

Kertas Posisi

Indonesia Under "Biofuel Fever" :
Food, Fuel, Machine, Human Being =
Not Different

*"Kelaparan akan menimpa manusia
karena kelangkaan bahan pangan
akibat penggunaan bahan pangan untuk
produksi biofuel"*
(Fidel Castro)

Indonesia Current Situation :

Indonesia negeri anomali : "negeri produsen minyak, tetapi rakyatnya selalu mengalami kelangkaan minyak; negeri produsen CPO, tetapi rakyatnya mengalami kelangkaan CPO/minyak goreng". Inilah situasi Indonesia sekarang disaat "Biofuel fever" menjalari pengusaha kelapa sawit, elite pemerintah, bahkan juga beberapa kalangan penggiat lingkungan hidup.

Harga minyak goreng terus merangkak naik dipasaran, dari semula 6500/kg mencapai kisaran 7500-9000/kg (naik hampir 30%!). Jika harga semula saja masih membuat rakyat kecil harus menguras isi kantong, apalagi lagi jika harga sudah mencapai 9000/kg. Kenaikan harga minyak ini sangat dirasakan serta berdampak besar bagi industri rumah tangga dan industri kecil, seperti industri kerupuk yang terancam bangkrut akibat kenaikan minyak goreng ini (Liputan6 pagi SCTV 11 Mei 2007). Celakanya, minyak goreng tak hanya naik harganya, tetapi juga menghilang dari pasar.

Position paper

Indonesia Under "Biofuel Fever" :
Food, Fuel, Machine, Human Being =
Not Different

*"Hunger will fall on human being
because the scarcity of foodstuff is
due to the use of foodstuff for biofuel
production"*
(Fidel Castro)

Indonesia Current Situation :

Indonesia is anomaly country: "the oil producer country, but its people always experience the oil scarcity; the CPO producer country, but its people always experience the CPO/cooking oil scarcity". This is the Indonesian situation now at the "Biofuel fever" spreading over the oil palm entrepreneurs, the government elites, even also several circles of environment activators.

The price of cooking oil keeps increasing in the market, from the beginning of 6,500/kg reaching at the ranging of 7,500-9,000/kg (increase almost of 30%!). If the beginning price still makes the common people drain the pocket contents, moreover if the price has reached of 9,000/kg. The oil price increase is felt and giving a huge impact toward home industry and small industry, like chips industry which is threatened to be bankrupt due to this cooking oil increase (Liputan6 SCTV in the morning, 11 May 2007). It is misfortune, the price of cooking oil is not only increased, but also is disappeared from the market.



Hampir disemua kota di Indonesia, rakyat antri untuk mendapatkan minyak goreng. Siapa rakyat ini? Rakyat miskin. Ya, kelangkaan minyak goreng telah semakin membuat rakyat miskin semakin menderita.

Reaksi pemerintah Indonesia dengan menggelar "Operasi Pasar" (penjualan minyak goreng murah). Tetapi hal ini belum memberikan perubahan significant. Sebagai contoh di kota Jambi, Suamtra, harga tidak bergeser dari harga 7500 Rp.kg dan kualitasnya juga tidak sebaik minyak goreng yang dijual dengan harga yang merangkak naik (hasil wawancara tim investasi SETARA 12 Mei 2007 pukul 9.33 di Pasar tradisional Angso Duo Jambi). Saat sekarang "Operasi Pasar" ini belum mampu menekan harga minyak goreng.

Ada Apa Dengan Minyak Goreng?

Ternyata besaran luas perkebunan kelapa sawit tidak selalu menjadi mimpi indah bagi kesejahteraan rakyat. Sebagai contoh, di propinsi Jambi luas perkebunan kelapa sawit mencapai 403.467 Ha dengan tingkat produksi mencapai 4.682.975 ton ditahun 2005, tetapi kelangkaan minyak goreng tetap juga melanda daerah ini?



Almost all cities in Indonesia, the people queue up from getting the cooking oil. Who are these people? The poor people. Yes, the cooking oil scarcity has made poor people more and more suffering.

The reaction of the government of Indonesia is spreading out the "Market Operation" (the cheap cooking oil sale). But this thing is not giving a significant change yet. As an example in Jambi city, Sumatra, the price is not shifting from the price of Rp 7,500 kg and the quality is not as good as cooking oil sold with the increasing price (the interview result of the investigation team of SETARA, 12 May 2007 at 9.33 in the traditional market Angso Duo Jambi). At the moment, the "Market Operation" can not push down the cooking oil price yet.

What is happening with Cooking Oil?

Apparently, the big oil palm plantation area is not always becoming the beautiful dream for the people prosperity. As an example, in Jambi province, the oil palm plantation area reaches for 403,467 Ha with the production level reaching for 4,682,975 tons in 2005, but the cooking oil scarcity persistently also hits this area?



Pemerintah Indonesia meminta perusahaan-perusahaan raksasa, seperti Wilmar Group, PT Perkebunan Nusantara, PT Smart Tbk, PT Musim Mas, PT BEST, PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk, PT Musim Mas dan PT Darmex Oil agar menyediakan 150.000 ton/bulan minyak goreng (Antara, 1 Mei 2007) untuk mengatasi kelangkaan dan kenaikan harga minyak goreng. Tetapi, harga CPO yang tinggi di pasar internasional, membuat pihak pengusaha hanya menyanggupi 100,000 ton/bulan. Tetapi sampai kapan pengusaha mau "bermurah hati", disaat harga CPO yang tinggi dan "biofuel fever"?

Kenapa minyak goreng menjadi langka? Berikut beberapa analisis :

1. Para pengusaha kelapa sawit lebih tertarik untuk mengeksport bahan baku CPO ke pasar internasional, ini dikarenakan harga lebih tinggi dibanding pasar dalam negeri (berkisar 650-690 US dollar per ton).
2. Praktek penimbunan yang dilakukan oleh beberapa kalangan bisnis, yang ingin meraih keuntungan dari naiknya harga minyak kelapa sawit, akibat dampak "biofuel fever".
3. Penimbunan yang dilakukan oleh pengumpul di luar negeri, untuk persiapan supply project biofuel. Analisis ini diperkuat dengan tingginya volume ekspor, padahal kebutuhan pasar luar negeri selama ini tercukupi dari suply CPO dari berbagai negara produsen. Sebagai ilustrasi, kuantitas ekspor CPO Indonesia menaik pesat, dari 11,5 juta ton tahun 2005 menjadi 13,6 juta ton di tahun 2006. Selain itu, saat sekarang di Eropa sedang dibangun pembangkit listrik berbahan baku biofuel yang membutuhkan supply 1-1,5 juta ton.

The Government of Indonesia requires the giant companies, like Wilmar Group, PT Perkebunan Nusantara, PT Smart Tbk, PT Musim Mas, PT BEST, PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk, PT Musim Mas and PT Darmex Oil, to provide 150,000 tons/month of palm oil (Antara, 1 May 2007), for handling the scarcity and the increase of cooking oil price. But, the high CPO price in the international market makes the entrepreneurs only promise for 100,000 tons/month. But, until when the entrepreneur wants to be "generous", at the time of the high CPO price and the "biofuel fever"?

Why is cooking oil becoming scarce? The following are some analyses :

1. The oil palm entrepreneur is more interested at exporting the raw material of CPO to the international market, this is because the price is higher compared to the domestic market (ranging from US 650-690 dollar per ton).
2. The piling up practices are conducted by several business circles, which want to reach for profit from the increase of palm oil price, due to the "biofuel fever" impact.
3. The piling up is conducted by the collector from international, for the preparation of supply project biofuel. This analysis is strengthened by the height of export volume, whereas the need of international market during this time is fulfilled from the CPO supply from various producer countries. As the illustration, the export quantity of Indonesian CPO increased quickly, from 11.5 million tons in 2005 to 13.6 million tons in 2006. Besides that, at the moment, in Europe the electric generator with biofuel raw material is built, which needs the 1-1.5 million tons supply.

4. Program Biofuel oleh Pemerintah Indonesia, tidak memasukkan komponen komparatif supply-demand diantara industri berbahan baku CPO/biofuel, sehingga diantara industri ini terjadi kompetisi pencarian bahan baku.
5. Kepentingan CPO untuk bahan baku biofuel, saat ini hanya bisa dinikmati oleh pasar internasional, karena PERTAMINA (Indonesia state energy corporate) yang ditunjuk pemerintah sebagai perusahaan yang akan memproduksi bahan bakar nabati menyakan mengentikan produksi dikarenakan kerugian yang dialami selama ini yang mencapai Rp 15,9 miliar.
6. Pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit di Indonesia memang telah diskenario sedemikian rupa hingga hanya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan ekport dan tidak untuk pasar domestik.

Mukjizat kelapa sawit kini tak hanya diproduksi untuk memberi makan pada manusia (*Food*), tapi juga bahan baku mesin (*Fuel*), kini telah berubah menjadi kutukan bagi jutaan rakyat di Indonesia. Ini dikarenakan "perkelahian" dua konsumen bahan baku minyak kelapa sawit --- manusia dan mesin --- telah dimenangkan oleh konsumen mesin,

4. Biofuel Program by the Government of Indonesia excludes the comparative component of supply-demand between the industry with the raw material of CPO/biofuel, so among this industry it occurs the competition on the raw material quest.
5. The importance of CPO to get biofuel raw material, at the moment, can only be enjoyed by the international market, because PERTAMINA (Indonesia state energy corporate) which is appointed by the government as the company to produce the vegetable oil fuel asks to stop the production since the financial loss experience during this time reaches Rp 15.9 billion.
6. The development of oil palm plantation in Indonesia has indeed been a scenario of this sort, so only for fulfilling the export need and not for domestic market.

The oil palm miracle now is not only produced for giving food to human being, but also the fuel raw material has changed into curses for million people in Indonesia. This is because the "fight" between two palm oil raw material consumers --- human being and machine --- has been won by the machine consumer,



dan pemerintah Indonesia sendiri telah berdiri dikubuh konsumen yang paling menjanjikan yaitu mesin. Lihat saja Komitmen pemerintah Indonesia yang diwakili oleh Menteri Pertanian, bersama pemerintah Malaysia sepakat untuk menyediakan 12 juta ton CPO (6 juta ton dari Indonesia dan 6 juta ton dari Malaysia) bagi kebutuhan bahan baku biodiesel, dan ini dianggap tidak akan mempengaruhi volume ekspor CPO Indonesia yang diprediksi tahun 2006 yang mencapai 14,7 juta ton dan pasar domestik (Investor Daily 2007). Padahal, luas perkebunan kelapa sawit saat ini yang luasnya mencapai 5,4 juta hanya mampu menyediakan 16 juta ton CPO, dengan frekuensi 11,5 juta ton untuk pasar internasional dan 4 juta ton untuk pasar domestik (kompas, 13 Maret 2007).

What Our Demmand?

Berdasarkan dari beberapa hal diatas, kami dari SETARA Jambi, NGO lokal yang bergerak dalam isu perkebunan kelapa sawit, khususnya di propinsi Jambi menyatakan bahwa dari keseluruhan persoalan yang ditimbulkan oleh minyak kelapa sawit, yang paling menderita adalah rakyat kecil. Maka Kami Meminta :

1. Pemerintah melakukan pembatasan ekspor bahan baku biofuel dari kelapa sawit oleh pengusaha perkebunan kelapa sawit, dan ketentuan ini harus dinyatakan dengan kebijakan yang harus ditaati oleh pengusaha-pengusaha perkebunan kelapa sawit yang beroperasi di Indonesia.

and the government of Indonesia alone has stood on the consumer fortification which is most promising i.e. machine. See that the commitment of the government of Indonesia which is represented by the Minister of Agriculture, together with the government of Malaysia, agree to provide 12 million tons of CPO (6 million tons from Indonesia and 6 million tons from Malaysia) for the need of biodiesel raw material, and this is regarded as nothing will affect the export volume of Indonesian CPO which is predicted in 2006 reaching of 14.7 million tons and the domestic market (Investor Daily 2007). Whereas, the current area of oil palm plantation at the moment reaching 5.4 million can only provide 16 million tons of CPO, with the frequency of 11.5 million tons for international market and 4 million tons for domestic market (Kompas, 13 March 2007).

What are Our Demands?

Based on several things above, we from SETARA Jambi, local NGO running in the oil palm plantation issue, particularly in Jambi province, state that from the entire problems caused by palm oil, the most suffering is the common people. So, we ask:

1. The Government conducts the export restriction of biofuel raw material from oil palm by the oil palm plantation entrepreneur, and this certainty should be stated with policy, which should be adhered by the entrepreneurs of oil palm plantation operating in Indonesia.

2. Pemerintah melakukan kajian tentang kesesuaian dan kemampuan suply bahan baku bagi kepentingan pasar domestik dan juga kepentingan ekspor.
3. Para investor menghentikan segera investasi disektor perkebunan kelapa sawit hingga ada *blueprint* perkebunan kelapa sawit yang jelas dan menerapkan prinsip keberlanjutan (sustainable palm oil).
4. Para investor menghentikan investasi di sektor perkebunan kelapa sawit karena SETARA Jambi mengkhawatirkan, pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit untuk memenuhi konsumsi bahan bakar nabati bagi penggunaan energi terbarukan yang ditujukan untuk pengurangan emisi karbon, malah akan menjadi paradoks menjadi katalis penderitaan bagi lingkungan karena pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang tak terkendali.

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2. The Government conducts a study on the suitability and capacity of raw material supply for the domestic market interest and also for the export interest.
3. The investors stop soon the investment in the oil palm plantation sector until there is a clear blueprint of oil palm plantation and applies the sustainable palm oil principle.
4. The investors stop the investment in the oil palm plantation sector because SETARA Jambi is worried about. The development of oil palm plantation to fulfil vegetable oil consumption for the use of renewable energy, which is directed to decrease the carbon emission, in fact will become paradoxical to be the suffering catalyst for the environment, because of the development of oil palm plantation which is uncontrolled.

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