Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit
Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency

sawit BPDPKS



Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit sebagai Upaya Menuju Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan

Development of Palm Oil Plantation Human Resources as An Effort Toward Sustainable Indonesian Palm Oil

Laporan Tahunan
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2021



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Pendahuluan
Preliminary



Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit sebagai Upaya Menuju Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan

Development of Palm Oil Plantation Human Resources as An Effort Toward Sustainable Indonesian Palm Oil

BPDPKS menjadikan tantangan pandemic covid-19 sebagai momentum untuk melakukan perubahan dalam hal melakukan penyaluran dana program-program strategis. Untuk mendukung kelancaran tugas tersebut BPDPKS menjadikan peran Informasi teknologi (IT) sangat fundamental, akan tetapi IT tersebut juga harus didukung dengan Sumberdaya manusia yang handal. Begitu pula dengan upaya BPDPKS untuk menjaga peran perkebunan kelapa sawit pekebun secara berkesinambungan, maka salah satu upaya yang dilakukan Pemerintah adalah melalui pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) kelapa sawit. Kegiatan pengembangan SDM Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dilakukan dengan mengintegrasikan seluruh aspek dalam pengembangan SDM dalam rangka meningkatkan pengetahuan, keterampilan, profesionalisme, kompetensi, kemandirian, dan daya saing pekebun kelapa sawit, keluarga pekebun, pendamping, penyuluh perkebunan kelapa sawit, aparatur sipil negara serta pihak terkait lainnya. Kegiatan ini juga dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan teknis, manajerial, dan kewirausahaan.

BPDPKS berperan dalam mendanai kegiatan pengembangan sumber daya manusia yang dilakukan dalam beberapa bentuk yaitu pendidikan, pelatihan, penyuluhan, dan pendampingan dan fasilitasi. Sebagai contoh, upaya pengembangan SDM dilakukan melalui pemberian beasiswa kepada Pekebun/keluarga pekebun/SDM lainnya yang berkaitan dengan perkelapasawitan yang memiliki prestasi dan/atau tidak mampu secara ekonomi.

Pada tahun 2021 BPDPKS telah berhasil melaksanakan Program beasiswa pendidikan semester 1 dan bulan Desember 2021, yang diberikan kepada mahasiswa program pendidikan Beasiswa Angkatan 2021 sebanyak 660 mahasiswa.. selain Bea siswa BPDPKS juga telah berhasil melaksanakan Program Pelatihan Pengembangan SDM tahun 2021 yang telah dilaksanakan di 3 provinsi yaitu; Riau, Sumatera Selatan dan Kalimantan Tengah yang diikuti sebanyak 501 peserta dari 2510 peserta yang direkomendasikan oleh Dirjenbun sesuai jadwal terlampir. Total jumlah pelatihan yang dilaksanakan di tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak 16 kelas/Angkatan.

Diharapkan pengembangan SDM ini akan menciptakan insan-insan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit yang handal yang mampu meningkatkan perekonomian Indonesia melalui industri kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan.

BPDPKS turns Covid-19 pandemic challenge as a momentum to make changes by distributing funds for strategic programs. In order to support such task smoothness, BPDPKS deemed the role of information technology (IT) to be fundamental, but the IT must also be supported by reliable Human Resources. The same applied to BPDPKS efforts to maintain the role of sustainable farmers' palm oil plantation, and one of the efforts carried out by the Government is through Human Resources (HR) development of palm oil plantation. Palm Oil Plantation Human Resources development was performed by integrating all aspects in HR development in the framework of improving knowledge, skill, professionalism, competency, independence, and competitiveness of palm oil farmers, farmers' families, mentors, instructors of palm oil plantation, state civil apparatus, as well as other relevant parties. This activity was also performed in order to enhance technical, managerial, and entrepreneurial abilities.

BPDPKS contributes in funding human resources development activity carried out in the form of education, training, counselling, as well as mentoring and facilitation. As an instance, the HR development effort was carried out through scholarship grant to Farmers/farmers' families/other HR relating to palm oil who have achievements and/or are economically incapable.

In 2021, BPDPKS has successfully carried out the scholarship Program of semester 1 education and in December 2021, granted to students of education program of Scholarship Batch 2021 as many as 660 students. Besides Scholarship, BPDPKS has also succeeded in implementing HR Development Training Program in 2021 applied in 3 provinces namely: Riau, Sumatera Selatan and Kalimantan Tengah participated by 501 participants from 2510 participants recommended by Dirjenbud in accordance with the enclosed schedule. The total training held in 2021 was 16 classes/Batch.

It is expected that this HR development will generate reliable Palm Oil Plantation Individuals who are capable of improving Indonesian economy through a sustainable palm oil industry.

KESINAMBUNGAN TEMA

Theme Continuity





2017

Menguatkan Pondasi Kelembagaan BPDPKS untuk Mendukung Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan

BPDPKS telah memberikan pendanaan untuk penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit dengan mendanai berbagai riset kelapa sawit baik sisi hulu maupun hilir, pengembangan teknologi informasi untuk mendukung sistem informasi kelapa sawit. Upaya Promosi perkebunan kelapa sawit juga telah dilaksanakan baik di dalam negeri maupun di luar negeri. Titik berat promosi di dalam negeri adalah kampanye positif sawit untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat, termasuk generasi milenial.

BPDPKS has provided funding for research and development of oil palm plantations by funding various oil palm research both upstream and downstream, development of information technology to support oil palm information systems. Efforts to promote oil palm plantations have also been carried out both domestically and abroad. The emphasis of promotion in the country is a positive campaign for palm oil to increase public awareness, including the millennial generation.

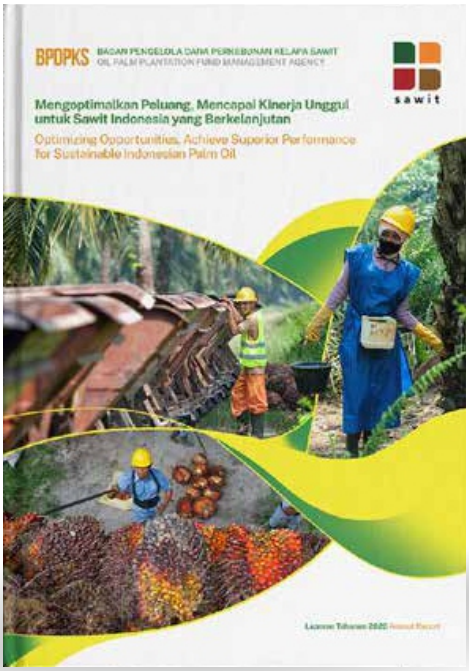
2018

Mengembangkan Infrastruktur BPDPKS, Mendukung Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan

BPDPKS bersama Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Keuangan, dan Kemenko Perekonomian juga melakukan penyempurnaan aturan agar penyaluran dana bisa dilakukan dengan lebih cepat tanpa mengurangi akuntabilitas. BPDPKS kian mantap menatap ke depan dan secara dinamis melihat peluang-peluang baru bagi penguatan kinerja dengan mengembangkan infrastruktur BPDPKS, guna mendukung Sawit Indonesia yang berkelanjutan.

BPDPKS together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, and the Coordinating Ministry for the Economy are also making improvements to the rules so that the distribution of funds can be carried out more quickly without reducing accountability. BPDPKS is increasingly looking to the future and dynamically sees new opportunities for strengthening performance by developing BPDPKS infrastructure, in order to support sustainable Indonesian Palm Oil.





2019

Efektivitas Operasional untuk Mempercepat Pertumbuhan Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan

BPDPKS menerapkan strategi operasional yang efektif guna optimalisasi penghimpunan dana. Selain itu, BPDPKS terus berupaya menjalin Kerjasama strategis dengan berbagai institusi baik bilateral dan multilateral agar komoditas kelapa sawit dan turunannya diakui di dunia internasional telah berjalan sesuai prinsip-prinsip bisnis berkelanjutan, serta terus mengkampanyekan narasi positif tentang sawit berkelanjutan.

BPDPKS implements an effective operational strategy to optimize fundraising. In addition, BPDPKS continues to seek strategic cooperation with various institutions, both bilateral and multilateral, so that palm oil and its derivatives are recognized internationally as having run according to sustainable business principles, and continue to campaign for a positive narrative about sustainable palm oil.

2020

Mengoptimalkan Peluang, Mencapai Kinerja Unggul untuk Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan

Tahun 2020 merupakan tahun yang penuh tantangan bagi industri sawit nasional, hal ini dikarenakan terjadinya resesi dalam perekonomian. Namun di tengah tantangan tersebut, BPDPKS terus berupaya untuk meraih kinerja unggul dengan mengoptimalkan peluang yang ada.

2020 is a year full of challenges for the national palm oil industry, this is due to the recession in the economy. However, in the midst of these challenges, BPDPKS continues to strive to achieve superior performance by optimizing existing opportunities.

KESINAMBUNGAN TEMA

Theme Continuity

2021

Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit sebagai Upaya Menuju Sawit Indonesia yang Berkelanjutan

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Dalam upaya menjaga peran perkebunan kelapa sawit pekebun secara berkesinambungan, maka salah satu upaya yang dilakukan Pemerintah adalah melalui pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) kelapa sawit. Kegiatan pengembangan SDM Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dilakukan dengan mengintegrasikan seluruh aspek dalam pengembangan SDM dalam rangka meningkatkan pengetahuan, keterampilan, profesionalisme, kompetensi, kemandirian, dan daya saing pekebun kelapa sawit, keluarga pekebun, pendamping, penyuluh perkebunan kelapa sawit, aparatur sipil negara serta pihak terkait lainnya. Kegiatan ini juga dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan teknis, manajerial, dan kewirausahaan.

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Diharapkan pengembangan SDM ini akan menciptakan insan-insan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit yang handal yang mampu meningkatkan perekonomian Indonesia melalui industri kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan.

In the endeavour to maintain the role of sustainable farmers' palm oil plantation, one of the efforts carried out by the Government is through Human Resources (HR) development of palm oil plantation. Palm Oil Plantation Human Resources development was performed by integrating all aspects in HR development in the framework of improving knowledge, skill, professionalism, competency, independence, and competitiveness of palm oil farmers, farmers' families, assistants, instructors of palm oil plantation, state civil apparatus, as well as other relevant parties. This activity was also performed in order to enhance technical, managerial, and entrepreneurial abilities.

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It is expected that this HR development will generate reliable Palm Oil Plantation Individuals who are capable of improving Indonesian economy through a sustainable palm oil industry.


Badan Pengelola Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit
Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency
sawit
BPDPKS
Penguatan kelembagaan dan peningkatan mutu SDM Sawit menyongsong pengembangan sawit yang berkelanjutan
Institutional strengthening and quality improvement of Palm Oil Human Resources welcoming sustainable palm oil development
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Profile Perusahaan

Company Profile



Identitas BPDPKS
BPDPKS Identity

Nama Perusahaan Name of the Company	:	**Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit**
Nama Singkat Nick Name	:	BPDPKS
Alamat Kantor Address	:	Graha Mandiri Lantai 5 Jl. Imam Bonjol No.61, Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta 10310
Domisili Usaha Business Domicile	:	Jakarta Indonesia
Telepon Phone	:	(021) 3983 2091 – 94
Faksimili Facsimile	:	(021) 3983 2095
E-mail E-mail	:	info@bpdp.or.id pengaduan@bpdp.or.id
Website	:	www.bpdp.or.id
Media Sosial Social Media	:	Twitter : BPDPkelapasawit Facebook : bpdpsawit Instagram : bpdpkelapasawit youtube : BLU BPDPsawit
Bidang Usaha Line of Business	:	Menghimpun, mengadministrasikan, mengelola, menyimpan, dan menyalurkan dana yang bertujuan untuk mendorong pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan. Penghimpunan dana bersumber dari Pelaku Usaha Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, Dana Lembaga Pembiayaan, Dana Masyarakat dan Dana lain yang sah. Dana yang dihimpun meliputi pungutan atas ekspor komoditas perkebunan kelapa sawit dan/atau turunannya dan iuran. Collecting, administering, managing, storing, and distributing funds aimed at encouraging the development of sustainable oil palm plantations. The collection of funds comes from Palm Oil Plantation Business Actors, Funds from Financing Institutions, Community Funds and other legitimate funds. The funds collected include levies on exports of oil palm plantation commodities and/or their derivatives and fees.
Tanggal Berdiri Date of Establishment	:	10 Juni 2015
NPWP TIN	:	00.020.998.1-071.000
Jumlah Karyawan Total Employees	:	109 Karyawan di tahun 2020 109 Employees in 2020 86 Karyawan di tahun 2020 86 Employees in 2020 90 Karyawan di tahun 2019 90 Employees in 2019
Pemegang Saham Shareholders	:	100% Pemerintah Republik Indonesia 100 % Government of the Republic of Indonesia

Riwayat Singkat BPDPKS

Brief History of BPDPKS

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) merupakan unit kerja yang berbentuk Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) yang berada di bawah Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia dan bertanggung jawab dalam menghimpun, mengelola, mengadministrasikan, menyimpan dan menyalurkan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit. Pada tanggal 10 Juni 2015, BPDPKS ditetapkan sebagai instansi pemerintah yang menerapkan pola keuangan BLU secara penuh melalui Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Penetapan BPDPKS pada Kementerian Keuangan sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum secara penuh.

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) is a work unit in the form of a Public Service Agency (BLU) under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. BPDPKS is responsible for collecting, managing, administering, storing, and distributing funds for palm oil plantations. On June 10, 2015, BPDPKS was designated as a government agency that fully implements the BLU financial pattern through the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 113/PMK.01/2015 regarding the Determination of BPDPKS at the Ministry of Finance as a Government Agency that Implements the Financial Management of Public Service Agencies in full.

BPDPKS membentuk Komite Pengarah yang terdiri dari 8 (delapan) kementerian yang bertanggung jawab dalam memberikan arah kebijakan atas pelaksanaan tugas, yang meliputi: 1 (satu) Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian (Ketua) dan 7 (tujuh) Anggota yang terbagi ke dalam 7 (tujuh) kementerian berbeda antara lain, Kementerian Keuangan, Kementerian perindustrian, Kementerian perdagangan, Kementerian pertanian, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, Kementerian Badan Usaha Milik Negara, dan Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. Komite Pengarah bertugas menyusun kebijakan berkaitan dengan penghimpunan dan penggunaan Dana, termasuk kebijakan pengelolaan Dana guna mendapatkan nilai tambah yang berkelanjutan serta melakukan monitoring atas pelaksanaan kebijakan penghimpunan dan penggunaan Dana.

BPDPKS formed a Steering Committee consisting of 8 (eight) ministries responsible for providing policy directions for the implementation of tasks that include: 1 (one) Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (Chairman) and 7 (seven) Members divided into 7 (seven) different ministries, among others, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, and the Ministry of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency.
The Steering Committee is tasked with formulating policies relating to the collection, and use of funds, including policies for managing funds in order to obtain sustainable added value and monitoring the implementation of policies for the collection and use of funds.

BPDPKS bertugas untuk melaksanakan pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit sesuai dengan kebijakan dan aturan yang telah ditetapkan Komite Pengarah dengan memperhatikan program pemerintah.

BPDPKS memiliki program pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan yang bertujuan mendorong penelitian dan pengembangan, promosi usaha, pengembangan biodiesel,*replanting*, meningkatkan fasilitas dan infrastruktur pengembangan industri, peningkatan jumlah mitra usaha dan jumlah ekspor, serta mengedukasi dan meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya masyarakat mengenai perkebunan kelapa sawit.

Landasan hukum pendirian BPDPKS adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Undang-undang Nomor 17 tahun 2003 tanggal 5 April 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara;
2. Undang Undang No. 1 Tahun 2004 tanggal 1 Januari 2004 tentang Perbendaharaan Negara;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tanggal 17 Oktober 2014 tentang Perkebunan;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 23 Tahun 2005 jo. PP No. 74 Tahun 2012 tanggal 28 Agustus 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum (BLU);
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2015 tanggal 25 Mei 2015 tentang Penghimpunan Dana Perkebunan;
6. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 tanggal 25 Mei 2015 jo. Perpres 24 Tahun 2016 jo. Perpres 66 Tahun 2018 tentang Penghimpunan Dana dan Penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit
7. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 92/ PMK.05/2011 tentang Rencana Bisnis dan Anggaran serta Pelaksanaan Anggaran Badan Layanan Umum (BLU);
8. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No 113 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS);
9. PMK No. 136 Tahun 2019 tentang Tarif Layanan BLU BPDPKS.
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 650/ KMK.05/2015 tentang Penetapan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Kementerian Keuangan sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum (BLU)MK No. 650 Tahun 2015 tentang Penetapan BPDPKS sebagai Badan Layanan Umum (BLU);
11. Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan Nomor PER- 20/PB/2012 tentang Pedoman Teknis Penyusunan Rencana Bisnis dan Anggaran Satuan Kerja Badan Layanan Umum

BPDPKS is tasked with implementing the management of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund in accordance with the policies and regulations set by the Steering Committee by taking into account the government programs.

BPDPKS has a sustainable palm oil development program that aims to encourage research and development, business promotion, biodiesel development, replanting, improve facilities and infrastructure for industrial development, increase the number of business partners and the number of exports, as well as educate and improve the quality of community resources concerning palm oil plantations. In accordance with the brief history description, BPDPKS has never changed its name since it was first established until today.

The legal basis for establishing BPDPKS are as follows:

1. Law Number 17 of 2003 dated April 5, 2003 regarding State Finance;
2. Law no. 1 of 2004 dated January 1, 2004 regarding the State Treasury;
3. Law Number 39 of 2014 dated October 17, 2014 regarding Plantations;
4. Government Regulation No. 23 of 2005 jo. PP No. 74 of 2012 dated August 28, 2012 regarding the Financial Management of Public Service Agencies (BLU);
5. Government Regulation No. 24 of 2015 dated May 25, 2015 regarding the Collection of Plantation Funds;
6. Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015 dated May 25, 2015 jo. Presidential Decree 24 of 2016 jo. Presidential Decree 66 of 2018 regarding Fundraising and Use of Palm Oil Plantation Funds;
7. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 92/ PMK.05/2011 regarding Business Plans and Budgets and Budget Implementation for Public Service Agencies (BLU);
8. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 113 of 2015 regarding the Organization and Work Procedure of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS);
9. PMK No. 136 of 2019 regarding BPDPKS BLU Service Tariffs.
10. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 650/ KMK.05/2015 regarding the Appointment of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency at the Ministry of Finance as a Government Agency Implementing the Financial Management of the Public Service Agency (BLU) MK No. 650 of 2015 regarding the Determination of BPDPKS as a Public Service Agency (BLU);
11. Regulation of the Director General of Treasury No. PER-20/PB/2012 regarding Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Business Plans and Budgets for Public Service Agencies;

Jejak Langkah
Milestones

2014

Ketergantungan terhadap BBM impor membuat neraca perdagangan migas defisit
Dependence on imported fuel has created a deficit in the oil and gas trade balance

2015

- **Januari :** Harga CPO menurun secara signifikan akibat kemerosotan harga minyak mentah dan kelebihan pasokan CPO di pasar domestik. Petani sawit terkena dampak penurunan harga CPO. Program biodiesel tidak berjalan.
- **Februari :** Semua pemangku kepentingan berupaya menjaga stabilitas harga CPO. Kemenko Perekonomian memanggil seluruh pemangku kepentingan di industri Sawit (Kementerian Keuangan, ESDM, Perdagangan, Perindustrian, Pertanian) dan pelaku industri (pengusaha, perkebunan, biodiesel, otomotif dan petani).
- **April :** Finalisasi regulasi pembentukan BPDPKS Draft regulasi diuji Pemerintah.
- **Mei :** Pemerintah menerbitkan BPDPKS berupa Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) dan Peraturan Presiden (Perpres). Peraturan Presiden Nomor 24 Tahun 2016 tanggal 15 Maret 2016 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 Tentang
- Penghimpunan dan Penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.
- **Juni** : BPDPKS resmi menjadi Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) non struktural
- **Juli** : operasi BPDPKS mulai berjalan
- **Agustus :** BPDPKS menandatangani Nota Kesepahaman (MoU) kerjasama pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan dan launching biodiesel B-15. BPDPKS menyalurkan dana subsidi untuk pertama kalinya ke Pertamina. Penetapan denda Rp6000/ liter atas dana subsidi yang wajib dicampur. Tender PSO pertama melalui pembiayaan BPDP sebesar 1,8 juta kilo liter. Harga kelapa sawit meningkat.
- **January**: CPO price decreased significantly due to the slump in crude oil prices and the oversupply of CPO in the domestic market. Palm oil farmers are affected by the decline in CPO price. The biodiesel program is not running.
- **February**: All stakeholders strive to maintain CPO price stability. The Coordinating Ministry for the Economy calls on all stakeholders in the palm oil industry (Ministry of Finance, Energy and Mineral Resources, Trade, Industry, Agriculture) and industry players (entrepreneurs, plantations, biodiesel, automotive and farmers).
- **April**: Finalization of regulations for the establishment of BPDPKS. The draft regulation is examined by the Government.
- **May**: Government issues BPDPKS in the form of Government Regulation (PP) and Presidential Regulation (Perpres). Presidential Regulation No. 24 of 2016 dated March 15, 2016 regarding Amendments to Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015 regarding the collection and Use of Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.
- **June**: BPDPKS officially becomes a non-structural Public Service Agency (BLU)
- **July**: BPDPKS starts operating
- **August**: BPDPKS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the cooperation in developing sustainable palm oil and launching biodiesel B-15. BPDPKS distributed subsidy funds for the first time to Pertamina. Determination of a fine of Rp6000/liter for subsidy funds that must be mixed. The first PSO tender was through BPDP financing of 1.8 million kilo liters. Palm oil price is rising.

2018

Pelaksanaan implementasi program mandatori biodiesel 20% (B20) pada seluruh sektor
Implementation of mandatory 20% biodiesel (B20) program implementation in all sectors

2019

- Launching Road Test B30
- Launching Pemanfaatan Sistem Teknologi Informasi Penyaluran Biodiesel melalui Aplikasi Biodiesel.
- Launching Road Test B30
- Launching of Utilization of Biodiesel Distribution Information Technology System through Biodiesel Application.

2020

- Penandatangan Nota Kesepahaman (MoU) tentang Kerjasama Penelitian dan Pengembangan Bahan Bakar Nabati antara Badan Litbang ESDM, BPDPKS, Pupuk Indonesia, Pertamina dan ITB. Ruang lingkup MoU ini adalah dalam rangka optimalisasi dan pemanfataan hasil penelitian dan pengembangan bahan bakar nabati berupa penelitian, pengembangan pabrik percontohan pabrik bahan bakar diesel biohidrokarbon dan bioavtur.
- Seremoni Penandatanganan 14 perjanjian Penelitian dan Pengembangan dalam kerangka pendanaan dari BPDPKS pada 24 Juni 2020 dengan otal dana yang disetujui sebesar Rp27,5 milliar
- Pelaksanaan seminar daring Pekan Riset Nasional (Perisai) dengan tema " **MAHAKARYA INOVASI SAWIT NASIONAL** :*Fostering Innovation for Oil Palm Sector Resilience Facing COVID-19 Pandemic*" pada tanggal 20 Oktober 2020 dengan narasumber Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian dan PASPI
- Seleksi mahasiswa penerima beasiswa sawit yang dilakukan oleh BPDPKS bekerjasama dengan ALPENSI (Asosiasi Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Sawit Indonesia) yang dilakukan pada 22 Juni – 15 September 2020 dan diumumkan pada halaman resmi bpdp.go.id.
- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in Research and Development of Biofuels between the ESDM Research and Development Agency, BPDPKS, Pupuk Indonesia, Pertamina and ITB. The scope of this MoU is in the context of optimizing and utilizing the results of research and development of biofuels in the form of research, development of pilot factories for biohydrocarbon diesel fuel plants and bioavtur.
- The signing ceremony of 14 Research and Development agreements within the framework of funding from BPDPKS on June 24, 2020 with a total approved fund of Rp. 27.5 billion
- Implementation of the National Research Week (Shield) online seminar with the theme "NASIONAL PALM INNOVATION MASTERS: Fostering Innovation for Oil Palm Sector Resilience Facing COVID-19 Pandemic" on October 20, 2020 with speakers from the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and PASPI
- Selection of palm oil scholarship recipients conducted by BPDPKS in collaboration with ALPENSI (Association of Indonesian Palm Oil Education and Training Institutions) which was conducted on June 22 – September 15, 2020 and announced on the official page bpdp.go.id.

- Kementerian Pertanian dan BPDPKS bersama seluruh pemangku kepentingan industri sawit telah menyusun mekanisme peremajaan sawit rakyat
  yang lebih efektif dan efisien termasuk melalui pola kemitraan antara perusahaan dan petani kelapa sawit. Salah satu upaya percepatan realisasi PSR ini adalah dengan dilakukannya Penandatanganan Kerja Sama Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat Melalui Kemitraan, di Gedung Graha Sawala, Kemenko Perekonomian, Selasa (09/03). Penandatanganan Kerja Sama pelaksanaan PSR antara 6 Perusahaan anggota dari Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI) dan 1 Perusahaan Milik Negara yaitu PTPN VI dengan 18 KUD/Koperasi/Gapoktan anggota dari Asosiasi Petani Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (APKASINDO) yang berasal dari 6 Kabupaten yaitu Kotabaru (Kalsel), Serdang Bedagai (Sumut), Muaro Jambi dan Merangin (Jambi), Kampar dan Indragiri Hulu (Riau), dengan total luas lahan dalam perjanjian PSR ini sebesar 18.821 hektare.
- Badan Penggelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) berkolaborasi dengan Masyarakat Biohidrokarbon Indonesia (MBI) mengadakan kegiatan kemitraan penyusunan master plan, road map, dan value chain analisis pengelolaan hasil kebun sawit rakyat swadaya di Kabupaten Pelalawan.
- Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) kembali menyelenggarakan Program Grant Riset Sawit, untuk periode penetapan Tahun 2021. Pada kegiatan ini terdapat 25 Perjanjan Kontrak Kerja sama (PKS) penelitian dan 2 MoU kerja sama untuk 3 penelitian yang ditandatangani.
  Total dana yang disetujui untuk 28 penelitian baru ini adalah sekitar Rp42.4 Milyar dengan pendanaan multiyear 1 sampai dengan 3 tahun.
- Berdasarkan kesepakatan para pihak dan kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS),
  Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) dengan PT. Dirgantara Indonesia (DI), pada Senin 6 September 2021 telah dilakukan Ground Test Bioavtur J2.4
  menggunakan pesawat CN-235 FTB di PT. Dirgantara Indonesia Bandung. Rangkaian pengujian yang dilakukan selama Ground Test antara lain refueling Bioavtur J2.4 di lapangan terbang, yang dilanjutkan dengan Ground Run Pesawat CN-235 FTB.
- Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) melaksanakan seremoni Penandatanganan Perjanjian Kerja Sama (PKS) Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Sawit pada Kamis, (09/09) bertempat di ruang rapat Nusantara I kantor BPDPKS. PKS Sarana Prasarana ini berupa dukungan pendanaan kepada koperasi untuk peningkatan jalan kebun sepanjang 11,7 Km yang melingkupi kebun sawit petani seluas 144,9 Ha di Kabupaten Merangin, Jambi.
- Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) menerapkan mekanisme baru dalam proses pencairan dana program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR). Hal ini disosialisasikan oleh BPDPKS di sela kegiatan Penandatanganan Perjanjian Kerja Sama (PKS) 3 Pihak Penyaluran Dana PSR Tahun 2021 Tahap IV untuk wilayah Aceh, Riau, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung dan Kalimantan Tengah, yang dilaksanakan pada Kamis, (16/09), di Bogor.
- Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) berkolaborasi dengan Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB University) meluncurkan Produk Inovasi Rendang Seasoning Mix Berbahan Krimer Minyak Sawit pada Sabtu, 4 Desember 2021. Peluncuran yang dilaksanakan di Hotel Salak The Heritage secara hybrid (online dan offline) ini merupakan rangkaian kegiatan pengembangan kemitraan UKMK Sawit.
- Industrial Vegetable Oil (IVO) diperkenalkan melalui penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) bekerja sama dengan PT. Kemurgi Indonesia melalui pendanaan penelitian oleh BPDPKS. IVO dihasilkan dari pembersihan minyak sawit mentah (Crude Palm Oil) dari zat-zat yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas minyak sawit seperti getah dan logam alkali. IVO dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan baku biohidrokarbon dengan mensyaratkan rendahnya kandungan logam dan alkali logam yang dapat meracuni katalis greenfuel dalam prosesnya.
- Tim dari Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Institut Teknologi Bandung (LPPM ITB) yang diketuai oleh Anggit Raksajati, S.T., Ph.D. telah berhasil mendemonstrasikan teknologi pemurnian biogas menjadi biometana untuk BBG via absorpsi CO2 dengan air pada skala kapasitas laju alir biogas 60 m3/jam. Penelitian telah dimulai sejak tahun 2019 sampai dengan tahun 2021 melalui pendanaan penelitian dari BPDPKS, mulai dari desain, instalasi, produksi biomatane dan pengujian pada kendaraan.

- The Ministry of Agriculture and BPDPKS with all stakeholders of palm oil industry have arranged a mechanism of people's palm oil replanting which is more effective and efficient including through partnership pattern between company and palm oil farmers. One of the efforts to accelerate this PSR realization is through an Execution of People's Palm Oil Replanting Cooperation by A Partnership, at Graha Sawala Building, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, on Tuesday (09/03). The Execution of Cooperation for PSR implementation among 6 Member companies of Joint Venture of Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) and 1 State Owned Enterprise namely PTPN VI with 18 KUD/Cooperatives/Farmers' Associations (Gapoktan), members of Indonesian Palm Oil Farmers Association (APAKSINDO) emerged comprised of 6 Regencies namely Kotabaru (South Kalimantan), Serdang Bedagai (North Sumatra). Muaro Jambi and Merangin (Jambi), Kampar and Indragiri Hulu (Riau), with a total area included in this PSR agreement amounting to 18,821 hectares.
- Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) collaborates with Indonesian Bio-hydrocarbon Society (MBI) to conduct partnership activities of arranging master plan, road map, and value chain analysis of management of people's palm oil outputs in Pelalawan Regency.
- Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) held again a Palm Oil Research Grant program for the period of stipulation of 2021. In this activity, 25 Research Cooperation Agreements (PKS) had been made and 2 MoU on cooperation for 3 researches have been signed.
  The total fund agreed for these 28 new researches is IDR42.4 Billion with multiyear funding of 1 to 3 years.
- Based on the agreement of parties and cooperation by Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) with PT. Dirgantara Indonesia (DI), on Monday 6 September 2021, Ground Test Bioavtur J2.4 has been conducted, using CN-235 FTB aircraft in PT. Dirgantara Indonesia Bandung. The set of tests performed during Ground Test are among others refueling Bioavtur j2.4 test in the airfield, proceeded with Ground Run test using CN-235FTB aircraft.
- Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) conducted a ceremony of Execution of Cooperation Agreement (PKS) of Palm Oil Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure on Thursday, (09/09) located in Nusantara I meeting room in BPDPKS office. This PKS of Palm Oil Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure includes funding support to the cooperatives for the purpose of road improvement along 11.7Km including farmers' palm oil plantation area of 144.9Ha in Merangin regency, Jambi.
- Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) implements a new mechanism in the process of funds disbursement of People's Oil Palm Replanting Program (PSR). This shall be introduced by BPDPKS during the activity of Execution of Cooperation Agreement (PKS) among 3 Funding Parties for PSR 2021 IV Phase for the regions of Aceh, Riau, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung and Central Kalimantan, held on Thursday, (16/09), in Bogor.
- Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) collaborated with Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) to launch an Innovation, Mixed Seasoning Rendang using Palm Oil Creamer on Saturday, 4 December 2021. This launching was held in Hotel Salak The Heritage in a hybrid way (online and offline). It is a series of activities of partnership development activity of Palm Oil Small and Medium-Size Enterprise and Cooperative (UKMK).
- Industrial Vegetable Oil (IVO) was introduced through a research conducted by Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) with PT. Kemurgi Indonesia by research fund by BPDPKS. IVO is produced from crude palm oil cleaning from any substances which may affect the quality of palm oil including the content of metal and alkali metals which can toxicate the green fuel catalyst within the process.
- Team of the Institute for Research and Community Services of Institut Teknologi Bandung (LPPM ITB) chaired by Anggit Raksajati, S.T., Ph.D. successfully demonstrated biogas-to-biomethane purification technology for BBG through absorption of CO2 with water at the scale of biogas water current capacity by 60m3/hours. The study has commenced from 2019 to 2021 by research funding by BPDPKS, from design, installation, biomethane production, and test in vehicle.

- Program beasiswa pendidikan telah dilaksanakan untuk semester 1 dan bulan ke 3 Desember 2021, yang diberikan kepada mahasiswa program pendidikan Beasiswa Angkatan 2021 sebanyak 660 mahasiswa sesuai rekomtek Dirjenbun.Program Pelatihan Pengembangan SDM PKS Tahun 2021 telah dilaksanakan di 3 provinsi yaitu; Riau, Sumatera Selatan dan Kalimantan Tengah yang diikuti sebanyak 501 peserta dari 2510 peserta yang direkomendasikan oleh Dirjenbun sesuai jadwal terlampir. Total jumlah pelatihan yang dilaksanakan di tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak 16 kelas/Angkatan.

- The educational scholarship program has been implemented for semester 1 and the 3rd month of December 2021, which was given to students of the 2021 Class of 2021 Scholarship education program as many as 660 students according to the director general's recommendation.The 2021 PKS Hr Development Training Program has been implemented in 3 provinces, namely; Riau, South Sumatra and Central Kalimantan were attended by 501 participants from 2510 participants recommended by the Director General of Agriculture according to the attached schedule. The total number of trainings carried out in 2021 is 16 classes/batches.



Tujuan BPDPKS
Objective of BPDPKS

Sesuai dengan fungsinya sebagai Badan Layanan Umum, BPDPKS bertugas menghimpun dana dari masyarakat sawit, kemudian menyalurkan kembali dana yang telah dihimpun tersebut kepada masyarakat sawit dalam bentuk layanan berupa program-program sebagai upaya dalam mendorong pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan, yang meliputi:

In accordance with its function as a Public Service Agency, BPDPKS is tasked with collecting funds from the palm oil community, then redistributing the collected funds to the them in the form of services of programs as an effort to encourage the development of sustainable palm oil plantations, which include:

Tujuan strategis pada RSB 2020-2024 | *Strategic objective of 2020-2024 RSB:*

01 Terjaminnya keberlanjutan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit
Guaranteed sustainability of palm oil plantation fund

02 Terbentuknya stabilisasi harga CPO
Stabilized CPO price

03 Terciptanya peningkatan kesejahteraan bagi pekebun rakyat
Improvement of smallholders' welfare

04 Terciptanya iklim investasi yang positif pada industri sektor hilir
Creation of positive climate of investment for upstream industry

05 Meningkatkan kepercayaan stakeholder terhadap kinerja BPDPKS
Enhanced stakeholders' trust to OPPFMA's performance

Tujuan utama dibentuknya BPDPKS dalam menghimpun, mengelola, mengadministrasikan, menyimpan, dan menyalurkan dana adalah salah satu upaya dalam rangka pengembangan industri perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan. Dana yang dihimpun oleh BPDPKS bersumber dari Pelaku Usaha Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, Dana Lembaga Pembiayaan, Dana Masyarakat, serta sumber Dana lain yang sah. Dana yang dihimpun meliputi pungutan atas ekspor komoditas perkebunan kelapa sawit dan/atau turunannya dan iuran. Selanjutnya dana yang dihimpun digunakan untuk kepentingan:

- Pengembangan sumber daya manusia perkebunan kelapa sawit yang dimaksudkan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, keterampilan, profesionalisme kemandirian dan berdaya saing serta untuk meningkatkan kemampuan teknis, manajerial dan kewirausahaan.
- Penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit, dimaksudkan untuk (1) pemenuhan hasil perkebunan kelapa sawit; (2) kebutuhan pangan; (3) hilirisasi industri perkebunan kelapa sawit; (5) penyediaan dan pemanfaatan bahan bakar nabati jenis biodiesel.
- Promosi Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, dimaksudkan untuk meningkatkan (1) citra nilai produk Kelapa Sawit (2) informasi pasar kelapa sawit, (3) memperluas pasar kelapa sawit,(4) meningkatkan investasi perkebunan kelapa sawit dan atau (5) menumbuh kembangkan pusat pemasaran komoditas perkebunan kelapa sawit;
- Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, dimaksudkan untuk peningkatan produktivitas tanaman perkebunan kelapa sawit serta menjaga luasan lahan perkebunan kelapa sawit agar dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimal; dan
- Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, dimaksudkan untuk peningkatan produksi, produktivitas dan mutu hasil perkebunan kelapa sawit. Sarana dan prasarana terdiri atas benih, pupuk, pestisida, alat pasca panen dan pengolahan hasil, jalan kebun dan jalan akses ke jalan umum dan/atau ke pelabuhan, alat transportasi, mesin pertanian, pembentukan infrastruktur pasar dan verifikasi atau penelusuran teknis.

The main purpose of establishing BPDPKS in collecting, managing, administering, storing, and distributing funds is one of the efforts in the context of developing a sustainable palm oil plantation industry. Funds collected by BPDPKS are sourced from Palm Oil Plantation Business Actors, Funding Institution, Community Funds, and other legitimate sources of funds. Funds collected include levies on exports of palm oil plantation commodities and/or their derivatives and fees. Furthermore, the funds raised are used for the following purposes:

- The development of human resources for palm oil plantations is intended to increase knowledge, skills, professionalism, independence, and competitiveness as well as to improve technical, managerial, and entrepreneurial abilities.
- Research and development of palm oil plantations, is intended to (1) fulfill the results of palm oil plantations; (2) food needs; (3) downstreaming the palm oil plantation industry; (5) supply and utilization of biodiesel type biofuel.
- Promotion of Palm Oil Plantation, is intended to improve (1) the image of the value of Palm Oil products (2) information on the palm oil market, (3) expand the palm oil market, (4) increase investment in palm oil plantations and/or (5) develop a marketing center palm oil plantation commodity;
- Palm oil plantation rejuvenation, intended to increase the productivity of palm oil plantations and to maintain the area of palm oil plantations so that they can be utilized optimally; and
- Palm Oil Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure, intended to increase production, productivity, and quality of palm oil plantation products. Facilities and infrastructure consist of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, post-harvest tools and product processing, garden roads and access roads to public roads and/or to ports, transportation equipment, agricultural machinery, establishment of market infrastructure, and technical verification or investigation.

Visi, Misi, Budaya BPDPKS

Vision, Mission, Culture of BPDPKS

Pengertian visi didefinisikan sebagai suatu gambaran yang menyatakan cita-cita atau impian sebuah organisasi atau perusahaan yang ingin dicapai di masa depan, sedangkan misi adalah rumusan umum mengenai upaya-upaya yang akan dilaksanakan untuk mewujudkan visi.

Vision is defined as a depiction that states the aspirations or dreams of an organization or company to be achieved in the future, while mission is a general formulation of the efforts that will be carried out to realize the vision.

Visi

Menjadi pengelola dana yang terpercaya dalam pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan sebagai komoditas strategis nasional untuk kesejahteraan rakyat Indonesia

Vision

To become a trusted fund manager in developing sustainable palm oil as a national strategic commodity for the welfare of the Indonesian people.

Misi

Menjalankan kebijakan Pemerintah dalam program pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan melalui penghimpunan, pengembangan dan penyaluran dana sawit yang terpadu dan tepat guna, secara profesional dan akuntabel.

Adapun misi BPDPKS tersebut diterapkan untuk kepentingan:

1. Pengembangan sumber daya manusia;
2. Penelitian dan pengembangan;
3. Promosi;
4. Peremajaan;
5. Sarana dan prasarana;
6. Pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan;
7. Hilirisasi industri perkebunan kelapa sawit;
8. Penyediaan dan pemanfaatan bahan bakar nabati.

Mission

Implement Government policies in sustainable palm oil development programs through the collection, development, and distribution of integrated and effective palm oil funds, in a professional and accountable manner.

The BPDPKS mission is implemented for the benefit of:

1. Human Resource Development;
2. Research and development;
3. Promotion;
4. Rejuvenation;
5. Facilities and infrastructure;
6. Fulfillment of food needs;
7. Downstream palm oil plantation industry;
8. Preparation and utilization of biofuels.

Budaya Kerja BPDPKS

BPDPKS memiliki nilai-nilai inti yang menjadi budaya kerjanya serta selaras dengan nilai-nilai Kementerian Keuangan, yaitu:

BPDPKS Work Culture

BPDPKS has core values that become its work culture and are in line with the values of the Ministry of Finance, they are:

Integritas Integrity	BPDPKS memiliki komitmen untuk menjunjung tinggi integritas dalam menjalankan tugas dengan berpikir, berkata, berperilaku, dan bertindak dengan baik dan benar serta memegang teguh kode etik dan prinsip-prinsip moral BPDPKS is committed to upholding integrity in carrying out its duties by thinking, speaking, behaving, and acting properly and correctly, and upholding the code of ethics and moral principles.
Profesionalisme Professionalism	BPDPKS terus berupaya untuk bekerja secara tuntas dan akurat atas dasar kompetensi terbaik dengan penuh tanggung jawab dan komitmen yang tinggi BPDPKS continues to strive to work thoroughly and accurately on the basis of the best competencies with full responsibility and high commitment
Sinergi Synergy	BPDPKS akan senantiasa membangun dan memastikan hubungan kerja sama internal yang produktif serta kemitraan yang harmonis dengan para pemangku kepentingan BPDPKS will always build and ensure productive internal cooperative relationships and harmonious partnerships with stakeholders
Pelayanan Service	BPDPKS akan senantiasa berupaya memberikan layanan yang memenuhi kepuasan pemangku kepentingan, yang dilakukan dengan sepenuh hati, transparan, cepat, akurat, dan aman BPDPKS will continuously strive to provide services that meet stakeholder satisfaction, which are carried out wholeheartedly, transparently, swiftly, accurately, and safely.
Kesempurnaan Perfection	BPDPKS senantiasa melakukan upaya perbaikan di segala bidang untuk memberikan dan menjadi yang terbaik BPDPKS continuously makes efforts to improve in all fields to provide and be the best

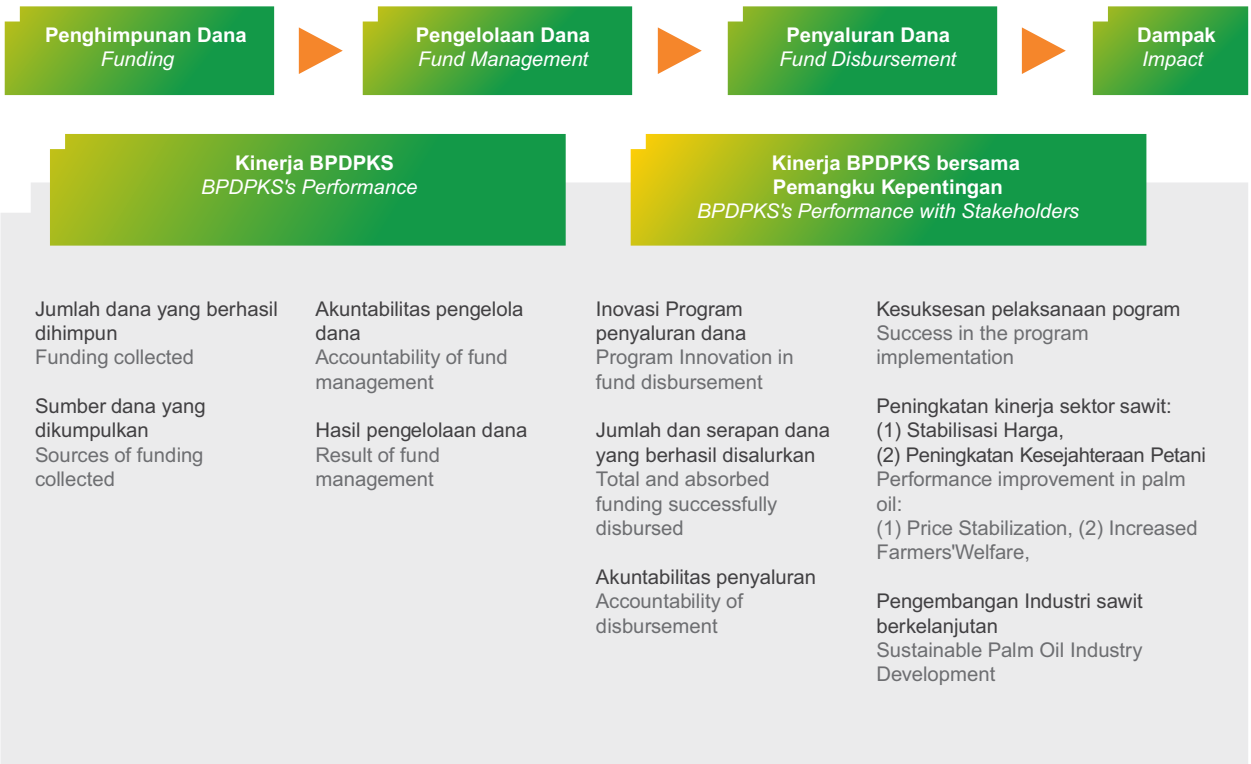
Tugas, Fungsi dan Strategi BPDPKS
Duties, Functions, and Strategy of BPDPKS

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, tugas BPDPKS adalah mengumpulkan pungutan dan iuran dari Kelapa sawit atau turunannya dan menyalurkannya sesuai fungsi - fungsi sebagai berikut:

1. Melakukan pengelolaan DPKS untuk menjamin keberlangsungan program kelapa sawit berkelanjutan sebagai komoditas strategis nasional;
2. Meningkatkan kapasitas sumber daya manusia di bidang kelapa sawit;
3. Mendorong pengembangan industri hilir kelapa sawit;
4. Meningkatkan optimasi penggunaan hasil perkebunan kelapa sawit untuk bahan baku industri, energi terbarukan, dan ekspor;
5. Meningkatkan dan menjaga stabilitas pendapatan usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit dengan mengoptimalkan harga di tengah fluktuasi harga komoditas kelapa sawit dunia.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 113/PMK.01/2015 regarding the Organization and Work Procedure of Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Management Agency, the task of BPDPKS is to collect levies and fees from palm oil or its derivatives and distribute them according to the following functions:

1. Managing DPKS to ensure the sustainability of the sustainable palm oil program as a national strategic commodity;
2. Increasing the capacity of human resources in the palm oil sector;
3. Encouraging the development of downstream palm oil industry;
4. Increasing the optimization of the use of palm oil plantation products for industrial raw materials, renewable energy, and exports;
5. Increasing and maintaining the stability of palm oil plantation business income by optimizing prices amidst fluctuations in world palm oil commodity prices.



Strategi BPDPKS

Dalam menghadapi berbagai tantangan yang dihadapi oleh sektor industri sawit yang dapat mempengaruhi harga CPO begitu juga berdampak pada tingkat kesejahteraan Petani, BPDPKS telah menyusun beberapa upaya strategis dalam rangka memperbaiki kondisi ini dan meningkatkan kinerja sektor sawit Indonesia, antara lain:

BPDPKS Strategy

In facing various challenges that can affect CPO price as well as impact on the welfare of farmers, BPDPKS has compiled several strategic efforts in order to mend this condition and improve the performance of the Indonesian palm oil sector, including:

Perbaikan Kesejahteraan Petani
Improvement of Smallholders' Welfare

- **Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat**
  small-scale Palm Oil Replanting Program
- **Riset Sektor Hulu**
  Upstream Research
  Penyempurnaan data sawit Indonesia, peningkatan kualitas benih dan inovasi teknologi perkebunan
  Improving Indonesia's palm oil data, seed quality, and plantation technology innovation
- **Sarana dan Prasarana**
  Facilities and Infrastructure
  Efisiensi biaya produksi dan transportasi
  Efficiency of production and transportation cost
- **Pelatihan Petani dan SDM Industri Sawit**
  Small holders and HR Training in the Palm Oil Industry
  Dalam rangka peningkatan produktivitas dan penggunaan teknis perkebunan sawit yang ramah lingkungan
  Enhancing productivity and technical use of environmentally friendly palm oil plantations

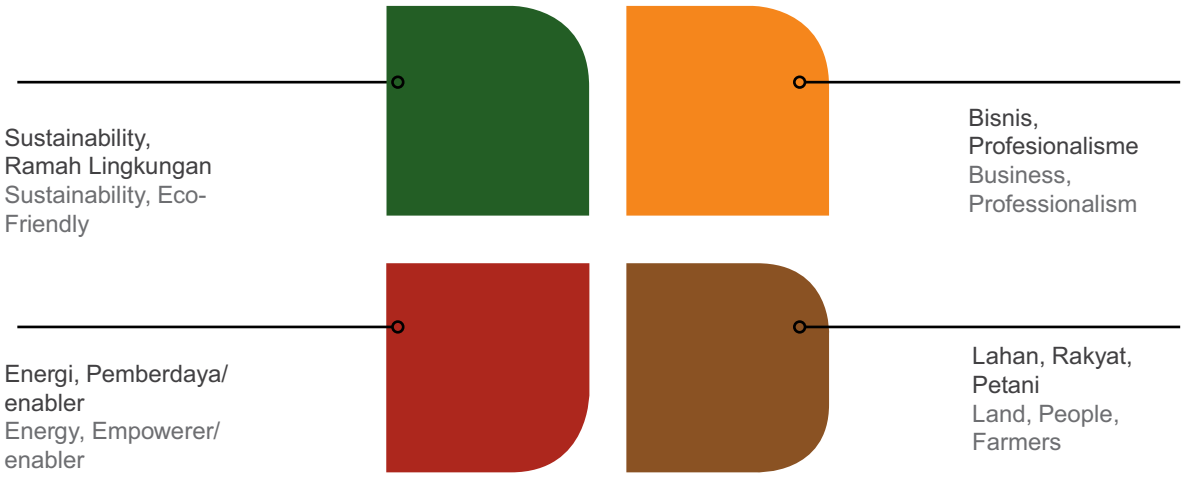
Stabilitasi Harga CPO
CPO Price Stabilization

- **Dukungan Pendanaan Biodiesel**
  Biodiesel Funding Support
  Dalam rangka meningkatkan daya serap pasar & pengendalian *overclock* produk sawit
  increasing market obsorption & controlling overstock of palm oil product
- **Promosi dan Advokasi Sawit Positif**
  Positive Palm Oil Promotion and Advocacy
  Mempertahankan dan memperluas Pasar Domestik dan Luar Negri
  Maintaining and expanding Domestic and International Markets
- **Riset Pasar dan Produk**
  Market and Product Research
  Dalam rangka menyusun kebijakan terkait penguatan pasar sawit, stabilitas harga dan pengembangan produk turunan dengan nilai tambah tinggi
  Formulating policies related to strengthening the palm oil market, pricestability, and development of derivative product with high added value

Memperkuat Industri Hilir
Strengthening Downstream Industry

- **Riset dan Pengembangan Program Konversi Sawit Menjadi *Bio Hydrocarbon Fuel***
  Research and Development Program for Converting Palm Oil into Bio-Hydrocarbon Fuel
  Dukungan Riset untuk pembuatan katalis, Insentif untuk produsen *Bio-Hydrocarbon Fuel*
  Research to find catalyst, Incentive for producers of Bio-Hydrocarbon Fuel
- **Dukungan Pada Program Hilirisasi lainnya**
  Support in Other Downstream Programs
  Dukungan Riset, insentif untuk industri oleokimia
  Research Support, incentive for the Oleochemicals Industry

Logo dan Filosofinya
Logo and Its Philosophy



Semua berada di dasar / latar belakang
warna putih = transparansi, akuntabilitas
Tulisan sawit = dana dan pemberdayaan
dari dan untuk sawit

Everything is on the bottom/white
background= transparency, accountability
Sawit writing = funds and empowerment
from and for palm oil

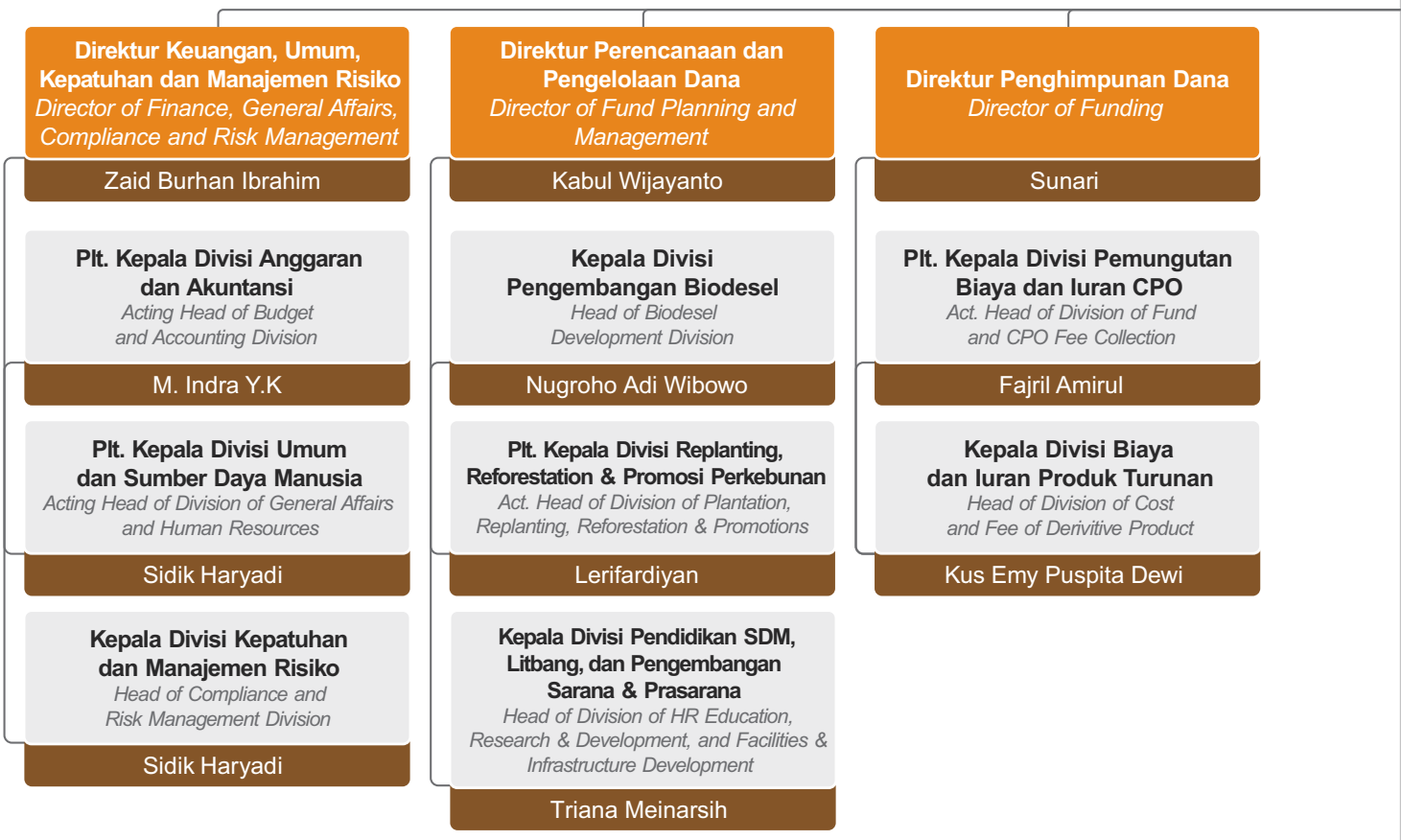
Struktur Organisasi
Organizational Structure

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/ 2015, BPDPKS berada di bawah dan bertanggungjawab kepada Menteri Keuangan melalui Direktorat Jenderal Perbendaharaan. Menurut Peraturan Menteri Keuangan tersebut, struktur organisasi BPDPKS terdiri dari:

1. Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko;
2. Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana;
3. Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana;
4. Direktorat Penyaluran Dana;
5. Direktorat Kemitraan;
6. Satuan Pemeriksa Internal; dan
7. Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional.

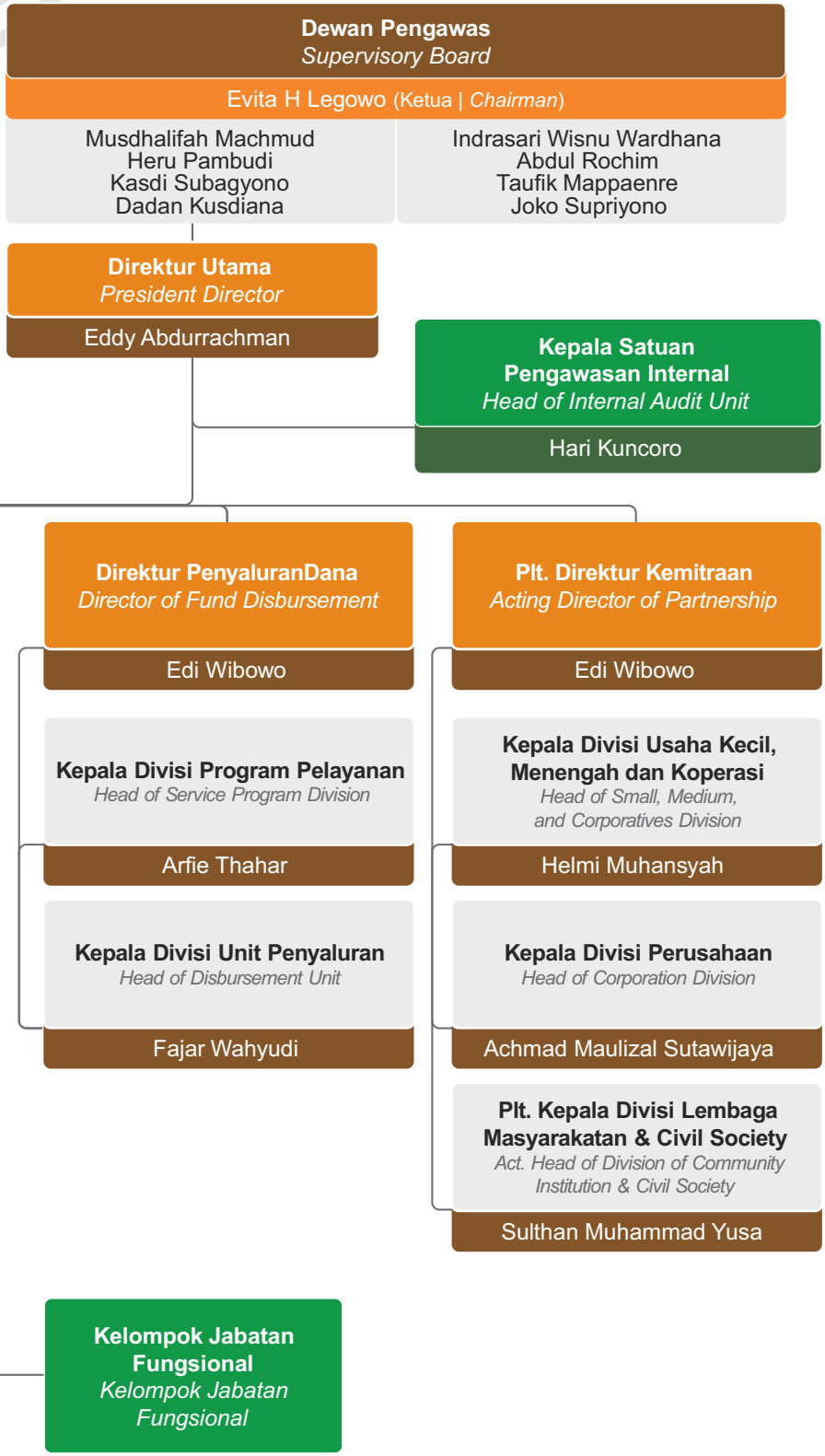
Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 113/PMK.01/2015, BPDPKS is under and accountable to the Minister of Finance through the Directorate General of Treasury. According to the Minister of Finance Regulation, the organizational structure of BPDPKS consists of:

1. Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management;
2. Directorate of Planning and Fund Management;
3. Directorate of Fund Collecting;
4. Directorate of Disbursement of Funds;
5. Directorate of Partnership;
6. Internal Audit Unit; and
7. Functional Position Group.



Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan No.53/KMK.01.2020 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Direktur Utama pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS dan No.54/KMK.01/2020 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan dalam Jabatan pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS, efektif tanggal 2 Maret 2020, Eddy Abdurrachman dan Zaid Burhan Ibrahim masing-masing menggantikan Dono Boestami dan Catur Ariyanto Widodo.
Based on Minister of Finance Decree No.53/KMK.01/2020 on the Dismissal and Appointment of the President Director of the BPDPKS Public Service Agency, effective 2 March 2020, Eddy Abdurrachman and Zaid Burham Ibrahim replaced Dono Boestami and Catur Ariyanto Widodo respectively

Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 tentang Pembentukan Dewan Pengawas Pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS Evita H Legowo, Dadan Kusdiana, Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana, Abdul Rochim dan Taufik Mappaenre masing-masing menggantikan Rusman Heriawan, Djoko Siswanto, Kasan Muhri, Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono dan Loso Judijanto
Based on Minister of Finance Decree No.499/KMK.05/2020 dated 4 November 2020 on the Establishment of a Supervisory Board at BPDPKS Public Service Agency, vita H Legowo, Dadan Kusdiana, Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana, Abdul Rochim and Taufik Mappaenre respectively replaced Rusman Heriawan, Djoko Siswanto, Kasan Muhri, Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono and Loso Judijan


Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board
Evita H Legowo (Ketua | Chairman)
Musdhalifah Machmud
Heru Pambudi
Kasdi Subagyono
Dadan Kusdiana
Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana
Abdul Rochim
Taufik Mappaenre
Joko Supriyono
Direktur Utama
President Director
Eddy Abdurrachman
Kepala Satuan Pengawasan Internal
Head of Internal Audit Unit
Hari Kuncoro
Direktur PenyaluranDana
Director of Fund Disbursement
Edi Wibowo
Kepala Divisi Program Pelayanan
Head of Service Program Division
Arfie Thahar
Kepala Divisi Unit Penyaluran
Head of Disbursement Unit
Fajar Wahyudi
Plt. Direktur Kemitraan
Acting Director of Partnership
Edi Wibowo
Kepala Divisi Usaha Kecil, Menengah dan Koperasi
Head of Small, Medium, and Corporatives Division
Helmi Muhansyah
Kepala Divisi Perusahaan
Head of Corporation Division
Achmad Maulizal Sutawijaya
Plt. Kepala Divisi Lembaga Masyarakatan & Civil Society
Act. Head of Division of Community Institution & Civil Society
Sulthan Muhammad Yusa
Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional
Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional

Manajemen dan Pejabat BPDPKS
BPDPKS Management and Officials

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan Dewan Pengawas
Composition and Term of Office of Supervisory Board

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Establishment	Periode Masa Jabatan Term of Office
Evita H Legowo	Ketua Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Chairman	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KM K.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor:454/ KMK.05/ 2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 454/KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018	2018-2025
Heru Pambudi	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor:454/ KMK.05/ 2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 454/KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018	2018-2025
Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 605/ KMK.05/2019 Tanggal 1 Agustus 2019. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 605/KMK.05/2019 dated August 1, 2019	2019-2025
Dadan Kusdiana	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Abdul Rochim	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Taufik Mappaenre	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Joko Supriyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 714/ KMK.05/2015 Tanggal 26 Juni 2015. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 714/KMK.05/2015 dated June 26, 2015	2015-2025

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan Direksi
Composition and Term of Office of the Board of Directors

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Establishment	Masa Jabatan Term of Office
Eddy Abdurrachman	Direktur Utama President Director	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 53/KMK.01/2020 tanggal 2 Maret 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 53/KMK.01/2020 dated March 2, 2020	Maret 2020 – Sekarang March 2020 - present
Zaid Burhan Ibrahim	Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 54/KMK.01/2020 tanggal 2 Maret 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 53/KMK.01/2020 dated March 2, 2020	Maret 2020 – Sekarang March 2020 - present
Kabul Wijayanto	Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana Director of Planning and Fund Management	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.05/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 739/KMK.05/2019 dated September 19, 2019	Oktober 2019 – Sekarang October 2019 - present
Sunari	Direktur Penghimpunan Dana Director of Fund Collection	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.05/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 739/KMK.05/2019 dated September 19, 2019	Oktober 2019 – Sekarang October 2019 - present

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan Direksi
Composition and Term of Office of the Board of Directors

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Establishment	Masa Jabatan Term of Office
Edi Wibowo	Direktur Penyaluran Dana Director of Fund Disbursement	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.05/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/KMK.05/2017 tanggal 2 Februari 2017 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 739/KMK.05/2019 dated September 19, 2019 replaces Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 57/KMK.05/2017 dated February 2, 2017	Februari 2017 – Sekarang February 2017 - present
Edi Wibowo	Plt. Direktur Kemitraan Act. Director of Partnership	Surat Perintah Direktur Utama Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Nomor PRIN-08/DPKS/2020 tanggal 15 Oktober 2020 Order of the President Director of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency Number PRIN-08/DPKS/2020 dated October 15, 2020	Oktober 2020-Sekarang October 2020 - present

Pejabat Non-Struktural BPDPKS BPDPKS Non-Structural Officer

Pejabat Non-Struktural BPDPKS per 31 Desember 2021
BPDPKS Non-Structural Officer as of December 31, 2021

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Periode masa jabatan Term of Office
M. Indra Y.K	Plt. Kepala Divisi Anggaran dan Akuntansi Acting Head of Budget and Accounting Division	Agustus 2019 - Sekarang August 2019 - present
Sidik Haryadi	Plt. Kepala Divisi Umum dan Sumber Daya Manusia merangkap Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Acting Head of General and Human Resources Division concurrently Head of Compliance and Risk Management Division	November 2019 – Sekarang November 2019 - present
Nugroho Adi Wibowo	Kepala Divisi Pengembangan Biodiesel Head of Biodiesel Development Division	Maret 2020 – sekarang March 2020 - present
Lerifardiyan	Plt. Kepala Divisi Replanting, Reforestation dan Promosi Perkebunan Acting Head of Replanting, Reforestation and Plantation Promotion Division	2020 - sekarang 2020 - present
Triana Meinarsih	Kepala Divisi Pendidikan SDM, Litbang, dan Pengembangan Sarana dan Prasarana Head of Division of Human Resources Education, Research and Development, and Development of Facilities and Infrastructure	2019 - sekarang 2019 - present
Fajril Amirul	Plt. Kepala Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan iuran CPO Acting Head of CPO Fees and Fees Collection Division	2020 - sekarang 2020 - present
Kus Emy Puspita Dewi	Kepala Divisi Biaya dan iuran Produk Turunan Head of Cost Division and Derivative Product fees	2018 – Sekarang 2018 - present
Arfie Thahar	Kepala Divisi Program Pelayanan Head of Service Program Division	2019 - Sekarang 2019 – present
Fajar Wahyudi	Kepala Divisi Unit Penyaluran Head of Distribution Unit	2017 - Sekarang 2017 - present
Helmi Muhansyah	Kepala Divisi Usaha Kecil, Menengah dan Koperasi Head of Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives Division	2018 – Sekarang 2018 - present
Achmad Maulizal Sutawijaya	Kepala Divisi Perusahaan Head of Corporate Division	2018 – Sekarang 2018 - present
Sulthan Muhammad Yusa	Plt. Kepala Divisi Lembaga Kemasyarakatan &Civil Society Acting Head of the Division of Social Institutions & Civil Society	Oktober 2020 – sekarang October 2020 - present
Hari Kuncoro	Kepala Satuan Pengawasan Internal Head of Internal Control Unit	Agustus 2019 - Sekarang August 2019 - present

Profil Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Profile



Evita H Legowo

Ketua Dewan Pengawas
Chairman of the Supervisory Board



Musdhalifah Machmud

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Heru Pambudi

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Kasdi Subagyono

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Dadan Kusdiana

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Abdul Rochim

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Taufik Mappaenre

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Joko Supriyono

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member



Evita H Legowo

Ketua Dewan Pengawas
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Warga negara Indonesia, Menjabat sebagai Ketua Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak 4 November 2020, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.0S/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020

Indonesian citizen,
Has served as Chairman of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since November 4, 2020, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 499/KMK.0S/2020 dated November 4, 2020

Pendidikan
Beliau meraih gelar S1 Sarjana Kimia di Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) tahun 1974. Memperoleh gelar Doktor di Bidang Ilmu Teknik di Technical University of Clausthal, Jerman pada tahun 1991.

Perjalanan Karir
Pernah menjabat sebagai Kepala Puslitbang Teknologi Minyak dan Gas Bumi "LEMIGAS" (2002 – 2006); Staff Ahli Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, bidang SDM dan Teknologi (2006-2008); Direktur Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi 2008 – 2012; Anggota Dewan Komisaris PT Pertamina (Persero) (2010 – 2013); Mempunyai banyak pengalaman untuk Kerja sama International di bidang energi Sejak 2002 – 2012; Supervisory Board of Indonesian Petroleum Association (2016 – 2019).

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Dosen di bidang energi di Swiss German University (SGU) (2013 – saat ini); Presiden Komisaris PT Kaltim Methanol Industry (2013 – saat ini); Komisaris Independen di PT DSS Energy and Infrastructure (2013 – saat ini).

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education
He earned a Bachelor's degree in Chemistry at the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) in 1974. He obtained a Doctorate in Engineering at the Technical University of Clausthal, Germany in 1991.

Career
Previously served as Head of Research and Development Center for Oil and Gas Technology "LEMIGAS" (2002 – 2006); Expert Staff of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Human Resources and Technology (2006-2008); Director General of Oil and Gas 2008 – 2012; Member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Pertamina (Persero) (2010 – 2013); Has a lot of experience for International Cooperation in the energy sector Since 2002 – 2012; Supervisory Board of Indonesian Petroleum Association (2016 – 2019).

Concurrent Position
Currently he also serves as a Lecturer in the field of energy at Swiss German University (SGU) (2013 – present); President Commissioner of PT Kaltim Methanol Industry (2013 – present); Independent Commissioner at PT DSS Energy and Infrastructure (2013 – present).

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Musdhalifah Machmud

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak 6 Juni 2018 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor:454/ KMK.05/ 2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018.

Indonesian citizen,
Has served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since June 6, 2018 based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number: 454/ KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018.

Pendidikan
Beliau meraih gelar S1 Manajemen Hutan di Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) tahun 1987, menyelesaikan pendidikan Diploma of Monitoring Indonesian Environment di International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Science (ITC) di Enschede, Netherland pada 1992, dan melanjutkan pendidikan Magister Studi Pembangunan di Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) pada tahun 2003 dan meraih gelar Doktor Manajemen Bisnis dari Institut Pertanian Bogor pada tahun 2020.

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Kepala Bidang Pemanfaatan SDA Kehutanan (2003-2006); Plt. Asisten Deputi Urusan Pertanian dan Kelautan (2006-2007); Plt. Asisten Deputi Urusan Perkebunan dan Hortikultura (2007-2009); Asisten Deputi Urusan Perkebunan dan Hortikultura (2009-2015); dan Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Pangan dan Agribisnis (2015-Sekarang).

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Dewan Pengawas Perum BULOG dan sebagai Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Pangan dan Pertanian Kementerian Koordinator Perekonomian.

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education
He earned a Bachelor's degree in Forest Management at the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in 1987, completed his Diploma of Monitoring Indonesian Environment at the International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Science (ITC) in Enschede, Netherland in 1992, and continued his Masters in Development Studies at the Institute Technology Bandung (ITB) in 2003 and earned a Doctorate in Business Management from the Bogor Agricultural Institute in 2020.

Career
In the course of his career, he served as Head of Forestry Natural Resources Utilization Division (2003-2006); Acting Assistant Deputy for Agriculture and Maritime Affairs (2006-2007); Acting Assistant Deputy for Plantations and Horticulture (2007-2009); Assistant Deputy for Plantation and Horticulture Affairs (2009-2015); and Deputy for Food and Agribusiness Coordination (2015-Present).

Concurrent Position
Currently, he also serves on the Supervisory Board of Perum BULOG and as Deputy for Food and Agriculture Coordination at the Coordinating Ministry for the Economy.

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Heru Pambudi

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak 6 Juni 2018 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor:454/ KMK.05/ 2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018.

Indonesian citizen,
Has served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since June 6, 2018 based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number: 454/ KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018.

Pendidikan
Beliau meraih gelar D III di Sekolah Tinggi Akuntansi Negara pada Tahun 1991. Kemudian melanjutkan pendidikan dengan pendidikan terakhir yaitu S2 di University Of Newcastle, Upon Tyne pada Tahun 2001

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan kariernya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Direktur Penerimaan dan Peraturan Kepabeanan Dan Cukai pada tahun 2015, sebagai Direktur Jenderal Bea Dan Cukai Sejak 1 Juli 2015-12 Maret 2021, dan sebagai Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Keuangan sejak 12 Maret 2021- sekarang.

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Keuangan

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education
He earned his D III degree at the State College of Accountancy in 1991. Then he continued his education with his last education, namely Masters at the University of Newcastle, Upon Tyne in 2001.

Career
In the course of his career, he has served as Director of Customs and Excise Receipts and Regulations in 2015, as Director General of Customs and Excise since 1 July 2015-12 March 2021, and as Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance from 12 March 2021-present.

Concurrent Position
Currently he also serves as Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Kasdi Subagyono

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS, sejak 1 Agustus 2019 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 605/KMK.05/2019 Tanggal 1 Agustus 2019.

Indonesian citizen,
Served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board, since August 1, 2019 based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 605/KMK.05/2019 dated August 1, 2019.

Pendidikan

Beliau Meraih gelar Sarjana pada jurusan ilmu Tanah dari Universitas Brawijaya (1988), Magister ilmu Tanah di Ghent University, Belgia (1991) dan meraih gelar Doktor Geosains (Hidrologi) dari Tsukuba University, Jepang (2003).

Perjalanan Karir

Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau dipercaya untuk menduduki berbagai jabatan penting, di antaranya: Direktur Balai Penelitian Agroklimat dan Hidrologi Indonesia (IAHRI), Bogor (2005-2007), Direktur Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian Jawa Barat (BPTP Jawa Barat), Lembang-Bandung (2007-2009), Sekretaris Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian (2012-2014), Direktur Biro Perencanaan, (2014-2019), Direktur Jenderal Perkebunan (2019-20 Mei 2021), Sekretaris Jenderal, Kementerian Pertanian sejak 20 Mei 2021-sekarang.

Rangkap Jabatan

Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian

Hubungan Afiliasi

Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education

He holds a Bachelor's degree in Soil Science from Brawijaya University (1988), Master's Degree in Soil Science from Ghent University, Belgium (1991) and a Doctorate in Geoscience (Hydrology) from Tsukuba University, Japan (2003).

Career

In the course of his career, he was trusted to hold various important positions, including: Director of the Indonesian Agroclimate and Hydrological Research Institute (IAHRI), Bogor (2005-2007), Director of the West Java Agricultural Technology Study Center (BPTP West Java), Lembang-Bandung (2007-2009), Secretary of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency (2012-2014), Director of the Planning Bureau, (2014-2019), Director General of Plantations (2019-20 May 2021), Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture since 20 May 2021-present.

Concurrent Position

Currently he also serves as Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Dadan Kusdiana

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak. 4 November 2020, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/ KMK.0S/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020

Indonesian citizen,
Has served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since. November 4, 2020, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 499/KMK.0S/2020 dated November 4, 2020

Pendidikan

Memperoleh gelar Sarjana pada jurusan Mekanisasi Pertanian di Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) pada tahun 1992, Magister di bidang Ilmu Energi di Universitas Kyoto Jepang pada tahun 2001 dan meraih gelar Doktor Jurusan Ilmu Energi dan Lingkungan di Universitas Kyoto Jepang pada tahun 2004

Perjalanan Karir

Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau dipercaya untuk menduduki berbagai jabatan penting, di antaranya: Direktur Bioenergi, Kepala Pusat Komunikasi Publik KESDM, Direktur Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS), Staf Ahli Menteri ESDM Bidang Ekonomi dan Sumber Daya Alam, Kepala Badan Litbang dan saat ini menjabat sebagai Direktur Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi (2020-sekarang).

Rangkap Jabatan

Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Direktur Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi Kementerian ESDM sejak November 2020 -sekarang.

Hubungan Afiliasi

Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education

He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Mechanization at the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in 1992, Masters in Energy Science at Kyoto University, Japan in 2001 and obtained his Doctorate in Energy and Environmental Sciences at Kyoto University, Japan in 2004

Career

In the course of his career, he was trusted to hold various important positions, including: Director of Bioenergy, Head of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Public Communication Center, Director of the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), Expert Staff of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources for Economics and Natural Resources, Head of Research and Development Agency and currently serves as Director General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (2020-present).

Concurrent Position

Currently he also serves as Director General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources since November 2020 -present.

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak 4 November 2020, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.0S/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020

Indonesian citizen,
Has served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since November 4, 2020, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 499/KMK.0S/2020 dated November 4, 2020

Pendidikan
Memperoleh gelar Sarjana pada jurusan Teknik Komputer di STMIK Gunadarma pada tahun 1995, Magister di Bidang Ilmu Administrasi di Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 1999.

Perjalanan Karir
Pernah menjabat sebagai Direktur Impor Kementerian Perdagangan (Januari 2018- Juli 2018); Kepala Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi (Juli 2018- Agustus 2019); Direktur Jenderal Perdagangan Luar Negeri (Agustus 2019-Mei 2020). Staf Ahli Bidang Iklim Usaha dan Hubungan Antar Lembaga (Mei 2020 - Mei 2021); Kepala Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi (Mei 2021 – Sekarang).

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Dirjen Perdagangan Luar Negeri.

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education
He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering at STMIK Gunadarma in 1995, Masters in Administrative Sciences at the University of Indonesia in 1999.

Career
Previously served as Director of Import of the Ministry of Trade (January 2018-July 2018); Head of the Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency (July 2018-August 2019); Director General of Foreign Trade (August 2019-May 2020). Expert Staff for Business Climate and Inter-Agency Relations (May 2020 - May 2021); Head of the Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency (May 2021 – Present).

Concurrent Position
Currently he also serves as Director General of Foreign Trade.

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Abdul Rochim

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak 4 November 2020, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.0S/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020

Indonesian citizen,
Has served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since November 4, 2020, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 499/KMK.0S/2020 dated November 4, 2020

Pendidikan
Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Teknik di Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 1998 dan Gelar Magister Sains dari Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 2000

Perjalanan Karir
Pernah menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Ditjen Industri Agro (2010-2014), Direktur Industri Makanan, Hasil Laut dan Perikanan (2014-2017), Direktur Industri Minuman, Hasil Tembakau dan Bahan Penyegar (2017-2019)

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Direktur Jenderal Industri Agro

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education
Obtained a Bachelor of Engineering degree at the University of Indonesia in 1998 and a Master of Science degree from the Faculty of Administrative Sciences, University of Indonesia in 2000

Career
Previously served as Secretary of the Directorate General of Agro Industry (2010-2014), Director of Food, Marine Products and Fisheries Industry (2014-2017), Director of Beverage Industry, Tobacco Products and Fresheners (2017-2019)

Concurrent Position
Currently he also serves as Director General of Agro Industry

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Taufik Mappaenre

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak 4 November 2020, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.0S/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020
Indonesian citizen,
Has served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since November 4, 2020, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 499/KMK.0S/2020 dated November 4, 2020

Pendidikan
Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Hukum dari Universitas Trisakti, Indonesia, LL.M dari Harvard Law School, Amerika Serikat dan Juridical Doctor dari Leiden University, Belanda.

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau dipercaya untuk menduduki berbagai jabatan penting, baik di pemerintahan maupun swasta. Beliau pernah bekerja sebagai staf pemasaran pada PT Coca Cola Indonesia; Kepala Bagian pada Biro Hukum dan Perundang-undangan, Setkab/Setneg; Kepala Divisi Hukum AMI dan Deputi Ketua pada Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional; Konsultan Hukum Senior pada Sekretariat Tim Nasional Peningkatan Ekspor dan Peningkatan Investasi RI; Wakil Ketua pada Komite Pengamanan Perdagangan Indonesia, Kementerian Perdagangan RI; Tenaga Ahli Bidang Hukum pada Menteri Perumahan Rakyat RI; Staf Khusus Bidang Hukum dan Legislasi pada Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif RI; Tenaga Ahli Bidang Hukum dan Kebijakan Pemerintah pada Menteri Perindustrian RI; Penasehat Senior pada Kantor Konsultan Hukum AZP; Partner pada MRP Law Office (2013 – sekarang); Pendiri dan Managing Partner pada TMP Legal Consultant (2016 – sekarang); Pendiri MyKonsul Marketplace Platform (2018 – sekarang); dan Tim Asistensi Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian RI (2018 – sekarang)

Rangkap Jabatan
Beliau adalah advokat, dan memiliki pengalaman sebagai legislative drafter, serta bekerja di lingkungan administrasi pemerintahan, dan saat ini menjabat pula sebagai Ketua Komite Audit Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education
He holds a law degree from Trisakti University, Indonesia, an LL.M from Harvard Law School, United States and a Juridical Doctor from Leiden University, the Netherlands.

Career
In the course of his career, he was trusted to occupy various important positions, both in government and private. He has worked as a marketing staff at PT Coca Cola Indonesia; Head of Section at the Bureau of Law and Legislation, Regency/Setneg Secretariat; Head of AMI's Legal Division and Deputy Chairperson of the National Bank Restructuring Agency; Senior Legal Consultant at the Secretariat of the National Team for Increasing Exports and Increasing Investment of the Republic of Indonesia; Deputy Chairperson of the Indonesian Trade Security Committee, Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia; Legal Expert at the Minister of Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia; Special Staff for Law and Legislation at the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia; Expert in Law and Government Policy at the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia; Senior Advisor at AZP Legal Consulting Firm; Partner in MRP Law Office (2013 – present); Founder and Managing Partner at TMP Legal Consultant (2016 – present); Founder of MyKonsul Marketplace Platform (2018 – present); and the Assistant Team for the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2018 – present)

Concurrent Position
He is an advocate, and has experience as a legislative drafter, as well as working in the government administration environment, and currently also serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency.

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Joko Supriyono

Anggota Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Member

Warga negara Indonesia,
Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sejak 26 Juni 2015, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 714/ KMK.05/ 2015 Tanggal 26 Juni 2015.
Indonesian citizen,
Has served as a Member of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board since 26 June 2015, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 714/KMK.05/2015 dated 26 June 2015.

Pendidikan
Meraih gelar Sarjana dari Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta pada tahun (1986).

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Asisten Afdeling di PT Perkebunan II, Medan (1986 - 1994), Tenaga Instruktur Di PT Wahana Kendali Mutu, Jakarta (1986-1994. Selama kurun waktu tahun 1995 sampai sekarang menduduki beberapa jabatan di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk sebagai Departemen Head-Human Resources (1995 -1999), Division Head - Human Resources (2000 - 2002), Area Director - Riau Region (2002 - 2005), Deputy Director - Operation (2005 - 2007), Director - Human Resources (2007 - 2009), Director- Env & Social Responsibility (2009 - 2011), Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relation, President Director of Sumatera Operation (2011 - 2015), Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relation, President Commissioner of Sumatera Operation (2015 - sekarang). Selain itu beliau juga menduduki berbagai jabatan di organisasi profesi antara lain: Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI) Cabang Riau sebagai Ketua (2003 -2006), Anggota Komite GAPKI Pusat (2008 -2009), Sekretaris Jenderal GAPKI Pusat (2009 -2015), Ketua Umum GAPKI Pusat (2015 - sekarang), Ketua Bidang Infrastruktur dan Lahan di Dewan Minyak Sawit Indonesia (DMSI) (2012 - 2015).

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Ketua Umum GAPKI Pusat

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Education
He earned a Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta in (1986).

Career
In the course of his career, he served as Assistant Afdeling at PT Perkebunan II, Medan (1986 - 1994), Instructor at PT Wahana Kendali Mutu, Jakarta (1986-1994. During the period 1995 until now, he has held several positions at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk as Department Head-Human Resources (1995 -1999), Division Head - Human Resources (2000 - 2002), Area Director - Riau Region (2002 - 2005), Deputy Director - Operation (2005 - 2007), Director - Human Resources (2007 - 2009), Director-Env & Social Responsibility (2009 - 2011), Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relations, President Director of Sumatra Operations (2011 - 2015), Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relations, President Commissioner of Sumatra Operation (2015 - present) In addition, he has also held various positions in professional organizations including: Association of Indonesian Palm Oil Entrepreneurs (GAPKI) Riau Branch as Chairman (2003 -2006), Member of the Committee for GAPKI P usat (2008 -2009), Secretary General of Central GAPKI (2009 -2015), General Chairperson of Central GAPKI (2015 - present), Head of Infrastructure and Land at the Indonesian Palm Oil Council (DMSI) (2012 - 2015).

Concurrent Position
Currently he also serves as the General Chairperson of the Central GAPKI

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.

Profil Direksi
Profil Direksi



Eddy Abdurrachman

Direktur Utama
President Director



Zaid Burhan Ibrahim

Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko
Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management



Sunari

Direktur Penghimpunan Dana
Fundraising Director



Kabul Wijayanto

Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana
Director of Planning and Fund Management



Edi Wibowo

Direktur Penyaluran Dana merangkap Plt. Direktur Kemitraan
Director of Funds Distribution concurrently Acting as Partnership Director



Eddy Abdurrachman

Direktur Utama
President Director

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta, pada tanggal 17 September 1952, saat ini berusia (68 tahun), berdomisili di Jakarta.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta, on September 17, 1952, currently (68 years old), domiciled in Jakarta..

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Utama BPDPKS, sejak Maret 2020 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor53/KMK.01/2020 tanggal 2 Maret 2020

Pendidikan
Beliau Meraih gelar Sarjana bidang Ilmu Keuangan dari Institut Ilmu Keuangan, Jakarta pada tahun 1979 dan Lulus Kursus Reguler Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional (Lemhanas) KRA XXX11 pada tahun 1999.

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau berpengalaman memimpin sejumlah instansi pemerintahan, antara lain sebagai Direktur Jenderal Bea dan Cukai Departemen Keuangan RI pada periode 2002-2006, Sebelumnya, beliau menjabat Staf Ahli Menteri Keuangan Bidang Hubungan Ekonomi Keuangan Internasional, Departemen Keuangan pada 2006-2008 dan sebagai Sekretaris Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian pada 2008-2014.

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau tidak merangkap jabatan apapun

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Served as the President Director of BPDPKS, since March 2020 based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 53/KMK.01/2020 dated March 2, 2020

Education
He earned a Bachelor's degree in Finance from the Financial Science Institute, Jakarta in 1979 and graduated from the KRA XXX11 National Resilience Regular Program (Lemhanas) in 1999.

Career
In the course of his career, he has experience in leading a number of government agencies, including as Director General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in the period 2002-2006. Previously, he served as Expert Staff to the Minister of Finance in the Field of International Financial Economic Relations, Ministry of Finance in 2006-2008 and as Secretary to the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs in 2008-2014.

Concurrent Position
Currently, he does not hold any concurrent position

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Zaid Burhan Ibrahim

Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko
Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Tanjung Karang, pada tanggal 1 Maret 1972, saat ini berusia (48 tahun), berdomisili di Palembang Sumatera Selatan

Indonesian citizen, born in Tanjung Karang, on March 1, 1972, currently (48 years old), domiciled in Palembang, South Sumatra

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS, sejak Maret 2020 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 54/KMK.01/2020 tanggal 2 Maret 2020

Pendidikan
Beliau Meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi di Universitas Lampung, Bandar Lampung pada tahun 1996, dan melanjutkan pendidikan strata 2 di Institut Teknologi Bandung hingga menyandang gelar Master of Regional Planning pada tahun 2006.

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau memulai karier di Kementerian Keuangan hingga menduduki berbagai jabatan. Antara lain sebagai Kepala KPPN Tipe A1 Medan periode November 2011 s.d. Mei 2013, Kepala KPPN Jakarta IV Periode Juni 2013 s.d. Mei 2017, Kepala Kantor Wilayah Direktorat Jenderal Perbendaharaan Provinsi Aceh periode Juli 2017 s.d. Februari 2020, Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Periode Maret 2020 - Sekarang.

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau tidak merangkap jabatan apapun

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Served as Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management of BPDPKS, since March 2020 based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 54/KMK.01/2020 dated March 2, 2020

Education
He earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics at the University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung in 1996. , and continued his undergraduate education at the Bandung Institute of Technology until he obtained a Master of Regional Planning in 2006.

Career
In the course of his career, he started his career at the Ministry of Finance until he held various positions. Among others, as Head of KPPN Type A1 Medan for the period November 2011 s.d. May 2013, Head of KPPN Jakarta IV Period June 2013 s.d. May 2017, Head of Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury of Aceh Province for the period July 2017 s.d. February 2020, Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management Period March 2020 - present.

Concurrent Position
Currently, he does not hold any concurrent position

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Kabul Wijayanto

Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana
Director of Planning and Fund Management

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Demak, Jawa Tengah, pada tanggal 25 Maret 1971, saat ini berusia (49 tahun), berdomisili di Jakarta.

Indonesian citizen, born in Demak, Central Java, on March 25, 1971, currently (49 years old), domiciled in Jakarta.

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana BPDPKS, sejak November 2019. berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.0S/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019.

Pendidikan
Beliau Meraih gelar S1 di Universitas Diponegoro jurusan Administrasi Negara (1995). Selanjutnya meraih gelar Pascasarjana Bidang Manajemen Keuangan di Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta (2012).

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Kepala Subdirektorat investasi Pemerintah Daerah/Badan Usaha Milik Daerah pada Direktorat Sistem Manajemen investasi, Kementerian Keuangan.

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau tidak merangkap jabatan apapun

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Served as Director of Planning and Fund Management of BPDPKS, since November 2019. based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 739/KMK.0S/2019 dated September 19, 2019.

Education
He holds a bachelor's degree at Diponegoro University majoring in State Administration (1995). Subsequently, he obtained a Postgraduate degree in Financial Management at the Veterans National Development University, Jakarta (2012).

Career
In the course of his career, he has served as Head of the Investment Sub-Directorate of Regional Government/ Regional Owned Enterprises at the Directorate of Investment Management Systems, Ministry of Finance.

Concurrent Position
Currently, he does not hold any concurrent position

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Sunari

Direktur Penghimpunan Dana
Fundraising Director

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Indramayu, Jawa Barat, pada tanggal 6 Oktober 1964, saat ini berusia (56 tahun), berdomisili di Jakarta.

Indonesian citizen, born in Indramayu, West Java, on October 6, 1964, currently (56 years old), domiciled in Jakarta.

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Penghimpunan Dana BPDPKS, sejak Oktober 2019, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.0S/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019.

Pendidikan
Beliau Meraih gelar Sarjana Teknologi Benih di Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) (1988), melanjutkan Pendidikan S2 pada Bidang Ekonomi Pertanian IPB (1993). Menyelesaikan pendidikan S3 pada bidang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan Hidup di Universitas Padjadjaran (2005).

Perjalanan Karir
Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Kepala Sub Direktorat Perkebunan dan Hortikultura - Direktorat Pangan dan Pertanian Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Bappenas.

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau tidak merangkap jabatan apapun

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Appointed as Director of Fund Raising BPDPKS, since October 2019, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 739/KMK.0S/2019 dated September 19, 2019.

Education
He earned a Bachelor's degree in Seed Technology at the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) (1988), continuing his Masters in Agricultural Economics, IPB (1993). Completed doctoral education in the field of Natural Resources and Environmental Management at Padjadjaran University (2005).

Career
In the course of his career, he served as Head of the Sub-Directorate of Plantations and Horticulture - Directorate of Food and Agriculture of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.

Concurrent Position
Currently, he does not hold any concurrent position

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.



Edi Wibowo

Direktur Penyaluran Dana merangkap Plt. Direktur Kemitraan
Director of Funds Distribution concurrently Acting Partnership Director

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Madiun, Jawa Timur, pada tanggal 4 Oktober 1967 (53 tahun), berdomisili di Bogor.

Indonesian citizen, born in Madiun, East Java, on October 4, 1967 (53 years old), domiciled in Bogor.

Menjabat Sebagai Direktur Penyaluran Dana BPDPKS, sejak Februari 2017, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.05/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/KMK.05/2017 tanggal 2 Februari 2017.

Pendidikan
Beliau Meraih gelar Sarjana Mekanisasi Pertanian Institut Pertanian Bogor (1991), mengikuti Professional Development on Energy- di Chicago-USA 1994 dan 1996, meraih gelar Master Teknik pada Jurusan Teknik Mesin - Fakultas Teknik Universitas Indonesia (2002).

Perjalanan Karir
Beliau adalah seorang peneliti di Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Teknologi Minyak dan Gas "Lemigas" sejak tahun 1992, dan Kepala Sub Bagian Fasilitasi Kebijakan Pemanfaatan Energi di Sekretaris Jenderal Dewan Energi Nasional sejak 2009. Sejak 2011 ia menjadi Kepala Sub Direktorat Keteknikan dan Lingkungan Bioenergi-DJ EBTKE KESDM, Kepala Sub Direktorat Pengusahaan dan Pengawasan Bioenergi DJ EBTKE KESDM sejak Juni 2015 dan Kepala Sub Direktorat Program Bioenergi DJ EBTKE KESDM sejak Juli 2016.

Rangkap Jabatan
Saat ini beliau merangkap sebagai Plt. Direktur Kemitraan

Hubungan Afiliasi
Beliau tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Pengawas atau Direksi dan pemegang saham utama dan/atau pengendali.

Served as Director of Fund Distribution of BPDPKS, since February 2017, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 739/KMK.05/2019 dated 19 September 2019 replacing the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 57/KMK.05/2017 dated 2 February 2017.

Education
He earned a Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Mechanization from the Bogor Agricultural University (1991), attended Professional Development on Energy- in Chicago-USA 1994 and 1996, earned a Master of Engineering degree in the Department of Mechanical Engineering - Faculty of Engineering, University of Indonesia (2002).

Career
He is a researcher at the Center for Research and Development of Oil and Gas Technology "Lemigas" since 1992, and Head of the Sub-Division of Facilitation of Energy Utilization Policy at the Secretary General of the National Energy Council since 2009. Since 2011 he has been Head of the Sub-Directorate of Bioenergy Engineering and Environment-DJ EBTKE KESDM, Head of Sub-Directorate for Bioenergy Concession and Supervision DJ EBTKE KESDM since June 2015 and Head of Sub-Directorate for Bioenergy Program DJ EBTKE KESDM since July 2016.

Concurrent Position
Currently he also serves as Acting Partnership Director

Affiliate Relationship
He has no affiliation with the members of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors and the major and/or controlling shareholders.

Profil Pejabat Non-Struktural BPDPKS

BPDPKS Non-Structural Official Profile



M. Indra Y.K

Plt. Kepala Divisi Anggaran dan Akuntansi
Acting Head of Budget and Accounting Division

Beliau lahir di Jakarta, pada tanggal 24 Maret 1984. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi di Universitas Diponegoro pada tahun 2013. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Plt. Kepala Divisi Anggaran dan Akuntansi periode Agustus 2019 – Sekarang.

He was born in Jakarta, on March 24, 1984. He earned his Bachelor of Economics degree at Universitas Diponegoro in 2013. He presently serves as Acting Head of the Budget and Accounting Division for the period of August 2019 – present.



Sidik Haryadi

Plt. Kepala Divisi Umum & SDM merangkap Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko
Acting Head of General & HR Division concurrently Head of Compliance & Risk Management Division

Beliau lahir di DI Yogyakarta, pada tanggal 8 November 1970. Beliau meraih gelar Magister of Laws (LL.M.) di Universitas Gajah Mada pada tahun 2010. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Plt. Kepala Divisi Umum dan Sumber Daya Manusia periode November 2019 – Sekarang serta merangkap sebagai Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko pada periode yang sama.

He was born in Special Region Yogyakarta, on November 8, 1970. He earned his Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree at Universitas Gajah Mada in 2010. He presently serves as Acting Head of General and Human Resources Division for the period of November 2019 – present and concurrently as Head of the Compliance and Risk Management Division in the same period.



Nugroho Adi Wibowo

Kepala Divisi Pengembangan Biodiesel
Head of Biodiesel Development Division

Beliau lahir di Tegal, pada tanggal 30 September 1975. Beliau meraih gelar Magister Hukum di Universitas Gajah Mada pada tahun 2010. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Pengembangan Biodiesel periode 2020 - sekarang.

He was born in Tegal, on September 30, 1975. He earned his Master of Laws degree at Universitas Gajah Mada in 2010. He presently serves as Head of the Biodiesel Development Division for the period 2020 - present.



Lerifardiyan

Plt. Kepala Divisi Replanting, Reforestation dan Promosi Perkebunan
Acting Head of Replanting, Reforestation and Plantation Promotion Division

Beliau lahir di Tanjung Karang, pada tanggal 21 November 1982. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi di Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Keuangan Perbankan dan Pembangunan Padang pada tahun 2008. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Plt. Kepala Divisi Replanting, Reforestation dan Promosi Perkebunan periode 2020 - sekarang.

He was born in Tanjung Karang, on November 21, 1982. He earned his Bachelor of Economics degree at Sekolah Tinggi Imu Ekonomi Keuangan Perbankan dan Pembangunan Padang in 2008. He presently serves as Acting Head of the Division of Replanting, Reforestation and Plantation Promotion for the period of 2020 - present.



Triana Meinarsih

Kepala Divisi Pendidikan SDM, Litbang, dan Pengembangan Sarana dan Prasarana
Head of HR Education, Research and Development, and Development of Facilities and Infrastructure Division

Beliau lahir di Pati, pada tanggal 25 Mei 1977. Beliau meraih gelar Magister Akuntansi (2013) dan gelar Akuntan (2015) di di Universitas Trisakti Jakarta. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Pendidikan SDM, Litbang, dan Pengembangan Sarana dan Prasarana periode 2019 - sekarang

She was born in Pati, on May 25, 1977. She earned her Master in Accounting (2013) and an Accountant (2015) at Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta. She presently serves as Head of Human Resources Education, R&D, and Development of Facilities and Infrastructure Division for the period of 2019 – present.



Fajril Amirul

Plt. Kepala Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan Iuran CPO
Acting Head of CPO Fee Collection and Contribution

Beliau lahir di Jakarta, pada tanggal 31 Agustus 1985. Beliau meraih gelar Master of Management Finance di University of Melbourne pada tahun 2014. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Plt. Kepala Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan iuran CPO periode 2020-sekarang.

He was born in Jakarta, on August 31, 1985. He earned his Master of Management Finance degree at the University of Melbourne in 2014. He presently serves as Acting Head of CPO Fee Collection and Contribution for the period of 2020 - present.



Kus Emy Puspita Dewi

Kepala Divisi Biaya dan Iuran Produk Turunan
Head of Cost and Derivative Product Fees Division

Beliau lahir di Sukoharjo , pada tanggal 25 November 1965 Beliau meraih gelar Magister Manajemen di Universitas Krisnadwipayana pada 2008, meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi Manajemen di Universitas Sebelas Maret pada 2004. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Biaya dan iuran Produk Turunan periode 2018 s.d. sekarang

She was born in Sukoharjo, on November 25, 1965. She earned her Master Management in Krisnadwipayana university in 2008, bachelor of economy management in Sebelas Maret University in 2004. She presently serves as Head of Costs and Derivatives Product Fees Division for the period of 2018 - present.



Arfie Thahar

Kepala Divisi Program Pelayanan
Head of Service Program Division

Beliau lahir di Bukittinggi, pada tanggal 6 September 1974. Beliau meraih gelar Magister Manajemen Agribisnis di Universitas Institut Pertanian Bogor pada tahun 2004. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Program Pelayanan periode 2019 – Sekarang.

He was born in Bukittinggi, on September 6, 1974. He earned his Master of Agribusiness Management degree at Institut Pertanian Bogor in 2004. He presently serves as Head of the Service Program Division for the period of 2019 – present.



Fajar Wahyudi

Kepala Divisi Unit Penyaluran
Head of Distribution Unit Division

Beliau lahir di Bandung, pada tanggal 8 Januari 1967. Beliau meraih gelar Master Of Business Administration di Institut Manajemen Prasetya Mulya pada tahun 1992. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Unit Penyaluran periode 2017 – Sekarang.

He was born in Bandung, on January 8, 1967. He earned his Master of Business Administration degree at Institut Manajemen Prasetya Mulya in 1992. He presently serves as Head of the Distribution Unit Division for the period of 2017 – present.



Helmi Muhansyah

Kepala Divisi Usaha Kecil, Menengah dan Koperasi
Head of Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives Division

Beliau lahir di Ponorogo, pada tanggal 27 Maret 1979. Beliau meraih gelar Master Of Business Administration di Institut Teknologi Bandung pada tahun 2015. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Usaha Kecil, Menengah dan Koperasi periode 2018 – Sekarang.

He was born in Ponorogo, on March 27, 1979. He earned his Master of Business Administration degree Institut Teknologi Bandung in 2015. He presently serves as Head of the Division of Small, Medium and Cooperatives for the period of 2018 – Present.



Achmad Maulizal Sutawijaya

Kepala Divisi Perusahaan
Head of Corporate Division

Beliau lahir di Jakarta, pada tanggal 21 Maret 1977. Beliau meraih gelar S2 Komunikasi di Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 2009. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Perusahaan periode 2018 - sekarang.

He was born in Jakarta, on March 21, 1977. He earned his Master of Communication degree at Universitas Indonesia in 2009. He presently serves as Head of Corporate Division for the period of 2018 - present.



Sulthan Muhammad Yusa

Plt. Kepala Divisi Lembaga Kemasyarakatan & Civil Society
Acting Head of Social & Civil Society Division

Beliau lahir di Sleman, pada tanggal 21 September 1984. Beliau meraih gelar Master of International Business di University of Melbourne pada tahun 2014. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Lembaga Kemasyarakatan & Civil Society periode Oktober 2020 – sekarang.

He was born in Sleman, on September 21, 1984. He earned his Master of International Business degree at the University of Melbourne in 2014. He presently serves as Head of Social & Civil Society Division for the period of October 2020 – present.



Hari Kuncoro

Kepala Satuan Pengawasan Internal
Head of Internal Control Unit

Beliau lahir di Cilacap, pada tanggal 29 Mei 1973, meraih gelar Magister Keuangan di Universitas Jenderal Soedirman pada tahun 2005. Saat ini beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Satuan Pengawasan Internal sejak Agustus 2019 – sekarang, berdasarkan SK Dirut Nomor KEP-272/DPKS/2019 mulai menjabat tanggal 23 Juli 2019.

He was born in Cilacap, on May 29, 1973, earned a Masters in Finance at Jenderal Soedirman University in 2005. He currently serves as Head of the Internal Control Unit since August 2019 – now, based on the Decree of the President Director Number KEP-272/DPKS/2019 starting took office on July 23, 2019.

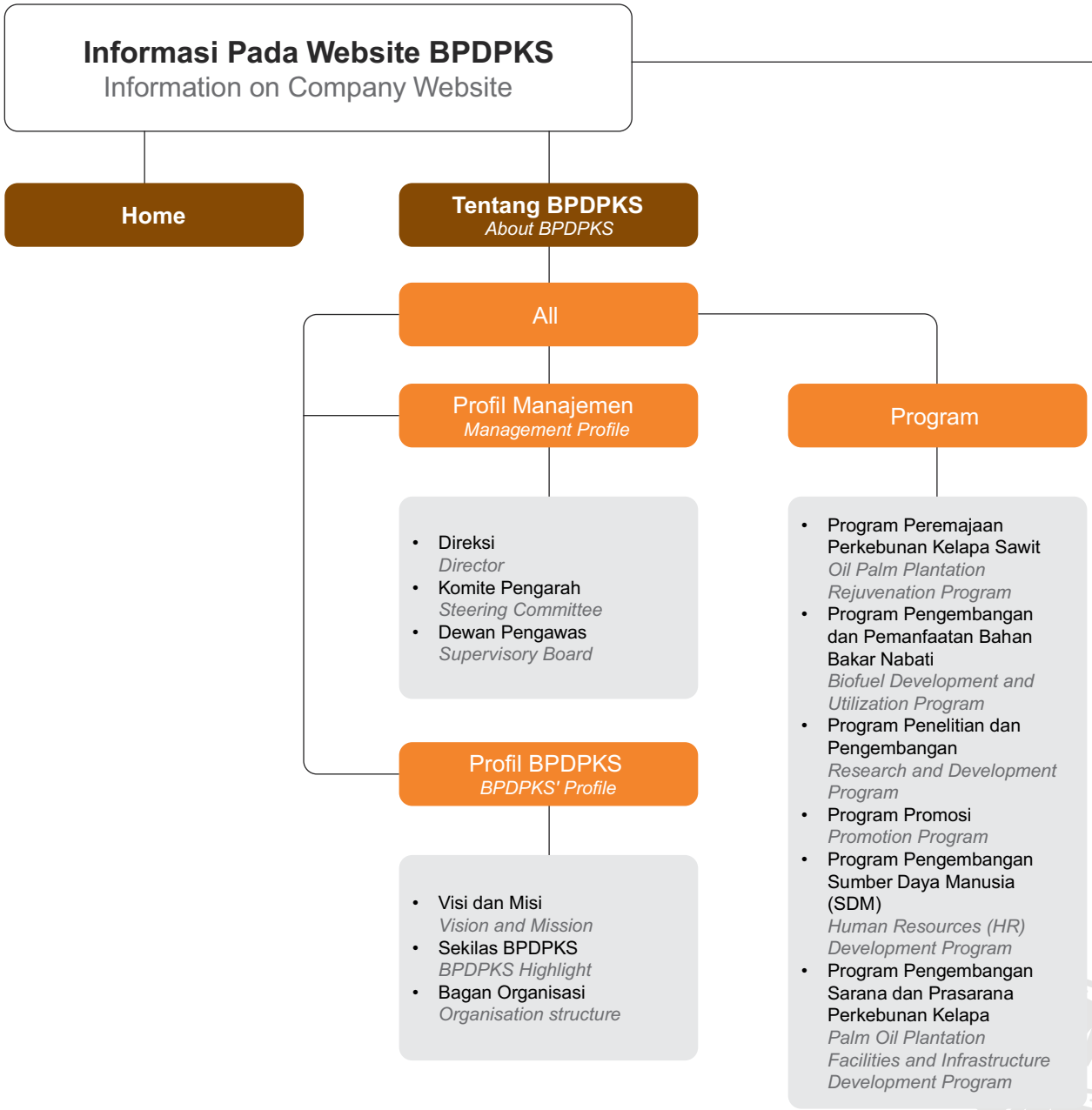
Informasi Pada Website Perusahaan
Information on Company Website

Website

BPDPKS menyediakan website yang dapat dengan mudah diakses oleh seluruh *stakeholder* yang beralamat di www.bpdp.or.id Keberadaan website tersebut merupakan bagian dari keterbukaan informasi yang dilakukan BPDPKS, agar seluruh stakeholder dapat memperoleh berbagai informasi terkait dengan BPDPKS.

Website

BPDPKS provides a website that can be easily accessed by all stakeholders with the address at www.bpdp.or.id The presence of this website is part of the information disclosure carried out by BPDPKS, so that all stakeholders can acquire various information related to BPDPKS.



Media Sosial

Selain memiliki website, BPDPKS juga memanfaatkan media sosial sebagai sarana berkomunikasi dengan seluruh pemangku kepentingan. Adapun akun resmi Perusahaan di media sosial yaitu:

Social Media

In addition to having a website, BPDPKS also uses social media as a means of communicating with all stakeholders. The Company's official accounts on social media are:

BPDPkelapasawit | bpdpkelapasawit | bpdpsawit | BLU BPDPsawit

Publikasi *Publication*

- Media Rilis | *Media Release*
- Infografis | *Infographics*
- Kegiatan | *Activity*
- Video | *Videos*

Berita *News*

Pengumuman *Announcement*

- Riset | *Research*
- Pengadaan | *Procurement*
- Beasiswa | *Scholarship*
- Umum | *General*

Tentang Sawit *About Palm Oil*

- Energi | *Energy*
- Kesehatan dan nutrisi | *Health and nutrition*
- Sawit berkelanjutan | *Sustainable palm oil*

Statistik *Statistics*

Dukungan Dana Riset *Research Fund Support*

- Bidang Bioenergi | *Bioenergy Sector*
- Bidang Biomaterial dan Oleochemical | *Biomaterials and Oleochemical Sector*
- Bidang Pangan dan Kesehatan | *Food and Health Sector*
- Bidang Pascapanen dan Pengolahan | *Postharvest and Processing Sector*
- Bidang Budidaya | *Cultivation Sector*
- Bidang Lingkungan | *Environment Sector*
- Bidang Sosial-Ekonomi, Bisnis, Pasar, ICT | *Socio-Economic, Business, Market, ICT*

Regulasi *Regulation*

Performance Report BPDPKS 2021

Laporan Kinerja BPDPKS 2021









PROFIL ORGANISASI

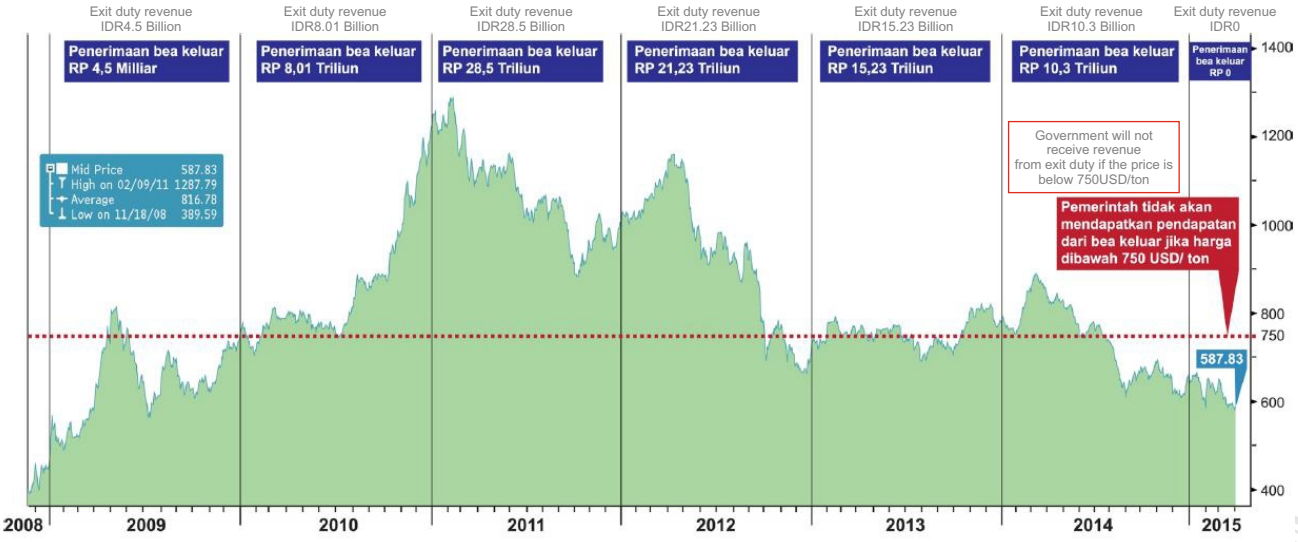
Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) dibentuk berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, yaitu merupakan unit organisasi non eselon di lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan yang berada di bawah dan bertanggung jawab kepada Menteri Keuangan melalui Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan. Badan ini dibentuk dengan tujuan untuk mendorong pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan melalui kegiatan penghimpunan, pengelolaan, dan penyaluran dana perkebunan kelapa sawit sebagaimana diamanahkan dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Perkebunan, Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2015 tentang Penghimpunan Dana Perkebunan dan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 yang telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 66 Tahun 2018 tentang Penghimpunan Dan Penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Untuk memberikan fleksibilitas dalam operasionalnya, BPDPKS telah ditetapkan sebagai satuan kerja yang menerapkan Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 650/KMK.05/2015.

BPDPKS didirikan pada bulan Juni 2015 sebagai respon Pemerintah untuk menjaga keberlanjutan perkebunan kelapa sawit. Pada era tersebut, minyak sawit (Crude Palm Oil/CPO) sebagai produk utama mengalami tren penurunan harga yang cukup tajam, sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada gambar di bawah.

ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) was incorporated in virtue of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 113/PMK.01/2015 concerning Organization and Working Procedure of Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency, which is a non-echelon organization in the Ministry of Finance under and is responsible to the Minister of Finance through the Director General of Treasury. This agency was established in order to boost a sustainable oil palm plantation development through fund collection, management, and distribution activities of oil palm plantation as mandated under the Law Number 39 of 2014 concerning Plantation, Government Regulation Number 24 of 2015 concerning Plantation Fund Collection and Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 as amended several times lastly by the Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2018 concerning Fund Collection and Utilization of Oil Palm Plantation. In order to provide flexibility in its operation, BPDPKS has been stipulated as a work unit implementing Financial Management Pattern of Public Service Agency in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 650/KMK.05/2015.

BPDPKS was established in June 2015 as the Government's response to maintain palm oil plantation sustainability. In the era, Crude Palm Oil (CPO) as the main product had a relatively harsh declining price trend, as seen in the following figure.



Pergerakan Harga Crude Palm Oil (CPO) 2008 -2015 (CIF Rotterdam)

Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Price Movement 2008-2015 (CIF Rotterdam)

Sesuai gambar di atas, pada pertengahan 2014, harga CPO mulai mengalami penurunan hingga di bawah USD750/ton yang merupakan threshold pengenaan Bea Keluar. Penurunan tersebut terus berlanjut ke tahun 2015 sehingga tidak ada penerimaan Negara dari Bea Keluar yang dapat digunakan untuk membiayai pengembangan kelapa sawit. Salah satu penyebab penurunan tersebut karena berlebihnya stock, sebagai dampak pertumbuhan produksi yang tidak diimbangi dengan peningkatan permintaan yang signifikan, baik untuk pasar domestik maupun ekspor. Hal ini apabila berlangsung dalam jangka waktu yang lama, dapat mengancam keberlanjutan perkebunan kelapa sawit karena harga yang optimal merupakan prasyarat tumbuh dan berkembangnya suatu industri. Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, pemerintah mendirikan BPDPKS dengan fokus utama menghimpun dana yang dapat digunakan untuk menciptakan pasar baru guna menyerap kelebihan stock dalam rangka mengembalikan harga minyak sawit pada tingkat harga yang optimal, sehingga keberlanjutan industri kelapa sawit dapat dijaga. Seiring dengan pertumbuhan usia BPDPKS, banyak hal yang telah berubah, yang dapat berdampak pada operasionalisasi BPDPKS maupun pada keberlanjutan perkebunan kelapa sawit Indonesia.

Di dunia yang semakin kompetitif, peran negara dalam mengembangkan industri menjadi semakin penting. Basis kompetisi kini bertumpu pada penciptaan dan asimilasi pengetahuan. Keunggulan kompetitif kini harus diciptakan dan dijaga kesinambungannya melalui proses yang bersifat lokal. Nilai-nilai kebangsaan, budaya, struktur ekonomi, institusi dan sejarah semua berperan dalam keberhasilan negara untuk menjadi kompetitif. Suatu negara dapat sukses di sebuah industri karena lingkungan bisnis domestik yang menaunginya bersifat dinamis, menantang dan berpandangan jauh ke depan.

Sebagai bagian dari regulator, BPDPKS dituntut untuk dapat berperan sebagai katalis yang menantang, memberi semangat maupun mendorong seluruh komunitas industri sawit untuk dapat meningkatkan aspirasi mereka dan bergerak meraih kinerja yang lebih tinggi. BPDPKS diharapkan mampu membantu menciptakan lingkungan bisnis di mana seluruh komunitas industri sawit dapat memperoleh keunggulan kompetitif sehingga dapat memberikan manfaat yang optimal dan terjaga keberlanjutannya.

As shown in the above figure, in the mid of 2014, CPO price started to decline until below USD750/ton that was a threshold of Export Duty charge. The decline continued until 2015, hence there was no State revenue from Export Duty that could be used to finance palm oil development. One of the causes of such decline was due to over stock, as a result of production growth not balanced with a significant demand increase, both for domestic market or export. If this continues in a long period of time, it may threaten the palm oil plantation sustainability since optimal price is a prerequisite of growth and development of an industry. To cope with that matter, the government established BPDPKS with the main focus to collect funds that can be used to create a new market in order to absorb over stock in the framework of recovering palm oil price at an optimal price level, so as to maintain palm oil industry sustainability. As BPDPKS grows, a lot of things changed, which can affect BPDPKS operation and sustainability of Indonesian palm oil plantation.

In an increasingly competitive world, the role of state in developing industries becomes more important. The competition basis now relies on the creation and assimilation of knowledge. This competitive excellence must be created and maintained in terms of its sustainability through local process. National, cultural, economic structure, institutional and historical values all have a role in the success of the state to become competitive. A country can be successful in an industry because the domestic business environment protecting it is dynamic, challenging and farsighted.

As a part of the regulators, BPDPKS is required to contribute as a challenging catalyst, give motivation or encourage the whole palm industry community to be able to increase their aspiration and move to achieve higher performance. BPDPKS is expected to be able to assist in creating a business environment where the whole palm industry community can gain competitive excellences so as to provide optimal benefits and maintain the sustainability.

Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Perkebunan jo. Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja memberikan amanah kepada BPDPKS untuk menggerakkan seluruh pelaku usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit terlibat dalam penghimpunan dana yang selanjutnya lebih dikenal dengan CPO Supporting Fund. Dana tersebut selanjutnya dapat digunakan untuk mendukung penciptaan lingkungan bisnis yang kompetitif melalui program-program pengembangan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan.

Berdirinya BPDPKS dalam rangka mewujudkan pengembangan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan tidak lepas dari peran Indonesia sebagai produsen kelapa sawit terbesar dunia. Saat ini, 86% dari total pasar kelapa sawit dunia dikuasai oleh Indonesia (54%) dan Malaysia (32%) sebagai produsen terbesar pertama dan kedua kelapa sawit global. Pada tahun 2014 saja, produksi kelapa sawit Indonesia mencapai 33 Juta Ton per tahun, di mana dalam dua dekade terakhir, pertumbuhan produksi kelapa sawit Indonesia sekitar 11% per tahun secara konstan. Namun demikian, pertumbuhan produksi yang terjadi tidak berbanding lurus dengan sentimen harga sawit dunia yang justru mengalami penurunan sejak tahun 2014 karena tidak diimbangi oleh pertumbuhan pasar. Padahal kelapa sawit memegang peran penting sebagai bahan baku untuk menghasilkan berbagai produk turunan lainnya, seperti minyak masak, margarine, alkohol, lilin, sabun, kosmetik, farmasi, bahkan untuk bahan bakar biodiesel. Selain itu, sisa pengolahan kelapa sawit juga masih dapat dimanfaatkan untuk pupuk kompos dan campuran pakan ternak. Peran strategis dari industri kelapa sawit inilah yang menjadi urgensi pendirian BPDPKS sebagai pengelola dana perkebunan kelapa sawit yang ditunjuk oleh pemerintah. Diharapkan, melalui pengumpulan dana ini, industri kelapa sawit dapat dijaga berkelanjutannya melalui serangkaian program layanan BPDPKS.

BPDPKS diharapkan dapat membantu memberikan stimulus untuk melahirkan permintaan akan produk hasil olahan yang lebih bernilai tambah untuk mengimbangi pertumbuhan produksi, menantang industri untuk mempelopori aplikasi teknologi baru lewat proyek kerjasama, hingga memberi hadiah/bantuan/penghargaan atas pencapaian kualitas ataupun percepatan aplikasi sebuah inovasi.

Seringkali butuh lebih dari satu dekade bagi industri untuk menciptakan keunggulan kompetitif. Prosesnya melibatkan upaya panjang dalam mengembangkan keahlian/kapabilitas SDM, investasi pada suatu produk dan proses produksi, membangun cluster, hingga melakukan penetrasi pasar luar negeri. Peran BPDPKS adalah mendukung semua ini lewat berbagai upaya yang memicu perubahan, persaingan dan inovasi di dalam komunitas industri sawit seperti:

The Law Number 39 of 2014 concerning Plantation jo. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation mandates BPDPKS to mobilize all business entities of palm oil plantation to be engaged in fund collection later commonly known as CPO Supporting Fund. The fund then can be used to support a competitive business environment creation through sustainable palm oil development programs.

The establishment of BPDPKS in order to realize a sustainable palm oil plantation cannot be separated from the role of Indonesia as the world's biggest CPO producer. Currently, 86% of the total global CPO market is dominated by Indonesia (54%) and Malaysia (32%) as the biggest first and second producers of global CPO. In 2014 alone, Indonesian CPO production reached 33 Million Tons per year, where in the past two decades, Indonesian CPO production growth is 11% per year constantly. However, the production growth in reality is not directly proportional with the world's CPO price sentiment that actually decreased since 2014 since it is not balanced with market growth. In fact, CPO has a significant role as a raw material to produce various derivative products, such as cooking oil, margarine, alcohol, wax, soap, cosmetics, pharmacy, even for biodiesel fuel. Besides, the residue of palm oil processing can still be utilized for compost and animal feed mix. This strategic role of palm oil industry becomes the urgency of BPDPKS establishment as a palm oil plantation fund manager appointed by the government. It is expected that through this fund collection, palm oil industry's sustainability can be maintained through a series of BPDPKS service programs.

BPDPKS is expected to be able to assist in providing a stimulus to generate demand for added value processed products to balance production growth, challenge the industry to initiate new technology application by means of cooperation projects, to give gifts/aids/awards for quality achievement or application acceleration of an innovation.

Oftentimes, it needs more than one decade for the industry to create competitive excellences. The process involves a long effort in developing HR expertise/capability, investment in a product and production process, building a cluster, until penetrating foreign market. BPDPKS role is supporting all of these by means of various efforts to trigger changes, competitions and innovations within palm oil industry community such as:

Mengembangkan program edukasi, infrastruktur dan penelitian yang berfokus pada kebutuhan komunitas industri sawit untuk dapat memiliki daya saing global. Mekanisme dapat dilakukan lewat pembentukan program magang khusus, mendukung penelitian di perguruan tinggi yang terhubung dengan aplikasi industri, mendukung aktivitas asosiasi industri dan memberi stimulus agar perusahaan dalam komunitas industri sawit aktif berinvestasi mengembangkan industrinya.

Membantu penegakan standar produk, keselamatan dan lingkungan yang lebih baik. Hal ini akan menekan komunitas industri sawit untuk meningkatkan kualitas, menerapkan teknologi yang lebih maju, hingga menyediakan fitur/layanan yang responsif terhadap kebutuhan konsumen dan masyarakat. Saat regulasi mampu mengantisipasi standar dunia yang akan datang, penegakannya secara dini akan membuat perusahaan domestik meraih sukses lewat percepatan dalam menghasilkan produk/jasa yang nantinya akan menjadi standar dunia. Namun hal ini harus didukung dengan proses regulasi yang cepat dan konsisten untuk menghindari penundaan ataupun biaya yang tidak perlu.

Mendorong kerjasama penelitian di bidang pengembangan produk dan proses produksi dasar. Kerjasama penelitian ini diposisikan untuk bidang-bidang yang memberi manfaat bagi semua pihak dan tidak menyentuh area khusus yang menjadi spesialisasi dan sumber daya saing suatu perusahaan. Kerjasama penelitian ini juga diposisikan untuk tidak menggantikan/membantu inisiatif research & development suatu perusahaan, sifatnya adalah membantu seluruh komunitas industri sawit, dan dikelola oleh institusi riset independen sehingga akses yang adil untuk semua pihak yang terlibat atas hasil riset dapat terjamin.

Membuka akses pasar di luar negeri bagi komunitas industri sawit. Kebijakan dagang diarahkan untuk aktif membuka pasar di negara manapun di mana hasil produk/olahan komunitas industri sawit memiliki keunggulan daya saing. Selain itu, upaya aktif juga dilakukan untuk mengatasi permasalahan yang muncul sedini mungkin (misalkan, masalah hambatan dagang, regulasi, tarif, isu praktik dumping, dsb).

Developing education programs, infrastructure and research focusing on palm industry community needs to be able to have global competitiveness. The mechanism that can be performed via special internship program, supporting research in universities associated with the industry application, supporting activities associated with the industry, and giving stimulus so that companies in palm industry community become active in the investment to develop their industry.

Assisting product standard establishment, better safety and environment. This will push the palm industry community to improve quality, apply more advanced technologies, and provide responsive features/services for consumers and people needs. When regulations can anticipate the world standard to come, its early enforcement will make domestic companies successful through acceleration in generating products/service later will become the world standard. however, this must be supported by a fast and consistent regulation process to avoid unnecessary delay or cost.

Encouraging research cooperation in the field of basic product and production process development. This research cooperation is positioned for fields that provide benefits to all parties and does not reach special areas that become specialization and competitiveness source of a company. This research cooperation is also positioned to not replacing/helping research & development initiative of a company, the nature is to assist the whole palm industry community, and is managed by an independent research institution to ensure fair access for all parties involved in research results.

Opening foreign market access for the palm industry community. Trade policy is directed for actively opening markets in any country where the palm industry community products/services have a competitive advantage. In addition, active efforts are also performed to handle problems as early as possible (such as, trade barrier, regulations, dumping practice issue problems, etc).

Dalam mewujudkan industri sawit berkelanjutan, BPDPKS perlu mengacu kepada target 2024 sebagai berikut:

1) Tersedianya insentif fiskal dan pajak dalam negeri dan luar negeri yang berorientasi jangka panjang;
2) Tingkat keberterimaan produk sawit Indonesia di pasar global;
3) SDM Sawit yang kompeten;
4) Ketersediaan infrastruktur yang memadai dari kebun sampai pelabuhan;
5) Berkembangnya sektor riil berbasis hasil riset sawit;
6) Pemenuhan SDG (Sustainable Development Goals).

VISI DAN MISI

Sepanjang perjalanan organisasi sejak 2015, visi BPDPKS untuk menjadi pengelola dana yang berperan dalam pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan sebagai salah satu komoditas strategis Indonesia merupakan panduan jelas dalam melakukan penyelarasan dengan sasaran strategis pemerintah secara umum dan menentukan fokus pengembangan bidang yang akan didanai. Pernyataan visi tersebut mengalami penajaman dan menjadi lebih fokus pada tahun 2019, yaitu "menjadi badan pengelola dana yang terpercaya dalam pengembangan sawit yang berkelanjutan sebagai komoditas strategis nasional untuk kesejahteraan rakyat Indonesia".

Mengiringi visi, pernyataan misi diperlukan untuk merinci dan menjelaskan visi dalam bentuk lebih konkrit tentang apa yang akan dilakukan, mengapa harus dilakukan, siapa yang akan melakukan, bagaimana caranya, dan untuk siapa inisiatif dilakukan. Misi BPDPKS sejak pendiriannya pada tahun 2015 telah dibuat agar bersifat ringkas namun komprehensif dan sesuai dengan arah perkembangan BPDPKS. Misi BPDPKS pada saat itu yaitu, "mengelola dan menumbuhkembangkan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit secara profesional, transparan, akuntabel, dan berkelanjutan untuk menjamin keberlangsungan program kelapa sawit berkelanjutan sebagai bentuk peningkatan dan stabilitas komoditas strategis".

In realizing a sustainable palm oil industry, BPDPKS has to refer to the following 2024 targets:

1) Availability of fiscal incentive and long-term oriented domestic and foreign taxes;
2) Acceptance level of Indonesian palm products in the global market;
3) Competent Palm HR;
4) Sufficient infrastructure availability of plantations to ports;
5) Development of real sector based on palm research results;
6) SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) fulfillment.

VISION AND MISSION

During the organization operation since 2015, BPDPKS vision to be a fund manager having a role in sustainable palm oil development as one of the Indonesian strategic commodities is a clear guide in performing alignment with government strategic targets in general and defines the field development focus to be funded. The vision statement was sharpened and made to be more focus in 2019, which is “becoming a trusted fund manager in sustainable palm oil development as a national strategic commodity for the welfare of Indonesian people”.

Align with the vision, the mission statement needs to specify and clarify the vision in a more concrete form on what to be done, why to do so, who will do it, how to do it, and for whom the initiative is implemented. BPDPKS mission since its establishment in 2015 has been made simple yet comprehensive and in line with BPDPKS development direction. BPDPKS mission at that time was, “managing and growing palm oil plantation fund professionally, transparently, accountably, and sustainably to ensure a sustainable palm oil programs as a form of improvement and stability of strategic commodities”.

Namun demikian sama halnya dengan visi pada tahun 2019, misi BPDPKS mengalami penyesuaian menjadi lebih jelas dan lebih terukur mengenai layanan prima yang menjadi fokus penyaluran BPDPKS, yaitu "menjalankan kebijakan pemerintah dalam program pengembangan sawit berkelanjutan melalui penghimpunan, pengembangan, dan penyaluran dana sawit yang terpadu dan tepat guna, secara profesional dan akuntabel, melalui kegiatan:

1) Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia;
2) Penelitian dan Pengembangan;
3) Promosi;
4) Peremajaan;
5) Sarana dan Prasarana;
6) Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Pangan;
7) Hilirisasi Industri Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit;
8) Penyediaan dan Pemanfaatan Bahan Bakar Nabati.

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.05/2015 struktur organisasi BPDPKS sebagai berikut:

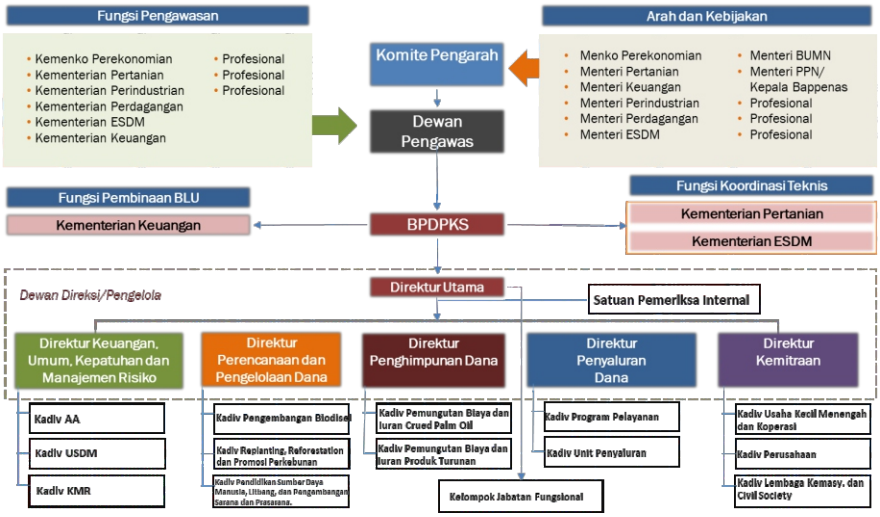
However, as applied to the 2019 vision, BPDPKS mission is adjusted to be clearer and more measured on the prime services becoming the focus of BPDPKS distribution, which is "carrying out government policies in sustainable palm oil development programs through an integrated and efficient fund collection, development, and distribution, professionally and accountably, by means of:

1) Human Resource Development;
2) Research and Development;
3) Promotion;
4) Replanting;
5) Facilities and Infrastructures;
6) Food Needs Fulfillment;
7) Palm Oil Plantation Industry Downstream;
8) Natural Fuel Provision and Utilization.

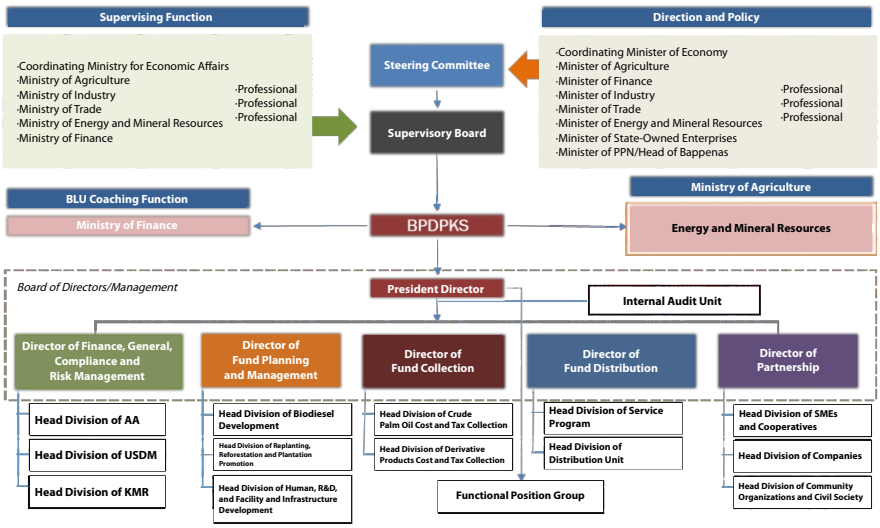
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 113/PMK.05/2015, the organizational structure of BPDPKS is as follows:

Struktur Organisasi Berdasarkan PMK 113



Organizational Structure Based on PMK 113



Susunan organisasi BPDPKS berdasarkan PMK 113/PMK.05/2015 tentang Organisasi Dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, terdiri dari 5 Direktorat, 13 Divisi, 1 pengawas internal, dan kelompok jabatan fungsional dengan tugas dan fungsi sebagai berikut:

Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko

Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko mempunyai tugas melaksanakan koordinasi penyusunan rencana strategis dan Rencana Bisnis Anggaran tahunan, rencana kerja dan anggaran satuan kerja, pengelolaan anggaran, akuntansi, dan pelaporan, penyelesaian transaksi (setelmen), pengelolaan sumber daya manusia, urusan umum, pengelolaan risiko organisasi dan kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko terdiri atas:

1. Divisi Anggaran dan Akuntansi mempunyai tugas melakukan koordinasi penyiapan bahan penyusunan rencana strategis dan Rencana Bisnis Anggaran tahunan, rencana kerja dan anggaran badan, pengelolaan anggaran operasional dan pelaksanaan setelmen, penyusunan sistem dan manual akuntansi, dan penyusunan laporan keuangan dan kinerja organisasi.
2. Divisi Umum dan Sumber Daya Manusia mempunyai tugas melakukan perencanaan kebutuhan pengadaan, penempatan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia BPDPKS, penyusunan indikator kinerja, serta pelaksanaan urusan umum dan kerumah tanggaan.
3. Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko mempunyai tugas melakukan pengendalian internal melalui serangkaian kegiatan yang mencakup penyusunan rencana pengawasan, penyusunan indikator kontrol, penyusunan standardisasi pengendalian dan perencanaan kebijakan dasar terkait pengawasan dan pengendalian, serta melakukan kontrol secara langsung atas praktik bisnis dan melakukan pengelolaan risiko satuan kerja termasuk penyusunan profil risiko.

The organizational structure of BPDPKS based on PMK 113/PMK.05/2015 on Organization and Working Procedure of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency, consists of 5 Directorates, 13 Divisions, 1 internal supervisor, and functional position group with the following duties and functions:

Directorate of Finance, General, Compliance and Risk Management

Directorate of Finance, General, Compliance and Risk Management has duties to perform strategic plan preparation coordination and annual Budget Business Plan, working plan and work unit budget, budget management, accounting, and reporting, transaction settlement, human resource management, compliance with laws and regulations.

Directorate of Finance, General, Compliance and Risk Management consists of:

1. Budget and Accounting Division has duties to perform preparation coordination of strategic plan compilation material and annual Budget Business Plan, working plan and agency budget, operation budget management and settlement implementation, system preparation and accounting manual, as well as financial report and organization performance preparation.
2. General and Human Resource Division has duties to perform procurement needs planning, placement and development of BPDPKS human resources, performance indicators compilation, as well as implementation of general and household affairs.
3. Compliance and Risk Management Division has duties to perform internal control through a series of activities including control plan preparation, control indicators preparation, control standardization preparation and basic policy planning regarding monitoring and control, as well as direct control over business practice and perform risk management for work unit including risk profile compilation.

Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana

Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana mempunyai tugas melaksanakan koordinasi perumusan kebijakan perencanaan usaha berupa Rencana Strategis Bisnis tahunan, rencana pengalokasian kebutuhan Dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana alokasi penyaluran Dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana penyaluran Dana, riset serta manajemen data.
Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana terdiri atas:

1. Divisi Pengembangan Biodiesel mempunyai tugas melaksanakan rencana pengalokasian dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana penyaluran Dana, riset serta manajemen data terkait pengembangan biodiesel.
2. Divisi Replanting, Reforestation dan Promosi Perkebunan mempunyai tugas melaksanakan rencana pengalokasian dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana penyaluran Dana, riset serta manajemen data terkait peremajaan perkebunan, reforestation, dan promosi perkebunan.
3. Divisi Pendidikan Sumber Daya Manusia, Litbang, dan Pengembangan Sarana dan Prasarana mempunyai tugas pengalokasian Dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana penyaluran dana, riset serta manajemen data terkait pendidikan sumber daya manusia, penelitian dan pengembangan, serta pengembangan sarana dan prasarana.

Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana

Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana mempunyai tugas melaksanakan koordinasi penyusunan rencana penghimpunan Dana untuk peremajaan perkebunan kelapa sawit, penelitian dan pengembangan, promosi kelapa sawit, pengembangan sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berasal dari pemungutan biaya dan iuran pelaku usaha dan penghimpunan Dana lainnya.
Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana terdiri atas:

1. Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan Iuran Crued Palm Oil mempunyai tugas memungut dan menghimpun Dana berupa biaya ekspor Crued Palm Oil dan iuran berkala dari pelaku usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit.
2. Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan Iuran Produk Turunan mempunyai tugas memungut dan menghimpun Dana berupa biaya dari ekspor produk turunan kelapa sawit dan iuran berkala dari pelaku usaha industri berbahan baku kelapa sawit.

Directorate of Fund Planning and Management

Directorate of Fund Planning and Management has duties to perform coordination of business planning policy formulation in the form of annual Business Strategic Plan, Fund need allocation plan, funding cooperation management, Fund distribution allocation plan management, funding cooperation management, Fund distribution plan preparation, research and data management.
Directorate of Fund Planning and Management consists of:

1. Biodiesel Development Division has duties to perform fund allocation plan, funding cooperation management, Fund distribution plan preparation, research and data management related to biodiesel development.
2. Replanting, Reforestation and Plantation Promotion Division has duties to perform fund allocation plan, funding cooperation management, research and data management related to plantation replanting, reforestation, and plantation promotion.
3. Human Resource Education, R&D, and Facility and Infrastructure Development Division has duties of Fund allocation, funding cooperation management, fund distribution plan preparation, research and data management related to human resource education, research and development, as well as facility and infrastructure development.

Directorate of Fund Collection

Directorate of Fund Collection has duties to perform Fund collection plan preparation coordination for palm oil plantation replanting, research and development, palm oil promotion, facility and infrastructure development of palm oil plantation from cost and dues collection of business entities and other Fund collections.
Directorate of Fund Collection consists of:

1. Crude Palm Oil Cost and Dues Collection Division has duties to charge and collect Fund in the form of periodic Crude Palm Oil export cost and dues from palm oil plantation business entities.
2. Derivative Products Cost and Dues Collection Division has duties to charge and collect Fund in the form of periodic derivative products export cost and dues from industrial business entities with palm oil as raw material.

Direktorat Penyaluran Dana

Direktorat Penyaluran Dana mempunyai tugas melaksanakan koordinasi penyusunan rencana penyaluran Dana, verifikasi dan penilaian atas proposal pengembangan komoditas kelapa sawit dan penyaluran Dana untuk pembiayaan pengembangan, monitoring dan evaluasi atas pelaksanaan penyaluran Dana, serta melakukan fungsi kustodian atas Dana termasuk pencatatan, pengawasan dan pelaporan atas penyimpanan Dana.
Direktorat Penyaluran Dana terdiri atas:

1. Divisi Program Pelayanan mempunyai tugas melakukan penyusunan rencana penyaluran Dana, penilaian dan verifikasi terhadap proposal permohonan Dana, pengembangan Dana, penetapan usulan calon penerima Dana.
2. Divisi Unit Penyaluran mempunyai tugas melakukan penyaluran Dana untuk pembiayaan pengembangan, monitoring dan evaluasi penyaluran Dana, menjalankan fungsi kustodian · atas Dana termasuk pencatatan, pengawasan dan pelaporan penyimpanan Dana, dan laporan realisasi penyaluran Dana.

Directorate of Fund Distribution

Directorate of Fund Distribution has duties to perform Fund distribution plan preparation coordination, verification and assessment on palm oil commodity proposal and Fund distribution for development, monitoring, and evaluation funding of Fund distribution implementation, as well as perform custodian function on Fund including recording, monitoring, and reporting of Fund saving.
Directorate of Fund Distribution consists of:

1. Service Program Division has duties to perform Fund distribution plan preparation, assessment and verification of Fund application proposal, Fund development, Fund recipient candidate determination.
2. Distribution Unit Division has duties to perform Fund distribution for development, monitoring, and evaluation funding of Fund distribution, perform custodian function on Fund including recording, monitoring, and reporting of Fund saving.

Direktorat Kemitraan

Direktorat Kemitraan mempunyai tugas melaksanakan penyusunan rencana pengelolaan kemitraan dengan Usaha Kecil Menengah dan Koperasi, perusahaan, Lembaga Kemasyarakatan dan civil society untuk pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan.
Direktorat Kemitraan terdiri atas:

1. Divisi Usaha Kecil Menengah dan Koperasi mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengelolaan kemitraan dengan Usaha Kecil Menengah dan Koperasi untuk pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan.
2. Divisi Perusahaan mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengelolaan kemitraan dengan perusahaan -perusahaan untuk pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan.
3. Divisi Lembaga Kemasyarakatan dan Civil Society mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengelolaan kemitraan dengan Lembaga Kemasyarakatan dan Civil Society untuk pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan.

Directorate of Partnership

Directorate of Partnership has duties to perform partnership management plan preparation with Small and Medium Businesses and Cooperatives, companies, Community Organizations and civil society for sustainable palm oil development.
Directorate of Partnership consists of:

1. Small and Medium Businesses and Cooperatives Division has a duty to perform partnership management with Small and Medium Businesses and Cooperatives for sustainable palm oil development.
2. Companies Division has a duty to perform partnership management with companies for sustainable palm oil development.
3. Community Organizations and Civil Society Division has a duty to perform partnership management with Community Organizations and Civil Society for sustainable palm oil development.

Satuan Pemeriksaan Intern

Satuan Pemeriksa Internal mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pemeriksaan internal terhadap pelaksanaan tugas BPDPKS.
Dalam melaksanakan tugas, Satuan Pemeriksa Internal menyelenggarakan fungsi:

1. penyusunan dan pelaksanaan tugas sesuai dengan audit charter dan audit program;
2. pelaksanaan audit berbasis risiko khususnya pada aktivitas usaha Lembaga Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit; dan
3. melakukan reviu terhadap laporan keuangan untuk meyakinkan bahwa isi, penyajian, dan pengungkapannya sesuai dengan standar akuntansi pemerintah dan standar akuntansi keuangan yang berlaku.

Internal Audit Unit

Internal Audit Unit has a duty to perform internal audit on BPDPKS duties.
In carrying out the duties, Internal Audit Unit performs:

1. Preparation and implementation of duties according to audit charter and audit program;
2. Implementation of risk-based audit especially on business activities of Palm Oil Fund Management Agency; and
3. Review on financial report to confirm that the content, presentation, and report are consistent with the government accounting standard and the applicable financial accounting standard.

Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional

Pejabat Fungsional terdiri dari sejumlah jabatan fungsional yang terbagi dalam berbagai kelompok sesuai dengan bidang keahlian.

Functional Position Group

Functional Officials comprise a number of functional officials divided into various groups according to the expertise field.

TUGAS DAN FUNGSI

Berdasarkan PMK 113/PMK.05/2015 tentang Organisasi Dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, BPDPKS bertugas untuk melaksanakan pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, yang selanjutnya disebut Dana, sesuai dengan kebijakan yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri Keuangan dan berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
Dalam melaksanakan tugas sebagaimana dimaksud, BPDPKS menyelenggarakan fungsi:

a. penyusunan Rencana Strategis Bisnis, Rencana Bisnis Anggaran tahunan, serta rencana kerja dan anggaran satuan kerja;
b. penghimpunan Dana termasuk rencana dan strategi pemungutan biaya dan pengembangan Dana;
c. pengelolaan Dana yang meliputi penempatan/ investasi Dana;
d. perencanaan dan penyaluran Dana;
e. penyusunan dan pelaksanaan anggaran, akuntansi dan penyelesaian transaksi (setelmen), serta pelaporan; dan
f. pengendalian intern dan penerapan manajemen risiko dengan prinsip kehati-hatian terhadap pelaksanaan tugas BPDPKS.

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

In accordance with PMK 113/PMK.05/2015 on Organization and Working Procedure of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency, BPDPKS is assigned to perform Palm Oil Plantation Fund management, hereinafter referred to as Fund, according to the policy stipulated by the Minister of Finance and in virtue of laws and regulations.
In carrying out the duties mentioned, BPDPKS performs functions of:

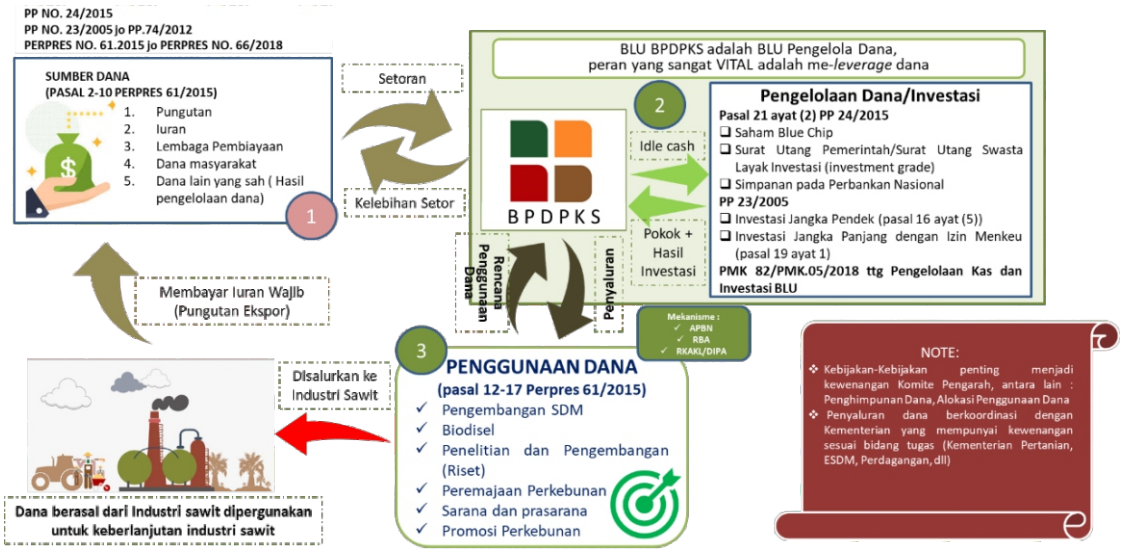
a. Business Strategic Plan, annual Budget Business plan, as well as work plan and work unit budget preparation;
b. Fund collection including cost collection plan and strategy and Fund development;
c. Fund collection including Fund placement/investment;
d. Fund planning and distribution;
e. Budget preparation and implementation, accounting and transaction settlement, as well as reporting; and
f. Internal control and risk management implementation with circumspection principle on BPDPKS duties implementation.

PROGRAM LAYANAN

Sesuai amanah Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 jo. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 66 Tahun 2018, secara garis besar tugas dan fungsi utama BPDPKS dapat dikelompokkan menjadi 3 (tiga) bagian, yaitu penghimpunan, pengelolaan, dan penyaluran dana.

SERVICE PROGRAM

In accordance with the mandate of Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 jo. Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2018, in outline the main duties and functions of BPDPKS can be categorized into 3 (three) parts, namely collection, management, and fund distribution.



ASPEK STRATEGIS ORGANISASI

Kelapa sawit adalah tumbuhan industri yang sangat penting sebagai penghasil minyak masak, minyak industri, minyak alkohol, margarin, lilin, sabun, industri kosmetika, industri farmasi, bahkan dapat diolah menjadi bahan bakar. Sisa pengolahan kelapa sawit juga dapat dimanfaatkan menjadi kompos, campuran pakan ternak, biogas, dan lain sebagainya. Dengan begitu banyaknya manfaat yang diberikan, permintaan minyak sawit akan terus tumbuh baik untuk pasar ekspor maupun pasar domestik seiring dengan pertumbuhan penduduk dan hilirisasi produk.

Perkebunan kelapa sawit mempunyai prospek yang masih sangat menjanjikan. Kelapa sawit dalam beberapa tahun terakhir merupakan komoditas unggulan Indonesia yang berkontribusi sangat signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional dengan memberikan sumbangan yang cukup besar pada devisa negara melalui ekspor non migas, menyerap tenaga kerja, mengurangi kesenjangan dan kemiskinan khususnya di daerah-daerah sentra perkebunan kelapa sawit. Selain sektor ekonomi, kelapa sawit juga berperan mendukung program ketahanan energi nasional melalui program mandatory biodiesel.

STRATEGIC ASPECT OF ORGANIZATION

Palm oil is an industrial plant that is very crucial as the material for cooking oil, industrial oil, alcohol oil, margarine, wax, soap, cosmetics industry, pharmaceutical industry, even can be processed into fuel. The residue of palm oil processing can also be utilized as compost, animal feed mix, biogas, and so on. With many benefits provided, palm oil demand will keep increasing for export market and domestic market along with population growth and product downstream. Palm oil plantation has a very promising prospect. Palm oil in the last few years is Indonesian superior commodity significantly contributing in the national economic growth by providing a large sum to the state foreign exchange through non-oil and gas export, absorbing manpower, decreasing the gap and poverty especially in palm oil plantation central areas. Besides economic sector, palm oil also has a role in supporting national energy security program through biodiesel mandatory program.

Dari sisi kompetitor, di pasar global, minyak kelapa sawit akan terus bersaing dengan minyak nabati lainnya seperti minyak kedelai, bunga matahari, maupun rapeseed. Produktivitas kelapa sawit yang jauh lebih tinggi jika dibanding dengan minyak nabati lainnya (5,7 kali lebih tinggi dari produk terdekat) dan tanaman tersebut hanya dapat tumbuh dengan baik di Negara beriklim tropis memberikan keunggulan kompetitif perkebunan kelapa sawit Indonesia. Untuk dapat memanfaatkan keunggulan kompetitif tersebut, perkebunan kelapa sawit harus dikelola secara profesional oleh Pemerintah.

Sesuai amanat peraturan perundang-undangan, BPDPKS dibentuk Pemerintah untuk menjaga keberlanjutan perkebunan kelapa sawit sebagai komoditas strategis nasional. Dengan semakin bertambahnya usia perkebunan kelapa sawit, semakin banyak juga permasalahan yang harus diselesaikan untuk melaksanakan amanat tersebut. BPDPKS harus dapat menjalankan fungsinya dengan baik sehingga dapat menangani permasalahan secara holistik, dari sektor hulu sampai dengan sektor hilir secara seimbang.

PERMASALAHAN STRATEGIS (STRATEGIC ISSUES)

BPDPKS dibentuk berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 yang menjadi landasan hukum operasional dan tata kerjanya. Seiring dengan bertambahnya usia dan juga perkembangan layanan, terdapat kesenjangan kondisi yang diharapkan dengan kondisi aktual yaitu:

a. Ketidaksesuaian PMK 113/PMK.01/2015 dengan operasionalisasi;
b. Beban kerja antar unit yang tidak berimbang;
c. Belum terdapat unit khusus yang menangani teknologi dan informasi (TI);
d. Semakin banyaknya perkara hukum pada BPDPKS, namun demikian belum terdapat unit khusus untuk menangani perkara hukum baik secara litigasi maupun non-litigasi.

Sebagai upaya pemenuhan gap dimaksud, saat ini BPDPKS sedang mengajukan revisi Peraturan Menteri Keuangan (PMK) Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Menteri, menjadi Kondisi yang diharapkan dapat memenuhi dan menjawab kesenjangan yang selama ini terjadi.

From the competitor perspective, in the global market, palm oil will continuously be competing with other natural oils, such as soybean oil, sunflower oil, or rapeseed oil. Palm oil productivity is far higher than the other natural oils (5.7 times higher than the closest products) and the plant can only grow well in tropical Countries, providing a competitive excellence of Indonesian palm oil. In order to utilize the competitive excellence, palm oil plantation must be managed professionally by the Government.

In line with the mandate of laws and regulations, BPDPKS was established by the Government to maintain palm oil plantation sustainability as a national strategic commodity. With the increasing age of palm oil plantation, more problems need to be settled in order to implement the mandate. BPDPKS must be able to carry out its functions well so as to handle the problems holistically, from upstream to downstream in balance.

STRATEGIC ISSUES

BPDPKS was established in virtue of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 113/PMK.01/2015 that becomes its operation and working procedure legal basis. With age and service development, there are gaps between the expected condition and the actual condition, namely:

a. Inconsistency of PMK 113/PMK.01/2015 with the operationalization;
b. Work load among units is imbalanced;
c. There is no special unit to handle technology and information (TI);
d. More and more lawsuits in BPDPKS, yet there is no special unit to handle lawsuits in litigation or non-litigation.

As an effort to fill the gap mentioned, currently BPDPKS is submitting a revision to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) Number 113/PMK.01/2015 on Organization and Working Procedure of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency of the Minister, into a Condition that is expected to fulfill and respond to the gaps occurred to date.

DASAR HUKUM PERENCANAAN KINERJA

Dalam Perencanaan kinerja, BPDPKS mempunyai landasan hukum pendirian dan operasional sebagai berikut:

1. Undang-undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 tentang Perbendaharaan Negara;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Perkebunan;
4. Undang-undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2015 tentang Penghimpunan Dana Perkebunan;
7. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 yang telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 66 Tahun 2018 tentang Penghimpunan dan Penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit;
8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 63 Tahun 2019 tentang Investasi Pemerintah;
9. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit;
10. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/PMK.05/2020 sebagaimana telah diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 76/PMK.05/2021 tentang Tarif Layanan Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Kementerian Keuangan;
11. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 84/PMK.05/2017 tentang Penggunaan Dana Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit BLU BPDPKS;
12. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 49/PMK.05/2018 tentang Penggunaan Dana Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit BLU BPDPKS;
13. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 7 Tahun 2019 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 36 Tahun 2019 tentang Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia, Penelitian dan Pengembangan, Peremajaan, serta Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit;
14. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 129/PMK.05/2020 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
15. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 53/PMK.05/2020 tentang Tata Cara Investasi Pemerintah;

PERFORMANCE PLANNING LEGAL BASIS

In the performance Planning, BPDPKS has the following establishment and operational legal basis:

1. Law Number 17 of 2003 on the State Finance;
2. Law Number 1 of 2004 on the State Treasury;
3. Law Number 39 of 2014 on Plantation;
4. Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation;
5. Government Regulation Number 23 of 2005 as amended by the Government Regulation Number 74 of 2012 on Financial Management of Public Service Agencies;
6. Government Regulation Number 24 of 2015 on Plantation Fund Collection;
7. Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 as amended for several times lastly by the Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2018 on Palm Oil Plantation Fund Collection and Utilization;
8. Government Regulation Number 63 of 2019 on Government Investment;
9. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 113/PMK.01/2015 on Organization and Working Procedure of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency;
10. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57/PMK.05/2020 as amended lastly by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 76/PMK.05/2021 on Service Tariff of Public Service Agency of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency;
11. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 84/PMK.05/2017 on Utilization of Palm Oil Plantation Replanting Fund BLU BPDPKS;
12. 49/PMK.05/2018 on Utilization of Palm Oil Plantation Facility and Infrastructure Fund BLU BPDPKS;
13. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 7 of 2019 as amended by the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 36 of 2019 on Human Resource Development, Research and Development, Replanting, as well as Facility and Infrastructure of Palm Oil Plantation;
14. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 129/PMK.05/2020 on Public Service Agency Management Guidelines;
15. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 53/PMK.05/2020 on Government Investment Procedure;

16. Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyediaan dan Pemanfaatan Bahan Bakar Nabati Jenis Biodiesel dalam Kerangka Pembiayaan oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit; dan
17. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 650/KMK.05/2015 tentang Penetapan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Kementerian Keuangan sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum.

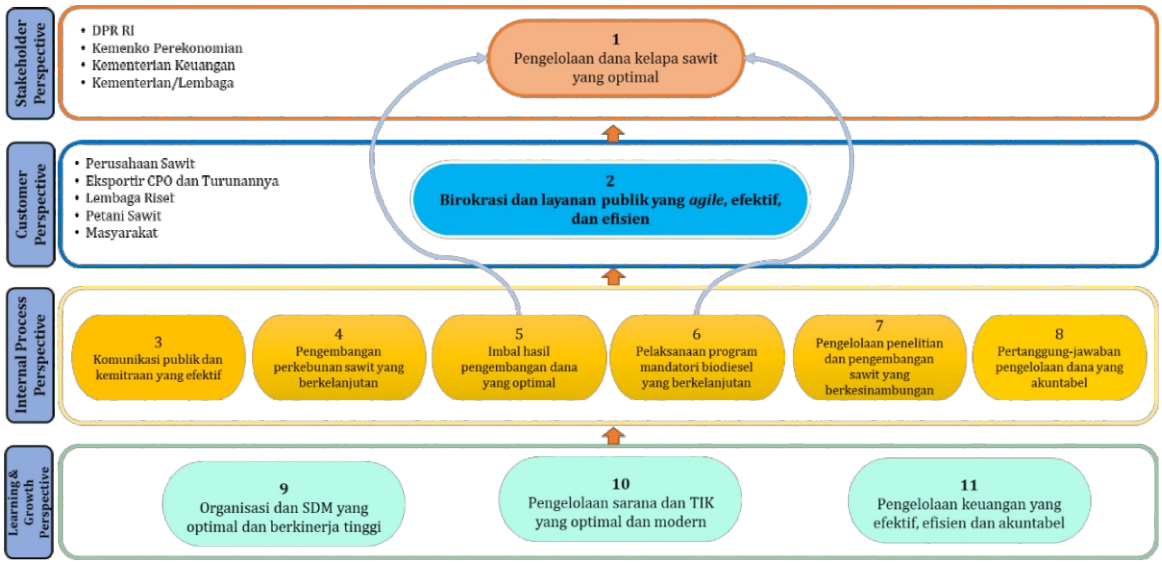
16. Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 24 of 2021 on the Provision and Utilization of Natural Fuel of Biodiesel Type within a Funding Framework by Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency; and
17. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 650/PMK.05/2015 on the Stipulation of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency in the Ministry of Finance as a Government Institution Applying Public Service Agency Financial Management.

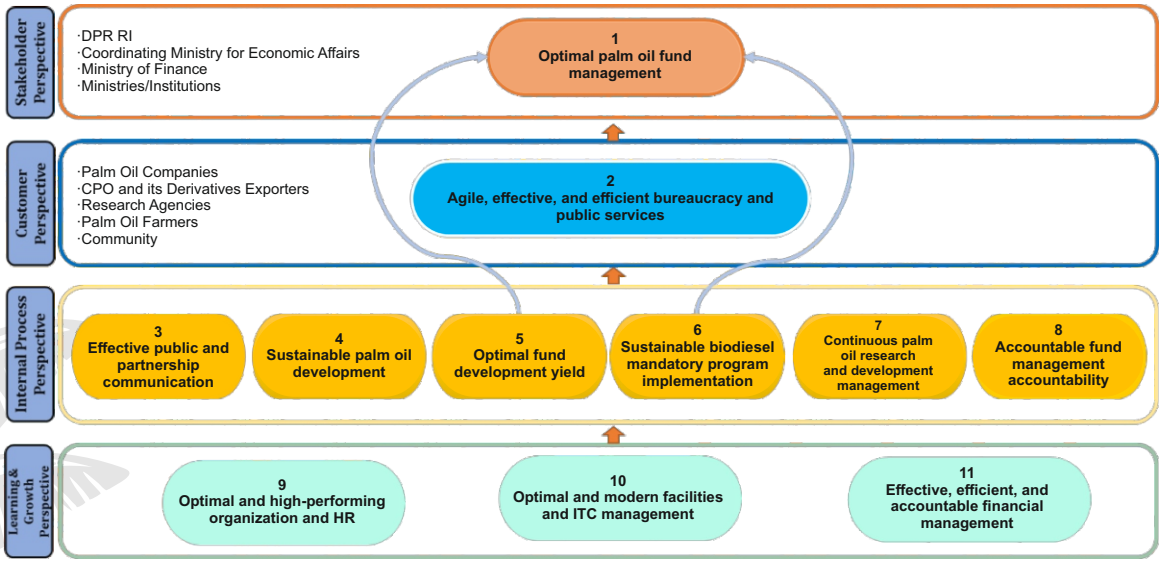
PETA STRATEGIS

Peta Strategi BPDPKS Tahun 2021 merupakan jabaran atas visi dan misi BPDPKS yang dituangkan dalam bentuk Balanced Scorecard (BSC). Peta Strategi BPDPKS untuk tahun 2021 dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut:

STRATEGIC MAP

BPDPKS 2021 Strategic Map is a description of BPDPKS vision and mission set out in the form of Balanced Scorecard (BSC). BPDPKS strategic map for 2021 can be illustrated as follows:





KONTRAK KINERJA ORGANISASI

Kontrak kinerja organisasi BPDPKS Tahun 2021 disusun berdasarkan capaian kinerja periode sebelumnya, serta memperhatikan Target Indikator Kinerja Utama yang realistis, namun tetap menantang dan achievable. Kontrak Kinerja Organisasi BPDPKS ditetapkan melalui Kontrak Kinerja Nomor KK-01/DPKS/2021 yang ditandatangani bersama oleh Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan dan Direktur Utama BPDPKS. Daftar Indikator Kinerja Utama (IKU) beserta target kinerja untuk tahun 2021 dapat dijabarkan dalam tabel Kontrak Kinerja sebagai berikut:

ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE CONTRACT

BPDPKS organization performance contract in 2021 was prepared based on the performance achievement of the previous period, as well as by considering the realistic Main Performance Indicator Target, but still challenging and achievable. BPDPKS Organization Performance Contract was determined through the Performance Contract Number KK-01/DPKS/2021 signed together with the Director General of Treasury and President Director of BPDPKS. List of Main Performance Indicators (IKU) as well as the performance target for 2021 can be described in the following Performance Contract table:berikut:

No	Sasaran Strategis Strategic Target	Indikator Kinerja Performance Indicator		Target
1	Pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang optimal Optimal palm oil fund management	1a - CP	Persentase pendapatan dana Fund revenue percentage	100%
		1b - N	Persentase tingkat harga CPO CPO price level percentage	100%
2	Birokrasi dan layanan publik yang agile, efektif, dan efisien Agile, effective, and efficient bureaucracy and public service	2a - N	Indeks kepuasan pengguna layanan Service user satisfaction index	3.4 (skala 4) (Scale Of 4)
		2b - N	Indeks implementasi layanan konsultasi Call Center BPDPKS secara berkualitas dan tepat waktu Quality and timely BPDPKS Call Center consultation service implementation index	3.25 (skala 4) (Scale Of 4)
3	Komunikasi publik dan kemitraan yang efektif Effective public communication and partnership	3a - N	Persentase persepsi positif dari media massa terhadap sawit Indonesia Positive perception percentage of mass media on Indonesian palm	60%
		3b - N	Persentase tindak lanjut program kemitraan Partnership program follow-up percentage	60%
		3c - N	Persentase penyelesaian kerjasama dalam rangka perluasan pasar ekspor sawit baru Cooperation settlement percentage for new palm oil export market expansion	100%
4	Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan Sustainable palm oil plantation development	4a - N	Persentase penyaluran dana peremajaan sawit rakyat People's palm replanting fund distribution percentage	100%
		4b - N	Persentase pengelolaan program pengembangan SDM Sawit Palm Human Resource development program management percentage	100%
		4c - N	Persentase penyaluran dana sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit Fund distribution percentage of palm oil plantation facilities and infrastructures	100%

CAPAIAN KINERJA ORGANISASI

Pada Tahun Anggaran 2021, BPDPKS telah menetapkan 11 (Sebelas) Sasaran Strategis yang terdiri dari:

a. 1 (satu) SS termasuk dalam Stakeholder Perspective;
b. 1 (satu) SS termasuk dalam Customer Perspective;
c. 6 (enam) SS termasuk dalam Internal Process Perspective; dan
d. 3 (tiga) SS termasuk dalam Learning and Growth Perspective.

Sasaran strategis tersebut kemudian dijabarkan menjadi 20 (dua puluh) Indikator Kinerja Utama (IKU) dimana untuk tahun 2021 memiliki Nilai Kinerja Organisasi (NKO) sebesar 113.82 lebih besar dari NKO BPDPKS tahun 2020 sebesar 112.45. Hal ini merupakan upaya Direksi BPDPKS bersama dengan Sub Manajer Kinerja Organisasi yang telah menjaga capaian kinerja BPDPKS tahun 2021 di tengah wabah Covid-19 masih tinggi di Indonesia. Dengan capaian NKO tersebut, dari 11 (sebelas) SS yang dimiliki BPDPKS pada tahun 2021 seluruhnya memiliki capaian yang baik (IKU Hijau) dengan realisasi capaian melebihi target kinerja.
Adapun rincian Nilai Kinerja Organisasi BPDPKS Tahun 2021 sebagai berikut:

ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENT

In the Budget Year of 2021, BPDPKS has set up 11 (Eleven) Strategic Targets consisting of:

a. 1 (one) SS included in Stakeholder Perspective;
b. 1 (one) SS included in Customer Perspective;
c. 6 (six) SS included in Internal Process Perspective; and
d. 3 (three) SS included in Learning and Growth Perspective.

The strategic targets then are elaborated into 20 (twenty) Main Performance Indicators (IKU) where for 2021 has Organization Performance Score (NKO) of 113.82 greater than BPDPKS NKO in 2020 of 112.45. This is an effort of BPDPKS Directors together with BPDPKS performance achievement in 2021 amidst the high Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. With the NKO achievement, from 11 (eleven) SS owned by BPDPKS in 2021 all of them have good achievement (Green IKU) with the achievement realization exceeding the performance targets.

Whereas the detail of BPDPKS Organization Performance Score in 2021 is as follows:

Nilai Kinerja Organisasi BPDPKS Tahun 2021
BPDPKS Organization Performance Score in 2021

No	Perspektif BSC BSC Perspective	Bobot Weight	Nilai Score	Bobot Tertimbang Measured Weight	Nilai Setelah Tertimbang Score After Measured
1	*Stakeholder Perspective*	25%	120.00	25%	30%
2	*Customer Perspective*	15%	112.65	15%	16.90%
3	*Process Perspective*	30%	112.60	30%	33.78%
4	*Growth Perspective*	30%	110.46	30%	33.14%

Catatan Status NKO:
100 ≤ NKO ≤ 120 = memenuhi ekspektasi
80 ≤ NKO ≤ 100 = belum memenuhi ekspektasi
NKO ≤ 80 = tidak memenuhi ekspektasi

NKO Status Note:
100 ≤ NKO ≤ 120 = meeting expectation
90 ≤ NKO ≤ 100 = not meeting expectation
NKO ≤ = not meeting expectation

No	Sasaran Strategis Strategic Target	Indikator Kinerja Performance Indicator		Target
5	Imbal hasil pengembangan dana yang optimal Optimal fund development yield	5a-CP	Persentase imbal hasil dana kelolaan Yield percentage of the managed fund	100%
6	Pelaksanaan program mandatori biodiesel yang berkelanjutan Sustainable biodiesel mandatory program implementation	6a-N	Persentase volume penyaluran biodiesel Biodiesel distribution volume percentage	86%
7	Pengelolaan penelitian dan pengembangan sawit yang Sustainable palm oil research and development management	7a-N	Persentase jumlah riset yang dikelola Percentage of managed research	100%
8	Pertanggungjawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel Accountable fund management accountability	8a-N	Persentase tindak lanjut rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan BPK dan APIP Follow-up percentage of BPK and APIP audit result recommendation	89%
		8b-N	Persentase tindak lanjut rekomendasi hasil pembinaan Follow-up percentage of guidance and monev result recommendation	85%
9	Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi Optimal and high-performance \ organization and HR	9a-N	Persentase pejabat dan pegawai yang telah memenuhi standar kompetensi jabatan Percentage of officials and employees who have met position competency standard	87%
		9b-N	Persentase kematangan penerapan Manajemen Risiko Percentage of Risk Management implementation maturity	85%
		9c-N	Nilai kualitas pengelolaan kinerja berbasis *Strategy Focus Organization* Strategy Focus Organization-based performance management quality score	84%
10	Pengelolaan sarana dan TIK yang optimal dan Optimal and modern facilities and IT management	10a-N	Persentase modernisasi pengelolaan BLU BLU management modernization percentage	100%
11	Pelaksanaan keuangan yang efektif, efisien, dan akuntabel Effective, efficient, and accountable financial implementation	11a-N	Persentase kualitas pelaksanaan anggaran internal Internal budget implementation quality percentage	95.5%

Adapun dokumen resmi Kontrak Kinerja Organisasi BPDPKS untuk Tahun 2021 yang telah ditetapkan kami sertakan sebagai lampirkan Laporan Kinerja ini.

Whereas the official document of BPDPKS Organization Performance Contract for 2021 that has been determined is enclosed as the attachment of this Performance Report.

Pada tahun anggaran 2021, dari total 20 (dua puluh) Indikator Kinerja Utama (IKU) BPDPKS, semuanya memiliki capaian IKU Hijau. Tabel ringkasan capaian IKU Tahun 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

In the budget year of 2021, from the total of 20 (twenty) Main Performance Indicators (IKU) of BPDPKS, all of them have Green IKU achievement. Summary table of IKU achievement in 2021 is as follows:

No Number	Kode IKU IKU Code	IKU IKU	Target Target	Realisasi Realization	Indeks Capaian Achievement Index IKU/NSS/Np
I	**Stakeholder Perspektif (25%) | Stakeholder Perspective (25%)**				**30,00%**
1	**Pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang optimal | Optimal palm oil fund management**				**120,00%**
1	1a -CP	Persentase pendapatan dana | Fund revenue percentage	100%	135,80%	120,00%
2	1b -N	Persentase tingkat harga CPO | CPO price level percentage	100%	169,37%	120,00%
II	**Customer Perspektif (15%) | Customer Perspective (15%)**				**16,90%**
2	**Birokrasi dan layanan publik yang agile, efektif, dan efisien | Agile, effective, and efficient bureaucracy and public service**				**112,65%**
3	2a -N	Indeks kepuasan pengguna layanan | Service user satisfaction index	3,4	3,58	105,29%
4	2b -N	Indeks implementasi layanan konsultasi Call Center BPDPKS secara berkualitas dan tepat waktu | Quality and timely BPDPKS Call Center consultation service implementation index	3,25	4	120,00%
III	**Internal Process (30%) | Internal Process (30%)**				**33,56%**
3	**Komunikasi publik yang efektif | Effective public communication**				**111,12%**
5	3a -N	Persentase persepsi positif dari media massa terhadap sawit Indonesia | Positive perception percentage of mass media on Indonesian palm	60%	68,01%	113,35%
6	3b -N	Persentase tindak lanjut program kemitraan | Partnership program follow-up percentage	60%	90,00%	120,00%
7	3c -N	Persentase penyelesaian kerjasama dalam rangka perluasan pasar ekspor sawit baru | Cooperation settlement percentage for new palm oil export market expansion	100%	100%	100,00%
4	**Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan | Sustainable palm oil plantation development**				**106,67%**
8	4a -N	Persentase penyaluran dana peremajaan sawit rakyat | People's palm replanting fund distribution percentage	100%	100%	100,00%
9	4b -N	Persentase pengelolaan program pengembangan SDM Sawit | Palm Human Resource development program management percentage	100%	124%	120,00%
10	4c -N	Persentase penyaluran dana sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit | Fund distribution percentage of palm oil plantation facilities and infrastructures	100%	100%	100,00%
5	**Imbal hasil pengembangan dana yang optimal | Optimal fund development yield**				**112,19%**
11	5a -CP	Persentase imbal hasil dana kelolaan | Yield percentage of the managed fund	100,00%	112,19%	112,19%
6	**Pelaksanaan program mandatori biodiesel yang berkelanjutan | Sustainable biodiesel mandatory program implementation**				**115,72%**
12	6a -N	Persentase volume penyaluran biodiesel | Biodiesel distribution volume percentage	86%	100%	116,28%
7	**Pengelolaan penelitian dan pengembangan sawit yang berkesinambungan | Sustainable palm oil research and development management**				**115,16%**
13	7a -N	Persentase jumlah riset yang dikelola | Percentage of managed research	100%	126%	120,00%
8	**Pertanggungjawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel | Accountable fund management accountability**				**110,32%**
14	8a -N	Persentase rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan BPK dan APIP yang telah ditindaklanjuti | Follow-up percentage of BPK and APIP audit result recommendation	89%	91,67%	103,00%
15	8b -N	Persentase rekomendasi hasil pembinaan dan monev pembina teknis dan pembina keuangan yang telah ditindaklanjuti | Follow-up percentage of guidance and monev result recommendation	85%	100%	117,65%

No Number	Kode IKU IKU Code	IKU IKU	Target Target	Realisasi Realization	Indeks Capaian Achievement Index IKU/NSS/Np
IV	**Learning and Growth Perspektif (30%) | Learning and Growth Perspective (30%)**				**33,14%**
9	**Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi | Optimal and high-performance organization and HR**				**113,45%**
16	9a -N	Persentase pejabat dan pegawai yang telah memenuhi standar kompetensi jabatan | Percentage of officials and employees who have met position competency standard	87%	98,70%	113,45%
17	9b -N	Persentase kematangan penerapan Manajemen Risiko | Percentage of Risk Management implementation maturity	85%	97,06%	114,19%
18	9c -N	Nilai kualitas pengelolaan kinerja berbasis *Strategy Focus Organization* | Strategy Focus Organization-based performance management quality score	84	86,99	103,56%
10	**Pengelolaan sarana dan TIK yang optimal dan modern | Optimal and modern facilities and IT management**				**115,69%**
19	10a -N	Persentase modernisasi pengelolaan BLU | BLU management modernization percentage	100%	115,69%	115,69%
12	**Pelaksanaan anggaran yang optimal | Optimal budget implementation**				**102,23%**
20	11a -N	Persentase kualitas pelaksanaan anggaran internal sebagaimana *baseline* | Internal budget implementation quality percentage	95,5%	97,6%	102,23%
CAPAIAN KINERJA PEGAWAI/ORGANISASI | EMPLOYEE/ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENT					**113,59%**

Analisis dan penjelasan untuk setiap realisasi capaian Indikator Kinerja Utama Tahun 2021 dapat dijabarkan sebagai berikut:

IKU Persentase pendapatan dana (1a-CP)

Dana perkebunan kelapa sawit harus dapat dikelola untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah dari dana penghimpunan yang ada dalam rangka mendukung tujuan penggunaan dana sesuai amanat Perpres 66 tahun 2018.
Definisi IKU Persentase pendapatan dana adalah tercapainya pendapatan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit yang dilakukan melalui pengumpulan pungutan atas ekspor kelapa sawit dan/atau produk turunannya.

Formula yang digunakan

$$\frac{\sum Realisasi\ Pendapatan}{\sum Target} \times 100\%$$

Analysis and explanation for each achievement realization of the Main Performance Indicators in 2021 can be elaborated as follows:

Fund revenue Percentage IKU (1a-CP)

Palm oil plantation fund must be able to be managed to increase added value of the existing collected fund in order to support fund utilization according to the mandate of Presidential Regulation 66 of 2018.
Definition of fund revenue Percentage IKU is the achieved palm oil plantation fund revenue performed through tax collection or palm oil export and/or its derivative products.

Formula used:

$$\frac{\Sigma\ Revenue\ Realization}{\Sigma\ Target} X\ 100\%$$

Akar masalah capaian IKU ini adalah:

1. Hasil Rekonsiliasi Data pada bulan Oktober s.d Desember 2021 menunjukkan masih terdapat missing billing, sehingga proses validasi data untuk menentukan besaran kurang maupun lebih bayar belum dapat ditentukan.
2. Terjadi kembali double bayar pungutan Ekspor PT Wilmar pada Rekening Koran melalui Bank Mandiri dengan kasus yang sama dengan sebelumnya.
3. Terhambatnya aliran data harian ke Sistem Aplikasi e Billing Levy.

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan meliputi:

1. Berkoordinasi dengan SITP terkait pengiriman data harian CEISA 4.0
2. Berkoordinasi dengan Pusintek, SITP dan DJBC terkait aliran data harian pada sistem Aplikasi e - Billing Levy.
3. Rapat Koordinasi Pembahasan Hasil Kajian Dampak Penerapan Tarif Layanan BLU BPDPKS Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan,
4. Penyelesaian Permohonan Pengembalian.
5. Melakukan Rekonsiliasi Internal bulan Desember 2021
6. Melakukan Rekonsiliasi Eksternal bulan Desember 2021
7. Melakukan Validasi atas Laporan Hasil Rekonsiliasi Eksternal bulan Desember 2021
8. Mengarahkan, memonitor, dan mengawasi pelaksanaan Pengembangan sistem Aplikasi e billing levy tahap II.
9. Pengembangan sistem Aplikasi e billing levy tahap

    a. Berkoordinasi dengan Pusintek, DJBC dan Perbankan pasca perbaikan proses pembayaran PE.
    b. Telah dilaksanakan Uji Kerentanan Pengembangan Sistem Aplikasi e billing levy tahap II.
    c. Berkoordinasi dengan Bank Pengumpul, Vendor dan Pusintek dalam rangka update Pengembangan Sistem Aplikasi e Billing Levy Tahap II yang telah lulus Uji Kerentanan ke Production.

Root causes of this IKU achievement are:

1. Data Reconciliation Result in October to December 2021 shows that there is still missing billing, so data validation process to determine the amount of lacking or overpaid cannot be determined.
2. Double payment of Export tax of PT Wilmar occurred again in a Bank Statement of Bank Mandiri with the same case as before.
3. Delayed daily data flow to e-Billing Levy Application System.

Measures applied are:

1. Coordination with SITP regarding daily data delivery CEISA 4.0
2. Coordination with Pusintek, SITP, and DJCB regarding daily data flow to e-Billing Levy Application system.
3. Coordination Meeting Discussing the Study Result of the BLU BPDPKS Service Tariff Application of Sustainable Palm Oil Plantation.
4. Return Application Settlement.
5. Internal Reconciliation in December 2021.
6. External Reconciliation in December 2021.
7. Validation on External Reconciliation Result Report in December 2021.
8. Direct, monitor, and control the implementation of e-billing levy stage II Application system Development.
9. Development of e-billing levy stage Application system

    a. Coordination with Pusintek, DJBC, and Banking post PE payment process correction.
    b. Vulnerability Test on e-billing levy stage II Application System Development has been conducted.
    c. Coordination with the Collecting Bank, Vendor, and Pusintek for update of e-Billing Levy Stage II Appllication System Development that has passed Vulnerability Test to Production.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	I- Pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang optimal I-optimal palm oil fund management							
	(1a-CP) Persentase pendapatan dana (1a-CP) Fund revenue percentage							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	25%	45%	45%	65%	65%	100%	100%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	37,9%	76,4%	76,4%	111%	111%	135,8%	135,8%	
Capaian Achievement	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	

Realisasi Pungutan Ekspor pada bulan Desember 2021 adalah Rp. 4.113.043.507.276,-, Total Pungutan Ekspor dari bulan Januari s/d Desember 2021 adalah Rp. 71.704.167.445.127,- Berdasarkan target tahun 2021 sebesar Rp. 52.817.000.000.000,- maka sampai bulan Desember 2021 realisasi penerimaan Pungutan Ekspor adalah 135,8% .

Realization of Export Tax in December 2021 was IDR4,113,043,507,276.-. The total Export Tax from January until December 2021 was IDR71,704,167,445,127.-. Based on the 2021 target was IDR52,817,000,000,000.-. then until December 2021 the realization of Export Duty revenue was 135.8%.

Bulan Month	Total Pungutan (Rp.) Total Tax (IDR)	Persentase Target Target Percentage		Keterangan Remark
		DIPA (13,383)	Komite Pengarah Steering Committee (52,8T)	
Januari *January*	6.513.637.577.107	49%	12,3%	Rekon *Recon*
Februari *February*	4.835.837.220.795	36%	9,2%	Rekon *Recon*
Maret *March*	8.659.339.030.330	65%	16,4%	Rekon *Recon*
April *April*	7.827.623.355.369	58%	14,8%	Rekon *Recon*
Mei *May*	7.855.080.484.037	59%	14,9%	Rekon *Recon*
Juni *June*	4.657.539.979.476	35%	8,8%	Rekon *Recon*
Juli *July*	5.823.462.093.776	44%	11,0%	Rekon *Recon*
Agustus *August*	7.704.782.193.929	58%	14,6%	Rekon *Recon*
September *September*	4.755.567.330.745	36%	9,0%	Rekon *Recon*
Oktober *October*	5.464.671.544.393	41%	10,3%	Rekon *Recon*
November *November*	3.493.583.127.894	26%	6,6%	Rekon *Recon*
Desember *December*	4.113.043.507.276	31%	7,8%	Rekon *Recon*
TOTAL	**71.704.167.445.127**	536%	135,8%	

Rekomendasi/rencana aksi yang akan dilaksanakan adalah:

1. Rapat Koordinasi dengan DJBC, Pusintek, dan SITP dalam rangka Rekonsiliasi Eksternal TW IV tahun 2021, Missing Billing Hasil Rekonsiliasi Data Pembayaran Pungutan Ekspor dengan Data Pemberitahuan Pabean Ekspor Bulan Oktober s.d November 2021.
2. Melakukan Validasi Atas Hasil Rekonsiliasi Data Oktober s.d Desember 2021 (Triwulan IV 2021) dengan DJBC.
3. Reviu Validasi Atas Hasil Rekonsiliasi Data Bulan Januari s.d. Juni 2021 (Semester I 2021)
4. Melakukan Reviu Fitur terbaru Billing Levy dan Test Hasil Perbaikan Sistem Pembayaran Billing Levy BRI
5. Memantau dan memonitor kelancaran arus data pada Sistem e Billing Levy, dan melakukan Koordinasi dengan Perbankan (Bank Pengumpul) dan DJBC serta Pusintek.

IKU Persentase tingkat harga CPO (1b-N)

Dana perkebunan kelapa sawit harus dapat dikelola untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah dari dana penghimpunan yang ada dalam rangka mendukung tujuan penggunaan dana sesuai amanat Perpres 66 tahun 2018.
IKU persentase tingkat harga CPO merupakan persentase harga CPO yang mempengaruhi harga TBS yang masih menguntungkan bagi petani kelapa sawit, untuk periode pengukuran tanggal 1 Januari 2021 s.d. 31 Desember 2021.
Formula yang digunakan:

$$\%\ \text{harga CPO}: \frac{\text{Rata-rata harga CPO tahunan}}{\text{Target harga}} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:
(Target harga CPO : $670/MT)
Tujuan IKU ini adalah Mendukung peningkatan harga CPO yang dapat berimbas pada meningkatnya penerimaan dana BLU dari pungutan sawit dan dalam rangka meningkatkan harga TBS untuk kesejahteraan petani kelapa sawit.

Actions recommendation to be taken:

1. Coordination meeting with DJBC, Pusintek, and SITP for External Reconciliation TW IV in 2021, Missing Billing of Data Reconciliation Result of Export Tax Payment with the Export Customs Notification Data of October to November 2021.
2. Validation on Data Reconciliation Result of October to December 2021 (Quarter IV 2021) with DJBC.
3. Validation Review on the Data Reconciliation Result of January to June 2021 (Semester I 2021)
4. Review the latest feature of Billing Levy and Test of Billing Levy Payment System Correction Result BRI
5. Control and monitor data flow smoothness in e-Billing Levy System, and Coordination with Banking (Collecting Bank) and DJBC as well as Pusintek.

CPO price level Percentage IKU (1b-N)

Palm oil plantation fund must be able to be managed in order to increase the added value of the existing collected fund to measure the fund utilization purpose according to the Presidential Regulation 66 of 2018.
CPO price level percentage IKU is a CPO price percentage affecting TBS price that is still profitable to palm oil farmers, for the measurement period of 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

$$\text{CPO price \%}: \frac{\textit{Annual CPO price average}}{\textit{Target price}} \text{ X } 100\%$$

Remark:
(CPO target price: $670/MT)
This IKU purpose is to Support CPI price increase that can result in the increase of BLU fund revenue from palm oil tax and to increase TBS price for the welfare of palm oil farmers.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	Pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang optimal Optimal palm oil fund management (1b-N) Persentase Tingkat Harga CPO (1b-N) CPO Price Level Percentage							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Max / Average
Realisasi Realization	149%	170%	160%	165,%	165,57%	191,34%	169,37%	
Capaian Achievement	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	120%	120%	

Realisasi harga CPO Referensi Kemendag pada bulan Desember 2021 sebesar USD1.365 ,99/MT atau naik sebesar USD 82,61 atau 6,44% jika dibandingkan periode November 2021 yang sebesar USD 1.283,38. Sedangkan rata-rata harga CPO Ref kemendag Triwulan IV (sd Desember 2021) sebesar USD 1.239,99 atau mencapai 191,34% dari target yaitu USD670/MT. Kenaikan harga pada Desember 2021 disebabkan beberapa hal sebagai berikut:

1) Penurunan produksi Malaysia dikarenakan keterbatasan panen dan banjir besar yang melanda beberapa wilayah di Malaysia
2) Kenaikan harga minyak mentah dunia jenis light sweet (WTI) & brent yang mengakibatkan permintaan CPO sebagai bahan baku Bahan Bakar Nabati meningkat
3) Adanya Peningkatan permintaan dari India dan Uni Eropa

Realization of CPO price of the Ministry of Trade Reference in December 2021 was USD1,365.99/MT or increased by USD82.61 or 6.44% compared with the period of November 2021 which was USd1,283.38. While the average CPI price of Ministry of Trade Reference in Quarter IV (to December 2021) was as much as USD670/MT. The increase of price in December 2021 was caused by the following things:

1) A decrease in Malaysia's production due to limited harvest and big flood occurred in several regions of Malaysia
2) An increase of the world crude oil price of light sweet (WTI) & brent types causing an increase of CPO demand as a raw material for Natural Fuel.
3) Increased demand from India and European Union

Rata-rata harga CPO:
Average CPO price:

Rata-Rata CPO ($) Average CPO ($)	Jan (2021)	Feb (2021)	Mar (2021)	Apr (2021)	Mei (2021)	Jun (2021)	Jul (2021)	Aug (2021)	Sept (2021)	Okt (2021)	Nov (2021)	Des (2021)	RATA-RATA TAHUN 2021 AVERAGE IN 2021
Rata-Rata CPO ($) Average CPO ($)	951.86	1026.78	1036.22	1093.83	1110.68	1223.9	1094.15	1048.62	1185.26	1196.6	1283.38	1365.99	1134.8
Triwulan CPO ($) Quarter CPO ($)	1004.95			1142.80			1109.34			1281.99			
Target ($) Target ($)	670			670			670			670			670
Realisasi (%) Realization (%)	149.99%			170.57%			165.57%			191.34%			169.37%
Capaian (%) Achievement (%)	120%			120%			120%			120%			120%



Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	II- Birokrasi dan layanan publik yang agile, efektif, dan efisien II- Agile, effective, and efficient bureaucracy and public service							
	(2a-N) IKU Indeks kepuasan pengguna layanan (2a-N) Service user satisfaction index IKU							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	-	-	-	-	-	3,4	3,4	Max / TLKV
Realisasi Realization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.58	3.58	
Capaian Achievement						**105.29%**	**105.29%**	

Telah dilaksanakan Survei Kepuasan Pengguna Layanan BPDPKS dengan jumlah populasi responden sebagai berikut:

1). Penghimpunan dana = 54
2). Penyaluran Dana Biodiesel = 23
3). Penyaluran Dana Riset = 118
4). Penyaluran Dana Replanting = 24
5). Penyaluran Dana Pengembangan SDM = 69
6). Penyaluran Dana Sarana Prasarana = 6
7). Penyaluran Dana Promosi = 100
8). Pemberi Jasa/Layanan = 11

Jumlah sampel sebanyak 150 responden yang diambil secara acak & proporsional terhadap jumlah populasi. Pelaksanaan survei dilaksanakan sampai dengan tanggal 27 Oktober 2021 (final report).
Adapun target capaian indeks kepuasan penggunaan layanan atas layanan BPDPKS tahun 2021 adalah sebesar 3,4 (skala 4).
Capaian indeks kepuasan pengguna layanan tahun 2021 BPDPKS sebesar 3,58.
Akar masalahnya yaitu Beberapa stakeholder sawit belum mengetahui tugas, fungsi dan program BPDPKS dalam mendukung kelapa sawit berkelanjutan.
Adapun tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan yaitu:

1. Mengelola Konten Website BPDPKS sebagai wadah penyampaian informasi program BDPPKS kepada stakeholder.
2. Pembentukan Tim Pengelola Website BPDPKS Tahun 2021.
3. Penyediaan saluran telepon penerimaan keluhan pengguna layanan melaui Call Center 14036 BPDPKS dan email pada info@bpdp.or.id.
4. Pengembangan kapasitas pengelola website melalui Workshop Jurnalistik untuk tingkatkan kemampuan penulisan dan penyampaian informasi ke masyarakat.
5. Sosialisasi program-program BPDPKS pada kegiatan yang dilakukan BPDPKS atau mitra kerja sama.
   Pengajuan KAK pelaksanaan Survei Kepuasan
6. Pengguna Layanan Tahun 2021 untuk pengadaan penyedia jasa survei tahun 2021.
   Pelaksanaan Survei Kepuasan Pengguna Layanan
7. BPDPKS tahun 2021.

BPDPKS Service User Satisfaction Survey has been conducted with the total respondent population as follows:

1). Fund collection = 54
2). Biodiesel Fund Distribution = 23
3). Research Fund Distribution = 118
4). Replanting Fund Distribution = 24
5). HR Development Fund Distribution = 69
6). Facilities and Infrastructures Fund Distribution = 6
7). Promotion Fund Distribution = 100
8). Service Provider = 11

The number of samples is 150 respondents taken randomly & proportionally from the population amount. The survey was conducted until 27 October 2021 (final report).
Whereas the achievement target of service user satisfaction on BPDPKS services in 2021 was 3.4 (scale of 4).
The achievement of service user satisfaction index of BPDPKS in 2021 was 3.58.
The root cause was Some stakeholders of palm oil have no idea of the duties, functions, and programs of BPDPKS in supporting sustainable palm oil.
Whereas the measures taken were:

1. Managing BPDPKS Website Content as a medium of BPDPKS program information delivery to stakeholders.
2. Establishment of BPDPKS Website Management Team in 2021.
3. Provision of service user complaint reception phone line through Call Center 14036 BPDPKS and email at info@bpdp.ir.id.
4. Socialization of BPDPKS programs in the activities performed by BPDPKS or partners.
5. KAK submission of Service User Satisfaction Survey implementation in 2021 for 2021 survey service provider procurement.
6. BPDPKS Service User Satisfaction Survey implementation in 2021.

Akar masalah sebagai berikut:

1. Kenaikan Harga Minyak Bumi jenis Brent & Light Sweet
2. Keterbatasan panen dan Bencana Banjir besar yang melanda Malaysia
3. Peningkatan permintaan dari India & Uni Eropa

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan yaitu Monitoring pergerakan harga CPO.

Rekomendasi/rencana aksi berupa:

1. Monitoring pergerakan harga CPO
2. Melakukan Pemutakhiran data harga CPO dan minyak nabati lainnya sebagai referensi untuk melakukan proyeksi harga CPO.

IKU Indeks kepuasan pengguna layanan (2a-N)

Birokrasi dan layanan publik yang agile, efektif, dan efisien didefinisikan sebagai persepsi customer terhadap produk atau layanan BPDPKS yang telah memenuhi atau melebihi harapan. Tingkat kepuasan pelanggan yang tinggi akan meningkatkan citra BPDPKS sebagai BLU pengelola dana perkebunan kelapa sawit yang terpercaya.
Definisi IKU ini adalah Mengukur kepuasan pengguna layanan BPDPKS yang terdiri dari kegiatan penghimpunan, pengelolaan dan penyaluran dana serta pihak-pihak lainnya yang berhubungan langsung dengan kegiatan BPDPKS. Pengguna layanan antara lain dari Kementerian/Lembaga, Lembaga Pendidikan, Lembaga Penelitian, Petani Sawit, Asosiasi Sawit, Lembaga Kemasyarakatan, Perusahaan Sawit, Koperasi, UKM dan Vendor.

Formula yang digunakan adalah:

$$\frac{\sum Realisasi\ hasil\ survei\ indeks\ kepuasan\ pengguna\ layanan}{\sum Target\ indeks\ kepuasan\ pengguna\ layanan} \times 100\%$$

Target indeks kepuasan stakeholder atas layanan BPDPKS tahun 2021 = 3.4
Tujuan IKU ini untuk mengukur kepuasan stakeholder atas layanan yang diberikan oleh BPDPKS dalam menjalankan program-programnya secara efektif dan efisien dalam mendukung pencapaian kelapa sawit berkelanjutan

Root causes are as follows:

1. Increased Crude Oil Price of Brent & Light Sweet types
2. Limited harvest and Big Flood occurred in Malaysia
3. Increased demand from India & European Union

Measures taken was Monitoring the CPO price movement.

Recomendation/request action plant:

1. Monitoring CPO price movement
2. Upgrading CPO price data and other natural oils as a reference for projecting CPO price.

Service user satisfaction index IKU (2a-N)

Agile, effective, and efficient bureaucracy and public service is defined as customer perception toward BPDPKS products or services that have met or exceed the expectation. High satisfaction level of customers will raise the BPDPKU image as a trusted palm oil plantation fund manager BLU.
This IKU definition is to Measure BPDPKS service user satisfaction consisting of fund collection, management and distribution activities as well as other parties directly related to BPDPKS activities. Service users among others are Ministries/Institutions, Education Institutions, Research Agencies, Palm Oil Farmers, Palm Oil Association, Community Organizations, Palm Oil Companies, Cooperatives, SMEs, and Vendors.
Formula used is:

$$\frac{\Sigma\ Realization\ of\ service\ user\ satisfaction\ index\ survey\ result}{\Sigma\ Target\ service\ user\ satisfaction\ index} \times 100\%$$

Target stakeholder satisfaction index on BPDPKS services in 2021 = 3.4
This IKU purpose is to measure stakeholder satisfaction on the services provided by BPDPKS in carrying out its programs effectively and efficiently in supporting sustainable palm oil achievement.

Sedangkan rekomendasi dan rencana aksi meliputi:

1. Internalisasi hasil Survei Kepuasan Pengguna Layanan BPDPKS tahun 2021.
2. Tindak lanjut rekomendasi hasil survei kepuasan pengguna layanan BPDPKS tahun 2021

IKU Indeks implementasi layanan konsultasi Call Center BPDPKS secara berkualitas dan tepat waktu (2b-N)

Birokrasi dan layanan publik yang agile, efektif, dan efisien didefinisikan sebagai persepsi customer terhadap produk atau layanan BPDPKS yang telah memenuhi atau melebihi harapan. Tingkat kepuasan pelanggan yang tinggi akan meningkatkan citra BPDPKS sebagai BLU pengelola dana perkebunan kelapa sawit yang terpercaya.
Definisi dari IKU ini adalah Mengukur kesigapan dan ketepatan waktu unit di BPDPKS dalam memberikan layanan konsultasi dari customer melalui media call center.
Formula yang digunakan yaitu:
Pencapaian IKU diukur dari rata-rata realisasi dari indeks capaian
Indeks Pengukuran menggunakan skala 1-4 sebagai berikut:
4 = konsultasi dijawab langsung oleh agent dan/atau oleh pic dalam kurun waktu kurang dari 5 hk
3 = konsultasi dijawab PIC dalam kurun waktu 5 hk
2 = konsultasi dijawab PIC dalam kurun waktu 5 - 10 hk
1 = konsultasi dijawab PIC dalam kurun waktu lebih dari 10 hk
Tujuan IKU ini adalah Untuk mengukur ketepatan respon unit BPDPKS dalam menjawab konsultasi melalui call center sehingga customer mendapatkan kepuasan layanan.

Whereas the recommendation and action plan include:

1. Internalization of BPDPKS Service User Satisfaction Survey result in 2021.
2. Follow up on BPDPKS service user satisfaction survey result recommendation in 2021.

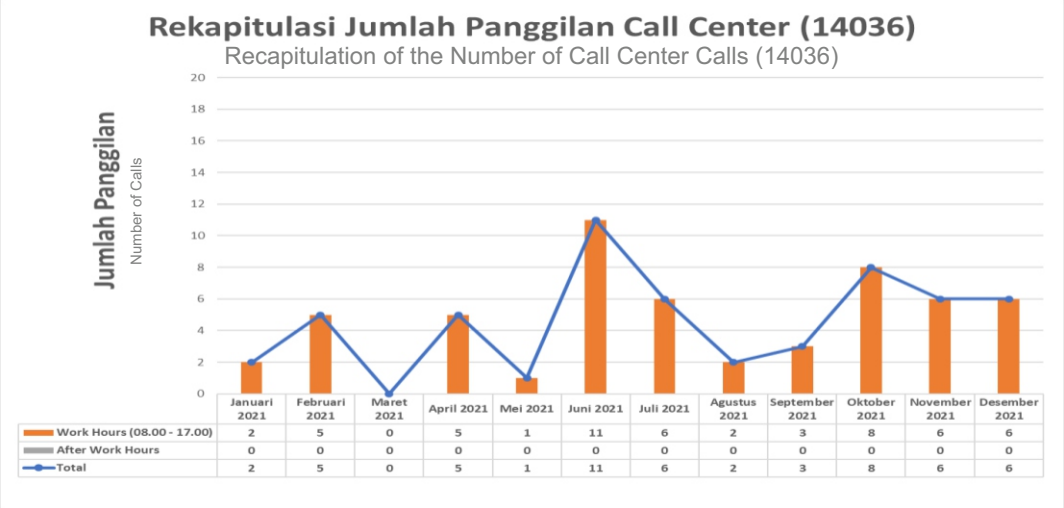
Quality and timely BPDPKS Call Center consultation service implementation index IKU (2b-N)

Agile, effective, and efficient bureaucracy and public service is defined as customer perception toward BPDPKS products and services that have met or exceed the expectation. High customers satisfaction will raise the BPDPKU image as a trusted palm oil plantation fund manager BLU.
This IKU definition is to Measure BPDPKS efficiency and timeliness of unit in providing consultation service to customers through call center medium.
The formula use is:
IKU achievement is measured from the average realization of achievement index
Measurement Index uses a 1-4:
4 = consultation is directly answered by the agent and/or pic in less than 5 business days
3 = consultation is answered by PIC in 5 business days
2 = consultation is answered by PIC in 5-10 business days
1 = consultation is answered by PIC in more than 10 business days
This IKU purpose is To measure BPDPKS unit response accuracy in answering consultations through call center so customers gain service satisfaction.

The IKU achievement is as follows:

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:

BPDPKS	II- Birokrasi dan layanan publik yang agile, efektif, dan efisien II- Agile, effective, and efficient bureaucracy and public service							
	(2b-N) IKU Indeks implementasi layanan konsultasi Call Center BPDPKS secara berkualitas dan tepat waktu (2b-N) Quality and timely BPDPKS Call Center consultation service implementation index IKU							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	3,25	3,25	3,25	3,25	3,25	3,25	3,25	Max /Average
Realisasi Realization	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Capaian Achievement	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	**120%**	



Total rekapitulasi panggilan ke Call Center 14036 Tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak 50 panggilan masuk yang terjawab dan 22 pertanyaan melalui Omnichannel, dengan rincian:

- Panggilan masuk pada jam kerja (07.30-15.30 Wib) sebanyak 50 panggilan dengan 50 panggilan terjawab, dan 0 panggilan tidak terjawab.
- Tidak ada panggilan masuk di luar jam kerja.

Pertanyaan yang masuk ke Call Center 14036 tentang Program PSR, pertanyaan tentang Regulasi B30, tentang Program Beasiswa, tentang Pungutan, tentang Pajak, tentang Program Sarana & Prasarana, tentang Program Riset, tentang sawit secara umum. Pertanyaan telah dijawab langsung oleh agent serta beberapa pertanyaan di arahkan ke PIC. Jawaban pertanyaan telah disampaikan kepada penanya dibawah norma waktu 5 hari kerja.
Tindakan yang dilaksanakan yaitu:

1. Berkoordinasi dengan Tim Agent Call Center untuk dapat tetap bertugas selama masa Pandemi Covid-19.
2. Berkoordinasi antar unit kerja untuk menindaklanjuti/menjawab apabila terdapat pertanyaan yang masuk melalui Call Center 14036.
3. Perubahan Logo Call Center 14036 BPDPKS karena layanan telah mencakup semua program penyaluran dana (tidak hanya program B-30).
4. Pembentukan Tim Pengelola Call Center yang beranggotakan perwakilan masing-masing unit kerja guna meningkatkan kecepatan penyampaian tanggapan/jawaban kepada masyarakat.
5. Telah dilakukan pelatihan admin Omni Channel.
6. Telah dilakukan integrasi Call Center dengan Omni Channel (Whatsapp).

Rekomendasi/rencana aksi berupa Update database Q/A sebagai pedoman bagi petugas Agent Call Center.

The total call recapitulation to Call Center 14036 in 2021 was 50 incoming calls answered and 22 questions through Omnichannel, with detail as follows:

- Incoming calls in work hours (07.30-15.30 WIB) of 50 calls with 50 calls answered, and 0 call unanswered.
- No incoming calls outside work hours.

Questions asked to Call Center 14036 on PSR Program, questions about B30 Regulation, about Scholarship Program, Levy, Tax, Facilities & Infrastructures, Research Program, palm oil in general. The questions had been answered directly by the agent and some questions had been directed to PIC. The answers to the questions were delivered to the questioners within a norm time of 5 business days.
Measures taken are:

1. Coordination with Call Center Agent Team to stay on duty during Covid-19 Pandemic.
2. Coordination among work units to follow up/respond if there are incoming questions to Call Center 14036.
3. Change of BPDPKS Call Center 14036 Logo since the service has covered all fund distribution programs (not only B-30 program).
4. Formation of Call Center Management Team membered by the representative of each work unit in order to increase the speed of response/answer delivery to public.
5. Omni Channel admin training has been held.
6. Call Center integration with Omni Channel (Whatsapp) has been made.

Action recommendation/plan in the form of Q/A database update as a guide for Call Center Agent.

IKU Persentase persepsi positif dari media massa terhadap sawit Indonesia (3a-N)

Penyampaian informasi ke stakeholder dan masyarakat tentang fakta objektif kelapa sawit dan program-program Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dalam mendukung pencapaian kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan dalam rangka peningkatan citra nilai produk sawit serta sebagai sarana branding BPDPKS. Kegiatan komunikasi dilakukan secara tepat sasaran dan menggunakan media komunikasi yang efisien dan efektif mencapai sasaran dan tujuan. selain itu sesuai dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 Pasal 11 ayat 1 huruf c bahwa dana yang dihimpun oleh BPDPKS digunakan untuk kepentingan promosi perkebunan kelapa sawit. Kegiatan promosi harus sesuai dengan strategi pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang ditetapkan pemerintah dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan para pekebun dan pelaku usaha perkebunan dan industri sawit. Untuk itu, kegiatan promosi perlu dilakukan dengan menjalin kemitraan/hubungan kelembagaan dengan Kementerian/Lembaga, Organisasi Kemasyarakatan, Asosiasi Sawit, Perusahaan, Petani, UKM, Koperasi, dan badan hukum lainnya. Kemitraan tersebut juga akan memperluas capaian sasaran dari kegiatan promosi sawit.

Definisi IKU ini adalah mengukur sentimen positif pemberitaan di media massa nasional baik cetak maupun online terhadap sawit Indonesia. Tipe media yang diukur adalah media cetak dan media online.

Formula yang digunakan adalah:

$$\%Sentimen\ Media = \sum_{i}^{n} (Avg\ \%\ Net\ Sentimen)\ /n$$

Keterangan:
i s.d. n = bulan ke i s.d. n
n = jumlah bulan dalam triwulan

$$\text{Avg}\ \%\ Net\ Sentimen\ per\ bulan\ per\ media\ type = \frac{\%\ Sentimen\ Positif\ -\%Sentimen\ Negatif}{t}$$

t = jumlah hari dalam sebulan

Tujuan IKU ini adalah Untuk mengukur pengaruh kegiatan promosi dan kemitraan dalam meningkatkan citra dan persepsi positif terhadap sawit di masyarakat di dalam negeri.

Positive perception percentage of mass media on Indonesian palm IKU (3a-N)

Information delivery to stakeholders and public on palm oil objective facts and programs of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency in supporting sustainable palm oil achievement in order to improve the image of palm oil products value as well as a branding medium of BPDPKS. Communication activities were performed right on target and used efficient and effective communication media to achieve the target and objective. In addition, according to the Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 Article 11 paragraph 1 letter c that the fund collected by BPDPKS shall be used for palm oil plantation promotion purpose. The promotional activities must be in line with the palm oil plantation development strategy specified by the government and fitted to the planters as well as plantation business entities and palm oil industry needs. Therefore, promotional activities must be performed by establishing a partnership/organizational relationship with Ministries/Institutions, Community Organizations, Palm Oil Association, Companies, Farmers, SMEs, Cooperatives, and other legal entities. The partnership will also expand the target achievement of palm oil promotion.

This IKU definition is to measure positive sentiment of news on national mass media both printed and online on Indonesian palm. The media type measured was printed and online media.

The formula used is:

$$\%Sentimen\ Media = \sum_{i}^{n} (Avg\ \%\ Net\ Sentimen)\ /n$$

Remark:
i to n = month i to n
n = number of months in a quarter

$$\text{Avg}\ \%\ Net\ Sentimen\ per\ bulan\ per\ media\ type = \frac{\%\ Sentimen\ Positif\ -\%Sentimen\ Negatif}{t}$$

t = number of days in a month

This IKU purpose is To measure the effect of promotion and partnership activities in improving the positive image and perception of palm oil in the domestic community.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

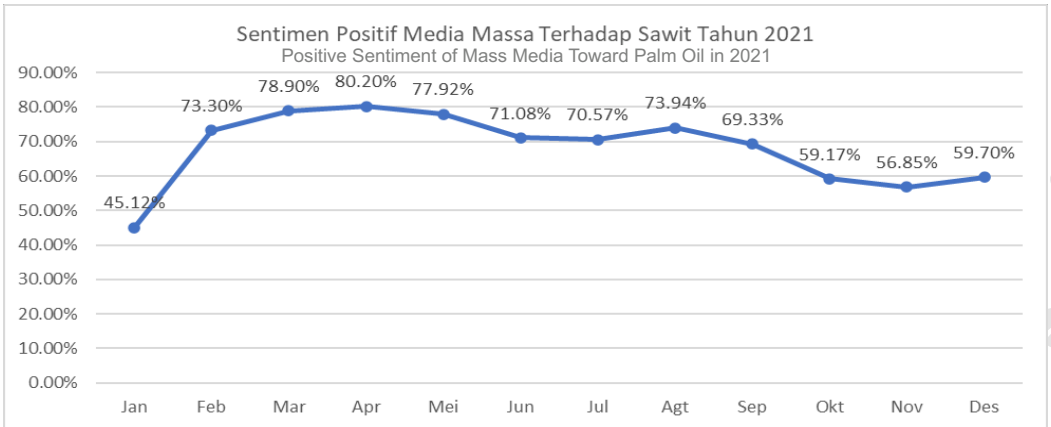
BPDPKS	III-Komunikasi publik yang efektif III- Effective public communication							
	(3a-N) Persentase persepsi positif dari media massa terhadap sawit Indonesia (3a-N)Positive perception percentage of mass media on Indonesian palm							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	Max /Average
Realisasi Realization	65,77%	76,40%	76,40%	71,28%	71,28%	68,01%	68,01%	
Capaian Achievement	**109,61 %**	**120%**	**120%**	**118,80 %**	**118,80%**	**113,35%**	**113,35%**	

Target persentase persepsi positif di media massa terhadap sawit Triwulan IV tahun 2021 adalah 60%. Capaian persentase persepsi positif media tentang sawit di media massa periode s.d. Desember 2021 adalah 68,01% sebagaimana tabel dan grafik berikut:

The percentage target of positive perception in mass media on palm oil in Quarter IV of 2021 was 60%. The achievement of media positive perception percentage on palm oil in mass media for the period until December 2021 was 68.01% as shown in the following table and graph:

Bulan	Persentase
Januari	45.12%
Februari	73.30%
Maret	78.90%
April	80.20%
Mei	77.92%
Juni	71.08%
Juli	70.57%
Agustus	73.94%
September	69.33%
Oktober	59.17%
November	56.85%
Desember	59.70%
Rata-Rata s.d. Desember 2021	**68.01%**

Month	Percentage
January	45.12%
February	73.30%
March	78.90%
April	80.20%
May	77.92%
June	71.08%
July	70.57%
August	73.94%
September	69.33%
October	59.17%
November	56.85%
December	59.70%
Average until December 2021	**68.01%**



Beberapa isu dengan pemberitaan sentimen negatif tentang sawit periode triwulan IV 2021 antara lain: tudingan perkebunan sawit penyebab banjir di Kab. Sintang dan beberapa daerah di Kalimantan, pengusiran perwakilan perusahaan sawit oleh Gub. Kalimantan Barat, tumpahan CPO di sungai, sengketa lahan antara masyarakat dengan perusahaan sawit, harga minyak goreng yang tinggi di berbagai daerah, harga pupuk non subsidi yang tinggi, sanggahan GreenPeace atas capaian Indonesia dalam mengurangi deforestasi, dan kasus hukum terkait peremajaan sawit di beberapa daerah.
Isu yang menjadi sentimen positif November 2021 antara lain: kontribusi positif sawit bagi perekonomian, peningkatan ekspor CPO dan produk turunannya, peningkatan harga CPO dan harga TBS petani, komitmen Presiden RI untuk hilirisasi industri sawit, implementasi I-EFTA CEPA, peningkatan ekspor cangkang sawit ke Jepang, rencana subsidi harga minyak goreng oleh pemerintah, serta capaian program B30 dalam menghemat devisa negara Selain itu, berita positif juga dihasilkan dari publikasi kegiatan-kegiatan sawit oleh K/L, BPDPKS, Asosiasi Sawit, dan stakeholder sawit lainnya.

Akar masalah IKU ini adalah:

1. Persepsi bahwa perkebunan kelapa sawit penyebab hilangnya hutan (deforestasi) dan penyebab kebakaran lahan masih sangat kuat di masyarakat.
2. Persoalan status beberapa lahan perkebunan sawit yang dianggap berada dalam kawasan hutan yang belum selesai, walaupun persentasenya tidak terlalu besar, menjadi bahan bagi aktivis anti sawit melakukan kampanye negatif.

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan antara lain:

1) Pelaksanaan Media Monitoring.
2) Pengelolaan Konten Website dan Media Sosial BPDPKS.
3) Publikasi kegiatan BPDPKS di media massa.
4) Pelaksanaan beberapa kegiatan promosi dengan asosiasi sawit, media dan mitra lainnya untuk menyampaikan aspek keberlanjutan tentang sawit dan manfaatnya bagi perekonomian, sosial, dan ketahanan energi kepada masyarakat dalam negeri.
5) Pemasangan Public Service Announcement tentang Sawit di Media Promosi Luar Ruang.
6) Melanjutkan Program sosialisasi fakta objektif sawit ke generasi Z, Milenial, dan generasi X.
7) Pelaksanaan kegiatan Journalist Fellowship & Training Batch I.
8) Pelaksanaan kegiatan Journalist Fellowship & Training Batch II.
9) Press Conference BPDPKS akhir tahun 2021

Several issues with negative sentiment on palm oil in the period of quarter IV 2021 among others: a claim that palm oil plantation is the cause of flood in Sintang Regency and some regions in Kalimantan, expulsion of palm oil companies' representatives by West Kalimantan Governor, CPO spill in river, land dispute between society and palm oil company, high cooking oil price in many regions, high non-subsidized fertilizer price, refutation of GreenPeace about Indonesia achievement in decreasing deforestation, and lawsuits related to palm oil replanting in some regions.
Issues that became a positive sentiment in November 2021 among others: positive contribution of palm oil to the economy, the increase of CPO and its derivative products export, the increase of CPO price and TBS price of farmers, Indonesian President's commitment for palm oil downstream, I-EFTA CEPA implementation, the increase of palm shells export to Japan, cooking oil price subsidy plan by the government, as well as B30 program achievement in saving the state foreign exchange. Moreover, positive news also came from the publication of palm oil activities by K/L, BPDPKS, Palm Oil Association, and other palm oil stakeholders.

This IKU root causes are:

1. A perception that palm oil plantation is the cause of deforestation and land fire is still deeply rooted in the society.
2. The problems of some palm oil plantation lands status that is considered to be within forest area are not settled, even though the percentage is not too significant, became a material for anti-palm oil activist to create negative campaign.

Measures taken among others:

1) Media Monitoring implementation.
2) BPDPKS Website and Social Media Content Management.
3) Publication of BPDPKS activities in mass media.
4) Implementation of some promotional activities with the palm oil association, media and other partners to delivery the sustainability aspect of palm oil and its advantages for the economy, social, and energy security to domestic community.
5) Posting of Public Service Announcement about Palm Oil in Outdoor Promotion Media.
6) Continuing the Socialization program of palm oil objective facts to generation Z, Millennials, and generation X.
7) Implementation of Journalist Fellowship & Training Batch I activity.
8) Implementation of Journalist Fellowship & Training Batch II activity.
9) BPDPKS Press Conference at the end of 2021.

Rekomendasi rencana aksi sebagai berikut:

1) Melanjutkan publikasi artikel positif sawit (cetak, online, elektronik, media sosial).
2) Pelaksanaan program promosi sawit dan publikasi kegiatan.

IKU Persentase tindak lanjut program kemitraan (3b-N)

Penyampaian informasi ke stakeholder dan masyarakat tentang fakta objektif kelapa sawit dan program-program Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dalam mendukung pencapaian kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan dalam rangka peningkatan citra nilai produk sawit serta sebagai sarana branding BPDPKS. Kegiatan komunikasi dilakukan secara tepat sasaran dan menggunakan media komunikasi yang efisien dan efektif mencapai sasaran dan tujuan. selain itu sesuai dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 Pasal 11 ayat 1 huruf c bahwa dana yang dihimpun oleh BPDPKS digunakan untuk kepentingan promosi perkebunan kelapa sawit. Kegiatan promosi harus sesuai dengan strategi pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang ditetapkan pemerintah dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan para pekebun dan pelaku usaha perkebunan dan industri sawit. Untuk itu, kegiatan promosi perlu dilakukan dengan menjalin kemitraan/hubungan kelembagaan dengan Kementerian/Lembaga, Organisasi Kemasyarakatan, Asosiasi Sawit, Perusahaan, Petani, UKM, Koperasi, dan badan hukum lainnya. Kemitraan tersebut juga akan memperluas capaian sasaran dari kegiatan promosi sawit.

Definisi IKU ini adalah Jumlah rekomendasi yang ditindaklanjuti BPDPKS dari kegiatan promosi sebelumnya. Bentuk tindak lanjut dapat berupa kegiatan promosi sawit lainnya, diplomasi dan advokasi sawit, litigasi terhadap hambatan perdagangan dan diskriminasi sawit, kajian/suvei terkait sawit, serta usulan atau konsep kebijakan/regulasi terkait sawit. Rekomendasi berasal dari mitra Usaha, Kecil, Menengah dan Koperasi, mitra Perusahaan Sawit, mitra Lembaga Kemasyarakatan dan Civil Society, mitra Asosiasi sawit, dan mitra Kementerian dan Lembaga terkait. Rekomendasi berkenaan dengan isu-isu yang terkait dengan: Sustainability, Aspek Lingkungan Perkebunan Sawit, Peningkatan Produktifitas Sawit, Aspek Kesehatan Produk Sawit, Peningkatan Citra Produk Sawit, dan Peningkatan & Perluasan Pasar Ekspor Sawit. Rekomendasi yang ditindaklanjuti adalah yang berdampak besar terhadap perkebunan dan industri sawit.

Action plan recommendations are as follows:

1) Continuing palm oil positive articles publication (printed, online, electronic, social media).
2) Implementation of palm oil promotional program and activity publication.

Partnership program follow-up percentage IKU (3b-N)

Information delivery to stakeholders and public on palm oil objective facts and programs of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency in supporting sustainable palm oil achievement in order to improve the image of palm oil products value as well as a branding medium of BPDPKS. Communication activities were performed right on target and used efficient and effective communication media to achieve the target and objective. In addition, according to the Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 Article 11 paragraph 1 letter c that the fund collected by BPDPKS shall be used for palm oil plantation promotion purpose. The promotional activities must be in line with the palm oil plantation development strategy specified by the government and fitted to the planters as well as plantation business entities and palm oil industry needs. Therefore, promotional activities must be performed by establishing a partnership/organizational relationship with Ministries/Institutions, Community Organizations, Palm Oil Association, Companies, Farmers, SMEs, Cooperatives, and other legal entities. The partnership will also expand the target achievement of palm oil promotion.

This IKU definition is the Number of recommendations followed-up by BPDPKS from the previous promotional activities. The form of follow-up can be in the form of other palm oil promotional activities, litigation on trade barriers and palm oil discrimination, study/survey related to palm oil, as well as proposal or concept of policy/regulation related to palm oil. Recommendations came from Small, Medium, and Large partners and Cooperatives, Palm Oil Companies partners, Community Organizations and Civil Society partners, Palm Oil Association partners, and relevant Ministries and Organizations partners. Recommendation pertaining to issues related to: Sustainability, Palm Oil Plantation Environment Aspect, Palm Oil Productivity Improvement, Palm Oil Product Health Aspect, Palm Oil Image Improvement, and Palm Oil Export Market Improvement & Expansion. The followed-up recommendations were those significantly affect palm oil plantation and industry.

Formula yang digunakan:

The formula used:

$$\%\ Tindak\ Lanjut\ Keg.\ Kemitraan = \frac{\sum Realisasi\ Tindak\ Lanjut\ Kegiatan\ Kemitraan}{Target\ Tindak\ Lanjut} \times 100\%$$

Partnership Act. Follow Up — *Realization of Partnership Activity Follow Up* — *Follow Up Target*

Target tindak lanjut rekomendasi kegiatan kemitraan tahun 2021 = 5 kegiatan per semester.
Tujuan IKU ini Mengukur kesinambungan program promosi dan kemitraan yang dilaksanakan BPDPKS bekerja sama dengan mitra guna memastikan pencapaian tujuan promosi perkebunan kelapa sawit

The target of partnership activity recommendation follow up in 2021 = 5 activities per semester.
This IKU purpose is to Measure the promotional program and partnership continuity performed by BPDPKS in cooperation with partners to ensure palm oil plantation promotion purpose achievement.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	III-Komunikasi publik yang efektif III- Effective public communication							
	3b-N Persentase tindak lanjut program kemitraan 3b-N Partnership program follow-up percentage							
T/R	Q1	Q2	Sm.I	Q3	s.d. Q3	Q4	Y	Pol / K P
Target Target	-	60%	60%	-	-	60%	60%	Max /Average
Realisasi Realization	60%	80%	80%	80%	80%	100%	90%	
Capaian Achievement	N/A	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	

Bentuk tindak lanjut dapat berupa kegiatan promosi sawit lainnya, diplomasi dan advokasi sawit, litigasi terhadap hambatan perdagangan dan diskriminasi sawit, kajian/survei terkait sawit, serta usulan atau konsep kebijakan/regulasi terkait sawit. Rekomendasi dapat berasal dari mitra Petani Sawit, UKM dan Koperasi, Perusahaan Sawit, Lembaga Kemasyarakatan dan Civil Society, Asosiasi Sawit, dan Kementerian/Lembaga terkait.
Untuk tahun 2021, target jumlah rekomendasi yang ditindaklanjuti adalah 5 (lima) kegiatan per semester, dengan target capaian IKU per semester adalah 60%. Sampai dengan Juli 2021 realisasi tindak lanjut sebanyak 4 (empat) kegiatan atau capaian 80%, sebagai berikut:

The form of follow up can be in the form of other palm oil promotional activities, palm oil diplomacy and advocation, litigation to trade barriers and palm oil discriminations, study/survey related to palm oil, as well as proposal or concept of policy/regulation related to palm oil. Recommendations may come from Palm Oil Farmers partners, SMEs and Cooperatives, Palm Oil Companies, Community Organizations and Civil Society, Palm Oil Association, and relevant Ministries/Organizations.
For 2021, the target number of recommendations followed up were 5 (five) activities per semester, with IKU achievement target per semester was 60%. Until July 2021, the follow-up realization was 4 (four) activities or 80% achievement, as follows:

1) Tindak lanjut dukungan pendanaan atas pembiayaan Jasa Konsultan Hukum dan Tenaga Ahli dalam rangka mendukung gugatan pemerintah Indonesia atas pemberlakuan regulasi RED II dan Delegated Regulation ILUC oleh Uni Eropa di forum WTO. Kegiatan ini merupakan rekomendasi Kementerian/Lembaga terkait selama proses sengketa berlangsung di WTO sejak tahun 2019.
2) Tindak lanjut dukungan pendanaan Program Kampanye Positif Sawit di Uni Eropa kerja sama dengan DCI Group. Kegiatan melalui kerja sama dengan GAPKI dan sesuai rekomendasi dari Dirjen Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kementerian Perdagangan dan Komite Pengarah untuk advokasi atas diskriminasi sawit di Uni Eropa. Kegiatan telah dilaksanakan sejak tahun 2020.
3) Pelaksanaan survei untuk mendukung strategi komunikasi sawit di dalam dan luar negeri, khususnya di negara-negara tujuan ekspor utama. Kegiatan ini merupakan rekomendasi kegiatan tahun 2020.
4) Partisipasi promosi sawit pada Hannover Messe pada tanggal 12 s.d. 16 April 2021 yang merupakan tindak lanjut rekomendasi dari Kementerian Perindustrian tahun 2020 serta rekomendasi dari Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian.
5) Tindak lanjut dukungan pendanaan atas pembiayaan Jasa Konsultan Hukum dan Tenaga Ahli (Dalam Negeri & Luar Negeri) dalam rangka mendukung gugatan pemerintah Indonesia atas pemberlakuan regulasi RED II dan Delegated Regulation ILUC oleh Uni Eropa di forum WTO. Kegiatan ini merupakan rekomendasi Kementerian/Lembaga terkait selama proses sengketa berlangsung di WTO sejak tahun 2019.
6) Tindak lanjut dukungan pendanaan Program Kampanye Positif Sawit di Uni Eropa kerja sama dengan DCI Group. Kegiatan melalui kerja sama dengan GAPKI dan sesuai rekomendasi dari Dirjen Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kementerian Perdagangan dan Komite Pengarah untuk advokasi atas diskriminasi sawit di Uni Eropa. Kegiatan telah dilaksanakan sejak tahun 2020.
7) Pelaksanaan peningkatan kapasitas tentang kelapa sawit kepada calon diplomat RI melalui partisipasi dalam Diklat Sesparlu Angkatan ke-68 sebagai rekomendasi kegiatan dari Kementerian Luar Negeri dan tindak lanjut dari Diklat Sesparlu Angkatan sebelumnya.
8) Partisipasi sawit dalam pavilion Indonesia pada Dubai Expo 2020 dalam rangka promosi sawit. Kegiatan ini merupakan tindak lanjut rekomendasi kegiatan dari Kementerian Perdagangan.
9) Pengembangan dan peluncuran pameran virtual produk unggulan dari Program Santripreneuer 2021 sebagai tindak lanjut kegiatan Peningkatan Citra Nilai Produk Turunan Kelapa Sawit Melalui Tindak Lanjut Pengembangan Potensi Santripreneur Berbasis UKMK Sawit yang diinisiasi sejak tahun 2020.

1) Funding support follow up on the fee for Legal Consultant Service and Expert in order to support Indonesian government claims over the enforcement of RED II regulation and Delegated Regulation ILUC by European Union in WTO forum. This activity is a recommendation of relevant Ministries/Agencies during dispute process in WTO since 2019.
2) Follow up on the funding support for Palm Oil Campaign Program in European Union in cooperation with DCI Group. The activity is a cooperation with GAPKI and according to the recommendation of Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade and Steering Committee for advocacy over palm oil discrimination in European Unit. The activity has been performed since 2020.
3) Survey to support palm oil communication strategy abroad and at home, especially in the main export destination countries. This activity is an activity recommendation of 2020.
4) Palm oil promotion participation in Hannover Messe on 12 to 16 April 2021 which is a recommendation follow up of the Ministry of Industry in 2020 and recommendation of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs.
5) Follow up of on the funding support for the fee of Legal Consultant Service and Expert (Domestic & Foreign) in order to support Indonesian government lawsuit over the enforcement of RED II regulation and Delegated Regulation ILUC by European Union in WTO forum. This activity is a recommendation of relevant Ministries/Agencies during dispute process in WTO since 2019.
6) Follow up on the funding support for Palm Oil Positive Campaign Program in European Union in cooperation with DCI Group. The activity is in cooperation with GAPKI and according to the recommendation of Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade and Steering Committee for advocacy over palm oil discrimination in European Unit. The activity has been performed since 2020.
7) Implementation of capacity improvement on palm oil to Indonesian diplomat candidates through participation in Sesparlu Training Batch 68th as an activity recommendation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and follow up of the previous Batch Sesparlu Training.
8) Palm oil participation in Indonesia pavilion to Dubai Expo 2020 for palm oil promotion. This activity is an activity recommendation follow up of the Ministry of Trade.
9) Development and launching of featured products virtual exhibition of Santripreneuer Program 2021 as an activity follow up of Palm Oil Derivative Products Value Image Improvement Through UKMK based Santripreneur Potential Development initiated since 2020.

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan Penetapan standar laporan kegiatan Promosi dan Kemitraan yang mencantumkan rekomendasi tindak lanjut kegiatan.
Rekomendasi atau rencana aksi berupa Pemantauan perkembangan isu-isu yang terkait sawit, khususnya yang dapat berdampak pada penurunan ekspor sawit dan penurunan permintaan di dalam negeri dan melaksanakan tindak lanjut rekomendasi kegiatan promosi sawit sebelumnya atau rekomendasi kegiatan strategis terkait sawit dari Kementerian anggota Komite Pengarah BPDPKS.

The measures taken based on Standard stipulation of Promotional and Partnership activity report specifying activity follow-up recommendation.
Recommendation or action plan in the form of Monitoring on issues development related to palm oil, especially those that may have impact on the decrease of palm oil export and demand domestically and performing the previous palm oil promotional activities recommendation follow up or strategic activity recommendation related to palm oil from the Ministries member to the BPDPKS Steering Committee.

IKU Persentase penyelesaian kerjasama dalam rangka perluasan pasar ekspor sawit baru (3c-N)

Penyampaian informasi ke stakeholder dan masyarakat tentang fakta objektif kelapa sawit dan program-program Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dalam mendukung pencapaian kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan dalam rangka peningkatan citra nilai produk sawit serta sebagai sarana branding BPDPKS. Kegiatan komunikasi dilakukan secara tepat sasaran dan menggunakan media komunikasi yang efisien dan efektif mencapai sasaran dan tujuan. selain itu sesuai dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 Pasal 11 ayat 1 huruf c bahwa dana yang dihimpun oleh BPDPKS digunakan untuk kepentingan promosi perkebunan kelapa sawit. Kegiatan promosi harus sesuai dengan strategi pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang ditetapkan pemerintah dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan para pekebun dan pelaku usaha perkebunan dan industri sawit. Untuk itu, kegiatan promosi perlu dilakukan dengan menjalin kemitraan/hubungan kelembagaan dengan Kementerian/Lembaga, Organisasi Kemasyarakatan, Asosiasi Sawit, Perusahaan, Petani, UKM, Koperasi, dan badan hukum lainnya. Kemitraan tersebut juga akan memperluas capaian sasaran dari kegiatan promosi sawit.
Definisi IKU ini adalah mengukur capaian kegiatan promosi, misi dagang, negosiasi bilateral, dan negosiasi forum multilateral yang didukung atau diikuti oleh BPDPKS yang menghasilkan komitmen perdagangan atau pengurangan hambatan regulasi terkait produk kelapa sawit dan turunannya di negara-negara yang bukan merupakan negara tujuan ekspor utama produk kelapa sawit Indonesia. Bentuk komitmen dapat berupa Nota Kesepahaman (MoU, MoC, MoA), Perjanjian Bilateral maupun Multilateral, maupun Transaksi yang dilakukan secara Business to Business, Business to Government, dan/atau Government to Government. Termasuk dalam kategori perluasan ekspor adalah pengenalan/penjualan jenis produk turunan sawit ke suatu negara yang bukan merupakan jenis produk ekspor utama komoditas sawit di negara tersebut.

Cooperation settlement percentage for new palm oil export market expansion IKU (3c-N)

Information delivery to stakeholders and public on palm oil objective facts and programs of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency in supporting sustainable palm oil achievement in order to improve the image of palm oil products value as well as a branding medium of BPDPKS. Communication activities were performed right on target and used efficient and effective communication media to achieve the target and objective. In addition, according to the Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 Article 11 paragraph 1 letter c that the fund collected by BPDPKS shall be used for palm oil plantation promotion purpose. The promotional activities must be in line with the palm oil plantation development strategy specified by the government and fitted to the planters as well as plantation business entities and palm oil industry needs. Therefore, promotional activities must be performed by establishing a partnership/organizational relationship with Ministries/Institutions, Community Organizations, Palm Oil Association, Companies, Farmers, SMEs, Cooperatives, and other legal entities. The partnership will also expand the target achievement of palm oil promotion.
This IKU definition is to measure promotional activity achievements, trade missions, bilateral negotiation, and multilateral forum negotiation supported or participated by BPDPKS resulting in trade commitment or regulation obstacles reduction related to palm oil products and its derivatives in the countries that are not the main export destination countries for Indonesian palm oil products. The commitment can be in the form of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU, MoC, MoA), Bilateral or Multilateral Agreements, or Transactions made Business to Business, Business to Government, and/or Government to Government. Included in export expansion category is introduction/selling of palm oil derivative product types to a country that is not the main export product type of palm oil commodity in the country.

Formula yang digunakan yaitu:

The formula used is:

$$\%\ Peny.\ Kerja\ Sama\ Perluasan\ Pasar\ Ekspor = \frac{\sum_i^n (Indeks\ Capaian\ Kegiatan\ Perluasan\ Ekspor\ Sawit)}{N}\ x\ 100\%$$

Export Market Expansion Cooperation Statement

Palm Oil Export Expansion Activity Achievement Index

Keterangan:

Persentase capaian kegiatan perluasan ekspor sawit:	
1. Tersusunnya rencana kegiatan perluasan pasar ekspor sawit	= 60
2. Pengusulan pelaksanaan kegiatan perluasan pasar ekspor sawit	= 80
3. Kegiatan perluasan pasar ekspor sawit terlaksana	= 100
4. Kegiatan menghasilkan Nota Kesepahaman dan/atau komitmen transaksi	= 110
5. Kegiatan menghasilkan Perjanjian Kerja Sama (bilateral/multilateral) dan/atau transaksi ekspor	= 120
N = Jumlah kegiatan	

Remark:

Percentage of palm oil export expansion activity achievement:	
1. Preparation of palm oil export market expansion activity plan	= 60
2. Proposal of palm oil export market expansion activity implementation	= 80
3. Palm oil export market expansion activity conducted	= 100
4. Activity of entering into a Memorandum of Understanding and/or transaction commitment	= 110
5. Activity of entering into a Cooperation Agreement (bilateral/multilateral) and/or export transaction	= 120
N = Number of activities	

Tujuan IKU ini adalah Mengukur kualitas kegiatan promosi sawit yang bertujuan mengembangkan pasar ekspor sawit di negara-negara yang bukan merupakan negara-negara utama tujuan ekspor produk sawit dan turunannya.

This IKU purpose is to Measure palm oil promotional activities quality aimed to expand palm oil export market in the countries that are not the main countries for palm oil and its derivative products export destinations.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:

The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	III-Komunikasi publik yang efektif III- Effective public communication							
	3c-N IKU Persentase penyelesaian kerjasama dalam rangka perluasan pasar ekspor sawit baru 3c-N Cooperation settlement percentage for new palm oil export market expansion IKU							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	Max /Average
Realisasi Realization	N/A	83,33%	83,33%	86,67%	86,67%	100%	100%	
Capaian Achievement		**83,33%**	**83,33%**	**86,67%**	**86,67%**	**108,33%**	**108,33%**	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:

1) Mengukur kualitas kegiatan promosi, misi dagang, negosiasi bilateral, dan negosiasi forum multilateral yang didukung atau diikuti oleh BPDPKS.
2) Penilaian kualitas kegiatan secara bertahap dari Perencanaan, Pelaksanaan Kegiatan, Kegiatan yg menghasilkan Nota Kesepahaman dan/atau komitmen transaksi, dan Kegiatan yang menghasilkan Perjanjian Kerja Sama yg mengikat dan/atau Transaksi Ekspor.
3) Target capaian IKU adalah implementasi 6 (enam) kegiatan perluasan ekspor sawit, yang perhitungannya dilakukan pada triwulan IV 2021.
4) Sampai dengan periode triwulan IV 2021, telah dilakukan koordinasi dengan K/L terkait untuk kegiatan perluasan pasar ke negara-negara pasar potensial sawit. Realisasi kegiatan:
   a) Penyusunan rencana kerja perluasan pasar sawit.
   b) Pelaksanaan forum bisnis virtual pada ajang Hannover Messe.
   c) Rencana & pengusulan kegiatan partisipasi pada CIIE 2021
   d) Penyampaian konten publikasi sawit kepada ITPC Vancouver untuk promosi sawit di Kanada.
   e) Pelaksanaan forum bisnis dan penandatanganan MoU Perdagangan Sawit pada Dubai Expo 2020.
   f) Pelaksanaan forum bisnis pada kegiatan COP 26 di Glasgow.
   g) Rencana partisipasi pada konferensi dan pameran Biomassa di Jepang.
   h) Dukungan pendanaan dan partisipasi konferensi internasional IPOC 2021.

This IKU main issues are:

1) Measuring the quality of promotional activities, trade missions, bilateral negotiation, and multilateral forum negotiation supported or participated byb BPDPKS.
2) Assessment of activity quality in stages from Planning, Activity Implementation, Activity resulting in a Memorandum of Understanding and/or transaction commitment, and Activity resulting in a binding Cooperation Agreement and/or Export Transaction.
3) IKU achievement target is the implementation of 6 (six) palm oil export expansion activity, of which calculation was made in quarter IV 2021.
4) Until the period of quarter IV 2021, coordination with relevant K/L has been performed for market expansion activities to palm oil potential market countries. Activity realization:
   a) Preparation of palm oil market expansion workplan.
   b) Implementation of virtual business forum in Hannover Messe event.
   c) Plan & proposal of participation activity in CIIE 2021.
   d) Delivery of palm oil publication content to ITPC Vancouver for palm oil promotion in Canada.
   e) Implementation of business forum and signing of Palm Oil MoU in Dubai Expo 2020.
   f) Implementation of business forum in COP26 activity in Glasgow.
   g) Participation plan in Biomass conference and exhibition in Japan.
   h) Funding support and participation in IPOC 2021 international conference.

Akar masalah yaitu Tahun 2021, masih adanya pandemi COVID-19 menyebabkan beberapa negara masih menerapkan aturan yang ketat untuk pembatasan pengunjung dari luar negaranya. Untuk itu, kegiatan Promosi Sawit dan Misi Dagang ke negara-negara tujuan ekspor baru masih sedikit dan dilaksanakan melalui platform virtual.
Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan:

1. Pelaksanaan survei untuk penyusunan strategi komunikasi dimana hasilnya dapat digunakan untuk menentukan format kegiatan promosi yang tepat di negara-negara tujuan ekspor. Sawit.
2. Berkoordinasi dengan Kementerian Perdagangan terkait kalender event promosi dan misi dagang yang akan dilaksanakan pemerintah RI di tahun 2021.

Rekomendasi rencana aksi berupa:

1. Menyusun strategi perluasan pasar ekspor sawit di tahun 2022
2. Melanjutkan koordinasi dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri dan KBRI untuk informasi peluang pengembangan pasar sawit di negara-negara target.
3. Pelaksanaan misi dagang dan pelaksanaan pertemuan virtual dengan calon importir sawit bekerja sama dengan KBRI ke wilayah-wilayah target perluasan pasar ekspor sawit.

IKU Persentase penyaluran dana peremajaan sawit rakyat (4a-N)

Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan merupakan dana yang disalurkan dalam bentuk program peremajaan, sarana prasarana, pendidikan dan pelatihan SDM, penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit secara tepat sasaran dan tepat waktu sesuai amanat Perpres Nomor 61 Tahun 2015.
Persentase penyaluran dana PSR dihitung berdasarkan perbandingan antara jumlah rekomtek Dirjenbun Kementan yang telah disalurkan dananya dibandingkan dengan jumlah keseluruhan rekomtek yang telah diterima oleh BLU BPDPKS.
Formula yang digunakan yaitu:

$$\frac{\sum rekomtek\ yang\ telah\ disalurkan\ dananya}{\sum rekomtek\ yg\ diterima\ dr\ Dirjenbun\ Kementan}\ x\ 100\%$$

Rekomtek yang dihitung adalah Rekomtek yang dikeluarkan oleh Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Periode 1 Desember 2020 sampai dengan 30 November 2021.

The root cause in 2021 was COVID-19 pandemic that caused some countries still implement strict regulations to restrict foreign visitors. Therefore, Palm Oil Promotional activity and Trade Mission to new export destination countries are still limited and held via virtual platform.

Measures taken were:

1. Survey for communication strategy preparation where the result can be used to determine the proper promotional activity format in palm oil export destination countries.
2. Coordination with the Ministry of Trade related to promotional event and trade mission to be performed by Indonesian government in 2021.

Action plan recommendations are:

1. Preparing palm oil export market expansion strategy in 2022
2. Continuing the coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and KBRI for palm oil market expansion opportunity information in the targeted countries.
3. Implementation of trade mission and virtual meeting with palm oil importer candidate in cooperation with KBRI to palm oil export expansion targeted regions.

People's palm replanting fund distribution percentage IKU (4a-N)

Sustainable palm oil development is fund distributed in the form of replanting program, facilities and infrastructures, HR education and training, palm oil plantation research and development right on target and timely in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015.
PSR fund distribution percentage is calculated based on the ratio between the number of Dirjenbun Kementan rekomtek whose fund has been distributed compared with the number of all rekomtek received by BLU BPDPKS.

The formula used is:

$$\frac{\Sigma\ distributed\ rekomtek\ fund}{\Sigma\ rekomtek\ received\ from\ Dirjenbun\ Kementan}\ x\ 100\%$$

Rekomtek calculated is the rekmtek issued by the Directorate general of Plantation of the Period 1 December 2020 until 30 November 2021.

Tujuan dari IKU ini adalah:

1. Peningkatan produktivitas perkebunan kelapa sawit
2. Peningkatan luasan lahan sawit yang diremajakan.

This IKU main issues are:

1. Palm oil plantation productivity improvement
2. Rejuvenated palm oil area increase.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	IV- Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan IV-Sustainable palm oil plantation development							
	4a-N IKU Persentase penyaluran dana peremajaan sawit rakyat 4a-N People's palm replanting fund distribution percentage IKU							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Max /Average
Realisasi Realization	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Capaian Achievement	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:

1. Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021, telah disalurkan dana PPKS sebesar Rp1,266 Triliun untuk 223 Rekomtek seluas 42.212 Ha dan pekebun sebanyak 17.778, Rekomtek tersebut terdiri dari 148 Rekomtek yang terbit di tahun 2020 dan 75 Rekomtek yang terbit di tahun 2021.
2. Saat ini terdapat 40 rekomtek yang terbit di bulan Desember 2021 seluas 5.978 Ha dan pekebun sebanyak 2.814 yang saat ini dalam proses penerbitan SK dirut dan akan rencana akan disalurkan pada Bulan Januari 2022.
3. Untuk penggunaan dana PSR, saat ini dilakukan proses rekap data untuk hasil rekonsiliasi dengan bank mitra terhadap penggunaan dana PSR di Triwulan III tahun 2021.
4. Untuk rekonsiliasi penggunaan dana PSR di Triwulan IV 2021 saat ini BPDPKS telah mengirimkan surat kepada Bank mitra perihal permintaan Rekening koran Lembaga pekebun periode Oktober s.d Desember 2021.

Tindakan yang telah dilakukan:

1. FGD percepatan program PSR dengan K/L dan Asosiasi teknis terkait.
2. Sosialisasi dengan bank mitra dan Lembaga pekebun terkait dengan proses bisnis baru pencairan dana PPKS
3. Rekonsiliasi penyaluran dan penggunaan dana PSR mulai dari tahun 2016 s.d Triwulan III tahun 2021

Rekomendasi tindak lanjut berupa:

1. Rekonsiliasi penggunaan dana PPKS sampai dengan Bulan TW IV 2021
2. Verifikasi kelengkapan dokumen SPJ pencairan dana PPKS
3. Penyaluran dana PSR dengan Proses bisnis yang baru

This IKU main issues are:

1. Until 31 December 2021, PPKS fund that has been distributed isIDR1.266 Trillion for 223 Rekomtek in the area of 42,212 Ha and 17,778 planters. The rekomtek consists of 148 Rekomtek issued in 2020 and 75 Rekomtek issued in 2021.
2. Currently, there are 40 rekomtek issued in December 2021 in area of 5,978 Ha and 2,814 planters under SK issuance process and will be distributed in January 2022.
3. For PSR fund utilization, currently there is a data recap process for the reconciliation result with partner bank on PSR fund utilization in Quarter II of 2021.
4. For PSR fund utilization reconciliation in Quarter IV 2021, currently BPDPKS has sent a letter to partner Bank regarding Bank Statement request of Planters Agency in the period of October to December 2021.

Measures taken:

1. FGD of PST program acceleration with relecant K/L and Technical association.
2. Socialization with partner bank and relevant Planters agency regarding new business process of PPKS fund.
3. Reconciliation of PSR fund distribution and utilization from 2016 to Quarter III 2021.

Follow-up recommendations:

1. Reconciliation of PPKS fund utilization until Month TW IV 2021
2. Verification of SPJ document completeness for PPKS fund disbursement
3. PSR fund distribution with a new business Process



Progress BPDPKS	Proposal	Pekebun (Org)	Luas (Ha)	Keterangan
Proses Penerbitan SK Dirut	40	2,814	5,978	Rekomtek masuk di bulan Des 21
Dibatalkan	3	305	886	1 Masuk kawasan Hutan, 1 Kawasan Penguasaan Lahan Transmigrasi dan 1 Perubahan nama Kelembagaan
Telah disalurkan	223	17,778	42,212	Penyaluran Dana PPKS Rp1,26 T Terdiri dari Rekomtek 2020: 148 dan 2021 : 75
Total Proses di 2021	266	20,897	49,076	Rekomtek Carryover 2020 : 152 Rekomtek 2021 : 114

TAHUN PENYALURAN	TAHUN REKOMTEK	PENYALURAN DANA PSR				
		PROPOSAL	PEKEBUN (ORG)	LUAS (HA)	Total Luas Lahan (Ha)	DANA PSR (RP)
2016	2016	1	116	254	254	6,350,000,000
2017	2017	6	1,409	2,938	2,938	73,459,210,000
2018	2017	35	4,446	10,277	12,609	315,214,072,500
	2018	11	1,234	2,331		
2019	2018	164	14,263	32,292	90,491	2,262,279,735,000
	2019	321	25,731	58,200		
2020	2019	182	12,887	30,126	94,033	2,670,343,163,000
	2020	353	27,820	63,906		
2021	2020	148	11,512	27,084	42,212	1,266,360,684,000
	2021	75	6,266	15,128		
Total		1,289	104,159	239,344	239,344	6,514,197,654,500

BPDPKS Program	Proposal	Farmer (person)	Area (Ha)	Description
Process for Issuing Director's Decree	40	2.814	5.978	Technical recommendation in December 21
Canceled	3	305	886	1 Entered Forest area, 1 Transmigration Land Tenure Area and 1 Change of institutional name
Distributed	223	17.778	42.212	Distributed PPKS Fund IDR1.26 T Consisting of Technical recommendation 2020: 148 and 2021: 75
Total Process in 2021	266	20.897	49.076	Carryover technical recommendation 2020: 152 Technical recommendation 2021: 114

YEAR OF DISTRIBUTION	YEAR OF TECHINICAL RECCOMENDATION	PSR FUNDS DISTRIBUTION				
		PROPOSAL	FARMER (PERSON)	AREA (HA)	TOTAL LAND AREA (Ha)	PSR FUND (RP)
2016	2016	1	116	254	254	6,350,000,000
2017	2017	6	1,409	2,938	2,938	73,459,210,000
2018	2017	35	4,446	10,277	12,609	315,214,072,500
	2018	11	1,234	2,331		
2019	2018	164	14,263	32,292	90,491	2,262,279,735,000
	2019	321	25,731	58,200		
2020	2019	182	12,887	30,126	94,033	2,670,343,163,000
	2020	353	27,820	63,906		
2021	2020	148	11,512	27,084	42,212	1,266,360,684,000
	2021	75	6,266	15,128		
Total		1,289	104,159	239,344	239,344	6,514,197,654,500

Progress Realisasi Rekomendasi Teknis PSR s.d Desember 2021
Progress Realization of PSR Technical Recommendations up to December 2021

IKU Persentase pengelolaan program pengembangan SDM Sawit (4b-N)

Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan merupakan dana yang disalurkan dalam bentuk program peremajaan, sarana prasarana, pendidikan dan pelatihan SDM, penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit secara tepat sasaran dan tepat waktu sesuai amanat Perpres Nomor 61 Tahun 2015.

Definisi dari IKU ini adalah Merupakan persentase pencapaian target penyaluran dana pengembangan SDM perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berupa paket pelatihan dan pendidikan meliputi beasiswa, vokasi, magang, pelatihan petugas/pendamping, pelatihan petani/kelompok tani, dan koperasi.

Formula yang digunakan yaitu:

$$\frac{\sum rekomtek\ yang\ telah\ disalurkan\ dananya}{\sum rekomtek\ yg\ diterima\ dr\ Dirjenbun\ Kementan}\ x\ 100\%$$

Rekomtek yang dihitung adalah Rekomtek yang dikeluarkan oleh Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Periode 1 Januari 2021 sampai dengan 30 November 2021.

Tujuan IKU ini yaitu Memberikan pelatihan/penyuluhan/pendampingan dan fasilitasi kepada masyarakat pekebun dan pendidikan kepada anak pekebun guna meningkatkan pengetahuan dan/atau keterampilan dalam mengelola perkebunan kelapa sawit.

IKU Percentage of Palm Oil HR development program management (4b-N)

Sustainable oil palm plantation development is a fund that is channeled in the form of replanting programs, infrastructure, human resource education and training, oil palm plantations research and development in a targeted and timely manner according to the mandate of Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015.

The definition of this IKU is the percentage of achievement of the target distribution of human resources development funds for oil palm plantations in the form of training and education packages including scholarships, vocational training, internships, officer/assistant training, training of farmers/farmer groups, and cooperatives. The formula used is:

$$\frac{\sum technical\ recommendations\ funds\ distributed}{\sum Technical\ Recommendations\ recieved\ from\ Directorate\ General\ of\ Estate\ Crops} \times 100\%$$

The technical recommendations calculated are technical recommendations issued by the Directorate General of Plantations for the period 1 January 2021 to 30 November 2021.

The purpose of this IKU is to provide training/counseling/assistance and facilitation to the community of planters and education to the children of planters to increase knowledge and/or skills in managing oil palm plantations.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	IV- Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan IV – Development of sustainable oil palm plantations							
	4c-N IKU Persentase penyaluran dana sarana dan perkebunan kelapa sawit 4c-N IKU Percentage of distribution of funds for oil palm plantation facilities and infrastructure							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Max / TLKV
Realisasi Realization	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Capaian Achievement	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:

1) Telah disalurkan dana Sarana Prasarana untuk koperasi Nalo Tantan untuk jenis sarpras peningkatan jalan kebun sebesar Rp1,35 M atau 40% dari total dana yang akan disalurkan Rp3,37 M
2) Telah disalurkan dana Sarpras sebesar Rp929.380.000 untuk 40% tahap pertama peningkatan kualitas jalan kebun sepanjang 5,9 Km di KT Sukses, Tanjung Jabung Barat Jambi.
3) Untuk rekomtek program ekstensifikasi di Mamuju yang telah mendapatkan SK Dirut saat ini masih menunggu dilakukan pengadaan benih, pupuk, pestisida oleh PPK dan Tim ULP. Kesepakatan dengan pihak Koperasi Januari 2022 benih sudah disalurkan mengingat telah dilakukan land clearing
4) Atas 4 rekomtek yang belum diterbitkan SK Dirut, berdasarkan hasil kunjungan surveyor ke lapangan BPDPKS akan meminta Dirjenbun meninjau kembali rekomtek serta meminta penambahan rekomendasi atas jenis spesifikasi, dan nilai barang yang disalurkan. Surat pengembalian Rekomtek telah disampaikan

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan:

1. Pembuatan peraturan seperti revisi Peraturan Direktur Utama terkait Tata Cara Penyaluran dan Penggunaan Dana Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (PER-8/DPKS/2021)., pembuatan SOP-48/DPKS/2020 tentang Penyusunan Surat Keputusan Penerima Dana Sarana Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dan SOP-49/DPKS/2020 tentang Penyusunan Surat Permintaan Pembayaran Penyaluran Dana Sarana Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.
2. Dilakukan penilian kesiapan lahan dan penerima oleh konsultan independen guna memitigasi risiko penyaluran dana/barang.
3. Penyaluran dana Sarana dan Prasarana
4. Koordinasi dengan Ditjenbun terhadap hasil penilaian sehingga dapat meningkatkan kualitas rekomtek.

The main issues of this IKU are:

1) Funds have been distributed for the Facilities and infrastructure of the Nalo Tantan cooperative for the type of infrastructure for plantation road improvement of IDR 1.35 billion or 40% of the total funds to be distributed IDR 3.37 billion
2) The infrastructure fund of IDR 929,380,000 has been distributed for 40% of the first stage of improving the quality of plantation roads along 5.9 Km at KTSukses, Tanjung Jabung Barat Jambi.
3) For the technical recommendation of the extensification program in Mamuju, which has received the Decree of the President Director, currently it is still waiting for the procurement of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides by the PPK and the ULP Team. The agreement with the Cooperative has been distributed in January 2022, considering that land clearing has been carried out.
4) For 4 technical recommendations that have not yet been issued by the President Director's Decree, based on the results of a surveyor's visit to the field, BPDPKS will ask the Director General of Plantation to review technical recommendations and ask for additional recommendations on the types of specifications, and the value of the goods distributed. Technical recommendation return letter has been delivered.

Actions that have been implemented:

1. Making regulations such as revision of the Regulations of the President Director regarding Distribution and Utilization Procedures of Funds for Oil Palm Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure (PER-8/DPKS/2021), making SOPs -48/DPKS/2020 concerning the Preparation of a Decree on the Recipient of Funds for Oil Palm Plantation Infrastructure Facilities and SOP-49/DPKS/2020 concerning the Preparation of a Letter of Request for Payment of the Distribution of Funds for Oil Palm Plantation Infrastructure Facilities.
2. An independent consultant will conduct an assessment on the readiness of the land and recipients to mitigate the risk of disbursing funds/goods.
3. Distribution of funds for Facilities and Infrastructure
4. Coordination with the Directorate General of Plantation on the results of the assessment so as to improve the quality of technical recommendations.

Lembaga Pendidikan Educational Institutions	JP	ES	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
LPP Instiper/AKPY	D3	Associate degree (D3)	30	90	90	120	100	100	530
	D4	Bachelor of Applied Sciences				30	25	25	80
	D1	Associate degree (D1)	200	200	200	300	250	250	1400
CWE	D1	Associate degree (D1)	100	100	100				300
	D3	Associate degree (D3)			90	120	90	90	390
	D4	Bachelor of Applied Sciences				30	30	30	90
Poltek Kampar	D3	Associate degree (D3)				90	75	80	245
STIPAP	D4	Bachelor of Applied Sciences				60	60	60	180
ITSB	D3	Associate degree (D3)					25	25	50
Jumlah Total			**330**	**390**	**480**	**750**	**655**	**660**	**3265**

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan yaitu telah dilakukan koordinasi dan harmonisasi Rancangan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian tentang Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia, Penelitian dan Pengembangan, Peremajaan serta Sarana Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada tanggal 27 Desember 2021 dan mengusulkan perubahan/revisi terhadap permentan no 7 Tahun 2019 dan Kepdirjenbun no 206 tahun 2021.

Actions that have been carried out were coordination and harmonization of the Draft Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture on Human Resource Development, Research and Development, Replanting and Infrastructure for Oil Palm Plantation on 27 December 2021 and proposed changes/revisions to the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2019 and Kepdirjenbun No. 206 of 2021.

IKU Persentase penyaluran dana sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit (4c-N)

Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan merupakan dana yang disalurkan dalam bentuk program peremajaan, sarana prasarana, pendidikan dan pelatihan SDM, penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit secara tepat sasaran dan tepat waktu sesuai amanat Perpres Nomor 61 Tahun 2015.

Definisi IKU ini adalah Persentase penyaluran dana bantuan sarana dan prasarana yang tepat waktu dihitung berdasarkan perbandingan antara jumlah rekomtek Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Kementerian Pertanian Tahun 2020 yang telah disalurkan dananya dibandingkan dengan jumlah keseluruhan rekomtek yang telah diterima oleh BLU BPDPKS.

Formula yang digunakan yaitu:

$$\frac{\sum rekomtek\ yang\ telah\ diterbitkan\ persetujuannya}{\sum rekomtek\ yg\ diterima\ dr\ Dirjenbun\ Kementan}\ x\ 100\%$$

Rekomtek yang dihitung adalah Rekomtek yang dikeluarkan oleh Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Periode 1 Januari 2021 sampai dengan 30 November 2021.

Target rekomtek dalam setahun : 30 paket Tujuan IKU ini adalah Memberikan bantuan sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit dalam upaya untuk meningkatkan produksi, produktivitas, dan mutu hasil perkebunan kelapa sawit.

IKU Percentage of distribution of funds for oil palm plantation facilities and infrastructure (4c-N)

Sustainable oil palm plantation development is a fund that is channeled in the form of replanting programs, infrastructure, human resource education and training, oil palm plantations research and development in a targeted and timely manner according to the mandate of Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015. The definition of this IKU is the percentage of timely distribution of facilities and infrastructure assistance funds calculated based on a comparison between the number of technical recommendations of the Directorate General of Plantation, Ministry of Agriculture in 2020 that has been disbursed compared to the total number of technical recommendations allocated that has been accepted by BLU BPDPKS. The formula used is:

$$\frac{\sum technical\ recommendations\ funds\ distributed}{\sum Technical\ Recommendations\ recieved\ from\ Directorate\ General\ of\ Estate\ Crops} \times\ 100\%$$

The technical recommendations calculated are technical recommendations issued by the Directorate General of Plantations for the period 1 January 2021 to 30 November 2021.

Technical recommendation target in a year: 30 packages. The purpose of this IKU is to provide facilities and infrastructure for oil palm plantations in an effort to increase production, productivity, and quality of oil palm plantation products.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	IV- Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan IV – Development of sustainable oil palm plantations 4b-N IKU Persentase pengelolaan program pengembangan SDM Sawit 4c-N IKU Percentage of distribution of funds for oil palm plantation facilities and infrastructure							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	100% (21 Paket) (Packages)	100% (35 Paket) (Packages)	100% (35 Paket) (Packages)	100% (45 Paket) (Packages)	100% (45 Paket) (Packages)	100% (70 Paket) (Packages)	100% (70 Paket)	
Realisasi Realization	219% (46 Paket) (Packages)	131% (46 Paket) (Packages)	131% (46 Paket) (Packages)	157% (71 Paket) (Packages)	157% (71 Paket) (Packages)	124% (87 Paket) (Packages)	124% (87 Paket)	Max /Average
Capaian Achievement	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:

1. BPDPKS telah menerima Surat Rekomtek Peserta Pelatihan SDM PKS 2021 melalui Surat No. 736-747 tanggal 27 Oktober 2021 dan 760-765, 773-777, 779-790/KP.230/E/10/2021 tanggal 28 Oktober 2021 dengan total jumlah 2510 peserta pelatihan
2. BPDPKS telah menetapkan penerima Beasiswa pelatihan SDM PKS 2021 melalui KEP-406/DPKS/2021 tanggal 8 November 2021
3. BPDPKS telah melaksanakan Dukungan Pendanaan Kegiatan Pelatihan Pengembangan SDM PKS 2021 di 3 Provinsi (Riau, Sumatera Selatan dan Kalimantan Tengah) sebanyak 16 kelas/Angkatan/Batch dengan jumlah 501 peserta sehingga realisasi pengelolaan program pengembangan SDM PKS dengan tambahan 25 kelas/paket program Pendidikan, total capaian menjadi 87 paket.

Akar masalah IKU ini adalah Persyaratan Lembaga Pelatihan sesuai Kepdirjenbun 206/2021 terlalu ketat/standar nya terlalu tinggi sehingga sangat sedikit Lembaga Pelatihan yang lolos seleksi. Akibatnya masih besarnya hasil rekomtek peserta pelatihan yang belum dapat dilatih.

The main issues of this IKU are:

1. BPDPKS has received the technical recommendation Letter for the 2021 PKS HR Training Participants through Letters No. 736-747 dated 27 October 2021 and 760-765, 773-777, 779-790/KP.230/E/10/2021 dated 28 October 2021 with a total number of 2510 training participants
2. BPDPKS training participants have determined the recipients of the 2021 PKS HR training scholarship through KEP406 /DPKS/2021 dated November 8, 2021
3. BPDPKS has implemented Funding Support for 2021 PKS HR Development Training Activities in 3 Provinces (Riau, South Sumatra and Central Kalimantan) as many as 16 classes/forces/batches with a total of 501 participants so that the realization of the management of the PKS HR development program by an addition of 25 classes/packages of Education programs, the total achievement is 87 packages.

The root problem of the IKU is the requirements for training institutions according to Kepdirjenbun 206/2021 are too strict/the standards are too high so that very few training institutions passed the selection. As a result, there is still a large amount of technical recommendation results for training participants who have not been trained.

Kinerja Program: PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN SDM

Capaian Program Pendanaan Pengembangan Sawit sejak 2015 s.d. 31 Desember 2021

Provinsi	Total Kelas Pelatihan	Total SDM yang dilatih	Perguruan Tinggi	Total Mahasiswa Penerima Beasiswa
21	229	9.679	6	3.265



Rekomendasi rencana aksi adalah:

1. Didorong agar Ditjenbun melakukan verifikasi kesiapan lahan dan penerima
2. Mitigasi risiko oleh BPDPKS dilakukan dalam tahapan pengawasan lapangan.
3. Penyusunan standar biaya dan spesifikasi.
4. Penyaluran Dana Sarana dan Prasarana
5. Sosialisasi sarpras dan penggunaan aplikasi sarpras online untuk percepatan pengusulan.

IKU Persentase imbal hasil dana kelolaan (5a-CP)

Dana perkebunan kelapa sawit harus dapat dikelola untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah dari dana penghimpunan yang ada dalam rangka mendukung tujuan penggunaan dana sesuai amanat Perpres 66 tahun 2018.
Deskripsi IKU tersebut yaitu Mengukur capaian imbal hasil pengelolaan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit berdasarkan target imbal hasil referensi. Imbal hasil atas dana kelolaan yang diperoleh dari kegiatan investasi, untuk periode pengukuran tanggal 1 Januari 2021 s.d 31 Desember 2021.
Formula IKU : ROI/ (rata-rata suku bunga deposito bank pemerintah buku IV + 0,4 %)
ROI = (imbal hasil investasi/rata-rata dana kelolaan diinvestasikan) x 100%

$$\frac{\text{Return on Investment (ROI)}}{\text{(Rata-rata suku bunga deposito Bank Pemerintah BUKU IV + 0,4\%)}} \times 100\%$$

- $\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{imbal hasil investasi}}{\text{rata-rata dana kelolaan diinvestasikan}} \times 100\%$

Tujuan IKU ini Meningkatkan jumlah dana kelolaan dari hasil investasi sehingga diharapkan mampu mendukung upaya dalam menciptakan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan.

The recommendations for the action plan are:

1. Encouraged that the Directorate General of Plantation verifies the readiness of the land and recipients.
2. Risk mitigation by BPDPKS was carried out in the field supervision stage.
3. Compilation of cost standards and specifications
4. Distribution of Facilities and Infrastructure Funds
5. Socialization of facilities and infrastructure and use of online infrastructure applications to accelerate proposals.

IKU Percentage of managed fund yield (5a-CP)

Oil palm plantation funds must be managed to increase the added value of the existing collection funds in order to support the purpose of using the funds as mandated by Presidential Regulation 66 of 2018.
The description of the IKU is to measure the achievement of yield on the management of oil palm plantation funds based on the reference yield target. The yield on managed funds obtained from investment activities, for the measurement period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.
IKU formula: ROI/ (average interest rate on government bank deposits book IV + 0.4%)
ROI = (yield investment/average of managed funds invested) x 100%

$$\frac{\text{Return on Investment (ROI)}}{\text{(average interest rate on government bank deposits book IV + 0.4\%)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{Yield of Investment}}{\text{average of managed funds invested}} \times 100\%$$

The objective of this IKU is to increase the amount of managed funds from investment yields so that it is expected to be able to support efforts in creating sustainable palm oil.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	V- Imbal hasil pengembangan dana yang optimal V-Optimal yield on fund development							
	5a-CP IKU Persentase imbal hasil dana kelolaan 5a-CP IKU Percentage of yield on managed funds							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Max /Average
Realisasi Realization	114,43 %	116,88 %	116,88%	116,55 %	116,55%	118,73%	118,73 %	
Capaian Achievement	**114,43 %**	116,88 %	116,88%	116,55 %	116,55%	118,73%	118,73 %	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:

1). Realisasi annualized weighted average ROI s.d 31 Desember 2021 sebesar 3,64% p.a. Rata-rata dana investasi selama periode tersebut sebesar 15,65 triliyun dengan total pendapatan sebesar Rp569,93 Miliar. Dengan rata-rata suku bunga deposito bank pemerintah KBMI 4 Periode Desember 2021 sebesar 2,67% p.a, maka capaian kinerja persentase imbal hasil dana kelolaan s.d 31 Desember 2021 sebesar 118,73%.
2) Harga mayoritas obligasi pemerintah atau Surat Berharga Negara (SBN) ditutup meningkat pada perdagangan sepanjang bulan Desember 2021. Ternyata kenaikan yang terjadi di pasar obligasi dipandang sebagai wujud sebuah penurunan, dimana mungkin akan turun lebih dalam. Portofolio obligasi yang kita pegang saat ini disarankan untuk dijual lalu portofolio obligasi dipindahkan kepada tenor yang berdurasi lebih pendek. Pada tahun 2022 walaupun pasar obligasi domestik berpotensi terbebani yang disebabkan oleh laju inflasi yang meningkat seiring dengan potensi pemulihan ekonomi, ditambah dengan wacana kenaikan suku bunga AS.
3) Pada Rapat Dewan Gubernur Bank Indonesia tanggal 15-16 Desember 2021 memutuskan untuk mempertahankan suku bunga acuan BI 7DRRR pada level 3,50%. Diperkirakan BI masih akan mempertahankan level suku bunga acuan sampai dengan Triwulan 3 2022 dengan memperhatikan timeline kenaikan suku bunga oleh The Fed masih belum berubah yaitu pada akhir tahun 2022.

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan yaitu:

1). Monitoring rapat FOMC dan penetapan suku bunga 7-days REPO rate BI
2). Daily monitoring SUN market price serta pergerakan YTM melalui Bloomberg
3). Menyusun Laporan Investasi Obligasi secara bulanan
4). Mempersiapkan pemenuhan kelengkapan persyaratan untuk menjadi Operator Investasi Pemerintah (OIP) untuk melaksanakan investasi Jangka Panjang
5). Penyusunan Rencana Investasi Tahun 2022

Rencana aksi yaitu:

1). Penjualan surat utang negara saat nilai pasar > nilai beli, melakukan analisa pembelian surat utang negara
2). Melengkapi persyaratan untuk menjadi Operator Investasi Pemerintah
3). Pembentukan Manajer Investasi

The main issues of this IKU are:

1). Realization of annualized weighted average ROI until December 31, 2021, amounted to 3.64% pa. The average investment fund during the period was 15.65 trillion with a total income of IDR569.93 billion. With the average interest rate on government bank deposits KBMI 4 for the December 2021 period of 2.67% pa, the performance achievement of the percentage of yield on funds managed up to December 31, 2021 is 118.73%.
2) The price of the majority of government bonds or Government Securities (SBN) closed higher in trading throughout December 2021. It turns out that the increase that occurred in the bond market is seen as a form of decline, which may fall deeper. The bond portfolio that we currently hold is recommended to be sold and then the bond portfolio is transferred to a shorter tenor. In 2022, although the domestic bond market has the potential to be weighed down due to the rising inflation rate in line with the potential economic recovery, coupled with the talk of rising US interest rates.
3) At the Board of Governors Meeting of Bank Indonesia on 15-16 December 2021, it was decided to maintain the BI 7DRRR benchmark interest rate at the level of 3.50%. It is estimated that BI will still maintain the benchmark interest rate level until Quarter 3 2022 taking into account that the timeline for the increase in interest rates by the Fed has not changed, namely at the end of 2022.

Actions that have been implemented were:

1). Monitoring the FOMC meeting and setting the 7-day REPO rate BI
2). Daily monitoring of SUN market prices and YTM movements through Bloomberg
3). Prepare monthly Bond Investment Report
4). Prepare to fulfill the complete requirements to become a Government Investment Operator (OIP) to carry out Long-Term investment
5). Preparation of 2022 Investment Plan

Action plans namely:

1). Selling government bonds at market value > purchase value, analyze the purchase of government bonds
2). Complete the requirements to become a Government Investment Operator
3). Establishment of an Investment Manager

IKU Persentase volume penyaluran biodiesel (6a-N)

Pelaksanaan program mandatori biodiesel yang berkelanjutan adalah upaya BPDPKS mendukung program pemerintah untuk menciptakan kestabilan harga CPO dan/atau mengurangi terjadinya fluktuasi harga yang tajam sehingga dapat menjamin keberlangsungan industri sawit yang berkelanjutan.
Definisi IKU ini adalah Jumlah volume Biodiesel yang dibiayai dengan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Tahun Anggaran 2021. Target untuk tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak 9.200.000 kilo liter.
Formula yang digunakan yaitu: (ΣVolume Biodiesel yang telah disalurkan oleh BPDPKS/ ΣTarget)x100%
Tujuan IKU ini adalah memberikan insentif biodiesel kepada Badan Usaha Bahan Bakar Nabati (BUBBN) guna mendukung program penggunaan bahan bakar biodiesel secara luas di masyarakat.

IKU Percentage of biodiesel distribution volume (6a-N)

The implementation of a sustainable biodiesel mandatory program is an effort by BPDPKS to support government programs to create CPO price stability and/or reduce sharp price fluctuations so as to ensure the continuity of a sustainable palm oil industry.
The definition of this IKU is the Total volume of Biodiesel financed by the Palm Oil Plantation Fund in the 2021 Fiscal Year. The target for 2021 was 9,200,000 kilo liters.
The formula used is: (ΣVolume of Biodiesel that has been distributed by BPDPKS/ Target)x100%
The purpose of this IKU is to provide biodiesel incentives to Biofuel Business Entities (BUBBN) to support the program to use biodiesel fuel widely in the community.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	VI-Pelaksanaan program mandatori biodiesel yang berkelanjutan VI-Implementation of the mandatory sustainable biodiesel program							
	6a-N IKU Persentase volume penyaluran Biodiesel 6a-N IKU Percentage of volume distribution of Biodiesel							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	15%	30%	30%	50%	50%	86%	86%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	20 %	45%	45%	69%	69%	100 %	100 %	
Capaian Achievement	**120%**	120 %	120 %	120 %	120 %	115 %	115 %	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:
1. Volume penyaluran Biodiesel s.d 31 Desember 2021 sebesar 9.159.452 KL ~ 9,2jt KL berdasarkan aplikasi https://program-biodiesel.bpdp.or.id/
2. Selisih HIP biodiesel dan HIP Solar bulan Desember 2021 mulai mengalami kenaikan kembali yaitu Rp5.483,35 (diluar OA dan PPn) dari sebelumnya Rp.4.746,83/liter. Disisi lain masih ada pencampuran B0.
3. Jumlah pembayaran dana pembiayaan biodiesel tahun 2021 sebesar Rp51,86 Triliun, dan perhitungan hutang akrual tahun 2021 atas pembiayaan insentif biodiesel merupakan tagihan yang sudah diterbitkan hasil verifikasi oleh KESDM tahun 2021 yaitu sebesar Rp3,57 Triliun.
4. Kepmen alokasi tahun 2022 telah ditetapkan pada akhir November 2021.
5. Banyak tagihan OA yang baru ditagihakan di bulan November dan Desember yang disebabkan karena OA baru ditetapkan.

The main issues of this IKU are:
1. Biodiesel distribution volume until December 31, 2021 amounted to 9,159,452 KL ~ 9.2 million KL based on the https://program-biodiesel.bpdp.or.id/
2. The difference between HIP biodiesel and HIP Diesel in December 2021 began to increase again, namely IDR5,483.35 (excluding OA and VAT) from the previous IDR4,746.83/liter. On the other hand, there is still mixing of B0.
3. The total payment of biodiesel financing funds in 2021 was IDR51.86 trillion, and the calculation of accrued debt in 2021 for biodiesel incentive financing is a bill that has been issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in 2021, which was IDR 3.57 trillion.
4. Ministerial Decree allocation for 2022 was set at the end of November 2021.
5. Many new OA bills were billed in November and December due to the newly enacted OA.

Akar masalah dalam IKU ini adalah:

1. Selisih HIP Biodiesel dan Solar yang masih tinggi dikarenakan kenaikan harga minyak solar masih rendah (sekitar $60/barrel), dibandingkan kenaikan harga CPO (di atas $1.000/MT).
2. Masih adanya BU BBN yg gagal/terlambat dalam pengiriman Biodiesel dan adanya Badan Usaha BBN yang tidak beroperasi lagi.
3. Adanya peningkatan permintaan penjualan solar dari BU BBM.
4. Penandatanganan perjanjian dengan BU BBN untuk penyaluran Biodiesel 2022.
5. Adanya penamban rute baru akibat penambahan BUBBN dan realokasi volume Biodiesel.

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan:

1). Memantau terus selisih kurang HIP Minyak Solar dengan HIP Biodiesel, dan berkoordinasi dengan Dit KUKMR, Dit PPD, PPK dan KPA terkait kecukupan dana penyaluran Biodiesel.
2). Telah berkoordinasi dengan DJEBTKE, DJMigas, PT Pertamina (persero), BUBBN terkait penyesuaian alokasi volume biodiesel.
3). BPDPKS melakukan Penandatangan perjanjian pembiayaan pengadaan BBN untuk pencampuran jenis BBM periode Januari s.d Desember 2022 dengan BUBBN
4). Telah diterbitkan Kepmen OA Nomor 146.K/HK.02/DJE/2021

Rekomendasinya adalah melakukan koordinasi dengan stakeholder terkait.

The root problems of this IKU are:

1. The difference between Biodiesel and Diesel HIP is still high because the increase in diesel oil prices is still low (around $60/barrel), compared to the increase in CPO prices (above $1,000/MT).
2. There are still BU BBN that failed/late in delivery of Biodiesel and there are BBN Business Entities that are no longer operating.
3. There is an increase in demand for diesel sales from BU BBM.
4. Signing of an agreement with BU BBN for the distribution of Biodiesel 2022.
5. There will be additional new routes due to the addition of BUBBN and the reallocation of Biodiesel volume.

Actions that have been implemented:

1). Continuously monitoring the difference between the HIP for Diesel Oil and the HIP for Biodiesel, and coordinate with the Directorate of KUKMR, Directorate of PPD, PPK and KPA regarding the adequacy of the distribution of Biodiesel funds.
2). Has coordinated with DJEBTKE, DJMigas, PT Pertamina (Persero), BUBBN regarding the adjustment of biodiesel volume allocation.
3). BPDPKS signed a biofuel procurement financing agreement for the mixing of fuel types for the period January to December 2022 with BUBBN
4). Has issued Ministerial Decree OA Number 146.K/HK.02/DJE/2021

The recommendation is to coordinate with relevant stakeholders.

IKU Persentase jumlah riset yang dikelola (7a-N)

Pengelolaan penelitian dan pengembangan sawit yang berkesinambungan merupakan pengelolaan dana yang disalurkan dalam bentuk program penelitian dan pengembangan s perkebunan kelapa sawit secara tepat sasaran dan tepat waktu sesuai amanat Perpres Nomor 61 Tahun 2015.
IKU Jumlah riset yang dikelola dihitung berdasarkan jumlah kegiatan riset yang didanai pada tahun 2021, untuk periode pembayaran tanggal 1 Januari 2021 s.d. 31 Desember 2021.

Formula IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:

$$\frac{\sum riset\ yang\ dikelola}{\sum target\ tahun\ 2021}\ x\ 100\%$$

Target: 65 Riset

IKU percentage of total research managed (7a-N)

Sustainable management of oil palm research and development is the management of funds channeled in the form of research and development programs for oil palm plantations in a targeted and timely manner as mandated by Presidential Decree No. 61 of 2015.
IKU of the total managed research is calculated based on the number of research activities funded in 2021, for the payment period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.
The formula for the IKU is as follows:

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{Managed research}}{\Sigma \text{target of 2021}} \times 100\%$$

Target: 65 Researches

Tujuan IKU tersebut Mendukung penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan sawit serta industri pendukungnya yang terintegrasi dan berkelanjutan.
Sedangkan untuk kriteria riset sebagai berikut:

No.	Pokok Riset	Indikator	Keterangan
1.	R&D dalam rangka pengembangan produk baru berdasarkan *roadmap* hilirisasi sawit yang berorientasi komersil	Profil investasi produk hilir sawit	Mencakup 9 produk hilir sawit
2.	R&D dalam rangka mencari *scientific evidence* guna mendukung *antinegative campaign* dan pengembangan citra positif minyak sawit Indonesia	Laporan hasil penelitian (*scientific evidence*)	Mencakup isu kandungan senyawa kontaminan 3-MCPD Ester, Glycidyl Ester, logam berat, serta isu lingkungan terkait emisi pada lahan gambut
3.	Pengembangan sarana pendukung dalam rangka keberlanjutan industri sawit dan turunannya serta rekomendasi yang diperlukan oleh pemerintah	Dokumen analisis	Mencakup substansi: a. Pengembangan keberlanjutan dan efisiensi rantai pasok pada perkebunan kelapa sawit b. Kajian efektivitas instrumen fiskal terhadap program hilirisasi industri sawit. c. Kajian yang diperlukan pemerintah (kementerian terkait) dalam pengembangan industri kelapa sawit di bidang budidaya, bioenergi/ biohidrokarbon, pangan lingkungan dan pasar

Objectives of the IKU Support research and integrated and sustainable development of oil palm plantations and their supporting industries.
Meanwhile, the research criteria are as follows:

No.	Main Research	Indicators	Description
1.	R&D in the context of developing new products based on a commercially oriented palm oil downstream roadmap	Investment profile for downstream palm oil	Includes 9 downstream palm oil products
2.	R&D in order to seek scientific evidence to support an anti-negative campaign and development of a positive image of Indonesian palm oil	Research results report (scientific evidence)	Covers the issue of the content of contaminants 3-MCPD Ester, Glycidyl Ester, heavy metals, as well as environmental issues related to emissions on peatlands
3.	Development of supporting facilities for the sustainability of the palm oil industry and its derivatives as well as recommendations required by the government	Analytical documents	Substance included: a. Development of sustainability and efficiency supply chain in oil palm plantations b. A study of the effectiveness of fiscal instruments on the downstream program of the palm oil industry. c. The studies needed by the government (relevant ministries) in the development of the palm oil industry in the fields of cultivation, bioenergy/biohydrocarbons, environmental food and markets

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	VII- Pengelolaan penelitian dan pengembangan sawit yang VI-Implementation of the mandatory sustainable biodiesel program 7a-N IKU Persentase jumlah riset yang dikelola (Target Q4: 65 riset/100%) 6a-N IKU Percentage of volume distribution of Biodiesel							
T/R	Q1	Q2	Sm.I	Q3	s.d. Q3	Q4	Y	Pol / K P
Target Target	100% (40 riset) (research projects)	100% (45 riset) (research projects)	100% (45 riset) (research projects)	100% (50 riset) (research projects)	100% (50 riset) (research projects)	100% (65 riset) (research projects)	100% (65 riset) (research projects)	
Realisasi Realization	132% (53 riset) (research projects)	120% (54 riset) (research projects)	120% (54 riset) (research projects)	160% (80 riset) (research projects)	160% (80 riset) (research projects)	126% (82 riset) (research projects)	126% (82 riset) (research projects)	Max/T LKV
Capaian Achievement	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:

1. Belum adanya regulasi teknis terkait kegiatan litbang sebagai turunan dari Permentan No 7 Tahun 2019, namun berdasarkan surat Dirjenbun nomor 288/TU.020/E/o5/2021 tanggal 19 Mei 2021 perihal pelaksanaan kegiatan Litbang melalui pendanaan BPDPKS, proses bisnis yang dijalankan tetap mengacu pada PER-1/DPKS/2018 dan perubahannya. Usulan/ proposal penelitian dari Ditjenbun sebagai usulan riset inisiatif dari Kementerian Pertanian.
2. Dirjen Perkebunan melaksanakan mekanisme pengusulan riset inisiatif internal Kementan dengan melakukan penyeleksian melalui kegiatan swakelola program litbang menggunakan dana BPDPKS. Telah diterima 3 usulan penelitian yang direkomendasikan oleh Ditjen Perkebunan pada tanggal 27 Oktober 2021.
3. BPDPKS telah memberikan masukan terkait usulan Perubahan Permentan No 7 Tahun 2019.
4. Kondisi pandemi Covid-19 menyebabkan kegiatan penelitian dan pengembangan kelapa sawit terhambat. Akses ke kampus/laboratorium lokasi survey terbatas. Implikasi adalah terdapat penelitian yang memerlukan addendum kontrak karena belum optimalnya hasil yang diharapkan.

The main issues of this IKU are:

1. There is no technical regulation related to R&D activities as a derivative of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 7 of 2019, but based on Dirjenbun letter number 288/TU.020/E/o5/2021 dated 19 May 2021 regarding the implementation of R&D activities through BPDPKS funding, the business processes carried out still refer to on PER – 1 / DPKS / 2 0 1 8 and its amendment. Research proposal/proposal from the Directorate General of Plantation as a research initiative proposal from the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. The Director General of Plantations carries out the mechanism for proposing research on the Ministry of Agriculture's internal initiatives by selecting them through self-management activities for R&D programs using BPDPKS funds. 3 research proposals recommended by the Directorate General of Plantations have been received on 27 October 2021.
3. BPDPKS has provided input regarding the proposed Amendment to the Ministry of Agriculture No. 7 of 2019.
4. The Covid-19 pandemic has hampered research and development of oil palm. Access to the campus/laboratory of the survey location is limited. The implication is that there are studies that require a contract addendum because the expected results are not yet optimal.

IKU Persentase rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan BPK dan APIP yang telah ditindaklanjuti (8a-N)

Pertanggungjawaban Pengelolaan Dana yang Akuntabel adalah pengelolaan keuangan dalam suatu organisasi yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan kebenarannya. Akuntabilitas merupakan salah satu prinsip Good Governance

Definisi dari IKU ini adalah IKU mengukur kepatuhan unit di lingkungan BPDPKS dalam menindaklanjuti dan menyelesaikan rekomendasi-rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan yang dilakukan oleh BPK, Itjen Kemenkeu, dan KAP. Tindaklanjut dari tiap unit kerja dilakukan dengan supervisi dari SPI.

Formula:

IKU Percentage of recommendations from BPK and APIP audit results that have been followed up (8a-N)

Accountability for Accountable Fund Management is financial management in an organization that can be accounted for for its truth. Accountability is one of the principles of Good Governance.

The definition of this IKU is that the IKU measures the compliance of units within the BPDPKS in following up and completing recommendations on the results of the examination conducted by BPK, Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Finance, and KAP. Follow-up of each work unit is carried out under the supervision of SPI.

Formula:

$$\text{Persentase Tindak Lanjut} = \frac{\sum \text{Realisasi Tindak Lanjut Hasil Pemeriksaan}}{\sum \text{Rekomendasi Pemeriksaan}} X\ 100\%$$

Percentage of Follow-up

Realization of follow-up examination results

Inspection recommendation

Tujuan IKU ini adalah Mewujudkan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik di lingkungan BPDPKS.

The purpose of this IKU is to realize good governance within the BPDPKS environment.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:

The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	VIII- Pertanggungjawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel VIII – Accountability for accountable fund management							
	8a-N IKU Persentase tindak lanjut rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan BPK dan APIP 8a-N IKU Percentage of follow-up on recommendations from BPK and APIP examination results							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	20%	40%	40%	65%	65%	**89%**	89%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	57%	100%	100%	70,83%	70,83%	**91,67%**	91,67%	
Capaian Achievement	120%	120%	120%	108,96%	108,96%	**102,99%**	102,99%	

Status Progress Rekomendasi: 21/24:

- LHP LK BPK 2019: 3 Rekomendasi (PSR) closed BPK, 1 Rekomendasi (OA Biodiesel) proses BPK, 1 Rekomendasi (Swakelola) telah selesai proses BPDPKS.
- LHPDTT BPK 2020: 8 Rekom. closed BPK, 3 Rekom. Proses BPK, 5 Rekom. Selesai proses BPDPKS, dan sisa 1 Rekomendasi sedang proses BPDPK: Kajian Tarif OA
- LHA Itjen 2020:2/2 Rekomendasi telah selesai di tindaklanjuti oleh BPDPKS.

ISU KRITIS (Diutamakan Isu Negatif, Prioritas Internal (masalah SDM, Organisasi, IT):

Rekomendasi Temuan tidak dapat dilaksanakan sesuai rencana yang disepakati timeframe yang ditentukan.

Implikasi periode selanjutnya:

Belum dapat dipastikannya sisa tindak lanjut rekomendasi temuan dapat tuntas pada Akhir tahun dan dapat menjadi target IKU tahun berikutnya.

Status Progress Recommendation: 21/24:

- LHP LK BPK 2019: 3 Recommendations (PSR) closed BPK, 1 Recommendation (OA Biodiesel) BPK process, 1 Recommendation (Self-maagement) BPDPKS process have been completed.
- LHPDTT BPK 2020: 8 Recommendations. closed BPK, 3 Recommendations. BPK Process, 5 Recommendations. The BPDPKS process is complete, and the remaining 1 recommendation is being
- processed by the BPDPK: Review of OA Tariff
  LHA Itjen 2020:2/2 The recommendation has been completed and followed up by BPDPKS.

CRITICAL ISSUES (Negative Issues Priority, Internal Priority (HR, Organizational, IT issues):

Recommendations Findings cannot be implemented according to the agreed timeframe plan.

Implications for the next period:

It is not certain that the rest of the follow-up findings on recommendations can be completed by the end of the year and can become IKU targets for the following year.

Akar masalah berupa:

1. Belum adanya revisi Permentan No 7 Tahun 2019 yang mengatur tentang kegiatan Program Litbang dan beserta aturan turunannya.
2. Kondisi pandemi Covid-19 masih berlangsung sehingga akses mobilisasi terkait kegiatan penelitian dan pengembangan masih terbatas

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan:

1. Telah melakukan koordinasi dengan Ditjenbun Kementan dan berkirim surat ke Dirjenbun agar mekanisme pelaksanaan program riset masih dapat mengacu pada Perdirut BPDPKS yang berlaku, dan menginformasikan telah dibuka kembali Call for Proposal Grant Riset Sawit 2022 dan Lomba Riset Sawit Tingkat mahasiswa 2022-2023 s.d 18 Februari 2022.
2. Adendum perjanjian yang perlu dispensasi penyelesaian kegiatan litbang akibat kondisi Pandemi.

Rencana Akasi berupa:

1. Koordinasi dengan Dirjen Perkebunan untuk pelaksanaan kegiatan penelitian dan pengembangan yang dilaksanakan BPDPKS.
2. Penandatanganan kerja sama swakelola tipe II tahun 2022 dengan Kementan.
3. Penandatanganan kerja sama atas 3 (tiga) usulan proposal lingkup Kementerian Pertanian.
4. Seleksi administratif Call for Proposal GRS K21 dan Lomba Riset Mahasiswa 2022-2023.

The root problems are:

1. There is no revision of the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 7 of 2019 which regulates R & D program activities and their derivative rules.
2. The condition of the Covid-19 pandemic is still ongoing so that access to mobilization related to research and development activities is still limited.

Actions that have been implemented:

1. Coordination with the Directorate General of Plantation of the Ministry of Agriculture and correspondence with the Dreictor General of Plantations so that the mechanism for implementing the research program can still refer to the applicable Regulation of the President Director of BPDPKS, and informed that the Call for Proposals for Palm Research Grant 2022 and the Palm Oil Research Competition for Students in 2022-2023 up to 18 February 2022 have been reopened.
2. Addendum to the agreement that requires dispensation for the completion of R&D activities due to Pandemic conditions.

Action Plans in the form of:

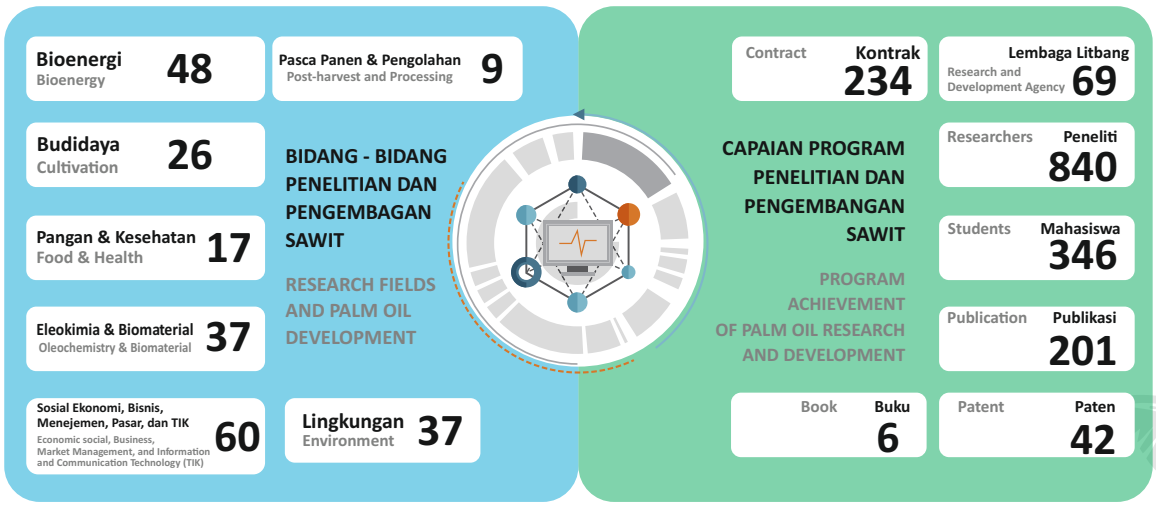
1. Coordination with the Director General of Plantations for the implementation of research and development activities carried out by BPDPKS.
2. The signing of the 2022 self-management cooperation type II with the Ministry of Agriculture.
3. The signing of the cooperation on 3 (three) proposals for the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Administrative selection Call for Proposals GRS K21 and Student Research Competition 2022-2023.

Kinerja Program: PROGRAM PENELITIAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN SAWIT

Program performance: PALM OIL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Capaian Program Pendanaan Pengembangan Sawit sejak 2015 s.d. 31 Desember 2020

Funding Program Achievement for Palm Oil Development from 2015 to 31 December 2020



Kinerja riset BPDPKS sejak 2015 s.d 2021

BPDPKS research performance from 2015 to 2021

1. Penyampaian temuan ke Dit Teknis BPDPKS (ND-12/SPI-DPKS/2021)
2. Rapat Penerimaan dan Pembayaran Biodiesel (BPK) – 5/3/2021
3. TL BPK LK 2019 (5/5):
   a. S-507/DPKS/2021 (Rekomendasi LHP BPK terkait OA Biodiesel);
   b. Hasil Sampling Pekerjaan Swakelola telah disampaikan ke BPK/Rocan; dan
   c. 3 Rekomendasi terkait PSR telah ditindaklanjuti berstatus Closed BPK.
4. Koordinasi tentang kajian penentuan tarif Ongkos angkut yang lebih ekonomis (target hasil kajian 8 bulan dari kontrak 14 Juni 2021) dan diupayakan permintaan bulan Desember 2021 selesai.
5. Rekomendasi APIP Itjen telah ditindaklanjuti bertahap (pengembalian kelebihan insentif Dirut dan Dewas dan pembayaran uang saku rapat Dewas) pada Q3 2021 (tersisa 6 Dewas).
6. Pelaksanaan Audit Pengembangan SDM oleh SPI dalam rangka verifikasi sesuai arahan LHPDTT BPK 2020, status telah selesai dengan penyetoran ke Kas BPDPKS.
7. Dilaksanakan rapat dengan pihak terkait secara kontinu terkait swakelola & Konsep Draft Perdirut, penggunaan surveyor.
8. Terkait OA Biodiesel, BPDPKS mengirimkan SPN 1: S-751/DPKS/202, dan 1 Surat BPDPKS S-782/DPKS/2021 Tanggal 15 Oktober Tentang Tanggapan Terkait Keberatan PAA. Akhir Desember, pengembalian dana telah dilakukan.
9. S-779/DPKS/2021 tanggal 14 Oktober 2021 untuk menagihkan sisa kelebihan dana 4 ha kepada LP

Rekomendasi Rencana Aksi (Jawaban Isu Utama/Akar Masalah)

1. Pelaksanaan Rapat Pembahasan secara khusus mengenai temuan yang berstatus sedang proses di BPDP dan belum memiliki output.
2. Koordinasi dengan Pihak Terkait UIC Temuan yang belum terselesaikan dan konfirmasi ke Auditor.

1. Submission of findings to BPDPKS Technical Directorate (ND12/SPI-DPKS/2021)
2. Biodiesel Receipt and Payment Meeting (BPK) – 5/3/2021
3. TLBPK LK 2019 (5/5):
   a. S-507/DPKS/ 2021 (LHPBPK Recommendations related to Biodiesel OA);
   b. The results of the Self-Managed Work Sampling have been submitted to BPK/Rocan; and
   c. 3 Recommendations related to PSR have been followed up with BPK Closed status.
4. Coordination on the study of determining the tariff for more economical transportation costs (the target of the study results is 8 months from the June 14, 2021 contract) and efforts are made to complete the request in December 2021.
5. Recommendations from the APIP IG has been followed up in stages (returning the excess incentives for the President Director and the Supervisory Board and payment of allowance for the Supervisory Board meeting in Q3 2021 (6 Supervisory Boards left).
6. The implementation of the HR Development Audit by SPI in the context of verification according to the direction of the 2020 BPK LHPDTT, the status has been completed with deposit to the BPDPKS Cash.
7. Continually holding meetings with related parties related to self-management & the Draft of President Director concept, use of surveyors.
8. Regarding OA Biodiesel, BPDPKS sent SPN 1: S-751/DPKS/202, and 1 BPDPKS Letter S782/DPKS/2021 dated October 15 regarding Responses to PAA Objections. End of December, refund has been made.
9. S-779/DPKS/2021 dated October 14, 2021 to collect the remaining 4 ha of excess funds to the LP.

Recommendations for Action Plans (Answers to Main Issues/Roots of Problems)

1. Implementation of a special discussion meeting regarding findings that are currently in process at BPDP and do not yet have outputs.
2. Coordination with UIC Related Parties Unresolved findings and confirmation to the Auditor.



IKU Persentase rekomendasi hasil pembinaan dan monev pembina teknis dan pembina keuangan yang telah ditindaklanjuti (8b-N)

Pertanggungjawaban Pengelolaan Dana yang Akuntabel adalah pengelolaan keuangan dalam suatu organisasi yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan kebenarannya. Akuntabilitas merupakan salah satu prinsip Good Governance.
IKU mengukur kepatuhan unit di lingkungan BPDPKS dalam menindaklanjuti dan menyelesaikan rekomendasi-rekomendasi hasil pembinaan dan monev yang dillakukan oleh Direktorat PPKBLU dan Direktorat SMI. Tindaklanjut dari tiap unit kerja dilakukan dengan supervisi dari SPI.
Formula:

$$\text{Persentase Tindak Lanjut} = \frac{\sum \text{Realisasi Tindak Lanjut Hasil Monitoring dan Evaluasi}}{\sum \text{Rekomendasi Monitoring dan Evaluasi}} X\ 100\%$$

Percentage of Follow-up
Realization of follow-up examination results
Inspection recommendation

Tujuan Mewujudkan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik di lingkungan BPDPKS.

IKU Percentage of recommendations from the technical and financial advisors' guidance and monev that have been followed up (8b-N)

Accountability for Accountable Fund Management is financial management in an organization that can be accounted for for its truth. Accountability is one of the principles of Good Governance.
The IKU measures the compliance of units within the BPDPKS in following up and finalizing the recommendations from the guidance and monitoring and evaluation carried out by the Directorate PPKBLU and the SMI Directorate. Follow-up of each work unit is carried out under the supervision of SPI.
Formula:

Objective To achieve good governance within BPDPKS.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	VIII- Pertanggungjawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel VIII – Accountability for accountable fund management							
	8b-N IKU Persentase tindak lanjut rekomendasi hasil pembinaan dan monev pembina teknis dan pembina keuangan 8b-N IKUs Percentage of follow-up on recommendations from technical and financial guidance results							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	20%	40%	40%	65%	65%	**90%**	90%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	57%	85,71%	85,71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Capaian Achievement	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	111%	111%	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:
Terdapat temuan sebanyak: 7 (6 dari Dit. PPKBLU, 1 dari Dit. SMI, sedangkan tindak lanjut atas rekomendasi yang telah dilaksanakan yaitu 7:
a. Dit. PPKBLU (6):

1) Pengaturan Pesangon Pensiun dan Bonus (PMK 296);
2) Progres Capaian Pengembangan SDM (Output Dokumen Strategi dan Rencana Pencapaian Target Pengembangan SDM dan Sarpras);
3) Tata Kelola kemitraan terkait lingkup kegiatan yang dapat di danai dan monev (Output: Perdirut No Per-3/DPKS/2021 tgl 10 Maret 2021);
4) Sistem Informasi Terpisah (Dashboard aplikasi);
5) Evaluasi Jumlah dan Kompetensi SPI dengan beban kerja existing (Output SPMT-5/DPKS.1/2021 tgl 11 Januari 2021):
6) Pengembangan Kapasitas MR sekaligus update kajian MR atas PSR, (Training ERMA & Revisi Perdirut (Per-1/DPKS/2021 tentang Manajemen Risiko di Lingkungan BPDPKS).

The main issues of this IKU are:
There are findings as many as: 7 (6 from Dit. PPKBLU, 1 from Dit. SMI, while the follow-up to recommendations that have been implemented were 7:
a. Directorate PPKBLU (6):

1) Arrangements for Pension Severance Pay and Bonuses (PMK 296);
2) Progress of HR Development Achievements (Output) Strategy Documents and Plans for Achievement of Human Resources Development and Infrastructure Targets);
3) Partnership governance related to the scope of activities that can be funded and monev (Output: Perdirut No Per3/DPKS/2021 dated 10 March 2021);
4) Separate Information System (Application Dashboard);
5) Amount Evaluation and Competency of SPI with existing workload (Output SPMT-5/DPKS.1/2021 on 11 January 2021):
6) Development of MR Capacity as well as updating of MR studies on PSR, (ERMA Training & Revision of Perdirut (Per-1/DPKS/2021 concerning Risk Management within BPDPKS).

Persentase pejabat dan pegawai yang telah memenuhi standar kompetensi jabatan adalah jumlah pegawai level jabatan Kepala Divisi dan staf yang memiliki kompetensi sesuai SKJ yang ditetapkan.
Formula: (Jumlah pegawai yang telah memenuhi standar kompetensi/Jumlah pegawai) x 100%.
Tujuan mewujudkan SDM BPDPKS yang telah memenuhi standar kompetensi dan berkinerja tinggi sehingga mampu memiliki daya saing tinggi yang pada akhirnya bisa mewujudkan tujuan organisasi dengan baik dan lancar.

The percentage of officers and employees who have met the competency standards for positions is the number of employees at the level of the Division Head and staff who have competencies according to the established SKJ.
Formula: (Number of employees who have met competency standards/Number of employees) x 100%.
The goal is to realize BPDPKS HR that has met competency standards and has high performance so that they are able to have high competitiveness which in turn can realize organizational goals well and successfully.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	IX- Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi IX – Optimal and high-performing organization and human resources							
	9a-N Persentase pejabat dan pegawai yang telah memenuhi standar kompetensi jabatan 9a-N Percentage of officials and employees who have met the competency standards for							
T/R	Q1	Q2	Sm.I	Q3	s.d. Q3	Q4	Y	Pol / K P
Target Target	-	-	-	-	-	87%	87%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	N/A	N/A	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	
Capaian Achievement	N/A	N/A	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	

Isu utama IKU ini adalah:

1. Seluruh pegawai BPDPKS harus memenuhi standart kompetensi jabatan (SKJ), terdapat beberapa pegawai yang belum memenuhi SKJ dan beberapa pegawai yang baru bergabung dengan BPDPKS perlu di test untuk memenuhi SKJ.
2. Triwulan I Tahun 2021, dari 86 pegawai BPDPKS (5 Direksi dan 81 pegawai) yang telah memenuhi SKJ sebanyak 35 orang (5 Direksi dan 30 pegawai), dan yang belum memenuhi SKJ sebanyak 51 orang, termasuk 5 orang pegawai baru pada BPDPKS dan 5 orang dibawah nilai JPM.
3. Pada bulan Juni 2021, Divisi USDM telah bekerjasama dengan Konsultan, ARA Indonesia, untuk menyelenggarakan assessment untuk pegawai yang belum memenuhi Standart Kompetensi jabatan.
4. Assessment diikuti pegawai pada bulan juni adalah 51 pegawai, akan tetapi sebanyak 3 pegawai berhalangan hadir karena sakit, sehingga total pegawai yang mengikuti assessment sebanyak 48 pegawai dengan hasil 45 dinyatakan memenuhi persyaratan dan 3 orang belum memenuhi.
5. Pada tanggal 01 sd 02 September 2021 telah dilaksanakan re-assessment dengan hasil masih terdapat pegawai BPDPKS yang dibawah JPM sebanyak 1 (satu) orang sehingga pegawai yang sudah diatas JPM sebanyak 78 dari 79 pegawai atau sebanyak 98,7%

Akar masalah Diperlukan SDM yang sesuai dengan kemampuannya untuk dapat memenuhi jabatan/kedudukan yang diemban, terdapat beberapa pegawai yang kemampuannya perlu ditingkatkan untuk memenuhi SKJ, diharapkan peran aktif pegawai tersebut untuk dapat meningkatkan kemampuannya.

The main issues of this IKU are:

1. All BPDPKS employees must meet the job competency standards (SKJ), there are some employees who have not met the SKJ and some employees who have just joined BPDPKS need to be tested to meet the SKJ.
2. In the first quarter of 2021, from 86 BPDPKS employees (5 Directors and 81 employees) who have fulfilled the SKJ as many as 35 people (5 Directors and 30 employees), and 51 people who have not fulfilled the SKJ, including 5 new employees at BPDPKS and 5 people below the JPM score.
3. In June 2021, the USDM Division has collaborated with a Consultant, ARA Indonesia, to conduct an assessment for employees who have not met the Position Competency Standards.
4. The assessment followed by employees in June was 51 employees, but as many as 3 employees were unable to attend due to illness, so the total number of employees who took part in the assessment were 48 employees with 45 results that were declared to meet the requirements and 3 people did not meet the requirements.
5. On 01 to 02 September 2021, a re-assessment has been carried out with the results that there is still 1 (one) BPDPKS employee under JPM so that employees above JPM are 78 of 79 employees or as much as 98.7%

The root of the problem Required appropriate human resources with their ability to be able to fulfill the positions/positions held, there are several employees whose abilities need to be improved to fulfill the SKJ, it is hoped that the active role of these employees can improve their abilities.

IKU Persentase kematangan penerapan Manajemen Risiko

Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi tercermin dengan adanya perilaku anggota organisasi yang memiliki komitmen kuat terhadap organisasi, hubungan yang harmonis di antara setiap anggota organisasi, serta motivasi dan etos kerja yang tinggi. Organisasi kondusif dapat tercipta jika beberapa faktor berikut dapat berjalan dengan baik antara lain pola komunikasi dan hubungan-hubungan dalam interaksi antar personal yang mempengaruhi suasana kerja; program pengembangan SDM dan kualitas kerja; alur dan prosedur pelaksanaan kegiatan, model jalur koordinasi dan konsultasi dalam pelaksanaan kerja; mekanisme penyampaian pendapat dan tingkat kebebasan dalam menyampaikan pendapat; serta program peningkatan kesejahteraan (termasuk pola jenjang karir). Dengan organisasi yang kondusif, pencapaian tujuan organisasi akan berjalan dengan baik.

Risiko adalah segala sesuatu yang berdampak negatif terhadap pencapaian tujuan yang diukur berdasarkan kemungkinan dan dampaknya. Manajemen Risiko adalah suatu pendekatan terstruktur/metodologi dalam mengelola ketidakpastian yang berkaitan dengan ancaman terjadinya hambatan dalam pencapaian tujuan bahkan kerugian. Penilaian kematangan manajemen risiko merupakan langkah awal dari belum sadar risiko, maupun dari tindakan pimpinan dalam proses manajemen risiko sampai dengan penanganan dan penerapan manajemen risiko agar dapat menentukan tindakan terbaik dalam kondisi ketidakpastian.

Pengukuran IKU Persentase kematangan penerapan Manajemen Risiko sebagai berikut:

5. Pencapaian 100% (Pimpinan dan pegawai sudah dapat mengelola dan menangani risiko
4. Pencapaian 80 % (Pimpinan dan pegawai sudah mengelola risiko)
3. Pencapaian 60% (Pimpinan dan pegawai telah menetapkan risiko)
2. Pencapaian 40% (Pimpinan dan pegawai telah sadar risiko)
1. Pencapaian 20 % (Belum sadar nya seluruh pegawai & pimpinan mengenai manajemen risiko)

Formula:

$$\frac{Nilai\ kematangan}{Target}\ x\ 100\%$$

Tujuan untuk mengelola risiko sehingga dapat dilakukan mitigasi dan penanganan yang tepat dan cepat.

IKU Percentage of maturity in the implementation of Risk Management

Organization and HR that are optimal and high-performing is reflected in the behavior of organizational members who have a strong commitment to the organization, harmonious relationships among each member of the organization, as well as high motivation and work ethic. A conducive organization can be created if the following factors work well, including communication patterns and relationships in interpersonal interactions that affect the work atmosphere; HR development program and work quality; flow and procedures for implementing activities, modeling lines of coordination and consultation in the implementation of work; the mechanism for expressing opinions and the level of freedom in expressing opinions; and welfare improvement programs (including career path patterns). With a conducive organization, the achievement of organizational goals will run well.

Risk is anything that has a negative impact on the achievement of objectives which is measured based on the likelihood and impact. Risk Management is a structured approach/methodology in managing uncertainty related to the threat of obstacles in achieving goals and even losses. Assessment of risk management maturity is the first step from not being aware of risk, as well as from leadership actions in the risk management process to handling and implementing risk management in order to determine the best course of action in conditions of uncertainty.

Measurement of IKU Percentage of maturity of Risk Management implementation is as follows:

5. Achievement 100% (Leader and employees have been able to manage and handle risks)
4. Achievement 80% (Leader and employees have managed risk)
3. Achievement 60% (Leader and employees have defined risks)
2. Achievement of 40% (Leader and employees are aware of the risks)
1. Achievement of 20% (All employees & leader are not aware yet regarding risk management)

Formula:

$$\frac{Maturity\ Value}{Target} \times 100\%$$

The aim is to manage risks so that appropriate and fast mitigation and handling can be carried out.nanganan yang tepat dan cepat.

b. Dit. SMI (1):
1. Sarpras output: 4 SK Dirut tentang sarpras (9 April 2021).

Hambatan Penyebab Isu Utama (Prioritas Bersifat Internal)

1. Adaptasi penggunaan BIOS dan Langkah-Langkah modernisasi BLU yang disyaratkan membutuhkan adaptasi untuk tim yang baru dibentuk.
2. Kesempatan pembahasan kelayakan tindak lanjut dengan Pembina Teknis dan Pembina Keuangan membutuhkan penjadwalan ulang.
3. Rekomendasi Temuan tidak dapat dilaksanakan sesuai rencana yang disepakati timeframe yang ditentukan.

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan:
1. Penyampaian temuan ke Dit Teknis BPDPKS (ND-12/SPI-DPKS/2021).
2. Pembahasan TL Monev PKBLU 10022021 (Output: penggunaan BIOS yang dikelola oleh TIM sesuai kewenangan dan tugas yang dimiliki).
3. Telah terbit 4 SK Dirut BPDPKS terkait Koperasi penerima dana sarpras (29 April 2021).
4. Telah dibuat dashboard system informasi pada aplikasi BPDPKS yang menampilkan menu dari kegiatan pada BPDPKS.
5. Telah dikoordinasikan mengenai Pengaturan Pesangon Pensiun dan Bonus dan Telah terbit PMK 296 /2021.

IKU Persentase Pejabat Dan Pegawai Yang Telah Memenuhi Standar Kompetensi Jabatan (9a-N)

Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi tercermin dengan adanya perilaku anggota organisasi yang memiliki komitmen kuat terhadap organisasi, hubungan yang harmonis di antara setiap anggota organisasi, serta motivasi dan etos kerja yang tinggi. Organisasi kondusif dapat tercipta jika beberapa faktor berikut dapat berjalan dengan baik antara lain pola komunikasi dan hubungan-hubungan dalam interaksi antar personal yang mempengaruhi suasana kerja; program pengembangan SDM dan kualitas kerja; alur dan prosedur pelaksanaan kegiatan, model jalur koordinasi dan konsultasi dalam pelaksanaan kerja; mekanisme penyampaian pendapat dan tingkat kebebasan dalam menyampaikan pendapat; serta program peningkatan kesejahteraan (termasuk pola jenjang karir). Dengan organisasi yang kondusif, pencapaian tujuan organisasi akan berjalan dengan baik.

b. Directorate SMI (1):
1. Infrastructure output: 4 Decrees of the President Director regarding facilities and infrastructure (April 9, 2021)

Barriers to Main Issues (Internal Priority)

1. Adaptation of BIOS usage and required steps for modernization of BLU require adaptation for the newly formed team.
2. Opportunity to discuss the feasibility of follow-up with the Technical and Financial Supervisors requires rescheduling.
3. Recommendations Findings cannot be implemented according to the agreed timeframe plan.

Actions that have been implemented:

1. Submission of findings to the Technical Directorate of BPDPKS (ND-12/SPI-DPKS/2021).
2. Discussion on TL Monev PKBLU 10022021 (Output: use of BIOS managed by the TEAM according to the authority and duties they have).
3. 4 Decrees of the Director of BPDPKS regarding Cooperatives receiving Infrastructure funds have been issued (29 April 2021).
4. An information system dashboard has been created on the BPDPKS application that displays a menu of activities at the BPDPKS.
5. Coordinated regarding Pension Severance and Bonus Arrangements and PMK 296/2021 has been issued.

IKU Percentage of Officials and Employees Who Met Position Competency Standards (9a-N)

Organization and HR that are optimal and high-performing is reflected in the behavior of organizational members who have a strong commitment to the organization, harmonious relationships among each member of the organization, as well as high motivation and work ethic. A conducive organization can be created if the following factors work well, including communication patterns and relationships in interpersonal interactions that affect the work atmosphere; HR development program and work quality; flow and procedures for implementing activities, modeling lines of coordination and consultation in the implementation of work; the mechanism for expressing opinions and the level of freedom in expressing opinions; and welfare improvement programs (including career path patterns). With a conducive organization, the achievement of organizational goals will run well.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	IX- Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi IX – Optimal and high-performing organization and human resources 9b-N Persentase kematangan penerapan Manajemen Risiko 9b-N Maturity Percentage of Risk Management implementation							
T/R	Q1	Q2	Sm.I	Q3	s.d. Q3	Q4	Y	Pol / K P
Target Target	-	-	-	-	-	85%	85%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	-	-	-	-	-	97,06%	97,06%	
Capaian Achievement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	114%	114%	

Dalam rangka memastikan implementasi manajemen risiko berjalan secara efektif di lingkungan BPDPKS sesuai dengan amanat KMK nomor 577/KMK.01/2019, perlu dilakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut:

1. Komitmen pimpinan (para direksi) dalam menentukan risk appetite (selera risiko) yang dituangkan dalam bentuk Profil Risiko BPDPKS.
2. Rapat berkala UPR (Unit Pemilik Risiko) yang dilakukan secara triwulanan dalam DKO (Dialog Kinerja Organisasi) dipimpin oleh Pimpinan UPR.
3. Standarisasi dan penilaian Tingkat Kematangan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko (TKPMR) di tingkat BLU. Nilai tahun 2021 sebesar 97
4.

Tingkat Kematangan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko (TKPMR) selama ini dilaksanakan dengan penilaian self-assessment. Belum ada standar penilaian khusus BLU dan belum menentukan pihak eksternal sebagai auditor/penilai.

In order to ensure the implementation of risk management runs effectively within BPDPKS in accordance with the mandate of KMK number 577/KMK.01 /2019, it is necessary to take the following steps:

1. Commitment of the leadership (board of directors) in determining risk appetite as outlined in the BPDPKS Risk Profile.
2. The UPR (Risk Owners Unit) regular meeting which is held quarterly in the DKO (Organizational Performance Dialogue) is chaired by the UPR Leader.
3. Standardization and assessment of the Maturity Level of Risk Management Implementation (TKPMR) at the BLU level.
4. The score for 2021 was 97

Maturity Levels of Risk Management Implementation (TKPMR) so far this has been carried out with a self-assessment. There is no specific BLU assessment standard and an external party as an auditor/appraiser has not been determined.

Unsur Penilaian Risiko
Elements of Risk Assessment

UNSUR PENILAIAN | ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT	BOBOT WEIGHT	NILAI VALUE	NILAI TERTIMBANG WEIGHTED SCORE	KET Description
A Penerapan Manajemen Risiko | Risk Management Implementation	**100%**	**97,06**	**97,06**	
1 Kepatuhan Penyampaian Laporan | Compliance Report Submission	20%	100,00	20,00	
a Waktu Penyampaian Laporan | Report Submission Time	25%	100,00	5,00	
b Kesesuaian dan Kelengkapan Laporan | Report Compatibility and Completeness	75%	100,00	15,00	
2 Kualitas Laporan | Report Quality	50%	94,13	47,06	
a Perumusan Konteks | Context Formulation	5%	100,00	2,50	
b Identifikasi Risiko | Risk Identification	25%	87,50	10,94	
c Analisis Risiko | Risk Analysis	10%	90,00	4,50	
d Evaluasi Risiko | Risk Evaluation	20%	100,00	10,00	
e Rencana Mitigasi Risiko | Risk Mitigation Plan	20%	91,25	9,13	
f Pemantauan Berkala | Periodic Monitoring	20%	100,00	10,00	
3 Pengembangan Budaya Sadar Risiko | Risk Awareness Culture Development	30%	100,00	30,00	
a Komitmen Pimpinan | Leader Commitment	40%	100,00	12,00	
1) Rapat Pimpinan | Leader Meeting	25%	100,00	3,00	
2) Dukungan Sumber Daya | Resource Support	35%	100,00	4,20	
3) Dukungan Perangkat Penerapan | Implementation Device Support	40%	100,00	4,80	
b Komunikasi yang berkelanjutan | Continuous communication	30%	100,00	9,00	
1) Pelibatan pegawai dalam perumusan risiko | Employee involvement in risk formulation	40%	100,00	3,60	
2) Penggunaan sarana media komunikasi | Use of communication media	30%	100,00	2,70	
3) Isu risiko dalam rapat-rapat internal | Risk issues in internal meetings	30%	100,00	2,70	
c Integrasi dalam proses manajemen organisasi | Integration in organizational management processes	30%	100,00	9,00	
NILAI TOTAL | TOTAL VALUE			**97,063**	

Tindakan yang telah dilaksanakan:

1. Penandatanganan Piagam Manajemen Risiko oleh Direktur Utama selaku UPR.
2. Penyusunan Profil Risiko BPDPKS Tahun 2021.
3. Penyusunan Laporan Pemantauan Risiko bulanan.
4. Penyusunan Laporan Pemantauan Risiko Triwulan I, II dan III Tahun 2021.
5. Persiapan penyusunan Profil Risiko Tahun 2022.

Rekomendasi

1) Rapat UPR secara berkala (triwulan) akan dilaksanakan bersamaan dengan Rapat DKO pada setiap awal bulan pelaporan.
2) Penilaian Tingkat Kematangan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Tahun 2021 akan dilakukan secara self-assessment.
3) Penyusunan Profil Risiko BPDPKS Tahun 2022.

IKU Nilai Kualitas Pengelolaan Kinerja Berbasis Strategy Focus Organization (9b-N)

Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi tercermin dengan adanya perilaku anggota organisasi yang memiliki komitmen kuat terhadap organisasi, hubungan yang harmonis di antara setiap anggota organisasi, serta motivasi dan etos kerja yang tinggi. Organisasi kondusif dapat tercipta jika beberapa faktor berikut dapat berjalan dengan baik antara lain pola komunikasi dan hubungan-hubungan dalam interaksi antar personal yang mempengaruhi suasana kerja; program pengembangan SDM dan kualitas kerja; alur dan prosedur pelaksanaan kegiatan, model jalur koordinasi dan konsultasi dalam pelaksanaan kerja; mekanisme penyampaian pendapat dan tingkat kebebasan dalam menyampaikan pendapat; serta program peningkatan kesejahteraan (termasuk pola jenjang karir). Dengan organisasi yang kondusif, pencapaian tujuan organisasi akan berjalan dengan baik.

Dalam rangka mendorong komitmen pimpinan dan seluruh pegawai terhadap pelaksanaan pengelolaan kinerja di masing-masing unit lingkup Ditjen Perbendaharaan, telah disampaikan matriks langkah-langkah peningkatan kualitas pengelolaan kinerja.

Langkah-langkah peningkatan kualitas pengelolaan kinerja dimaksud merupakan panduan bagi unit kerja lingkup Ditjen Perbendaharaan untuk melaksanakan action plan yang implementatif berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip Strategy Focused Organization (SFO).

Sebagai bentuk apresiasi terhadap upaya-upaya peningkatan kualitas pengelolaan kinerja di lingkungan Ditjen Perbendaharaan, Kantor Pusat Ditjen Perbendaharaan melaksanakan penilaian terhadap pelaksanaan pengelolaan kinerja di unit masing-masing.

Actions that have been implemented:

1. The signing of the Risk Management Charter by the President Director as UPR.
2. Preparation of the 2021 BPDPKS Risk Profile.
3. Preparation of monthly Risk Monitoring Reports.
4. Preparation of Quarter I, II and III Risk Monitoring Reports for 2021.
5. Preparation for the preparation of Risk Profiles for 2022.

Recommendations

1) For periodic (quarterly) UPR Meetings will be held in conjunction with DKO Meetings at the beginning of each reporting month.
2) Assessment of the Maturity Level of Risk Management Implementation in 2021 will be carried out by self-assessment.
3) Preparation of the 2022 BPDPKS Risk Profile.

IKU Value of Performance Management Based on Strategy Focus Organization (9b-N)

Organization and HR that are optimal and high-performing is reflected in the behavior of organizational members who have a strong commitment to the organization, harmonious relationships among each member of the organization, as well as high motivation and work ethic. A conducive organization can be created if the following factors work well, including communication patterns and relationships in interpersonal interactions that affect the work atmosphere; HR development program and work quality; flow and procedures for implementing activities, modeling lines of coordination and consultation in the implementation of work; the mechanism for expressing opinions and the level of freedom in expressing opinions; and welfare improvement programs (including career path patterns). With a conducive organization, the achievement of organizational goals will run well.

In order to encourage the commitment of the leadership and all employees to the implementation of performance management in each unit within the Directorate General of Treasury, a matrix of steps to improve the quality of performance management has been presented. The steps to improve the quality of performance management are a guide for the work unit within the Directorate General of Treasury to implement an action plan that is implemented based on the principles of the Strategy Focused Organization (SFO).

As a form of appreciation for efforts to improve the quality of performance management within the Directorate General of Treasury, the Head Office of the Directorate General of Treasury carries out an assessment of the implementation of performance management in their respective units.

IKU ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pelaksanaan pengelolaan kinerja di setiap unit lingkup Ditjen Perbendaharaan.

This IKU aims to improve the implementation of performance management in each unit within the Directorate General of Treasury.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	IX- Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi IX – Optimal and high-performing organization and human resources							
	9b-N Persentase kematangan penerapan Manajemen Risiko 9b-N Maturity Percentage of Risk Management implementation							
T/R	Q1	Q2	Sm.I	Q3	s.d. Q3	Q4	Y	Pol / K P
Target Target	-	-	-	-	-	84	84	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	-	-	-	-	-	86,99	86,99	
Capaian Achievement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86,99	86,99	

Strategy Focused Organization (SFO merupakan prinsip-prinsip yang dijalankan dalam rangka peningkatan kualitas pengelolaan kinerja yang sudah menjadi komitmen pimpinan dan seluruh pegawai.

Prinsip-prinsip SFO antara lain

a) Menggerakkan Perubahan Dari Tingkat Pimpinan
b) Menerjemahkan Strategi Kedalam Terminologi Operasional
c) Menyelaraskan Organisasi Dengan Strategi
d) Cara Memotivasi Sehingga Strategi Adalah Pekerjaan Setiap Individu
e) Kendali Untuk Membuat Strategi Sebagai Proses Berkelanjutan

Beberapa kegiatan yang harus dilakukan yaitu:

a) Menyusun Strategi Organisasi berdasarkan tools STEP, SWOT, dan TOWS.
b) Melaksanakan dan menghadiri rapat untuk membahas Peta Strategi, IKU, Inisiatif Strategis, Penetapan target dan Manual IKU-nya.
c) Melaksanakan dan menghadiri DKO secara rutin untuk membahas isu-isu strategis organisasi dan mengevaluasi capaian IKU, proyeksi capaian, dan merumuskan langkah tindak lanjutnya.

IKU SFO baru diterapkan pada BPDPKS pada tahun 2021, sehingga kurangnya pengalaman dalam penyusunan laporan SFO.

Tindakan yang telah dilakukan:

1. Menyusun Strategi Organisasi per triwulan berdasarkan tools STEP, SWOT, dan TOWS.
2. Melaksanakan dan menghadiri DKO secara rutin (bulanan) untuk membahas isu-isu strategis organisasi dan mengevaluasi capaian IKU, proyeksi capaian, dan merumuskan langkah tindak lanjutnya.
3. Telah melaksanakan GKM dengan materi SFO pada tanggal 4 Agustus 2021.
4. Berkoordinasi dengan kampus untuk Sosialisasi ttg Kontrak Kinerja dan Penialain SFO.

Strategy Focused Organization (SFO are principles that are implemented in order to improve the quality of performance management which has become a commitment from the leadership and all employees.

SFO principles include

a) Driving Changes from the Leadership Level
b) Translating Strategy into Operational Terminology
c) Aligning Organizations with Strategies
d) How to Motivate So Strategy is the Work of Every Individual
e) Controlling To Create Strategy as a Sustainable Process

Some of the activities that must be carried out are:

a) Develop Organizational Strategy based on STEP, SWOT, and TOWS tools.
b) Conduct and attend meetings to discuss Strategy Maps, IKUs, Strategic Initiatives, determinate the target and the IKU Manual.
c) Implement and attend DKO regularly to discuss organizational strategic issues and evaluate IKU achievements, projected achievements, and formulate follow-up steps.

The SFO IKU has only been applied to BPDPKS in 2021, so there is a lack of experience in preparing SFO reports.

Actions that have been taken:

1. Prepared quarterly Organizational Strategy based on STEP, SWOT, and TOWS tools.
2. Implemented and attended DKO regularly (monthly) to discuss organizational strategic issues and evaluate IKU achievements, projected achievements, and formulate follow-up steps.
3. Carried out the GKM with SFO material on August 4, 2021.
4. Coordinated with the campus for Socialization on Performance Contracts and SFO Assessment.

IKU Persentase modernisasi pengelolaan BLU (10a-N)

Pengelolaan sarana dan TIK adalah proses manajemen yang meliputi perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan pengawasan terhadap barang-barang bergerak dan tidak bergerak yang dimiliki BPDPKS.
Optimal adalah pengelolaan sarana dan TIK dapat menjamin pelaksanaan kegiatan dan tugas untuk mencapai tujuan organisasi dapat berjalan dengan baik, efektif, dan efisien.

Modern adalah pengelolaan sarana dan TIK mengikuti kebutuhan perkembangan zaman.
Modernisasi Pengelolaan BLU dalam tahun 2021 adalah upaya untuk menerapkan tekonologi informasi dalam pengembangan dan peningkatan kualitas layanan dan kinerja, yang antara lain mencakup pemanfaatan BIOS, penggunaan Office Automation (OA) atau aplikasi persuratan dan pemrosesan yang setara, dan pengembangan aplikasi untuk meningkatkan layanan utama BLU; selama kurun waktu 1 Januari 2021 s.d. 31 Desember 2021.

Formula: Capaian Kelengkapan Tahapan

No	Variabel IT	Nilai
1.	Operasionalisasi Aplikasi BIOS	25
2.	Penyediaan website yang representative	10
3.	Memiliki *Database* Terpusat	15
4.	Memiliki Dashboard Internal dan Eksternal	10
5	Memiliki *webservice* untuk transfer data ke Kementerian Keuangan	30
6	Memilki SOP terkait dengan Sistem IT	10
7	Memiliki dan menggunakan Sistem Aplikasi untuk pengelolaan Tata Naskah Dinas secara elektronik	10
8	Memilki inovasi di bidang IT untuk peningkatan layanan dan pengelolaan keuangan	15
	Total	125

Capaian maksimal untuk IKU ini adalah 125%, sesuai dengan kertas kerja dari Direktorat PPKBLU.

IKU Percentage of modernization of BLU management (10a-N)

Management of facilities and ICT is a management process that includes planning, implementation, and supervision of movable and immovable goods owned by BPDPKS.
Optimal is the management of facilities and ICT can ensure the implementation of activities and tasks to achieve organizational goals can run well, effectively, and efficiently.
Modern is the management of facilities and ICT following the needs of the times. Modernization of BLU Management in 2021 was an effort to apply information technology in the development and improvement of service quality and performance, which included the use of BIOS, the use of Office Automation (OA) or e-mail applications and equivalent processing, and application development to improve key services. BLU; during the period January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

Formula: Achievement of Stages Completeness

No	IT Variable	Value
1.	BIOS Application operationalization	25
2.	Provision of a representative website	10
3.	Having a Centralized Database	15
4.	Having an Internal and External Dashboards	10
5	Having webservice for data transfer to the Ministry of Finance	30
6	Having an SOP related to the IT System	10
7	Having and using an Application System for electronically managing Office Manuscripts	10
8	Having innovation in IT for service improvement and financial management	15
	Total	125

Maximum achievement for this IKU is 125%, according to the working paper from the PPKBLU Directorate.

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:
The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	X- Pengelolaan sarana dan TIK yang optimal dan modern X – Optimal and modern management of facilities and ICT							
	10a-N Persentase modernisasi pengelolaan BLU 10a-N Percentage of modernization of BLU management							
T/R	Q1	Q2	Sm.I	Q3	s.d. Q3	Q4	Y	Pol / K P
Target Target	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	-	108,06%	108,06%	N/A	108,06%	115,69%	115,69%	
Capaian Achievement	N/A	108,06%	108,06%	N/A	108,06%	115,69%	115,69%	

Capaian IKU 2021 sebagai berikut:
Achievement IKU 2021 is as follows:

No	Uraian Description	Kelengkapan Tahapan Completeness Stages	Kecepatan Penyelesaian Speed of Completion				Capaian Capaian
			TW 1	TW 2	TW 3	TW 4	
		100%	100%	75%	50%	25%	
I	Operasionalisasi Aplikasi BIOS | Operationalization of BIOS Applications	25	3	3	3	3	17,69
II	Penyediaan web site yang representatif | Provision of a representative website	10	3	3	3	3	10
III	Memiliki Database terpusat | Having a Centralized Database	15	3	3	3	3	15
IV	Memiliki Dashboard Internal dan Eksternal | Having an Internal and External Dashboards	10	3	3	3	3	10
V	Memiliki webservice untuk transfer data ke Kementerian Keuangan | Having webservice for data transfer to the Ministry of Finance	30	4	4	4	4	28
VI	Memiliki SOP terkait dengan Sistem IT | Having SOPs related to the IT System	10	3	3	3	3	10
VII	Memiliki dan menggunakan Sistem Aplikasi untuk pengelolaan Tata Naskah Dinas secara elektronik | Having and using an Application System for electronically managing Office Manuscripts	10	3	3	3	3	10
VIII	Memiliki inovasi di bidang IT untuk peningkatan layanan dan pengelolaan keuangan | Having innovation in IT for service improvement and financial management	15	3	3	3	3	15
Total		125	25	25	25	25	***115,69***

Hal-hal yang telah dilaksanakan:

1. Telah membentuk tim untuk aplikasi BIOS yang menjadi penialaian modernisasi pengelolaan BLU, diharapkan agar dapat mencapai target yang diharapkan.
2. Berkoordinasi dengan PPKBLU untuk mendapatkan asistensi dan bimbingan untuk realisasi IKU ini
3. Telah membuat dashboard BPDPKS dan memberikan user/akses kepada PPKBLU terkait aplikasi yang ada di BPDPKS melalui ND-623/DPKS,1/2021 tanggal 21 Juni 2021
4. Menyelesaikan 10 dari 10 SOP yang menjadi kewajiban pada penilaian IKU modernisasi pengelolaan BLU

Things that have been implemented:

1. Formed a team for BIOS application which is the assessment of modernization of BLU management, it is hoped that it can achieve the expected target.
2. Coordinated with PPKBLU to get assistance and guidance for the realization of this IKU
3. Created a BPDPKS dashboard and provided users/access to PPKBLU related to applications in BPDPKS through ND623/DPKS,1/2021 dated June 21, 2021
4. Completed 10 of 10 SOPs that were mandatory on IKU assessment modernization of BLU

IKU Persentase kualitas pelaksanaan anggaran internal sebagaimana baseline (11a-N)

Salah satu pengelolaan sumber daya organisasi adalah dana. Dana yang tersedia dalam dokumen pelaksanaan anggaran, harus dikelola dengan optimal sesuai rencana yang telah ditetapkan. Dokumen yang dipakai dalam pengelolaan dana adalah DIPA. DIPA merupakan dokumen pelaksanaan anggaran yang sesuai ketentuan menjadi dasar pengelolaan belanja negara.

Anggaran internal BPDPKS adalah sebesar 1.25% dari pagu dukungan manajemen pada tahun 2020. Kualitas pelaksanaan anggaran internal diukur atas tiga komponen, yaitu:

a. komponen SMART.
b. komponen IKPA.
c. komponen lainnya.

IKU Percentage of quality of internal budget implementation as baseline (11a-N)

One of the managements of organizational resources is funds. The funds available in the budget implementation document must be managed optimally according to a predetermined plan. The document used in fund management is DIPA. DIPA is a budget implementation document that is in accordance with the provisions as the basis for managing state expenditures.

The internal budget of BPDPKS is 1.25% of the management support ceiling in 2020. The quality of the implementation of the internal budget is measured by three components, namely:

a. SMART component.
b. IKPA component.
c. other components.

Komponen SMART	Komponen IKPA	Komponen Lainnya
1.Capaian keluaran (30%) 2.Efisiensi (15%)	3. Revisi DIPA (5%) 4. Penyelesaian tagihan (4%) 5. Penyelesaian UP (4%) 6. Data kontrak (3%) 7. Kesalahan SPM (3%) 8. Retur SP2D (3%) 9. Penyampaian renkas (2%) 10. Penyampaian LPJ (2%) 11. Pagu minus (2%) 12. Dispensasi (2%)	13. Penyerapan anggaran atas pagu neto (15%) 14. Konsistensi (10%)

Formula:

$$\frac{Nilai\ Pencapaian\ Komponen}{Target}\ x\ 100\%$$

SMART component	IKPA component	Other components
1. Output achievement (30%) 2. Efficiency (15%)	3. DIPA revision (5%) 4. Bill settlement (4%) 5. UP settlement (4%) 6. Contract data (3%) 7. SPM error (3%) 8. SP2D returns (3%) 9. Submission of Renkas (2%) 10. Submission of LPJ (2%) 11. Minus ceiling (2%) 12. Dispensation (2%)	13. Absorption of budget over the net ceiling (15%) 14. Consistency (10%)

Formula:

$$\frac{Commponent\ Achievement\ Value}{Target}\ X\ 100\%$$

Capaian IKU tersebut sebagai berikut:

The IKU achievement is as follows:

BPDPKS	XI- Pelaksanaan keuangan yang efektif, efisien, dan akuntabel XI – Effective, efficient, and accountable financial implementation							
	11a-N Persentase kualitas pelaksanaan anggaran internal 11a-N Percentage of quality of internal budget implementation							
T/R	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Sm.I**	**Q3**	**s.d. Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Pol / K P**
Target Target	95,5%	95,5%	95,5%	95,5%	95,5%	95,5%	95,5%	Max/T LKV
Realisasi Realization	100 %	96,2%	96,24%	96,43%	96,43%	97,63%	97,63%	
Capaian Achievement	104,71%	100,73%	100,77%	100,97%	100,97%	102,23%	102,23%	

Perhitungan IKU "Persentase Kualitas Pelaksanaan Anggaran" pada satuan kerja Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) lingkup DJPb mengacu pada Surat Edaran Nomor 8/MK.1/2020 tanggal 23 Maret 2020 dan Perdirjen Nomor Perdirjen-4/PB/2021 tgl 8 Maret 2021 dengan penyesuaian pada komponen IKPA. Penyesuaian tersebut diperlukan karena pada aplikasi OMSPAN mengecualikan perhitungan untuk satker BLU.

Formula dan tata cara perhitungan serta manual IKU PKPA Tahun 2021 satker BLU mengacu pada ND 1292/PB.1/2021, dan bobot perhitungan mengacu ke Perdirjen 4/PB/2021

Untuk TW IV dan Tahunan formula dihitung dari 40% Capaian IKPA dari Januari s.d. Desember atas 9 komponen (Realisasi anggaran, Deviasi Halaman III DIPA, Revisi DIPA, LPJ Bendahara, Penyelesaian Tagihan, Pengembalian SP3B-BLU, Pagu Minus, Dispensasi SP3B-BLU, Capaian Output) + 60% Capaian SMART. Untuk TW IV dan Tahunan sesuai formula diatas Realisasi IKU PKPA BPDPKS mencapai 97,63%.

Terdapat 1 komponen yang berwarna kuning yaitu Capaian Output, dari 20 Rincian Output (RO) pada BPDPKS, terdapat 2 volume RO yang tidak tercapai yakni terkait Volume Output Peremajaan dan Sarana Prasarana.

IKU calculation "Percentage of Budget Execution Quality" in work units of Public Service Agency (BLU) within the scope of DJPb refers to Circular Letter Number 8/MK.1/2020 dated March 23, 2020 and Regulation of the Director General Number Perdirjen-4/PB/2021 dated March 8 2021 with adjustments to the IKPA component. This adjustment is necessary because the OMSPAN application excludes calculations for the BLU work unit.

The formula and calculation procedure as well as the 2021 PKPA IKU manual for the BLU work unit refers to ND 1292/PB.1/2021, and the weight of the calculation refers to Perdirjen 4/PB/2021

For TW IV and Annual, the formula is calculated from 40% of IKPA achievements from January to December for 9 components (Budget realization, Deviation Page III DIPA, Revised DIPA, LPJ Treasurer, Settlement of Bills, Return of SP3B-BLU, Minus Ceiling, Dispensation of SP3B-BLU, Output Achievement) + 60% SMART Achievement. For Quarter IV and Annual according to the above formula, the realization of IKU PKPABPDPKS reached 97.63%.

There is 1 component that is yellow, namely Output Achievement, of the 20 Output Details (RO) at BPDPKS, there are 2 RO volumes that are not achieved, namely related to Replanting Output Volume and Facilities and Infrastructure.

Kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan:

1. Telah dilakukan rapat perumusan manual IKU Kualitas Pelaksanaan Anggaran untuk satker BLU dengan Setditjen Perbendaharaan tanggal 18
2. Februari 2021
   Pada Maret 2021 mengikuti rapat koordinasi peningkatan capaian IKPA dan sosialisasi Perdirjen
3. Perben Nomor 4 Tahun 2021 tentang Juknis IKPA
   Sosialisi GKM terkait IKU PKPA ke seluruh Direktorat
4. pada BPDPKS.
   Revisi DIPA ke 6 telah dilaksanakan Pagu menjadi 53T, sekaligus koreksi atas RPD s.d. TW 4 2021.

Activities that have been carried out:

1. A meeting was held for the formulation of the IKU manual for the Quality of Budget Implementation for the BLU work unit with the Secretariat General of Treasury on 18 February 2021
2. In March 2021, there was a coordination meeting to increase IKPA achievements and socialization of Perdirjen Perben Number 4 of 2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for IKPA
3. GKM socialization related to PKPA IKU to all Directorates at BPDPKS.
4. The 6th DIPA revision has been implemented Ceiling to 53T, as well as corrections to the RPD until Q4 2021.

REALISASI ANGGARAN

Realisasi anggaran yang digunakan BPDPKS pada tahun 2021 untuk mencapai output adalah Rp 53,576,760,284,016 dari anggaran sebesar Rp 53,716,870,257,000. Realisasi anggaran ini telah dapat mencapai seluruh output yang ditetapkan dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

BUDGET REALIZATION

The budget realization used by BPDPKS in 2021 to achieve output is IDR53,576,760,284,016 of the budget of IDR53,716,870,257,000. The realization of this budget has been able to achieve all of the outputs specified with the following details:

Kode Code	Uraian Description	BELANJA | EXPENDITURE			KELUARAN | OUTPUT			
		Pagu Ceiling	Realisasi Realization	%	Target Target	Satuan Unit	Realisasi Volume RO Unit RO Volume Realization	%
1	**PELAYANAN UMUM** | PUBLIC SERVICE	**53,716,870,257,000**	53,576,760,284,016	99.74 %				
3	**PELAYANAN UMUM** | PUBLIC SERVICE	**53,716,870,257,000**	53,576,760,284,016	99.74 %				
WA	**Program Dukungan Manajemen** | Management Support Program	**53,716,870,257,000**	53,576,760,284,016	99.74 %				
4712	**Pelaksanaan Tugas Khusus (Special Mission)** | Special Mission	**53,605,192,949,000**	53,508,650,019,400	99.82 %				
FAM	**Hasil Kelolaan Dana** | Result of Fund Management	**53,605,192,949,000**	53,508,650,019,400	99.82 %				
1	PNBP/Imbal Hasil Kelolaan Dana BLU | PNBP/Yield of BLU Fund Management	5,071,692,000	2,738,722,763	54.00 %	**13.38**	**Triliun Rupiah** Trillion Rupiah	**13.38**	**100 %**
2	Pendanaan untuk Volume Penyaluran Selisih Harga Biodiesel | Funding for the volume of the distribution of the biodesel price difference	51,953,955,180,000	51,951,617,007,600	100.0 0 %	**10.06**	**Kilo Liter** Kilo Liter	**9.74**	**96.85 %**
3	Pendanaan untuk Penelitian dan Pengembangan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit | Funding for Research and Development of Oil Palm Plantations	66,749,000,000	55,772,500,942	83.56 %	**50**	**Penelitian** Research	**50**	**100 %**
4	Pendanaan untuk Promosi dan Kemitraan Sawit | Funding for Oil Palm Promotion and Partnership	101,000,000,000	83,496,874,043	82.67 %	**60**	**Laporan** Report	**60**	**100 %**
5	Pendanaan untuk Peremajaan Lahan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit | Funding for Oil Palm Plantation Land Replanting	1,382,501,287,000	1,338,837,319,730	96.84 %	**100,0 00.00**	**Hektar** Hectar	**79,084. 84**	**41.30 %**
6	Pendanaan untuk SDM Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit | Funding for Palm Oil Plantation Human Resources	76,450,419,000	64,559,840,897	84.45 %	**50**	**Orang** Person	**50**	**100 %**
7	Pendanaan untuk Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit | Funding for Palm Oil Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure	19,465,371,000	11,627,753,456	59.74 %	**16,00 0.00**	**Unit** Unit	**1,957.0 0**	**12.23 %**
4836	**Pengelolaan Keuangan, BMN, dan Umum** | Financial, BMN and General Management	**34,449,489,000**	21,102,216,676	61.26 %				
EAB	**Layanan Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Internal** | Internal Planning and Budgeting	**209,652,000**	177,246,078	84.54 %				

Kode Code	Uraian Description	BELANJA | EXPENDITURE			KELUARAN | OUTPUT			
		Pagu Ceiling	Realisasi Realization	%	Target Target	Satuan Unit	Realisasi Volume RO Unit RO Volume Realization	%
2	Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Unit Eselon I | Work Plan and Budget of Echelon I Unit	209,652,000	177,246,078	84.54 %	1	Dokumen Document	1	100 %
EAC	**Layanan Umum** | Public Service	**29,713,202,000**	18,146,283,571	61.07 %				
2	Kearsipan | Record management	354,042,000	18,150,000	5.13 %	1	Laporan Report	1	100 %
3	Kerumahtanggaan | Housekeeping	933,639,000	900,172,690	96.42 %	12	Bulan Layanan Months Service	12	100 %
4	Operasionalisasi Kantor | Office Operation	28,425,521,000	17,227,960,881	60.61 %	12	Bulan Layanan Months Service	12	100 %
EAD	**Layanan Sarana Internal** | Office Facilities Equipment	**3,340,211,000**	2,436,029,027	72.93 %				
2	Pemeliharaan peralatan dan mesin | Maintenance of equipment and machinery	1,440,211,000	542,104,027	37.64 %	100	Unit Unit	100	100 %
3	Peralatan Fasilitas Perkantoran | Office Facilities Equipment	14,500,000	14,300,000	98.62 %	100	Unit Unit	100	100 %
4	Perangkat Pengolah Data dan Komunikasi | Data Processing and Communication Device	1,885,500,000	1,879,625,000	99.69 %	65	Unit Unit	65	100 %
EAN	**Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Kinerja Internal** | Financial Management and Internal Performance	**1,186,424,000**	342,658,000	28.88 %				
2	Laporan Keuangan Unit Eselon I | Financial Statements of Echelon I Unit	1,186,424,000	342,658,000	28.88 %	2	Laporan Report	2	100 %
4837	**Pengelolaan Organisasi dan SDM** | Organization and HR Management	**74,869,071,000**	45,746,462,033	61.10 %				
EAF	**Layanan SDM** | HR Service	**71,912,739,000**	44,239,314,652	61.52 %				
1	Gaji dan Tunjangan | Salaries and Allowances	70,052,829,000	43,095,172,884	61.52 %	125	Pegawai Officers	125	100 %
4	Pengembangan SDM | HR Development	1,859,910,000	1,144,141,768	61.52 %	125	Pegawai Officers	125	100 %
EAH	**Layanan Organisasi dan Tata Kelola Internal** | Organization and internal management service	**2,956,332,000**	1,507,147,381	50.98 %				
1	Rekomendasi Pengelolaan Organisasi | Organizational Management Recommendation	2,956,332,000	1,507,147,381	50.98 %	1	Rekomendasi Recommendation	1	100 %
4838	**Pengelolaan Risiko, Pengendalian, dan Pengawasan Internal** | Risk Management, Control, and Internal Control	**1,795,288,000**	727,989,600	40.55 %				
EAK	**Layanan Pengawasan Internal** | Internal Control Services	**1,795,288,000**	727,989,600	40.55 %				
3	Penerapan Pengelolaan Risiko, Pengendalian dan Pengawasan Internal | Internal management of Risk, Control and Supervision	1,795,288,000	727,989,600	40.55 %	8	Rekomendasi Recommendation	8	100 %
4839	**Pengelolaan Sistem Informasi dan Teknologi** | Management of Information Systems and Technology	**563,460,000**	533,596,227	94.70 %				
FAB	**Sistem Informasi Pemerintahan** | Government Information Systems	**563,460,000**	533,596,227	94.70 %				
3	Sistem Aplikasi Lainnya | Other Applications	563,460,000	533,596,227	94.70 %	5	Modul Aplikasi Application modules	5	100 %

Dari realisasi tersebut diatas, meskipun secara kinerja tercapai semua akan tetapi masih terdapat output yang belum tercapai, hal ini menjadi perhatian tersendiri bagi Direksi untuk meningkatkan kinerja dalam pencapaian output.

According to the realization above, although in terms of performance all achieved but there are still outputs that have not been achieved, this is a separate concern for the Board of Directors to improve performance in achieving output.

PENGHARGAAN ORGANISASI

Pada tahun 2021, BPDPKS mendapatkan beberapa penghargaan, antara lain:

1) Peningkatan Akses Pendidikan Anak Petani Lewat Program Beasiswa Sawit.

ORGANIZATION AWARD

In 2021, BPDPKS received several awards, including:

1) Increasing Access to Education of Farmers' Children through the Palm Oil Scholarship Program.



BERKOMITMEN TERCIPTANNYA INOVASI DALAM PENCAPAIAN STRATEGI ORGANISASI (MENDAPATKAN PENGHARGAAN DARI UNIT KERJA LAIN)

COMMITTED TO CREATE INNOVATION IN THE ORGANIZATION'S STRATEGIC ACHIEVEMENT (AWARD FROM OTHER WORK UNITS)

2) Special Achievement For Outstanding Program in Local Community Economic Empowerment For Cooperative And Small Medium Enterprise palm Oil.

2) Special Achievement For Outstanding Program in Local Community Economic Empowerment For Cooperative And Small Medium Enterprise palm Oil.



Penghargaan dan Sertifikasi Tahun 2021
Awards and Certifications 2021

Penghargaan

Sepanjang tahun 2021, BPDPKS tidak menerima penghargaan baik yang berskala nasional maupun internasional.

Award

Throughout 2021, BPDPKS did not receive awards, either nationally or internationally.

Sertifikasi

Sepanjang tahun 2020, BPDPKS tidak memiliki sertifikasi baik yang berskala nasional maupun internasional

Certification

Throughout 2020, BPDPKS did not have any national or international certifications

Peristiwa Penting Tahun 2021
Significant Events of 2021



21 JANUARI

JANUARY 21

Di masa pandemi Covid-19, Pemerintah melalui Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) tetap berkomitmen untuk mendukung sektor perkebunan kelapa sawit sebagai salah satu komoditas strategis nasional.

Dukungan tersebut tercermin melalui keputusan Rapat Komite Pengarah BPDPKS pada tanggal 22 Januari 2021 yang telah menyetujui usulan alokasi anggaran BPDPKS tahun 2021.

Disamping itu, Pemerintah juga tetap berkomitmen untuk mendukung program biodiesel (B30) pada tahun 2021 dengan target alokasi penyaluran sebesar 9,2 juta KL. Komitmen pemerintah ini bertujuan untuk menjaga stabilisasi harga CPO dan menjaga surplus neraca perdagangan non migas yang sekitar 12% berasal dari ekspor produk sawit dan turunannya.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesian Government, through Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), keeps up the commitment of supporting palm oil plantation sector which serves as one of the national strategical commodities.

Such support is reflected in the resolution of BPDPKS's Board of Directors on January 22, 2021, having been approving the proposal on BPDPKS's budget for 2021.

In addition, the Government has also been maintaining its commitment in supporting 2021 biodiesel program (B30) with a distribution allocation target amounting to 9.2 million KL. This Government's commitment is aimed to maintain CPO's price stabilization and secure the surplus in the balance of trade of non-oil and gas products, in which 12% of such surplus is originated from the export of palm oil product and its derivatives.

PRESS RELEASE

2 FEBRUARI
FEBRUARY 2

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) melakukan penyerahan Perjanjian Pembiayaan Pengadaan Bahan Bakar Nabati Jenis Biodiesel untuk dicampur dengan Bahan Bakar Minyak Jenis Minyak Solar Periode Januari – Desember 2021 yang telah ditandatangani oleh Eddy Abdurrachman selaku Direktur Utama BPDPKS dengan Badan Usaha (BU) Bahan Bakar Nabati (BBN) Jenis Biodiesel. "Penandatanganan kerjasama ini merupakan bentuk konsistensi Pemerintah dalam melakukan perbaikan neraca perdagangan Indonesia dengan cara mengurangi impor BBM jenis minyak solar dan mendukung pembangunan industri sawit yang berkelanjutan sekaligus mendorong peningkatan ketahanan dan kemandirian energi", kata Eddy Abdurrachman.

Pembiayaan pengadaan BBN jenis biodiesel oleh BPDPKS ditujukan untuk menutup selisih kurang harga indeks pasar (HIP) minyak solar dengan HIP BBN jenis biodiesel, sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam Peraturan Presiden Nomor 66 Tahun 2018 tentang perubahan kedua atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 tentang Penghimpunan dan Penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, dan peraturan turunannya yaitu Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Nomor 41 Tahun 2018 tentang Penyediaan dan Pemanfaatan Bahan Bakar Nabati Jenis Biodiesel Dalam Kerangka Pembiayaan oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.

The Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) conducted a handover of Agreement on the Financing for the Procurement of Biodiesel-Type Vegetable Fuel Oil for to be mixed with Diesel-Type Fuel Oil in the period of January-December 2021 which was executed by Eddy Abdurrachman as the President Director of BPDPKS and some Business Entities (BU) of Vegetable Fuel Oil (BBN) in the form of Biodiesel. "The signing of this agreement constitutes the Government's consistency in improving Indonesian balance of trade by reducing the import of Diesel-Type Fuel Oil, and in supporting a sustainable palm oil industry development, as well as promoting enhancement of energy security and independence", said Eddy Abdurrachman.

BPDPKS's purpose in providing financing for procuring biodiesel vegetable fuel was to cover up the difference between diesel-oil market index price (HIP) and the biodiesel fuel oil market index price as mandated by the Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2018 regarding the second amendment of Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 about the Collection and Utilization of Palm oil Plantation Funds, and by its derivative regulation which is the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Number 41 of 2018 regarding Procurement and Utilization of Biodiesel-Type Vegetable Fuel Oil in the Financing Framework by Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency.



6 FEBRUARI
FEBRUARY 6

Hari Pers Nasional (HPN) kembali digelar yang pada tahun ini penyelenggaraannya dilaksanakan di Ibukota Jakarta. Dampak pandemi Covid19, rangkaian acara HPN 2021 dilangsungkan secara virtual, yang salah satunya adalah kegiatan Webinar Nasional dengan tema Peran Kelapa Sawit Terhadap Pembangunan Ekonomi Nasional yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 6 Februari 2021 atas kerjasama Penyelenggara HPN 2021 dengan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS).

Kegiatan dibuka oleh Atal S. Depari selaku Penanggung Jawab HPN 2021, salah satu agendanya adalah pemberian penghargaan dari Penyelenggara Hari Pers Nasional 2021 kepada BPDPKS atas kemitraan dan kerjasama dengan media yang selama ini telah berjalan dengan baik dalam upaya menyampaikan fakta objektif tentang kelapa sawit kepada masyarakat.

The National Press Day (HPN) was held once again. In this year, the execution of such occasion was held in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. Due to the impact of Covid-19, the series of HPN 2021 events were held virtually. One of which was the National Webinar carrying a theme of the Role of Palm oil in the Establishment of National Economy which was conducted on February 6, 2021 through a cooperation between HPN 2021 organizers and the Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS).
This activity was opened by Atal S. Depari who serves as the Person-In-Charge of HPN 2021. One of the agendas was the handing of appreciations from the Organizers of the 2021 National Press Day to BPDPKS for having been in a good partnership and cooperation with the media in delivering objective facts about palm oil to the public.



9 MARET
MARCH 9

Pemerintah beserta stakeholder kelapa sawit lainnya bergerak cepat dalam pencapaian target peremajaan sawit rakyat (PSR) tahun 2021. Salah satu upaya percepatan realisasi PSR ini adalah dengan dilakukannya Penandatanganan Kerja Sama Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat Melalui Kemitraan, di Gedung Graha Sawala, Kemenko Perekonomian, Selasa (09/03).

Penandatanganan Kerja Sama pelaksanaan PSR antara 6 Perusahaan anggota dari Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI) dan 1 Perusahaan Milik Negara yaitu PTPN VI dengan 18 KUD/Koperasi/Gapoktan anggota dari Asosiasi Petani Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (APKASINDO) yang berasal dari 6 Kabupaten yaitu Kotabaru (Kalsel), Serdang Bedagai (Sumut), Muaro Jambi dan Merangin (Jambi), Kampar dan Indragiri Hulu (Riau), dengan total luas lahan dalam perjanjian PSR ini sebesar 18.821 hektare.

Target peremajaan sawit rakyat pada tahun 2021 seluas 180.000 hektare dengan alokasi dana sebesar Rp5,567 triliun. Untuk mencapai target tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian dan BPDPKS bersama seluruh pemangku kepentingan industri sawit telah menyusun mekanisme peremajaan sawit rakyat yang lebih efektif dan efisien termasuk melalui pola kemitraan antara perusahaan dan petani kelapa sawit.

Selain dihadiri oleh Direktur Tanaman Tahunan dan Penyegar Kementerian Pertanian, Direktur Utama BPDPKS, Ketua Utama GAPKI dan Ketua Umum APKASINDO, acara ini dihadiri juga secara virtual oleh para Bupati dari daerah sentra kelapa sawit, Kepala Dinas Provinsi yang membidangi Perkebunan, Narasumber Utama Komite Pengarah BPDPKS, Pengurus GAPKI Daerah, dan Pengurus APKASINDO se-Indonesia.

The Government and other palm oil stakeholders took expeditious actions to achieve People's Palm oil Replanting (PSR) target of 2021. One of the efforts taken to accelerate the PSR realization would be conducting a Signing of Cooperation in People's Palm oil Replanting through Partnership which was held at Graha Sawala Building, the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, on Tuesday (09/03).

This Cooperation Signing for executing PSR was conducted by 6 Companies acting as the members of Indonesian Palm Oil Entrepreneur Association (GAPKI), 1 State-Owned Company namely PTPN VI, and 18 Village Unit Cooperatives/Cooperatives/Farmers Group Associations who act as the members of the Association of Indonesian Palm oil Farmers (APKASINDO) and came from 6 different regencies namely Kotabaru (South Kalimantan), Serdang Bedagai (North Sumatra), Muaro Jambi and Merangin (Jambi), and Kampar and Indragiri Hulu (Riau), of which the total of the land area mentioned in the PSR Agreement was 18,821 hectares.

The target of People's Palm oil Replanting in 2021 was to rejuvenate 180,000 hectares of palm oil plantation with an allocation of fund amounting to 5,567 trillion Rupiah. In order to achieve such target, the Ministry of Agriculture and BPDPKS, and together with all the palm oil industry stakeholders, have arranged a more effective and efficient mechanism to the people's palm oil replanting through a pattern of partnership between companies and palm oil farmers. Aside from being attended by the Director of Perennial Plants and Fresheners from the Ministry of Agriculture, the President Director of BPDPKS, the Chairman of GAPKI, and the General Chairperson of APKASINDO, this event was also virtually attended by some Regents from the regencies serving as the centers of palm oil, the Heads of Provincial Agencies being in charge of Plantations, the Principal Spokesperson to BPDPKS Board of Directors, the Administrators of Regional GAPKI, and the Administrators of APKASINDO all over Indonesia.



18 MARET
MARCH 18

Medan (STIP-AP), – Bertempat di Ruang Sidamanik, LPP Agro Nusantara Jalan Willem Iskandar, Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi program kerja pendidikan bagi putra-putri petani dan pekerja perkebunan kelapa sawit yang memperoleh Beasiswa di Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pertanian Agrobisnis Perkebunan pada Kamis, 18 Maret 2021.

Dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan ini seluruh peserta yang hadir tetap menerapkan protokol kesehatan seperti menggunakan masker, mencuci tangan, menjaga jarak, dan tidak lupa tetap memeriksa suhu tubuh. Peserta yang hadir pada kegiatan ini adalah Ketua STIP-AP, Aries Sukariawan, S.P., M.P beserta jajaran pimpinan dan segenap civitas akademika STIP-AP seperti Wakil Ketua I, Zulham Effendi, ST., M.Sc. Eng, Wakil Ketua II, Guntoro, SP., MP, Wakil Ketua III, Giyanto, STP., MT, Ketua Prodi Budidaya Perkebunan Eka Bobby Febriato, SP., M.Si dan Ketua Prodi Teknik Pengolahan Hasil Perkebunan Pada Mulia Raja, SP., M.Pd serta para mahasiswa/i peraih beasiswa BPDPKS.

Medan (STIP-AP), - Taking place in Ruang Sidamanik, LPP Agro Nusantara, Willem Iskandar Street, Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) conducted a monitoring and an evaluation to the work programs of education for farmer's children and palm oil plantation labors who gained a Scholarship for studying at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pertanian Agrobisnis Perkebunan on Thursday, March 18, 2021.

While holding such activity, all the attending participants remained applying health protocols such as wearing masks, washing hands, keeping distance, and always checking for body temperature. The participants to attend this event were the Chair of STIP-AP, Aries Sukariawan, S.P., M.P along with the leaders and all the academic community of STIP-AP such as the 1st Vice Chairperson, Zulham Effendi, ST., M.Sc.Eng, 2nd Vice Chairperson, Guntoro SP., MP, 3rd Vice Chairperson, Giyanto, STP., MT, the Head of Plantation Cultivation Study Program, Eka Bobby Febrianto, SP., M.Si and the Head of Study Program of Plantation Products Processing Technique, Pada Mulia Raja, SP., M.Pd, and the students gaining the scholarship from BPDPKS.



10 APRIL

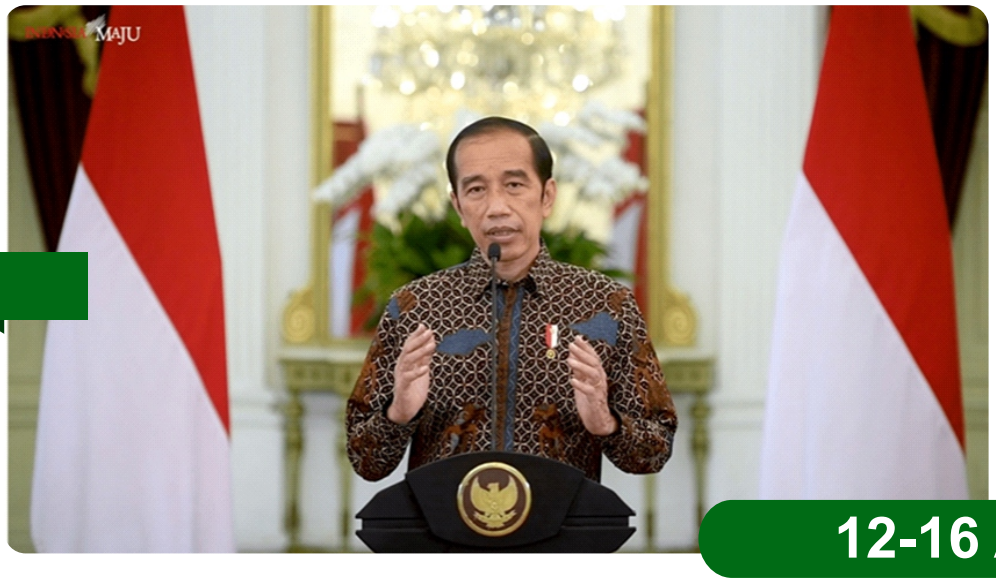
APRIL 10

Penyebaran informasi negatif kelapa sawit di Indonesia dinilai telah melewati batas. Tidak hanya merusak citra positif kelapa sawit di mata masyarakat Indonesia, tetapi secara terstruktur juga telah menyasar ke arah yang lebih spesifik termasuk ke generasi usia sekolah. Menyikapi hal ini, kegiatan promosi dan penyebaran informasi positif kelapa sawit melalui program kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) terus dilakukan secara masif dengan melibatkan organisasi, lembaga, hingga instansi pemerintah, termasuk Instansi Pendidikan.

Kepala Bidang SMA, Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Provinsi Banten, Lukman, secara penuh mendukung dan mengapresiasi upaya penyebaran informasi kelapa sawit di dunia Pendidikan. “Selama ini, Banten sudah 20 tahun tidak ada berbicara tentang kelapa sawit di dunia pendidikan. Padahal, Banten itu ada sekitar 20.000 hektar kebun sawit yang tersebar di Kabupaten Lebak dan Pandeglang. Mengapa potensi ini tidak kita coba,” ujar Lukman dalam webinar Palm Oil Edutalk PGRI Provinsi Banten yang diselenggarakan BPDPKS di Cilegon, Sabtu (10/4).

The spread of negative information about palm oil in Indonesia has been considered outrageous. Not only did it ruin the positive image of palm oil in the eyes of Indonesian people, but it also targeted the outlook of some specific groups in a structured way, including the school-aged generations. To deal with such issue, a promotion and dissemination of positive information on palm oil through work programs from Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) has been massively carried out by involving Government's organizations, institutions, and agencies, including Educational Institutions.

The Head of High School from Department of Education and Culture of the Province of Banten, Lukman, fully supports and appreciates such effort in disseminating information on palm oil to the world of education. “To date, Banten has never been talking for a good 20 years about palm oil to the education community, even though it possesses 20,000 hectares of palm oil plantation, spread all over Lebak and Pandeglang Regencies. Why don't we put an effort into this potential?” said Lukman in the Palm Oil Edu Talk webinar with the Teachers Association of the Republic of Indonesia (PGRI) of Banten Province which was held by BPDPKS in Cilegon on Saturday (10/4).



12-16 APRIL

APRIL12-16

Presiden Joko Widodo tegaskan Komitmen Indonesia untuk menjaga Industri Sawit yang berkelanjutan ke Eropa melalui Hannover Messe 2021.

Tahun ini, Indonesia menjadi Official Partner Country pada Hannover Messe (HM), sebuah pameran yang berfokus pada berbagai isu terkini teknologi dan solusi industri manufaktur seperti otomasi industri dan IT (Industri 4.0), energi berkelanjutan dan teknologi lingkungan, efisiensi energi, penelitian dan transfer teknologi, robotika dan teknologi lainnya. Hal tersebut dapat menjadi peluang untuk menghadirkan Indonesia kepada dunia dalam upaya transformasi perekonomian khususnya di sektor industri 4.0 serta upaya pemulihan perekonomian nasional saat pandemi Covid-19.

Selanjutnya, BPDPKS bersama Masyarakat Biohidrokarbon Indonesia telah bekerja keras untuk menampilkan kebaikan industri sawit Indonesia kepada dunia melalui konten-konten digital di HM, salah satunya melalui presentasi livestreaming dari beberapa orang terkemuka di Indonesia.

President Joko Widodo gave emphasis to the Europe through 2021 Hannover Messe that Indonesia is committed to maintain a sustainable palm oil industry. This year, Indonesia makes an Official Partner Country in the Hannover Messe (HM), an exhibition which focuses on various current issues about technology and solutions to the manufacture industry such as industry and IT (4.0 Industry), sustainable energy and environment technology, energy efficiency, technology studies and transfers, robotics, and any other technology. It can be an opportunity to introduce Indonesia to the world in relation to its effort in transforming economy, especially the 4.0 Industry sector, and recovering national economy during Covid-19.

Furthermore, BPDPKS and Indonesian Bio-hydrocarbon Community have been working so hard to present the world the goodness of Indonesian palm oil through some digital contents during the HM, including through live streaming presentations performed by a number of prominent persons from Indonesia.



15 JUNI
JUNE 15

Badan Penggelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) berkolaborasi dengan Masyarakat Biohidrokarbon Indonesia (MBI) mengadakan kegiatan kemitraan penyusunan master plan, road map, dan value chain analisis pengelolaan hasil kebun sawit rakyat swadaya di Kabupaten Pelalawan.

Pemaparan Awal hasil Kegiatan Kemitraan Penyusunan Master Plan, Road Map, Value Chain Pengelolaan Hasil Kebun sawit Swadaya di Pelalawan dilaksanakan pada 15 Juni 2021, dengan dihadiri perwakilan dari Stakeholders. Hadir dalam kegiatan ini antara lain perwakilan dari : Deputi Bidang Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM, Direktorat Inovasi Industri BRIN, Direktorat Industri Hasil Hutan dan Perkebunan Kementerian Perindustrian, Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pelalawan, Koperasi Unit Desa Bina Sejahtera Pelalawan Koperasi Unit Desa Sumber Bahagia Pelalawan, Koperasi Berkah Sanggam Sejahtera Pelalawan dan Masyarakat Biohidrokarbon Indonesia (MBI).

Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), in collaboration with Indonesian Bio-hydrocarbon Community (MBI), organized a partnership activity of arranging master plan, road map, and value chain analysis for the Management of Self-Subsistent Palm oil Plantation Yield in Pelalawan on June 15, 2021, in the presence of Stakeholders' representatives. Attending this event were the representatives of: Deputy of Small and Medium Enterprises from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Directorate of Industry Innovation from BRIN, Directorate of Forest and Plantation Product Industry from the Ministry of Industry, Local Government of Pelalawan Regency, Village Cooperative Unit 'Bina Sejahtera' of Pelalawan, Village Cooperative Unit 'Sumber Bahagia' of Pelalawan, Village Cooperative Unit 'Berkah Sanggam Sejahtera' of Pelalawan, and Indonesia Bio-hydrocarbon Community (MBI).

PRESS RELEASE

29 JUNI
JUNE 29

Penyesuaian Tarif Pungutan Ekspor Untuk Meningkatkan Daya Saing Produk Kelapa Sawit Indonesia.

Pemerintah melalui Menteri Keuangan telah menyesuaikan tarif pungutan ekspor produk kelapa sawit sesuai Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor : 76/PMK.05/2021 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor : 57/PMK.05/2020 tentang Tarif Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Penyesuaian tarif Pungutan Ekspor tersebut merupakan tindak lanjut keputusan Komite Pengarah Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) yang diketuai Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian dengan anggota Menteri Pertanian, Menteri Keuangan, Menteri Perindustrian, Menteri Perdagangan, Menteri ESDM, Menteri BUMN, dan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Bappenas.

The Adjustment of Export Levy for Enhancing Competitiveness of Indonesian Palm oil Product.

The government, through the Minister of Finance, has made an adjustment for the export levy for palm oil products according to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number: 76/PMK.05/2021 regarding the Second Amendment on Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number: 57/PMK.05/2020 about the Fee of Public Service Body of the Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency. The adjustment of export levy is a follow-up to the decision of Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency's (BPDPKS's) Board of Directors chaired by the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, with the members namely the Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Finance, Minister of Industry, Minister of Trade, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, and Minister of National Development Planning/the Head of Bappenas.



1 JULI
JULY 1

Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Perdagangan pada 29 Juni 2021 telah menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 43 Tahun 2021 tentang Penetapan Harga Patokan Ekspor Atas Produk Pertanian dan Kehutanan yang Dikenakan Bea Keluar. Ketentuan ini akan berlaku sejak 1 Juli 2021.

Dalam ketentuan tersebut harga referensi Crude Palm Oil (CPO) ditetapkan sebesar US$ 1.094,15/MT. Harga referensi ini menjadi pedoman penentuan tarif Bea Keluar dan tarif Pungutan Ekspor komoditi Kelapa Sawit, CPO, dan produk turunannya periode 1 Juli sampai dengan 31 Juli 2021.

Ketentuan ini mengatur pula daftar merek RBD Palm Olein dalam kemasan bermerek dengan berat netto ≤ 25 kg (dua puluh lima kilogram) dengan Pos Tarif ex 1511.90.36 yang meliputi merek dalam negeri dan merek luar negeri.

The government, through the Ministry of Trade, on June 29, 2021, declared the Regulation of Minister of Trade Number 43 of 2021 regarding Stipulation of Benchmark Price for the Export of Agricultural and Forestry Products Subject to Exit Duty. Such provision took effect on July 1, 2021.

In this provision, the reference price for Crude Palm Oil (CPO) has been set out to be US$1,094.15/MT. Such price would be the reference for the decision of Exit Duty fee and Export Levy fee for Palm oil commodity, CPO and its derivate products for the period of July 1 until July 31, 2021.

This provision also regulated the list of RBD Palm Olein brands in a branded packaging with a net weight of ≤ 25 kg (twenty-five kilograms) with the ex Tariff Post would be 1511.90.36 and it includes domestic and foreign brands.



2 JULI
JULY 2

Menteri Luar Negeri (Menlu RI) Retno Marsudi melakukan kunjungan kerja ke Den Haaq, Belanda dalam rangka meningkatkan kerja sama bilateral Indonesia - Belanda. Dalam lawatan tersebut Menlu Retno Marsudi melakukan pertemuan dengan Perdana Menteri Belanda (PM) Mark Rutte dan Menlu Belanda Sigrid Kaag, membahas sejumlah isu yang salah satunya terkait Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan.

"Selain masalah vaksin dan obat-obatan, dalam pertemuan baik dengan PM maupun Menlu Belanda, pembicaraan juga menyinggung mengenai kelapa sawit, vegetable oils, dan SDGs," tutur Retno Marsudi dalam keterangan resminya pada Jumat, (02/07).

Belanda merupakan salah satu importir utama kelapa sawit Indonesia di Uni Eropa. Sekitar 15% ekspor Indonesia ke Belanda terdiri dari produk Kelapa Sawit dan turunannya.

Terkait posisi sawit di Uni Eropa, Menlu RI menjelaskan bahwa pesan Indonesia mengenai fair treatment untuk sawit sangat dipahami Belanda, dan ke depan akan dilakukan kerja sama yang lebih luas dalam konteks vegetable oils (minyak nabati-red) dan SDGs.

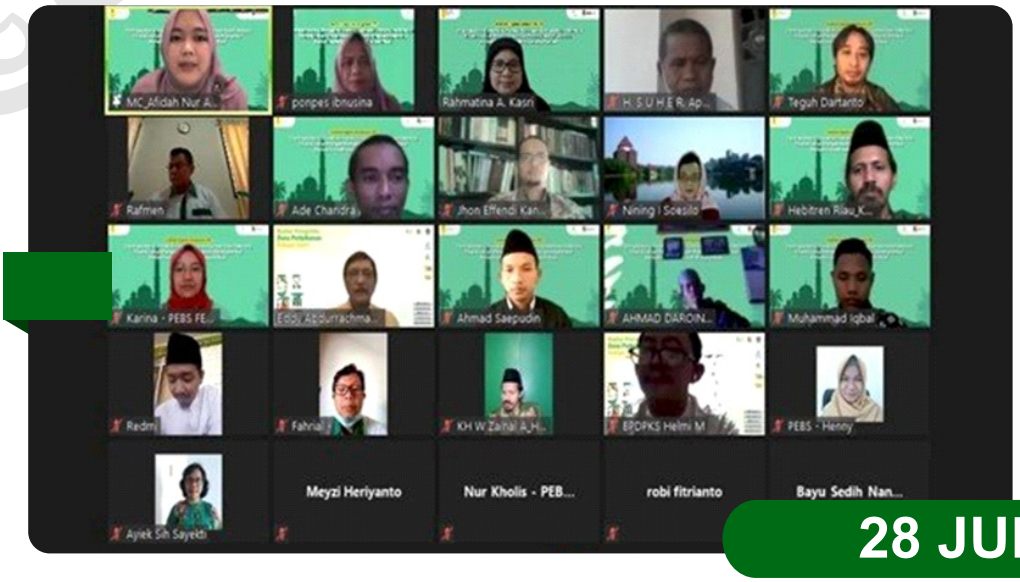
Menlu RI menjelaskan selama ini antara Indonesia-Belanda telah berlangsung kerja sama untuk meningkatkan sustainability kelapa sawit, yaitu melalui Kerja Sama Produksi Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Menlu RI), Retno Marsudi, conducted a work visit to Den Haag, Netherlands, for the purpose of improving bilateral relationship between Indonesia and Netherlands. During such visit, Menlu Retno Marsudi had a meeting with the Prime Minister of Netherlands, Mark Rutte, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Netherlands, Sigrid Kaag, to discuss some issues, including the issues related to a Sustainable Palm Oil.

"Aside from vaccines and medications, during our meeting with the Prime Minister or the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Netherlands, this conversation was also about palm oil, vegetable oils, and SDGs" said Retno Marsudi in her official statement on Friday, (02/07).

Netherlands is one of the main importers of Indonesian palm oil among the European Union nations. 15% of Indonesian export to Netherlands is consisting of palm oil product and its derivatives.

In relation to the position of palm oil in the European Union, Menlu RI explained that Netherlands deeply understands the message from Indonesia regarding the fair treatment for palm oils, and, in the future, a cooperation will be built in order to improve the sustainability of palm oil, which is through a Cooperation of Sustainable Palm oil Production.



28 JULI
JULY 28

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) berkolaborasi dengan Pusat Ekonomi dan Bisnis Syariah Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Indonesia (PEBS FEB UI) mengadakan Webinar Sosialisasi Peningkatan Citra Nilai Produk Turunan Kelapa Sawit Melalui Tindak Lanjut Pengembangan Potensi Santripreneur Berbasis UKMK Sawit di Wilayah Riau pada 28 Juli 2021.

Kegiatan ini merupakan tindak lanjut dari Program Pengembangan Santripreneur Berbasis Usaha Kecil Menengah dan Koperasi (UKMK) Sawit Sebagai Program Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Daerah telah diluncurkan oleh Wakil Presiden RI dan Menteri Keuangan atas kerjasama antara Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) dan Pusat Ekonomi dan Bisnis Syariah Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Indonesia (PEBS FEB UI) pada tanggal 1 Oktober 2020, dengan melibatkan Rektor Universitas Indonesia dan 3 Gubernur Provinsi Riau, Sumatera Utara dan Sumatera Selatan.

Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), in collaboration with the Center of Syariah Economy and Business, the Faculty of Economy and Business, University of Indonesia (PEBS FEB UI), held a Webinar on the Socialization of Palm Oil's Derivative Products Value Improvement through a Follow-Up to the Development of Santripreneur Potential Based on Palm oil SMEs and Cooperatives in Riau on July 28, 2021.

This event is a follow-up to the Program of Santripreneur Development Based on Palm oil SMEs and Cooperatives as a Local Economy Development Program having been released by the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minister of Finance through a collaboration between the Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) and the Center of Syariah Economy and Business, the Faculty of Economy and Business, University of Indonesia (PEBS FEB UI) on October 1, 2020, which involved the Rector of the University of Indonesia and the 3 Governors from Riau, North Sumatra, and South Sumatra.



1 AGUSTUS
AUGUST 1

Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Perdagangan pada 28 Juli 2021 telah menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 45 Tahun 2021 tentang Penetapan Harga Patokan Ekspor Atas Produk Pertanian dan Kehutanan yang Dikenakan Bea Keluar. Ketentuan ini akan berlaku sejak 1 Agustus 2021.

Dalam ketentuan tersebut harga referensi Crude Palm Oil (CPO) ditetapkan sebesar US$ 1.048,62 /MT. Harga referensi ini menjadi pedoman penentuan tarif Bea Keluar dan tarif Pungutan Ekspor komoditi Kelapa Sawit, CPO, dan produk turunannya periode 1 Agustus sampai dengan 31 Agustus 2021.

Ketentuan ini mengatur pula daftar merek RBD Palm Olein dalam kemasan bermerek dengan berat netto ≤ 25 kg (dua puluh lima kilogram) dengan Pos Tarif ex 1511.90.36 yang meliputi merek dalam negeri dan merek luar negeri.

The government, through by the Ministry of Trade, on July 28, 2021, stipulated the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 45 of 2021 regarding Stipulation of Benchmark Price for the Export of Agricultural and Forestry Products Subject to Exit Duty. Such provision took effect on August 1, 2021.

In this provision, the reference price for Crude Palm Oil (CPO) has been set out to be US$ 1,048.62/MT. Such price would be the reference for the decision of Exit Duty fee and Export Levy fee for Palm oil commodity, CPO and its derivatives for the period of August 1 until August 31, 2021.

This provision also regulated the list of RBD Palm Olein brands in a branded packaging with a net weight of ≤ 25 kg (twenty-five kilograms) with the ex Tariff Post of 1511.90.36 and it includes domestic and foreign brands.



19 AGUSTUS
AUGUST 19

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) kembali menyelenggarakan Program Grant Riset Sawit, untuk periode penetapan Tahun 2021. Kegiatan ini memberikan dukungan dana penelitian yang berasal dari Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit atau biasa dikenal dengan Dana Sawit. Dana ini dimanfaatkan untuk penelitian dan pengembangan kelapa sawit serta sekaligus guna penguatan lembaga penelitian nasional. BPDPKS berkomitmen untuk terus memberikan dukungan pendanan penelitian dan pengembangan dalam rangka mendorong keberlanjutan industri kelapa sawit nasional sesuai dengan tugas yang diberikan berdasarkan Peraturan Presiden No 61 Tahun 2015 juncto Perpres No. 66 Tahun 2018.

Kamis, 19 Agustus 2021 dilaksanakan Acara Penandatangan Perjanjian Penelitian dan Pengembangan antara BPDPKS dengan Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan. Pada kegiatan ini terdapat 25 Perjanjan Kontrak Kerja sama (PKS) penelitian dan 2 MoU kerja sama untuk 3 penelitian yang ditandatangani. Total dana yang disetujui untuk 28 penelitian baru ini adalah sekitar Rp42.4 Milyar dengan pendanaan multiyear 1 sampai dengan 3 tahun.

25 PKS dan 2 MoU yang ditandatangani hari ini merupakan kerja sama BPDKS dengan 18 Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan yaitu 1). Direktorat Riset dan Pengembangan Universitas Indonesia, 2) Institut Teknologi Bandung, 3). LPPM Institut Pertanian Bogor, 4). Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta, 5). Institut Tekonologi Sepuluh November, 6). Lembaga Penelitian (LP) Univ Sumatera Utara, 7). LPPM Univ Malikussaleh, 8). Univ Riau, 9). LPPM Univ Bengkulu, 10. LPPM Univ Lampung, 11). LPPM Univ Tanjungpura, 12). LPPM Univ Lambung Mangkurat 13). LPPM Univ Tadulako 14) Pusat Penelitian Bioteknologi dan Bioindustri Indonesia, 15). Pusat Penelitian Kelapa Sawit, 16). Masyarakat Perkelapasawitan Indonesia, 17). Balai Penelitian Pertanian Lahan Rawa dan 18). Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia.

Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) re-organized a Palm oil Research Grant Program for the 2021 period of stipulation. This activity provided a financial support for researches. Such support was taken from Palm Oil Plantation Fund commonly known as the Palm Oil Fund. The fund would be used for conducting researches and developments of palm oil, as well as strengthening national research agencies. BPDPKS is committed to keep providing financial supports for researches and developments for promoting sustainability of national palm oil industry in pursuant to the task given by the Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 juncto Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2018.

On Thursday, August 19, 2021, the Signing of Agreement on Researches and Developments between BPDPKS and Researches and Developments Agency was implemented. In this event, there were 25 Agreements of Cooperation (PKS) for some researches and 2 MoUs on the cooperation for 3 researches that have been signed. The total amount of fund approved for these 28 new researches was about 42. 4 Billion Rupiah in the form of multiyear financing applicable for 1 up to 3 years.

The 25 PKS and 2 MoUs signed in that day is the result of collaboration between BPDPKS and 18 Agencies of Research and Development namely 1). Directorate of Research and Development, the University of Indonesia, 2) Bandung Institute of Technology, 3). The Institute of Research and Community Services (LPPM) of Bogor Agricultural Institute, 4). Faculty of Husbandry, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, 5.) Sepuluh November Institute of Technology, 6). Research Agency (LP) of the University of North Sumatera, 7) LPPM of Malikussaleh University, 8). Riau University, 9) LPPM of Bengkulu University, 10). LPPM of Lampung University, 11). LPPM of Tanjungpura University, 12). LPPM of Lambung Amangkurat University, 13). LPPM of Tadulako University, 14). Indonesian Biotechnology and Bioindustry Research Center, 15). Palm Oil Research Center, 16). Indonesian Palm Oil Community, 17). Marshland Farming Research Center, and 18). Indonesian Science Institution.



23-25 AGUSTUS
AUGUST 23-25

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) mengenalkan pengelolaan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan kepada para Jurnalis melalui kegiatan BPDPKS Journalist Fellowship & Training 2021 Batch I yang dilaksanakan mulai Senin, (23/08).

Plt. Direktur Kemitraan BPDPKS, Edi Wibowo mengatakan diadakannya program Journalist Fellowship & Training 2021 Batch 1 dalam rangka penguatan kemitraan dengan insan Pers untuk menyebarluaskan informasi yang objektif tentang sektor perkebunan dan industri kelapa sawit.

Kegiatan BPDPKS Journalist Fellowship & Training Batch 2021 Batch I dilakukan dalam bentuk kunjungan ke perkebunan kelapa sawit pada 23 Agustus 2021 dan pembekalan materi kelapa sawit secara virtual pada 24 s.d. 25 Agustus 2021. Sebagai lanjutan kegiatan, juga dilaksanakan Lomba Penulisan Artikel Sawit untuk para peserta.

Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) introduced a sustainable palm oil plantation management to Journalists by holding an event named BPDPKS Fellowship & Training of 2021 Batch I, which would be started on Monday, (23/08).

The Acting Director of Partnership to BPDPKS, Edi Wibowo, said that the Journalist Fellowship & Training of 2021 Batch I, was held for strengthening the relationship with the Press so that objective information on palm oil plantation and industry sector could be delivered.

BPDPKS Journalist Fellowship & Training of 2021 Batch I, was conducted in the form of a visit to palm oil plantations on August 23, 2021, and a virtual provision of material regarding palm oil on 24 and 25 August 2021. As a follow-up, an event of Palm oil Article Writing Contest was also held for the participants.



26-27 AGUSTUS
AUGUST 26-27

Final Lomba Riset Sawit Tingkat Mahasiswa BPDPKS Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan di Bogor pada tanggal 26 s.d. 27 Agustus 2021.

Dari 10 tim peserta yang lolos masuk final, berhasil menjadi pemenang adalah sebagai berikut:

1. JUARA I: Cindy Kristina Enggi dan Tim Universitas Hasanuddin, dengan judul penelitian "Inovasi Formula Modern Kombinasi Dispersi Padat-Floating Gel In-Situ dari Senyawa Karotenoid Minyak Kelapa Sawit Sebagai Kandidat Immunostimulan dan Antioksidan."
2. JUARA II: Wahida Annisa Ermadayanti dan Tim Insitut Teknologi Sepuluh November, dengan judul penelitian "Delignifikasi Limbah Tandan Kosong Kelapa Sawit dan Aplikasinya sebagai Support Elektrokatalisis pada Baterai."
3. JUARA III: Fiqri Apriansyah dan Tim Universitas Sebelas Maret, dengan judul penelitian "Pengembangan Biomaterial Pengantar Obat Berbasis Porous Cellulose Terfungsionalisasi dari Limbah Tanda Kosong Kelapa Sawit."

The Grand Final of 2021 Students Palm oil Research Competition by BPDPKS was held in Bogor on August 26 – 27, 2021. From the 10 teams that have successfully entered the final stage, here are the winners:

1. FIRST PLACE: Cindy Kristina Enggi and the team from Hassanudin University. The title of her research is “Inovasi Formula Modern Kombinasi Dispersi Padat-Floating Gel In-Situ dari Senyawa Karotenoid Minyak Kelapa Sawit Sebagai Kandidiat Immunostimulan dan Antioksidan.”
2. SECOND PLACE: Wahida Annisa Ermadayanti and the team from Sepuluh November Institute of Technology. The title of her research is “Delignifikasi Limbah Tandan Kosong Kelapa Sawit dan Aplikasinya sebagai Support Elektrokatalisis pada Baterai.”
3. THIRD PLACE: Fiqri Apriansyah and the team from Sebelas Maret University. The title of his research is “Pegembangan Biomaterial Pengantar Obat Berbasis Porous Cellulose Terfungsionalisasi dari Limbah Tandan Kosong Kelapa Sawit.”



2 SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 2

Wakil Presiden RI Ma'ruf Amin mengapresiasi kegiatan-kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) dalam memperkuat peran petani swadaya, UKMK dan Pondok Pesantren dalam industri sawit yang berkelanjutan. Hal ini Beliau sampaikan melalui konferensi video saat memimpin pelaksanaan kegiatan Panen Perdana Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) dan Peresmian Penangkaran Bibit Sawit Program UKMK Santripreneur yang berlangsung di Desa Sukamaju, Kecamatan Bagan Sinembah, Kabupaten Rokan Hilir Riau pada Kamis, 2 September 2021.

Lokasi panen sawit merupakan pelaksanaan program PSR yang penanaman perdananya dilakukan oleh Presiden RI Joko Widodo pada 9 Mei 2018. Kebun sawit yang berumur 3 tahun ini dikelola oleh koperasi petani sawit swadaya KUD Subur Makmur, yang pada panen perdana ini mencakup luas lahan 266 hektar dan 105 orang pekebun.

The Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ma'ruf Amin, appreciates the activities that have been organized by Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) to strengthen the role of independent farmers, SMEs and Cooperatives, and Islamic Boarding Schools for the sustainable palm oil industry. He delivered this appreciation through a video conference while leading the execution of the Initial Harvest of the Program of People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR) and Inauguration of Palm Oil Seeds Propagation of the Santripreneur's SMEs and Cooperatives Program held in Sukamaju Village, Bagan Sinembah Sub-District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau, on Thursday, September 2, 2021.

The palm oil harvest location is resulted by execution of PSR program whose first planting was performed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, on May 9, 2018. This 3-year-old palm oil plantation was managed by an independent palm oil farmer's cooperative, KUD Subur Makmur. During the first planting, the land area was 266 hectares with 105 planters.



6 SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 6

Berdasarkan kesepakatan para pihak dan kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS), Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) dengan PT. Dirgantara Indonesia (DI), pada Senin 6 September 2021 telah dilakukan Ground Test Bioavtur J2.4 menggunakan pesawat CN-235 FTB di PT. Dirgantara Indonesia Bandung.

Rangkaian pengujian yang dilakukan selama Ground Test antara lain refueling Bioavtur J2.4 di lapangan terbang, yang dilanjutkan dengan Ground Run Pesawat CN-235 FTB.

"Setelah Ground Run selama 20 menit, pengujian ground run test bioavtur J2.4 engine dari bioavtur tidak ada masalah, termasuk uji akselerasi dari normal sampai dengan maksimal power, serta engine performance berjalan dengan normal," ujar pilot dan kru menyampaikan testimoninya.

Ground Test ini disaksikan bersama-sama oleh Tenaga Ahli Menteri ESDM Bidang Tata Kelola Hilirisasi ESDM Kementerian ESDM, Direktur Bioenergi EBTKE, Direktur Utama PT Dirgantara Indonesia, Direktur Penyaluran Dana BPDPKS, Direktur CARE ITB, perwakilan dari Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Minyak dan Gas Bumi "LEMIGAS", Pusat Kelaikan Kementerian Pertahanan, Direktorat Kelaikudaraan dan Pengoperasian Pesawat Udara Kementerian Perhubungan, PT. Pertamina Group, Angkasa Pura II, PT. GMF AeroAsia, dan Peneliti dari LPIK ITB.

Rangkaian pengujian selanjutnya akan dilaksanakan uji terbang Pesawat yang akan menjalani take off dari bandara Husein Sastranegara Bandung dan landing di bandara Soekarno-Hatta Tangerang.

According to an agreement by the parties and cooperation made by Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), and PT. Dirgantara Indonesia (DI), on September 6, 2021, Bio-AVTUR J2.4 Ground Test was conducted using CN-235 airplane at PT. Dirgantara Indonesia, Bandung.

The series of examinations conducted during the Ground Test included Bio-AVTUR J2.4 refueling in airfield, followed by the Ground Run of CN-235 FTB airplane.

"After a 20-minute Ground Run, in the ground run test of the Bio-AVTUR J2.4 engine, we found no issues regarding this bio-AVTUR, including in the acceleration test with normal power up to maximum power. The engine performance was also normal," said the pilot and the crew while delivering testimonies.

This Ground Test was witnessed by the Experts to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of ESDM for Downstream Governance from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Director of Bioenergy from EBTKE, the President Director of PT Dirgantara Indonesia, the Director of BPDPKS Fund Distribution, the Director of CARE ITB, the representative of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Research and Development Center "LEMIGAS", Feasibility Center of the Ministry of Defense, Directorate of Air Plane Airworthiness and Operation from the Ministry of Transportation, PT. Pertamina Group, Angkasa Pura II, PT.GMF AeroAsia, and Researchers from LPIK ITB.

For the next examination series, an airplane test flight will be conducted where the take off will take place in Husein Sastranegara Airport, Bandung, and landing in Soekarno-Hatta Airport, Tangerang.



9 SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 9

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) melaksanakan seremoni Penandatanganan Perjanjian Kerja Sama (PKS) Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Sawit pada Kamis, (09/09) bertempat di ruang rapat Nusantara I kantor BPDPKS.

PKS Sarana Prasarana ini berupa dukungan pendanaan kepada koperasi untuk peningkatan jalan kebun sepanjang 11,7 Km yang melingkupi kebun sawit petani seluas 144,9 Ha di Kabupaten Merangin, Jambi.

Kegiatan penandatangan PKS ini dihadiri oleh Direktur Penghimpunan Dana BPDPKS Sunari, Wakil Divisi Hubungan Kelembagaan BRI Lulu Devita Suryokusumo, Kepala Kantor BRI Cabang Veteran Indra Muhasriyadi, Ketua Koperasi Nalo Tantan Kab. Merangin Jambi Nita Trisnawati, beserta tim penyaluran dana Sarpras.

Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDKS) held a ceremony on the Signing of Cooperation Agreement (PKS) for Palm Oil Facilities and Infrastructure on Thursday, (09/09) in the Nusantara I meeting room of BPDPKS Office. This PKS of Facilities and Infrastructures is a financial support for cooperatives in order to improve the 11,7 Km plantation path surrounding the farmer's palm oil plantation covering an area amounting to 144,9 Ha in Merangin Regency, Jambi.

This PKS signing was attended by the Director of BPDPKS Fund Collection, Sunari, Representative of Institutional Relationship Division from Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), Lulu Devita Suryokusumo, the Head of BRI Branch Office in Veteran, Indra Muhasriyadi, the Chair of 'Nalo Tantan' Cooperative from Merangin Regency, Jambi, Nita Trisnawati, and Sapras fund distribution team.



11 SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 11

Pemerintah India kembali lakukan penurunan tarif bea masuk untuk produk crude palm oil (CPO), crude soybean oil, dan crude sunflower oil menjadi 2,5%. Penurunan tarif bea masuk juga diberlakukan untuk produk refined palm oil, refined soybean oil, dan refined sunflower oil menjadi 32,5%. Tarif ini telah berlaku sejak tanggal 11 September 2021 sesuai keterangan resmi dari Department of Revenue Ministry of Finance India pada Jumat, (10/9) yang lalu.

Dalam keterangan yang sama, tarif pungutan Agri-cess untuk produk CPO dinaikkan dari 17,5% menjadi 20%.

Langkah penyesuaian diambil Pemerintah India menyikapi tingginya harga minyak nabati dan memastikan ketersediaan minyak nabati kepada konsumen domestik dengan harga yang wajar. Bea masuk minyak nabati merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang mempengaruhi harga minyak nabati dan harga domestik di India.

Once again, the Government of India decreased the import duty rate of crude palm oil (CPO), crude soybean oil, and crude sunflower oil to 2.5%. A decrement of import duty rate was also applied to refined palm oil, refined soybean oil, and refined sunflower oil, that became 32.5%. Such rate has been applied since September 11, 2021, according to the official statement of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance of India, last Friday, (10/9).

In that very statement, the rate of Agri-cess levy for CPO products was increased from 17.5% to 20%.

Measures of adjustment have been taken by the Government of India in response to the high price of vegetable oil, and to secure vegetable oil availability for domestic customers in a normal price. The import duty rate of vegetable oil is a main factor that affected vegetable oil price and domestic price in India.



18 SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 18

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) bekerja sama dengan Persatuan Guru Republik Indonesia (PGRI) D.I. Yogyakarta menyelenggarakan Palm Oil Edu Talk pada tanggal 17 s.d. 18 September 2021 di Kota Yogyakarta. Tema yang diangkat adalah "Kupas Tuntas Mitos dan Fakta Tentang Kelapa Sawit."

Kegiatan ini diselenggarakan atas kerja sama Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) dan Persatuan Guru Republik Indonesia (PGRI) Provinsi DI. Yogyakarta untuk promosi positif kelapa sawit kepada insan Pendidikan.

Tujuan kegiatan dalam rangka mensosialisasikan fakta objektif Kelapa Sawit kepada para Guru dan Siswa guna mencegah penyebaran stigma dan informasi negatif tentang sawit yang kadang masih mengemuka di dunia pendidikan.

Kegiatan yang diselenggarakan secara hybrid (Daring & Luring) ini diikuti sebanyak 240 orang perwakilan Pelajar dan Guru se provinsi DI. Yogyakarta.

Dalam kegiatan ini, BPDPKS menghadirkan narasumber dari praktisi kelapa sawit yaitu Plt. Direktur Kemitraan BPDPKS Edi Wibowo, Bidang Sustainability Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI) Bandung Sahari, Bidang SDM dan Internasional DPP Asosiasi Petani Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (APKASINDO) Djono Albar Burhan, CSR Officer PT Sinarmas Agribusiness and Food Donni Indra, serta Ketua Bidang Pemasaran Asosiasi Produsen Biofuel Indonesia (APROBI) Irma Rachmania.

Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), in a cooperation with Teachers Association of the Republic of Indonesia (PGRI) of D.I. Yogyakarta, held a Palm Oil Edu Talk on September 17-18, 2021 in Yogyakarta City. The theme raised in such event was “To Completely Solve the Myth and Facts about Palm Oil.”

This event was held by the cooperation of Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) and Teachers Association of the Republic of Indonesia (PGRI) of the D.I. Yogyakarta Province to promote the positive image of palm oil to the Education community.

The purpose of this activity was to socialize the teachers and students with the objective facts about palm oil so the spread of stigma and negative information on palm oil will be prevented, considering that it is still emerged in the world of education. This activity, which was held in a hybrid manner (Online & Offline), was attended by 204 people representing the Students dan Teachers all over the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta.

In this activity, BPDPKS presented the spokespersons from palm oil practitioners, including the Acting Partnership Director of BPDPKS, Edi Wibowo, the Department of Sustainability of Palm oil Entrepreneur Association (GAPKI), Bandung Sahari, the Department of Human Resources and International DPP of Indonesian Palm Oil Farmers Association (APKASINDO), Djono Albar Burhan, CRS Officer of PT Sinarmas Agribusiness and Food, Donni Indra, and the Chair of Marketing Department of the Association of Indonesia Biofuel Producers (APROBI), Irma Rachmania.



16 SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 16

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) menerapkan mekanisme baru dalam proses pencairan dana program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR). Hal ini disosialisasikan oleh BPDPKS di sela kegiatan Penandatanganan Perjanjian Kerja Sama (PKS) 3 Pihak Penyaluran Dana PSR Tahun 2021 Tahap IV untuk wilayah Aceh, Riau, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung dan Kalimantan Tengah, yang dilaksanakan pada Kamis, (16/09), di Bogor.

Direktur Penghimpunan Dana BPDPKS Sunari menyampaikan bahwa penerapan proses bisnis baru ini dalam rangka mempermudah pekebun sawit dalam mencairkan dana peremajaannya yang telah ada di Bank.

Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) applied a new mechanism of disbursement process of the People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR) program. This new mechanism has been socialized by BPDPKS during the Signing of 3-Party Cooperation Agreement (PKS) for the Stage IV Distribution of PSR Fund of 2021 for the regions namely Aceh, Riau, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung, and Central Kalimantan which was held on Thursday, (16/09), in Bogor.

The Director of BPDPKS Fund Collection, Sunari, has delivered that the new business process was implemented for the sake of facilitating palm oil farmers in disbursing the replanting fund having been provided in the bank.



1 OKTOBER
OCTOBER 1

Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Perdagangan pada 24 September 2021 telah menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 56 Tahun 2021 tentang Penetapan Harga Patokan Ekspor Atas Produk Pertanian dan Kehutanan yang Dikenakan Bea Keluar. Ketentuan ini akan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Oktober 2021.

Harga referensi Crude Palm Oil (CPO) ditetapkan sebesar US$ 1.196,60 /MT. Harga referensi ini menjadi pedoman penentuan tarif Bea Keluar dan tarif Pungutan Ekspor komoditi Kelapa Sawit, CPO, dan produk turunannya periode 1 Oktober sampai dengan 31 Oktober 2021.

Ketentuan ini mengatur pula daftar merek RBD Palm Olein dalam kemasan bermerek dengan berat netto ≤ 25 kg (dua puluh lima kilogram) dengan Pos Tarif ex 1511.90.36 yang meliputi merek dalam negeri dan merek luar negeri.

The government, represented by the Ministry of Trade on September 24, 2021, declared the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 56 of 2021 regarding Stipulation of Benchmark Price for the Export of Agricultural and Forestry Products Subject to Exit Duty. Such provision took effect on October 1, 2021.

The reference price for Crude Palm Oil (CPO) has been set out to be US$ 1,196.60/MT. Such price would be the reference for the decision of Exit Duty fee and Export Levy fee for Palm oil commodity, CPO and its derivatives for the period of October 1 until October 31, 2021.

This provision also regulated the list of RBD Palm Olein brands in a branded packaging with a net weight of ≤ 25 kg (twenty-five kilograms). The ex Tariff Post would be 1511.90.36 and it includes domestic and foreign brands.



28 SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 28

Sebagai rangkaian akhir dari pelaksanaan Program Santripreneur 2021, dilaksanakan kegiatan webinar Launching dan Virtual Exhibition yang dihadiri oleh seluruh stakholders terkait pada 28 Oktober 2021 melalui Zoom Meeting.

Rahmatina Awaliah Kasri selaku Kepala PEBS FEB UI menyampaikan laporan kegiatan serta katalog prototype produk hasil Santripreneur 2021. Produk utama yang dikembangkan oleh pondok pesantren ke depan adalah produk sanitasi, budidaya maggot BSF, dan pupuk organik dari limbah kelapa sawit. Katalog produk dapat di akses di website www.bpdp.or.id

Pengembangan produk turunan kelapa sawit oleh Pondok Pesantren melalui UKMK berbasis kelapa sawit, merupakan salah satu kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) bekerja sama dengan Pusat Ekonomi dan Bisnis Syariah Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Indonesia (PEBS FEB UI), yang didukung oleh Himpunan Bisnis Ekonomi Pesantren (Hebitren) Provinsi Riau.

Kegiatan ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kemitraan antara UKMK bidang kelapa sawit dengan berbagai pihak, baik di hulu maupun di hilir kelapa sawit.

As the final activity of 2021 Santripreneur Program, a webinar of Launching and Virtual Exhibition was held and attended by all the related stakeholders on October 28, 2021, via Zoom Meeting.

Rahmatina Awaliah Kasri, as the Head of PEBS FEB UI, conveyed the report on the activities and the prototype catalog of the product produced by the 2021 Santripreneur. The main product developed by Islamic Boarding Schools in the future will be sanitation products, cultivation of maggot BSF, and organic fertilizers from the waste of palm oils. The catalog of such products can be accessed via website address www.bpdp.or.id.

The development of palm oil derivative products by the Islamic Boarding Schools through Palm oil SMEs and Cooperatives (UKMK) constituted one of the activities conducted by Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) in cooperation with the Center of Syariah Economy and Business of the Faculty of Economy and Business, the University of Indonesia (PEBS FEB UI), which was supported by the Islamic Boarding School Business Association (Hebitren) of Riau Province.

It is expected that this activity may improve the relationship between Palm oil UKMK and various parties, either at the upstream or the downstream of palm oil.



28 OKTOBER
OCTOBER 28

Tudingan terhadap biodiesel dari sawit sebagai penyebab deforestasi ditanggapi oleh komunitas GenerasiSawit.id dalam Talkshow GenSawit Corner dengan tema "Benarkah Sawit dan Biodiesel Penyebab Deforestasi?" yang diselenggarakan pada Kamis, (28/10) di Jakarta.

"Informasi yang disampaikan tidak valid dan tidak akurat," tegas koordinator komunitas GenerasiSawit.id Luthfi Harisma melalui keterangan tertulisnya menanggapi kampanye anti biodiesel dan sawit oleh beberapa pihak.

Luthfi Harisma mengatakan bahwa kelapa sawit merupakan komoditas yang miliki banyak keunggulan kompetitif. Jadi, wajar jika banyak pihak anti sawit yang iri dengan kelapa sawit, "Anak muda harus membuka mata dan menyadari betapa pentingnya peran kelapa sawit, jangan mudah menerima dengan bulat informasi negatif tentang sawit" kata Luthfi.

Accusations against biodiesel and palm oil as the cause of deforestation has been responded by the GenerasiSawit.id community in the GenSawit Corner Talk Show carrying the theme of "Are Palm Oil and Biodiesel the Actual Causes of Deforestation?" which was held on Thursday, (28/10) in Jakarta. "Such delivered information was not valid nor accurate" stated the coordinator of GenerasiSawit.id community, Luthfi Harisma, strictly in their written statement as a response to anti-biodiesel and anti-palm oil campaign held by several parties. Luthfi Harisma said that palm oil is a commodity with abundance of competitive superiorities. So, it is normal that there are so many anti-palm oil communities being jealous of this palm oil, "Younger generation should open their eyes and be aware of the importance of palm oil. They should never take the whole negative information on palm oil so easily", said Luthfi.



1-2 DESEMBER
DECEMBER 1-2

Indonesian Palm Oil Conference and 2022 Price Outlook (IPOC 2021), kembali digelar oleh Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI) secara virtual. Sebagai produsen terbesar minyak sawit dunia, Pemerintah RI terus mendorong pembangunan minyak sawit berkelanjutan, sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah yang berlaku.

Pembangunan minyak sawit berkelanjutan Indonesia secara mandatori sudah dilakukan dan akan diperluas selama 5 tahun kedepan terhadap perkebunan Kelapa sawit milik rakyat. Minyak sawit tidak hanya penting bagi kebutuhan rumah tangga, tetapi juga penting bagi kemandirian energi bangsa dan dijadikan renewable energy.

Direktur Utama Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKD) saat menghadiri pembukaan IPOC 2021 kembali menegaskan Komitmen BPDPKS dalam mewujudkan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan.

Indonesian Palm Oil Conference and 2022 Price Outlook (IPOC 2021) was organized once more by Indonesian Palm Oil Entrepreneur Association (GAPKI) in a virtual manner. As the biggest palm oil producer in the world, Indonesian Government keeps encouraging the establishment of a sustainable palm oil, in pursuant to the applicable government regulation.

The establishment of a sustainable Indonesian palm oil has mandatorily been implemented and will be expanded for the next 5 years to the palm oil plantation owned by the people. Palm oil is important not only to household activities but also to people's energy independence, and it can be used as a renewable energy.

The President Director of Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), while attending the opening of IPOC 2021, once again underlined BPDPKS's commitment in realizing a sustainable palm oil.



4 DESEMBER
DECEMBER 4

Menko Perekonomian RI, Airlangga Hartarto bersama Menteri Industri Perkebunan dan Komoditas Malaysia Datuk Zuraida Kamaruddin dalam 9th Ministerial Meeting Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC). Mengulas beberapa hal untuk mencapai tonggak monumental lain dari pengembangan minyak sawit berkelanjutan global sebagai negara produsen minyak sawit. Pertemuan Tingkat Menteri ke-9 Dewan Negara Penghasil Minyak Sawit (CPOC) adalah kesempatan penting bagi CPOPC untuk mewujudkan visi bersama dalam memimpin semua negara produsen minyak sawit ke masa depan.

Menko Perekonomian menyampaikan, harga komoditas yang terus meningkat khususnya kelapa sawit juga menciptakan peluang emas bagi negara produsen untuk mendukung perbaikan ekonomi.

Pertemuan ini, dibahas mengenai perspektif negara anggota berkaitan market outlook, kenaikan harga, kestabilan harga, dan program mandatori Biodiesel (B30).

Beberapa agenda penting dalam Ministerial Meeting ke-9 antara lain adopsi/pengesahan melalui penandatanganan Protocol to Amend, Adoption of CPOPC Work Plan and Budget 2022 and Annual Contribution 2022, Adoption of Global Framework of Principles of Sustainable Palm Oil, Adoption of CPOPC Policy and Strategy Direction, Adoption of Rules of Procedure of MM and SOM of CPOPC.

The Coordinating-Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Airlangga Hartanto, and the Minister of Industry and Commodity of Malaysia, Datuk Zuraida Kamaruddin in the 9th Ministerial Meeting Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC), commented on some issues in achieving other monumental milestones of a sustainable global palm oil as the countries that produce palm oil. The 9th Ministerial Meeting Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOC) constituted a prominent opportunity for CPOC to realize the shared vision of leading all the palm oil producing countries to the future.

The Coordinating-Minister for Economic Affairs said that the continuous increment of prices of commodities, especially palm oil, results in a golden opportunity for the palm oil producing countries in supporting economy improvement.

In this meeting, the perspectives of the member countries regarding market outlook, price increment, price stability, and Biodiesel mandatory program (B30) were discussed as well.

Several important agendas in the 9th Ministerial Meeting included adoptions/verifications through signing of Protocol to Amend, Adoption of CPOPC Work Plan and Budget 2022 and Annual Contribution 2022, Adoption of CPOPC Policy and Strategy Direction, Adoption of Rules of Procedure of MM and SOM of CPOPC.



4 DESEMBER
DECEMBER 4

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) berkolaborasi dengan Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB University) meluncurkan Produk Inovasi Rendang Seasoning Mix Berbahan Krimer Minyak Sawit pada Sabtu, 4 Desember 2021. Peluncuran yang dilaksanakan di Hotel Salak The Heritage secara hybrid (online dan offline) ini merupakan rangkaian kegiatan pengembangan kemitraan UKMK Sawit.

Penggunaan krimer sawit pada produk rendang, menurut Slamet Budijanto, merupakan salah satu pengembangan produk turunan minyak sawit bernilai tambah tinggi.

Krimer minyak sawit mengandung asam lemak trans yang sangat rendah, bahkan jika tidak dilakukan partial hidrogenasi, akan didapatkan krimer nabati yang tidak mengandung asam lemak trans. Berbeda dengan krimer yang dihasilkan dari luar negeri berbasis bahan baku minyak canola, minyak jagung dan kedelai, yang memiliki asam lemak trans sangat tinggi. Oleh karena itu, tidak perlu ada kekhawatiran dalam mengkonsumsi minyak sawit.

Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), in collaboration with Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB University), released an Innovation Product of Rendang Seasoning Mix Made of Palm Oil Creamer on Saturday, December 4, 2021. This event, which was conducted in Hotel Salak The Heritage in a hybrid manner (online and offline), is one of the activities of Palm Oil UKMK partnership development

The use of palm oil creamer in this rendang product, according to Slamet Budijanto, is a development of the derivative products of palm oil that has a high added value.

Palm oil creamer contains a relatively low fatty acid. Furthermore, if it does not undergo partial hydrogenation, it will be a vegetable creamer with zero fatty acid content, unlike the creamers produced by foreign countries that use canola oil, corn oil, and soybean as the raw materials and are high in fatty acid. Hence, there should be no worries in consuming palm oil.



7 DESEMBER
DECEMBER 7

Talkshow "Peta Jalan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan UKM Sawit di Indonesia" digelar pada 7 Desember 2021 oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) bekerjasama dengan UKM Center Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis (FEB), Universitas Indonesia. Kegiatan ini dilakukan secara hybrid melalui zoom, serta offline di Swiss Bell Epicentrum, Jakarta.

Sekaligus peluncuran buku berjudul "Kilas Balik Program Pemberdayaan UKM Sawit Proses Mendorong UKM Sawit agar Naik Kelas". Buku yang diluncurkan berisi rekam jejak kegiatan yang telah dilakukan, serta ditambah kolaborasi bersama BPDPKS sebelumnya. Harapannya dengan buku ini dapat menjadi pembelajaran dalam pengembangan sawit berkelanjutan bagi para petani dan masyarakat umum.

A talk show titled "Indonesian Palm Oil SME Development and Construction Roadmap" was held on December 7, 2021, by Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) in collaboration with the SME Center of the Faculty of Economy and Business (FEB), the University of Indonesia. This event was conducted in a hybrid manner via zoom, and conducted offline at Swiss Bell Epicentrum, Jakarta.

Such event was also utilized to release a book titled "Kilas Balik Program Pemberdayaan UKM Sawit Process Mendorong UKM Sawit agar Naik Kelas". This book consists of the track record of the activities that have been carried out, added with the previous collaboration with BPDPKS. With the release of the book, it is hoped that a it will be a lesson in continuous palm oil development for farmers and public.



10 DESEMBER
DECEMBER 10

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) bersama Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI) mengadakan kegiatan di Epicentrum Walk, Jakarta Selatan, Jumat (10 Desember 2021). Kegiatan "#Sudah Saatnya Kolaborasi Antar Generasi" merupakan talkshow interaktif dan sekaligus bagian dari peringatan Hari Perkebunan ke-64 dan Hari Sawit yang dinobatkan pada 18 November. Namun gaungnya tetap terasa hingga sekarang.

Harapan kedepannya, generasi muda dapat menjadi pendamping petani sawit. Melalui berbagai hal baru yang bersifat inovatif. Generasi milenial punya peranan penting dalam menentukan selera dan tren di masyarakat.

Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), in collaboration with Indonesian Palm Oil Entrepreneur Association (GAPKI) held an event in Epicentrum Walk, South Jakarta, on Friday (December 10, 2021). The event titled "#Sudah Saatnya Kolaborasi Antar Generasi" was in an interactive talk show, and it was one of the activities performed in Commemoration of the 64th Plantation Day and Palm Oil Day which were celebrated on November 18. Nonetheless, the euphoria is still here until now.

In the future, younger generation are expected to assist palm oil farmers with brand new innovative things. Millennials will have a significant role in determining the tastes and trends of the public.



19 DESEMBER
DECEMBER 19

Kelapa Sawit telah menjadi primadona perkebunan Indonesia yang memberikan sumbangsih besar pada perekonomian namun masih banyak stigma tentang kelapa sawit yang belum tentu benar dan faktual. Untuk memberikan penjelasan kepada masyarakat Politeknik LLP Yogyakarta menyelenggarakan Talkshow Plantation Festival 202i pada Minggu, 19 Desember 2021 lalu.

Dengan narasumber Edi Wibowo PLT Direktur Kemitraan BPDPKS, Togar Sitanggang Wakil Ketua Umum III GAPKI,Tungkot Sipayung Direktur Eksekutif PASPI, M Abdul Ghani Dirut PTPN III (Persero) Holding, Fransisca Simanjuntak Millenial Palm Oil Enthusiast dan Billy Yanuar Fadila Mahasiswa Aktif Politeknik LPP.

Dihadiri lebih dari 400 peserta secara Zoom dan Youtube acara yang dimoderatori Oni Apriyanto, SP, M. Sc Wakil Direktur III Politeknik LPP & Trainer dan Konsultan PT LPP Agro Nusantara kembali mempertegas sudah saatnya masyarakat memahami mana pernedaan mitos dan fakta kelapa sawit.

Palm oil has always been the leading commodity of Indonesian plantations which provides a huge contribution to the economy, but there is also a huge number of stigmas around palm oil and such stigmas do not necessarily true and factual. For providing explanations to the public, Politeknik LPP Yogyakarta held a Talk Show of 2021 Plantation Festival on Sunday, December 19, 2021.

This event involved a spokesperson, Edi Wibowo, who serves as the Acting Partnership Director of BPDPKS; Togar Sitanggang, 3rd Vice Chair of GAPKI; Tungkot Sipayung, the Executive Director of PASPI; M. Abdul Ghani, the President Director of PTPN III (Persero) Holding; Fransisca Simanjuntak, Millennial Palm Oil Enthusiast; and Billy Yanuar Fadila, an Active Atudent of Politeknik LPP.

This event, which was attended via Zoom and YouTube by more than 400 participants and moderated by Oni Apriyanto, SP, M. Sc, serving as the 3rd Vice Director of Politeknik LPP & Trainer and Consultant to PT LPP Agro Nusantara, re-emphasized the statement that now is the time for the people to understand the difference between the myth and facts about palm oil.



28 DESEMBER

DECEMBER 28

BPDPKS didirikan pada tahun 2015 untuk mendorong pembangunan dan keberlanjutan sektor kelapa sawit melalui pengelolaan dana yang prudent, transparan, dan akuntabel," terang Eddy Abdurrachman, Direktur Utama Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) pada press conference akhir tahun BPDPKS Selasa, 28 Desember 2021 di Hotel Pullman Jakarta.

program tersebut, yang meliputi pemberian dukungan untuk program mandatori biodiesel, peremajaan sawit rakyat, penyediaan sarana dan prasarana kelapa sawit, penelitian dan pengembangan, pengembangan sumber daya manusia, serta program promosi dan kemitraan," lanjut Eddy.

Lebih dalam Eddy memaparkan, pada periode perlambatan ekonomi yang ekstrem seperti yang dialami Indonesia akibat kemunculan Covid-19 tahun 2020, industri sawit adalah satu dari sedikit kegiatan ekonomi yang masih berjalan dengan baik dan menyumbangkan kekuatan finansial bagi Indonesia. Kegiatan operasional di perkebunan kelapa sawit tetap berjalan normal dengan tetap memberlakukan protokol Kesehatan yang ketat sehingga petani dan tenaga kerja di sektor sawit tetap terjamin kesejahteraannya di tengah masa pandemi. Disamping itu tentunya, keberhasilan pemerintah yang terus konsisten dalam implementasi seluruh program kerja BPDPKS sehingga dapat terlaksana pada tahun 2021.

Seluruh kegiatan prioritas yang dilakukan oleh BPDPKS ditujukan dalam rangka pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan dengan tujuan utama menjaga stabilisasi harga dan efisiensi biaya produksi yang dilakukan melalui penciptaan kualitas produk yang unggul, kepastian supply, kepastian pasar dan tersedianya infrastruktur yang mendukung, utamanya untuk melakukan transformasi kesejahteraan rakyat melalui industri kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan.

BPDPKS was founded in 2015 to encourage the development and sustainability of palm oil sector through a prudent, transparent, and accountable fund management," explained Eddy Abdurrachman, the President Director of Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) during the BPDPKS year-end press conference on Tuesday, December 28, 2021 in Pullman Hotel, Jakarta.

"Such program includes provision of supports for biodiesel mandatory program, people's palm oil replanting, palm oil facilities and infrastructure procurements, researches and developments, human resources development, and promotion and partnership program," said Eddy.

Eddy further conveyed that, during the period of extreme economic recession, as experienced by Indonesia due the outbreak of Covid-19 in 2020, palm oil industry was one of a few economic activities that could still going well and provide financial power to Indonesia.

Operational activities at palm oil plantation could still be executed normally by keeping up the strict application of health protocols, that the welfare of the farmers and labors in palm oil sector remained secured during the pandemic period. Besides, it was thanks to the government's success in keeping up the consistency while implementing all the BPDPKS's work programs, that it could be executed in 2021.

All the priority activities performed by BPDPKS were designed to continuously develop palm oil, and the main purpose was to secure price stability and efficiency of production fee that are conducted by creation of quality product, certainty of palm oil supply, market certainty, and availability of supporting infrastructures, and especially to transform people's prosperity through a sustainable palm oil industry.



Industrial Vegetable Oil (IVO) diperkenalkan melalui penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) bekerja sama dengan PT. Kemurgi Indonesia melalui pendanaan penelitian oleh BPDPKS. IVO dihasilkan dari pembersihan minyak sawit mentah (Crude Palm Oil) dari zat-zat yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas minyak sawit seperti getah dan logam alkali.

IVO dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan baku biohidrokarbon dengan mensyaratkan rendahnya kandungan logam dan alkali logam yang dapat meracuni katalis greenfuel dalam prosesnya. Untuk persyaratan kandungan IVO untuk biohidrokarbon ini telah ditetapkan Standar Nasional Indonesia SNI N0 8875 – 2020 sebagai berikut:

Industrial Vegetable Oil (IVO) was introduced by the research conducted by Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) in cooperation with PT. Kemurgi Indonesia through BPDPKS's research financing. IVO was produced from the cleansing of crude palm oil from substances that can affect the quality of palm oil such as rubber and alkali metal.

IVO can be capitalized as the raw material of bio-hydrocarbon on a condition that the metal and alkali metal contents, which may toxicate the green fuel catalyst during the process, should be low. As for the requirement on IVO content for this bio-hydrocarbon, Indonesian National Standard No. 8875-2020 has been set out as follows:

Syarat mutu minyak nabati untuk produksi biohidrokarbon

Requirements on vegetable oil quality for biohydrocarbon production

No	Parameter	Satuan Unit	Batasan Mutu Quality Limit	
			Co-processing	Stand alone
1	Angka Asam (Sebagai Angka Asam Total) Acid value (as the total acid value)	mgKOH/g	1.0 – 2.5	Not required
2	Kadar Air Water content	Mass fraction, %	Max. 0.5	
3	Angka Yodium Iodine number	$mgI_2/100g$	IVO 50-90 ILO 8-23 MIVO 35-60	
4	Densitas (Pada Suhu 50°C) Density (at 50°C temperature)	kg/m^3	IVO 840 – 900 ILO 880 – 915 MIVO 840 - 905	
5	Kadar Fosfor Phosphor content	mg/kg	Max. 7	
6	Kadar Besi Iron content	mg/kg	Max. 1	
7	Kadar Klorida Chloride content	mg/kg	Max. 10	
8	Kadar Total Logam Alkali Total Alkali Metal Content	mg/kg	Max. 2	



Tim dari Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Institut Teknologi Bandung (LPPM ITB) yang diketuai oleh Anggit Raksajati, S.T., Ph.D. telah berhasil mendemonstrasikan teknologi pemurnian biogas menjadi biometana untuk BBG via absorpsi CO2 dengan air pada skala kapasitas laju alir biogas 60 m3/jam. Penelitian telah dimulai sejak tahun 2019 sampai dengan tahun 2021 melalui pendanaan penelitian dari BPDPKS, mulai dari desain, instalasi, produksi biomatane dan pengujian pada kendaraan.

Peralatan skala pilot ini dipasang di fasilitas Badan Riset Nasional (BRIN) Pilot PTBg Terantam, Kasikan, Tapung Hulu, Kabupaten Kampar, Provonsi Riau, yang mengolah POME dari PKS Terantam (PTPN V). Penelitian dilakukan melaui 5 tahapan utama, yaitu: 1) Perancangan konseptual untuk menentukan konfigurasi proses dan dimensi peralatan; 2) Perancangan terperinci untuk menentukan spesifikasi peralatan; 3) Fabrikasi peralatan; 4) Instalasi peralatan (termasuk persiapan lahan); 5) Operasi alat untuk mengukur data operasional dan menguji produk biometana yang diproduksi.

The team from the Research and Community Services Agency of Bandung Technology Institute (LPPM ITB), which is chaired by Anggit Raksajati, S.T., Ph.D. has successfully demonstrated the technology of purifying biogas into biomethane for BBG via CO2 absorption using water at 60 m3/hour biogas flow rate capacity scale. The research has been conducted from 2019 to 2021 through BPDPKS's research financing, from designing, installation, biomethane production, to the examination of transportations.

This pilot-scale equipment was installed at the facility of National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) Pilot PTBg Terantam, Kasikan, Tapung Hulu, Kampar Regency, the Province of Riau, who manages POME from PKS Terantam (PTPN V). The research was conducted in 5 main steps, namely: 1) Conceptual designing in order to decide process configuration and equipment dimension; 2) A detailed designing in order to decide equipment specification; 3) Equipment specification; 4) Equipment installation (including land preparation); 5) Equipment operation to measure operational data and examine the produced biomethane product.

Laporan Manjemen
Management Report





Laporan Dewan Pengawas
Report from Supervisory Board

Inisiatif strategis BPDPKS dalam menghadapi kondisi VUCA ini telah membawa BPDPKS melewati tahun yang menantang dengan baik.

BPDPKS's strategic initiatives in dealing with VUCA conditions has successfully carried BPDPKS through a challenging year.



Evita H Legowo
Ketua Dewan Pengawas

Di tengah berbagai tantangan selama tahun 2021, industri kelapa sawit terbukti mampu menjadi penopang ekonomi Indonesia. Memasuki semester II 2021, harga CPO terus berulang kali mencetak rekor tertinggi. Kenaikan harga CPO membawa berkah bagi Indonesia sebagai produsen minyak sawit terbesar. Hal ini tercermin dari kenaikan ekspor produk kelapa sawit (HS15) yang mencapai 428,8 juta USD (16,84%) dan menjadi kenaikan yang terbesar di sektor non-migas. BPDPKS sebagai BLU memberikan kontribusi terbesar sebesar 58,33% dari total pendapatan BLU.

Pendapatan BPDPKS yang besar merupakan hasil dari kebijakan tarif pungutan ekspor pada tahun 2020 dan yang pada tahun 2021 telah dilakukan harmonisasi kembali sebagaimana diatur dalam PMK No 76/PMK.05/2021. Dilaporkan bahwa pendapatan yang berasal dari penghimpunan dana tahun 2021 mencapai Rp.71,64 triliun (664% dari target), sedangkan pendapatan yang berasal dari pengelolaan dana sebesar Rp.810 miliar (31% dari target). Surplus dana BPDPKS per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp.25,714 Triliun (termasuk dana cadangan sebesar Rp3,648 triliun dan tagihan biodiesel yang belum dibayarkan). BPDPKS perlu membangun dana cadangan untuk antisipasi gejolak harga dan untuk antisipasi program-program di masa depan.

Program mandatori biodiesel B30 menjadi program dengan porsi penyaluran dana terbesar. Hingga 31 Desember 2021, penyaluran dana program mandatori biodiesel B30 sudah mencapai Rp51,951 triliun (100% dari target satu tahun DIPA 2021). Berdasarkan permintaan dari BU BBN dilakukan penambahan alokasi biodiesel 2021 dan diputuskan dalam rapat Komite Pengarah. Kepmen ESDM No. 149.K/EK.05/DJE/2021 tanggal 30 November 2021 menetapkan Penambahan Alokasi Pengadaan Biodiesel Tahun 2021 menjadi sebesar 9.413.033 kL dari semula sebesar 9.200.000 kL.

In the midst of various challenges in 2021, the palm oil industry had proven to be able to support the Indonesian economy. Entering the second semester of 2021, CPO prices continued to repeatedly set record highs. The increase in CPO prices benefited Indonesia as the largest palm oil producer. It was reflected in the increase in exports of palm oil products (HS15), which reached USD428.8 million (16.84%) and became the largest increase in the non-oil and gas sector. BPDPKS as a BLU provided the largest contribution of 58.33% of the total revenue of the BLU.

The considerable BPDPKS revenue resulted from the export levy policy in 2020, which had been re-harmonized in 2021 as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 76/PMK.05/2021. It was reported that the revenue generated from collection in 2021 reached IDR71.64 trillion (664% of the target), while the revenue generated from fund management amounted to IDR810 billion (31% of the target). The surplus of BPDPKS funds as of December 31, 2021, totaled IDR25.714 trillion (including the reserve funds of IDR3.648 trillion and unpaid biodiesel bills). BPDPKS needs to build reserve funds to anticipate price fluctuations and future programs.

The mandatory B30 biodiesel program generated the largest portion of the disbursement of the funds. The distribution of the funds for the mandatory B30 biodiesel program up to December 31, 2021, reached IDR51.951 trillion (100% of the one-year target of the Budget Execution List (DIPA) 2021. Based on a request from Biofuel Business Entities (BU BBN), an addition to the 2021 biodiesel allocation was made and was determined at the Steering Committee meeting. Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 149.K/EK.05/DJE/2021 dated November 30, 2021, stipulated the addition to the 2021 Biodiesel Procurement Allocation to be 9,413,033 kL from the original allocation of 9,200,000 kL.

Penyaluran dana Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) tahun 2021 mencapai Rp.1,266 Triliun mencakup luasan lahan sebesar 42.212 Ha. Total penyaluran dana peremajaan sawit rakyat sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 menurun sebesar 50,5% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020. Dalam rangka meningkatkan penyaluran dana PSR tahun 2022, Dewan Pengawas memberi masukan skema pola kemitraan kepada Kementerian Pertanian untuk dicantumkan dalam perubahan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian nomor 15 Tahun 2020 yang sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 masih dalam proses harmonisasi.

Terbitnya Undang-Undang nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja telah mengubah penerima manfaat dari Dana Sawit bukan hanya sektor pertanian bagian hulu, tetapi juga untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan, bahan bakar nabati, dan hilirisasi industri. Tambahan penerima manfaat tersebut merupakan penguatan atas hal-hal yang dikehendaki sejak awal didirikannya BPDPKS dan perlu dijabarkan lebih lanjut dalam peraturan pelaksanaan.

Dalam rangka menelaah lebih lanjut apa yang harus dilakukan oleh BPDPKS maka telah dibentuk tim sesuai Surat Keputusan Ketua Dewan Pengawas Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit nomor KEP-3/BPDPKS/DP/IV/2021 tanggal 19 April 2021. Tim telah menghasilkan draft pertama revisi Peraturan Pemerintah nomor 24 tahun 2015 dan revisi Peraturan Presiden nomor 61 tahun 2015. Draft tersebut telah dikirimkan kepada Ketua Komite Pengarah BPDPKS melalui surat nomor S-67/BPDPKS/DP/V/2021 tanggal 28 Mei 2021.

Selain itu, Dewan Pengawas memandang pentingnya sistem tarif pungutan ekspor yang berkelanjutan sehingga Dewan Pengawas berinisiatif melakukan kajian yang akan melibatkan pihak ketiga untuk menyusun sistem tarif pungutan ekspor yang lebih berkelanjutan dan sesuai dengan visi misi BPDPKS. Saat ini sedang menunggu penawaran dari lembaga independen. Dewan Pengawas juga menyadari pentingnya kepastian suplai biodiesel berkelanjutan sehingga disarankan dilakukan kajian komprehensif terkait optimalisasi distribusi biodiesel terutama di Indonesia bagian timur yang melibatkan dan didukung oleh seluruh pemangku kepentingan.

The disbursement of the People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR) funds in 2021 reached IDR1.266 trillion covering a land area of 42,212 Ha. The total disbursement of PSR funds up to December 31, 2021, decreased by 50.5% compared to 2020. In order to increase the distribution of PSR funds in 2022, the Supervisory Board provided input on the partnership pattern scheme to the Ministry of Agriculture to be included in the amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 15 of 2020, which until December 31, 2021, was still in the process of harmonization.

The issuance of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation has changed the beneficiaries of the Palm Oil Funds not only for the upstream agricultural sector, but also for meeting the needs of food, biofuels, and industrial downstreaming. The addition of beneficiaries aims to strengthen things that have been proposed since the establishment of BPDPKS and it needs to be further elaborated in implementation regulations.

In order to further examine what BPDPKS has to do, a team has been formed according to the Decree of the Head of the Supervisory Board of the BPDPKS No. KEP-3/BPDPKS/DP/IV/2021 dated April 19, 2021. The team has created the first amendment draft to the Government Regulation No. 24 of 2015 and the Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015. The draft has been sent to the Head of the Steering Committee of the BPDPKS through letter No. S-67/BPDPKS/DP/V/2021 dated May 28, 2021.

In addition, the Supervisory Board considers the importance of a sustainable export levy system and takes the initiative to conduct a study that will involve third parties to develop a more sustainable export levy system in accordance with the vision and mission of BPDPKS. It is currently waiting for an offer from independent agencies. The Supervisory Board is also aware of the importance of ensuring sustainable biodiesel supply. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct a comprehensive study regarding the optimization of biodiesel distribution, especially in eastern Indonesia that involves and is supported by all stakeholders.

Kerangka Acuan Kerja (KAK) kajian dimaksud akan diinisiasi oleh Kementerian ESDM c.q. Ditjen EBTKE dengan dukungan pendanaan dari BPDPKS.
Sepanjang tahun 2021, Dewan Pengawas telah menjalankan fungsi pengawasan dan pemberian saran atas pengelolaan BPDPKS. Dewan Pengawas secara rutin memantau pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional BPDPKS yang disesuaikan dengan visi, misi, dan anggaran yang telah ditetapkan, serta kepatuhan terhadap peraturan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Fungsi pengawasan dilakukan secara berkala melalui rapat internal Dewan Pengawas, rapat gabungan dengan Direksi, rapat dengan Komite Audit dan unit Audit Internal.

Tidak dilakukan perubahan komposisi Dewan Pengawas pada tahun 2021. Untuk menjaga independensi pengawasan atas pengelolaan BPDPKS dari 9 (sembilan) anggota Dewan Pengawas sebanyak 3 (tiga) orang anggota Dewan Pengawas berasal dari profesional. Dewan Pengawas mengapresiasi kerja keras dan pencapaian Direksi, seluruh pegawai BPDPKS dan para pemangku kepentingan lainnya atas peran serta dan dukungan yang telah diberikan di sepanjang semester I tahun 2021. Dewan Pengawas berkomitmen melaksanakan tugas pengawasan dan pemberian saran dengan lebih baik dan mengajak seluruh pihak yang terkait untuk terus berkontribusi dalam mendukung kinerja keberlanjutan BPDPKS yang lebih baik di masa depan.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the study will be initiated by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources c.q. the Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation with funding support from BPDPKS. Throughout 2021, the Supervisory Board has carried out its supervisory and advisory function on the management of BPDPKS. The Supervisory Board routinely monitors the implementation of BPDPKS operational activities in accordance with the established vision, mission, and budget, as well as in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The supervisory function is performed periodically through internal meetings of the Supervisory Board, joint meetings with the Board of Directors, and meetings with the Audit Committee and the Internal Audit Unit.

There was no change in the composition of the Supervisory Board in 2021. To maintain the independence of supervision over the management of BPDPKS, of the 9 (nine) members of the Supervisory Board, 3 (three) members of the Supervisory Board consist of professionals in their respective fields. The Supervisory Board appreciates the hard work and achievements of the Board of Directors, all BPDPKS employees, and other stakeholders for their participation and support throughout the first semester of 2021. The Supervisory Board is committed to better performing its supervisory and advisory duties and invites all related parties to continue supporting a better BPDPKS sustainability performance in the future.

LAPORAN KERJA DEWAN PENGAWAS BADAN PENGELOLA DANA PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT TAHUN 2021

Dewan Pengawas telah menjalankan fungsi pengawasan dan pemberian saran dan arahan atas pengelolaan BPDPKS selama tahun 2021. Pengawasan dilakukan secara rutin untuk memantau pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional, kesesuaiannya dengan visi, misi, dan anggaran yang telah ditetapkan, serta kepatuhan terhadap peraturan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Fungsi pengawasan dilakukan secara berkala melalui rapat internal Dewan Pengawas yang dilengkapi dengan ringkasan laporan bulanan yang disusun oleh Sekretariat Dewan Pengawas, rapat gabungan dengan Direksi, dan rapat Komite Audit dan bila diperlukan dilakukan rapat khusus di luar rapat berkala. Secara khusus, Dewan Pengawas melalui Komite Audit telah mengadakan rapat bulanan dengan Satuan Pemeriksa Internal (SPI) untuk menilai pengelolaan BPDPKS. Berdasarkan kegiatan pengawasan seperti disebutkan di atas, bersama ini kami sampaikan Laporan Tahun 2021 dari Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS. Laporan tersebut adalah sebagai berikut.

A. Pendahuluan

1. Latar Belakang

Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan nomor 650/KMK.05/2015, BPDPKS telah ditetapkan sebagai instansi Pemerintah yang menerapkan pengelolaan keuangan Badan Layanan Umum (BLU). Sebagai BLU, maka BPDPKS wajib menerapkan azas akuntabilitas sebagai bagian dari pelaksanaan good governance. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS menyusun Laporan Kerja Dewan Pengawas Semester I Tahun 2021 berdasarkan Program Kerja Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS Tahun 2021 per tanggal 21 Desember 2020 (surat pengantar nomor S-32/BPDPKS/DP/XII/2020 tertanggal 23 Desember 2020). Di dalam laporan ini disampaikan pencapaian kinerja dan hasil pengawasan beserta rekomendasinya.

2021 WORK REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD OF THE OIL PALM PLANTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Supervisory Board had performed its supervisory advisory functions for the management of BPDPKS during 2021. The Supervisory Board routinely monitored the implementation of BPDPKS operational activities in accordance with the established vision, mission, and budget, as well as in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The supervisory function was performed periodically through the internal meetings of the Supervisory Board, which were complemented by a summary of monthly reports prepared by the Secretariat of the Supervisory Board, joint meetings with the Board of Directors, meetings with the Audit Committee, and special meetings outside of the regular meetings, if necessary. In particular, the Supervisory Board through the Audit Committee had held monthly meetings with the Internal Audit Unit (SPI) to assess the management of BPDPKS. Based on the aforementioned supervisory activities, we hereby submit the 2021 Report from the BPDPKS Supervisory Board as follows.

A. Introduction

1. Background

According to the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 650/KMK.05/2015, the BPDPKS has been designated as a Government agency that implements the financial management of BLU. As a BLU, the BPDPKS is obliged to apply the principle of accountability as part of the implementation of good governance. In this regard, the Supervisory Board of the BPDPKS compiled the 2021 Work Report based on the 2021 Work Program of the Supervisory Board of the BPDPKS as of December 21, 2020, (cover letter No. S-32/BPDPKS/DP/XII/2020 dated December 23, 2020). In this report, performance achievements and monitoring results are presented along with their recommendations.

2. Visi dan Misi Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit

Visi BPDPKS saat ini “Menjadi badan pengelola dana yang terpercaya dalam pengembangan sawit berkelanjutan sebagai komoditas strategis nasional untuk kesejahteraan rakyat Indonesia.”

Misi BPDPKS yaitu menjalankan kebijakan pemerintah dalam program pengembangan sawit berkelanjutan melalui penghimpunan, pengembangan, dan penyaluran dana sawit yang terpadu dan tepat guna, secara professional dan akuntabel untuk kepentingan:

a. Pengembangan sumber daya manusia;
b. Penelitian dan pengembangan;
c. Promosi;
d. Peremajaan;
e. Sarana dan prasarana;
f. Pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan;
g. Hilirisasi industri perkebunan kelapa sawit;
h. Penyediaan dan pemanfaatan bahan bakar nabati.

3. Struktur Organisasi Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit

Sejak awal dibentuk, BPDPKS telah ditetapkan sebagai Badan Layanan Umum (BLU). BPDPKS merupakan unit organisasi non eselon di lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan yang dibentuk untuk melaksanakan fungsi pelayanan terhadap masyarakat dengan memungut biaya, namun dalam menjalankan fungsinya tidak mengutamakan keuntungan atau laba.

Meskipun bentuk BPDPKS merupakan BLU yang mengacu pada Undang-Undang nomor 17 Tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara dan Undang-Undang nomor 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Perbendaharaan Negara, namun pembentukan BPDPKS merupakan tindak lanjut amanat pasal 93 Undang-Undang nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Perkebunan. Oleh sebab itu, meskipun BPDPKS merupakan BLU, namun memiliki kekhususan yang ditunjukkan melalui adanya Komite Pengarah yang dalam struktur BLU lain tidak ditemukan.

1. Vision and Mission of the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency

The current vision of the BPDPKS is "To become a trusted fund management agency in the development of sustainable palm oil as a national strategic commodity for the welfare of the Indonesian people."

The mission of the BPDPKS is to perform government policies in the sustainable palm oil development program through the collection, development, and distribution of integrated and effective palm oil plantation funds in a professional and accountable manner for the purposes of:

a. Human resource development;
b. Research and development;
c. Promotion;
d. Replanting;
e. Facilities and infrastructure;
f. Fulfilling food needs;
g. Oil palm plantation industrial downstream;
h. Providing and utilizing biofuels.

2. Organizational Structure of the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency

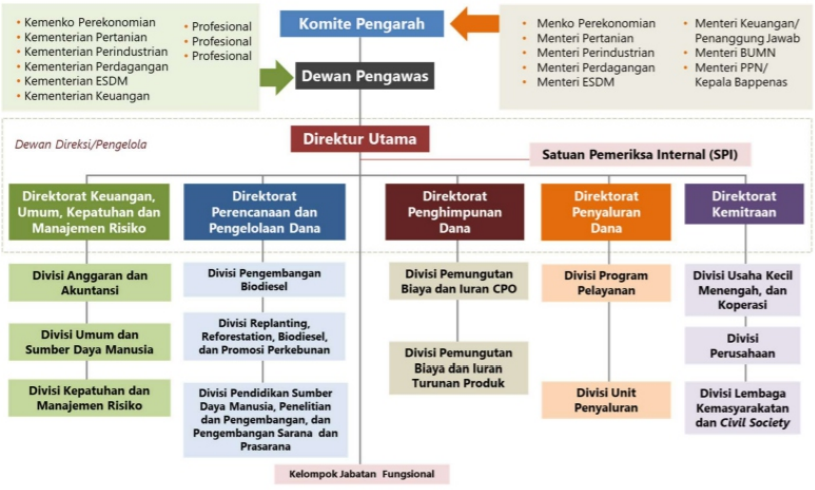
Since its inception, the BPDPKS has been designated as a BLU. The BPDPKS is a non-echelon organizational unit within the Ministry of Finance established with a function to serve the community by collecting fees without prioritizing profit.

Although the BPDPKS is a BLU, as stated in Law No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning State Treasury, the establishment of BPDPKS is a follow-up to the mandate of Article 93 of Law No. 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations. Therefore, even though the BPDPKS is a BLU, it has a different characteristic shown through the establishment of its Steering Committee, which is absent in other BLU structures.

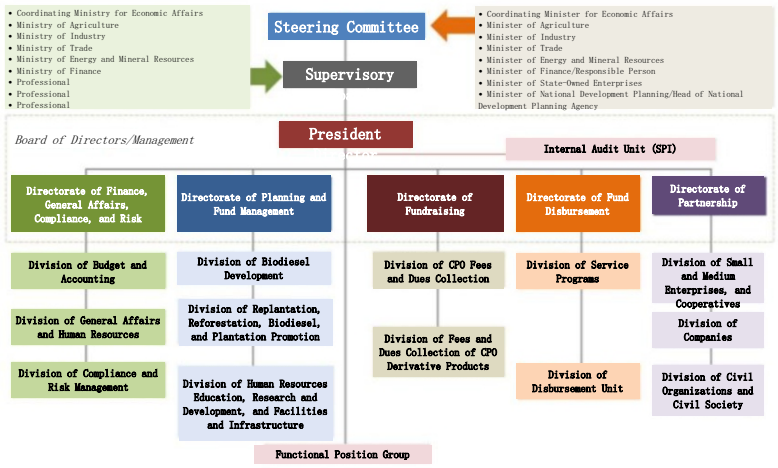
Komite Pengarah terdiri dari 8 (delapan) Menteri dan dapat mengundang narasumber dari pelaku usaha perkebunan sawit (pengusaha di sektor hulu, hilir, dan asosiasi pekebun). Selain itu, kekhususan lainnya ditunjukkan dalam komposisi Dewan Pengawas yang terdiri dari 6 (enam) orang yang berasal dari unsur Kementerian dan 3 (tiga) orang dari unsur profesional.

Dengan komposisi ini, diharapkan seluruh kebijakan BPDPKS yang dihimpun dan dikelola oleh BPDPKS bersifat inklusif untuk kepentingan industri sawit. Struktur BPDPKS secara umum ditunjukkan pada gambar.

The Steering Committee consists of 8 (eight) Ministers and may invite oil palm plantation business actors (entrepreneurs in the upstream, downstream sectors, and planters associations) as resource persons. In addition, another characteristic is shown in the composition of the members of the Supervisory Board consisting of 6 (six) people from the Ministries and 3 (three) people from professional business actors. With this composition, it is expected that all BPDPKS policies compiled and managed by the BPDPKS are inclusive for the benefit of the palm oil industry. The general organizational structure of the BPDPKS is presented in the following figure



Gambar Struktur Organisasi BPDPKS



Organizational Structure of the BPDPKS

Struktur Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS

Organizational Structure of BPDPKS Supervisory Board

Selama Semester II tahun 2021, komposisi Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS masih mengacu pada Keputusan Menteri Keuangan nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 tentang Pembentukan Dewan Pengawas pada Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Susunan keanggotaan Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS sebagai berikut:

In the second semester of 2021, the composition of the BPDPKS Supervisory Board remained the same as stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020, concerning the Establishment of the Supervisory Board of the Public Service Agency of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency. The organizational structure of the Supervisory Board of the BPDPKS is as follows:

No. No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Instansi Ministries/Institutions
1.	Evita H. Legowo	Ketua sekaligus anggota Chairperson & member	Profesional Professional
2.	Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota Member	Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
3.	Heru Pambudi	Anggota Member	Kementerian Keuangan Ministry of Finance
4.	Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota Member	Kementerian Pertanian Ministry of Agriculture
5.	Indrasari Wisnu Wardana	Anggota Member	Kementerian Perdagangan Ministry of Trade

Dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya, Dewan Pengawas dilengkapi perangkat Komite Audit sebagai berikut:

1) **Taufik Mappaenre** : Ketua
2) **Lupi Hartono** : Anggota
3) **Ronny Rusli** : Anggota

Selain Komite Audit, Dewan Pengawas juga dibantu oleh Sekretariat Dewan Pengawas dengan susunan sebagai berikut:

1) **Reni Kustiari** : Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas/Ketua Sekretariat
2) **Nency Febrina** : Anggota Sekretariat (Kemenko Perekonomian)
3) **Suhartanto** : Anggota Sekretariat (Kementerian Keuangan)
4) **Wiliater L. Batubara** : Anggota Sekretariat (Kementerian Perdagangan)
5) **Antares M. Prawira** : Anggota Sekretariat (Kementerian Pertanian)

In performing its duties, the Supervisory Board is assisted by the Audit Committee as follows:

1) **Taufik Mappaenre**: Chairperson
2) **Lupi Hartono**: Member
3) **Ronny Rusli:** Member

In addition to the Audit Committee, the Supervisory Board is also assisted by the Secretariat of the Supervisory Board with the following composition:

1) **Reni Kustiari**: Secretary of the Supervisory Board/Chairman of the Secretariat of the Supervisory Board
2) **Nency Febrina**: Member of the Secretariat (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs)
3) **Suhartanto**: Member of the Secretariat (Ministry of Finance)
4) **Wiliater L. Batubara**: Member of the Secretariat (Ministry of Trade)
5) **Antares M. Prawira:** Member of the Secretariat (Ministry of Agriculture)

B. Reviu Rencana Strategis dan Bisnis BPDPKS Tahun 2020-2024

Dewan Pengawas per tanggal penugasannya, yaitu tanggal 4 November 2020, telah tersedia Rencana Strategis Bisnis (RSB) BPDPKS Tahun 2020 - 2024, yang mulai berlaku efektif bulan Desember 2019. Pada hakekatnya, semua Rencana Bisnis Anggaran (RBA) tahunan yang disusun dan dilaksanakan oleh Direksi BPDPKS dari waktu ke waktu perlu mengacu pada RSB BPDPKS tersebut. Hasil reviu tentang konsistensi dan komplementari antara RBA BPDPKS dan RSB BPDPKS oleh Dewan Pengawas disampaikan sebagai berikut:

1. RSB BPDPKS Tahun 2020-2024 diusulkan agar disesuaikan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja yang mengubah pasal 93 Undang-Undang nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Perkebunan. Perubahan ini mengatur penerima manfaat dari Dana Sawit bukan hanya sektor pertanian bagian hulu, tetapi juga untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan, bahan bakar nabati, dan hilirisasi industri. Tambahan penerima manfaat tersebut merupakan penguatan atas hal-hal yang dikehendaki sejak awal didirikannya BPDPKS dan perlu dijabarkan lebih lanjut dalam peraturan pelaksanaan. Dalam rangka menelaah lebih lanjut apa yang harus dilakukan oleh BPDPKS maka telah dibentuk tim sesuai Surat Keputusan Ketua Dewan Pengawas Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit nomor KEP-3/BPDPKS/DP/IV/2021 tanggal 19 April 2021. Tim telah menghasilkan draft pertama revisi Peraturan Pemerintah nomor 24 tahun 2015 dan revisi Peraturan Presiden nomor 61 tahun 2015. Draft tersebut telah dikirimkan kepada Ketua Komite Pengarah BPDPKS melalui surat nomor S-67/BPDPKS/DP/V/2021 tanggal 28 Mei 2021.

2. Dalam pelaksanaan visi dan misi sebagai badan pengelola dana, penggunaan dana ditujukan untuk mencapai tujuan strategis yang ditetapkan dalam RSB, antara lain terjaminnya keberlanjutan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Untuk itu, Dewan Pengawas berinisiatif melakukan kajian yang akan melibatkan pihak ketiga untuk menyusun sistem tarif pungutan ekspor yang lebih berkelanjutan dan sesuai dengan visi misi BPDPKS. Saat ini sedang menunggu penawaran dari lembaga independen.

3. Dalam menjalankan program-program BPDPKS, disusun asumsi pendapatan dan kebutuhan belanja selama tahun 2020-2024 sehingga didapatkan proyeksi arus kas BPDPKS di tahun 2020-2024 sebagaimana tabel berikut ini.

b. Review of the 2020-2024 Strategic and Business Plans of the BPDPKS

The Supervisory Board as of the date of its assignment on November 4, 2020, has formulated the 2020-2024 Strategic and Business Plans (RSB) of the BPDPKS, which was effective in December 2019. All annual Business and Budget Plans (RBA) prepared and implemented by the Board of Directors of the BPDPKS from time to time need to refer to the RSB of the BPDPKS. The results of the review on the consistency and complementarity between the RBA and RSB of the BPDPKS by the Supervisory Board are presented as follows:

1. The 2020-2024 RSB of the BPDPKS is proposed to refer to Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, which amends Article 93 of Law No. 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations. This amendment regulates that the beneficiaries of the Palm Oil Plantation Funds are not only the upstream agricultural sector, but also to meet the needs of food, biofuels, and industrial downstream. The addition of beneficiaries aims to strengthen things that have been proposed since the establishment of BPDPKS and it needs to be further elaborated in implementing regulations. In order to further examine what BPDPKS has to do, a team has been formed according to the Decree of the Head of the Supervisory Board of the BPDPKS No. KEP-3/BPDPKS/DP/IV/2021 dated April 19, 2021. The team has created the first amendment draft to the Government Regulation No. 24 of 2015 and the Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015. The draft has been sent to the Head of the Steering Committee of the BPDPKS through letter No. S-67/BPDPKS/DP/V/2021 dated May 28, 2021.

2. In implementing its vision and missions as a fund management agency, the funds are disbursed to achieve the strategic objectives set out in the RSB, including ensuring the sustainability of the Palm Oil Plantation Funds. For this reason, the Supervisory Board has taken the initiative to conduct a study that will involve third parties to develop a more sustainable export levy system in accordance with the vision and mission of BPDPKS. It is currently waiting for an offer from independent agencies.

3. In conducting its programs, the BPDPKS has prepared assumptions of generated revenue and required expenses for 2020-2024 so that the 2020-2024 cash flow projections of the BPDPKS are obtained as shown in the following table.

(dalam Rp Milyar)

Kode	Uraian	Perkiraan Realisasi 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A	Saldo Awal	20.923	15.628	16.091	16.281	11.113	6.308
B	Penerimaan	1.546	7.381	13.383	13.810	15.231	17.520
	Pungutan Ekspor	-	6.981	10.784	11.361	13.154	15.855
	Pendapatan Pengelolaan Kas	1.453	400	1.942	1.684	1.200	688
	Pendapatan Pengelolaan Dana Cadangan	-	-	657	766	877	977
	Pendapatan Usaha Lainnya	93	-	-	-	-	-
D	Pengeluaran	4.660	6.366	12.588	18.357	19.484	22.638
	Surveyor	38	7	-			
	Pengelolaan Dana	2	6	4	2	2	1
	Biodiesel	2.994	4.352	9.298	15.057	16.156	19.271
	Peremajaan	1.231	1.358	2.625	2.625	2.625	2.625
	Sarana dan Prasarana	1	200	202	204	206	208
	Pengembangan SDM	32	96	97	98	99	100
	Riset	97	125	126	128	129	130
	Promosi	63	100	101	102	103	104
	Dukungan Manajemen	80	122	135	142	164	198
	Pengeluaran Lain-Lain	122	-	-	-	-	-
E	Dana Cadangan Permanen	2.181	552	605	621	553	510
F	Saldo Akhir	**15.628**	**16.091**	**16.281**	**11.113**	**6.308**	**680**
G	Total Akumulasi Dana Cadangan Permanen	**2.181**	**2.733**	**1.871**	**2.492**	**3.045**	**3.555**

Tabel 1. Proyeksi Arus Kas BPDPKS Tahun 2020 - 2024

(in billion rupiah)

Codes	Description	2019 Realization Forecast	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A	Beginning Balance	20,923	15,628	16,091	16,281	11,113	6,308
B	Receipt	1,546	7,381	13,383	13,810	15,231	17,520
	Export Levy	-	6,981	10,784	11,361	13,154	15,855
	Cash Management Revenue	1,453	400	1,942	1,684	1,200	688
	Reserve Fund Management Revenue	-	-	657	766	877	977
	Other Operating Revenue	93	-	-	-	-	-
C	Expenses	4,660	6,366	12,588	18,357	19,484	22,638
	Surveyor	38	7	-			
	Fund Management	2	6	4	2	2	1
	Biodiesel	2,994	4,531	9,298	15,057	16,156	19,271
	Replanting	1,231	1,358	2,625	2,625	2,625	2,625
	Facilities and Infrastructure	1	200	202	204	206	208
	Human Resource Development	32	96	97	98	99	100
	Research	97	125	126	128	129	130
	Promotion	63	100	101	102	103	104
	Management Support	80	122	135	142	164	198
	Miscellaneous Expenses	122	-	-	-	-	-
D	Permanent Reserve Funds	2,181	522	605	621	533	510
E	Ending Balance	15,628	16,091	16,281	11,113	6,308	680
F	Total Accumulated Permanent Reserve Funds	2,181	2,733	1,871	2,492	3,045	3,555

Table 1. 2020-2024 Cash Flow Projection of the BPDPKS



Kenaikan harga CPO yang mencapai rekor tertinggi sepanjang sejarah perlu diperhatikan untuk melakukan penyesuaian asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan dalam penyusunan proyeksi arus kas pada RSB Tahun 2020-2024. Setelah tarif layanan BPDPKS (pungutan ekspor) diturunkan sebagaimana diatur dalam PMK nomor 76 Tahun 2021, Pejabat Pengelola BPDPKS perlu menyusun kembali proyeksi arus kas tahun 2022 sehingga semakin mencerminkan kondisi yang sebenarnya.

Trend ekspor sawit Indonesia tahun 2021 ditandai dengan menurunnya volume ekspor produk hulu (CPO) yang disebabkan perubahan skema tarif pungutan ekspor yang semakin mendorong ekspor produk hilir karena lebih kompetitif. Volume ekspor CPO turun 59% atau hanya sekitar 2,4 juta ton. Selain itu, realisasi penyerapan biodiesel B30 mencapai 9,2 juta KL yang artinya melebihi target (102%) turut mendorong penggunaan CPO di dalam negeri.

It is necessary to pay attention to the increase in CPO prices as it reached the highest record in history to make adjustments to the assumptions used in the preparation of cash flow projections in the 2020-2024 RSB. After the export levy of the BPDPKS was lowered as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 76 of 2021, the BPDPKS Managing Officer need to rearrange the 2022 cash flow projections to better reflect actual conditions.

The 2021 Indonesian palm oil export trend was marked by a decrease in the volume of exports of upstream products (CPO) due to changes in the export levy scheme which increasingly encouraged exports of downstream products with more competitive prices. CPO export volume fell by 59% or only about 2.4 million tons. In addition, the realization of the absorption of B30 biodiesel reached 9.2 million KL, which exceeded the target (102%), also encouraged the use of CPO in the country.

Reviu Rencana Bisnis Anggaran BPDPKS Tahun 2021

Review of the 2021 Business and Budget Plans of the BPDPKS

Pencapaian RBA tahun 2021 sampai dengan 31 Desember tahun 2021 telah melampaui target RBA tahun 2021, seperti dapat dilihat pada Tabel 2.

The achievement of the RBA of 2021 to December 31, 2021, has exceeded the 2021 RBA target, as presented in Table 2 below.

Tabel 2.Laporan Realisasi Anggaran Per 31 Desember 2021

No.	Uraian/Pendapatan	2021		%
		Target	Realisasi	
1	Penerimaan/Pungutan	10.784.000.000.000	71.643.064.954.957	664,35
2	Penerimaan/Pengelolaan/Dana	2.599.000.000.000	810.091.008.536	31,17
3	Pendapatan/LainAlain	-	1.143.217.317	-
4	Penerimaan/Kembali/Belanja/Barang/TAYL	-	41.701.033.088	-
	Total	**13.383.000.000.000**	**72.496.000.213.898**	541,70

No.	Uraian/Belanja	2021		%
		Pagu	Realisasi	
1	Insentif/Biodiesel	51.953.955.180.000	51.951.617.007.640	100,00
2	Riset	66.749.000.000	55.772.500.942	83,56
3	Promosi/dan/Kemitraan	101.000.000.000	83.496.874.043	82,67
4	Peremajaan	1.382.501.287.000	1.341.482.233.561	97,03
5	Pengembangan/SDM	76.450.419.000	64.559.840.897	84,45
6	Sarana/dan/Prasarana	19.465.371.000	8.982.839.634	46,15
7	Penghimpunan/dan/Pengelolaan/Dana	5.071.692.000	2.738.722.763	54,00
8	Dukungan/Manajemen	111.677.308.000	68.345.899.768	61,20
	Total	**53.716.870.257.000**	**53.576.995.919.248**	99,74

Table 2. Budget Realization Report as of December 31, 2021

No.	Description of/Revenue	2021		%
		Target	Realization	
1	Levy/Receipt	10,784,000,000,000	71,643,064,954,957	664.35
2	Fund/Management/Receipt	2,599,000,000,000	810,091,008,536	31.17
3	Miscellaneous/Revenue	-	1,143,217,317	-
4	LFY Goods/Expenditure/Receipt	-	41,701,033,088	-
	Total	**13,383,000,000,000**	**72,496,000,213,898**	541.70

No.	Expenditure/Description	2021		%
		Ceiling	Realization	
1	Biodiesel/Incentives	51,953,955,180,000	51,953,955,180,000	100.00
2	Research	66.749.000.000	51,953,955,180,000	83.56
3	Promotion/and/Partnership	101,000,000,000	83,496,874,043	82.67
4	Replanting	1,382,501,287,000	1,341,482,233,561	97.03
5	Human/Resource/Development	76,450,419,000	64,559,840,897	84.45
6	Facilities/and/Infrastructure	19,465,371,000	8,982,839,634	46.15
7	Collection/and/Fund/Management	5,071,692 000	2,738,722,763	54.00
8	Management/Support	111,677,308,000	68,345,899,768	61.20
	Total	**53,716,870,257,000**	**53,576,995,919,248**	99.74

Selama tahun 2021, BPDPKS telah melakukan revisi DIPA 2021 sebanyak 6 (enam) kali menjadi sebesar Rp.53.716.870.257.000,- (Tabel 3). Revisi DIPA dilakukan untuk mengakomodasi revisi pagu anggaran biodiesel. Penggunaan dana perlu memperhatikan harga CPO dan minyak mentah yang sangat fluktuatif karena akan mempengaruhi besaran insentif biodiesel yang harus disediakan dan dibayarkan oleh BPDPKS.

In 2021, the BPDPKS revised the 2021 DIPA 6 (six) times with a final amount of IDR53,716,870,257,000 (Table 3). The DIPA revision was performed to accommodate the revision of the biodiesel budget ceiling. In utilizing the funds, the BPDPKS should consider the highly volatile prices of CPO and crude oil as they affected the biodiesel incentives that must be provided and paid by the BPDPKS.

Tabel 3. Revisi Rencana Bisnis Anggaran BPDPKS s.d. 31 Desember 2021

No	Uraian	Semula (Rp)	Menjadi (Rp)
1	Revisi ke 1 tgl. 26 Maret 2021	5.837.450.000.000	5.837.450.000.000
2	Revisi ke 2 tgl. 20 Mei 2021	5.837.450.000.000	11.674.900.257.000
3	Revisi ke 3 tgl. 21 Juni 2021	11.674.900.257.000	23.349.800.257.000
4	Revisi ke 4 tgl. 9 September 2021	23.349.800.257.000	46.699.600.257.000
5	Revisi ke 5 tgl. 30 November 2021	46.699.600.257.000	50.000.000.257.000
6	Revisi ke 6 tgl. 27 Desember 2021	50.000.000.257.000	53.716.870.257.000

Table 3. Revision of the BPDPKS Business and Budget Plans up to December 31, 2021

No.	Description	Beginning (IDR)	Ending (IDR)
1	1st revision dated March 26, 2021	5,837,450,000,000	5,837,450,000,000
2	2nd revision dated May 20, 2021	5,837,450,000,000	11,674,900,257,000
3	3rd revision dated June 21, 2021	11,674,900,257,000	23,349,800,257,000
4	4th revision dated September 9, 2021	23,349,800,257,000	46,699,600,257,000
5	5th revision dated November 30, 2021	46,699,600,257,000	50,000,000,257,000
6	6th revision dated December 27, 2021	50,000,000,257,000	53,716,870,257,000

Untuk menjaga keberlangsungan BPDPKS serta mendorong kinerja yang lebih sesuai dengan maksud didirikannya BPDPKS serta harapan stakeholders, maka kami laporkan hal-hal yang perlu diperhatikan sebagai berikut:

a. Realisasi rata-rata harga referensi CPO selama Semester II tahun 2021 sebesar US$1.178,12/MT, sedangkan target rata-rata harga referensi CPO dalam RBA 2021 adalah sebesar US$833/MT.
b. Penyaluran dana untuk program biodiesel sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 sudah mencapai Rp51,951 triliun (100% dari target satu tahun DIPA 2021). Berdasarkan permintaan dari BU BBN dilakukan penambahan alokasi biodiesel 2021 dan diputuskan dalam rapat Komite Pengarah. Kepmen ESDM No. 149.K/EK.05/DJE/2021 tanggal 30 November 2021 menetapkan Penambahan Alokasi Pengadaan Biodiesel Tahun 2021 menjadi sebesar 9.413.033 kL dari semula sebesar 9.200.000 kL.
c. Untuk mendorong kinerja BPDPKS agar sesuai dengan yang diharapkan oleh para stakeholders, khususnya program-program unggulan yang berkaitan langsung dengan pekebun kelapa sawit seperti:

    1. Program sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit yang belum dapat berjalan seperti yang diharapkan.
    2. Program pengembangan SDM Sawit terutama yang terkait langsung dengan petani sawit belum dapat mencapai target yang ditetapkan.
    3. Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat belum dapat mencapai target. Telah dilakukan pembahasan lebih lanjut untuk menyelesaikan beberapa kendala yang ada, seperti legalitas lahan (koordinasi bersama dengan KLHK dan ATR/BPN), verifikasi, kemitraan, memenuhi rekomendasi BPK dan perlunya penyempurnaan regulasi.

In order to maintain the sustainability of the BPDPKS and encourage performance that better correspond to the purpose of establishing the BPDPKS and the expectations of the stakeholders, we report the following matters that we need to pay attention to:

a. The realization of the average CPO reference price in the second semester of 2021 was US$1,178.12/MT, while the target average CPO reference price in the 2021 RBA was US$833/MT.
b. The disbursement of the funds for the biodiesel program up to December 31, 2021, has reached IDR51.951 trillion (100% of the one-year target of the 2021 DIPA). Based on a request from BU BBN, an addition to the 2021 biodiesel allocation was made and was determined at the Steering Committee meeting. Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 149.K/EK.05/DJE/2021 dated November 30, 2021, stipulated the addition to the 2021 Biodiesel Procurement Allocation to be 9,413,033 kL from the original allocation of 9,200,000 kL.
c. To increase the performance of the BPDPKS and meet the expectation of the stakeholders, especially the superior programs that are directly related to oil palm planters, including:

    1. The program for providing facilities and infrastructure for oil palm plantations has not been able to run as expected.
    2. The development programs for palm oil plantation human resources, especially those directly related to oil palm farmers, have not been able to achieve the established targets.
    3. The PSR program has not achieved the target. Further discussions have been performed to resolve several existing obstacles, such as land legality (coordinated with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency), verification, partnerships, and meeting recommendations of the Audit Board (BPK) and the

Reviu dan Capaian Kinerja Layanan dan Keuangan
Review of Service and Financial Performance Achievements

Realisasi pencapaian layanan secara umum terpenuhi dan semua indikator kinerja memenuhi ekspektasi di atas dari target yang ditetapkan, seperti program pengembangan SDM Sawit, volume penyaluran biodiesel, dan Jumlah Riset yang dikelola. Capaian kinerja organisasi pada Tahun 2021 sebesar 118,31%. Pencapaian kinerja layanan tercermin sebagaimana pencapaian sasaran strategis yang tergambar pada Tabel 4 berikut ini.

In general, service achievement was realized and all performance indicators exceeded the established targets, such as the development program for palm oil plantation human resources, the volume of biodiesel distribution, and the amount of research managed. The achievement of organizational performance in 2021 reached a peak of 118.31%. The achievement of service performance is reflected in the achievement of strategic goals as illustrated in Table 4 below.



Tabel 4. Realisasi dan Capaian Sasaran Strategis (%)

Kode IKU	Indikator Kinerja Utama	Tahun 2021		
		Target	Realisasi	Capaian
SS 1 : Pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang optimal				
1a-CP	Persentase pendapatan dana	100	135.8	135.80
1b-N	Persentase Tingkat Harga CPO	100	169.37	169.37
SS 2 : Birokrasi dan layanan publik yang *agile* , efektif, dan efisien				
2a-N	Indeks kepuasan pengguna layanan	3.4	3.58	105.29
2b-N	Indeks implementasi layanan konsultasi Call Center BPDPKS secara berkualitas dan tepat waktu	3.25	4	123.08
SS 3 : Komunikasi publik dan kemitraan yang efektif				
3a-N	Persentase persepsi positif dari media massa terhadap sawit Indonesia	60	68.01	113.35
3b-N	Persentase tindak lanjut program kemitraan	60	100	166.67
3c-N	Persentase penyelesaian kerja sama dalam rangka perluasan pasar ekspor sawit baru	100	100	100.00
SS 4 : Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan				
4a-N	Persentase penyaluran dana peremajaan sawit rakyat	100	100	100.00
4b-N	Persentase pengelolaan program pengembangan SDM Sawit	100	124	124.00
4c-N	Persentase penyaluran dana sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit	100	100	100.00
SS 5 : Imbal Hasil Pengembangan Dana Yang Optimal				
5a-CP	Persentase imbal hasil dana kelolaan	100	116.64	116.64
SS 6 : Pelaksanaan program mandatori biodiesel yang berkelanjutan				
6a-N	Persentase volume penyaluran Biodiesel	86	100	116.28
SS 7: Pengelolaan penelitian dan pengembangan sawit yang berkesinambungan				
7a-N	Persentase Jumlah Riset yang dikelola	100	126	126.00
SS 8 : Pertanggung -jawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel				
8a-N	Persentase tindak lanjut rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan BPK dan APIP	89	91.67	103.00
8b-N	Persentase tindak lanjut rekomendasi hasil pembinaan dan monev pembina teknis dan pembina keuangan	85	100	117.65
SS 9 : Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi				
9a-N	Persentase pejabat dan pegawai yang telah memenuhi standar kompetensi jabatan	87	98.7	113.45
9b-N	Persentase kematangan penerapan Manajemen Risiko	85	97.06	114.19
9c-N	Nilai kualitas pengelolaan kinerja berbasis Strategy Focus Organization	84	86.99	103.56
SS 10 : Pengelolaan sarana dan TIK yang optimal dan modern				
10a-N	Persentase modernisasi pengelolaan BLU	100	115.69	115.69
SS 11 : Pengelolaan keuangan yang efektif, efisien dan akuntabel				
11a-N	Persentase kualitas pelaksanaan anggaran internal Satker BPDP Sawit	95.5	97.63	102.23
	Capaian Kinerja Organisasi			**118.31**

Keterangan:

status capaian IKU adalah sebagai berikut

hijau	kuning	merah	Putih
100%≤X≤120%	*80%≤X < 100%*	*X < 80%*	
(memenuhi ekspektasi)	*(belum memenuhi ekspektasi)*	*(tidak memenuhi ekspektasi)*	*(belum dapat diukur/realisasi bulanan)*

Table 4 Realization and Achievement of Strategic Goals (%)

KPI Codes	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	2021		
		Target	Realization	Achievements
SS 1: Optimal palm oil fund management				
1a - CP	Percentage of fund management revenue	100	135.8	135.80
1b - N	Percentage of CPO Price Level	100	169.37	169.37
SS 2: Agile, effective, and efficient bureaucracy and public services				
2a - N	Service user satisfaction index	3.4	3.58	105.29
2b - N	Quality and timely implementation index of BPDPKS Call Center consulting services	3.25	4	123.08
SS 3: Effective public communication and partnership				
3a - N	Percentage of positive perceptions from the mass media towards Indonesian palm oil plantations	60	68.01	113.35
3b - N	Percentage of follow-up to partnership programs	60	100	166.67
3c - N	Percentage of cooperation completion in the context of expanding new palm oil export markets	100	100	100.00
SS 4: Development of sustainable oil palm plantations				
4a - N	Percentage of disbursement of PSR funds	100	100	100.00
4b - N	Percentage of development program management for palm oil plantation human resources	100	124	124.00
4c - N	Percentage of disbursement of funds for oil palm plantation facilities and infrastructure	100	100	100.00
SS 5: Optimal Fund Development Returns				
5a - CP	Percentage of returns on managed funds	100	116.64	116.64
SS 6: Implementation of the mandatory sustainable biodiesel program				
6a - N	Percentage of Biodiesel distribution volume	86	100	116.28
SS 7: Management of sustainable palm oil research and development				
7a - N	Percentage of Total Research managed	100	126	126.00
SS 8 : Accountability for accountable fund management				
8a - N	Percentage of follow-up to recommendations from the examination results of the BPK and the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP)	89	91.67	103.00
8b - N	Percentage of follow-up to recommendations from the results of guidance and monitoring and evaluation by technical advisors and financial advisors	85	100	117.65
SS 9: Optimal and high-performance organization and human resources				
9a - N	Percentage of officials and employees who have met the competency standards of the position	87	98.7	113.45
9b - N	Percentage of maturity of risk management implementation	85	97.06	114.19
9c - N	The value of the performance management quality based on Strategy Focus Organization (SFO)	84	86.99	103.56
SS 10: Optimal and modern management of facilities and ICT				
10a - N	Percentage of BLU management modernization	100	115.69	115.69
SS 11: Effective, efficient, and accountable financial management				
11a - N	Percentage of the internal budget implementation quality of the BPDPKS Work Unit	95.5	97.63	102.23
	Organizational Performance Achievements			**118.31**

Description:

KPI achievement status is as follows:

Green	Yellow	Red	White
100% ≤ X ≤ 120%	*80% ≤ X < 100%*	*X < 80%*	
(meets the expectations)	*(have not met the expectations)*	*(do not meet the expectations)*	*(unmeasurable/monthly realization)*

g. Penyaluran dana/belanja sarana dan prasarana sebesar Rp.8,98 milyar untuk kegiatan persiapan, proses pengadaan barang yang dilaksanakan oleh Unit Layanan Pengadaan (ULP) BPDPKS terkait penyaluran dalam bentuk benih, pupuk, dan pestisida. Total penyaluran dana sarana dan prasarana sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 naik sebesar 4392,1% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020, karena program sarana dan prasarana baru terlaksana pada tahun 2021;

h. Beban dukungan manajemen sebesar Rp.68,35 miliar turun sebesar 4,41% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama Tahun 2020.

Surplus dana BPDPKS per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp.25,714 Triliun (termasuk dana cadangan sebesar Rp3,648 triliun dan tagihan biodiesel yang belum dibayarkan). Hal ini disebabkan adanya perubahan tarif pungutan ekspor CPO dan produk turunannya sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 76/PMK.05/2021 yang diundangkan tanggal 25 Juni 2021 dan mulai berlaku pada tanggal 2 Juli 2021 Akibat mengecilnya selisih HIP biodiesel dan HIP solar, Dewan Pengawas bersama Sekretariat Komite Pengarah mendiskusikan usulan perubahan tarif pungutan ekspor yang kemudian diusulkan kepada Komite Pengarah. Pada bulan Juni 2021, Komite Pengarah memutuskan perubahan tarif layanan Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Selanjutnya, Menteri Keuangan menetapkan PMK No. 76/PMK.05/2021 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/PMK.05/2020 tentang Tarif Layanan Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Pada Kementerian Keuangan yang diundangkan pada tanggal 25 Juni 2021 dan mulai diberlakukan pada tanggal 2 Juli 2021.

g. The disbursement of funds/expenditures for facilities and infrastructure totaling IDR8.98 billion for the preparation activities, the procurement process performed by the Procurement Service Unit (ULP) of the BPDPKS related to the disbursement of funds in the form of seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. The total disbursement of funds for facilities and infrastructure up to December 31, 2021, increased by 4392.1% compared to 2020 since the new facilities and infrastructure program was implemented in 2021;

h. Management support expenses of IDR68.35 billion decreased by 4.41% compared to the same period in 2020.

The surplus of BPDPKS funds as of December 31, 2021, totaled IDR25.714 trillion (including the reserve funds of IDR3.648 trillion and unpaid biodiesel bills). It resulted from the change in the export levy of CPO and its derivative products as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 76/PMK.05/2021 promulgated on June 25, 2021, and entered into force on July 2, 2021. Due to the narrowing difference between the Market Index Price of biodiesel and the Market Index Price of diesel fuel, the Supervisory Board, together with the Secretariat of the Steering Committee, discussed the proposed changes to the export levy tariff, which are then proposed to the Steering Committee. In June 2021, the Steering Committee decided to change the service rates of the BLU of the BPDPKS. Furthermore, the Minister of Finance stipulated the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 76/PMK.05/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 57/PMK.05/2020 concerning Service Tariffs for the Public Service Agency of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency of the Ministry of Finance, which was promulgated on June 25, 2021, and entered into force on 2 July 2021.

Ringkasan pembahasan selama Tahun 2021:

a. Pelaksanaan program PSR tahun 2021 lambat karena antara lain terkendala oleh adanya persyaratan tambahan hasil rekomendasi BPK, yaitu dokumen dari KLHK dan ATR/BPN yang menyatakan bahwa lahan yang diajukan tidak masuk dalam kawasan hutan dan tingginya harga CPO yang menyebabkan keengganan petani untuk ikut Program PSR.
b. Pilot project untuk tanaman sela pada program PSR sebagai skema insentif pengganti pendapatan yang hilang sebelum tanaman menghasilkan.
c. Skema Kemitraan PSR antara petani-perusahaan/swasta.
d. Program bantuan sarana dan prasarana dapat direalisasikan pada Semester II tahun 2021
e. Temuan/Rekomendasi audit auditor eksternal seperti BPK RI, Itjen Kementerian Keuangan, monitoring dan evaluasi oleh PPKBLU dan SMI Ditjen Perbendaharaan, dan Audit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik.
f. Aspek tata kelola yang membutuhkan perbaikan, seperti pengisian jabatan anggota Direksi (Direktur Kemitraan) dan rekrutmen pegawai di bawah Direktur. SDM BPDPKS untuk memberikan pelayanan pada program biodiesel, PSR dan sarana prasarana perlu diupayakan tenaga dari ke K/L tertentu, sebelum merekrut tenaga kontrak.
g. Visi dan Misi BPDPKS terkait telah diundangkannya UU No. 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja yang akan dijadikan dasar dalam perumusan tugas pokok dan fungi BPDPKS.
h. Roadmap pengembangan sawit berkelanjutan sampai dengan 2045 telah disesuaikan dengan perubahan PP 24/2015, Perpres 61/2015, dan Visi Misi BPDPKS.
I. Revisi PMK 113 tentang Struktur Organisasi BPDPKS agar diperoleh struktur organisasi yang sesuai dengan kegiatan/kebutuhan BPDPKS.
j. Pelaksanaan pengujian DNA untuk benih kelapa sawit diupayakan agar dapat dilakukan oleh lembaga yang berada di dalam negeri.
k. Opsi instrumen pembiayaan periode pertanaman P1-P3 dan TM1, yaitu jadup, akses pembiayaan dari KUR, dan program cash crops dari Kementerian Pertanian.

Summary of discussion for 2021:

a. The implementation of the PSR program in 2021 was quite slow due to, among others, the additional requirements resulting from BPK's recommendations, namely documents from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, stating that the proposed land is not included in the forest area and the high price of CPO causes farmers' reluctance to participate in the PSR Program.
b. The pilot project for intercropping in the PSR program served as an incentive scheme to replace lost revenue before the plants mature.
c. PSR Partnership Scheme between farmers and companies/private companies.
d. The facilities and infrastructure assistance program could be realized in the second semester of 2021
e. Findings/Recommendations on audits by external auditors such as BPK and the Inspector General of the Ministry of Finance, monitoring and evaluations by the Directorate of Blu Financial Management Development and the Directorate of Investment Management System, the Directorate General of Treasury, and audits by Public Accounting Firms.
f. Governance aspects that require improvements include filling in the positions of members of the Board of Directors (Director of Partnership) and recruitment of employees under the Director. BPDPKS human resources to provide services for the biodiesel, PSR, and infrastructure and facilities assistance programs need to be sought by personnel from certain Ministries/Institutions, before recruiting contract workers.
g. The vision and missions of the BPDPKS related to the enactment of Law no. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation will be utilized as the basis for the formulation of the main tasks and functions of the BPDPKS.
h. The roadmap for sustainable palm oil plantation development up to 2045 has been adjusted to the amendments to Government Regulation No. 24/2015, Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015, and the Vision and Mission of the BPDPKS.
I. Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 113 regarding the Organizational Structure of the BPDPKS in order to obtain an organizational structure that complies with the activities/needs of the BPDPKS.
j. The implementation of DNA testing for oil palm seeds is sought to be carried out by institutions located in the country.
k. Plant financing instrument options for the P1-P3 and TM1 periods, including Life Guarantee, access to financing from People's Business Credit (KUR), and cash crops program by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2021, capaian kinerja keuangan pokok BPDPKS sebagaimana yang telah dilaporkan oleh Direksi kepada Dewan Pengawas adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Penghimpunan dan pengelolaan dana sebesar Rp.72,496 triliun yang berasal dari pendapatan pungutan ekspor produk CPO, CPKO dan turunannya sebesar Rp.71,643 triliun, hasil pengelolaan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp.810,091 milyar, pengembalian belanja TAYL (Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu) sebesar Rp.41,701 milyar, dan pendapatan lain-lain sebesar Rp.1,143 milyar;

b. Penyaluran selisih harga biodiesel yang sudah dibayarkan sebesar Rp.51,863 triliun untuk volume biodiesel sebanyak 9,74 juta kilo liter dari kewajiban pembayaran dana biodiesel atas tagihan yang sudah masuk sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 total sebesar Rp.58,681 Triliun.
Total realisasi belanja program biodiesel terdiri dari dana pembayaran insentif biodiesel dan dana pendukung sebesar Rp.51,951 Triliun. Total penyaluran biodiesel sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 meningkatkan sebesar 84,9% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020.

c. Penyaluran dana Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) sebesar Rp.1,266 Triliun mencakup luasan lahan sebesar 42.212 Ha. Total realisasi belanja program peremajaan perkebunan sawit rakyat yang terdiri dari dana PSR dan dana pendukung sebesar Rp.1,341 Triliun. Total penyaluran dana peremajaan sawit rakyat sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 menurun sebesar 50,5% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020.

d. Penyaluran dana riset sebesar Rp.55,772 milyar untuk mendanai sebanyak 80 Kegiatan penelitian Grant Riset Sawit (GRS) dan Lomba Riset Sawit Tingkat Mahasiswa. Total penyaluran dana riset sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 menurun sebesar 23,1% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020.

e. Penyaluran pengembangan SDM (Program Bea Siswa) dan pelatihan SDM sawit sebesar Rp.64,559 miliar meningkat sebesar 39,5% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020. Realisasi pengelolaan program pengembangan SDM PKS menjadi 87 paket.

f. Penyaluran dana program promosi dan kemitraan sebesar Rp.83,49 miliar meningkat sebesar 143,4% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020.

The main financial performance achievements of the BPDPKS up to December 31, 2021, as reported by the Board of Directors to the Supervisory Board were as follows:

a. The collection and management of funds amounted to IDR72.496 trillion from the export levy of CPO, CPKO, and their derivatives amounting to IDR71.643 trillion; The results of the management of oil palm plantation funds amounted to IDR810.091 billion; The Last Fiscal Year (LFY) Expenditure Return amounted to IDR41.701 billion; Other income totaled IDR1.143 billion.

b. The distribution of the paid biodiesel price gap amounted to IDR51.863 trillion for the biodiesel volume of 9.74 million kilo liters from the obligation to pay biodiesel funds for bills received up to December 31, 2021, totaling IDR58.681 Trillion. The total realized expenditure for the biodiesel program consists of biodiesel incentive payments and supporting funds totaling IDR51.951 trillion. The total disbursement of funds for the program up to December 31, 2021, increased by 84.9% compared to 2020.

c. The disbursement of the PSR funds totaling IDR1.266 trillion covered a land area of 42,212 Ha. The total realized expenditure for the people's oil palm plantation replanting program consisting of PSR funds and supporting funds amounted to IDR1.341 trillion. The total disbursement of PSR funds up to December 31, 2021, decreased by 50.5% compared to 2020.

d. The disbursement of research funds amounted to IDR55,772 billion to fund 80 research activities, including the Palm Research Grants or Grant Riset Sawit (GRS) program and Oil Palm Plantation Research Competitions for College Students. The total disbursement of research funds up to December 31, 2021, decreased by 23.1% compared to 2020.

e. The disbursement of funds for the HR development (Scholarship) Program and palm oil plantation HR training amounting to IDR64.559 billion increased by 39.5% compared to 2020. The realization of the palm oil plantation HR development program increased to 87 training packages.

f. The disbursement of promotion and partnership program funds amounting to IDR83.49 billion increased by 143.4% compared to 2020.

Partisipasi pada Kegiatan BPDPKS

Dalam rangka melakukan pengawasan dan pembinaan atas pelaksanaan tugas pejabat pengelola maka untuk kegiatan tertentu yang dilakukan BPDPKS, Ketua dan atau anggota Dewan Pengawas juga berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan yang berhubungan dengan ruang lingkup tugas BPDPKS, seperti:

a. FGD Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) pada tanggal 27 April 2021 untuk mengidentifikasi permasalahan utama dalam pelaksanaan program PSR.
b. FGD Peningkatan Kepastian Suplai Biodiesel Indonesia pada Aspek Logistik dan Distribusi FAME, serta untuk penyempurnaan TOR agar sesuai dengan kebutuhan pada tanggal 9 Juni 2021.
c. Hannover Messe pada tanggal 12-16 April 2021.
d. FGD Implementasi Systematic Research Planning dengan menggunakan Metode Systematic Mapping Protocol pada tanggal 7 Mei 2021.
e. FGD Outlook CPO, Minyak Mentah dan Ekspor Indonesia tanggal 30 Juni 2021.
f. Webinar Pekan Riset Sawit Indonesia 2021 pada tanggal 18 November 2021.
g. Indonesia Palm Oil Conference pada tanggal 1-2 Desember 2021.
h. Live Streaming Press Conference BPDPKS "Sawit Berkelanjutan Melewati Masa Pandemi 2021" tanggal 28 Desember 2021.

Tingkat Kehadiran Rapat Anggota Dewan Pengawas

Selama periode Januari – Desember 2021, Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS mengadakan rapat sebanyak 29 kali, yang terdiri dari rapat bulanan internal Dewan Pengawas dan rapat gabungan Dewan Pengawas – Direksi, masing-masing sebanyak 12 (enam) kali, serta rapat khusus, di luar rapat reguler sebanyak 5 (tiga) kali. Tingkat kehadiran masing-masing anggota Dewan Pengawas sebagaimana terlampir pada Tabel 5 (Januari-Juni 2021) dan Tabel 6 (Juli – Desember 2021) berikut:

Participation in BPDPKS Activities

In the context of supervising and fostering the implementation of the duties of the Managing Officer, for certain activities carried out by the BPDPKS, the Chairperson and/or members of the Supervisory Board also participated in activities related to the scope of duties of the BPDPKS, including:

a. Focus Group Discussion on PSR on April 27, 2021, to identify the main problems in implementing the PSR program.
b. Focus Group Discussion on Increasing Certainty of Indonesia's Biodiesel Supply in the Logistics and Distribution of FAME, as well as for the refinement of the TOR to suit the needs on June 9, 2021.
c. Hannover Messe on April 12-16, 2021.
d. Focus Group Discussion on the Implementation of Systematic Research Planning using the Systematic Mapping Protocol Method on May 7, 2021.
e. Focus Group Discussion on the Outlook of Indonesian CPO, Crude Oil, and Exports on June 30, 2021.
f. Webinar on the 2021 Indonesian Palm Oil Research Week on November 18, 2021.
g. Indonesia Palm Oil Conference on December 1-2, 2021.
h. Live Streaming of the BPDPKS Press Conference titled "Sustainable Palm Oil Plantation through the 2021 Pandemic Period" on December 28, 2021.

Attendance Rate of Members of the Supervisory Board in Meetings

From January to December 2021, the BPDPKS Supervisory Board held 29 meetings, consisting of the internal monthly meetings of the Supervisory Board and joint meetings of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, each 12 (six) times, as well as special meetings outside of regular meetings 5 (three) times. The attendance rate of members of the Supervisory Board is as attached in Table 5 (January to June 2021) and Table 6 (July to December 2021) below:

Rapat Dewan Pengawas di Luar Rapat Reguler

Selain rapat reguler, Dewan Pengawas juga mengadakan rapat untuk memfasilitasi, mendorong pencapaian program-program, keberlanjutan dana dan kemajuan BPDPKS. Materi yang dibahas dalam rapat antara lain:

a. Kajian-kajian yang diperlukan untuk kemajuan BPDPKS antara lain:

   1). Kajian Sistem Tarif Pungutan Ekspor (sistem tarif dinamis) untuk keberlanjutan BPDPKS (untuk pendanaan insentif biodiesel yang berkelanjutan) dan industri kelapa sawit. Sistem tarif yang diberlakukan secara dinamis dan sinergis terdiri dari tarif tetap untuk mendanai program-program dengan dana tetap dan tarif variabel untuk mendanai program dengan dana tidak tetap.
   2). Kajian Pembangunan Tangki Timbun Biodiesel untuk menunjang peningkatan efisiensi logistik dan menjamin kelancaran pasokan B-30 ke wilayah timur Indonesia.

b. Wawancara Calon Direktur Kemitraan untuk mendapatkan 3 (tiga) calon yang kemudian diusulkan kepada Menteri Keuangan.

c. Menghadiri Rapat Komite Pengarah BPDPKS pada bulan Januari, Februari, Juni, dan November 2021.

d. Alokasi anggaran tahun 2022 disusun dengan mengacu pada realisasi anggaran tahun 2022. Menerapkan prinsip balanced budget (bukan defisit).

e. Hasil Kajian Strategi Komunikasi BPDPKS.

f. Hasil Penyusunan Roadmap Pengembangan Sawit Indonesia Berkelanjutan.

Supervisory Board Meetings outside of the Regular Meetings

In addition to regular meetings, the Supervisory Board also held meetings to facilitate and encourage the achievement of programs, the sustainability of funds, and the development of the BPDPKS. The topics discussed at the meeting included:

a. The studies needed for the development of the BPDPKS, including :

   1). Study on the Export Levy System (dynamic tariff system) for the sustainability of the BPDPKS (for sustainable biodiesel incentive funding) and the palm oil industry. The levy system applied dynamically and synergistically consists of a fixed rate to fund programs with fixed funds and a variable rate to fund programs with variable funds.
   2). Study on the Development of Biodiesel Storage Tanks to support increased logistics efficiency and ensure the smooth supply of B-30 to eastern Indonesia.

b. Interview with the Director of Partnership Candidates to select 3 (three) candidates who were then proposed to the Minister of Finance.

c. Attended BPDPKS Steering Committee Meetings in January, February, June, and November 2021.

d. The 2022 budget allocation was prepared with reference to the 2022 budget realization. Applying the principle of a balanced (not a deficit) budget.

e. Results of the Study on the BPDPKS Communication Strategy.

f. Results of the Preparation of a Roadmap for Sustainable Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation Development.

Tabel 5. Tingkat Kehadiran Anggota Dewan Pengawas Dalam Rapat Periode Januari – Juni 2021/ Semester I

No.	Nama	Jabatan	Tingkat Kehadiran	Persentase (%)	Catatan atas Absensi
1	Evita H. Legowo	Ketua	15	100.0	-
2	Heru Pambudi	Anggota	12	80	Penugasan dari Menteri
3	Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota	13	87	Ijin karena Sakit
4	Dadan Kusdiana	Anggota	15	100	-
5	Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana	Anggota	13	87	Penugasan dari Menteri
6	Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota	12	80	Penugasan dari Menteri
7	Abdul Rochim	Anggota	15	100	-
8	Joko Supriyono	Anggota	15	100	-
9	Taufik Mappaenre	Anggota	14	93	Rapat lain

Tabel 6. Tingkat Kehadiran Anggota Dewan Pengawas Dalam Rapat Periode Juli – Desember 2021/Semester II

No.	Nama	Jabatan	Tingkat Kehadiran	Persentase (%)	Catatan atas Absensi
1	Evita H. Legowo	Ketua	14	100	-
2	Heru Pambudi	Anggota	11	79	Penugasan dari Menteri
3	Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota	12	86	Penugasan dari Menteri
4	Dadan Kusdiana	Anggota	14	100	-
5	Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana	Anggota	6	43	Penugasan dari Menteri
6	Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota	11	79	Penugasan dari Menteri
7	Abdul Rochim	Anggota	14	100	-
8	Joko Supriyono	Anggota	13	93	Cuti
9	Taufik Mappaenre	Anggota	13	93	Cuti

Table 5 Attendance Rate of Members of the Supervisory Board in Meetings from January to June or in the First Semester of 2021

No.	Name	Position	Attendance Rate	Percentage (%)	Explanation of Absence
1	Evita H. Legowo	Chairman	15	100,0	-
2	Heru Pambudi	Member	12	80	Assignment by the Minister
3	Musdhalifah Machmud	Member	13	87	Absent due to illness
4	Dadan Kusdiana	Member	15	100	-
5	Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana	Member	13	87	Assignment by the Minister
6	Kasdi Subagyono	Member	12	80	Assignment by the Minister
7	Abdul Rochim	Member	15	100	-
8	Joko Supriyono	Member	15	100	-
9	Taufik Mappaenre	Member	14	93	Other meetings

Table 6 Attendance Rate of Members of the Supervisory Board in Meetings from July to December or in the Second Semester of 2021

No.	Name	Position	Attendance Rate	Percentage (%)	Explanation of Absence
1	Evita H. Legowo	Chairman	14	100	-
2	Heru Pambudi	Member	11	79	Assignment by the Minister
3	Musdhalifah Machmud	Member	12	86	Assignment by the Minister

Tindak Lanjut Hasil Pengawasan

Dari pelaksanaan tugas pengawasan yang telah dilaksanakan selama Tahun 2021, terdapat hal-hal yang memerlukan perhatian sebagai berikut:

Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR)

a. Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat belum dapat mencapai target. Perlu dilakukan pembahasan lebih lanjut untuk menyelesaikan beberapa kendala antara lain legalitas lahan (koordinasi bersama dengan KLHK dan ATR/BPN), verifikasi, kemitraan (pekebunpengusaha), memenuhi rekomendasi BPK dan perlunya penyempurnaan regulasi (Permentan, PP dan Perpres). Telah teridentifikasi 10.665 titik koordinat PSR yang berada di kawasan Areal Penggunaan Lain (APL). Perlu segera dilakukan penyelesaian legalitas lahan sawit yang berada dalam dalam kawasan hutan dan pembuatan peta koordinat kebun dalam bentuk poligon untuk lahan sawit yang akan mendapat bantuan dana peremajaan dari BPDPKS. Perlu menyiapkan skenario yang membuat petani mau meremajakan sawit.

b. Pengawasan kepada BPDPKS agar mengupayakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

   1. Konsolidasi data luas lahan dan produksi sawit. Hal ini agar penyaluran dana untuk perbaikan kesejahteraan pekebun lebih efektif dan tepat sasaran. Proses pendataan dilakukan melalui perbaikan metodologi pendataan pekebun sawit, penambahan variabel pendataan termasuk profil pekebun, profil lahan dan status kepemilikan, dan pengelolaan data mikro pekebun sawit.
   2. Perbaikan dukungan untuk pekebun sawit rakyat diantaranya melalui peningkatan ketepatan sasaran strategis. Menindaklanjuti hasil pendataan pekebun sawit, diperlukan tindak lanjut identifikasi jenis program yang dibutuhkan untuk peningkatan kesejahteraan pekebun sawit

Follow-up on the Monitoring Results

From the implementation of supervisory duties in 2021, the following matters require more attention:

People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR)

a. The PSR program has not achieved the target. Further discussions are required to resolve several existing obstacles, such as land legality (coordinated with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency), verification, partnerships, and meeting recommendations of the BPK, and the need for regulatory improvements (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture, Government Regulation, and Presidential Regulation). Approximately 10,665 PSR coordinate points have been identified in the area of non-forest areas (APL). It is necessary to immediately settle the legality of oil palm land in forest areas and create a map of the plantation coordinates in the form of polygons for oil palm plantations which will receive replanting funds from the BPDPKS. It is necessary to prepare a scenario that makes farmers want to replant their oil palms.

b. BPDPKS Supervisory Board is required to perform the following matters:

   1. Consolidating data on land area and oil palm production to ensure more effective and on-target distribution of funds for improving the welfare of planters. The data collection process shall be performed by improving the data collection methodology for oil palm planters, adding data collection variables, including planter profiles, land profiles, and ownership status, and managing micro data on oil palm planters.
   2. Improvements in support for people's oil palm plantations include improving the accuracy of strategic goals. Following up on the results of data collection on oil palm planters, it is necessary to identify the types of programs needed to improve the welfare of oil palm planters.

3. Penyediaan layanan informasi kepada pekebun sawit rakyat. Menindaklanjuti hasil pendataan pekebun, lahan, serta produksi sawit adalah penyediaan aplikasi pengungkapan informasi ke publik yang dapat diakses secara real time oleh pekebun sawit, sehingga diharapkan pekebun sawit dapat memperoleh layanan informasi yang tepat, cepat, dan akurat.

3. Providing information services to oil palm planters. Following up on the results of the data collection on the planters, land, and oil palm production, it is necessary to provide information disclosure applications to the public that can be accessed in real-time by oil palm planters. This way, it is expected that oil palm planters can access appropriate, fast, and accurate information services.

Insentif Biodiesel

a. Direncanakan Program green diesel dan biodiesel untuk kebutuhan energi yang bertujuan menyerap hasil produksi kebun dalam negeri khususnya pekebun swadaya. Ekspansi produksi sawit diperlukan untuk energi (biodiesel, bioavtur dan bioenergi lain) dalam rangka dukungan terhadap peningkatan pemanfaatan energi terbarukan.
b. Alokasi penyaluran biodiesel ditentukan oleh Kementerian ESDM dengan target volume sebesar 10,15 juta KL pada tahun 2022. Pembayaran insentif biodiesel dilakukan setelah dilakukan verifikasi terhadap volume penyaluran oleh KESDM.
c. Pada tahun 2022, persentase pencampuran masih sebesar 30% (B30). Batas atas penggunaan dana penghimpunan untuk dukungan pelaksanaan B-30 (biodiesel 30%) adalah 70%. Untuk alokasi awal, dana yang disediakan untuk program biodiesel sebesar Rp42.22 Triliun dengan volume Biodiesel yang dibayarkan sebesar 10,1 Juta KL.
d. Dalam rangka pelaksanaan program mandatori biodiesel yang berkelanjutan perlu dilakukan kegiatan monitoring harga CPO yang akan mempengaruhi besaran pungutan atas ekspor kelapa sawit dan pendapatan BPDPKS.

Biodiesel Incentives

a. Green diesel and biodiesel programs were planned for energy needs aimed at absorbing the results of domestic plantation production, especially for independent planters. Expansion of palm oil production was needed for energy (biodiesel, bioavtur, and other bioenergies) in order to support the increasing use of renewable energy.
b. The allocation for biodiesel distribution was determined by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with a volume target of 10.15 million KL by 2022. Payment of biodiesel incentives was performed after the verification of the distribution volume by the MoEMR.
c. In 2022, the mixing percentage still reached 30% (B30). The upper limit on the use of the funds from collection to support the implementation of B-30 (30% biodiesel) was 70%. For the initial allocation, the funds provided for the biodiesel program amounted to IDR42.22 trillion with the volume of biodiesel paid at 10.1 million KL.
d. In order to implement the mandatory sustainable biodiesel program, it is necessary to monitor CPO prices as they affect the levy amount on palm oil exports and BPDPKS revenue.

Riset

a. BPDPKS perlu melakukan kajian lebih lanjut secara komprehensif tentang dampak larangan ekspor bahan mentah sawit terhadap PE dan BK untuk sawit yang sustainable.
b. Kajian tentang Net Zero Emissions (NZE) oleh lembaga independen dengan pendanaan dari BPDPKS.
c. Kajian yang komprehensif tentang biaya konversi CPO-Biodiesel, termasuk cost of fund. Kajian dimaksud harus mempertimbangkan pelayanan BPDPKS yang baik dan pelaksanaan program biodiesel yang efisien.

Sumber Daya Manusia

a. Penyerapan anggaran program pengembangan SDM pada 2021 hanya mencapai 84,45% dari total dana yang dialokasikan untuk pengembangan SDM.
b. Perlu relaksasi kriteria lembaga penyelenggara pelatihan bagi pekebun sawit. Hal ini agar memudah BPDPKS mencari lembaga penyelenggara pelatihan tersebut.

Koordinasi Audit

Pada saat Dewan Pengawas mulai bertugas untuk mengawasi pelaksanaan tugas Pejabat Pengelola terdapat 2 (dua) hal utama terkait audit yaitu sudah ada temuan sebelum tahun 2021 dan timbulnya temuan baru pada tahun 2021. Sehubungan dengan temuan audit, Dewan Pengawas melalui Komite Audit telah berkoordinasi dengan SPI BPDPKS dalam menangani temuan-temuan yang sudah ada atau baru timbul, serta melakukan pendampingan dalam mengantisipasi berbagai temuan baru.

Research

a. It is necessary for the BPDPKS to conduct further comprehensive studies on the impact of the ban on exports of palm raw materials on the export levy and export duty for sustainable palm oil plantations.
b. A study on Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by an independent institution funded by the BPDPKS.
c. A comprehensive study on the cost of CPO-Biodiesel conversion, including the cost of funds. This study shall consider good BPDPKS services and the efficient implementation of the biodiesel program..

Human Resources

a. The budget absorption of the human resource development program in 2021 only reached 84.45% of the total allocated funds.
b. It is necessary to modify the criteria for training institutions for oil palm planters. It aims to help the BPDPKS find the training institutions.

Audit Coordination

When the Supervisory Board begins to oversee the implementation of the duties of the Managing Officer, there are 2 (two) main things related to the audit, namely the existing findings before 2021 and new findings in 2021. In relation to the audit findings, the Supervisory Board through the Audit Committee has coordinated with the SPI of the BPDPKS in dealing with the existing or new findings, as well as providing assistance in anticipating new findings.

a. Dengan terbitnya Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Perkebunan nomor 273 Tahun 2020 tanggal 2 September 2020, program sarana dan prasarana perkebunan dapat mulai dilaksanakan pada tahun 2021. Mekanisme penyaluran dana untuk sarana prasarana berdasarkan hasil rekomendasi teknis mengacu pada Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 49/PMK.05/2018 tentang Penggunaan Dana Sarana prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.
b. Mekanisme penyaluran dana sarana prasarana diatur di dalam Peraturan Direktur Utama. Perlu dipertimbangkan agar pemberian bantuan sarana prasarana diintegrasikan dengan program strategis lainnya, misalnya program PSR. Hal ini agar bantuan sarana prasarana dapat mendukung perkembangan tanaman sawit selama periode P1-TM1.
c. Pengawasan kepada BPDPKS terkait bantuan dana sarana dan prasarana perlu difokuskan pada peningkatan produksi sawit, yaitu:
   1) Sarana dan prasarana pengolahan hasil kebun seperti laboratorium bibit, prasarana perkebunan, dan pengolahan hasil perkebunan.
   2) Penyediaan bibit legitimate untuk pekebun swadaya serta mekanisme penyaluran bibit siap salur yang tepat sasaran agar dapat meningkatkan kualitas output dari penyaluran dana sawit
d. Perlu pendampingan yang intensif oleh Dinas dan Ditjen Perkebunan untuk teknis pengerjaan dan pelaksanaan program sarana prasarana mencakup bantuan benih, pupuk, pestisida, alat pascapanen dan pengolahan hasil, mesin pertanian, jalan dan tata kelola air, alat transportasi, infrastruktur pasar dan verifikasi teknis (Sertifikasi ISPO). Hal ini agar pencapaiannya dapat ditingkatkan.
e. Perlu dibuat standar teknis beberapa jenis sarana prasarana seperti jalan, infrastruktur dalam kebun, dan unit pengolahan hasil. Rekomendasi teknis agar menyajikan jenis, spesifikasi, serta besaran biaya yang direkomendasikan untuk ditetapkan oleh Dirut BPDPKS.

a. With the issuance of the Decree of the Director General of Plantations No. 273 of 2020, dated September 2, 2020, the plantation facilities and infrastructure programs can begin to be implemented in 2021. The mechanism for distributing funds for facilities and infrastructure based on the results of the technical recommendations refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 49/PMK.05/2018 concerning the Use of Funds for Oil Palm Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure by the Public Service Agency of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency.
b. The mechanism for the distribution of infrastructure funds is regulated in the Regulation of the President Director. It should be considered that the provision of facilities and infrastructure assistance is integrated with other strategic programs, such as the PSR program. This way, it is expected that the facilities and infrastructure assistance can support the development of oil palm plantations from the P1 to the TM1 periods.
c. Supervision to the BPDPKS related to funding for facilities and infrastructure needs to be focused on increasing oil palm production, namely:
   1) Facilities and infrastructure for processing garden products, including seed laboratories, plantation infrastructure, and processing plantation products.
   2) Provision of legitimate seeds for independent planters as well as a mechanism for distributing seeds ready for on-target distribution to improve the quality of output from the disbursement of palm oil plantation funds.
d. Intensive assistance is required by the Plantation Office and the Directorate General of Plantations for technical work and implementation of facilities and infrastructure assistance programs, including assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, postharvest tools and product processing, agricultural machinery, road and water management, transportation equipment, market infrastructure, and technical verification (ISPO certification). This assistance is expected to improve the achievement.
e. It is necessary to create technical standards for several types of infrastructure, including such as roads, infrastructure in the garden, and product processing units. The technical recommendations include determining the types, specifications, and recommended costs by the President Director of the BPDPKS.

Sebagai BLU, pemeriksa BPDPKS terdiri atas auditor eksternal (BPK dan BPKP) dan auditor regulator (Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian Keuangan dan Direktorat Jenderal Perbendaharaan). Dari total 50 rekomendasi pemeriksa BPDPKS sehubungan dengan temuan audit program biodiesel dan peremajaan sawit rakyat, 23 rekomendasi sudah selesai dan 27 rekomendasi belum selesai. Oleh karena itu, Dewan Pengawas melalui Komite Audit akan fokus melakukan monitoring penyelesaian hasil temuan audit yang saat ini sedang berjalan dan masih memerlukan tindak lanjut yang diharapkan selesai pada tahun 2022 antara lain:

a. Program Biodiesel
   Kelebihan pembayaran ongkos angkut biodiesel sebesar Rp9.551.903.910,-, dalam proses penyelesaian untuk memperoleh status sebagai Temuan Pemeriksaan Yang Tidak Dapat Ditindaklanjuti (TPTD) dari BPK.
   Penyelesaian kajian penentuan tarif ongkos angkut penyaluran biodiesel, untuk menjawab rekomendasi BPK, diharapkan selesai bulan April tahun 2022.

b. Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat
   Penagihan kelebihan penyaluran dana PSR sebesar Rp2.462.250.000,-, untuk menjawab rekomendasi ITJEN, BPDPKS telah berkoordinasi dengan Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Kementerian Pertanian dan diharapkan diperoleh solusi dalam waktu yang tidak terlalu lama.
   Penyelesaian kekurangan dokumen surat pertanggungjawaban lengkap sebesar Rp987.515.869.300,58 telah diproses lanjut sehingga per tanggal 31 Desember 2021 menjadi sebesar Rp2.045.882.813,-, diharapkan agar menjadi nihil di tahun 2022.

As a BLU, BPDPKS auditors consist of external auditors (the Audit Board (BPK) and the Finance and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) and regulatory auditors (the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Finance and the Directorate General of Treasury). Out of 50 recommendations of the BPDPKS auditors regarding the audit findings of the biodiesel and PSR programs, 23 recommendations have been performed, and 27 recommendations have not. Therefore, the Supervisory Board through the Audit Committee will focus on monitoring the performance of the audit findings that are currently ongoing and still

a. Biodiesel Program
   The overpayment of the biodiesel transportation fee amounting to IDR9,551,903,910, in the process of completion to obtain the status of Unfollowed Up Inspection Findings (TPTD) from the BPK. Completion of the study on determining the transportation cost for biodiesel distribution, in response to BPK's recommendations, is expected to be completed in April 2022.

b. People's Palm Oil Replanting Program
   Regarding the collection of excess disbursement of PSR funds amounting to IDR2,462,250,000 in response to the recommendation of the Inspector General of the Ministry of Finance, the BPDPKS has coordinated with the Directorate General of Plantation and the Ministry of Agriculture. It is hoped that a solution will be obtained in a little while.
   The completion of the lack of the complete accountability documents amounting to IDR987,515,869,300.58 has been further processed so that as of December 31, 2021, it will amount to IDR2,045,882,813, and it is expected to be nil in 2022.

Penagihan kelebihan penyaluran dana sebesar Rp1.867.617.500,- telah diproses sehingga per tanggal 31 Desember 2021 sisa kelebihan penyaluran dana menjadi sebesar Rp148.625.000,-, diupayakan tuntas di tahun 2022. Penyelesaian Amandemen PKS yang telah jatuh tempo sudah mencapai 38,6% (tiga puluh delapan koma enam persen) dan sisanya diupayakan selesai di tahun 2022.

The collection for excess disbursement of funds amounting to IDR1,867,617,500 has been processed so that as of December 31, 2021, the remaining excess disbursement of funds is IDR148,625,000, - to be completed in 2022. Completion of Amendments to Cooperation Agreements that have matured has reached 38.6% (thirty-eight point six percent) and the remaining 72.4% is sought to be completed in 2022.

Catatan Terhadap Rencana Bisnis Anggaran Tahun 2021 Seperti layaknya instrumen pemerintah, maka BPDPKS dalam melaksanakan tugas pokok dan fungsinya, memiliki target pencapaian berupa IKU. Pada tahun 2021 dilakukan penyesuaian IKU BLU BPDPKS yang sudah disepakati dan disetujui oleh pembina teknis (Direktorat Sistem Manajemen Investasi) dan pembina keuangan (Direktorat Pembinaan Pengelolaan Keuangan BLU) yaitu sebagai berikut:

a. IKU-2: IKU Persentase tingkat harga CPO Persentase harga CPO yang optimal yang merupakan tingkat harga CPO yang mempengaruhi harga TBS dan masih menguntungkan petani kelapa sawit dengan nilai USD670 sesuai dengan harga referensi Kementerian Perdagangan.
b. IKU-4: Persentase Penyaluran Dana PSR Persentase penyaluran dana PSR dihitung berdasarkan perbandingan antara jumlah rekomendasi teknis Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Kementerian Pertanian yang telah disalurkan dananya pada tahun 2021 dibandingkan dengan jumlah keseluruhan rekomendasi teknis yang telah diterima oleh BLU BPDPKS.

Notes on the 2021 Business and Budget Plans. As with other government instruments, the BPDPKS, in performing its main tasks and functions, has an achievement target in the form of KPIs. In 2021, the adjustment to the KPIs of the BLU of the BPDPKS, which has been agreed upon, will be made and approved by the technical advisor (the Directorate of Investment Management System) and financial advisor (Directorate of BLU Financial Management Development), as follows:

a. IKU-2: KPIs of Percentage of CPO price level
The optimal percentage of CPO price which is the CPO price level that affects FFB prices and still benefits oil palm farmers with a value of USD670 according to the reference price of the Ministry of Trade.
b. IKU-4: Percentage of Disbursement of PSR Funds
The percentage of distribution of PSR funds is calculated based on the comparison between the number of technical recommendations of the Directorate General of Plantation and the Ministry of Agriculture that have been distributed in 2021 compared to the total number of technical recommendations that have been received by the BLU of the BPDPKS.

Kesimpulan dan Rekomendasi

1. Kesimpulan

a. Pada Tahun 2021, Indikator Kinerja Utama (IKU) BPDPKS sebagai BLU dan Satker berdasarkan kontrak kinerja Dirut BPDPKS dengan Menteri Keuangan dapat memenuhi ekspektasi, dan bahkan beberapa IKU capaiannya melebihi target. Capaian kinerja organisasi pada Tahun 2021 sebesar 118,31%.

b. Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat lambat karena terkendala beberapa permasalahan antara lain legalitas lahan, proses verifikasi, skema kemitraan perusahaan, dan keengganan petani melakukan Program PSR, dikarenakan harga CPO yang tingggi Capaian luasan lahan PSR sebesar 42.212 Ha dengan dana bantuan sebesar Rp. 1,266 Triliun atau menurun sebesar 50,5% dibandingkan Tahun 2020.

c. Total penyaluran selisih harga biodiesel meningkatkan sebesar 84,9% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020;

d. Penyaluran dana pengembangan SDM (Program Bea Siswa) dan pelatihan SDM sawit meningkat sebesar 39,5% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020.

e. Penyaluran dana Sarana dan Prasarana naik sebesar 4392,1% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020, karena program sarana dan prasarana baru mulai terlaksana pada tahun 2021.

f. Total penyaluran dana riset yang terdiri dari Grant Riset Sawit (GRS) dan Lomba Riset Sawit menurun sebesar 23,1% dibandingkan dengan Tahun 2020

g. Untuk mengatasi beberapa kendala terutama terkait dengan Program PSR untuk Kemitraan, sesuai hasil Rapat Komrah, akan dilakukan perubahan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1.Conclusion

a. In 2021, the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the BPDPKS as a BLU and a work unit based on the performance contract of the President Director of the BPDPKS with the Minister of Finance can meet the expectations, and even some of the KPI achievements have exceeded the targets. The achievement of organizational performance in 2021 reached a peak of 118.31%.

b. The People's Palm Oil Replanting Program ran quite slowly due to several problems, including land legality, verification process, company partnership schemes, and farmers' reluctance to participate in the PSR Program due to the high price of CPO. The PSR's land area reached 42,212 hectares with a disbursement fund of IDR1.266 Trillion, which decreased by 50.5% compared to 2020.

c. The total distribution of the difference in biodiesel prices increased by 84.9% compared to 2020;

d. The distribution of human resource development funds (Scholarship Program) and oil palm plantation human resource training increased by 39.5% compared to 2020.

e. The disbursement of funds for facilities and infrastructure increased by 4392.1% compared to 2020 because the new facilities and infrastructure program began to be implemented in 2021.

f. The total distribution of research funds consisting of the Palm Research Grant (GRS) program and the Oil Palm Plantation Research Competitions decreased by 23.1% compared to 2020.

g. To overcome the obstacles, especially related to the PSR Program for Partnerships, according to the results of the Medan Merdeka Area Development Steering Committee (Komrah) Meeting, the Minister of Agriculture Regulation will be amended.

Rekomendasi

a. Untuk percepatan pelaksanaan program PSR perlu diupayakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:
    1. Perlu segera ditetapkan skema kemitraan antara petani dengan perusahaan/swasta;
    2. Perlu segera ditetapkan mekanisme uji DNA benih kelapa sawit untuk menjamin produktivitas sawit yang lebih tinggi;
    3. Perlu segera diidentifikasi lahan sawit rakyat yang berpotensi untuk diremajakan tetapi berada di kawasan hutan dan perlu penyelesaian legalitas lahan-lahan petani.
    4. Perlu ditetapkan skenario yang dapat meningkatkan Program PSR.
b. Perlu segera dilakukan kajian distribusi biodiesel yang lebih efisien terutama di Indonesia bagian timur.
c. Perlu dilakukan kajian sistem tarif dinamis yang dapat mengakomodasi fluktuasi selisih HIP solar dan HIP biodiesel untuk keberlanjutan BPDPKS dan industri kelapa sawit.
d. Untuk meningkatkan kinerja BPDPKS sebagai BLU non struktural agar dimungkinkan rekrutmen pegawai non Direksi melibatkan ASN dari lintas kementerian dan profesional serta penyesuaian persyaratan bagi PNS.
e. Perlu dilakukan perubahan asumsi RSB Tahun 2020-2024 karena terjadinya fluktuasi ekspor produk sawit, harga CPO, Minyak Solar dan penyesuaian dengan revisi PP nomor 24 Tahun 2015 dan Perpres 61 Tahun 2015 setelah terbitnya UU No 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja.
f. Perlu pendampingan intensif oleh Dinas dan Ditjen Perkebunan untuk teknis pengerjaan dan pelaksanaan program sarana dan prasarana agar pencapaiannya dapat ditingkatkan.

Recommendations

a. To accelerate the implementation of the PSR program, it is necessary to strive for the following:
    1. It is necessary to immediately establish a partnership scheme between farmers and the company/private sector;
    2. It is necessary to immediately establish a DNA test mechanism for oil palm seeds to ensure higher oil palm productivity;
    3. It is necessary to immediately identify potential people's oil palm lands to be replanted located in forest areas, and it is necessary to settle the legality of the people's lands.
    4. It is necessary to define scenarios that can improve the PSR Program.
b. It is necessary to study the more efficient distribution of biodiesel, especially in eastern Indonesia.
c. It is necessary to study the dynamic tariff system that can accommodate fluctuations in the difference between the Market Index Price of diesel fuel and the Market Index Price of biodiesel for the sustainability of the BPDPKS and the palm oil industry.
d. To improve the performance of the BPDPKS as a non-structural BLU so that it is possible to recruit non-Directorate employees, involving State Civil Apparatus across ministries and professionals, as well as to adjust the requirements for Civil Servants.
e. It is necessary to change the 2020-2024 assumptions of RSB due to fluctuations in exports of palm products, CPO price levels, and diesel fuel, and make adjustments to the revision of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2015 and Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015 after the issuance of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation.
f. Intensive assistance is required by the Plantation Office and the Directorate General of Plantations for technical work and implementation of facilities and infrastructure programs so that their achievements can be improved.pencapaiannya dapat ditingkatkan.

Dukungan badan layanan :
Service agency support:

SDM, Pelatihan, Pengadaan barang & Pendukung IT

Human Resources, Training, Goods Procurement, & IT Support









Sumber Daya Manusia
Human Resources

Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) merupakan salah satu aspek terpenting dalam pengembangan organisasi serta menjadi aset utama yang perlu dikelola dan dikembangkan secara berkelanjutan dengan metode yang tepat, efektif, dan efisien. Dalam mengelola Sumber Daya Manusianya BPDPKS menerapkan metode pendekatan *Human Capital Management*, metode ini merupakan upaya peningkatan kualitas SDM yang dimiliki BPDPKS sehingga mampu meningkatkan kemampuan dan kapasitas SDM dalam menghadapi tuntutan perkembangan organisasi di masa mendatang.

Human Resources (HR) is one of the most important aspects in the development of the company and is the main asset that needs to be managed and developed sustainably with appropriate, effective, and efficient methods. In managing its Human Resources, BPDPKS implements the Human Capital Management approach, this method is an effort to improve the quality of BPDPKS HR so that it is able to increase the ability and capacity of HR in facing the demands of the Company's future development.

Struktur Pengelola SDM

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015, pengelolaan fungsi SDM BPDPKS dilakukan oleh Divisi Sumber Daya Manusia & Umum yang bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko. Struktur Pengelola SDM BPDPKS tahun 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

HR Management Structure

Based on the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 113/PMK.01/2015, the HR management function in the BPDPKS is carried out by the Human Resource & General Affairs Division, which is directly responsible to the Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance, and Risk Management. BPDPKS's HR Management Structure is as follows:

Direktur Utama
President Director

▶

Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko
Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance, and Risk Management

▶

Divisi Sumber Daya Manusia dan Umum
Division of Human Resources and General Affairs

Profil Pegawai BPDPKS

BPDPKS Employees Profile

Jumlah Pegawai BPDPKS
Number of BPDPKS Employees

Keterangan Description	Pertumbuhan YoY (%) Growth YoY (%)	2021	2020	2019
Jumlah Karyawan | Number of Employees	(1,16)	85	86	90

Komposisi Pegawai Berdasarkan Tingkat Pendidikan
Employee Composition Based on Education Level

Pendidikan | Education	(%) Persentase | Percentage	2021	2020	2019
S3	1,2%	1	1	1
S2	25,9%	22	22	23
S1	57,6%	49	50	56
D3	8,2%	7	7	5
D2	1,2%	1	1	1
D1	3,5%	3	3	1
SMA	2,3%	2	2	3
Total	100,0%	85	86	90

*disajikan kembali |restated

Komposisi Pegawai Berdasarkan Level Organisasi
Employee Composition Based on Organizational Level

Jabatan | Position	(%) Persentase | Percentage	2021	2020	2019
Direksi | Board of Directors	5,9%	5	5	5
Kepala Divisi | Head of Division	10,7%	9	9	8
Staf | Staff	83,3%	70	72	77
Total	100,0%	84	86	90

disajikan kembali |restated

BPDPKS berkomitmen untuk menjamin tidak adanya tindak diskriminasi dalam lingkungan kerja, sehingga BPDPKS mampu menciptakan perlakuan yang adil dan jujur dalam mendorong pegawai sesuai dengan potensi, kemampuan, pengalaman dan keterampilan masing-masing untuk mencapai kinerja yang maksimal. Dengan demikian BPDPKS telah berusaha melaksanakan proses pengelolaan SDM yang berdasar pada aspek kemampuan (*competency*) dan kinerja (*performance*) yang sejalan dengan aspek keadilan (*fairness*).

BPDPKS is committed to ensuring that there are no acts of discrimination in the work environment, so that BPDPKS is able to create fair and honest treatment in encouraging employees according to their respective potential, abilities, experience, and skills to achieve maximum performance. Thus, BPDPKS has tried to implement a human resource management process based on aspects of competence and performance that are in line with aspects of fairness.

Proses Rekrutmen yang Berkualitas

BPDPKS melaksanakan proses rekrutmen yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan pegawai yang berkualitas dan berkompeten yang sejalan dengan Rencana Bisnis Anggaran BPDPKS. BPDPKS senantiasa berupaya menempatkan setiap orang di tempat dan fungsi yang tepat, sehingga dapat menciptakan sumber daya manusia berkualitas dan terus berkembang secara berkelanjutan. Kebijakan BPDPKS mengenai proses rekrutmen telah diatur dalam Standar Operasional Prosedur Nomor SOP-28/DPKS.1.2/2019 bulan September 2019 tentang Standar Operasional Prosedur Rekrutmen, Seleksi, dan Penempatan Pegawai.

Proses Rekrutmen yang dilaksanakan BPDPKS bersifat terbuka serta menjunjung tinggi asas profesionalisme yang dilakukan dengan berdasar kepada analisa kebutuhan pegawai. BPDPKS membuka kesempatan yang sama bagi seluruh kandidat tanpa membedakan suku, agama, ras maupun gender selama memenuhi persyaratan yang telah ditetapkan.

Adapun proses rekrutmen sebagai berikut:
1. Penyusunan kebutuhan pegawai berdasarkan analisis beban kerja
2. Pembentukan panitia seleksi
3. Penunjukan / bekerja sama dengan pihak ketiga penyelenggara rekrutmen
4. Pengumuman di surat kabar nasional dan website kantor
5. Verifikasi / seleksi administrasi
6. Tes Tertulis assessment
7. Tes wawancara oleh Direksi
8. Pengumuman kelulusan
9. Penetapan

Qualified Recruitment Process

BPDPKS carries out a recruitment process that aims to obtain qualified and competent employees in line with the BPDPKS Budget Business Plan. BPDPKS always strives to place everyone in the right place and function, so as to create quality human resources and continue to develop in a sustainable manner. The BPDPKS policy regarding the recruitment process has been regulated in Standard Operating Procedure No. SOP-28/DPKS.1.2/2019 in September 2019 regarding Standard Operating Procedures for Recruitment, Selection, and Placement of Employees.

BPDPKS recruitment process is open and upholds the principle of professionalism which is carried out based on an analysis of employee needs. BPDPKS opens equal opportunities for all candidates regardless of ethnicity, religion, race or gender as long as they meet the requirements that have been set.

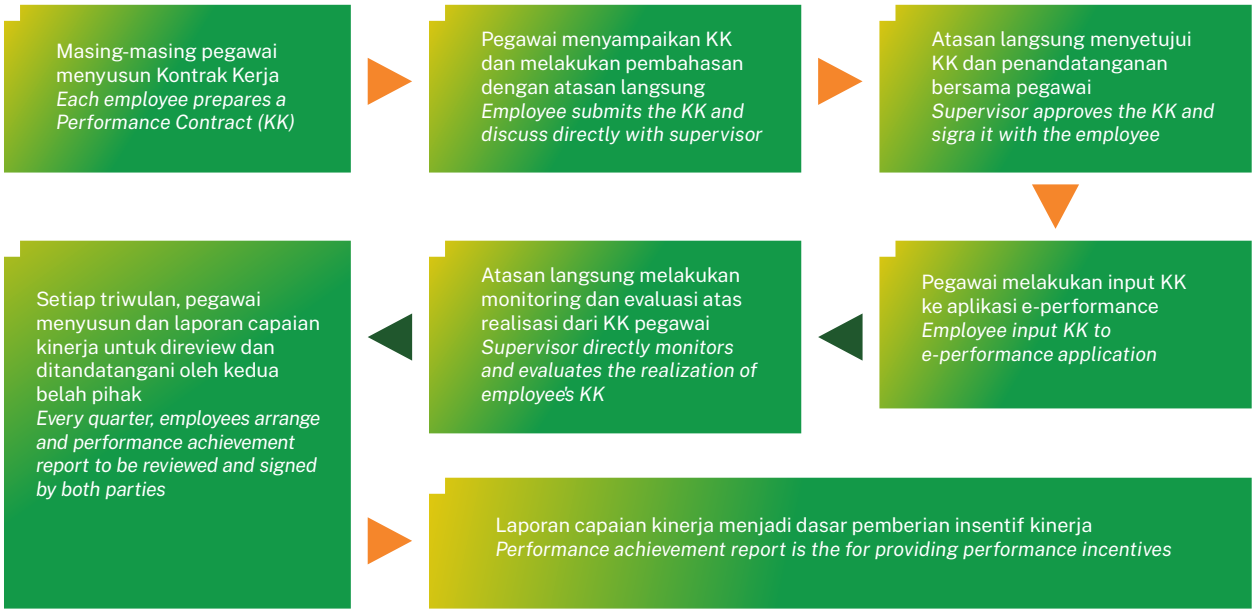
As for the recruitment process are as follows:
1. Preparation of employee needs based on workload analysis
2. Formation of the selection committee
3. Appointment/collaboration with third party recruitment organizers
4. Announcements in national newspapers and o ce websites
5. Administration verification/selection
6. Assessment Written Test
7. Interview test by the Board of Directors
8. Admission Announcement
9. Stipulation

Sistem Manajemen Kinerja BPDPKS

Dalam rangka melakukan evaluasi produktivitas kinerja pegawai, BPDPKS melakukan penilaian atas pencapaian kinerja pegawai. Sebagai pedoman dalam mengukur pencapaian kinerja pegawai dalam rangka mencapai tujuan BPDPKS secara efektif dan efisien, BPDPKS telah menetapkan Sistem Manajemen Kinerja berbasis digital dengan menggunakan aplikasi E-Performance. Pengukuran kinerja di BPDPKS dilaksanakan berdasarkan prinsip obyektivitas dan keadilan. Sistem penilaian yang dibentuk melalui aplikasi E-Performance ini akan dapat diketahui pegawai dengan kinerja yang tinggi dengan pegawai dengan kinerja yang rendah. Penilaian kinerja mengukur pencapaian pegawai terhadap target individu yang merupakan turunan dari sasaran/target BPDPKS. Target individu pegawai ditetapkan atasan langsung di awal tahun, sebagai turunan dari target/sasaran atasannya dan sesuai dengan Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Direktorat. Kebijakan mengenai Penilaian Kinerja Pegawai ditetapkan dalam Keputusan Direktur Utama Nomor KEP-608/DPKS/2019 tanggal 31 Desember 2019 tentang Sistem Pengelolaan Kinerja di Lingkungan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Tahapan Penilaian Kinerja Pegawai BPDPKS adalah sebagai berikut:

BPDPKS Performance Management System

In order to evaluate employee performance productivity, BPDPKS evaluates employee performance achievements. As a guideline for measuring employee performance achievement in order to attain BPDPKS goals effectively and efficiently, BPDPKS has established a digital-based Performance Management System using the E-Performance application. Performance measurement in BPDPKS is carried out based on the principles of objectivity and fairness. TThe assessment system formed through the E-Performance application will be able to identify employees with high performance and employees with low performance. Performance appraisal measures the achievement of workers against individual targets which are derivatives of BPDPKS targets. Individual employee targets are set with superiors at the beginning of the year, as a derivative of the targets of their superiors, and in accordance with the Directorate's Key Performance Indicators (KPI). The policy regarding Employee Performance Assessment is stipulated in the President Director's Decree No. KEP-608/DPKS/2019 dated December 31, 2019 regarding the Performance Management System within Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit environment. The stages of BPDPKS Employee Performance Assessment are as follows:



Hasil penilaian menjadi dasar pertimbangan pimpinan pemberian reward dan pengembangan karir pegawai seperti promosi, rotasi, peningkatan remunerasi dan sebagainya, juga menjadi dasar pemberian *punishment* seperti surat peringatan, penundaan kenaikan *grading*, demosi, penurunan *grading* sampai pemutusan hubungan kerja.

The results of the assessment become the basis for deliberation for giving rewards and employee career development such as promotions, rotations, increasing remuneration and so on, as well as being the basis for giving punishments such as warning letters, postponement of promotions, demotions, transfers, to termination of employment.

Program Pengembangan Kompetensi

Program Pengembangan Kompetensi Program pengembangan kompetensi BPDPKS telah disusun dengan menerapkan Analisis Kebutuhan Pembelajaran (AKP) sangat terencana, sistematis dan terfokus yang sejalan dengan upaya perkembangan bisnis BPDPKS. Program pendidikan dan pelatihan (Diklat) merupakan salah satu program pengembangan kompetensi utama yang telah dilaksanakan oleh BPDPKS secara konsisten guna mendukung proses pemeliharaan dan peningkatan kualitas SDM. Setiap pegawai BPDPKS diharuskan untuk memiliki kemampuan, keahlian, dan kompetensi yang baik serta sesuai dengan kebutuhan posisi jabatannya. Sebagai upaya peningkatan kemampuan dan keterampilan kerja, BPDPKS memberikan kesempatan kepada setiap pejabat dan pegawai yang telah memenuhi syarat untuk mengikuti pendidikan/pelatihan yang berupa pendidikan dan pelatihan (diklat), bimbingan teknis (bimtek), seminar dan sejenisnya sesuai dengan tupoksi yang ada pada masing-masing unit (Direktorat dan Divisi). Selama tahun 2021, BPDPKS telah melaksanakan pelatihan dan pengembangan kompetensi bagi pegawai, sebagai berikut:

Competency Development Program

Competency Development Program of BPDPKS has been prepared by applying Learning Needs Analysis (AKP) well, systematically, and focused on BPDPKS business development efforts. Education and training program (Diklat) is one of the main competency development programs carried out by BPDPKS consistently in order to support HR nurturing and improvement. Every employee of BPDPKS is required to have good ability, expertise, and competency as well as fitting to his/her position needs. As an effort to improve work ability and skill, BPDPKS provides an opportunity to every official and employee who have met the requirements to participate in an education/training in the form of education and training (diklat), technical guidance (bimtek), seminars and so on according to the tasks and functions of each unit (Directorate and Division). Throughout 2020, BPDPKS has carried out competency training and development as follows:

No No	Kegiatan Activity	Tanggal Date	Tempat Venue	Penyelenggara Organizer	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant
1	**Diklat Pengadaan Barang/Jasa** Goods/Services Procurement Diklat	17 s.d. 20 Februari 2021 17 to 20 February 2021	Hotel The Acacia Jakarta	Lembaga Peran	1
2	**Diklat Teknis Pengelolaan Arsip Dinamis Angkatan II** Diklat of Dynamic Archive Management Technical Batch II	29 Maret s.d. 01 April 2021 29 March to 01 April 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	30
3	**Focus Group Discussion "Manfaat Investasi Sukuk Negara"** Focus Group Discussion on "The Benefits of Investing in Government Bonds"	3 Februari 2021 3 February 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	40
4	**Workshop Public Speaking** Public Speaking Workshop	04 s.d. 10 Juni 2021 04 to 10 June 2021	Hotel di Jakarta	BPDPKS	10
5	**Program sawit belajar "Ayo Belajar Menulis"** Learning palm oil program of "let's Learn Writing'	24 Mei 2021 24 May 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	40
6	**Board Governance Fundamental Based on KNKG's Indonesia CG Code 2019** Board Governance Fundamental Based on KNKG's Indonesia CG Code 2019	18 Mei 2021 18 May 2021	Zoom Meeting	**Lembaga Komisaris dan Direktur Indonesia (LKDI)** Indonesian Commissioners and Directors Institute (LKDI)	1
7	**Pelatihan Legal & Compliance for BOC & BOD. Governance Perspective Case Study** Legal & Compliance training for BOC & BOD. Governance Perspective Case Study	19 Mei 2021 19 May 2021	Zoom Meeting	**Lembaga Komisaris dan Direktur Indonesia (LKDI)** Indonesian Commissioners and Directors Institute (LKDI)	1
8	**Pelatihan Human Capital** Human Capital Training	22 s.d. 23 Mei 2021 22 to 23 May 2021	Zoom Meeting	**Bizani Human Capital** Bizani Human Capital	1
9	**Pelatihan Good Corporate Governance (GCG)** Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Training	20 s.d. 21 Mei 2021 20 to 21 May 2021	Hotel Fox Harris City Center, Bandung	PT Media Edutama Indonesia	2
10	**Sharing Knowledge Manfaat Sawit** Sharing Knowledge of the Benefits of Palm Oil	14 April 2021 14 April 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	30
11	**Pelatihan refreshment ISPO** ISPO refreshment training	04 s.d. 06 Mei 2021 04 to 06 May 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	10
12	**Diklat Teknis Digitalisasi Arsip** Archive Digitalization Technical Diklat	5 S.D. 9 April 2021 5 to 9 April 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	30
13	**Sawit Belajar "Cara Sehat di Kala Covid Menyerang"** Learning Palm Oil "How to be Healthy When Covid Attacks"	21 Juli 2021 21 July 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	70

No No	Kegiatan Activity	Tanggal Date	Tempat Venue	Penyelenggara Organizer	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant
14	**Sawit Belajar Dengan Tema Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pada BPDPKS** Learning Palm Oil Themed Evaluation of Budgeting in BPDPKS	26 Agustus 2021 26 August 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	70
15	**Sawit Belajar "Pengenalan Bloomberg"** Learning Palm Oil of "Introduction to Bloomberg"	09 September 2021 09 September 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	70
16	**Pelatihan legal drafting dan Professional Development** Legal drafting dan Professional Development training	08 s.d. 10 September 2021 08 to 10 September 2021	Zoom Meeting	Airlangga Center	1
17	**Diklat High Impact Online Presentation** Diklat of High Impact Online Presentation	21 s.d. 24 September 2021 21 to 24 September 2021	Zoom Meeting	Dale Carnegie	14
18	**Program Diklat Sertifikasi Qualified Internal Auditor Tahun 2021** Diklat of Qualified Internal Auditor Certification of 2021		Zoom Meeting		4
19	**Program Leadership Season** Leadership Season Program	03 Agustus 2021 03 August 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	5
20	**Implementasi rekrutmen pegawai sesuai dengan PP Nomor 49 tahun 2021** Employee recruitment implementation according to PP Number 49 of 2021	14-Sep-21 14-Sep-21	Zoom Meeting	Kemenpan RB	70
21	**Sosialisasi pengembangan kompetensi dan potensi** Competency and potential development socialization	19 s.d. 23 Agustus 2021 19 to 23 August 2021	Zoom Meeting	Ara Indonesia	70
22	**Sawit Belajar Dengan Tema "Yuk Belajar Memotret"** Learning Palm Oil Themed "Let's Learn Photography"	29-Sep-21 29-Sep-21	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	70
23	**Diklat dan sertiifikasi Auditor tingkat lanjutan** Diklat and certification of advanced Auditor	27 September s.d.09 Oktober 2021 27 September to 09 October 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	1
24	**Diklat Training and Certification of QRMO** Diklat and certification of advanced Auditor	27 s.d. 29 September 2021 27 to 29 September 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	2
25	**Diklat Pengadaan barang dan Jasa** Diklat of Goods and Services Procurement	22 s.d. 25 September 2021 22 to 25 September 2021	Hotel Acacia	Lembaga Peran	4
26	**Sawit Belajar Pengelolaan Data Bloomberg** Learning Palm Oil of Bloomberg Data Management	23-Sep-21 23-Sep-21	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	70
27	**Pelatihan Indonesia Leadership Conference** Indonesia Leadership Conference Training	07 s.d. 09 Desember 2021 07 to 09 December 2021	Zoom Meeting	Kubik Leadership	11
28	**Sawit Belajar Dengan Tema "Speak Up Like A Pro"** Learning Palm Oil Themed "Speak Up Like A Pro"	17-Nov-21 17-Nov-21	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	40
29	**Workshop "Cara Efektif Dan Efisien Dalam Pengelolaan Media Sosial Di Era Modern"** Workshop of "How to be Effective and Efficient in Managing Social Media in Modern Era"	10-Nov-21 10-Nov-21	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	70
30	**Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Perancangan Peraturan Perundang-undangan Tingkat Dasar** Education and training of Basic Law Drafting	10 s.d. 12 November 2021 10 to 12 November 2021	Zoom Meeting	BPDPKS	2
			Total		**839**



Program Kesejahteraan Pegawai

BPDPKS berupaya untuk memenuhi kesejahteraan pegawai melalui beberapa aspek antara lain :

1. Gaji
2. Tunjangan
3. Bonus
4. Jaminan kesehatan

Employee Welfare Program

BPDPKS strives to fulfill employee welfare through several aspects, including:

1. Salary
2. Allowance
3. Bonus
4. Health insurance

Program Pensiun

BPDPKS telah melaksanakan program pensiunnya dengan baik dan adil, dengan mengikutsertakan pegawainya yang memasuki masa pensiun untuk mengikuti kegiatan pelatihan persiapan pensiun. Pelatihan tersebut dapat direkomendasikan kepada pegawai yang bersangkutan sebagai bekal setelah tidak bekerja di BPDPKS. Selama tahun 2021, tidak terdapat pegawai BPDPKS yang memasuki masa pensiun.

Retirement Program

BPDPKS has implemented its retirement program appropriately and fairly, by involving its employees who are entering retirement age to participate in retirement preparation training activities. The training can be recommended to the employee concerned as a provision after no longer working at BPDPKS. During 2021, there were no employees of BPDPKS who entered retirement..

Tingkat Perpindahan (*Turnover*) Pegawai

Tingkat perpindahan pegawai yang keluar dari BPDPKS dengan berbagai sebab antara lain pengunduran diri secara sukarela, kinerja di bawah target, pelanggaran disiplin, dan pensiun serta mutasi/pindah tugas. Berikut adalah tabel turnover BPDPKS selama tahun 2021:

Employee Turnover Rate

The rate of employee turnover who depart BPDPKS for various reasons, including voluntary resignation, below-target performance, indiciplinary, retirement, and job transfers. The following are the BPDPKS employee turnover table for 2021:

Tingkat Perpindahan (Turnover) Pegawai
Employee Turnover Rate

Jumlah Perputaran Pegawai | Total Employee Turnover	2021	2020	2019
Atas permintaan sendiri | At their own request	-	2	2
Kinerja di bawah target | Performance below target	-	-	-
Pindah tugas / mutase | Moving assignment/transfer	14	6	-
Pelanggaran disiplin | Indiciplinary	-	-	-
Pensiun | Retiring	2	-	2
Sebab lain | Other Causes	-	-	-



Dalam melaksanakan seluruh kegiatannya, BPDPKS senantiasa berupaya untuk mengimplementasikan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang baik (Good Governance), termasuk dalam proses pengadaan barang dan jasa. Prinsip good governance senantiasa diimplementasikan dalam seluruh proses pengadaan barang dan jasa, guna menjamin proses pengadaan barang dan jasa yang sehat, fleksibel, cepat, efektif dan efisien agar mampu memaksimalkan segala momentum dan peluang bisnis yang ada.

In carrying out all its activities, BPDPKS always strives to implement Good Governance, including in the process of procuring goods and services. The principle of good governance is always implemented in the entire process of procurement, in order to ensure a healthy, flexible, fast, effective, and efficient procurement process in order to be able to maximize all existing business momentum and opportunities.

Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang dan/atau Jasa

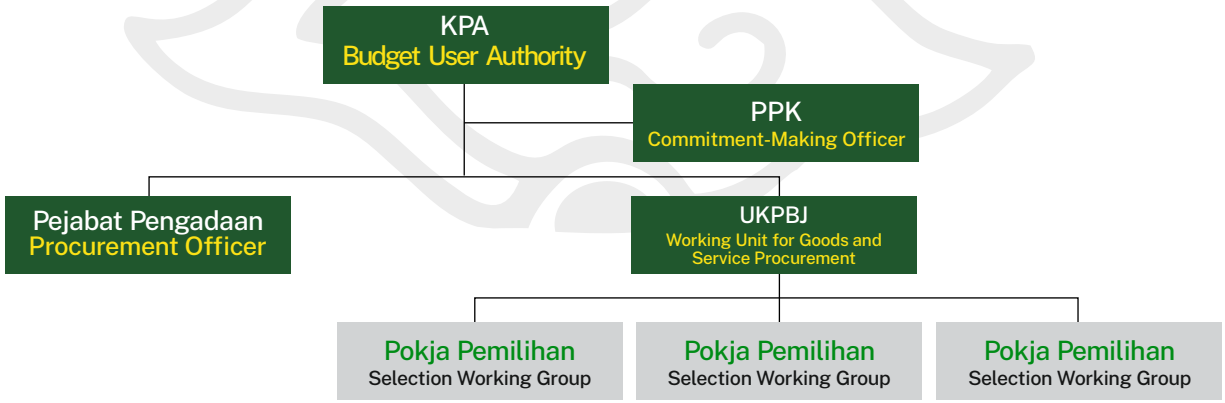
Kebijakan internal terkait Pengadaan Barang dan/atau Jasa, BPDPKS mengacu pada Peraturan Direktur Utama BPDPKS Nomor 06/DPKS/2018 tentang Pedoman Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pada Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Peraturan ini mengatur tentang ketentuan dan tata cara Pengadaan Barang / Jasa di lingkup BPDP Kelapa Sawit.

Policy on the Procurement of Goods and/or Services

Internal policies related to the Procurement of Goods and/or Services of BPDPKS refer to the Regulation of the President Director of BPDPKS No. 06/DPKS/2018 regarding Guidelines for the Procurement of Goods/ Services at the Public Service Agency of Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. This regulation regulates the provisions and procedures for the Procurement of Goods/Services within the scope of BPDPKS.

Struktur Perangkat Pengadaan Barang/Jasa

Structure of Goods/Services Procurement Equipment





Tugas dan Kewenangan UKPBJ BPDPKS

- Melaksanakan mekanisme pemilihan penyedia melalui metode Pengadaan Langsung untuk paket pekerjaan dengan nilai :
  jasa konsultansi dan/atau konstruksi yang bernilai diatas 50 juta s.d. paling tinggi 300 juta rupiah;

  barang dan/atau jasa lainnya yang bernilai diatas 50 juta s.d. paling tinggi 500 juta rupiah;
- Melaksanakan mekanisme pemilihan penyedia melalui metode Penujukan Langsung untuk paket pekerjaan dengan nilai diatas 50 juta rupiah;
- Melaksanakan mekanisme pemilihan penyedia melalui metode Tender untuk paket pekerjaan barang dan/atau jasa lainnya dengan nilai diatas 500 juta rupiah
- Melaksanakan mekanisme pemilihan penyedia melalui metode Tender untuk paket pekerjaan Kontruksi dengan nilai diatas 300 juta rupiah
- Melaksanakan mekanisme pemilihan penyedia melalui metode Seleksi untuk paket pekerjaan Jasa Konsultansi dengan nilai diatas 300 juta
- Menetapkan Penyedia untuk metode pemilihan :
  Tender/Seleksi/Penujukan Langsung/Pengadaan Langsung untuk paket pekerjaan Barang/Jasa Lainnya/Konstruksi/jasa konsultansi dengan nilai diatas 50 juta s.d. 10 miliar rupiah.

Duties and Authorities of UKPBJ BPDPKS

- Implement provider selection mechanism through Direct Procurement method for work packages with values:
  Consultation and/or construction services valued above 50 million up to a maximum of 300 million Rupiah;
  Other goods and/or services valued above 50 million up to a maximum of 500 million Rupiah;
- Implement provider selection mechanism through Direct Procurement method for work packages with values above 50 million Rupiah;
- Implement provider selection mechanism through the Tender method for work packages of goods and/or other services with values above 500 million Rupiah;
- Implement provider selection mechanism through the Tender method for work packages of Construction with values above 300 million Rupiah;
- Implement provider selection mechanism through the Tender method for work packages of Consultation with values above 300 million Rupiah;
- Establish Provider for the selection method of:
  Tender/Selection/Direct Appointment/Direct Procurement for work packages of Goods/Other Services/Construction/Consultation services with values above 50 million up to 10 billion Rupiah.

Prinsip Pengadaan Barang/Jasa BPDPKS

Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa di BPDPKS dilakukan dengan prinsip-prinsip dasar sebagai berikut:

- Efisien dan Efektif
- Transparan dan Terbuka
- Bersaing, Adil dan Akuntabel

Principles of Procurement of Goods/ Services BPDPKS

The principles of goods and services procurement at BPDPKS are as follows:

- E cient and Effective
- Transparent and Open
- Competitive, Fair, and Accountable

Mekanisme Pengadaan Barang/ Jasa BPDPKS

1. Pemilihan Penyedia :
   Metode Pengadaan Langsung
   Metode Penunjukan Langsung
   Metode Tender/Seleksi
   Metode Epurchasing
2. Swakelola :
   Swakelola Type I
   Metode Type II
   Metode Type III
   Metode Type IV

BPDPKS Goods/Services Procurement Mechanism

The mechanism for the procurement of BPDPKS goods/ services consists of:

1. Selection of Providers:
   Direct Procurement Method
   Direct Appointment Method
   Tender/Selection Method
   E-purchasing Method
2. Self-management:
   Self-management Type I
   Type II Method
   Type III Method
   Type IV Method

Sistem Manajemen Mutu
Quality Management System

Sebagai upaya dalam menjamin kesesuaian mutu dan kualitas dari suatu proses dan produk terhadap kebutuhan para stakeholder, BPDPKS menerapkan Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum menggunakan Standar Pelayanan Minimum (SPM) sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 80 /PMK.05/2016 tentang Standar Pelayanan Minimum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS).

BPDPKS strives to maintain the quality of its business processes through the fulfillment of quality conformity as well as the quality of processes and products to the needs of stakeholders. The implementation of BPDPKS quality management system refers to the Financial Management Pattern of the Public Service Agency using the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 80/PMK.05/2016 regarding Minimum Service Standards for Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS).



Kegiatan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa BPDPKS

Proses pengadaan barang/jasa dilakukan melalui tahapan sebagai berikut:

1. Persiapan Pengadaan
2. Pelaksanaan Pemilihan Penyedia
3. Pelaksanaan Kontrak
4. Serah Terima Hasil Pekerjaan
5. Penyelesaian Pembayaran Pekerjaan

BPDPKS Goods/Services Procurement Activities

The process of procurement of goods/services is carried out through the following stages:

1. Procurement Preparation
2. Selecting Provider
3. Contract Execution
4. Handover of Work Results
5. Work Payment Completion

Kegiatan Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa

Selama tahun 2021, Jumlah keseluruhan paket pengadaan barang dan jasa yang sudah terselesaikan dalam memenuhi kebutuhan operasi BPDPKS adalah sebagai berikut:

Goods and Services Procurement Activities

During 2021, the total number of packages for procurement of goods and services that have been completed in meeting the operational needs of BPDPKS are as follows:

Jumlah paket pengadaan barang dan jasa

Number of packages for procurement of goods and services

Metode Pelelangan Auction Method	**Jumlah** Amount
Pengadaan Langsung Direct Procurement	160 Paket | Packages
Penunjukan Langsung Direct Appointment	84 Paket | Packages
Tender / Seleksi Tender / Selection	2 Paket | Package
E-Purchasing	0 Paket | Package

SPM merupakan pedoman BPDPKS dalam memberikan layanan masyarakat atas pelaksanaan pengelolaan dana dan pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan yang dilakukan BPDPKS. Dalam pelaksanaan SPM Dewan Pengawas melakukan monitoring terhadap pengelolaan BPDPKS yang dilakukan oleh Direksi.

Kebijakan terkait Sistem Pelayanan Minimum BPDPKS, meliputi:
- Pengelolaan Dana;
- Penyaluran Dana Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia;
- Penyaluran Dana Penelitian dan Pengembangan;
- Penyaluran Dana Promosi Kelapa Sawit dan Turunannya;
- Penyaluran Dana Peremajaan Perkebunan;
- Penyaluran Dana Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan;
- Penyaluran Dana Pembiayaan Biodiesel; dan
- Pelaksanaan Urusan Umum dan Kerumahtanggaan.

Tujuan Sistem Pelayanan Minimum BPDPKS, antara lain:
- Menjamin terlaksananya prosedur pelaksanaan atas pengelolaan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit secara transparan dan akuntabel sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang- undangan;
- Menjamin terpenuhinya kualitas pelayanan dalam pelaksanaan pengelolaan dana pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan; dan
- Menjamin konsistensi perencanaan, pelaksanaan, monitoring,dan evaluasi atas pelaksanaan pengelolaan dana pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan.

Pemantauan dan Evaluasi

Pemantauan dilaksanakan untuk memastikan bahwa pelaksanaan pelayanan serta pengembangan BPDPKS telah sesuai dengan standar yang ditetapkan. Metode pemantauan yang digunakan BPDPKS mencakup kunjungan lapangan, studi dokumentasi, dan pertemuan-pertemuan dengan pelaksana dan penerima layanan. Pelaksanaan pemantauan meliputi:
- Membandingkan layanan yang diberikan dengan indikator SPM yang ditetapkan;
- BLU BPDPKS yang berkoordinasi dengan unit/lembaga terkait;
- Pelaksanaan pemantauan dilakukan secara berkala.

Selanjutnya untuk melihat pencapaian dan dampak program yang diselenggarakan berdasarkan hasil pemantauan dalam rangka peningkatan kinerja BPDPKS, maka dilakukan evaluasi meliputi secara berkala dengan cara kunjungan lapangan, wawancara, pengamatan, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil evaluasi ini digunakan sebagai masukan dalam rangka peningkatan kinerja pelayanan BPDPKS.

SPM is BPDPKS guideline in providing community services for the implementation of fund management and sustainable palm oil development. In implementing SPM, the Supervisory Board monitors the management of BPDPKS carried out by the Board of Directors.

Policies related to BPDPKS Minimum Service System, include:
- Fund Management;
- Human Resources Development Funds Disbursement;
- Research and Development Fund Disbursement s;
- Palm Oil Promotion Funds and Its Derivatives Disbursement;
- Plantation Rejuvenation Funds Disbursement;
- Plantation Facilities and Infrastructure Funds Disbursement;
- Biodiesel Financing Funds Disbursement; and
- Implementation of General Affairs and Household Affairs.

The objectives of BPDPKS Minimum Service System include:
- Ensuring the procedures for the implementation of BPDPKS management funds in a transparent and accountable manner in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- Ensuring the fulfillment of service quality in the implementation of sustainable palm oil development fund management; and
- Ensuring the consistency of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the implementation of sustainable palm oil development fund management.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure that the implementation of services and development of BPDPKS are in accordance with the established standards, monitoring is carried out. The monitoring method includes field visits, documentation studies, and meetings with service providers and recipients. The monitoring includes:
- Comparing the services provided with the established MSS indicators;
- BLU BPDPKS in coordination with related units/ institutions;
- Monitoring is carried out periodically.

Afterward, periodic evaluations are conducted to see the achievements and impacts of the programs carried out based on the results of monitoring in order to improve the performance of BPDPKS. The evaluation was conducted by means of field visits, interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The results of this evaluation are used as input in order to improve the performance of BPDPKS services.

Teknologi Informasi
Information Technology



Teknologi Informasi memiliki peran strategis dalam mendukung kelancaran kegiatan operasional dan keamanan pengolahan data dan informasi. Selain itu, pengelolaan Teknologi Informasi yang baik dan benar juga mampu menciptakan proses bisnis yang efektif dan efisien. Hal ini mendorong BPDPKS untuk senantiasa memanfaatkan Teknologi Informasi guna menyediakan layanan terbaik serta meminimalisir risiko operasional bisnis yang dihadapi dimasa yang akan datang.

Information Technology (IT) is another important aspect that supports operational activities and security of data and information processing. IT reliability also influences the effectiveness and efficiency of business management and decision making at BPDPKS. This encourages BPDPKS to always use Information Technology to provide the best service and minimize business operational risks faced in the future.

BPDPKS terus berupaya melaksanakan pengelolaan teknologi informasi secara optimal melalui penyusunan dan penerapan Roadmap IT yang telah didesain sampai dengan level data dan sistem keamanannya.

Pengelolaan Informasi

Fungsi Pengelolaan Teknologi Informasi BPDPKS dikelola oleh Divisi Umum dan SDM yang dipimpin oleh Bapak Suharman dengan dibantu oleh 3 (tiga) orang pegawai.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Pengelolaan Sistem Informasi

- Mengkoordinir, membangun dan mengembangkan sistem informasi dan transaksi elektronik yang terintegrasi dan mencakup seluruh kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh BPDPKS;
- Mengkoordinir penyiapan data/informasi yang dibutuhkan baik untuk kepentingan pencatatan seluruh transaksi yang dilaksanakan oleh BPDP Sawit maupun untuk menunjang kebutuhan laporan kepentingan internal maupun eksternal;
- Menyiapkan dan operasional terhadap perangkat keras / cloud server terhadap aplikasi-aplikasi dan sistem untuk dapat diakses oleh publik, dan para stakeholder
- Membuat dan menganalisa atas permintaan kebutuhan teknologi informasi pada setiap unit BPDPKS
- Membuat dan supporting terdadap penyiapan Hybrid Video Conference, dan desain media marcom (marketing communication);
- Pengembangan SDM IT di Deputi Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko.

Roadmap Teknologi Informasi

Salah satu target utama yang ingin dicapai oleh BPDPKS dari penerapan Teknologi Informasi untuk tahun 2021 adalah peningkatan kualitas layanan TI, pemeliharaan sistem informasi/ infrastruktur TI, dan pengembangan beberapa sistem informasi yang terintegrasi. Teknologi Informasi BPDPKS akan selalu melakukan pengembangan dan evaluasi secara berkelanjutan dalam implementasinya dengan melihat perkembangan teknologi yang up-to-date terutama dalam aspek keamanan sistem Informasi. Dimana pada tahun 2021 ini juga telah dilakukan kegiatan sinkronisasi cybersecurity sistem informasi dengan melakukan Vulnerability Assessment bersama dengan tim IT dari Kementerian Keuangan (PUSINTEK). Roadmap Divisi Pengelolaan Sistem informasi BPDPKS Tahun 2016-2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

BPDPKS continues to strive to optimally manage information technology through the preparation and implementation of an IT Roadmap that has been designed up to the level of data and security systems.

Information Management

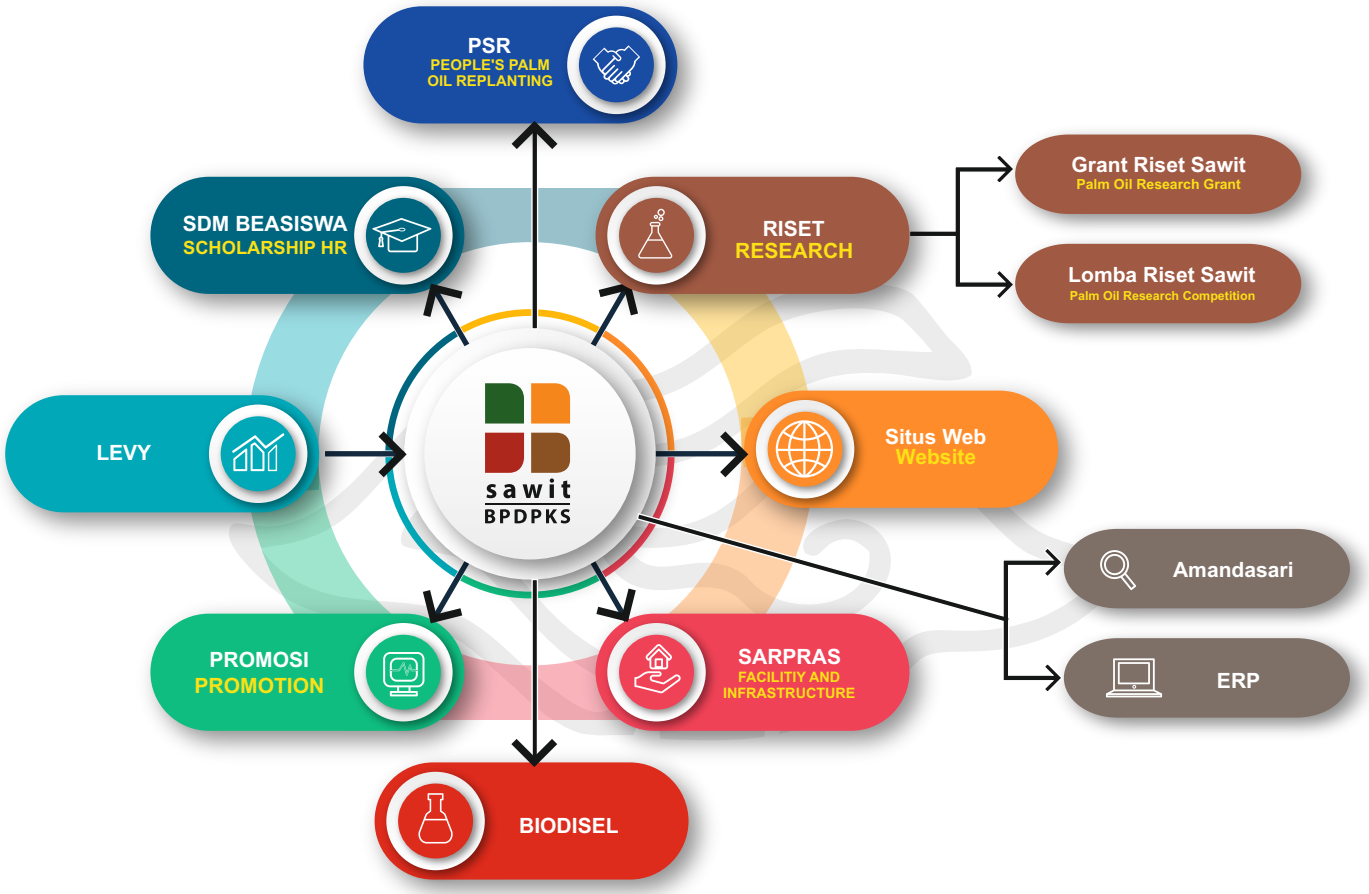
The Information Technology Management function of BPDPKS is managed by the General Affair and HR Division led by Mr. Suharman, assisted by 3 (three) employees.

System Management Duties and Responsibilities

- Coordinating, establishing, and developing information system and electronic transaction which is integrated and covers all activities performed by BPDPKS;
- Coordinating the preparation of data/information required either for the purpose of registration of any transaction performed by BPDPKS or for supporting internal or external reporting requirements;
- Preparing the operation of hardware/cloud server for the applications and systems so as to make available for public and stakeholders;
- Providing and analyzing request of information technology requirement for each unit of BPDPKS;
- Providing and supporting the preparation of Hybrid Video Conference and design of marketing communication media;
- IT HR development in the Deputy Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance & Risk Management.

Information Technology Roadmap

One of the main targets BPDPKS wants to accomplish regarding the implementation of Information Technology in 2021 is improvement of IT service quality, maintenance of information system/ IT infrastructure, and development of integrated information system. Information Technology of BPDPKS shall at any time make continuous development and evaluation of its implementation by checking an up-to-date technological progress particularly in the aspect of information system security. In 2021, synchronized cybersecurity activity of information system was conducted by performing Vulnerability Assessment with IT team from the Ministry of Finance (Financial Information System and Technology (PUSINTEK)). Roadmap of Information System Management Division of BPDPKS from 2016-2021 is as follows:



Laporan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Divisi Pengelolaan Informasi

Sepanjang Tahun 2021, Divisi Umum dan SDM bagian Pengelolaan Informasi telah melaksanakan beberapa kegiatan, antara lain:

1. Melakukan kajian dan evaluasi terhadap aplikasi ERP yang dimiliki oleh BPDPKS, dan melakukan kajian terhadap produk Sistem Aplikasi ERP yang ada untuk melihat kebutuhan secara best practice dengan proses bisnis di BPDPKS.
2. Melakukan studi aplikasi ERP dengan BLU lain seperti dengan BLU BAKTI Menkominfo.
3. Melakukan kajian dalam infrastruktur dan jaringan TI yang ada di Kantor BPDPKS, untuk dapat mengoptimalkan proses kerja secara Online maupun Hybrid (Online/Offline) dan persiapan untuk proses kerja secara Flexible Working Space (FWS).
4. Melakukan Vulnerability Assessment dan Penetration Test sistem yang ada di BPDPKS bersama dengan PUSINTEK.

Information Management Division Activity Implementation Report

Throughout 2021, the General Affair and Human Resources Division for Information Management have carried out several activities, including:

1. Conducting research and evaluation on ERP application of BPDPKS, and study on the existing product of ERP App System to evaluate best practice requirement with business process of BPDPKS.
2. Conducting study of ERP app with any other Public Service Agency namely Telecommunication and Information Accessibility Agency of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (BLU BAKTI Mekominfo).
3. Conducting a study on infrastructure and IT network in BPDPKS office, so as to optimize online or hybrid working process as well as preparation of Flexible Working Space (FWS).
4. Performing Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Test System in BPDPKS with PUSINTEK.

Pencapaian Pengembangan Sistem Informasi BPDPKS Tahun 2021:

1. Pengembangan aplikasi Amandasari (Aplikasi Manajemen Data Sawit RI) yang mana ini langkah persiapan menuju model sistem Big Data sebagai salah satu tren Industri 4.0 saat ini.
2. Pengembangan lanjutan aplikasi Riset BPDPKS sebagai tindak lanjut evaluasi penyesuaian proses bisnis pada program penyaluran dana Riset.
3. Pengimplementasian aplikasi Smart-PSR sebagai tindak lanjut evaluasi model bisnis proses dalam hal pencairan dana Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat.
4. Pengembangan lanjutan sistem API middleware dengan menyediakan penambahan-penambahan beberapa integrasi service data dari antar aplikasi.
5. Pemeliharaan dan update webservice BIOS, sebagai salah satu modernisasi dan otomatisasi sistem pelaporan data kepada kantor pusat Kemenkeu.

BPDPKS Information System Development Achievements in 2021:

1. Amandasari app development (Application of Palm Oil Data Management of the Republic of Indonesia), which is a preparation step leading to Big Data system model as one of the industry 4.0 trends currently.
2. Advance development of Research application of BPDPKS as an evaluation follow-up of business process adjustment to Research fund distribution program.
3. Implementation of Smart-PSR app as an evaluation follow up of process business model in case of fund disbursement for People's Palm Oil Replanting.
4. Advance development of middleware API system by providing additional inter-application data service integrations.
5. Maintenance and update of BIOS webservice as one of system modernization and automatization of data reporting to head office of the Ministry of Finance.



Analisis & pembahasan Manajemen

Management Analysis & Discussion










Analisis Operasi Per Aktivitas Usaha

Operational Analysis Per Business Activity

Berdasarkan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 Pasal 20, kegiatan operasional BPDPKS mencakup enam aktivitas yaitu melakukan perencanaan dan penganggaran, penghimpunan dana, pengelolaan dana, penyaluran dan penggunaan dana, penatausahaan dan pertanggungjawaban, serta pengawasan. Pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional BPDPKS tersebut di bawah tanggung jawab 5 (lima) Direktorat dengan arahan Direktur Utama. Keenam aktivitas tersebut dilaksanakan secara maksimal oleh BPDPKS untuk mendukung pengembangan industri kelapa sawit nasional terutama sebagai upaya meningkatkan harga, memperkuat industri hilir dan membangun komoditas kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan.

Based on Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015 Article 20, the operational activities of BPDPKS include six activities, namely planning and budgeting, raising funds, managing funds, channeling the use of funds, administration and accountability, and supervision. The implementation of BPDPKS operational activities is under the responsibility of five Directorates in with the President Director. The six activities are carried out optimally by BPDPKS to support the development of the national palm oil industry, especially as an effort to increase prices, strengthen the downstream industry, and build sustainable palm oil commodities.

01 Perencanaan dan Penganggaran
Planning and Budgeting

02 Penghimpunan Dana
Funding

03 Pengelolaan Dana
Fund Management

04 Penyaluran dan Penggunaan Dana
Funf Utilization and Disbursement

05 Penatausahaan dan Pertanggungjawaban
Administration and Accountability

06 Pengawasan
Supervision

Kegiatan Operasional BPDPKS

1. **Perencanaan dan Penganggaran**
   Perencanaan dan penganggaran merupakan proses awal yang dilakukan atas dasar fakta dan asumsi mengenai gambaran kegiatan yang akan dilakukan untuk mencapai tujuan tertentu. Adapun kegiatan perencanaan dan penganggaran yang dilakukan oleh BPDPKS pada tahun 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:
   Penyusunan Rencana Bisnis Tahunan (RBT) Tahun 2022;
   Penyusunan Rencana Bisnis dan Anggaran (RBA) Tahun 2022;
   Penyusunan Rencana Kerja Anggaran Kementerian/Lembaga (RKA-K/L) Tahun 2022; dan
   Penyusunan Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran Tahun 2022.

2. **Penghimpunan Dana**
   Sumber penghimpunan dana yang dilakukan oleh BPDPKS meliputi komponen komersial perkebunan kelapa sawit dan turunannya, dana dari lembaga keuangan, dana masyarakat dan/atau dana lain yang sah. Pelaku usaha yang menanam kelapa sawit dikenakan pajak ekspor produk dan pajak royalti dari kelapa sawit. Besarnya iuran ditentukan berdasarkan kesepakatan BPDPKS dengan pelaku usaha. Iuran diterapkan secara berkala atau sewaktu-waktu dan hanya dikenakan untuk perusahaan perkebunan sawit bukan pekebun. Dana lembaga pembiayaan berupa pembiayaan dari perbankan dan/atau lembaga keuangan bukan bank. Dana masyarakat berasal dari perseorangan, asosiasi, dan/atau lembaga masyarakat yang tidak mengikat. Dana yang diperoleh dari sumber lain yang sah berupa hibah, bantuan yang tidak mengikat dari pihak lainnya, dan/atau hasil pengelolaan dana.

   Pelaksanaan kegiatan penghimpunan dana BPDPKS di bawah tanggung jawab Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana yang dilaksanakan oleh Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan Iuran *Crude Palm Oil* dan Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan Iuran Produk Turunan. Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan Iuran *Crude Palm Oil* mempunyai tugas memungut dan menghimpun Dana berupa biaya ekspor *Crude Palm Oil* dan iuran berkala dari pelaku usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit. Divisi Pemungutan Biaya dan Iuran Produk Turunan mempunyai tugas memungut dan menghimpun dana berupa biaya dari ekspor produk turunan kelapa sawit dan iuran berkala dari pelaku usaha industri berbahan baku kelapa sawit.

BPDPKS Operational Activity

1. **Planning and Budgeting**
   Planning and budgeting is an initial process that is made based on facts and assumptions about the description of activities that will be carried out in achieving certain goals. The planning and budgeting activities that have been carried out by BPDPKS in 2021 are as follows:

   Preparation of the 2022 Annual Business Plan (RBT);
   Preparation of the 2022 Business Plan and Budget (RBA);
   Preparation of Ministry/Agency Budget Work Plan (RKA-K/L) 2022; and
   Preparation of the 2022 DIPA.

2. **Funding**
   The sources of fundraising conducted by BPDPKS consist of business actors in oil palm plantations and their derivatives, funds from financial institutions, community funds, and/or other legitimate funds. Oil palm plantation business actors are subject to levies on exports of oil palm plantation products and fees. The amount of the contribution is determined based on the agreement between BPDPKS and business actors. Luran is applied periodically or at any time and is only applied to oil palm plantation companies, not smallholders. Funds from financing institutions are in the form of financing from banks and/or non-bank financial institutions. Public funds come from individuals, associations, and/or non-binding community institutions. Funds obtained from other legitimate sources are in the form of grants, non-binding assistance from other parties, and/or the results of Fund management.

   Implementation of BPDPKS fund-raising activities under the responsibility of the Directorate of Fundraising carried out by the Division of Collection of Fees and Disbursements of Crued Palm Oil and the Division of Collection of Fees and Derivative Products. The Division of Collection of Fees and Disbursements of Crued Palm Oil has the task of collecting and collecting funds in the form of export fees for Crued Palm Oil and periodic fees from oil palm plantation business actors. The Division of Collection of Fees and Derivative Products has the task of collecting and collecting funds in the form of fees from exports of palm oil derivative products and periodic fees from industrial business players made from palm oil.

3. **Pengelolaan Dana**

Pengelolaan dana yang dihimpun digunakan untuk kegiatan pengembangan sumber daya manusia perkebunan kelapa sawit, penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit, promosi perkebunan kelapa sawit, penanaman kembali kelapa sawit dan sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit. Kegiatan tersebut dilaksanakan oleh BPDPKS dalam rangka pengembangan perkebunan sawit dan pemenuhan hasil perkebunan kelapa sawit untuk kebutuhan pangan, hilirisasi industri perkebunan kelapa sawit, serta penyediaan dan pemanfaatan bahan bakar nabati jenis biodiesel. BPDPKS menetapkan prioritas penggunaan dana untuk masing-masing kegiatan tersebut dengan memperhatikan program Pemerintah dan kebijakan Komite Pengarah.

Pelaksanaan kegiatan pengelolaan dana BPDPKS di bawah tanggung jawab Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana yang dilaksanakan oleh Divisi Pengembangan Biodiesel, Divisi *Replanting*, *Reforestation* dan Promosi Perkebunan; dan Divisi Pendidikan Sumber Daya Manusia, Litbang, dan Pengembangan Sarana dan Prasarana. Divisi Pengembangan Biodiesel mempunyai tugas melaksanakan rencana pengalokasian dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana penyaluran dana, riset serta manajemen data terkait pengembangan biodiesel.

Divisi *Replanting*, *Reforestation* dan Promosi Perkebunan mempunyai tugas melaksanakan rencana pengalokasian dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana penyaluran dana, riset serta manajemen data terkait peremajaan perkebunan, reforestation, dan promosi perkebunan.

Divisi Pendidikan Sumber Daya Manusia, Litbang, dan Pengembangan Sarana dan Prasarana mempunyai tugas pengalokasian dana, pengelolaan kerjasama pendanaan, penyusunan rencana penyaluran dana, riset serta manajemen data terkait pendidikan sumber daya manusia, penelitian dan pengembangan, serta pengembangan sarana dan prasarana.

4. **Penyaluran dan Penggunaan Dana**

Penyaluran dan penggunaan dana merupakan kegiatan yang dilakukan sebagaimana diuraikan di atas untuk pengelolaan dana. Penggunaan dana pengembangan sumber daya manusia perkebunan kelapa sawit dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, keterampilan, profesionalisme, kemandirian dan daya saing; dan meningkatkan keterampilan teknis, manajerial, dan bisnis.

Pengembangan sumber daya manusia dilakukan dengan penyuluhan, pendidikan, pelatihan, dan pendampingan fasilitasi. Pengembangan sumber daya manusia dilakukan oleh lembaga pendidikan formal maupun non-formal.

3. **Fund Management**

The management of the funds raised is used for human resource development activities for oil palm plantations, research and development of oil palm plantations, promotion of oil palm plantations, rejuvenation of oil palm plantations, and facilities and infrastructure for oil palm plantations. This activity is carried out by BPDPKS in the context of developing oil palm plantations and fulfilling oil palm plantation products for food needs, downstreaming the oil palm plantation industry, as well as providing and utilizing biodiesel type biofuel. BPDPKS sets priorities for the use of funds for each of these activities by taking into account Government programs and the policies of the Steering Committee.

Implementation of BPDPKS fund management activities under the responsibility of the Directorate of Fund Planning and Management carried out by the Biodiesel Development Division, Replanting, Reforestation and Plantation Promotion Division; and the Division of Human Resources Education, R & D, and Development of Facilities and Infrastructure. The Biodiesel Development Division has the task of implementing fund allocation plans, managing funding cooperation, preparing fund distribution plans, research and data management related to biodiesel development.

The Division of Replanting, Reforestation and Plantation Promotion has the task of implementing fund allocation plans, managing funding collaborations, preparing fund distribution plans, research and data management related to plantation rejuvenation, reforestation, and plantation promotion.

The Division of Human Resources Education, Research and Development, and Development of Facilities and Infrastructure has the task of allocating funds, managing funding cooperation, preparing plans for distribution of funds, research and data management related to human resource education, research and development, and development of facilities and infrastructure.

4. **Fund Utilization and Disbursement**

Fund disbursement and utilization are activities performed as defined above for fund management. Fund utilization for the development of palm oil plantation human resources was made for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge, skill, professionalism, independency, and competitiveness, as well as improving technical, managerial, and business skills. Human resources development was conducted by socialization, education, training, and facility supervision. Human resources development was made by both formal or non-formal education agencies.

Penggunaan dana untuk penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit dilakukan untuk peningkatan pengetahuan tentang pemuliaan, budidaya, pasca panen dan pengolahan hasil, industri, pasar, rantai nilai produk hasil perkebunan dari hulu ke hilir, dan potensi pengembangan usaha. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan melalui pembentukan dan penguatan lembaga riset yang fokus pada teknologi, sektor industri, inovasi produk, skema pembiayaan, pengetahuan pasar, dan adopsi lingkungan.

Penggunaan dana untuk promosi dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan terhadap signifikansi perkebunan sawit sebagai produk yang mempunyai nilai strategis. Pelaksanaan promosi tersebut dapat meningkatkan citra nilai produk, informasi pasar, memperluas pasar, meningkatkan investasi, menumbuhkembangkan pusat pemasaran komoditas perkebunan sawit. Penggunaan dana untuk peremajaan perkebunan sawit dilaksanakan sebagai upaya peningkatan produktivitas tanaman perkebunan sawit maupun menjaga luasan lahan perkebunan sawit agar dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimal.

Penggunaan dana untuk sarana dan prasarana perkebunan sawit dilakukan untuk peningkatan produksi, produktivitas, dan mutu hasil perkebunan. Sarana dan prasarana tersebut antara lain benih, pupuk, pestisida, alat pasca panen dan pengolahan hasil, jalan kebun dan jalan akses ke jalan umum dan/ atau ke pelabuhan, alat transportasi, mesin pertanian, pembentukan infrastruktur pasar, dan verifikasi atau penelusuran teknis.

Pelaksanaan kegiatan penyaluran dan penggunaan dana BPDPKS di bawah tanggung jawab Direktorat Penyaluran dana yang dilaksanakan oleh Divisi Program Pelayanan dan Divisi Unit Penyaluran. Divisi Program Pelayanan mempunyai tugas melakukan penyusunan rencana penyaluran dana, penilaian dan verifikasi terhadap proposal permohonan dana, pengembangan dana, penetapan usulan calon penerima dana. Divisi Unit Penyaluran mempunyai tugas melakukan penyaluran dana untuk pembiayaan pengembangan, monitoring dan evaluasi penyaluran dana, menjalankan fungsi kustodian atas dana termasuk pencatatan, pengawasan dan pelaporan penyimpanan dana, dan laporan realisasi penyaluran dana.

Fund utilization for research and development of palm oil plantation was made so as to enhance the knowledge of propagation, cultivation, post-harvest and yield handling, industry, market, value chain of upstream to downstream cultivation products, and potential business development. These activities shall be performed though research agency establishment and strengthening focusing on technology, industrial sector, product innovations, financing scheme, market knowledge, and environmental adoption.

Fund utilization for promotion was made to enhance the knowledge of palm oil plantation significance as a product with strategic value. Implementation of such promotion can increase product value image and market information, expand market, increase investment, grow market central for palm oil plantation commodity. Fund utilization for palm oil rejuvenation is considered as an endeavor either for enhancing palm oil productivity or for maintaining palm oil plantation area for optimal utilization.

Fund utilization for palm oil facilities and infrastructure shall be made for improving production, productivity, and quality of plantation products. Such facilities and infrastructure include seed, fertilizer, pesticide, post-harvest equipment and yield processing, road, and access road to public road and/ or to the port, transportation means, agricultural equipment, establishment of market infrastructure, as well as technical verification or observation.

Implementation of fund disbursement and utilization of BPDPKS is under the responsibility of Directorate of Fund Disbursement done by Division for Service Program and Division of Disbursement Unit. Division for Service Program has duties in arranging plan of fund disbursement, evaluation and verification of funding proposal, fund development, proposal confirmation of potential beneficiaries. Division of Disbursement Unit shall be assigned to distribute the fund for fund disbursement development, monitoring, and evaluation, to perform custodian function for Fund including fund saving recording, supervision, and reporting, and realization report of fund disbursement.

5. **Penatausahaan dan Pertanggungjawaban**
Tata kelola, akuntabilitas, dan pertanggungjawaban tetap dilakukan oleh setiap pengelola BPDPKS dengan menerapkan prinsip koordinasi, integrasi dan sinkronisasi baik di dalam dan antar direktorat di dalam BPDPKS maupun dengan instansi lain di luar BPDPKS sesuai dengan fungsinya masing-masing. Setiap pimpinan satuan organisasi bertanggung jawab memimpin, berkoordinasi dengan bawahan masing- masing, dan memberikan bimbingan serta petunjuk bagi pelaksanaan tugas bawahan. Selain itu, setiap pimpinan juga wajib mematuhi petunjuk dan bertanggung jawab kepada atasan masing-masing dan menyampaikan laporan berkala tepat pada waktunya.

Pertanggungjawaban diwujudkan dengan kegiatan penyampaian laporan kepada atasan yang tembusannya wajib disampaikan kepada pimpinan satuan unit direktorat lain yang secara fungsional mempunyai hubungan kerja. Laporan tersebut diolah dan digunakan sebagai bahan untuk menyusun laporan lebih lanjut sebagai petunjuk kepada bawahan. Para Direktur dan Kepala Satuan Pemeriksaan Internal menyampaikan laporan kepada Direktur Utama yang selanjutnya akan memerintahkan pejabat terkait untuk melaksanakan penatausahaan.

6. **Pengawasan**
BPDPKS melakukan pengawasan terhadap pemenuhan kewajiban fiskal atas ekspor produk perkebunan kelapa sawit. Hasil pemungutan pajak tersebut disampaikan oleh BPDPKS kepada Menteri Keuangan dengan rekomendasi untuk menerapkan sanksi administrasi berupa denda jika kewajiban pajak ekspor produk kelapa sawit tidak dipenuhi.

Besarnya denda dibayarkan dengan tarif yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri Keuangan dan menggunakan mata uang Rupiah. BPDPKS juga berkoordinasi dengan Kementerian Perdagangan untuk menunjuk surveyor dalam melakukan verifikasi atau penelusuran teknis dalam pelaksanaan pembayaran pungutan tersebut agar sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan. Hasil verifikasi yang telah dilakukan oleh surveyor sebagaimana dimaksud, dimuat dalam bentuk laporan surveyor.

5. **Administration and Accountability**
Administration and accountability are always carried out by each BPDPKS leader by applying the principles of coordination, integration, and synchronization both within and between directorat within BPDPKS as well as with other agencies outside BPDPKS in accordance with their respective duties. Each organizational unit leader is responsible for leading, coordinating with their respective subordinates, and providing guidance and instructions for the implementation of subordinate duties. In addition, each leader is also required to comply with instructions and be responsible to their respective superiors and submit periodic reports on time.

Accountability is realized by the activity of submitting reports to superiors whose copies must be submitted to the leadership of other directorat units that functionally have a working relationship. The report is processed and used as material for compiling further reports as instructions to subordinates. The Directors and Head of the Internal Audit Unit submit reports to the President Director who will then instruct the relevant officials to carry out administration.

6. **Supervision**
BPDPKS supervises the implementation of levy obligations on exports of oil palm plantation commodities. The results of the levy are submitted by BPDPKS to the Minister of Finance accompanied by recommendations for the imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of fines if the obligation for levies on exports of oil palm plantation commodities is not fulfilled.

The amount of the fine is paid according to the rate determined by the Minister of Finance and uses the Rupiah currency. BPDPKS also coordinates with the Ministry of Trade to appoint surveyors to conduct verification or technical investigation in the implementation of the payment of the levy to comply with the provisions of the legislation. The results of the verification that have been carried out by the surveyor as referred to in the above shall be contained in the form of a surveyor's report.

Manajemen Struktur Modal
Capital Structure management

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan fungsinya, BPDPKS merupakan badan pengelola dana berbentuk Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) yang bersifat fleksibel dan tidak bergantung pada Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) sebagai sumber pendanaan kegiatan usahanya.

In carrying out its duties and functions, BPDPKS is a fund management body in the form of a Public Service Agency (BLU) which is flexible and does not depend on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) as a source of funding for its business activities.

Struktur Modal

Sesuai Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, BPDPKS merupakan unit organisasi non eselon yang berada dalam lingkup Kementerian Keuangan yang berada di bawah serta bertanggung jawab kepada Menteri Keuangan melalui Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan. Dalam menjalankan tugas dan fungsinya, BPDPKS merupakan lembaga pengelola dana yang menganut bentuk organisasi pelayanan publik yang fleksibel dan tidak mengandalkan APBN sebagai sumber pendanaan usahanya. Fleksibilitas penggunaan dana tersebut memberikan hak kepada BPDPKS untuk mengawasi keuangannya sendiri tanpa terpengaruh oleh kebutuhan pendanaan sektor lain selain komoditas kelapa sawit.

Oleh karena itu, BPDPKS tidak memiliki struktur permodalan dalam tata kelola (*Corporate governance*) perusahaanya, yakni perincian struktur permodalan yang terdiri atas utang/sukuk dan ekuitas berbasis bunga, kebijakan pengelolaan struktur permodalan, dan dasar pemilihan struktur permodalan.

Capital Structure

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 113/PMK.01/2015 concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency, BPDPKS is a non-echelon organizational unit within the scope of the Ministry of Finance which is under and responsible to the Minister of Finance through the Director General of Treasury. . In carrying out its duties and functions, BPDPKS is a fund management institution that adheres to a flexible form of public service organization and does not rely on APBN as a source of funding. The flexibility of the use of these funds gives BPDPKS the right to monitor its own finances without being affected by the funding needs of other sectors other than palm oil commodities.

Therefore, BPDPKS does not have a capital structure in its corporate governance, namely the details of the capital structure consisting of debt/sukuk and interest-based equity, capital structure management policies, and the basis for choosing the capital structure.

Informasi Keuangan Lainnya
Another Financial information

Informasi Transaksi Material yang Mengandung Benturan Kepentingan dan/atau Transaksi Pihak Afiliasi

Tercatat hingga tanggal 31 Desember 2021, BPDPKS tidak melakukan transaksi yang mengandung benturan kepentingan dan/atau transaksi dengan pihak afiliasi.

Information on Material Transactions Containing Conflicts of Interest and/or Affiliated Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2021, BPDPKS has not entered into transactions containing conflicts of interest and/or transactions with affiliated parties.

Informasi dan Fakta Material yang Terjadi Setelah Tanggal Laporan Akuntan

Dampak Coronavirus 2019 Pandemic ("Pandemi COVID- 19")

Pandemi COVID-19 di Indoenesia yang terjadi mulai Maret 2020 telah mempengaruhi kinerja dan kegiatan ekonomi dari BPDPKS dengan intensitas tertentu. Kondisi perekonomian Indonesia tahun 2021 secara umum lebih baik dibandingkan tahun 2020. Pelonggaran pembatasan pergerakan masyarakat memberikan peluang perbaikan perekonomian Indonesia walaupun fluktuasi jumlah kasus terkonfirmasi Covid-19 masih perlu diwaspadai.
Dampak keseluruhan dari keuangan BPDPKS tidak dapat diestimasi secara andal pada tanggal laporan keuangan ini. Manajemen akan memonitor dengan intensif perkembangan dari Pandemi COVID-19 ini, dan secara berkelanjutan akan mengevaluasi dampaknya terhadap kinerja, posisi keuangan dan hasil operasi dari BPDPKS.

Manajemen mengantisipasi dampak keuangan dari Pandemi COVID-19 melalui:

- Melakukan evaluasi Rencana Anggaran dan Biaya tahun 2021 untuk menjamin keberlangsungan pelaksanaan program BPDPKS.
- Menjaga kecukupan kas dan setara kas BPDPKS agar dapat membiayai beban penyaluran dana BPDPKS melalui pengajuan penyesuaian tarif pungutan atas ekspor produk kelapa sawit dan turunannya kepada Menteri Keuangan sesuai keputusan Komite Pengarah.

Material Information and Facts Occurring After the Date of the Accountant's Report

Impact of Coronavirus 2019 Pandemic ("COVID-19 Pandemic")

COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia arising from March 2020 has affected the economic performance and activities of BPDPKS with certain intensity. Indonesia economic condition in 2021 was better than 2020 in general. Further easing of social restriction brings opportunities to improve Indonesian economy, although the fluctuation of total case confirmed Covid-19 still needs to be alerted.
The whole impact of BPDPKS finance is not able to be estimated reliably on the date of this financial statement. Management shall monitor intensively this Covid-19 progress, and they shall continuously evaluate the impact on performance, financial position and operation outcome of BPDPKS.

Management anticipated the financial impact of COVID-19 Pandemic by:

- Evaluating Budget and Expense Plan of 2021 to ensure the continuity of performance of BPDPKS program.
- Maintaining cash and cash equivalent adequacy of BPDPKS to finance fund disbursement expense of BPDPKS by proposing collection tariff adjustment for the export of palm oil products and its derivatives to the Minister of Finance based on the decision of the Steering Committee.

- Proyeksi harga CPO KPBN bergerak direntang Rp9.289-Rp10.625/Kg dengan rata-rata Rp9.915/Kg, Proyeksi harga MOPS bergerak direntang USD60,24-USD61.85/bbl dengan rata-rata USD61,54/bbl sehingga Rentang selisih HIP biodiesel – solar tahun 2021 sebesar Rp4.255-Rp5.624/liter dengan rata-rata selisih Rp4.887/liter.
- Volume penyaluran biodiesel tahun 2020 sebesar 8,85 juta KL dan tahun 2021 naik menjadi 9,2 juta KL, namun demikian untuk target pembayaran adalah sebesar 9,01 juta KL. Perbedaan terjadi karena perbedaan periode dimana untuk pembayaran 2021 adalah untuk periode 1 Oktober 2020 s.d. 30 September 2021. Total Pembayaran insentif Biodiesel tahun 2021 diperkirakan sebesar Rp49.111 miliar. Rp15.957 miliar untuk pembayaran penyaluran outstanding tahun 2020 (Okt – Des 2020) sebesar 2,11 Juta KL dan Rp33.154 miliar untuk pembayaran penyaluran Jan-Sep 2021 sebesar 6,9 Juta KL.
- Target luasan lahan Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) tahun 2021 ditetapkan seluas 180.000 ha dengan besaran bantuan dana Rp30 juta/ha, sehingga membutuhkan dana sekitar Rp5.400 miliar (180.000 ha x Rp30 juta). Ditambah biaya operasional (swakelola) untuk Ditjen Perkebunan dan jasa surveyor total kebutuhan dana PSR mencapai Rp5.567 miliar
- Sesuai dengan proyeksi pada lampiran hasil keputusan rapat Komite Pengarah tanggal 22 Januari 2021, alokasi penggunaan dana selain untuk PSR dan insentif biodiesel tahun 2021 juga mendapatkan penyesuaian, yaitu:
  - program sarana prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp117 miliar.
  - program riset perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp115 miliar dengan rata-rata pembiayaan sebesar Rp2.300.000.000/riset.
  - Program pengembangan SDM perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp115 miliar, terdiri atas program beasiswa diploma 1 s.d. 4 dan pelatihan petani.
  - Program promosi dan kemitraan sebesar Rp75 miliar
  - Dana dukungan manajemen sebesar Rp100 miliar, digunakan untuk:
    - kegiatan penghimpunan dana sebesar Rp2 miliar. Dana tersebut digunakan sebagai dana pendukung dan biaya pengembangan sistem pungutan ekspor (ebilling levy).
    - kegiatan pengelolaan dana sebesar Rp3 miliar. Dana tersebut digunakan untuk jasa manajer investasi, bank kustodian, dan langganan layanan data serta platform penempatan dan divestasi dana kelolaan.
    - operasionalisasi perkantoran BPDPKS termasuk remunerasi sebesar Rp95 miliar

- Cost projection of CPO KPBN was in the range of IDR9,289-10,625/Kg with the average of IDR9,915/Kg. Cost projection of MOPS was in the range of USD60.24-USD61,85/bbl with the average of USD61.54/bbl, hence the Range of market index price (HIP) difference of biodiesel – solar in 2021 was IDR4,255-5,624/liter with the average difference of IDR4,887/liter.
- Distribution volume of biodiesel of 2020 was in the amount of 8.85 million KL and it increased in 2021 becoming 9.2 million KL, however for the payment target is 9.01 million KL. Difference happened as a result of period difference where the payment of 2021 is for the period of 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021. Total payment of biodiesel incentive in 2021 was estimated amounting to IDR49,111 billion, IDR15,957 billion for outstanding disbursement payment in 2020 (Oct. – Dec. 2020) amounting to 2.11 million KL and IDR33,154 billion for disbursement payment of Jan.-Sep. 2021 amounting to 6.9 million KL.
- Area target of People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR) in 2021 was stipulated by 180,000ha with the funding of IDR30 million/ha, therefore fund about IDR5,400 billion (180,000 ha x IDR30 million) shall be required. Total PSR fund required plus (self-management) operating cost for the Directorate General of Plantation and surveyor service, reaches IDR5,567 billion.
- Pursuant to the projection in the appendix of resolutions of Steering Committee dated 22 January 2021, allocated fund disbursement besides for PSR and biodiesel incentives in 2021 also obtain the following adjustment:
  - palm oil plantation facilities and infrastructure program of IDR117 billion.
  - Palm oil plantation research program by IDR115 billion with the average payment amounting to IDR2,300,000,000/research.
  - development program of palm oil plantation HR amounting to IDR115 billion, comprised diploma 1 to 4 scholarship program as well as farmers training program.
  - Promotion and partnership program of IDR75 billion
  - Management support fund by IDR100 billion shall
    - fund collection activity of IDR2 billion. Such fund shall be used as support fund and development cost for export collection system (e-billing levy).
    - fund management activities of IDR3 billion. The fund shall be allocated for investment management service, custodian bank, and subscription of data service as well as placement and managed fund divestment platform.
    - Office operationalization of BPDPKS including remuneration is IDR95 billion.

Prospek dan Strategi Usaha

Business Prospects and Strategy

Prospek Perekonomian

Ekonomi global tumbuh sesuai prakiraan pada 2021 dan berlanjut pada 2022, meski masih dibayangi gangguan rantai pasok dan kenaikan kasus Covid-19.

Pertumbuhan ekonomi global diprakirakan akan berlangsung lebih seimbang, tidak hanya bertumpu pada pemulihan ekonomi Amerika Serikat (AS) dan Tiongkok, namun juga disertai dengan perbaikan ekonomi Eropa, Jepang, dan India. Perkembangan tersebut didorong oleh akselerasi tingkat vaksinasi, stimulus kebijakan, dan pemulihan kegiatan usaha secara bertahap. Berbagai indikator ekonomi pada November 2021, antara lain Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), keyakinan konsumen, dan penjualan ritel, menunjukkan pemulihan yang terus berlangsung, di tengah indikator waktu transportasi (PMI Suppliers' Delivery Times Index) barang global yang masih tertahan. Dengan perkembangan tersebut, Bank Indonesia memprakirakan ekonomi dunia tumbuh sesuai proyeksi sekitar 5,7% pada 2021 dan 4,4% pada 2022. Kenaikan volume perdagangan dan harga komoditas dunia masih berlanjut, sehingga menopang prospek ekspor negara berkembang. Ketidakpastian pasar keuangan global masih berlanjut di tengah penyebaran Covid-19 varian Omicron dan pengumuman siklus pengetatan kebijakan moneter the Fed yang lebih cepat. Hal tersebut mengakibatkan terbatasnya aliran modal dan tekanan nilai tukar negara berkembang, termasuk Indonesia.

Proses pemulihan ekonomi domestik diprakirakan terus berlanjut dan akan meningkat lebih tinggi pada 2022.

Pertumbuhan ekonomi diprakirakan membaik pada triwulan IV 2021 sejalan dengan meningkatnya mobilitas pasca langkah-langkah penanganan yang ditempuh Pemerintah dalam pengendalian Covid-19 varian Delta. Kinerja konsumsi swasta, investasi, serta konsumsi Pemerintah diprakirakan terus meningkat, di tengah tetap terjaganya kinerja ekspor.

Economic Prospect

Global economy experienced growth based on the estimation of 2021 and continued in 2022, despite the fact that it is still overshadowed by supply chain disruption and the increase of Covid-19 case.

Global economic growth is expected to have a greater balance, not only relying on US and China economic recovery, but along with the improvement of Europe, Japan, and Indian economy. Such progress is driven by acceleration of vaccination rate, policy stimulus, and gradual recovery of business activities. Various economic indicators in November 2021, among others Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI), consumer trust, and retail sales, suggested the continuous recovery, amidst the transportation time indicator (PMI Suppliers' Delivery Time Index) of global products which remains to be restrained. With such progress, Bank Indonesia forecasted the growth of global economy based on the projection about 5.7% in 2021 and 4.4% in 2022. The increase of trade volume and global commodity price continuously happens, so as to support export prospect of developing countries. Uncertainty of global financial market continuously occurs amidst the spread of Omicron variant of Covid-19 and the notice of the rapid Fed's monetary policy tightening cycle. It results in limited capital channel and exchange rate strain in developing countries, including Indonesia.

Process of domestic economic growth is expected to continuously happen and it will increase in 2022.

Economy growth was estimated to be better in quarter IV 2021 along with the increase in mobility upon the handling measures adopted by Government for managing Delta variant of Covid-19. Performance of private consumption, investment, and Government consumption is expected to continuously increase, while export performance remains to be maintained.

Pertumbuhan ekonomi juga didukung oleh kinerja Lapangan Usaha utama, antara lain Industri Pengolahan, Perdagangan, dan Pertambangan yang diprakirakan tetap baik. Sejumlah indikator hingga Desember 2021 menunjukkan proses pemulihan yang berlanjut, seperti peningkatan mobilitas masyarakat di berbagai daerah, kenaikan penjualan eceran, penguatan keyakinan konsumen, serta ekspansi PMI Manufaktur. Secara keseluruhan, pertumbuhan ekonomi 2021 berada dalam kisaran proyeksi Bank Indonesia yaitu 3,2-4,0%. Pada 2022, perbaikan ekonomi terutama didukung konsumsi swasta yang meningkat, dan kinerja ekspor serta belanja fiskal Pemerintah yang tetap terjaga. Hal tersebut sejalan dengan mobilitas yang terus meningkat, pembukaan ekonomi yang semakin luas, serta stimulus kebijakan yang berlanjut. Dengan perkembangan tersebut, Bank Indonesia memprakirakan ekonomi domestik 2022 tumbuh lebih tinggi menjadi 4,7-5,5%.

Neraca Pembayaran Indonesia (NPI) diprakirakan tetap baik.

Kinerja transaksi berjalan pada triwulan IV 2021 diprakirakan membaik didorong oleh surplus neraca barang yang berlanjut. Neraca perdagangan November 2021 mencatat surplus sebesar 3,5 miliar dolar AS, didukung oleh kinerja ekspor komoditas utama, seperti batu bara, besi dan baja, dan kimia organik. Sementara itu, terdapat penyesuaian aliran modal asing di pasar keuangan domestik, tercermin dari investasi portofolio yang mencatat net outflows sebesar 2,3 miliar dolar AS pada periode Oktober hingga 14 Desember 2021. Posisi cadangan devisa Indonesia akhir November 2021 meningkat, yakni 145,9 miliar dolar AS, setara pembiayaan 8,3 bulan impor atau 8,1 bulan impor dan pembayaran utang luar negeri Pemerintah, serta berada di atas standar kecukupan internasional sekitar 3 bulan impor. Ke depan, transaksi berjalan diprakirakan dalam kisaran surplus 0,3% sampai dengan defisit 0,5% dari PDB pada 2021, dan akan tetap rendah dalam kisaran defisit 1,1% - 1,9% dari PDB pada 2022, sehingga mendukung ketahanan sektor eksternal Indonesia.

Economy growth is also supported by the performance of key business fields, among others Processing, Trade, and Mining Industries expected to be well-maintained. Some indicators until December 2021 reveal continuous recovery process, such as improvement of social mobility in various regions, increase in retail selling, consumer trust strengthening and expansion of Manufacturer PMI. Overall, the economy growth in 2021 was in the range of Bank Indonesia projection by 3.2-4.0%. In 2022, economic recovery is mainly supported by the increasing private consumption, and export performance and fiscal expenditure of the Government which remains to be maintained. It is in line with the increasing mobility, greater economic opening, as well as continuous policy stimulus. In view of such progress, Bank Indonesia forecasts the domestic economy of 2022 becoming 4.7-5.5% higher.

Indonesian Payment Balance (NPI) is forecasted to remain great.

Current transaction performance in quarter IV 2021 was expected to remain great and it was driven by continuous goods balance surplus. Trade balance in November 2021 suggested a surplus of 3.5 billion US dollar, supported by the performance of key commodity export, including coal, iron, and steel, and organic chemicals. Meanwhile, there was an adjustment of foreign investment channel in domestic financial market, reflected from portfolio investment recording net outflows amounting to 2.3 billion US dollar within the period of October to 14 December 2021. The position of Indonesian foreign exchange reserves in the end of November 2021 increased, amounting to 145.9 billion US dollar, equivalent to the financing for 8.3 months of import and payment of Government foreign loan, and above the International adequacy standard approximately for 3 months of import. In the future, current transaction is expected in the range of surplus of 0.3% up to the deficit of 0.5% of PDB in 2021, and will remain lower in the range of deficit by 1.1%-1.9% of PDB in 2022, so as to support Indonesian external sector security.

Nilai tukar Rupiah terjaga didukung oleh ketahanan sektor eksternal Indonesia dan langkah-langkah stabilisasi Bank Indonesia, di tengah ketidakpastian di pasar keuangan global yang meningkat.

Nilai tukar Rupiah pada 15 Desember 2021 melemah terbatas 0,07% secara point to point dan 0,70% secara rerata dibandingkan dengan level November 2021. Perkembangan nilai tukar Rupiah tersebut disebabkan oleh aliran modal keluar dari negara berkembang di tengah terjaganya pasokan valas domestik dan persepsi positif terhadap prospek perekonomian domestik. Dengan perkembangan ini, Rupiah sampai dengan 15 Desember 2021 mencatat depresiasi sekitar 1,97% (ytd) dibandingkan dengan level akhir 2020, lebih rendah dibandingkan depresiasi mata uang sejumlah negara berkembang lainnya, seperti India (3,93%, ytd), Filipina (4,51%, ytd), dan Malaysia (4,94%, ytd). Bank Indonesia terus memperkuat kebijakan stabilisasi nilai tukar Rupiah sesuai dengan fundamentalnya dan bekerjanya mekanisme pasar, melalui efektivitas operasi moneter dan ketersediaan likuiditas di pasar.

Inflasi tetap rendah dan mendukung stabilitas perekonomian.

Indeks Harga Konsumen (IHK) pada November 2021 tercatat inflasi 0,37% (mtm) sehingga inflasi IHK sampai November 2021 mencapai 1,30% (ytd). Secara tahunan, inflasi IHK tercatat 1,75% (yoy), meningkat dari inflasi Oktober 2021 sebesar 1,66% (yoy). Inflasi inti tetap rendah sebesar 1,44% (yoy) di tengah permintaan domestik yang mulai meningkat, didukung oleh pasokan yang terkendali, nilai tukar yang stabil, dan ekspektasi inflasi yang terjaga. Inflasi kelompok volatile food melambat didukung pasokan barang yang memadai. Inflasi kelompok administered prices meningkat dipengaruhi kenaikan tarif angkutan udara sejalan mobilitas yang membaik. Inflasi diprakirakan berada di bawah batas bawah kisaran sasarannya 3,0±1% pada 2021 dan terjaga dalam kisaran sasaran 3,0±1% pada 2022. Bank Indonesia berkomitmen menjaga stabilitas harga dan memperkuat koordinasi kebijakan dengan Pemerintah melalui Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Pusat dan Daerah (TPIP dan TPID) guna menjaga inflasi IHK dalam kisaran targetnya.

Rupiah exchange rate under control supported by Indonesian external sector security and stabilization steps of Bank Indonesia, amidst uncertainty in the increasing global financial market.

Rupiah exchange rate in 15 December 2021 fell off and was limited by 0.07% point to point and 0.70% on average compared to the level in November 2021. The Rupiah exchange rate development is a result of capital outflow of developing countries amidst stabile domestic forex supply and positive perception on domestic economic prospect. With this progress, for Rupiah, depreciation arose about 1.97% (ytd) until 15 December 2021 compared to the level in the end of 2022, it was lower than the depreciation of the currency of any other developing countries, such as India (3.93%, ytd), Philippine (4.51%, ytd), and Malaysia (4.94%, ytd). Bank Indonesia continuously reinforces stability policy of Rupiah exchange rate with the fundamental and operation of market mechanism, through monetary operating effectiveness and liquidity availability in the market.

Inflation remains low and supports economic stability.

With respect to consumer Price Index (ICP) in November 2021, an inflation of 0,37% (mtm) arose, consequently the inflation of IHK up to November 2021 reached 1.30% (ytd). Annual inflation of IHK reached 1.75% (yoy), it increased from the inflation in October 2021 by 1.66% (yoy). This inflation remains low amounting to 1.44% (yoy) amidst the increasing domestic demands, boosted by controlled supply, stable exchange rate, and maintained inflation expectation. Inflation of volatile food group slowed down, boosted by adequate good supply. Inflation of administered price group increased, affected by the increase of airline tariff along with better mobility. Inflation was estimated to be under the lower threshold of the target range by 3.0±1% in 2021 and maintained in the target range of 3.0±1% in 2022. Bank Indonesia is committed to maintain price stability and reinforce policy coordination with the Government through National and Regional Inflation Control Team (TPIP and TPID) so as to maintain the inflation of IHK under the range of target.

Kondisi likuiditas sangat longgar didorong kebijakan moneter yang akomodatif dan dampak sinergi Bank Indonesia dengan Pemerintah dalam mendukung pemulihan ekonomi nasional.

Bank Indonesia telah menambah likuiditas (quantitative easing) di perbankan sebesar Rp141,19 triliun pada tahun 2021 (hingga 14 Desember 2021). Sepanjang 2021, Bank Indonesia telah melakukan pembelian SBN untuk pendanaan APBN 2021 sebesar Rp201,32 triliun yang terdiri dari: (i) pembelian di pasar perdana sebesar Rp143,32 triliun sesuai dengan Keputusan Bersama Menteri Keuangan dan Gubernur Bank Indonesia tanggal 16 April 2020 sebagaimana telah diperpanjang tanggal 11 Desember 2020 hingga 31 Desember 2021, dan (ii) private placement di bulan November 2021 sebesar Rp58 triliun untuk pembiayaan penanganan kesehatan dan kemanusiaan dalam rangka penanganan dampak pandemi Covid-19 sesuai dengan Keputusan Bersama Menteri Keuangan dan Gubernur Bank Indonesia tanggal 23 Agustus 2021. Dengan ekspansi moneter tersebut, kondisi likuiditas perbankan pada November 2021 sangat longgar, tercermin pada rasio Alat Likuid terhadap Dana Pihak Ketiga (AL/DPK) yang tinggi mencapai 34,24% serta Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) yang tumbuh sebesar 10,37% (yoy). Likuiditas perekonomian meningkat, tercermin pada uang beredar dalam arti sempit (M1) dan luas (M2) yang tumbuh meningkat masing-masing sebesar 14,7% (yoy) dan 11,0% (yoy). Pertumbuhan uang beredar tersebut terutama didukung oleh peningkatan kredit perbankan dan ekspansi fiskal.

Suku bunga kebijakan moneter yang tetap rendah dan likuiditas yang sangat longgar mendorong suku bunga kredit perbankan terus dalam tren menurun.

Di pasar uang dan pasar dana, suku bunga PUAB overnight dan suku bunga deposito 1 bulan perbankan telah menurun, masing-masing sebesar 25 bps dan 145 bps sejak November 2020 menjadi 2,79% dan 3,05% pada November 2021. Di pasar kredit, penurunan SBDK perbankan terus berlanjut, diikuti penurunan suku bunga kredit baru pada seluruh kelompok Bank, kecuali
BPD. Aktivitas ekonomi dan mobilitas masyarakat yang meningkat mendorong perbaikan persepsi risiko perbankan, sehingga berdampak positif bagi penurunan suku bunga kredit baru. Namun demikian, penurunan suku bunga kredit yang jauh lebih rendah daripada penurunan suku bunga deposito perbankan menyebabkan spread antara suku bunga kredit dan deposito tersebut terus melebar dan Net Interest Margin (NIM) perbankan terus mengalami peningkatan. Oleh sebab itu, Bank Indonesia memandang bahwa ruang bagi perbankan untuk menurunkan suku bunga kredit masih cukup lebar.

Liquidity condition is completely flexible driven by accommodative monetary policy and impact of synergy of Bank Indonesia with Government in supporting the recovery of national economy.

Bank Indonesia has increased the liquidity (quantitative easing) in banking amounting to IDR141.19 trillion in 2021 (up to 14 December 2021). Throughout 2021, Bank Indonesia has made a purchase of SBN for State Budget funding in 2021 amounting to IDR201.32 trillion comprised of: (1) purchase in the primary market by IDR143.32 trillion based on the Joint Decision of the Minister of Finance and Governor of Bank Indonesia dated 16 April 2020 as extended to be from 11 December 2020 to 31 December 2021, and (ii) private placement in November 2021 amounting to IDR58 trillion for financing of health and humanity practices in order to handle the impact of Covid-19 pandemic under the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and Governor of Bank Indonesia dated 23 August 2021. With the monetary expansion, bank liquidity state in November 2021 was completely flexible, reflected in the high ratio of Liquid Equipment to Third Party Fund (AL/DPK) reaching 34.24% as well as the growth of Third Party Fund (DPK) of 10.37% (yoy). Economic liquidity increased, reflected by money supply, in a narrow sense (M1) and a broad sense (M2) respectively of 14.7% (yoy) and 11.0% (yoy). The growth of money supply is mainly boosted by the increase of banking credit and fiscal expansion.

Interest rate of monetary policy that remains low and very flexible liquidity make the interest rate of banking credit remains in the downtrend.

In money market and fund market, the overnight rate of PUAB and deposit interest rate of 1 banking month decreased, respectively of 25 bps and 145 bps since November 2020 becoming 2.79% and 3.05% in November 2021. In credit market, the decline of Banking Basic Interest Rate of Credit (SDBK) continuously occurred, followed by the decline of new credit interest rate of the entire Bank group except Regional Development Bank (BPD). The increasing economic activities and social mobility led the improvement of perceived banking risk, hence positively affected the decline of new credit interest rate. However, the decline of credit interest rate considerably lower than deposit interest rate resulted in continuous spread between the credit and deposit interest rates as well as continuous improvement of banking Net Interest Margin (NIM). Therefore, Bank Indonesia perceived that banking has a huge opportunity to lower the credit interest rate.

Prospek Industri Crude Palm Oil (CPO)

Tahun 2021 merupakan tahun pemulihan dari pandemi Covid-19, sehingga permintaan impor minyak nabati cenderung naik. Namun demikian, produksi relatif stagnan karena berbagai faktor seperti cuaca, keterbatasan pupuk, dan kelangkaan tenaga kerja. Untuk Indonesia, produksi Crude Palm Oil (CPO) di tahun 2021 mencapai 46,88 juta ton atau turun 0,31% dibanding capaian 2020 yang sebesar 47,03 juta ton.

Faktor keterbatasan pupuk di tahun 2019 dan 2020 serta faktor cuaca diduga menjadi penyebab penurunan produksi di Indonesia. Sementara itu, konsumsi minyak sawit dalam negeri di 2021 naik 6% dari konsumsi tahun 2020 dengan rincian konsumsi untuk pangan naik 6%, oleokimia naik 25%, dan biodiesel naik 2% dari tahun 2020. Konsistensi pemerintah Indonesia dengan penerapan program mandatori biodieselnya ikut mengurangi pasokan dan mempengaruhi pasar ekspor minyak nabati dunia. Ekspor produk minyak sawit Indonesia 2021 yang mencakup CPO, olahan CPO, PKO, oleokomia (termasuk dengan kode HS 2905, 2915, 3401, dan 3823), dan biodiesel (kode HS 3826) mencapai 34,2 juta ton. Jumlah tersebut pun naik tipis 0,6% dari pencapaian ekspor 2020 sebesar 34 juta ton.

Rendahnya kenaikan ekspor disebabkan keterbatasan pasokan, harga yang tinggi, dan makin kecilnya perbedaan harga minyak sawit dengan minyak nabati lainnya terutama minyak kedelai. Ekspor Kelapa Sawit Indonesia di tahun 2021 sangat berfluktuasi. Pengaruh Covid-19 sangat besar terhadap permintaan minyak sawit dari negara pengimpor baik karena perubahan tingkat konsumsinya maupun karena regulasi pengetatan impor di beberapa negara.

Crude Palm Oil Prospect

2021 is a recovery year of Covid-19 pandemic, consequently import request for vegetable oil tended to increase. However, the production was relatively stagnant due to various factors namely weather, shortcoming of fertilizer, and the lack of workforce. For Indonesia, the production of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in 2021 reachesed 46.88 million tons or fell off by 0.31% compared to the achievement in 2020 amounting to 47.03 million tons.

Factor of limitated fertilizer in 2019 and 2020 and climate factor are assumed to result in the decline of production in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the domestic consumption of palm oil in 2021 increased by 6% from the consumption in 2020 with the following detail: for food 6% increase, oleochemistry 25% increase, and biodiesel 2% increase from the consumption in 2020. The consistency of Indonesian government by applying mandatory biodiesel program also contributes in diminishing the supply and affecting global export market for vegetable oil. Export of Indonesian palm oil product in 2021 including CPO, processed CPO, PKO, oleochemical (including HS code 2905, 2915, 3401, and 3823), and biodiesel (HS code 3826) reached 34.2 million tons. Such number slightly increased 0.6% from the export achievement in 2020 by 34 million tons.

Low export demand was caused by supply shortcoming, high price, and smaller difference between palm oil price and other vegetable oils particularly soybean oil. Palm oil export in Indonesia in 2021 was completely volatile. Covid-19 greatly affected palm oil demand from importer countries as a result of change in the consumption rate or regulation of import tightening in some countries.

dalam ribu ton | *in thousand tons*

Statistik Minyak Sawit Indonesia Tahun 2021
Indonesian Palm Oil Statistics 2021

Tahun Year	Produksi | Production			Konsumsi Dalam Negeri | Domestic Consumption	Ekspor | Export			Stok
	Total	CPO	PKO		Total	CPO	PKO	
2021	51.300	46.888	4.412	18.422	30.627	25.702	1.487	2.251
2020	51.583	47.034	4.549	17.439	17.439	7.171	10.268	4.867
2019	51.828	47.18	4.648	16.673	36.175	7.065	29.11	4.597

*) Produk olahan termasuk oleokimia dan biodiesel | Processed products including oleochemicals and biodiesel

Sumber: Siaran Pers Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia
(GAPKI} : Refleksi Industri Kelapa Sawit

Source: Press Release of Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI): Reflection of Palm Oil Industry

Aspek Keuangan | Financial Aspect

1. Kepastian pungutan sangat tergantung pada kinerja ekspor kelapa sawit dan kebijakan tarif pungutan yang ditetapkan oleh pemerintah
2. Perencanaan anggaran belum efektif sehingga dana program banyak yang mengendap dan belum tersalurkan optimal (opportunity lost)
3. Investasi dana sawit sangat konservatif dan tidak mendispensasi kerugian akibat bisnis. Hal tersebut membuat imbal hasil investasi tidak berkontribusi besar di dalam menambah ketersediaan dana program

1. The certainty of levies is highly dependent on the performance of palm oil exports and the levy tariff policies set by the government
2. Budget planning has not been effective so that many program funds are deposited and have not been channeled optimally (opportunity lost)
3. Investment in palm oil funds is very conservative and does not dispensate losses due to business. This makes the return on investment not contribute greatly in increasing the availability of program funds

Aspek SDM dan Organisasi | HR and Organizational Aspects

1. Pemberdayaan SDM yang berkompeten belum terencana dengan baik
2. Seluruh proses bisnis masih belum distandarisasi dalam Standar Prosedur Operasi. Hal tersebut berdampak pada standar waktu layanan yang bervariasi
3. Kurang optimalnya pengembangan kompetensi teknis pegawai untuk meningkatkan pelayanan

1. Empowerment of competent HR has not been well planned
2. All business processes are still not standardized in Standard Operating Procedures. This has an impact on varying service time standards
3. Less than optimal development of employees' technical competence to improve services

Aspek Sarana dan Prasarana | Facilities and Infrastructure Aspects

1. Keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana verifikasi dan pengujian komoditas ekspor seperti laboratorium dan perangkat penguji lainnya pasca penghapusan peran surveyor
2. Pemanfaatan media website sebagai sarana promosi BPDPKS belum optimal
3. Penyaluran dana program relatif masih manual dan belum ditingkatkan menjadi berbasis IT
4. Belum tersedianya data industri sawit yang valid dan dinamis

1. Limited facilities and infrastructure for verification and testing of export commodities such as laboratories and other testing equipment after the abolition of the surveyor roles
2. The use of website media as a means of promotion of BPDPKS has not been optimal
3. The distribution of program funds is still relatively manual and has not been upgraded to IT-based
4. No valid and dynamic data on the palm oil industry is available

b. **Analisis Lingkungan Eksternal**

Analisis lingkungan eksternal juga dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan 4 (empat) aspek yang terdiri dari aspek layanan, keuangan, SDM dan organisasi, serta sarana dan prasarana. Berdasarkan analisa, faktor eksternal yang berpengaruh antara lain sebagai berikut:

b. **External Environmental Analysis**

External environmental analysis is also carried out by considering 4 (four) aspects consisting of aspects of service, finance, human resources and organization, as well as facilities and infrastructure. Based on the analysis, the influencing external factors include the following:

PELUANG | OPPORTUNITY

Aspek Layanan | Service Aspect

1. Potensi pasar minyak sawit sangat luas
2. Program green diesel dan biodiesel untuk kebutuhan energi berpeluang menyerap hasil produksi kebun dalam negeri khususnya pekebun swadaya
3. Pertumbuhan penggunaan media sosial yang besar menjadi peluang bagi BPDPKS untuk mempromosikan sawit nasional ke tingkat global secara efektif dan efisien
4. Moratorium lahan perkebunan menjadi peluang bagi BPDPKS untuk memberikan layanan optimal bagi peningkatan produktivitas kebun dan nilai tambah industri dalam negeri khususnya pekebun swadaya
5. Otonomi daerah membuka peluang bagi BPDPKS untuk bekerjasama langsung dengan Kepala Daerah di dalam membangun industri sawit lokal secara sinergis dan berkelanjutan

1. The market potential of palm oil is very wide
2. Green diesel and biodiesel programs for energy needs have the opportunity to absorb the results of domestic plantation production, especially self-subsistent farmers
3. The large growth in the use of social media is an opportunity for BPDPKS to effectively and efficiently promote national palm oil to the global level
4. The plantation land moratorium is an opportunity for BPDPKS to provide optimal services for increasing plantation productivity and adding value to domestic industries, especially self-subsistent farmers.
5. Regional autonomy opens opportunities for BPDPKS to work directly with Regional Heads in developing the local palm oil industry in a synergistic and sustainable manner

Aspek Keuangan | Financial Aspect

1. Potensi penerimaan lain selain pungutan ekspor seperti iuran dan dana pihak ketiga menjadi peluang bagi BPDPKS untuk meningkatkan sumber penerimaan.

1. Potential revenues other than export levies such as fees and third-party funds are opportunities for BPDPKS to increase sources of revenue.

Aspek SDM dan Organisasi | HR and Organizational Aspects

1. Terbukanya kesempatan meningkatkan kompetensi pegawai melalui program beasiswa S2 dan S3 dari kementerian keuangan dan/ atau diklat-diklat profesi yang didanai oleh dana dukungan manajemen BPDPKS.
2. Berlakunya sistem reformasi birokrasi untuk meningkatkan kinerja SDM melalui penempatan SDM sesuai dengan kompetensinya dengan sarana dan prasarana yang memadai untuk pelayanan prima.

1. Opportunities to improve employee competence through master and doctoral scholarship programs from the ministry of finance and/or professional trainings, whichare funded by BPDPKS management support funds
2. The implementation of a bureaucratic reform system to improve HR performance through the placement of HR in accordance with their competencies with adequate facilities and infrastructure for excellent service

Aspek Sarana dan Prasarana | Facilities and Infrastructure Aspects

1. Terbuka peluang kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga dari dalam dan/atau luar negeri dalam rangka penyediaan sarana dan prasarana serta pelaksanaan program perbaikan data industri sawit
2. Terbukanya kerjasama dengan peneliti dari dalam dan/atau luar negeri untuk pengujian bibit legitimate

1. The opening of opportunities for cooperation with third parties from domestic and/or abroad in the context of providing facilities and infrastructure as well as implementing programs for improving data on the palm oil industry
2. The opening of collaboration with researchers from domestic and/or abroad for testing legitimate seeds

Strategi Usaha

BPDPKS terus berupaya dengan melakukan analisis kondisi internal dan eksternal sebagai upaya mengidentifikasi peluang dan tantangan yang dihadapi dalam melaksanakan pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dalam 5 tahun ke depan yang difokuskan pada aspek layanan, keuangan, SDM dan organisasi, serta sarana dan prasarana. Hasil analisis lingkungan tersebut diuraikan sebagai berikut:

a. **Analisis Lingkungan Internal**
Berdasarkan analisis, faktor internal yang mempengaruhi pencapaian visi, misi, dan tujuan BPDPKS adalah:

Enterprises Strategy

BPDPKS continues to strive by analyzing internal and external conditions in an effort to identify opportunities and challenges faced in implementing the management of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund in the next 5 years which is focused on aspects of service, finance, human resources and organization, as well as facilities and infrastructure. The results of the environmental analysis are described as follows:

a. **Internal Environmental Analysis**
Based on the analysis, the internal factors that influence the achievement of the vision, mission, and goals of BPDPKS are:

KEKUATAN | STRENGTH

Aspek Layanan | Service Aspect

1. Eksportir merupakan *stakeholders* tetap dalam perspektif penerimaan sepanjang tarif pungutan ekspor diberlakukan
2. Program sawit untuk energi menjadi layanan unggulan untuk membuka pasar kelapa sawit dalam negeri di tengah peningkatan jumlah stok
3. Program layanan untuk meningkatkan ekonomi nasional melalui peningkatan kesejahteraan pekebun sawit swadaya merupakan program strategis nasional

1. Program layanan didukung oleh stakeholders baik dari pelaku industri sawit, pekebun, dan pemerintah
2. Exporters are permanent stakeholders in the perspective of revenue as long as the export levy tariff is applied
3. The palm oil program for energy has become a leading service to open up the domestic palm oil market amidst an increasing number of stocks
4. The service program to improve the national economy through improving the welfare of self-subsistent palm oil farmers is a national strategic program
5. The service program is supported by stakeholders from the palm oil industry, farmers, and the government

Aspek Keuangan | Financial Aspect

1. Pendapatan meningkat seiring peningkatan kinerja ekspor kelapa sawit
2. Tarif pungutan ekspor menjadi alat untuk menjaga competitiveness produk domestik di luar negeri terutama dengan Malaysia
3. Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum memberikan fleksibilitas lebih di dalam mendukung pelaksanaan anggaran program sawit

1. Revenue increases in line with the increase in palm oil export performance
2. Export levy tariffs are tools to maintain the competitiveness of domestic products abroad, especially with Malaysia
3. The Financial Management Pattern of Public Service Agencies provides more flexibility in supporting the implementation of the palm oil program budget

Aspek SDM dan Organisasi | HR and Organizational Aspects

1. SDM yang berasal dari berbagai latar belakang (PNS dan profesional swasta) memperkaya sudut pandang implementasi kinerja
2. BPDPKS memiliki fleksibilitas untuk bekerjasama dengan pihak profesional di dalam memberikan pandangan dan rekomendasi independen untuk setiap keputusan bisnis seperti komite litbangyangterdiri atas peneliti, surveyor, dan konsultan IT
3. Status BPDPKS sebagai lembaga pemerintah memberikan independensi di dalam membangun kerjasama *multistakeholders*

1. HR from various backgrounds (Civil Servant and private professionals) enrich the perspective of performance implementation
2. BPDPKS has the flexibility to cooperate with professionals in providing independent views and recommendations for every business decision such as an R&D committee consisting of researchers, surveyors, and IT consultants
3. The status of BPDPKS as a government institution provides independence in building multi-stakeholder cooperation

Aspek Sarana dan Prasarana | Facilities and Infrastructure Aspects

1. Lokasi kantor BPDPKS di jantung ibukota Jakarta mudah dijangkau sehingga meningkatkan koordinasi dengan *stakeholders*
2. Operasional layanan didukung oleh sistem dan perangkat IT yang sangat memadai, seperti sistem e-billing pungutan ekspor, portal program peremajaan, dan sistem informasi perkantoran seperti persuratan dan absensi pegawai
3. BPDPKS memiliki website sebagai platform penyebaran informasi dan komunikasi yang terus berkembang

1. BPDPKS office location in the heart of the capital city of Jakarta is easy to reach so as to improve coordination with stakeholders
2. Service operations are supported by very adequate IT systems and equipment, such as export levy e-billing systems, rejuvenation program portals, and office information systems such as correspondence and employee attendance
3. BPDPKS has website as a platform for disseminating information and communication that continues to grow

KELEMAHAN | WEAKNESS

Aspek Layanan | Service Aspect

1. Penghapusan peran surveyor memberikan disinsentif bagi BPDPKS untuk menjalankan tugas verifikasi serta memastikan validitas data ekspor dan pungutan
2. Pelaksanaan program untuk peningkatan kesejahteraan pekebun sawit belum dilakukan secara terintegrasi
3. BPDPKS masih belum dapat memetakan seluruh target potensial penerima dana sehingga berdampak pada penyerapan dana sawit yang rendah
4. Birokrasi yang panjang atas penyaluran dana yang melibatkan banyak perangkat pusat dan daerah menambah waktu proses kerja penyaluran dana sawit
5. Diseminasi informasi layanan BPDPKS belum optimal kepada seluruh *potential customer*

1. The abolition of surveyor roles provides a disincentive for BPDPKS to carry out verification tasks and ensure the validity of export data and levies
2. The implementation of programs to improve the welfare of palm oil farmers has not been carried out in an integrated manner
3. BPDPKS still has not been able to map all potential target recipients of funds so that it has an impact on the low absorption of palm oil funds
4. The lengthy bureaucracy over the distribution of funds involving many central and regional apparatuses adds to the working process of distributing palm oil funds
5. Dissemination of information on BPDPKS services is not optimal to all potential customers

02

Konsolidasi data luas lahan dan produksi sawit | Consolidation of data on land area and palm oil production

Agar penyaluran dana untuk perbaikan kesejahteraan pekebun lebih efektif dan tepat sasaran diperlukan perbaikan data melalui konsolidasi data luas lahan dan produksi sawit. Proses pendataan dilakukan melalui perbaikan metodologi pendataan pekebun sawit, penambahan variabel pendataan termasuk profil pekebun, profil lahan dan status kepemilikan, penggunaan metode *proxy means test* (PMT) untuk penentuan tingkat kesejahteraan, dan pengelolaan data mikro pekebun sawit. Hasil dari pendataan tersebut digunakan untuk penentuan sasaran kelompok petani yang berhak mendapatkan dukungan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit serta pengungkapan informasi publik melalui data center sawit.

In order for the distribution of funds to improve the welfare of farmers to be more effective and on target, it is necessary to improve data through consolidation of data on land area and palm oil production. The data collection process was carried out through improving the data collection methodology for palm oil farmers, adding data collection variables including farmers profiles, land profiles and ownership status, using the proxy means test (PMT) method for determining welfare levels, and managing micro data for palm oil farmers. The results of the data collection are used to determine the target groups of farmers who are entitled to palm oil plantation financial support and to disclose public information through the palm oil data center.

03

Percepatan penyerapan sawit domestik | Acceleration of domestic palm oil absorption

Untuk mengimbangi *demand power* dari pasar luar negeri perlu peningkatan demand domestik. Fokus dari peningkatan demand domestik dengan peningkatan demand minyak goreng melalui pengemasan minyak goreng, promosi kesehatan dan pencegahan penyakit dan juga keberlanjutan program sawit untuk energi (program B 30).

To balance the demand for power from foreign markets, it is necessary to increase domestic demand. The focus is on increasing domestic demand by increasing demand for cooking oil through cooking oil packaging, health promotion and disease prevention, as well as the sustainability of the palm oil program for energy (program 830).

04

Perluasan pasar ekspor baru | Expansion of new export market

Diperlukan strategi perluasan pasar ekspor baru (utamanya negara-negara berkembang dan ex-konflik), serta ekspansi produksi sawit untuk energi (biodiesel) dalam rangka dukungan terhadap *renewable energy*.

A new export market expansion strategy is needed (especially developing and ex-conflict countries), as well as the expansion of palm oil production for energy (biodiesel) in order to support renewable energy.

05

Perbaikan dukungan untuk pekebun sawit rakyat melalui peningkatan ketepatan sasaran strategis
Improved support for people's palm oil farmers by increasing the accuracy of strategic targets

Menindaklanjuti hasil pendataan pekebun sawit, diperlukan tindak lanjut identifikasi jenis program yang dibutuhkan untuk peningkatan kesejahteraan pekebun sawit. Pemberian dana program tidak lagi berjalan secara parsial namun terintegrasi satu sama lain sesuai dengan kebutuhan pekebun sawit.

Following up on the results of data collection on palm oil farmers, it is necessary to follow up on identifying the types of programs needed to improve the welfare of palm oil farmers. The granting of program funds no longer runs partially but is integrated with each other according to the needs of palm oil farmers.

06

Perbaikan rantai pasok dan peningkatan daya saing pekebun rakyat
Supply chain improvement and increasing the competitiveness of palm oil farmers

Diperlukan penguatan koperasi/gapoktan yang lebih mandiri dan profesional untuk mendekatkan hasil usaha ke hilir (dalam hal ini dari TBS ke CPO).

It is necessary to strengthen a more independent and professional cooperatives/gapoktan to bring business results closer to downstream (in this case from FFB to CPO).

07

Penyediaan layanan informasi kepada pekebun sawit rakyat
Provision of information services to people's palm oil farmers

Menindaklanjuti hasil pendataan pekebun, lahan, serta produksi sawit adalah penyediaan aplikasi pengungkapan informasi ke publik yang dapat diakses secara real time oleh pekebun sawit. Sehingga diharapkan pekebun sawit dapat memperoleh layanan informasi yang tepat, cepat, dan akurat.

Following up on the results of data collection on farmers, land, and palm oil production is the provision of information disclosure applications to the public that can be accessed in real time by palm oil farmers. So that it is hoped that palm oil farmers can acquire appropriate, fast, and accurate information services.

08	**Mendorong investasi pada sektor oleokimia | Encouraging investment in the oleochemical sector** Masih tingginya angka ekspor dalam bentuk produk hulu menjadi permasalah kepemilikan nilai tambah dari rantai industri sawit dalam negeri. lndustri oleokimia merupakan industri padat modal namun memberikan nilai tambah yang besar dari industri perkebunan kelapa sawit yang ditargetkan dapat dikembangkan melalui pertumbuhan investasi. The high number of exports in the form of upstream products is a problem for the ownership of added value from the domestic palm oil industry chain. The oleochemical industry is a capital-intensive industry but provides great added value from the palm oil plantation industry which is targeted to be developed through investment growth.
09	**Penyusunan dokumen perencanaan kebijakan yang berkualitas** **Preparation of quality policy planning documents** Diperlukan penyusunan dokumen perencanaan baik tahunan maupun 5 tahunan yang mengedepankan prinsip SMART (*specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and timely*) sehingga meminimalisir deviasi terhadap realisasi program. It is necessary to prepare planning documents, both annual and 5-yearly, that prioritize SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and timely) principles so as to minimize deviations from program realization.
10	**Pengelolaan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit yang akuntabel** **Accountable management of palm oil plantation funds** Diperlukan realisasi dari asas pengelolaan dana sawit yaitu keterbukaan dalam pengelolaan keuangan negara (Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit) It is necessary to realize the principle of managing palm oil funds, which is openness in managing state finances (Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit
11	**Peningkatan kualitas SDM BPDPKS yang lebih kompetitif** **Improving a more competitive quality of BPDPKS HR** Diperlukan dukungan struktur organisasi yang lebih adaptif dengan tuntutan *stakeholders* serta kompetensi staf yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan teknis organisasi. It is necessary to support an organizational structure that is more adaptive to the demands of stakeholders and the competence of staff in accordance with the technical needs of the organization.
12	**Penerapan manajemen risiko yang lebih matang | More mature risk management implementation** Untuk menjamin keberlanjutan layanan BPDPKS serta usaha mitigasi risiko yang muncul diperlukan penerapan manajemen risiko yang holistic secara matang. To ensure the sustainability of BPDPKS services as well as efforts to mitigate emerging risks, a thorough holistic risk management application is required.
13	**Pengelolaan sarana dan TIK yang lebih optimal dan modern** **More optimal and modern management of facilities and ICT** Untuk mendukung layanan BPDPKS yang lebih profesional, diarahkan pengembangan sarana dan prasarana yang berbasis IT sehingga dapat memotong waktu layanan. To support more professional BPDPKS services, it is directed to develop IT-based facilities and infrastructure so as to cut service time.
14	**Pengelolaan anggaran yang lebih optimal More optimal budget management** Untuk meningkatkan kualitas penganggaran yang tepat sasaran dan tepat guna, diperlukan integrasi antara dokumen perencanaan sebagai dasar penyusunan dan pengelolaan anggaran dana perkebunan kelapa sawit. To improve the quality of budgeting that is targeted and effective, it is necessary to integrate planning documents as the basis for preparing and managing Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit fund budgets.

TANTANGAN | CHALLENGE

Aspek Layanan | Service Aspect

1. Distorsi pemahaman stakeholders akan tugas dan fungsi BPDPKS sebagai lembaga pengelola dana berpotensi memberikan publik ekspektasi berlebihan akan wewenang BPDPKS dan berdampak negatif bagi kredibilitas BPDPKS sebagai lembaga pemerintah
2. Teknologi industri kelapa sawit Malaysia lebih unggul dibandingkan Indonesia berdampak pada kualitas produksi kebun sawit yang lebih baik dan diterima masyarakat global
3. Kehadiran negara-negara Amerika Tengah dan Selatan serta Pantai Barat Afrika sebagai new emerging palm oil producer berpotensi menurunkan market share minyak sawit Indonesia di pasar global
4. Kampanye negatif dan kebijakan pelarangan impor produk sawit ke pasar Eropa yang terus dilakukan pasar Eropa dan Parlemen Uni Eropa berpotensi memberikan efek multiplier di pasar minyak nabati kawasan lainnya
5. Kehadiran winter seed Uni Eropa menjadi substitusi minyak sawit ketika musim dingin di Eropa. Hal tersebut berdampak pada potensi penurunan pasar sawit nasional

1. Distortion of stakeholders' understanding of the duties and functions of BPDPKS as a fund management institution has the potential to give the public excessive expectations of the authority of BPDPKS and have a negative impact on the credibility of BPDPKS as a government institution
2. Malaysia's palm oil industry technology is more superior to Indonesia's which has an impact on the quality of palm oil plantation production, which is better and accepted by the global community
3. The presence of Central and South American countries and the West Coast of Africa as new emerging palm oil producers has the potential to reduce the market share of Indonesian palm oil in the global market.
4. Negative campaigns and policies to ban the import of palm products to the European market that continue to be carried out by the European market and the European Union Parliament have the potential to have a multiplier effect in other regional vegetable oil markets
5. The presence of the European Union's winter seed becomes a substitute for palm oil when it is winter in Europe. This has an impact on the potential decline in the national palm oil market

Aspek Keuangan | Financial Aspect

1. Tingkat inflasi berpotensi menggerus nilai dana program yang diberikan BPDPKS kepada pelanggan seperti pekebun sawit
2. Penguatan nilai tukar rupiah terhadap US Dollar berpotensi menurunkan penerimaan dari pungutan ekspor
3. Penurunan pasar luar negeri akibat kompetisi dengan produk sejenis dan/atau hambatan dagang dari negara tujuan ekspor berpotensi menurunkan penerimaan dari pungutan ekspor
4. Intensifikasi program biodiesel dan rencana penerapan program biofuel berpotensi menyerap stok untuk pasar luar negeri.

1. The inflation rate has the potential to erode the value of program funds provided by BPDPKS to customers such as palm oil farmers
2. The strengthening of the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar has the potential to reduce revenues from export levies
3. The decline in foreign markets due to competition with similar products and/or trade barriers from export destination countries has the potential to reduce revenues from export levies
4. Intensification of the biodiesel program and the planned implementation of the biofuel program has the potential to absorb stocks for foreign markets.

Aspek SDM dan Organisasi HR and Organizational Aspects

1. Perubahan lingkungan yang berlangsung cepat menuntut BPDPKS untuk dapat lebih responsif dalam memberikan layanan secara efektif dan efisien serta lebih adaptif di dalam menyesuaikan bentuk organisasi dengan tuntutan perubahan
2. Pembentukan BPDPKS melalui Peraturan Presiden menjadikan keberlanjutan bisnis organisasi bergantung pada arah kebijakan setiap pimpinan negara

1. Rapid environmental changes require BPDPKS to be more responsive in providing services effectively and efficiently and to be more adaptive in adapting organizational forms to changing demands
2. The establishment of BPDPKS through a Presidential Regulation makes the organization's business sustainability dependent on the policy direction of each state leader

Aspek Sarana dan Prasarana | Facilities and Infrastructure Aspects

1. Ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana pengolahan hasil kebun seperti laboratorium bibit, prasarana perkebunan, dan pengolahan hasil perkebunan yang didominasi perusahaan besar berpotensi menurunkan kemandirian usaha kebun rakyat
2. Keterbatasan penyediaan bibit legitimate untuk pekebun swadaya serta mekanisme penyaluran bibit siap salur yang tepat sasaran berpotensi menurunkan kualitas output dari penyaluran dana sawit
3. Sarana dan prasarana pengolahan CPO menjadi biofuel yang saat ini belum tersedia di dalam negeri memerlukan investasi yang besar untuk membeli teknologi tersebut

1. Availability of facilities and infrastructure for processing garden products, such as seed laboratories, plantation infrastructure, and processing plantation products, which are dominated by large companies, has the potential to reduce the independence of people's plantation businesses.
2. The limited supply of legitimate seeds for self-subsistent farmers and the proper distribution mechanism for ready-to-channel seeds have the potential to reduce the quality of output from the distribution of palm oil funds.
3. Facilities and infrastructure for processing CPO into biofuel which are currently not available domestically require a large investment to purchase the technology

Strategi usaha BPDPKS dalam rangka menghadapi tantangan dan menangkap peluang pada industri kelapa sawit mengacu pada Rencana Strategis Bisnis BPDPKS Tahun 2020-2024. Rencana Strategis BPDPKS yaitu:

The BPDPKS business strategy in order to face challenges and seize opportunities in the palm oil industry refers to the BPDPKS Business Strategic Plan 2020-2024. BPDPKS Strategic Plans are:

01

Optimalisasi penerimaan dana sawit | Optimizing palm oil receipts

Keberlanjutan dari dana perkebunan kelapa sawit salah satunya ditentukan oleh keberlanjutan penerimaan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit sesuai dengan peraturan perundangan. Saat ini diperlukan optimalisasi sumber- sumber penerimaan sebagaimana yang diatur di dalam peraturan perundangan.

The sustainability of Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit is determined, among other things, by the sustainability of Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit's revenue in accordance with the laws and regulations. Currently, it is necessary to optimize the sources of revenue as regulated in the legislation.

Tata Kelola
Governance









Luas Areal dan Produksi Kelapa Sawit di Indonesia Tahun 2021

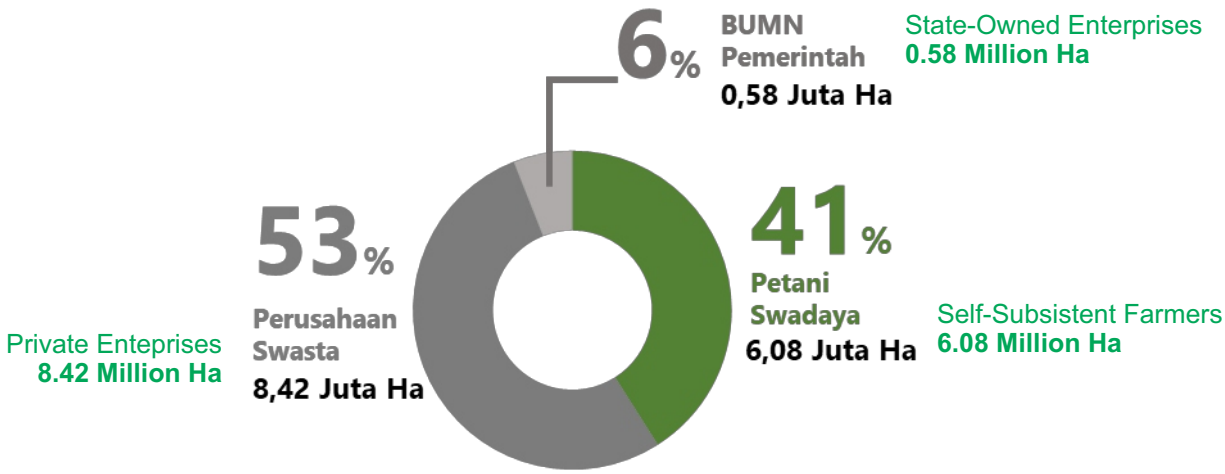
Palm Oil Area and Production in Indonesia in 2021

PERKEMBANGAN KELAPA SAWIT INDONESIA

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Indonesia terdiri dari Perkebunan Rakyat, Perkebunan Negaran dan Perkebunan Swasta. Mereka hadir di setiap pulau di Indonesia. Pulau Sumatera dan Kalimantan memiliki luas lahan terbesar, termasuk wilayah timur Indonesia seperti Sulawesi, Maluku dan Papua kehadiran mereka juga cukup nyata.
Petani Swadaya menguasai hampir separuh perkebunan kelapa sawit

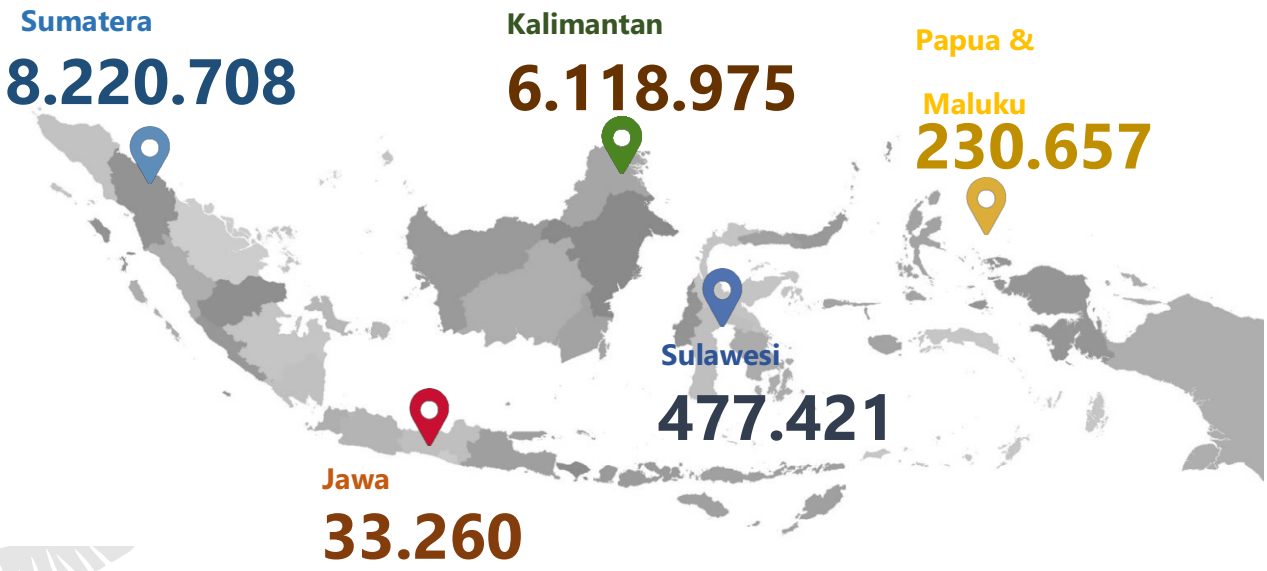
PALM OIL DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

Palm Oil Plantations in Indonesia consist of People's Plantation, State Plantation and Private Plantation. They exist in every island of Indonesia. Sumatera and Kalimantan Islands have the largest land area, including eastern region of Indonesia such as Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua, their existence is also significant.
Self-Subsistent Farmers control almost half of palm oil plantations



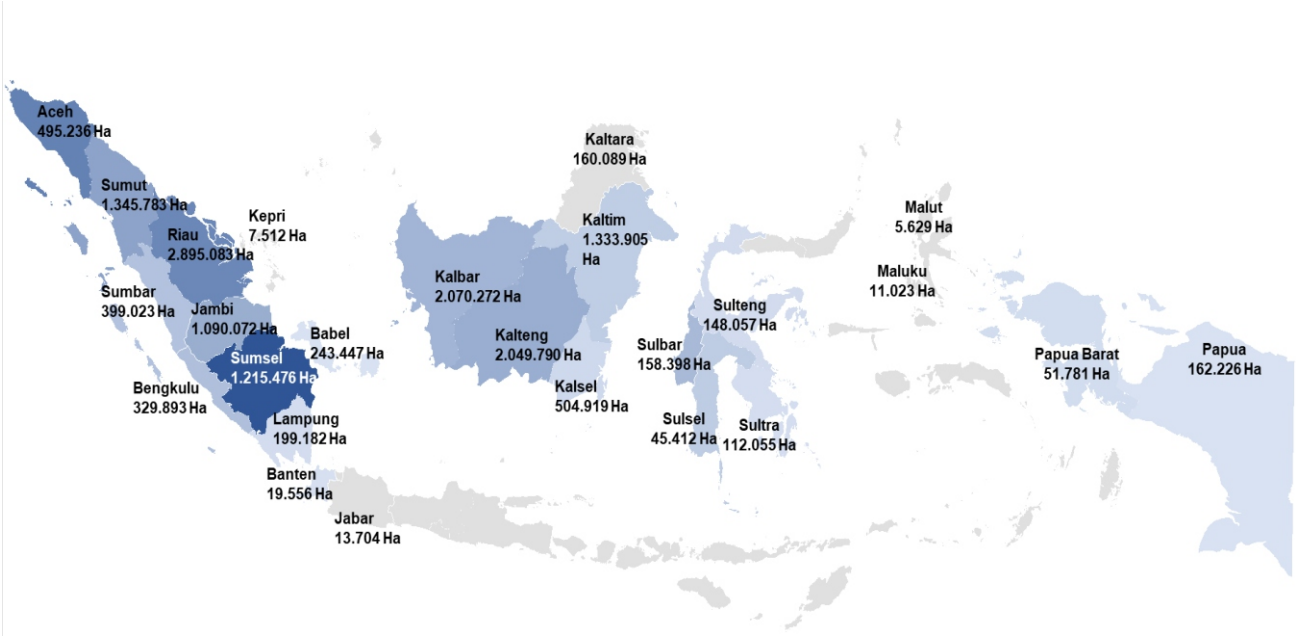
Total Luas Lahan Kelapa Sawit Indonesia seluas 15,08 Juta Ha dengan total 2,6 juta petani dan memperkerjakan 4,3 juta pekerja perkebunan

The total Palm Oil Land in Indonesia is 15.08 Million Ha with a total of 2.6 million farmers and employing 4.3 million plantation workers



Sedangkan untuk sebaran perkebunan kelapa sawit di Indonesia tersebar di 27 provinsi dengan Luas 15.08 juta Ha yang terdiri dari perkebunan Rakyat sebesar 6,08 juta Ha, Perkebunan Negara 0,58 Juta Ha dan perkebunan swasta sebesar 8,42 juta Ha

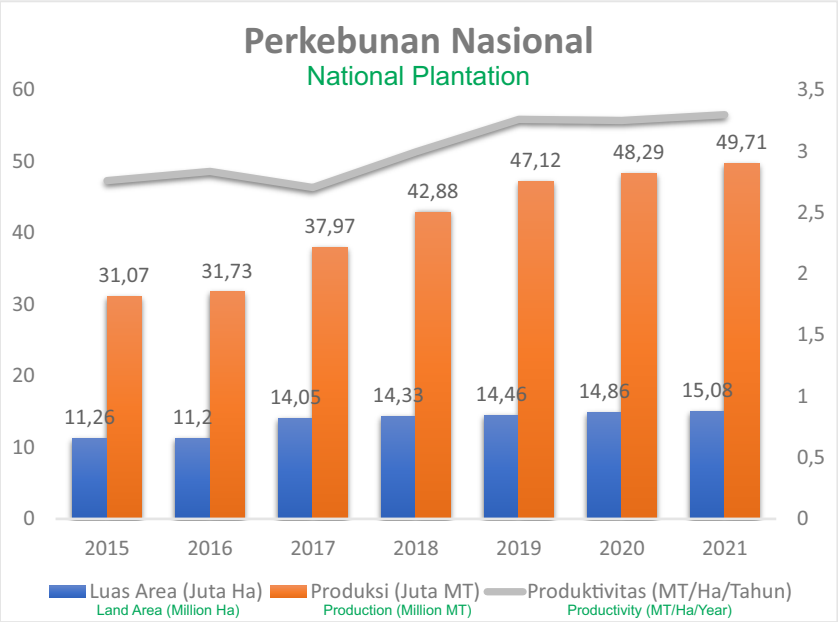
Meanwhile, the palm oil plantations in Indonesia are distributed to 27 provinces with the total area of 15.08 million Ha consisting of People's plantation of 6.08 million Ha, State Plantation of 0.58 Million Ha and private plantation of 8.42 million Ha



No No	Provinsi Province	Perkebunan Rakyat people's plantations		Perkebunan Negara State plantations		Perkebunan Swasta Private plantations		Total Total	
		Luas Lahan (Ha) Land Area (Million Ha)	Produksi (Ton) Production (Million Ha)	Luas Lahan (Ha) Land Area (Million Ha)	Produksi (Ton) Production (Million Ha)	Luas Lahan (Ha) Land Area (Million Ha)	Produksi (Ton) Production (Million Ha)	Luas Lahan (Ha) Land Area (Million Ha)	Produksi (Ton) Production (Million Ha)
1	ACEH	247,599	469,212	34,153	82,847	213,484	615,278	495,236	1,167,337
2	SUMATERA UTARA	453,664	1,768,800	301,135	1,421,379	590,984	2,738,433	1,345,783	5,928,612
3	SUMATERA BARAT	226,836	651,657	8,557	39,837	163,630	658,631	399,023	1,350,125
4	RIAU	1,790,593	5,495,245	77,088	373,784	1,027,402	4,401,120	2,895,083	10,270,149
5	KEPULAUAN RIAU	1,293	1,545	-	-	6,219	19,086	7,512	20,631
6	JAMBI	672,998	1,686,280	20,782	86,233	396,292	1,336,692	1,090,072	3,109,205
7	SUMATERA SELATAN	658,504	2,639,182	36,481	81,572	520,491	1,667,977	1,215,476	4,388,731
8	KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG	73,173	152,974	-	-	170,274	715,488	243,447	868,462
9	BENGKULU	214,816	778,540	846	1,238	114,231	313,678	329,893	1,093,456
10	LAMPUNG	111,106	199,086	9,010	20,930	79,066	175,951	199,182	395,967
11	DKI. JAKARTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	JAWA BARAT	308	372	10,532	27,627	2,864	5,919	13,704	33,918
13	BANTEN	6,960	3,333	10,181	22,273	2,415	2,495	19,556	28,101
14	JAWA TENGAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	DI. YOGYAKARTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	JAWA TIMUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	BALI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	KALIMANTAN BARAT	582,770	1,116,953	27,910	35,008	1,459,592	4,483,722	2,070,272	5,635,683
21	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	399,517	516,682	-	-	1,650,273	7,403,780	2,049,790	7,920,462
22	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	107,763	251,184	5,476	9,125	391,680	1,347,947	504,919	1,608,256
23	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	259,446	493,013	16,522	16,208	1,057,937	3,429,828	1,333,905	3,939,049
24	KALIMANTAN UTARA	39,059	64,179	-	-	121,030	246,488	160,089	310,667
25	SULAWESI UTARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	GORONTALO	3,772	2,172	-	-	9,728	12,949	13,500	15,121
27	SULAWESI TENGAH	55,242	129,555	-	-	92,815	253,156	148,057	382,711
28	SULAWESI SELATAN	29,351	94,626	14,612	6,678	1,449	1,730	45,412	103,034
29	SULAWESI BARAT	106,852	197,534	-	-	51,546	160,514	158,398	358,048
30	SULAWESI TENGGARA	6,951	5,281	6,377	1,665	98,727	71,672	112,055	78,618
31	MALUKU	864	89	-	-	10,159	19,644	11,023	19,733
32	MALUKU UTARA	-	-	-	-	5,629	-	5,629	-
33	PAPUA	14,709	9,318	-	-	147,517	565,363	162,226	574,681
34	PAPUA BARAT	19,980	28,624	-	-	31,801	80,966	51,781	109,590
	Total	**6,084,126**	**16,755,436**	**579,661**	**2,226,403**	**8,417,234**	**30,728,506**	**15,081,021**	**49,710,345**

Untuk produktivitas perkebunan kelapa sawit Indonesia ditahun 2021 dengan luas lahan kelapa sawit nasional 15,08 Juta Ha, produksi kelapa sawit Indonesia sebesar 49,71 Juta Ton yang terdiri dari produksi perkebunan rakyat sebesar 16,75 Juta Ton, Perkebunan Negara sebesar 2,23 juta Ton dan perkebuna Swasta 30,73 juta Ton

The productivity of palm oil plantations in Indonesia in 2021 with the total palm oil land area of 15.08 Million Ha, Indonesian palm oil production was 49.71 Million Tons comprising of people's plantation of 16.75 Million Tons, State Plantation of 2.23 million Tons and Private plantation of 30.73 million Tons.



Sumber: Statistik perkebunan Kelapa Sawit 2019-2021 Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Kementerian Pertanian

Source: Statistics of Palm Oil Plantation of 2019-2021 Directorate General of Plantations of the Ministry of Agriculture



Tata Kelola BPDPKS
BPDPKS Governance

BPDPKS senantiasa menerapkan *good governance* dalam seluruh kegiatan usahanya, karena melalui penerapan *good governance* mampu memberikan capaian perusahaan yang lebih baik.
BPDPKS always implements good governance in all its business activities, because through the implementation of good governance it is able to provide better company achievements.

Tata Kelola Perusahaan atau *Corporate Governance* (CG) merupakan suatu sistem yang dirancang untuk mengarahkan pengelolaan perusahaan secara profesional berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas, tanggung jawab, independen, kewajaran dan kesetaraan.

BPDPKS merupakan sebuah instansi pemerintah yang sepenuhnya menerapkan pola keuangan Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 650/KMK.01/2015 mengenai penetapan BPDPKS pada Kementerian Keuangan sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang secara sepenuhnya menerapkan Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum (PK-BLU).

BPDPKS meyakini bahwa penerapan *good governance* (GG) yang sistematis dan konsisten merupakan syarat mutlak terbentuknya usaha yang berkelanjutan. Dalam jangka panjang, implementasi *good governance* yang baik pada BPDPKS diharapkan mampu mendorong pengembangan bisnis, meningkatkan akuntabilitas, dan menciptakan nilai bagi pemegang saham tanpa mengabaikan kepentingan pemangku kepentingan lainnya.

Corporate Governance (CG) is a system designed to direct the management of a company in a professional manner based on the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, fairness, and equality.

BPDPKS is a government agency that fully implements the financial pattern of the Public Service Agency (BLU) based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 650/KMK.01/2015 regarding the determination of BPDPKS at the Ministry of Finance as a Government Agency that fully implements the Financial Management of the Public Service Agency (PK-BLU).

BPDPKS believes that the systematic and consistent implementation of good governance (GG) is an absolute requirement for the establishment of a sustainable business. In the long term, the implementation of good governance at BPDPKS is expected to encourage business development, increase accountability, and create value for shareholders without neglecting the interests of other stakeholders

Komitmen Penerapan Tata Kelola BPDPKS

Commitment to the Implemention BPDPKS Governance

BPDPKS terus berusaha mengembangkan praktik *good governance* sebagai wujud komitmen untuk terus berinovasi sebagai upaya penyempurnaan implementasi *good governance* di lingkup organisasi. Hal ini dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan diri BPDPKS dalam menghadapi segala hambatan dan tantangan yang datang, serta mempertahankan eksistensi BPDPKS dalam menghadapi persaingan usaha yang semakin kompetitif di masa mendatang.

BPDPKS continues to strive to develop good governance practices as a form of commitment to remain innovating as an effort to improve the implementation of good governance within the organization. This can increase the confidence of BPDPKS in facing all obstacles and challenges that come, as well as maintain the existence of BPDPKS in facing the increasingly competitive business rivalry in the future.

Penerapan prinsip-prinsip *good governance* di BPDPKS tercermin dalam kepatuhan terhadap prinsip-prinsip tata kelola yang baik dalam menjalankan operasional bisnis sehari-hari BPDPKS sebagai bentuk komitmen kami terhadap tata kelola perusahaan yang baik. BPDPKS menyusun kebijakan standar *good governance* yaitu diantaranya adalah *Code of Conduct* sesuai dengan Keputusan Direktur Utama Nomor KEP-628/DPKS/2019 tentang Pedoman Perilaku dan Etika (*Code of Conduct*) pada BPDPKS yang secara resmi mulai diberlakukan pada akhir tahun anggaran 2019. BPDPKS juga terus berusaha dalam melakukan berbagai pengembangan serta penyempurnaan atas kelengkapan prosedur dan kebijakan di seluruh lini organisasi BPDPKS. Sehingga strategi BPDPKS dalam mewujudkan visi dan misi dapat berjalan dengan efektif dan efisien.

The implementation of good governance principles in BPDPKS is reflected in the compliance with good governance principles in carrying out its daily business operations as a form of our commitment to good corporate governance. BPDPKS compiles good governance standard policies, which include the Code of Conduct in accordance with the President Director's Decree No. KEP-628/DPKS/2019 regarding the Code of Conduct at BPDPKS which officially came into force at the end of the 2019 fiscal year. BPDPKS also continue to strive to carry out various developments and improvements to the completeness of procedures and policies in all lines of its organization. So that the BPDPKS strategy in realizing the vision and mission can run effectively and efficiently.

Prinsip Tata Kelola BPDPKS

Secara keseluruhan, mekanisme penerapan tata kelola BPDPKS telah berlandaskan pada prinsip-prinsip dasar tata kelola yaitu:

BPDPKS Governance Principles

Overall, BPDPKS governance implementation mechanism has been based on the basic principles of governance, they are:

Transparansi *Transparency*	Keterbukaan dalam melaksanakan proses pengambilan keputusan dan mengemukakan informasi material yang relevan bagi BPDPKS kepada stakeholder. Transparency in carrying out the decision-making process and presenting material information relevant for BPDPKS to stakeholders.
Akuntabilitas *Accountability*	BPDPKS menjamin adanya kejelasan fungsi, pelaksanaan dan pertanggungjawaban insan BPDPKS yang memungkinkan pengelolaan BPDPKS terlaksana secara efektif. BPDPKS guarantees the clarity of functions, implementation, and accountability of BPDPKS personnel which enables the management to be carried out effectively.
Pertanggungjawaban *Responsibility*	Prinsip pertanggungjawaban merupakan kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku dan prinsip-prinsip tata kelola BPDPKS serta etika bisnis yang sehat dalam pengelolaan BPDPKS. The principle of responsibility is compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the principles of BPDPKS governance as well as sound business ethics in the management of BPDPKS.
Independensi *Independency*	Prinsip independensi merupakan pengelolaan BPDPKS secara mandiri tanpa benturan kepentingan dan pengaruh/tekanan dari pihak manapun yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. The principle of independence is managing BPDPKS self-sufficiently without conflict of interest and influence/pressure from any party that does not fit with the applicable laws and regulations.
Kewajaran & Kesetaraan *Fairness & Equality*	BPDPKS selalu memastikan serta menjamin keadilan dan kesetaraan dalam memenuhi hak-hak pemangku kepentingan yang timbul berdasarkan perjanjian serta peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. BPDPKS always ensures and guarantees justice and equality in fulfilling the rights of stakeholders that arise based on agreements and applicable laws and regulations.

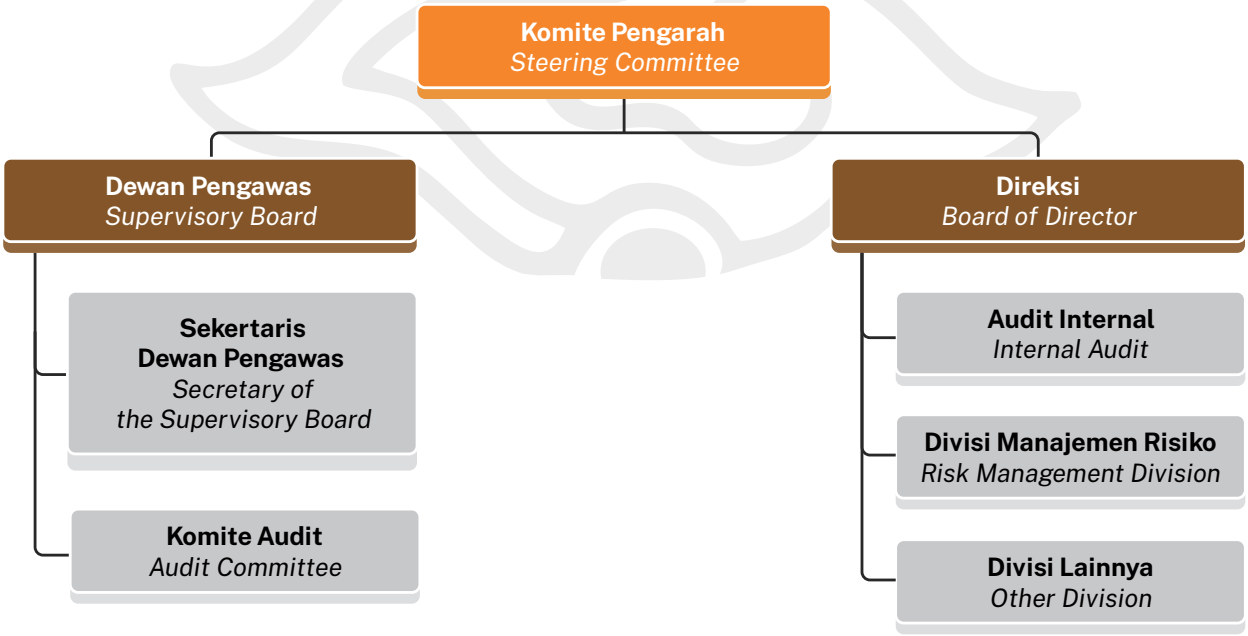
Struktur Tata Kelola BPDPKS

Badan tata kelola BPDPKS dirancang untuk memastikan bahwa penerapan prinsip-prinsip tata kelola dapat berfungsi secara efektif dengan peran dan tanggung jawab yang jelas untuk menciptakan mekanisme kontrol *check and balance* yang baik. Dalam rangka membantu pelaksanaan tugas Dewan Pengawas, telah dibentuk suatu komite yang terdiri dari Komite Audit dan Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas. Sementara itu, lembaga pendukung dewan termasuk Divisi pengawasan audit internal, Divisi Manajemen Risiko dan Divisi Lainnya.

BPDPKS Governance Structure

The BPDPKS governance board is designed to ensure that the implementation of governance principles can function effectively with clear roles and responsibilities to create a good check and balance control mechanism. In order to assist the implementation of the Supervisory Board duties, a committee has been formed consisting of the Audit Committee and the Secretary of the Supervisory Board. Meanwhile, the board's supporting institutions include the Internal Audit Supervision Division, Risk Management Division, and Other Divisions.

Struktur Tata Kelola BPDPKS
BPDPKS Governance Structure

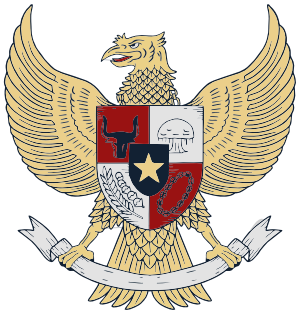


Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali

Pemegang saham utama dan pengendali **BPDPKS** adalah 100% dimiliki oleh Negara Republik Indonesia. Dengan demikian, Negara Republik Indonesia menjadi satu satunya Pemegang Saham BPDPKS.

Major and Controlling Shareholders

The main and controlling shareholder of BPDPKS is 100% owned by the State of Indonesian Republic. Hence, it becomes the only shareholder of BPDPKS.



Negara Republik Indonesia
The Republic of Indonesia

Pemegang Saham
Shareholders
100%

s a w i t

Komite Pengarah BPDPKS

Merupakan komite yang memiliki peran untuk memberikan arah kebijakan atas pelaksanaan tugas BPDPKS termasuk penentu penggunaan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit. Komite Pengarah BPDPKS ditetapkan dalam Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 66 Tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 tentang Penghimpunan dan Penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.

BPDPKS Steering Committee

Is a committee that has a role to provide policy direction for the implementation of BPDPKS duties including determining the use of palm oil plantation funds. The BPDPKS Steering Committee is stipulated in Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 66 of 2018 regarding the Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015 regarding the Collection and Use of Palm Oil Plantation Funds.

KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR BIDANG PEREKONOMIAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Kementerian Perindustrian REPUBLIK INDONESIA

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

KEMENTERIAN BADAN USAHA MILIK NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Kementerian PPN / Bappenas

Komite Pengarah beranggotakan delapan kementerian, yang dipimpin oleh Kementerian Koordinator Perekonomian sebagai koordinator Komite Pengarah. Kemudian 7 (tujuh) kementerian lainnya menjadi anggota dari komite pengarah, antara lain: Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Keuangan, Kementerian Perindustrian, Kementerian Perdagangan, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, dan Kementerian BUMN dan Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Badan Pembangunan Nasional.

Tugas dan Kewajiban Komite Pengarah Dana Perkebunan

Komite Pengarah BPDPKS memiliki dua tugas utama, yaitu 1) memberikan arahan kebijakan yang meliputi tujuan, visi, misi dan kebijakan penggunaan Dana Kelapa Sawit Perusahaan, khususnya dalam penetapan rancangan kebijakan untuk pembangunan dan pengelolaan kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan; 2) Memiliki wewenang dalam menunjuk dan mengangkat Dewan Pengawas dan Direktur Eksekutif.

Adapun berdasarkan Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 66 Tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 tentang Penghimpunan dan Penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, tugas Komite Pengarah Dana Perkebunan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Menyusun kebijakan dalam penghimpunan dan penggunaan dana termasuk kebijakan alokasi aset yang berdasarkan pendekatan portofolio; dan
2. Melakukan pengawasan atas pelaksanaan kebijakan dalam penghimpunan dan penggunaan dana termasuk kebijakan alokasi aset yang berdasarkan pendekatan portofolio.

The Steering Committee consists of eight ministries, led by the Coordinating Ministry for the Economy as the coordinator of the Steering Committee. Then, the 7 (seven) other ministries became members of the steering committee, including: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and Ministry of BUMN and Ministry of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Agency.

Duties and Obligations of Plantation Fund Steering Committee

The BPDPKS Steering Committee has two main duties, they are: 1) providing policy directions covering the objectives, vision, mission and policies for the use of the Company's Palm Oil Fund, particularly in determining the draft policy for sustainable development and management of palm oil; 2) Has the authority to appoint and assign the Supervisory Board and Executive Director.

Meanwhile, based on the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 66 of 2018 regarding the Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2015 regarding the Collection and Use of Palm Oil Plantation Funds, the duties of Dana Perkebunan Steering Committee are as follows:

1. Develop policies in the collection and use of funds, including asset allocation policies based on a portfolio approach; and
2. Supervise the implementation of policies in the collection and use of funds, including asset allocation policies based on a portfolio approach.

Setiap komite pengarah berperan dalam merumuskan kebijakan terkait dana pengelolaan perkebunan kelapa sawit. Peran masing-masing kementerian dalam komite pengarah dijelaskan dalam tabel berikut:

Each steering committee plays a role in formulating policies related to palm oil plantation management funds. The role of each ministry in the Steering Committee is described in the following table:

Komite Pengarah BPDPKS

KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR BIDANG PEREKONOMIAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA	**Kementerian Koordinator Perekonomian**	Koordinator Komite Pengarah. Steering Committee Coordinator.
KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN RI	**Kementerian Pertanian**	Menetapkan peta jalan (*road map*) untuk kegiatan peremajaan, menetapkan pedoman peremajaan tanaman kelapa sawit yang bersumber dari dana sawit, memberikan rekomendasi teknis dalam proses penyaluran dana sawit untuk kegiatan peremajaan. Establish a road map for rejuvenation activities, establish guidelines for rejuvenation of palm oil plants that sourced from palm oil funds, provide technical recommendations in the process of distributing palm oil funds for rejuvenation activities.
KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA	**Kementerian Keuangan**	Menetapkan tarif pungutan, menetapkan pengangkatan dan pemberhentian Dewan Pengawas. Establish the levy rates, establish the appointment and dismissal of the Supervisory Board.
Kementerian Perindustrian REPUBLIK INDONESIA	**Kementerian Perindustrian**	Menetapkan komoditas turunan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang dikenakan pungutan ekspor. Establish the derivative commodities of palm oil plantations which are subject to export levies.
KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA	**Kementerian Perdagangan**	Berkoordinasi dengan Badan Pengelola Dana terkait dengan penunjukan surveyor. Coordinate with the Fund Management Agency related to the appointment of surveyors.
ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL	**Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral**	Melakukan verifikasi terhadap Badan Usaha Bahan Bakar Nabati Jenis Biodiesel untuk mendapatkan dana bagi kepentingan penyediaan dan pemanfaatan bahan bakar nabati jenis biodiesel. Selain itu mengumpulkan laporan terkait kegiatan produksi dan distribusi (domestik maupun ekspor) jenis biodiesel oleh Badan Usaha Bahan Bakar nabati jenis biodiesel. Verify Biodiesel-Type Biofuel Business Entities to obtain funds to supply and utilize biodiesel-type biofuels. In addition, it collects reports related to the production and distribution activities (domestic and export) of biodiesel by Biodiesel-Type Biofuel Business Entities.
KEMENTERIAN BADAN USAHA MILIK NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA	**Kementerian Badan Usaha Milik Negara**	Melakukan pembinaan terhadap perusahaan BUMN dan merancang proses bisnis dalam program dana sawit. Provide guidance to state-owned companies and design business processes in the palm oil fund program.
Kementerian PPN/ Bappenas	**Kementerian PPN/ Bappenas**	Menyusun rencana pembangunan nasional dan rancangan anggaran pendapatan dan belanja negara serta melakukan evaluasi terhadap pelaksanaannya; dan mengarahkan kebijakan program pemanfaatan dana sawit ke arah yang sesuai dengan kebijakan pembangunan nasional. Prepare national development plans and draft state budgets for revenues and expenditures and evaluate their implementation; and directing program policies for the use of palm oil funds in a direction that is in accordance with national development policies.

Fungsi Komite Pengarah

Komite Pengarah Dana Perkebunan memiliki fungsi:

1. Mengarahkan strategi kebijakan umum pengelolaan DPKS oleh BPDPKS;
2. Menetapkan perencanaan jangka panjang serta tujuan BPDPKS;
3. Menetapkan kebijakan umum pengembangan dan penyaluran DPKS;
4. Menyetujui rencana umum target pemungutan biaya, penyaluran dana dan cadangan BPDPKS;
5. Menetapkan proporsi alokasi DPKS terkait dana pengembangan sumber daya manusia Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, penelitian dan pengembangan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, promosi Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, sarana dan prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, dan pemenuhan hasil Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit untuk kebutuhan pangan, dan hilirisasi industri Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit; dan
6. Mengevaluasi kinerja atas pencapaian tujuan BPDPKS.

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Komite Pengarah dapat melakukan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

1. Membentuk Sekretariat Komite Pengarah Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit BPDPKS yang selanjutnya disebut Sekretariat Komite Pengarah;
2. Melibatkan kementerian, lembaga, pemerintah daerah, dan pihak lain yang dipandang perlu; dan
3. Menunjuk narasumber utama (*prominent*) yang berasal dari pelaku usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit, pelaku usaha industri berbahan baku hasil perkebunan kelapa sawit, dan eksportir atas komoditas perkebunan kelapa sawit dan/atau turunannya.

Steering Committee Functions

Dana Perkebunan Steering Committee has the following functions:

1. Directing the general policy strategy of DPKS management by BPDPKS;
2. Establishing long-term plan and objectives of BPDPKS;
3. Establishing general policies for the development and distribution of DPKS;
4. Approving the general plan for the target for collection of costs, distribution of funds and reserves of BPDPKS;
5. Determining the proportion of DPKS allocations related to human resource development funds for Palm Oil Plantations, research and development of Palm Oil Plantations, promotion of Palm Oil Plantations, rejuvenation of Palm Oil Plantations, facilities and infrastructure of Palm Oil Plantations, and fulfillment of results of Palm Oil Plantations for food needs, and downstream of the Palm Oil Plantation industry; and
6. Evaluating the performance of BPDPKS's goals.

In carrying out its duties, the Steering Committee may do the following:

1. Establish the Steering Committee Secretariat of BPDPKS, hereinafter referred to as the the Steering Committee Secretariat;
2. Involving ministries, institutions, regional governments, and other parties deemed necessary; and
3. Appoint prominent sources who come from palm oil plantation business players, industrial business players that produce palm oil plantation products, and exporters of palm oil plantation commodities and/or their derivatives.

Rapat Komite Pengarah

Rapat Komite Pengarah diselenggarakan dua kali dalam satu tahun, namun juga dapat dilaksanakan pada rapat yang membahas isu-isu penting tertentu. Pertemuan Komite Pengarah merupakan rapat tingkat tinggi (*high level meeting*) yang hanya dihadiri oleh pimpinan tertinggi masing-masing kementerian/ lembaga yang menjadi ketua dan anggota Komite Pengarah.

Steering Committee Meeting

Steering Committee meetings are held twice a year, but can also be held at meetings that discuss certain important issues. The Steering Committee meeting is a high-level meeting, which is only attended by the highest leadership of each ministry/institution who is the chairman and member of the Steering Committee.

Sekretariat Komite Pengarah dan Perkebunan

Sekretaris Komite Pengarah Dana Perkebunan diemban oleh Deputi Koordinasi Pangan dan Pertanian Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian. Sekretariat Komite Pengarah mempunyai tugas sebagai berikut:

1. Memberikan dukungan teknis dan administrasi pelaksanaan tugas Komite Pengarah Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS);

Secretariat of Steering Committee and Plantation

The Secretary of Dana Perkebunan Steering Committee is carried out by the Deputy for Food and Agriculture Coordination of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. The Steering Committee Secretariat has the following duties:

1. Provide technical and administrative support for the implementation of BPDPKS Steering Committee duties;

2. Membantu Komite Pengarah Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dalam melakukan pengawasan dan penggunaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS);
3. Memberikan dukungan teknis penyelenggaraan diseminasi terhadap pelaksanaan kegiatan Komite Pengarah Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS); dan
4. Melaksanakan tugas terkait lainnya yang diberikan oleh Ketua Komite Pengarah dan/atau anggota Komite Pengarah Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS).

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Sekretariat Komite Pengarah dapat melibatkan Kementerian/Lembaga Pemerintah Non Kementerian, Pemerintah Daerah, Pemangku Kepentingan serta pihak lain yang dipandang perlu. Selanjutnya Sekretariat Komite Pengarah melaporkan hasil pelaksanaan tugasnya kepada Ketua Komite Pengarah BPDPKS secara berkala atau sewaktu-waktu apabila diperlukan.

2. Assist BPDPKS Steering Committee in supervising and utilizing BPDPKS Fund;
3. Provide technical support for the dissemination implementation of BPDPKS Steering Committee activities; and
4. Carry out other related tasks assigned by the Chairman of BPDPKS Steering Committee and/or members of the Steering Committee.

In carrying out its duties, the Steering Committee Secretariat may involve Ministries/Non-Ministerial Government Agencies, Regional Governments, Stakeholders and other parties deemed necessary. Furthermore, the Steering Committee Secretariat reports the results of its duties implementation to the Chairman of BPDPKS Steering Committee periodically or at any time if necessary.



Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board

Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS merupakan badan yang bertugas dalam melakukan pengawasan dan pemberian nasihat kepada Direksi BPDPKS dalam pengelolaan seluruh kegiatan usaha BPDPKS. Dewan Pengawas bertanggung jawab kepada Komite Pengarah atas pelaksanaan tugas pengawasan dan pemberian nasihat tersebut secara kolektif maupun kolegial.

BPDPKS Supervisory Board is the board that is in charge of supervising and providing advice to BPDPKS Directors in managing all BPDPKS business activities. The Supervisory Board is responsible to the Steering Committee for the implementation of its supervisory and advisory duties collectively and collegially.

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan

Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS berjumlah sembilan orang yang terdiri dari 6 (enam) orang unsur Pemerintah dan 3 (tiga) orang unsur Profesional. Unsur Pemerintah adalah Pejabat yang diusulkan oleh masing-masing Menteri Keuangan untuk ditetapkan sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas, dan untuk unsur professional diusulkan oleh Komite Pengarah kepada Menteri Keuangan untuk ditetapkan sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas.

Pada tahun 2020 terjadi perubahan anggota Dewan Pengawas. Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 714/KMK.05/2015 tentang pembentukan Dewan Pengawas pada Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dengan masa jabatan 5 (lima) tahun berakhir pada tanggal 25 Juni 2020. Komposisi anggota Dewan Pengawas selama periode Januari – Juni 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

Composition and Term of Office

BPDPKS Supervisory Board consists of nine people consisting of six elements of the Government and three professionals. Government elements are officials proposed by each Minister of Finance to be appointed as members of the Supervisory Board, and for professional elements proposed by the Steering Committee to the Minister of Finance to be appointed as members of the Supervisory Board.

In 2020, there was a change in the members of the Supervisory Board. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 714/KMK.05/2015 regarding the establishment of Supervisory Board at the Public Service Agency of Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit with a five-year term ending on June 25, 2020. The composition of the members of the Supervisory Board for the period January – June 2021 is as follows:

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Composition and Guidance

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Establishment	Periode Masa Jabatan Term of Office
Rusman Heriawan	Ketua Chairman	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 714/KMK.05/2015 Tanggal 26 Juni 2015 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 714/KMK.05/2015 dated June 26, 2015	2015-2021
Loso Judijanto	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 714/KMK.05/2015 Tanggal 26 Juni 2015 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 714/KMK.05/2015 dated June 26, 2015	2015-2021
Joko Supriyono	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 714/KMK.05/2015 Tanggal 26 Juni 2015 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 714/KMK.05/2015 dated June 26, 2015	2015-2021
Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 454/KMK.05/2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 454/KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018	2018-2021
Heru Pambudi	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 454/KMK.05/2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 454/KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018	2018-2021
Djoko Siswanto	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 692/KMK.05/2018 Tanggal 16 Oktober 2018 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 692/KMK.05/2018 dated October 16, 2018	2018-2021
Kasan Muhri	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 4/KMK.05/2019 Tanggal 3 Januari 2019 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 4/KMK.05/2019 dated January 3, 2019	2019-2021
Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 4/KMK.05/2019 Tanggal 3 Januari 2019 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 4/KMK.05/2019 dated January 3, 2019	2019-2021
Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 605/KMK.05/2019 Tanggal 1 Agustus 2019 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 605/KMK.05/2019 dated August 1, 2019	2019-2021

Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 tentang pembentukan Dewan Pengawas pada Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Periode 2020-2025, di mana Evita H. Legowo, Dadan Kusdiana, Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana, Abdul Rochim dan Taufik Mappaenre masing-masing menggantikan Rusman Heriawan, Djoko Siswanto, Kasan Muhri, Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono dan Loso Judijanto, sehingga komposisi anggota Dewan Pengawas di akhir tahun 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 regarding the establishment of the Supervisory Board at the Public Service Agency of Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit for the period of 2020-2025, whereas Evita H. Legowo, Dadan Kusdiana, Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana, Abdul Rochim, and Taufik Mappaenre replaced Rusman Heriawan, Djoko Siswanto, Kasan Muhri, Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono and Loso Judijanto respectively. Thus, the composition of the members of the Supervisory Board at the end of 2020 is as follows:

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan Dewan Pengawas
Composition and Term of Office of the Supervisory Board

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Dasar Pengangkatan** Basis of Establishment	**Periode Masa Jabatan** Term of Office
Evita H. Legowo	Ketua Chairman	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor:454/KMK.05/ 2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 454/KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018.	2018-2025
Heru Pambudi	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor:454/KMK.05/ 2018 Tanggal 6 Juni 2018. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 454/KMK.05/2018 dated June 6, 2018.	2018-2025
Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 605/KMK.05/2019 Tanggal 1 Agustus 2019. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 605/KMK.05/2019 dated August 1, 2019.	2019-2025
Dadan Kusdiana	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Abdul Rochim	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Taufik Mappaenre	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 Tanggal 4 November 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020	2020-2025
Joko Supriyono	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 714/KMK.05/2015 Tanggal 26 Juni 2015. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 replaces the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 714/KMK.05/2015 dated June 26, 2015.	2015-2025

Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian

Pengangkatan dan pemberhentian Dewan Pengawas dilakukan melalui Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan, serta Pengangkatan Dewan Pengawas tidak bersamaan waktunya dengan pengangkatan Direksi BPDPKS.

Masa Jabatan Dewan Pengawas maksimal 5 (lima) tahun, dan dapat diperpanjang untuk masa tugas 5 (lima) tahun berikutnya dengan tidak mengurangi hak Komite Pengarah untuk memberhentikan para Anggota Dewan Pengawas sewaktu-waktu. Adapun dijelaskan mengenai masa jabatan Anggota Dewan Pengawas dapat berakhir apabila Masa jabatan berakhir;

- Masa jabatan telah berakhir;
- Meninggal dunia;
- Mengundurkan diri dan pengunduran dirinya disetujui;
- Diganti sebelum masa jabatan berakhir, baik diberhentikan menurut keputusan Komite Pengarah maupun diusulkan penggantiannya oleh Kementerian/ Lembaga asal; dan
- Tidak lagi memenuhi persyaratan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Appointment and Dismissal

The appointment and dismissal of the Supervisory Board is carried out through a Decree of the Minister of Finance, and the appointment of the Supervisory Board does not coincide with the appointment of the BPDPKS Board of Directors.

The term of office of the Supervisory Board is a maximum of five years and can be extended for another five-year term without reducing the right of the Steering Committee to dismiss members of the Supervisory Board at any time. The term of office of the members of the Supervisory Board may end if:

- Term of o ce has ended;
- Passed Away;
- Resigned and their resignation was approved;
- Replaced before the term of o ce ends, either dismissed according to the decision of the Steering Committee or proposed replacement by the Ministry/ Agency of origin; and
- No longer meet the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations.

Program Pengenalan Dewan Pengawas Baru

Sesuai yang tertera dalam Anggaran Dasar BPDPKS, penunjukan dan pengangkatan calon Dewan Pengawas baru diwajibkan memenuhi persyaratan kemampuan dan kepatutan dalam hal memahami permasalahan manajemen yang berkaitan dengan fungsi salah satu manajemen, memiliki pengetahuan yang luas terutama di bidang usaha BPDPKS, serta memiliki integritas, kompetensi dan reputasi yang tinggi.

Orientation Program for New Supervisory Board

As stated in the Articles of Association of BPDPKS, the appointment and designation of candidates for the new Supervisory Board are compulsory to meet the fit and proper requirements in terms of understanding management issues related to the function of one of the managements, having extensive knowledge, especially in the field of BPDPKS business, as well as having integrity, competence, and high reputation.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib

Dalam melaksanakan tugas pokok dan fungsinya Dewan Pengawas berpedoman Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 mengenai pembentukan Dewan Pengawas pada Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit periode 2020-2025.

Guidelines and Code of Conduct

In carrying out its main duties and functions, the Supervisory Board is guided by the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 regarding the establishment of the Supervisory Board at the Public Service Agency of Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit for the period of 2020-2025.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

Tugas Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS adalah:

1. Melakukan pengawasan dan pembinaan atas pelaksanaan tugas Pejabat Pengelola;
2. Menyampaikan rekomendasi atas pelaksanaan kebijakan penghimpunan dan penggunaan Dana oleh Pejabat Pengelola kepada Komite Pengarah; dan
3. Melaksanakan tugas terkait lainnya yang diberikan oleh Komite Pengarah.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties of BPDPKS Supervisory Board are:

1. Supervise and foster the implementation of the Managing O cer duties;
2. Submit recommendations on the implementation of policies on the collection and use of Funds by the Managing O cer to the Steering Committee; and
3. Carry out other related tasks assigned by the Steering Committee.

Dewan Pengawas melaporkan pelaksanaan tugasnya kepada Menteri Keuangan secara berkala paling sedikit 1 (satu) kali dalam satu semester dan sewaktu-waktu apabila diperlukan.

The Supervisory Board reports the implementation of its duties to the Minister of Finance periodically at least once a semester and at any time if need.

Kewajiban Dewan Pengawas

Kewajiban Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS adalah:
1. Memberikan pendapat dan saran kepada Menteri Perindustrian dan Menteri Keuangan mengenai Rencana Strategis Bisnis dan Anggaran yang diusulkan oleh Pejabat Pengelola Badan Layanan Umum (BLU);
2. Melaporkan kepada Menteri Perindustrian dan Menteri Keuangan apabila terjadi gejala menurunnya kinerja BLU;
3. Mengikuti perkembangan kegiatan BLU, memberi pendapat dan saran kepada Menteri Perindustrian dan Menteri Keuangan mengenai setiap masalah yang dianggap penting bagi pengelolaan BLU; dan
4. Memberikan masukan, saran, atau tanggapan atas laporan keuangan kinerja BLU kepada Pejabat Pengelola BLU.

Obligations of the Supervisory Board

The obligations of BPDPKS Supervisory Board are:
1. Provide opinions and suggestions to the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Finance regarding the Strategic Business Plan and Budget proposed by the Managing Officer of the Public Service Agency (BLU);
2. Report to the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Finance if there are symptoms of declining BLU performance;
3. Following the development of BLU activities, providing opinions and suggestions to the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Finance regarding any issues deemed important for the management of BLU; and
4. Provide input, suggestions, or responses to the BLU performance financial report to the BLU Management O cer.

Rapat Dewan Pengawas

Pada Semester I 2021 (Januari - Juni 2021), Dewan Pengawas periode 2015-2021 telah menyelenggarakan rapat sebanyak 12 kali, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Supervisory Board Meeting

In the 1st Semester of 2021 (January - June 2021), the Supervisory Board for the period of 2015-2021 has held 12 meetings, with the following details:

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Masa Jabatan** Term of Office	**Jumlah Rapat** Numbers of Meeting	**Kehadiran Rapat** Meeting Attendance	**% Kehadiran** % Attendance
Rusman Heriawan	Ketua Dewan Pengawas Chairman of the Supervisory Board	2015-2021	12	12	100
Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2018-2021	12	12	100
Heru Pambudi	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2018-2021	12	8	67
Djoko Siswanto	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2018-2021	12	10	83
Kasan Muhri	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2019-2021	12	10	83
Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2019-2021	10	4	40
Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2019-2021	12	6	50
Loso Judijanto	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2015-2021	12	12	100
Joko Supriyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2015-2021	12	8	67
Abdul Rochim	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	2020-2021	2	2	100

Penilaian atas Kinerja Dewan Pengawas

Pelaksanaan penilaian kinerja Dewan Pengawas dilakukan dengan berdasarkan kriteria-kriteria penilaian yang berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Pengawas. Disamping itu, penyampaian laporan kinerja Dewan Pengawas dilaksanakan sebagaimana yang telah diatur dalam Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 714/ KMK.05/ 2015 tanggal 26 Juni 2015 bahwa Dewan Pengawas melaporkan pelaksanaan tugasnya kepada Menteri Keuangan secara berkala, paling sedikit satu kali dalam satu semester (6 bulan) dan sewaktu-waktu apabila diperlukan.

Pada tahun 2021, Dewan Pengawas telah menyusun Laporan Tugas Pengawasan yang dilakukan pada Semester I Tahun 2021 diserahkan pada tanggal 30 Agustus 2021 dan semester II pada tanggal 12 Maret 2022.

Supervisory Board Assessment Performance Indicator

The performance evaluation of the Supervisory Board is carried out based on the assessment criteria related to the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Supervisory Board. In addition, the submission of the Supervisory Board's performance report is carried out as stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 714/ KMK.05/2015 dated June 26, 2015 that the Supervisory Board reports the implementation of its duties to the Minister of Finance periodically, at least once a semester (6 month) and at any time if necessary.

In 2021, the Supervisory Board has compiled a Report on Supervision Tasks carried out in 1st Semester of 2021 submitted on August 30, 2021, and the 2 nd Semester on March 12, 2022

Penilaian atas Kinerja Direksi

Selain Dewan Pengawas menilai kinerja Dewan Pengawas sendiri, Dewan Pengawas juga melakukan penilaian kinerja terhadap Direksi baik secara individual maupun kolegial dan kinerja terhadap masing-masing komite sebagai organ penunjang Dewan Pengawas yang berlandaskan pada pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya. Dewan Pengawas menilai di tahun 2021 Komite di bawah Dewan Pengawas dan kinerja Direksi telah mampu melaksanakan tugasnya dengan baik.

Assessment of the Performance of the Board of Directors

In addition to evaluating the performance of the Supervisory Board itself, the Supervisory Board also assesses the performance of the Board of Directors both individually and collegially, and the performance of each committee as a supporting organ of the Supervisory Board based on the implementation of their duties and responsibilities. The Supervisory Board considers that in 2021 the Committees under the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors have been able to carry out their duties well.

Organ Pendukung Dewan Pengawas
Supervisory Board Secretary

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Dewan Pengawas dibantu oleh organ pendukung, yaitu: Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas dan, Komite Audit, yang diuraikan sebagai berikut:

In carrying out its duties, the Supervisory Board is assisted by supporting organs, namely: the Secretary of the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee, which are described as follows:

Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas

Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas merupakan organ tata kelola yang bertanggung jawab menyelenggarakan kegiatan administrasi serta sebagai penghubung bagi Dewan Pengawas, baik dengan pihak-pihak terkait di lingkungan BPDPKS maupun di luar BPDPKS.

Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS dijabat oleh Reni Kustiari sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Direktur Utama Nomor KEP-22/DPKS/2015 tanggal 30 Desember 2015 tentang Pembentukan Sekretariat Dewan Pengawas. Pengangkatan Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas telah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Dewan Pengawas.

Supervisory Board Secretary

The Supervisory Board Secretary is a governance organ that is responsible for carrying out administrative activities as well as a liaison for the Supervisory Board, both with related parties within and outside the BPDPKS.

The Supervisory Board Secretary is held by Reni Kustiari in accordance with the Decree of the President Director No. KEP-22/DPKS/2015 dated December 30, 2015 regarding the Establishment of the Secretariat of the Supervisory Board. The appointment of the Supervisory Board Secretary has been approved by the Supervisory Board.

Profil Ketua Sekretariat Dewan Pengawas

Profile of the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board Secretariat



Reni Kustiari
Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas | Supervisory Board Secretary

Warga Negara Indonesia. Beliau lahir di Bengkulu pada tanggal 18 Oktober 1958. Saat ini berusia 62 tahun
Beliau menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas sejak Desember 2015. Beliau meraih gelar Bachelor in Agricultural Statistics, Institut Pertanian Bogor pada tahun 1979 - 1982, gelar Master of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, USA pada tahun 1992 - 1994, serta gelar Doctor of Philosophy in Agricultural Economics, Institut Pertanian Bogor pada tahun 2001 – 2007.
Indonesian citizens. She was born in Bengkulu on October 18, 1958. She is currently 62 years old. She has served as Supervisory Board Secretary since December 2015. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Statistics from Institut Pertanian Bogor in 1979 - 1982, a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics from University of Missouri, USA in 1992 - 1994, and a Doctor of Philosophy in Agricultural Economics Statistics from Institut Pertanian Bogor in 2001 – 2007.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

1. Mengadministrasikan dan mendokumentasikan seluruh data dan informasi terkait dengan Dewan Pengawas;
2. Menyediakan dan menyampaikan informasi yang penting tentang Rapat Dewan Pengawas kepada Direksi BPDPKS;
3. Memberikan dukungan kepada Dewan Pengawas guna memperlancar tugas-tugas Dewan Pengawas; dan
4. Sebagai penghubung antara Dewan Pengawas dengan Direksi.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Administering and documenting all data and information related to the Supervisory Board;
2. Provide and convey important information regarding Supervisory Board Meeting to BPDPKS Board of Directors;
3. Provide support to the Supervisory Board in order to facilitate their duties; and
4. As a liaison between the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors.

Pelaksanaan Tugas Sekretaris Dewan Pengawas

Selama Tahun 2021, Sekretaris Dewan Komisaris telah melakukan berbagai kegiatan sebagai berikut:

1. Mengikuti kegiatan Dewan Pengawas dan membuat laporan perjalanan Dewan Pengawas
2. Mengikuti kegiatan BPDPKS;
3. Membuat undangan dan risalah rapat internal Dewan Pengawas dan rapat gabungan Dewan Pengawas-Direksi (rutin dan non rutin);
4. Membuat bahan bulanan untuk Dewan Pengawas tentang program BPDPKS (SDM, Kemitraan, PSR, dan Sarana Prasarana), Analisis Data IRAI, data harga referensi untuk cpo dan harga *fame*, dan harga MOPS solar;
5. Melaksanakan pekerjaan lainnya yang terkait dengan Dewan Pengawas.

Duties Implementation of the Supervisory Board Secretary

Throughout 2021, the Board of Commissioners Secretary has carried out assorted activities as follows:

1. Participate in the activities of the Supervisory Board and make its travel report;
2. Participate in BPDPKS activities;
3. Make invitations and minutes of internal meetings of the Supervisory Board and joint meetings of the Supervisory Board – Board of Directors (routine and non-routine);
4. Prepare monthly materials for the Supervisory Board regarding the BPDPKS program (HR, Partnership, PSR, and Infrastructure), IRAI Data Analysis, reference price data for CPO and fame prices, and MOPS diesel price;
5. Conduct other work related to the Supervisory Board.

Komite Audit

Tujuan dibentuknya Komite Audit adalah membantu Dewan Pengawas dalam melaksanakan tugas pengawasan, memberikan opini profesional dan independen kepada Dewan Pengawas mengenai laporan atau hal-hal lain yang diajukan oleh Direksi kepada Dewan Pengawas serta pemantauan atas tindak lanjut hasil pemeriksaan audit (eksternal/internal) dalam rangka menilai kecukupan pengendalian internal termasuk kecukupan proses pelaporan keuangan.

Dasar Hukum Pembentukan

Dalam menunjang pelaksanaan BPDPKS telah membentuk Komite Audit yang bertugas membantu Dewan Pengawas berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Utama BPDPKS NO.KEP-08/DPKS/2016 tentang Pembentukan Komite Audit pada BPDPKS.

Komposisi Anggota

Pada Tahun 2020, jumlah dan komposisi Komite Audit BPDPKS mengalami perubahan dengan adanya pergantian anggota Dewan Pengawas. Jumlah Komite Audit sebanyak tiga orang yang terdiri dari satu Ketua Komite Audit dan dua anggota Komite Audit.

Audit Committee

The purpose of establishing the Audit Committee is to assist the Supervisory Board in carrying out its supervisory duties, to provide professional and independent opinions regarding reports or other matters submitted by the Board of Directors to the Supervisory Board, as well as monitoring the follow-up to the results of (external/internal) audits in order to assess the adequacy of internal control, including the adequacy of the financial reporting process.

Legal Basis of Establishment

In supporting the implementation of BPDPKS, an Audit Committee has been established in charge of assisting the Supervisory Board based on the Decree of the President Director of BPDPKS No.KEP-08/DPKS/2016 regarding the Establishment of an Audit Committee at BPDPKS.

Member Composition

In 2020, the number and composition of the BPDPKS Audit Committee altered with the change in the members of the Supervisory Board. The number of the Audit Committee is three people consisting of one Chairman and two members.

Berikut adalah susunan Komite Audit pada akhir tahun 2021:

The following is the composition of the Audit Committee at the end of 2021:

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan
Composition and Term of Office

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Establishment	Masa Jabatan Term of Office
Taufik Mappaenre	Ketua Komite Audit/Anggota Dewan Pengawas Chairman of the Audit Committee/ Member of the Supervisory Board	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/ KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 tentang Pembentukan Komite Audit pada BPDPKS Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/ KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 regarding the Establishment of the Audit Committee at BPDPKS	2020-2025
Lupi Hartono	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/ KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 tentang Pembentukan Komite Audit pada BPDPKS Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/ KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 regarding the Establishment of the Audit Committee at BPDPKS	2020-2025
Ronny Rusli	Anggota Member	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/ KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020 tentang Pembentukan Komite Audit pada BPDPKS Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/ KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020 regarding the Establishment of the Audit Committee at BPDPKS	2020-2025

Profil Komite Audit

Audit Committee Profile



Taufik Mappaenre
Ketua Komite Audit | Chairman of the Audit Committee

Beliau menjabat sebagai Ketua Komite Audit sejak 4 November 2020 berdasarkan KMK Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020. Profil lengkap beliau dapat dilihat pada Profil Dewan Pengawas, Laporan Tahunan ini.

He serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee since November 4, 2020 based on Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020. His full profile can be seen in the Profile of the Supervisory Board on this Annual Report.



Lupi Hartono
Anggota Komite Audit | Member of the Audit Committee

Beliau telah menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak 4 November 2020 berdasarkan KMK Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020 tanggal 4 November 2020.

Beliau memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Terbuka pada tahun 1997.

Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Kepala Subdirektorat Registrasi Kepabeanan, Ditjen Bea dan Cukai periode 2012 – 2014, sebagai Kepala Kantor Pengawasan dan Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai Tipe Madya Pabean Belawan periode 2014 – 2016, sebagai Kepala Subdirektorat Perencanaan Strategis dan Manajemen Transformasi periode April 2016 – Desember 2016, sebagai Atase Keuangan KBRI Singapura periode 2017 – 2020, dan sebagai Kepala Subdirektorat Penerimaan periode 2020 – Sekarang.

He serves as a Member of the Audit Committee since November 4, 2020 based on the KMK Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020 dated November 4, 2020.

He obtained his Bachelor of Economics degree from Universitas Terbuka in 1997.

In the course of his career, he served as Head of the Sub-Directorate of Customs Registration, Directorate General of Customs and Excise for the period of 2012-2014, as Head of the Customs and Excise Supervision and Service Office of Belawan Customs for the period of 2014-2016, as Head of the Sub-directorate for Strategic Planning and Transformation Management for the period of April 2016 – December 2016, as Financial Attaché of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore for the period of 2017 – 2020, and as Head of the Sub-Directorate for Admissions for the period of 2020 – Present.



Ronny Rusli
Anggota Komite Audit | Member of the Audit Committee

Beliau menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak 4 November 2020 berdasarkan KMK Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 499/KMK.05/2020.

Beliau memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Indonesia tahun 1994 dan gelar Master of Business Administration dari Kenan-Flagler Business School, the UNC at Chapel Hill, USA tahun 2000.

Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai China Strategy Leader – Animal Nutrition Cargill Inc., MN, USA periode 2010 – 2011, sebagai VP Downstream Business Development Sinar Mas Group periode 2011 – 2015, sebagai CEO Biodiesel and Energy Sinar Mas Group periode periode 2015 – Juni 2016, dan sebagai Direktur Corporate Affairs Office Sinar Mas Group periode 2016 – Sekarang.

He serves as a Member of the Audit Committee since November 4, 2020 based on the KMK Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 499/KMK.05/2020.

He obtained his Bachelor of Economics degree from the Faculty of Economics, Universitas Indonesia in 1994 and a Master of Business Administration from Kenan-Flagler Business School, the UNC at Chapel Hill, USA in 2000.

In the course of his career, he served as China Strategy Leader – Animal Nutrition Cargill Inc., MN, USA for the period of 2010 – 2011, as VP Downstream Business Development for the Sinar Mas Group for the period of 2011 – 2015, as CEO of Biodiesel and Energy for the Sinar Mas Group for the period of 2015 – June 2016, and as Director of Corporate Affairs Office of the Sinar Mas Group for the period of 2016 – Present.

Pedoman Kerja Komite Audit

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Komite Audit mengacu pada Keputusan Direktur Utama BPDPKS No.KEP- 154/DPKS/2019 Tanggal 15 April 2019. Cakupan dari keputusan Direktur Utama tersebut terdiri dari penetapan Susunan Komite Audit Tahun 2019, Tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai Komite Audit, Fungsi Komite Audit dan Honorarium bagi Komite Audit.

Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian Komite Audit

Pengangkatan anggota Komite Audit diputuskan melalui Keputusan Direktur Utama BPDPKS NO.KEP-154/DPKS/2019 tentang Pembentukan Komite Audit pada BPDPKS tanggal 15 April Tahun 2019. Anggota Komite Audit dapat berhenti atau diberhentikan meskipun jabatannya belum berakhir, apabila yang bersangkutan mengundurkan diri dan/atau meninggal dunia.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

Komite Audit BPDPKS sesuai dengan arahan Dewan Pengawas dan Keputusan Direktur Utama adalah bertanggungjawab dan melaporkan hasil pekerjaanya kepada Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS. Sejalan dengan Keputusan Direktur Utama BPDPKS No.KEP- 08/DPKS/2016, fungsi Komite Audit BPDPKS adalah:

1. Melakukan penelaahan atas laporan-laporan yang disampaikan oleh Pejabat Pengelola kepada Dewan Pengawas
2. Melakukan supervisi atas pelaksanaan pengendalian internal BPDPKS
3. Melakukan tugas lain yang ditetapkan Dewan Pengawas

Selain itu, Komite Audit juga senantiasa bertugas melakukan pengawasan pekerjaan Auditor Independen, memantau kepatuhan BPDPKS terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku serta memantau pengelolaan risiko BPDPKS.

Guna melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab secara optimal, Komite Audit memiliki kewenangan untuk mengakses catatan atau informasi tentang pegawai, data keuangan, aset serta sumber daya BPDPKS lainnya yang berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan tugasnya. Komite audit wajib menjaga kerahasiaan dokumen, data dan informasi BPDPKS yang diakses untuk keperluan tugas tersebut.

Audit Committee Work Guidelines

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Audit Committee refers to the Decision of BPDPKS President Director No. KEP-154/DPKS/2019 dated April 15, 2019. The scope of this decision consists of determining the composition of the 2019 Audit Committee, duties and responsibilities as a Committee Audit, Audit Committee Functions, and Honorarium for the Audit Committee.

Appointment and Dismissal of the Audit Committee

The appointment of Audit Committee members was decided through the Decision of BPDPKS President Director No. KEP-154/DPKS/2019 regarding the Establishment of the Audit Committee at BPDPKS on April 15, 2019. Members of the Audit Committee may resign or be dismissed even though their position has not ended, if the person concerned resign and/or passed awat.

Duties and Responsibilities

The BPDPKS Audit Committee in accordance with the direction of the Supervisory Board and the Decree of the President Director is responsible and reports the results of its work to BPDPKS Supervisory Board. In line with the Decree of BPDPKS President Director No. KEP- 08/DPKS/2016, the functions of BPDPKS Audit Committee are:

1. Reviewing the reports submitted by the Managing Officer to the Supervisory Board
2. Supervising the implementation of BPDPKS internal control
3. Performing other duties as determined by the Supervisory Board

In addition, the Audit Committee is also regularly in charged with supervising the work of the Independent Auditor, monitoring BPDPKS compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and monitoring BPDPKS risk management.

In order to carry out its duties and responsibilities optimally, the Audit Committee has the authority to access records or information about employees, financial data, assets and other BPDPKS resources related to the implementation of their duties. The Audit Committee is required to maintain the confidentiality of BPDPKS documents, data, and information accessed for the purpose of this task.

No	Tanggal | Date	Agenda
3	21 April 2020 21 April 2020	Pembahasan tindak lanjut atas konsep temuan pemeriksaan dan point penting terkait kinerja BPDPKS s.d. Maret 2020 Discussion of follow-up on the concept of examination findings and important points related to the performance of BPDPKS up to d. March 2020
4	19 Mei 2020 19 May 2020	Pembahasan Laporan Keuangan dan Kinerja s.d. April 2020 Discussion of Financial Statements and Performance s.d. April 2020
5	22 Juni 2020 22 June 2020	Pembahasan Laporan Keuangan dan Kinerja s.d. Mei 2020 Discussion of Financial Statements and Performance s.d. May 2020

Terdapat pergantian Dewas periode lima tahun pertama. Mulai tanggal akhir Juni 2020 Dewas inaktif SK Dewas baru ditetapkan mulai tanggal 23 November 2020, sehingga rapat komite audit pada Semester II hanya sebanyak 2 (dua) kali yaitu pada bulan Desember 2020.

There is a change in the Board of Directors for the first five-year period. Starting at the end of June 2020 the inactive Dewas SK Dewas has just been set from November 23, 2020, so that the audit committee meeting in Semester II is only 2 (two) times, namely in December 2020.

No	Tanggal | Date	Agenda
1	4 Desember 2020 4 December 2020	Pengenalan BPDPKS ke Komite Audit dan Rencana Kerja Komite Audit Introduction of BPDPKS to the Audit Committee and Audit Committee Work Plan
2	15 Desember 2020 15 December 2020	Pembahasan Laporan Keuangan dan Kinerja s.d. November 2020 Discussion of Financial Statements and Performance s.d. November 2020

Tanggapan dan Rekomendasi Kepada Dewan Pengawas

Komite Audit selama tahun 2020 memberikan tanggapan, laporan, telaahan dan masukan kepada Dewan Pengawas, antara lain:

Feedback and Recommendations to the Supervisory Board

The Audit Committee during 2020 provided responses, reports, reviews and inputs to the Supervisory Board, including:

Program Pengembangan kompetensi Komite Audit

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Komite Audit telah mengikuti pengembangan kompetensi melalui kegiatan pelatihan, seminar ataupun *workshop*. Informasi detail terkait hal tersebut terdapat pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam Laporan Tahunan ini.

Audit Committee Competency Development Program

Throughout 2020, the Audit Committee has participated in competency development through training activities, seminars, or workshops. The detailed information regarding this can be found in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report.

Kunjungan Kerja Komite Audit

Dalam rangka mendapatkan informasi, klarifikasi dan gambaran atas kemajuan/perkembangan serta permasalahan yang dihadapi atas pelaksanaan tugas pejabat pengelola dilapangan, Ketua dan atau anggota Komite Audit melakukan peninjauan dan evaluasi ke lapangan, seperti:

- Kunjungan kerja yang terkait program PSR antara lain melakukan kunjungan ke Pusat Penelitian Kelapa Sawit di Medan, lokasi PSR di Pekanbaru dan kunjungan ke Dinas Perkebunan Sumatera Utara dan lokasi Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat di Sumatera Utara.

Audit Committee Working Visit

In order to acquire information, clarification, and description of the progress/developments as well as problems faced in the duties implementation of the management officer in the field, the Chairman and/or members of the Audit Committee conduct field reviews and evaluations, such as:

- Working visits related to the PSR program included a visit to the Palm Oil Research Center in Medan, the PSR location in Pekanbaru, and a visit to the North Sumatra Plantation Service and the location of the People's Palm Oil Replanting Program in North Sumatra.

Direksi
Board of Directors

BPDPKS memiliki tugas untuk melaksanakan pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. BPDPKS dipimpin oleh Direktur Utama yang membawahi Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko, Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana, Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana, Direktorat Penyaluran Dana, dan Direktorat Kemitraan. Direksi BPDPKS memiliki kewenangan dan tanggung jawab berdasarkan Anggaran Dasar dan Pedoman Kerja Direksi BPDPKS.

BPDPKS has the task of carrying out the management of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund. BPDPKS is led by the President Director who oversees the Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management, Directorate of Fund Planning and Management, Directorate of Fundraising, Directorate of Fund Distribution, and Directorate of Partnerships. The Board of Directors of BPDPKS has the authority and responsibility based on the Articles of Association and Work Guidelines for the Board of Directors of BPDPKS.

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan

Berikut adalah komposisi dan masa jabatan Direksi BPDPKS

Composition and Term of Office

The following is the composition and term of office of BPDPKS Board of Directors

Komposisi dan Masa Jabatan Direksi
Composition and Term of Office of the Board of Directors

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Establishment	Masa Jabatan Term of Office
Eddy Abdurrachman	Direktur Utama President Director	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 53/KMK.01/2020 tanggal 26 Februari 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 53/KMK.01/2020 dated February 26, 2020	Maret 2020 – sekarang March 2020 - present
Zaid Burhan Ibrahim	Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 53/KMK.01/2020 tanggal 26 Februari 2020 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 54/KMK.01/2020 dated February 26, 2020	Maret 2020 – sekarang March 2020 - present
Kabul Wijayanto	Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana Director of Planning and Fund Management	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.05/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 739/KMK.05/2019 dated September 19, 2019	November 2019 – sekarang November 2019 - present
Sunari	Direktur Penghimpunan Dana Director of Fund Collection	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.05/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 739/KMK.05/2019 dated September 19, 2019	Oktober 2019 – sekarang October 2019 - present
Edi Wibowo	Direktur Penyaluran Dana Director of Fund Disbursement	Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 739/KMK.05/2019 tanggal 19 September 2019 menggantikan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/KMK.05/2017 tanggal 2 Februari 2017 Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 739/KMK.05/2019 dated September 19, 2019 replaced the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 57/KMK.05/2017 dated February 2, 2017	Februari 2017 – sekarang February 2017 - present

Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian

Sesuai dengan Anggaran Dasar BPDPKS, pengangkatan calon Direksi wajib memenuhi persyaratan kemampuan dan kepatutan dalam hal memahami masalah manajemen yang berkaitan dengan fungsi salah satu manajemen, mempunyai pengetahuan yang memadai di bidang usaha perusahaan serta memiliki integritas, kompetensi dan reputasi yang memadai.

Appointment and Dismissal

In accordance with BPDPKS Articles of Association, the appointment of candidates for the Board of Directors must meet the fit and proper requirements in terms of understanding the management issues related to the function of one of the managements, having adequate knowledge in the Company's business field, and having adequate integrity, competence, and reputation.

Pengangkatan dan pemberhentian Direksi dilakukan oleh Komite Pengarah melalui proses transparan (Pemegang Saham BPDPKS). Anggota Direksi diangkat dari calon yang diusulkan Komite Pengarah dan penealonan tersebut mengikat bagi Komite Pengarah.

Pemberhentian anggota Direksi sepenuhnya merupakan kewenangan Direksi induk Badan melalui Komite Pengarah sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Komite Pengarah dapat memberhentikan para anggota Direksi sewaktu- waktu dengan menyebutkan alasannya. Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian Pejabat Pengelola adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Pejabat Pengelola diangkat dan diberhentikan oleh Menteri Keuangan;
2. Masa jabatan anggota Pejabat Pengelola ditetapkan lima tahun dan sesudahnya dapat diangkat kembali untuk satu kali masa jabatan;
3. Anggota Pejabat Pengelola sewaktu-waktu dapat diberhentikan sebelum berakhirnya masa jabatan;
4. Anggota Pejabat Pengelola dapat mengundurkan diri dari jabatan direksi dengan mengirimkan surat pengunduran diri. Apabila dalam jangka waktu 30 hari sejak tanggal pengunduran diri tersebut, jika tidak ada jawaban dari Kementerian Keuangan, berarti persetujuan diri tersebut disetujui.

The appointment and dismissal of the Board of Directors is carried out by the Steering Committee through a transparent process (BPDPKS Shareholders). Members of the Board of Directors are appointed from the candidates proposed by the Steering Committee and the nomination is binding for the Steering Committee.

Dismissal of members of the Board of Directors is entirely the authority of the Board of Directors of the holding company through the Steering Committee in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The Steering Committee may dismiss members of the Board of Directors at any time by stating the reasons. The appointment and dismissal of the Managing Officer is as follows:

1. The Managing Officer is appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Finance;
2. The term of office of members of the Managing Officer is set for five years and after that they can be reappointed for one more term of office;
3. Members of the Managing Officer may be dismissed at any time before the end of their term of office;
4. Members of the Managing Officer may resign from the position of the Board of Directors by sending a letter of resignation. Within 30 days from the date of resignation, if there is no response from the Ministry of Finance, it means that the resignation has been approved.

Program Pengenalan Direksi Baru

Sosialisasi penerapan kode etik di BPDPKS Gambaran mengenai BPDPKS berkaitan dengan tujuan, sifat dan lingkup kegiatan, kinerja keuangan dan operasi, strategi, rencana usaha jangka pendek dan jangka panjang posisi kompetitif, risiko, pengendalian internal dan masalah-masalah strategis lainnya Keterangan mengenai kewajiban, tugas, dan tanggung jawab serta hak-hak Direksi.

New Board of Directors Orientation Program

Socialization of the implementation of the code of ethics in BPDPKS An overview of BPDPKS relating to the objectives, nature and scope of activities, financial and operating performance, strategies, short-term and long-term business plans, competitive position, risks, internal control and other strategic issues Description of obligations, duties , and the responsibilities and rights of the Board of Directors.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib

Direksi dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya mengacu pada Salinan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No.113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit tanggal 11 Juni 2015.

Guidelines and Code of Conduct

The Board of Directors in carrying out their duties and responsibilities refers to the Copy of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 113/PMK.01/2015 regarding the Organization and Work Procedures of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency dated June 11, 2015.

Jabatan Position	**Ruang Lingkup Tugas** Job Description
Direktur Utama President Director	1. Penyusunan rencana strategis bisnis, Rencana Bisnis dan Anggaran, serta Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Satuan Kerja; 2. Penghimpunan Dana termasuk rencana dan strategi pemungutan biaya dan pengembangan dana; 3. Pengelolaan dana yang meliputi penempatan/investasi dana; 4. Perencanaan dan penyaluran dana ; 5. Penyusunan dan pelaksanaan anggaran, akuntansi, dan penyelesaian transaksi (*settlement*,) serta pelaporan; 6. Pengendalian intern dan penerapan manajemen risiko dengan prinsip kehati-hatian terhadap pelaksanaan tugas BPDPKS. 1. Preparation of strategic business plans, Business Plans and Budgets, as well as Work Plans and Budgets of the Work Units; 2. Fund collection including plans and strategies for collecting fees and developing funds; 3. Fund management which includes fund placement/investment; 4. Fund Planning and distribution; 5. Preparation and implementation of the budget, accounting, and settlement of transactions, as well as reporting; 6. Internal control and implementation of risk management with the principle of prudence on the implementation of BPDPKS duties.
Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana Directorate of Fund Collection	1. Penyiapan bahan dan koordinasi untuk penyusunan rencana penghimpunan dana untuk kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit; 2. Pelaksanaan penghimpunan biaya dan iuran pelaku usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit dan turunannya; 3. Pelaksanaan penghimpunan dana lainnya; 4. Pelaksanaan monitoring dan evaluasi atas penghimpunan dana untuk kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit; 5. Pelaporan realisasi penghimpunan dana untuk kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit. 1. Preparation of materials and coordination for the drafting of a plan to raise funds for palm oil plantation activities; 2. Implementation of fee collection and contributions for palm oil plantation business actors and their derivatives; 3. Implementation of other fund collection; 4. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of fundraising for oil palm plantation activities; 5. Reporting on the realization of fund collection for palm oil plantation activities.
Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana Directorate of Fun Planning and Management	1. Perumusan Kebijakan rencana usaha berupa rencana strategis bisnis; 2. Penyiapan bahan penyusunan alokasi dan rencana bisnis tahunan sebagai bahan penyusunan RBA tahunan; 3. Pengembangan rencana pengalokasian dana; 4. Pengembangan dan penempatan dana yang dikelola dan pendapatan pada instrumen investasi; 5. Pengelolaan kerjasama pengelolaan dana; 6. Penyusunan rencana penyaluran dana terkait biodiesel, peremajaan, pengembangan sumber daya manusia kelapa sawit, penelitian dan pengembangan, promosi, sarana dan prasarana; 7. Pengelolaan riset, data, dan informasi. 1. Formulation of business plan policies in the form of business strategic plans; 2. Preparation of materials for the drafting of annual business plans and allocations as materials for the preparation of the annual RBA; 3. Development of a fund allocation plan; 4. Development and placement of managed funds and income in investment instruments; 5. Management of fund management cooperation; 6. Formulation of plan for fund disbursement related to biodiesel, rejuvenation, human resource development for palm oil, research and development, promotion, facilities and infrastructure; 7. Management of research, data, and information.
Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management	1. Penyusunan rencana strategis, rencana bisnis dan anggaran (RBA) tahunan, rencana kerja dan anggaran; 2. Pengelolaan Anggaran dan Keuangan; 3. Penyusunan sistem dan manual akuntansi, laporan keuangan dan kinerja, serta akuntansi atas setiap transaksi 4. Pelaksanaan *settlement*; 5. Perencanaan, pengembangan dan pengelolaan sumber daya manusia; 6. Pelaksanaan urusan umum dan kerumahtanggaan; 7. Pengelolaan risiko dan kepatuhan internal. 1. Preparation of strategic plan, annual business plan and budget (RBA), work plan and budget; 2. Budget and Financial Management; 3. Preparation of accounting systems and manuals, financial and performance reports, and accounting for each transaction 4. Implementation of settlements; 5. Planning, development and management of human resources; 6. Implementation of general and household affairs; 7. Risk management and internal compliance.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi berdasarkan Salinan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit tanggal 11 Juni 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

Duties and Responsibilities

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors based on the Copy of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 113/PMK.01/2015 regarding the Organization and Work Procedure of the Fund Management Agency for Palm Oil Plantation dated June 11, 2015 are as follows:

Direktur Utama President Director	Melaksanakan dan memastikan pengelolaan Dana Kelapa telah sesuai dengan kebijakan Menteri Keuangan dan berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan. Implement and ensure the management of Dana Sawit is in accordance with the policies of the Minister of Finance and based on the provisions of the legislation.
Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana Directorate of Fund Collection	Direktorat Penghimpunan Dana bertanggung jawab untuk mengkoordinasikan penyusunan rencana penggalangan dana peremajaan sawit, penelitian dan pengembangan, promosi perkebunan kelapa sawit dan pengembangan fasilitas perkebunan kelapa sawit, minyak dan infrastruktur yang berasal dari pengumpulan kelapa sawit, organisasi bisnis dan bentuk penghimpunan dana lainnya. The Directorate of Fund Collection is responsible for coordinating the preparation of fund collection plans for palm oil rejuvenation, research and development, promotion of palm oil plantations and development of palm oil plantation facilities, oil and infrastructure derived from palm oil collections, business organizations, and other forms of fund collection.
Direktorat Perencanaan Dan Pengelolaan Dana Directorate of Fun Planning and Management	Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana bertanggung jawab dalam perencanaan kebijakan, perencanaan strategi bisnis, perencanaan alokasi dana, pengembangan dan pengelolaan alokasi dana dalam instrumen investasi. The Directorate of Fund Planning and Management is responsible for policy planning, business strategy planning, fund allocation planning, development and management of fund allocation in investment instruments.
Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan Dan Manajemen Risiko Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management	Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko melaksanakan koordinasi penyusunan rencana strategis dan rencana bisnis anggaran tahunan, rencana kerja dan anggaran satuan kerja, pengelolaan anggaran, akuntansi, dan pelaporan, penyelesaian transaksi (*settlement*), pengelolaan sumber daya manusia, urusan umum, pengelolaan risiko organisasi dan kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan. The Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management coordinates the preparation of strategic plans and annual budget business plans, work plans and work unit budgets, budget management, accounting and reporting, settlement of transactions, human resource management, general affairs, management organizational risk, and compliance with statutory provisions.
Direktorat Penyaluran Dana Directorate of Fund Disbursement	Direktorat Penyaluran Dana mempunyai tugas melaksanakan koordinasi penyusunan rencana penyaluran Dana, verifikasi dan penilaian atas proposal pengembangan komoditas kelapa sawit dan penyaluran Dana untuk pembiayaan pengembangan, *monitoring* dan evaluasi atas pelaksanaan penyaluran Dana, serta melakukan fungsi kustodian atas Dana termasuk pencatatan, pengawasan dan pelaporan atas penyimpanan Dana. The Directorate of Funds Disbursement has the task of coordinating the preparation of the Fund distribution plan, verification and assessment of proposals for the development of palm oil commodities and the distribution of Funds for financing development, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Fund distribution, as well as performing custodial functions over Funds including recording, monitoring, and reporting on fund deposits.
Direktorat Kemitraan Directorate of Partnership	Direktorat Kemitraan bertanggungjawab atas penyusunan rencana pengelolaan kemitraan dengan Usaha Kecil Menengah dan Koperasi perusahaan, Lembaga Kemasyarakatan, dan civil society untuk pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan. The Directorate of Partnerships is responsible for the preparation of partnership management plans with Small and Medium Enterprises and corporate cooperatives, Social Institutions, and civil society for sustainable palm oil development.

Pembagian Tugas Direksi

Direksi BPDPKS bertanggung jawab penuh atas pengurusan BPDPKS untuk kepentingan dan tujuan BPDPKS. Direksi bertanggung jawab kepada Menteri Keuangan sebagai perwujudan akuntabilitas pengelolaan BPDPKS sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip tata kelola BPDPKS. Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Direksi mempunyai tugas dan tanggung jawab yang jelas sesuai dengan fungsinya masing-masing. Berikut merupakan tugas khusus masing masing Anggota Direksi BPDPKS:

Division of Duties of the Board of Directors

BPDPKS Board of Directors is fully responsible for the management of BPDPKS for the interests and objectives of BPDPKS. The Board of Directors is responsible to the Minister of Finance as a manifestation of the accountability of BPDPKS management in accordance with the principles of BPDPKS governance. In carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors has clear duties and responsibilities in accordance with their respective functions. The following are the specific duties of each Member of the Board of Directors of BPDPKS:

- Peninjauan persiapan sistem verifikasi tunggal antara lain dengan melakukan kunjungan ke KPPBC TMP B Bandar Lampung Dan kunjungan ke KPPBC TMP Gresik dan Surabaya- Jawa Timur.
- Meninjau dan mengevaluasi beasiswa vokasi SDM Kelapa Sawit antara lain menghadiri rapat koordinasi kegiatan program beasiswa pendidikan vokasi 2019 di Yogyakarta dan bertemu dengan para penerima beasiswa vokasi yang sedang magang di Kalimantan Tengah.
- Mengikuti dan berpartisipasi dalam upaya promosi dan kemitraan seperti berpartisipasi pada beberapa seminar yang berkaitan langsung atau bertema sawit yang diselenggarakan di Jakarta.
- Melakukan kunjungan ke luar negeri yang berhubungan dengan upaya promosi kelapa sawit atau kemitraan seperti ke Malaysia dan Belanda.

- Reviewing the preparation of a single verification system, among others, by visiting KPPBC TMP B Bandar Lampung and visits to KPPBC TMP Gresik and Surabaya-East Java.
- Reviewing and evaluating Palm Oil HR vocational scholarships, including attending a coordination meeting for the 2019 vocational education scholarship program in Yogyakarta and meeting with vocational scholarship recipients who are doing internships in Central Kalimantan.
- Participating in promotional and partnership events such as numerous seminars that directly related to or with the theme of palm oil which was held in Jakarta.
- Conducting overseas visits related to palm oil promotion or partnerships events such as to Malaysia and the Netherlands.

Remunerasi Komite Audit

Remunerasi anggota Komite Audit mengacu pada KEP-08/DPKS/2016 dengan pembagian sebagai berikut:

Audit Committee Remuneration

The remuneration of the Audit Committee members refers to KEP-08/DPKS/2016 with the following distribution:

Remunerasi Komite Audit
Audit Committee Remuneration

Nama Name	Honorarium per Bulan (Rp) Monthly Honorarium (Rp)
Lupi Hartono, MM	15.840.000
Ronny Rusli, MBA	15.840.000

Jabatan Position	Ruang Lingkup Tugas Job Description
Direktorat Penyaluran Dana Directorate of Fund Disbursement	1. Penyiapan bahan dan koordinasi untuk penyusunan rencana penyaluran pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan; 2. Pelaksanaan verifikasi dan penilaian atas proposal kegiatan kelapa sawit dan penyaluran untuk kegiatan pengembangan kelapa sawit; 3. Pelaksanaan kegiatan penyaluran dana kegiatan biodiesel, peremajaan, pengembangan sumber daya manusia, penelitian dan pengembangan, promosi, sarana dan prasarana; 4. Pelaksanaan *monitoring* dan evaluasi atas penyaluran dana pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan; 5. Pelaporan realisasi penyaluran dana pengembangan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan. 1. Preparation of materials and coordination for the drafting of distribution plan for sustainable palm oil development; 2. Implementation of verification and assessment of proposals for palm oil activities and distribution for palm oil development activities; 3. Implementation of the distribution of funds for biodiesel activities, rejuvenation, human resource development, research and development, promotion, facilities and infrastructure; 4. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of fund distribution for sustainable palm oil development; 5. Reporting on the realization of the distribution of funds for sustainable palm oil development.
Direktorat Kemitraan Directorate of Partnership	1. Penyiapan bahan koordinasi untuk penyusunan rencana kemitraan; 2. Pelaksanaan identifikasi kemitraan kegiatan pengembangan kelapa sawit; 3. Pelaksanaan kegiatan kemitraan dengan Usaha Kecil, Menengah dan Koperasi, Perusahaan, Lembaga, Kemasyarakatan, dan *civil society*; 4. Pelaksanaan *monitoring* dan evaluasi atas kemitraan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan; 5. Pelaporan realisasi kemitraan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan. 1. Preparation of coordination materials for the drafting of the partnership plan; 2. Implementation of identification of partnerships for palm oil development activities; 3. Implementation of partnership activities with Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives, Companies, Institutions, Society, and civil society; 4. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of sustainable palm oil partnerships; 5. Reporting on the realization of sustainable palm oil partnerships.

Independensi Direksi

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, setiap anggota Direksi bertindak secara independen dalam melaksanakan fungsi dan tugasnya baik secara individual maupun kolegial. Selama tahun 2021 seluruh anggota Direksi tidak merangkap jabatan yang dilarang oleh peraturan perundang- undangan yang berlaku tentang pelaksanaan *Good Governance*. Pernyataan tidak memiliki benturan kepentingan ditandatangani pada awal pengangkatan sebagai Direktur dan diperbaharui setiap awal tahun sebagai pernyataan bahwa anggota Direksi maupun keluarganya tidak mempunyai kepemilikan saham maupun menjadi pengurus pada perusahaan maupun kegiatan usaha yang berkaitan baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan bidang usaha BPDPKS.

Independence of the Board of Directors

In carrying out their function and duties, each member of the Board of Directors acts independently, both individually and collectively. Throughout 2021, all members of the Board of Directors do not hold concurrent positions which are prohibited by the applicable laws and regulations regarding the implementation of Good Governance. The Statement of not having conflict of interest signed at the beginning of appointment as Director and updated at the beginning of each year as a statement that neither the members of the Board of Directors nor their families have share ownership nor are managers in the Company, or business activities that are directly or indirectly related to the BPDPKS line of business.

Keberagaman Komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi

Diversity in the Composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

Dalam rangka mendapatkan komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi yang optimal, BPDPKS menentukan komposisi Dewan Pengawas senantiasa memperhatikan keberagaman masing- masing Dewan Pengawas maupun Direksi dengan aspek pengetahuan, usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan dan pengalaman yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan BPDPKS. Komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi yang beragam diharapkan dapat memberikan alternatif pemecahan masalah dan mendorong pengambilan keputusan yang lebih objektif dan komprehensif.

In order to obtain an optimal composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, BPDPKS determines the composition of the Supervisory Board to always pay attention to the diversity of each Supervisory Board and Board of Directors with aspects of knowledge, age, gender, education and experience in accordance with the needs of BPDPKS. The diverse composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors is expected to provide alternative solutions to problems and encourage more objective and comprehensive decision making.

Keberagaman Komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi

Diversity in the Composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Jenis Kelamin Gender	Pendidikan Education	Pengalaman Kerja Sebelumnya Previous Work Experience
Dewan Pengawas **Supervisory Board**				
Evita H Legowo	Ketua Dewan Pengawas Chairperson of the Supervisory Board	Perempuan Woman	• S1 Kimia, ITB • Doktor Ilmu Teknik, Technical University of Clausthal Jerman • Bachelor's Degree in Chemistry, ITB • Doctor's Degree of Engineering Sciences, Technical University of Clausthal Germany	• Kepala Puslitbang Teknologi Minyak dan Gas Bumi "LEMIGAS" • Staff Ahli Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, bidang SDM dan Teknologi • Direktur Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi • Anggota Dewan Komisaris PT Pertamina (Persero) • Dewan Pengawas of Indonesian Petroleum Association • Head of Research and Development Center for Oil and Gas Technology "LEMIGAS" • Expert Staff of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Human Resources and Technology • Director General of Oil and Gas • Member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Pertamina (Persero) • Supervisory Board of Indonesian Petroleum Association
Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Perempuan Woman	• S1 Manajemen Hutan, IPB • Diploma of Monitoring Indonesian Environment di International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Science (ITC) • S2 Studi Pembangunan, ITB • Doktor Manajemen Bisnis, IPB • Bachelor's Degree in Forest Management • Diploma of Monitoring Indonesian Environment at International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Science (ITC) • Master's Degree in Development Studies, ITB • Doctor's Degree in Business Management, IPB	• Kepala Bidang Pemanfaatan SDA Kehutanan • Plt. Asisten Deputi Urusan Pertanian dan Kelautan • Plt. Asisten Deputi Urusan Perkebunan dan Hortikultura • Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Pangan dan Agribisnis • Head of Forestry Natural Resources Utilization • Acting Assistant Deputy for Agriculture and Maritime Affairs • Acting. Assistant Deputy for Plantation and Horticulture • Deputy for Food and Agribusiness Coordination
Heru Pambudi	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Laki-Laki Man	• D3 STAN • S2 University of Newcastle, Upon Tyne • D3 STAN • Master's Degree University of Newcastle, Upon Tyne	• Direktur Penerimaan dan Peraturan Kepabeanan dan Cukai • Direktur Jenderal Bea dan Cukai • Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Keuangan • Director of Customs and Excise Receipts and Regulations • General Director of Customs and Excise • Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance

Hubungan Afiliasi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi

The Affiliation Relationship of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Hubungan Keuangan Dengan** Financial Relationship With			**Hubungan Keluarga Dengan** Family Relationship With			**Kepemilikan Saham** Shareholding
		Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Komite Pengarah** Steering Committee	**Dewan Pengawas** Supervisory Board	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Komite Pengarah** Steering Committee	
Evita H Legowo	Ketua Dewan Pengawas Chairperson of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Musdhalifah Machmud	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Heru Pambudi	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Dadan Kusdiana	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Abdul Rochim	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Taufik Mappaenre	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Joko Supriyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of Supervisory Board	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Eddy Abdurrachman	Direktur Utama President Director	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Zaid Burhan Ibrahim	Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Kabul Wijayanto	Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana Director of Fund Planning and Management	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Sunari	Direktur Penghimpunan Dana Director of Fund Collection	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No
Edi Wibowo	Direktur Penyaluran Dana Director of Fund Disbursement	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No	Tidak | No

Keberagaman Komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi
Diversity in the Composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Jenis Kelamin** Gender	**Pendidikan** Education	**Pengalaman Kerja Sebelumnya** Previous Work Experience
Joko Supriyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta • Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta	• Asisten Afdeling di PT Perkebunan II, Medan • Tenaga Instruktur Di PT Wahana Kendali Mutu, Jakarta • Departemen Head-Human Resources di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Division Head - Human Resources di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Area Director - Riau Region di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Deputy Director - Operation di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director - Human Resources di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director- Env & Social Responsibility di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relation, President Director of Sumatera Operation di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relation, President Commissioner of Sumatera Opera tion di PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Assistant Afdeling at PT Perkebunan II, Medan • Instructors at PT Wahana Kendali Quality, Jakarta • Head-Human Resources Department at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Division Head - Human Resources at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Area Director - Riau Region at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Deputy Director - Operation at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director - Human Resources at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director- Env & Social Responsibility at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relations, President Director of Sumatra Operations at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk • Director in charge of Sustainability and Public Relations, President Commissioner of Sumatra Operations at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk
Direksi **Board of Directors**				
Eddy Abdurrachman	Direktur Utama President Director	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Ilmu Keuangan, Institut Ilmu Keuangan Jakarta • Kursus Reguler Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional (Lemhanas) KRA XXX11 • Bachelor's Degree in Finance, Institut Ilmu Keuangan Jakarta • Regular Course of the National Resilience Institute (Lemhanas) KRA XXX11	• Direktur Jenderal Bea dan Cukai Departemen Keuangan RI • Staf Ahli Menteri Keuangan Bidang Hubungan Ekonomi Keuangan Internasional, Departemen Keuangan • Sekretaris Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian • Director General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia • Expert Staff to the Minister of Finance for International Financial Economic Relations, Ministry of Finance • Secretary to the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs
Zaid Burhan Ibrahim	Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Ekonomi Universitas Lampung • S2 Regional Planning, ITB • Bachelor's Degree in Economics, Universitas Lampung • Master's Degree in Regional Planning, ITB	• Kepala KPPN Tipe A1 Medan • Kepala KPPN Jakarta IV • Kepala Kantor Wilayah Direktorat Jenderal Perbendaharaan Provinsi Aceh • Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko • Head of KPPN Type A1 Medan • Head of KPPN Jakarta IV • Head of Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury of Aceh Province • Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management

Keberagaman Komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi
Diversity in the Composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Jenis Kelamin** Gender	**Pendidikan** Education	**Pengalaman Kerja Sebelumnya** Previous Work Experience
Kasdi Subagyono	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Ilmu Tanah, Universitas Brawijaya • S2 Ilmu Tanah, Grent University, Belgia • Doktor Geosains (Hidrologi), Takuba University, Jepang • Bachelor's Degree in Soil Science of Universitas Brawijaya • Master's Degree in Soil Science of Grent University, Belgium • Doctor's Degree in Geoscience (Hydrology), Takuba University, Japan	• Direktur Balai Penelitian Agroklimat dan Hidrologi Indonesia (IAHRI), Bogor • Direktur Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian Jawa Barat (BPTP Jawa Barat), Lembang-Bandung • Sekretaris Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian • Direktur Biro Perencanaan • Direktur Jenderal Perkebunan • Sekretaris Jenderal, Kementerian Pertanian • Director of the Indonesian Agroclimate and Hydrological Research Institute (IAHRI), Bogor • Director of the West Java Agricultural Technology Study Center (BPTP West Java), Lembang-Bandung • Secretary of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency • Director of Planning Bureau • Director General of Plantations • Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture
Dadan Kusdiana	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Mekanisasi Pertanian, IPB • S2 Ilmu Energi, Universitas Kyoto, Jepang • Doktor Ilmu Energi dan Lingkungan, Universitas Kyoto, Jepang • Bachelor's Degree in Agricultural Mechanization, IPB • Master's Degree in Energy Science, University of Tokyo, Japan • Doctor's Degree in Energy and Environmental Science, University of Tokyo, Japan	• Direktur Bioenergi • Kepala Pusat Komunikasi Publik KESDM • Direktur Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) • Staf Ahli Menteri ESDM Bidang Ekonomi dan Sumber Daya Alam • Kepala Badan Litbang • Direktur Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi • Director of Bioenergy, Head of Public Communication Center of MEMR • Director of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) • Expert Staff to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources for Economics and Natural Resources • Head of R&D Agency • Director General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation
Indrasari Wisnu Wardhana	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Teknik Komputer, STMIK Gunadarma • S2 Ilmu Administrasi, Universitas Indonesia • Bachelor's Degree in Computer Engineering, STMIK Gunadarma • Master's Degree in Administration Science, Universitas Indonesia	• Direktur Impor Kementerian Perdagangan • Kepala Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi • Direktur Jenderal Perdagangan Luar Negeri • Staf Ahli Bidang Iklim Usaha dan Hubungan Antar Lembaga • Kepala Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi • Director of Import of the Ministry of Trade • Head of the Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency • Director General of Foreign Trade • Expert Staff for Business Climate and Inter-Agency Relations • Head of the Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency
Abdul Rochim	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Teknik, Universitas Indonesia • S2 Sains, Universitas Indonesia • Bachelor's Degree in Engineering, Universitas Indonesia • Master's Degree in Science, Universitas Indonesia	• Sekretaris Ditjen Industri Agro • Direktur Industri Makanan, Hasil Laut dan Perikanan • Direktur Industri Minuman, Hasil Tembakau dan Bahan Penyegar • Secretary of the Directorate General of Agro Industry • Director of Food, Seafood and Fisheries Industry • Director of Beverage, Tobacco Products and Refreshment Industry

Keberagaman Komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi
Diversity in the Composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Jenis Kelamin** Gender	**Pendidikan** Education	**Pengalaman Kerja Sebelumnya** Previous Work Experience
Taufik Mappaenre	Anggota Dewan Pengawas Member of the Supervisory Board	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Hukum, Universitas Trisakti • LL.M, Harvard Law School, Amerika Serikat • Juridical Doctor, Leiden University, Belanda • Bachelor's Degree in Law, Universitas University • LL.M, Harvard Law School, United States • Juridical Doctor, Leiden University, Netherlands	• Staf pemasaran pada PT Coca Cola Indonesia • Kepala Bagian pada Biro Hukum dan Perundang-undangan, Setkab/Setneg • Kepala Divisi Hukum AMI dan Deputi Ketua pada Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional • Konsultan Hukum Senior pada Sekretariat Tim Nasional Peningkatan Ekspor dan Peningkatan Investasi RI • Wakil Ketua pada Komite Pengamanan Perdagangan Indonesia, Kementerian Perdagangan RI • Tenaga Ahli Bidang Hukum pada Menteri Perumahan Rakyat RI • Staf Khusus Bidang Hukum dan Legislasi pada Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif RI • Tenaga Ahli Bidang Hukum dan Kebijakan Pemerintah pada Menteri Perindustrian RI • Penasehat Senior pada Kantor Konsultan Hukum AZP • Partner pada MRP Law Office • Pendiri dan Managing Partner pada TMP Legal Consultant • Pendiri MyKonsul Marketplace Platform • Tim Asistensi Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian RI • Marketing staff at PT Coca Cola Indonesia • Head of Section at Bureau of Law and Legislation, Secretariat of Regency/Setneg • Head of AMI's Legal Division and Deputy Chair of the National Bank Restructuring Agency • Senior Legal Consultant at the Secretariat of the National Team for Increasing Exports and Increasing Investment of the Republic of Indonesia • Deputy Chairperson of the Indonesian Trade Security Committee, Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia • Legal Expert at the Minister of Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia; Special Staff for Law and Legislation at the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia • Expert in Law and Government Policy at the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia • Senior Advisor at AZP Legal Consulting Firm • Partner in MRP Law Office • Founder and Managing Partner of TMP Legal Consultant • Founder of MyKonsul Marketplace Platform • Assistant Team for the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Keberagaman Komposisi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi
Diversity in the Composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Jenis Kelamin** Gender	**Pendidikan** Education	**Pengalaman Kerja Sebelumnya** Previous Work Experience
Kabul Wijayanto	Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Dana Director of Fund Planning and Management	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Administrasi Negara, Universitas Diponegoro • S2 Manajemen Keuangan, UPN Veteran Jakarta • Bachelor's Degree in State Administration, Universitas Diponegoro • Master's Degree in Finance Management, UPN Veteran Jakarta	• Kepala Subdirektorat investasi Pemerintah Daerah/Badan Usaha Milik Daerah pada Direktorat Sistem Manajemen investasi, Kementerian Keuangan. • Sub-directorate Head of Investment of Regional Government/Regional Owned Enterprises at the Directorate of Investment Management System, Ministry of Finance.
Sunari	Direktur Penghimpunan Dana Director of Fund Collection	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Teknologi Benih, IPB • S2 Ekonomi Pertanian, IPB • Doktor Pengelolaan SDA dan Lingkungan Hidup, Universitas Padjadjaran • Bachelor's Degree in Seed Technology, IPB • Master's Degree in Agricultural Economics, IPB • Doctor's Degree in Natural Resources and Environmental Management, Universitas Padjadjaran	• Kepala Sub Direktorat Perkebunan dan Hortikultura - Direktorat Pangan dan Pertanian Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Bappenas. • Sub-directorate Head of Plantation and Horticulture - Directorate of Food and Agriculture Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.
Edi Wibowo	Direktur Penyaluran Dana Director of Fund Disbursement	Laki-Laki Man	• S1 Sarjana Mekanisasi Pertanian, IPB • Professional Development on Energy, Chicago, Amerika Serikat • S2 Teknik Mesin, Universitas Indonesia • Bachelor's Degree in Agricultural Mechanization, IPB • Professional Development on Energy, Chicago, USA • Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering, Universitas Indonesia	• Peneliti di Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Teknologi Minyak dan Gas "Lemigas" • Kepala Sub Bagian Fasilitasi Kebijakan Pemanfaatan Energi di Sekretaris Jenderal Dewan Energi Nasional • Kepala Sub Direktorat Keteknikan dan Lingkungan Bioenergi-DJ EBTKE KESDM • Kepala Sub Direktorat Pengusahaan dan Pengawasan Bioenergi DJ EBTKE KESDM • Kepala Sub Direktorat Program Bioenergi DJ EBTKE KESDM • Researcher at the Center for Research and Development of Oil and Gas Technology "LEMIGAS" • Head of Sub-Section for Facilitation of Energy Utilization Policy at the Secretary General of the National Energy Council • Head of Sub-Directorate of Bioenergy Engineering and Environment-DJ EBTKE KEESDM • Head of Sub-Directorate of Bioenergy Concession and Supervision DJ EBTKE KEESDM • Head of Sub Directorate of Bioenergy Program DJ EBTKE KEESDM

Kebijakan Remunerasi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi

Remuneration Policy for the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors

BPDPKS dalam menentukan Remunerasi Bagi Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi mengacu pada Salinan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No.176/PMK.05/2017 tentang Pedoman Remunerasi Badan Layanan Umum tanggal 27 November 2017. Besaran remunerasi untuk Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi diusulkan oleh Menteri/Pimpinan Lembaga kepada Menteri Keuangan cq. Direktur Jenderal Anggaran dan Perimbangan Keuangan yang selanjutnya Menteri Keuangan menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan mengenai besaran remunerasi untuk Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi.

BPDPKS in determining the remuneration for the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors refers to the Copy of the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 176/PMK.05/2017 regarding Remuneration Guidelines for Public Service Agency dated November 27, 2017. The amount of remuneration for the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors is proposed by the Minister/Head of Institutions to the Minister Finance cq. The Director General of Budget and Fiscal Balance, afterwards the Minister of Finance shall stipulate a Regulation of the Minister of Finance regarding the amount of remuneration for the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors.

Indikator Penetapan Remunerasi

Besaran Remunerasi ditetapkan dengan mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor sebagai berikut :

1. Proporsionalitas, yaitu pertimbangan atas ukuran (size) dan jumlah aset yang dikelola BLU serta tingkat pelayanan;
2. Kesetaraan, yaitu dengan memperhatikan industri pelayanan sejenis;
3. Kepatutan, yaitu menyesuaikan kemampuan pendapatan BLU yang bersangkutan;
4. Kinerja operasional BLU yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri/ Pimpinan Lembaga sekurang-kurangnya mempertimbangkan indikator keuangan, pelayanan, mutu dan manfaat bagi masyarakat.

Indicator of Remuneration Determination

The amount of Remuneration is determined by considering the following factors:

1. Proportionality, which is consideration of the size and number of assets managed by the BLU and the level of service;
2. Equality, which is by taking into account similar service industries;
3. Appropriateness, which is adjusting the income capability of the relevant BLU;
4. The operational performance of the BLU determined by the Minister/Head of Institutions shall at least consider financial indicators, services, quality, and benefits for the community.

Struktur dan Komponen Remunerasi

Struktur dan komponen remunerasi mulai berlaku sejak tanggal 13 Agustus 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

Remuneration Structure and Components

The structure and remuneration of components effective from 13 August 2018 are as follows:

Struktur dan Komponen Remunerasi
Remuneration Structure and Components

Keterangan Information	Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board	Direksi Director
Honorarium Honorarium	• Ketua Dewan Pengawas memperoleh honorarium sebesar 40% dari jumlah yang diterima Direktur Utama. • Anggota Dewan Pengawas memperoleh honorarium sebesar 36% dari jumlah yang diterima Direktur Utama. • The Chairman of the Supervisory Board receives an honorarium of 40% of the amount received by the President Director. • Members of the Supervisory Board receive an honorarium of 36% of the amount received by the President Director.	• Honorarium per bulan, dengan perhitungan: • Honor Direktur Utama menjadi faktor perhitungan utama. • Honor Direksi sebesar 78% dari honor Direktur Utama • Honorarium per month, with the calculation: • The President Director's honor is the main calculation factor. • Directors' honors are 78% of the President Director's honors
Tunjangan Allowance	Dewan Pengawas berhak mendapatkan Tunjangan Hari Raya sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku. The Supervisory Board is entitled to the Holiday Allowance in accordance with applicable regulations.	Tunjangan Transport Transport Allowance
Fasilitas Facility	-	Fasilitas Kendaraan bagi Direksi sebanyak 1 (satu) unit kendaraan dinas beserta pemeliharaan dan operasionalnya. Vehicle facilities for the Board of Directors are 1 (one) unit of official vehicles along with their maintenance and operations.

Bonus Non Kinerja dan Opsi Saham Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi

Tidak terdapat bonus non kinerja dan opsi saham yang diberikan kepada setiap anggota Dewan Pengawas dan Direksi.

Non-Performance Bonuses and Stock Options for the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors

There are no non-performance bonuses and stock options granted to each member of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors.

Satuan Pemeriksa Internal
Internal Audit Unit (IAU)

Satuan Pemeriksa Internal (SPI) merupakan organ pendukung yang dibentuk oleh Dewan Direksi untuk menjamin independensi dan mencegah intervensi dari kegiatan atau unit kerja yang diaudit, Satuan Pemeriksa Internal berkedudukan langsung dibawah Direktur Utama. Seorang Kepala Satuan Pengawas Internal diangkat dan diberhentikan oleh Direktur Utama dengan persetujuan Dewan Komisaris.

BPDPKS membentuk Fungsi Pemeriksaan Internal yang dijalankan oleh Satuan Pemeriksa Internal. Pembentukan Fungsi Pemeriksaan Internal ini merupakan sebuah upaya BPDPKS dalam mewujudkan tata kelola Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) yang akuntabel dan transparan dalam pengelolaan keuangan BLU. Pembentukan SPI BPDPKS berdasarkan PMK No.113/PMK.01/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja BPDPKS.

Sejak bulan Juli 2016, SPI mulai melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya untuk membantu Direksi dan Dewan Pengawas sebagai upaya dalam meuwjudkan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang baik (Good Governance), yang dilaksanakan dengan melalui pengawasan, penilaian Sistem Pengendalian Internal, dan pemeriksaan obyektif serta independen, dengan menerapkan etika profesi di setiap tugas yang dilaksanakan.

Visi dan Misi SPI BPDPKS sebagai berikut:

Visi Menjadi Satuan Pemeriksa Internal yang profesional, Independen, mandiri dan terpercaya untuk mendukung pencapaian visi dan misi BPDPKS

Misi :
1. Mewujudkan efektivitas proses manajemen risiko, pengendalian internal dan tata kelola BPDPKS (*Good Governance*);
2. Mendorong ketaatan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan;
3. Menjadi *Strategic Business Partner* yang independen dan obyektif bagi manajemen BPDPKS;
4. Mewujudkan harmonisasi dan sinergi dengan Pemeriksa Eksternal lain.

Internal Audit Unit (IAU) is a supporting organ duly established by the Board of Directors to ensure the independence and prevent intervention of activities or audit work unit, an Internal Audit Unit (IAU) is directly managed by the President Director. A Head of Internal Audit Unit shall be appointed and dismissed by the President Director with the approval of the Board of Commissioners.

BPDPKS established an Internal Audit Function managed by the Internal Audit Unit. This establishment of Internal Audit Function is an effort of BPDPKS to realize the governance of Public Service Agency (BLU) of which financial management shall be accountable and transparent. IAU establishment of BPDPKS shall be under the Regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) No.113/PMK.01/2015 regarding Organization and Governance of BPDPKS.

Since July 2016, IAU has started to carry out its duties and functions to assist the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board as an effort to realize Good Governance. This is carried out through supervision, assessment of the internal control system, and objective and independent examination, by applying professional ethics in every task carried out.

BPDPKS IAU's Vision and Mission are as follows:

Vision: To become a professional, independent, impartial, and trusted Internal Audit Unit to support the achievement of the vision and mission of BPDPKS

Mission:
1. Realizing the effectiveness of the risk management process, internal control and governance of BPDPKS (Good Governance);
2. Encouraging compliance with laws and regulations;
3. Become an independent and objective Strategic Business Partner for BPDPKS management;
4. Realizing harmonization and synergy with other

Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian Kepala SPI

Saat ini Kepala SPI BPDKS dijabat oleh Sdr. Hari Kuncoro menggantikan Sdri. Triana Meinarsih berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Direktur Utama Nomor Kep-272/DPKS/2019 tentang Mutasi Pegawai Tingkat Jabatan Kepala Divisi di Lingkungan BPDPKS Tahun 2019 tanggal 23 Juli 2019.

Direktur Utama memiliki wewenang dalam mengangkat dan memberhentikan Kepala SPI berdasarkan mekanisme internal BPDPKS dengan pertimbangan Dewan Pengawas. Pengangkatan Kepala SPI BPDPKS dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan beberapa aspek penting, antara lain: kualifikasi pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, aspek interitas dan telah sesuai dengan yang dipersyaratkan PMK NO.200/PMK.05/2017 tentang Sistem Pengendalian Intern Badan Layanan Umum (BLU).

Head of IAU Appointment and Dismissal

Currently, the position of Head of BPDPKS IAU is served by Mr. Hari Kuncoro substituting Mrs. Triana Meinarsih under the Decision of the Board of Directors Number Kep-272/DPKS/2019 concerning Officials Transfer at the Level of Head of Division in BPDPKS in 2019 dated 23 July 2019.

President Director is authorized to appoint and dismiss the Head of IAU in accordance with the internal mechanism of BPDPKS under the consideration of the Supervisory Board, Appointment of the Head of BPDPKS IAU shall be performed by taking into account several prominent aspects, among others: education qualification, work experience, integrity aspect and already in compliance with the requirements of PMK NO.200/PMK.05/2017 regarding BLU Internal Control System.

Profil Kepala Satuan Pemeriksa Internal BPDPKS

Profile of the Head of the Internal Audit Unit of BPDPKS



Hari Kuncoro
Kepala SPI | **Chief Audit Executive**

Warga negara Indonesia, berdomisili di Depok, Jawa Barat. Beliau lahir di Cilacap tanggal 25 Mei 1977 dan berusia 43 tahun. Beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala SPI sejak 23 Juli 2019 dengan Surat Keputusan Direksi Nomor Kep-272/DPKS/2019.

Beliau lulusan D IV Politeknik Keuangan Negara STAN (PKN STAN) tahun 2005 dan meraih gelar Magister Manajemen dari Universitas Jenderal Sudirman Purwokerto. Selain itu, beliau juga memiliki sertifikasi Chartered Financial Analyst, Financial Risk Management, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP), dan Project Financial Model (PFM).

Dalam perjalanan karirnya, beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Internal Auditor di Sempati Air Cabang Medan, sebagai Auditor di Kanaka Puradireja Jakarta tahun 2000, sebagai Sekretaris Dewan Komisaris di PT Kertas Leces tahun 2011-2012, sebagai Sekretaris Komite Audit di PT Kertas Leces tahun 2012-2013, sebagai Kepala Divisi Anggaran dan Akuntansi tahun 2015-sekarang, dan sebagai Kepala Divisi Keuangan dan Akuntansi Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS tahun 2015 – 2019. Sebelum bekerja di BPDPKS (2015 - 2019), beliau masih aktif di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Anggaran dan Akuntansi (2015-sekarang), Kepala Divisi Keuangan dan Umum.

Indonesian citizen, domiciled in Depok, West Java. He was born in Cilacap on May 25, 1977 and is 43 years old. He has served as Head of IAU since July 23, 2019 with the Decree of the Board of Directors No. Kep-272/DPKS/2019.

He graduated from DIV Politeknik Keuangan Negara STAN (PKN STAN) in 2005 and earned a Master's degree in Management from Universitas Jenderal Sudirman, Purwokerto. In addition, he is also certified as Chartered Financial Analyst, Financial Risk Management, Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP), and Project Financial Model (PFM).

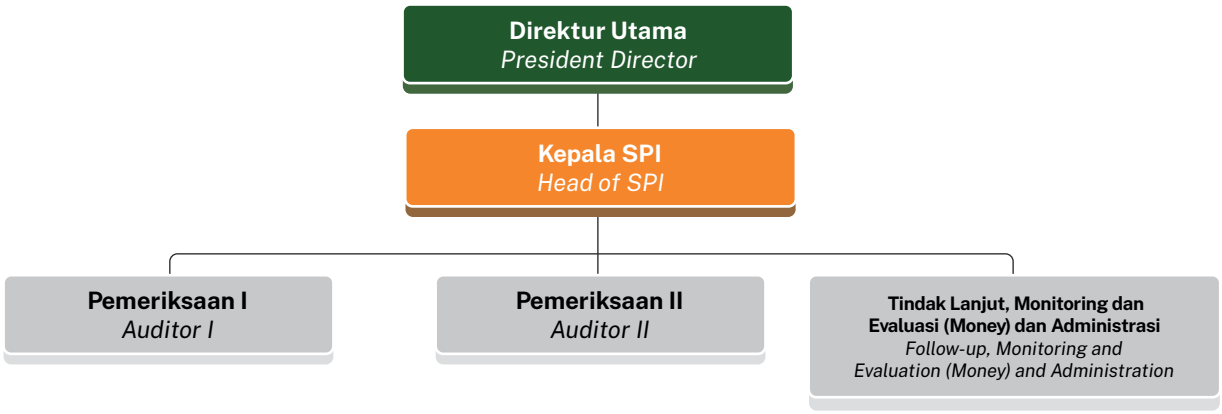
In the course of his career, he served as Internal Auditor at Sempati Air Medan Branch, as Auditor at Kanaka Puradireja Jakarta in 2000, as Secretary to the Board of Commissioners at PT Kertas Leces in 2011-2012, as Secretary to the Audit Committee at PT Kertas Leces in 2012-2013 , as Head of Budget and Accounting Division 2015-present, and as Head of Finance and Accounting Division of the Directorate of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management BPDPKS 2015 – 2019. Prior to working at BPDPKS (2015 - 2019), he was still active in the Ministry Finance serves as Head of Budget and Accounting Division (2015-present), Head of Finance and General Division.

Struktur dan Kedudukan SPI BPDPKS

Pembentukan organisasi SPI BPDPKS adalah berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan. Struktur dan kedudukan SPI berada di bawah Direktur Utama sesuai dengan Keputusan Direktur Utama BPDPKS Nomor KEP-66/DPKS/2016 tanggal 26 Desember 2016 tentang Penyesuaian Struktur Jabatan dan Uraian Tugas Kepala SPI BPDPKS.

Structure and Position of BPDPKS IAU

The establishment of the BPDPKS IAU organization is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance. The structure and position of IAU is under the President Director in accordance with the Decree of the President Director of BPDPKS No. KEP-66/DPKS/2016 dated December 26, 2016 regarding Adjustment of Position Structure and Job Description of the Head of BPDPKS IAU.



Kedudukan SPI:

1. SPI merupakan organisasi yang ditetapkan berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan dan berkedudukan langsung dibawah Direktur Utama BPDPKS;
2. SPI dipimpin oleh seorang Kepala yang bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Direktur Utama;
3. Kepala SPI diangkat dan diberhentikan oleh Direktur Utama setelah mendapat persetujuan dari Dewan Pengawas BPDPKS;
4. Kepala SPI akan menjadi Mitra Kerja Manajemen yang Independen dan Profesional;
5. Personil SPI tidak diperbolehkan merangkap tugas ataupun bekerja yang ada pada Direktorat teknis di dalam BPDPKS;
6. Direktur Utama memberikan dukungan sepenuhnya guna terlaksananya Independensi SPI dan wajib menjaga serta mengevaluasi kualitas fungsi SPI.

IAU Position:

1. IAU is an organization stipulated based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance and is positioned directly under the President Director of BPDPKS;
2. IAU is led by a Head who is directly responsible to the President Director;
3. The Head of IAU is appointed and dismissed by the President Director after obtaining approval from the BPDPKS Supervisory Board;
4. The Head of IAU will become an Independent and Professional Management Partner;
5. IAU personnel are not allowed to hold concurrent duties or work at the technical Directorate within BPDPKS;
6. The President Director provides full support for the implementation of the Independence of IAU and is obliged to maintain and evaluate the quality of the IAU function.

Komposisi Personil dan Pendidikan SPI

Berdasarkan Struktur dan Kedudukan SPI, terdapat 3 (tiga) tenaga Auditor Internal BPDPKS yang terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang yang menjabat sebagai Kepala SPI dan 2 (dua) orang sisanya menjabat sebagai Auditor/ Pemeriksa.

IAU Personnel and Education Composition

Based on the structure and position of IAU, there are 3 (three) Internal Auditors of BPDPKS consisting of 1 (one) person serving as Head of IAU and the remaining 2 (two) serving as Auditor/Examiner.

Komposisi Personil dan Pendidikan SPI

IAU Personnel and Education Composition

Jabatan Position	**Jumlah** Auditor Number of Auditors	**Informasi Riwayat Pendidikan Auditor** Auditor Education History information				
		Nama Name	**Tingkat** Level	**Bidang Studi** Field of Study	**Lembaga** Institution	**Tahun** Year
Kepala SPI Head of IAU	1	Hari Kuncoro	D-IV S2	Akuntansi Manajemen Management Accounting	STAN Unsoed	2000 2005
Pemeriksaan I Examination I	1	Zulkifly	S1	Akuntansi Accounting	UT	2012
Pemeriksaan I Examination I	1	Muhammad Khoirul Jihad	D3	Akuntansi Accounting	STAN	2009

Pedoman Kerja SPI

Piagam Audit Internal (*Internal Audit Charter*) merupakan Pedoman Kerja SPI yang sah dan ditetapkan pada tanggal 15 Juli 2018, berdasarkan Keputusan Bersama Direktur Utama dan Dewan Pengawas. Berdasarkan Internal Audit Charter, SPI memiliki tanggung jawab dalam mengatur visi, misi, struktur dan kedudukan SPI, serta aspek-aspek yang berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan Audit Internal.

Di samping mengacu pada Piagam Audit Internal, SPI juga mengacu pada beberapa kebijakan yaitu:

1. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015 Tentang Organisasi Dan Tata Kerja Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit;
2. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan RI Nomor 200/ PMK.05/2017 tentang Sistem Pengendalian Intern Badan Layanan Umum; dan
3. Audit Program, beserta manual-manual pemeriksaan antara lain:
   - Pedoman Audit Kinerja;
   - Pedoman Audit Laporan Keuangan;
   - Pedoman Umum SPI;
   - Pedoman Teknis SPI;
   - Kode Etik yang dikeluarkan IIA Global.

IAU Work Guidelines

The Internal Audit Charter is a valid IAU Work Guidelines and was stipulated on July 15, 2018, based on the Joint Decree of the President Director and the Supervisory Board. Based on the Internal Audit Charter, the Internal Audit Unit is responsible for managing the vision, mission, structure and position of the Internal Audit Unit, as well as aspects related to the implementation of Internal Audit.

In addition to referring to the Internal Audit Charter, IAU also refers to several policies, they are:

1. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 113/PMK.01/2015 regarding the Organization and Work Procedure of the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency;
2. dan Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 200/PMK.05/2017 regarding the Internal Control System of Public Service Agencies; and
3. Audit Program, along with examination manuals, among others:
   - Performance Audit Guidelines;
   - Financial Statements Audit Guidelines;
   - IAU General Guidelines;
   - IAU Technical Guidelines;
   - Code of Ethics issued by IIA Global.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

Sesuai dengan Internal Audit Charter, tugas dan tanggung jawab SPI sebagai berikut:

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of IAU in accordance with the Internal Audit Charter are as follows:

Tugas SPI
IAU Tasks

1. Menyusun dan melaksanakan rencana pengawasan intern;
2. Menguji dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan sistem pengendalian internal dan sistem manajemen risiko;
3. Membuat/mengembangkan Program Kerja Audit Tahunan {PKAT) dengan menggunakan metode risk based audit dan menyampaikan kepada Direktur Utama BPDPKS untuk mendapatkan pengesahan;
4. Melakukan pemeriksaan dan penilaian atas efisiensi dan efektivitas di bidang keuangan, akuntansi, operasional, sumber daya manusia, pemasaran, teknologi informasi, dan kegiatan lainnya;
5. Memberikan saran perbaikan dan informasi yang objektif tentang kegiatan yang diawasi pada semua tingkat manajemen;
6. Membuat laporan hasil pengawasan intern dan menyampaikan laporan tersebut kepada pimpinan BLU dan Dewan Pengawas;
7. Memberikan rekomendasi terhadap perbaikan/peningkatan proses tata kelola dan upaya pencapaian strategi bisnis BLU;
8. Memantau, menganalisis, dan melaporkan pelaksanaan tindak lanjut rekomendasi pengawasan oleh SPI, aparat pengawasan khusus apabila diperlukan;
9. Melaksanakan reviu laporan keuangan;
10. Melakukan pemeriksaan khusus apabila diperlukan;
11. Melaksanakan tugas lainnya berdasarkan penugasan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang- undangan; dan
12. Melaksanakan pemeriksaan/pengawasan yang tidak terjadwal dan/atau dirahasiakan berdasarkan permintaan dari Direksi BPDPKS/aparat pemeriksa intern pemerintah,

1. Develop and implement an internal control plan;
2. Examining and evaluating the implementation of the internal control system and risk management system;
3. Create/develop the Annual Audit Work Program (PKAT) using the risk-based audit method and submit it to the President Director of BPDPKS for approval;
4. Conduct inspections and assessments of efficiency and effectiveness in the fields of finance, accounting, operations, human resources, marketing, information technology, and other activities;
5. Provide suggestions for improvement and objective information on the activities supervised at all levels of management;
6. Make a report on the results of internal supervision and submit the report to the BLU leadership and the Supervisory Board;
7. Provide recommendations for improvement of governance processes and efforts to achieve BLU business strategies;
8. Monitor, analyze, and report on the implementation of follow-up on supervision recommendations by IAU, special supervisory apparatus if necessary;
9. Carry out a review of financial statements;
10. Carry out special inspections if necessary;
11. Carry out other tasks based on assignments in accordance with the provisions of the legislation; and
12. Carry out unscheduled and/or confidential inspections/supervisions based on requests from the BPDPKS Directors/government internal audit officers,

Tanggung Jawab SPI
IAU Responsibilities

1. Membantu Direktur Utama dalam memenuhi tanggung jawab kepengurusan BPDPKS dengan melakukan pengawasan/audit terhadap program kepatuhan, operasional, dan kegiatan yang menjadi tugas pokok BPDPKS;
2. Memantau kinerja seluruh kegiatan unit kerja BPDPKS secara terintegrasi dalam hal kepatuhan, kelengkapan dan penggunaan serta pengendalian administrasi, akuntansi, keuangan dan pengendalian lainnya serta memberikan saran perbaikan yang mengarah pada pencapaian tujuan dan sasaran BPDPKS yang telah ditetapkan. ditetapkan dan menjadi tanggung jawab masing-masing unit kerja sesuai dengan keputusan Panitia Pengarah, RBA, dan DIPA BPDPKS;
3. Membantu Direksi dan Dewan Pengawas dalam mewujudkan Tata Kelola yang Baik, melalui penilaian yang obyektif dan independen terhadap Sistem Pengendalian Intern, pengawasan, dan pemeriksaan, dengan menerapkan etika profesi dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya;
4. Memberikan peringatan dini kepada Direksi dan Dewan Pengawas atas terjadinya risiko/kegiatan usaha yang mungkin timbul dan memberikan usulan alternatif peningkatan efisiensi dengan tujuan menjaga kinerja BPDPKS;
5. Mendorong Direktorat Teknis di BPDPKS untuk terus meningkatkan pelaksanaan pengendalian intern agar pelaksanaan berjalan efektif guna mencapai visi, misi BPDPKS dapat terwujud dengan tetap memperhatikan Tata Kelola dan Manajemen Risiko yang Baik;
6. Memberikan laporan hasil pemeriksaan serta laporan evaluasi yang disesuaikan dengan kecukupan sumber daya manusia di unit kerja SPI;
7. Memberikan evaluasi, analisis perbaikan proses manajemen operasional dan program kerja di BPDPKS;
8. Memantau pelaksanaan dan penyelesaian tindak lanjut Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan (LHP) Auditor Internal/Eksternal berdasarkan action plan yang telah disepakati.

Tanggung Jawab SPI
IAU Responsibilities

1. Assist the President Director in fulfilling BPDPKS management responsibilities by conducting supervision/audit of compliance, operations, and activity programs which are the main tasks of BPDPKS;
2. Monitor the performance of all BPDPKS work unit activities in an integrated manner on compliance, completeness and use and control of administration, accounting, finance and other controls as well as provide suggestions for improvement that lead to the achievement of BPDPKS goals and objectives that have been determined and are the responsibility of each work unit in accordance with the decision of the Steering Committee, RBA, and DIPA BPDPKS;
3. Assisting the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board in realizing Good Governance, through an objective and independent assessment of the Internal Control System, supervision, and examination, by applying professional ethics in the performance of their duties;
4. Provide early warning signal to the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board on the occurrence of business risks/activities that may arise and provide alternative proposals for improving efficiency with the aim of maintaining the performance of BPDPKS;
5. Encouraging the Technical Directorate at BPDPKS to continue to improve the implementation of internal control so that implementation runs effectively in order to achieve the vision, mission of BPDPKS can be realized while still paying attention to Good Governance and Risk Management;
6. Provide reports on the results of the inspection as well as evaluation reports that are adjusted to the adequacy of human resources in the IAU work unit;
7. Provide evaluation, analysis of improvements to operational management processes and work programs at BPDPKS;
8. Monitor the implementation and completion of follow-up on the Internal/External Auditor's Inspection Report (LHP) based on the agreed action plan.

Pengembangan Kompetensi

Dalam rangka Pengembangan Kompetensi SPI senantiasa melakukan pelatihan dan pendidikan berkelanjutan melalui program sertifikasi nasional dan internasional, keikutsertaan dalam seminar nasional/ internasional maupun pelatihan rutin internal. Berbagai kegiatan tersebut dilakukan sebagai wujud komitmen SPI dalam mengembangkan dan meningkatkan kompetensi dan pengetahuan pegawai Audit Internal.

Sepanjang tahun 2021, SPI telah mengikuti berbagai kegiatan pelatihan antara lain sebagai berikut:

Competency Development

In the framework of Competency Development, IAU continuously carries out training and ongoing education through national and international certification programs, participation in national/international seminars as well as internal regular training. These various activities are carried out as a form of IAU's commitment in developing and improving the competence and knowledge of Internal Audit employees.

Throughout 2021, IAU has participated in various training activities, including the following:

Tabel Pengembangan Auditor SPI BPDPKS tahun 2021
BPDPKS SPI Auditor Development Table 2021

No	Nama Sertifikasi Certification Name	Jumlah Jamlat Number of Jamlat
1	ISO 31000 Risk Management	24
2	QIA Audit Internal Lanjutan | Advanced Internal Audit QIA	60
3	Pengendalian Gratifikasi | Gratification Control	2
4	Whistle Blower dan Perlindungan terhadap Pelapor | Whistleblower and Whistleblower Protection	2

Laporan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan SPI Tahun 2021

Laporan pelaksanaan program Kerja SPI Tahunan BPDPKS 2021 meliputi kegiatan sebagai berikut: Pendampingan audit dan konsultasi atas Laporan Keuangan BLU Tahun 2019 dan PDTT BPK s.d. Semester I 2021.

Adapun Pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan tindak lanjut yang dilaksanakan adalah sebagai berikut:

IAU Activity Implementation Report 2021

The report on the implementation of the 2020 BPDPKS Annual IAU Work program is an audit assistance activity and consultation on the 2019 BLU Financial Report and BPK PDTT up to the 1st Semester of 2021.

The implementation of follow-up monitoring activities carried out are as follows:

Tabel Status tindak lanjut Audit Eksternal tahun 2021
Table of External Audit Follow-Up Status 2021

Auditor Eksternal External Auditor	**Jumlah rekomendasi** Number of Recommendation	**Tindak lanjut rekomendasi** | Follow Up Recommendations		
		Selesai Completed	**Dalam Proses** In the process	**Belum** Not Completed
BPK LK 2019	4	1	3	0
BPK PDTT	9	0	9	0
BPKP	4	4	0	0
BPKP 2020	6	-	6	-

Penilaian Atas Kinerja SPI

Penilaian Atas Kinerja SPI dilakukan berdasarkan kinerja SPI sebagaimana yang diatur dalam komponen KPI *(Key Performance Indicators)* tentang realisasi pencapaian kinerja Satuan Pemeriksaan Internal tahun 2021 sebesar 112% dari target 100%.

IAU Performance Assessment

Assessment of IAU performance is carried out based on IAU performance as stipulated in the KPI (Key Performance Indicators) component regarding the realization of the Internal Audit Unit's performance achievement in 2021 of 112% of the 100% target.

Audit Eksternal
External Auditor

Pelaksanaan Audit eksternal merupakan salah satu bentuk fungsi pengawasan independen terhadap aspek keuangan organisasi. Audit eksternal dilaksanakan untuk menjamin independensi hasil pemeriksaan, auditor eksternal yang ditunjuk tidak boleh memiliki benturan kepentingan dengan setiap tingkat pejabat Perusahaan.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 17/PMK.01/2008 Tanggal 5 Februari 2008 tentang Jasa Akuntan Publik, pada pasal 3 ayat 1 disebutkan bahwa Pemberian jasa audit umum atas laporan keuangan dari suatu entitas dilakukan oleh 1 (satu) Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) paling lama untuk 6 (enam) tahun buku berturut-turut dan oleh seorang Akuntan Publik paling lama untuk 3 (tiga) tahun buku berturut-turut.

Auditor eksternal (independen) ditunjuk secara rutin oleh BPDPKS untuk melakukan audit terkait operasional dan laporan keuangan BPDPKS yang bertujuan untuk memberikan pendapat yang independen dan objektif mengenai ketaatan, kewajaran, dan kesesuaian laporan keuangan BPDPKS dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (SAK) Indonesia dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

The implementation of an external audit is a form of independent supervision function on the Organization's financial aspects. An external audit is carried out to ensure the independence of the examination results, the appointed external auditor must not have conflict of interest with any level of organization's Company.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 17/PMK.01/2008 dated February 5, 2008 regarding Public Accountant Services, in article 3 paragraph 1 it is stated that the provision of general audit services on the financial statements of an entity is carried out by 1 (one) Public Accounting Firm (KAP) for a maximum of 6 (six) consecutive fiscal years and by a Public Accountant for a maximum of 3 (three) consecutive fiscal years.

An external (independent) auditor is appointed regularly by BPDPKS to conduct audits related to the operations and financial statements of BPDPKS with the aim of providing an independent and objective opinion regarding the compliance, fairness, and conformity of BPDPKS financial statements with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) and applicable laws and regulations.

Penunjukan Akuntan Publik

Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik ditunjuk oleh Dewan Pengawas dengan mempertimbangkan rekomendasi dari Komite Audit. Dewan Pengawas telah setuju menunjuk KAP Heliantono dan Rekan untuk melakukan Audit atas Laporan Keuangan BPDPKS Tahun Buku 2021 dengan fee audit sebesar Rp420.420.000

Berikut adalah informasi pelaksanaan Audit Laporan Keuangan untuk tahun buku 2018 sampai dengan 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

Appointment of Public Accountant

Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms are appointed by the Supervisory Board by considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee. The Supervisory Board has agreed to appoint KAP Heliantono and Partners to audit the Financial Statements of BPDPKS for Fiscal Year 2021 with an audit fee of Rp420,420,000.

The following is information on the implementation of the Financial Statement Audit for the fiscal year 2018 to 2020 as follows:

Pelaksanaan Audit Laporan Keuangan dalam kurun waktu 3 tahun

Implementation of Financial Statement Audit within 3 years

Tahun Buku Fiscal Year	**Kantor Akuntan Publik** Public Accounting Firm	**Akuntan Publik** Public Accountant	**Opini Audit** Audit Opinion	**Biaya Audit** Audit Fee
2020	Heliantono dan Rekan Heliantono and Partners	Padri Achyarsyah, CPA	Laporan Keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) tanggal 31 Desember 2020, realisasi anggaran serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan di Indonesia. The attached Financial Statement present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) as of December 31, 2020, budget realization as well as financial performance and cash flows for the period ended on that date in accordance with Government Accounting Standards in Indonesia.	Rp420.420.000

Pelaksanaan Audit Laporan Keuangan dalam kurun waktu 3 tahun

Implementation of Financial Statement Audit within 3 years

Tahun Buku Fiscal Year	**Kantor Akuntan Publik** Public Accounting Firm	**Akuntan Publik** Public Accountant	**Opini Audit** Audit Opinion	**Biaya Audit** Audit Fee
2019	Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan	Eddy Rintis, SE, CPA	Laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit tanggal 31 Desember 2018, serta aktivitas keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. The attached Financial Statement present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) as of December 31, 2019, budget realization as well as financial performance and cash flows for the period ended on that date in accordance with Government Accounting Standards in Indonesia.	Rp287.100.000
2018	Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan	Eddy Rintis, SE, CPA	Laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit tanggal 31 Desember 2018, serta aktivitas keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. The attached Financial Statement present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) as of December 31, 2018, budget realization as well as financial performance and cash flows for the period ended on that date in accordance with Government Accounting Standards in Indonesia.	Rp376.970.000

Jasa Lain Yang Diberikan

Selama pelaksanaan audit, KAP Heliantono dan Rekan tidak memberikan jasa lain kepada BPDPKS selain jasa audit, sehingga dalam pelaksanaannya sangat independen dan tidak terjadi benturan kepentingan dalam pelaksanaan proses audit. Auditor dalam melaksanakan proses audit berpedoman pada standar auditing yang ditetapkan institut Akuntan Publik indonesia. Audit telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan rencana, dan pengujian terhadap bukti-bukti yang mendukung jumlah-jumlah dan pengungkapan dalam Laporan Keuangan.

Other Services Provided

During the audit, Heliantono and Partners did not provide other services to BPDPKS other than audit services. So that in its implementation it prioritizes the principle of independence and there is no conflict of interest. The auditor in carrying out the audit process is guided by the auditing standards set by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The audit has been carried out according to plan, and examining of evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements.

Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Audit Eksternal

SPI BPDPKS melakukan pendampingan, pengawasan, dan tindak lanjut atas temuan atau rekomendasi dari yang diberikan oleh KAP, yang bertujuan untuk memastikan pelaksanaan audit berjalan dengan lancar dan tidak menemui hambatan yang berarti, seluruh temuan nantinya akan ditindaklanjuti sesuai kewenangan yang ditetapkan. Selain itu Direksi juga melakukan koordinasi dan komunikasi dengan auditor eksternal secara berkala, supaya pelaksanaan audit dapat berjalan secara efektif dan efisien, serta apabila terjadi kendala dalam obyek pemeriksaan dapat segera diberikan solusi dalam mengatasi setiap permasalahan yang ada. Direksi juga secara aktif melakukan monitoring tindak lanjut atas temuan-temuan pemeriksaan audit eksternal dalam setiap rapat koordinasi antara Direksi dengan satuan-satuan kerja terkait serta memberikan laporan atas pelaksanaan tindak lanjut kepada Dewan Pengawas secara berkala.

Effectiveness of External Audit Implementation

The BPDPKS IAU provides assistance, supervision, and follow-up on the findings or recommendations provided by the KAP, which aims to ensure that the audit runs smoothly and does not encounter significant obstacles, all findings will be followed up according to the stipulated authority. In addition, the Board of Directors also coordinates and communicates with external auditors on a regular basis, so that the audit can run effectively and efficiently, and if there are problems with the object of the examination, a solution can be immediately given to overcome any existing problems. The Board of Directors also actively monitors follow-up on the findings of the external audit in every coordination meeting between the Board of Directors and related work units, as well as provides reports on the implementation of follow-up actions to the Supervisory Board on a regular basis.



Manajemen Risiko
Risk Management

BPDPKS merupakan salah satu instansi yang memiliki risiko tinggi, karena dalam kegiatannya melibatkan pengelolaan dana dalam beragam bentuk pembiayaan. Oleh karena itu, BPDPKS berupaya melakukan pengelolaan risiko secara konsisten dan terstruktur guna meminimalisir risiko dan menciptakan nilai bagi pemangku kepentingan.

BPDPKS is one of the institutions that has a high risk, due in its activities involves managing funds in various forms of financing. Therefore, BPDPKS seeks to carry out risk management in a consistent and structured manner in order to minimize risk and create value for stakeholders.

Sistem Manajemen Risiko

BPDPKS menerapkan Sistem Manajemen Risiko yang telah disesuaikan dengan framework ISO 31000:2018 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 577/KMK.01/2019 tentang Manajemen Risiko di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan, untuk menghasilkan praktik manajemen risiko dengan perspektif yang luas, mudah dipahami, terukur serta mampu meningkatkan integrasi dan koordinasi antar unit kerja di BPDPKS. Penerapan Sistem Manajemen Risiko di BPDPKS terdiri dari tahapan-tahapan pengelolaan risiko yang terstruktur dan sistematis. Fungsi Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS dijalankan oleh Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS yang dipimpin oleh Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko.

Risk Management System

BPDPKS implements Risk Management System already adjusted to the Framework of ISO 31000:2018 under the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 577/KMK.01/2019 regarding Risk Management within the Ministry of Finance, to generate risk management practice with broad, understandable, measurable perspective, as well as able to improve integration and coordination of inter-working units in BPDPKS. Implementation of the Risk Management System in BPDPKS comprises of steps of a structured and systematic risk management. Function of BPDPKS Risk Management shall be directed by the Division of Compliance and Risk Management of BPDPKS chaired by the Head of Compliance & Risk Management Division.

Komitmen Penerapan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS

Sebagai wujud komitmen Penerapan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS dilakukan dengan berpedoman pada prinsip-prinsip manajemen risiko, penjabaran tugas pokok dan tanggung jawab utama pengelolaan risiko di seluruh unit kerja BPDPKS sebagaimana Peraturan Direktur Utama Nomor PER-1/DPKS/2021 tentang Manajemen Risiko di Lingkungan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dan Keputusan Direktur Utama Nomor KEP-272/DPKS/2021 tentang Penunjukan Pegawai Sebagai Manajer Risiko Pada Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.

BPDPKS Risk Management Implementation Commitment

As a manifested commitment of BPDPKS Risk Management Implementation, it shall be done on the basis of risk management principles, description of main risk management duties and responsibilities throughout BPDPKS work unit as set out in the Regulation of President Director Number PER-1/DPKS/2021 concerning Risk Management within Palm Oil Fund Management Agency and the Decision of President Director Number KEP-272/DPKS/2021 on the Appointment of an Employee as a Risk Manager for Palm Oil Fund Management Agency.

Pihak/Pengelola Parties/Managers	**Pokok dan Tanggung Jawab Utama** Main Principal and Responsibilities
Dewan Pengawas Supervisory Board	• Menyetujui kebijakan Manajemen Risiko termasuk strategi dan kerangka manajemen risiko yang ditetapkan sesuai dengan tingkat risiko yang diambil (risk appetite) dan toleransi risiko (risk tolerance) BPDPKS. • Memantau dan mengevaluasi kebijakan operasional BPDPKS yang dilakukan oleh Direksi. • Konsisten untuk menyelenggarakan Rapat Berkala dengan Direksi untuk mengevaluasi pencapaian tindak lanjut setiap rencana kerja. • Memastikan bahwa pendelegasian wewenang dan tanggung jawab berjalan dengan efektif sesuai jenjang organisasi. • Optimalisasi fungsi Komite Audit, Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko dan Satuan Pemeriksa Internal dengan memberikan masukan/saran melalui proses penelaahan sesuai rencana kerja. • Memastikan saran/rekomendasi setiap Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan (LHP) Auditor internal dan Eksternal telah ditindaklanjuti. • Approved the Risk Management policy including the strategy and risk management framework that is determined in accordance with the level of BPDPKS risk appetite and risk tolerance. • Monitor and evaluate BPDPKS operational policies carried out by the Board of Directors. • Consistently holding periodic meetings with the Board of Directors to evaluate the follow-up achievements of each work plan. • Ensure that the delegation of authority and responsibility runs effectively according to organizational levels. • Optimizing the functions of the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Internal Monitoring System Committee by providing input/suggestions to the Supervisory Board through a review process according to the work plan. • Ensure that the suggestions/recommendations of each Internal and External Auditor's Inspection Report (LHP) have been followed up.

Pihak/Pengelola Parties/Managers	Pokok dan Tanggung Jawab Utama Main Principal and Responsibilities
Komite Pemantau Manajemen Risiko Risk Management Monitoring Committee	• Menyusun kebijakan Manajemen Risiko serta perubahannya, termasuk strategi Manajemen Risiko, tingkat risiko yang diambil dan toleransi Risiko, kerangka Manajemen Risiko serta rencana kontinjensi untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya kondisi tidak normal. • Menyempurnakan proses Manajemen Risiko secara berkala maupun bersifat insidentil sebagai akibat dari suatu perubahan kondisi eksternal dan internal BPDPKS yang mempengaruhi kecukupan pungutan, profil Risiko, dan ketidakefektifan penerapan Manajemen Risiko berdasarkan hasil evaluasi. • Penetapan kebijakan dan/atau keputusan bisnis yang menyimpang dari prosedur normal, seperti pelampauan ekspansi usaha yang signifikan dibandingkan dengan rencana bisnis BPDPKS yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya, atau pengambilan posisi/eksposur risiko yang melampaui limit yang telah ditetapkan. • Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko, serta Sistem informasi Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS memiliki kebijakan manajemen risiko sesuai ukuran dan kompleksitas serta risiko usaha. Prosedur berbasis risiko telah mencakup semua produk/aktivitas yang mengandung risiko. Limit risiko telah ditetapkan oleh masing-masing Direktorat dan dievaluasi sesuai kebutuhan. • Develop Risk Management policy and its changes, including Risk Management strategy, level of risk taken and Risk tolerance, Risk Management framework and contingency plans to anticipate abnormal conditions. • Improving the Risk Management process periodically or incidentally as a result of changes in BPDPKS external and internal conditions that affect the adequacy of levies, Risk profile, and the ineffectiveness of Risk Management implementation based on the evaluation results. • Determination of policies and/or business decisions that deviate from normal procedures, such as exceeding a significant business expansion compared to the BPDPKS business plan that has been previously determined, or taking positions/risk exposures that exceed the predetermined limit. • Adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control processes, as well as Risk Management Information System BPDPKS has a risk management policy according to size and complexity as well as business risk. Risk-based procedures have covered all products/activities that contain risks. Risk limits have been determined by each Directorate and evaluated as needed.
Direktur Utama President Director	• Menjalankan visi misi Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS sesuai sasaran yang sudah ditetapkan. • Direktur utama wajib menunjuk Direktur yang membawahi fungsi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko sebagai anggota tetap Komite Manajemen Risiko yaitu Direktur Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko yang membidangi penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi BPDPKS. • Carry out the vision and mission of BPDPKS Public Service Agency according to the targets that have been set. • The President Director is required to appoint Board of Director in charge of the Compliance and Risk Management functions as a permanent member of the Risk Management Committee, namely the Director of Finance, General Affairs, Compliance and Risk Management in charge of the implementation of Risk Management for BPDPKS.
Direksi Board of Directors	• Menyusun kebijakan, strategi, dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko dengan memperhatikan tingkat risiko yang diambil (risk appetite) dan toleransi risiko (risk tolerance) badan. • Memantau, mengevaluasi dan memastikan Rencana Bisnis BPDPKS, strategi, dan action plan telah dilakukan sesuai rencana melalui rapat/pertemuan berkala dan berdampingan kunjungan bersama Direktorat. • Memastikan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP), kebijakan dan prosedur telah dipahami dan dilaksanakan dengan benar oleh seluruh karyawan. • Memastikan bahwa pendelegasian wewenang dan tanggung jawab berjalan dengan efektif sesuai jenjang organisasi • Memastikan dan melaksanakan langkah perbaikan atau rekomendasi dari Audit Internal maupun Eksternal telah dilaksanakan dengan efektif • Melakukan kunjungan mendadak berdampingan dengan Direktorat ke stakeholder untuk mengetahui dan meyakini proses kegiatan operasional berjalan dengan baik dan sesuai kebijakan dan prosedur BPDPKS. • Mengembangkan budaya manajemen risiko dan meningkatkan kesadaran risiko pada seluruh jenjang. • Pengawasan aktif Direksi tersebut dilakukan melalui unit kerja masing-masing Direktorat. • Develop policies, strategies, and Risk Management framework by taking into account the level of risk appetite and risk tolerance of the agency. • Monitor, evaluate and ensure that the BPDPKS Business Plan, strategy, and action plan have been carried out according to plan through regular meetings and visits with the Directorate. • Ensure that the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), policies and procedures are properly understood and implemented by all employees. • Ensuring that the delegation of authority and responsibility runs effectively according to organizational levels. • Ensure and implement corrective steps or recommendations from Internal and External Audits that have been implemented effectively. • Conducting surprise visits along with the Directorate to stakeholders to find out and ensure that the operational activity process is running well and in accordance with BPDPKS policies and procedures. • Develop a risk management culture and increase risk awareness at all levels. • The active supervision of the Board of Directors is carried out through the work units of each Directorate.
Divisi Manajemen Risiko Risk Management Division	• Melakukan pengendalian internal melalui serangkaian kegiatan yang mencakup: • Penyusunan rencana pengawasan; • Penyusunan indikator kontrol; • Penyusunan standarisasi pengendalian dan perencanaan kebijakan dasar terkait pengawasan dan pengendalian; serta • Melakukan kontrol secara langsung atas praktik bisnis dan pengelolaan risiko satuan kerja termasuk penyusunan profil risiko. • Carry out internal control through a series of activities that include: • Preparation of a monitoring plan; • Preparation of control indicators; • Preparation of control standardization and basic policy planning related to supervision and control; • Carry out direct control over the business practices and risk management of the work unit, including the preparation of a risk profile.

Sejak tahun 2016, BPDPKS telah mengimplementasikan manajemen risiko sebagai berikut:

1. Menyempurnakan laporan profil risiko badan sesuai dengan peraturan PMK Nomor 191/PMK.09/2008 dan telah diubah menjadi PMK Nomor 12/PMK.09/2016, PMK Nomor 171 2016_KMK 845/2016. Dan pada tahun 2019, peraturan tersebut kembali diharmonisasi menjadi KMK Nomor 577/KMK.01/2019 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan. Profil risiko BPDPKS digambarkan dalam laporan profil risiko yang melekat pada kegiatan bisnis BPDPKS dan kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko. Proses pengidentifikasian risiko-risiko yang melekat dilakukan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dan dari unit kerja terkait/*risk taking unit* dan Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko. identifikasi risiko-risiko tersebut terus dilakukan dan disempurnakan bersama-sama dengan penentuan*limit/risk appetite* dan penghitungan bobot untuk masing-masing risiko sehingga dapat lebih menggambarkan profil risiko BPDPKS yang sebenarnya.
2. Memperbaiki kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko BPDPKS sesuai profil risiko masing-masing Direktorat dengan cara melakukan mitigasi terhadap potensi risiko-risiko yang bisa merugikan baik di bidang risiko Penerimaan, Belanja, Pembiayaan, Strategik, Fraud, Kepatuhan, Operasional dan Reputasi.
3. Pelaporan atas Manajemen Risiko yang dipaparkan setiap bulan oleh masing-masing divisi yang kemudian dikritisi oleh jajaran direksi. Pelaporan ini meliputi update atas mitigasi risiko yang telah dilaksanakan beserta perubahan atas profil risiko (bila ada).

Since 2016, BPDPKS has implemented the following risk management:

1. Finalizing the agency's risk profile report in accordance with PMK Regulation No. 191/PMK.09/2008 and has been changed to PMK No. 12/PMK.09/2016, PMK No. 171 2016_KMK 845/2016. And in 2019, the regulation was re-harmonized to become KMK No. 577/KMK.01/2019 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management in the Ministry of Finance. The risk profile of BPDPKS is described in the report on the risk profile inherent in the business activities of BPDPKS and the quality of risk management implementation. The process of identifying inherent risks is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations from risk taking units and the Compliance and Risk Management Division. The identification of these risks continues to be carried out and finalized together with the determination of limits/risk appetite and calculation of the weights for each risk so that it can better describe BPDPKS actual risk profile.
2. Improving the quality of BPDPKS risk management implementation according to the risk profile of each Directorate by mitigating potential risks that could be detrimental in the areas of Revenue, Expenditure, Financing, Strategic, Fraud, Compliance, Operational and Reputation risks.
3. Report on Risk Management presented every month by each division which is then inquired by the Board of Directors. This report includes updates on risk mitigation that has been implemented along with changes to the risk profile (if any).

Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko

Kebijakan manajemen risiko BPDPKS berpedoman pada ISO 31000:2018 yang diwujudkan dalam pedoman manajemen risiko BPDPKS dan telah disesuaikan dengan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 577/KMK.01/2019 tentang Manajemen Risiko di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan tanggal 10 Juli 2019 yang telah mengalami berbagai perubahan.

Risk Management Policy

BPDPKS Risk Management Policy shall be under ISO 31000:2018 realized in BPDPKS risk management guidelines and already adjusted to the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 577/KMK.01/2019 concerning Risk Management within the Ministry of Finance dated 10 July 2019 subject to various amendments.

Proses Perubahan Peraturan Manajemen Risiko | Terakhir 577/KMK.01/2019
Process of Amendment to Risk Management Regulation | Latest 577/KMK.01/2019

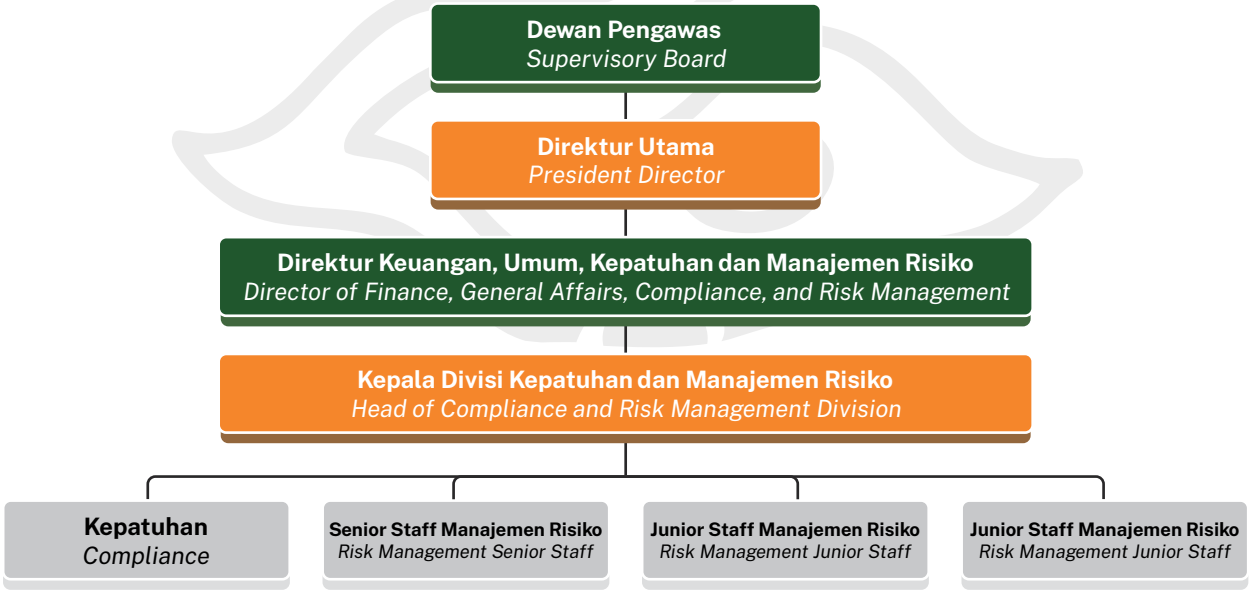
No	Proses dan Kategori Process and Category	PM K191/2008	PMK 12/2016	PMK 171/2016 KMK 845/2016	KMK 577/2019
1	Alur Proses Line of Process	Penetapan Konteks s.d Komunikasi & Konsultas Stipulation of Context to Communication & Consultation	Komunikasi & Konsultasi s.d Pemantauan & Review Communication & Consultation to Observance & Review		
2	*Time Horizon*	6 Bulan (Semesteran) 6 Months (Semester)	1 tahun 1 Year		
3	Struktur Structure	• Komite Manajemen Risiko (MR) Committee of Risk Management (RM) • Ketua MR dan Unit Pemilik Risiko (UPR) Head of RM and Risk Owner Unit (UPR) • letjen & Auditor Eksternal Lieutenant General & External Auditor	1. Komite MR 2. Ketua MR Es I 3. Pem Unit Es II 4. Compliance Office MR 1. Committee of RM 2. Head of RM Es I 3. Head Unit Es II 4. RM Officer Compliance	1. Komite MR 2. Ketua MR Es I 3. UPR 4. Unit Kepatuhan MR 5. Itjen 1. Committee of RM 2. Head of RM Es I 3. UPR 4. RM Compliance Unit 5. Inspectorate General	
4	Kategori Risiko Risk Category	5 Risiko (Strategik, Finansial,Operasional, Kepatuhan danFraud) 5 Risks (Strategic, Financial, Operational, Compliance, and Fraud)	8 Risiko (Penerimaan, Belanja,Pembiayaan, Strategis, Fraud, Kepatuhan, Operasional danReputasi) 8 Risks (Acceptance, Expenditure, Financing, Strategic, Fraud, Compliance, Operational, and Reputation)	7 Risiko (Fiskal, Kebijakan, Kepatuhan, Legal, Fraud, Reputasi dan Operasional) 7 Risks (Fiscal, Policy, Compliance, Legal, Fraud, Reputation, and Operational)	7 Risiko (Keuangan, Kebijakan, Reputasi, Fraud, Legal, Kepatuhan dan Operasional) 7 Risks (Finance, Policy, Reputation, Fraud, Legal, Compliance, and Operational)
5	Level Risiko Risk Level	3 Level (Rendah, Sedang, Tinggi) 3 Levels (Low, Moderate, High)	5 Level (Sangat Rendah, Rendah, Sedang, Tinggi, Sangat Tinggi) 5 Levels (Very high, high, moderate, low, very low)		
6	Kriteria Risiko Risk Criteria	Diserahkan Kepada UPR Given to UPR	2 Kriteria Kemungkinan 5 Kriteria Dampak 2 Possibility Criteria 5 Impact Criteria	2 Kriteria Kemungkinan 6 Kriteria Dampak 2 Possibility Criteria 6 Impact Criteria	

Struktur Organisasi Manajemen Risiko

BPDPKS telah membentuk Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko dengan Struktur Organisasi, sebagai upaya penerapan Manajemen Risiko secara efektif dan terintegrasi, Struktur Organisasi Manajemen Risiko yang dimiliki BPDPKS adalah sebagai berikut:

Organizational Structure of Risk Management

BPDPKS has established the Compliance and Risk Management Division with an Organizational Structure, as an effort to implement Risk Management more effective and integrated, BPDPKS Risk Management Organizational Structure is as follows:



Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian

Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko diangkat dan diberhentikan oleh Direktur Utama dengan persetujuan Dewan Pengawas serta dengan mempertimbangkan kualifikasi pendidikan, pengalaman kerja dan kualifikasi sesuai dengan kebutuhan bisnis BPDPKS.

Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS saat ini dijabat oleh Sidik Haryadi berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 373/KMK.01/2018 tentang Pengangkatan Dalam Jabatan pada BLU BPDPKS.

Appointment and Dismissal

The Head of the Compliance & Risk Management Division is appointed and dismissed by the President Director with the approval of the Supervisory Board and taking into account educational qualifications, work experience and qualifications in accordance with BPDPKS business needs.

The Head of the Compliance & Risk Management Division of BPDPKS is still held by Sidik Haryadi based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 373/KMK.01/2018 regarding Appointment in Position at BLU BPDPKS.

Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko

Head of Compliance & Risk Management Division



Sidik Haryadi
Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko
Head of Compliance & Risk Management Division

Lahir di Sleman, tanggal 8 November 1970. Lulusan Sarjana Hukum Dari Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta (1996) dan Magister ilmu Hukum dari Universitas Gadjah Mada (2010)

Sebelum menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan & Manajemen Risiko di BPDPKS, beliau pernah menjabat berbagai jabatan diantaranya adalah Pelaksana pada Subbagian Sistem Informasi dan Layanan Sumber Daya Manusia di Sekretariat Direktorat Jenderal (2018), Kepala Seksi Pembinaan Proses Bisnis dan Hukum II di Direktorat Sistem Perbendaharaan (2016), Kepala Seksi Peraturan I Sub Direktorat Hukum di Direktorat Sistem Manajemen Investasi (2015) dan berbagai jabatan lainnya.

Born in Sleman on November 8, 1970. Graduated with a Bachelor of Law from Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta (1996) and Master of Law from the same university (2010).

Prior to serving as Head of the Compliance & Risk Management Division at BPDPKS, he held various positions including as Executive at the Information Systems and Human Resources Services Subdivision at the Secretariat of the Directorate General (2018), Head of Business Process Development and Legal II Section at the Directorate of Treasury Systems (2016), Head of Regulation Section I Sub-Directorate of Law at the Directorate of Investment Management Systems (2015), and various other positions.

Komposisi dan Informasi Riwayat Pendidikan

Jumlah Pegawai Divisi Manajemen Risiko per 31 Desember 2020 adalah sebanyak 4 (Empat)orang, dengan riwayat pendidikan sebagai berikut:

Composition and Education History Information

The number of Risk Management Division employees as of December 31, 2020 was four people, with the following educational history:

Komposisi dan Informasi Riwayat Pendidikan
Composition and Education History Information

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Jumlah Amount	Tingkat Level	Bidang Studi Field of Study	Lembaga Institution	Tahun Year
Sidik Haryadi	Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko Head of Compliance and Risk Management Division	1	S2	Hukum | Law	Universitas Gadjah Mada	2010
			S1	Hukum | Law	Universitas Gadjah Mada	1996
Gelly Susantry	Senior Staff Manajemen Risiko Senior Risk Management Staff	1	S2	Manajemen | Management	Institut Pertanian Bogor	1993
			S1	Manajemen | Management	Universitas Tridinanti	1989
			S1	Hukum | Law	Universitas Sriwijaya	1985
			D3	Ekonomi | Economy	STIE Perbana Palembang	1984
Julia Rahmi	Senior Staff Legal Senior Legal Staff	1	S2	Global Environment and International Climate Change Law	Edinburgh University	2013
			S1	Hukum | Law	Universitas Padjadjaran	2007

Komposisi dan Informasi Riwayat Pendidikan
Composition and Education History Information

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Jumlah Amount	Tingkat Level	Bidang Studi Field of Study	Lembaga Institution	Tahun Year
Mina Hidayah	Junior Staff Manajemen Risiko Junior Risk Management Staff	1	S2	Ilmu Ekonomi | Economic	Universitas Gadjah Mada	2015
			S1	Ekonomi Pembangunan Management Economic	Universitas Syiah Kuala	2012
Aldi Bahana Prasetya	Junior Staff Manajemen Risiko Junior Risk Management Staff	1	S1			

Sertifikasi Sebagai Profesi Manajemen Risiko

Berikut adalah daftar penambahan sertifikasi profesi manajemen risiko sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021:

Certification as a Risk Management Profession

The following are list of additional risk management professional certifications until December 31, 2021:

Sertifikasi profesi manajemen risiko
Risk Management Professional Certification

No	Nama Sertifikasi Certification Name	Jumlah Sertifikasi Number of Certifications
1	*Enterprise Risk Management Associate Professional* (ERMAP) ERMAP-1121023 28 December 2021	Mina Hidayah
2	*Enterprise Risk Management Associate Professional* (ERMAP) ERMAP ERMAP-1121023 28 December 2021	Aldi Bahana Prasetya

Penerapan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS

BPDPKS telah mengimplementasikan Penerapan manajemen risiko melalui kegiatan pengembangan budaya sadar risiko, pembentukan struktur manajemen risiko, dan penyelenggaraan proses manajemen risiko. Budaya sadar risiko dikembangkan dengan berpedoman pada nilai-nilai BPDPKS dengan memberikan pemahaman bahwa pengelolaan risiko menjadi bagian dari setiap proses pengambilan keputusan di seluruh tingkatan organisasi.

Disamping itu, sebagai upaya dalam mencapai visi, misi, dan sasaran bisnis Badan Layanan Umum, Divisi Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS menyusun profil risiko, melakukan monitoring dan mitigasi risiko.

Implementation of BPDPKS Risk Management

BPDPKS has implemented risk management through the development of a risk-aware culture, the establishment of a risk management structure, and the implementation of the risk management process. A risk-aware culture is developed based on BPDPKS values by providing an understanding that risk management is part of every decision-making process at all levels of the organization.

In addition, as an effort to achieve the vision, mission, and business goals of the Public Service Agency, the Risk Management Division of BPDPKS prepares a risk profile, and conducts risk monitoring and mitigation.

Profil Risiko

Penyusunan profil risiko BPDPKS didasarkan pada sasaran, faktor internal dan eksternal. Dalam penyusunan profil risiko tersebut, BPDPKS telah melaksanakan *risk assessment* di semua proses bisnis untuk menganalisis lebih lanjut mengenai potensi-potensi risiko dan mengklasifikasikan level risiko menjadi beberapa tingkatan, yaitu: Sangat Rendah, Rendah, Sedang, Tinggi dan Sangat Tinggi.

Risk Profile

The preparation of BPDPKS risk profile is based on targets, and internal and external factors. In preparing the risk profile, BPDPKS has carried out risk assessments in all business processes to further analyze potential risks and classify risk levels into several levels of: Very Low, Low, Medium, High, and Very High.

Tingkatan | Level	**Level Risiko** | Risk Level	**Besaran Risiko** | Risk	**Warna** | Colour
5	Sangat Tinggi | Very High	20-25	
4	Tinggi | High	16-19	
3	Sedang | Moderate	12-15	
2	Rendah | Low	6-11	
1	Sangat Rendah | Very Low	1-5	

Sepanjang tahun 2021, Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS berfokus pada pengelolaan kualitas perbaikan dan mitigasi dari profil risiko tahun 2021 yang yang berpotensi menimbulkan risiko-risiko yang dapat merugikan BPDPKS baik di bidang Keuangan, kepatuhan, Kebijakan, Fraud, Operasional dan Reputasi. Jenis risiko (Profil Risiko) yang dihadapi BPDPKS adalah sebagai berikut:

Throughout 2021, the Compliance and Risk Management Division of BPDPKS focused on managing the quality of improvement and mitigation of the risk profile in 2021 that could potentially pose risks that could harm BPDPKS in the areas of Finance, Compliance, Policy, Fraud, Operations, and Reputation. The Risk Profile faced by BPDPKS are as follows:

Peta Risiko Berdasarkan Klasifikasi Risiko
Risk Map by Risk Classification

Matriks Analisis Risiko
Risk Analysis Matrix

Level Dampak \| Impact Level

Level Kemungkinan | Likelihood Level	1 Tidak Signifikan / Insignificant	2 Minor / Minor	3 Moderat / Moderate	4 Signifikan / Significant	5 Sangat Signifikan / Very Significant
5 Hampir Pasti Terjadi / Almost Definitely Occurs	7	12	17	22	25
4 Sering Terjadi / Often Occurs	4	9	14	19	24
3 Kadang Terjadi / Sometimes Occurs	3	8	13	18	23
2 Jarang Terjadi / Rarely Occurs	2	6	11	16	21
1 Hampir Tidak Terjadi / Hardly Occurs	1	5	10	15	20

RISIKO KEUANGAN FINANCIAL RISK	Berkaitan kondisi fiskal pemerintah pusat meliputi kerangka ekonomi makro, penganggaran, perpajakan, kepabeanan, perbendaharaan, dan pengawasan keuangan serta berkaitan dengan kekayaan negara yang meliputi Barang Milik Negara (BMN), kekayaan negara yang dipisahkan, investasi pemerintah, dan kekayaan negara lainnya. Related to the central government's fiscal conditions include the macroeconomic framework, budgeting, taxation, customs, treasury, and financial supervision as well as with regard to state assets which include State Property (BMN), separated state assets, government investment, and other state assets.
RISIKO KEBIJAKAN POLICY RISK	Berkaitan dengan perumusan dan penetapan kebijakan internal maupun eksternal organisasi. Related to the formulation and determination of internal and external policies of the organization.
RISIKO REPUTASI REPUTATION RISK	Berkaitan dengan persepsi negatif atau menurunnya tingkat kepercayaan pemangku kepentingan eksternal terhadap organisasi Related to the negative perceptions or reduced levels of external stakeholder trust towards the organization
RISIKO FRAUD FRAUD RISK	Berkaitan dengan perbuatan yang mengandung unsur kesengajaan, niat, menguntungkan diri sendiri atau orang lain, penipuan, penyembunyian atau penggelapan, dan penyalahgunaan kepercayaan yang bertujuan untuk memperoleh keuntungan secara tidak sah yang dapat berupa uang, barang/harta, jasa, dan tidak membayar jasa, yang dilakukan oleh satu individu atau lebih. Related to the acts that contain elements of intentional, benefiting oneself or others, fraud, concealment or embezzlement, and abuse of trust with the aim of obtaining illegal profits which can be in the form of money, goods/property, services, and not paying for services, by one or more individuals.
RISIKO LEGAL LEGAL RISK	Berkaitan dengan tuntutan/gugatan hukum dan upaya hukum lain kepada organisasi/ jabatan. Related to the lawsuits and other legal remedies against organizations/positions.
RISIKO KEPATUHAN COMPLIANCE RISK	Berkaitan dengan ketidakpatuhan organisasi atau pihak eksternal terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan, kesepakatan internasional, atau ketentuan lain yang berlaku. Related to the non-compliance with organizations or external parties with laws and regulations, international agreements, or other applicable provisions.
RISIKO OPERASIONAL OPERATIONAL RISK	Risiko yang berkaitan dengan tidak berfungsinya proses bisnis organisasi, sistem informasi, atau keselamatan kerja individu Related to the malfunctioning risks of the organization's business processes, information systems, or individual work safety

Selain menyusun peta risiko berdasarkan kategori risiko, BPDPKS juga telah menyusun peta risiko berdasarkan pada sasaran program/kegiatan selama tahun 2021 yaitu sebagai berikut:

In addition to compiling a risk map based on risk categories, BPDPKS has also compiled a risk map based on program/activity targets during 2021, which are as follows:

Daftar Risiko BPDPKS Tahun 2021
BPDPKS Risk List 2021

No	Sasaran Organisasi Organizational Target	Kejadian Risiko Risk Event	Besaran Risiko | Amount of Risk	
			Awal Tahun Beginning of the Year	Proyeksi Akhir Tahun End of Year Projection
1.	Pengembagan perkebunan sawit Yang Berkelanjutan Sustainable palm oil plantation development	Rekomendasi teknis sarana yang diterima tidak dapat di proses Technical recommendation of facilities and infrastructure received cannot be processed	25	10
2.	Pengembagan perkebunan sawit Yang Berkelanjutan Sustainable palm oil plantation development	adanya temuan BPK terkait penggunaan dana peremajaan sawit rakyat Findings of BPK on people's palm oil replanting fund utilization	22	9
3.	Pengembagan perkebunan sawit Yang Berkelanjutan Sustainable palm oil plantation development	Tidak lanjut rekomendasi teknis dari Ditjen Perkebunan terlambat Follow up of technical recommendation from the Directorate General is delayed	22	11
4.	Pengelolaan sarana dan TIK yang optimal dan modern Optimal and modern facilities and ICT management	Data pada sistem Aplikasi/Website hilang Lost data in the application/website system	21	10
5.	Imbal hasil pengembangan dana yang optimal Optimal fund development return	Penurunan suku bunga dan *yield* pasar surat berharga Decrease of interest rate and yield of bonds	19	11

Daftar Risiko BPDPKS Tahun 2021
BPDPKS Risk List 2021

No	Sasaran Organisasi Organizational Target	Kejadian Risiko Risk Event	Besaran Risiko | Amount of Risk	
			Awal Tahun Beginning of the Year	Proyeksi Akhir Tahun End of Year Projection
6.	Pengembangan perkebunan sawit yang berkelanjutan Sustainable palm oil plantation development	Terjadi retur penyaluran dana peremajaan kepada petani Repelanting fund distribution returned to farmers	19	10
7.	Pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang optimal Optimal palm oil fund management	Tingkat harga CPO tidak menguntungkan bagi petani sawit CPO price level is not profitable for palm oil farmers	18	11
8.	Pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang optimal Optimal palm oil fund management	Dana Sawit tidak mencukupi untuk membayar insentif Biodiesel Palm Oil Fund is not sufficient to pay Biodiesel incentive	17	11
9.	Pelaksanaan program mandatori biodiesel yang berkelanjutan Implementation of sustainable biodiesel mandatory program	Hasil verifikasi tidak sesuai dengan riil penyaluran Biodiesel atau ketentuan yang berlaku Verification result is not consistent with the real Biodiesel distribution and prevailing conditions	17	10
10.	Pelaksanaan keuangan yang efektif, efisien, dan akuntabel Effective, efficient, and accountable financial implementation	Persentase kualitas pelaksanaan anggaran internal BPDPKS sebagaimana baseline yang rendah Percentage of BPDPKS internal budget implementation quality according to lower baseline	16	15
11.	Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi Organization and optimal and high-performing HR	Proses penerapan manajemen risiko tidak berjalan sesuai target Risk management implementation process is not consistent with the target	15	10
12.	Organisasi dan SDM yang optimal dan berkinerja tinggi Organization and optimal and high-performing HR	Persentase Pejabat/Pegawai yang tidak memenuhi Standar Kompetensi Jabatan (SKJ) Percenetage of Officials/Employees not meeting Position Competency Standard (SKJ)	14	10
13.	Pertanggungjawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel Accountable fund management accountability	Penyelesaian tindak lanjut LHP BPK dan APIP tidak sesuai target Settlement of LHP BPK follow up and APIP is not consistent with the target	13	11
14	Pertanggungjawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel Accountable fund management accountability	Penyelesaian tindak lanjut hasil monev pembina teknis tidak sesuai target Follow-up settlement of technical assistant monev is not consistent with the target	13	11
15.	Komunikasi publik dan kemitraan yang efektif Effective public communication and partnership	Adanya kampanye negatif sawit secara masif di media massa Massive negative campaigns of palm oil on mass media	12	7
16.	Pelayanan publik yang prima Prime public services	Bank terlambat memproses permintaan transaksi pembelian investasi jangka panjang Bank is delayed in processing long-term investment purchase transaction requests	11	11

Daftar Risiko BPDPKS Tahun 2021
BPDPKS Risk List 2021

No	Sasaran Organisasi Organizational Target	Kejadian Risiko Risk Event	Besaran Risiko | Amount of Risk	
			Awal Tahun Beginning of the Year	Proyeksi Akhir Tahun End of Year Projection
17.	Komunikasi publik dan kemitraan yang efektif Effective public communication and partnership	Kegiatan misi dagang dan forum bisnis sawit tidak menghasilkan komitmen atau perjanjian kerja sama rencana impor produk sawit Palm oil trade mission and business forum activities did not result in commitment or agreement of palm oil products import plan	11	11
18.	Pengelolaan penelitian dan pengembangan sawit yang berkesinambungan Continuous palm oil research and development management	Dana Riset tidak mencukupi untuk membiayai riset-riset strategis inisiatif dari kementerian anggota komite pengarah Research Fund is not sufficient to fund initiative strategic researches of the steering committee member ministries	11	11

Selera Risiko dan Toleransi
Risk Appetite and Tolerance

Kriteria Selera Risiko (*Risk Appetite*) dan Toleransi Risiko (*Risk Tolerance*) Criteria for Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance	
Pernyataan Selera Risiko Risk Appetite Statement	Risiko dengan tingkat eksposur saat ini *(current risk level)* berada di level Sedang Atau lebih tinggi, tidak bisa diterima sehingga harus dibuatkan perlakuan risiko untuk pengendaliannya. The risk with the current risk level being at the Moderate level or higher, is unacceptable, thus risk treatment must be made to control it.
Batasan Selera Risiko Risk Appetite Limits	Nilai risiko yang dapat diterima: 1-11 Acceptable risk value: 1-11
Pernyataan Toleransi Risiko Risk Appetite Limits	Risiko tersisa *(residual risk level)* dengan tingkat eksposur berada di level Sedang atau lebih rendah sudah dapat ditolerir, sebaliknya di level Tinggi dan Sangat Tinggi tidak dapat ditolerir, sehingga perlu optimalisasi tindakan pencegahan atau mempersiapkan tindakan responsif sebagai antisipasi terhadap terjadinya risiko. The residual risk level with the exposure level being at the Moderate or lower level can be tolerated, on the contrary High and Very High levels cannot be tolerated, so it is necessary to optimize preventive actions or prepare responsive actions in anticipation of the occurrence of risks.
Batasan Tolerance Limit Tolerance Limit	Nilai risiko yang tidak dapat diterima tapi dapat ditolerir: 12 -15 Unacceptable but tolerable risk value: 12 -15
	Nilai risiko yang tidak dapat diterima dan ditolerir: 16-25 Unacceptable and tolerable risk value: 16-25

Laporan Pemantauan Risiko (Jenis Risiko dan Mitigasi Risiko)

Setiap risiko yang telah analisis dan dipetakan akan dirancang upaya penyelesaiaan (mitigasi) risiko, sebagai bentuk penanganan terhadap potensi risiko yang muncul dalam proses bisnis dikemudian hari. Berdasarkan pengelompokkan dan peta risiko di atas, BPDPKS melakukan mitigasi yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi dampak dan kerugian yang dapat mengganggu kinerja BPDPKS.

Risk Monitoring Report (Type of Risk and Risk Mitigation)

Every risk that has been analyzed and mapped will be designed for risk mitigation efforts, as a form of handling potential risks that arise in business processes in the future. Based on the grouping and risk map above, BPDPKS undertakes mitigation which aims to reduce the impacts and losses that may interfere with the performance of BPDPKS.

Mitigasi Risiko Perusahaan
Corporate Risk Mitigation

No.	Risiko Risk	Rencana Mitigasi Risiko Risk Mitigation Plan	Output Output
1	Penurunan *yield* pasar surat berharga Decrease in market securities yields	1. *Balancing* portfolio 2. Proyeksi nilai Imbal hasil investasi 1. Portfolio balancing 2. Projected return on investment	1. Portfolio aset yang memberikan imbal hasil optimal 2. Dokumen Proyeksi nilai imbal hasil investasi 1. Asset portfolio that provides optimal returns 2. Document Projection of return on investment
2	Volume biodiesel yang disalurkan belum dapat menstabilkan harga CPO The volume of biodiesel distributed has not been able to stabilize CPO prices	1. Mempercepat pelaksanaan penggunaan sawit untuk energi terbarukan (*biohydrocarbon*) 2. Percepatan penyerapan sawit domestic 1. Accelerate the implementation of the use of palm oil for renewable energy (biohydrocarbon) 2. Acceleration of domestic palm oil absorption	1. Implementasi riset yang berkaitan *green fuel* 2. Penyaluran untuk konsumsi pangan dan energi 1. Implementation of research related to green fuel 2. Distribution for food and energy consumption
3	Dana Sawit tidak mencukupi terkait penyaluran dana program BPDPKS Insufficient Palm Oil Funds related to the distribution of BPDPKS program funds	Penyusunan proyeksi pendapatan dan penyaluran BPDPKS Preparation of BPDPKS revenue projections and distribution	Dokumen Proyeksi pendapatan dan penyaluran BPDPKS Document of BPDPKS revenue projections and distribution
4	Data dan informasi rencana kerja dari *stakeholder* tidak diterima dengan tepat waktu Data and information on work plans from stakeholders are not received in a timely manner	1. Menyampaikan permohonan data tepat waktu 2. Koodinasi dengan *stakeholder* 1. Submitting data requests on time 2. Coordination with stakeholders	1. Surat permintaan data 2. Hasil Rapat Koordinasi *Stakeholder* 1. Data request letter 2. Results of the Stakeholder Coordination Meeting
5	Kampanye negatif sawit secara masif di media massa Massive negative palm oil campaign in the mass media	1. Publikasi berita positif sawit secara rutin. 2. Peningkatan kapasitas jurnalis tentang sawit 1. Publication of positive news on palm oil regularly 2. Increasing the capacity of journalists on palm oil	1. Berita di Media atau Website BPDPKS 2. Kegiatan Fellowship Journalist 1. News on BPDPKS Media or Website 2. Journalist Fellowship Activities
6	Kegiatan misi dagang dan forum bisnis sawit tidak menghasilkan komitmen atau perjanjian kerja sama rencana impor produk sawit Trade mission activities and palm oil business forums do not result in commitments or cooperation agreements on plans to import palm oil products	Penyusunan rencana target perluasan ekspor sawit dengan melibatkan Kementerian Perdagangan, Kemenlu dan Asosiasi Sawit Preparation of a target plan for the expansion of palm oil exports by involving the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Palm Oil Association	Dokumen Rencana Kerja Target Perluasan Ekspor Sawit Document of the Work Plan for the Expansion of Palm Oil Exports
7	Masih banyak dana petani penerima dana peremajaan yang retur There are still a lot of funds from farmers who receive rejuvenation funds that are returned	Koordinasi dengan perbankan Coordination with banks	Pemahaman yang sama dengan pihak perbankan terkait masala retur dana pekebun. The same understanding with the banking sector regarding the issue of the return of farmers' funds.

Mitigasi Risiko Perusahaan
Corporate Risk Mitigation

No.	Risiko Risk	Rencana Mitigasi Risiko Risk Mitigation Plan	Output Output
8	Penyelenggaraan kegiatan pengembangan SDM untuk pelatihan petani belum dapat dilaksanakan The implementation of HR development activities for farmer training has not yet been implemented	Melakukan koordinasi dengan Dirjen Perkebunan untuk percepatan penerbitan peraturan turunan dari Permentan 7 tahun 2019 Coordinate with the Director General of Plantations to accelerate the issuance of derivative regulations from Ministry of Agriculture No. 7 of 2019	Keputusan Dirjen Perkebunan tentang Pedoman Teknis Pengembangan SDM Kelapa Sawit Decree of the Director General of Plantations on Technical Guidelines for the Development of Palm Oil Human Resources
9	Belum terbitnya Peraturan Direktur Utama terkait Penyaluran Dana Sarana Prasarana The President Director Regulation has not yet been issued regarding the Distribution of Infrastructure Funds	Koordinasi intensif dengan Ditjen Perkebunan dan Direktorat SMI Perbendaharaan Intensive coordination with the Directorate General of Plantations and the SMI Directorate of Treasury	Peraturan Direktur Utama terkait penyaluran dana sarana prasarana Regulation of the President Director regarding the distribution of infrastructure funds
10	Dana Riset tidak mencukupi untuk membiayai riset-riset strategis inisiatif dari kementerian anggota komrah Research Funds are insufficient to finance strategic research initiatives from the member ministries of the steering committee	Memberikan usulan revisi/penambahan anggaran riset untuk semester 2 Tahun 2020 Provide proposals for revisions/additions to the research budget for the 2nd semester of 2020	Dokumen Revisi POK/RKAKL untuk program riset POK/RKAKL Revised Documents for research programs
11	Penyelesaian tindak lanjut LHP BPK dan APIP tidak sesuai target Completion of follow-up LHP BPK and APIP did not meet the target	Rapat koordinasi secara berkala dengan Direktorat terkait, BPK-RI dan APIP dan Pembina teknis Regular coordination meetings with related Directorates, BPK-RI and APIP, and technical advisors	Dokumen tindak lanjut LHP/hasil monev LHP follow-up documents/monev results
12	Penyelesaian tindak lanjut hasil monev pembina teknis tidak sesuai target The completion of the follow-up to the results of the technical advisory monev did not meet the target	Rapat koordinasi secara berkala dengan Direktorat terkait, pembina keuangan dan Pembina teknis Regular coordination meetings with related Directorates, financial advisors, and technical advisors	Dokumen tindak lanjut hasil monev Monitoring and evaluation results follow-up document
13	Jumlah pejabat dan pegawai yang memenuhi standar kompetensi jabatan di bawah target yang ditetapkan The number of officials and employees who meet the competency standards of positions below the set targets	Melakukan koordinasi dengan Asesor, dan *provider training* untuk Pengembangan kompetensi (termasuk pengembangan kompetensi dengan metode *self learning*) Coordination with assessors and training providers for competency development (including competency development using self-learning methods)	Pelaksanaan diklat pengembangan kompetensi Implementation of competency development training
14	Proses penerapan manajemen risiko tidak sesuai target The process of implementing risk management did not meet the target	Koordinasi dengan Unit Pemilik Risiko (UPR) untuk memberikan petunjuk/pedoman dalam penyusunan laporan Coordination with the Risk Ownership Unit (UPR) to provide instructions/guidelines in preparing reports	Laporan Profil Risiko Laporan Triwulan Pemantauan Risiko Risk Profile Report Risk Monitoring Quarterly Report
15	Server Aplikasi/ Website BPDPKS *Down* BPDPKS Application/Website Server Down	1. Berkoordinasi dengan *provider* layanan Sewa Server untuk dapat segera memperbaiki 2. Jika server milik sendiri maka lansung investigasi masalah, jika ada hardware rusak maka langsung dilakukan penggantian 1. Coordination with Server Rental service providers to be able to immediately repair 2. If the server is owned, then immediately investigate the problem, if any hardware is damaged, it will be replaced immediately	Sistem Aplikasi dapat diakses Application system can be accessed

Mitigasi Risiko Perusahaan
Corporate Risk Mitigation

No.	Risiko Risk	Rencana Mitigasi Risiko Risk Mitigation Plan	Output Output
16	Data pada Sistem Aplikasi/ Website hilang *Data on the Application System/Website is lost*	1. Melakukan rutin *backup* seluruh *database* dari setiap masing-masing aplikasi 2. File *Backup* perlu di-*copy* diluar dari jaringan internal *server*, atau diluar *data center* (*redundancy*) 1. Perform routine backups of the entire database for each application 2. Backup files need to be copied outside the server's internal network, or outside the data center (redundancy)	Memiliki file *backup* terupdate *Have an updated backup file*
17	Terdapat program kegiatan yang tidak dilaksanakan sesuai dengan rencana dan penyerapan anggaran yang tidak optimal. *There are program activities that are not implemented according to the plan and the absorption of the budget is not optimal.*	Koordinasi dengan Sekretariat Komite Pengarah terkait dengan adanya perubahan kebijakan. *Coordination with the Secretariat of the Steering Committee regarding any policy changes.*	Notulen Rapat Komite Pengarah terkait perubahan kebijakan *Minutes of the Steering Committee Meeting regarding policy changes*

Jenis Risiko dan Mitigasi Risiko
Types of Risk and Risk Mitigation

Sasaran | Target	Risiko | Risk	Mitigasi | Mitigation
Terwujudnya pengelolaan dana kelapa sawit yang *sustainable*	• Eksportir tidak membayar pungutan atas ekspor CPO dan/ atau produk turunannya dikarenakan adanya perubahan harga referensi, sehingga tidak ada penerimaan atas pungutan ekspor CPO dan produk turunannya pada bulan berjalan. • Gagal bermitra dengan Lembaga Kemasyarakatan dan Civil Society dikarenakan tidak tersosialisasinya program kerja BPDPKS sesuai Renstra, RBT dan roadmap promosi serta stakeholder sawit belum memahami bagaimana prosedur dalam pengajuan kerjasama dukungan pendanaan dan tata kelola keuangan di BPDPKS, sehingga tidak tercapainya target kegiatan dan penyaluran dana promosi • Exporters do not pay levies on exports of CPO and/or its derivative products due to changes in reference prices, so there is no receipt of levies on exports of CPO and its derivative products in the current month. • Failed to partner with Community Institutions and Civil Society due to not socializing the work program of BPDPKS according to the Strategic Plan, RBT and promotion roadmap and palm oil stakeholders did not understand the procedure for applying for cooperation in funding support and financial governance at BPDPKS, so that the target of activities and distribution of promotional funds was not achieved.	1. Penerapan monitoring harga referensi pungutan ekspor 2. Sosialisasi program kerja BPDPKS kepada stakeholder sawit. 3. Update informasi kegiatan BPDPKS melalui website. 4. Memperluas cakupan stakeholder sawit 1. Monitoring the reference price of export levies 2. Socialization of BPDPKS work program to palm oil stakeholders. 3. Update information on BPDPKS activities through the website. 4. Expanding the scope of palm oil stakeholders
SDM yang kompetitif Competitive HR	Jumlah peserta /pegawai yang mengikuti pelatihan sesuai SKJ kurang dari jumlah yang dipersyaratkan dikarenakan jadwal pelatihan bersamaan dengan pelaksanaan tugas dinas unit/divisi dan terdapat kesulitan mencari tempat penyelenggara pelatihan yang sesuai dengan SKJ, sehingga terdapat penurunan kinerja. The number of participants/employees participating in the training according to the SKJ is less than the required number because the training schedule coincides with the implementation of the unit/division service duties and there are difficulties in finding a place for the training provider that is in accordance with the SKJ, resulting in a decrease in performance.	1. Menyusun jadwal pelatihan berikutnya 2. Melakukan kerja sama dengan lembaga pelatihan 1. Arrange the next training schedule 2. Cooperating with training institutions
Penyelenggaraan penyaluran dana untuk promosi dan kemitraan Organizing the distribution of funds for promotions and partnerships	Gagal bermitra dengan perusahaan dikarenakan tidak tersosialisasinya program kerja BPDPKS sesuai Restra, RBT dan roadmap promosi serta stakeholder sawit belum memahami bagaimana prosedur dalam pengajuan kerjasama dukungan pendanaan dan tata kelola keuangan di BPDPKS, sehingga tidak tercapainya target kegiatan dan penyaluran dana kemitraan. Failed to partner with a company due to the lack of socialization of the BPDPKS work program in accordance with the Strategic Plan, RBT and promotion roadmap, and the palm oil stakeholders did not understand the procedure for submitting cooperation for funding support and financial governance at BPDPKS, so that the target of activities and distribution of partnership funds was not achieved.	1. Sosialisasi program kerja BPDPKS kepada *stakeholder* sawit. 2. *Update* informasi kegiatan BPDPKS melalui website. 3. Memperluas cakupan stakeholder sawit 1. Socialization of BPDPKS work program to palm oil stakeholders. 2. Update information on BPDPKS activities through the website. 3. Expanding the scope of palm oil stakeholders

Jenis Risiko dan Mitigasi Risiko
Types of Risk and Risk Mitigation

Sasaran | Target	**Risiko** | Risk	**Mitigasi** | Mitigation
Pertanggung jawaban pengelolaan dana yang akuntabel Accountable fund management	Dokumen pendukung belum tersedia dikarenakan dokumen yang bersifat ketentuan/peraturan memerlukan proses pembuatan dan penyelesaian yang memakan waktu yang lebih lama, sehingga target penyelesaian tindak lanjut temuan BPK/APIP tidak tercapai. Supporting documents are not yet available because documents that a stipulation/regulatory require a time-consuming manufacturing and completion process, so that the target for completion of the follow-up to BPK/APIP findings is not achieved.	One-on-one meeting dengan pihak terkait One-on-one meeting with related parties

Laporan Kegiatan Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko BPDPKS

Selama tahun 2020, Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko telah melaksanakan seluruh kegiatan sesuai dengan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, antara lain:

1. Melaksanakan review atas kepatuhan penyusunan profil risiko dan rencana mitigasi risiko direktorat;
2. Melaksanakan review atas kepatuhan pelaksanaan rencana mitigasi risiko; dan
3. Memantau tindak lanjut hasil review dan/atau audit manajemen risiko.

BPDPKS Risk Management and Compliance Division Activity Report

Throughout 2020, the Compliance and Risk Management Division has carried out all activities in accordance with its duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Carry out a review on compliance with the preparation of the risk profile and the directorate's risk mitigation plan;
2. Carry out a review of compliance with the implementation of the risk mitigation plan; and
3. Monitor the follow-up on the results of the risk management review and/or audit.

Penilaian Atas Kinerja Bidang Manajemen Risiko

Penilaian Atas Kinerja Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko dilakukan dengan berdasarkan pada Kinerja Bidang Manajemen Risiko sebagaimana yang diatur dalam komponen KPI (*Key Performance Indicators*) sebagai Tingkat Kematangan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko. Penilaian Tingkat Kematangan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko tahun 2020 dilakukan melalui *self assessment* berdasarkan formulir lembar kerja pelaksanaan tugas manajemen risiko berpedoman pada KEP-239/PB/2020. Unsur penilaian penerapan manajemen risiko terdiri dari: (1) kepatuhan penyampaian laporan; (2) kualitas laporan; dan (3) pengembangan budaya sadar risiko.

Realisasi pencapaian Tingkat Kematangan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko tahun 2020 adalah sebesar 97,31 melebihi target sebesar 80%. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa komitmen, komunikasi yang berkelanjutan, pemahaman dan adanya budaya sadar risiko dari semua pihak dalam lingkup BPDPKS yang diharapkan mampu meningkatkan kemungkinan pencapaian visi, misi, sasaran organisasi dan peningkatan kinerja serta melindungi dan meningkatkan nilai tambah BPDPKS.

Assessment of the Performance of the Risk Management Division

Evaluation on the Performance of the Compliance and Risk Management Division is carried out based on the Performance of the Risk Management Division as stipulated in the KPI (Key Performance Indicators) component as the Maturity Level of Risk Management Implementation. Assessment of the Maturity Level of Risk Management Implementation in 2020 is carried out through self-assessment based on the risk management task implementation worksheet form guided by KEP-239/PB/2020. The elements of the assessment of the implementation of risk management consist of: (1) compliance with the submission of reports; (2) report quality; and (3) the development of a risk-aware culture.

The realization of the Maturity Level of Risk Management Implementation in 2020 was 97.31, exceeding the target of 80%. This shows that commitment, continuous communication, understanding, and a risk-aware culture from all parties within the BPDPKS are expected to increase the possibility of achieving the vision, mission, organizational goals and performance improvement as well as protecting and increasing the added value of BPDPKS.

Jenis Risiko dan Mitigasi Risiko
Types of Risk and Risk Mitigation

Sasaran | Target	**Risiko** | Risk	**Mitigasi** | Mitigation
Perencanaan kebijakan yang berkualitas Quality policy planning	Data dan informasi yang diterima dari stakeholder tidak tepat waktu dikarenakan pelaksanaan pengumpulan data tidak sesuai dengan waktu yang diatur di dalam Perdirut no. 14/DPKS/2017, sehingga penyelesaian kebijakan strategis tidak tepat waktu. The data and information received from stakeholders were not timely because the implementation of data collection did not match the time stipulated in Decree of the President Director No. 14/DPKS/2017, thus the completion of strategic policies was not timely also.	1. Menyampaikan permohonan data tepat waktu 2. Simplifikasi formulir permintaan data 1. Submitting data requests on time 2. Simplify the data request form
Organisasi yang kondusif Conducive organization	Nilai pengelolaan kinerja berbasis SFO di bawah syarat yang ditentukan dikarenakan kurangnya dokumentasi kegiatan pengelolaan kinerja dan kurang terlibatnya manajemen dalam proses pengelolaan kinerja, sehingga terdapat penurunan kinerja. Penyelesaian legal drafting produk hukum tidak tepat waktu dikarenakan kurangnya pemahaman unit terkait terhadap regulasi dan proses bisnis yang akan menjadi dasar penyusunan legal drafting sehingga perlu banyak perubahan dan perbaikan dan jumlah permintaan review draft legal sangat besar, sementara jumlah staf legal hanya satu orang, sehingga legal drafting produk hukum tidak memenuhi target waktu dan tidak tepat sasaran Penyelesaian draft kontrak perjanjian kerjasama BPDPKS dengan pihak lain tidak tepat waktu dikarenakan dokumen pendukung kontrak perjanjian kerjasama BPDPKS dengan pihak lain tidak lengkap dan jumlah permintaan review draft legal sangat besar, sementara jumlah staf legal hanya satu orang, sehingga draft kontrak perjanjian kerjasama BPDPKS dengan pihak lain tidak memenuhi target waktu dan tidak efektif The value of SFO-based performance management is below the specified conditions due to the lack of documentation of performance management activities and management's lack of involvement in the performance management process, resulting in a decrease in performance. The completion of the legal drafting of legal products was not timely due to the lack of understanding of the relevant units on regulations and business processes that would be the basis for the preparation of legal drafting so that many changes and improvements were needed and the number of requests for review of legal drafts was very large, while the number of legal staff was only one person, so it was legal. drafting of legal products did not meet the target time and was not right on target Completion of the draft BPDPKS cooperation agreement with other parties was not timely due to the supporting documents of the agreement contract BPDPKS cooperation with other parties is incomplete and the number of requests for review of legal drafts is very large, while the number of legal staff is only one person, so that the draft BPDPKS cooperation agreement with other parties does not meet the target time and is not effective	1. Melakukan *performance dialogue internal* 2. Melakukan koordinasi dengan pembina teknis dan bagian OTL 3. Melakukan legal review dan diskusi produk hukum 4. Membuat template dan diskusi terkait perjanjian kerjasama dengan pihak eksternal 1. Conduct internal performance dialogue 2. Coordinate with technical advisors and OTL division 3. Conduct legal reviews and discussions on legal products 4. Create templates and discussions related to cooperation agreements with external parties
Pengelolaan Sarana dan TIK yang optimal dan modern Optimal and modern management of facilities and ICT	Aplikasi yang diselesaikan kurang dari target dikarenakan kurangnya jumlah personil /SDM yang mengerti pemrograman/ software serta permintaan dari user/unit yang bersifat mendadak dan/atau dalam jumlah yang banyak, sehingga terdapat penurunan kinerja Data profil BPDPKS pada aplikasi BIOS tidak valid dikarenakan adanya salah input data oleh petugas, sehingga terdapat gangguan terhadap layanan organisasi. Belum tersedianya database yang terpusat dikarenakan kemampuan petugas kurang memadai dan database berdiri sendiri sesuai aplikasi yang ada, sehingga terdapat gangguan terhadap layanan organisasi. Applications completed less than the target is due to the lack of personnel/HR who understand per program/software and requests from users/units that are sudden and/or in large numbers, so that there is a decrease in performance. BPDPKS profile data in the BIOS application is not valid due to incorrect data input by officers, so that there is a disruption to the organization's services. The unavailability of a centralized database due to inadequate staff capabilities and a stand-alone database according to existing applications, so that there are disruptions to organizational services.	1. Melakukan performance dialogue internal 2. Melakukan koordinasi dengan pembina teknis dan bagian OTL 3. Melakukan legal review dan diskusi produk hukum 4. Membuat template dan diskusi terkait perjanjian kerjasama dengan pihak Eksternal 1. Conduct internal performance dialogue 2. Coordinate with technical advisors and OTL division 3. Conduct legal reviews and discussions on legal products 4. Create templates and discussions related to cooperation agreements

Sistem Pengendalian Internal
Internal Control System

Sistem Pengendalian Internal merupakan proses yang berhubungan pada suatu tindakan yang dilakukan secara terus menerus dalam jangka panjang oleh pimpinan dan seluruh pegawai. Hal ini untuk memberikan motivasi dan keyakinan atas tercapainya tujuan organisasi melalui kegiatan yang efektif dan efisien, keandalan pelaporan keuangan, pengamanan aset perusahaan, dan ketaatan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan. Penerapan sistem pengendalian internal BPDPKS telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 200/PMK.05/2017 tentang Sistem Pengendalian Intern Badan Layanan Umum.

Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang efektif menjadi salah satu komponen penting dalam manajemen BPDPKS serta menjadi pedoman bagi seluruh kegiatan operasional perusahaan yang sehat dan aman. Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang efektif dapat membantu menjaga aset BPDPKS, meningkatkan kepatuhan BPDPKS terhadap ketentuan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, menjamin tersedianya pelaporan keuangan dan manajerial yang terpercaya, serta mengurangi risiko terjadinya kerugian, penyimpangan dan pelanggaran aspek kehati- hatian. Sebagai upaya dalam meningkatkan kepatuhan BPDPKS terhadap ketentuan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, Satuan Pemeriksa Internal terus berusaha untuk memastikan bahwa keputusan, kebijakan dan seluruh aktivitas bisnis dilakukan BPDPKS telah sesuai dengan ketentuan hukum serta peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

The Internal Control System is a process related to an action that is carried out continuously in the long term by the management and all employees. This is to provide motivation and confidence in the achievement of organizational goals through effective and efficient activities, reliability of financial reporting, safeguarding Company assets, and compliance with laws and regulations. The implementation of the BPDPKS internal control system is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 200/PMK.05/2017 regarding the Internal Control System for Public Service Agencies.

An effective Internal Control System is one of the important components in the management of BPDPKS as well as a guide for all healthy and safe company operations. An effective Internal Control System can help safeguard BPDPKS assets, improve BPDPKS compliance with applicable laws and regulations, ensure the availability of reliable financial and managerial reporting, and reduce the risk of losses, irregularities and prudential aspects. As an effort to improve BPDPKS compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the Internal Audit Unit continues to strive to ensure that decisions, policies and all business activities carried out by BPDPKS are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Kerangka Kerja

Direksi BPDPKS menerapkan sistem pengendalian internal melalui penerapan prosedur dan dan kebijakan secara konsisten, baik terkait dengan kegiatan usaha, manajemen risiko perusahaan, pembagian tugas dan pendelegasian wewenang yang jelas, perencanaan strategis yang akurat, serta kebijakan akuntansi yang memadai. Sedangkan Dewan Pengawas mengawasi kewajaran dan transparansi penyusunan laporan keuangan dan pengelolaan risiko dengan memperhatikan prinsip kehati-hatian yang dibantu oleh Komite Audit.

Sejalan dengan penerapan Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang efektif, BPDPKS memiliki Fungsi Internal Audit sebagai bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dalam pengendalian Internal Audit secara keseluruhan. Konsep Sistem Pengendalian Internal sejalan dengan kerangka Sistem Pengendalian Internal dari Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) dimana di dalamnya terdiri dari lima elemen utama yang satu sama lain saling berkaitan, yaitu:

Work Outline

BPDPKS's Board of Directors implements an internal control system through consistent application of procedures and policies, both related to business activities, corporate risk management, clear division of tasks and delegation of authority, accurate strategic planning, and adequate accounting policies. Meanwhile, the Supervisory Board oversees the fairness and transparency of the preparation of financial reports and risk management by taking into account the precautionary principle assisted by the Audit Committee.

In line with the implementation of an effective Internal Control System, BPDPKS has an Internal Audit Function as an integral part of the overall Internal Audit control. The concept of the Internal Control System is in line with the Internal Control System framework from the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) which consists of five main elements that are interrelated with each other, they are:

Sistem informasi dan Komunikasi

Sistem informasi merupakan proses penyajian informasi mengenai kegiatan operasional, keuangan, serta ketaatan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan, melalui:

- Penyediaan dan pemanfaatan berbagai bentuk dan sarana komunikasi; dan
- Pembangunan, pengelolaan, pengembangan, dan pembaharuan sistem informasi secara terus menerus.

Information System and Communication

The information system is the process of presenting information regarding operational, financial activities, and compliance with laws and regulations, through:

- Provision and utilization of various forms and means of communication; and
- Development, management, expansion, and continuous updating of information systems.

Pemantauan Pengendalian

Pemantauan pengendalian dilakukan melalui proses penilaian terhadap kualitas sistem pengendalian intern pada setiap tingkat dan unit dalam struktur organisasi BLU BPDPKS termasuk fungsi pengawasan intern, sehingga dapat dilaksanakan secara optimal.

Monitoring Control

Monitoring control is conducted through an assessment process of the internal control system quality at each level and unit within the organizational structure of BPDPKS BLU including the internal control function, so that it can be carried out optimally.

Evaluasi Efektivitas Sistem Pengendalian Internal

Tahun 2021, SPI melakukan evaluasi atas pelaksanaan Sistem Pengendalian Internal BPDPKS melalui:

- Audit atas pelaksanaan tugas pada Direktorat Kemitraan;
- Melakukan pengujian serta evaluasi pelaksanaan pengendalian internal dan sistem manajemen risiko;
- Review laporan keuangan yang berdasar pada Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah (SAP) dan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (SAK).
- Melakukan pengujian Pengendalian Internal atas Pelaporan Keuangan secara semesteran bekerja sama dengan Kepatuhan

Tujuan pelaksanaan evaluasi sistem pengendalian internal adalah untuk memberikan kepercayaan dan keyakinan yang tinggi bahwa seluruh tujuan dari pelaksanaan kegiatan dapat dilaksanakan dengan baik. Secara berkala juga dilakukan penilaian mandiri atas penerapan sistem pengendalian internal BPDPKS.

Evaluation of the Internal Control System Effectiveness

In 2021, IAU will evaluate the implementation of BPDPKS Internal Control System through:

- Audit on the implementation of duties at the Partnerships Directorate;
- Examining and evaluating the implementation of internal control and risk management systems;
- Review of financial statements based on Government Accounting Standards (SAP) and Financial Accounting Standards (SAK).
- Examining Internal Control over Financial Reporting on a semi-annual basis in collaboration with Compliance.

The purpose of implementing the internal control system evaluation is to provide great confidence and self-assurance that all objectives of the activities can be carried out properly. Periodically, self-assessment is also carried out on the implementation of BPDPKS internal control system.

Pengendalian Lingkungan

Lingkungan pengendalian diciptakan dengan disiplin dan terstruktur melalui:

- Penegakan integritas dan nilai etika;
- Komitmen terhadap kompetensi sumber daya manusia;
- Kepemimpinan yang kondusif;
- Pembentukan struktur organisasi yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan;
- Pendelegasian wewenang dan tanggung jawab yang tepat; dan
- Penyusunan dan penerapan kebijakan yang sehat tentang pembinaan sumber daya manusia.

Environmental Control

Environmental control is created in a disciplined and structured manner through:

- Enforcement of integrity and ethical values:
- Commitment to human resource competence;
- Conducive leadership;
- Establishment of an fi ng to needs organizational structure;
- Appropriate delegation of authority and responsibility; and
- Formulation and implementation of sound policies on human resource development.

Identifikasi dan Analisis Risiko

Identifikasi risiko bertujuan untuk menjelaskan dan menentukan segala risiko yang dapat mempengaruhi pencapaian sasaran organisasi BPDPKS. Risiko-risiko tersebut meliputi kejadian, penyebab, maupun dampak risiko. Analisis risiko bertujuan untuk menentukan besaran risiko dan level risiko. Analisis risiko dilakukan dengan cara menentukan level kemungkinan dan level dampak terjadinya risiko berdasarkan kriteria risiko, setelah mempertimbangkan keandalan sistem pengendalian yang ada. Penjelasan lebih lengkap dapat dilihat pada Bab Tata Kelola BPDPKS bagian Manajemen Risiko pada Laporan Tahunan ini.

Risk Identification and Analysis

Risk identification aims to explain and determine all risks that may affect the achievement of BPDPKS organizational goals. These risks include events, causes, and impacts of risks. Risk analysis aims to determine the amount of risk and the level of risk. Risk analysis is conducted by determining the level of possibility, and level of impact of the occurrence of risk based on risk criteria, after considering the reliability of the existing control system. A more complete elaboration can be seen in the BPDPKS Governance Chapter of the Risk Management section of this Annual Report.

Aktivitas Pengendalian

Dalam rangka penyelenggaraan aktivitas pengendalian, dilakukan tindakan-tindakan dalam suatu proses pengendalian terhadap kegiatan BLU BPDPKS pada setiap tingkat dan unit dalam struktur organisasi BLU BPDPKS, melalui:

- Reviu kinerja BLU BPDPKS;
- Pengendalian atas perekrutan dan pembinaan sumber daya manusia;
- Pengendalian atas pengelolaan sistem informasi;
- Pengendalian fisik atas asset;
- Penetapan dan reviu atas indikator dan ukuran kinerja;
- Pemisahan fungsi;
- Otorisasi atas transaksi;
- Pencatatan yang akurat dan tepat waktu atas transaksi dan kejadian;
- Pembatasan akses atas sumber daya dan pencatatannya;
- Akuntabilitas terhadap sumber daya dan pencatatannya;
- Dokumentasi yang baik atas Sistem Pengendalian Intern dan transaksi.

Activities Control

In order of implementing activities control, actions are taken in a process of controlling BPDPKS BLU activities at every level and unit within the BPDPKS BLU organizational structure, through:

- Performance review of BPDPKS BLU;
- Control over the recruitment and development of human resources;
- Control over the management of information systems;
- Physical control over assets;
- Establishment and review of performance indicators and measures;
- Separation of functions;
- Authorization of transactions;
- Accurate and timely recording of transactions and events;
- Restrictions on access to resources and their records;
- Accountability for resources and records;
- Good documentation of the Internal Control System and transactions.

Pemberlakuan Kode Etik

BPDPKS menerapkan etika bisnis dan etika kerja di dalam setiap kegiatan usahanya, dimana etika bisnis menjadi acuan bagi BPDPKS dalam melaksanakan segala kegiatan usaha termasuk interaksi dengan stakeholder. Sedangkan etika kerja adalah sistem yang menjadi pedoman bagi setiap pegawai dan pimpinan dalam melaksanakan tugas dan kewajibannya termasuk etika hubungan antar Pegawai dan BPDPKS.

Setiap tahun, BPDPKS senantiasa membangun budaya kepatuhan terhadap Kode Etik yang berlaku di seluruh lini organisasi. Hal tersebut dilakukan melalui sosialisasi Nilai-Nilai Budaya BPDPKS pada Pegawai BPDPKS melalui acara-acara besar BPDPKS seperti *Employee Gathering* yang secara rutin dilakukan oleh BPDPKS dalam rangka membangun menambah semangat dan kekompakan dalam bekerja.

Enforcement of the Code of Ethics

BPDPKS enforces business ethics and work ethics in every business activity, where business ethics becomes a reference for BPDPKS in carrying out all business activities including interactions with stakeholders. Meanwhile, work ethics is a system that serves as a guide for every employee and leader in carrying out their duties and obligations, including the ethics of relations between employees and BPDPKS.

Each year, BPDPKS always builds a culture of compliance with the Code of Ethics that applies to all ranks of the organization. This is completed through the socialization of BPDPKS Cultural Values to BPDPKS Employees through big BPDPKS events such as Employee Gatherings which are routinely carried out by BPDPKS in order to increase enthusiasm and cohesiveness at work.

Upaya Penegakan Kode Etik

Pedoman kode etik BPDPKS sebagai acuan perilaku bagi seluruh pegawai. Oleh karena itu, BPDPKS berupaya melakukan penegakan kode etik guna menciptakan kedisiplinan pegawai dalam menjalankan tugas pokok dan fungsi nya, BPDPKS menganut pedoman yang telah ditetapkan Pemerintah yaitu Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 53 Tahun 2010 tentang Disiplin Pegawai Negeri Sipil.

Measures to Enforce the Code of Ethics

BPDPKS code of ethics guidelines as a behavioral reference for all employees. Therefore, BPDPKS seeks to enforce the code of ethics in order to create employee discipline in carrying out its main duties and functions, BPDPKS adheres to the guidelines set by the Government, which is Government Regulation No. 53 of 2010 regarding Civil Servant Discipline.

Jumlah Pelanggaran Disiplin

Sepanjang tahun 2021, terdapat satu pelanggaran Disiplin BPDPKS dengan pemberhentian tidak hormat. Pelanggaran tersebut dilakukan oleh salah satu pegawai yang melanggar kepatuhan jam kerja. Pegawai tersebut melakukan pelanggaran dengan cara terlambat masuk kerja (TL), tidak masuk kerja (X), dan pulang sebelum waktu yang ditentukan (PSW) dengan akumulasi pelanggaran lebih dari 46 hari kerja.

Number of Discipline Violations

Throughout 2021, there was one BPDPKS Disciplinary violations with a dishonorable dismissal. The violation was committed by one employee who violated the working hours compliance. The employee committed a violation by being late for work (TL), not coming to work (X), and leaving before the appropriate time (PSW) with accumulated violations of more than 46 working days.

Kode Etik BPDPKS
BPDPKS Code of Ethics

Kode Etik berperan sebagai pedoman perilaku yang mengatur hubungan etika bisnis dan kerja antar elemen di BPDPKS. Hal tersebut khususnya terkait hubungan yang dilandasi atas profesionalitas yang diharapkan dapat terus memberikan nilai tambah bagi proses pengelolaan BPDPKS.

Dalam penerapannya, BPDPKS berpedoman pada Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 190/PMK.01/2018 tentang Kode Etik dan Tata Tertib Pegawai Negeri Sipil di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan sebagai induk organisasi BPDPKS. Di samping itu, terdapat beberapa aspek yang disesuaikan, mengingat pegawai BPDPKS tidak hanya berasal dari Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS) saja, melainkan juga banyak berasal dari profesional non Pegawai Negeri Sipil.

BPDPKS telah menerbitkan pedoman kode etik berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Utama No. KEP-628/DPKS/2019 tentang Kode Etik Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit yang telah disahkan dan mulai diterapkan pada akhir tahun 2019. Kode Etik tersebut mengarahkan pegawai dalam bersikap dan berperilaku di lingkungan BPDPKS. Pegawai dapat dikenakan sanksi moral apabila melanggar kode etik yang telah berlaku.

The Code of Ethics acts as a code of conduct that regulates the relationship between business and work ethics between elements in BPDPKS. This is especially related to relationships based on professionalism which are expected to continue provide added value to BPDPKS management process.

In its application, BPDPKS is guided by the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 190/PMK.01/2018 regarding the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for Civil Servants within the Ministry of Finance as the parent organization of BPDPKS. In addition, there are several aspects that are adjusted, seeing that BPDPKS employees do not only originated from Civil Servants (PNS), but also many originate from professionals.

BPDPKS has issued a code of ethics guidelines based on the President Director's Decree No. KEP-628/DPKS/2019 regarding the Code of Conduct at Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit which has been ratified and began to be implemented at the end of the 2019. Code of Ethics It directs employees to behave and behave within the BPDPKS environment. Employees can be subject to moral sanctions if they violate the applicable code of ethics.

Pokok Muatan Kode Etik

Isi pokok Kode Etik meliputi Etika Kerja dan Etika Bisnis yang merupakan tanggung jawab seluruh lini manajemen BPDPKS mencakup pegawai, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas dan Komite di bawah Dewan Pengawas untuk berperilaku sesuai dengan budaya BPDPKS.

Main Contents of the Code of Ethics

The main contents of the Code of Ethics include Work Ethics and Business Ethics which are the responsibility of all ranks of BPDPKS management including employees, Board of Directors, Supervisory Board, and Committees under the Supervisory Board to behave in accordance with BPDPKS culture.

Nilai-Nilai Budaya BPDPKS

Nilai-nilai budaya BPDPKS merupakan landasan atas penyusunan Kode Etik BPDPKS, dimana nilai-nilai tersebut sebagai pedoman seluruh anggota BPDPKS dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya. Nilai- nilai dan budaya BPDPKS terdiri dari "integritas, Profesionalisme, Sinergi, Pelayanan dan Kesempurnaan". Penjelasan yang lebih lengkap mengenai Nilai-Nilai dan Budaya BPDPKS telah diuraikan pada Bab Profil BPDPKS bagian Nilai-Nilai dan Budaya BPDPKS.

BPDPKS Cultural Values

BPDPKS cultural values are the basis for the preparation of BPDPKS Code of Ethics, where these values serve as guidelines for all BPDPKS members in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. BPDPKS values and culture consist of "Integrity, Professionalism, Synergy, Service and Perfection". A more complete explanation of BPDPKS Values and Culture has been described in the BPDPKS Profile Chapter of BPDPKS Values and Culture section.

Whistleblowing System

Whistleblowing System

BPDPKS berkomitmen dalam penerapan *best practice good governance* guna menjamin perlindungan terhadap hak-hak pemangku kepentingan serta risiko adanya pelanggaran peraturan oleh pihak tertentu. Oleh karena itu, BPDPKS telah menerapkan Aplikasi *Whistleblowing System* (WBS) yang berfungsi sebagai media penyampaian pelanggaran (pengaduan) yang terjadi dan diketahui baik oleh *stakeholders*, karyawan, maupun pimpinan. Saat ini aplikasi WBS BPDPKS masih mengacu pada WBS Kementerian Keuangan.

WBS Kementerian Keuangan merupakan aplikasi yang disediakan oleh Kementerian Keuangan bagi individu yang memiliki informasi dan ingin melaporkan segala sesuatu tindakan pelanggaran yang terjadi di lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia.

Penerapan WBS

Prosedur penyampaian laporan pelanggaran yang diterima akan diteruskan kepada Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko dan/atau lnspektorat Bidang lnvestigasi (lBl) yang merupakan pihak eksternal BPDPKS. Seluruh organ BPDPKS, yaitu Dewan Pengawas, Direksi,dan seluruh elemen maupun pegawai BPDPKS hingga pemangku kepentingan lainnya dapat melaporkan atas terjadinya tindak pelanggaran. Sedangkan pihak yang dapat dilaporkan sebagai pelaku pelanggaran adalah Dewan Pengawas, Direksi, dan seluruh pegawai.

Jenis Pelanggaran yang Dapat Dilaporkan

Jenis pelaporan pelanggaran yang dapat disampaikan melalui mekanisme WBS berkaitan dengan dugaan korupsi, pencurian, kecurangan *(fraud)*, praktik suap, gratifikasi, pembocoran rahasia BPDPKS, pelanggaran etika, pemerasan, penggelapan aset, penipuan, benturan kepentingan, perbuatan tidak etis/tidak semestinya secara rahasia, tindakan yang melanggar hukum dan kebijakan prosedur perilaku melawan hukum, anonim dan mandiri yang digunakan untuk mengoptimalkan peran serta Insan BPDPKS dan pihak lainnya dalam mengungkapkan pelanggaran yang terjadi di lingkungan BPDPKS.

BPDPKS is committed to implementing best practice good governance to ensure the protection of stakeholders' rights and the risk of violating regulations by certain parties. Therefore, BPDPKS has implemented a Whistleblowing System (WBS) application that functions as a medium for submitting violations (complaints) that occur and are known to stakeholders, employees, and leaders. Currently, the BPDPKS WBS application still refers to the Ministry of Finance's WBS.

Ministry of Finance's WBS is an application provided by the Ministry of Finance for individuals who have information and wish to report any violations that occur within the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

WBS Implementation

The procedure for submitting reports is, the violations received will be forwarded to the Compliance and Risk Management Division and/or the Inspectorate for Investigation (IBL) which is an external party to BPDPKS. All BPDPKS organs, namely the Supervisory Board, Board of Directors, and all elements and employees of BPDPKS to other stakeholders can report violations. Meanwhile, parties that can be reported as perpetrators of violations are the Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors, and all employees.

Types of Violations That Can Be Reported

Types of violations that can be submitted through the WBS mechanism relate to allegations of corruption, theft, fraud, bribery, gratification, leaking of BPDPKS secrets, ethical violations, extortion, embezzlement of assets, scam, conflicts of interest, unethical/ inappropriate acts, unlawful acts and unlawful conduct procedure policies, anonymous and independent which is used to optimize the participation of BPDPKS Personnel and other parties in disclosing violations that occur within the BPDPKS environment.

Media Komunikasi dan Penyampaian Laporan Pelanggaran

BPDPKS memiliki 4 (empat) media komunikasi sebagai sistem saluran WBS dalam penyampaian Laporan pelanggaran atau pengaduan dari stakeholders, yaitu:

Communication Media and Submission of Violation Reports

BPDPKS has 4 (four) communication media as the WBS channel system in submitting violation reports or complaints from stakeholders, they are:



Telepon
Phone

(021) 39832091

E-mail

pengaduan@bpd.or.id

Fax
Facsimile

(021) 39832095

Surat
Letter

Gedung Graha
Mandiri Lt. 5
Jalan Imam Bonjol
No. 61 Menteng
10310

Perlindungan Bagi Pelapor

Mekanisme tindak lanjut atas setiap pengaduan/ penyingkapan wajib mengedepankan aspek kerahasiaan, asas praduga tidak bersalah dan profesionalisme. Oleh karena itu, BPDPKS telah menyusun kebijakan perlindungan terhadap pelapor dengan mempertimbangkan beberapa aspek sebagai berikut:

1. Menjamin perlindungan kerahasiaan atas identitas dari pelapor dan akan menggunakan berbagai cara untuk menjaga kerahasiaan identitas pelapor. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk mendorong pelaporan pelanggaran yang terjadi di BPDPKS dan menjamin keamanan pelapor maupun keluarganya;
2. Semua laporan pelanggaran akan dijamin kerahasiaan dan keamanannya oleh BPDPKS. Bila pelapor menyertakan identitasnya secara jelas ia juga dijamin haknya untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai tindak lanjut atas laporannya. Hal ini sebagai bukti komitmen BPDPKS dalam melindungi pelapor;
3. Perlindungan catatan yang merugikan dalam file data pribadinya;
4. Pemecatan yang dilakukan secara tidak adil;
5. Penurunan jabatan atau pangkat;
6. Pelecehan atau diskriminasi dalam segala bentuk;
7. Catatan yang merugikan dalam dokumen data pribadi pelapor (*personal file record*).

Protection for Whistleblowers

The follow-up mechanism for each complaint/disclosure must prioritize aspects of confidentiality, the principle of presumption of innocence, and professionalism. Therefore, BPDPKS has developed a policy of protection against whistleblowers by considering several aspects as follows:

1. Ensure the protection of identity confidentiality of the whistleblower and will use various means to sustain it. This is intended to encourage reporting of violations that occur at BPDPKS and ensure the safety of the whistleblower and their family;
2. All reports of violations will be guaranteed its confidentiality and security by BPDPKS. If the whistleblower includes their identity clearly, they are also guaranteed the right to obtain information regarding the follow-up to their report. This is evidence of BPDPKS' commitment in protecting whistleblowers;
3. Protection of adverse records in personal data files;
4. Unfair dismissal;
5. Demotion;
6. Harassment or discrimination in all its forms;
7. Adverse records in the personal file record of the whistleblower.

Selain itu, mengacu pada Pasal 5 PP No.57 tahun 2003 tentang Tata Cara Perlindungan Khusus bagi Pelapor dan Saksi dalam Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang, perlindungan diberikan kepada pelapor berupa:

1. Perlindungan dari tuntutan pidana dan/atau perdata;
2. Perlindungan atas keamanan pribadi, dan/atau keluarga Pelapor dari ancaman fisik dan/atau mental;
3. Perlindungan terhadap harta Pelapor;
4. Kerahasiaan dan penyamaran identitas Pelapor;
5. Pemberian keterangan tanpa bertatap.

Pelapor juga dapat meminta bantuan pada Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK), sesuai UU No.13 tahun 2006.

Kebijakan perlindungan dan jaminan kerahasiaan tidak diberikan kepada Pelapor yang terbukti melakukan pelaporan palsu dan/atau fitnah. Apabila hasil investigasi menyimpulkan Pelaporan Pelanggaran yang disampaikan merupakan laporan palsu, fitnah, tanpa dasar yang jelas, maka Pelapor dapat digugat balik atau dikenai sanksi sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku atau peraturan internal BPDPKS.

Pihak Pengelola Pengaduan

Pihak pengelola pengaduan WBS di BPDPKS adalah Divisi Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko. Penetapan tersebut berdasarkan Standar Operasional Prosedur Nomor SOP-28/DPKS/2020 tanggal 10 Juni 2020 tentang Penanganan Pengaduan (*Whistleblowing*) dan Pengaduan Masyarakat di Lingkungan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.

Sosialisasi WBS

BPDPKS secara aktif melakukan kegiatan sosialisasi terkait WBS baik kepada pihak internal maupun pihak eksternal. Hal tersebut sebagai upaya dalam memberikan pemahaman dan kesadaran kepada seluruh karyawan maupun pihak terkait lainnya untuk melaporkan segala bentuk pelanggaran yang terjadi guna meminimalisir potensi terjadinya pelanggaran-pelanggaran lain yang muncul dikemudian hari.

Sosialisasi WBS kepada pihak internal dilaksanakan bersamaan dengan sosialisasi kode etik pada tanggal 29 Oktober 2019.

In addition, referring to Article 5 of PP No. 57 of 2003 regarding Procedures for Special Protection for Whistleblowers and Witnesses in Money Laundering, protection is given to whistleblowers in the form of:

1. Protection from criminal and/or civil charges;
2. Protection of personal and/or family security of the Whistleblower Party from physical and/or mental threats;
3. Protection of the Whistleblower's assets;
4. Confidentiality and identity disguise for the Whistleblower;
5. Providing information without meeting face to face.

The Whistleblower can also request for assistance from the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), in accordance with Law No. 13 of 2006.

The policy of protection and confidentiality guarantee is not given to the Whistleblower who is proven to have made a false report and/or slander. If the results of the investigation conclude that the Violation Report submitted is a false report, slander, without a clear basis, the Whistleblower can be sued back or be subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or internal BPDPKS regulations.

Complaint Management Division

The WBS complaint management division at BPDPKS is the Compliance and Risk Management Division. The determination is based on Standard Operating Procedure No. SOP-28/DPKS/2020 dated June 10, 2020 regarding the Handling of Complaints (Whistleblowing) and Community Complaints within Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit.

WBS Socialization

BPDPKS actively conducts socialization activities related to WBS both to internal and external parties. This is an effort to provide understanding and awareness to all employees and other related parties to report all forms of violations that occur in order to minimize the potential for other violations that arise in the future.

WBS socialization to internal parties was carried out in conjunction with the socialization of the code of ethics on October 29, 2019.

Sedangkan sosialisasi kepada pihak eksternal dilaksanakan pada saat melakukan kegiatan Dinas Luar (DL) pada masing-masing unit, seperti pada saat pelaksanaan rapat koordinasi terkait dengan biodiesel, pungutan ekspor kelapa sawit, peremajaan sawit rakyat, pengembangan SDM sawit dan kegiatan sejenis lainnya.

While socialization to external parties is carried out when carrying out External Service (DL) activities in each unit, such as during coordination meetings related to biodiesel, palm oil export levies, smallholder palm oil rejuvenation, human resource development for palm oil, and other similar activities.

Jumlah Pengaduan dan Tindak Lanjutnya

Selama tahun 2021, tidak terdapat pengaduan pelanggaran terhadap karyawan dan perusahaan yang dilaporkan baik dari internal maupun eksternal BPDPKS.

Number of Complaints and Follow-up

Throughout 2021, there were no complaints of violations against employees and the Company that were reported either from internal or external BPDPKS.

Monitoring dan Evaluasi Pelaksanaan *Whistleblowing System*

Penerapan Sistem Pelaporan Pelanggaran selalu dilakukan monitoring dan evaluasi baik dari sisi implementasi maupun kebijakan secara berkala yaitu minimal satu tahun sekali. Hal ini dilakukan guna memastikan efektivitas penerapan WBS. *Monitoring* dan evaluasi dilakukan oleh Direksi melalui Satuan Pemeriksa Internal atau dapat menggunakan pihak luar yang independen. Hasil monitoring dan evaluasi dituangkan dalam bentuk laporan kepada Direksi yang diharapkan dapat meningkatkan implementasi WBS di lingkungan BPDPKS.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Whistleblowing System Implementation

Whistleblowing is continuously monitored and evaluated both in terms of implementation and policy on a regular basis, at least once a year. This is done to ensure the effectiveness of the WBS implementation. Monitoring and evaluation is carried out by the Board of Directors through the Internal Audit Unit or can use an independent external party. The results of monitoring and evaluation are stated in the form of a report to the Board of Directors which is expected to improve the implementation of WBS within BPDPKS environment.

Permasalahan Hukum
Legal Issues

Perkara Hukum yang Sedang Dihadapi BPDPKS

Sepanjang Tahun 2020, BPDPKS tidak menghadapi satupun permasalahan hukum. Sehingga tidak tersedia informasi terkait dengan pokok perkara, pengaruh terhadap BPDPKS, nilai nominal tuntutan, status penyelesaian, dan sanksi administrasi yang diberikan kepada BPDPKS.

Legal Cases Being Faced by BPDPKS

Throughout 2020, BPDPKS did not deal with any legal isues. Thus, there is no information available regarding the subject matter of the case, the impact on BPDPKS, the nominal value of the claim, settlement status, or administrative sanctions imposed to BPDPKS.

Perkara Hukum Anggota Dewan Pengawas Maupun Anggota Direksi

Sepanjang Tahun 2020, anggota Dewan Pengawas maupun anggota Direksi BPDPKS yang sedang menjabat tidak menghadapi satupun permasalahan hukum, baik perkara hukum perdata maupun pidana.

Legal Cases for Members of the Supervisory Board and Members of the Board of Directors

Throughout 2020, incumbent members of the Supervisory Board and members of the Board of Directors of BPDPKS did not face any legal issues, both civil or criminal cases.

Permasalahan Hukum Pada Entitas Anak BPDPKS

Sepanjang Tahun 2020, BPDPKS belum memiliki Entitas Anak, sehingga tidak tersedia informasi terkait dengan permasalahan hukum, pokok perkara, pengaruh terhadap BPDPKS, nilai nominal tuntutan, status penyelesaian, dan sanksi administrasi yang dikenakan kepada BPDPKS.

Legal Issues at the Subsidiary of BPDPKS

Throughout 2020, BPDPKS does not yet have a Subsidiary, so there is no available information related to legal issues, subject matter, influence on BPDPKS, nominal value of claims, settlement status, or administrative sanctions imposed to BPDPKS.

Akses Informasi dan Data BPDPKS
Access BPDPKS information and data

BPDPKS merupakan unit organisasi non eselon berbentuk Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) yang bertanggung jawab kepada Menteri Keuangan, sehingga untuk segala bentuk Kebijakan mengenai keterbukaan informasi BPDPKS berpedoman pada Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 129/PMK.01/2019 tentang Pedoman Layanan informasi Publik oleh Pejabat Pengelola dan Dokumentasi Kementerian Keuangan dan Perangkat Pejabat Pengelola informasi dan Dokumentasi Kementerian Keuangan tanggal 6 September 2019.

BPDPKS is a non-echelon organizational unit in the form of a Public Service Agency (BLU) that is responsible to the Minister of Finance, so that all forms of policies regarding information disclosure are guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 129/PMK.01/2019 regarding Guidelines for Public Information Services by the Ministry of Finance's Management and Documentation Officer and the Ministry of Finance's Information and Documentation Management Officials Official dated September 6, 2019.

Sebagai bentuk perwujudan prinsip transparansi dan kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan terkait keterbukaan informasi, BPDPKS membuka akses informasi bagi para pemangku kepentingan maupun masyarakat umum. Salah satu akses informasi BPDPKS adalah melalui situs web resmi yang dapat diakses di https://www.bpdp.or.id dalam dua bahasa yaitu, Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris.

BPDPKS senantiasa menyediakan informasi dan data yang terintegrasi , tepat waktu dan tepat sasaran sesuai dengan kebijakan pengelolaan media informasi BPDPKS. Kebijakan tersebut dibentuk guna melindungi keamanan informasi serta memastikan informasi yang diberikan BPDPKS kepada pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan telah transparan, adil, dan dapat dipercaya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Media Informasi Dan Komunikasi

Akses informasi BPDPKS dapat dilakukan melalui media sebagai berikut :

Website BPDPKS https://www.bpdp.or.id
Disajikan dalam bahasa indonesia dan bahasa Inggris serta menyampaikan informasi mengenai:

- Tentang BPDPKS dengan konten Profil Manajemen, Profil BPDPKS dan Program
- Publikasi dengan konten Media Rilis, Infografis, Kegiatan yang dilengkapi dengan Video
- Berita dengan konten berita seputar kegiatan BPDPKS
- Pengumuman dengan konten pengumuman Pengadaan, Hasil Pengadaan, Prospek Perusahaan, Info Lowongan Kerja dan berita lainnya.
- Tentang Sawit dengan konten Energi, Kesehatan dan Nutrisi serta Sawit Berkelanjutan
- Statistik
- Riset dengan konten tentang Riset Bidang Bioenergi, Biomaterial, Pangan dan Kesehatan, pasca Panen Pengolahan, Budidaya Lahan Tanah Bibit, Lingkungan serta Daftar Riset, Jurnal Riset dan Bidang Sosek/ Bisnis/Pasar/IT
- Regulasi Sawit.

As an embodiment of the principle of transparency and compliance with laws and regulations related to information disclosure, BPDPKS opens access to information for stakeholders and the general public. One way to access BPDPKS information is through the official website which can be accessed through https://www.bpdp.or.id in two languages, Indonesian and English.

BPDPKS always provides integrated, timely, and targeted information and data in accordance with BPDPKS information media management policy. This policy was established to protect information security and ensure that the information provided by BPDPKS to interested parties is transparent, fair, and trustworthy in accordance with applicable regulations.

Information and Communication Media

Access to BPDPKS information can be done through the following media:

Website BPDPKS https://www.bpdp.or.id
Presented in Indonesian and English and convey information about:

- About BPDPKS with contents of Management Profile, BPDPKS Profile and Program
- Publications with contents of Media Release, Infographics, Activities equipped with Videos
- News with content of BPDPKS activities
- Announcements with contents of Procurement announcements, Procurement Results, Company Prospects, Job Vacancies Info, and other news
- About Palm Oil with contents of Energy, Health and Nutrition, as well as Sustainable Palm Oil
- Statistics
- Research with contents of Research in the Fields of Bioenergy, Biomaterials, Food and Health, Post-Harvest Processing, Cultivation of Land for Soil Seeds, Environment and Research Lists, Research Journals and Social Affairs/Business/Market/IT Sector
- Palm Oil Regulations

Surat Edaran

BPDPKS menggunakan surat edaran sebagai salah satu media komunikasi yang digunakan dalam rangka menyampaikan keputusan, peraturan, pemberitahuan dan lain-lain.

Circular Letter

BPDPKS uses Circular Letter as one of the communication media used in order to convey decisions, regulations, notifications and others.

Forum Komunikasi Internal

BPDPKS menyediakan sarana komunikasi yang menjadi sarana diskusi bagi pegawai dengan manajemen yaitu sharing knowledge, siraman rohani, family gathering/ team building yang dilaksanakan setiap tahun dll.

Internal Communication Forum

BPDPKS provides a means of communication that becomes a medium of discussion for employees and management, including sharing knowledge, spiritual teachings, family gathering/ team building which is held every year, etc.

Laporan Tahunan

BPDPKS menyediakan sarana informasi melalui laporan tahunan yang menggambarkan kinerja BPDPKS. Laporan ini disusun setiap tahun dan disampaikan kepada seluruh *stakeholders* BPDPKS.

Annual Report

BPDPKS provides a means of information through Annual Report that describes the performance of BPDPKS. This report is prepared annually and submitted to all BPDPKS stakeholders.

Media Sosial

BPDPKS juga menggunakan media sosial sebagai saluran komunikasi untuk menyampaikan informasi. Saat ini BPDPKS memiliki 4 (empat) akun media sosial antara lain:

Social Media

BPDPKS also uses social media as a communication channel to convey information. Currently BPDPKS has 4 (four) social media accounts, including:

bpdpsawit

bpdpkelapasawit

BPDPkelapasawit

BLU BPDPsawit

bpdpsawit



Laporan Keuangan
Financial Report



Pendekatan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan

Laporan Keuangan Tahun Anggaran 2020 ini merupakan laporan yang mencakup seluruh aspek keuangan yang dikelola oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Laporan Keuangan ini dihasilkan melalui Sistem Akuntansi Instansi (SAI) yaitu serangkaian prosedur manual maupun yang terkomputerisasi mulai dari pengumpulan data, pencatatan dan pengikhtisaran sampai dengan pelaporan posisi keuangan dan operasi keuangan pada Kementerian Negara/Lembaga.

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit telah melaksanakan implementasi pelaporan keuangan dengan menggunakan Aplikasi SAKTI, yaitu Sistem Aplikasi Keuangan Tingkat Instansi. Hal ini sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 223/PMK.05/2015 tanggal 15 Desember 2015 tentang Pelaksanaan *Piloting* Sistem Aplikasi Keuangan Tingkat Instansi. Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit termasuk dalam *piloting* SAKTI Tahap II yang pelaksanaannya dimulai paling lambat Desember 2016, sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 131/PMK.05/2016 tentang perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 223/PMK.05/2015 tanggal 31 Agustus 2016 tentang Pelaksanaan *Piloting* Sistem Aplikasi Keuangan Tingkat Instansi.

Sistem Aplikasi Keuangan Tingkat Instasi yang selanjutnya disingkat SAKTI adalah aplikasi yang dibangun guna mendukung pelaksanaan sistem perbendaharaan dan penganggaran negara pada tingkat instansi yang meliputi modul penganggaran, modul bendahara, modul persediaan, modul asset tetap, modul akuntansi dan pelaporan dengan memanfaatkan sumber daya dan teknologi informasi. Pelaporan Keuangan dengan SAKTI dihasilkan dari Modul Akuntansi dan Pelaporan dan Modul Aset Tetap. Modul Akuntansi dan Pelaporan adalah Implementasi dari Sistem Pengelolaan Akuntansi dan Pelaporan yang memuat proses bisnis pengintegrasian data jurnal dalam rangka penyusunan buku besar, pengkonversian data untuk rekonsiliasi dengan SPAN dan pengkonsolidasian data secara hierarkis, serta pelaporan keuangan. Modul Aset Tetap adalah implementasi sistem pengelolaan Barang Milik Negara berupa aset tetap, aset tak berwujud dan aset lain-lain pada Kementerian Negara/Lembaga untuk penyusunan neraca dan laporan barang milik negara serta laporan manajerial lainnya.

Approach to the Preparation of Financial Statements

This Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2020 is a report that covers all financial aspects managed by the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency. This Financial Statements was produced through the Agency Accounting System (SAI), which is a series of manual and computerized procedures ranging from data collection, recording and summarization to reporting on financial position and operations at the State Ministries/Institutions.
The Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency has implemented Financial Statements using the SAKTI Application, which is the Institutional-Level Financial Application System. This is in accordance with the Regulation of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 223/PMK.05/2015 dated December 15, 2015 on the Piloting Implementation of the Institutional-Level Financial Application System. The Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency is included in the piloting of SAKTI Phase II of which implementation will commence no later than December 2016, pursuant to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 131/PMK.05/2016 on amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 223/PMK.05/2015 dated 31 August 2016 on Piloting Implementation of Institutional-Level Finance Application System.

Institutional-Level Financial Application System, hereinafter abbreviated as SAKTI, is an application built to support the implementation of the state treasury and budgeting system at the institutional level which includes budgeting module, treasurer module, inventory module, fixed asset module, accounting and reporting module by utilizing resource and information technology. Financial Statements with SAKTI is produced from the Accounting and Reporting Module and the Fixed Assets Module. The Accounting and Reporting Module is the Implementation of the Accounting and Reporting Management System which includes the business process of integrating journal data in order to prepare the general ledger, converting data for reconciliation with SPAN and consolidating hierarchical data, as well as Financial Statements. Fixed Assets Module is the implementation of the State Assets management system in the form of fixed assets, intangible assets and other assets at State Ministry/Institution for preparation of balance sheets and reports on state assets as well as other managerial reports.

Basis Akuntansi

Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit menerapkan basis akrual dalam penyusunan dan penyajian Neraca, Laporan Operasional, dan Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas serta basis kas untuk penyusunan dan penyajian Laporan Realisasi Anggaran. Basis akrual adalah basis akuntansi yang mengakui pengaruh transaksi dan peristiwa lainnya pada saat transaksi dan peristiwa itu terjadi, tanpa memperhatikan saat kas atau setara kas diterima atau dibayarkan. Sedangkan basis kas adalah basis akuntansi yang mengakui pengaruh transaksi atau peristiwa lainnya pada saat kas atau setara kas diterima atau dibayar. Hal ini sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan (SAP) yang telah ditetapkan dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 71 Tahun 2010 tentang Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan.

Dasar Pengukuran

Pengukuran adalah proses penetapan nilai uang untuk mengakui dan memasukkan setiap pos dalam laporan keuangan. Dasar pengukuran yang diterapkan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dalam penyusunan dan penyajian Laporan Keuangan adalah dengan menggunakan nilai perolehan historis.

Aset dicatat sebesar pengeluaran/penggunaan sumber daya ekonomi atau sebesar nilai wajar dari imbalan yang diberikan untuk memperoleh aset tersebut. Kewajiban dicatat sebesar nilai wajar sumber daya ekonomi yang digunakan pemerintah untuk memenuhi kewajiban yang bersangkutan.

Pengukuran pos-pos laporan keuangan menggunakan mata uang rupiah. Transaksi yang menggunakan mata uang asing dikonversi terlebih dahulu dan dinyatakan dalam mata uang rupiah.

Accounting Basis

The Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency applies the accrual basis in the preparation and presentation of the Balance Sheet, Operational Report, and Changes in Equity Statement as well as a cash basis for the preparation and presentation of the Budget Realization Report. The accrual basis is the basis of accounting that acknowledges the effects of other transactions and events at the time of those transactions and events occur, regardless of when cash or cash equivalents are received or paid. While the cash basis is an accounting basis that acknowledges the effects of transactions or other events when cash or cash equivalents are received or paid. It is in accordance with Government Accounting Standards (SAP), which have been stipulated by Regulation of Government Number 71 of 2010 on Government Accounting Standards.

Measurement Basis

Measurement is the process of determining the value of money to acknowledge and include each item in the Financial Statements. The basis of measurement applied by the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency in the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements is to use historical cost.
Assets are recorded at the expenditure/use of economic resources or at the fair value of the given reward to acquire the asset. Liabilities are recorded at the fair value of the economic resources used by the government to fulfill the related obligations.
The measurement of Financial Statements items uses the rupiah currency. Transactions using foreign currencies are converted first and expressed in rupiah currency.

Kebijakan Akuntansi

Penyusunan dan penyajian Laporan Keuangan Tahun Anggaran 2020 ini telah mengacu pada Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan (SAP) Nomor 13 tentang Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum. Kebijakan akuntansi merupakan prinsip-prinsip, dasar-dasar, konvensi-konvensi, aturan-aturan dan praktik-praktik spesifik yang dipilih oleh suatu entitas pelaporan dalam penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan. Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam laporan keuangan ini adalah merupakan kebijakan yang ditetapkan oleh Kementerian Keuangan yang merupakan entitas pelaporan dari Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit. Disamping itu, dalam penyusunannya telah diterapkan kaidah-kaidah pengelolaan keuangan yang sehat di lingkungan pemerintahan.
Kebijakan-kebijakan akuntansi yang penting yang digunakan dalam penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit adalah sebagai berikut:

(1) Pendapatan-LRA

- Pendapatan-LRA adalah semua penerimaan Rekening Kas Umum Negara yang menambah Saldo Anggaran Lebih dalam periode tahun anggaran yang bersangkutan yang menjadi hak pemerintah dan tidak perlu dibayar kembali oleh pemerintah.
- Pendapatan-LRA diakui pada saat kas diterima pada Kas Umum Negara (KUN).
- Akuntansi pendapatan-LRA dilaksanakan berdasarkan azas bruto, yaitu dengan membukukan penerimaan bruto dan tidak mencatat jumlah netonya (setelah dikompensasikan dengan pengeluaran).
- Pendapatan-LRA disajikan menurut klasifikasi sumber pendapatan.

(2) Pendapatan-LO

Pendapatan-LO adalah hak Pemerintah Pusat yang diakui sebagai penambah ekuitas dalam periode tahun anggaran yang bersangkutan dan tidak perlu dibayar kembali.

Accounting Policy

Preparation and presentation of Financial Statements of this Fiscal Year 2020 has referred to Government Accounting Standards (SAP) Number 13 on Presentation of Financial Statements for Public Service Agencies. Accounting policies are principles, basis, conventions, rules and specific practices that are selected by a reporting entity in the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements. The accounting policies applied in these Financial Statements are the ones specified by the Ministry of Finance which is the reporting entity of the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency. In addition, in its preparation, the principles of good financial management in the government setting have been applied.
Important accounting policies used in the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency are as follows:

(1) LRA-Revenue

- LRA-revenue are all receipts from the State General Treasury Account that add to the Accumulated Budget Surplus in the period of the relevant fiscal year, which are the rights of the government and is not necessary to be repaid by the government.
- LRA-revenue is acknowledged when the cash is received in the State General Treasury (KUN).
- LRA-revenue accounting is carried out on a gross basis, which is by recording gross receipts rather than the net amount (after compensating for expenses).
- LRA-revenue is presented according to the classification of revenue sources.

(2) LO-Revenue

LO-revenue is the right of the Central Government, which is acknowledged as an increase in equity in the relevant fiscal year period and is not necessary to be repaid.

- Pendapatan-LO diakui pada saat timbulnya hak atas pendapatan dan/atau pendapatan direalisasi, yaitu adanya aliran masuk sumber daya ekonomi.
- Akuntansi pendapatan-LO dilaksanakan berdasarkan azas bruto, yaitu dengan membukukan penerimaan bruto dan tidak mencatat jumlah netonya (setelah dikompensasikan dengan pengeluaran).
- Pendapatan disajikan menurut klasifikasi sumber pendapatan.

(3) Belanja

- Belanja adalah semua pengeluaran dari Rekening Kas Umum Negara yang mengurangi Saldo Anggaran Lebih dalam peride tahun anggaran yang bersangkutan yang tidak akan diperoleh pembayarannya kembali oleh Pemerintah.
- Belanja diakui pada saat terjadi pengeluaran kas dari KUN.
- Khusus pengeluaran melalui bendahara pengeluaran, pengakuan belanja terjadi pada saat pertanggungjawaban atas pengeluaran tersebut disahkan oleh Kantor Pelayanan Perbendaharaan Negara (KPPN).
- Belanja disajikan menurut klasifikasi ekonomi/ jenis belanja dan selanjutnya klasifikasi berdasarkan organisasi dan fungsi akan diungkapkan dalam Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan.

(4) Beban

- Beban adalah penurunan manfaat ekonomi atau potensi jasa dalam periode pelaporan yang menurunkan ekuitas, yang dapat berupa pengeluaran atau konsumsi aset atau timbulnya kewajiban.
- Beban diakui pada saat timbulnya kewajiban, terjadinya konsumsi aset, terjadinya penurunan manfaat ekonomi atau potensi jasa.
- Beban disajikan menurut klasifikasi ekonomi/ jenis belanja dan selanjutnya klasifikasi berdasarkan organisasi dan fungsi diungkapkan dalam Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan.

- LO-revenue is acknowledged when the right to income and/or revenue is realized, i.e. there is an inflow of economic resources.
- LO-revenue accounting is carried out based on the gross principle, which is by recording gross receipts rather than the net amount (after being compensated with expenses).
- Revenues are presented according to the classification of income sources.

(3) Expenditure

- Expenditure is all expenditures from the State General Treasury Account which reduce the Accumulated Budget Surplus in the period of the relevant fiscal year which will not be repaid by the Government.
- Expenditure is acknowledged when the cash is disbursed from KUN.
- Specifically for expenditure through the expenditure treasurer, the acknowledgment of expenditure occurs when the accountability for the expenditure is approved by the State Treasury Service Office (KPPN).
- Expenditure is presented according to economic classification/type of expenditure and further classification based on organization and function will be disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

(4) Expense

- Expense is a decrease in economic benefits or service potential in the reporting period that reduces equity, which can be in the form of expenditure or consumption of assets or the incurrence of liabilities.
- Expense is acknowledged when a liability arises, when an asset is consumed, a decrease in economic benefits or service potential occurs.
- Expense is presented according to economic classification/type of expenditure and further classification based on organization and function is disclosed in Notes to Financial Statements.

(5) Aset

Aset diklasifikasikan menjadi Aset Lancar, Aset Tetap, Piutang Jangka Panjang dan Aset Lainnya.

a. Aset Lancar

- Kas disajikan di neraca dengan menggunakan nilai nominal. Kas dalam bentuk valuta asing disajikan di neraca dengan menggunakan kurs tengah BI pada tanggal neraca.
- Investasi Jangka Pendek BLU dalam bentuk surat berharga disajikan sebesar nilai perolehan sedangkan investasi dalam bentuk deposito dicatat sebesar nilai nominal.
- Piutang diakui apabila menenuhi kriteria sebagai berikut:
  a) Piutang yang timbul dari Tuntutan Perbendaharaan/Ganti Rugi apabila telah timbul hak yang didukung dengan Surat Keterangan Tanggung Jawab Mutlak dan/atau telah dikeluarkannya surat keputusan yang mempunyai kekuatan hukum tetap.
  b) Piutang yang timbul dari perikatan diakui apabila terdapat peristiwa yang menimbulkan hak tagih dan didukung dengan naskah perjanjian yang menyatakan hak dan kewajiban secara jelas serta jumlahnya bisa diukur dengan andal.
- Piutang disajikan dalam neraca pada nilai yang dapat direalisasikan (*net realizable value*). Hal ini diwujudkan dengan membentuk penyisihan piutang tak tertagih. Penyisihan tersebut didasarkan atas kualitas piutang yang ditentukan berdasarkan jatuh tempo dan upaya penagihan yang dilakukan pemerintah.

(5) Asset

Asset is classified into Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Long-Term Receivable and Other Assets.

a. Current assets

- Cash is presented on the balance sheet using the nominal value. Cash in foreign currencies is presented on the balance sheet using the BI mid-point average rate at the balance sheet date.
- BLU's Short-Term Investments in securities are stated at cost, while investment in deposits is recorded at nominal values.
- Receivable is acknowledged when it meets the following criteria:

a) Receivable arising from Treasury/Indemnity Claims in the event that the rights have arisen which are supported by a Certificate of Absolute Liability and/or a decree has been issued which has permanent legal force.

b) Receivable arising from an engagement is acknowledged in case that there is an event that gives rise to a claim right and is supported by an agreement text that clearly states the rights and obligations and the amount can be measured reliably.

- Receivables are presented in the balance sheet at net realizable value. It is embodied by establishing an allowance for doubtful accounts. The provision is based on the quality of the receivables which are determined based on their maturity and collection efforts made by the government.

- Tagihan Penjualan Angsuran (TPA) dan Tuntutan Perbedaharaan/Ganti Rugi (TP/TGR) yang akan jatuh tempo 12 (dua belas) bulan setelah tanggal neraca disajikan sebagai Bagian Lancar TP/TGR atau Bagian Lancar TPA.
- Nilai Persediaan dicatat berdasarkan hasil inventarisasi fisik pada tanggal neraca dikalikan dengan:

  harga pembelian terakhir, apabila diperoleh dengan pembelian;

  harga standar apabila diperoleh dengan memproduksi sendiri;

  harga wajar atau estimasi nilai penjualannya apabila diperoleh dengan cara lainnya.

b. Aset Tetap

- Aset tetap mencakup seluruh aset berwujud yang dimanfaatkan oleh pemerintah maupun untuk kepentingan publik yang mempunyai masa manfaat lebih dari 1 tahun.
- Nilai Aset tetap disajikan berdasarkan harga perolehan atau harga wajar.
- Pengakuan aset tetap didasarkan pada nilai satuan minimum kapitalisasi sebagai berikut:

  a) Pengeluaran untuk per satuan peralatan dan mesin dan peralatan olah raga yang nilainya sama dengan atau lebih dari Rp300.000 (tiga ratus ribu rupiah);

  b) Pengeluaran untuk gedung dan bangunan yang nilainya sama dengan atau lebih dari Rp10.000.000 (sepuluh juta rupiah);

- Claims on Installment Sales (TPA) and Claims for Indemnity/Compensation (TP/TGR) which will be overdue 12 (twelve) months after the balance sheet date are presented as Current Parts of TP/TGR or Current Parts of TPA.
- Inventory value is recorded based on the results of the physical inventory at the balance sheet date multiplied by:

  final purchase price if obtained by purchase;
  standard price if obtained by self-production;
  fair price or estimated sales value if obtained by other means.

b. Fixed assets

- Fixed assets include all tangible assets used by the government or for the public interest which have a useful life of more than 1 year.
- The value of fixed assets is presented at gained price or fair price.
- Acknowledgement of assets, plant and equipment is based on value minimum capitalization units as follows:

a) Expenditure per unit of equipment and machinery and sports equipment of which value is equal to or more than IDR300,000 (three hundred thousand rupiahs);

b) Expenditure for buildings and structures of which value is equal to or more than IDR 10,000,000 (ten million rupiahs);

Perhitungan Penyisihan Piutang

Calculation of Allowance for Accounts Receivable

Kualitas Piutang Receivable Quality	**Uraian** Description	**Penyisihan** Allowance
Lancar Current	Belum dilakukan pelunasan s.d. tanggal jatuh tempo Payment has not been made until due date	0.5%
Kurang Lancar Low Current	Satu bulan terhitung sejak tanggal Surat Tagihan Pertama tidak dilakukan pelunasan One month from the date of the First Collection Letter is not paid off	10%
Diragukan Doubtful	Satu bulan terhitung sejak tanggal Surat Tagihan Kedua tidak dilakukan pelunasan One month from the date of the Second Collection Letter is not paid off	50%
Macet Defaulted	Satu bulan terhitung sejak tanggal Surat Tagihan Ketiga tidak dilakukan pelunasan One month from the date of the Third Collection Letter is not paid off	100%
	Piutang telah diserahkan kepada Panitia Urusan Piutang Negara/DJKN Receivables have been submitted to the Committee for the State Receivable Affairs/DJKN	

c) Pengeluaran yang tidak tercakup dalam batasan nilai minimum kapitalisasi tersebut di atas, diperlakukan sebagai biaya kecuali pengeluaran untuk tanah, jalan/irigasi/jaringan, dan aset tetap lainnya berupa koleksi perpustakaan dan barang bercorak kesenian.

- Aset Tetap yang tidak digunakan dalam kegiatan operasional pemerintah yang disebabkan antara lain karena aus, ketinggalan jaman, tidak sesuai dengan kebutuhan organisasi yang makin berkembang, rusak berat, tidak sesuai dengan rencana umum tata ruang (RUTR), atau masa kegunaannya telah berakhir direklasifikasi ke Aset Lain-Lain pada pos Aset Lainnya.
- Aset tetap yang secara permanen dihentikan penggunaannya, dikeluarkan dari neraca pada saat ada usulan penghapusan dari entitas sesuai dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan di bidang pengelolaan BMN/BMD.

c. Penyusutan Aset Tetap

- Penyusutan aset tetap adalah penyesuaian nilai sehubungan dengan penurunan kapasitas dan manfaat dari suatu aset tetap.
- Penyusutan aset tetap tidak dilakukan terhadap:
  a) Tanah;
  b) Konstruksi dalam Pengerjaan (KDP);
  c) Aset Tetap yang dinyatakan hilang berdasarkan dokumen sumber sah atau dalam kondisi rusak berat dan/atau usang yang telah diusulkan kepada Pengelola Barang untuk dilakukan penghapusan.
- Penghitungan dan pencatatan Penyusutan Aset Tetap dilakukan setiap akhir semester tanpa memperhitungkan adanya nilai residu.
- Penyusutan Aset Tetap dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus yaitu dengan mengalokasikan nilai yang dapat disusutkan dari Aset Tetap secara merata setiap semester selama Masa Manfaat.
- Masa Manfaat Aset Tetap ditentukan dengan berpedoman Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 59/KMK.06/2013 tentang Tabel Masa Manfaat Dalam Rangka Penyusutan Barang Milik Negara berupa Aset Tetap pada Entitas Pemerintah Pusat. Secara umum tabel masa manfaat adalah sebagai berikut:

c) Expenditures that are not included in the minimum capitalization value limit mentioned above, are treated as expenses, except for expenses for land, roads/irrigation/networks, and other fixed assets in the form of library collections and art-style items.

- Fixed assets that are not used in government operational activities due to, among others, worn out, out of date, inappropriate with the growing needs of the organization, heavily damaged, inappropriate with the general spatial plan (RUTR), or their useful life has ended, are reclassified to Other Assets in the Other Assets items.
- Fixed assets that are permanently discontinued are removed from the balance sheet in the event that there is a proposal for removal from the entity in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of BMN/BMD management.

C. Depreciation of fixed assets

- Depreciation of fixed assets is an adjustment in value due to a decrease in capacity and benefits of fixed assets.
- Depreciation of fixed assets is not carried out on:
  a) Land;
  b) Construction in progress (KDP);
  c) Fixed Assets declared lost based on a valid source document or in a heavily damaged and/or obsolete condition that has been proposed to the Asset Manager for write off.
- Calculation and recording of Depreciation of Fixed Assets is carried out at the end of each semester without taking into account the residual value.
- Depreciation of Fixed Assets is carried out using the straight-line method, which is by allocating the depreciable value of Fixed Assets equally every semester during the Useful Life.
- The useful life of fixed assets is determined by referring to the Decree of the Ministry of Finance Number: 59/KMK.06/2013 on the Table of Useful Life in the Context of Depreciation of the State Assets in the form of Fixed Assets at the Central Government Entity. In general, the table of useful lives is as follows:

Penggolongan Masa Manfaat Aset Tetap

Kelompok Aset Tetap	Masa Manfaat
Peralatan dan Mesin	2 s.d. 20 tahun
Gedung dan Bangunan	10 s.d. 50 tahun
Jalan, Jaringan dan Irigasi	5 s.d. 40 tahun
Aset Tetap Lainnya (Alat Musik Modern)	4 tahun

d. Piutang Jangka Panjang

- Piutang Jangka Panjang adalah piutang yang diharapkan/dijadwalkan akan diterima dalam jangka waktu lebih dari 12 (dua belas) bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.
- Tagihan Penjualan Angsuran (TPA), Tagihan Tuntutan Perbendaharaan/Tuntutan Ganti Rugi (TP/TGR) dinilai berdasarkan nilai nominal dan disajikan sebesar nilai yang dapat direalisasikan.

e. Aset Lainnya

- Aset Lainnya adalah aset pemerintah selain aset lancar, aset tetap, dan piutang jangka panjang. Termasuk dalam Aset Lainnya adalah aset tak berwujud, tagihan penjualan angsuran yang jatuh tempo lebih dari 12 (dua belas) bulan, aset kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga (kemitraan), dan kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya.
- Aset Tak Berwujud (ATB) disajikan sebesar nilai tercatat neto yaitu sebesar harga perolehan setelah dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi.
- Amortisasi ATB dengan masa manfaat terbatas dilakukan dengan metode garis lurus dan nilai sisa nihil. Sedangkan atas ATB dengan masa manfaat tidak terbatas tidak dilakukan amortisasi.
- Masa Manfaat Aset Tak Berwujud ditentukan dengan berpedoman Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 620/KM.6/2015 tentang Masa Manfaat Dalam Rangka Amortisasi Barang Milik Negara berupa Aset Tak Berwujud pada Entitas Pemerintah Pusat.
- Aset Lain-lain berupa aset tetap pemerintah disajikan sebesar nilai buku yaitu harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan.

Classification of the useful life of fixed assets

Fixed Asset Group	Useful Life
Equipment and Machinery	2 to 20 years
Building and Structure	10 to 50 years
Roads, Networks and Irrigation	5 to 40 years
Other Fixed Assets (Modern Musical Instruments)	4 years

d. Long-Term Receivable

- Long-Term Receivables are receivables expected/scheduled to be received within a period of more than 12 (twelve) months after the reporting date.
- Installment Sales Claim (TPA), Treasury Claims/Compensation Claims (TP/TGR) are valued based on nominal value and presented at realizable value.

e. Other Assets

- Other Assets are government assets other than current assets, fixed assets, and long-term receivables. Included in Other Assets are intangible assets, sales invoices for installments with overdue more than 12 (twelve) months, assets under cooperation with third parties (partnerships), and restricted cash.
- Intangible Assets (ATB) are stated at their net recorded amount, which is at cost after deducting accumulated amortization.
- Amortization of ATB with a limited useful life is carried out using the straight-line method and has a nil residual value. Meanwhile, ATB with an indefinite useful life is not amortized.
- The useful life of the Intangible Assets is determined by referring to the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number: 620/KM.6/2015 on the Useful Life in the Context of Amortization of State-Owned Goods in the form of Intangible Assets in Central Government Entities.
- Other Assets in the form of government fixed assets are presented at book value, which is the price of acquisition subtracted by accumulated depreciation.

Penggolongan Masa Manfaat Aset Tak Berwujud
Classification of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

Kelompok Aset Tak Berwujud Intangible Assets Group	Masa Manfaat (tahun) Useful Life (year)
Software Komputer Computer Software	4
Franchise Franchise	5
Lisensi, Hak Paten Sederhana, Merk, Desain Industri, Rahasia Dagang, Desain Tata Letak Sirkuit Terpadu License, Simple Patent, Brand, Industrial Design, Trade Secret, Integrated Circuit Layout Design	10
Hak Ekonomi Lembaga Penyiaran, Paten Biasa, Perlindungan Varietas Tanaman Semusim Economic Rights of Broadcasting Institutions, Ordinary Patents, Protection of Seasonal Crop Varieties	20
Hak Cipta Karya Seni Terapan, Perlindungan Varietas Tanaman Tahunan Applied Artwork Copyright, Annual Plant Variety Protection	25
Hak Cipta atas Ciptaan Gol. II, Hak Ekonomi Pelaku Pertunjukan, Hak Ekonomi Produser Fonogram Copyright for Class II Creations, Economic Rights of Performers, Economic Rights of Phonogram Producers	50
Hak Cipta atas Ciptaan Gol. I Copyright for Class I Creations	70

(6) Kewajiban

- Kewajiban adalah utang yang timbul dari peristiwa masa lalu yang penyelesaiannya mengakibatkan aliran keluar sumber daya ekonomi pemerintah.
- Kewajiban pemerintah diklasifikasikan ke dalam kewajiban jangka pendek dan kewajiban jangka panjang.
  a) Kewajiban Jangka Pendek
  Suatu kewajiban diklasifikasikan sebagai kewajiban jangka pendek jika diharapkan untuk dibayar atau jatuh tempo dalam waktu dua belas bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan. Kewajiban jangka pendek meliputi Utang Kepada Pihak Ketiga, Belanja yang Masih Harus Dibayar, Pendapatan Diterima di Muka, Bagian Lancar Utang Jangka Panjang, dan Utang Jangka Pendek Lainnya.
  b) Kewajiban Jangka Panjang
  Kewajiban diklasifikasikan sebagai kewajiban jangka panjang jika diharapkan untuk dibayar atau jatuh tempo dalam waktu lebih dari dua belas bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.
- Kewajiban dicatat sebesar nilai nominal, yaitu sebesar nilai kewajiban pemerintah pada saat pertama kali transaksi berlangsung.

(6) Obligations

- Liabilities are debts that arise from past events, the settlement of which results in an outflow of government economic resources.
- Government obligations are classified into short-term and long-term obligations.

a) Short Term Liabilities
Liabilities are classified as a short-term liability if it is expected to be paid or due within twelve months after the reporting date. Short-term liabilities include Debt to Third Parties, Accrued Expenditures, Prepaid Income, Current Part of Long-Term Debt, and Other Short-Term Debts.

b) Long-Term Liabilities
Liabilities are classified as long-term liabilities if they are expected to be paid or due within more than twelve months after the reporting date.

- Liabilities are recorded at nominal value, which is equal to the value of the government obligations at the first time of transaction.

(7) Ekuitas

Ekuitas merupakan merupakan selisih antara aset dengan kewajiban dalam satu periode. Pengungkapan lebih lanjut dari ekuitas disajikan dalam Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas.

(8) Implementasi Akuntansi Berbasis Akrual Pertama Kali

Mulai tahun 2015 Pemerintah mengimplementasikan akuntansi berbasis akrual sesuai dengan amanat Peraturan Pemerintah No. 71 Tahun 2010 tentang Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan. Implementasi tersebut memberikan pengaruh pada beberapa hal dalam penyajian laporan keuangan. Pertama, pos-pos ekuitas dana pada neraca per 31 Desember yang berbasis *cash toward accrual* direklasifikasi menjadi ekuitas sesuai dengan akuntansi berbasis akrual. Kedua, keterbandingan penyajian akun-akun tahun berjalan dengan tahun sebelumnya dalam Laporan Operasional dan Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas tidak dapat dipenuhi. Hal ini diakibatkan oleh penyusunan dan penyajian akuntansi berbasis akrual.

(7) Equity

Equity is the difference between assets and liabilities in one period. Further disclosure of equity is presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

(8) Implementation of Accrual-Based Accounting in the First time

From 2015 the Government implemented accrual-based accounting in accordance with the mandate of Government Regulation no. 71 of 2010 on Government Accounting Standards. The implementation has an influence on several things in the presentation of Financial Statements. First, fund equity items on the balance sheet as of December 31, which are based on cash toward accruals, are reclassified to equity in accordance with accrual-based accounting. Second, the comparability of presentation of the current year's accounts with the previous year in the Operational Report and Changes in Equity Statement cannot be fulfilled. This is caused by the preparation and presentation of accrual-based accounting.



Penjelasan Atas Pos-Pos Laporan Realisasi Anggaran

Explanation of the Items of Budget Realization Report

Selama periode sampai dengan Tahun 2021, Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit telah melakukan 6 kali revisi Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran (DIPA) dari DIPA awal. Rincian revisi DIPA BPDPKS adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Revisi DIPA ke 1 tanggal 26 Maret 2021
   Pencantuman saldo akhir 2020 menjadi saldo awal 2021 sebesar Rp9.565.803.715.787,00.
2. Revisi DIPA ke 2 tanggal 20 Mei 2021
   Penggunaan saldo awal 2021 sebesar Rp5.837.450.000.000,00 sehingga total pagu DIPA BPDPKS semula Rp5.837.450.257.000,00 menjadi Rp11.674.900.257.000,00.
3. Revisi DIPA ke 3 tanggal 21 Juni 2021
   Penggunaan saldo awal 2021 sebesar Rp9.565.803.715.000,00 dan penggunaan realisasi PNBP tahun berjalan sebesar Rp13.783.996.542.000,00 sehingga total pagu DIPA BPDPKS semula Rp11.674.900.257.000,00 menjadi Rp23.349.800.257.000,00.

During the period up to 2021, the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency has revised the Budget Implementation Checklist (DIPA) for 6 times from the initial DIPA. Details of the BPDPKS DIPA revision are as follows:

1. 1st Revision of the DIPA on March 26, 2021
   The inclusion of the final balance of 2020 to the beginning balance of 2021 was IDR9,565,803,715,787.00.
2. 2nd Revision of the DIPA on May 20, 2021
   The use of the 2021 initial balance was IDR5,837,450,000,000.00 so that the total ceiling price of DIPA BPDPKS was originally IDR5,837,450,257,000.00 to IDR11,674,900,257,000.00.
3. 3rd Revision of the DIPA on June 21, 2021
   The use of the 2021 initial balance was IDR9,565,803,715,000.00 and the use of realized PNBP for the current year is IDR13,783,996,542,000, so that the total ceiling price of DIPA BPDPKS was originally IDR11,674,900,257,000.00 to IDR23,349,800,257,000.00.

4. Revisi DIPA ke 4 tanggal 9 September 2021
   Penggunaan realisasi PNBP tahun berjalan sebesar Rp37.133.796.542.000,00 sehingga total pagu DIPA BPDPKS semula Rp23.349.800.257.000,00 menjadi Rp46.699.600.257.000,00.
5. Revisi DIPA ke 5 tanggal 30 November 2021
   Penggunaan realisasi PNBP tahun berjalan sebesar Rp40.434.196.542.000,00 sehingga total pagu DIPA BPDPKS semula Rp46.699.600.257.000,00 menjadi Rp50.000.000.257.000,00.
6. Revisi DIPA ke 6 tanggal 27 Desember 2021
   Penggunaan realisasi PNBP tahun berjalan sebesar Rp44.151.066.542.000,00 sehingga total pagu DIPA BPDPKS semula Rp50.000.000.257.000,00 menjadi Rp53.716.870.257.000,00.

4. 4th Revision of the DIPA on September 9, 2021
   The use of the real PNBP for the current year is IDR37,133,796,542,000.00 so that the total ceiling price of DIPA BPDPKS was originally IDR23,349,800,257,000.00 to IDR46,699,600,257,000.00.
5. 5th Revision of the DIPA on November 30, 2021
   The use of the real PNBP for the current year is IDR40,434,196,542,000.00 so that the total ceiling price of DIPA BPDPKS was originally IDR46,699,600,257,000.00 to IDR50,000,000,257,000.00.
6. 6th Revision of the DIPA on December 27, 2021
   The use of the real PNBP for the current year is IDR44,151,066,542,000.00 so that the total ceiling price of DIPA BPDPKS was originally IDR50,000,000,257,000.00 to IDR53,716,870,257,000.00.

Uraian Description	2021	
	Anggaran Awal Initial Budget	Anggaran Setelah Revisi Budget After Revision
Pendapatan Revenue		
Pendapatan BLU BLU Revenue	13.383.000.000.000	13.383.000.000.000
Jumlah Pendapatan **Total Revenue**	**13.383.000.000.000**	**13.383.000.000.000**
Belanja Expenditures		
Belanja Barang Goods Expenditure	5.835.956.082.000	53.714.970.257.000
Belanja Modal Capital Expenditure	1.494.175.000	1.900.000.000
Jumlah Belanja **Total Expenditure**	**5.837.450.257.000**	**53.716.870.257.000**

Pendapatan

Realisasi Pendapatan untuk periode sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp72.496.000.213.898,00 atau mencapai 541,70 persen dari estimasi pendapatan yang ditetapkan sebesar Rp13.383.000.000.000,00.

Pendapatan BPDPKS terdiri dari Pendapatan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan Badan Layanan Umum, Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu dan Pendapatan Lain-lain BLU.

Pada TA 2021 realisasi Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Umum berupa Pendapatan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit mengalami peningkatan 253,57 persen dibandingkan TA 2020. Hal ini disebabkan karena terdapat kenaikan tarif pungutan dana perkebunan atas ekspor kelapa sawit, *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO), dan produk turunannya sesuai Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 191/PMK.05/2020 tentang Perubahan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/PMK.05/2020 tentang Tarif Layanan Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Kementerian Keuangan dan berlaku setelah 7 hari terhitung sejak tanggal diundangkan pada tanggal 30 November 2020, sehingga sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 realisasi Pendapatan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (424138) sebesar Rp71.643.064.954.957,00 atau 664,35 persen dari estimasi pendapatannya.

Pendapatan yang berasal dari Pendapatan BLU Lainnya berupa Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU (424911), Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu (424915) dan Pendapatan Lain-lain BLU (424919) telah terealisasi sebesar Rp853.240.680.705,00.

Revenue

Realized Revenue for the period up to December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR72,496,000,213,898.00 or reaching 541.70 percent of the estimated income specified at IDR13,383,000,000,000.00.

BPDPKS revenues consist of Oil Palm Plantation Fund Revenues, Banking Service Revenues for Public Service Agencies, Returns of BLU Goods Expenditures for the Last Fiscal Year and Other BLU Revenues.

In FY 2021, the Public Service Revenue realization in the form of Oil Palm Plantation Fund Revenue increased by 253.57 percent compared to BY 2020. This was due to an increase in the rate of levies on plantations fund on export of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO), and its derivative products in accordance with the Regulation of the Ministry of Finance Number 191/PMK.05/2020 on Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57/PMK.05/2020 on Service Fees for Public Service Agencies for Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency at the Ministry of Finance and is effective after 7 days from the date of promulgation on November 30, 2020, so that until December 31, 2021 the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Revenue Realization (424138) amounting to IDR71,643,064,954,957.00 or 664.35 percent of its estimated income.

Revenue from other BLU revenues in the form of BLU Banking Service Revenues (424911), BLU Goods Receipts for the Last Fiscal Year (424915) and Other BLU Revenues (424919) have been realized amounting to IDR853,240,680,705.00.

Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU sebesar Rp810.091.008.536,00 berasal dari Pendapatan Bunga Deposito sebesar Rp519.343.353.114,00, Pendapatan Jasa Giro sebesar Rp254.042.430.421,00 dan Pendapatan Bunga SUN sebesar Rp36.705.225.000,00.

Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu (424915) terdiri dari pengembalian dana peremajaan perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp37.692.337.868,00, pengembalian dana dari Ditjen Perkebunan untuk swakelola PSR sebesar Rp180.097.764,00 dan swakelola Sarana dan Prasarana sebesar Rp35.713.320,00, pengembalian dana pengembangan SDM sebesar Rp62.100.000,00, pengembalian dana riset sebesar Rp70.986.003,00, pengembalian selisih harga biodiesel sebesar Rp3.348.179.551,00, pengembalian persekot gaji pegawai sebesar Rp76.215.700,00, pengembalian kelebihan uang saku rapat dan insentif Dirut dan Dewan Pengawas sebesar Rp123.524.982,00, pengembalian dana atas tindak lanjut temuan BPK sebesar Rp17.938.600,00 dan pengembalian biaya pembatalan perjalanan dinas sebesar Rp65.239.300,00 sehingga total Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu sebesar Rp41.672.333.088,00.

Revenue from BLU Banking Services amounted to IDR810,091,008,536.00, derived from Revenue on Deposit Interest of IDR519,343,353,114.00, Current Account Service Revenue of IDR254,042,430,421.00 and SUN Interest Revenue of IDR36,705,225,000.00. Returns of BLU Goods Expenditures of the Last Fiscal Year (424915) consisted of refunds for replanting of oil palm plantations of IDR37,692,337,868.00, returns of funds from the Directorate General of Plantations for PSR self-management of IDR180,097,764.00 and self-management of Facilities and Infrastructure of IDR35,713,320.00, returns of HR development fund of IDR62,100,000,000.00, returns of research fund of IDR70,986,003.00, returns of biodiesel price difference of IDR3,348,179,551.00, refunds of employee salary increase of IDR76,215,700.00, refund of surplus meeting allowances and incentives for the President Director and Supervisory Board of IDR123,524,982.00, refunds of follow-up to BPK findings of IDR17,938,600.00 and refunds of cancellation fees of business trip by IDR65,239,300.00 so that the total Returns of BLU Goods Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year is IDR41,672,333,088.00.

Rincian Estimasi dan Realisasi Pendapatan TA 2021
Details of Estimated and Realized Revenue for FY 2021

KODE AKUN ACCOUNT CODE	URAIAN DESCRIPTION	ESTIMASI ESTIMATION	REALISASI REAL	% REAL ANGG. REAL BUDGET
424138	Pendapatan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Oil Palm Plantation Fund Revenue	10.784.000.000.000	71.643.064.954.957	664,35
424911	Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU BLU Banking Service Revenue	2.599.000.000.000	810.091.008.536	31,17
424915	Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu Returns of BLU Goods Expenditures in the Last Fiscal Year	-	41.672.333.088	-
424919	Pendapatan Lain-lain BLU Other BLU Revenues	-	1.477.339.081	-
	TOTAL **TOTAL**	**13.383.000.000.000**	**72.496.305.635.662**	**541,70**



Pendapatan Lain-lain BLU (424919) berasal dari denda keterlambatan pelaksanaan pekerjaan dan denda keterlambatan pembayaran bunga deposito sebesar Rp490.932.313,00, bunga pada rekening dana peremajaan yang belum dicairkan lebih dari 6 bulan dan bunga rekening dana peremajaan karena pekebun mengundurkan diri sebesar Rp367.545.762,00, pengembalian dari Ditjen Perkebunan atas jasa giro dana swakelola PSR sebesar Rp591.774.350,00, pengembalian dari Ditjen Perkebunan atas jasa giro dana swakelola Sarana dan Prasarana sebesar Rp1.038.204,00, pengembalian dari Ditjen Perkebunan atas jasa giro dana swakelola Litbang sebesar Rp2.873.239,00, dan pengembalian dari Ditjen Perkebunan atas jasa giro dana swakelola pengembangan SDM sebesar Rp23.175.213,00 sehingga total Pendapatan Lain-lain BLU sebesar Rp1.477.339.081,00.

Other BLU Revenues (424919) came from fines for late execution of work and fines for late payment of deposit interest in the amount of IDR490,932,313,00, interest on replanting fund accounts that have not been disbursed for more than 6 months and interest on replanting fund accounts because the planters resignation by amount of IDR367,545,762.00, refunds from the Directorate General of Plantations for PSR self-managed demand deposits amounting IDR591,774,350.00, refund from the Directorate General of Plantations for demand deposit services for PSR self-management of Facilities and Infrastructure of IDR1,038,204.00, returns from the Directorate General of Plantations for demand deposit services self-management of R&D amounting to IDR2,873,239.00, and a refund from the Directorate General of Plantations for the demand self-management funds for HR development of IDR23,175,213.00 so that the total Other Revenue of BLU is IDR1,477,339,081.00.

Realisasi Pendapatan TA 2021 dan 2020
Revenue Realization of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	REALISASI TA 2021 REAL 2021	REALISASI TA 2020 REAL FY 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % (INCREASE AND DECREASE) %
Pendapatan Iuran dan Denda Contribution Revenue and Fines	-	-	0,00
Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Umum General Service Revenue	71.643.064.954.957	20.262.827.078.266	253,57
Pendapatan BLU Lainnya Other BLU Income	853.240.680.705	1.003.020.395.789	-14,93
Jumlah Total	**72.496.305.635.662**	**21.265.847.474.055**	**240,90**



Belanja

Realisasi Belanja BPDPKS sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp53.577.301.341.012,00 atau mencapai 99,74 persen dari anggaran belanja sebesar Rp53.716.870.257.000,00.

Expenditures

Realized BPDPKS Expenditure up to December 31, 2021 was IDR53,577,301,341,012,00 or reaching 99.74 percent of the budget of IDR53,716,870,257,000.00.

Rincian Anggaran dan Realisasi Belanja TA 2021
Detail of Budget and Actual Expenditure for FY 2021

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	ANGGARAN BUDGET	REALISASI REAL	% REAL ANGG. % ACTUAL BUDGET
Belanja Barang Goods Expenditure	53.714.970.257.000	53.575.407.416.012	99,74
Belanja Modal Capital Expenditure	1.900.000.000	1.893.925.000	99,68
Jumlah **TOTAL**	**53.716.870.257.000**	**53.577.301.341.012**	**99,74**

Dibandingkan dengan TA 2020, Realisasi Belanja TA 2021 mengalami kenaikan 72,66 persen. Hal ini disebabkan karena realisasi pembayaran belanja barang untuk pelaksanaan tugas khusus yang terdiri dari penghimpunan dan pengelolaan dana,

Compared to FY 2020, Real Expenditure FY 2021 increased by 72.66 percent. This is due to the realized payment for goods expenditures for the implementation of special tasks consisting of collecting and managing funds, distributing biodiesel price differences, research, promotion and partnerships for oil palm, replanting, human resource development and funding for infrastructure for oil palm plantations.

Realisasi Belanja TA 2021 dan 2020
Real Expenditure of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	REALISASI TA 2021 REAL FY 2021	REALISASI TA 2020 REAL FY 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % (DECREASE) %
Belanja Barang Goods Expenditure	53.575.407.416.012	31.027.011.646.984	72,67
Belanja Modal Capital Expenditure	1.893.925.000	2.915.435.100	(35,04)
Jumlah **Total**	**53.577.301.341.012**	**31.029.927.082.084**	**72,66**

Belanja Barang

Realisasi Belanja Barang TA 2021 dan 2020 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp53.575.407.416.012,00 dan Rp31.027.011.646.984,00. Realisasi Belanja Barang TA 2021 mengalami kenaikan sebesar 72,67 persen dari Realisasi Belanja Barang TA 2020. Pada tahun 2021 selisih kurang HIP minyak solar dengan HIP biodiesel mengalami penurunan untuk periode Januari s.d. Maret 2021, akan tetapi pada periode bulan April s.d. Desember 2021 selisih kurang HIP minyak solar dengan HIP biodiesel mengalami kenaikan kembali. Selisih HIP biodiesel dan solar yang masih tinggi dikarenakan harga minyak solar masih rendah (sekitar $60/barrel), sementara harga CPO tinggi (di atas $1.000/metric ton). Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 149.K/EK.05/DJE/2021 alokasi besaran volume biodiesel tahun 2021 ditetapkan sebesar 9.413.033 kiloliter dimana sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 volume biodiesel yang dibayar mencapai 9.743.683 kiloliter. Terkendalinya pandemi Covid 19 sehingga level pembatasan masyarakat mengalami penurunan berakibat meningkatnya mobilitas dan aktivitas masyarakat sehingga volume pencampuran bahan bakar nabati jenis biodiesel dalam minyak solar mengalami kenaikan sehingga jumlah pembayaran selisih harga biodiesel meningkat secara signifikan s.d. akhir tahun 2021 dimana terdapat juga tagihan yang belum selesai diverifikasi oleh Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral pada tahun 2021 sehingga akan dibayarkan pada tahun berikutnya. Penyaluran selisih harga biodiesel ini bermanfaat dalam penyerapan *Crude Palm Oil (CPO)* pada tingkat hulu dan mengurangi impor minyak solar sehingga diharapkan mampu mendongkrak pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional dari sektor perkebunan khususnya perkebunan kelapa sawit dan terealisasinya salah satu kebijakan nasional utama Pemerintah yaitu Mandatori Biodiesel.

Goods Expenditures

Realized Goods Expenditure for FY 2021 and 2020 was respectively IDR53,575,407,416,012.00 and IDR31,027,011,646,984.00. Realized Goods Expenditure for FY 2021 increased by 72.67 percent from Realized Goods Expenditure for FY 2020. In 2021, the difference between HIP for diesel oil and biodiesel has decreased for the period of January to March 2021, but in the period from April to December 2021, the difference between diesel oil HIP and biodiesel HIP has increased again. The difference between biodiesel and diesel HIP is still increased because the price of diesel oil is still low (around $60/barrel), while the price of CPO is high (above $1,000/metric ton). Based on the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 149.K/EK.05/DJE/2021 the allocation of the amount of biodiesel volume in 2021 is specified at 9,413,033 kiloliters of which up to December 31, 2021 the volume of biodiesel paid for reached 9,743,683 kiloliters. The Covid-19 pandemic was controlled so that the level of community restrictions decreased resulting in increased mobility and community activities so that the volume of blending biofuel types of biodiesel in diesel oil increased so that the amount of payment for the difference in biodiesel prices increased significantly to the end of 2021 in which there are also bills that have not been verified by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in 2021 so that it will be paid the following year. The distribution of this biodiesel price difference is beneficial in the absorption of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) at the upstream level and reduces imports of diesel oil so that it is expected to be able to boost growth of national economy from the plantation sector, especially oil palm plantations and the realization of one of the main national policies of the Government, which is Mandatory Biodiesel.

Selain itu, peningkatan realisasi belanja barang juga disebabkan karena peningkatan penyaluran dana untuk kegiatan perencanaan dan pengelolaan dana, promosi dan kemitraan sawit, pengembangan SDM sawit, serta sarana dan prasarana sawit. Untuk pendanaan kegiatan sarana dan prasana perkebunan kelapa sawit, sampai dengan bulan Desember 2021 BPDPKS telah menerima 8 rekomendasi teknis dari Ditjen Perkebunan dan telah menerbitkan 4 Surat Keputusan Direktur Utama terkait penetapan Koperasi/Kelompok Tani sebagai penerima dana Sarana dan Prasarana. 4 rekomtek telah dilakukan penilaian kesiapan penerima dana sarana dan prasarana, sementara 4 rekomtek lain akan dilakukan pemeriksaan kelengkapan dokumen serta kesiapan lahan dan pekebun di lapangan setelah Surat Keputusan Direktur Utama diterbitkan.

Di sisi lain, penyaluran dana untuk kegiatan penelitian dan pengembangan sawit serta peremajaan sawit rakyat (PSR) mengalami penurunan. Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 rekomendasi teknis peremajaan yang diterbitkan oleh Ditjen Perkebunan sebanyak 223 rekomtek, terdiri dari rekomtek *carry over* tahun 2020 sebanyak 148 rekomtek dan 75 rekomtek terbit di tahun 2021, sehingga lahan yang diremajakan mencapai 42.197,75 hektar dari target luasan lahan peremajaan tahun 2021 sebesar 100.000 hektar. Komite Pengarah memutuskan untuk melakukan perubahan Perpres terkait penyaluran dana PSR skema kemitraan langsung kepada BPDPKS dan saat ini sedang dilakukan pembahasan. BPDPKS secara paralel melakukan reviu PMK 84 tahun 2017 untuk mengakomodir perubahan Perpres dan perubahan proses bisnis sesuai rekomendasi BPK.

In addition, the increase in the realized expenditure on goods was also due to an increase in the distribution of funds for planning and fund management activities, promotion and partnership of oil palm, development of oil palm human resources, as well as facilities and infrastructure for oil palm. For funding activities for oil palm plantation facilities and infrastructure, until December 2021, BPDPKS has received 8 technical recommendations from the Directorate General of Plantations and has issued 4 Authorization Letter of the President Director regarding the determination of Cooperatives/Farmers Groups as recipients of Facilities and Infrastructure funds. The 4 Technical Recommendations (rekomtek) have assessed the readiness of recipients of facilities and infrastructure funds, while the other 4 will be inspected for requirements of documents and readiness of land and planters in the field after the Authorization Letter of President Director is issued. On the other hand, the distribution of funds for research and development activities for oil palm as well as replanting of the people's palm oil (PSR) has decreased. Up to December 31, 2021 technical recommendations for replanting issued by the Directorate General of Plantations were 223 technical recommendations, consisting of carry over technical recommendation in 2020 as many as 148 technical recommendation and 75 technical recommendation published in 2021, so that the replanted land reached 42,197.75 hectares of the target area for replanting in 2021 of 100,000 hectares. The Directing Committee has decided to amend the Presidential Regulation regarding the distribution of PSR funds for the direct partnership scheme to BPDPKS and is currently being discussed. BPDPKS in parallel reviewed PMK 84 of 2017 to accommodate amendments to the Presidential Regulation and changes to business processes according to BPK recommendations.



Realisasi Belanja Modal TA 2021 mengalami penurunan 35,04 persen dari Realisasi Belanja Modal TA 2020. Realisasi Belanja Modal TA 2021 berasal dari belanja modal peralatan dan mesin berupa pengadaan laptop dan komputer serta belanja modal lainnya berupa pengadaan *software* Nitro PDF dan aplikasi Sistem Manajemen Data Terpadu untuk keperluan BPDPKS. Pengadaan laptop dilakukan dalam rangka menunjang penerapan pelaksanaan *Flexible Working Space* (FWS) melalui mekanisme *Work From Home* (WFH) untuk mendorong *work life balance* dan produktivitas kerja serta melaksanakan adaptasi sistem kerja pada masa transisi dalam tatanan normal baru yang produktif dan aman dari COVID-19.

Realization of Capital Expenditure for FY 2021 decreased by 35.04 percent from the Realized Expenditure for FY 2020. Realization of Capital Expenditure for FY 2021 came from capital expenditure for equipment and machinery in the form of procurement of laptops and computers as well as other capital expenditures in the form of procurement of Nitro PDF software and Integrated Data Management System applications for BPDPKS purposes. Laptop procurement was done in order to support the implementation of Flexible Working Space (FWS) through the Work From Home (WFH) mechanism to encourage work life balance and work productivity as well as carry out adaptation of work systems during the transition period in a normal setting that is productive and safe from COVID-19.

Perbandingan Belanja Modal TA 2021 dan 2020
Comparison of Capital Expenditures of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	REALISASI TA 2021 REAL FY 2021	REALISASI TA 2020 REAL FY 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % INCREASE (DECREASE) %
Belanja Modal Peralatan dan Mesin Equipment and Machinery Capital Expenditure	587.620.000	1.145.920.100	(48,72)
Belanja Modal Lainnya Other Capital Expenditure	1.306.305.000	1.769.515.000	(26,18)
Jumlah **Total**	**1.893.925.000**	**2.915.435.100**	**(35,04)**

Perbandingan Belanja Barang TA 2021 dan 2020
Comparison of FY 2021 and 2020 Goods Expenditures

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	REALISASI TA 2021 REAL FY 2021	REALISASI TA 2020 REAL FY 2021	NAIK (TURUN) % INCREASE (DECREASE) %
Belanja Selisih Harga Biodiesel Expenditures for Biodiesel Price Difference	-	2.779.998.939.792	(100,00)
Belanja Gaji dan Tunjangan Expenditures for Salaries and Benefits	43.095.172.884	45.424.777.565	(5,13)
Belanja Barang Goods Expenditures	4.776.078.900	5.221.660.246	(8,53)
Belanja Jasa Service Expenditures	14.216.910.236	14.519.445.055	(2,08)
Belanja Pemeliharaan Maintenance Expenditures	542.104.027	875.232.403	(38,06)
Belanja Perjalanan Travel Expenditures	3.143.602.872	1.806.800.720	73,99
Belanja Pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Expenditures	53.508.955.441.244	28.178.427.538.769	89,89
Belanja Barang Persediaan Barang Konsumsi - BLU Expenditures for Consumer Goods Inventory - BLU	205.296.300	342.812.800	(40,11)
Belanja Barang BLU - Penanganan Pandemi COVID-19 Expenditures for BLU Goods - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	239.484.000	88.011.000	172,11
Belanja Jasa BLU - Penanganan Pandemi COVID-19 Expenditures for BLU Services - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	233.325.549	306.428.634	(23,86)
Jumlah Belanja Total Expenditure	**53.575.407.416.012**	**31.027.011.646.984**	**72,67**

Dalam rangka penanggulangan pandemi COVID-19, BPDPKS telah menambahkan 2 (dua) akun khusus untuk penanganan pandemi COVID-19 yaitu akun 525152 (Belanja Barang BLU - Penanganan Pandemi COVID-19) untuk pengadaan masker, hand sanitizer, vitamin penambah daya tahan tubuh dan cairan disinfektan, serta akun 525154 (Belanja Jasa BLU - Penanganan Pandemi COVID-19) untuk keperluan jasa layanan pemeriksaan Rapid Test dan PCR Swab dalam rangka pencegahan penyebaran COVID-19. Alokasi anggaran yang disediakan untuk penanganan pandemi COVID-19 adalah sebesar Rp1.000.000.000,00 dengan realisasi sebesar Rp472.809.549,00.

Belanja Modal

Realisasi Belanja Modal TA 2021 dan 2020 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.893.925.000,00 dan Rp2.915.435.100,00. Belanja Modal merupakan pengeluaran anggaran untuk perolehan aset tetap dan aset lainnya yang memberi manfaat lebih dari satu periode akuntansi.

In the context of dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, BPDPKS has added 2 (two) special accounts for handling the COVID-19 pandemic, which are the account of 525152 (BLU Goods Expenditures – Handling COVID-19 Pandemic) for the procurement of masks, hand sanitizers, immune-enhancing vitamins and disinfectant fluids, as well as account 525154 (BLU Services Handling – Handling COVID-19 Pandemic) for the purposes of Rapid Test and PCR Swab inspection services in the context of preventing the spread of COVID-19. Budget allocation provided for handling the COVID-19 pandemic was IDR1,000,000,000.00 with a realization of IDR472,809,549.00.

Capital Expenditure

Realization of Capital Expenditure for FY 2021 and 2020 was IDR1,893,925,000.00 and IDR2,915,435,100.00, respectively. Capital Expenditures are budget expenditures for the acquisition of fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period.



Penjelasan Atas Pos-Pos Laporan Perubahan Saldo Anggaran Lebih

Explanation of Report Items on Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus

Saldo Anggaran Lebih Awal (SAL Awal)

Saldo Anggaran Lebih Awal pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS per 1 Januari 2021 adalah sebesar Rp9.565.803.715.787,00 yang merupakan Saldo Anggaran Lebih per 31 Desember 2020 *(Audited)*.

Saldo Anggaran Lebih adalah akumulasi Sisa Lebih Pembiayaan Anggaran (SiLPA)/Sisa Kurang Pembiayaan Anggaran (SiKPA) tahun anggaran yang lalu dan tahun anggaran yang bersangkutan setelah ditutup, ditambah/dikurangi dengan

Penggunaan Saldo Anggaran Lebih

Penggunaan Saldo Anggaran Lebih per 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp9.565.803.715.000,00. Penggunaan Saldo Anggaran Lebih dilaksanakan sesuai Undang-Undang mengenai Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara serta diutamakan untuk digunakan dalam rangka membiayai defisit APBN tahun anggaran berjalan.

Penggunaan Saldo Anggaran Lebih BPDPKS disebabkan kebutuhan belanja untuk penyaluran selisih harga biodiesel yang meningkat. Seiring berjalannya Program B30 mulai tahun 2020 terjadi tren penurunan harga minyak solar dunia yang mengakibatkan selisih kurang Harga Indeks Pasar Bahan Bakar Minyak Solar dengan Harga Indeks Pasar Bahan Bakar Nabati Biodiesel semakin besar.

Initial Accumulated Budget Surplus (Initial SAL)

The Initial Accumulated Budget Surplus at the BPDPKS Public Service Agency as of January 1, 2021 was IDR9,565,803,715,787.00 which is the Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2020 (Audited).
Accumulated Budget Surplus is the accumulation of Budget Payment Surplus Remaining (SiLPA)/Budget Payment Deficit (SiKPA) of the last fiscal year and the relevant fiscal year after closing, added/subtracted.

The Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus

The Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2021 was IDR9,565,803,715,000.00. The use of Accumulated Budget Surplus was carried out in accordance with the Law on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and was prioritized to be used in order to finance the APBN deficit for the current budget year.
The use of BPDPKS Accumulated Budget Surplus was due to the need for expenditures to distribute the difference in the increased biodiesel prices. As the B30 Program runs starting in 2020, there is a downward trend in world diesel oil prices, resulting in a larger difference between the Market Index Price of Diesel Fuel and the Market Index Price of Biodiesel Biofuel.

Bertambahnya target penyaluran volume biodiesel tahun 2021 sebesar 9,41 juta kiloliter diperkirakan akan mengakibatkan tagihan pembayaran mengalami kenaikan sehingga dana insentif biodiesel yang harus dibayarkan BPDPKS juga semakin besar.

Sisa Lebih/Kurang Pembiayaan Anggaran (SiLPA/SiKPA)

Sisa Lebih Pembiayaan Anggaran per 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp28.484.808.009.650,00. Terdapat Penyesuaian SiLPA/SiKPA yaitu Penyesuaian Transaksi BLU dengan BUN berupa penyetoran Surplus BLU ke Kas Negara sebesar Rp2.780.000.000.000,00 sehingga jumlah SiLPA/SiKPA Setelah Penyesuaian tetap sebesar Rp25.704.808.009.650,00.

Penyetoran Surplus BLU ke Kas Negara sebesar Rp2.780.000.000.000,00 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 443/KMK.05/2021 tentang Penyetoran Surplus Anggaran pada Satuan Kerja Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan.

Sisa Lebih/Kurang Pembiayaan Anggaran (SiLPA/ SiKPA) adalah selisih lebih/kurang antara realisasi pendapatan dan belanja pada Laporan Realisasi Anggaran, serta penerimaan dan pengeluaran pembiayaan dalam APBN selama 1 (satu) periode pelaporan.

Koreksi Kesalahan Pembukuan Tahun Sebelumnya

Koreksi Kesalahan Pembukuan Tahun Sebelumnya per 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp0.

Koreksi Kesalahan Pembukuan Tahun Sebelumnya adalah tindakan pembetulan akuntansi terhadap penyajian pos-pos yang secara signifikan tidak sesuai dengan yang seharusnya dan mempengaruhi laporan keuangan periode sebelumnya sehingga pos-pos yang tersaji dalam laporan keuangan menjadi sesuai dengan yang seharusnya.

The increase in the biodiesel volume distribution target in 2021 by 9.41 million kiloliters is expected to result in an increase in payment bills so that the biodiesel incentive fund that BPDPKS must pay will also increase.

Surplus/Deficit from Budget Payment (SiLPA/SiKPA)

Surplus from Budget Payment as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 28,484,808,009,650.00. There is a SiLPA/SiKPA Adjustment, which is Adjustment of BLU Transactions with BUN in the form of depositing BLU Surplus to the State Treasury in the amount of IDR2,780,000,000,000.00 so that the total SiLPA/SiKPA so that after adjustment, it remains IDR25,704,808,009,650.00.
Deposit of BLU Surplus to the State Treasury amounting to IDR2,780,000,000,000.00 based on the Decree of the Ministry of Finance Number 443/KMK.05/2021 on Deposit of Budget Surplus in the Work Unit of the Public Service Agency of the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency within the Ministry of Finance.
Surplus/Deficit from Budget Payment (SiLPA/ SiKPA) is the difference of surplus/deficit between the realization of income and expenditure in the Budget Realization Report, as well as receipts and expenditures of payment in the APBN for 1 (one) reporting period.

Correction of Previous Year's Bookkeeping Errors

Correction of Previous Year's Bookkeeping Errors as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 0.
Correction of Previous Year's Bookkeeping Errors is an act of accounting correction on the presentation of items that are not significantly in accordance with what should be and affect the Financial Statements of the previous period so that the items presented in the Financial Statements are in accordance with what they should be.

Saldo Anggaran Lebih Akhir (SAL Akhir)

Saldo Anggaran Lebih Akhir pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS per 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp25.704.808.010.437,00.

Saldo Anggaran Lebih Akhir periode pelaporan diperoleh dari Saldo Anggaran Lebih Awal periode pelaporan ditambah SiLPA/SiKPA ditambah atau dikurangi Koreksi Kesalahan Pembukuan Tahun Sebelumnya dan Transaksi Lain-lain, dikurangi Penggunaan Saldo Anggaran Lebih selama 1 (satu) periode pelaporan.

Final Accumulated Budget Surplus (Final SAL)

Final Accumulated Budget Surplus at the BPDPKS Public Service Agency as of December 31, 2021 was IDR25,704,808,010,437.00.
Accumulated Budget Surplus at the end of the reporting period is obtained from the Initial Accumulated Budget Surplus in the reporting period added with SiLPA/SiKPA, added or subtracted by Correction of Previous Year's Bookkeeping Errors and Other Transactions, subtracted by the Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus for 1 (one) reporting period.



Biodiesel merupakan bahan bakar terbarukan yang berbahan baku lemak nabati berupa *Fatty Acid Methyl Ester/FAME*). *FAME* dari minyak sawit dihasilkan dari proses transesterifikasi, pencucian, pengeringan dan filtrasi. Melalui serangkaian proses tersebut, terdapat kandungan 20% kelapa sawit dalam biodiesel, dan sudah ditingkatkan mencapai 30% pada tahun 2020.

Biodiesel is a renewable fuel made from vegetable fats in the form of Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME). FAME from palm oil is produced by transesterification, washing, drying and filtration processes. Through a series of processes, there is a 20% coconut content palm oil in biodiesel, and has been increased to 30% by 2020.



Penjelasan Atas Pos-Pos Neraca

Explanation of Balance Sheet Items

Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas

Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas merupakan kas yang tidak dikuasai dan dikelola tetapi berada di bawah tanggung jawab bendahara pengeluaran, baik dalam saldo rekening di bank maupun uang tunai yang bukan berasal dari UP/TUP, kas lainnya dan setara kas. Setara Kas yaitu investasi jangka pendek yang siap dicairkan menjadi kas dalam jangka waktu 3 bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal pelaporan.

Saldo Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas pada Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebesar Rp1.163.996.822,00 dan Rp31.085.519.845,00.

Saldo Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas tersebut merupakan retur belanja yang belum terselesaikan proses pembayarannya kembali s.d. bulan Desember 2021 sebesar Rp1.163.996.822,00. Retur tersebut terjadi karena kesalahan input nama/ nomor rekening penerima, rekening penerima tutup atau rekening penerima *inactive* sehingga tertolak oleh sistem pembayaran.
Retur belanja yang belum terselesaikan proses pembayarannya kembali s.d. bulan Desember 2021 tersebut terdiri dari retur atas belanja penyaluran dana peremajaan sebesar Rp698.488.000,00, retur belanja pengelolaan dana sebesar Rp1.020.000,00, retur belanja layanan dukungan manajemen sebesar Rp1.738.500,00, retur belanja kemitraan sebesar Rp4.892.000,00, dan retur belanja lain-lain sebesar Rp457.858.322,00.

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents are cash that is not controlled and managed but is under the responsibility of the disbursement treasurer, both in bank account balances and cash not originating from UP/TUP, other cash and cash equivalents. Cash Equivalents are short-term investments that are ready to be turned into cash within 3 months or less from the reporting date.
The balance of Other Cash and Cash Equivalents at Public Service Agencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR1,163,996,822.00 and IDR31,085,519,845.00, respectively.
The balance of Other Cash and Cash Equivalents was an outstanding expenditure return until the payment process is complete until December 2021 amounting to IDR1,163,996,822.00. The return was due to an error in inputting the recipient's name/account number, the recipient's account is closed or the recipient's account was inactive so that it was rejected by the payment system.
An outstanding expenditure returns that have not been completed, the payment process until December 2021 consisted of expenditure returns on disbursement of replanting funds of IDR698,488,000.00, returns of fund management expenditures of IDR1,020,000.00, expenditures return for management support services of IDR1,738,500.00, returns of partnership expenditures of IDR4,892,000, 00, and other expenditures returns of IDR457,858,322.00.

Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas TA 2021 dan 2020
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 FY 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Kas Lainnya di BLU Other Cash at BLU	1.163.996.822	31.085.519.845
Jumlah Total	**1.163.996.822**	**31.085.519.845**

Kas pada Badan Layanan Umum

Saldo Kas pada Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebesar Rp25.196.401.233.661,00 dan Rp9.057.396.939.011,00.

Saldo Kas pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS merupakan Kas dan Bank-BLU yang mencakup seluruh kas baik itu saldo rekening di bank maupun saldo uang tunai yang berada di BLU (yang sudah disahkan BUN) dan Setara Kas Lainnya-BLU (Deposito di Bank Mega, BJB, BNI, BRI, BSI dan BTN).
Kas pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS terdiri dari Kas dan Bank-BLU sebesar Rp6.380.401.233.661,00 dan Setara Kas Lainnya-BLU sebesar Rp18.816.000.000.000,00.

Setara Kas Lainnya-BLU berupa deposito dengan jangka waktu jatuh tempo s.d. 3 bulan dengan rincian sebagai berikut:
1. Bank Mega sebesar Rp1.629.000.000.000,00,
2. BJB sebesar Rp4.000.000.000.000,00,
3. BNI sebesar Rp2.187.000.000.000,00,
4. BRI sebesar Rp6.500.000.000.000,00,
5. BSI sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000,00 dan
6. BTN sebesar Rp3.500.000.000.000,00.

Cash on Public Service Agency

Cash Balance at Public Service Agency as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR25,196,401,233,661.00 and IDR9,057,396,939,011.00.
The Cash Balance at the BPDPKS Public Service Agency is Cash and Bank-BLU which includes all cash, both bank account balances and cash balances in BLU (which have been approved by BUN) and Other Cash Equivalents-BLU (Deposits at Bank Mega, BJB, BNI, BRI, BSI, and BTN).
The Cash at the BPDPKS General Service Agency consists of Cash and Bank-BLU in the amount of IDR6,380,401,233,661.00 and Other Cash Equivalents-BLU in the amount of IDR18,816,000,000,000.00.
Other Cash Equivalents-BLU in the form of time deposits with maturities of up to 3 months with the following details:
1. Bank Mega by IDR1,629,000,000,000.00,
2. BJB by IDR4,000,000,000,000.00,
3. BNI by IDR2,187,000,000,000.00,
4. BRI by IDR6,500,000,000,000.00,
5. BSI by IDR1,000,000,000,000.00 and,
6. BTN by IDR3,500,000,000,000.00.

Rincian Kas pada Badan Layanan Umum TA 2021 dan 2020
Cash Detail at Public Service Agency of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Kas dan Bank BLU Cash and Bank BLU	6.380.401.233.661	3.396.396.939.011
Setara Kas Lainnya BLU Other BLU Cash Equivalents	18.816.000.000.000	5.661.000.000.000
Jumlah Total	**25.196.401.233.661**	**9.057.396.939.011**

Portofolio Surat Utang Negara per 31 Desember 2021
Government Bond Portfolio as of December 31, 2021

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	HARGA PEROLEHAN ACQUISITION COST	HARGA PASAR MARKET PRICE	PREDIKSI KEUNTUNGAN/ KERUGIAN PROFIT/LOSS PREDICTION	NAIK (TURUN) % INCREASE (DECREASE) %
FR0076	198.208.200.000	206.757.400.000	8.549.200.000	4,31%
FR0080	104.638.000.000	105.256.300.000	618.300.000	0,59%
FR0082	103.772.700.000	103.925.300.000	152.600.000	0,15%
FR0083	101.787.876.776	103.998.301.287	2.210.424.511	2,17%
Jumlah Total	**508.406.776.776**	**519.937.301.287**	**11.530.524.511**	**2,27%**

Belanja Dibayar di Muka (*Prepaid*)

Saldo Belanja Dibayar di Muka *(prepaid)* per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp1.970.162.386.293,00 dan Rp3.236.703.919.091,00.

Belanja Dibayar di Muka merupakan hak yang masih harus diterima setelah tanggal neraca sebagai akibat dari barang/jasa telah dibayarkan secara penuh namun barang/jasa belum diterima seluruhnya. Saldo Belanja Dibayar di Muka pada BPDPKS terdiri dari:

1. Sewa Lanjutan Ruang Kantor BPDPKS di Gedung Graha Mandiri lantai 5 periode 1 Mei 2021 s.d. 30 April 2022 dengan nilai Rp10.674.192.514,00 dari PT. Bumi Daya Plaza dengan Kontrak nomor: 82.2/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 tanggal 30 April 2021;
2. Pengadaan Lisensi Anti Virus keperluan BPDPKS periode September 2021 s.d. Agustus 2022 dengan nilai Rp52.855.000,00 dari PT. Mastersystem Infotama dengan Kuitansi nomor: KUI-153.1/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Tgl. 19 Agustus 2021 dan Kuitansi nomor: KUI-191.1/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Tgl. 12 Oktober 2021

Prepaid Expenditures

The Balance of Prepaid Expenditures per December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to IDR1,970,162,386,293.00 and IDR3,236,703,919,091,00.
Prepaid Expenditures are the rights that still have to receive after the balance sheet date as a result of the goods/services having been paid in full but the goods/services have not been received in full. The balance of Prepaid Expenditures at BPDPKS consists of:

1. Extended Rent of BPDPKS Office Space in the Graha Mandiri Building at 5th floor in the period of May 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022 with a value of IDR10,674,192,514.00 from PT. Bumi Daya Plaza with Contract number: 82.2/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 dated April 30, 2021;
2. Procurement of Anti-Virus License for BPDPKS for the period of September 2021 to August 2022 with a value of IDR52,855,000.00 from PT. Mastersystem Infotama with receipt number: KUI-153.1/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Dated August 19, 2021 and receipt number: KUI-191.1/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Dated October 12, 2021

Investasi Jangka Pendek - Badan Layanan Umum

Saldo Investasi Jangka Pendek Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebesar Rp508.406.776.776,00 dan Rp508.406.776.776,00.

Saldo Investasi Jangka Pendek pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS mencakup seluruh Kas dan Bank BLU (yang sudah disahkan BUN) berupa Deposito dan Investasi Jangka Pendek Lainnya.
Deposito dan Investasi Jangka Pendek Lainnya dari Kas dan Bank BLU Yang Sudah Disahkan berupa deposito dengan jangka waktu jatuh tempo antara 3 bulan s.d. 1 tahun. Pada bulan Februari 2020 BPDPKS melakukan pembelian Surat Utang Negara (SUN) *tradeable* seri FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 dan FR0083 dengan nilai penempatan Rp508.406.776.776,00 melalui Bank Rakyat Indonesia sebagai bank kustodian. Atas penempatan tersebut, dicatat sebagai SUN *available for sale.*

Short Term Investment – Public Service Agency

The balance of Short-Term Investments of Public Service Agencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR508,406,776,776.00 and IDR508,406,776,776.00, respectively.
The balance of Short-Term Investments at the BPDPKS Public Service Agency includes all Cash and BLU Banks (which have been approved by BUN) in the form of Deposits and Other Short-Term Investments.
Deposits and Other Short-Term Investments from Cash and Bank BLU that have been legalized in the form of deposits with maturities between 3 months to 1 year. In February 2020 BPDPKS purchased tradable Government Bonds (SUN) series FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 and FR0083 with a placement value of IDR508,406,776,776.00 through Bank Rakyat Indonesia as the custodian bank. The placement is recorded as SUN available for sale.

Investasi Jangka Pendek Badan Layanan Umum TA 2021 dan 2020
Public Service Agency Short-term Investment FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Investasi Jangka Pendek - BLU Short Term Investment - BLU	508.406.776.776	508.406.776.776
Jumlah **Total**	**508.406.776.776**	**508.406.776.776**

Per 31 Desember 2021, nilai SUN seri FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 dan FR0083 telah mengalami peningkatan dari harga perolehannya,

Secara keseluruhan, Investasi Jangka Pendek pada Badan Layanan Umum BPDPKS berupa pembelian Surat Utang Negara telah mendapatkan keuntungan sebesar 2,27 persen dengan nominal sebesar Rp11.530.524.511,00.

As of December 31, 2021, the value of SUN series FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 and FR0083 has increased from their acquisition price.

Overall, the short-term investment in the BPDPKS Public Service Agency in the form of the purchase of Government Bonds has gained a profit of 2.27 percent with a nominal value of amounting to IDR11,530,524,511.00.

3. Pengadaan Lisensi Microsoft Office 365 keperluan BPDPKS periode Januari s.d. Desember 2022 dengan nilai Rp201.135.000,00 dari PT. Logos Teknologi Utama dengan Kontrak nomor: SPK-223.2/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Tgl. 26 November 2021;
4. Pengadaan Lisensi Microsoft Visio keperluan BPDPKS periode Februari 2021 s.d. Januari 2022 dengan nilai Rp7.260.000,00 dari PT. Logos Teknologi Utama dengan Kuitansi nomor: 27.1/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Tgl. 9 Februari 2021;
5. Saldo penyaluran dana Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit periode 2016 s.d. 2021 yang masih berada pada rekening *escrow* dengan nilai Rp1.966.350.335.455,00;
6. Saldo penyaluran dana Sarana dan Prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit tahun 2021 yang masih berada pada rekening *escrow* dengan nilai Rp17.010.000,00.

3. Procurement of Microsoft Office 365 License for the purpose of BPDPKS for the period January to December 2022 with a value of IDR201,135,000.00 from PT. Logos Teknologi Utama with Contract number: SPK-223.2/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Dated November 26, 2021;
4. Procurement of Microsoft Visio License for the purpose of BPDPKS for the period of February 2021 to January 2022 with a value of IDR7,260.000,00 from PT. Logos Teknologi Utama with Receipt number: 27.1/DPKS/Dit.I/2021 Dated February 9, 2021;
5. The balance of disbursement of oil palm plantation replanting funds for the period 2016 to 2021, which is still in an escrow account with a value of IDR1,966,350,335,455.00;
6. The Balance of Facility and Infrastructure fund distribution of Oil Palm Plantation in 2021, which is still in an escrow account with a value of IDR17,010,000.00.

Rincian Belanja Dibayar di Muka TA 2021 dan 2020
Detail of Prepaid Expenditures of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Sewa gedung Building rental	3.558.064.171	3.403.999.368
Sewa kendaraan roda 4 4-wheeled vehicle rental	-	792.000.000
Jasa lisensi anti virus Anti-virus license service	35.236.667	-
Jasa lisensi dan layanan Microsoft Office 365 Microsoft Office 365 licensing and services	201.135.000	199.870.000
Jasa lisensi dan layanan Microsoft Visio Microsoft Visio licensing and services	605.000	2.016.667
Penyaluran dana PPKS Distribution of PPKS funds	1.966.350.335.455	3.232.306.033.056
Penyaluran dana Sarpras Distribution of Facilities and infrastructure funds	17.010.000	-
Jumlah Total	**1.970.162.386.293**	**3.236.703.919.091**

Pendapatan Yang Masih Harus Diterima

Saldo Pendapatan Yang Masih Harus Diterima per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp33.220.841.215,00 dan Rp18.410.766.673,00.

Pendapatan Yang Masih Harus Diterima pada BPDPKS merupakan Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU yang sudah menjadi hak BPDPKS tetapi hingga 31 Desember 2021 belum diterima serta Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu.

Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU berupa pendapatan bunga deposito dengan jangka waktu jatuh tempo s.d. 3 bulan sebesar Rp26.182.114.342,00 dengan rincian pendapatan bunga deposito yang masih harus diterima dari Bank Mega sebesar Rp3.223.013.888,00, BJB sebesar Rp6.586.301.369,00, BNI sebesar Rp3.458.986.301,00, BRI sebesar Rp8.458.333.333,00, BSI sebesar Rp743.150.684,00 dan BTN sebesar Rp3.712.328.767,00. Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU lainnya berupa pendapatan kupon dari penempatan obligasi Surat Utang Negara (SUN) *tradeable* seri FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 dan FR0083 dengan nilai sebesar Rp5.850.228.595,00 dan kurang bayar jasa giro pada rekening BNI sebesar Rp6.218.601,00, BRI sebesar Rp2.829.931,00 dan Bank Mandiri sebesar Rp951.566.276,00. Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu berupa kelebihan pembayaran insentif dan uang saku Dewan Pengawas dan Direktur Utama sebesar Rp227.883.470,00.

Accrued Revenue

Accrued Revenue Balance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 of IDR 3,220,841,215.00 and IDR18,410,766.673.00.
Accrued Revenue at BPDPKS is BLU Banking Service Revenue, which has become the right of BPDPKS but until December 31, 2021 has not been received as well as Receipt of BLU Goods Expenditures for the Previous Fiscal Year.
Revenue from BLU Banking Services in the form of deposit interest revenue with a maturity period of up to 3 months of IDR26,182,114,342.00 with detail of deposit interest revenue that still has to be received from Bank Mega is IDR3,223,013,888.00, BJB is IDR6,586,301,369.00, BNI is IDR3,458,986,301.00, BRI is IDR8,458,333,333.00, BSI is IDR IDR743,150,684.00 and BTN IDR3,712,328,767.00. Other BLU Banking Service revenue in the form of coupon revenue from the placement of tradable Government Bonds (SUN) series FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 and FR0083 with a value of IDR5,850,228,595.00 and underpayment of demand deposits in BNI accounts of IDR6,218,601, 00, BRI for IDR2,829,931.00 and Bank Mandiri amounting to IDR951,566,276.00. Receipt of BLU Goods Expenditure for Last Fiscal Year in the form of overpayment of incentives and allowance for the Supervisory Board and the President Director of IDR227,883,470.00.

Rincian Pendapatan Yang Masih Harus Diterima TA 2021 dan 2020
Detail of Accrued Revenue for FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Pendapatan bunga deposito Deposit interest income	26.182.114.342	12.299.192.825
Pendapatan kupon SUN SUN coupon income	5.850.228.595	5.751.088.541
Pendapatan jasa giro Current account income	960.614.808	9.076.855
Pendapatan kelebihan insentif Incentive excess income	227.883.470	351.408.452
Jumlah **Total**	**33.220.841.215**	**18.410.766.673**

Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU

Saldo Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.

Tidak terdapat Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021.

Receivables from BLU Operational Activities

Balance of Receivables from the Operational Activities of Public Service Agency as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR 0 and IDR 0.
There are no Receivables from Operational Activities of Public Service Agency as of December 31, 2021.

Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU TA 2021 dan 2020
Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU TA 2021 dan 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU Receivables from Operational Activities	-	-
Jumlah Total	**-**	**-**

Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU

Saldo Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.

Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih adalah cadangan yang harus dibentuk sebesar persentase tertentu dari akun piutang berdasarkan penggolongan kualitas piutang. Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih pada Kementerian/Lembaga ditetapkan paling sedikit 5‰ (lima permil) dari piutang yang memiliki kualitas lancar.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Accounts Receivable from BLU Operational Activities

The balance of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Account Receivables from Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 0.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a reserve that must be established at a certain percentage of the receivables account based on the classification of the quality of the receivables. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts at Ministries/Institutions is specified at least 5‰ (five per mil) of current receivables.

Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU (*Netto*)

Saldo Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum (*Netto*) per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.
Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum (*Netto*) merupakan Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum dikurangi Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum.

Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities (Net)

Balance of Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of Public Service Agency (Net) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR 0 and IDR 0.
Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of Public Service Agency (Net) are Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies subtracted by Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Receivable from Non-Operational Activities of Public Service Agency.

Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU (*Netto*) TA 2021 dan 2020
Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities (Net) of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU (Netto) Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities (Net)	-	-
Jumlah Total	**-**	**-**

Persediaan

Saldo Persediaan per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp376.447.170,00 dan Rp321.342.041,00.

Persediaan pada BPDPKS merupakan aset lancar dalam bentuk barang atau perlengkapan (supplies)

yang diperoleh dengan maksud untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional BPDPKS. Keseluruhan nilai persediaan yang disajikan per 31 Desember 2021 dalam kondisi baik. Pembelian Persediaan menggunakan mata anggaran 525121 Belanja Barang Persediaan Barang Konsumsi - BLU.

Inventories

Inventories Balance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to IDR376,447,170.00 and IDR321,342,041.00.
Inventories in BPDPKS are current assets in the form of goods or supplies obtained with the intention of supporting BPDPKS operational activities. The total value of inventories presented as of December 31, 2021 is in good condition. Purchase of Inventories using budget item 525121 Expenditures for Inventory of Consumer Goods - BLU.

Rincian Persediaan TA 2021 dan 2020
Detail of Inventories FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Barang Konsumsi Consumer Goods	364.835.570	311.743.323
Bahan untuk Pemeliharaan Materials for Maintenance	11.611.600	9.598.718
Jumlah Total	**376.447.170**	**321.342.041**

Peralatan dan Mesin

Saldo Aset Tetap berupa Peralatan dan Mesin per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah Rp13.336.745.994,00 dan Rp12.749.125.994,00.

Peralatan dan Mesin pada BPDPKS merupakan aset tetap yang diperoleh dengan maksud untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional BPDPKS. Pembelian Peralatan dan Mesin menggunakan mata anggaran 537112 Belanja Modal Peralatan dan Mesin BLU.

Equipment and Machinery

Fixed Asset Balance in the form of Equipment and Machinery as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR13,336,745,994.00 and IDR12,749,125,994.00. Equipment and Machinery at BPDPKS are fixed assets acquired with the purpose of supporting the operational activities of BPDPKS. Purchase of Equipment and Machinery using budget item of 537112 Capital Expenditure for Equipment and Machinery BLU.

Peralatan dan Mesin TA 2021 dan 2020
Equipment and Machinery of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Peralatan dan Mesin Equipment and Machinery	13.336.745.994	12.749.125.994
Jumlah Total	**13.336.745.994**	**12.749.125.994**

Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU TA 2021 dan 2020

Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities (Net)	-	-
Jumlah Total	**-**	**-**

Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU

Saldo Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.

Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih adalah cadangan yang harus dibentuk sebesar persentase tertentu dari akun piutang berdasarkan penggolongan kualitas piutang. Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih pada Kementerian/Lembaga ditetapkan paling sedikit 5‰ (lima permil) dari piutang yang memiliki kualitas lancar.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Accounts Receivable from BLU Non-Operational Activities

The balance of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 0.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a reserve that must be established at a certain percentage of the receivables account based on classification of the receivables quality. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts at Ministries/Institutions is specified at least 5‰ (five per mil) of current receivables.

Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih TA 2021 dan 2020

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities (Net)	-	-
Jumlah Total	**-**	**-**

Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih TA 2021 dan 2020
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Receivables from Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies	-	-
Jumlah Total	**-**	**-**

Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU (*Netto*)

Saldo Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum (*Netto*) per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.

Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum (*Netto*) merupakan Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum dikurangi Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional Badan Layanan Umum.

Receivables from BLU Operational Activities (Net)

Balance of Receivables from Operational Activities of the Public Service Agency (Net) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR 0 and IDR 0.

Receivables from Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies (Net) are Receivables from Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies subtracted by Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Receivable from Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies.

Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU (*Netto*) TA 2021 dan 2020
Receivables from BLU Operational Activities (Net) FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU (Netto) Receivables from BLU Operational Activities (Net)	-	-
Jumlah Total	**-**	**-**

Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU

Saldo Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.

Tidak terdapat Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Badan Layanan Umum per 31 Desember 2021.

Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities

Balance of Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of Public Service Agency as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR 0 and IDR 0.

There are no Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of the Public Service Agency as of December 31, 2021.

Aset Tak Berwujud

Saldo Aset Tak Berwujud per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp5.596.615.000,00 dan Rp4.290.310.000,00.

Aset Tak Berwujud merupakan aset yang dapat diidentifikasi dan dimiliki, tetapi tidak mempunyai wujud fisik dan menunjang operasional kantor.

Saldo Aset Tak Berwujud sebesar Rp4.290.310.000,00 berasal dari pengadaan dan pengembangan Software dan Aplikasi sejak tahun 2015 s.d. 2020.

Intangible Assets

The balance of Intangible Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR5,596,615,000.00 and IDR4,290,310,000.00.

Intangible assets are assets that can be identified and owned, but have no physical form and support office operations.

The balance of Intangible Assets amounting to IDR4,290,310,000.00 came from the procurement and development of Software and Applications since 2015 to 2020.

Rincian Aset Tak Berwujud TA 2021 dan 2020
Detail of Intangible Assets FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Pembayaran Selisih Harga Biodiesel Payment Information System Application of Biodiesel Price Difference	237.270.000	237.270.000
Website BPDP Kelapa Sawit BPDPKS Website	333.830.000	333.830.000
Aplikasi Naskah Dinas Official Manuscript Application	106.810.000	106.810.000
Aplikasi Analisa Beban Kerja Work Load Analysis Application	108.680.000	108.680.000
Aplikasi Riset Research Application	634.150.000	421.850.000
Aplikasi SDM Kepegawaian HR Employment Application	104.500.000	104.500.000
Aplikasi Gaji Salary Application	59.950.000	59.950.000
Aplikasi SILAP BPDPKS SILAP BPDPKS Application	66.000.000	66.000.000
Aplikasi ERP ERP Application	156.167.000	156.167.000
Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Manajemen Peremajaan Information System Application of Replanting Management	1.519.155.000	1.289.255.000
Aplikasi Sistem Informasi SDM Kelapa Sawit Palm Oil HR Information System Application	159.500.000	159.500.000
WinSvrCAL WinSvrCAL	36.828.000	36.828.000
WinSvrSTDCore2019 WinSvrSTDCore2019	29.920.000	29.920.000

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Microsoft VSPro 2019 Microsoft VSPro 2019	7.700.000	7.700.000
SQLSvrStd 2017 SQLSvrStd 2017	13.200.000	13.200.000
Aplikasi e-Billing Levy e-Billing Levy App	1.264.890.000	835.890.000
Aplikasi Sarana dan Prasarana Application of Facilities and Infrastructure	322.960.000	322.960.000
Nitro PDF Nitro PDF	15.950.000	-
Aplikasi Sistem Manajemen Data Terpadu Integrated Data Management System Application	419.155.000	-
Jumlah Total	**5.596.615.000**	**4.290.310.000**

Akumulasi Penyusutan/Amortisasi Aset Lainnya

Akumulasi Penyusutan per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah (Rp4.312.443.375,00) dan (Rp2.942.602.834,00).

Akumulasi Penyusutan/Amortisasi Aset Lainnya merupakan alokasi harga perolehan aset lainnya menjadi biaya, yang dibebankan atas pembelian Aset Lainnya berupa Aset Tak Berwujud yang disajikan berdasarkan pengakumulasian atas penyesuaian nilai sehubungan dengan penurunan kapasitas dan manfaat aset tersebut.

Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization of Other Assets

Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were (IDR4,312.443,375.00) and (IDR2,942,602,834,00).
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization of Other Assets is an allocation of the cost of other assets into costs, which are charged for the purchase of Other Assets in the form of Intangible Assets that are presented based on the accumulated value adjustments in connection with the decrease in the capacity and benefits of the asset.

Akumulasi Penyusutan/Amortisasi Aset Lainnya TA 2021 dan 2020
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization of Other Assets FY 2021 and 2020

Aset Tetap Fixed assets	Nilai Perolehan Acquisition value	Akumulasi Penyusutan Accumulated depreciation	Nilai Buku Book value
Software Software	5.596.615.000	(4.312.443.375)	1.284.171.625
Jumlah Total	**5.596.615.000**	**(4.312.443.375)**	**1.284.171.625**

Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan dan Mesin

Akumulasi Penyusutan per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah (Rp11.911.931.807,00) dan (Rp10.631.484.661,00).

Akumulasi Penyusutan merupakan alokasi sistematis atas nilai suatu aset tetap yang disusutkan selama masa manfaat aset yang bersangkutan selain untuk Tanah dan Konstruksi Dalam Pengerjaan (KDP).

Accumulated Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery

Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were (IDR11,911,931,807.00) and (IDR10,631,484,661.00).

Accumulated Depreciation is a systematic allocation of the value of a property, plant and equipment, which is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset other than for Land and Construction in the Workmanship (KDP).

Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan dan Mesin TA 2021
Accumulated Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery FY 2021

Aset Tetap Fixed assets	Nilai Perolehan Acquisition value	Akumulasi Penyusutan Accumulated depreciation	Nilai Buku Book value
Peralatan dan Mesin Software	13.336.745.994	(11.911.931.807)	1.424.814.187
Jumlah Total	**13.336.745.994**	**(11.911.931.807)**	**1.424.814.187**

Peralatan dan Mesin (*Netto*)

Saldo Aset Tetap berupa Peralatan dan Mesin (*Netto*) per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah Rp1.424.814.187,00 dan Rp2.117.641.333,00. Peralatan dan Mesin (*Netto*) merupakan Peralatan dan Mesin dikurangi Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan dan Mesin.

Equipment and Machinery (Net)

Fixed Asset Balance in the form of Equipment and Machinery (Net) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR1,424,814,187.00 and IDR2,117,641,333.00. Equipment and Machinery (Net) is Equipment and Machinery subtracted by Accumulated Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery.

Peralatan dan Mesin (*Netto*) TA 2021 dan 2020
Equipment and Machinery (Net) FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Equipment and Machinery Fixed Assets on Renovation	1.424.814.187	2.117.641.333
Jumlah Total	**1.424.814.187**	**2.117.641.333**

Aset Tetap Lainnya

Saldo Aset Tetap Lainnya per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp5.523.543.706,00 dan Rp5.523.543.706,00.

Aset Tetap Lainnya merupakan Aset Tetap Renovasi dan Aset Tetap Lainnya. Aset Tetap Renovasi karena BPDPKS telah melakukan renovasi gedung kantor yang bukan miliknya (gedung Graha Mandiri) berupa perubahan *layout* ruang kerja. Sedangkan Aset Tetap Lainnya merupakan pembelian lukisan kanvas sebagai hiasan untuk memperindah ruangan kerja kantor.

Other Fixed Assets

Balance of Other Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to IDR5,523,543,706.00 and IDR5,523,543,706.00.
Other Fixed Assets are Fixed Assets of Renovations and Other Fixed Assets. It is called Fixed Assets of Renovation because BPDPKS has renovated an office building that does not belong to it (Graha Mandiri Building) in the form of changes to the layout of the office workspace. Meanwhile, Other Fixed Assets represent the purchase of canvas paintings as decorations to embellish the office workspace.

Aset Tetap Lainnya TA 2021 dan 2020
Other Fixed Assets FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Aset Tetap dalam Renovasi Fixed Assets on Renovation	5.523.543.706	5.523.543.706
Jumlah Total	**5.523.543.706**	**5.523.543.706**

Ekuitas

Saldo Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp24.115.339.263.887,00 dan Rp9.325.303.497.228,00.
Ekuitas merupakan kekayaan bersih entitas yang merupakan selisih antara aset dan kewajiban. Penjelasan lebih lanjut tentang ekuitas disajikan dalam Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas.

Equity

Equity balance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR24,115,339,263,887.00 and IDR9,325,303,497,228.00
Equity is the net worth of the entity, which is the difference between assets and liabilities. Further explanation of equity is presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity.



Bahan tanam kelapa sawit unggul merupakan modal utama untuk mendapatkan produktivitas tinggi. Dengan bahan tanam unggul maka produksi tandan buah segar dan minyak dijamin jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan penggunaan bibit dari benih asalan. Bibit kelapa sawit unggul dapat diperoleh melalui teknik pembibitan tanaman dan teknologi kultur jaringan.

Superior oil palm planting material is the main capital to obtain high productivity. With the superior planting material, production of fresh fruit bunches and oil is ensured to be much higher than the use of seeds from random seeds. Superior oil palm seeds can be obtained through plant nursery techniques and tissue culture technology.

Aset Lainnya (*Netto*)

Saldo Aset Lainnya berupa Aset Tak Berwujud (*Netto*) per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp1.284.171.625,00 dan Rp1.347.707.166,00.

Aset Lainnya (*Netto*) merupakan Aset Tak Berwujud dikurangi Akumulasi Penyusutan/Amortisasi Aset Lainnya.

Other Assets (Net)

Other Asset Balances in the form of Intangible Assets (Net) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 of IDR1,284,171,625.00 and IDR1,347,707,166.00. Other Assets (Net) represent Intangible Assets subtracted by Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization of Other Assets.

Aset Lainnya TA 2021 dan 2020
Other Assets FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
Aset Lainnya Other Assets	1.284.171.625	1.347.707.166
Jumlah Total	**1.284.171.625**	**1.347.707.166**

Utang Kepada Pihak Ketiga

Saldo Utang kepada Pihak Ketiga per 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp3.602.624.947.568,00 dan Rp3.536.010.658.414,00.

Utang kepada Pihak Ketiga pada BPDPKS merupakan kewajiban yang masih harus dibayar dan harus segera diselesaikan kepada pihak ketiga lainnya dalam waktu kurang dari 12 (dua belas bulan) sejak tanggal pelaporan.

Utang kepada Pihak Ketiga pada BPDPKS terdiri dari utang kepada pihak ketiga berupa belanja barang yang masih harus dibayar dan utang kepada pihak ketiga lainnya berupa dana pihak ketiga. Rincian belanja barang yang masih harus dibayar sebesar Rp3.601.460.950.746,00 terdiri dari:

1. Belanja Jasa berupa pembayaran langganan daya dan jasa air listrik bulan Desember 2021 sebesar Rp22.680.542,00.
2. Belanja Pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit berupa pembayaran pekerjaan jasa surveyor dalam rangka verifikasi permintaan pembayaran dana insentif biodiesel kepada PT. Surveyor Indonesia bulan Desember 2021 sebesar Rp8.422.817.163,00.
3. Belanja Pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit berupa pembayaran insentif biodiesel bulan Desember 2021 sebesar Rp3.593.015.453.041,00.

Accounts Payable to Third Parties

Balance of Accounts Payable to Third Parties as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to IDR3,602,624,947,568.00 and IDR3,536,010,658,414.00.
Accounts Payable to Third Parties at BPDPKS are obligations that must be paid and must be immediately settled to other third parties in less than 12 (twelve months) from the reporting date.
Accounts Payable to Third Parties at BPDPKS consist of debts to third parties in the form of purchases of goods that must be paid and debts to other third parties in the form of third party funds. The detail of the expenditure for goods that still have to be paid are IDR3,601,460,950,746.00 consisting of:

1. Expenditure for services in the form of subscription payments for electricity and water services in December 2021 amounting to IDR22,680,542.00.
2. Expenditures for Oil Palm Plantation Funds Management in the form of payment for surveyor services in the context of verifying requests for payment of biodiesel incentive funds to PT. Surveyor Indonesia in December 2021 amounted to IDR8,422,817,163.00.
3. Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Expenditure in the form of biodiesel incentive payments in December 2021 amounting to IDR3,593,015,453,041.00.

Sedangkan rincian dana pihak ketiga berupa retur belanja yang belum terselesaikan proses pembayarannya kembali s.d. bulan Desember 2021 sebesar Rp1.163.996.822,00. Retur tersebut terjadi karena kesalahan input nama/nomor rekening penerima, rekening penerima tutup atau rekening penerima *inactive* sehingga tertolak oleh sistem pembayaran.

Retur belanja yang belum terselesaikan proses pembayarannya kembali s.d. bulan Desember 2021 tersebut terdiri dari retur atas belanja penyaluran dana peremajaan sebesar Rp698.488.000,00, retur belanja pengelolaan dana sebesar Rp1.020.000,00, retur belanja layanan dukungan manajemen sebesar Rp1.738.500,00, retur belanja kemitraan sebesar Rp4.892.000,00, dan retur belanja lain-lain sebesar Rp457.858.322,00.

Whereas the detail of third-party funds in the form of expenditure returns that the payment process have not been fully paid until December 2021 amounting to IDR1,163,996,822.00. The return is due to an error in the input of the recipient's name/account number, the recipient's account is closed or the recipient's account is inactive so that it is rejected by the payment system.

The outstanding expenditure returns, the payment process is returned up to December 2021 consisted of returns for expenditure on disbursement of replanting funds of IDR698,488,000.00, returns of fund management expenditures of IDR1,020,000.00, returns on expenditures for management support services of IDR1,738,500.00, returns of partnership expenditures of IDR4,892,000,00, and other expenditure returns of IDR457,858,322.00.

Rincian Utang Kepada Pihak Ketiga TA 2021 dan 2020

Detail of Debt to Third Parties FY 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020
525113 Belanja Jasa 525113 Expenditures for Services	22.680.542-	21.361.630-
525117 Belanja Pengelolaan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit 525117 Expenditures on Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management	3.601.438.270.204	3.504.903.776.939
212192 Dana Pihak Ketiga 212192 Third Party Funds	1.163.996.822	31.085.519.845
Jumlah Total	**3.602.624.947.568**	**3.536.010.658.414**



Penjelasan Atas Pos-Pos Laporan Operasional

Explanation of Operational Report Items

Pendapatan Operasional

Jumlah Pendapatan Operasional untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp72.469.566.902.098,00 dan Rp24.000.660.728.089,00.

Pendapatan Operasional pada BPDPKS berasal dari Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak Lainnya antara lain Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Umum berupa Pendapatan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dan Pendapatan Badan Layanan Umum Lainnya

berupa Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan Badan Layanan Umum dan Pendapatan Lain-lain Badan Layanan Umum.

Pada TA 2021 realisasi Pendapatan Operasional mengalami peningkatan 201,95 persen dibandingkan TA 2020. Hal ini disebabkan karena kenaikan tarif pungutan dana perkebunan atas ekspor kelapa sawit, *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO), dan produk turunannya sesuai Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 191/PMK.05/2020.

Operating Income

Total operating incomes for the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were amounted to IDR72,469,566,902,098.00 and IDR24,000,660,728,089.00, respectively.
Operating Income at Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) comes from other Non-Tax State Revenue, including Public Service Income in the form of Palm oil Plantation Fund Income and other Public Service Agency Income in the form of Banking Service Income and other income of Public Service Agency.
In the Fiscal Year of 2021, the realization of Operating Income increased by 201.95 percent compared to the Fiscal Year of 2020. It occurred due to the increase in plantation fund levy tariffs on exports of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO), and its derivative products following the Regulation of Minister of Finance No. 191/PMK.05/2020.

Rincian Pendapatan Operasional TA 2021 dan 2020
Details of Operating Income in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Years

URAIAN Description	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % UP (DOWN) %
Pendapatan dari Alokasi APBN Revenue from the State Budget (APBN)	-	2.779.998.939.792	-
Pendapatan Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Palm oil Plantation Fund Income	71.643.064.954.957	20.262.827.078.266	253,57
Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU Public Service Agency (BLU) Banking Income	825.024.608.060	947.763.713.214	(12,95)
Pendapatan Lain-lain BLU Other Public Service Agency (BLU) Income	1.477.339.081	10.070.996.817	(581,70)
Jumlah Total	**72.469.566.902.098**	**24.000.660.728.089**	**201,95**



Beban Operasional

Beban Operasional BPDPKS yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebesar Rp54.941.079.943.545,00 dan Rp33.139.635.607.133,00.

Beban Operasional pada BPDPKS adalah jumlah Beban Pegawai, Beban Persediaan, Beban Barang dan Jasa, Beban Pemeliharaan, serta Beban Perjalanan Dinas, Beban Penyusutan dan Amortisasi serta Beban Penyisihan Piutang Tak Tertagih.

Beban Pegawai adalah beban atas kompensasi, baik dalam bentuk uang maupun barang yang ditetapkan berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang diberikan kepada pejabat negara, Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS), dan pegawai yang dipekerjakan oleh pemerintah yang belum berstatus PNS sebagai imbalan atas pekerjaan yang telah dilaksanakan kecuali pekerjaan yang berkaitan dengan pembentukan modal.

Beban Persediaan adalah beban yang timbul akibat konsumsi/pemakaian persediaan yang dimaksudkan untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional.

Beban Barang dan Jasa adalah beban yang timbul karena konsumsi/pemakaian atas barang dan/atau jasa dalam rangka penyelenggaraan kegiatan entitas serta beban lain-lain berupa beban yang timbul karena penggunaan alokasi belanja modal yang tidak menghasilkan aset tetap.

Beban Pemeliharaan adalah segala pengeluaran atau konsumsi aset atau kewajiban yang timbul akibat kegiatan-kegiatan yang bertujuan untuk mempertahankan kondisi aset tetap agar dapat berjalan dengan baik sesuai dengan fungsinya. Beban Perjalanan Dinas merupakan beban yang timbul akibat belanja perjalanan dinas dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugas, fungsi, dan jabatan.

Beban Penyusutan merupakan beban untuk mencatat alokasi sistematis atas nilai suatu aset tetap yang dapat disusutkan (*depreciable assets*) selama masa manfaat aset yang bersangkutan. Sedangkan Beban Amortisasi digunakan untuk mencatat alokasi penurunan manfaat ekonomi untuk Aset Tak berwujud.

Operating Expenses

BPDPKS Operating Expenses for the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR54,941,079,943,545.00 and IDR33,139,635,607,133.00.

Operating Expenses at BPDPKS cover total Employee Expenses, Inventory Expenses, Goods and Services Expenses, Maintenance Expenses, as well as Business Trip Expenses, Depreciation and Amortization Expenses, and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.

Employee Expenses are expenses of compensation, both in the form of money and goods determined based on laws and regulations given to state officials, Civil Servants (PNS), and non-Civil Servant Government Employees as a reward for the work that has been carried out, except for those related to capital formation.

Inventory Expenses are expenses resulted from the consumption/use of inventories intended to support operating activities.

Goods and Services Expenses are expenses resulted from the consumption/use of goods and/or services in the context of implementing the entity's activities as well as other expenses arising from the use of capital expenditure allocations that do not produce fixed assets.

Maintenance Expenses are all expenditures or consumption of assets or liabilities arising from activities aimed at maintaining the condition of fixed assets so that they can run properly and accordingly to their functions.

Meanwhile, Business Trip Expenses are expenses incurred from the expenditures of Business Trip in the context of carrying out duties, functions, and positions.

Depreciation Expenses are expenses to record the systematic allocation of the value of depreciable assets over the useful life of the asset concerned. Meanwhile, Amortization Expenses are expenses to record the allocation of decrease in economic benefits for Intangible Assets.

Beban Penyisihan Piutang Tak Tertagih adalah beban yang timbul karena alokasi piutang tak tertagih yang dibentuk/disisihkan sebesar persentase tertentu dari akun piutang berdasarkan penggolongan kualitas piutang. Beban Penyisihan Piutang Tak Tertagih diakui pada saat akhir periode pelaporan (semesteran dan tahunan) menggunakan Memo Penyesuaian.

Beban Aset Ekstrakomptabel digunakan untuk mencatat koreksi belanja modal yang digunakan untuk perolehan aset tetap dengan nilai di bawah nilai kapitalisasi (aset ekstrakomptabel).

Allowance for doubtful accounts are expenses arising from the allocation of bad debts formed/set aside at a certain percentage from the receivable account based on the classification of receivable quality. Allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized at the end of the reporting period (semi-annually and annually) using an Adjustment Memo.

Extracomptable Asset Expenses are used to record the correction of capital expenditures for the acquisition of fixed assets with a value below the capitalized value (extracomptable assets).

Rincian Beban Operasional TA 2021 dan 2020

Details of Operating Expenses in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Years

URAIAN Description	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % UP (DOWN) %
Beban Pegawai Employee Expenses	43.095.172.884	45.424.777.565	(5,13)
Beban Persediaan Inventory Expenses	147.557.653	172.843.959	(17,14)
Beban Barang dan Jasa Goods and Services Expenses	54.891.498.584.904	33.087.997.053.023	65,90
Beban Pemeliharaan Maintenance Expenses	544.737.545	878.801.927	(38,01)
Beban Perjalanan Dinas Business Trip Expenses	3.143.602.872	1.806.800.720	73,99
Beban Penyusutan/Amortisasi Depreciation/ Amortization Expenses	2.650.287.687	3.355.329.939	(21,01)
Beban Penyisihan Piutang Tak Tertagih Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-
Jumlah Total	**54.941.079.943.545**	**33.139.635.607.133**	**65,79**

Pada 31 Desember 2021 Beban Operasional mengalami peningkatan 65,79 persen dibandingkan TA 2020. Hal tersebut disebabkan karena realisasi pembayaran selisih harga biodiesel, penyaluran dana promosi dan kemitraan serta penyaluran dana sarana dan prasarana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit meningkat.

On December 31, 2021, Operating Expenses increased by 65.79 percent compared to the Fiscal Year of 2020. It occurred due to the increased realization of payment of the difference in biodiesel prices, distribution of promotion and partnership funds as well as distribution of funds for palm oil facilities and infrastructure.

Surplus/(Defisit) Dari Kegiatan Operasional

Surplus dari Kegiatan Operasional yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp17.528.486.958.553,00 dan (Rp9.138.974.879.044,00).

Surplus/(Defisit) dari Kegiatan Operasional adalah selisih lebih/kurang antara pendapatan operasional dan beban operasional selama satu periode pelaporan.

Surplus/(Deficit) From Operating Activities

Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities for the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR17,528,486,958,553.00 and (IDR9,138,974,879,044.00).
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities are excessive/deficient differences between operating income and operating expenses during one reporting period.

Surplus dari Kegiatan Operasional TA 2021 dan 2020
Surplus from Operating TA Activities in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Years

URAIAN Description	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % UP (DOWN) %
Pendapatan dari Kegiatan Operasional Income From Operating Activities	72.469.566.902.098	24.000.660.728.089	201,95
Beban dari Kegiatan Operasional Expenses From Operational Activities	54.941.079.943.545	33.139.635.607.133	65,79
Jumlah Total	**17.528.486.958.553**	**(9.138.974.879.044)**	**(291,80)**

Kegiatan Non Operasional

Kegiatan Non Operasional untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp41.548.808.106,00 dan Rp21.978.349.327,00.

Kegiatan Non Operasional terdiri dari pendapatan dan beban yang sifatnya tidak rutin. Termasuk dalam pendapatan/beban dari kegiatan non operasional antara lain surplus/defisit penjualan aset non lancar, surplus/defisit penyelesaian kewajiban jangka panjang dan surplus/defisit dari kegiatan non operasional lainnya.

Pendapatan Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya berasal dari Penerimaan Kembali Belanja Barang BLU Tahun Anggaran Yang Lalu sebesar Rp41.548.808.106,00.

Tidak terdapat Beban Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya sehingga surplus dari kegiatan non operasional lainnya sebesar Rp41.548.808.106,00.

Non-Operating Activities

The total expense of non-operating activities for the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR41,548,808,106.00 and IDR21,978,349.00.
Non-operating activities consist of non-routine income and expenses. The income and expenses from non-operating activities include the surplus/deficit of non-current asset sales, the surplus/deficit of long-term liability settlement and the surplus/deficit of other non-operating activities.
Income of Other Non-Operating Activities come from the Return of BLU Goods Expenditures for the Last Fiscal Year amounted to IDR41,548,808,106.00.
There are no other non-operating activity expenses so that the surplus of other non-operating activity reached IDR41,548.808.106.00

Kegiatan Non Operasional TA 2021 dan 2020

Non-Operating Activities in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Years

URAIAN Description	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % UP (DOWN) %
Surplus/Defisit Aset Non Lancar Surplus/Deficit of Non-Current Assets	-	-	-
Surplus/Defisit Penyelesaian Kewajiban Jangka Panjang Surplus/Deficit of Long-Term Liability Settlement	-	-	-
Surplus/Defisit dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya Surplus/Deficit of Other Non-Operating Activities	41.548.808.106	21.978.349.327	0,89
- Pendapatan Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya Income of Other Non-Operating Activities	41.548.808.106	21.979.878.320	0,89
- Beban Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya Expenses of Other Non-Operating Activities	-	1.528.993	(1,00)
Jumlah Total	**41.548.808.106**	**21.978.349.327**	**0,89**



Penjelasan Atas Pos-Pos Laporan Arus Kas

Explanation of Cash Flow Statement Items

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi

Arus Kas Dari Aktivitas Operasi terdiri dari aktivitas arus masuk berupa pendapatan dan aktivitas arus keluar berupa pembayaran.
Arus Masuk Kas pada Aktivitas Operasi terdiri dari:

1. Pendapatan dari Jasa Layanan kepada Masyarakat sebesar Rp71.643.064.954.957,00 yang berasal dari pungutan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit atas ekspor kelapa sawit, *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO) dan produk turunannya.
2. Pendapatan Usaha Lainnya sebesar Rp811.568.347.617,00 yang berasal dari pendapatan jasa layanan perbankan BLU berupa Pendapatan Jasa Giro dan Pendapatan Bunga Deposito serta pendapatan lain-lain BLU.
3. Penerimaan dari Pengembalian Belanja BLU TAYL sebesar Rp41.672.333.088,00.

Arus Keluar Kas pada Aktivitas Operasi terdiri dari:

1. Pembayaran Pegawai sebesar Rp43.095.172.884.
2. Pembayaran Barang sebesar Rp5.015.562.900,00 untuk pembayaran belanja barang operasional.
3. Pembayaran Jasa sebesar Rp14.450.235.785,00.
4. Pembayaran Barang Menghasilkan Persediaan sebesar Rp205.296.300,00.
5. Pembayaran Pemeliharaan sebesar Rp542.104.027,00.
6. Pembayaran Perjalanan Dinas sebesar Rp3.143.602.872,00.
7. Pembayaran Barang dan Jasa Kekhususan BLU sebesar Rp53.508.955.441.244,00 untuk pembayaran insentif biodiesel, penyaluran dana peremajaan, riset, pengembangan sumber daya manusia sawit, sarana dan prasarana, promosi dan kemitraan sawit, serta penghimpunan dan pengelolaan dana.

Arus Masuk Kas dan Arus Keluar Kas per 31 Desember 2021 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp72.496.305.635.662,00 dan Rp53.575.407.416.012,00 sehingga Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Operasi adalah sebesar Rp18.920.898.219.650,00.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash Flow from Operating Activities consists of inflow activities in the form of income and outflow activities in the form of payments.
Cash Inflows in Operating Activities include:

1. Income from Public Services amounted to IDR71,643,064,954,957.00 resulted from palm oil plantation fund levies on exports of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and its derivative products.
2. Other Operating Income amounted to IDR811,568,347,617.00 resulted from the banking service income of Public Service Agency (BLU) in the form of Current Account Service Income and Deposit Interest Income as well as other Public Service Agency (BLU) income.
3. Return of Public Service Agency (BLU) Expenditure in the Last Fiscal Year amounted IDR41,672,333,088.00.

Cash Outflows in Operating Activities include:

1. Employee Expenses of IDR43,095,172,884.00
2. Goods Expenses of IDR5,015,562,900.00 for payment of operating goods expenditure
3. Service Expenses of IDR14,450,235,785.00
4. Inventory-Producing Goods Expenses of IDR205,296,300.00
5. Maintenance Expenses of IDR542,104,027.00
6. Business Trip Expenses of IDR3,143,602,872.00
7. BLU Specific Goods and Service Expenses of IDR53,508,955,441,244.00 for biodiesel incentives, distribution of funds for replanting, research, human resource development for palm oil plantation, facilities and infrastructure, promotion and partnership of palm oil, as well as fund raising and management.

The total cash inflow and outflow as of December 31, 2021 were IDR72,496,305,635,662.00 and IDR53,575,407,416,012.00 respectively, indicating that the Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities reached IDR18,920,898,219,650.00.

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi

Aktivitas Investasi adalah aktivitas penerimaan dan pengeluaran kas yang ditujukan untuk perolehan dan pelepasan aset tetap serta investasi lainnya, tidak termasuk investasi jangka pendek dan setara kas.

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi mencerminkan penerimaan dan pengeluaran kas bruto dalam rangka perolehan dan pelepasan sumber daya ekonomi yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan dan mendukung pelayanan BLU kepada masyarakat di masa yang akan datang.

Arus Masuk Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi meliputi penjualan aset tetap dan aset lainnya maupun penjualan investasi non permanen. Tidak terdapat arus masuk kas dari akitivitas investasi pada BPDPKS.

Arus Keluar Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi meliputi perolehan aset tetap berupa pembelian peralatan dan mesin sebesar Rp587.620.000,00 serta perolehan aset lainnya berupa pengadaan dan pengembangan software dan aplikasi sebesar Rp1.306.305.000,00.

Arus Masuk Kas dan Arus Keluar Kas per 31 Desember 2021 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp0 dan Rp1.893.925.000,00 sehingga Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Investasi adalah sebesar (Rp1.893.925.000,00).

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Pendanaan

Aktivitas Pendanaan adalah aktivitas penerimaan dan pengeluaran kas yang berhubungan dengan pemberian pinjaman jangka panjang dan/atau pelunasan utang jangka panjang yang mengakibatkan perubahan dalam jumlah dan komposisi pinjaman jangka panjang dan utang jangka panjang.

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Pendanaan mencerminkan penerimaan dan pengeluaran kas yang berhubungan dengan perolehan atau pemberian pinjaman jangka panjang.

Arus Masuk Kas per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp0 sedangkan Arus Keluar Kas berupa penyetoran ke Kas Negara sebesar Rp2.780.000.000.000,00 sehingga Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Pendanaan adalah sebesar (Rp2.780.000.000.000,00).

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Investing activities are cash receipt and disbursement activities aimed at the acquisition and disposal of fixed assets and other investments, excluding short-term investments and cash equivalents.
Cash Flow from Investing Activities reflect gross cash receipts and disbursements in the context of obtaining and releasing economic resources aimed at improving and supporting BLU services to the public in the future.
Cash Inflows from Investing Activities include the sale of fixed assets and other assets as well as the sale of non-permanent investments. There were no cash inflows from investment activities in BPDPKS.
Cash Outflows from Investing Activities include the acquisition of fixed assets in the form of purchases of equipment and machinery amounted to IDR587,620,000.00 as well as the acquisition of other assets in the form of procurement and development of software and applications amounted to IDR1,306,305,000.00.
The total Cash Inflow and Cash Outflow as of December 31, 2021 were IDR 0 and IDR1,893,925,000.00 respectively so that the Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities amounted to (IDR1,893,925.00).

Cash Flow from Funding Activities

Funding Activities are cash receipt and disbursement activities related to the provision of long-term loans and/or repayment of long-term debts resulting in changes in the amount and composition of long-term loans and long-term debts.
Cash Flows from Funding Activities reflect cash receipts and disbursements associated with obtaining or granting long-term loans.
The Cash Inflow as of December 31, 2021 was IDR0 while the Cash Outflow in the form of deposits to the State General Treasury of IDR2,780,000,000,000.00 so that the Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities was (IDR2,780,000,000,000.00).

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Transitoris

Aktivitas Transitoris adalah aktivitas penerimaan dan pengeluaran kas yang tidak termasuk dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan.

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Transitoris mencerminkan penerimaan dan pengeluaran kas bruto yang tidak mempengaruhi pendapatan, beban dan pendanaan pemerintah.

Arus Masuk Kas dari Aktivitas Transitoris meliputi penerimaan perhitungan pihak ketiga berupa retur belanja yang belum terselesaikan proses pembayarannya kembali s.d. bulan Desember 2021 sebesar Rp1.163.996.822,00.

Arus Kas Keluar dari Aktivitas Transitoris meliputi pengeluaran perhitungan pihak ketiga berupa retur belanja tahun 2020 yang sudah terselesaikan proses pembayarannya kembali pada tahun 2021 sebesar Rp31.085.519.845,00.

Arus Masuk Kas dan Arus Keluar Kas per 31 Desember 2021 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.163.996.822,00 dan Rp31.085.519.845,00 sehingga Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Transitoris adalah sebesar (Rp29.921.523.023,00).

Saldo Akhir Kas

Saldo Awal Kas per 1 Januari 2021 adalah sebesar Rp9.596.889.235.632,00 terdapat Kenaikan Kas pada TA 2021 sebesar Rp16.109.082.771.627,00 sehingga Saldo Akhir Kas per 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp25.705.972.007.259,00.

Rincian Saldo Akhir Kas per 31 Desember 2021 antara lain Saldo Akhir Kas pada BLU sebesar Rp25.196.401.233.661,00, Saldo Akhir Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp1.163.996.822,00 dan Investasi Jangka Pendek BLU sebesar Rp508.406.776.776,00.

Cash Flow from Transitory Activities

Transitory activities are cash receipt and disbursement activities excluded in operating, investing and financing activities.
Cash Flows from Transitory Activities reflect gross cash receipts and disbursements not affecting government revenues, expenses, and funding.
Cash Flows from Transitory Activities include receipts of third-party calculations in the form of 2021 expenditure returns whose payment process has not been completed again until December 2021 amounted to IDR1,163,996,822.00.
Cash Outflows from Transitory Activities include disbursements of third-party calculations in the form of 2020 expenditure returns whose payment process has been completed again in 2021 amounted to IDR31,085,519,845.00.
The total Cash Inflow and Cash Outflow as of December 31, 2021 reached IDR1,163,996,822.00 and IDR31,085,519,845.00 respectively so that the Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities was (IDR29.921.523.023,00).

Ending Cash Balance

Initial Cash Balance as of January 1, 2021 was IDR9,596,235,632.00. There was an Increased Cash in the 2021 Fiscal Year of IDR16,109,082,771,627.00 so that the Ending Cash Balance as of December 31, 2021 reached IDR25,705,972,007,259.00.
Details of the Ending Cash Balance as of December 31, 2021 included the BLU Ending Cash Balance of IDR25,196,401,233,661.00, other Ending Cash Balances and Cash Equivalents of IDR1,163,996,822.00 and BLU Short-Term Investment of IDR508,406,776,776.00.

Pos Luar Biasa

Pos Luar Biasa BPDPKS untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.

Pos Luar Biasa memuat kejadian luar biasa yang mempunyai karakteristik sebagai berikut:

1. Kejadian yang tidak dapat diramalkan terjadi pada awal tahun anggaran;
2. Tidak diharapkan terjadi berulang-ulang;
3. Kejadian diluar kendali entitas pemerintah.

Extraordinary Items

Extraordinary Items of BPDPKS for the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR0 and IDR0. Extraordinary Items contain extraordinary events with following characteristics:

1. Unpredictable events occurring at the beginning of the fiscal year;
2. Events that are not expected to occur repeatedly;
3. Events beyond the control of government entities.

Rincian Pos Luar Biasa TA 2021 dan 2020

Details of Extraordinary Items in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Years

URAIAN Description	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % UP (DOWN) %
Pendapatan Luar Biasa Extraordinary Income	-	-	-
Beban Luar Biasa Extraordinary Expense	-	-	-
Jumlah Total	**41,548,808,106**	**21,978,349,327**	**0.89**

Surplus/(Defisit) Laporan Operasional

Surplus/(Defisit) Laporan Operasional adalah penjumlahan selisih lebih/kurang antara surplus/ defisit kegiatan operasional, kegiatan non operasional dan pos luar biasa.

Surplus LO pada 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 sebesar Rp17.570.035.766.659,00 dan (Rp9.116.996.529.717,00).

Surplus/(Deficit) of Operational Report

Surplus/(Deficit) of Operational Report is the sum of excessive/deficient differences between surpluses/deficits of operating activities, non-operating activities and extraordinary items. The surplus and (deficit) of OR on Desember 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR17,570,035,766,659.00 and (IDR9,116,996,529,717.00).

Surplus Laporan Operasional TA 2021 dan 2020

Surplus Laporan Operasional TA 2021 dan 2020

URAIAN Description	TA 2021 TA 2021	TA 2020 TA 2020	NAIK (TURUN) % UP (DOWN) %
Surplus - LO Surplus - LO	17.570.035.766.659	(9.116.996.529.717)	(292,72)
Jumlah Total	**17.570.035.766.659**	**(9.116.996.529.717)**	**(292,72)**



Penjelasan Atas Pos-Pos Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas

Explanation of Statement of Changes in Equity

Ekuitas Awal

Nilai ekuitas awal pada 1 Januari 2021 dan 2020 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp9.325.303.497.228,00 dan Rp18.442.300.026.945,00.

Surplus/Defisit LO

Jumlah Surplus LO untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah sebesar Rp17.570.035.766.659,00 dan (Rp9.116.996.529.717,00).

Surplus/Defisit LO merupakan penjumlahan dari Surplus/Defisit kegiatan operasional, Surplus/ Defisit kegiatan non operasional dan Surplus/ Defisit pos luar biasa.

Koreksi Yang Menambah/Mengurangi Ekuitas Yang Antara Lain Berasal Dari Dampak Kumulatif Perubahan Kebijakan Akuntansi/ Kesalahan Mendasar

Transaksi Dampak Kumulatif Perubahan Kebijakan Akuntansi/Kesalahan Mendasar pada 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp0 dan Rp0.

Initial Equity

The initial equity values on January 1, 2021 and 2020 were IDR9,325,303,497,228.00 and IDR18,442,300,026,945.00 respectively.

Surplus/Deficit of OR

The total surplus of OR for the period ended December 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR17,570,035,766,659.00 and (IDR9,116,529,717.00).
Surplus/Deficit of OR is the sum of operating activity Surplus/Deficit, non-operating activity Surplus/Deficit, and extraordinary item Surplus/Deficit.

Equity Increasing/Decreasing Corrections Arising from the Cumulative Impact of Changes in Accounting Policies/Fundamental Errors

The Cumulative Impact of Changes in Accounting Policies/Fundamental Errors as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR0 and IDR0, respectively.

Dampak Kumulatif Perubahan Kebijakan Akuntansi yaitu pengaruh kumulatif yang bersifat retrospektif terhadap laba rugi sebagai akibat dari suatu perubahan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan.

Koreksi atas Kesalahan Mendasar berupa kesalahan perhitungan matematis, kesalahan dalam penerapan kebijakan akuntansi, kesalahan interpretasi fakta, termasuk kecurangan *(fraud)* atau kelalaian.

Transaksi Antar Entitas

Transaksi Antar Entitas adalah transaksi yang melibatkan dua atau lebih entitas yang berbeda baik internal KL, antar KL, antar BUN maupun KL dengan BUN.

Nilai Transaksi Antar Entitas pada 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah masing-masing sebesar (Rp2.780.000.000.000,00) dan Rp0.

Transaksi Antar Entitas sebesar (Rp2.780.000.000.000,00) merupakan setoran surplus BLU ke Kas Negara berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 443/KMK.05/2021 tentang Penyetoran Surplus Anggaran pada Satuan Kerja Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan.

Kenaikan/Penurunan Entitas

Nilai Ekuitas pada 2020 mengalami penurunan sebesar (Rp9.116.996.529.717,00) sedangkan pada 31 Desember 2021 mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp14.790.035.766.659,00.

Nilai Kenaikan/Penurunan Ekuitas diperoleh dari penjumlahan Surplus/Defisit LO, Penyesuaian Nilai Tahun Berjalan, Koreksi-koreksi Yang Langsung

Menambah/Mengurangi Ekuitas, dan Reklasifikasi Kewajiban ke Ekuitas.

Ekuitas Akhir

Nilai Ekuitas Akhir pada 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp24.115.339.263.887,00 dan Rp9.325.303.497.228,00.

The Cumulative Impact of Changes in Accounting Policies is the retrospective cumulative effect of profit and loss as a result of changes in applied accounting policies, including fraud or negligence.

Inter-Entity Transactions

Inter-Entity Transactions are transactions involving two or more different entities, both internal KL, inter-KLs, inter-BUNs, and between KL and BUN.
The values of Inter-Entity Transactions as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were (IDR2,780,000,000,000.00) and IDR0, respectively.
Inter-Entity Transactions of (IDR2,780,000,000.00) are BLU surplus deposits to the State Treasury based on the Decree of Minister of Finance Number 443/KMK.05/2021 concerning Deposits of Budget Surpluses in the Work Units of Public Service Agency (BLU) of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) within the Ministry of Finance.

Entity Increase/Decrease

The Equity value in 2020 decreased by (IDR9,116,996,529,717.00) while on December 31, 2021, it increased by IDR14,790,035,766,659.00.
The Increased/Decreased Value in Equity is obtained from the sum of OR Surplus/Deficit, Adjustment of Current Year Value, and Corrections Directly Increasing/Decreasing Equity, and Reclassification of Liabilities to Equity.

Final Equity

The Final Equity Values as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR24,115,339,263,887.00 and IDR9,325,303,497,228.00.



Volume ekspor komoditas minyak kelapa sawit pada tahun 2021 mencapai 34,2 juta ton atau naik 0,6% dibandingkan dengan realisasi ekspor tahun 2020 sebesar 34 juta ton. Nilai ekspor produk minyak kelapa sawit mengalami kenaikan sampai 52%, dari US$22,9 Miliar pada tahun 2020 menjadi US$35 Miliar pada tahun 2021. Pengaruh COVID-19 sangat besar terhadap permintaan minyak kelapa sawit dari negara pengimpor karena perubahan tingkat konsumsi maupun karena regulasi pengetatan impor di beberapa negara.

The export volume of palm oil commodities in 2021 reached 34.2 million tons, an increase of 0.6% compared to the export realization in 2020 of 34 million tons. The export value of palm oil products has increased by 52%, from US $22.9 billion in 2020 to US $35 billion in 2021. The impact of COVID-19 is very extensive on the demand for palm oil from importing countries due to changes in consumption levels or import tightening regulations in some countries.



Pengungkapan-Pengungkapan Lainnya
Other Disclosures

Kejadian-Kejadian Penting Setelah Tanggal Neraca

Pada tanggal 16 Februari 2021, BPDPKS mengirimkan surat nomor: S-93/DPKS/2021 hal Permohonan Reviu Revisi Rencana Bisnis dan Anggaran (RBA) BPDPKS TA 2021 kepada Direktur Sistem Manajemen Investasi Ditjen Perbendaharaan. Satker BLU BPDPKS mengusulkan kenaikan pagu belanja TA 2021 semula Rp5.837 miliar menjadi Rp55.200 miliar dikarenakan meningkatnya pembayaran selisih HIP biodiesel dengan solar (insentif biodiesel B30) yang diperkirakan pada tahun 2021 membutuhkan dana sebesar Rp49.111 miliar. Usulan kenaikan pagu belanja tersebut mempedomani hasil keputusan rapat Komite Pengarah yang tertuang dalam Risalah Rapat Komite Pengarah nomor: TAN.03.01/29/D.II.M.EKON/1/2021 tanggal 22 Januari 2021. Usul kenaikan belanja akan dibiayai dari rencana penerimaan tahun 2021 yang diperkirakan mencapai sekitar Rp53.290 miliar dan dari saldo awal sebesar Rp9.565 miliar. Rencana penerimaan meningkat dari target sebelumnya sebesar Rp13.383 miliar dikarenakan pemberlakukan tarif pungutan ekspor yang bersifat progresif mengikuti harga referensi CPO. Harga referensi CPO diproyeksikan rata-rata USD833/MT pada tahun 2021.

Important Events After the Balance Sheet Date

On February 16, 2021, BPDPKS sent a letter number: 93/DPKS/2021 concerning the Review Request for BPDPKS Business Plan and Budget (RBA) in the Fiscal Year of 2021 to the Director of Investment Management System of the Directorate General of Treasury. The BPDPKS BLU Working Unit proposed an increased spending ceiling in the Fiscal Year of 2021 from IDR5,837 billion to IDR55,200 billion due to the increased payment for the Market Index Price (HIP) difference between biodiesel and diesel (B30 Biodiesel Incentives) estimated to require IDR49,111 billion in 2021. The proposed increase in the spending ceiling is guided by the decision results of the Steering Committee meeting as stated in the Minutes of the Steering Committee Meeting Number: TAN.03.01/29/D.II.M.EKON/1/2021 dated January 22, 2021. The proposed increase in spending will be financed from the 2021 planned revenue with an estimated amount of IDR53,290 billion and from the initial balance with an estimated amount of IDR9,565 billion. The planned revenue increased by IDR13,383 billion from the previous target due to the application of progressive export levies following the CPO reference price. On average, the CPO reference price is projected to USD 833/MT in 2021.

Menindaklanjuti surat dari BPDPKS tersebut, Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan mengirimkan Nota Dinas nomor: ND-126/PB/2021 tanggal 19 April 2021 hal Permohonan Persetujuan Revisi Rencana Bisnis dan Anggaran (RBA) Satker Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) Tahun Anggaran 2021 kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Keuangan. Selanjutnya Kepala Biro Perencanaan dan Keuangan Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Keuangan menerbitkan Nota Dinas nomor: ND-548/SJ.1/2021 tanggal 4 Mei 2021 hal Penyampaian Penetapan Revisi Rencana Bisnis dan Anggaran (RBA) Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) TA 2021. Revisi RBA BLU BPDPKS TA 2021 tersebut telah ditandatangani oleh Sekretaris Jenderal atas nama Menteri Keuangan untuk dapat ditindaklanjuti sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2021 Menteri Keuangan menerbitkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 76/PMK.05/2021 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/PMK.05/2020 tentang Tarif Layanan Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Kementerian Keuangan dan berlaku setelah 7 hari terhitung sejak tanggal diundangkan.

Following up on the letter from BPDPKS, the Directorate General of Treasury sent an Internal Memo number: ND-126/PB/2021 dated April 19, 2021 regarding the Request for Business Plan and Budget Revision (RBA) Approval of the BPDPKS BLU Working Unit in the Fiscal Year of 2021 to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance. Furthermore, the Head of the Planning and Finance Bureau of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Finance also issued the Internal Memo number: ND-548/SJ.1/2021 dated May 4, 2021 regarding the Submission of Business Plan and Budget Revision Determination of the BPDPKS BLU in the Fiscal Year of 2021. The revised Business Plan and Budget (RBA) of the BPDPKS BLU in the Fiscal Year of 2021 has been signed by the Secretary General on behalf of the Minister of Finance to be followed up accordingly to applicable regulations.
On June 25, 2021, the Minister of Finance issued the Regulation Number 76/PMK.05/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57/PMK.05/2020 on Service Tariffs for Public Service Agency (BLU) of the Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) at the Ministry of Finance, effectively applied 7 days after the date of promulgation.

Pada tanggal 21 Oktober 2021 Menteri Keuangan menerbitkan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 443/KMK.05/2021 tentang Penyetoran Surplus Anggaran pada Satuan Kerja Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit di Lingkungan Kementerian Keuangan. Penyetoran surplus anggaran dilakukan paling lambat 10 hari kerja setelah Keputusan Menteri ini ditetapkan dan setelah melakukan penyetoran, Direktur Utama BPDPKS menyampaikan permintaan penerbitan Surat Keterangan Telah Dibukukan (SKTB) kepada Kantor Pelayanan Perbendaharaan Negara (KPPN) Jakarta II paling lama 3 hari kerja setelah penyetoran berpedoman pada peraturan perundang-undangan mengenai tata cara pembayaran atas pengembalian penerimaan negara. Sesuai dengan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 443/KMK.05/2021 tersebut, BPDPKS telah melakukan penyetoran surplus anggaran sebesar Rp2.780.000.000.000,00 ke Kas Umum Negara pada tanggal 28 Oktober 2021 dan telah diterbitkan SKTB oleh KPPN Jaharta II melalui surat nomor S-1471/WPB.12/KP.02/2021 tanggal 1 November 2021.

Pada awal tahun 2022 terdapat pergantian Direksi BPDPKS, Edi Wibowo yang sebelumnya menjabat Direktur Penyaluran Dana sekaligus Plt. Direktur Kemitraan, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 5.K/KP.05/MEM.S/2022 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan dari dan dalam Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi Pratama di Lingkungan Kementerian ESDM, telah diangkat menjadi Direktur Bioenergi pada Direktorat Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi (EBTKE). Untuk mengisi kekosongan jabatan direksi, Direktur Utama menunjuk Zaid Burhan Ibrahim sebagai pelaksana tugas (Plt.) Direktur Penyaluran Dana sesuai Surat Perintah nomor PRIN-1/DPKS/2022 tanggal 14 Januari 2022 dan Kabul Wijayanto sebagai Plt. Direktur Kemitraan sesuai Surat Perintah nomor PRIN-2/DPKS/2022 tanggal 14 Januari 2022.

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 1, Nomor 2, dan Nomor 3 Tahun 2022 yang telah dicabut dan digantikan dengan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 6 Tahun 2022 tentang Penetapan Harga Eceran Tertinggi Minyak Goreng Kelapa Sawit, BPDPKS ditugaskan untuk menyediakan

On October 21, 2021, the Minister of Finance issued the Decree Number 443/KMK.05/2021 concerning Budget Surplus Deposits in the BPDPKS BLU Working Unit within the Ministry of Finance. The budget surplus is deposited no later than 10 working days after this Ministerial Decree stipulation. After the deposit, the President Director of BPDPKS submits a request for the issuance of Certificate of Registration (SKTB) to the State Treasury Service Office (KPPN) Jakarta II no later than 3 working days after the deposit is guided by the laws and regulations regarding the payment procedures for the return of state revenues. Following the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 443/KMK.05/2021, BPDPKS has deposited a budget surplus of IDR2,780,000,000,000.00 to the State General Treasury on October 28, 2021 and the Certificate of Registration (SKTB) has been issued by the State Treasury Service Office (KPPN) Jakarta II through the letter number S-1471/WPB.12/KP.02/2021 on November 1, 2021.

At the beginning of 2022, there was a change in the Board of Directors of BPDPKS. Edi Wibowo, previously served as the Director of Fund Distribution and the Acting Official of the Director of Partnership, based on the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 5.K/KP.05/MEM.S/2022 concerning Dismissal and Appointment from and in Primary High Leadership Positions within the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, has been appointed as the Director of Bioenergy at the Directorate General of New, Renewable Energy, and Energy Conservation (EBTKE). To fill the vacancy for the board of directors, the President Director appointed Zaid Burhan Ibrahim as the Acting Official of the Director of Fund Distribution according to the Work Order Number PRIN-1/DPKS/2022 dated January 14, 2022 and Kabul Wijayanto as the Acting Official of the Director of Partnership according to the Work Order Number PRIN-2/DPKS/2022 dated January 14, 2022.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 1, Number 2 and Number 3 of 2022 that have been revoked and replaced by the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 6 of 2022 concerning the Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil, the BPDPKS is assigned to provide

dan menyalurkan dana perkebunan kelapa sawit untuk membayar selisih antara Harga Acuan Keekonomian (HAK) dengan Harga Eceran Tertinggi (HET) Minyak Goreng Kemasan Premium sampai dengan 31 Januari 2022. Penyediaan dan penyaluran dana tersebut bertujuan agar harga minyak goreng yang dibayarkan oleh masyarakat sebagai konsumen dapat terjangkau sesuai dengan HET yang telah ditetapkan. Diperkirakan volume minyak goreng kemasan yang dibayarkan selisih HAK dan HET sebanyak 230 ribu KL.

Selanjutnya sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Perindustrian Nomor 8 Tahun 2022 tentang Penyediaan Minyak Goreng Curah Untuk Kebutuhan Masyarakat, Usaha Kecil, Usaha Mikro, dan Usaha Kecil Dalam Kerangka Pembiayaan oleh Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, BPDPKS Kembali ditugaskan menyalurkan dana selisih HAK dengan HET Minyak Goreng Curah yang bertujuan untuk mewujudkan ketersediaan dan kestabilan harga Minyak Goreng Curah yang terjangkau oleh masyarakat, usaha mikro, dan usaha kecil. Harga Acuan Keekonomian merupakan harga ekonomi dari Minyak Goreng Curah yang ditawarkan di pasaran pada tingkat provinsi yang ditetapkan oleh BPDPKS berdasarkan keputusan rapat koordinasi teknis bidang perekonomian, sedangkan HET Minyak Goreng Curah yang merupakan harga yang dibayar oleh masyarakat/konsumen sebesar Rp15.500/Kg atau Rp14.000/liter sesuai Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 11 Tahun 2022. Penyaluran dana untuk pembayaran selisih HAK dengan HET Minyak Goreng Curah dialokasikan sebanyak 202 juta liter per bulan selama 6 (enam) bulan dan dapat diperpanjang berdasarkan hasil rapat koordinasi Komite Pengarah BPDPKS.

Pengungkapan Lain-Lain

Rekening Bank yang digunakan dalam mendukung tugas pokok dan fungsi BPDPKS terdiri dari:

a. Rekening RPL 019 BPDP Sawit untuk Dana Operasional Pengumpulan sebagai berikut:
   - Bank Mandiri No. 122-000-777-2737
   - BRI No. 0329-01-003585-30-2
   - BNI No. 2737-2737-27
b. Rekening RPL 019 BPDP Sawit untuk Dana Operasional Main (Utama)/Penyaluran adalah: Bank Mandiri No. 122-008-788-2737.

and distribute palm oil plantation funds to pay for the difference between the Economic Reference Price (HAK) and the Highest Retail Price (HET) of Premium Package Cooking Oil until January 31, 2022. The provision and distribution of the funds aimed to ensure that the price of cooking oil can be affordable for the public as consumers according to the predetermined HET. The estimated volume of packaged cooking oil paid for the difference between HAK and HET is 230,000 kilo liters.

Furthermore, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Industry Number 8 of 2022 concerning the Provision of Bulk Cooking Oil for the Needs of the Community, Small Businesses, Micro Enterprises, and Small Businesses in the Financing Framework by the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), the fund distribution of the difference between HAK and HET of Bulk Cooking Oil is again appointed to BPDPKS, aimed to realize the availability and affordable price stability of Bulk Cooking Oil for the community, micro-enterprises, and small businesses. The Economic Reference Price is the economic price of Bulk Cooking Oil offered in the market at the provincial level determined by BPDPKS based on the meeting decision of the economy technical coordination while the HET of Bulk Cooking Oil is the price paid by the public/ consumers which is amounted to IDR15,500/kg or IDR14,000/liter following the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 11 of 2022. The distributed fund to pay the difference between HAK and HET of Bulk Cooking Oil is allocated as much as 202 million liters per month for 6 (six) months and can be extended based on the results of the BPDPKS Steering Committee coordination meeting.

Miscellaneous Disclosures

The Bank Accounts used to support the main tasks and functions of BPDPKS include:

a. The Other Government Accounts (RPL) 019 of Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDP) for Collecting Operational Funds are as follows:
   - Bank Mandiri No. 122-000-777-2737
   - BRI No. 0329-01-003585-30-2
   - BNI No. 2737-2737-27
b. The Other Government Account (RPL) 019 of Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDP) for Main Operational Funds/Distribution is as follows:
   Bank Mandiri No. 122-008-788-2737.

Belanja Barang kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengembangan (litbang) digunakan untuk membiayai kegiatan riset yang berasal dari kegiatan penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit termasuk biaya pendukungnya. Belanja Barang kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengembangan tahun 2021 mengalami penurunan realisasi penyaluran dana dibandingkan tahun 2020. Namun sampai dengan bulan Desember 2021, penelitian yang dikelola BPDPKS mengalami peningkatan dibandingkan tahun 2020. Total penelitian yang dikelola pada tahun 2021 sebanyak 82 penelitian, sementara di tahun 2020 hanya mengelola 65 penelitian. Realisasi belanja kegiatan litbang per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp56.449.448.065,00, terdapat pengembalian belanja dana riset sebesar Rp219.796.034,00 dan pengembalian dana swakelola penelitian dan pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp457.151.089,00 sehingga total pengembalian belanja menjadi sebesar Rp676.947.123,00 dan realisasi belanja netto menjadi sebesar Rp55.772.500.942,00. Belum adanya regulasi teknis terkait kegiatan litbang sebagai turunan dari Permentan No 7 Tahun 2019, namun berdasarkan surat Dirjen Perkebunan nomor 288/TU.020/E/05/2021 tanggal 19 Mei 2021 hal Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Litbang melalui Pendanaan BPDPKS, proses bisnis yang dijalankan tetap mengacu pada PER-1/DPKS/2018 dan perubahannya. Usulan/proposal penelitian dari Ditjen Perkebunan sebagai usulan riset inisiatif dari Kementerian Pertanian. BPDPKS telah memberikan masukan terkait dengan usulan Perubahan Permentan No 7 Tahun 2019. Untuk mendukung pelaksanaan program, telah dilakukan perjanjian swakelola tipe II dengan Ditjenbun dalam rangka dukungan dana operasional kegiatan penelitian dan pengembangan kelapa sawit.

Belanja Barang kegiatan Peremajaan digunakan untuk membiayai kegiatan Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (PPKS) termasuk biaya pendukungnya. Sampai dengan Desember 2021, realisasi belanja kegiatan peremajaan sebesar Rp1.372.504.826.540,00, terdapat pengembalian belanja dana PPKS sebesar Rp428.199.000,00 dan pengembalian dana swakelola untuk operasional peremajaan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp30.288.972.215,00 sehingga total pengembalian belanja menjadi sebesar Rp30.717.171.215,00 dan

Expenditures on Research and Development (R&D) goods are used to finance research activities originating from research and development activities for palm oil plantations, including the supporting costs. Expenditures on Research and Development activities in 2021 experienced a decreased realization of fund distribution compared to those in 2020. However, until December 2021, research managed by BPDPKS had increased compared to 2020. The total research managed in 2021 was 82 studies while that in 2020 was only 65 studies. The realization of Expenditures on Research and Development activities as of December 2021 was IDR \56,449,448,065.00. There was a return of research fund expenditures of IDR219,796,034,00 and a return of research self-management funds of IDR457,151,089.00 so that the total return of expenditures was IDR676,947,123.00 and the realization of net expenditures was IDR55,772,500,942.00. There has been no technical regulation concerning research and development activities as a derivative of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 7 of 2019. However, based on the letter of the Directorate General of Plantation Number 288/TU.020/E/05/2021 dated May 19, 2021 concerning the Implementation of Research and Development Activities through BPDPKS Funding, the business process run shall remain refer to PER-1/DPKS/2018 and its amendments. Research proposals from the Directorate General of Plantation as proposals for research initiatives from the Ministry of Agriculture. BPDPKS has provided input related to the proposed Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 7 of 2019. To support the program implementation, a type II self-management agreement has been made with the Directorate General of Plantation to support operational funds for palm oil research and development activities.

Expenditures on goods for replanting activities are used to finance Palm oil Plantation Replanting (PPKS) activities, including supporting costs.

As of December 2021, the realization of expenditures on replanting activities was IDR1,372,504,826,540.00, there was a return of PPKS fund expenditures of IDR428,199,000.00 and a return of self-management fund for palm oil replanting operations of IDR30,288,972,215.00 so that the total return of expenditures became IDR30,717,171,215.00 and

realisasi belanja netto menjadi sebesar Rp1.341.787.655.325,00. BPDPKS telah menyalurkan dana Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit kepada rekening kelompok tani/gabungan kelompok tani/ kelembagaan petani lainnya/koperasi pekebun sebesar Rp1.265.932.485.000,00 dengan luas lahan 42.197,75 hektar. Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021, telah disalurkan dana Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (PPKS) untuk 223 Rekomtek terdiri dari 148 Rekomtek yang terbit di tahun 2020 dan 75 Rekomtek yang terbit di tahun 2021. Rekomtek yang diterbitkan Ditjenbun pada tahun 2021 mengalami penurunan dibandingkan tahun 2020, dimana pada tahun 2020 rekomtek yang diterbitkan mencapai 535 rekomtek yang terdiri dari 182 rekomtek carry over tahun 2019 dan 353 rekomtek terbit di tahun 2020. Rendahnya penerbitan rekomtek tersebut berdampak terhadap penurunan realisasi belanja penyaluran dana Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit yang disebabkan antara lain sebagai berikut:

1. Minat pekebun yang turun untuk mengikuti program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat karena harga jual CPO yang tinggi dan banyaknya panggilan oleh Aparat Penegak Hukum.
2. Keinginan pekebun untuk melakukan peremajaan kebun kelapa sawit secara mandiri tanpa melalui lembaga pekebun.
3. Peningkatan kualitas verifikasi di lapangan guna meminimalisir kasus legalitas dan status lahan.

Komite Pengarah memutuskan untuk melakukan perubahan Perpres terkait penyaluran dana PSR skema kemitraan langsung kepada BPDPKS dan saat ini sedang dilakukan pembahasan perubahan Perpres. BPDPKS secara paralel melakukan reviu PMK 84 tahun 2017 untuk mengakomodir perubahan Perpres dan perubahan proses bisnis sesuai rekomendasi BPK.

Belanja Barang kegiatan Pengembangan SDM digunakan untuk membiayai kegiatan pelatihan sawit kepada pekebun dan kepada masyarakat sawit lainnya, serta Beasiswa Pendidikan Diploma I, Diploma III dan Diploma IV-Setara bagi putra-putri petani sawit. Realisasi belanja kegiatan pengembangan SDM per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp66.868.140.053,00, terdapat pengembalian dana swakelola pengembangan sumber daya manusia perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp2.308.299.156,00 sehingga realisasi belanja netto menjadi sebesar Rp64.559.840.897,00.

the realization of net expenditures was IDR1341,787,655,325.00. BPDPKS has disbursed Palm Oil Plantation Replanting funds to the accounts of farmer groups/ farmer group associations/other farmer institutions/ planter cooperatives as much as IDR1,265,932,485,000.00 with a land area of 42,197.75 hectares. As of December 31, 2021, the Palm Oil Plantation Replanting (PPKS) funds have been disbursed to 223 Technical Recommendations (Rekomtek) consisting of 148 Rekomtek published in 2020 and 75 Rekomtek published in 2021. Rekomtek published by the Directorate General of Plantation in 2021 experienced a decrease compared to 2020. In 2020, the number of rekomtek published reached 535 rekomtek consisting of 182 rekomtek carried over from 2019 and 353 rekomtek published in 2020. The low issuance of rekomtek resulted in a decrease in the realization of fund disbursement expenditures on Palm oil Plantation Replanting caused by the followings:

1. There has been a decline in the interest of smallholders to participate in the People's Palm Oil Replanting Program (PSR) due to the high CPO selling price and the many summons by law enforcement officials.
2. The desire of the planters to carry out palm oil plantation replanting independently without going to planter institutions.
3. Improving the quality of field verification to minimize cases of legality and land status.

The Steering Committee decided to amend the Presidential Regulation regarding the distribution of Palm oil Replanting (PSR) funds for the direct partnership scheme to BPDPKS. The amendment of the Presidential Regulation is currently being discussed.
BPDPKS in parallel reviewed PMK 84 of 2017 to accommodate the amendment of the Presidential Regulation and changes in business processes according to recommendations of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK)
Expenditures on goods for HR development activities are used to finance palm oil training activities for planters and other palm oil communities, as well as provide Associate's Degree (D-I, D-III, and D-IV) Scholarships for the children of oil palm farmers. The realization of expenditures on HR development activities as of December 31, 2021 was IDR66,868,140,053.00. There was a return of self-management funds for the HR development of palm oil plantation as much as IDR2,308,299,156.00 so that the realization of net expenditures was IDR64,559,840,897.00.

Uraian Kegiatan Description	Realisasi Belanja Expenditure Realization	Pengembalian Belanja Expenditure Return	Realisasi Belanja (Netto) Expenditure Realization (Net)
Biodiesel Biodiesel	51.951.617.007.640	-	51.951.617.007.640
Penelitian & Pengembangan Research & Development	56.449.448.065	676.947.123	55.772.500.942
Peremajaan Sawit Palm Oil Replanting	1.372.504.826.540	30.717.171.215	1.341.787.655.325
Pengembangan SDM Sawit Palm Oil HR Development	66.868.140.053	2.308.299.156	64.559.840.897
Sarana dan Prasarana Sawit Palm Oil Facilities and Infrastructure	11.627.753.456	2.644.913.822	8.982.839.634
Promosi dan Kemitraan Sawit Palm Oil Promotion and Partnership	83.496.874.043	-	83.496.874.043
Penghimpunan & Pengelolaan Dana Fund Raising & Management	2.738.722.763	-	2.738.722.763
Jumlah Total	**53.545.302.772.560**	**36.347.331.316**	**53.508.955.441.244**

Realisasi Pendapatan Pungutan BPDPKS atas ekspor kelapa sawit, *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO) dan produk turunannya sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp71.643.064.954.957,00.

Pendapatan pungutan ekspor kelapa sawit pada tahun 2021 mengalami peningkatan dibandingkan tahun 2020 karena terdapat kenaikan tarif pungutan dana perkebunan atas ekspor kelapa sawit, *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO), dan produk turunannya sesuai Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 191/PMK.05/2020 tentang Perubahan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/PMK.05/2020 tentang Tarif Layanan Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Kementerian Keuangan dan berlaku setelah 7 hari terhitung sejak tanggal diundangkan pada tanggal 30 November 2020. Kemudian pada tanggal 25 Juni 2021 Menteri Keuangan menerbitkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 76/PMK.05/2021 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 57/PMK.05/2020 tentang Tarif Layanan Badan Layanan Umum Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit pada Kementerian Keuangan dan berlaku setelah 7 hari terhitung sejak tanggal diundangkan. Terdapat penurunan tarif pungutan dana perkebunan atas ekspor kelapa sawit, *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO), dan produk turunannya sehingga pendapatan pungutan ekspor kelapa sawit pada semester II mengalami penurunan dibandingkan semester I tahun 2021.

The Realization of Income from BPDPKS levies on exports of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and its derivative products as of December 31, 2021 was IDR71,643,064,954,957.00.
The income from palm oil export levies in 2021 increased compared to that in 2020 due to the increased tariffs on plantation fund levies on exports of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO), and its derivative products following the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 191/PMK.05/2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57/PMK.05/2020 on Service Tariffs for Public Service Agency (BLU) of the Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) at the Ministry of Finance, effectively applied 7 days after the date of promulgation on November 30, 2020. Then, on June 25, 2021, the Minister of Finance issued the Regulation Number 76/PMK.05/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57/PMK.05/2020 on Service Tariffs for Public Service Agency (BLU) of the Palm oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) at the Ministry of Finance, effectively applied 7 days after the date of promulgation. There was a decrease in the tariffs on plantation fund levies on exports of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO), and its derivative products so that the income from palm oil export levies in Semester II decreased compared to Semester I of 2021.

Realisasi Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU BPDPKS atas pengelolaan dana pungutan ekspor kelapa sawit sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp810.091.008.536,00. Pengelolaan dana pungutan ekspor kelapa sawit dilakukan melalui investasi jangka pendek berupa pengelolaan deposito dan pembelian Surat Utang Negara (SUN) *tradeable* seri FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 dan FR0083.

Pendapatan Jasa Layanan Perbankan BLU pada tahun 2021 mengalami penurunan dibandingkan tahun 2020 karena terdapat penurunan tingkat suku bunga deposito dengan rata-rata suku bunga deposito bank pemerintah Kelompok Bank berdasarkan Modal Inti (KBMI) 4 sebesar 2,67% per tahun. Sementara harga mayoritas obligasi pemerintah atau Surat Berharga Negara (SBN) ditutup meningkat pada perdagangan sepanjang bulan Desember 2021.

Realisasi Belanja Barang BPDPKS sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021 sesuai dengan Pasal 11 Peraturan Presiden Nomor 61 Tahun 2015 adalah sebesar Rp53.508.650.019.480,00.

Belanja Barang kegiatan Biodiesel digunakan untuk pembiayaan selisih HIP biodiesel dengan HIP solar. Sampai dengan Desember 2021, realisasi belanja kegiatan biodiesel sebesar Rp51.951.617.007.640,00. Volume penyaluran biodiesel yang dibayarkan sebanyak 9.743.683.753 liter dengan nilai sebesar Rp51.862.837.633.395,00. Besaran selisih HIP biodiesel dan HIP Solar bulan Desember 2021 masih dikategorikan cukup tinggi, yaitu sebesar Rp5.221,59 per liter (diluar Ongkos Angkut dan PPN). Pada tahun 2021 selisih kurang HIP minyak Solar dengan HIP Biodiesel mengalami penurunan untuk periode Januari s.d. Maret 2021, tetapi mulai April s.d. Desember 2021 mengalami kenaikan kembali. Sehingga dalam melaksanakan pembiayaan selisih harga HIP Biodiesel dengan HIP Minyak Solar tersebut BPDPKS perlu melakukan penyesuaian *cash flow* kas dengan melakukan revisi DIPA 2021 berupa penambahan pagu anggaran untuk pendanaan volume penyaluran selisih harga biodiesel semula Rp4.086.215.180.000,00 menjadi Rp51.953.955.180.000,00.

The realization of Income from the Banking Service of BPDPKS BLU for the fund management of palm oil export levies until December 31, 2021 was IDR810,091,008,536.00. The fund management of palm oil export levies is carried out through short-term investments in the form of managing deposits and purchasing tradeable Government Bonds (SUN) of series FR0076, FR0080, FR0082 dan FR0083.

The income from the BLU Banking Services in 2021 experienced a decrease compared to that in 2020 due to the decreased deposit interest rates with the public banks' average deposit interest rate for the Core Capital-based Bank Group (KBMI) of 2.67% per year. Meanwhile, the price of the majority of Government Bonds (SUN) or Government Securities (SBN) was closed with increased trading throughout December 2021.

The realization of BPDPKS Goods Expenditures up to December 31, 2021 following Article 11 of Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2015 was IDR53,508,650,019,480.00.

Expenditures on goods for biodiesel activities are used to finance the difference in the Market Index Price (HIP) between biodiesel and diesel. Until December 2021, the realization of expenditures on biodiesel activities was IDR51,951,617,007,640.00. The volume of paid biodiesel distribution was 9,743,683,753 liters amounted to IDR51,862,837,633,395.00. The difference in the Market Index Price (HIP) between biodiesel and diesel in December 2021 is still quite high, at IDR5,221.59 per liter (excluding transportation costs and VAT). In 2021, the difference of HIP deficits between biodiesel and diesel experienced a decrease for the period of January-March 2021 but then increased again for the period of April – December 2021. Therefore, in financing of the difference in HIP between Biodiesel and Diesel, BPDPKS requires to make cash flow adjustments by revising the 2021 Budget Execution List (DIPA) in the form of adding the budget ceiling for funding the distribution volume of biodiesel price difference from IDR4,086,215,180,000.00 to IDR51,953,955,180,000.00.

g. Rencana partisipasi pada konferensi dan pameran Biomassa di Jepang.
h. Dukungan pendanaan dan partisipasi konferensi internasional IPOC 2021.

Selain itu, realisasi kegiatan kemitraan s.d. Desember 2021 antara lain sebagai berikut:

a. Dukungan pendanaan atas pembiayaan Jasa Konsultan Hukum dan Tenaga Ahli (Dalam Negeri dan Luar Negeri) dalam rangka mendukung gugatan pemerintah Indonesia atas pemberlakuan regulasi RED II dan *Delegated Regulation ILUC* oleh Uni Eropa di forum WTO. Kegiatan ini merupakan rekomendasi Kementerian/Lembaga terkait selama proses sengketa berlangsung di WTO sejak tahun 2019.
b. Dukungan pendanaan Program Kampanye Positif Sawit di Uni Eropa kerja sama dengan DCI Group. Kegiatan melalui kerja sama dengan GAPKI dan sesuai rekomendasi dari Dirjen Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kementerian Perdagangan dan Komite Pengarah untuk advokasi atas diskriminasi sawit di Uni Eropa. Kegiatan ini telah dilaksanakan sejak tahun 2020.
c. Pelaksanaan peningkatan kapasitas tentang kelapa sawit kepada calon diplomat RI melalui partisipasi dalam Diklat Sekolah Staf dan Pimpinan Kementerian Luar Negeri (Sesparlu) Angkatan ke-68 sebagai rekomendasi kegiatan dari Kementerian Luar Negeri dan tindak lanjut dari Diklat Sesparlu Angkatan sebelumnya.
d. Partisipasi sawit dalam pavilion Indonesia pada Dubai Expo 2020 dalam rangka promosi sawit. Kegiatan ini merupakan tindak lanjut rekomendasi kegiatan dari Kementerian Perdagangan.
e. Pengembangan dan peluncuran pameran virtual produk unggulan dari Program Santripreneuer 2021 sebagai tindak lanjut kegiatan Peningkatan Citra Nilai Produk Turunan Kelapa Sawit Melalui Tindak Lanjut Pengembangan Potensi Santripreneur Berbasis UKMK Sawit yang diinisiasi sejak tahun 2020.

Realisasi belanja kegiatan promosi dan kemitraan per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp83.496.874.043,00.

Belanja Barang kegiatan Penghimpunan dan Pengelolaan Dana digunakan untuk membiayai kegiatan terkait penghimpunan dan pengelolaan dana BPDPKS termasuk biaya pendukungnya. Realisasi belanja kegiatan penghimpunan dan pengelolaan dana per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp2.738.722.763,00.

g. Planned participation at Biomass conferences and exhibitions in Japan.
h. Funding support and participation of the 2021 IPOC international conference

In details, the realization of partnership activities until December 2021 is as follows:

a. Funding support for the financing of Legal Consulting Services and Experts (Domestic and Overseas) to support the Indonesian government's lawsuit on the implementation of Renewable Energy Directive (RED) II regulations and the European Union's Delegated Regulation ILUC at the WTO forum. This activity is recommended by the relevant Ministries/Agencies during the dispute process at the WTO since 2019.
b. Funding support for the Positive Palm Oil Campaign Program in the European Union in collaboration with the DCI Group. This activity is also carried out in collaboration with the Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) as recommended by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade and the Steering Committee for advocacy on palm oil discrimination in the European Union. This activity has been carried out since 2020.
c. Implementation of capacity building on palm oil to Indonesian diplomat candidates through participation in the 68th Batch of Staff and Leadership School Training and Education of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sesparlu) as recommended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a follow-up to the previous Batch of Sesparlu.
d. The participation of palm oil in the Indonesian pavilion at Dubai Expo 2020 to promote palm oil. This activity is a follow-up to activity recommendation from the Ministry of Trade.
e. The development and launching of a virtual exhibition of superior products from the 2021 Santripreneur Program as a follow-up to the activity of Increasing the Image of Palm Oil Derivative Product Values through the Follow-up to the Development of Potential Santripreneur Based on Palm Oil SMEs which was initiated in 2020.

The realization of expenditures on promotion and partnership activities as of December 31, 2021 was IDR83,496,874,043.00.

Expenditures on goods for fund raising and management activities are used to finance activities related to the BPDPKS fund raising and management, including supporting costs. The realization of expenditures on fund raising and management activities as of December 31, 2021 was IDR2,738,722,763.00.

Dalam rangka mengoptimalkan kegiatan penghimpunan dana, kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan antara lain sebagai berikut:

a. Berkoordinasi dengan Direktorat Sistem Informasi dan Teknologi Perbendaharaan (SITP) Ditjen Perbendaharaan, terkait pengiriman data harian CEISA 4.0 (Customs-Excise Information System and Automation).
b. Berkoordinasi dengan Pusat Sistem Informasi dan Teknologi Keuangan (Pusintek) Kementerian Keuangan, Direktorat SITP dan Ditjen Bea dan Cukai terkait aliran data harian pada sistem aplikasi *e-Billing Levy*.
c. Rapat Koordinasi Pembahasan Hasil Kajian Dampak Penerapan Tarif Layanan BLU BPDPKS Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan,
d. Penyelesaian permohonan pengembalian kelebihan pembayaran pungutan ekspor.
e. Melakukan Rekonsiliasi Internal dan Eksternal serta melakukan validasi atas Laporan Hasil Rekonsiliasi Eksternal
f. Mengarahkan, memonitor dan mengawasi pelaksanaan pengembangan sistem aplikasi *e-Billing Levy* tahap II.
g. Pengembangan sistem aplikasi *e-Billing Levy* tahap II.
h. Berkoordinasi dengan Pusintek, Ditjen Bea dan Cukai dan Perbankan pasca perbaikan proses pembayaran pungutan ekspor.
i. Melaksanakan uji kerentanan pengembangan sistem aplikasi *e-Billing Levy* tahap II.
j. Berkoordinasi dengan Bank Pengumpul, Vendor dan Pusintek dalam rangka *update* pengembangan sistem aplikasi *e-Billing Levy* Tahap II yang telah lulus uji kerentanan ke *Production.*

Komposisi portofolio pengelolaan dana BPDPKS tahun 2021 adalah dengan menempatkan Dana Program pada deposito Bank Pemerintah KBMI 4 dan KBMI 3, dan menempatkan Dana Cadangan Permanen pada deposito Bank Pemerintah KBMI 4 dan KBMI 3 serta Surat Utang Negara.

Pada TA 2021, BPDPKS telah menyalurkan dana Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (PPKS) kepada rekening kelompok tani/gabungan kelompok tani/kelembagaan petani lainnya/koperasi pekebun sebesar Rp1.296.515.913.000,00 yang terdiri atas penyaluran pembayaran tahun 2021 sebesar Rp1.265.932.485.000,00 dan penyaluran retur tahun 2020 yang disalurkan kembali pada tahun 2021 sebesar Rp30.583.428.000,00. Terdapat pengembalian dana PPKS sebesar Rp38.255.887.126,00 dan retur sebesar Rp285.639.000,00 sehingga penyaluran dana PPKS *netto* sebesar Rp1.257.974.386.874,00. Retur atas belanja penyaluran dana peremajaan sebesar Rp285.639.000,00 yang tertolak oleh sistem perbankan akan disalurkan kembali pada tahun 2022.

To optimize fund raising activities, the following activities have been carried out:

a. Coordinating with the Directorate of Treasury Information Systems and Technology (SITP), the Directorate General of Treasury, related to the daily delivery of CEISA 4.0 (Customs-Excise Information System and Automation).
b. Coordination with the Financial Information System and Technology Center (Pusintek), the Ministry of Finance, the Directorate of Treasury Information Systems and Technology (SITP) and the Directorate General of Customs and Excise regarding the daily flow of data on the e-Billing Levy application system.
c. Coordination meeting to discuss the results of the study on the Impact of Applying Tariffs for BPDPKS BLU Services on the Sustainability of Palm Oil Plantation.
d. Completion of the request for the return of export levy overpayment.
e. Internal and external reconciliation and validation of external reconciliation report
f. Guidance, monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the e-Billing Levy application system development phase II.
g. e-Billing Levy application system development phase II.
h. Coordination with the Financial Information System and Technology Center (Pusintek), the Directorate General of Customs and Excise and Banking after improving the export levy payment process.
i. The vulnerability test for the e-billing levy application system development phase II.
j. Coordination with collecting banks, vendors and the Financial Information System and Technology Center (Pusintek) to update the phase II development of e-billing levy application system that has passed the vulnerability test to Production.

The composition of the BPDPKS fund management portfolio in 2021 is to place the Program Funds in the Public Bank Deposits of KBMI 4 and KBMI 3, and to place the Permanent Reserve Funds in the Public Bank Deposits of KBMI 4 and KBMI 3 and Government Bonds.

In the Fiscal Year of 2021, BPDPKS distributed Palm Oil Plantation Replanting (PPKS) funds to the accounts of farmer groups/farmer group associations/other farmer institutions/ planter cooperatives as much as IDR1,296,515,913,000.00 consisting of distribution of payments in 2021 as much as IDR1,265,932,485,000.00 and the distribution of returns in 2020 redistributed in 2021 as much as IDR30,583,428,000,00. There were returns of PPKS funds of IDR38,255,887,126.00 and IDR285,639,000.00 so that the net distribution of PPKS funds was IDR1,257,974,386,874.00. The return for disbursement of replanting funds of IDR285,639,000.00 which were rejected by the banking system will be redistributed in 2022.

Total dana PPKS yang disalurkan sejak 2016 s.d. 2021 adalah sebesar Rp6.602.818.415.500,00 namun terdapat pengembalian dana PPKS sebesar Rp73.455.911.626,00 dan retur sebesar Rp698.488.000,00 sehingga penyaluran dana PPKS *netto* sebesar Rp6.528.664.015.874,00. Dari dana yang telah disalurkan BPDPKS tersebut, dana PPKS yang telah digunakan oleh pekebun s.d. 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp4.562.313.680.419,00 dan telah dilengkapi dokumen sumber pendukung penggunaan dana. Sementara dana yang belum digunakan oleh pekebun s.d. 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp1.966.350.335.455,00 dan dicatat sebagai belanja dibayar di muka.

Kebijakan akuntansi Belanja Dibayar Di Muka atas penyaluran dana PPKS merupakan dana PPKS yang telah dibayarkan BPDPKS secara penuh, namun belum digunakan oleh lembaga pekebun (kelompok tani/ gabungan kelompok tani/kelembagaan petani lainnya/ koperasi pekebun) penerima dana PPKS. Dana PPKS diakui sebagai belanja dibayar di muka pada saat akhir periode pembukuan (semesteran/tahunan). Dana PPKS ini telah menjadi milik lembaga pekebun, namun masih diawasi peruntukkan penggunaannya oleh BPDPKS.

Kebijakan akuntansi Utang kepada Pihak Ketiga atas pembayaran insentif biodiesel merupakan kewajiban penyaluran dana biodiesel yang apabila surat permohonan pembayaran dana biodiesel dari Badan Usaha Bahan Bakar Nabati (BU BBN) telah diterbitkan surat hasil verifikasi oleh Dirjen EBTKE Kementerian ESDM namun belum dilakukan pembayaran oleh BPDPKS sesuai dengan SOP-01/DPKS.4.2/2019 tentang Tata Cara Pembayaran Dana Pembiayaan Biodiesel dan Peraturan Direktur Utam Nomor 10/DPKS/2019 tentang Subsistem Akuntansi Transaksional atas Beban, Piutang dan Kewajiban Jangka Pendek pada BPDPKS.

The total PPKS funds distributed from 2016 to 2021 was IDR6,602,818,415,500.00 but there was a return of PPKS funds of IDR698,488,000.00 so that the net distribution of PPKS funds was IDR6,528,664,015,874.00. Of the funds distributed by BPDPKS, PPKS funds that had been used by planters until December 31, 2021 was IDR4,562,313,680,419.00 and had been equipped with supporting source documents for the use of funds.

Meanwhile, the fund that had not been used by planters until December 31, 2021 was amounted to IDR1,966,350,335,455.00 and recorded as prepaid expenditure.

The prepaid expenditure accounting policy for the distribution of PPKS funds is PPKS funds that have been paid by BPDPKS in full, but have not been used by the planters' groups (farmer groups/farmer group associations/other farmer institutions/ planter cooperatives) of PPKS fund recipients. PPKS funds are recognized as prepaid expenditure at the end of the accounting period (semesterly/annually). This PPKS fund has become the property of the planters' institution, but its use is still supervised by BPDPKS.

The accounting policy of Debts to Third Parties for payment of biodiesel incentives is a liability to distribute biodiesel funds where the letter of request for payment of biodiesel funds from the Biofuel Business Entity (BU BBN) has been issued along with the letter of verification results by the Directorate General of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE), the Ministry of Energy but there has been no payment by BPDPKS in accordance with SOP-01/DPKS.4.2/2019 concerning Transactional Accounting Subsystems for Expenses, Receivables and Short-Term Liabilities at BPDPKS.

Berdasarkan Permentan No 7 tahun 2019 dan Kepdirjenbun No 318 tahun 2020, Program Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (SDMPKS) dilakukan berdasarkan kebutuhan yang disusun oleh Ditjenbun melalui rekomendasi teknis. Kebutuhan atau rekomendasi teknis disampaikan oleh Ditjen Perkebunan kepada BPDPKS. BPDPKS telah melaksanakan dukungan pendanaan kegiatan pelatihan pengembangan SDMPKS 2021 di 3 Provinsi (Riau, Sumatera Selatan dan Kalimantan Tengah) sebanyak 16 kelas/angkatan/ *batch* dengan jumlah 501 peserta sehingga realisasi pengelolaan program pengembangan SDMPKS dengan tambahan 25 kelas/paket program pendidikan, total capaian menjadi 87 paket.

Belanja Barang kegiatan Sarana dan Prasarana digunakan untuk mendukung kegiatan sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit. Realisasi belanja kegiatan sarana dan prasarana per 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp11.627.753.456,00, terdapat pengembalian dana swakelola operasional sarana dan prasarana perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar Rp2.644.913.822,00 sehingga realisasi belanja netto menjadi sebesar Rp8.982.839.634,00. Sampai dengan Desember 2021 BPDPKS telah menerima 8 rekomendasi teknis sarana dan prasarana dari Ditjen Perkebunan. Dari 8 Rekomtek tersebut, telah ditetapkan 4 Rekomtek yang telah siap untuk dibiayai dan telah diterbitkan Surat Keputusan Direktur Utama BPDPKS terkait penetapan Koperasi/Kelompok Tani sebagai penerima Dana Sarana dan Prasarana. Dari 4 Rekomtek yang telah diterbitkan Surat Keputusan Direktur Utama (SK Dirut) BPDPKS, telah dilakukan penilaian kesiapan penerima sarana dan prasarana oleh tenaga ahli dengan output Berita Acara Pemeriksaan dan Rencana Kerja Sarana dan Prasarana. Tenaga ahli akan melaporkan hasil penilaian kepada BPDPKS untuk selanjutnya, jika telah sesuai rekomtek, akan disalurkan dana atau barang kepada kelembagaan tani. Telah disalurkan dana sarana dan prasanana antara lain kepada Koperasi Nalo Tantan untuk jenis sarpras peningkatan jalan kebun sebesar Rp1,35 M atau 40% dari total dana yang akan disalurkan Rp3,37 M, Koperasi Tani Sukses, Tanjung Jabung Barat, Jambi sebesar Rp929.380.000,00 untuk 40% tahap pertama peningkatan kualitas jalan kebun sepanjang 5,9 Km.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 7 of 2019 and the Decree of the Directorate General of Plantation Number 318 of 2020, the Palm Oil Plantation Human Resource Development Program (SDMPKS) is carried out based on the needs complied by the Directorate General of Plantation through technical recommendations. Technical needs or recommendations are submitted by the Directorate General of Plantation to BPDPKS. BPDPKS has implemented funding support for the training and development activities for the 2021 SDMPKS in 3 Provinces (Riau, South Sumatera and Central Kalimantan) with a total 16 classes/batches involving 501 participants. However, the realization of SDMPKS development program is managed with additional 25 classes/packages of education programs, totally achieving 87 packages.

Expenditures on goods for facility and infrastructure activities are used to support the activities of palm oil plantation facilities and infrastructure. The realization of expenditures on goods for facility and infrastructure activities as of December 31, 2021 reached IDR11,627,753,456.00. There was a return of the operational self-management of palm oil facilities and infrastructure of IDR2,644,913,822.00 so that the realization of net expenditure became IDR8,982,839,643.00. Until December 2021, BPDPKS had received 8 technical recommendations (Rekomtek) of facilities and infrastructure from the Directorate General of Plantation. Four of the 8 technical recommendations had been readily determined to be financed and a Decree of the President Director of BPDPKS had been issued regarding the determination of Cooperatives/Farmer Groups as recipients of the facilities and infrastructure fund. Of the four technical recommendations issued by the Decree of the President Director of BPDPKS, the readiness of the recipients had been assessed by experts with the output of Minutes of Inspection and Work Plans for Facilities and Infrastructure. Experts then reported the assessment results to BPDPKS for further. If it is already adjusted to the technical recommendations, the fund or goods will be distributed to the relevant farmer institution. The fund for facilities and infrastructure had been distributed to Nalo Tantan Cooperative for improving the plantation roads as much as IDR1.35 billion or 40% of the total fund to be distributed which was IDR3.37 billion. Furthermore, it had also been distributed to Tani Sukses Cooperative, West Tanjung Jabung, Jambi as much as IDR929,380,000.00 for 40% of the first stage of improving the quality of the 5.9 km plantation road.

Untuk rekomtek program ekstensifikasi pada Koperasi Dimensi Mandiri Tani di Mamuju yang telah mendapatkan SK Dirut saat ini masih menunggu dilakukan pengadaan benih, pupuk, pestisida oleh PPK dan Tim ULP. Kesepakatan dengan koperasi pada Januari 2022 benih sudah disalurkan mengingat telah dilakukan *land clearing*. Untuk rekomtek peningkatan jalan produksi pada Kelompok Tani Bangun Makmur di Jambi masih menunggu surat asli persetujuan keikutsertaan kegiatan sarana dan prasarana. Sementara 4 rekomtek yang belum diterbitkan SK Dirut, berdasarkan hasil kunjungan surveyor ke lapangan, BPDPKS akan meminta Ditjen Perkebunan meninjau kembali rekomtek serta meminta penambahan rekomendasi atas jenis, spesifikasi, dan nilai barang yang disalurkan. Surat pengembalian rekomtek telah disampaikan kepada Ditjen Perkebunan.

Belanja Barang kegiatan Kemitraan dan Promosi digunakan untuk membiayai pendanaan kegiatan promosi dan kemitraan sawit, antara lain:

a. Penyusunan roadmap sawit kerjasama dengan Ditjen Perkebunan Kementerian Pertanian.
b. Kerjasama dan Diplomasi pengembangan kelapa sawit di dalam maupun luar negeri.
c. *Sponsorship* untuk kegiatan-kegiatan yang berhubungan dengan kelapa sawit.
d. *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) dengan *stakeholder* BPDPKS.
e. Seminar-seminar dengan kelompok tani, gabungan kelompok tani dan usaha kecil menengah koperasi (UKMK).

Sampai dengan periode triwulan IV 2021, telah dilakukan koordinasi dengan Kementerian/Lembaga terkait untuk kegiatan promosi perluasan pasar ke negara-negara pasar potensial sawit. Realisasi kegiatan tersebut antara lain:

a. Penyusunan rencana kerja perluasan pasar sawit.
b. Pelaksanaan forum bisnis virtual pada ajang Hannover Messe.
c. Rencana dan pengusulan kegiatan partisipasi pada CIIE 2021.
d. Penyampaian konten publikasi sawit kepada ITPC Vancouver untuk promosi sawit di Kanada.
e. Pelaksanaan forum bisnis dan penandatanganan MoU Perdagangan Sawit pada Dubai Expo 2020.
f. Pelaksanaan forum bisnis pada kegiatan COP 26 di Glasgow.

The technical recommendation of the extensification program at Dimensi Mandiri Cooperative in Mamuju that has received a Decree from the President Director is still waiting the Commitment Making Official (PPK) and the Procurement Service Unit (ULP) Team to procure seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. According to the agreement with the Cooperative in January 2022, the seeds should have been distributed, considering that land clearing has been carried out. The technical recommendation for improving the production roads of Bangun Makmur Farmer Group in Jambi is still waiting the original approval letter to participate in facilities and infrastructure activities.

As for the 4 technical recommendations that have not been issued by the Presidential Director's Decree, based on the results of the surveyor's visits to the field, BPDPKS will ask the Directorate General of Plantation to review the technical recommendation and request for additional recommendations for types, specifications, and values of the goods distributed. The return letter of technical recommendations had been submitted to the Directorate General of Plantation.

Expenditures on goods for partnership and promotion activities are used to finance palm oil promotion and partnership activities, including:

a. Preparation of palm oil roadmap in collaboration with the Directorate General of Plantation, the Ministry of Agriculture.
b. Cooperation and diplomacy in the development of palm oil at home and abroad.
c. Sponsorship for activities related to palm oil.
d. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with BPDPKS stakeholders.
e. Seminars with farmer groups, farmer group associations and Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises (CSMEs).

Until the fourth quarter of 2021, coordination has been carried out with the relevant Ministries/Institutions for market expansion promotion activities to potential market countries for palm oil. The realization of these activities include:

a. Preparation of the work plan for palm oil market expansion.
b. Implementation of a virtual business forum at the Hannover Messe event.
c. Plans and proposals for participatory activities at CIIE 2021.
d. Submission of palm oil publication content to ITPC Vancouver for the palm oil promotion in Canada.
e. Implementation of a business forum and signing of the Palm Oil Trade MoU at Dubai Expo 2020.
f. Implementation of business forums at COP 26 in Glasgow.

Rp1.265.932.485.000,00 dan penyaluran retur tahun 2020 yang disalurkan kembali pada tahun 2021 sebesar Rp30.583.428.000,00. Terdapat pengembalian dana PPKS sebesar Rp38.255.887.126,00 dan retur sebesar Rp285.639.000,00 sehingga penyaluran dana PPKS*netto* sebesar Rp1.257.974.386.874,00. Retur atas belanja penyaluran dana peremajaan sebesar Rp285.639.000,00 yang tertolak oleh sistem perbankan akan disalurkan kembali pada tahun 2022.

Total dana PPKS yang disalurkan sejak 2016 s.d. 2021 adalah sebesar Rp6.602.818.415.500,00 namun terdapat pengembalian dana PPKS sebesar Rp73.455.911.626,00 dan retur sebesar Rp698.488.000,00 sehingga penyaluran dana PPKS *netto* sebesar Rp6.528.664.015.874,00. Dari dana yang telah disalurkan BPDPKS tersebut, dana PPKS yang telah digunakan oleh pekebun s.d. 31 Desember 2021 sebesar Rp4.562.313.680.419,00 dan telah dilengkapi dokumen sumber pendukung penggunaan dana. Sementara dana yang belum digunakan oleh pekebun s.d. 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp1.966.350.335.455,00 dan dicatat sebagai belanja dibayar di muka.

Kebijakan akuntansi Belanja Dibayar Di Muka atas penyaluran dana PPKS merupakan dana PPKS yang telah dibayarkan BPDPKS secara penuh, namun belum digunakan oleh lembaga pekebun (kelompok tani/ gabungan kelompok tani/kelembagaan petani lainnya/ koperasi pekebun) penerima dana PPKS. Dana PPKS diakui sebagai belanja dibayar di muka pada saat akhir periode pembukuan (semest eran/tahunan). Dana PPKS ini telah menjadi milik lembaga pekebun, namun masih diawasi perunt ukkan penggunaannya oleh BPDPKS.

Kebijakan akuntansi Utang kepada Pihak Ketiga atas pembayaran insentif biodiesel merupakan kewajiban penyaluran dana biodiesel yang apabila surat permohonan pembayaran dana biodiesel dari Badan Usaha Bahan Bakar Nabati (BU BBN) telah diterbit kan surat hasil verifikasi oleh Dirjen EBTKE Kementerian ESDM namun belum dilakukan pembayaran oleh BPDPKS sesuai dengan SOP01/DPKS.4.2/2019 tentang Tata Cara Pembayaran Dana Pembiayaan Biodiesel dan Peraturan Direktur Utam Nomor 10/DPKS/2019 tentang Subsistem Akuntansi Transaksional atas Beban, Piutang dan Kewajiban Jangka Pendek pada BPDPKS.

IDR 1,265,932,485,000.00 and the distribution of 2020 return that was redistributed in 2021 in the amount of IDR30,583,428,000.00. There was a PPKS refund of IDR38,255,887,126.00 and a return of IDR285,639,000.00 hence the net PPKS fund distribution was IDR1,257,974,386,874.00. The return of replanting fund distribution expenditure of IDR285,639,000.00 rejected by the banking system will be redistributed in 2022.

The total PPKS fund distributed since 2016 to 2021 was IDR6,602,818,415,500.00 but there was a PPKS refund of IDR73,455,911,626.00 and a return of IDR698,488,000.00 hence the net PPKS fund distribution was IDR6,528,664,015,874.00. From the fund that has been distributed by BPDPKS, the PPKS fund that had been used by planters until 31 December 2021 was IDR4,562,313,680,419.00 and has been complemented with fund utilization supporting source document. Meanwhile, the fund that has not been utilized by planters until 31 December 2021 was IDR1,966,350,335,455.00 and was recorded as expenditure paid in advance.

The accounting policy of Expenditure Paid in Advance for PPKS fund distribution was the PPKS fund that has been fully paid by BPDPKS, but it has not been utilized by planters (farmers groups/joint farmers groups/other farmers organizations/planters cooperatives) as PPKS beneficiaries. PPKS fund is acknowledged as expenditure paid in advance at the end of the bookkeeping period (semesterly/annually). This PPKS fund belongs to the planters' organizations, but is still under supervision for its intended use by BPDPKS.

The accounting policy of Debts to Third Parties for biodiesel incentive payment is a biodiesel fund distribution obligation that if the biodiesel fund payment application letter from Biofuel Business Entity (BU BBN) has issued a verification result letter by the Directorate General of EBTK of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources but has not been paid yet by BPKPKS according to SOP-1/DPKS.4.2/2019 concerning Payment Procedure for Biodiesel Financing Fund and Regulation of the President Director Number 10/DPKS/2019 concerning Transactional Accounting Subsystem for Expenses, Payables and Short-Term Liabilities in BPDPKS.

LAPORAN REALISASI ANGGARAN (AUDITED)
untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020
BUDGET REALIZATION REPORT (AUDITED)
For the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	TA 2021 TA 2021 ANGGARAN BUDGET	REALISASI REALIZATION	% thd Angg. % OF THE BUDGET	TA 2020 REALISASI THE FY OF 2020 REALIZATION
PENDAPATAN NEGARA DAN HIBAH **REVENUES AND GRANTS**				
Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak Non-tax State Revenue	13.383.000.000.000	72.496.305.635.662	541,70	21.265.847.474.055
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN DAN HIBAH **TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANT**	**13.383.000.000.000**	**72.496.305.635.662**	**541,70**	**21.265.847.474.055**
BELANJA NEGARA **STATE EXPENDITURE**				
Belanja Barang Goods Expenditure	53.714.970.257.000	53.575.407.416.012	99,74	31.027.011.646.984
Belanja Modal Capital Expenditure	1.900.000.000	1.893.925.000	99,68	2.915.435.100
JUMLAH BELANJA NEGARA **TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURE**	**53.716.870.257.000**	**53.577.301.341.012**	**99,74**	**31.029.927.082.084**
SURPLUS/DEFISIT **SURPLUS/DEFICIT**	**(40.333.870.257.000)**	**18.919.004.294.650**	**-46,91**	**(9.764.079.608.029)**
PEMBIAYAAN **FINANCING**				
Penerimaan Pembiayaan Dalam Negeri Domestic Financing Revenue	0	0	0	0
Penerimaan Pembiayaan Luar Negeri Foreign Financing Revenue	0	0	0	0
JUMLAH PENERIMAAN PEMBIAYAAN **TOTAL FINANCING REVENUE**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PENGELUARAN **EXPENDITURE**				
Pengeluaran Pembiayaan Dalam Negeri Domestic Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Pengeluaran Pembiayaan Luar Negeri Foreign Expenditure	0	0	0	0
JUMLAH PENGELUARAN PEMBIAYAAN **TOTAL FINANCING EXPENDITURE**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
JUMLAH PEMBIAYAAN **TOTAL FINANCING**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**



Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) merupakan upaya Pemerintah dalam rangka meningkatkan produktivitas kebun sawit rakyat. Selain sebagai bentuk keberpihakan Pemerintah kepada pekebun rakyat, PSR juga sebagai program Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional yang mampu menyerap banyak tenaga kerja di masa pandemi COVID-19.

The People's Palm Oil Replanting Program (PSR) is the Government's effort to increase the productivity of smallholder palm oil plantations. Apart from being a form of the Government's alignment with smallholders, PSR is also a National Economic Recovery Program that is able to absorb a lot of workers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

LAPORAN PERUBAHAN SALDO ANGGARAN LEBIH (AUDITED)
untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020
REPORT OF CHANGES IN BUDGET SURPLUS BALANCE (AUDITED)
For the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

URAIAN DESCRIPTION	JUMLAH TOTAL 2021	2020
SALDO ANGGARAN LEBIH (SAL AWAL) BUDGET SURPLUS BALANCE (INITIAL CASH BALANCE)	**9.565.803.715.787**	**16.549.884.384.024**
PENGGUNAAN SAL USE OF BALANCE	(9.565.803.715.000)	(16.549.884.384.000)
Sub Total Sub Total	**787**	**24**
SISA LEBIH/KURANG PEMBIAYAAN ANGGARAN (SiLPA/SiKPA) BUDGET SURPLUS/ DEFICIT (SiLPA/SiKPA)	**28.484.808.009.650**	**6.785.804.775.971**
Penyesuaian SiLPA/SiKPA		
Penyesuaian Transaksi BLU dengan BUN Adjustment of SiLPA/SiKPA Adjustment of Transaction between BLU and BUN	**2.780.000.000.000**	**2.779.998.939.792**
Pendapatan Alokasi APBN Revenue of State Budget Allocation	-	2.779.998.939.792
Penyetoran PNBP ke Kas Negara Deposit of Non-Tax Revenue to the State Treasury	-	-
Penyetoran Surplus BLU ke Kas Negara Deposit of BLU Surplus to the State Treasury	2.780.000.000.000	-
Pengembalian Pendapatan BLU TAYL Return of BLU Income in the Last Fiscal Year	**-**	**-**
SISA LEBIH/KURANG PEMBIAYAAN ANGGARAN (SiLPA/SiKPA) SETELAH PENYESUAIAN BUDGET FINANCING SURPLUS/ DEFICIT (SiLPA/SiKPA) AFTER ADJUSTMENT	**25.704.808.009.650**	**9.565.803.715.763**
Sub Total Sub Total	**25.704.808.010.437**	**9.565.803.715.787**
Koreksi Kesalahan Pembukuan Tahun Sebelumnya Correction of the Last Year Bookkeeping Errors	-	-
Lain-lain Others	-	-
Saldo Anggaran Lebih Akhir Ending Cash Balance	**25.704.808.010.437**	**9.565.803.715.787**

BALANCE SHEET (AUDITED)
For the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

DESCRIPTION	2021	2020
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.163.996.822	31.085.519.845
BLU Cash	25.196.401.233.661	9.057.396.939.011
BLU Short-term Investments	508.406.776.776	508.406.776.776
Prepaid Expenditure	1.970.162.386.293	3.236.703.919.091
Accrued Income	33.220.841.215	18.410.766.673
Receivables from BLU Operational Activities	-	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts – Receivables from BLU Operating Activities	-	-
Receivables from BLU Operating Activities (Net)	-	-
Receivables from BLU Non-Operating Activities	-	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts – Receivables from BLU Operating Activities	-	-
Receivables from BLU Non-Operating Activities (Net)	-	-
Inventory	376.447.170	321.342.041
Total Current Assets	**27.709.731.681.937**	**12.852.325.263.437**
FIXED ASSETS		
Equipment and Machinery	13.336.745.994	12.749.125.994
Accumulated Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery	(11.911.931.807)	(10.631.484.661)
Equipment and Machinery (Net)	1.424.814.187	2.117.641.333
Other Fixed Assets	5.523.543.706	5.523.543.706
Total Fixed Assets	**6.948.357.893**	**7.641.185.039**
OTHER ASSETS		
Intangible Assets	5.596.615.000	4.290.310.000
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization of Other Assets	(4.312.443.375)	(2.942.602.834)
Total Other Assets	**1.284.171.625**	**1.347.707.166**
TOTAL ASSETS	**27.717.964.211.455**	**12.861.314.155.642**
LIABILITIES		
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
Payables to Third Parties	3.602.624.947.568	3.536.010.658.414
Total Short-Term Liabilities	**3.602.624.947.568**	**3.536.010.658.414**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**3.602.624.947.568**	**3.536.010.658.414**
EKUITY		
Ekuity	24.115.339.263.887	9.325.303.497.228
TOTAL EQUITY	**24.115.339.263.887**	**9.325.303.497.228**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**27.717.964.211.455**	**12.861.314.155.642**

NERACA (AUDITED)
untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020

URAIAN	2021	2020
ASET		
ASET LANCAR		
Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas	1.163.996.822	31.085.519.845
Kas pada Badan Layanan Umum	25.196.401.233.661	9.057.396.939.011
Investasi Jangka Pendek - Badan Layanan Umum	508.406.776.776	508.406.776.776
Belanja Dibayar Dimuka (prepaid)	1.970.162.386.293	3.236.703.919.091
Pendapatan yang Masih Harus Diterima	33.220.841.215	18.410.766.673
Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU	-	-
Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU	-	-
Piutang dari Kegiatan Operasional BLU (Netto)	-	-
Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU	-	-
Penyisihan Piutang Tidak Tertagih - Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU	-	-
Piutang dari Kegiatan Non Operasional BLU (Netto)	-	-
Persediaan	376.447.170	321.342.041
Jumlah Aset Lancar	**27.709.731.681.937**	**12.852.325.263.437**
ASET TETAP		
Peralatan dan Mesin	13.336.745.994	12.749.125.994
Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan dan Mesin	(11.911.931.807)	(10.631.484.661)
Peralatan dan Mesin (Netto)	1.424.814.187	2.117.641.333
Aset Tetap Lainnya	5.523.543.706	5.523.543.706
Jumlah Aset Tetap	**6.948.357.893**	**7.641.185.039**
ASET LAINNYA		
Aset Tidak Berwujud	5.596.615.000	4.290.310.000
Akumulasi Penyusutan/Amortisasi Aset Lainnya	(4.312.443.375)	(2.942.602.834)
Jumlah Aset Lainnya	**1.284.171.625**	**1.347.707.166**
JUMLAH ASET	**27.717.964.211.455**	**12.861.314.155.642**
KEWAJIBAN		
KEWAJIBAN JANGKA PENDEK		
Utang kepada Pihak Ketiga	3.602.624.947.568	3.536.010.658.414
Jumlah Kewajiban Jangka Pendek	**3.602.624.947.568**	**3.536.010.658.414**
JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN	**3.602.624.947.568**	**3.536.010.658.414**
EKUITAS		
Ekuitas	24.115.339.263.887	9.325.303.497.228
JUMLAH EKUITAS	**24.115.339.263.887**	**9.325.303.497.228**
JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN DAN EKUITAS	**27.717.964.211.455**	**12.861.314.155.642**

LAPORAN ARUS KAS (AUDITED)
untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020

URAIAN	2021	2020
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI		
ARUS MASUK KAS		
Pendapatan dari Alokasi APBN	-	2.779.998.939.792
Pendapatan dari Jasa Layanan kepada Masyarakat	71.643.064.954.957	20.262.827.078.266
Pendapatan Usaha Lainnya	811.568.347.617	981.393.392.127
Pendapatan dari Pengembalian Belanja BLU TAYL	41.672.333.088	21.627.003.662
JUMLAH ARUS MASUK KAS	**72.496.305.635.662**	**24.045.846.413.847**
ARUS KELUAR KAS		
Pembayaran Pegawai	43.095.172.884	45.424.777.565
Pembayaran Barang	5.015.562.900	2.785.651.423.838
Pembayaran Jasa	14.450.235.785	14.825.873.689
Pembayaran Barang Menghasilkan Persediaan	205.296.300	-
Pembayaran Pemeliharaan	542.104.027	875.232.403
Pembayaran Perjalanan Dinas	3.143.602.872	1.806.800.720
Pembayaran Barang dan Jasa Kekhususan BLU	53.508.955.441.244	28.178.427.538.769
Pengeluaran Pengembalian Pendapatan BLU TAYL	-	-
JUMLAH ARUS KELUAR KAS	**53.575.407.416.012**	**31.027.011.646.984**
ARUS KAS BERSIH DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI	**18.920.898.219.650**	**(6.981.165.233.137)**
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI		
ARUS MASUK KAS	-	-
ARUS KELUAR KAS		
Perolehan atas Peralatan dan Mesin	587.620.000	1.145.920.100
Perolehan atas Aset Tetap Lainnya/Aset Lainnya	1.306.305.000	1.769.515.000
JUMLAH ARUS KELUAR KAS	**1.893.925.000**	**2.915.435.100**
ARUS KAS BERSIH DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI	**(1.893.925.000)**	**(2.915.435.100)**
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN		
ARUS KELUAR KAS		
Penyetoran ke Kas Negara	2.780.000.000.000	-
JUMLAH ARUS KELUAR KAS	**2.780.000.000.000**	**-**
ARUS KAS BERSIH DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN	**(2.780.000.000.000)**	**-**
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS TRANSITORIS		
ARUS MASUK KAS		
Penerimaan Perhitungan Pihak Ketiga	1.163.996.822	31.085.519.845
ARUS KELUAR KAS		
Pengeluaran Perhitungan Pihak Ketiga	31.085.519.845	14.559.631.289
JUMLAH ARUS KELUAR KAS	**31.085.519.845**	**14.559.631.289**
ARUS KAS BERSIH DARI AKTIVITAS TRANSITORIS	**(29.921.523.023)**	**16.525.888.556**
KENAIKAN/PENURUNAN KAS	**16.109.082.771.627**	**(6.967.554.779.681)**
SALDO AWAL KAS	**9.596.889.235.632**	**16.564.444.015.313**
SALDO AKHIR KAS	**25.705.972.007.259**	**9.596.889.235.632**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW (AUDITED)
For the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

DESCRIPTION	2021	2020
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVTIES		
CASH INFLOWS		
Income from State Budget Allocation	-	2.779.998.939.792
Income from Services to the Community	71.643.064.954.957	20.262.827.078.266
Other Operating Income	811.568.347.617	981.393.392.127
Income from the Return of the Last Fiscal Year BLU Expenditure	41.672.333.088	21.627.003.662
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	**72.496.305.635.662**	**24.045.846.413.847**
CASH OUTFLOWS		
Payment of Employees	43.095.172.884	45.424.777.565
Payment of Goods	5.015.562.900	2.785.651.423.838
Payment of Services	14.450.235.785	14.825.873.689
Payment of Inventory-Producing Goods	205.296.300	-
Payment of Maintenance	542.104.027	875.232.403
Payment of Business Trip	3.143.602.872	1.806.800.720
Payment of BLU Specific Goods and Services	53.508.955.441.244	28.178.427.538.769
Return Expenditure of the Last Fiscal Year BLU Income	-	-
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	**53.575.407.416.012**	**31.027.011.646.984**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**18.920.898.219.650**	**(6.981.165.233.137)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
CASH INFLOWS	-	-
CASH OUTFLOWS		
Acquisition of Equipment and Machinery	587.620.000	1.145.920.100
Acquisition of Other Fixed Assets/ Other Assets	1.306.305.000	1.769.515.000
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	**1.893.925.000**	**2.915.435.100**
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	**(1.893.925.000)**	**(2.915.435.100)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
CASH OUTFLOWS		
Deposit to the State Treasury	2.780.000.000.000	-
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	**2.780.000.000.000**	**-**
NET CASH FLOWS FROM TRANSITORY ACTIVITIES	**(2.780.000.000.000)**	**-**
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS TRANSITORIS		
CASH INFLOWS		
Third Party Calculation Expenditure	1.163.996.822	31.085.519.845
CASH OUTFLOWS		
Third Party Calculation Expenditure	31.085.519.845	14.559.631.289
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	**31.085.519.845**	**14.559.631.289**
NET CASH FLOWS FROM TRANSITORY ACTIVITIES	**(29.921.523.023)**	**16.525.888.556**
CASH INCREASE/ DECREASE	**16.109.082.771.627**	**(6.967.554.779.681)**
INITIAL CASH BALANCE	**9.596.889.235.632**	**16.564.444.015.313**
ENDING CASH BALANCE	**25.705.972.007.259**	**9.596.889.235.632**

LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS (AUDITED)
untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020

URAIAN	2021	2020
EKUITAS AWAL	**9.325.303.497.228**	**18.442.300.026.945**
SURPLUS/DEFISIT LO	**17.570.035.766.659**	**(9.116.996.529.717)**
DAMPAK KUMULATIF PERUBAHAN KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI/KESALAHAN MENDASAR	**-**	**-**
PENYESUAIAN NILAI ASET	-	-
KOREKSI NILAI PERSEDIAAN	-	-
KOREKSI ATAS REKLASIFIKASI	-	-
SELISIH REVALUASI ASET TETAP	-	-
KOREKSI NILAI ASET TETAP NON REVALUASI	-	-
KOREKSI LAIN-LAIN	-	-
TRANSAKSI ANTAR ENTITAS	**(2.780.000.000.000)**	**-**
DITAGIHKAN KE ENTITAS LAIN	-	-
DITERIMA DARI ENTITAS LAIN	-	-
TRANSFER KELUAR	-	-
TRANSFER MASUK	-	-
SETORAN SURPLUS BLU	(2.780.000.000.000)	-
KENAIKAN/PENURUNAN EKUITAS	14.790.035.766.659	(9.116.996.529.717)
EKUITAS AKHIR	**24.115.339.263.887**	**9.325.303.497.228**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (AUDITED)
For the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

DESCRIPTION	2021	2020
INITIAL EQUITY	**9.325.303.497.228**	**18.442.300.026.945**
SURPLUS/DEFISIT OF OR	**17.570.035.766.659**	**(9.116.996.529.717)**
CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES/ FUNDAMENTAL ERRORS	**-**	**-**
ASSET VALUE ADJUSTMENT	-	-
CORRECTION OF INVENTORY VALUE	-	-
CORRECTION OF RECLASSIFICATION	-	-
DIFFERENCE IN FIXED ASSET REVALUATION	-	-
CORRECTION OF NON-REVALUATION FIXED ASSETS	-	-
OTHER CORRECTION	-	-
INTER-ENTITY TRANSACTIONS	**(2.780.000.000.000)**	**-**
BILLED TO OTHER ENTITIES	-	-
RECEIVED FROM OTHER ENTITIES	-	-
TRANSFER OUT	-	-
TRANSFER IN	-	-
BLU SURPLUS DEPOSIT	(2.780.000.000.000)	-
INCREASE/ DECREASE IN EQUITY	14.790.035.766.659	(9.116.996.529.717)
FINAL EQUITY	**24.115.339.263.887**	**9.325.303.497.228**

LAPORAN OPERASIONAL (AUDITED)
untuk periode yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021 dan 2020

URAIAN	2021	2020
KEGIATAN OPERASIONAL		
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL		
Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak Lainnya	72.469.566.902.098	24.000.660.728.089
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL	**72.469.566.902.098**	**24.000.660.728.089**
BEBAN OPERASIONAL		
Beban Pegawai	43.095.172.884	45.424.777.565
Beban Persediaan	147.557.653	172.843.959
Beban Barang dan Jasa	54.891.498.584.904	33.087.997.053.023
Beban Pemeliharaan	544.737.545	878.801.927
Beban Perjalanan Dinas	3.143.602.872	1.806.800.720
Beban Penyusutan dan Amortisasi	2.650.287.687	3.355.329.939
Beban Penyisihan Piutang Tak Tertagih	-	-
JUMLAH BEBAN OPERASIONAL	**54.941.079.943.545**	**33.139.635.607.133**
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) DARI KEGIATAN OPERASIONAL	**17.528.486.958.553**	**(9.138.974.879.044)**
KEGIATAN NON OPERASIONAL		
Surplus-Defisit Aset Non Lancar	**-**	**-**
Surplus-Defisit Penyelesaian Kewajiban Jangka Panjang	**-**	**-**
Surplus-Defisit dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya	**41.548.808.106**	**21.978.349.327**
Pendapatan Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya	41.548.808.106	21.979.878.320
Beban Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya	-	1.528.993
JUMLAH SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) DARI KEGIATAN NON OPERASIONAL	**41.548.808.106**	**21.978.349.327**
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) SEBELUM POS LUAR BIASA	**17.570.035.766.659**	**(9.116.996.529.717)**
POS LUAR BIASA		
Pendapatan Luar Biasa	-	-
Beban Luar Biasa	-	-
JUMLAH POS LUAR BIASA	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) - LO	**17.570.035.766.659**	**(9.116.996.529.717)**

OPERATIONAL REPORT (AUDITED)
For the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

DESCRIPTION	2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
OPERATING INCOME		
Other Non-Tax State Revenue	72.469.566.902.098	24.000.660.728.089
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**72.469.566.902.098**	**24.000.660.728.089**
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Employee Expenses	43.095.172.884	45.424.777.565
Inventory Expenses	147.557.653	172.843.959
Goods and Services Expenses	54.891.498.584.904	33.087.997.053.023
Maintenance Expenses	544.737.545	878.801.927
Business Trip Expenses	3.143.602.872	1.806.800.720
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	2.650.287.687	3.355.329.939
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**54.941.079.943.545**	**33.139.635.607.133**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**17.528.486.958.553**	**(9.138.974.879.044)**
NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Non-Current Asset Surplus-Deficit	**-**	**-**
Surplus-Deficit of Long-Term Liability Settlement	**-**	**-**
Surplus-Deficit of non-operating activity	**41.548.808.106**	**21.978.349.327**
Other Non-Operating Activity Income	41.548.808.106	21.979.878.320
Other Non-Operating Activity Expenses	-	1.528.993
TOTAL SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) OF NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**41.548.808.106**	**21.978.349.327**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	**17.570.035.766.659**	**(9.116.996.529.717)**
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		
Extraordinary Income	-	-
Extraordinary Expenses	-	-
Total Extraordinary Items	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) – OR	**17.570.035.766.659**	**(9.116.996.529.717)**

KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERBENDAHARAAN
BADAN PENGELOLA DANA PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT
GEDUNG GRAHA MANDIRI LT. 5, JL. IMAM BONJOL NO. 61 JAKARTA PUSAT 10310

TELEPON (021) 39832091-94, FAKSIMILE (021) 39832095, SITUS www.bpdp.or.id

NOTA DINAS
NOMOR ND-227/DPKS.1/2022

Yth	:	Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal
Dari	:	Direktur (Direktorat Keuangan, Umum, Kepatuhan, dan Manajemen Risiko [TIM])
Sifat	:	Segera
Lampiran	:	Satu berkas
Hal	:	Penyampaian Laporan Keuangan Tingkat UAKPA/Satker Pusat Periode Tahun 2021 Audited
Tanggal	:	22 April 2022

Sehubungan dengan telah dilaksanakannya Rekonsiliasi Tiga Pihak dalam rangka penyusunan asersi final Laporan Keuangan Kementerian Keuangan Tahun 2021, bersama ini disampaikan Laporan Keuangan Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Periode Tahun 2021 *Audited*.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.

Ditandatangani secara elektronik
Zaid Burhan Ibrahim

Tembusan:
1. Direktur Sistem Manajemen Investasi
2. Direktur Pembinaan Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum
3. Kepala Kantor Wilayah Direktorat Jenderal Perbendaharaan Provinsi DKI Jakarta
4. Kepala Bagian Akuntansi dan Pelaporan Keuangan



Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit
Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency

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