

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan penjelasan-penjelasan dalam bahasan sebelumnya dapat disimpulkan bahwa Arab Saudi sebagai penghasil minyak tradisional terbesar di dunia telah menggantungkan perekonomiannya terhadap sektor minyak yang menyebabkan perekonomian negaranya tidak terdiversifikasi. Karena itu pula, tantangan terbesar Arab Saudi adalah pada saat terjadinya penurunan harga minyak. Sejauh ini, penurunan harga minyak telah terjadi sebanyak tiga kali, setiap penurunan harga minyak disebabkan oleh hal yang tidak sama dan berakhir berbeda pula. Penurunan harga minyak yang pertama pada tahun 1986 terjadi karena tingginya harga minyak yang membuat permintaan pasar menurun.

Penurunan harga minyak yang kedua pada tahun 2009 terjadi karena tingginya permintaan akan minyak menyebabkan harga minyak melonjak dengan sangat tinggi, namun semua berubah setelah terjadinya krisis ekonomi dunia yang membawa harga minyak turun secara drastis, walaupun harga minyak yang rendah tidak berlangsung lama hingga penurunan harga minyak yang ketiga kalinya. Penurunan harga minyak yang terakhir pada tahun 2014 disebabkan oleh permintaan terhadap minyak yang sangat tinggi pada tahun sebelumnya yang menyebabkan permintaan pada tahun berikutnya berkurang dengan jumlah yang signifikan, munculnya negara-negara non-OPEC yang berkontribusi dalam produksi minyak karena kemajuan teknologi, dan keputusan Arab Saudi sendiri yang membiarkan harga minyak terus menurun.

Penurunan harga minyak pada tahun 2014 dipengaruhi beberapa faktor seperti; pertama, menurunnya permintaan dunia terhadap minyak seiring dengan perekonomian dunia yang melemah juga munculnya energi efisiensi. Kedua, negara dengan jumlah cadangan minyak dengan angka yang signifikan telah memproduksi minyak lebih dari seharusnya yang menyebabkan terjadinya *oversupply*. Diikuti oleh kemajuan teknologi yang membuat negara-negara penghasil minyak non-tradisional mulai bermunculan seperti Amerika Serikat. Dan yang terakhir adalah keputusan Arab Saudi sendiri untuk mempertahankan harga minyak dengan harga yang rendah agar tidak kehilangan pangsa pasarnya. Penurunan harga minyak pada tahun terakhir telah menyebabkan kerugian terbesar pada Arab Saudi, hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari beberapa aspek, dimulai dari *net export* yang menurun dan menghantarkan Arab Saudi pada penurunan PDB yang signifikan, tingginya angka pengangguran, cadangan devisa menurun, dan penyusutan pada investasi asing langsung.

Hal tersebut telah menghantarkan Arab Saudi pada kesadaran bahwa negaranya tidak lagi dapat bergantung pada minyak dan berupaya untuk mendiversifikasi ekonominya melalui strategi ekonomi terbarunya yang tertuang pada *Saudi Vision 2030* dengan harapan akan membawa Arab Saudi ke arah yang lebih baik lagi. *Saudi Vision 2030* sendiri merupakan aturan reformasi ekonomi radikal untuk menstabilkan ekonomi, liberalisasi, dan privatisasi yang dari tiga poin utama yang dibagi berdasarkan tujuan-tujuan yang berbeda, yaitu memperkuat posisi Arab Saudi sebagai pusat ajaran islam, diversifikasi investasi dengan harapan Arab Saudi dapat menjadi pusat investasi global, dan menjadikan letak geografis

Arab Saudi menjadi lokasi strategis lintas perdagangan internasional yang dapat menghubungkan tiga benua, seperti Asia, Afrika, dan Eropa.

Dalam tercapainya target dari *Saudi Vision 2030*, telah dibuat *National Transformation Program* yang diimplementasi dalam lima tahun pertama hingga akhir tahun 2020 dan *Fiscal Balance Program* agar dapat mencapai anggaran yang seimbang pada tahun 2030 dengan cara menetapkan intensitas efisiensi pengeluaran negara, pembaharuan harga energi dan meningkatkan pendapatan sektor non-minyak. Setelah Arab Saudi secara resmi mengumumkan *Saudi Vision 2030*, berikut merupakan beberapa langkah yang telah dilakukan negaranya demi mencapai targetnya; memotong anggaran pengeluaran demi meminimalisir angka defisit yang membengkak, pemotongan subsidi, penerapan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) dengan tujuan meningkatkan pendapatan nasional, dan mengumumkan secara resmi bahwa perusahaan minyak nasionalnya; Aramco akan diubah menjadi Penawaran Umum Perdana sebesar lima persen.

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