Coefficient Analysis,
2. Simple Linear Regression Analysis
3. Determination Coefficient Analysis
4. Hypothesis test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Correlation Coefficient Analysis

The correlation coefficient obtained from data processing with the SPSS 25 program is as follows:

Table 2
Interpretation of the Correlation Coefficient

Internal Coefficient	Relationship Level
Between 0.00 – 1.99	Very Low Correlation
Between 0.20 – 0.399	Low Correlation
Between 0.40 – 0.599	Moderate Correlation
Between 0.60 – 0.799	Strong Correlation
Between 0.80 – 1.00	Very Strong Correlation

Table 3

Summary models				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.778a	.605	.591	2,412
a. Predictors: (Constant), the effect of the coal export ban				

The results of calculating the output from processing using the SPSS 25 program, the results of the correlation value for the relationship between the imposition of a coal export ban on the performance of foreign ship agents at PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia is 0.778, meaning that the relationship between the enforcement of coal export bans on the performance of foreign ship agents in PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia is considered very strong.

Analysis Simple Linear Regression

Regression test is used to determine the relationship between two variables whose magnitude is sufficiently precise expressed in a straight line. To determine the strength of the influence that arises from Variable X on Variable Y.

Table 4

Coefficientsa						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	std. Error	Betas			
1	(Constant)	20,170	4,218		4,781	.000
	TOTAL_X	.613	.094	.778	6,554	.000
a. Dependent Variable: agency performance						

Determinant Coefficient Analysis

Determinant coefficient analysis is to find out how much the variable contribution influences the implementation of the coal export ban (X) on agency performance (Y)

Table 5

Summary models				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.778a	.605	.591	2,412
a. Predictors: (Constant), agency performance				

Thus, based on calculations using the SPSS 25 program, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.778. This means that the effect of the relationship between the implementation of the coal export ban on agency performance is 0.778% and the remaining 22.2% includes the influence of other factors.

Hypothesis Test Results

This analysis is used to test whether the X and Y variables have a significant influence or not,

Table 6

Coefficientsa						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	std. Error	Betas			
(Constant)	20,170	4,218			4,781	.000
TOTAL_X	.613	.094	.778		6,554	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Agency performance
 The results of the hypothesis above state:
 Based on the results above, it is known that the Sig (x) value of the implementation of the coal export ban is 0.000 while the t count is 6.554, so we can calculate it using the following formula:
 Results from t table:
 $t_{table} = t(a/2; Nk-1)$
 $= t(0.05/2 : 30-1-1)$
 $= t(0.01 : 28)$
 $t_{table} = 2.467$
 $K = x$
 So based on the table above on X against Y, namely the Sig value of $0.000 < 0.005$ and $6.554 > 2.467$ It can be concluded that the implementation of the ban on coal exports has a significant positive effect on agency performance, so the hypothesis which states clearance service time has a significant positive effect, or it is concluded hypothesis accepted.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, this research can be concluded as follows:

1. The implementation of the ban on coal exports has proven to have a positive and significant effect on the performance of foreign ship agencies at PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia with a regression coefficient with a value of 0.633 and a t-count value of 6.554 greater than a t-table value of 2.467 while the most dominant dimension for variable (X) is the decision to impose a ban with an average value (4.67) which is reflected by the indicator. the dominant variable (Y) is the service procedure with an average value (4.82) with the indicator Prohibition of coal exports applies to all coal mining entrepreneurs who have pocketed a mining business permit (IUP) or a special mining business permit (IUPK) with an average value (4.83).
2. The implementation of the ban on coal exports has been shown to have a positive and significant relationship to the performance of foreign ship agencies at PT Serasi Shipping Indonesia as evidenced by a correlation coefficient with a value of 0.778 or 77.8% so that a strong correlation can be stated, while the remaining 0.222 or 22. 2% is caused by other factors outside of the research conducted.

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