

## Biofuel untuk mesin, "Minyak Jelantah"<sup>1</sup> untuk manusia.

*"Mulai Tanggal 1 Juni 2007 harga minyak dipasaran harus sudah mencapai Rp6.500-Rp 6.800 per kilogram". Dirjen Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Hasil Pertanian (P2HP), Djoko Said Damardjati ketika membuka acara Agro and Food Expo 2007.*

Minggu pertama bulan Juni sudah berlalu, tapi minyak goreng dipasar domestik (Indonesia) tidak kunjung turun, malah semakin menanjak naik. Berbagai usaha dilakukan oleh pemerintah dari menggelar Operasi Pasar (OP) hingga melahirkan kebijakan tentang Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) yang tertuang dalam Keputusan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 339 tahun 2007. Kebijakan Domestic Market Obligation diharapkan mampu menstabilkan harga minyak goreng dalam negeri (Indonesia), karena kebijakan ini mengharuskan para pengusaha CPO untuk menyetorkan CPO untuk diolah menjadi minyak goreng guna menjaga kestabilan harga minyak goreng di Indonesia. Tapi tak satupun usaha tersebut berhasil, malah harga minyak goreng terus melambung naik hingga mencapai rate tertinggi yaitu Rp 9000/kg. Dan yang paling parah adalah di desa-desa seperti di kabupaten Tebo, Propinsi Jambi, harga minyak goreng mencapai 10.000/kg (Harian Jambi Ekspres, 4 Juni 2007), padahal kabupaten ini adalah salah satu wilayah pusat perkebunan kelapa sawit di Propinsi Jambi.

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<sup>1</sup> "Minyak Jelantah" adalah minyak yang sudah dipergunakan untuk memasak, kemudian dipergunakan kembali. Minyak jenis inilah yang saat sekarang dijual dan dikonsumsi oleh rumah tangga miskin di Indonesia.

## Biofuel for machine, "Jelantah Oil"<sup>2</sup> for human

*"Starting from 1 June 2007 the oil price in the market should have been reached Rp6,500-Rp6,800 per kilogram". Directorate General for Processing and Marketing the Agricultural Product (P2HP), Djoko Said Damardjati when he opens Agro and Food Expo 2007.*



The first week in June has passed, but the cooking oil in the domestic market

(Indonesia) does not go down, even more and more increases. Various attempts are conducted by the government, from spreading out the Market Operation to expressing the policy on Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) which is poured out in the Decree of Ministry of Agriculture Number 339 in 2007. Domestic Market Obligation policy is expected to be able to stabilize the domestic cooking oil price (Indonesia), because this policy requires the entrepreneurs of CPO for paying CPO to be processed into the cooking oil for maintaining the stability of cooking oil price in Indonesia. But no attempt succeeds, even the cooking oil price should jump up until reaches the highest rate i.e. Rp9.000/kg. And the most serious condition is the village like in Tebo district, Jambi Province, the cooking oil price reaches 10,000/kg (*Jambi Ekspres Daily, 4 June 2007*), besides this district is an oil palm plantation center area in Jambi Province.

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<sup>2</sup> "Jelantah Oil" is the oil which has been used for cooking, it is then reused. This kind of oil at the moment is sold and consumed by the poor household in Indonesia.

Strategi pemerintah dengan menggelar Operasi Pasar, ternyata tidak membantu rakyat, karena selisih harga minyak goreng antara "harga pasar" dengan harga "Operasi Pasar" hanya berbeda Rp 200 per kilogram saja. Strategi pemerintah melalui Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) ternyata juga tak berarti apa-apa, karena ternyata banyak perusahaan yang mengingkari perjanjian dengan pihak pemerintah. Contoh kasus di Propinsi Riau, sekitar 18 perusahaan tidak kunjung mengirimkan CPO ke pabrik pengolah untuk diproduksi menjadi minyak goreng (Harian Riau Pos, 07 Juni 2007). Jika dalam skala regional saja, misalnya region Sumatera, perusahaan lebih tertarik menjual CPO ke pasar luar negeri ketimbang harus menjualnya dengan harga murah dipasar dalam negeri, apalagi dalam skala nasional, tentu saja perusahaan akan tertarik untuk juga melakukan ekspor (menjual CPO ke pasar internasional).

Ketidak berhasilan kebijakan strategi DMO tidak hanya dipicu karena lemahnya kontrol pemerintah terhadap pengusaha-pengusaha perkebunan kelapa sawit yang notabene beroperasi diwilayah Indonesia, tapi juga kegagalan pemerintah melakukan negoisasi harga dengan pihak pengusah --- pengusaha meminta pemerintah memberikan subsidi harga untuk CPO yang mereka jual di pasar domestic (Indonesia).



The example of "Jelantah Oil"

The government strategy by spreading out the Market Operation apparently does not help the people, because the difference of cooking oil price between "market price" with "Market Operation" price is only different of Rp200 per kilogram. The government strategy through Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) apparently means nothing, because apparently a lot of companies disavow the agreement with the government. Case sample in Riau Province, around 18 companies never send CPO to the processing factory to be produced to become the cooking oil (*Riau Pos Daily, 07 June 2007*). If in the regional scale, such as Sumatra region, the company is more interested in selling CPO to the abroad market than it should sell with the cheap price to the domestic price, moreover in the national scale, of course the company will be interested in conducting the export (selling CPO to the international market).

The unsuccessful of policy of DMO strategy is not only triggered, because it is the weakness of government control toward the oil palm plantation entrepreneurs which operates in Indonesian area, but also the government failure to conduct the price negotiation with the entrepreneur party --- the entrepreneur asks the government to give the price subsidy for CPO which they sell in the domestic market (Indonesia).



The example of Cooking oil

Harga minyak sawit dunia terus merangkak naik dari 740 dollar AS per ton dibulan Mei, naik menjadi 870 dollar AS per ton di bulan Juni (Liputan 6 SCTV 10 Juni 2007). Kenaikan harga ini dipicu dengan permintaan di pasar luar negeri akan CPO sebagai bahan bakar Biofuel (*lihat Position paper SETARA Jambi dalam "Indonesia under Biofuel Fever: Food, Fuel, Machine, Human Being not different" 24 Mei 2007*).

Dampak dari tingginya harga minyak goreng, yang menjadi salah satu dari sembilan bahan pokok ini, telah menggerogoti kehidupan rakyat miskin, tidak hanya pendapatan ekonomi mereka, tetapi juga kesehatannya. Berikut beberapa dampak yang muncul akibat kenaikan harga minyak goreng di Indonesia akibat "demam biofuel" :

1. Industri kecil (home industry), seperti industri kerupuk, tempe dan tahu goreng, banyak yang mulai serta telah bangkrut.
2. Masyarakat miskin tidak mampu membeli minyak goreng kelapa sawit beralih membeli minyak goreng oplosan atau minyak goreng jelantah, yang jauh dari standar kesehatan, bahkan bisa memperburuk kesehatan.
3. Beberapa penjual minyak goreng mencampur minyak jelantah dengan bahan kimia seperti Hidrogen ( $H_2O_2$ ), guna tetap mempertahankan pendapatannya (Liputan Investigasi SCTV 10 Juni 2007). Pencampuran dengan bahan kimia ini memang bisa menjernihkan warna minyak jelantah, tetapi diyakini mempunyai dampak negative buat kesehatan.



The world palm oil price continuously makes slow progress to increase from US\$740 per ton in May, which is increasing to US\$870 per ton in June (*Liputan 6 SCTV 10 June 2007*). The price increase is triggered with the demand in the abroad market which will be CPO as Biofuel (*see Position paper SETARA Jambi in "Indonesia under Biofuel Fever: Food, Fuel, Machine, Human Being not different" 24 May 2007*).

The impact of the high of cooking oil price, which becomes one of nine staple foods, has undermined the life of poor people, not only their economic income, but also their health. The following are some impacts which appear due to the increase of cooking oil price in Indonesia, due to "biofuel fever":

1. The home industry, like fried chips, fermented soybean cake, and tofu, starts and has been bankrupt.
2. The poor community cannot purchase palm cooking oil to change into buy *oplosan* cooking oil or cooking oil which has been used for cooking and will be reused, which is far from the health standard, even makes worse the health.
3. Some cooking oil sellers mix the oil which has been used for cooking and will be reused with chemical such as Hydrogen ( $H_2O_2$ ), for keeping maintaining their incomes (Liputan Investigasi SCTV 10 June 2007). The mixing with chemical indeed can clear up the color for oil which has been used for cooking and will be reused it is believed to have the negative impact for health.



Maka, kembali kami menyerukan :

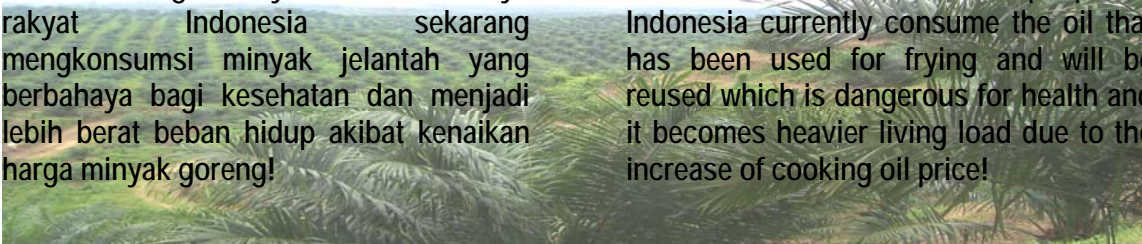
1. mendesak pemerintah segera mengefektifkan DMO tanpa “subsidi terselubung”, yang akhirnya merugikan rakyat lainnya, seperti petani kelapa sawit. Artinya, kewajiban perusahaan untuk menyetorkan CPO untuk diolah menjadi minyak kelapa sawit bagi menstabilkan harga dalam negeri adalah menjadi kewajiban dan tanggung jawab bagi semua pengusaha yang beroperasi diwilayah Indonesia, dalam hal ini juga termasuk perusahaan-perusahaan Malaysia.
2. tidak menyerahkan dinamika harga CPO sepenuhnya kepada mekanisme pasar, pemerintah Indonesia haruslah menjadi pemegang kendali harga, karena Indonesia adalah salah satu pemain minyak sawit dalam pasar global.
3. menyerukan kepada masyarakat konsumen minyak sawit dari Indonesia, terutama untuk konsumsi kebutuhan energi alternative agar melakukan kontrol terhadap kebijakan energi alternative mereka, agar tidak menjadi bumerang kebijakan yang menimbulkan situasi buruk bagi negara produsen, seperti Indonesia.

Akhirnya, kami menyatakan kepada masyarakat Internasional, kami tidak ingin komitmen masyarakat dunia untuk memampas kemiskinan dan meningkatkan standar kesehatan sesuai dengan agenda Multi Development Goals menjadi mimpi buruk akibat kebijakan energi alternative negara konsumen/negara kaya, karena faktanya rakyat Indonesia sekarang mengkonsumsi minyak jelantah yang berbahaya bagi kesehatan dan menjadi lebih berat beban hidup akibat kenaikan harga minyak goreng!

Thus, again we call:

1. and urge the government to make DMO to be effective without “covered subsidy”, which finally inflicts a financial loss of other people, like oil palm farmer. Meaning, the company obligation to pay CPO to be processed into the palm oil for stabilizing the domestic price is the obligation and responsibility for all entrepreneurs operating in Indonesia area, in this case also including Malaysian companies.
2. and do not fully hand CPO price dynamic over to the market mechanism, the Indonesian government should become the price control holder, because Indonesia is one of the palm oil players in the global market.
3. to the consumer society of oil palm from Indonesia, mainly for the consumption of alternative energy need in order to conduct the control toward their alternative energy policy, in order to not to become the policy boomerang which causes the bad situation for producer country, like Indonesia.

At last, we state to the International community, we do not want the world community commitment to carry away the poverty and increase the health standard in accord with the agenda of Multi Development Goals (MDGs) to become the nightmare due to the policy of consumer alternative energy/rich country, because the fact is that the people of Indonesia currently consume the oil that has been used for frying and will be reused which is dangerous for health and it becomes heavier living load due to the increase of cooking oil price!



SETARA adalah Non Government Organisation (NGO) yang berbasis di Propinsi Jambi, Sumatera, Indonesia. Organisasi ini fokus bekerja untuk isu plantation, energy alternative, conflict resolution, partnership system dan International Finance Institution (IFI). Didirikan pada tahun 2007 oleh beberapa aktivis lingkungan dan sosial.

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SETARA is a Non Government Organization (NGO) based in Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia. This organization focuses on the working for plantation issue, energy alternative, conflict resolution, partnership system and International Finance Institution (IFI). Found in 2007 by some environment and social activists.

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