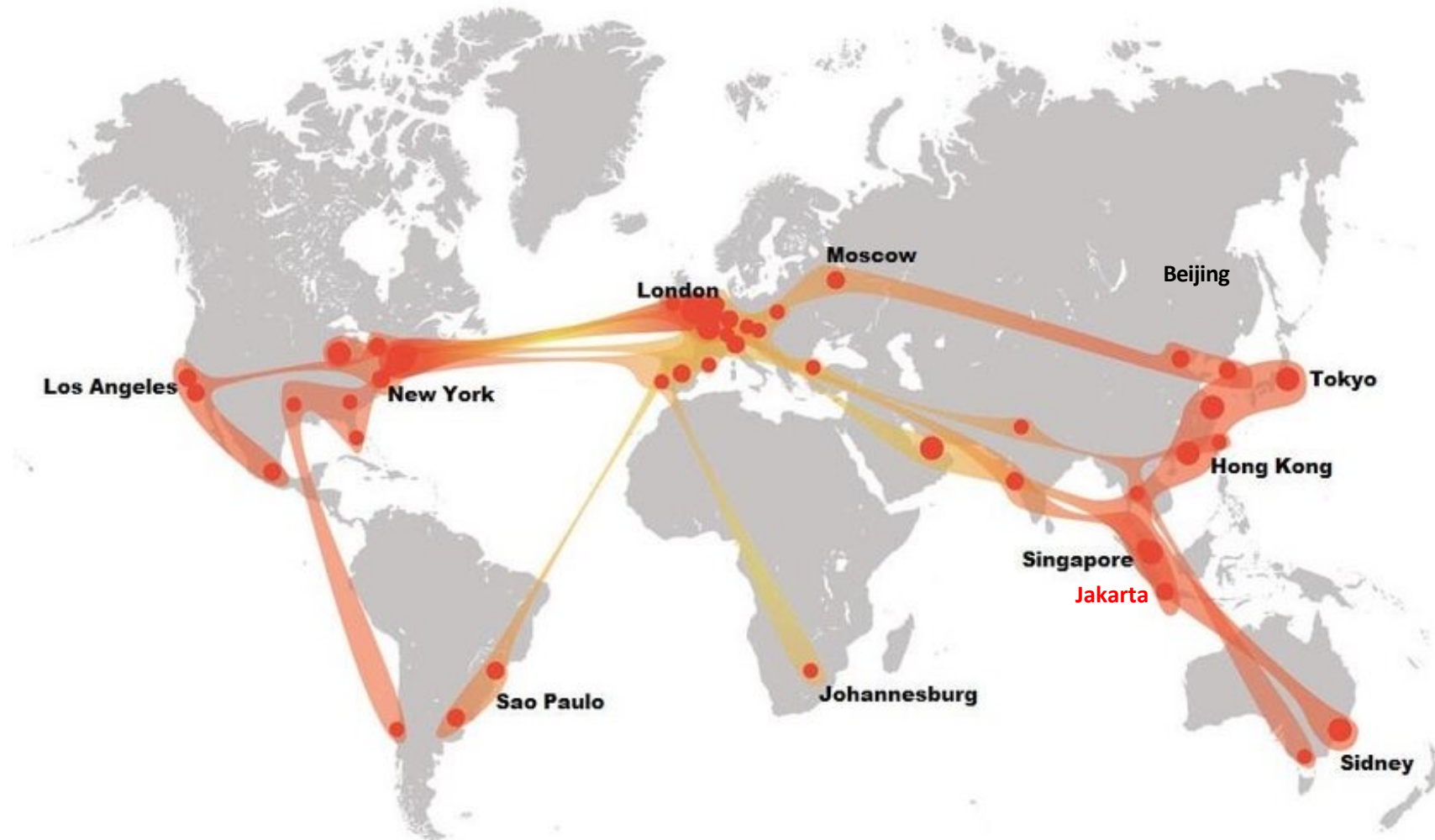


Jakarta Metropolitan Area: Isu, Potensi dan Arah Pengembangan Wilayah

Suryono Herlambang | **Centropolis**, Program Perencanaan Kota dan Real Estat, Universitas Tarumanagara
FGD Pembangunan 10 Wilayah Metropolitan RPJMN 2025-2029 – **Kementerian PPN/Bappenas**
Jakarta, 2 September 2024



No.	Kawasan Metropolitan	Pulau	Provinsi, Kabupaten/ Kota	Jumlah Penduduk (2020) (jiwa)	Angka Rerata Pertumbuhan Penduduk (%)	Luas Wilayah (ha)	Kepadatan Penduduk (jiwa/ha)	Kepadatan penduduk	PDRB 2020 (Miliar Rp)
1	Mebidangro	Sumatera	Sumut; 2 Kota, 2 Kabupaten (4)	5.050.993	1,4 %	498.030	10,142	Rendah	385.086
2	Patungraya Agung	Sumatera	Sumsel; 1 Kota, 3 Kabupaten (40)	3.673.515	1,04 %	3.392.314	1,08	Rendah	225.705
3	Jabodetabekpunjur	Jawa	DKJ, Jabar, Banten; 5 Kota, 5 Kab (10)	33.690.520	1,29 %	932.709	36,12	Rendah	3.961.676
4	Cekungan Bandung	Jawa	Jabar; 2 Kota, 3 Kabupaten (5)	7.856.286	1,05%	327.568	23,99	Rendah	485.326
5	Kedungsepur	Jawa	Jateng; 2 Kota, 4 Kabupaten (6)	6.574.927	1,11 %	525.645	12,51	Rendah	347.946
6	Gerbangkertosusila	Jawa	Jatim; 2 Kota, 5 Kabupaten (7)	10.117.372	1,34 %	602.111	16,81	Rendah	1.037.008
7	Banjarbakula	Kalimantan	Kalsel; 2 Kota, 3 Kabipaten (5)	2.130.966	1,95 %	1.176.665	1,81	Rendah	81.318
8	Sarbagita	Bali	Bali; 1 Kota, 3 Kabupaten (4)	2.233.314	2,72 %	175.400	12,73	Rendah	147.044
9	Mamminasata	Sulawesi	Sulsel; 1 Kota, 3 Kabupaten (4)	2.882.247	1,03 %	424.473	6,79	Rendah	228.705
10	Bimindo	Sulawesi	Sulut; 2 Kota, 2 Kabupaten (4)	902.043	1,33 %	153.126	5,89	Rendah	67.926



10 Kawasan Metropolitan Indonesia

1) Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JMA): **Profil Ringkas**

Dari 10 Kawasan Metropolitan di Indonesia, Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JMA) atau Jabodetabekpunjur memiliki karakteristik khusus:

- 1) **Kawasan Metropolitan pertama** di Indonesia (sejak 1960)
- 2) **Berpenduduk paling besar**, pada 2023 tercatat lebih dari 30 juta jiwa > *bandingkan dengan penduduk Singapura (5,9 juta, 2023), Australia (27 juta, 2023)*
- 3) **Mencakup 3 Provinsi** (DKI/DK Jakarta, Jawa Barat dan Banten) dan **10 Kota/Kabupaten**
- 4) **Memiliki UU tersendiri** (UU 29/2007 tentang DKI, UU 2/2024 tentang DKJ)
- 5) **Kawasan Metropolitan dengan permasalahan paling kompleks** (lingkungan, sosial-budaya, ekonomi dan politik)
- 6) **Dalam 10 tahun terakhir berkembang sangat cepat**, terutama jaringan infrastruktur makro (jalan tol, jalur kereta api, pelabuhan, bandara) dan investasi global
- 7) **Dari sisi politik regional-internasional, Jakarta menempati posisi penting** sebagai kota Sekretariat ASEAN (Perhimpunan Bangsa-bangsa Asia Tenggara)
- 8) **Keputusan pemindahan Ibukota Negara ke Nusantara**, Kalimantan Timur, menjadi tantangan tersendiri di masa depan, walaupun secara internal kawasan tidak mengubah karakter secara cepat (terutama kompleksitas permasalahan)



Greater Jakarta | December 2023 (Centropolis)



Greater Jakarta | Februari 2023 (Centropolis)



Greater Jakarta | December 2023 (Centropolis)



Jakarta | Februari 2023 (Centropolis)



Jakarta | Februari 2023 (Centropolis)



Jakarta | Februari 2023 (Centropolis)



Jakarta | Februari 2023 (Centropolis)

2a) Isu Utama Jakarta Metropolitan Area

- 1) **Mobilitas:** intergrasi transportasi publik dan kemacetan
- 2) **Kualitas Lingkungan Hidup:** keterbatasan air bersih, meningkatnya polusi, pengolahan sampah
- 3) **Ancaman Kebencanaan:** banjir, penurunan muka tanah, peningkatan air laut
- 4) **Perumahan:** meningkatnya harga lahan di kota-kota privat, keterbatasan hunian terjangkau dan pengembangan wilayah berserak (urban sprawl) di wilayah pinggiran
- 5) **Kesenjangan Sosial:** perbedaan menyolok kondisi fisik wilayah kota privat dan wilayah sekitarnya
- 6) **Institusional:** fragmentasi pemerintah daerah (usulan pemekaran wilayah di Kabupaten Bogor, Bekasi dan Tangerang), menguatnya peran pemerintah pusat (dan BUMN)
- 7) **Aktor Pembangunan:** dominasi peran sektor swasta dalam pembangunan
- 8) **Kompetisi, internal** (DKJ dengan kota-kota privat di JMA) **maupun eksternal** (Global City)

2b) Isu Utama JMA: **Fragmented Government or Recentered Government?**

- 1) Studi Centropolis Utara **memetakan 4 tahapan pengembangan wilayah Greater Jakarta/Jabodetabek: Tahap 1 (1987-1997)** – awal dari pengembangan lahan skala besar di sekitar kota Jakarta (luas total lahan yang mendapat izin sekitar 85.000 ha); **Tahap 2 (1997-2007)** – masa adaptasi dan konsolidasi internal pengembang skala besar menghadapi dampak Krisis Ekonomi 1997; **Tahap 3 (2007-2017)**: masa pemulihan dan rintisan kerjasama dengan investor global, terbentuknya karakter pengembangan skala besar di wilayah Barat-Timur-Selatan dan Utara; **Tahap 4 (2017-sekarang)**: konsolidasi dan perluasan kapital/skala pengembangan serta kerjasama langsung dengan investor global.
- 2) Centropolis juga memprediksi pertumbuhan pengembangan lahan skala besar (kota-kota privat) di sekitar Jakarta akan menarik investor global. Kota-kota privat memiliki potensi lokasi yang baik dan didukung oleh kesiapan lahan dan infrastruktur. **Di masa depan mereka akan menjadi kompetitor langsung bagi DK Jakarta dalam menarik investasi global.**
- 3) 18 Maret 2024, **Presiden Jokowi menyetujui 2 Kota Privat masuk dalam daftar 14 Proyek Strategis Nasional/PSN: PIK 2 (Green Tropical Area and Eco-City) dan Kawasan Terpadu BSD (Biomedical-Digital-Education)** >status PSN makin menguatkan **2 Kota Privat ini dalam menarik investasi global.**
- 4) PSN sebagai proyek prioritas pemerintah pusat, akan **banyak mendapat dukungan dan kemudahan baik perizinan (badan usaha) maupun non-perizinan** (perencanaan, penyiapan lahan, transaksi pembiayaan, konstruksi hingga operasional) > **permasalahan tata ruang yang selama ini menjadi kendala percepatan pembangunan (di bawah wewenang pemerintah daerah) akan menjadi lebih fleksibel** dengan status sebagai PSN yang mendapat dukungan dari kementerian terkait.
- 5) **Menguatnya sektor swasta akan mendorong aspirasi pemekaran wilayah**, misal Kabupaten Bogor diusulkan dimekarkan menjadi 3 Kabupaten (Bogor Timur, Bogor Selatan dan Bogor Barat), Kabupaten Tangerang menjadi Kabupaten Tangerang Utara dan Tangerang Tengah, dan Kabupaten Bekasi bertambah menjadi Kota Cikarang dan Kabupaten Bekasi Utara

JPNN.COM | Daerah | Jabar | Kang Emil Berkomitmen Mekarkan 3 Wilayah Baru Di Bogor

Kang Emil Berkomitmen Mekarkan 3 Wilayah Baru di Bogor

Senin, 16 April 2018 – 16:45 WIB



Ridwan Kamil. Foto Istimewa

jpnn.com, **BOGOR** - Calon Gubernur Jawa Barat nomor urut satu, Ridwan Kamil berkomitmen untuk memekarkan tiga wilayah baru di Kabupaten Bogor yaitu Kabupaten Bogor Timur, Bogor Barat dan Bogor Selatan.

Iklan ditut Goo



TANGERANG SELATAN

Tangerang Raya Bisa Menjadi Rising Star

Kamis 25 Januari 2018 • batas langit • 0 Komentar

Tangerang Economic Forum 2018 (1)



SERPONG, SNOL—Pertumbuhan ekonomi di Kota Tangerang, Kota Tangerang Selatan dan Kabupaten Tangerang terus melejit. Tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi di tiga daerah yang masih bersaudara ini melampaui target pertumbuhan ekonomi tingkat nasional. Dengan menggiatnya pertumbuhan ekonomi di berbagai sektor, bukan tidak mungkin ke depan tiga daerah (Tangerang Raya) ini bakal menjadi *rising star* (bintang yang bersinar) pertumbuhan ekonomi.

3 Local Leaders of Tangerang

Mayor of Tangerang, Regent of Tangerang, Vice Mayor of South Tangerang) have started to discuss the future **plan of Greater Tangerang as a new province** which consist of 3 existing administrative areas (Tangerang Regency, Tangerang City, South Tangerang City) and 2 proposed new areas (North and Middle Tangerang Regency)

Beranda > Pemerintahan > Wacana Pembentukan Tangerang Tengah Kembali Mencuat

PERMERINTAHAN

Wacana Pembentukan Tangerang Tengah Kembali Mencuat

Oleh **Bantennews** - Selasa, 1 Nov 2022 | 20:19 WIB



Ahmed Zaki Iskandar

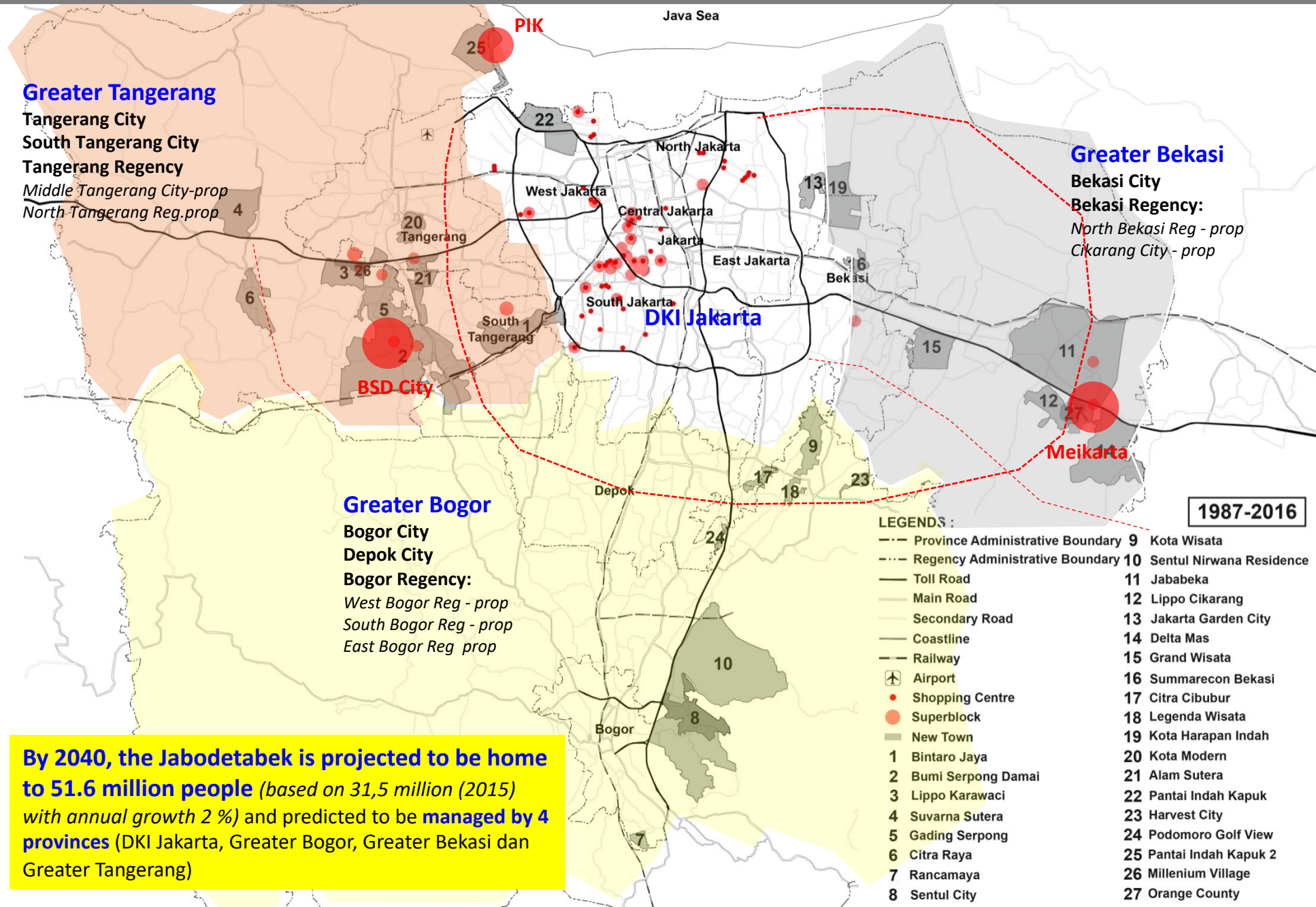
Bupati Tangerang Ahmed Zaki Iskandar

Zaki mengira, ada enam kecamatan yang digadang bakal masuk ke dalam wilayah Kota Tangerang Tengah itu. Yakni, Pagedangan, Kelapa Dua, Curug, Panongan, Cisauk, dan Legok.

“Karena geografisnya, juga karena memiliki aktivitas perekonomian yang diklaim bakal mampu menyokong kota baru nanti. Peralnya,” terangnya.

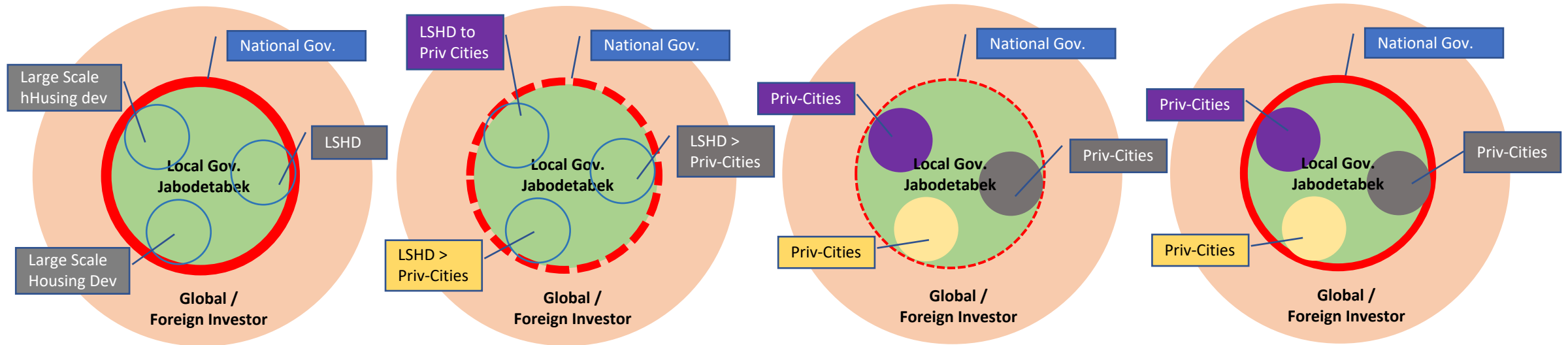
Regent of Tangerang

6 district is proposing to a new city administration - Middle Tangerang: Pagedangan (BSD City), Kelapa Dua (Lippo, Summarecon, Paramount), Curug, Legok. Ciasuk and Panongan (Ciputra Group)



By 2040, the Jabodetabek is projected to be home to 51.6 million people (based on 31,5 million (2015) with annual growth 2 %) and predicted to be managed by 4 provinces (DKI Jakarta, Greater Bogor, Greater Bekasi dan Greater Tangerang)

2b) Isu Utama JMA: Fragmented Government or Recentered Government?



the New Order Era (1988-1998)

*DKI Jakarta as the capital city
centralized government
elites politic-developer alliance
Indirect foreign investors*

The Reformation Era (1998-2018)

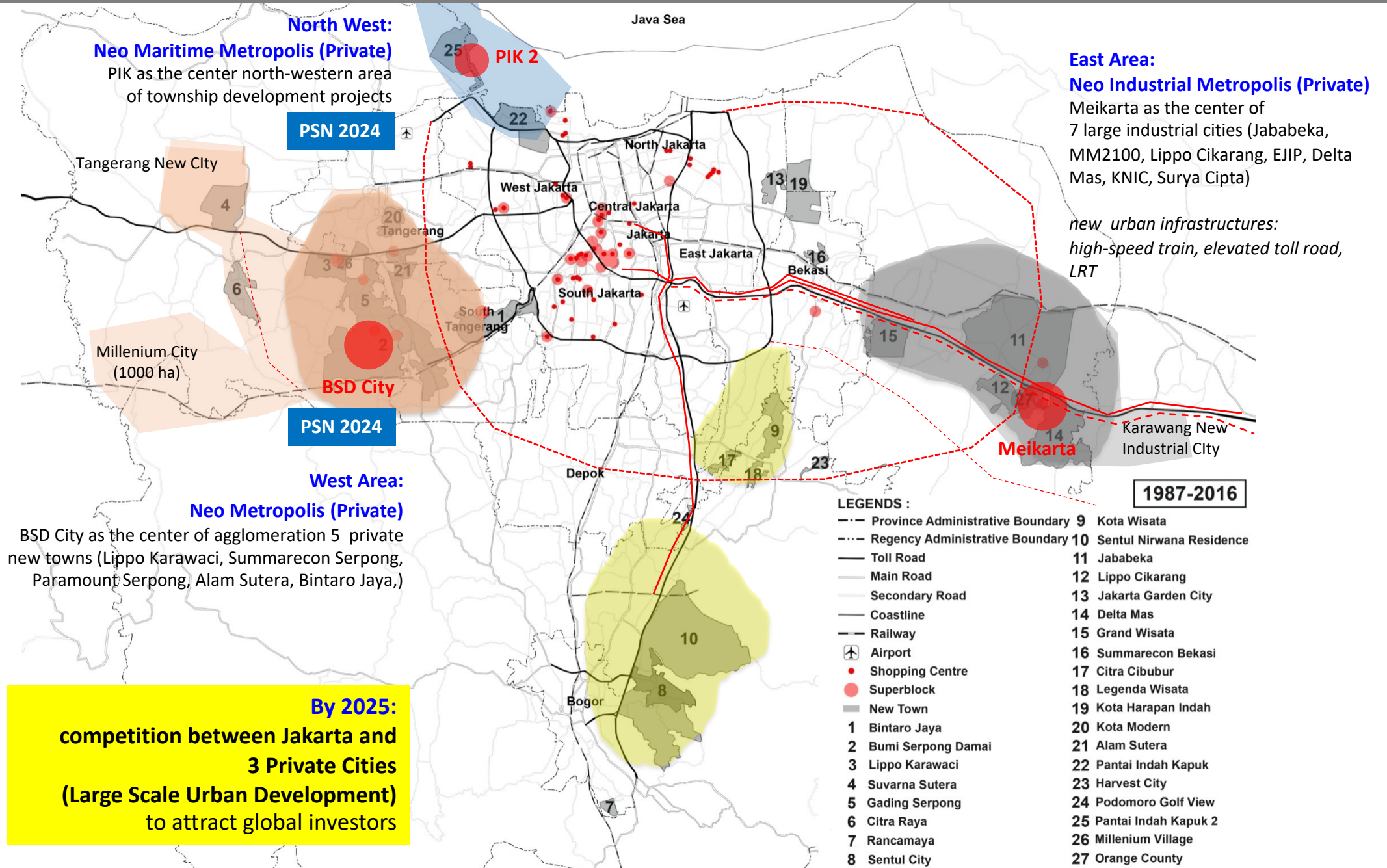
*DKI Jakarta (still) as the capital city
decentralized government
local autonomy
the rise political party
local elites alliance
consolidation large scale property-developer (post 98 economic crises)*

The End Reformation Era (2019-2024)

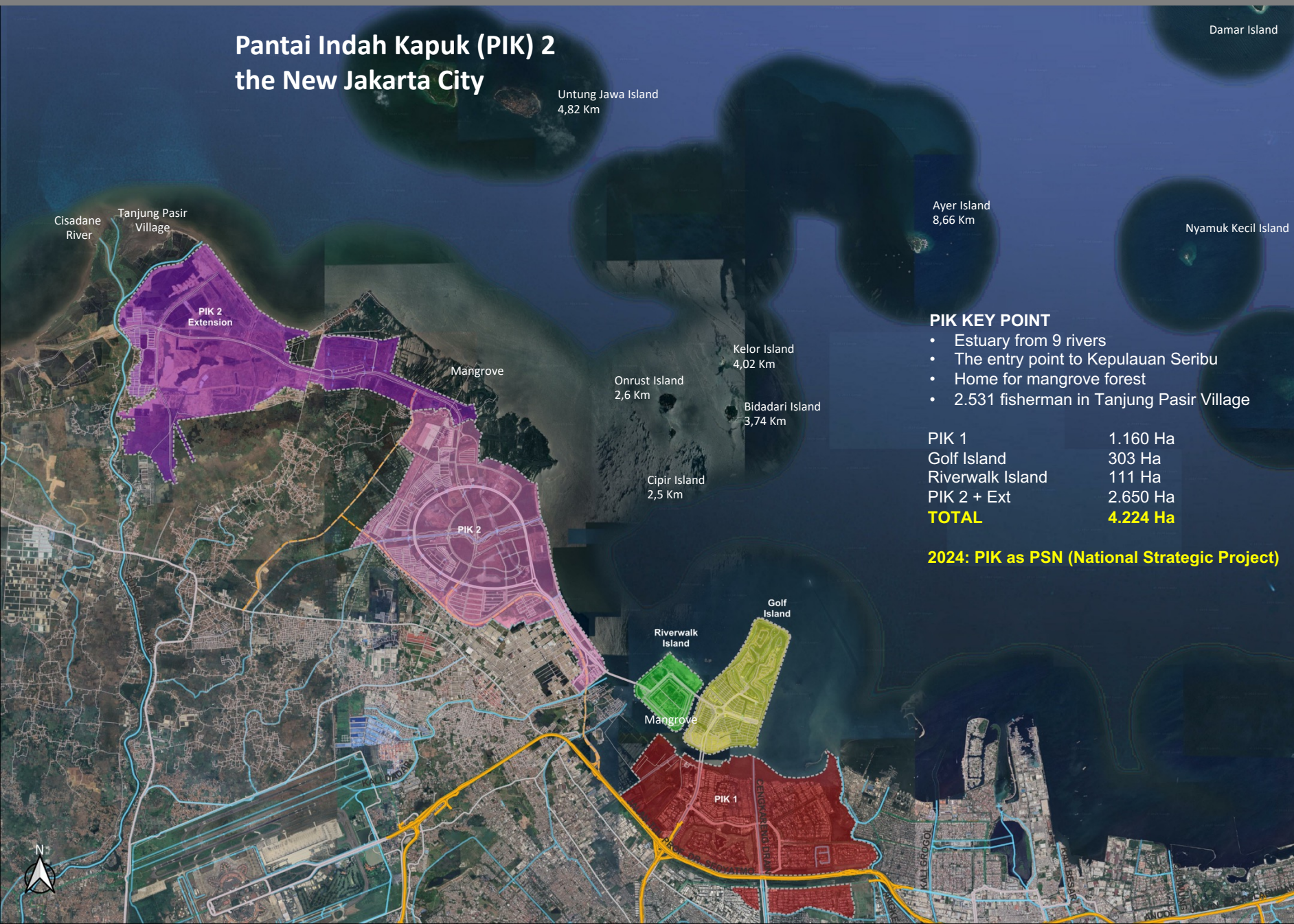
*relocation the capital city
near complete main infrastructures
fragmented government
rescaling capital
(big developer + global investor)
global investments to private cities*

The New New Order Era? (2024-?)

*a province with special status
expansion of main infrastructures
recentered government?
big capital more closer with national government (PSN)*



Pantai Indah Kapuk (PIK) 2 the New Jakarta City



PIK KEY POINT

- Estuary from 9 rivers
- The entry point to Kepulauan Seribu
- Home for mangrove forest
- 2.531 fisherman in Tanjung Pasir Village

PIK 1	1.160 Ha
Golf Island	303 Ha
Riverwalk Island	111 Ha
PIK 2 + Ext	2.650 Ha
TOTAL	4.224 Ha

2024: PIK as PSN (National Strategic Project)

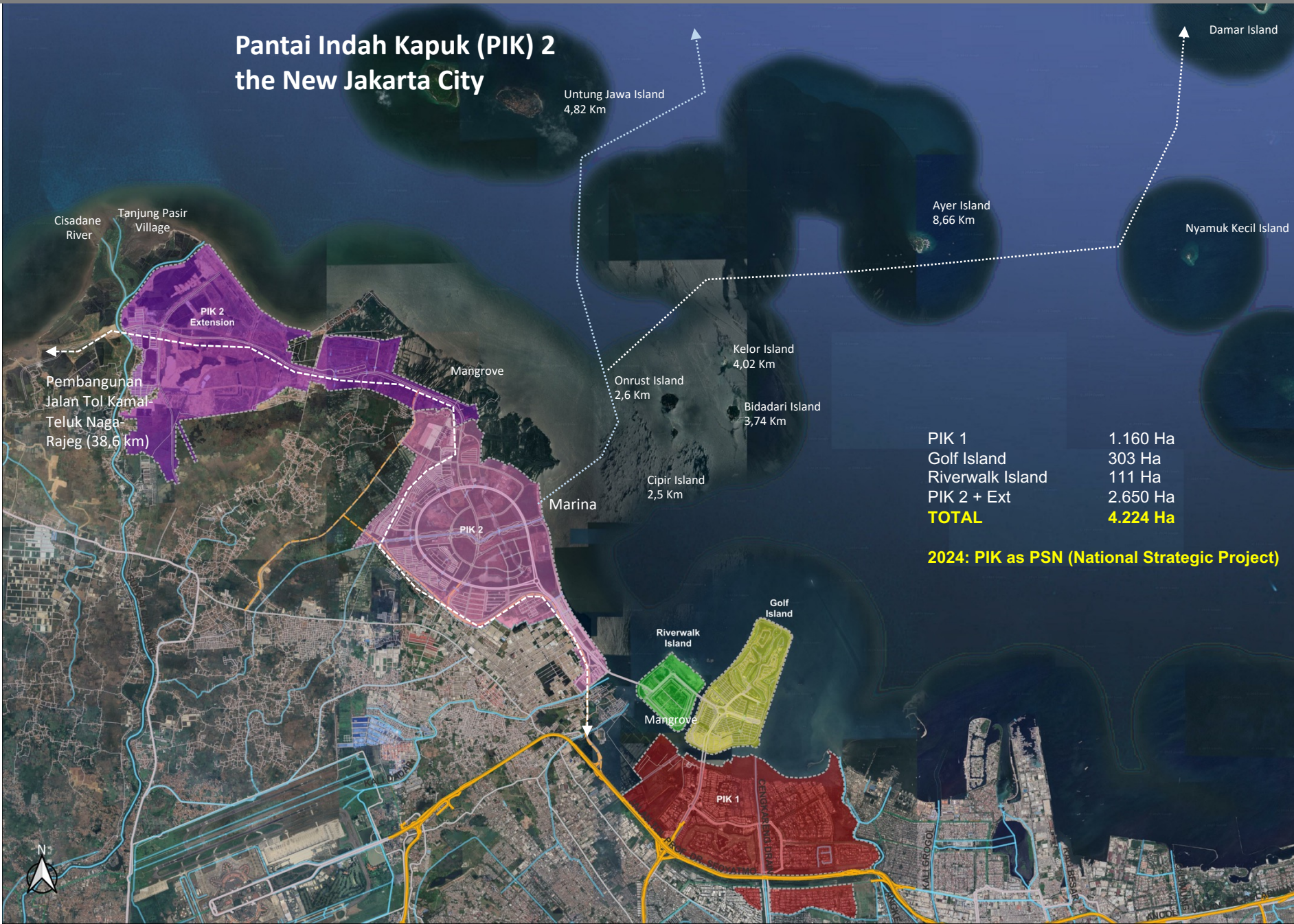
PP 42/2021: Kemudahan PSN (Proyek Strategis Nasional)

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Pemerintah ini yang dimaksud dengan:

- (1) Proyek Strategis Nasional adalah proyek dan/atau program yang dilaksanakan oleh Pemerintah Pusat, Pemerintah Daerah, dan/atau Badan Usaha yang memiliki sifat strategis untuk pertumbuhan dan pemerataan pembangunan dalam rangka upaya penciptaan kerja dan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat.
- (2) Kemudahan adalah segala bentuk kemudahan perizinan/ non-perizinan yang diberikan dalam rangka percepatan proses perencanaan, penyiapan, transaksi, konstruksi, dan kelancaran pengendalian operasi, termasuk di dalamnya mekanisme pembiayaan untuk Proyek Strategis Nasional.
- (3) Perizinan Berusaha adalah legalitas yang diberikan kepada pelaku usaha untuk memulai dan menjalankan usaha usaha dan / atau kegiatannya.

**Pantai Indah Kapuk (PIK) 2
the New Jakarta City**



PIK 1	1.160 Ha
Golf Island	303 Ha
Riverwalk Island	111 Ha
PIK 2 + Ext	2.650 Ha
TOTAL	4.224 Ha

2024: PIK as PSN (National Strategic Project)

**PP 42/2021:
Kemudahan PSN
(Proyek Strategis Nasional)**

Pasal 8

- (1) Pelaksanaan Proyek Strategis Nasional dilakukan sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang dan/atau perencanaan ruang laut.
- (2) Dalam hal lokasi Proyek Strategis Nasional **belum sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang**, pemanfaatan ruang tetap dapat dilaksanakan setelah mendapat **rekomendasi kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang dari menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang tata ruang**.
- (3) Dalam hal lokasi Proyek Strategis Nasional **belum sesuai dengan perencanaan ruang laut**, pemanfaatan ruang laut tetap dapat dilaksanakan setelah **mendapat rekomendasi kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang laut dari menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang kelautan**.

**>> Fleksibilitas Tata Ruang >
Adaptasi Dinamika Pasar**

2c) Isu Utama JMA: Internal Competition > PIK 2 sebagai PSN



RUKAN CAPCAY  THE NEW JAKARTA CITY

AMSTERDAM
4,5x20m | 3 LANTAI + ROOFTOP

LOKASI BOULEVARD
JL. JEND SUDIRMAN PIK2

HARGA NAIK PER 1 AGUSTUS 2022

BISA CICIL 36x

HARGA
RP. **7.2**
MILYAR

RUKAN CAPCAY  THE NEW JAKARTA CITY

BEIJING
6x20m | 3 LANTAI + ROOFTOP

LOKASI BOULEVARD
JL. JEND SUDIRMAN PIK2

HARGA NAIK PER 1 AGUSTUS 2022

BISA CICIL 36x

HARGA
RP. **9.6**
MILYAR

kenaikan harga properti di kawasan kota privat sebelum ditetapkan sebagai Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN)

100 unit rukan tipe Amsterdam (4,5 x20 m²) @ 7,2 M > bernilai Rp. 720 M

100 unit rukan tipe Beijing (6x20 m²) @ 9,6 M > bernilai Rp. 960 M

perkiraan harga lahan sekitar nett 60 juta/m², gross 26 juta/m²

2d) Isu Utama JMA: **Global Cities and External Competition**

- 1) Isu **Jakarta sebagai Kota Global bukan hal yang baru dan tidak terkait langsung dengan keputusan pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara (IKN)** dari Jakarta ke Nusantara (26 Agustus 2019).
- 2) Sejak 2010, berdasar GaWC (the Globalization and World Cities, University of Loughborough, UK – pelopor pemeringkat Kota-Kota Global): **Jakarta masuk Peringkat 27 Kota Global Katagori/Level Alpha Cities** (ada 3 Level of Global Cities by GaWC: Alpha Cities (Alpha++, Alpha+, Alpha); Beta Cities (Beta+, Beta, Beta-); Gamma Cities (Gamma+, Gamma, Gamma-)).
- 3) Pada **2010: peringkat Jakarta (GaWC), hanya di bawah 1 peringkat di bawah Beijing (26)**.
- 4) Pada **2022: peringkat Jakarta naik ke 23** dan tetap dalam kategori **Alpha Cities**, tetapi **Beijing melonjak jauh ke peringkat 6 dan naik ke kategori Alpha+ Cities**.
- 5) Demikian juga berdasar **Global Cities Index 2023** (AT. Kearney): **Beijing sudah masuk peringkat 5** Global Cities (di bawah New York, London, Paris dan Tokyo), sementara **Jakarta 2023 masih di peringkat 74**.
- 6) **Mendiskusikan Jakarta sebagai Kota Global tidak bisa lepas dari kriteria yang telah berlaku, karena secara umum kriteria pemeringkatan menunjukkan tren investasi global.**

- **GaWC** : menyusun peringkat Kota Global berdasarkan konektivitasnya melalui produktivitas layanan (services) skala internasional 4 bidang (akuntansi, media/periklanan, perbankan/keuangan, dan hukum).
- **CGI Kearney**: mengukur peringkat Kota Global berdasarkan kinerja sebuah kota dapat menarik, mempertahankan, serta menghasilkan aliran modal Global, tenaga profesional dan gagasan global dalam lima dimensi standar- internasional (aktivitas bisnis, kualitas sumber daya manusia/profesional, pertukaran informasi/media, pengalaman budaya, dan keterlibatan (keputusan) politik).

Global / World Cities: Definition Transformation

Global Cities Concept (Sassen, 1991)	Global Cities Ranking (GaWC/the Globalization and World Cities, University of Loughborough, UK, 1998)	Global Cities Index (AT. Kearney , 2008)	Redefining Global Cities (The Brookings Institution, 2016)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of the global city is an emphasis on the flow of information and capital. • Cities are major nodes in the interconnected systems of information and money, and the wealth that they capture is intimately related to the specialized businesses that facilitate those flows -- financial institutions, consulting firms, accounting firms, law firms, and media organizations. • The flows are no longer tightly bound to national boundaries and systems of regulation; so the dynamics of the global city are dramatically different than those of the great cities of the nineteenth century. 	<p>Ranked cities based on their connectivity through four advanced producer services: accountancy, advertising, banking/finance, and law.</p> <p>The GaWC inventory identifies 3 levels of global cities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alpha world cities <i>A ++ (cities most integrated with the global economy)</i> <i>A + (advanced service niches for the global economy)</i> Alpha Cities (cities that link major economic regions into the world economy) • Beta world cities <i>cities that link moderate economic regions into the world economy and are classified into 3 sections:</i> Beta + cities, Beta cities, and Beta – cities • Gamma world cities <i>are cities that link smaller economic regions into the world economy, and are sorted into 3 sections,</i> Gamma + cities, Gamma cities, and Gamma – cities 	<p>AT Kearney developed in conjunction with the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, uses criteria across five dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Business Activity (<i>headquarters, services firms, capital markets value, number of international conferences, value of goods through ports and airports</i>) 2) Human Capital (<i>size of foreign born population, quality of universities, number of international schools, international student population, number of residents with college degrees</i>) 3) Information Exchange (<i>accessibility of major TV news channels, Internet presence (basically number of search hits), number of international news bureaus, censorship, and broadband subscriber rate</i>) 4) Cultural Experience (<i>number of sporting event, museums, performing arts venues, culinary establishments, international visitors, and sister city relationships</i>). 5) Political Engagement (<i>number of embassies and consulates, think tanks, international organizations, political conferences</i>) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Global Giants <i>are the largest cities in the United States (New York and Los Angeles), Japan (Tokyo and Osaka-Kobe), France (Paris), and the United Kingdom (London). These extremely large, wealthy metro areas are hubs for financial markets or major corporations, and they serve as key nodes in global capital and talent flows.</i> 2.Asian Anchors <i>include five Pacific-facing metro areas—Beijing, Hong Kong, Seoul-Incheon, Shanghai, and Singapore—and a sixth major emerging market metro, Moscow. Asian Anchors are not as wealthy as their Global Giant counterparts, but they play a similar role as command centers in fast-growing Asia by drawing on their infrastructure connectivity and talented workforces to attract the most FDI</i> 3.Emerging Gateways <i>are 28 large business and transportation entry points for major national and regional markets in Africa (: Johannesburg), Asia (: Mumbai), Latin America (: São Paulo), and the Middle East (Istanbul)</i> 4.Factory China <i>includes 22 second- and third-tier Chinese cities reliant on export-intensive manufacturing to power economic growth and global engagement.</i> 5.Knowledge Capitals <i>are 19 mid-sized, highly productive innovation centers in the United States (: Boston, Dallas, San Jose, and Seattle) and Europe (: Amsterdam and Zurich)</i> 6.American Middleweights <i>are 16 mid-sized U.S. metro areas, that are relatively wealthy and house strong universities and other anchor institutions.</i> 7.International Middleweights <i>26 mid-sized cities in Australia (Melbourne and Sydney), Canada (Montreal and Toronto), and Europe (several German metros) globally connected by people and investment flows</i>

GLOBAL CITIES IN HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT (GaWC, 2010)

Global developments have had an increasing impact on contemporary cities, regions and territories from the societal, economical and geographical points of view. Since 1998 the impact of world cities into globalization has been extensively studied by the Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) Research Network.¹

GaWC provides a geographic and economic-based overview of the world and its evolving configuration. Particularly relevant in this discourse is its categorization of world cities into α , β and γ tiers², based upon their international connectedness.³

If the world is observed from the point of view of the connectivity of the world cities, a new image emerges, where each city is virtually oriented to other cities of the same level of inter-connectivity. National or continental maps give way to a new world configuration intended as an archipelago, where each city appears utterly separated from its geographical surrounding and closer to other cities of same level. The leading parameters for the new configuration are based on mutual connections, primarily in the global economic system.

The atlas shows the world cities according to the GaWC categorization of 2010. From this, a new configuration emerges, where expected national and local boundaries are presented in their real disposition based upon their international connectedness.

The world of α cities



The world of β cities

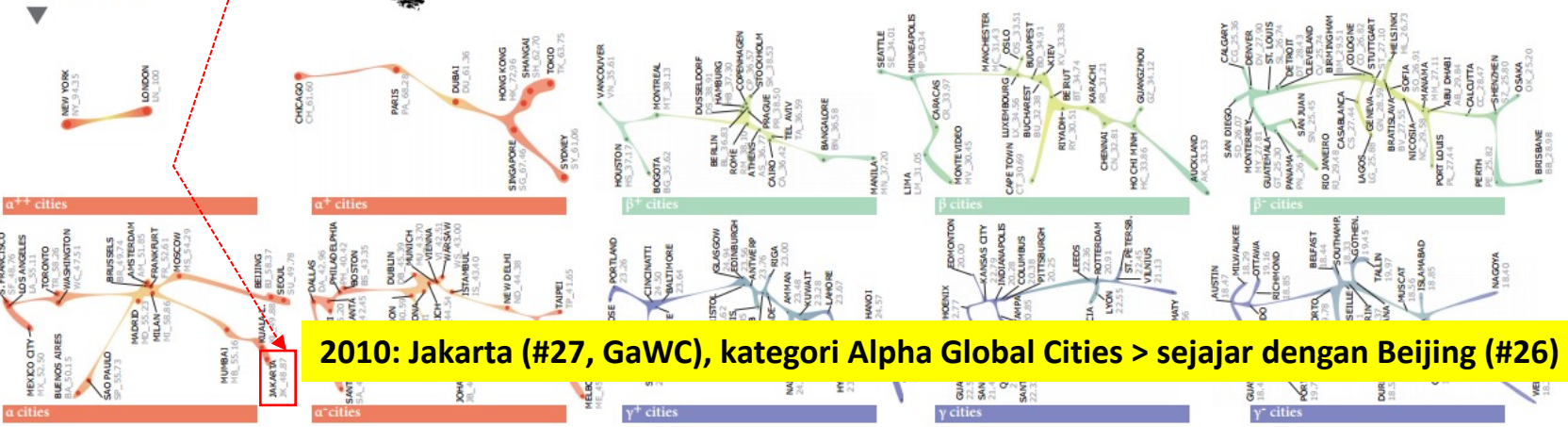


The world of γ cities



- α^{++} city
- α^+ city
- α city
- α^- city
- connection with α group city
- β^+ city
- β city
- β^- city
- connection with β group city
- γ^+ city
- γ city
- γ^- city

Shape of connectivity amongst world cities of same tier and Proportional Global Network Connectivity (GNC) Scores 2010, according to GaWC



1. GaWC is a research network based in the Geography Department at Loughborough University (UK), founded by Peter J. Taylor in 1998. GaWC studies the relationships between world cities in the context of globalization. <http://www.lboro.ac.uk>
 2. The classification is based upon the office networks of 100 advanced producer service firms in 315 cities. Cf. GaWC Research Bulletin 43. <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2000.html>
 3. Definition is from: Taylor, Peter J. (2004). *World city network: a global urban analysis*. Routledge.

Sources:
 - Classification of cities: *Classification of GaWC 2010*. Geography Department, Loughborough University. <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2010.html>
 - Global network connectivity scores 2010: Geography Department, Loughborough University.
 - City codes: GaWC Research Bulletin 355. <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/rb/rb355.html>

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ARCHITECTURE
RESEARCH
2012

Global Cities Ranking 2022

(GaWC, 2022)

Beijing
Alpha + City

Jakarta
Alpha City

Alpha ++	London	Beta +	Washington DC	Gamma +	San Jose	High Sufficiency	Birmingham (UK)	Sufficiency	Tallinn
	New York		Dallas		Kolkata		Krakow		Aberdeen
Alpha +	Hong Kong	Bogota	Miami	St Louis	Charlotte	Abuja	Astana		
	Singapore	Rome	Hamburg	Pune	Port of Spain	Tijuana	Bologna		
	Shanghai	Houston	Antwerp	Rotterdam	Marseille	Abidjan	Cebu		
	Beijing	Berlin	Adelaide	Baku	Curitiba	Ningbo	Leipzig		
Alpha	Dubai	Chengdu	Porto	Guadalajara	Hartford	Yangon/Rangoon	Utrecht		
	Paris	Düsseldorf	Tel Aviv	Ljubljana	Seville	Seville	Mérida		
	Tokyo	Barcelona	Qingdao	Algiers	Puebla	Raleigh	Newcastle (UK)		
	Sydney	Budapest	Doha	Suzhou	Indianapolis	Brasilia	Ciudad Juarez		
	Los Angeles	Copenhagen	Lima	Belfast	Cali	Johor Bahru	Nürnberg		
	Toronto	Atlanta	Cairo	Glasgow	Florence	The Hague	Naples		
	Mumbai	Bucharest	Beirut	Medellin	Canberra	Yerevan	Pittsburgh		
	Amsterdam	Vancouver	Auckland	Cologne	Izmir	Strasbourg	Sarajevo		
	Milan	Brisbane	Ho Chi Minh City	Phnom Penh	Sarajevo	Macao	Portland (Oregon)		
	Frankfurt	Cairo	Athens	Islamabad	Las Vegas	San Antonio	Liverpool		
	Mexico City	Beirut	Denver	Phoenix	Las Vegas	Leeds	Hannover		
	Sao Paulo	Auckland	Tianjin	Riga	Liverpool	Lusaka	Urumqi		
	Chicago	Ho Chi Minh City	Abu Dhabi	Tbilisi	Hannover	Ulan Bator	Dammam		
	Kuala Lumpur	Athens	Perth	Kunming	Aguascalientes	Dammam	Cincinnati		
	Madrid	Atlanta	Casablanca	Ahmedabad	Minsk	Porto Alegre	Porto Alegre		
	Moscow	Denver	Kiev	Dar Es Salaam	Christchurch				
Jakarta	Tianjin	Montevideo	Hefei	Jacksonville					
Brussels	Abu Dhabi	Oslo	Orlando	Richmond					
Alpha -	Warsaw	Perth	Baltimore	Skopje					
	Seoul	Casablanca		Campinas					
	Johannesburg	Kiev		Tashkent					
	Zurich	Montevideo		Toulouse					
	Melbourne	Oslo		Alexandria					
	Istanbul	Helsinki		Zhuhai					
	Bangkok	Chennai		San Luis Potosí					
	Stockholm	Hanoi		Chisinau					
	Vienna	Nanjing		Guiyang					
	Guangzhou	Philadelphia		Cordoba					
	Dublin	Cape Town		Leon					
	Taipei	Hangzhou		Cochin/Kochi					
	Buenos Aires	Nairobi		Valparaíso / Vina Del Mar					
	San Francisco	Seattle		Oklahoma City					
	Luxembourg	Manama							
	Montreal								
Munich									

Figure 3
Top 30 cities in the Global Cities Index

City	2023 rank	2022 rank	2021 rank	2020 rank	2019 rank	2018 rank	Δ '22-'23
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
London	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Paris	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
Tokyo	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
Beijing	5	5	6	5	9	9	0
Brussels	6	11	16	14	12	10	+5
Singapore	7	9	9	9	6	7	+2
Los Angeles	8	6	5	7	7	6	-2
Melbourne	9	8	12	18	16	17	-1
Hong Kong	10	10	7	6	5	5	0
Chicago	11	7	8	8	8	8	-4
Madrid	12	19	19	16	15	13	+7
Shanghai	13	16	10	12	19	19	+3
Seoul	14	13	17	17	13	12	-1
Toronto	15	18	20	19	17	18	+3
Berlin	16	14	13	15	14	16	-2
San Francisco	17	15	11	13	22	20	-2
Sydney	18	17	15	11	11	15	-1
Washington, D.C.	19	12	14	10	10	11	-7
Amsterdam	20	23	22	23	20	22	+3
Moscow	21	21	18	20	18	14	0
Buenos Aires	22	25	32	25	24	25	+3
Dubai	23	22	23	27	27	28	-1
Barcelona	24	26	28	26	23	23	+2
Istanbul	25	28	27	34	26	26	+3
Boston	26	20	21	21	21	24	-6
Frankfurt	27	24	24	28	28	29	-3
Mexico City	28	31	31	38	40	38	+3
Vienna	29	30	25	22	25	21	+1
Miami	30	32	33	30	31	30	+2

Top 6 Global Cities Ranking 2023

(Kearney, 2024)

(1) New York	retained the top spot in the GCI for the seventh year in a row, having further cemented its leadership position in the business activity dimension with the largest increase in score out of all 156 cities. This increase was driven by growth in the number of “unicorn companies,” as well as greater trade flows.
(2) London	retained its number two spot and, like New York, exhibited an increase in its business activity score at a time when many cities have struggled economically. The British capital was able to reverse its declining trend in human capital this year as the overall number of international students continued to rise despite the Brexit-related decline in students from the European Union . The 2021 reintroduction of the graduate visa probably helped on this score ; it may have also contributed to the growth of London’s foreign-born population.
(3) Paris	held steady this year, retaining the third position with a broadly consistent performance across its various dimensions. In particular, Paris defied the global downward trends in business activity and human capital , holding steady from 2022 on both metrics. However, the city witnessed a decline in its relative performance in cultural experience. While it holds an extremely high global ranking in this area (as one might expect), other cities have improved—narrowing the gap with the City of Light.
(4) Tokyo	maintained its spot in fourth place for the ninth consecutive year despite declines in business activity and information exchange , as other dimensions grew considerably, including cultural experience and political engagement. In the latter category, the growing presence of think tanks and international organizations helped strengthen the Japanese capital’s standing as a global political center.
(5) Beijing	held its place as a member of the top five, despite an overall decline in the scores of Chinese cities this year (Shanghai being a notable exception). Beijing’s lofty standing is by no means guaranteed to last, however, as the consequences of the efforts of many companies and countries to diversify their sources of supply have begun to manifest in lower business activity, with corresponding ramifications for cultural experience and political engagement scores . These moves were slightly countered by minor improvements in human capital and information exchange.
(6) Brussels	broke into the top 10 for the first time this year. Its success is attributable to significant gains in the business activity score, supported by a rise in information exchange. As a central hub of the EU—Brussels has amassed greater attention from the private sector, with more business conferences and capital flows.

Figure 4

Leading cities across Global Cities Index metrics in 2023

Global City Index leaders by dimensions

Business activity
New York

Human capital
New York

Information exchange
Paris

Cultural experience
London

Political engagement
Brussels

Jakarta:
ASEAN Capital City

Global Cities Index leaders by metric

- Fortune 500 **Beijing**
- Top global services firms **London**
- Capital markets **New York**
- Air freight **Hong Kong**
- Sea freight **Shanghai**
- ICCA conferences **Vienna***
- Unicorn companies **San Francisco**

- Foreign-born population **New York**
- Top universities **Boston**
- Population with tertiary degree **Tokyo**
- International student population **Melbourne**
- Number of international schools **Melbourne***
- Medical universities **London**

- Access to TV news **Brussels***
- News agency bureaus **New York**
- Broadband subscribers **Paris**
- Freedom of expression **Oslo**
- Online presence **Singapore**

- Museums **Moscow**
- Visual and performing arts **New York***
- Sporting events **London**
- International travelers **London***
- Culinary offerings **Tokyo***
- Sister cities **Saint Petersburg**

- Embassies and consulates **Brussels**
- Think tanks **Washington, D.C.**
- International organizations **Geneva**
- Political conferences **Brussels**
- Local institutions with global reach **Paris**

* indicates new leaders in 2023

Source: Kearney 2023 Global Cities Report

Jakarta #74
(GCI 2023)

3) Gagasan: transformasi *Metropolitan to Megacities Approach*

Metropolis/Metropolitan	Megacity/Megapolitan
<p>Wilayah pengembangan yang merujuk pada kota besar/kota induk yang berfungsi sebagai pusat ekonomi, sosial dan budaya. Kota Metropolitan biasanya memiliki populasi besar (1 juta jiwa ke atas) dan beragam (etnik, kelas, kewarganegaraan), serta menyediakan berbagai layanan dan infrastruktur yang mendukung kehidupan perkotaan. Kota besar utama dikelilingi kota-kota penyangga yang mendukung kegiatan kota utama</p>	<p>Pendekatan Megacity/Megapolitan mengacu pada pengembangan wilayah yang lebih luas dengan menghubungkan beberapa kota besar sebagai satu kesatuan ekonomi dan sosial. Wilayah megapolitan mencakup area lebih luas daripada kota metropolitan dan melibatkan interaksi antara beberapa kota.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pusat ekonomi (pusat komersial, industri, lapangan kerja) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Konsentrasi Penduduk (konsentrasi penduduk yang sangat tinggi, lebih dari 10 juta jiwa)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastruktur (transportasi, pendidikan, kesehatan, layanan public) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaringan Kota (terdiri dari beberapa kota besar dan kota kecil yang saling terhubung, menciptakan jaringan urban yang kompleks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keterhubungan (jaringan mobilitas penduduk dan barang dengan wilayah sekitarnya) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaksi Ekonomi (interaksi yang kuat antara kota-kota di wilayah Megapolitan: perdagangan, investasi dan mbilitas tenaga kerja)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daya Tarik (menarik migrasi dari wilayah lain karena peluang kerja, pendidikan dan kualitas hiduap yang lebih baik) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tantangan Bersama (sebagian besar wilayah Megapolitan menghadapi tantangan yang sama: kemacetan, polusiddan pengelolaan sumber daya)
<p>Pendekatan pengembangan Kota Metropolitan cenderung fokus pada kota besar sebagai pusat kegiatan. Secara politik: dominasi pemerintah kota besar/utama/induk</p>	<p>Pendekatan Megapolitan menekankan interaksi dan keterhubungan antara beberapa kota dalam satu wilayah yang luas. Secara politik: mendorong kesetaraan dan kerjasama antar wilayah</p>

Competition?

Cooperation?

Cooperation + Competition [Co-opetition]?

“Co-opetition”—cooperating with a competitor to achieve a common goal or get ahead—has been gaining traction for three decades. Yet many companies are uncomfortable with the concept and bypass the promising opportunities it presents.

Drawing on examples from Apple and Samsung, DHL and UPS, Ford and GM, and Google and Yahoo; the advice: Start by analyzing what each party will do if it chooses not to cooperate and how that will affect industry dynamics. Sometimes working together is a clear win, but even if it isn't, it may still be better than allowing someone else to take your place in the deal—which could leave you at a disadvantage. Next, it's critical to figure out how to cooperate without giving away your “secret sauce”—your current advantages. Once you've done that, you'll need to craft an agreement that clearly outlines the deal's scope, who is in charge, how the arrangement could be unwound if needed, and how gains will be divided. You'll also have to manage resistance within your own firm and alter internal mindsets. Co-opetition requires mental flexibility, but firms that develop it can gain an important edge.

<https://hbr.org/2021/01/the-rules-of-co-opetition>

Territorial Cohesion > Regional Development > Megacity?

Pemerintah Daerah, Sektor Swasta, Investor Global dan Pemerintah Pusat?