

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world and is known as a maritime country. Currently, the State of Indonesia wants to realize its vision to become a world maritime axis. The Indonesian state needs very capable infrastructure, especially in the transportation sector. Transportation is a major component that is very important for the needs of the community, both for individuals and to support the economic life of a region. One of the most influential transportation infrastructure in the economic development of a maritime country is a container port.

A container port is a marine transportation infrastructure that has a very important and strategic role for economic growth in the industrial and trade sectors. The best container port in Indonesia has been named PT Jakarta International Container Terminal (JICT). PT Jakarta International Container Terminal (PT JICT) is an affiliated company of the Company which was founded in 1999. PT JICT has a total area of 100 Ha and is the largest container terminal in Indonesia.

The purpose of this research is descriptive. This research will describe the optimization of loading and unloading land at PT JICT. The research method used in this research is quantitative research methods. This quantitative approach focuses on symptoms that have certain characteristics in an aspect under study called variables, and in this study the single variable is optimization. In this study, the authors will not intervene in the data. Then, based on the implementation time, this study uses One Shot (cross-sectional).

Collecting data in this study used secondary data sources in the form of YOR and Throughput data from PT JICT in 2014-2019. The population in this study amounted to 12 data (6 YOR data and 6 throughput data). The sampling technique uses non-probability sampling from time series data. In data processing, the calculation process uses regression analysis method, Microsoft Excel application program is used, taking into account the data from previous years at PT JICT. Therefore, from the data on the movement of existing container goods, it is projected through simple linear regression. From the existing container flow data, a projected graph is then created to obtain a linear equation.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be seen that the productivity of loading and unloading at the Port of PT JICT based on the conditions and number of existing equipment is still able to serve the flow of container movement activities as many as 977,616.95 BOX and 1,422,662.4 TEUs in the next 10 years (2029) at the Port. PT JICT. At the same time, it is stated as good, because the operational service performance standard can be controlled below 65%.

Keywords: *capacity, container port, forecasting, optimization, throughput, YOR*