

Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022



Impact Factor: 8.118





6381 907 438





| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

Analysis of Clean Water Procurement Investment between Regional Owned Business Entities (PDAM Tirta Benteng Kota Tangerang) and Providering Business Entities

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ABSTRACT: From the results of population projections using the geometry method beginning in 2016 until 2021 the population of Tangerang City experienced a growth rate of 0.43%, while the demand for clean water, with the provision of clean water which in turn would lead to limited distribution and distribution of clean water to community, in order to increase the need for clean water in the zone 2 service area of Tangerang City, an adequate system is needed in the management of clean water. Thus for users of clean water can meet their clean water needs. As a Regional Owned Enterprise, PDAM Tirta Benteng City of Tangerang, besides having a mission to serve clean water needs that meet health requirements for the community, must also be managed as a company that always considers the feasibility aspects of an investment plan, operations and maintenance (operation and maintenance). The purpose of this study is to obtain a perspective of the picture and information about the feasibility of investing in the procurement of clean water with existing investment criteria in calculating and testing the feasibility of the investment and testing how much influence the income of PDAM Tirta Benteng Tangerang City and Tangerang City Regional Revenue. Therefore the form of the research design is descriptive analysis. Descriptive research is a study that aims to obtain an overview of the analysis of the feasibility of investment in clean water procurement at PDAM Tirta Benteng City of Tangerang. From investment valuation methods namely Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate Of Return (IRR), Payback Period (PP) and Profitability Index (PI) all methods can be concluded as feasible for PDAM Tirta Benteng's water supply project in the Zone 2 City service area Tangerang.

KEYWORDS: Procurement water investment of clean

I. INTRODUCTION

The increase in population growth and development in the City of Tangerang, causes the demand for clean water to increase. Clean water is a very vital need in human life and is a fairly expensive and rare item in the city of Tanganerg. The National Medium-Term Development Plan, plans that 100% of Indonesians will have access to drinking water by 2019, to achieve this target, additional production capacity and a large distribution network are required. The development of clean water management infrastructure can be carried out through a funding investment strategy by encouraging the participation of the private sector and banks, and other non-government sources of funds in the development of the Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM).

Based on the background of the problem, a problem formulation can be expressed as follows: 1. How big is the investment in the clean water supply project at PDAM Tirta Benteng, Tangerang City; 2. To what extent is the investment feasibility of a clean water supply project at PDAM Tirta Benteng Tangerang City; 3. Does the cooperation of Regional Owned Enterprises (PDAM Tirta Benteng Tangerang City) with the Provider Business Entity contribute to the economic value for the Tangerang City Government?

In accordance with the existing problems, the research objectives to be achieved are as follows: 1. Conduct an investment feasibility analysis between the Regional Owned Enterprises (PDAM Tirta Benteng Tangerang City) and the Provider Business Entities in the Tangerang City clean water supply project; 2. Conduct cash flow analysis to

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| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

calculate the investment cost requirement; 3. Calculate the contribution of the clean water supply investment project to the revenue of the Tangerang City Government.

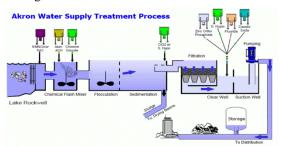
II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The need for clean water in a plan needs to pay attention to several things, namely domestic and non-domestic water needs, fluctuations in clean water needs and water loss. The results of the calculation of water requirements affect the good or bad of a plan. By considering these things, the acquisition of clean water needs is close to real results. These results are used as a basic reference for planning and developing a clean water distribution network system. According to Kindle and Russell (1984), the need for water for housing (domestic needs) includes all water needs for residents' needs. Meanwhile, non-domestic water needs are clean water needs other than household needs. Non-domestic water demand is influenced by the amount of consumption by non-domestic consumers which is divided into two, namely general use and commercial and industrial use. The total number of needs needs to be calculated in accordance with the existing facilities. This need can reach between 20% - 25% of the total domestic water demand. Fluctuations in water demand It is the percentage of water use per hour depending on the activities of the population, habits of the population and the pattern of urban planning so that the water demand is not the same every time water loss, which means the difference between the amount of water produced in the treatment unit and the amount of water consumed from the distribution network. Loss of water can be technical and non-technical. In general, in planning the value of the loss that has occurred has been included in the calculation. The amount of water loss is limited to 15% of the total demand for clean water, both domestic and non-domestic.

Raw water is water that is distributed in the provision of clean/consumable water which must meet certain quality standards as raw materials for clean/consumption water. Raw water can be obtained from several water sources such as rainwater, ground water, springs and surface water. In planning, before determining which raw water source to use, the quality, quantity, and continuity of the raw water source must be considered. This is because each raw water source has a different character so it needs to be planned properly.

In planning clean water services, it is necessary to pay attention to population conditions and population growth patterns. The selection of the projection method that will be adjusted to the criteria can be done statistically by using the standard deviation formula (SD) and the correlation coefficient formula (r). The use of the correlation coefficient is intended to indicate the high degree of relationship between two variables (x and y), therefore the value of the correlation coefficient must be close to 1 or -1, and the smallest value of the standard deviation is chosen. The population projection method is calculated using 3 methods for comparison. The three methods include:1. Arithmetic Method; 2. Geometry Method; 3. Least Square Method.

Government Regulation No. 16 of 2005 concerning the Drinking Water Development System states that the drinking water supply system consists of a raw water unit, a production unit, a distribution unit, a service unit, and a management unit.



The series of pipes in the distribution of clean/drinking water is called a pipe network. The shape of the piping network system depends on the existing road pattern and the road plan. In addition, it also depends on the topography, the pattern of development of the service area and the location of the processing installation. Basically there are two patterns of distribution network systems, namely the branch system and the loop system.

The term investment is an investment (fixed or non-fixed capital) used in the production process to obtain a company's profits.

Investment is linking resources in the long term to generate profits in the future (Mulyadi, 2001).in investing in any business we must pursue it and must know the future prospects of the business that we will live. There are several things to consider when investing, including:return, Capital, cash flow.

To analyze an investment from the financial aspect in this study, it can be done using the Net present value (NPV), Payback Period (PP), Internal Rate Of Return (IRR), Profitability index (PI) methods.

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| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

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| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

III. METHODOLOGY

PDAM Tirta Benteng Tangerang City is a BUMD in the management of drinking water in Tangerang City. The object of this research is limited to the drinking water service zone of PDAM Tirta Benteng Tangerang City for zone 2 (two). The following is an overview of service areas in Tangerang City. In 2016 the population of Zone 2 was 601,854 people divided into 4 sub-districts

Fig III.1 Tangerang City service area map



Table III.1Total Population of Zone 2 Tangerang City in 2016

Na	No Kecamatan		LPP 2011-2016					
NO		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Wil	ayah Pelayanan Z	ona 2 Kota Ta	ngerang					
1	Karawaci	195.676	176.556	176.670	177.907	178.989	180.564	-1,72%
2	Jatiuwung	166.699	120.767	121.360	121.420	121.493	121.748	-7,45%
3	Cibodas	115.190	148.032	148.698	150.320	151.815	153.758	5,19%
4	Periuk	137.853	136.420	138.009	140.503	142.911	145.784	1,11%
	Jumlah Total	615.418	581.775	584.737	590.150	595.208	601.854	

This research is an approach from management science that focuses on financial management, The purpose of this study is to obtain an overview perspective and information about the feasibility of drinking water management investment with investment criteria, in calculating and testing the feasibility of the investment and testing how much influence it has on the revenue of PDAM Tirta Benteng, Tangerang City.

Table III.2service level in zone 2 Tangerang City

				Jaringan Perpipaan							
No	Kecamatan	2016	PDAN	I TKR Kab. Tan	gerang	PDAM	TB Kota Tange	(Sumur Dalam)			
NU	O KCalilatali	(jiwa)	Penduduk	Pelanggan _	Tingkat	Penduduk	Pelanggan	Tingkat	Penduduk	Tingkat	
			dilayani	reialiggali	Pelayanan	dilayani	reialiggali	Pelayanan	dilayani	Pelayanan	
1	Karawaci	180.564	21.735	4.347	12%	375	75	0,21%	100	0,06%	
2	Jatiuwung	121.748	54.605	10.921	45%	590	118	0,48%	2.800	2,30%	
3	Cibodas	153.758	48.505	9.701	32%			0,00%	1.900	1,24%	
4	Periuk	145.784	87.105	17.421	60%	2.700	540	1,85%	6.000	4,12%	
	JUMLAH	601.854	211.950	42.390	37%	3.665	733	0,64%	10.800	1,93%	

- a. Interest rate;
- b. Assumed tariff (Rp/m³);
- c. Escalation of tariff increase, tariff increase period;
- d. Income tax rate

The research design uses projected data as a tool in data processing, including:

- 1. Population Projection;
- 2. Projection of Average Amount of Water Needs;
- 3. Projected Number of Direct Connections;
- 4. Projected Operational and Maintenance Costs;
- 5. Financial projections, with several assumptions adjusted to the achievement of investment returns, including:

The type of data used in this study is secondary data obtained from evidence in the form of writing (documentation), journals or reports from experts or researchers, and related agencies, especially those related to the discussion in writing this research.

Data collection techniques in this study were obtained by conducting field research and utilizing a feasibility study report in the form of a technical study that had been made by the PDAM Tirta Benteng team as well as writings, articles, journals and reports related to the problem being researched in order to obtain reliable data. accurate, complete and up-to-date and supplemented with literature studies by reading, exploring, and reviewing various literatures related to the problems of this research.

The analytical method used in achieving the objectives of this research is a feasibility study method in terms of financial analysis, namely by comparing the results of the calculation of the data collected using capital budgeting analysis, among others with the following methods: (Husein Umar, 1999)

- 1. Payback period (PP),
- 2. Net Present Value (NPV),
- 3. Internal Rate Of Return (IRR),
- 4. Profitability index (PI),



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IV. DISCUSSION RESULT

1. Population Projection

To determine the amount of water demand, it is necessary to calculate the projected population based on data from the City of Tangerang in 2012-2017 figures and statistical data for each sub-district in the figures for 2012-2017, especially in the zone 2. In 2016 the population of Zone 2 was 601,854 people.

Table IV.1 Tangerang City Population Data Service Area 2011-

				2016	5					
			Jumlah Penduduk Tahun							
No	Kecamatan		LPP 2011-2016							
NO	Recalliatali	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
		1	2	3	4	5	6			
Wil	ayah Pelayanan Z	ona 1 Kota Ta	ingerang							
1	Ciledug	135.346	161.604	166.798	173.265	179.824	186.450	6,06%		
2	Larangan	159.155	176.229	179.975	184.977	189.955	194.870	3,92%		
3	Karang Tengah	113.463	126.364	128.544	131.591	134.589	137.510	3,71%		
4	Cipondoh	203.134	242.548	250.741	262.350	274.201	290.783	6,79%		
5	Pinang	170.166	174.655	179.561	185.785	192.061	198.354	3,02%		
6	Tangerang	161.078	162.192	164.959	168.844	172.665	176.397	1,80%		
Wil	ayah Pelayanan Z	ona 2 Kota Ta	ingerang							
7	Karawaci	195.676	176.556	176.670	177.907	178.989	180.564	-1,72%		
8	Jatiuwung	166.699	120.767	121.360	121.420	121.493	121.748	-7,45%		
9	Cibodas	115.190	148.032	148.698	150.320	151.815	153.758	5,19%		
10	Periuk	137.853	136.420	138.009	140.503	142.911	145.784	1,11%		
Wilayah Pelayanan Zona 3 Kota Tangerang										
11	Batuceper	125.985	95.162	96.089	97.634	99.107	100.489	-5,40%		
12	Neglasari	102.758	108.909	110.060	111.930	113.719	115.412	2,28%		
13	Benda	79.443	89.118	90.932	93.368	95.776	98.138	4,08%		
	Jumlah Total	1.865.946	1.918.556	1.952.396	1.999.894	2.047.105	2.100.257			

a. Arithmetic Method

Ka = (P2016 - P2011) / (n - 1)Ka = (2.100.257 - 1.865.946) / (6 - 1)

Ka = 46.862 Jiwa / tahun

 Table IV.2 Calculation of Arithmetic Method Correlation Test

Tahun	Penduduk (Yi)	Xi	Xi.Yi	Yi^2	Xi^2
2011	1.865.946	-5	(9.329.730)	3.481.754.474.916	25
2012	1.918.556	-4	(7.674.224)	3.680.857.125.136	16
2013	1.952.396	-3	(5.857.188)	3.811.850.140.816	9
2014	1.999.894	-2	(3.999.788)	3.999.576.011.236	4
2015	2.047.105	-1	(2.047.105)	4.190.638.881.025	1
2016	2.100.257	0	-	4.411.079.466.049	0
Jumlah	11.884.154	-15	(28.908.035)	23.575.756.099.178	55

$$r = \frac{\left[n * (\sum XiYi)\right] - \left[(\sum Xi) * (\sum Yi)\right]}{\sqrt{\left[n(\sum Xi^2) - (\sum Xi)^2\right] \times \left[n(\sum Yi^2) - (\sum Yi)^2\right]}}$$

$$r = \frac{\left[6(-28.908.035)\right] - \left[(-15) * (11.884.154)\right]}{\sqrt{\left[6(55) - (-15)^2\right] \times \left[6(23.575.756.099.178) - (11.884.154)^2\right]}}$$

$$r = 0.9984$$

$$Pn2011 = Pt + Ka * Xi$$

$$= 2.100.257 + 46.862 * (-5)$$

$$= 1.865.946$$

 Table IV.3 Calculation of Standard Deviation Arithmetic

			Metno	a		
Tahun	Penduduk (Yi)	Xi	kn	Yn	(Yi-Yn)	(Yi-Yn) ²
2011	1.865.946	-5	46.862	1.865.946	0	0
2012	1.918.556	-4	46.862	1.912.808	5.748	33.037.205
2013	1.952.396	-3	46.862	1.959.670	(7.274)	52.916.895
2014	1.999.894	-2	46.862	2.006.533	(6.639)	44.071.010
2015	2.047.105	-1	46.862	2.053.395	(6.290)	39.561.584
2016	2.100.257	0	46.862	2.100.257	0	0
Jumlah	10.018.208	-10			(14,455)	169,586,694

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Yi - Yn)^2}{n - 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{169.586.694}{6 - 2}} = 6511.27$$

b. Geometric Method

population projection calculation geometric method:

$$r = \left(\frac{P_{2016}}{P_{2011}}\right) - 1$$

$$r = \left(\frac{2.100.257}{1.865.946}\right)^{(1/5)} - 1$$

$$= 0,024$$

$$Pn2011 = Pt(1+r)^{n}$$

$$= 2.100.257 (1+0.024)^{-5}$$

$$= 1.865.946$$

Table IV.4 Calculation of the Geometric Method Correlation Test

Tahun	Penduduk (Yi)	Xi	ln Yi	Xi.ln Yi	Xi^2	(ln Yi)^2
2011	1.865.946	-5	14,44	(72,20)	25	208,49
2012	1.918.556	-4	14,47	(57,87)	16	209,30
2013	1.952.396	-3	14,48	(43,45)	9	209,80
2014	1.999.894	-2	14,51	(29,02)	4	210,50
2015	2.047.105	-1	14,53	(14,53)	1	211,18
2016	2.100.257	0	14,56	-	0	211,92
Jumlah	11.884.154	-15	86,99	(217,07)	55	1261,19

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Yi - Yn)^2}{n - 2}}$$

=5147,54

c. Least Square Method

Table IV.5 Calculation of the Least Square Method Correlation Test

Tahun	Penduduk (Yi)	Xi	Xi.Yi	X^2	Yi ²
2011	1.865.946	-5	(9.329.730,00)	25	3.481.754.474.916
2012	1.918.556	-3	(5.755.668,00)	9	3.680.857.125.136
2013	1.952.396	-1	(1.952.396,00)	1	3.811.850.140.816
2014	1.999.894	1	1.999.894,00	1	3.999.576.011.236
2015	2.047.105	3	6.141.315,00	9	4.190.638.881.025
2016	2.100.257	5	10.501.285,00	25	4.411.079.466.049
Jumlah	11.884.154	0	1.604.700	70	23.575.756.099.178

perhitungan proyeksi penduduk metode Least Square:

$$a = (\sum Y.\sum X^2) - (\sum X.\sum XY)$$
$$(n. \sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2$$

$$= \underbrace{(11.884.154 \times 70) - (0 \times 1.604.700)}_{(6x70) - (0)^2}$$

= 1.980.692,23

$$b = \underbrace{(n. \sum XY) - (\sum X.\sum Y)}_{(n. \sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(6 \times 1.604.700) - (0 \times 11.884.154)}{(6\times 70) - (0)^2}$$
$$= 22.924,29$$



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

The Least Square Method Correlation Test is as follows:

$$r = \frac{\left[n * (\sum XY)\right] - \left[(\sum X) * (\sum Y)\right]}{\sqrt{\left[n(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2\right] \times \left[n(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2\right]}}$$

$$= \frac{\left[6*(1.604.700)\right] - \left[(0)*(11.884.154)\right]}{\sqrt{\left[6(70) - (0)^2\right] \times \left[6(23.575.756.099.178) - (11.884.154)^2\right]}}$$

= 0.9984

Table IV.6Calculation of the Standard Deviation of the Least Square Method

	Tahun	Penduduk (Yi)	Xi	Yn	(Yi -Yn)	(Yi -Yn) ²
	2011	1.865.946	-5	1.866.071	(125)	15.601
	2012	1.918.556	-3	1.911.919	6.637	44.043.448
	2013	1.952.396	-1	1.957.768	(5.372)	28.858.896
	2014	1.999.894	1	2.003.617	(3.723)	13.857.893
	2015	2.047.105	3	2.049.465	(2.360)	5.570.499
	2016	2.100.257	5	2.095.314	4943	24.435.603
	Jumlah	11.884.154	0	11.884.154	0	116.781.940

Population projection calculation Least Square method:

$$Yn = a + b.X$$

$$= 1.980.692,23 + 22.924,29 X$$

= 1.866.070,90

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Yi - Yn)^2}{n - 2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{116.781.940}{6 - 2}}$$
$$= 5403.28$$

The following are the results of the calculation of the correlation coefficient and standard deviation of the three methods used:

Table IV.7Correlation Coefficient Value and Standard Deviation of the Three Methods

No	Metode	Koefisien Korelasi	Standar Deviasi
1	Aritmatika	0,9984	6.511
2	Geometri	0,9988	5.148
3	Regresi Least Square	0,9984	5.403

With the considerations above, the selected projection method is the Geometry method.

Table IV.8Calculation of the projected population using the geometric method

			Me	tode Geome	trik			
.	Kecamatan		Pn = Pt (1 + r)^n					
No	Kecamatan	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	r	
		1	2	3	4	5		
		Wilay	ah Pelayanaı	n Zona 2 Kota	Tangerang			
1	Karawaci	177.685	174.851	172.063	169.319	166.619	-1,59%	
2	Jatiuwung	114.332	107.368	100.828	94.686	88.918	-6,09%	
3	Cibodas	162.900	172.587	182.849	193.721	205.239	5,95%	
4	Periuk	147.424	149.083	150.760	152.456	154.171	1,13%	
TOT	AL	602.341	603.888	606.499	610.182	614.948		

2. Projection of Clean Water Demand

Table IV.9Projection of Clean Water Needs for Zone 2 Tangerang

			Ci	ity			
No	Uraian	Satuan			Tahun		
140	Craian	Satuan	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Jumlah Penduduk	jiwa	602.341	603.888	606.499	610.182	614.948
2	Jumlah Penduduk	jiwa	-	-	39.000	108.500	152.750
3	Kebutuhan air untuk 1	l/hr/org	170	170	170	170	170
4	Kebutuhan Air Domestik	l/dt	-	-	51,4	143,0	201,4
5	Kebutuhan Air Non	l/dt	-	-	10,0	27,8	39,1
	Domestik (13%)						
6	NRW (Non-Revenue	l/dt	-	-	15,3	42,7	60,1
	Water) /kehilangan air						
7	Kebutuhan Air Total	l/dt	-	-	76,7	213,5	300,5
9	Kebutuhan Air Rerata	l/dt	-	-	92,1	256,2	360,7
10	Kebutuhan Air	l/dt	-	-	105,9	294,6	414,8
11	Kebutuhan Air Jam	l/dt	-	-	143,7	399,6	562,6

The number of residents who will be served in the clean water supply system in the service area during the planning period in 2019 the service presentation is planned at 7% and will be increased to 19.7% and at the end of the plan period in 2021 it will increase to 29% with a water demand of 170 liters/person/sec.

The following is the calculation of the projected clean water needs in the Tangerang City Service Area Zone 2 in 2021 with the percentage of the population as in IV-

- 9, while the basic data used are as follows:
- 1. The projected population in 2021 is 614,948 people;
- 2. The presentation of services is planned at 29%, so the number of people served in 2021 is 152,750 people;
- The water requirement for each person per day is 170 liters/person/day;
- 4. Number of direct connections (1 SR = 5 people)
- =Number of inhabitants xSR
- = 152,750 people/ 5 souls
- =30,550 SR
- 5. Domestic water demand (67%)
 - = 67% x Number of people served x Needs of each person
 - =67% x 152750 orgx170 lt/org/hr
 - =17,398,225lt/hr
 - =201.4 lt/sec
- 6. Non-domestic needs (13%)
 - = 13% x Total population served x Needs per person
- =13%x152750 org x170 lt/org/hr
- =39.1 lt/sec
- 7. NRW (Non-Revenue Water)
 - = 20% x Number of people served x Needs of each person
 - = 20% x 152,750 people x 170 liters/person/day
- = 60.1 lt/sec
- 8. Total Water Demand
- = Domestic Water Needs + Non Domestic Water Needs + NRW
- = 201.4 liters/sec + 39.1 liters/sec + 60.1 liters.sec = 300.6 liters/sec
- 9. Average water requirement
 - =Total water requirement + 20% water loss
 - $=300.6 \text{ liter/sec} + (300.6 \text{lt/sec} \times 20\%)$
 - =360.6 liters/sec ~ 361 liters/sec



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

3. Rencana Anggaran Biaya

The following is the Budget Plan for the Development of Clean Water Supply in the zone 2 service area of **Tangerang City**

Table IV.10Budget Plan for the Development of Clean Water Procurement in the service area of zone 2 Tangerang City

No	URAIAN PEKERJAAN	VOLUME	SATUAN	HARGA SATUAN (Rp. 000)	JUMLAH HARGA (R;				
т	LAHAN				,				
	1 Pembebasan Lahan								
	Pembebasan Lahan SITANALA JUMLAH I	14.800	m2	3.000	44.400.000 44.400.000				
11	PENGEMBANGAN				44.400.000				
Ä	Unit Air Baku SITANALA								
	1 Pembangunan Intake Kap. 400 L/dt	400	I /dt	12 011	4 804 236				
	2 Pek. Pengadaan dan Pemasangan Pipa Transmisi STEEL dia 600		m						
	mm Paniang 100 m	100		8.826	882.626				
	3 Pompa Air Baku (2 x 600 L/dt)	2	Unit	3.250.815	6.501.63				
R	Unit Produksi SITANAI A								
	Pembangunan IPA Kap. 400 L/dt								
	- Pemb. IPA Kap. 400 L/dt + Accesoris Lengkap	- 1	Paket	42.037.062	42.037.06				
	2 Reservoir 5000 m3	- 1	Unit	9 383 273	9.383.27				
	3 Pompa Air Baku (2 x 600 L/dt)	2	Unit	7.251.393	14.502.78				
	4 Kantor	1	Unit	1.750.000	1.750.00				
	5 Siphon L 200 m dia 600 mm	200	meter	10.500	2.100.00				
c	Unit Distribusi SITANAI A								
	1 Meter Distribusi SITANALA 1 Meter Distrik Area dia 6 inc 8 Unit	8	Unit	100 500	804.00				
	1 Meter Distrik Area dia 6 inc 8 Unit 2 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 600 mm	3 484	meter	8 926	31 099 09				
	3 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 600 mm	3.404	meter	5.321	18.805.12				
		5.899	meter	3.600	21.236.44				
	4 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 400 mm								
	5 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 300 mm	7.935	meter	1.681	13.340.00				
	6 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 200 mm	5.059	meter	843	4.262.49				
	7 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 150 mm	1.415	meter	534 200	755.950 631.67				
	8 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 110 mm			200 57					
	9 Pengadaan & Pemasangan Pipa Distribusi HDPE dia 75 mm JUMLAH II	122.200	meter	57	6.923.48 179.819.87				
Ш	PEMASANGAN SAMBUNGAN BARU								
	1 SPAM Zona 2 JUMLAH III	30.550	SR	2.000	61.100.00				
IV	KEGIATAN STUDI				61.100.00				
	KEGIATAN STUDI	- 1	Paket	1.000.000	1.000.00				
	1 Amdai 2 DED	1	Paket	1.000.000	1.000.00				
		1							
	3 Pengawasan		Paket	1.204.599	1.204.59				
	4 Perijinan	1	Paket	300.000	300.00				
	5 SIPA JUMLAH IV	1	Paket	300.000	300.00 4.009.19				
	JUMLAH TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)				289.329.06				

4. Economic Analysis

The calculation of the economic analysis begins with the calculation of cost analysis and benefit analysis to get cash flow (Cashflow) and after that it is analyzed using four parameters, namely NPV (Net Present Value), IRR (Internal Rate Return), Analysis of Returns (Payback Period), and PI (Profitability Index) analysis.

Cost analysis is calculated based on capital costs and against development costs, operational costs, and maintenance costs.

4.1 Capital cost

Table IV.11 Funding Composition

		20 2 1 1						
No	Uraian	Satuan	Tahun 0	Tahun 1	Tahun 2	Tahun 3	Tahun 4	Tahun 5
NO	Vialdii	Satuan	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
					Masa Kons	truksi		
IV	SUMBER PENDANAAN							
1	APBN	0,00%		-	-	-	-	
2	APBD	20,00%	44.400	-	-	-	-	44.400
3	PDAM	0,00%	-	-	-	-	-	
4	SWASTA	80,00%	1.300	221.416	21.681	330	203	244.930
	Ekuitas	30,00%	390	66.425	6.504	99	61	73.479
	Pinjaman	70,00%	910	154.991	15.177	231	142	171.451
	Komposisi Pendanaan		45.700	221.416	21.681	330	203	289.330

In the composition of investment funding, the role of the regional government is as much as 20% which is used for the provision of land for clean water management units, while 80% of the BUP / private sector is used for development and operational costs for the provision of clean water. The private investor has a composition of 30% Equity and 70% of Bank loans with an interest rate of 12% and a repayment period of 10 years with a grace period of 2 years.

Calculation of the total cost of capital is obtained from the results of calculations in technical studies in accordance with the needs in the annual budget plan. This work is planned in 5 years starting from 2017 and completed in 2021,

Table IV.11Capital Cost

			Tahun 0	Tahun 1	Tahun 2	Tahun 3	Tahun 4
No	Uraian	Satuan	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
					Masa Konstr	uksi	
A. Pr	oyeksi Belanja Modal		45.700	221.416	21.681	330	203
1	PEKERJAAN PERSIAPAN SUMBER AIR	Rp.Juta	44.400				
2	POMPA	Rp.Juta		2.633			-
3	INSTALASI PENGELOLAAN AIR	Rp.Juta		27.909			-
4	TRANSMISI DAN DISTRIBUSI	Rp.Juta		137.046	21.380	330	203
5	INSTALASI UMUM	Rp.Juta		51.420			-
6	BIAYA ENGINEERING	Rp.Juta	1.300	2.408	301		-

4.2 Production, Operation and Maintenance Costs

4.2.1 Labor Cost / Salary

Table IV.12Employee Cost / Salary

No	Uraian	Satuan	Tahun 0 2017	Tahun 1 2018	Tahun 2 2019	Tahun 3 2020	Tahun 4 2021	Tahun 5 2022	Tahun 6 2023	Tahun 7 2024	Tahun 8 2025	Tahun 9 2026
					Masa Kons	truksi						
I	Asumsi Kompunen Biaya Karyawan											
	Jumlah Pegawai	Orang	-		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Gaji Rata - rata	Juta	-		7,3	8	8	8	9	9	10	10
	Jumlah bulan gaji	Bulan	-		14	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0
	Total Biaya Karyawan	Bulan			2.044	2141	2.243	2349	2.461	2.578	2.700	2.829

4.2.2. Electricity Cost

Table IV.13 Electrical Components

Komponen Listrik	Unit	kwh
Bangunan Intake		
Pompa intake		
 submersible non clogging pump 17 Kw 3x380 V 	2	63
- panel soft starter 18,5 Kw	1	34
Bangunan Aerasi dan Prasedimentasi		
Pompa prasedimentasi		
 vertical singlestage inline pump 22 Kw 3x380V 	2	81
- Panel inverter 2x22 Kw	1	81
Pompa lumpur prasedimentasi		
 submersible non clogging pump 3Kw 3x380V 	2	11
- Panel inverter 2x22 Kw	1	40
pompa ultrafiltrasi 18 kw/unit	1	543
Untuk kapasitas produksi air 92,1 lt/dt		853

Untuk tarif listrik sebesar Rp. 281 Rp (liter/tahun)

Biaya listrik = 853 kwh x Rp. 281 x 24 jam x 365 hari

= Rp. 2.101 M

Table IV.14Projected Electricity Costs

Tahun ke	Tahun	Produksi Air (Lt/dtk)	Daya (kwh)	Tarif Listrik (Rp/Kwh)	Biaya Listrik (Rp.Juta)/Th
0	2017	-	-	-	-
1	2018	50	464	514	-
2	2019	92,1	854	281	2.103
3	2020	256,2	2.376	281	5.851
4	2021	360,7	3.345	281	8.237
5	2022	360,7	3.345	281	8.237
6	2023	360,7	3.345	281	8.237
7	2024	360,7	3.345	281	8.237
8	2025	360,7	3.345	281	8.237
9	2026	360,7	3.345	281	8.237
		2.562	23.762	2.763	57.374



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

4.2.3. Chemical Fee

The chemical composition used is: PAC/Alum assumption used is 14 kg for 250 liters/day Chlorine 0.052 kg for 250 lt/day NaOH 0.014 kg for 250 lt/hr

HCL 0.007 kg for 250 lt/hr

So for a water production capacity of 92.1 liters/day it can be calculated

PAC/Alum = (92.1 x 24 x 3600) / (250/14)= 445,536 kg Chlorine = (92.1 x 24 x 3600) / (250/0.052)= 1,641 kg NaOH = (92.1 x 24 x 3600) / (250/0.014)= 446 kg HCl = (92.1 x 24 x 3600) / (250/0.007)= 209 kg Total = 447,833 kg

Cost of chemicals = Rp. 2,219 x 447,833 kg = Rp. 994 M

Table IV.15Chemical Cost Projection

Tahun ke	Tahun	Produksi Air (Lt/dtk)	PAC (Poly Aluminium Chloride)/Tawas (kg)	Kaporit (Kg)	NaOH (kg)	HCl (kg)	Total Bahan (Kg)	Harga Satuan (Rp/Kg)	Jumlah Harga (Rp)
0	2017								
1	2018								
2	2019	92	445.536	1.641	446	209	447.833	2.219	993.810.516
3	2020	208	1.008.454	3.714	1.011	474	1.013.652	2.219	2.249.451.880
4	2021	361	1.745.016	6.426	1.749	820	1.754.011	2.219	3.892.424.522
5	2022	361	1.745.016	6.426	1.749	820	1.754.011	2.219	3.892.424.522
6	2023	361	1.745.016	6.426	1.749	820	1.754.011	2.219	3.892.424.522
7	2024	361	1.745.016	6.426	1.749	820	1.754.011	2.219	3.892.424.522
8	2025	361	1.745.016	6.426	1.749	820	1.754.011	2.219	3.892.424.522
9	2026	361	1.745.016	6.426	1.749	820	1.754.011	2.219	3.892.424.522
		2.530	11.924.086	43.912	11.949	5.601	11.985.548		26.597.809.525

4.2.4. Fuel Cost

It is known that the most efficient pump capacity is a centrifugal pump

Type: NBG/NKG 150-125-400

Quantity: 2 Units Power: 56.26 kW

Production capacity: 92.1 lt/s

Fuel: 13 liters for (10 hours of operation)

Fuel cost = Rp. 1022×13 liters x 10 hours x 365 days

= Rp. 55,792,871/year

Table IV.16Solar Fuel Cost Projection

Tahun ke	Tahun	Produksi Air (Lt/dtk)	Daya (kwh)	Bahan Bakar (liter)	Jam Operasi 10 jam per hari (liter/tahun)	Harga Satuan (Rp/Liter)	Jumlah Harga (Rp Liter/Th)
0	2017						
1	2018						
2	2019	92,1	56,26	15	54.617	1.022	55.792.871
3	2020	208,4	127,35	34	123.623	1.022	126.285.018
4	2021	360,7	220,36	59	213.916	1.022	218.522.078
5	2022	360,7	220,36	59	213.916	1.022	218.522.078
6	2023	360,7	220,36	59	213.916	1.022	218.522.078
7	2024	360,7	220,36	59	213.916	1.022	218.522.078
8	2025	360,7	220,36	59	213.916	1.022	218.522.078
9	2026	360,7	220,36	59	213.916	1.022	218.522.078
		2.624.5	1.604	400	1.461.738	8.172	1.493.210.360

4.2.5. Raw Water Cost

From the calculation of the average water demand of 92.1 lt/sec for the 39,000 people who are served, the amount of raw water produced is:

Average water requirement = 92.08 lt/sec

=(92.08xx60 x60 x24 x356 x 1,2)

1000

 $=3,484,728 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$

Water needed for production

Raw Water Cost (Rp/m³) = Average water requirement + (20% average water requirement)

- $= 3,484,728 \text{ m/yr} + (20\% \text{ x } 3,484,728 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr})$
- $= 4,181,674 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$
- = Raw water x raw water rate
- $= 4,181,674 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr} \times 54$
- = Rp. 226 M

4.2.6. Interest and installment fees

Production, operational and maintenance costs in this study are calculated starting in 2019 (2nd year of construction), in the 2nd year there is interest expense from loans,

Table IV.17Projected Interest Expense and Installments

No	Uraian	Satuan	Kondisi awal	Tahun 0	Tahun 1	Tahun 2	Tahun 3	Tahun 4	Tahun 5	Tahun 6	Tahun 7	Tahun 8	Tahun 9
110	Clum	Outum	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
					M	asa Konstrul	si						
	Tingkat Bunga	12%											
	Periode Pembayaran	10											
	Masa Tenggang (tahun)	2											
	Pinjaman			910	154.991	15.177	231	142					
	Saldo Pinjaman			910	155.901	170.964	151.707	130.465	109.051	87.620	66.188	35.147	19.601
	Cicilan					114	19.488	21.385	21.414	21.431	21.431	21.431	21.431
	Bunga				109	18.708	20.516	18.205	15.656	13.086	10.514	7.943	5.371
	Total Pembayaran				109	18.822	40.003	39.590	37.069	34.517	31.946	29.374	26.802

Then get the analysis of production, operational and maintenance cost planning

Table IV.18 Production, Operation and Maintenance Costs

		2017	20	118	2	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026	Dal	lam Rp.Ju
Net Cash Flow		YO		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Totals
				Masa	Konst	truksi (5 Ta	ahun)				Г											
Operating and Maintenance Costs											1											
Biaya Air baku	Rp		Rp		Rp	(226)	Rр	(628)	Rp	(884)	Rφ	(885)	Rp	(885)	Rp	(885)	Rφ	(885)	Rp	(885	Rp	(6.16
Biaya Tenaga Kerja	Rp		Rp		Rp	(2.044)	Rр	(2.044)	Rp	(2.044)	Rφ	(2.044)	Rp	(2.044)	Rp	(2.044)	Rφ	(2.044)	Rp	(2.044	Rp	(16.35
Biaya Listrik	Rp		Rp		Rp	(2.103)	Rр	(5.851)	Rφ	(3.837)	Rφ	(3.840)	Rφ	(3.840)	Rφ	(3.840)	Rφ	(3.840)	Rp	(4.023	Rp	(31.17
Biaya Bahan Bakar	Rp		Rp		Rp	(56)	Rр	(126)	Rφ	(219)	Rp	(219	Rp	(1.49								
Biaya Kimia	Rp		Rp		Rp	(994)	Rр	(2.249)	Rр	(3.892)	Rφ	(3.892)	Rp	(3.892)	Rp	(3.892)	Rφ	(3.892)	Rp	(3.892	Rp	(26.59
Biaya Pemeliharaan	Rp		Rp		Rp	(1.444)	Rр	(1.590)	Rφ	(1.765)	Rφ	(1.939)	Rφ	(2.112)	Rφ	(2.344)	Rφ	(2.575)	Rp	(2.806	Rp	(16.57
Biaya Lain-lain	Rp		Rp		Rp	(204)	Rр	(204)	Rφ	(204)	Rp	(204	Rp	(1.635								
Biaya Bunga + Cicilan	Rp		Rp	(109)	Rp	(18.822)	Rp	(40.003)	Rp	(39.590)	Rφ	(37.069)	Rp	(34.517)	Rp	(31.946)	Rφ	(29.374)	Rp	(26.802	Rp	(258.23
Total Costs	Rp	•	Rp	(109)	Rp	(25.893)	Rp	(52.696)	Rp	(52.435)	Rp	(50.093)	Rp	(47.715)	Rp	(45.374)	Rp	(43.034)	Rp	(40.876	Rp	(358.22

4.3. Operational Income and Benefit Analysis

The income analysis is calculated based on finances obtained from the sale of clean water production starting in the 3rd year, namely 2019. The assumption of water tariffs (Rp/m3) based on initial conditions in 2016 is Rp. 7,454 and the price increases every 3 (three) years by 10% so that in 2019 the water tariff will be Rp. 8,200,

Table IV.19The price of water in the initial condition of 2014-2016

URAIAN	Satuan	2014	2015	2016	2019
PRODUKSI INTERNAL	m³	3.340.889	9.568.071	1.312.527	-
PEMBELIAN AIR CURAH	m³	8.869.983	1.302.526	10.003.990	3.484.728
TOTAL PRODUKSI PDAM	m³	12.210.872	10.870.597	11.316.517	3.484.728
TOTAL BEBAN USAHA	Rp	73.350.708.104	67.071.583.490	84.353.314.320	47.573.656.819
HARGA AIR	Rp/m³	6.007	6.170	7.454	13.652
			-	-	
HARGA POKOK PRODUKSI 2)19				13.652



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

Table IV.20 Assumption of Water Tarif

	-	***	,	0.	bbuil	puo	11 01	· · ucc	1 1 11				
No	Urajan	Satuan	Kondisi awal	Tahun 0	Tahun 1	Tahun 2	Tahun 3	Tahun 4	Tahun 5	Tahun 6	Tahun 7	Tahun 8	Tahun
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
					M	lasa Konstrul	ksi						
II	ASUMSI TARIF												
	Kenaikan Tarif	10%											
	Kenaikan Tarif dimulai pada tahun	2022											
	Periode kenaikan tarif	3 Tahun											
	Eskalasi	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,0%	0,
	Indeks Kenaikan Tarif	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	
	Asumsi Tarif	Rp/m^3	7.454	7.454	7.454	8.200	8.200	8.200	9.019	9.019	9.019	9.921	9.9
ı	1	ſ	ı	ı	ı		ı	ı			ı		ı

Operational benefit analysis can be calculated on the basis of an escalation of operational benefits of r=5% annually, the following is an example of calculating operational benefits analysis:

- $= Pendapa \tan x (1+r)^{n-1}$
- $=28.575x(1+5\%)^{2-1}$
- =Rp 2.929 M

Table IV.21Projected Revenue and Operational Benefits

Net Cash Flow		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026	*Da	lam Rp.Juta
IVEL CASH FILW	Г	YO		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Totals
	Г			Masa	Kons	struksi (5 T	ahun)															
Revenue and Operating Benefits (Pendapatan dan	Г																					
Manfaat Operasional)																						
Revenue (Pendapatan)	Rφ		Rφ		Rφ	28.573	Rp	79.492	Rp	111.911	Rp	123,218	Rρ	123.218	Rρ	123.218	Rρ	135.540	Rρ	135.540	Rφ	880.711
Escalation of Benefits (Eskalasi Manfaat)	Rρ		Rφ		Rφ	2,929	Rp	12.530	Rp	24.118	Rp	34.043	Rρ	41,906	Rρ	50.162	Rρ	64.714	Rρ	74,727	Rφ	305.129
Total Benefits and Revenue (Total Manfaat dan	Ro		Ro		Ro	31.502		92,021	D-	100.000	D-	457.004	n-	405 424		173,380		200.254		260.027		1,165,839
Pendapatan)	Ιĸψ		κψ		rψ	31.302	κþ	32.021	κþ	130.023	κþ	137.201	rφ	100.124	κp	112.300	κp	200.234	κp	210,201	rψ	1.160.639
	Rρ		Rρ	(109)	Rρ	5.609	Rp	39.325	Rp	83.593	Rp	107.168	Rp	117.410	Rρ	128.006	Rρ	157.220	Rρ	169.391		
Cash Flow Before Taxes (Arus Kas Sebelum Pajak)	Rp	(45.700)	Rр	(221.525)	Rр	(16.072)	Rp	38.995	Rp	83.390	Rp	107.168	Rp	117.410	Rp	128.006	Rp	157.220	Rp	169.391	Rp	518.284

In this study, income tax is set at 25% of total operating income and benefits, depreciation expense and operating costs,

 Table IV.22Income Tax Calculation Projection

Net Cash Flow		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026	*D	alam Rp.Juta
NEL GESTI TOW		YO		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Totals
				Wasa	Kor	struksi (5 T	ahun)														
Income Tax Calculation (Perhitungan Pajak					Г		Г															
Penghasilan)																						
Depreciation Expense (Beban penyusutan)	Rφ		Rφ	(22.850)	Rφ	(133.558)	Rφ	(115.044)	Rp	(4.402)	Rp	(4.443)	Rρ	(4.443)	Rρ	(4.443)	Rρ	(107)	Rρ	(41)	Rφ	(289.330)
Operating Cost (Biaya operasional)	Rφ		Rφ	(109)	Rφ	(25.893)	Rp	(52.696)	Rp	(52.435)	Rp	(50.093)	Rρ	(47.715)	Rρ	(45.374)	Rρ	(43.034)	Rρ	(40.876)	Rφ	(358.225)
Operating Benefits (Manfaat Operasional)	Rφ		æ		Rφ	31.502	Rp	92,021	RΦ	136.029	RΦ	157.261	ρ	165.124	æ	173,380	æ	200.254	RP	210.267	Rφ	1.165.839
Earnings Before Tax	Rp		æ	(22.959)	Rp	(127.949)	Rp	(75.719)	Rp	79.191	Rp	102.726	æ	112.967	Rβ	123.563	Rβ	157.114	æ	169.350	Rp	518.284
Income Taxes (Pajak Penghasilan Neto)	Rρ		æ		RΡ		Rp		RΡ	19.798	RΡ	25.681	æ	28.242	æ	30.891	æ	39.278	æ	42,338	Rp	186.228
Earnings After Tax	Rp		æ	(22.959)	Rp	(127.949)	Rp	(75.719)	Rp	59.393	Rp	77.044	æ	84.725	RΡ	92,673	RΡ	117.835	æ	127,013	Rp	332.057
Cash Flow After Taxes (Arus Kas Setelah Pajak)	Rφ	(45.700)	æ	(221.525)	Rφ	(16.072)	Rp	38.995	Rp	63.593	Rp	81,487	æ	89.168	Rρ	97.115	Rρ	117,942	Rρ	127,053	Rφ	332.057

4.4. Cash Flow Projection

To be able to calculate the projected cash flow (cashflow) required a formulation by calculating the cost of expenses and income costs. Expenditure costs are obtained from the sum of capital costs with usual production, operation and maintenance, while the income costs are obtained from the sale of products to prospective consumers, then deducted by income tax,

In calculating cash flow, the following assumptions will be made:

- 1. Local Government 20%;
- 2. BUP/Private 80% assuming 30% equity (equity) and 70% bank loan;
- 3. Bank loan interest rate is 12%;
- 4. The length of the bank loan is 10 years;
- 5. Calculation of depreciation using the Straight Line Depreciation method;
- 6. Income tax of 25%;
- 7. The selling price of clean water is Rp. 8,200/m
- 8. Benefit Escalation Factor 5%;
- 9. The investment period is 10 years.

Table IV.23Cash Flow Projection

Net Cash Flow	\neg	2017	Т	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	2023			2024	т
Net Cash Flow		Ye		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	T
				Mass	Kon	struksi (5 T	ahun)									т
Net Capital Costs (Blaya Modal Bersih) nvestment capital for SPAM Zone 2 development	Rp	(45.700)	Rp	(221.416)	Rp	(21.681)	Rp	(330)	Rp	(203)	Rp		Rρ		Rp		ı
Fotal Capital	Rp	(45.700)	Řρ	(221.416)	Řρ	(21.681)	Řρ	(220)	Rp	(203)	Řρ		Řρ		Řρ		#
Operating and Maintenance Costs	- 1						l		ı						l		ı
Riava Air baku	R p		Ro		R p	(226)	80	(628)	0.0	(994)	P.o.	(995)	0.0	(9.95)	Pn.	(885)	×.
Riava Tenaga Keria	R p		Re		Rp	(2,044)	Re	(2.044)	90	(2.044)	Ro	(2.044)	90	(2.044)	P.O	(2.044)	(I
Riava Listrik	R p		Re		Rp	(2.103)	Re	(5.851)	90	(2.837)	Ro	(3.840)	90	(3.840)	P.O	(3.840)	ž.
Biaya Bahan Bakar	R p		Re		Rp	(56)		(129)		(219)		(219)	90	(2.19)		(219)	ă
Riava Kimia	R p		Re		Rp	(994)	Re	(2.249)	90	(3.892)		(3,892)		(2,892)		(3.892)	
Riava Pemeliharaan	R p		Re		Rp	(1,444)		(1.590)	90	(1.765)		(1.939)		(2.112)		(2.344)	
Risys I sin-Isin	Re		Re		Re	(204)		(204)		(204)		(204)		(2.04)		(204)	
Riaya Bunna + Cinlian	20		20	(109)	20	(10 000)	P P	(40.003)	25	(204)	P o	(27,069)	25	(24 517)	P.O	(21 946)	ć
Total Costs	Re		Re			(25,893)		(52,639)		(52.435)		(50,093)		(47,715)		(45,374)	
									П								٦
Revenue and Operating Benefits (Pendapatan dan	- 1		1				ı										
Manfaat Operasional)	- 1		1				ı										
Revenue (Pendapatan)	Rp		Rp		Rp	28.573	Rp	79.492	Rp	111.911	Rp	123.218	Rp	123.218	Rρ	123.218	
Escalation of Benefits (Eskalasi Manfaat)	Rp		Rp		Rp	2.929	Rp	12.530	Rp	24.118	Rp	34.043	Rp	41.906	Rρ	50.162	
Fotal Renefits and Revenue (Total Manfast dan	Re		Re		Ro	31.502	Ro	92.021	90	126 029	90	157 261	90	165,124	80	173,380	
Pendapatan)	80		P.0	(109)	80	5 609	Po.	29 225	80	02.502	80	107,168	P.o.	117.410	80	129.006	
Cash Flow Refore Taxes (Arus Kas Sebelum Palak)	Re	(45 300)		(221,525)	Ro	(16.072)		28,995	Ro	83,390	Re	107.168	Ro	117,410	Re	128.006	
Cath Flow Belole 131et (Aldt Kat aebeldii Fajat)	nμ	[43.700]	~>	(221.223)	Aμ	(10.072)	nμ	24.993	nμ	82.200	×μ	107.148	ĸμ	117.410	×μ	128.000	-
ncome Tax Calculation (Perhitungan Palak	- 1						l		ı						l		
Penghasilan)	- 1						ı								l		
Depreciation Expense (Reban penyusutan)	Re		Ro	(22.850)	Re	(122,558)	Ro	(115.044)	00	(4.402)	80	(4.442)	Pn.	(4.443)	80	(4.443)	ı,
Operating Cost (Riava operasional)	Re		Ro	(109)		(25.893)		(52.696)		(52.435)		(50.093)		(47.715)		(45.374)	
Operating Renefits (Manfaat Operational)	P P		25	(109)	D'A	21.502	Po.	92.021	20	126 029	P o	157 261	P n	165.124	20	173 390	8
Earnings Before Tay	80		9.0	(22.959)				(75.719)		79 191		102.726		112 967		122 562	
ncome Taxes (Paiak Penghasilan Neto)	80	_	9.0		80	1127.250	80	17.5.7.181	80	19.798		25 491		20.242		20.001	
Earnings After Tax	Rp		Rp	(22.959)	Řρ	(127.949)	Rρ	(75.719)	Řρ	59.293	Rρ	77.044	Rρ	84.725	Řρ	92.673	٦
Cash Flow After Taxes (Arus Kas Setelah Palak)	Ro			(221.525)		(19.972)		28,995		62.593	ı	81,487	Н	89.168		97,115	_
Cash Flow After Taxes (Arus Kas Setelah Pajak)	Кρ	(45.700)	Κp	(221.525)	Кρ	(16.072)	Kρ	31.995	Kρ	63.593	Kβ	81.487	Кρ	29.162	Kβ	97.115	-
	Re	(45.700)	Ro	(267,225)	Re	(283,297)	Ro	(244.302)	Re	(180.709)	Ro	(99.222)	Re	(10.054)	Ro	87.061	
					Rp	(283.297)											ı
Discounted Cash Flow (After Tax) Arus Kas Diskon	Ro	(45.700)	0.0	(197,790)	00	(12,812)	80	27,759	Ro	49,414	Ro	46,238	Ro	45.175	Ro	43.930	
Setelah Pajak) i = 12 % Discounted Cash Flow (After Tax) Arus Kas Diskon	<u> </u>		·		·		·		·		·		÷		·		-
Setelah Palak) i = 15 %	Rρ	(45.700)	Rp	(190.970)	Rρ	(11.944)		24.982	Rρ	35.122	Rρ	38.797	Rρ	36.598	Rρ	34.362	٠
nyestment Analysis Results :			_		_		Ass	umptions:	_		_		_		_		-
NPV of Cash Flow	Re	40.662					Ren	efit Escalati	on Fa	actor.						5.00%	
RR		15.25%					Inco	me Tay Pas	a /T	rif Palak Pe	acha	elian)				25.00%	
Profitability Index		1.19					Disc	ount Rate								12.00%	
							(Nila	ii diskon)									
Simple Payback	5 Ye	ars 1 Mont	the													16,00%	
Discounted Payback																	

4.4.1. Cash Flow Before Tax

In 2019 in the 3rd (third) year during the construction period there was already a profit from the sale of clean water so that the pre-tax cash flow value was obtained from total expenditure costs (capital costs plus production, operational and maintenance costs) minus income, the result was still negative because income is smaller than total expenses (capital costs and production, operational and maintenance costs), while in 2020 the value of cash flow before tax is positive because income is greater than total expenses.

Table IV.24Cash Flow Projection before tax

Net Cash Flow		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026	,D	alam Rp.
Net Gasii i low		YO		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Totals
				Masa	Kons	truksi (5 T	ahun)															
Total Capital	Rp	(45.700)	Rp	(221.416)	Rp	(21.681)	Rp	(330)	Rp	(203)	Rρ		Rφ		Rp		Rρ		Rp		Rp	(28
Total Costs	Rp		Rp	(109)	Rp	(25.893)	Rp	(52.696)	Rp	(52.435)	Rp	(50.093)	Rp	(47.715)	Rp	(45.374)	Rρ	(43.034)	Rp	(40.876)	Rp	(35
Revenue and Operating Benefils (Pendapatan dan Manfast Operasiona) Revenue (Pendapatan) Escalation of Benefils (Eskalasi Manfast) Total Benefils and Revenue (Total Manfast dan Pendapatan)	帮帮 帮		RP RP RP	(109)	22 2 2	28.573 2.929 31.502 5.609	Rp Rp	79.492 12.530 92.021 39.325	Rp Rp	111.911 24.118 136.029 83.593	Rp Rp		Rp Rp		Rp Rp	123.218 50.162 173.380 128.006	Rp Rp		Rp Rp	135.540 74.727 210.267 169.391	Rp	86 30 1.16
Cash Flow Before Taxes (Arus Kas Sebelum Pajak)	Rp	(45.700)	Rp	(221.525)	Rρ	(16.072)	Rp	38.995	Rp	83.390	Rp	107.168	Rp	117.410	Rp	128.006	Rp	157.220	Rp	169.391	Rp	511

4.4.2. Cash Flow After Tax

The after-tax cash flow value is obtained from the total cash flow before tax minus the income tax value. In 2017 to 2020 the total value of the calculation of income tax which consists of depreciation expense, operational costs and operational benefits is still negative, meaning that the clean water supply project is still experiencing losses due to the high cost of expenditure so it has not been subject to an income tax rate of 25%. cash flow after tax from 2017 to 2019 is still negative, while in 2020 it is already positive. The cumulative value of cash flows after tax in 2019 is Rp. 289,297 Billion states as the required investment value because in 2019 there is already income so that from this income it can finance project needs during the construction period.

The contribution to Tangerang City's Original Regional Revenue will be given when the cash flow is positive in 2024, the 8th (eight) year of economic life.

Table IV.25 Cash Flow Projection after tax

Net Cash Flow		2017		2018		2019	Г	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026	*Di	alam Rp.
Het Gesti i low		Y0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Totals
				Masa	Kon	struksi (5 T	ahun	()														
Cash Flow Before Taxes (Arus Kas Sebelum Pajak)	Rp	(45.700)	2	(221.525)	Rρ	(16.072)	Rp	38.995	Rp	83.390	Rp	107.168	Rp	117.410	Rp	128.006	Rp	157.220	Rp	169.391	Rp	511
Income Tax Calculation (Perhitungan Pajak Penghasilan)																						
Depreciation Expense (Beban penyusutan)	Rp		Rφ	(22.850)	Rφ	(133.558)	Rρ	(115.044)	Rρ	(4.402)	Rρ	(4.443)	Rρ	(4.443)	Rp	(4.443)	Rp	(107)	Rp	(41)	Rp	(28)
Operating Cost (Biaya operasional)	Rp		Rφ	(109)	Rφ	(25.893)	Rρ	(52.696)	Rρ	(52.435)	Rρ	(50.093)	Rρ	(47.715)	Rp	(45.374)	Rp	(43.034)	Rp	(40.876)	Rp	(35)
Operating Benefits (Manfaat Operasional)	Rp		Rφ		Rφ	31.502	Rρ	92.021	Rρ	136.029	Rρ	157.261	Rρ	165.124	Rp	173.380	Rp	200.254	Rp	210.267	Rp	1.16
Earnings Before Tax	Rp		æ	(22.959)	æ	(127.949)	Rρ	(75.719)	Rp	79.191	Rp	102,726	Rp	112.967	Rp	123.563	Rp	157.114	Rр	169.350	Rp	51
Income Taxes (Pajak Penghasilan Neto)	Rp	•	B		æ	-	Rρ		Rp	19.798	Rp	25.681	Rp	28.242	Rp	30.891	Rp	39.278	Rp	42.338	Rp	18
Earnings After Tax	Rp		æ	(22.959)	æ	(127.949)	Rp	(75.719)	Rp	59.393	Rp	77.044	Rp	84.725	Rp	92.673	Rp	117.835	Rp	127.013	Rp	33
Cash Flow After Taxes (Arus Kas Setelah Pajak)	Rp	(45.700)	æ	(221.525)	Rp	(16.072)	Rp	38.995	Rp	63.593	Rp	81.487	Rp	89.168	Rp	97.115	Rp	117.942	Rp	127.053	Rp	33
Komulatif Arus Kas Setelah Pajak	Rp	(45.700)	Rp			(283.297) (283.297)		(244.302)	Rp	(180.709)	Rp	(99.222)	Rp	(10.054)	Rp	87.061	Rp	205.003	Rp	332.057		



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

4.5. Economic Analysis Parameters

Parameters of economic analysis used in this planning study are NPV (Net Present Value), IRR (Internal Rate Return), Analysis of Return (Payback Period), and Analysis of PI (Profitability Index).

4.5.1. NPV (Net Present Value)

NPV (Net Present Value) didapatkan dari selisih antara pendapatan dan manfaat operasional dengan biaya pengeluaran.Pada perhitungan NPV (Net Present Value) disesuaikan dengan hasil perhitungan manfaat operasional yang mengalami kenaikan harga tiap 1 (satu) tahun sekali sebesar 5%. Berikut ini adalah contoh perhitungan NPV (Net Present Value):

NPV = -45.700 - 221.525(P/F,i,1) - 16.072(P/F,i,2) +38.995(P/F,i,3) + 63.593(P/F,i,4) + 81.487(P/F,i,5) +89.168(P/F,i,6) + 97.115(P/F,i,7) + 117.942(P/F,i,8) +127.053 (P/F,i,9)

NPV = Rp. 40.662 M

Table IV.26Net Present Value

No	Tahun	Pendapatan Bersih Setelah Pajak	disc factor (12%)	NPV (i = 12%)
0	2017	(45.700)		(45.700)
1	2018	(221.525)	0,893	(197.790)
2	2019	(16.072)	0,797	(12.812)
3	2020	38.995	0,712	27.756
4	2021	63.593	0,636	40.414
5	2022	81.487	0,567	46.238
6	2023	89.168	0,507	45.175
7	2024	97.115	0,452	43.930
8	2025	117.942	0,404	47.635
9	2026	127.053	0,361	45.817
		332.057	∑ NPV =	40.662

4.5.2. IRR(Internal RateReturn)

IRR (Internal Rate Return) is obtained from positive interest rates, negative interest rates, positive NPV values, and negative NPV values. The calculation of the IRR (Internal Rate Return) is adjusted to the results of the calculation of operational benefits which experience an increase in prices every 1 (one) year by 5%. The following is an example of calculating the IRR (Internal Rate Return) in the first year:

- 1. Positive interest rate (I') = 12%
- 2. Negative interest rate (I") = 16%
- 3. Positive NPV = Rp. 40,696
- 4. Negative NPV = $\overline{IDR} 9.368$
- 5.IRR (Internal Rate Return) = 12 + (16% 12%) x 40,696 (40,696) - (-9,368)
- = 15.25%

6. IRR (Internal Rate Return) > 12%, then the investment work for the provision of clean water supply zone 2 Tangerang City is economically feasible.

Table IV.27IRR (Internal Rate Return)

No	Tahun	Pendapatan Bersih Setelah Pajak	NPV (i)	NPV (i)
0	2017	(45.700)	(45.700)	(45.700)
1	2018	(221.525)	(197.790)	(190.970)
2	2019	(16.072)	(12.812)	(11.944)
3	2020	38.995	27.756	24.982
4	2021	63.593	40.414	35.122
5	2022	81.487	46.238	38.797
6	2023	89.168	45.175	36.598
7	2024	97.115	43.930	34.362
8	2025	117.942	47.635	35.975
9	2026	127.053	45.817	33.409
			40.662	(9.368)

IRR = | 11 - NPV1((|2-|1)/(NPV1-NPV2)) IRR = | 15.25% %

4.5.3. PP(Payback Period)

Analysis of the payback period is obtained from the comparison of the cost of development capital with the difference between income and operational benefits and O&M costs. In the calculation of the Payback Period, it is adjusted to the results of the calculation of operational benefits which increase in price every 1 (one) year by 5%.

Calculation of Analysis of Returns (Payback Period): Then the payback period can be calculated as follows: Investment value =Rp. 289,330 proceeds year 1 =Rp. 45,700 Remaining investment year2 = Rp. 243.630Proceedyear2 =Rp 197.790 Remaining investment year3 = Rp. 45,480Proceedyear3 = Rp 12,809Remaining investment year 4 = Rp. 33.030proceeds year 4 = IDR 27,764Remaining investment in 5 years = IDR 5,267

The remainder of the 5th year investment is covered by the 5th year proceeds. The 5th year's remaining investment is covered by the 5th year's proceeds partially from 40,418 which is 5,267 40,418 = 0.130 shares. So the payback period (PP) for this investment is 5 years and 1 month.

Table IV.28 PP (Payback Period)

Keterangan	PV Pr	PP	
Nilai Investasi	PV1	(45.700)	289.330
Process 1	PV2	(197.790)	(45.700)
Sisa Investasi tahun 2	PV3	(12.809)	243.630
PV Process tahun 2	PV4	27.764	(197.790)
Sisa Investasi tahun 3	PV5	40.418	45.840
PV Process tahun 3	PV6	46.242	(12.809)
Sisa Investasi tahun 4	PV7	45.179	33.031
PV Process tahun 4	PV8	43.934	27.764
Sisa Investasi tahun 5	PV9	47.638	5.267
	PV10	45.820	
PP = '5 tal	0,130		

From the calculation above, PP < economic age of 10 years, namely 5 years and 1 month, it can be said that this investment is feasible

4.5.4. 4. PI (Profitability Index) analysis

Table IV 20DI (Duofitability Inday)

No	Tahun	Pendapatan Bersih Setelah Pajak	disc factor (12%)	PV benefit	PV Cost
0	2017	(45.700)	-		45.700
1	2018	(221.525)	0,893		197.790
2	2019	(16.068)	0,797		12.81
3	2020	39.006	0,712	27.756	
4	2021	63.599	0,636	40.414	
5	2022	81.494	0,567	46.238	
6	2023	89.175	0,507	45.175	
7	2024	97.123	0,452	43.930	
8	2025	117.951	0,404	47.635	
9	2026	127.063	0,361	45.817	
	•		Σ =	296.965	256.30
			PI =		1,1

From the results of the calculation of PI> 1, it is said to be feasible in this investment



| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 7, July 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1107004 |

V. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the projected population at the planned age of 2017 to 2021 of 614,948 people are used in projecting the average water demand, the calculation results of the average water demand are 361 lt/s and the number of direct connections is 30,550 units, the planned water demand is 400 liters/sec.for the investment value of Rp. 289,330 M which is used for 5 (five) years of project life from 2017 to 2021 obtained from 2 (two) funding sources, namely, 20% from the Tangerang City Government and 80% from the Provider Business Entity (BUP) / Private by way of equity 30% and bank loan 70%. From the calculation of the projected Cash Flow analysis, it can be seen that in the 3 (three) year of construction (2019), the profit from the sale of clean water has been obtained so that the investment value that refers to the Budget Plan for the Procurement of Clean Water in the Zone 2 service area of Tangerang City is not fully used in the construction of infrastructure projects, clean water management.

From the analysis of the results of the calculation of the economic feasibility parameters in this planning study, such as IRR (InternRate Return), Analysis of Return (Payback Period), and Analysis of PI (Profitability Index), it can be said that it is feasible to invest in clean water supply in the service area of zone 2 Tangrang City, the following are the results of the feasibility analysis:

- a. NPV (Net Present Value) is positive Rp. 40,696 M
- b. IRR > 12 i.e. 15.22%
- c. PP < economic period of 10 years i.e. 5 years 1 month
- d. PI > 1 i.e. 1.16

This investment analysis can contribute to Regional Original Income (PAD) in the City of Tangerang which will be given when the cash flow is positive in 2024, which is the 8th (eighth) year of economic life.

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