

Palm Oil Plantation's



(Sustainable Palm Oil)

and Its Importances

The necessity of doing well by doing good

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- Peneliti di bidang pasar modal dan keuangan serta *sustainability*



KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

01/PEN/VIJL/000/06/2011 Edisi Juni

WARTA EKSPOR

Isu Lama Yang Masih Relevan



KAMPANYE NEGATIF KELAPA SAWIT INDONESIA

Potensi Kelapa
Sawit Indonesia

Kiat-Kiat Menghadapi Kampanye
Negatif Kelapa Sawit

- Warta Ekspor
Edisi Juni 2011

Semenjak Indonesia menjadi produsen utama kelapa sawit (CPO) dunia di tahun 2006 yang lalu, permintaan produk olahan kelapa sawit Indonesia terus meningkat.

Menanggapi permintaan pasar CPO yang sangat besar memunculkan kampanye negatif yang menuduh bahwa kelapa sawit adalah biang keladi terjadinya perubahan iklim, terlalu banyak mulai merusak lingkungan, menyerap banyak air, merusak hutan, penyebab pemanasan global dan juga merusak lahan gambut serta minyak yang mengandung lemak.

Oleh karenanya, sangatlah tepat pemerintah terus menerus berkampanye untuk menekan isu tersebut, antara menyampaikan informasi dan mengkomunikasikan kebijakan serta upaya mengembangkan industri kelapa sawit nasional dengan memperhatikan prinsip keberlanjutan (*sustainability*) dan ramah lingkungan. Informasi lainnya

Akhir kata, semoga informasi yang kami berikan dalam Warta Ekspor kali ini terus memberikan inspirasi penting tentang manfaat positif CPO khususnya bagi perekonomian Indonesia.

Direktorat Jenderal Pengembangan Ekspor Nasional
Kementerian Perdagangan RI



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Potensi Kelapa Sawit Indonesia

Luas areal perkebunan sawit di Indonesia terus bertumbuh dengan pesat, demikian pula produksi dan ekspor minyak sawitnya. Luas areal tanaman kelapa sawit meningkat dari 290 ribu Ha pada tahun 1980 menjadi 5.9 juta hektar pada tahun 2006 atau meningkat 20 kali lipat.

Kiat-Kiat Menghadapi Kampanye Negatif Kelapa Sawit

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China Belum Terpengaruh Kampanye Negatif Kelapa Sawit

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Kampanye Negatif CPO: Isu Lama Yang Masih Relevan

← → ↻ https://ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/4076/dinamika-dan-perkembangan-terkini-terkait-minyak-sawit-dan-minyak- 📄 ☆ 📄 ⬇

Eropa

11 May 2022 18:22

KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR BIDANG PEREKONOMIAN

REPUBLIK INDONESIA

SIARAN PERS

HM.4.6/222/SET.M.EKON.3/5/2022

Dinamika dan Perkembangan Terkini Terkait Minyak Sawit dan Minyak Nabati Lain di Uni Eropa

Jakarta, 11 Mei 2022

Industri kelapa sawit merupakan sektor strategis yang memiliki kontribusi yang besar dalam pembangunan ekonomi Indonesia terutama dalam upaya pengentasan kemiskinan dan penciptaan lapangan kerja bagi sekitar 16 juta pekerja. Dari sisi perdagangan, sektor industri sawit juga telah memberikan kontribusi yang cukup signifikan dengan menghasilkan devisa nasional sebesar USD 35,5 miliar pada tahun 2021.

Saat ini industri sawit Indonesia menghadapi berbagai tantangan. Salah satu tantangan yang dihadapi saat ini adalah *negative campaign* dan kebijakan diskriminatif yang berasal dari luar negeri seperti yang terjadi di Uni Eropa.

Sustainable Palm Oil as an Investment Issue (1)

Sustainable palm oil as an investment issue

Over the past several decades, palm oil has become a ubiquitous commodity. Oil and oleochemicals extracted from the fruit and seed of the palm oil tree are widely used in products ranging from cooking oil and dairy substitutes to cosmetics and biofuels. It is estimated that globally, a person consumes an average of 8kg of palm oil a year.³

Due to its affordability and high productivity relative to other oil crops as well as its versatility in both food and non-food applications, palm oil production has nearly quadrupled since 1995 to 72.9 MT in 2020.⁴ Production is heavily concentrated in Southeast Asia, with Indonesia and Malaysia accounting for approximately 85% of global output.⁵

While palm oil production has been credited for improving living standards for many, it is also associated with a myriad of risks such as deforestation, climate change, biodiversity loss, disputed land use and labor-related issues.

Source: BlackRock (2022)

To address and manage these E&S issues, industry stakeholders, including producers, downstream consumers, regulatory bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have begun promoting and certifying sustainably produced palm oil. Such production is done in accordance with E&S criteria that minimize the negative impacts of palm oil. This includes not clearing primary forests, areas of significant biodiversity or fragile ecosystems; reducing the use of pesticides, protecting the rights and lands of local communities, and the fair treatment of workers, among others. The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), founded in 2004 by a group of producers, downstream consumers and conservation organizations, is perhaps the most well-known organization promoting the growth and use of sustainable palm oil products through global standards and multistakeholder governance.⁶ The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia introduced the mandatory certification standards Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) and Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) in 2011 and 2013 respectively.^{7,8} As of early 2021, more than one-third of the 16.38 million hectares of oil palm plantations in Indonesia are ISPO-certified, and approximately 86% of Malaysia's total planted area for oil palm has been certified sustainable under MSPO.^{9,10}

We recognize that the palm oil industry is complex. Companies seeking to appropriately manage the inherent risks and opportunities may require time to implement policies and practices. BIS will continue to engage with palm oil producers, downstream buyers globally and other relevant stakeholders, on behalf of our clients as long-term shareholders, to assess companies' actions and promote adequate disclosures around sustainable palm oil practices and related risks.

Source: BlackRock (2022)

BIS: BlackRock Investment Stewardship

Sustainable Palm Oil as an Investment Issue (2)

→ ↻ <https://emea.nikkoam.com/articles/2021/palm-oil-investing-through-an-esg-lens>

nikko am

WHO WE ARE

SUSTAINABILITY

INSIGHTS

STRATEGIES

operating costs and is a material component of palm oil profitability. Scrutiny over labour practices and workers' well-being has intensified in the wake of recent events such as the import ban on two Malaysian palm oil companies by the US CBP agency on allegations over forced labour practices.

We believe palm oil companies today need to be transparent over work practices their workers are subject to and the accommodations they are provided with in order to avoid allegations of labour exploitation. In addition, there is also greater focus on social contribution and development given the large employment role palm oil companies play in agrarian communities. Companies that invest in, and also better articulate their social development agenda in labour welfare, education and worker support will be in a stronger position to meet the sector's future sustainability targets.

Finally, transparency is key to improving ESG compliance in the sector. Companies that have led in setting clear sustainability targets have raised the bar for ESG compliance and act as drivers of positive change. Thanks to ESG ratings and rankings accorded by index providers such as MSCI and DJI Sustainable Index, disclosures by palm oil companies have become more transparent. We often take a positive view from an ESG perspective of companies that take leading roles in transparency and disclosure.

Pertaining to policies and disclosures, we look for palm oil companies with clear targets on land use and high conservation value (HCV) data, which is often reliable in mapping the scope of coverage and compliance. In short, sustainable palm oil companies should have good reclamation policies for disturbed land and clearly show how they are working with external stakeholder groups to verify their sustainable standards. A palm oil company associated with positive change, for instance, is one that has a comprehensive rehabilitation programme to restore disturbed land into forests, while quantifying the

<https://emea.nikkoam.com/articles/2021/palm-oil-investing-through-an-esg-lens>

Sustainability



Sustainability

[sə-,stā-nə-'bi-lə-tē]

The ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time.

ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance)

- ESG, or “Environmental, Social, and Governance”, is a set of standards that refers to the three main criteria in measuring **sustainability**.
- ESG is often used in business as a key metric in making investment decisions and also serves as a reference for companies reporting the impacts of their business.

Source: <https://esg.idx.co.id/what-is-esg>

Sustainability and ESG

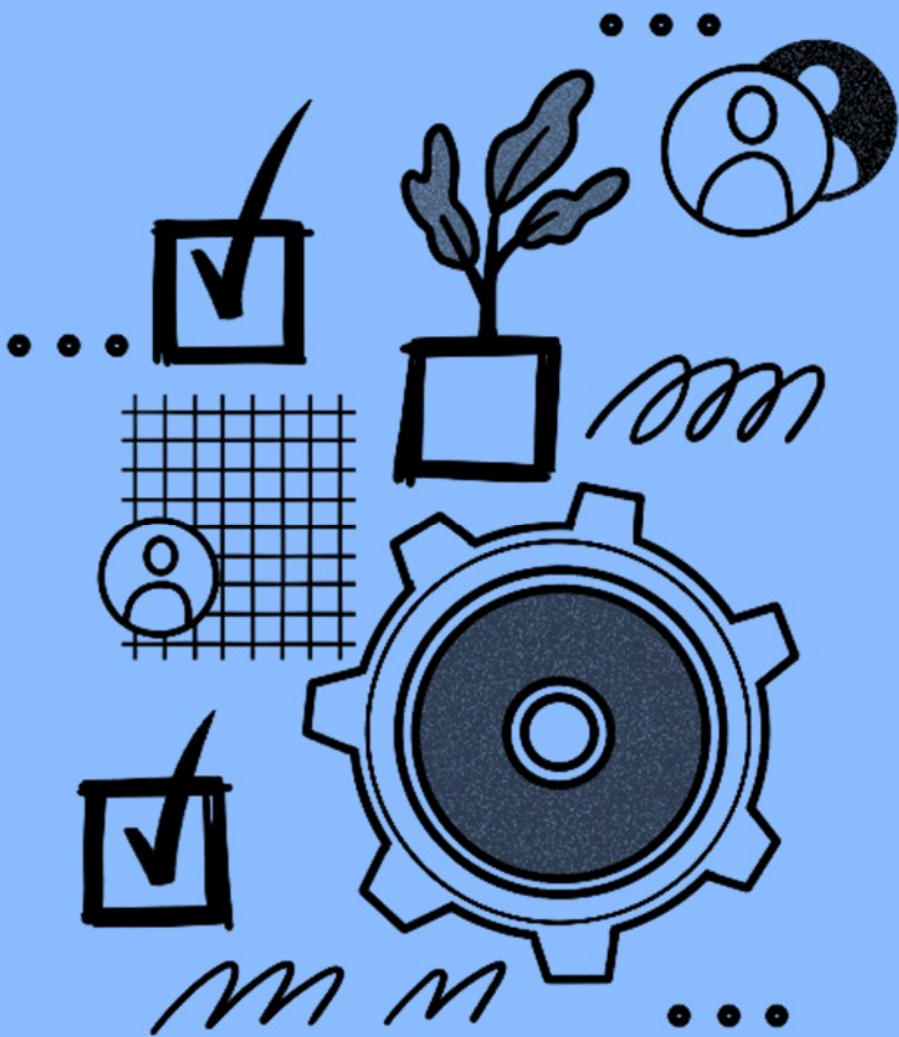
Environmental, Social and Governance – ESG is an umbrella term to express:

- The organisation's purpose beyond value growth for its own sake only;
- The fiduciary duty towards climate and society.

ESG encompasses hard and soft criteria that shape a company's environmental commitment and impact on society.

What do the letters E, S and G stand for?

- The **E** criteria of Environment considers how a company performs as a steward of nature;
- The **S** criteria of Social examines how it manages relationships with stakeholders like employees, suppliers, customers and the communities where it operates;
- The **G** criteria of Governance deals with a company's leadership, executive pay, internal controls and stakeholder engagement.



Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Criteria

[in-'vī-rə(n)-mənt-el 'sō-shəl ən(d) gə-vər-nən(t)s krī-'tir-ē-ə]

A set of standards for a company's behavior used by socially conscious investors to screen potential investments.

ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance)



Sustainable Development

- Sustainable development is **development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**

17 SDGs



Kinerja ESG Emiten CPO di Indonesia - ANJT

← ↻ 🔒 <https://www.infosawit.com/2022/12/30/anj-kembali-raih-proper-emas/>

InfoSAWIT

Sulawesi

28 Maret 2023 | 9:44 am

Pencarian

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Sustainability

ANJ Kembali Raih Proper Emas

30 Desember 2022 | 7:25 am - 10164 Dilihat



Kinerja ESG Emiten CPO di Indonesia - TAPG

https://www.tap-agri.com/home



TRIPUTRA AGRO PERSADA

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DENGAN BANGGA MEMBERIKAN PENGHARGAAN KEPADA:

**PT TRIPUTRA
AGRO PERSADA TBK**

SEBAGAI:

**PEMENANG PENGHARGAAN
ESG DISCLOSURE AWARDS 2022:
PREDIKAT COMMITMENT CC**

JAKARTA, 26 OKTOBER 2022



PRIMUS DORIMULU
PEMIMPIN REDAKSI INVESTOR DAILY

UNIVERSE

PENGHARGAAN ESG DISCLOSURE AWARD 2022:

PT Triputra Agro Persada Tbk PREDIKAT COMMITMENT CC

Kinerja ESG Emiten CPO di Indonesia - STAA

PROPER Biru

11.1 Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (PROPER)

Company Performance Rating Program in Environmental Management (PROPER)

PROPER merupakan salah satu bentuk kebijakan pemerintah, untuk meningkatkan kinerja pengelolaan lingkungan perusahaan sesuai dengan yang telah ditetapkan dalam peraturan perundangan-undangan.

Selanjutnya PROPER juga merupakan perwujudan transparansi dan demokratisasi dalam pengelolaan lingkungan di Indonesia. Penerapan instrumen ini merupakan upaya Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup untuk menerapkan sebagian dari prinsip-prinsip good governance (transparansi, berkeadilan, akuntabel, dan pelibatan masyarakat) dalam pengelolaan lingkungan.

Saat ini perseroan telah mengikuti PROPER dan mendapat penghargaan peringkat BIRU diantaranya PT Sumber Tani Agung, PT Sumber Tani Agung Resources Tbk dan PT Karya Agung Sawita.

PROPER is a form of government policy, to improve the company's environmental management performance in accordance with what has been stipulated in the legislation.

Furthermore, PROPER is also a manifestation of transparency and democratization in environmental management in Indonesia. The application of this instrument is an effort by the State Ministry of the Environment to implement some of the principles of good governance (transparency, fairness, accountability, and community involvement) in environmental management.

Currently the Company has followed the PROPER and received award BLUE ratings including PT Sumber Tani Agung, PT Sumber Tani Agung Resources Tbk and PT Karya Agung Sawita.

Kinerja ESG Emiten CPO di Indonesia - NSSS



HEALTH

- ✓ Started integrated service posts for the Toddlers' Public Health Program
- ✓ Built minimarts to reduce hunger
- ✓ Constructed clinics for public health
- ✓ Arranged water treatment facilities for distribution of clean drinking water



EDUCATION

- ✓ Helped put together basic educational curriculum for the development of skills, knowledge and values of children in the area
- ✓ Fund teachers' salaries
- ✓ Supplied school buses for the transportation of students



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC

- ✓ Constructed permanent employee homes
- ✓ Donated to the nearest mosques
- ✓ Repaired broken roads
- ✓ Increased the participation of women in the CPO industry



Kesimpulan

- Praktek-praktek yang berwawasan *sustainability* merupakan kewajiban kita sebagai warga dunia, terlepas ada aturan tertulis atau tidak.
- Praktek bisnis yang menjunjung tinggi etika dan integritas ternyata tidak cukup untuk menangkal kampanye negatif. Karena untuk menangkal kampanye negatif perlu adanya disclosure secara luas dan mendalam terkait praktik bisnis tersebut dalam hal ini adalah melalui ESG *disclosure*.
- Fokus pada kerja nyata yang dilandasi kecintaan terhadap bumi dan tanah air dengan memegang teguh etika dan integritas, namun jangan lupa melakukan ESG *disclosure* dengan lengkap dan detail.

Matur
Kesuwun Suksma
thankyou
Gola
Tampi

hatur mator
Golo Tampiasih Nodan
Matu nuhun Sauba
terimakasih
Kasih Asiq
nuwun
Mauliate Sawo suksama Mamomamo
Tarimo