system to produce policy recommendations to increase the TKDN level of the turbine industry in Indonesia.

The SWOT analysis result indicates that the turbine industry status in Indonesia needs improvement in the area of market guarantee provision and budgeting mechanism of turbine technology innovation through continues and consistent policy of HR and R&D. The strategy uses WO Strategy, namely self-improvement in which is chosen based on prominent factors that come into the surface accordingly with the weakness and opportunity factors. The importance of getting a license to increase technological innovation by qualified human resources and standardization, so the turbine supporting component products can be competitive also becomes part of the suggested strategies. By setting up an appropriate mechanism to embody the suggested WO Strategy, it is expected that the level of TKDN in the turbine industry in Indonesia will be increased.

A strong and thorough set of policies to support the improvement of the utilization of turbine technology that will increase the level of competitiveness plays critical factors accordingly to the result of Balanced Scorecard. The combination of SWOT analysis and BSC resulted sit on the Yellow Degree of BSC Performance level. The score reflects that less successful approaches have been in practice suggesting that several policies need to be taken to make significant progress in the turbine manufacturing development.

This result has led to short-term and long-term policy recommendations in order to expedite the increase of TKDN. The first recommendation for the short-term program is to encourage the involvement of universities, related government institutions, Kemenristekdikti, PLN, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM) and turbine manufacturing companies in Indonesia in their role in increasing TKDN, as well as preparing the budget scheme to allocate incentives for research, innovation and consortium activities. Other important recommendations are to strengthen the consortium by involving research institutions organized under some reputable universities, LPNK (non-ministerial government institution), central and regional governments, and the private turbine industry, as well as to conduct training and capacity building activities.

Policies related to obtaining Licenses for manufacturing turbines in Indonesia should be imposed by appointing state-owned companies to engage with the process. Policy evaluation by involving all stakeholders is necessary, especially on the revision of Law No. 2 of 2002, Ministry of Finance (MoF) Regulation No. 35/PMK.010/2017 (PMK-35) regarding the Luxury-goods Sales Tax (LST) on Luxury Goods Other Than Motor Vehicles, Government Regulation Number 20 of 2005 concerning Technology Transfer, and implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Industry Number 54 of 2012 regarding TKDN and obtaining turbine license.

The long-term policy recommendation suggested from the SWOT-BSC analysis provides at least four recommendations. The first one is to develop turbine technology standardization in order to increase the quality of Indonesia's competitiveness at the global level, and the second one is to increase research budgets in support of the innovation system and the quality of human resources and infrastructure. The third and the fourth recommendation consecutively are to involve research consortium to promote research on turbine technology and to build a network at the national and global level that can help increase the TKDN and encourage the turbine export products.

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