

Improvement Effect Of Export Value Of Global Economy (Case Study Rpjmd Kalimantan Timur 2018)

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Abstract: The objective of the research is to the solution the overcome the problem of deficit which is to be faced by the local government of East Kalimantan. The method of the research is library one by taking news from local daily newspaper from TribunKaltim , KaltimPost and national magazine namely Gatra .It has been carried out in 2015 to 2018 and the locations of the research is in Samarinda. The results of the research are : (1). There are many restaurants are very small number visitors event no buyer, (2). There many shops are no buyer, (3). The original local income of the province is very low, (4). The economic growth of East Kalimantan is very low too. The suggestions of the researcher that local government has, (1). To adapt the budgeted depended on the income, (2). To look for the new income, (3). To control the expense, (4). To be efficient to solve the problem of export.

Index Terms: deficit , growth , income, local

1 INTRODUCTION

ACCORDING to the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (Indef) highlighted the decline in business autonomy as reflected in the Business Tendency Index (ITB) at the end of last year. The pessimistic tendency of the investors is considered to be related to the agenda of the Pilkada Election simultaneously and the 2019 presidential election. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) reported that ITB in the fourth quarter of last year was 111.02 points, less than the first quarter of last year which still reached 112.39. If you want to see the realization of investment and household consumption, usually the main guidelines are ITB and ITK (Index of Consumer Tendency), "Executive Director of Indef Enny Sri Hartati in Jakarta, Wednesday (7/2). ITB components that go down, including related to the use of business capacity and average number of work. These two components illustrate the contraction of the tendency index. Indef estimates that ITB in the first quarter of 2018 will decline again to 108.6. The estimate could be lower if businesses choose to wait and see the results of the democracy party, on the other hand, Enny added, major events this year, such as the Asian Games, the simultaneous elections, and the annual meeting of the World Bank IMF, household. "In fact, to be able to accelerate the economy, what is needed is investment," he said. Currently, the national economy still relies on growth through household consumption. BPS data said that household consumption contributed the most in the structure of 2017 GDP, reaching 56.13 percent. Furthermore, Enny assess, the realization of investment is a prerequisite of economic growth berkualitas that can be enjoyed by business actors. The meaning of quality economic growth is reflected in the realization of investments that absorb more labor. Enny suggested, factors that need to be improved to overcome the problem of investment is the settlement of corruption problems, the efficiency of government institutions, and improved access to finance. East Kalimantan's economy is the focus of research that, changes in RPJMD, based on law number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, some adjustments of provincial and district or city authorities should be made.

Especially in the education sector, mining, environment, forestry, marine, and fisheries. Through the 2015 - 2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) set forth in Government Regulation No. 2 of 2015, the regions are required to implement priority programs in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which are subsequently elaborated in the Medium Term Development Plan of the RPJMD) with the principled Nawacita. The changes, he said, automatically affect the targets of provincial programs that have been prepared in the previous RPJMD. In the document of the Raperda of Raperda draft RPJMD 2013-2018, fundamental changes, there is a change in Article 7 paragraph (2). Where the target change on the 7 macro indicators of the successful development of late 2018 the period in which the task of East Kalimantan Provincial Governor Awang Faroek Ishak ended.

2 THE BASIC FRAMEWORK OF THEORY

1 Influence

The word influence means sustu actions, figures or conditions that can make people, things and situations around or reachable to move, fear, run, change, better ugly and even dead or undeveloped.

2. Efforts

Effort is a noun which means effort, endeavor to achieve certain intentions, so that effort is effort or endeavor. The verb is to seek to mean the means to do, to do something by seeking reason (Fajri, 1996: 852). Efforts according to a large dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI) is defined as a business activity that directs energy, the mind to achieve a goal. Efforts also mean effort, mind, endeavor to achieve a purpose, solve the problem of finding a way out.

3. Improvement

The meaning of improvement is adding more, adding quality and adding to the price beyond what is. It is like climbing a ladder to ascend, rising in various ways: to become better, to become more and more great.

4. Performance

Performance in English performance which means related work with material, time and small capital get results. So the

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performance of something achieved, the ability to work and the achievements shown.

5. Export

Export is the process of transporting goods or commodities from one country to another. This process is often used by companies with small to medium business scales as the main strategy to compete at the international level. Export strategy is used because of lower risk, smaller capital and easier when compared with other strategies. Other strategies such as franchise and acquisition.

6. RJPMD

The RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) is a regional development planning document for a period of 5 (five) years that contains the elaboration of the vision, mission and program of the head of the region based on the Regional RPJP and, for example, the RPJMD 2015 should pay attention to the national RPJM 12 May 2014. RPJMD is an abbreviation of the word Regional Medium Term Development Plan. The term Medium Term Development Plan of the Region if abbreviated to be RPJMD. The acronym RPJMD (Medium Term Development Plan) is an abbreviation / unofficial acronym. According to the civil servant: what is the RPJMD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan) is a regional development planning document for a period of 5 (five) years that contains the elaboration of the vision, mission and program of the regional head based on the Regional RPJP as well as the National RPJM (harfihambani .blogspot.com/2015/07 / what-is-rpjmd-renstra.html). Furthermore, based on Government Regulation No. 8/2008 on Stages, Procedures for Formulating, Controlling and Evaluating the Implementation of Regional Development Plans, it is explained that the definition of RPJMD is a medium term development plan document for the 5 year period (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sistem_Perencanaan_Nasional_development)

7. Global Definition

Indeed, globalization is important, why is it so? This is because initially there is no such thing as this country of the country, that there is only human. The emergence of a state that eventually separates the relationship between each human being. Before further discussing about globalization then the following are described several definitions (1). Quoted from the BBC, the notion of globalization is the process by which the world becomes increasingly connected as a result of massive trade increase as well as cultural exchanges (as a result of massive increased trade and cultural exchange), (2). According to Held and McGrew (1999), said that the notion of globalization is a process or set of processes that embodies the transformation in the spatial organization (which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization) concerning social relations and transactions, which expressed in transcontinental and interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and power, (3). A. G. McGrew (1992) in his other book provides an interesting sense of globalization, he said that the notion of globalization is a process whereby events, decisions and activities in one part of the world can have important consequences for various individuals and societies elsewhere in the world.

2.1 Characteristics of Globalization

Signs or features of globalization. The occurrence of globalization can be identified with 4 (four) character changes, which can be regarded as a characteristic feature of globalization.

1. The first characteristic of globalization is the widening of social, political, and economic activities in remote regions, regions and continents.
2. The second characteristic of globalization is the intensification or improvement and interconnection of trade, investment, finance, and migration and cultural exchange.
3. The third characteristic of globalization is the acceleration of interaction and communication worldwide with the creation of advanced transportation system, thus accelerating the exchange and diffusion of ideas, goods, information, capital and society.
4. The fourth characteristic of globalization is the increasing intensity and speed of global interaction that result in local events or events in the far-reaching wilayah can be something that has global impact. This means that domestic problems and global problems are becoming increasingly related (becoming increasingly fluid).

Based on the understanding of globalization and the characteristics of globalization above, it can be said that globalization is multidimensional. That is, globalization is not only focused on financial problems alone (economics only), globalization affect each other from the dimensions of economic, political, social and cultural. Although, according to Joseph E. Stiglitz in his book *Globalization and Its Discontents* (2002), said that globalization is very closely related to the economy especially trade and successful globalization is always characterized by the absence or lack of involvement of the IMF, WTO and other international bodies in the country for example, Taiwan and South Korea are more highlighting and rely on the ability of his country in "globalization".

2.2 Negative Impacts of Globalization

It is not surprising that globalization has a negative impact. However we need to realize that this negative impact exists because of the ugly nature of humans who often abuse something.

1. Globalization is largely in the interest of the superpowers, as Stiglitz emphasizes. This resulted in the dominance of world trade by using developing countries as the main capital. Developing countries provide cheaper employment and cheaper raw materials for sale in other regions at much more expensive prices.
2. No guarantee of wealth derived from the investments of foreign companies in the local territory could have a good effect on local development. Very often, profits or most of the profits are returned to the center of the multinational company.
3. Can lead to large-scale layoffs due to multinational companies which then can suddenly close his company in the local area that is no longer profitable for the time.
4. Can increase the occurrence of environmental pollution within the company's operational areas due to differences in rules. Rules on environmental pollution in developed countries are more stringent, while in developing countries less stringent. This makes multinational companies able to use materials and process materials more freely so that it

can lead to environmental pollution.

5. Lifestyle and fashion trends from outside that are inconsistent with local morals and ethics can damage the local culture itself
6. Political interests in other countries may affect the security and tranquility of other countries
7. The game of global commodity prices and goods can lead to war and many other unfavorable things. Consumptive behavior and increasingly wasteful

2.3 Understanding the Economy

In everyday life, the economy is needed to meet human needs. Therefore, economics as a very important science on human life. Beyond that, the economy also serves as a tool for measuring the level of development of a country, whether its condition is bad or good. In general it can be mentioned that if the economic sense as a study of related science about the material resources of individuals and communities and countries to improve human welfare so that the economy becomes one among the related sciences of human behavior and action in meeting the needs of its life that thrives with resources through activities of consumption, distribution and production. After we discuss the economic meaning as it exists above then it would be nice we also discuss the economic sense by experts based on their experience.

1. Understanding Economics According to Abraham Maslow
Abraham Maslow included a humanist psychologist, theoretician, thinker, and inspirator in terms of personality theory, identity, personal skills and soft skills. He was born on April 1, 1908 in Brooklyn, New York and died on June 8, 1970 in California at the age of 62 years. He has completed his studies at Cornell University, Brandeis University, Brooklyn College. The most famous young theories are Human Hierarchy of Needs, Humanistic Theory and Self-actualization. Abraham Maslow states that the notion of economics is a field of science that can solve the problems of human life through the development of all available economic resources based on the theory and principles in an economic system that is considered efficient and effective.
2. Understanding Economics According to Adam Smith was one of the leading political and economic philosophers, as well as the founder of the economic system of Capitalism that existed in the 18th and 19th centuries in Western Europe. Someone wing This classical economy has raised important notions of Classical Economics, the idea of the free market of the modern era and the division of labor. He was born in Oskirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland on 5 June 1723 and died in Edinburgh, Scotland on 17 July 1790 at the age of 67 years. A very famous theory of his is the theory of absolute superiority. Adam Smith states that the notion of the economy is an investigation of the condition and cause of the presence or the presence of state property.
3. Understanding Economics According to John Stuart Mill is one of the most famous empirical philosophers from England who has been instrumental in reforming Social utilitarianism in Britain. He was born in Pentonville, London on May 20, 1806 and died at the age of 66 years in Avignon on 8 May 1873. He was a son of an academician and historian James Mill. John Stuart Mill states that economic understanding is a practical science that has learned about billing and spending.
4. Economic Understanding by Paul Anthony Samuelson

Paul Anthony Samuelson is one of the American economic figures who has received a Doctorate degree from Harvard University and succeeded in becoming the first American to win a nobel prize in his field as a service that has developed a dynamic and static economic theory. He was born in Gary, Indiana on the 15th of Meil in 1915 and died at the age of 94 in Belmont, Massachusetts on December 13, 2009. He was a prominent economist before he was 40 years old. Paul A. Samuelson states that the notion of economics is a way used by a person or a group of people in utilizing limited resources to obtain various commodities and products and channel it to be consumed by the public.

5. Understanding Economy According to Hermawan Kartajaya
Hermawan Kartajaya is one of Indonesia's leading marketing experts. Although he had studied in ITS Electrical Engineering (Institute of Technology Sepuluh November) but stopped midway through economic problems. Although not getting a degree from ITS Surabaya but who would have thought that he even got a degree from his former college Honoris causa title for his scholarship in the world-class economic and marketing sectors. His current position is as President MarkPlus & Co. Hermawan Kartajaya states that the notion of the economy is a container where the industrial sector is attached to it.

2.4 East Kalimantan Figure

East Kalimantan has a land area of 127,267.52 km² and sea management area of 25,656 km² is located between 113°44' East Longitude and 119°00' East Longitude and between 2°33' North Latitude and 2°25' South Latitude. The boundary of East Kalimantan is North Borneo, West is Central Kalimantan, east of Makassar Strait and south of South Kalimantan. In the 2018 election, East Kalimantan will hold the General Election of the Head of Region, namely the Governor of East Kalimantan and the Regent / Vice Regent of Panajam Paser Utara. The population of East Kalimantan consists of: Javanese 40%, Bugis 30%, Kutai 10%, Dayak 10%, Chinese 5% and others 5%. Speaking elections, Java tribe is very potential voice but do not be mistaken that the candidate of Java has not been chosen by the Java Tribe because the Javanese have married with various tribes so that can not 100% choose leaders of the tribe. Besides, to choose a Head of Region there is no Javanese philosophy of choosing a Javanese. This is the experience of many years in East Kalimantan so it is. This is different from the people and Bugis, Toraja, Batak, Tionghoa and Dayak when their leaders have chosen their own tribal leaders they must obey. The province has a wavy topography from the slope to steep ramps, with altitude ranging from 0-1500 meters above sea level with a slope of 0-60 percent. Lowland areas are generally found in areas along the river. While the hills and mountains have an average height of more than 1000 meters above sea level with a slope of 300 percent, there are parts of the North Sea that borders directly with Malaysia. The topography condition is very influential on the cultivation opportunities of a commodity type, potency and water supply, hydrological dynamics and susceptibility to erosion. Viewed from topography, most or 43.35 percent of the land area is included in a slope above 40 percent percent and 43.22 percent is located at an altitude of 100-1000 m above sea level, so the use of land in East Kalimantan Province should pay attention to the characteristics of the land.

No.	District/city	City	Land area (Ha)	Extensive Marine Management (km ²)
1	Paser	Tanah Grogot	1.119.293	8.200
2	Kutai Barat	Sendawar	1.563.060	-
3	Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong	2.634.895	1.891
4	Kutai Timur	Sangatta	3.189.649	2.641
5	Berau	Tanjung Redep	2.220.033	11.962
6	Penajam Paser Utara	Penajam	321.155	400
7	Balikpapan	Balikpapan	56.128	287
8	Samarinda	Samarinda	71.783	-
9	Bontang	Bontang	19.256	275
10	Mahakam Ulu	Long Bagun	1.531.500	
East Kalimantan Province			12.726.752	25.656

2.5 Research Methods

The research method used is literature study by taking news from newspapers or magazines such as Newspapers TribunKaltim and KaltimPost and Gatra magazine. Bungin (2007: 115) suggests some forms of observation that can be used in qualitative research, namely participant observation, unstructured observation, and unstructured group observation. To complete the data due to the sluggish exports of East Kalimantan commodities, especially coal and oil palm researchers mngadakan observations in the environment of large entrepreneurs and SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) and interviews with five people as a resource.

3 DISCUSSION

The results collected from daily newspapers Tribunkaltim and Kaltimpost and Gatra magazine that resulted in several trends that make the budget deficit areas as follows:

A. Evaluation of the Financial Services Authority (OJK)

1. Outstanding Non-performing Loan (NPL)

The mining business sector is still good despite the Non Performing Loan (NPL) ratio in NPL position 18.52 Percent, still favored by banks. So the high risk still overshadows mining and quarrying business. Amid improving commodity prices, debtors from this sector still recorded the largest non-performing loan (NPL) ratio, although banks are still eyeing the market from this business field. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) of East Kalimantan noted that the ratio of conventional commercial banks' NPLs has generally improved over the past year. As of December 2017, its position is at 6.57 percent. Although still above the fair, that figure has been better than the previous year which had touched 7.35 percent. Head of East Kalimantan Provincial OJK Dwi Ariyanto said that during the last year, mining and quarry fields still dominate the economy in Continental Etam, with a share of 46.31 percent. It indicates that this area is still dependent on the business. Included also for banks, in terms of lending. That, he said, seen from the realization of credit in the mining sector and excavation that grew significantly, reaching 13.75 percent compared to the previous year. But if sorted by type, the highest NPL is also from the mining and quarrying sector. The ratio of up to 18.52 percent of the disbursed banking. The second highest of the construction sector, it is 10, 04 percent.

He said the period of mining business plunge a few years ago should serve as a lesson for banks, as well as other safer and more sustainable business supporters. For example, the agricultural sector, and forestry. The potential is seen from the improved credit distribution last year. Compared to 2016, its credit value grew 27.32 percent. That's because since a few years ago, OJK has indeed encouraged banks to stop joining in big sectors. Based on the records of OJK, conventional commercial bank loans in East Kalimantan Province as a whole reached Rp. 67.8 trillion last year. That figure grew only 3.86 percent from a year earlier. If split by type, credit distribution is almost uniform. The working capital group absorbs 36.43 percent, consumption 35.77 percent and investment 27.8 percent. Of the 64.23 percent portion of productive credit, the largest portion is still absorbed by large and retail trade, or Rp. 13.28 trillion. Furthermore, 14.81 percent absorbed by the processing industry, with a value of Rp. 6.41 trillion. Then, following the agriculture, plantation and forestry sector worth Rp. 4.31 trillion, with a portion of 9.97 percent, and mining and quarrying with a portion of 9.57 percent, or Rp. 4.41 trillion. "We are optimistic, with the acceleration of the restructuring process and the improvement of economic growth in East Kalimantan Province, loan disbursement will grow much higher this year. The greater the distribution, the calculation can also suppress the NPL ratio. The optimism, he added, is shown by the target of financial services which in the business plan projected credit growth at 12.2 percent. While third party funds (DPK) is targeted to increase 11.16 percent compared to last year.

2. Good news

2.1. Positive economic growth

The positive economic growth of East Kalimantan Province over the past year is still accompanied by high bank credit risk. One of the sectors highlighted is construction services. Late last year, the position of non-performing loan (NPL) ratio from this business field is still at 10.04 percent. Although still above the limit of fairness 5 percent, NPL construction sector has shown improvement. Two years earlier, which even broke the level of 20 percent of total credit. Head of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) of East Kalimantan Province Dwi Ariyanto said the non-performance improvement of NPL construction last year was also because credit in this sector grew 8.27 percent positive compared to 2016. At the end of 2017, the nominal position of construction credit in East Kalimantan Rp. 3.5 trillion. "Although in 2017 the NPL ratio of the construction sector is 10.04 percent, it is already pretty good. It has dropped from the previous year, which reached 16.09 percent (Samarinda, 2018/8/2). According to him, the improvement of the amount of financial risk in the construction sector because it is already a lot of debtors who improve kolektibil.Selain, banks have increased the principle of prudence in disbursing credit. "The high NPL in the construction sector is actually due to slow pay. It was not accidental by the contractor. Not a few because the project has not been paid off," he said. Regardless of the NPL ratio, Dwi urged banks to be careful to channel credit to any sector. On the other hand, banks must also continue to extend credit including to all sectors, including construction. Careful attitude it must," he concluded. In addition to construction, high credit risk is also still prevalent in the mining and quarrying sector, which reached 18.52 percent. Meanwhile, OJK noted that

banking NPLs in East Kalimantan Province for all business sectors at the end of last year still reached 6.57 percent. Although still above the normal limit, the ratio of nonperforming loans was lower than the previous year which reached 7.35 percent. Met separately, the head of Bankaltimara's corporate secretariat, Abdul Haris Sahilin, said the construction sector became one of the company's mainstays. The share accounts for 10 percent of total loans overall, or about a quarter of total productive credits. Haris said, from a total of Rp. 14.1 trillion in corporate credit last year, 60 percent of loans in Bankaltimara are still distributed for consumption. While the productive sector only absorbs the remaining 40 percent. Of the total loan portfolio, 10 percent is for the construction sector which has a substantial portion compared to other banks. Just like other BPDs in Indonesia, Haris said, the construction sector is indeed one of the main market share, excluding consumer credit. It can not be separated from the duties and functions of the current BPD Bankaltimara to support development, especially those financed local government budget, it is in accordance with Law No. 13/1962 on Basic Provisions of Regional Development Bank. Each loan disbursement has risks, not least the construction sector. But, we see from the side of security. Of course, also because the credit in the construction sector which is channeled by the Provincial Bank of East and North Kalimantan is a local government project. Construction loans, added Haris, are also from private banks, or distributed to private projects. Therefore, he said, it is natural that aada banking may be very careful to target that one market. "Lending for local government projects is at a lower risk. The source of the construction project fund has been budgeted by the local government, regional money management also by us, so it is more easily monitored.

2.2. International comment

The International Money Fund or IMF praised Indonesia for managing its economy throughout 2017. The IMF concluded that Indonesia's economy continues to show good performance. The indicators are stable economic growth and well-maintained macroeconomic conditions that create systemic risks are maintained. It is estimated that the year 2022 can reach 6.5% in the medium term.

2.3. Budget disbursement

The good news for East Kalimantan to overcome the budget deficit is the disbursement from the state budget. This budget to boost economic growth this year to 5.4% government and the House of Representatives have agreed in October 2017 APBN 2018 budget. State expenditure budgeted for Rp.2.220, 7 trillion, up 4% compared to the 2017 APBN Rp.2.133, 29 trillion. Meanwhile, the state budget for East Kalimantan Province was recorded at 27.81 trillion. This figure includes the allocation of transfer funds to regions, village funds and spending funds for ministries (KaltimPost, 1/1/2018: 1). The major recipients of the APBN funds include Mulawarman University, Kodam VI Mulawarman, Border Road Implementation, Korem 091 Aji Surya Natakusuma, Implementation of Balang Island Bridge, Implementation of National Road Area 1, Certain Non-Vertical Work Units, Implementation of River Water Utilization Network Mahakam-Berau-Kelai, Samarinda-Balikpapan Toll Road and Water Resource Maintenance Operation. More details see figure 1 below.

Figure 1: A total of 10 (ten) Major Receiving State Budget 2018

No	Name of Institution	Amount received (IDR)	Keterangan
01.	Mulawarman University	418 billion	Settlement of the stalled building
02.	Regional Command VI Mulawarman	392 billion	For the working area of Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Kalimantan
03.	Implementation of Border Road	349 billion	Border with Kaltara, Malaysia, North Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and South Kalimantan
04.	Military resort command 091 Aji Surya Natakusuma	283 billion	For funding in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan
05.	Implementation of East Kalimantan II Region road	281 billion	Special area of Region II
06.	Implementation of Balang Island Bridge	255 billion	Especially for Balang Island Bridge
07.	Implementation of regional national roads 1	211 billion	
08.	Certain non-vertical work units of water utilization network of Mahakam-Berau-Kelai River area	190 billion	Mahakam River, Berau and Kelay
09.	Implementation of the Samarinda toll road - Balikpapan	159 billion	Toll Road Completion
10.	Operation and maintenance of Water Resources	149 billion	Water resources

2.4. Two projects Growth contribution from economic growth 0.51%

Kaltimpost writes that two Kaltim refinery projects contribute to economic growth (Kaltimpost, 2018: 25). In addition to the manufacturing industry sector whose capacity increases some of its derivatives are also affected positively. The donation averages 0.51% for annual economic growth. The two infrastructures are refinery development capacity or Pertamina's Refinery Development Master Plan (RDMP) in Balikpapan and a new refinery or Grass Root Refinery. This was revealed by Head of Bank Indonesia Representative Office, Muhammad Noor. The processing industry is the second largest sector after the mine with a portion of 20.6%.

2.5. Indonesia again won the DSB WTO and EU RAMD suit

Government and biodiesel entrepreneurs managed to win back the appeals lawsuit in the EU Court of Appeals lawsuit in case of imposition of anti dumping duties (BMAD). With this victory the countries in the blue continent are obliged to remove the imposition of 8 - 23.3% import charges previously applied to Indonesia. The abolition of BMAD on March 16, 2018. This is a double win where Indonesia previously won a dispute in the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO. So Indonesia re-export palm oil without having to pay RMAD

again. The outcome of the EU Court ruling and the DSB WTO ruling provide a positive signal for Indonesian trading partner countries to fair trade in the fair trade sector. As an illustration that the BPS of biodiesel exports to the EU had reached 1.4 billion in 2011 before being subject to RMAD in 2013. In the range of 2013 to 2016 Indonesia's exports to the EU fell 42.84% from USD 649 million to only USD 150 million. The lowest export value to the EU occurs in 2015 at a position of USD 150 million. According to the Minister of Commerce, Enggartiasto Lukita after the victory of the lawsuit will rise about 7% with the figure of export of 2017 reached USD 386 million and USD 1.7 billion in 2022. For East Kalimantan is very significant because palm plantations in this area more than 1 (one) million hectares so East Kalimantan is optimistic to get welfare improvement through the transfer fund from the center and increase the export value of biodiesel.

3. Turning Point to Agriculture

Year 2017 becomes the turning point of East Kalimantan Province. Economic growth of this area back to the positive lane, after two years earlier there was minus aka level of contraction. Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) reported, East Kalimantan Province's economy in 2017 and grew 3.13 percent. This area is also still the owner of the largest economic structure in Kalimantan. The portion is 52.29 percent of the total value of the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) of the five provinces on the island. The positive outcomes are inextricably linked to the strengthening of the global economy, which has boosted the price of energy commodities, such as coal and oil and gas. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) noted, the price of coal reference (HBA) throughout 2017 on average in the position of USD 85.92 per metric ton. That price rose 38.95 percent from the average from the previous year. The positive trend made the mining sector contribution to the economic structure of East Kalimantan Province still dominate, contributing 46.31 percent. Based on the McCloskey Survey, the dominance was also seen in East Kalimantan Province's coal production contribution which reached 51.69 percent of total national coal production last year. However, the dominance of the coal sector is not accompanied by the equal labor absorption. Recorded, the employment elasticity rate of East Kalimantan Province from this sector became the lowest, only 0.60 percent. On the other hand, the level of elasticity of the mining sector of East Kalimantan Province is also relatively low compared to other regions in eastern Indonesia, which include Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Maluku and Papua. Speaking of manpower, agriculture has become the highest elasticity sector in East Kalimantan Province. Recorded, the level of elasticity of agricultural labor absorption is 0.76 percent, that is, every 1 percent of economic growth in the sector, able to increase employment 0.76 percent. Agricultural sector also entered the four major sectors that have the largest contribution to East Kalimantan Province GRDP structure in the last year. Although the contribution is only 7.96 percent. At least, that figure is already higher than the share of trade and warehousing. In addition, the economic growth in the sector covering agriculture, forestry and fisheries reached 5.70 percent last year. The figure is above the average economic growth of East Kalimantan Province as a whole. The rate of growth is also greater than the growth of mining and quarrying business which only rose 1.21 percent in the same period. The large potential of agriculture sector is

expected to suppress the open unemployment rate in East Kalimantan Province which can be considered relatively high. At the end of 2016, the figure reached 7.91 percent. The ratio is above the average of other areas in Kalimantan, as well as other areas in eastern Indonesia, as well as the national average. With a high level of employment, and the potential for growth in the sector, it is appropriate that the agricultural sector be given special attention. It can not be separated from the character of the business that is likely to be labor intensive. The author hopes, the agricultural sector can be a mainstay in the economic development of East Kalimantan Province. Collaboration between the municipal / regency government, provincial government, and related agencies, is also expected to maximize the potential of this sector.

4. That's worrying

4.1. Global influence

The effect of global economic improvement on the United States on Indonesia. According to Gatra issue February 14, 2018 (Widodo, Gatra, 2018: 6) that the improvement of the United States economy has a global impact. In Indonesia Composite Stock Price Index (CSPI) plunge into the red zone there is a trade opening. Last Monday, February 5, 2018 JCI had touched the level of 6,522.54 although slowly climbed to the level of 6,570.16. Rupiah exchange rate transacted between tubs in Jakarta, Tuesday afternoon February 6, 2018 also fell 40 points compared to the previous day to Rp.13.560 per US dollar. The depreciation of the rupiah against the dollar will still continue in the future following the improvement of the US economy. The decline in world oil prices helped erode the currency in countries that have been dependent on these commodities including the rupiah. The national economic condition will also affect the economy of East Kalimantan. Here the global domino effect on the region and national.

4.2. Lack of fuel supply

Kaltimpost also reported that domestic fuel has not been able to meet the needs of all refineries in Indonesia (Kaltimpost, 2018: 25-27). It was reported that the national fuel requirement amounted to 1.5 million barrels per day while only 853 thousand barrels per day was available.

5. Our mistakes

Competition seize world export market less active. For example We do not see or participate in any exhibition or promotion to Pakistan which is 270 million inhabitants, Bangladesh which is 160 million inhabitants and we never promo to Africa. We have no follow-up or evaluation after the work meeting as there is no new idea in the meeting. The achievement of export value despite high makes President Joko Widodo furious, the article Indonesia lost with neighboring countries. He said that we are still too monotonous not to open new markets. We are still inferior to Thailand.

Figure 2. Indonesia Exports Achievement Compared to Thailand.

No.	Nama negara	Capaian ekspor (USD)	Tahun	Kenaikan (%)
01.	Indonesia	168,73 milyar	2017	Naik 16,22 % dibandingkan tahun 2016
02.	Thailand	236,69 milyar	2017	Lebih tinggi
03.	Malaysia	219,45milyar	2017	Lebih tinggi
04.	Vietnam	213,77 milyar	2017	Lebih tinggi

6. Indonesia's export value lost

Our export value is still inferior to neighboring ASEAN countries such as losing to Cambodia. Our export value is only USD145 million but Cambodia USD160 million, Malaysia USD 184 million, Thailand USD 231 million. Indonesia's defeat is because it still relies on raw goods and semi-finished goods. In addition there are some weaknesses in the policy level.

7. Indonesian Trade Promotion Center (ITPC) is not productive

ITPC overseas Denmark, France and others do not produce anything for many years well closed.

8. Impact on East Kalimantan

8.1. Threat of equality

After the bombing at Ekomuni Church in Samarinda Seberang that killed a 5-year-old boy, the condition of East Kalimantan is very safe, peaceful and peaceful, in other words conducive. East Kalimantan received praise from Chief of National Police General Tito that East Kalimantan Province is very helpful to the police. Conducive efforts are the existence of forums such as Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama (FCUB), Forum of counter terrorism, Forum of harmony of ethnic groups and others. Therefore the province is very fast development. On top of that, the central government appreciates through the award of WTP and others.

8.2. The problem of reduced central funding

For this province get transfer from APBN 2018 as in figure 3 below:

Figure 3: Central Government Transfers to Regional Funds 2018

No.	Transfer dana daerah	Jumlah uang yang diterima (Rp.)	Keterangan
01.	Dana daerah dan dana desa,	766,2 trilyun	Penguatan pembangunan daerah dan desa
02.	Dana Kementerian dan Lembaga	647,4 trilyun	Termasuk gaji pegawai
03.	Belanja Non Kementerian	847.4 triyun	Untuk Badan , Komisi dan yang lain
Total	Alokasi dana transfer APBN	2.288 triyun	Untuk Badan , Komisi dan yang lain

Local fund transfers and village funds Rp.766.2 trillion, ministries and institutions funds Rp.647.4 trillion and institutions Rp.601.1 trillion. The total is Rp.2.288 trillion. East Kalimantan Province budget problem is the deficit and the

influence of world or global finance. The purpose of this study is to know the budget description of East Kalimantan Province both transfer from APBN and APBD.

8.3. Changes to RPJMD due to reduced transfer money from the center.

Referring to the news of Tribun Kaltim dated 17 November (2017: 7) that in order to adjust the development due to the sluggish impact of the global economy affecting the regions in recent years, the Provincial Government of East Kalimantan through the Regional Development Planning Board (Bappeda) revised RPJMD which was then tested by Special Committee on the Amendment of Regional Regulation Number 07 Year 2014 on RPJMD East Kalimantan Province 2013 - 2018. It is said by the Head of Pansus Andarias P. Sirenden, based on the work of the special committee, there are several indicators of changes to the previous RPJMD. There has been a change in target or achievement change, and provincial government program indicators in East Kalimantan in 2018. In recent years there has been an unfortunate phenomenon for East Kalimantan Province.

8.4. Phenomena

Reduced funding from the center continues:

- The fall in export prices of natural resources commodities such as oil and gas and coal,
- The weakening of economic growth in East Kalimantan's main export destination which resulted in demand for products from East Kalimantan Province has decreased. According to Andarias, a member of the DPRD Council in East Kalimantan Province that the weakening of economic growth is influenced by the decline in non-renewable natural resource commodity production.
- Not yet able to be offset by increased production of other commodities. As a result, the phenomenon has had an impact on the declining regional economic performance of East Kalimantan and its impact on the decreasing of local revenue (PAD) of East Kalimantan, especially the local tax revenues and the declining performance of the national economy, resulting in the declining revenue of East Kalimantan transfer funds sourced from natural resources.

8.5. The decreasing of regional income has implications for the shrinking of development budget items, as well as the achievement of development programs so that it is necessary to revise the more realistic and achievable development programs by the end of 2018.

9. What to do by East Kalimantan

East Kalimantan must follow the smart steps of the Central Government, which is the strategy of the Ministry of Trade to increase exports, namely:

- Beginning in the year the government undertook trade missions to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh;
- Local governments support to strengthen the role of the Trade Attaches and ITPC as the spearhead of increased exports through local communications and information through the Arts Mission and trade / promotion;
- Conducting communications with relocation places of trade attachment placement and ITPC to new potential markets such as Africa and South Asia;
- Improving export regulations through trade agreements

with other countries, promotional and promotional schemes abroad will be enhanced by involving other ministries / agencies, employers;

- e. The export growth target is increased to 11% by 2018

Figure 4.List of problems that achieve better position in East Kalimantan.

No	Problems	Percentage Year 2016	Percentage Year 2017	Remark
01	Unemployment	7 %	5,11%	136.653 peoples in 2016
02	Poverty rate	6 %	5 %	successful
03	Economic growth	0.5 - 1 %	4,70 - 5,30 %	successful

The unemployment rate has declined from 7 percent to 5.11 percent. Including the original poverty target of 6 percent, reduced to 5 percent. In addition, the original economic growth of 4.70 to 5.30 percent to 0.5 to 1 percent. Andarias stated, the result is the work of the special committee on the evaluation that has been done, since July. According to the report of Tribun Journalist of East Kalimantan Province Budhi Hartono (TribunKalTim, Samarinda) that after establishing the P-APBD of East Kalimantan 2017 with a total of Rp 8.820 trillion, East Kalimantan Provincial DPRD has scheduled discussion of budget RAPBD 2018 next week. The agenda of the Budget Agency together with the Provincial Government Budget Team (TAPD) of East Kalimantan Province discussed the General Policy of Budget and Temporary Use of Budget (KUA-PPAS) is estimated at only Rp 6.7 trillion. According to Syahrin, Chairman of East Kalimantan Provincial DPRD that East Kalimantan has received KUA PPAS for fiscal year 2018 but decreased to Rp 6.7 trillion (Tribun, Tuesday (10/10/2017) He explained that if the decline of RAPBD 2018 due to reduced receipt of funds revenue sharing (DBH) and local revenue (PAD) .The DBH decreased this year to be returned to the excess of the distribution of DBH in 2016. With the reduction in RAPBD 2018 reached more than Rp 1 trillion, the possibility of more priority discussion to multiyear contract project (MYC) Last 2018 payment for MYC The drawbacks to be paid for all MYC projects are around Rp 1.5 trillion.

Figure 5: Regional Budget of East Kalimantan Province

No.	APBD	Pure	Revision	Remark
01.	APBD 2017	Pure APBD Rp 8,098 Triliun	APBD (Revision) Rp 722 Miliar	Total Rp 8,820 Triliun
02.	RAPBD KALTIM 2018	KUA-PPAS Rp 6,7 Triliun. (Prediction)	around Rp.670 milyar	Budget Less

Source: KaltimPost (2018:1)

Every problem must be faced with a confident attitude and a serious solution. Problem is a disturbing difficulty in achieving a success. Such difficulties include lack of hard efforts, lack of enthusiasm, limited funds, limited human resources, global economic impact and lack of time. A major drawback is lack of funds. The trick is to adjust the existing financial condition through creating a medium-term plan so that it can be affordable with the resources owned. For example the province of East Kalimantan is making a policy for the

Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of 2017. The economic weakness of the impact of falling prices of coal and oil palm. These two things make the East Kalimantan economy unfavorable. According to Tribunkaltim (2017: 17) the condition makes this area sluggish economy. The economic slump in East Kalimantan in recent years has had a considerable impact on business in the regions. As a result, layoffs can no longer be avoided, this condition if it continues to be left will bring negative impacts to various fields. The reason, when referring data on the number of unemployed in August 2016 had penetrated as many as 136,653 people. So it takes the government seriousness in providing solutions to reduce the number of unemployed. This condition invites the concern of the Chairman of Commission II of DPRD East Kalimantan Province Edy Kurniawan. According to him, when referring to the theory then there are at least five things that become indicators of increasing unemployment, according to him economic activity, declining economic growth and per capita income, high social costs, decreased skill levels and decreased local revenue. Therefore, it is time for the government's development policy to focus more on the creation of extensive employment and to develop micro, small and medium enterprises in the midst of dependence on the mining sector.

10. Stronger efforts by East Kalimantan, namely:

a. Efforts to increase economy and decrease unemployment

Eddy Kurniawan, a member of DPRD Legislative Council of East Kalimantan (PDIP) added that for economic improvement and declining unemployment rate, regulation facilities, including business licensing, will also invite new investment into stimulus. According to the Tribun Kaltim Daily Newspaper dated 15 November 2017 that increased investment will encourage the creation of new jobs that will help reduce unemployment. This is important because if you see the local budget is not able to be assisted through investment (Edy, Tribune, 2017: 17).

b. Procurement of job training center

The provision of a job training center will help prepare job seekers to be better prepared to enter the workforce. And equip skills for laborers. Skills will be very beneficial for unemployment because of the skills, unemployment can open their own business as long as has not got a job. There is another shocking news that East Kalimantan is prohibited from building a building, thus the building spending of about 6 billion threatened to be canceled.

Figure 6.Allocation of funds transfer and village funds for East Kalimantan Province

No	Budget type	Amount (IDR) 2018	The portion of the budget 2018	The portion of the budget 2017	Remark
01	Special Non-Physical Allocation Funds	1,04 trillion	Employee Expenditure IDR 2,75 trillion (2,78 % growth)	Employee Expenditure IDR 2,68 trillion	Not building a building
02	Regional incentive funds	122 billion	Shop for goods IDR 2,95 trillion	Shop for goods IDR 2,75 trillion	To drive performance

			(25,95 % growth)		
03	Village funds	730 billion	Capital Expenditure IDR 2,36 trillion (14,40 % growth)	Capital Expenditure IDR 2,75 trillion	To build a village
04	Tax-sharing fund	2,88 trillion	social assistance IDR 9,94 billion (14,40 % growth)	social assistance IDR 11,22 billion	To encourage tax performance
05	General Allocation Fund	5,13 trillion			
Total			Total IDR 8,08 trillion (growth 3,66 %)	Total IDR 7.80 trillion	

The government is deciding on policies to accelerate policies for priority industry development. It is likely that there will be four or five sectors or commodities to be prepared as a major driver of Indonesian exports. Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Darmin Nasution said this was the point of discussion at a meeting with Vice President Jusuf Kalla on Friday (9/2). However, he said, the government has not determined the leading sectors. Sector superior in the select course can really be developed quickly. "We identified several Industries or activities. Not many, maybe only four to five industries that are exemplary and have great potential then will be formulated any policy," said Darmin at his office, Friday (9/2). Furthermore, he said, the priority industry that is chosen does not mean based on natural resources (SDA). He took the example of Vietnam, where manufacturing production such as electronic goods could become the largest export contributor. However, he mentioned that the smelter processing and refining industry had been studied to be included as a priority. "But, it is not necessarily a priority," he said. Darmin continued, the policy to focus into four to five priority industries is very important to boost investments into Indonesia, not only that, the regulation is expected to increase the contribution of non-oil domestic exports are increasingly moncer. Realization of Indonesia's Investment in 2017 reached Rp. 692.8 trillion. That value rose 12.7 percent from a year earlier. In the same period, Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports recorded USD 152.99 billion, or grew 15.83 percent. "This is a driver of investment and export quickly. Simultaneously shows to the business world that we have a change in the speed of taking care of investment in terms of trying," he explained. Minister of Industry Airlangga Hartanto said the government wants export-oriented and labor intensive industries to support the growth of the manufacturing industry this year. However, if the export export from Indonesia continues to increase, Indonesia must be prepared with signs of import rules (barter) other countries. He pointed out, at this time Vietnam has started doing non-tariff barrier to products from Indonesia by doing the test of quotation. The move could hamper the distribution of Indonesian exports to the country.

B. Observations and interviews

With the decline in sales turnover and export value and the failure to obtain new export markets hamper tax revenues in general / PAD would in turn undermine APBD to finance the

East Kalimantan RPJMD and the decrease in people's purchasing power. Here are the observations and limited results produced by the researcher:

1. Research results

1.1. The occupancy rate of the hotel

For observations researchers observe in several locations that have something to do with the sluggish economy both nationally, and locally. Among hotel owners say that occupancy rates are declining only about 10% to 20%. The financial weakness of the guests due to the declining prices of coal and oil palm and the declining value of exports last 3 years. Shop wake up, groceries, restaurants, culinary, traditional food stalls, peddlers, mini market, supermarkets and many trade-related ones closed because the visitors are quiet. Slumped almost 60% of the usual sales can Rp. 300.000,00 / day currently only Rp 100.000,00 is ok. Sumartinah groceries usually per day Rp. 50.000, - but currently only 15.000,00 even only Rp.5.000,00.

2. Interview results

Fahri Hamzah Vice Chairman of the House of Representatives said via Metro TV in the Question and Answer event that the last 3 years the purchasing power of the community is so low that it is very worrying if not immediately fixed. One of the causes is the declining value of exports that are inferior to neighboring countries. According to the Chairman of the Association Hotel and Travel (Azita) Zulkifli. The hotel is surpassed by Guest House whose service is like a 1 or 2 star hotel or better yet with a cheap rental. A project worker who has a 3 (three) month job in Samarinda chooses a Guest House for a fee of only Rp. 10.000.000,00 (ten million) rupiah only. In Samarinda there are several Guest Houses like Ismed Baraqbah in Prevab, Sargani's in Gang 45 near Flyover and many more. Brother Hamdi Klontong shop seller on Jl. The struggle of North Samarinda even closed his shop because there are no buyers. Brother Anton newsagents and magazines complain because his customers are drastically reduced. Taxi drivers and motorcycles complain of loneliness plus taxi on line and Grab / Ojek on line. Among students such as the 17 Agustus 1945 University of Samarinda requested the delay of payment of SPP money and the installment of building money amount more than in the past year even the government / honorarium project has not been paid. There is also a stagnant business like a tailor so that many tailors offer his services by pedicab ride to the settlement. Sewer can not compete with the dress in Matahari Store at Supermarkets / Mall.

4 CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to provide a solution to the budget deficit faced by the local government of East Kalimantan due to the declining export value. This research was conducted in East Kalimantan by taking news from Tribun Kaltim Daily Newspaper, Gatra national magazine, observation, interview and others. The result of this research is the performance of export value from the Ministry of Trade report decreased and lost with neighboring countries, such as Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam and others. Consequently, (1). Public purchasing power weakened, (2). Budget deficit in East Kalimantan Local

Government, (3). Lots of lucrative trading / shop businesses for buyers and out of business, (4). Restaurant or similar likes of visitors, (5). Local Original Income (PAD) is very low, (6). Macro economic growth in East Kalimantan is very low.

B. Suggestions

The researcher's suggestion is that the local government of East Kalimantan should, (1). Adjusted the revenue in preparing the RAPBD, (2). Looking for new local revenue, (3). Keep an eye on spending, (4). Efficient in government activities, (5). Combating Corruption in all its forms, (6). Developing tourism and creative economy (culinary, souvenirs, outbound, music, annual events, art performances), (6). Controlling inflation, (8). Tricks of economic diplomacy and trade promotion with products: palm oil, rubber, textiles and products, food and beverages to China, US, Japan, India, Singapore, (9) countries. Added targets to non-traditional markets by 2018 in the form of products: food, beverages, furniture, handicrafts, jewelry and spices to South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Turkey, Morocco, Iran, Kazakhstan, Vietnam and Cambodia.

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