

**PENYEBAB COST OVERRUN PADA PROYEK
PENGEMBANGAN POS LINTAS BATAS NEGARA (PLBN)
TERPADU LABANG KABUPATEN NUNUKAN
PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA**

ABSTRAK

Pengembangan Pos Lintas Batas Negara (PLBN) menjadi salah satu Proyek yang areanya masih sulit dijangkau transportasi, berlokasi dipedalaman Kalimantan Utara yaitu didaerah perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia. Tujuan dari Penelitian ini adalah menentukan faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya *cost overrun* pada Proyek pedalaman yang sulit terjangkau transportasi, sehingga hasil Analisisnya dapat digunakan untuk mengetahui strategi antisipasi yang akan diterapkan pada Proyek selanjutnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang dikuantitatifkan dari kuesioner yang diberi skor penilaian (skala likert) disetiap variabel penyebab *cost overrun* oleh responden sehingga didapatkan faktor yang paling signifikan mempengaruhi *cost overrun*. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat 14 (empat belas) kriteria yang sangat signifikan, cukup signifikan, dan signifikan berdampak terhadap *cost overrun*. Model strategi dan adaptasi terhadap *cost overrun* Proyek di pedalaman dan diarea lintas batas negara adalah secara berurutan dari yang sangat signifikan pada kriteria berikut *Unupdated price*, *Costing error*, *Unprofessional manpower*, *Unmanage engineering process*, *Unusual project location*, *Uncompleted drawing* dan *Uncommon contract addendum*. Strategi korektif, digunakan metode *avoidance* dan *mitigation*, yang melibatkan proses pengenalan risiko sejak awal serta penerapan langkah-langkah mitigatif untuk mengurangi atau mencegah risiko yang telah teridentifikasi.

Kata kunci: *Cost Overrun*, Proyek Konstruksi Lintas Batas Negara, Proyek Pedalaman

**CAUSES OF COST OVERRUN IN THE INTEGRATED NATIONAL
CROSS-BORDER POST DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PLBN) IN LABANG,
NUNUKAN REGENCY NORTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

ABSTRACT

The development of the State Cross-Border Post (PLBN) is one of the projects whose areas are still difficult to reach by transportation, located in the countryside of North Kalimantan, it is in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors causing cost overruns in countryside projects that are difficult to reach by transportation, so that the results of the analysis can be used to determine the anticipatory strategies that will be applied to the next projects. This study uses a qualitative method that is quantified from a questionnaire that is given an assessment score (Likert scale) for each variable causing cost overrun by respondents so that the most significant factors influencing cost overrun are obtained. The results of the study concluded there were 14 (fourteen) criteria that were very significant, quite significant, and significant have impacted cost overrun. The strategy and adaptation model for cost overruns of projects in the countryside and cross-border areas are in order of most significance on the following criteria: Unupdated price, Costing error, Unprofessional manpower, Unmanage engineering process, Unusual project location, Uncompleted drawing and Uncommon contract addendum. Corrective strategies, using avoidance and mitigation methods, which involve the process of recognizing risks early on and implementing mitigative measures to reduce or prevent identified risks.

Keyword: Cost Overrun, National Cross-Border Post Project, Countryside Project