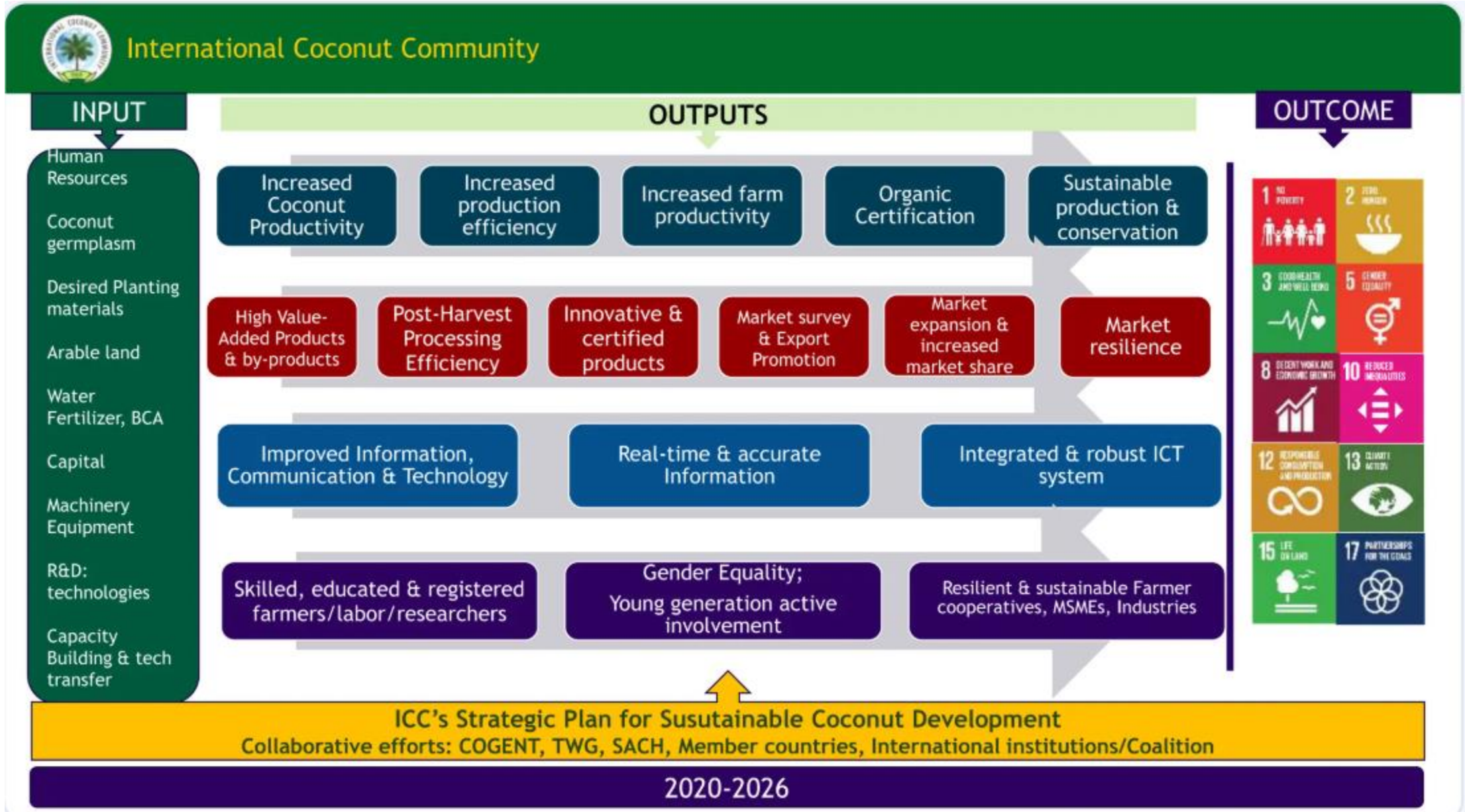
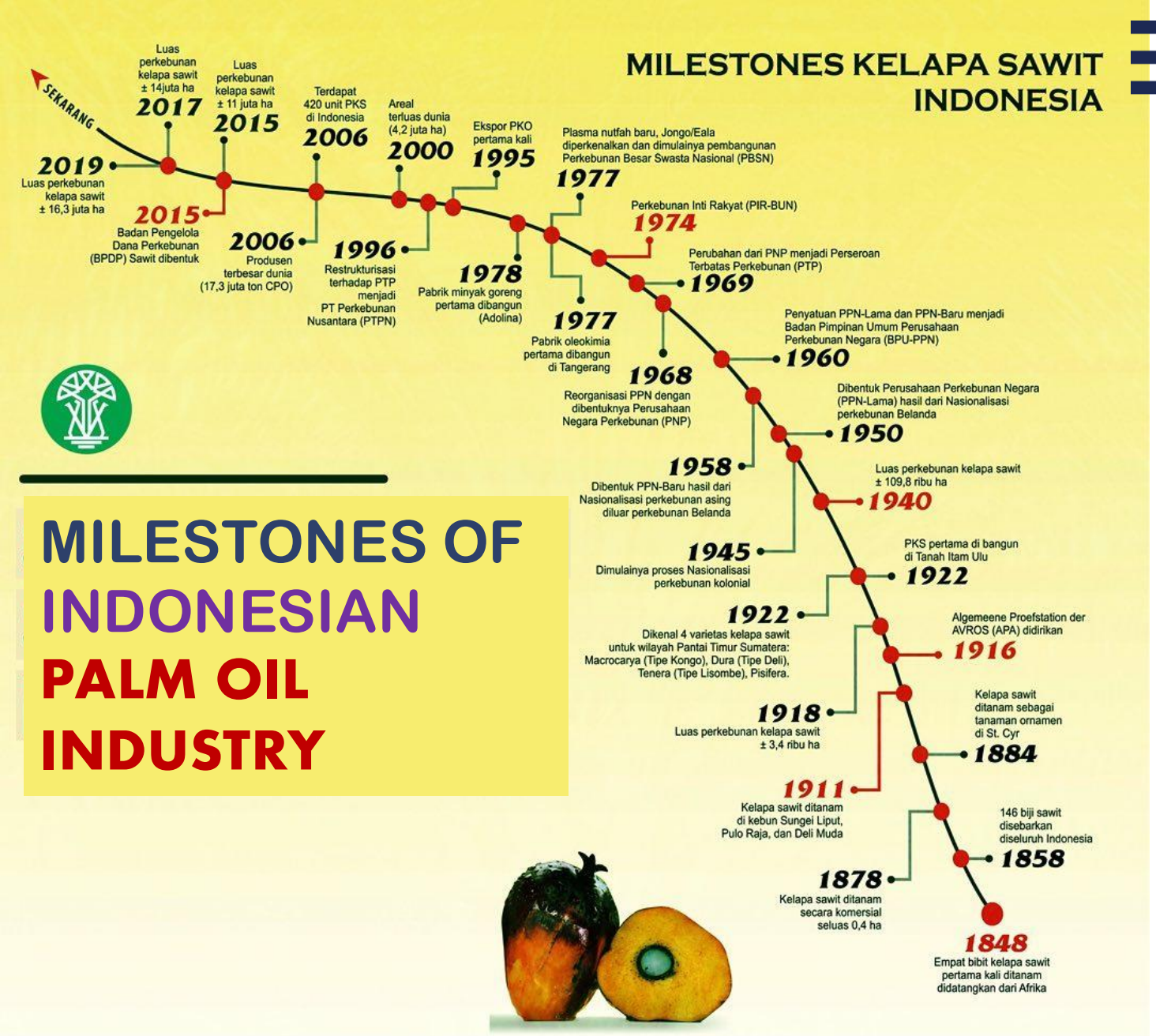
Lessons from Indonesian PALM OIL Industry to revitalize COCONUT Industry

Dr. Donald Siahaan
Peneliti Ahli Utama PPKS

donald.siahaan300425

Mobile/wa: 08126407994


International Coconut Community
INPUT
Human Resources
Coconut germplasm
Desired Planting materials
Arable land
Water
Fertilizer, BCA
Capital
Machinery
Equipment
R&D: technologies
Capacity Building & tech transfer
OUTPUTS
Increased Coconut Productivity
Increased production efficiency
Increased farm productivity
Organic Certification
Sustainable production & conservation
High Value-Added Products & by-products
Post-Harvest Processing Efficiency
Innovative & certified products
Market survey & Export Promotion
Market expansion & increased market share
Market resilience
Improved Information, Communication & Technology
Real-time & accurate Information
Integrated & robust ICT system
Skilled, educated & registered farmers/labor/researchers
Gender Equality;
Young generation active involvement
Resilient & sustainable Farmer cooperatives, MSMEs, Industries
OUTCOME
ICC's Strategic Plan for Susutainable Coconut Development
Collaborative efforts: COGENT, TWG, SACH, Member countries, International institutions/Coalition
2020-2026



Lesson 1:

Supported well by committed (industrial, corporate) RESEARCH & INNOVATION UNITS [by its industry]

[Just to list few milestones on research & innovation]:

1848 → Botanist Dr J. Tysman brought 4 seeds to Bogor Botanical Garden
1858 → distributed seedlings for multilocation studies
1922 → Type of materials recognized
1977 → Introduction new germplasm materials

1982, 2025 → African oil palm weevil (*Elaeidobius* sp) was introduced to Indonesia

1916 → Research Institution Algemene Proefstation der AVROS (APA) [known now as IOPRI / PPKS of RPN, PTPN Holding]
(Malaysia: 1979 → PORIM)

BUMN UNTUK INDONESIA
Perkebunan Nusantara
RISET PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA INNOVATOR

Lesson 2:

Business collaboration of big-holders (plantation companies) and smallholders (farmers)

1980 → Proyek Perkebunan Inti – Rakyat (PIR)/ Nucleus Estates – Smallholders (NES) Projects: Local smallholder [initiated by PTPN)

1986 → NES Projects: Transmigration

1996 → NES credit primary cooperative / PIR KPPA (mandatory for estate-crop companies to collaborate with smallholders 20% by area)

1999 → NES collaboration (PIR kemitraan, 20% area)

2006 → NES with revitalization program (to increase productivity, will subsidy investment credit)

2015 → Smallholders' oil palm replanting program (Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat) facilitated by grant

BUMN UNTUK INDONESIA
Perkebunan Nusantara
RISET PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA
INNOVATOR

Lesson 3:
Toward Sustainability

RSPO

2007 → Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil/ RSPO, a voluntary scheme for sustainability certification launched the Certification System

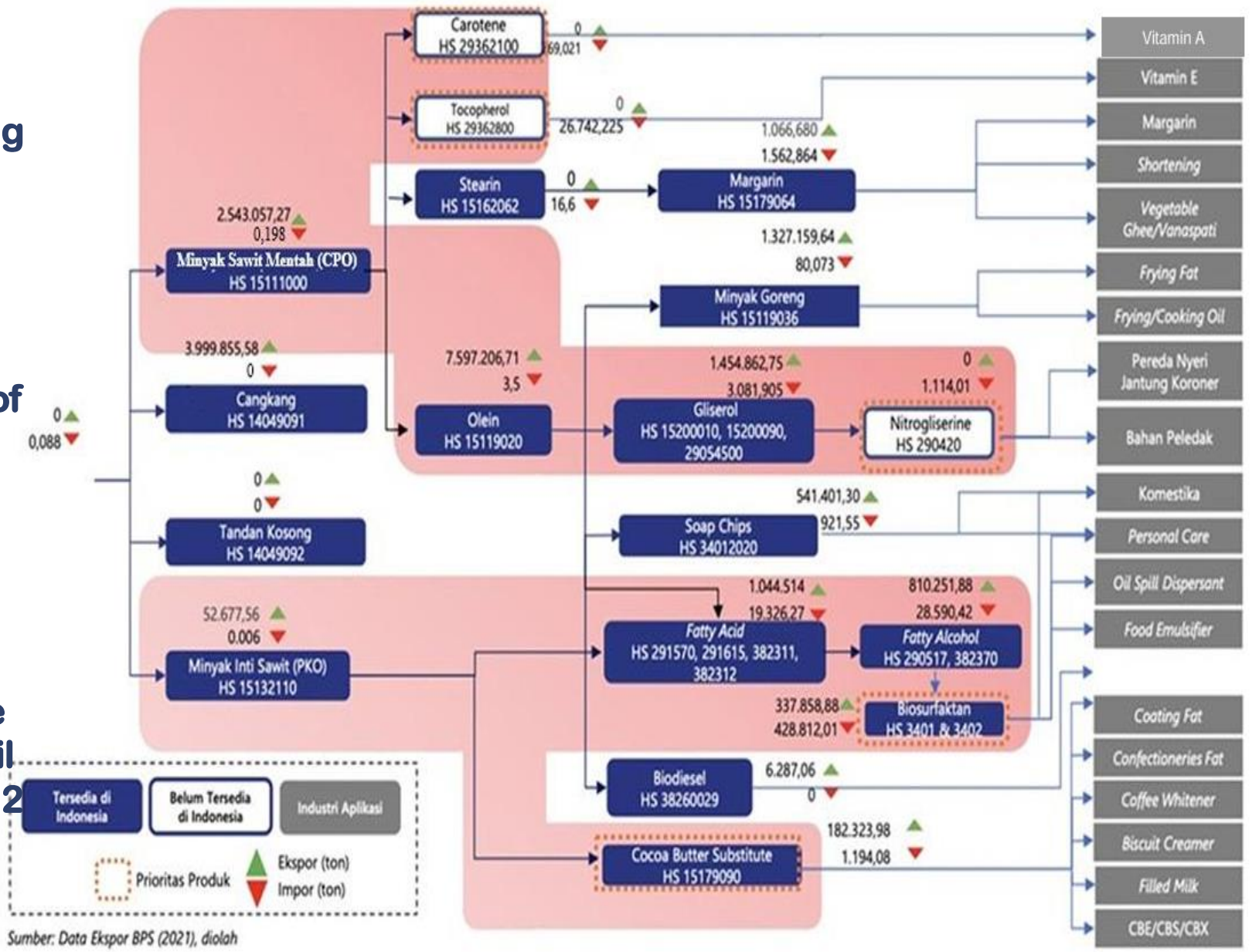
2011, Revised in 2016 → Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil/ISPO launched in Medan by Ministry of Agriculture [national palm oil sustainability standard which aims to establish minimum sustainability criteria for the palm oil sector in line with relevant national legal and regulatory requirements]

The adoption of ISPO certification has been limited for a number of reasons including limited perceived benefits, insufficient technical and financial capacity, lack of market recognition, and challenges in meeting ISPO requirements.

Lesson 4 DOWNSTEAMING investment incentives

The Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) facilitating Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). Incentives available, including tax allowance for certain business fields and/or certain areas for all palm oil downstream industries, tax holidays for pioneering investments, freedom of import duties on importation of machines, goods and materials for construction and development of industry and restructuring the export tax for CPO and related product

The Ministry of Industry attributes the US$2.7 billion in investment in palm oil downstream processing between 2012 and 2014 (Yulisman, 2014b).



Sumber: Data Ekspor BPS (2021), diolah

C. Jenis Produk Hilir Mainstream yang Diproduksi di Indonesia

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Secara garis besar, alur produk turunan kelapa sawit dapat dibagi dalam 3 (tiga) kelompok besar sebagai berikut:

INDUSTRI HULU
Pohon Industri Sawit Fase I

1. **Tandan Buah Sawit (TBS)**
2. **Buah Sawit/Brondolan**
3. Crude Palm Oil (CPO)
4. **Biji/Inti Sawit**
5. **Cangkang Sawit**
6. **Serat Sawit/Fiber**
7. **Tandan Kosong Sawit**
8. **POME (Palm Oil Mill Effluent)**

Adalah produk-produk yang dihasilkan di Perkebunan, termasuk dari Pabrik Kelapa Sawit (PKS)

INDUSTRI ANTARA
Pohon Industri Sawit Fase II & III

1. PKE (Palm Kernel Expeller)
2. CPKO (Crude Palm Kernel Oil)
3. Crude Palm Kernel/PK Olein
4. Crude PK Stearin
5. RBD/Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Oil (Bulk)
6. RBD Palm Stearin (Bulk)
7. RBD Palm Olein (Bulk)
8. Palm Fatty Acid Distillate
9. Crude Palm Stearin
10. Crude Palm Olein
11. RBD PK Oil
12. PK Fatty Acid Distillate
13. RBD PK Olein
14. RBD PK. Stearin
15. Split Crude Oils
16. Sludge Oils
17. Glycerin Water
18. Spent Bleaching Earth/SBE

INDUSTRI HILIR & LANJUT
Pohon Industri Sawit Fase III, IV & V

1. RBD Olein dalm Pack <25 kg
2. Super Olein (RBD Palm Olein IV > 60)
3. PMF (Palm Mid. Fr)
4. Soft Palm Stearin
5. Hard Stearin
6. Mid Olein
7. Margarine
8. Shortening
9. Inter-Esterified Oils
10. Hydrogenated fats
11. CB Substitute
12. CB Replacer
13. CB Equivalent
14. Specialty Fats
15. Oleo Fatty Acids
16. Oleo Fatty Alcohols
17. Refining Glycerine
18. Bio-Diesel FAME
19. Palm Wax
20. Mixed Olefin
21. Soap Noodle
22. Heavy End
23. Light End
24. Methyl Ester and Its derivative (Sulphonate, Amine, dsb)
25. Candles/Palm Wax
26. R. Hydrogenated Palm Stearin, its derivative
27. Texturized of Hyd. Palm Fats, etc.
28. Flaking H. Palm Fats
29. dsb.

FITONUTRINENT and BIOMATERIAL

1. Red Palm Oil
2. Betacarotene
3. Tocopherol
4. Tocotrienol
5. Betaine
6. Glycerine USP
7. Vitamin E
8. Palm Amide

Biomaterial (sedang dikembangkan)
Bio Aromatic (BTX)
Bio Plastic
Bio Lubricant
Palm Based Glucose, Xylose, Lignine
Biohydrocarbon (Bensin Sawit, Diesel Sawit, Avtur Sawit)

Tercetak tebal: sedang dalam pengalihan pembinaan Industri ke Kementerian Perindustrian

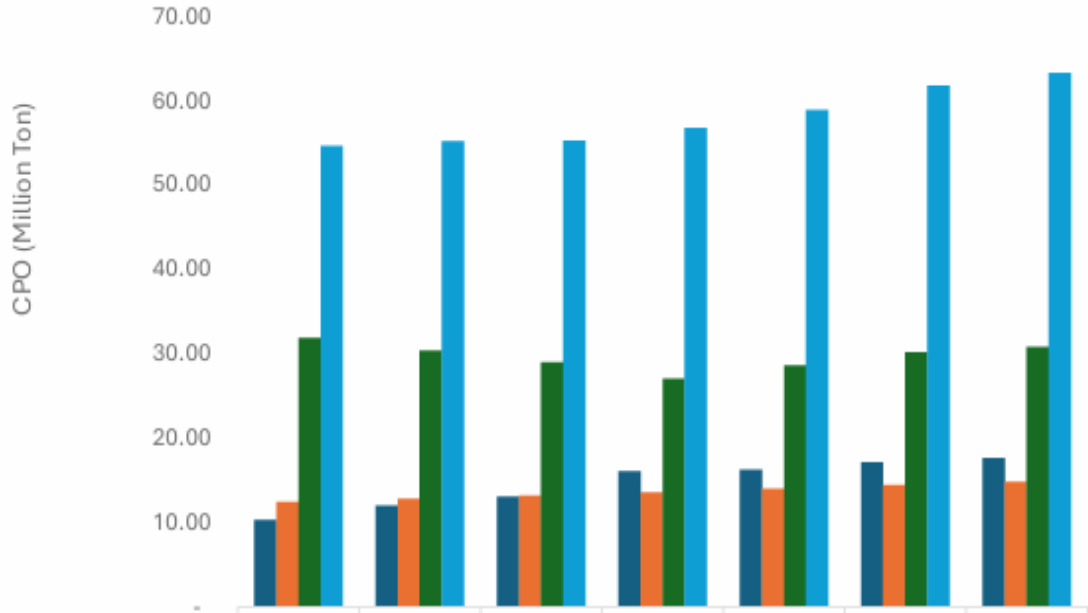
Di akhir tahun 2011, tercatat jumlah/jenis produk turunan kelapa sawit yang dapat dihasilkan oleh industri DN hanya sekitar 48 jenis produk. Sedangkan di akhir tahun 2024, perkembangan jumlah/jenis produk turunannya meningkat menjadi lebih dari 195 jenis.

Urgency: Increasing of CPO Demand (Suprianto, 2024)

Indonesia's domestic demand for CPO is projected to experience significant growth from 2024 to 2030, driven primarily by the expansion of its biodiesel program and increasing consumption in the food and oleochemical industries

Biodiesel Program Expansion: The Indonesian government has been progressively increasing the biodiesel blending mandate to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and support the palm oil industry. In 2023, the B35 program, which mandates a 35% blend of palm oil in biodiesel, was fully implemented. Plans are underway to further increase this to B40 and eventually B50 in the coming years (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, 2024). This escalation is expected to substantially boost domestic CPO consumption, as higher blending ratios require more palm oil.

Food and Oleochemical Industries: Beyond biodiesel, the food and oleochemical sectors are significant consumers of CPO. As Indonesia's population grows and urbanizes, demand for processed foods and personal care products is anticipated to rise, leading to increased CPO usage in these industries.

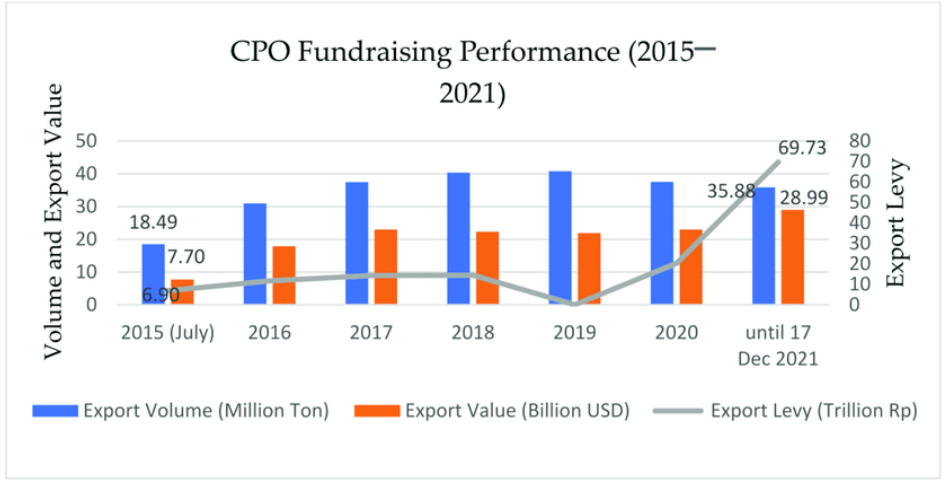


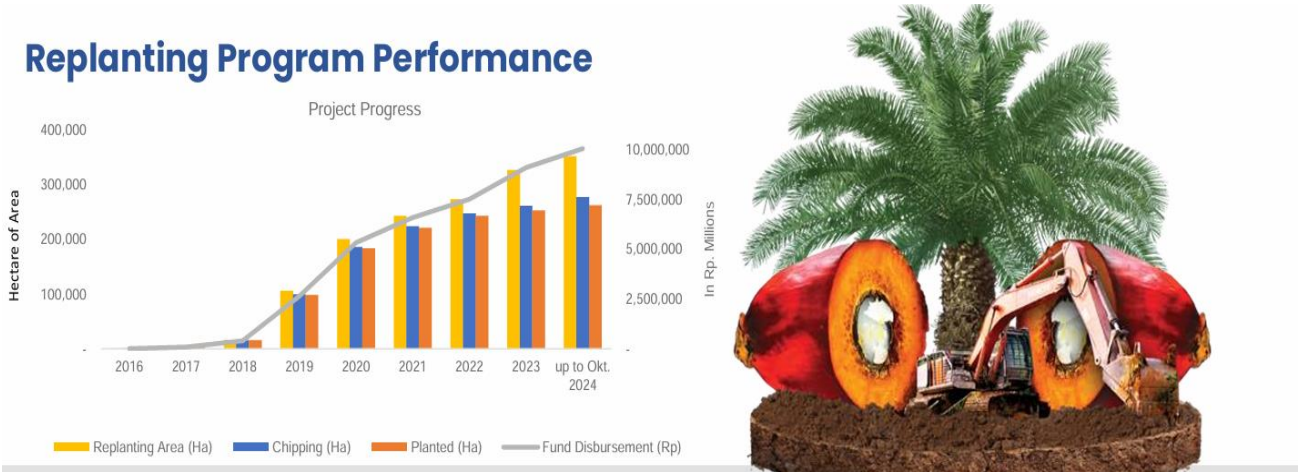
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Biodiesel	10.30	12.00	13.06	16.12	16.25	17.15	17.67
Domestic	12.44	12.81	13.20	13.59	14.00	14.42	14.85
Export	31.90	30.40	28.99	27.06	28.65	30.18	30.80
Total Consumption	54.63	55.21	55.25	56.77	58.90	61.75	63.32

Assumption (Nurkhoiry, 2024)

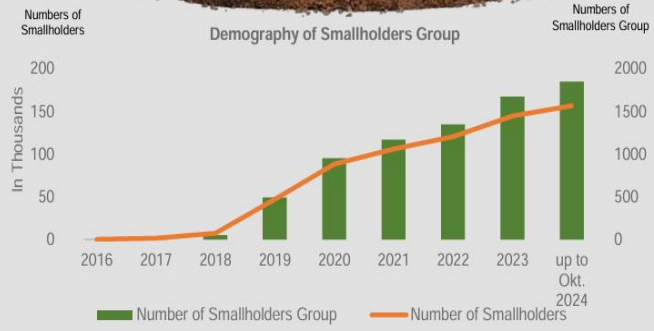
- Reducing the portion of exports and biodiesel, while maintaining the market of export destination countries that are dependent on Indonesian palm oil.
- There is no area expansion, intensification through replanting program, domestic consumption for food and oleochemicals continues to grow by 3% per year.
- A gradual implementation of the mandatory energy (biodiesel) is necessary since there are limitations both the CPO production and yield can increase.

BPDP





- Total replanting area is over **350.000ha** from which over **260.000ha** has been replanted and over **74.000ha** is in land clearing progress.
- BPDPKS has been securing fund of **Rp60million per hectares** to support farmers starting replanting process. Fund is directly transferred to farmers' account to be used by cooperative for project financing purpose.
- In average **17.000 farmers/year** are grouped and over **200 groups** of farmers per year are professionally managing project independently. Replanting program is not only solution for the financial gap but also creates access for farmers to market linkage.



Lesson 5:
CROP FUND

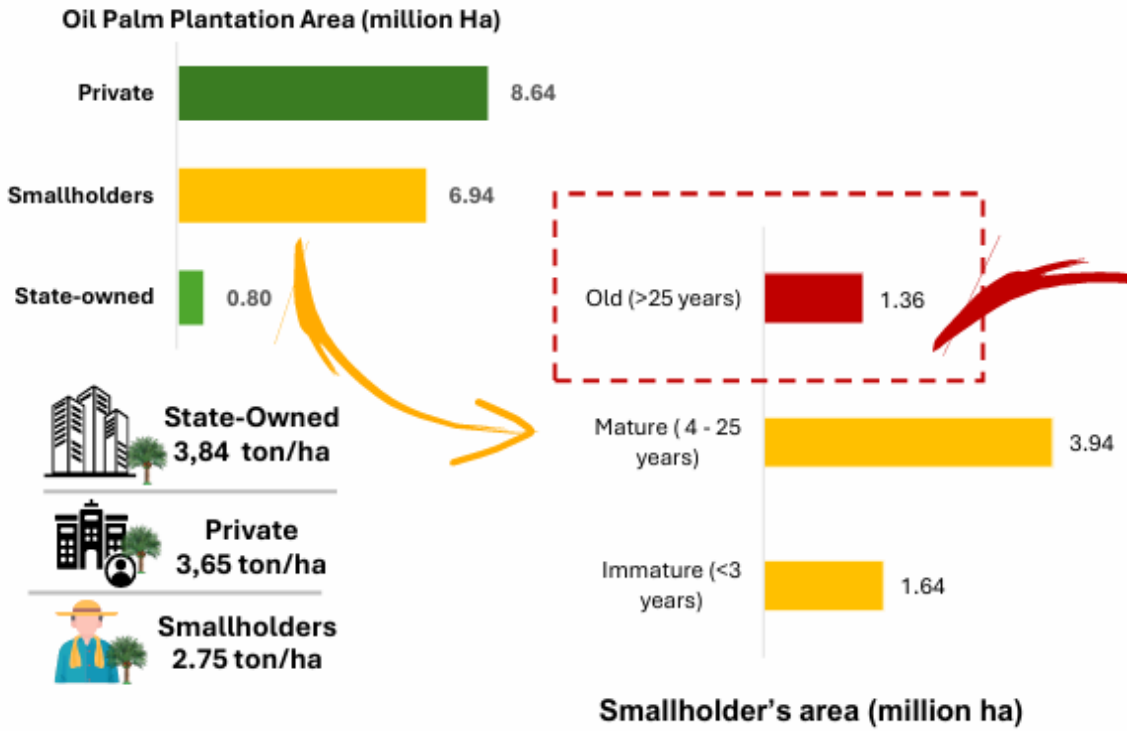
2015 → Public Service Agency BPDPKS (Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit, now BPDP) established by Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 113/PMK.01/2015

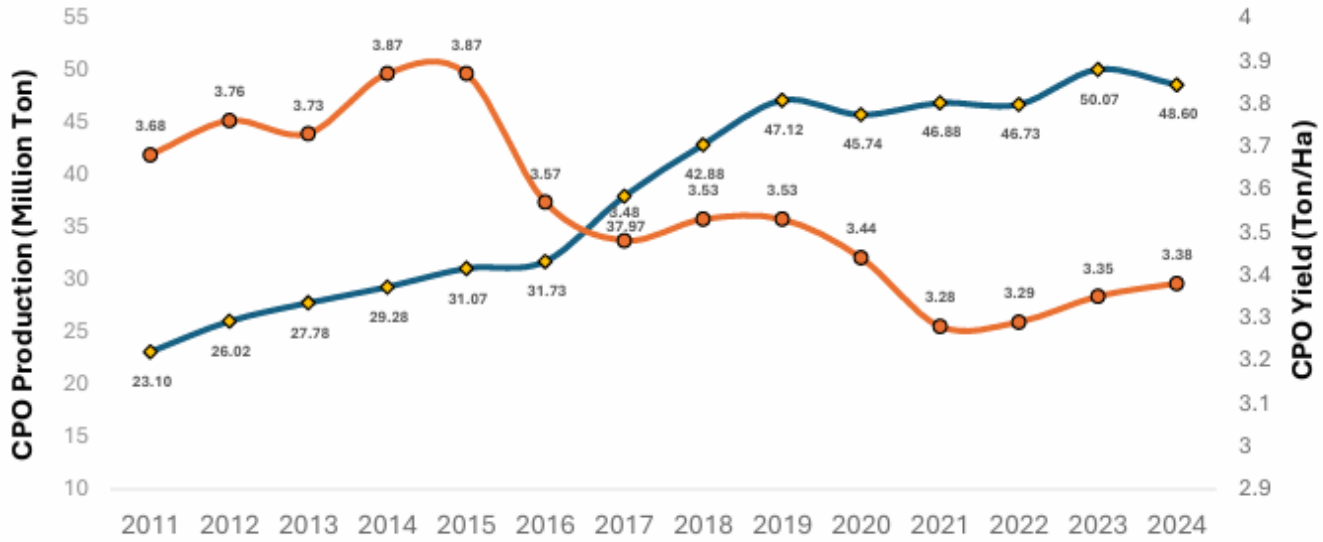
The Indonesian Oil Palm Plantations Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) has collected Rp51 trillion in palm oil fund in 2015-2019. Around Rp47.28 trillion was collected from palm oil export levies and Rp3.7 trillion from fund management

BPDPKS has disbursed Rp2.7 trillion of the Rp33.6 trillion to support PSR program, Rp284.4 billion for research and development, and Rp1.73 billion for infrastructure. Also, BPDPKS has disbursed Rp208.561 billion of the proceeds to support promotion and partnership, Rp140.674 billion for human development, as well as Rp30.2 trillion for biodiesel incentives.

Oil Palm Production and Productivity in Indonesia (Suprianto, 2024)

- Over the past decade, Indonesia's crude palm oil (CPO) production has grown steadily
- CPO yield per hectare has experienced stagnation and even slight declines in certain periods, largely due to ageing plantations & slow replanting achievement, environmental factors, and challenges with smallholder's productivity.

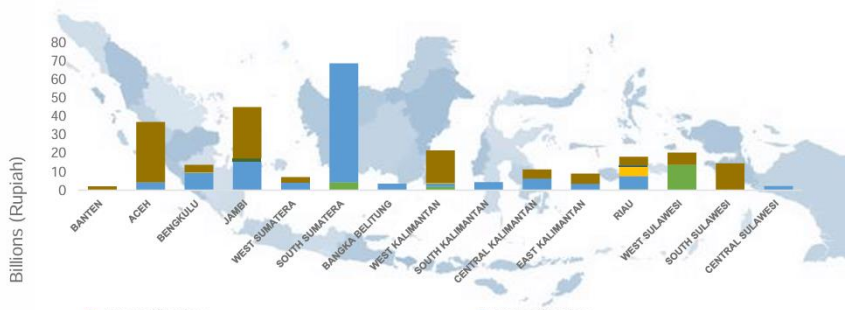




- Replanting Initiatives for Oil Palm Smallholders funded by BPDPKS has been started in 2016, with the target of **180.000 ha/year located in 21 provinces**
- Per September 2024, area that have been replanted is **344.762 Ha**

Farming Equipment and Facilities Aid Program

Total fund secured for farming equipment and facilities aid to ensure smallholders' replanting continuity is over **Rp278 billion** spread across **15 provinces**. Fund is distributed based on recommendation from Directorate General of Plantation to eligible smallholders and area.



- Extensification
- Post harvest tools & mini factory
- Transportation Unit
- Intensification
- Farming Machine & Transportation Unit
- Estate Road Revitalization


Seeds, Fertilizers & Pesticides (Extensification)

Fertilizers & Pesticide (Intensification)


Post-harvest tools & Processing Unit


Road Improvements & Water management


Transportation mode


Agricultural Machineries

Market Infrastructure


Technical Verification (ISPO)

Human Resources Development Program

Preparing superior palm oil human resources is one of the Indonesian government's efforts through BPDPKS to ensure the sustainability of the palm oil industry in accordance with industry challenges and sustainability principles.


Total Schoolarship Recipients
9.265

Total Schoolarship Graduated
3.050


Total farmers trained
21.366


Universities Involved
14

Total Training Classes
609


Number of Provinces Involved in the program
21

Program performance up to September 2024

Lesson 5:
CROP FUND

BPDPKS plays a very strategic role in implementing the mandatory program of biodiesel. Assigned to collect palm oil export levy, BPDPKS has ensured the sustainability of the biodiesel mandatory program

The Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Board (BPDPKS) has been continually supporting the government's mandatory program of biodiesel, which will be upgraded from the current biodiesel 35 percent (B35) to B40 in 2025.

With the implementation of the current B35 program, Indonesia managed to save its foreign exchange at Rp512.07 trillion.

BUMN UNTUK INDONESIA

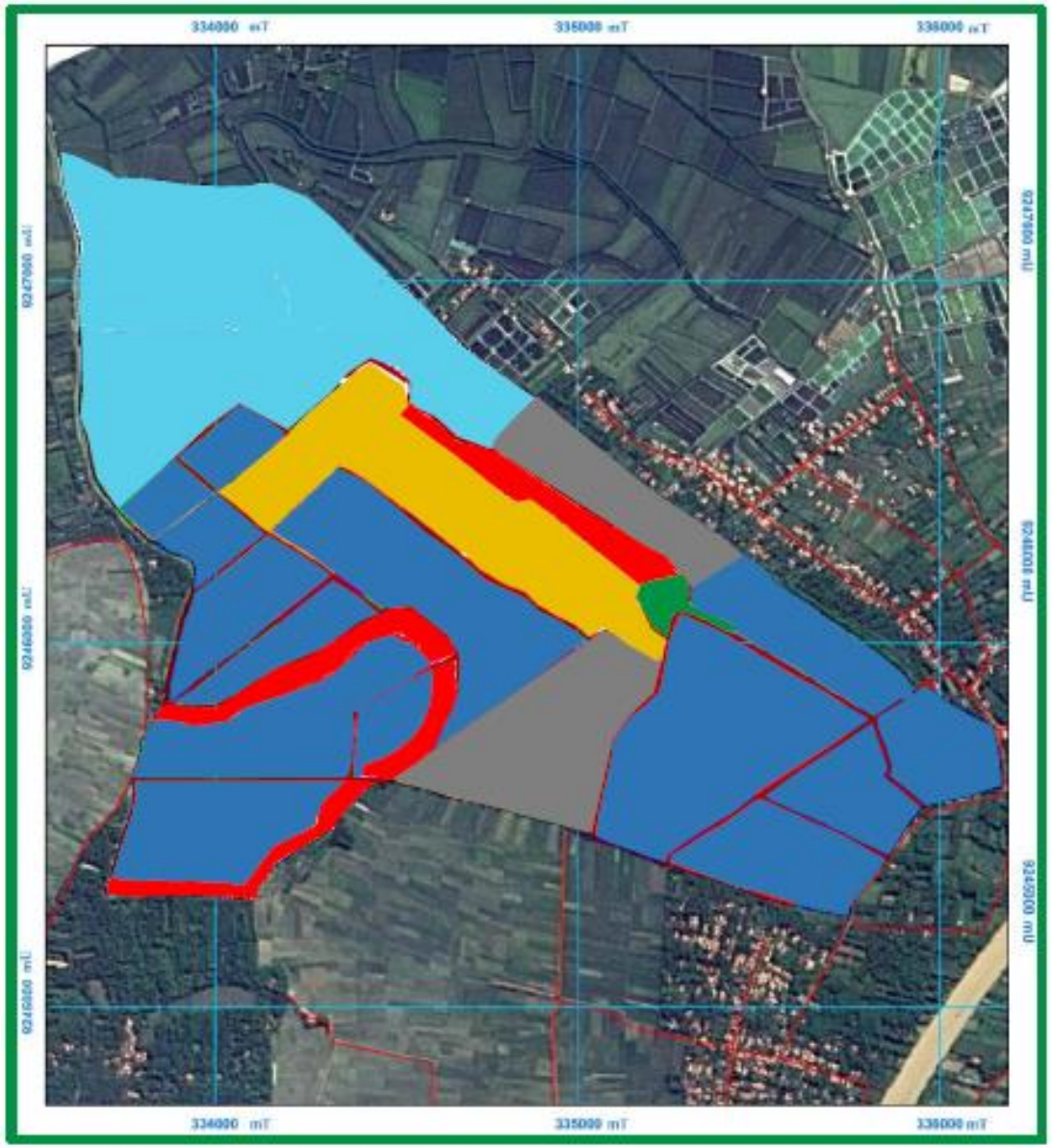
Perkebunan Nusantara

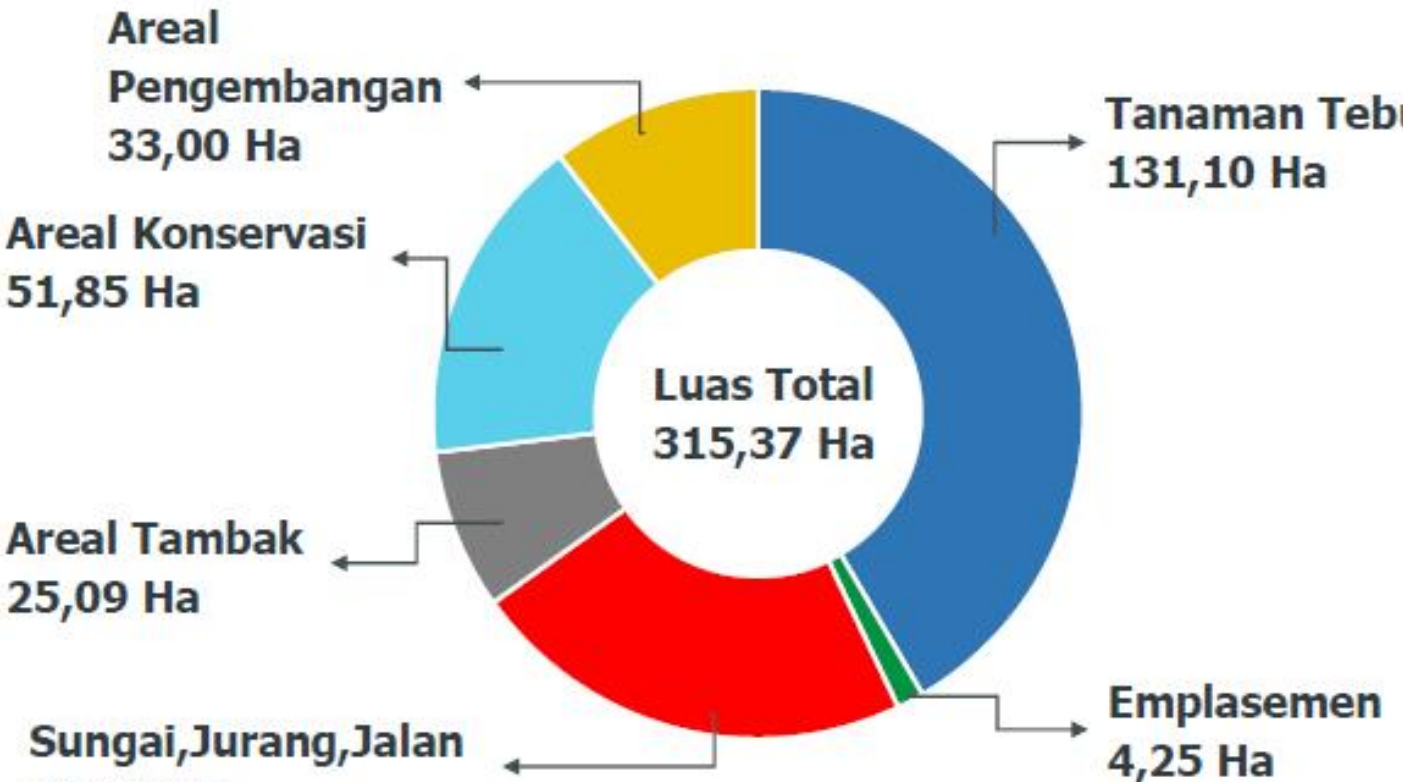
RISET PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA INNOVATOR

COCONUT Industry: Sunset Industry? Sunrise Industry?

re*born* **of the coconut research center,**
An offering of PTPN Group to
Indonesian Coconut Industry

DATA KONDISI AREAL EKSISTING





ppks_id, ppks_bogor

kecambahsawit.ppks

PPKS TV

www.iopri.co.id

The tree of Life

Coconut Husk (Mesocarp)

- coco pith, coco fiber
- Biodegradable pots, geotextile
- Complex furniture
- Floor mats, wall & door panels
- Rope, strings, brushes
- Fishing nets
- Automotive dashboards
- fuel, buff floors, mosquito repellant

Coconut Shell (Endocarp)

- Charcoal:
- Activated Carbon
- Charcoal Briquettes:
- Barbeque, shisha/Hookah alternative bioenergy
- Mosquito repellent

Coconut Trunk

- Durable Furniture
- Houses
- Drums
- Containers
- Canoes

Coconut Water

- Refreshing drink
- Nata de coco

Coconut Root

- Dye
- Mouthwash

Coconut Meat (Kernel)

- Coconut oil: oleochemical
- Virgin coconut oil (VCO)
- Coconut milk
- White & Edible copra
- Coconut flour
- Desiccated Coconut (DC)
- Biscuit

Coconut Inflorescence

- Sugar
- wine,
- candy,
- syrup

Coconut Leaves

- Book cover
- Broom
- Baskets + mats
- Cooking skewers
- Kindling
- Roofing

(ICC, 2024)

International Coconut Community

Menyebar di Asia Pasifik bahkan Amerika Selatan & Afrika
Indonesia menjadi leader

Membership

21 coconut producing member countries accounting for over 85 percent of world coconut production and exports of coconut products.

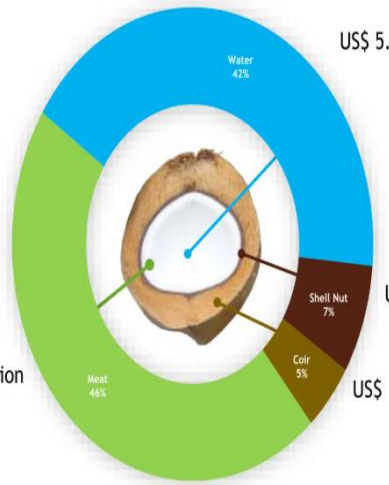
Membership to the Community is open to all coconut producing countries, with the unanimous consent of the existing members and by acceding to the agreement establishing the Coconut Community.

Current State of Global coconut Industry

US$ 14.2 B Export Value	11.8 M MT Production	12.1 M ha Area	17.2 M Farmers Involved
Fundamental Ingredient in local cuisine Coconut products	Healthy Products Non-substitutable Product	Eco-friendly Products Coconut oil, water, Shell & Husk Products	All parts have practical uses The tree of life

Global Export Value 2023

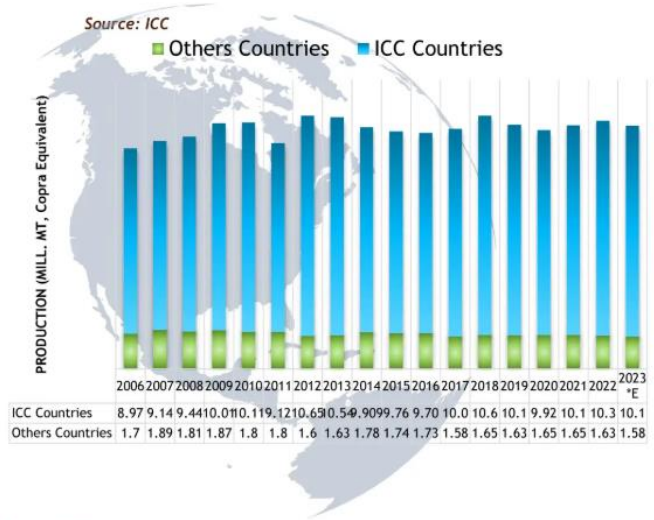
Total Export Value:
USD 14.19 billion



US$ 5.73 billion
US$ 0.95 billion
US$ 0.64 billion
US$ 5.19 billion

Source: ICC & ITC

Stagnant Coconut Production Growth



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 *E
ICC Countries	8.97	9.14	9.44	10.01	10.11	9.12	10.65	10.54	9.90	9.76	9.70	10.0	10.6	10.1	9.92	10.1	10.3	10.1
Others Countries	1.7	1.89	1.81	1.87	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.63	1.78	1.74	1.73	1.58	1.65	1.63	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.58

Source: ICC

Global Export Trend
(million MT)

Source: ICC & ITC

Coconut Products (2020)

(ICC, 2024)

2020

1. Oleo chemicals
2. Glycerine
3. Fresh coconuts
4. Matured coconuts
5. Coconut seedlings
6. Bukayo
7. Coco Cream Powder
8. Coconut Milk
9. Frozen Coco Meat
10. Kopyor/Makapuno
11. Coconut Vinegar
12. Nata De Coco
13. Ubod
14. Coco Acid Oil
15. Alkanolamide
16. Paring Oil
17. Coco Coir Waste
18. Coco Coir Fiber
19. Coconut Water
20. Coco Husk
21. Coco Husk Chips
22. Coco Chips
23. Coco Lumber
24. Coco Shell
25. Coco Charcoal Powder
26. Toilet/Bath Soaps
27. Husk Nuts
28. Laundry Soap
29. Shortening
30. Coco furniture
31. Coco cutlery
32. Coir bullet proof vest
33. Coco Jam
34. Spec Creamed Coconut
35. Coco Hydro Water
36. Coco Soy Sauce
37. Coco Fiber Dust
38. Coco Shell Powder
39. Coco Shampoo
40. Coco Wood Pallet
41. Margarine
42. Coconut Flour
43. Coconut Milk Powder
44. Coconut Liquor
45. Coco Handicrafts
46. Grated Coconut Meat
47. Coconut Honey
48. Coir Net
49. Soap Chips
50. Virgin Coconut Oil
51. Coconut sugar
52. Neera fresh
53. Neera products
54. Coco Culture
55. Coconut flour products
56. Coco Hostorium juice
57. Coco Mats
58. Coco Belt
59. Coco Vest
60. Coconut wines
61. Coir Twine
62. Coir Pads & Liner
63. Coir Doormats
64. Coco Husk Cubes
65. Hydrogenated C/Oil
66. Coconut Syrup
67. Charcoal briquette
68. Coconut shell oil
69. Coconut water blends
70. Coconut milk blends
71. Bio Fuel products
72. Coco pith products
73. Coconut sugar
74. Coco sugar 3-1 Coffee
75. Coco artifacts
76. Coco Art & Craft
77. Coco Fibre Shoes
78. Coconut yogurt
79. Coconut Arak
80. Coconut Vodka
81. Coco spirits
82. Coco Fabric
83. Coir portraits
84. MCT oil
85. Laurin MCT Boost
86. Laurin MCT Brain
87. Insect Repellent
88. Lip Balm
89. Charcoal T/paste
90. Infused oil
91. Roller Perfume
92. VCO caroler
93. VCO by products
94. Coco veneer
95. Coco wood panel
96. Organic fertilizer
97. Coir yarn
98. Rubberised coir
99. Door mat
100....

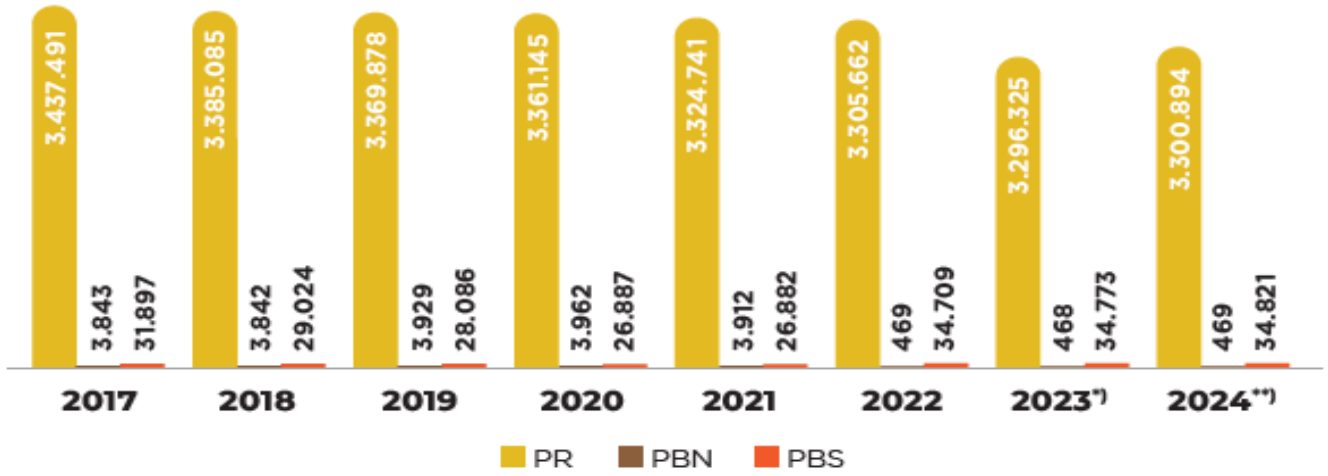
Coconut Products (1993)

1993

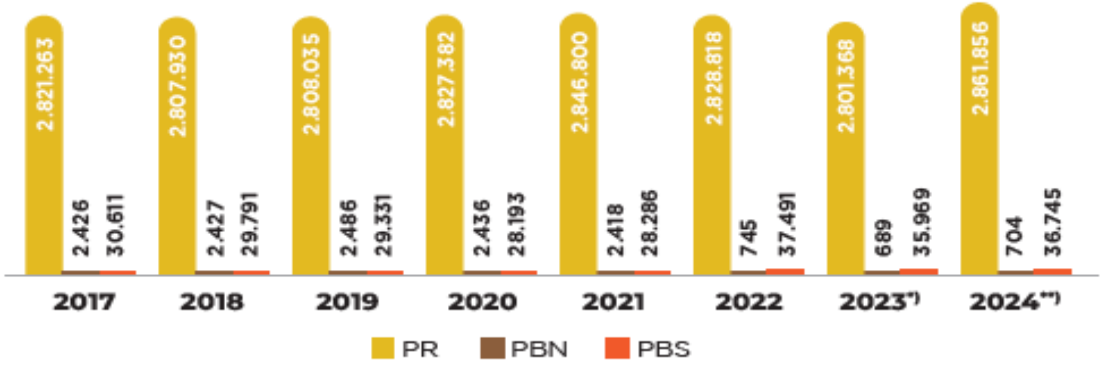
1. Oleo chemicals
2. Glycerine
3. Fresh coconuts
4. Matured coconuts
5. Coconut seedlings
6. Bukayo
7. Coco Cream Powder
8. Coconut Milk
9. Frozen coco meat
10. Kopyor/Makapuno
11. Coconut vinegar
12. Nata de coco
13. Ubod
14. Coco acid oil
15. Alkanolamide
16. Paring oil
17. Coco coir waste
18. Coco coir fiber
19. Coconut water
20. Coco husk
21. Coco husk chips
22. Coco chips
23. Coco lumber
24. Coconut shell
25. Coconut shell charcoal powder
26. Toilet/Bath soaps
27. Husk nuts
28. Laundry soap
29. Shortening

KELAPA / *COCONUT* di Indonesia (Ditjenbun, 2024)

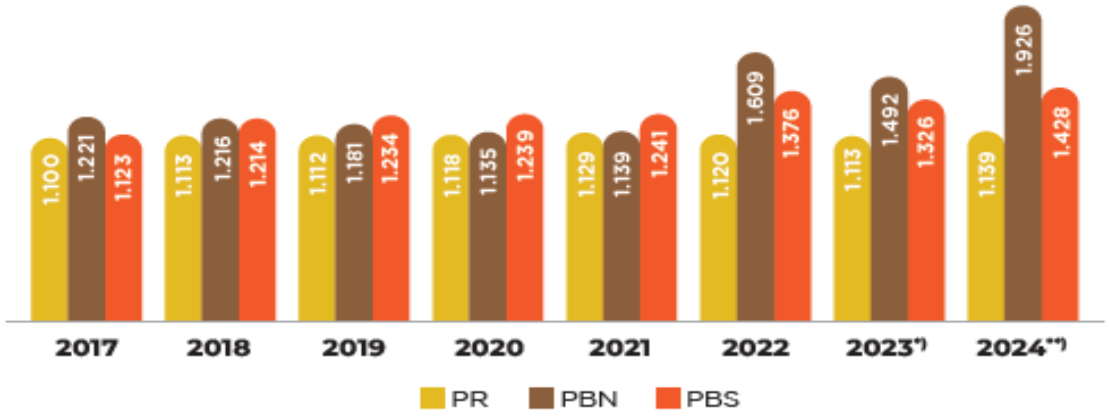
Luas Areal (Ha)



Produksi (Ton)



Produktivitas (Kg/Ha)



Keterangan/*Note* :

*) Angka Sementara/*Preliminary* **) Angka Estimasi/*Estimation*

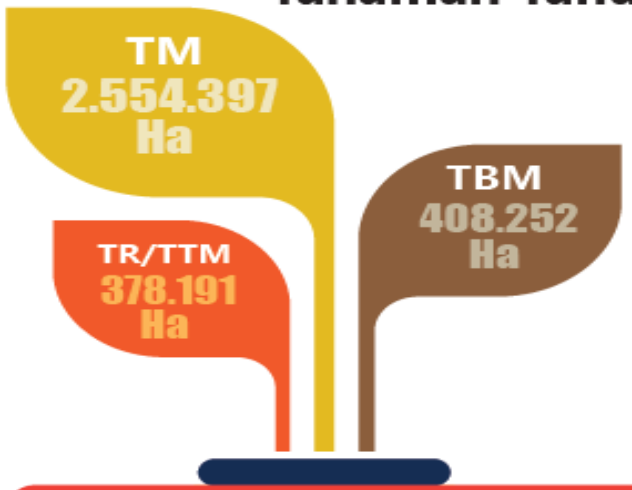
Tahun/ *Year*	Luas Areal / *Area* (Ha)				Produksi / *Production* (Ton)			
	P R / *Smallholder*	P B N / *Government*	P B S / *Private*	Jumlah/ *Total*	P R / *Smallholder*	P B N / *Government*	P B S / *Private*	Jumlah/ *Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2012	3.740.332	4.100	37.217	3.781.649	3.148.810	3.009	38.078	3.189.897
2013	3.614.672	4.079	35.726	3.654.477	3.012.526	2.927	36.132	3.051.585
2014	3.570.932	4.053	34.826	3.609.812	2.968.578	2.757	34.580	3.005.916
2015	3.548.883	3.874	32.842	3.585.599	2.887.961	2.488	30.216	2.920.665
2016	3.617.564	3.843	32.338	3.653.745	2.872.060	2.072	30.038	2.904.170
2017	3.437.491	3.843	31.897	3.473.230	2.821.263	2.426	30.611	2.854.300
2018	3.385.085	3.842	29.024	3.417.951	2.807.930	2.427	29.791	2.840.148
2019	3.369.878	3.929	28.086	3.401.893	2.808.035	2.486	29.331	2.839.852
2020	3.361.145	3.962	26.887	3.391.993	2.827.382	2.436	28.193	2.858.010
2021	3.324.741	3.912	26.882	3.355.535	2.846.801	2.418	28.286	2.877.504
2022	3.305.662	469	34.709	3.340.840	2.828.818	745	37.491	2.867.054
2023*)	3.296.325	468	34.773	3.331.566	2.801.368	689	35.969	2.838.025
2024**)	3.300.894	469	34.821	3.336.183	2.861.856	704	36.745	2.899.305

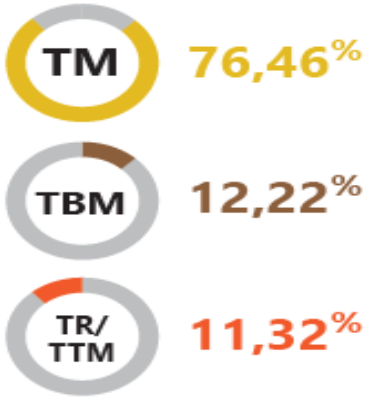
Keterangan / Note :
1. *Angka Sementara / Preliminary *)*
2. *Angka Estimasi / Estimation **)*
3. *Wujud Produksi / Production : Kopra / Copra*

DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERKEBUNAN
Directorate General of Estate Crops

(Ditjenbun, 2024)

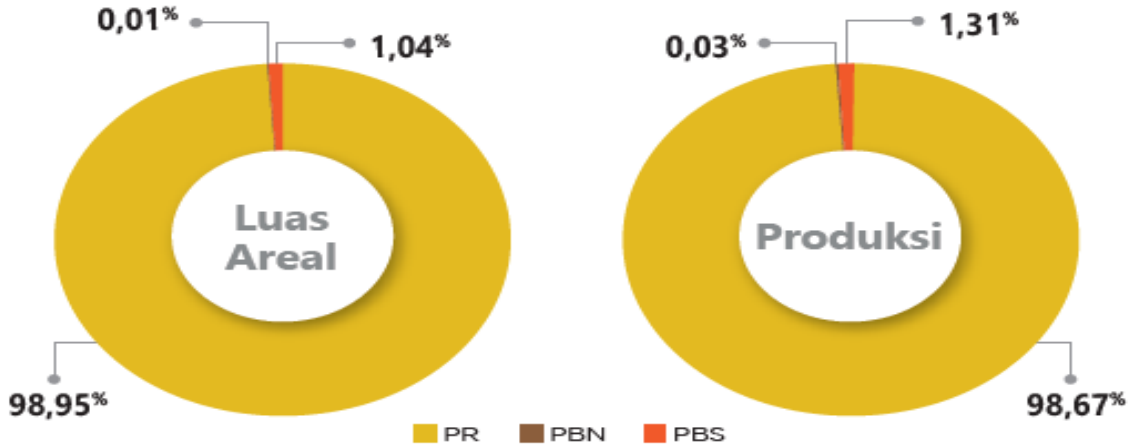
Prosentase Kondisi Tanaman Tahun 2022





Luas Areal 2022 | 3.340.840 ha

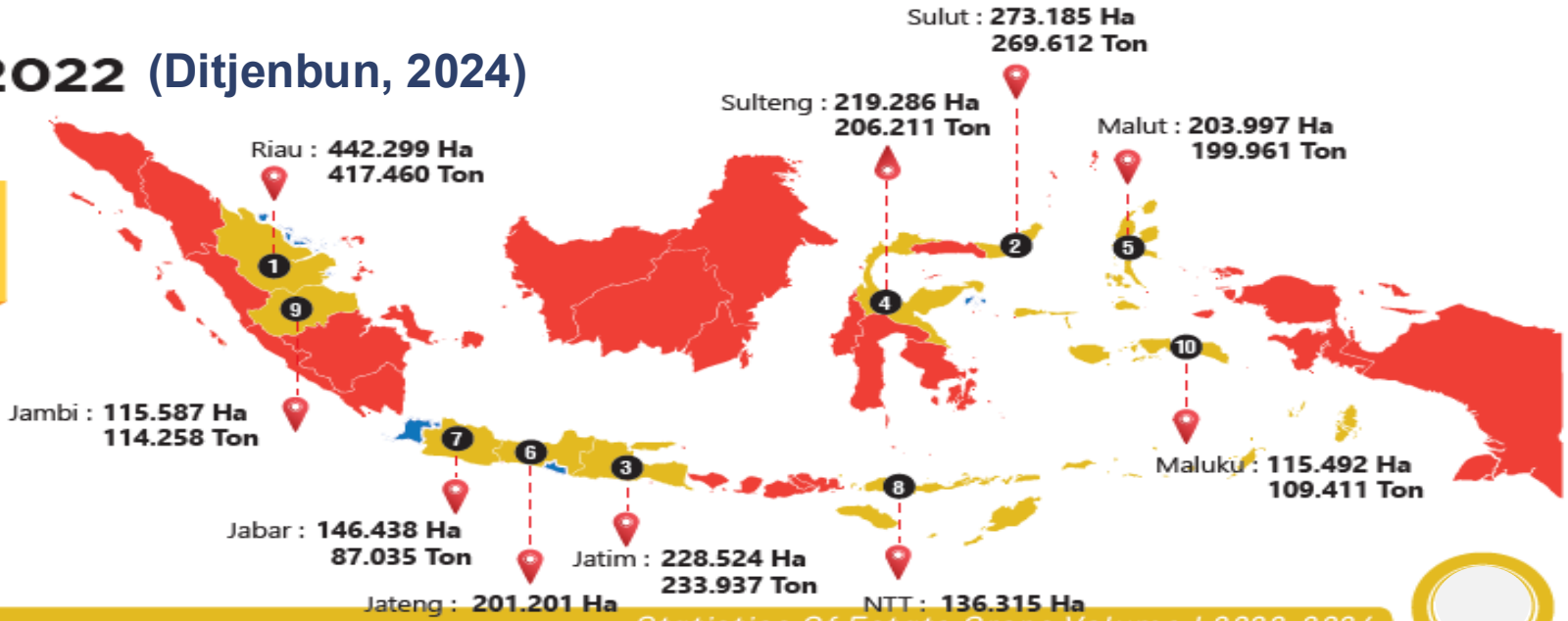
Prosentase Pengusahaan Tahun 2022



PR : Perkebunan Rakyat
PBN : Perkebunan Besar Negara
PBS : Perkebunan Besar Swasta
TM : Tanaman Menghasilkan
TBM : Tanaman Belum Menghasilkan
TR/TTM : Tanaman Rusak/Tanaman Tidak Menghasilkan

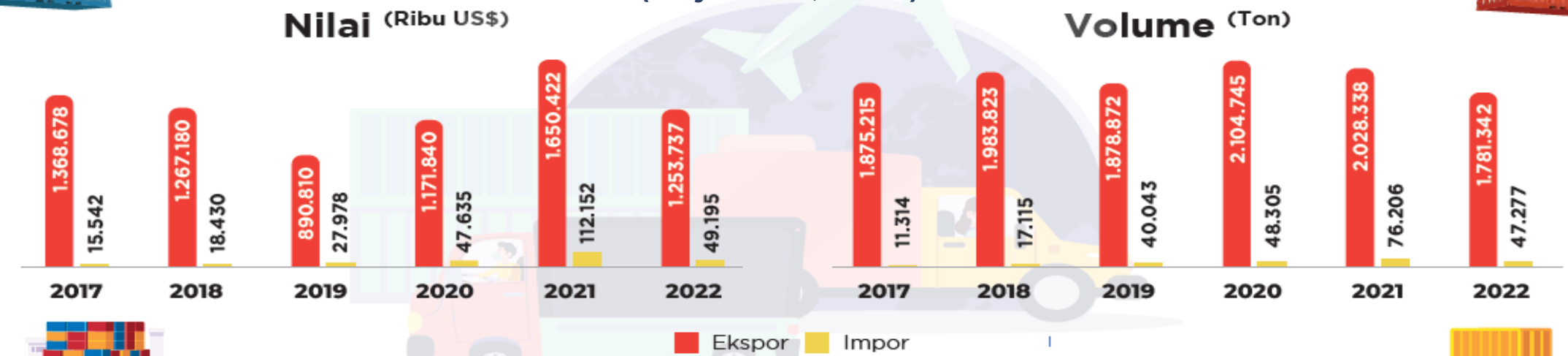
10 Besar Provinsi Sentra Kelapa Tahun 2022 (Ditjenbun, 2024)

Provinsi Sentra:
Pengelolaan tersebar di 34 Provinsi. Terbesar di Provinsi Riau seluas 442 ribu hektar dengan produksi sebesar 417 ribu ton.

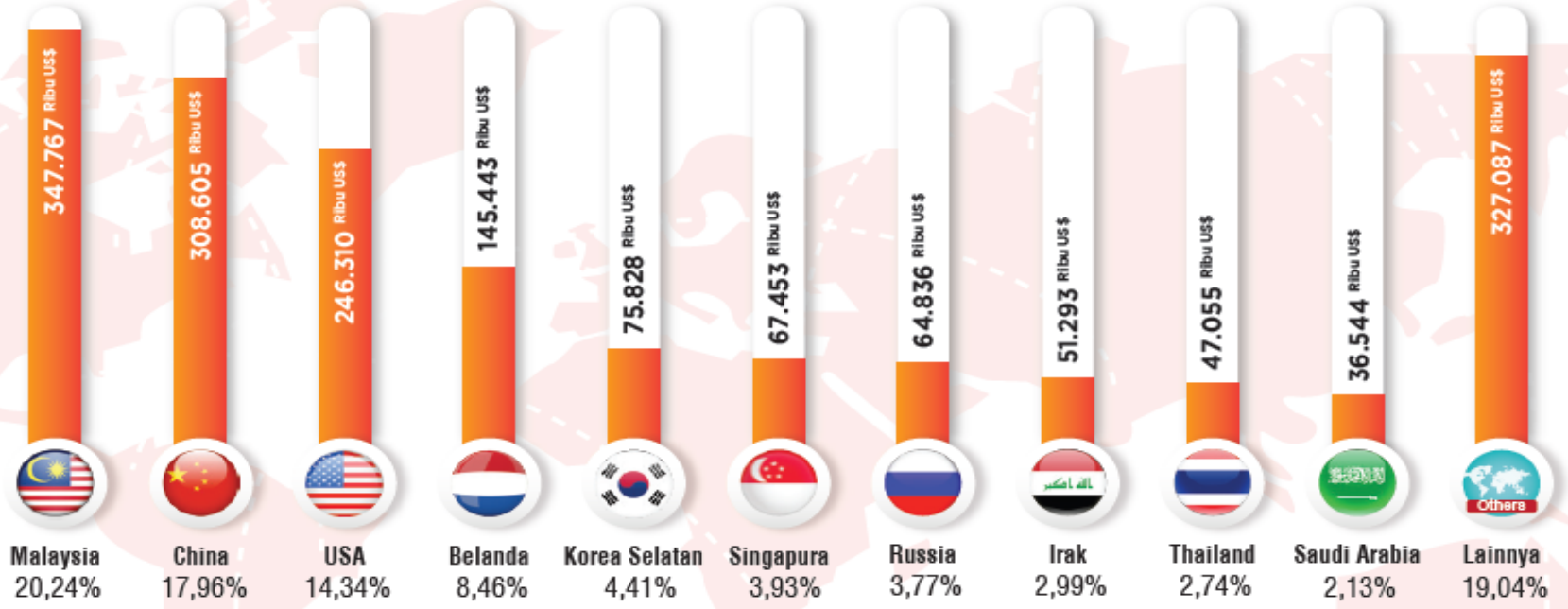


Volume Dan Nilai Ekspor Impor Kelapa

(Ditjenbun, 2024)

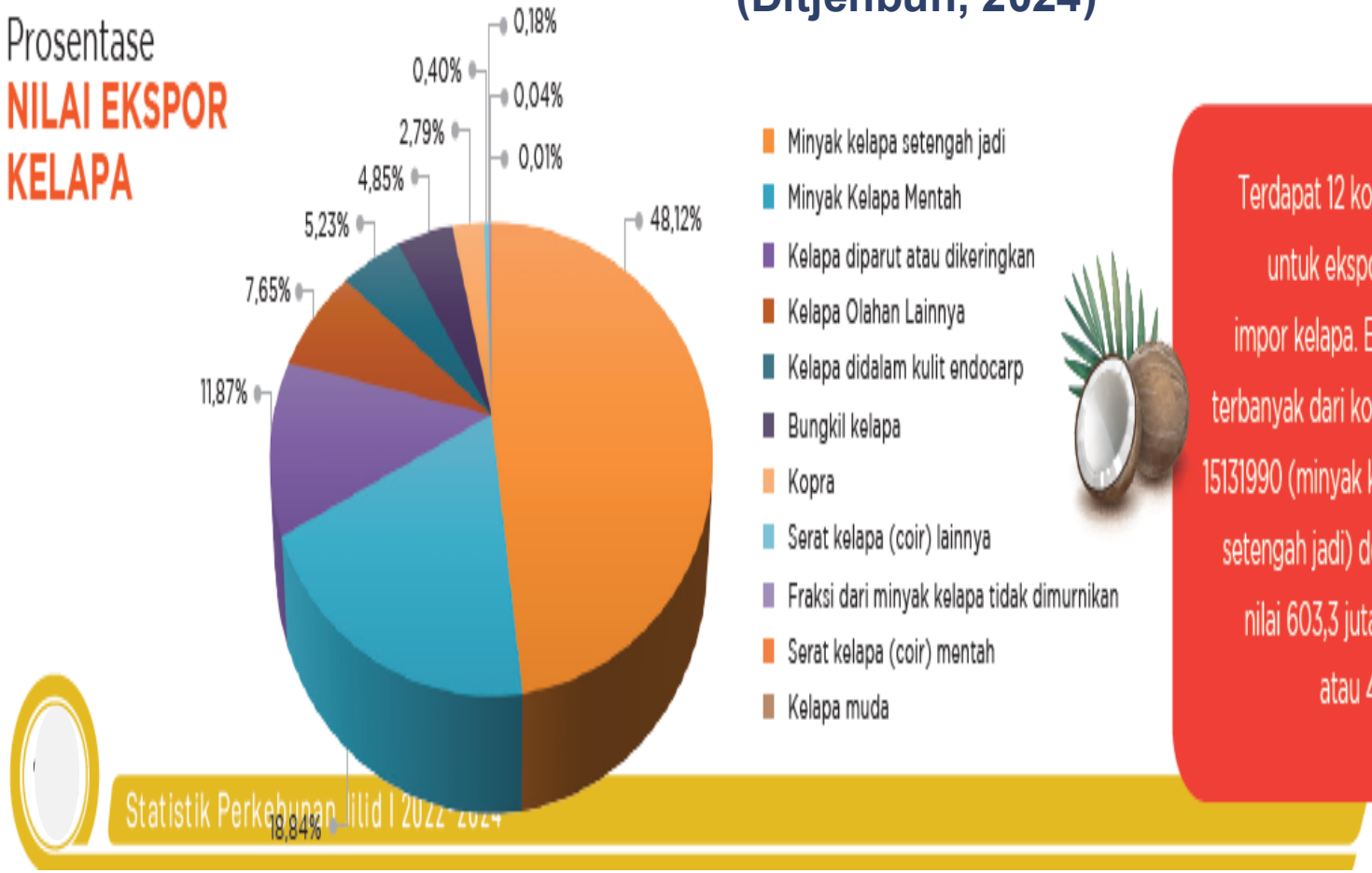


10 Negara Utama Tujuan Ekspor



Prosentase Nilai Ekspor Kelapa dan Turunannya

(Ditjenbun, 2024)



Terdapat 12 kode HS untuk ekspor dan impor kelapa. Ekspor terbanyak dari kode HS 15131990 (minyak kelapa setengah jadi) dengan nilai 603,3 juta US $ atau 48,12%

Tahun / *Year*	Ekspor / *Export*			
	Bungkil Kopra		Minyak Kelapa	
	Volume (Ton)	Nilai (000 US$)	Volume (Ton)	Nilai (000 US$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011	182.832	33.661	569.801	937.756
2012	356.237	61.449	802.947	947.744
2013	256.392	46.699	630.568	527.534
2014	281.336	61.043	771.419	943.660
2015	281.482	46.494	759.381	811.981
2016	221.880	38.664	602.318	816.155
2017	200.106	33.072	510.352	816.842
2018	332.525	51.286	675.138	722.746
2019	237.639	39.458	610.812	443.266
2020	182.836	32.404	577.645	545.367
2021	229.644	46.021	611.452	959.230
2022	317.779	60.843	625.695	841.893

Sumber / Source :
BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
Central Bureau Of Statistic

Oil Palm Tree Replanting Program 2016-2019

Indonesia's oil palm tree replanting program in smallholders' plantations (Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat/PSR) has made impressive progress. Huge effort by the Indonesia Oil Palm Plantations Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), the Ministry of Agriculture, and all stakeholders to speed up the implementation has shown significant result, supported by PSR Online which was firstly introduced on June 2019.

PSR Fund (in billion Rp)	2016	2017	2018	2019
	6,35	73,31	313,53	2.262,32

Total Fund Disbursement
Rp2,655 Triliun

Total Land Area
106.220 Ha

People Involved
47.174 Farmers

Increase in 2019 compared to 2018
722%

PSR Fund Disbursement 2016-2019

Based on Land Area of 106.150 Ha/Rp2,653 Trilion

* Berdasarkan aplikasi PSR Online per 31 Desember 2019

21 Provinces

106 Regencies

Target in 2019
200 Thousand Ha

sawit

www.bpdp.or.id

BPDPKS's Stateg To Improve Perf of Palm Oil Secto

Major issue in palm sector farmers' livelihood. In a performance of palm oil se shor

CPO Price Stabilization

Data Consolidation of Land Area and Production of Palm Oil
(Improving data to recognize CPO supply condition more accurately)

Expanding Palm Oil Absorption in Domestic Market
(Fully use of B20, accelerating use of B30)

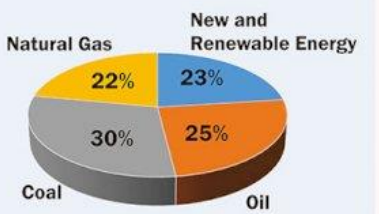
Expanding New Export Market
B5 in China, Pakistan, Bangladesh

Mid-te

Palm Oil for Renewable Energy

In an effort to cut down its fuel import effectively, Indonesia plans to develop green fuels. Developing from palm oil is the option.

Indonesia's Energy Mix by 2025



Source: General Plan of National Energy

Indonesia has set out to increase use of renewable energy and reduce conventional fossil fuels in its energy mix by 2025.

Potency of Energy Sources from Palm Oil-Based Biofuel to Meet Fuel Needs

Utilizing installed capacity in biodiesel (FAME) plants

Utilizing existing Pertamina's refinery units that are ready for co-processing process

Building more plants for green fuels production