



PISAgroNEWS

Partnership for Indonesia's Sustainable Agriculture

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Collaboration for Sustainable Agribusiness Acceleration**



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Kata Pengantar



Insan Syafaat

Direktur Eksekutif
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Rekan-rekan yang Terhormat,

Selamat datang di PISAgro News edisi Juli 2026. Menyambut HUT RI ke-81, bulan kemerdekaan ini kita jadikan pijakan untuk mendorong kemandirian agripangan nasional. Di tengah pusaran regulasi global dan pergeseran lanskap kebijakan perdagangan nasional, memperkuat ketahanan agribisnis Indonesia membutuhkan kesiapan menyeluruh, mulai dari integrasi skema pembiayaan hijau, adaptasi aturan tata niaga, hingga aksi nyata kolaborasi inklusif di tingkat tapak.

Pada rubrik Prolog edisi kali ini, artikel "Mengapa Bank Wajib Menguasai Keuangan Berkelanjutan: Mengintegrasikan Keterbukaan Dana, Risiko LHK, dan Prinsip NDPE di Perbankan Indonesia" mengulas secara mendalam pentingnya kesiapan sektor keuangan nasional dalam mengadopsi prinsip *No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation* (NDPE) dan penilaian risiko ESG/LST guna memastikan keberlanjutan investasi komoditas Indonesia.

Pada rubrik Fitur, artikel "Mengantisipasi Dampak Negatif Diberlakukannya Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No. 11 Tahun 2026 (Kacang Tanah, Kentang, Jagung)" memberikan analisis strategis mengenai dinamika aturan pasokan bahan baku serta langkah mitigasi yang perlu diambil agar tidak menyulitkan integrasi rantai nilai dan akses pasar bagi para pelaku usaha maupun petani kecil.

Pada rubrik Kabar PISAgro, kami menyajikan perkembangan konkret lewat artikel "Triputra Group Perkuat Rantai Pasok Jagung, Cakupan Lahan Capai 5.000 Hektare", yang menampilkan komitmen nyata anggota dalam memperluas ekosistem kemitraan *Inclusive Closed-Loop* dan menjamin kepastian pasokan jagung nasional.

Pada rubrik Profil, kami mempersembahkan kisah inspiratif bertajuk "Memberdayakan Petani: Kisah Pak M. Syarif, Petani Sawit Binaan Cargill dari Musi Banyuasin, Sumatera Selatan." Perjalanan beliau menjadi bukti nyata bagaimana pendampingan teknis, penerapan standar kelapa sawit berkelanjutan, dan akses pembiayaan yang tepat mampu mentransformasi taraf hidup serta kemandirian ekonomi petani swadaya.

Melalui ragam wawasan tata kelola pembiayaan, navigasi kebijakan, hingga bukti keberhasilan pemberdayaan di lapangan yang tersaji dalam edisi Juli 2026 ini, kami berharap dapat memperkuat sinergi multipihak demi mewujudkan sistem agripangan Indonesia yang berdaya saing tinggi, inklusif, & lestari.

Selamat membaca dan kami berharap bahwa edisi kali ini dapat memberikan informasi yang bermanfaat dan memperkaya pemahaman kita semua mengenai upaya-upaya luar biasa yang dilakukan dalam mendukung sektor pertanian Indonesia.

Opening Remarks



Insan Syafaat

Executive Director
PISAgro Secretariat

To our distinguished readers,

Welcome to the July 2026 edition of PISAgro News. As we celebrate the 81st Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia, this moment serves as our foundation to advance national agri-food self-reliance. Amidst global regulatory shifts and an evolving national trade policy landscape, strengthening Indonesia's agribusiness resilience demands comprehensive readiness, ranging from the integration of green financing schemes and adaptation to trade regulations, to concrete, inclusive collaboration at grassroots level.

In this edition's Prologue section, the article titled "Why Banks Must Master Sustainable Finance: Integrating Money Disclosure, Environmental & Social Risks, and NDPE Principles in Indonesian Banking" offers an in-depth analysis of the national financial sector's need to adopt No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) principles and ESG risk assessments to ensure the long-term sustainability of Indonesia's commodity investments.

In the Feature section, the article "Anticipating the Adverse Impacts of the Enactment of Minister of Trade Regulation No. 11 of 2026 (Peanuts, Potatoes, Corn)" provides a strategic analysis of raw material supply dynamics and the necessary mitigation steps to prevent disruptions in value chain integration and

market access for both businesses and smallholder farmers.

In the PISAgro Update section, we present concrete progress through the article "Triputra Group Strengthens Corn Supply Chain, Land Coverage Reaches 5,000 Hectares," showcasing our members' tangible commitment to expanding the Inclusive Closed-Loop partnership ecosystem and securing national corn supply certainty.

In the Profile section, we present an inspiring story titled "Empowering Farmers: The Story of Mr. M. Syarif, a Cargill-Assisted Palm Oil Farmer from Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatra." His journey serves as living proof of how technical assistance, sustainable palm oil standards, and proper access to finance can transform the livelihoods and economic independence of independent smallholders.

Through the diverse insights on financial governance, policy navigation, and field empowerment successes presented in this July 2026 edition, we hope to strengthen multi-stakeholder synergy toward realizing an Indonesian agri-food system that is highly competitive, inclusive, and sustainable.

Happy reading, and we hope this edition enriches your understanding of the outstanding efforts being made to support Indonesia's agricultural sector.



Kelompok Kerja

Setiap kelompok kerja wajib mengembangkan rantai pasok dengan lengkap dari hulu ke hilir dan menyusun rencana kerja yang meliputi kebutuhan permodalan, target produksi, target pembelian, target pelatihan petani, hingga waktu pelaksanaannya. Setiap rantai pasok melaksanakan berbagai proyek percontohan, mulai dari pelatihan petani mengenai pengelolaan kebun yang baik hingga membuka ketersediaan akses keuangan dan jaminan pembelian.



AgriTech & Inovasi Digital



Kakao



Kacang Tanah



Kopi



Jagung



Susu



Hortikultura



Pemberdayaan Perempuan



Kemampuan-
telusuran



Kelapa Sawit



Kentang



Karet



Kelapa



Padi



Sapi Potong



Pengembangan
Kapasitas



Pendapatan
Hidup



Pertanian
Regeneratif

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Working Groups

Every working group is required to develop their chain supply from their downstream line to the upstream as well as formulating a working plan which includes capital needs, production target, purchasing order target, farmers' training, as well as their training schedules. Every supply chain is also required to carry out various pilot projects, ranging from farmers' training on proper plantation management methods to enabling financial access and purchase protection.



Agritech & Digital Innovation



Palm Oil



Cocoa



Potato



Peanut



Rubber



Coffee



Coconut



Corn



Rice



Dairy



Cattle



Horticulture



Capacity Building



Women Empowerment



Living Income



Traceability



Regenerative Agriculture

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Prolog

Mengapa Bank Wajib Menguasai Keuangan Berkelanjutan: Mengintegrasikan Keterbukaan Dana, Risiko LHK, dan Prinsip NDPE di Perbankan Indonesia

Hendri S. W. (Artikel ini ditulis dan dirangkum dari berbagai sumber)



Dalam era transisi hijau global, peran perbankan dan lembaga keuangan telah bergeser secara fundamental. Bank tidak lagi sekadar menjadi lembaga perantara keuangan (*financial intermediary*) yang menilai risiko kredit dan imbal hasil secara konvensional, melainkan bertindak sebagai penjaga gerbang (*gatekeeper*) utama dalam transisi menuju ekonomi berkelanjutan.

Tekanan terhadap industri perbankan untuk menguasai keuangan berkelanjutan kini tidak lagi bersumber dari dorongan etis atau kesadaran lingkungan semata, melainkan dari kalkulasi risiko material bisnis, tuntutan regulasi nasional yang kian memikat, hingga dinamika ketat di pasar perdagangan internasional. Di Indonesia, pergeseran paradigma ini menuntut komitmen nyata perbankan yang diwujudkan

melalui skema *realising money disclosure*, yakni transparansi penuh atas pelacakan alokasi pembiayaan serta adopsi Taksonomi Keuangan Berkelanjutan Indonesia (TKBI) guna mengklasifikasikan portofolio secara terukur.

Lebih jauh lagi, integrasi kerangka kerja NDPE (*No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation*) ke dalam proses due diligence kredit kini menjadi standar operasional baru dalam memitigasi risiko kredit, risiko transisi pasar, serta risiko reputasi portofolio perbankan nasional, khususnya di sektor-sektor strategis berbasis komoditas.

Perubahan Paradigma Risiko dan Urgensi Pengetahuan Sustainable Finance

Pengetahuan mengenai keuangan berkelanjutan bukan lagi sebatas fungsi *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR), melainkan kerangka kerja utama dalam *Enterprise Risk Management* (ERM) dan strategi pembiayaan korporasi. Hal ini disebabkan oleh adanya transmisi risiko lingkungan dan sosial yang berpotensi langsung berubah menjadi risiko kredit.

Sebagai contoh, risiko fisik seperti kerusakan lahan akibat bencana iklim, kebakaran hutan, atau degradasi gambut dapat menurunkan produktivitas debitur di sektor komoditas utama. Di sisi lain, timbul risiko transisi akibat perubahan regulasi global seperti *European Union Deforestation Regulation* (EUDR), maupun pergeseran preferensi konsumen yang

dapat mengeksklusi debitur dari rantai pasok global. Ketika akses pasar debitur terganggu, arus kas mereka akan tertekan dan berujung pada peningkatan *Non-Performing Loan* (NPL) bagi perbankan.

Selain masalah kredit, tuntutan *realising money disclosure* mengharuskan bank secara transparan melaporkan alokasi dana pembiayaan mereka. Pemangku kepentingan, mulai dari regulator hingga investor global, kini memverifikasi apakah pembiayaan yang diklaim berwawasan lingkungan benar-benar berdampak positif atau sekadar *greenwashing*. Pemahaman teknis ini menjadi kunci bagi analis kredit dan *risk officer* dalam memverifikasi penggunaan dana secara nyata. Hal ini berpengaruh langsung pada reputasi bank & daya saing mereka dalam mengakses pendanaan modal (*cost of capital*) berbiaya rendah dari lembaga keuangan internasional.

Tabel 1. Matriks Transmisi Risiko ESG/LST dan Dampaknya terhadap Neraca Perbankan

Kategori Risiko LST	Mekanisme Transmisi Risiko	Dampak Langsung pada Neraca Perbankan
Risiko Fisik	Bencana cuaca ekstrem, kebakaran hutan, dan degradasi lahan mengurangi kapasitas produksi dan mengganggu operasional debitur sektor komoditas.	Penurunan nilai agunan kredit, krisis likuiditas debitur, dan lonjakan rasio kredit bermasalah (NPL).
Risiko Transisi	Penerapan regulasi perdagangan yang ketat (seperti EUDR) dan pergeseran preferensi konsumen global yang menolak produk tidak berkelanjutan.	Eksklusi debitur dari rantai pasok global (eksklusi pasar), penurunan nilai aset, dan hilangnya pendapatan pembeli (<i>offtaker</i>).
Risiko Reputasi & Hukum	Tuduhan <i>greenwashing</i> dan kegagalan verifikasi pengungkapan pembiayaan (<i>money disclosure</i>).	Sanksi regulator, penarikan dana investor institusional, dan peningkatan biaya modal.

Kerangka Regulasi Indonesia dan Transparansi Alokasi Dana (*Money Disclosure*)

Indonesia telah menetapkan landasan regulasi yang kuat melalui Peta Jalan Keuangan Berkelanjutan dan Peraturan OJK Nomor 51/POJK.03/2017. Lembaga Jasa Keuangan diwajibkan menyusun Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB) dan menerbitkan Laporan Keuangan Berkelanjutan (*Sustainability Report*) secara berkala.

Melalui skema *realising money disclosure*, perbankan dituntut untuk membuka pengungkapan portofolio hijau mereka, mengukur ketahanan portofolio melalui uji tekan risiko iklim (*climate risk stress testing*), serta melakukan pelacakan penggunaan dana (*use of proceeds tracking*). Penelusuran instrumen seperti *Green Bonds* atau *Sustainability-Linked Loans* (SLL) wajib dipastikan tepat sasaran sesuai kriteria teknis yang diakui.

Tabel 2. Matriks Pilar NDPE dan Implikasinya terhadap Analisis Risiko Kredit Perbankan

Pilar-pilar NDPE	Ruang Lingkup & Standar Operasional	Urgensi bagi Analisis Kredit Perbankan
Tanpa Deforestasi (tetap)	Larangan konversi hutan primer, kawasan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT/HCV), dan Stok Karbon Tinggi (HCS).	Menjamin debitur menghindari sanksi pidana/administratif, gugatan hukum lingkungan, dan pemutusan rantai pasok.
Tanpa Gambut (tetap)	Moratorium pembangunan di lahan gambut tanpa memandang kedalamannya, dan kewajiban pengelolaan tata air gambut yang ketat.	Memitigasi risiko kebakaran hutan/lahan yang berpotensi menghancurkan aset agunan kredit secara permanen.
Tanpa Eksploitasi (tetap)	Penghormatan hak asasi manusia, perlindungan tenaga kerja, larangan pekerja anak/paksa, dan pemenuhan prinsip FPIC masyarakat adat.	Mencegah konflik sosial dan sengketa lahan yang dapat menghentikan aktivitas operasional dan produksi debitur.

Penerapan Prinsip NDPE dalam Sektor Komoditas Indonesia

Salah satu wujud nyata penerjemahan keuangan berkelanjutan pada sektor komoditas seperti kelapa sawit dan kehutanan adalah integrasi kebijakan NDPE ke dalam analisis *due diligence* kredit perbankan. Kerangka NDPE mengharuskan pelaku usaha untuk tidak melakukan konversi hutan primer maupun area bernilai konservasi tinggi (*No Deforestation*), tidak membuka lahan gambut tanpa memandang kedalamannya (*No Peat*), serta melindungi hak-hak pekerja dan masyarakat adat melalui prinsip *Free, Prior, and Informed Consent* (*No Exploitation*).

Meskipun NDPE diawali sebagai komitmen sektor swasta (*market-driven benchmark*), standar ini kini berimbas langsung pada risiko keuangan bank. Pembeli dan merek konsumen global menolak pasokan dari produsen yang melanggar NDPE, yang berarti hilangnya *offtaker debitur*. Ditambah dengan regulasi ketat seperti EUDR yang menuntut ketertelusuran (*traceability*) hingga titik koordinat geolokasi lahan, bank yang tidak memahami instrumen ini akan kesulitan menilai kredibilitas dan kelangsungan usaha debiturnya.

Tabel 3. Perbandingan Pendekatan Evaluasi, Fungsi Bank, dan Output Data: Sertifikasi Konvensional vs. NDPE IRF

Dimensi Perbandingan	Sertifikasi Konvensional (RSPO/ISPO)	NDPE IRF (<i>Kerangka Pelaporan Implementasi</i>) Kerangka Kerja
Pendekatan Evaluasi	Penilaian kepatuhan pass/fail (<i>kepatuhan pass/fail</i>).	Pelaporan kemajuan bertahap (<i>kemajuan seiring waktu</i>) untuk seluruh volume pasokan.
Fungsi Utama bagi Bank	Konfirmasi kepatuhan terhadap standar hukum dan operasional minimal.	Alat berbasis uji tuntas, pemantauan portofolio, dan keterlibatan klien (<i>keterlibatan klien</i>).
Output Data	Sertifikat kepatuhan untuk unit bisnis tertentu.	Profil kategorisasi kemajuan rantai pasok yang transparan.

NDPE IRF sebagai Alat Bantu Analisis Risiko Kredit

Untuk menjembatani celah antara kebijakan tertulis dan fakta implementasi di lapangan, industri menggunakan instrumen bernama NDPE *Implementation Reporting Framework* (NDPE IRF). Berbeda dengan sistem sertifikasi konvensional yang berfokus pada status kepatuhan tunggal (*pass/fail*), NDPE IRF merupakan kerangka pelaporan terstruktur yang mengukur kemajuan bertahap (*progress over time*) dari seluruh volume rantai pasok debitur.

Melalui pemanfaatan NDPE IRF, bank dapat melakukan *Customer Due Diligence* (CDD) berbasis bukti riil, bukan sekadar memeriksa dokumen kebijakan di atas kertas. Bank dapat mengklasifikasikan profil risiko portofolionya dan mengidentifikasi seberapa besar eksposur pembiayaan yang masuk ke rantai pasok berisiko tinggi. Informasi terstruktur ini mendukung pemantauan portofolio secara kontinu dan menjadi basis dialog strategis antara bank dengan debitur.

Menjaga Inklusivitas: Mengakomodasi Petani Swadaya melalui *Blended Finance*

Tantangan utama dari ketatnya penerapan kriteria NDPE adalah risiko tereksplusnya petani swadaya (*independent smallholders*) dari rantai pasok resmi karena keterbatasan sertifikasi tanah, kapasitas teknis, dan akses teknologi geolokasi.

Perbankan diimbau untuk tidak merespons risiko ini dengan melakukan tindakan divestasi mendadak (*indiscriminate de-risking*) yang dapat mematikan mata pencaharian petani. Sebaliknya, bank perlu mengambil peran konstruktif melalui skema pembiayaan campuran (*blended finance*), yaitu menggabungkan dana komersial dengan dana hibah atau fasilitas pendanaan pembangunan untuk membantu pemetaan lahan dan

peningkatan kapasitas petani. Langkah ini disempurnakan dengan pendekatan tingkat lanskap (*landscape approach*) melalui kolaborasi bersama pemerintah daerah, perusahaan inti, dan organisasi masyarakat sipil.

Penguasaan pengetahuan keuangan berkelanjutan oleh perbankan nasional bukan lagi sekadar pemenuhan regulasi pelengkap, melainkan bagian dari strategi inti untuk menjaga kelangsungan bisnis dan daya saing. Dengan mengintegrasikan pengungkapan alokasi dana secara transparan, memahami risiko transisi pasar, serta mengadopsi instrumen evaluasi riil seperti NDPE IRF, perbankan Indonesia dapat memitigasi risiko kredit secara lebih efektif sekaligus mendukung transformasi ekonomi nasional yang tangguh, inklusif, dan hijau.

Dikutip dari berbagai sumber referensi:

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Prologue

Why Banks Must Master Sustainable Finance: Integrating Money Disclosure, Environmental & Social Risks, and NDPE Principles in Indonesian Banking

Hendri S. W. *(This article is written and compiled from various sources)*



In the era of the global green transition, the role of banking and financial institutions has shifted fundamentally. Banks are no longer merely financial intermediaries assessing credit risk and returns conventionally, but act as primary gatekeepers in the transition toward a sustainable economy.

Pressure on the banking industry to master sustainable finance no longer stems solely from ethical motives or environmental awareness, but from material business risk calculations, increasingly stringent national regulatory demands, and tight dynamics in international trade markets. In Indonesia, this paradigm shift requires a tangible commitment from banks, realised through the "realising money disclosure" scheme, namely full transparency in tracking financing allocation, as well as the adoption of the

Indonesian Sustainable Finance Taxonomy (TKBI) to classify portfolios in a measurable manner.

Furthermore, integrating the NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) framework into the credit due diligence process has become a new operational standard for mitigating credit risk, market transition risk, and portfolio reputational risk for national banks, particularly in strategic commodity-based sectors.

Risk Paradigm Shift and the Urgency of Sustainable Finance Knowledge

Knowledge of sustainable finance is no longer limited to a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) function; it is a core framework within Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and corporate financing strategy. This is due to the transmission of environmental and social risks, which can directly translate into credit risk.

For instance, physical risks such as land degradation caused by climate disasters, forest fires, or peat degradation can reduce the productivity of borrowers in key commodity sectors. On the other hand, transition risks arise from changes in global regulations such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), and shifts in consumer preferences that can exclude borrowers from

global supply chains. When a borrower's market access is disrupted, their cash flow comes under pressure, ultimately leading to an increase in Non-Performing Loans (NPL) for banks.

Beyond credit issues, demands for "realising money disclosure" require banks to transparently report their financing allocations. Stakeholders, ranging from regulators to global investors, are now verifying whether financing claimed to be environmentally sound truly yields a positive impact or is merely greenwashing. Technical understanding is key for credit analysts and risk officers to verify the actual use of funds. This directly impacts a bank's reputation and its competitiveness in accessing low-cost capital funding from international financial institutions.

Table 1. Matrix of ESG Transmission Risks and Their Impact on Banking Balance Sheets

ESG Risk Categories	Risk Transmission Mechanism	Direct Impact on Banking Balance Sheets
Physical Risk	Extreme weather disasters, wildfires, and land degradation reduce production capacity and disrupt the operations of commodity sector debtors.	Decrease in the value of credit collateral, debtor liquidity crises, and a surge in the non-performing loan ratio (Non-Performing Loan / NPL).
Transition Risk	Application of strict trade regulations (like EUDR) and shifts in global consumer preferences towards rejecting non-sustainable products.	Exclusion of debtors from global supply chains (market exclusion), decrease in asset value, and the loss of buyer revenue (<i>offtaker</i>).
Reputational & Legal Risk	Accusations of greenwashing and failure of financing disclosure verification (money disclosure).	Regulator sanctions, institutional investor fund withdrawals, and increase in the cost of capital.

Indonesian Regulatory Framework and Transparency of Fund Allocation (Money Disclosure)

Indonesia has established a strong regulatory foundation through the Sustainable Finance Roadmap and Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) Number 51/POJK.03/2017. Financial Services Institutions are required to prepare a Sustainable Finance Action Plan (RAKB) and periodically publish a Sustainability Report.

Through the "realising money disclosure" scheme, banks are required to disclose their green portfolios, measure portfolio resilience through climate risk stress testing, and conduct use of proceeds tracking. Tracking for instruments such as Green Bonds or Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) must be verified to ensure funds are accurately targeted according to recognised technical criteria.

Table 2. NDPE Pillars Matrix and Its Implications for Banking Credit Risk Analysis

NDPE Pillars	Scope & Operational Standards	Urgency for Banking Credit Analysis
No Deforestation (remain)	Prohibition of primary forest conversion, High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, and High Carbon Stock (HCS).	Ensures debtors avoid criminal/administrative sanctions, environmental lawsuits, and supply chain disconnection.
No Peat (remain)	Moratorium on peatland development regardless of depth, and mandatory strict peat water management.	Mitigates risk of forest/land fires that can potentially destroy credit collateral assets permanently.
No Exploitation (remain)	Respect for human rights, labor protection, prohibition of child/forced labor, and fulfillment of FPIC principles for indigenous peoples.	Prevents social conflicts and land disputes that can stop operational activities and debtor production.

Implementation of NDPE Principles in the Indonesian Commodity Sector

One concrete manifestation of translating sustainable finance into commodity sectors such as palm oil and forestry is the integration of NDPE policies into banking credit due diligence analysis. The NDPE framework requires business actors to avoid converting primary forests or High Conservation Value areas (No Deforestation), refrain from developing peatlands regardless of depth (No Peat), and protect the rights of workers and indigenous communities through the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (No Exploitation).

Although NDPE originated as a private sector commitment (market-driven benchmark), this standard now directly impacts bank financial risks. Global buyers and consumer brands reject supplies from producers that violate NDPE, leading to a loss of the debtor's off-takers. Compounded by strict regulations such as the EUDR, which demands traceability down to the land's geolocation coordinates, banks that fail to understand these instruments will find it challenging to evaluate the credibility and business continuity of their debtors.

Table 3. Comparison of Evaluation Approaches, Banking Functions, and Data Outputs: Conventional Certification vs. NDPE IRF

Comparison Dimensions	Conventional Certification (RSPO/ISPO)	NDPE IRF (<i>Implementation Reporting Framework</i> Framework)
Evaluation Approach	Pass/fail compliance assessment (<i>pass/fail compliance</i>).	Gradual progress reporting (<i>progress over time</i>) for entire supply volume.
Main Function for Banks	Confirmation of compliance with minimal legal and operational standards.	Due diligence, portfolio monitoring, and client engagement basis tool (<i>client engagement</i>).
Data Output	Compliance certificate for a specific business unit.	Profil Transparent supply chain progress categorization profile.

NDPE IRF as a Credit Risk Analysis Tool

To bridge the gap between written policies and real-world implementation on the ground, the industry utilises an instrument called the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework (NDPE IRF). Unlike conventional certification systems that focus on a single compliance status (pass/fail), the NDPE IRF is a structured reporting framework that measures gradual progress over time across the debtor's entire supply chain volume.

Through the application of the NDPE IRF, banks can conduct Customer Due Diligence (CDD) based on real evidence rather than merely inspecting policy documents on paper. Banks can classify their portfolio risk profiles and identify the extent of financing exposure directed toward high-risk supply chains. This structured information supports continuous portfolio monitoring and serves as a foundation for strategic dialogue between banks and their debtors.

Maintaining Inclusivity: Accommodating Independent Smallholders through Blended Finance

The primary challenge of strictly implementing NDPE criteria is the risk of excluding independent smallholders from formal supply chains due to limitations in land certification, technical capacity, and access to geolocation technology.

Banks are advised not to respond to these risks through abrupt, indiscriminate de-risking actions that could jeopardise smallholders' livelihoods. Instead, banks should assume a constructive role through blended finance schemes, combining commercial funds with grant funding or development finance facilities to support land mapping and capacity building for smallholders. This initiative is further strengthened through a landscape approach via collaboration with local governments, nucleus companies, and civil society organisations.

Mastery of sustainable finance knowledge by national banks is no longer merely a matter of auxiliary regulatory compliance, but an integral part of a core strategy to preserve business continuity and competitiveness. By integrating transparent fund allocation disclosures, understanding market transition risks, and adopting real evaluation instruments such as the NDPE IRF, Indonesian banking can mitigate credit risks more effectively while supporting a resilient, inclusive, and green national economic transformation..

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Mengantisipasi Dampak Negatif Diberlakukannya Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No. 11 Tahun 2026 (Kacang Tanah, Kentang, Jagung)

Ferial Lubis (Artikel ini ditulis dan diolah dari data Kementerian Pertanian RI dan Kementerian Perdagangan RI)



Pada 21 April 2026, Kementerian Perdagangan mengeluarkan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 11 Tahun 2026 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 18 Tahun 2025 tentang Kebijakan dan Pengaturan Impor Barang Pertanian dan Peternakan ("Permendag 11/2026"), yang akan mulai berlaku sejak 8 Mei 2026. Melalui peraturan ini, pemerintah mengubah aturan perizinan impor komoditas pertanian dan peternakan demi memastikan ketertiban tata niaga nasional.

Selain itu, Permendag 11/2026 juga merespons urgensi dukungan terhadap program swasembada pangan dan substitusi impor barang pertanian. Program swasembada pangan merupakan program strategis pemerintah yang bertujuan mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap pangan impor dan

memperkuat ketahanan pangan nasional. Pemerintah ingin menata ulang daftar komoditas yang wajib mendapatkan izin impor untuk menjaga keseimbangan neraca komoditas dan memitigasi risiko kelangkaan pasokan domestik.

Melalui Permendag ini Pemerintah menargetkan:

- Tata kelola impor agar berjalan lebih transparan dan mendukung kemandirian industri lokal melalui pengawasan kepatuhan di garis perbatasan negara.
- Kebijakan impor yang disempurnakan, menjaga keseimbangan pasokan dan permintaan di dalam negeri, melindungi harga produsen dalam negeri, serta memperkuat ketahanan pangan nasional.



- Mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap impor dan menciptakan keseimbangan antara kebutuhan industri dan kepentingan produsen dalam negeri.

Untuk mewujudkan tujuan tersebut, Permendag 11/2026 memperluas cakupan komoditas pertanian dan peternakan yang diatur impornya dengan menambahkan empat komoditas baru, yaitu gandum pakan, bungkil kedelai, kacang hijau, dan kacang tanah, ke dalam sistem perizinan impor yang sebelumnya belum mencakup keempat komoditas tersebut. Komoditas kacang hijau dan kacang tanah dimasukkan dengan pertimbangan mengalami penurunan minat petani karena masuknya produk impor secara bebas, tanpa pembatasan waktu maupun volume (Menteri Perdagangan Dr. Budi Santoso, M.Si. 2026).

Dengan demikian, Pemerintah mewajibkan Perizinan Berusaha di bidang Impor untuk 11 (sebelas) jenis komoditas, yaitu hewan dan produk hewan, beras, gula, jagung, bawang putih, produk hortikultura, ubi kayu dan produk turunannya, gandum pakan, bungkil kedelai, kacang hijau, dan kacang tanah.

Beberapa nomor HS Jagung, Kacang Tanah dan Kentang yang masuk dalam peraturan ini adalah:

1. Jagung: HS 1005.90.99 Jagung untuk kebutuhan pakan dan HS 1005.90.91 jagung untuk kebutuhan bahan baku industri dan pangan.
2. Kentang: HS 0701.90.10 Kentang untuk membuat keripik kentang dan HS 0701.90.90 lain-lain.
3. Kacang tanah: Ketentuan dalam Peraturan Menteri ini tidak berlaku terhadap impor kacang tanah dengan pos tarif/ *harmonised system* HS 1202.41.00 (Kacang tanah bertempurung) dan HS 1202.42.00 (Kacang tanah dihilangkan tempurungnya, pecah maupun tidak).

Syarat Khusus Importasi Komoditas Baru

Merujuk pada Lampiran I bagian VIII hingga XI, pemerintah memberlakukan prosedur bagi perusahaan yang ingin mengimpor empat komoditas baru (gandum pakan, bungkil kedelai, kacang hijau, dan kacang tanah). Pemerintah mewajibkan importir untuk memiliki Angka Pengenal Importir Produsen (API-P) atau Angka Pengenal Importir Umum (API-U). Apabila instansi terkait telah menerbitkan Neraca Komoditas, maka pelaku usaha wajib menjadikan instrumen tersebut sebagai syarat terbitnya Persetujuan Impor. Sebaliknya, jika Neraca Komoditas belum ditetapkan, pelaku usaha harus menggunakan Data Tersedia berupa laporan hasil verifikasi, rekomendasi, atau pertimbangan teknis resmi dari kementerian yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang pertanian. Para importir wajib memenuhi ketentuan Persetujuan Impor (PI) dari Kemendag berdasarkan rekomendasi teknis dari Kementerian Pertanian. Kemudian mengajukan persetujuan impor secara elektronik melalui *Sistem Indonesia National Single Window* (SINSW) sebelum melakukan impor.

Relaksasi Perizinan untuk Kawasan Pabean Khusus

Pasal 9 ayat (1) juncto Pasal 13 huruf a menetapkan ketentuan pelonggaran di mana pemerintah mengecualikan kewajiban Perizinan Berusaha di bidang Impor dan Verifikasi/Penelusuran Teknis untuk aktivitas pengeluaran atau pemasukan barang tertentu. Pelaku usaha dapat memanfaatkan relaksasi ini pada proses pengeluaran barang dari KPBPB, KEK, dan TPB ke tempat lain di dalam Daerah Pabean. Fasilitas pelonggaran ini berlaku untuk beberapa komoditas termasuk jagung dan kacang tanah. Juga diberlakukan ketentuan peralihan yang mengecualikan barang-barang tersebut jika telah dikapalkan sebelum 8 Mei 2026 dengan bukti *Bill of Lading* (B/L) atau *Airway Bill* (AWB).

Tanggapan Pengusaha

Tanggapan pengusaha terhadap Permendag No. 11 Tahun 2026 terbelah antara pro dan kontra. Di satu sisi, industri lokal menyambut baik pembatasan untuk melindungi pasar dari gempuran barang impor.

Berikut adalah rincian pandangan dan tanggapan dari kalangan pengusaha yang pro:

1. Asosiasi dan pelaku usaha sektor pertanian menyambut positif regulasi ini karena dianggap mampu melindungi harga jual produsen dan petani dalam negeri dari serbuan impor dan anjloknya harga, sehingga dapat memperkuat posisi tawar petani dalam negeri.
2. Kebijakan pemusatan impor gandum pakan melalui BUMN seperti PT Berdikari merupakan upaya pemerintah untuk memperkuat kontrol terhadap pasokan dan harga komoditas strategis. Terdapat pengelolaan impor yang lebih terkoordinasi, mengurangi volatilitas pasokan global, menjadikan BUMN sebagai instrumen stabilisasi (*buffer*) dalam kerangka ketahanan pangan dan kebijakan industri. (WKU Bidang Perindustrian, KADIN).

Sedangkan tanggapan yang kontra adalah:

1. Pengusaha yang bergantung pada bahan baku impor (seperti bungkil kedelai yang kini masuk dalam ruang lingkup wajib izin) khawatir proses perizinan yang ketat akan menghambat kelancaran produksi dan operasional atau mengganggu rantai pasok.
2. KADIN mengingatkan bahwa pengetatan aturan impor pangan yang berlebihan berpotensi memicu kelangkaan pasokan untuk industri hilir yang berpotensi memicu lonjakan inflasi dan mengganggu pasokan pasar.
3. Keterlambatan izin impor bibit yang tidak sesuai dengan masa tanam merupakan masalah krusial terutama varietas kentang dan kacang tanah yang sangat bergantung pada ketepatan cuaca. Peraturan ini mengubah tata niaga impor dengan memperketat verifikasi di hulu, yang sering kali memperpanjang proses birokrasi jika tidak dimitigasi sejak awal.
4. Namun kebijakan pemusatan impor gandum pakan melalui BUMN berisiko menciptakan distorsi pasar akibat hilangnya mekanisme kompetisi serta meningkatkan biaya input bagi industri. Dampaknya tidak hanya menekan margin pelaku usaha, tapi juga berpotensi diteruskan ke konsumen dalam bentuk kenaikan harga produk pangan, yang memperbesar tekanan inflasi. (WKU Bidang Perindustrian, KADIN).
5. Meskipun kebijakan ini memiliki justifikasi pada level makro, implementasi yang terlalu tertutup dan tidak efisien dapat kontraproduktif. Pendekatan yang lebih seimbang, misalnya dengan membuka opsi impor langsung secara terbatas sambil tetap mempertahankan peran BUMN sebagai stabilisator, akan lebih efektif untuk menjaga keseimbangan antara stabilitas pasar dan efisiensi industri.

Langkah Strategi

Beberapa strategi yang dapat dilakukan untuk memitigasi dampak yang terjadi yaitu:

1. Sinkronisasi Neraca Komoditas (NK) Lebih Awal

- Mengajukan kuota sebelum musim tanam: Permendag 11/2026 sangat bergantung pada data Neraca Komoditas. Pastikan Perusahaan sudah memasukkan estimasi kebutuhan bibit kentang dan kacang tanah ke sistem SINASNK (Sistem Informasi Nasional Neraca Komoditas) minimal 3-6 bulan sebelum masa tanam dimulai.
- Gunakan Alasan Siklus Biologis: Saat pengisian form pengajuan Persetujuan Impor (PI), lampirkan dokumen teknis siklus tanam secara mendetail agar verifikator Kementerian memahami urgensi tanggal kedatangan bibit.

2. Memanfaatkan Jalur Kemitraan Strategis

Gunakan SPI Khusus Perbenihan: Apakah importir bibit memegang Persetujuan Impor (PI) produsen atau hanya pedagang. Regulasi baru cenderung memprioritaskan izin bagi importir produsen (IP) yang memiliki program penangkaran atau kemitraan langsung dengan petani lokal karena dianggap membantu ketahanan pangan.

3. Diversifikasi dan Penangkaran Mandiri (Rencana Jangka Panjang)

- Kerjasama G0/G1 Kentang: Karena impor bibit semakin diperketat, maka dapat diijazahi kerja sama dengan Balai Penelitian Tanaman Sayuran (Balitsa) atau produsen lokal untuk menyuplai bibit kentang generasi awal (G0 atau G1) guna ditangkarkan secara mandiri menjadi bibit sebar (G2).
- Maksimalkan Varietas Unggul Lokal Kacang Tanah: Karena kacang tanah impor sangat rentan terkena hambatan karantina maka sebaiknya perlahan beralih ke varietas unggul nasional

(seperti varietas Kancil atau Tuban) yang produktivitasnya mulai bersaing dengan benih impor.

- Kemitraan Kontrak Jangka Panjang: Menjalin kerjasama formal (kontrak *offtaker*) dengan gabungan kelompok tani (Gapoktan) lokal untuk menjamin ketersediaan pasokan jagung dan kacang tanah.

Program Pemerintah

Pelaksanaan Permendag 11 tahun 2026 harus disertai dengan program peningkatan produksi, perluasan areal tanam dan panen dan peningkatan produktivitas untuk tanaman jagung, kacang tanah dan kentang. Pemerintah khususnya Kementerian Pertanian telah menetapkan beberapa program untuk ketiga komoditi tersebut yang dituangkan dalam Buku Blue Print Kementerian Pertanian Menuju Lumbung Pangan Nasional dan Pertumbuhan PDB 6%. Hal ini perlu komitmen yang jelas dari Pemerintah baik mengenai anggaran maupun ketepatan dalam pelaksanaan program. Berikut adalah program Kementerian Pertanian terhadap ketiga komoditas tersebut.

Jagung

Sesuai dengan target Pemerintah agar tercapai swasembada jagung dan mampu memberikan kontribusi terhadap pertumbuhan PDB tanaman pangan 3,41 persen per tahun maka selama kurun waktu 2025–2029 produksi jagung minimal harus tumbuh 16,05 persen per tahun. Selama lima tahun ke depan, luas panen dan produktivitas jagung ditargetkan dapat mencapai masing-masing sekitar 3,93–6,60 juta hektar (tumbuh 13,84%/tahun) dan 6,16–6,21 ton per hektar (tumbuh 0,2%/tahun). Dengan perpaduan luas panen dan produktivitas tersebut, produksi jagung yang akan dicapai sekitar 24,22–40,96 juta ton (kadar air 28%).

Tabel 1. Sasaran Pertumbuhan Jagung Mendukung Pertumbuhan PDB Nasional 6% Per Tahun

Rincian	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Pertumbuhan (%/tahun)
Luas Panen (Juta Ha)	3,93	4,52	5,32	5,97	6,60	13,84
Produksi KA 28% (Juta Ton)	24,22	27,94	32,95	37,02	40,96	16,05
Konsumsi (Juta Ton)	24,71	28,09	33,03	36,62	40,06	12,81

Sumber: Buku Blue Print Kementerian Pertanian.

Pencapaian sasaran tersebut dilakukan dengan memadukan kegiatan ekstensifikasi dan intensifikasi. Ekstensifikasi utamanya dilakukan dengan melakukan perluasan areal tanam di lahan Perhutani, lahan Hutan Rakyat, lahan perkebunan, lahan pasang surut, lahan sawah tadah hujan, lahan terlantar, lahan bukaan baru, dan melalui pola tumpang sari. Sedangkan kegiatan intensifikasi dilakukan melalui:

- Menjamin ketersediaan benih unggul bersertifikat dan pupuk yang mudah diakses petani.
- Pengendalian organisme pengganggu tanaman (OPT).
- Penggunaan alsintan panen dan pascapanen modern untuk mengurangi kehilangan hasil dan meningkatkan rendemen.
- Pembangunan gudang jagung untuk mempertahankan kualitas jagung pipil.

Kacang Tanah

Ditjen Tanaman Pangan telah menetapkan roadmap target sasaran kacang tanah 2025-2029 melalui APBN maupun non APBN di 17 lokasi/provinsi yang bertujuan peningkatan luas tanam, peningkatan produksi dan produktivitas. Pada tahun 2025 pengembangan luas tanam ditargetkan 16.500 ha, kemudian tahun 2026 hingga 2029 berturut-turut: 20.000 ha; 23.500 ha; 27.000 ha dan 30.000 ha. Pada akhir tahun 2029 ditargetkan defisit neraca (produksi dikurangi kebutuhan) akan semakin kecil yaitu - 11.797 ton dibandingkan pada tahun 2025 dimana produksi dikurangi

kebutuhan masih defisit cukup besar yaitu - 302.361 ton.

Tabel 2. Peta Jalan Target Sasaran Kacang Tanah 2025 – 2029

No	Uraian	Tahun				
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Luas Tanam (Ha)	286.606	344.150	404.760	454.602	492.148
2	Luas Panen (Ha)	272.958	327.762	385.485	432.954	468.713
3	Produktivitas (Ku/Ha)	13,09	13,46	13,9	14,35	14,83
4	Produksi (Ton)	357.302	441.268	535.700	621.412	694.955
5	Kebutuhan (Ton)	659.663	661.230	661.789	669.113	706.752
6	Neraca (4-5)	-302.361	-219.962	-126.089	-47.701	-11.797

Sumber: Ditjen Tanaman Pangan, Kementerian Pertanian

Kentang

Untuk mencapai pertumbuhan PDB nasional 6 persen, produksi kentang selama periode 2025–2029 diproyeksikan harus tumbuh minimal rata-rata 5,25 persen per tahun. Untuk mencapai target produksi tersebut, luas panen diproyeksikan sekitar 80-92 ribu hektar atau tumbuh rata-rata sebesar 3,54 persen per tahun; sementara produktivitasnya berkisar antara 20-22 ton per hektar atau tumbuh sekitar 1,65 persen per tahun. Artinya, akselerasi produksi kentang pada lima tahun ke depan harus diupayakan dengan perpaduan program peningkatan luas panen dan produktivitas kentang melalui strategi intensifikasi.

Strategi optimalisasi lahan dan intensifikasi seharusnya diarahkan dengan konsep kawasan pengembangan kentang sehingga pengelolaannya berjalan terpadu dari hulu ke hilir. Beberapa strategi yang perlu dipertimbangkan antara lain:

- Penyediaan dan penggunaan benih/bibit kentang berkualitas dengan total kebutuhan mencapai 68,98 ribu ton per tahun. Dukungan pemerintah diperlukan dalam penataan sistem perbenihan kentang sehingga penggunaan benih bersertifikat dalam budi daya kentang dapat ditingkatkan. Pengembangan varietas kentang diharapkan berimbang antara varietas kentang untuk tujuan

konsumsi langsung dan varietas sebagai bahan baku industri olahan.

- b. Mendorong penggunaan input pertanian yang lebih efektif dan efisien, kebutuhan NPK diperkirakan sekitar 38,80 ribu ton per tahun, dan pembenah tanah sekitar 690 ton per tahun. Penggunaan mulsa juga harus mulai dimasalkan karena terkait dengan efisiensi penggunaan input dan dapat meningkatkan kualitas umbi yang dihasilkan.
- c. Penerapan GAP kentang untuk meningkatkan produktivitas, kualitas, dan keamanan pangan.
- d. Pengembangan UMKM untuk memproduksi produk olahan kentang agar tercipta nilai tambah dan memperluas pasar.

Tabel 3. Sasaran Pertumbuhan Kentang Mendukung Pertumbuhan PDB Nasional 6% Per Tahun

Rincian	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Pertumbuhan (%/tahun)
Luas Panen (Ribu Ha)	80,33	83,18	86,12	89,17	92,33	3,54
Produktivitas (ton/Ha)	20,8	21,15	21,50	21,85	22,21	1,65
Produksi (Juta Ton)	1,67	1,76	1,85	1,95	2,05	5,25
Konsumsi Per Kapita (kg/kap/thn)	5,89	5,97	6,40	6,48	6,56	2,49
Konsumsi (Juta Ton)	1,68	1,72	1,86	1,9	1,94	3,45
Stock Akhir (Juta Ton)	0,08	0,09	0,03	0,02	0,08	24,01

Sumber: Buku Blue Print Kementerian Pertanian.

Referensi

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Anticipating the Adverse Impacts of the Enactment of Minister of Trade Regulation No. 11 of 2026 (Peanuts, Potatoes, Corn)

Ferial Lubis (This article is written and compiled from datas from Ministry of Agriculture of the Rep. of Indonesia and Ministry of Trade of the Rep. of Indonesia)



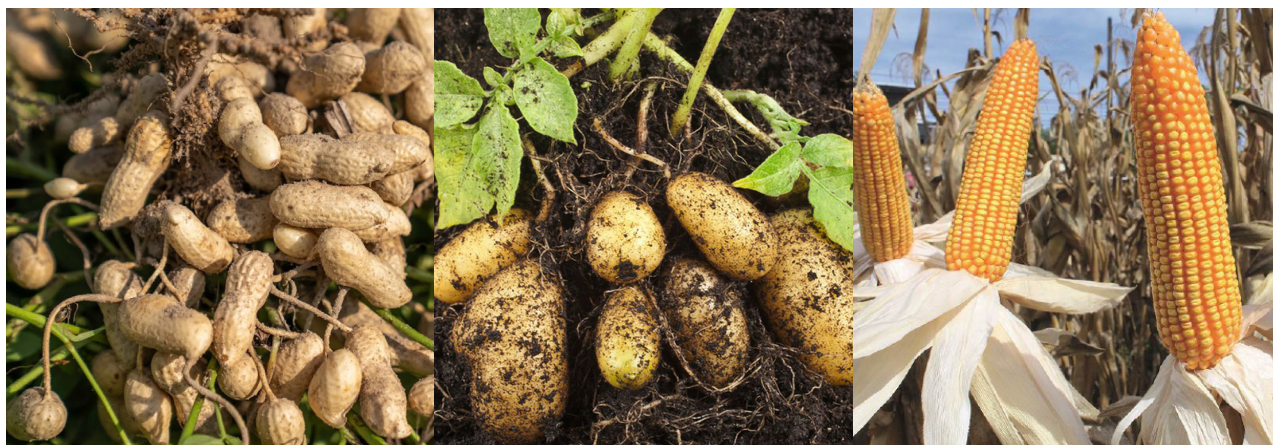
On the 21st of April 2026, the Ministry of Trade issued Minister of Trade Regulation Number 11 of 2026 concerning the Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation Number 18 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations for Agricultural and Livestock Products ("Permendag 11/2026"), which came into force on May 8, 2026. Through this regulation, the government amended the import licensing rules for agricultural and livestock commodities to ensure orderly national commerce.

Furthermore, Permendag 11/2026 responds to the urgent need to support national food self-sufficiency programs and import substitution for agricultural goods. The food self-sufficiency initiative is a strategic government program aimed at reducing reliance on imported food and strengthening

national food security. The government intends to restructure the list of commodities subject to mandatory import permits to maintain the balance of commodity balances and mitigate the risk of domestic supply shortages.

Through this Regulation, the Government aims to:

- Ensure import governance operates with greater transparency and supports local industrial self-reliance through compliance oversight at national borders.
- Refine import policies, maintain the domestic supply and demand balance, protect domestic producer prices, and fortify national food security.
- Reduce dependence on imports and



create a balance between industrial needs and the interests of domestic producers.

To achieve these objectives, Permendag 11/2026 expands the scope of agricultural and livestock commodities subject to import regulation by adding four new commodities, feed wheat, soybean meal, mung beans, and peanuts, to the import licensing system, which previously excluded these four items. Mung beans and peanuts were included based on considerations of declining farmer interest due to the unrestricted inflow of imported products in terms of both timing and volume (Minister of Trade Dr. Budi Santoso, M.Si., 2026).

Accordingly, the Government requires Business Licensing in the Field of Import for 11 (eleven) types of commodities, namely animals and animal products, rice, sugar, corn, garlic, horticultural products, cassava and its derivative products, feed wheat, soybean meal, mung beans, and peanuts.

Several HS codes for Corn, Peanuts, and Potatoes included under this regulation are:

1. Corn: HS 1005.90.99 (Corn for animal feed requirements) and HS 1005.90.91 (Corn for industrial raw material and food requirements).
2. Potatoes: HS 0701.90.10 (Potatoes for manufacturing potato chips) and HS 0701.90.90 (Others).
3. KPeanuts: The provisions in this Ministerial Regulation do not apply to the import of peanuts under tariff heading/harmonised

system HS 1202.41.00 (Peanuts in shell) and HS 1202.42.00 (Peanuts shelled, whether or not broken).

Specific Import Requirements for New Commodities

Referring to Appendix I, Sections VIII through XI, the government imposes mandatory procedures for companies wishing to import the four new commodities (feed wheat, soybean meal, mung beans, and peanuts). The government requires importers to possess a Producer Import Identification Number (API-P) or a General Import Identification Number (API-U). If the relevant agency has issued the Commodity Balance (*Neraca Komoditas*), business actors are obligated to utilise this instrument as a prerequisite for obtaining an Import Approval (*Persetujuan Impor*). Conversely, if the Commodity Balance has not been established, business actors must use Available Data (*Data Tersedia*) in the form of verification reports, recommendations, or official technical considerations from the ministry administering government affairs in the field of agriculture. Importers are required to comply with the Import Approval (PI) provisions from the Ministry of Trade based on technical recommendations from the Ministry of Agriculture, subsequently submitting the import approval electronically through the Indonesia National Single Window (SINSW) system prior to executing the import.

Licensing Relaxation for Special Customs Zones

Article 9 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 13 letter a establishes relaxation provisions wherein the government waives the obligation for Business Licensing in the Field of Import and Verification/Technical Inspection for the movement or entry of certain goods. Business actors can utilise this relaxation when releasing goods from Free Trade Zones and Free Ports (KPBPB), Special Economic Zones (KEK), and Customs Storage Areas (TPB) to other places within the Customs Territory. This relaxation facility applies to several commodities, including corn and peanuts. Transitional provisions are also enacted, exempting these goods if they were shipped prior to May 8, 2026, as evidenced by a Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill (AWB).

Industry Feedback

Feedback from business actors regarding Permendag No. 11 of 2026 is divided between proponents and opponents. On one hand, domestic industries welcome restrictions aimed at protecting the market from an influx of imported goods.

Below are the details of the views and feedback from supportive business actors:

1. Agricultural associations and business players positively welcome this regulation as it is considered capable of protecting the selling prices of domestic producers and farmers from import surges and price crashes, thereby strengthening the bargaining position of domestic smallholders.
2. The policy to centralise feed wheat imports through State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) such as PT Berdikari represents a government effort to strengthen control over the supply and prices of strategic commodities. This allows for more coordinated import management, reduces

global supply volatility, and positions SOEs as a stabilisation buffer within the framework of food security and industrial policy (Vice General Chair for Industry, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry / KADIN).

On the other hand, opposing feedback highlights the following concerns:

1. Businesses relying on imported raw materials (such as soybean meal, which now falls under the mandatory permit scope) fear that stringent licensing procedures will hinder smooth production and operations or disrupt the supply chain.
2. KADIN cautions that excessive tightening of food import regulations has the potential to trigger supply shortages for downstream industries, which could spark inflation spikes and disrupt market availability.
3. Delays in seed import permits that fail to align with planting seasons represent a critical issue, particularly for potato and peanut varieties that are highly dependent on precise weather timing. This regulation alters import trade governance by tightening upstream verification, which frequently prolongs bureaucratic processes if not mitigated early on.
4. Furthermore, the policy of centralizing feed wheat imports through SOEs risks creating market distortions due to the loss of competitive mechanisms and increasing input costs for industries. The impact not only squeezes business margins but also risks being passed on to consumers in the form of food price increases, exacerbating inflationary pressures (Vice General Chair for Industry, KADIN).
5. Although this policy carries macro-level justification, an overly closed and inefficient implementation could prove counterproductive. A more balanced approach, such as opening limited direct

import options while maintaining the role of SOEs as stabilisers, would be more effective in preserving the balance between market stability and industrial efficiency.

Strategic Steps

Several strategies can be implemented to mitigate these impacts:

1. Earlier Commodity Balance (*Neraca Komoditas* / NK) Synchronisation

- Apply for Quotas Before the Planting Season: Permendag 11/2026 relies heavily on Commodity Balance data. Ensure that the Company submits estimated potato and peanut seed requirements into the SINASNK system (*Sistem Informasi Nasional Neraca Komoditas*) at least 3–6 months prior to the start of the planting season.
- Leverage Biological Cycle Rationale: When filling out the Import Approval (PI) application form, attach detailed technical documentation of the crop cycle so that Ministry verifiers understand the urgency of seed arrival dates.

2. Utilizing Strategic Partnership Channels

Use Seed-Specific Import Approvals (SPI): Verify whether seed importers hold Producer Import Approvals (PI-P) or are merely traders. New regulations tend to prioritise permits for Producer Importers (IP) that maintain seed multiplication programs or direct partnerships with local farmers, as they are viewed as supporting food security.

3. Diversification and Independent Seed Multiplication (Long-Term Plan)

- Potato G0/G1 Cooperation: As seed imports become increasingly restricted, partnerships can be explored with the Vegetable Crops Research Institute (Balitsa) or local producers to supply

early-generation potato seeds (G0 or G1) for independent multiplication into commercial seed (G2).

- Maximise Superior Local Peanut Varieties: Since imported peanuts are highly vulnerable to quarantine barriers, operations should gradually transition to national superior varieties (such as the Kancil or Tuban varieties), whose productivity is beginning to compete with imported seeds.
- Long-Term Contract Partnerships: Establish formal arrangements (offtaker contracts) with local farmer group associations (Gapoktan) to guarantee the supply availability of corn and peanuts.

Government Programs

The implementation of Permendag 11 of 2026 must be accompanied by programs aimed at increasing production, expanding planting and harvest areas, and enhancing productivity for corn, peanut, and potato crops. The Government, specifically the Ministry of Agriculture, has outlined several programs for these three commodities in the Ministry of Agriculture Blueprint toward a National Food Granary and 6% GDP Growth. This requires a clear commitment from the Government regarding both budget allocation and execution precision. Below are the Ministry of Agriculture's programs for these three commodities.

Corn

In accordance with the Government's target to achieve corn self-sufficiency and contribute 3.41 percent annually to food crop GDP growth, corn production must grow by a minimum of 16.05 percent per year over the 2025–2029 period. Over the next five years, corn harvested area and productivity are targeted to reach approximately 3.93–6.60 million hectares (growing at 13.84%/

year) and 6.16–6.21 tons per hectare (growing at 0.2%/year), respectively. Combining this harvested area and productivity, targeted corn production will reach approximately 24.22–40.96 million tons (at 28% moisture content).

Table 1. Corn Growth Targets Supporting 6% Annual National GDP Growth

Details	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Growth (%/year)
Harvested Area (Million Ha)	3,93	4,52	5,32	5,97	6,60	13,84
Production KA 28% (Million Tons)	24,22	27,94	32,95	37,02	40,96	16,05
Consumption (Million Tons)	24,71	28,09	33,03	36,62	40,06	12,81

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Blue Print Book.

Achieving these targets will be executed by combining extensification and intensification activities. Extensification is primarily carried out by expanding planting areas on Perhutani lands, Community Forest lands, plantation lands, tidal lands, rainfed paddy fields, abandoned lands, newly opened lands, and through intercropping patterns. Meanwhile, intensification activities are conducted through:

- Guaranteeing the availability of certified superior seeds and fertilisers that are easily accessible to farmers.
- Controlling plant pest organisms (OPT).
- Utilizing modern harvesting and post-harvest agricultural machinery (*alsintan*) to reduce yield losses and increase recovery rates.
- Constructing corn warehouses to preserve shelled corn quality.

Peanuts

The Directorate General of Food Crops has established a target roadmap for peanuts covering 2025–2029 through state budget (APBN) and non-budgetary sources across 17 locations/provinces, aimed at increasing planting area, production, and productivity. In 2025, planting area expansion is targeted

at 16,500 ha, followed by successive targets from 2026 to 2029 of 20,000 ha, 23,500 ha, 27,000 ha, and 30,000 ha, respectively. By the end of 2029, the balance deficit (production minus requirement) is targeted to narrow significantly to -11,797 tons, compared to 2025 where the deficit remains substantial at -302,361 tons.

Table 2. Target Roadmap for Peanuts 2025–2029

No	Description	Year				
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Planting Area (Ha)	286.606	344.150	404.760	454.602	492.148
2	Harvested Area (Ha)	272.958	327.762	385.485	432.954	468.713
3	Productivity (Ku/Ha)	13,09	13,46	13,9	14,35	14,83
4	Production (Tons)	357.302	441.268	535.700	621.412	694.958
5	Requirement (Tons)	659.663	661.230	661.789	669.113	706.752
6	Balance (4-5)	-302.361	-219.962	-126.089	-47.701	-11.797

Source: Directorate General of Food Crops, Ministry of Agriculture

Potatoes

To achieve national GDP growth of 6 percent, potato production during the 2025–2029 period is projected to grow by an average minimum of 5.25 percent per year. To meet this production target, harvested area is projected at approximately 80–92 thousand hectares (growing at an annual average of 3.54 percent), while productivity is expected to range between 20–22 tons per hectare (growing at approximately 1.65 percent per year). Consequently, accelerating potato production over the next five years must be pursued through a combination of programs expanding harvested area and boosting productivity via intensification strategies.

Land optimisation and intensification strategies should be directed using a potato development zone concept, ensuring integrated management from upstream to downstream. Several strategies to consider include:

- Supplying and utilizing quality potato seeds/seedlings, with total requirements reaching 68.98 thousand tons per year. Government support is essential in

restructuring the potato seed system so that the use of certified seeds in potato cultivation can be increased. The development of potato varieties should remain balanced between varieties intended for direct fresh consumption and those used as raw materials for the processing industry.

- b. Promoting more effective and efficient agricultural input use, with NPK requirements estimated at approximately 38.80 thousand tons per year and soil conditioners at around 690 tons per year. The use of mulching must also be scaled up as it relates directly to input efficiency and can enhance harvested tuber quality.
- c. Applying Potato Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to increase productivity, quality, and food safety.
- d. Developing MSMEs to produce processed potato products, thereby creating added value and expanding market reach.

Table 3. Potato Growth Targets Supporting National GDP Growth of 6% Per Year

Details	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Growth (%/year)
Harvested Area (Thousand Ha)	80,33	83,18	86,12	89,17	92,33	3,54
Productivity (tons/Ha)	20,8	21,15	21,50	21,85	22,21	1,65
Production (Million Tons)	1,67	1,76	1,85	1,95	2,05	5,25
Per Capita Consumption (kg/cap/yr)	5,89	5,97	6,40	6,48	6,56	2,49
Consumption (Million Tons)	1,68	1,72	1,86	1,9	1,94	3,45
Final Stock (Million Tons)	0,08	0,09	0,03	0,02	0,08	24,01

Sumber: Buku Blue Print Kementerian Pertanian. Source: Blue Print Book of the Ministry of Agriculture

References

1. Ministry of Agriculture. Blueprint Book of the Ministry of Agriculture Toward a National Food Granary and 6 Percent GDP Growth.
2. Minister of Trade Regulation Number 11 of 2026 concerning the Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation Number 18 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations for Agricultural and Livestock Products.

Triputra Group Perkuat Rantai Pasok Jagung, Cakupan Lahan Capai 5.000 Hektare

PISAgro, Sumber Energi Pangan (SEP)



PT Sumber Energi Pangan (SEP), perusahaan di bawah Triputra Group, memperluas program pendampingan budidaya jagung melalui penambahan delapan *Crop Edu Center* (CEC) sepanjang Mei hingga Juni 2026.

Penambahan pusat edukasi tersebut dilakukan di Kabupaten Dompu dan Sumbawa, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), serta Kabupaten Gorontalo, Gorontalo Utara, dan Boalemo di Provinsi Gorontalo. Dengan ekspansi tersebut, SEP kini memiliki 13 CEC sejak program tersebut diluncurkan pada akhir 2024. Secara kumulatif, sekitar 2.800 petani telah mengikuti program dengan cakupan lahan terdampak mencapai 4.000 hektare hingga 5.000 hektare.

Khusus delapan CEC yang dibentuk sepanjang Mei-Juni tahun ini, perusahaan melibatkan

323 petani dengan luas lahan pendampingan sekitar 500 hektare.

Kebutuhan akan Pendampingan dan Akses Pasar

Sustainability & Partnership Department Head PT Sumber Energi Pangan, Wesly Altie Hasibuan mengatakan, peningkatan produktivitas jagung tidak cukup hanya mengandalkan penyediaan sarana produksi. Petani juga membutuhkan pendampingan hingga akses terhadap pasar.

"Peningkatan produktivitas tidak dapat dicapai hanya melalui penyediaan sarana produksi. Dibutuhkan ekosistem yang mampu mendampingi petani dari belajar, praktik,

hingga kepastian pemasaran," kata Wesly dalam keterangannya, Selasa (28/2026).

Program tersebut mencakup penerapan *Good Agricultural Practices* (GAP) dan *Good Handling Practices* (GHP), demonstrasi plot atau demplot, serta pemantauan dan evaluasi lahan.

Pendampingan juga dilakukan mulai dari persiapan lahan, penggunaan benih unggul, pemupukan berimbang, pengendalian organisme pengganggu tanaman (OPT), hingga proses panen dan pascapanen.

Menurut perusahaan, program tersebut telah mendorong peningkatan pemahaman teknis budidaya petani sebesar 46% setelah mengikuti pelatihan GAP dan GHP yang disertai pendampingan lapangan.

"Melalui edukasi, demonstrasi teknologi, dan pendampingan lapangan, petani bisa menerapkan budidaya dengan benih berkualitas," kata Teguh.

Selain peningkatan produktivitas, perusahaan melihat model pendampingan tersebut dapat memperkuat kepastian pasokan jagung bagi *offtaker*. Dari sisi petani, akses terhadap input pertanian, pembiayaan, teknologi dan pemasaran juga diharapkan semakin terbuka.

SEP berencana melanjutkan penambahan CEC di sejumlah wilayah. Perusahaan menargetkan perluasan pusat pembelajaran tersebut dapat mempercepat adopsi teknologi budidaya sekaligus mendukung peningkatan produktivitas jagung nasional.

Sumber: Kontan

Pengembangan Model *Inclusive Closed-loop*

SEP juga mengembangkan model *inclusive closed-loop system* yang menghubungkan petani dengan pemerintah, penyuluh, perusahaan, lembaga pembiayaan hingga *offtaker*. Model tersebut diarahkan untuk memperkuat rantai pasok sekaligus memberikan akses pasar kepada hasil produksi petani.

"Melalui *Crop Edu Center*, kami membangun model kemitraan yang memungkinkan seluruh rantai nilai pertanian bekerja secara terintegrasi sehingga manfaat ekonomi dapat dirasakan langsung oleh petani," ujar Wesly.

Dalam pelaksanaannya, SEP menggandeng sejumlah perusahaan dan organisasi untuk transfer teknologi serta peningkatan kapasitas petani, di antaranya Saprota Utama, Syngenta, Bayer, Cargill, Save the Children, dan Cis Timor.

Sales Executive PT Syngenta Indonesia Teguh Maynurrobi menilai program tersebut dapat menjadi sarana untuk mempercepat penerapan teknologi dan penggunaan benih berkualitas di tingkat petani.

Triputra Group Strengthens Corn Supply Chain, Land Coverage Reaches 5,000 Hectares

PISAgro, Sumber Energi Pangan (SEP)



PT Sumber Energi Pangan (SEP), a company under the Triputra Group, expanded its corn cultivation mentoring program by adding eight Crop Edu Centers (CEC) from May to June 2026.

The addition of these educational centers was carried out in Dompu and Sumbawa Regencies, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), as well as Gorontalo, North Gorontalo, and Boalemo Regencies in Gorontalo Province.

With this expansion, SEP now operates 13 CECs since the program was launched in late 2024. Cumulatively, around 2,800 farmers have participated in the program, with impacted land area reaching 4,000 to 5,000 hectares.

Specifically for the eight CECs established between May and June this year, the company involved 323 farmers covering a assistance area of approximately 500 hectares.

Need for Mentoring and Market Access

Sustainability & Partnership Department Head of PT Sumber Energi Pangan, Wesly Altie Hasibuan, stated that increasing corn productivity cannot rely solely on providing production inputs. Farmers also require mentoring and access to the market.

"Productivity improvement cannot be achieved merely by providing production inputs. An ecosystem is needed that can support farmers from learning and practice

to guaranteed marketing," Wesly said in a statement on Tuesday (28/07/2026).

The program includes the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Handling Practices (GHP), demonstration plots (demplots), as well as land monitoring and evaluation.

Assistance is provided starting from land preparation, the use of superior seeds, balanced fertilisation, plant pest control, to harvest and post-harvest processes.

According to the company, the program has driven a 46% increase in farmers' technical understanding of cultivation after participating in the GAP and GHP training accompanied by field assistance.

can apply cultivation practices using high-quality seeds," said Teguh.

In addition to boosting productivity, the company sees this mentoring model as a way to secure corn supply certainty for off-takers. From the farmers' perspective, access to agricultural inputs, financing, technology, and marketing is also expected to become increasingly open.

SEP plans to continue expanding CECs across several regions. The company targets the expansion of these learning centers to accelerate the adoption of cultivation technology while supporting the increase in national corn productivity.

Source: Kontan

Development of the Inclusive Closed-Loop Model

SEP is also developing an inclusive closed-loop system model that connects farmers with the government, extension officers, companies, financing institutions, and off-takers. This model is designed to strengthen the supply chain while providing market access for farmers' produce.

"Through the Crop Edu Center, we are building a partnership model that enables the entire agricultural value chain to work in an integrated manner so that economic benefits can be felt directly by farmers," said Wesly.

In its execution, SEP collaborates with several companies and organisations for technology transfer and farmer capacity building, including Saprotan Utama, Syngenta, Bayer, Cargill, Save the Children, and Cis Timor.

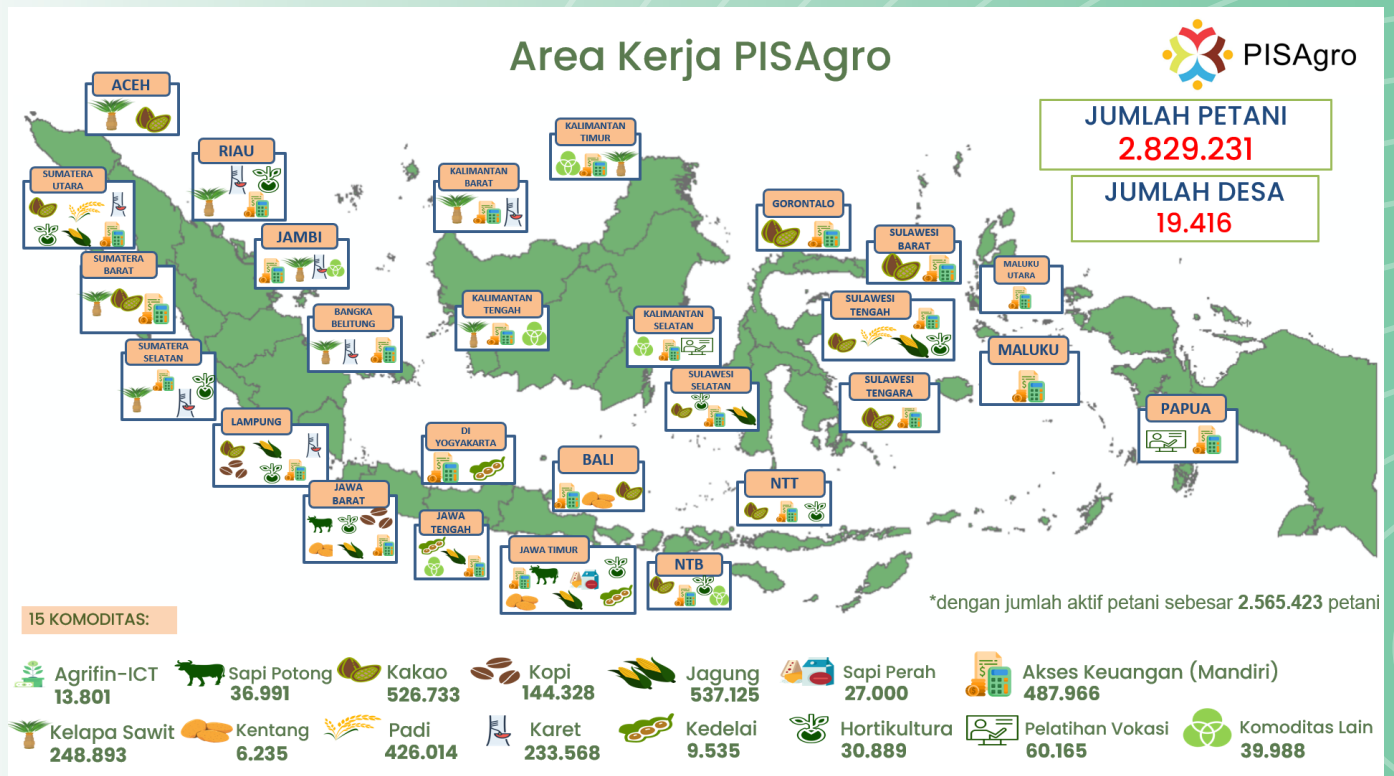
Sales Executive of PT Syngenta Indonesia, Teguh Maynurrobi, assessed that the program serves as a vehicle to accelerate technology adoption and the use of quality seeds at the farmer level.

"Through education, technology demonstrations, and field assistance, farmers

Sorotan

Capaian Dasbor PISAgro 2.0 Saat Ini - Juli 2026

William Widjaja



TINJAUAN

PERTUMBUHAN

48% Petani memiliki akses ke **Bantuan Finansial**

97% Dari total hasil panen petani **dibeli langsung** oleh perusahaan

46% Petani berpartisipasi dalam **Lembaga Koperasi**



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KETAHANAN

41% Petani telah menerapkan **Adaptasi Iklim**



setidaknya **2** Fasilitas Kesehatan yang beroperasi dan **didukung** Perusahaan di desa

36% Petani menerapkan praktik **mitigasi bencana**



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KEBERLANJUTAN

82% Dari keseluruhan lahan telah bermitra untuk menerapkan **manajemen lahan berkelanjutan**

100% ha lahan dipupuk dengan penerapan **Praktik Pertanian yang Baik**

819

Aktivitas (Sosialisasi, Kampanye, Pelatihan) **diadakan Perusahaan untuk mendukung** petani menerapkan manajemen limbah.



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PERTUMBUHAN

48% Petani memiliki akses ke **Bantuan Finansial**

97% Dari total hasil panen petani **dibeli langsung** oleh perusahaan

46% Petani berpartisipasi dalam **Lembaga Koperasi**



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48% Petani menerapkan **Praktik Pertanian yang Baik (GAP)**

Pendapatan rata-rata petani per bulan:



Rp 4,2 Juta



Rp 5 Juta



Rp 9 juta



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KETAHANAN

41%

Petani telah menerapkan
Adaptasi Iklim

36%

Petani menerapkan praktik
mitigasi bencana



at least
2

Fasilitas Kesehatan yang
beroperasi dan **didukung**
Perusahaan di desa

Upaya dorongan tentang kesehatan
secara total dilakukan oleh
perusahaan-perusahaan,



426

**1-2 kali setahun*

Kegiatan meliputi Sosialisasi,
Kampanye, Pelatihan, dan Program
Langsung



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KEBERLANJUTAN

82%

Dari keseluruhan lahan telah bermitra
untuk menerapkan **manajemen**
lahan berkelanjutan

Aktivitas (Sosialisasi, Kampanye, Pelatihan) **diadakan**
Perusahaan untuk mendukung petani menerapkan
manajemen limbah.



433

Aktivitas

Upaya Pengelolaan Limbah yang Diadakan oleh
Perusahaan:



297

Sosialisasi



276

Kampanye



246

Pelatihan

100%



ha lahan telah dipupuk dengan penerapan
Praktik Pertanian yang Baik



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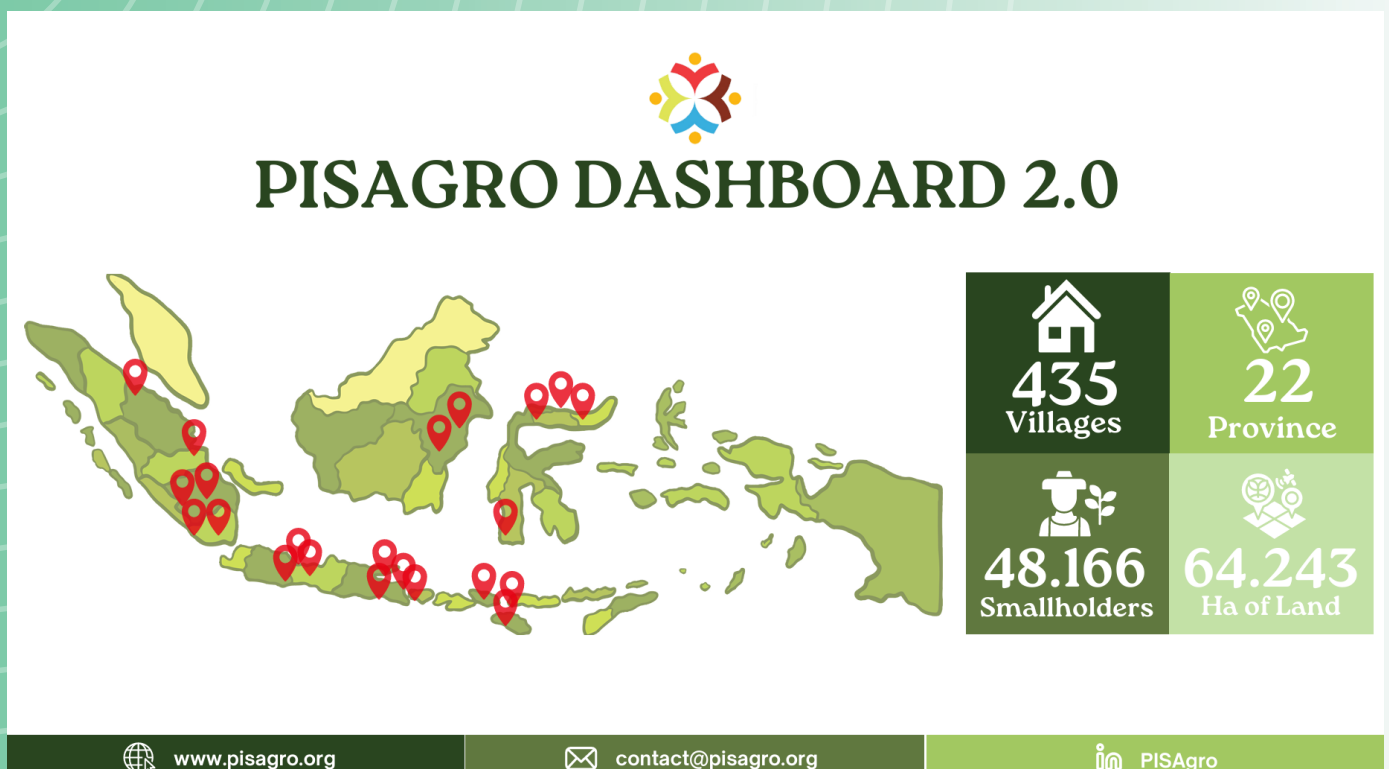
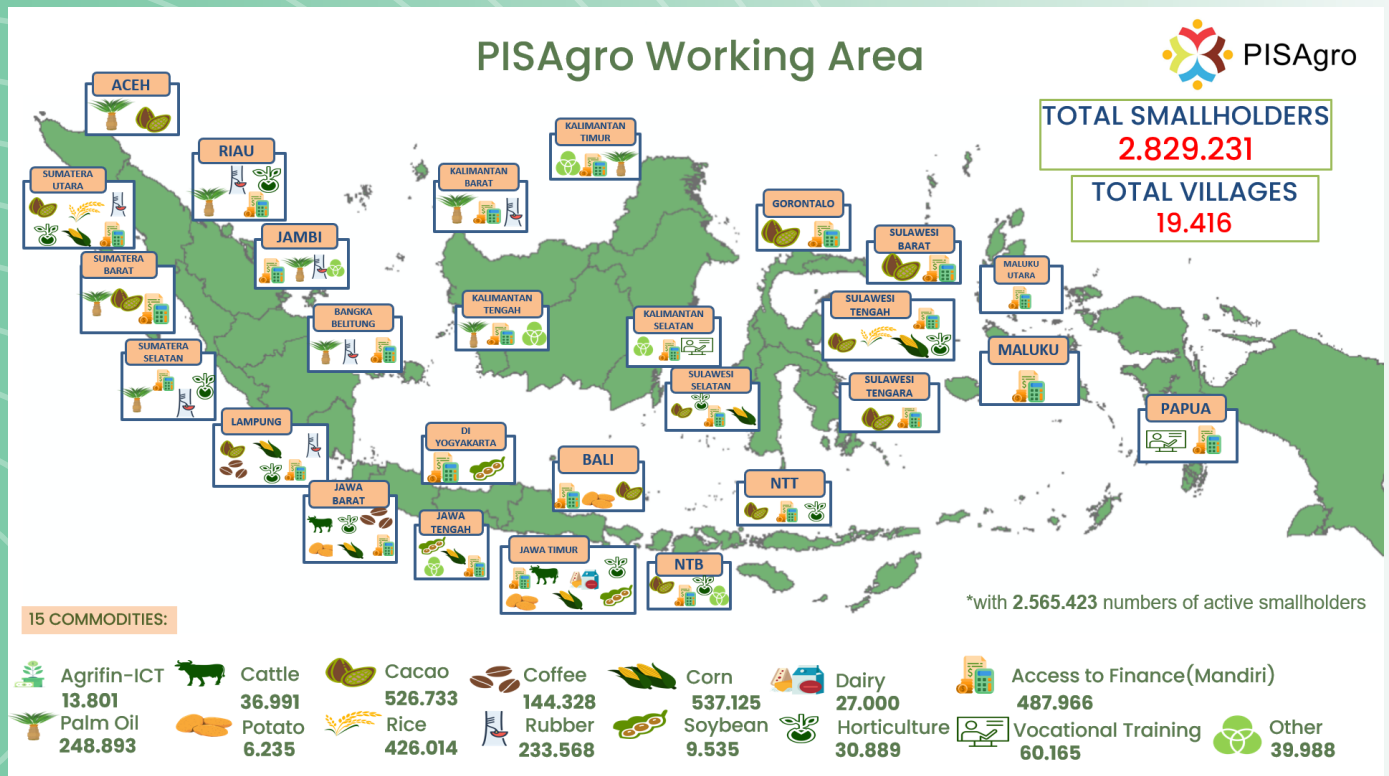


PISA Agro

Highlights

Achievement of PISAgro 2.0 Dashboard - June 2026

William Widjaja



OVERVIEW

GROWTH

48% Smallholders have access to **Finance**

97% of Smallholders harvest sold to **partnered companies**

46% Smallholders participated in **Cooperatives**



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RESILIENCE

41% Smallholders implemented **Adaptation** already **Climate**



at least 2 Health facilities operated in each village **supported by company**

36% of smallholders are implemented act of **prevention on calamity**



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SUSTAINABILITY

82% of total land are under partnership implementation of **land sustainable management**

100% ha of land fertilized under implementation of **Good Agriculture Practice**

819

Activites (Socialization, Campaign, Training) **conducted by company to support** smallholders implement management waste.



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GROWTH

48% Smallholders have access to **Finance**

97% of Smallholders harvest sold to **partnered companies**

46% Smallholders participated in **Cooperatives**



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48% of Smallholders implemented **Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)**

Smallholders average income per month:



4.2 Million IDR



5 Million IDR



9 Million IDR



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RESILIENCE

41% Smallholders already implemented **Climate Adaptation**

36% of smallholders are implemented act of **prevention on calamity**

 at least **2** Health facilities operated in each village **supported by company**

Encouragement efforts about health in total were conducted by the companies,



426

**1-2 times a year*

Activities including Socialization, Campaign, Training, and Direct Program



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SUSTAINABILITY

82% of total land are under partnership implementation of **land sustainable management**

Activites (Socialization, Campaign, and Training) **conducted by company to support** smallholders in Land Management,



433

Activities

Waste Management Effort Conducted by Company:



297

Socialization



276

Campaign



246

Training

100%



Ha of land fertilized by implementing **Good Agricultural Practice**



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Sorotan

1. Lokakarya Nasional Peluncuran *Finance for Resilient Landscapes* (F4RL) - 1 Juli

Upaya memajukan pendanaan berbasis lanskap (*landscape finance*) kini menjadi langkah strategis untuk memperkuat ketahanan ekosistem dan mendukung keberlanjutan sektor pertanian serta komoditas di Indonesia. Sebagai respons nyata terhadap kebutuhan tersebut, Lokakarya Nasional Peluncuran *Finance for Resilient Landscapes* (F4RL) diselenggarakan pada 1 Juli 2026 di Hotel Aryaduta Menteng, Jakarta Pusat. Inisiatif yang dikelola oleh Proforest dan Konservasi Indonesia (KI) dengan dukungan dari HSBC ini hadir sebagai platform kolaboratif untuk mendorong skema pembiayaan lanskap yang berkelanjutan dan inklusif di Indonesia.

F4RL berfokus pada sektor kelapa sawit serta komoditas agroforestri unggulan lainnya, khususnya di lanskap Tapanuli dan Siak-Pelalawan. Inisiatif ini dirancang untuk memperluas akses pembiayaan bagi perusahaan, pelaku lokal, hingga petani kecil (*smallholders*), guna mendorong perlindungan ekosistem, diversifikasi pertanian, dan peningkatan produktivitas yang berorientasi pada keberlanjutan jangka panjang.

Sebagai langkah awal implementasi program, lokakarya nasional ini mempertemukan berbagai pemangku kepentingan kunci, mulai dari perwakilan pemerintah, sektor swasta, hingga mitra pembangunan, untuk membangun pemahaman bersama mengenai program, menyelaraskan arah inisiatif dengan prioritas pembangunan nasional, serta menggali masukan strategis terkait peluang dan tantangan dalam penguatan ekosistem pendukung pembiayaan lanskap. Pada forum strategis ini, Fathan Oktrisaf turut berpartisipasi aktif mewakili PISAgro dalam mendiskusikan penguatan kolaborasi lintas sektor.

Melalui konsolidasi nasional ini, para pemangku kepentingan menegaskan pentingnya Sinergi Multipihak untuk mempercepat ekosistem pembiayaan hijau di tingkat lokal maupun nasional. Masukan dan komitmen yang terbangun selama lokakarya ini diharapkan mampu memperkuat skema pendanaan lanskap yang inklusif, inovatif, serta berdampak nyata bagi kelestarian lingkungan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat lokal di Indonesia.

2. *Policy Dialogue* dan *WG Policy Meeting GRASP 2030 - 1 Juli*

Di tengah tantangan degradasi lingkungan dan pemborosan sumber daya, penguatan regulasi serta konsolidasi kebijakan nasional menjadi agenda krusial untuk mempercepat transformasi sistem pangan berkelanjutan dan ekonomi sirkular di Indonesia. Menjawab tantangan tersebut, PISAgro turut serta dalam *Policy Dialogue* dan *Working Group (WG) Policy Meeting* yang dilaksanakan pada 1 Juli 2026 bertempat di The Grove Suites Rasuna Said, Jakarta.

Forum strategis ini mempertemukan para pembuat kebijakan, perwakilan asosiasi, pelaku usaha, serta pemangku kepentingan kunci untuk mendiskusikan harmonisasi regulasi, penguatan kebijakan ketahanan pangan, serta strategi akselerasi penerapan ekonomi sirkular dan penyelamatan pangan (*food loss and waste*) di Indonesia. Dalam pertemuan ini, PISAgro turut berpartisipasi aktif yang diwakili secara langsung oleh Alicia Ceu.

Melalui sesi dialog kebijakan dan diskusi kelompok kerja (*working group*) tersebut, ditekankan pentingnya pendekatan kemitraan multi-pihak (*multistakeholder partnership*) untuk menjembatani praktik baik di lapangan dengan perumusan kebijakan publik yang adaptif dan terintegrasi. Kehadiran PISAgro dalam forum ini menegaskan komitmen organisasi untuk terus mengawal penyelarasan kebijakan lintas sektor, mulai dari penguatan regulasi penyelamatan pangan hingga skema pendukung ekonomi sirkular guna mendukung sistem agripangan nasional yang lebih berkelanjutan, inklusif, dan tangguh.

Melalui konsolidasi ini, para peserta menyepakati perlunya dorongan kolaboratif dalam mengawal regulasi payung di tingkat nasional serta percepatan implementasi aksi di tingkat daerah. Hasil diskusi dari *Policy Dialogue* ini diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan substantif bagi perumusan kebijakan strategis yang mampu menggerakkan ekosistem kemitraan berkelanjutan secara berdampak dan menyeluruh.

3. Rapat Koordinasi Anggota (RKA) KEM 2026 - 1 Juli



Penguatan ekonomi lestari berbasis komunitas dan rantai nilai lokal membutuhkan konsolidasi yang solid serta aksi kolektif lintas pemangku kepentingan secara berkelanjutan. Mengusung semangat tersebut, PISAgro turut serta dalam Rapat Koordinasi Anggota (Rapat Koordinasi Anggota - RKA) Koalisi Ekonomi Membumi (KEM) 2026 yang diselenggarakan pada 1 Juli 2026 bertempat di Casakhasa, Jakarta. Dengan mengangkat tema "Weaving Collective Actions", forum ini menjadi momen krusial untuk merefleksikan capaian, memperkuat arah strategis koalisi, serta memetakan peluang kerja sama untuk menjawab tantangan ekonomi hijau di Indonesia.

RKA 2026 dirancang sebagai ruang refleksi dan kolaborasi interaktif guna menumbuhkan rasa kepemilikan bersama (*collective ownership*) di antara para anggota koalisi. Rangkaian agenda diawali dengan pemaparan *Journey's Snapshot* serta pembaruan dan harvesting program-program unggulan (*Flagship Programs Updates & Harvesting*). Pada acara ini, Hendri S. hadir langsung mewakili PISAgro untuk berpartisipasi aktif dalam penguatan jejaring dan penyelarasan strategi kemitraan.

Salah satu sesi kunci dalam pertemuan ini adalah *Projects Matchmaking*, yang memfasilitasi penjajakan kolaborasi konkret antar-anggota untuk saling menghubungkan inisiatif lokal, sumber daya, dan pembiayaan berdampak. Kehadiran PISAgro dalam RKA KEM 2026 menegaskan komitmen untuk terus

merajut aksi kolektif, khususnya dalam menyelaraskan model kemitraan inklusif, ekonomi sirkular, dan penguatan usaha berbasis kelestarian di tingkat tapak.

Melalui konsolidasi dan sesi networking yang terbangun, para anggota Koalisi Ekonomi Membumi menyepakati pentingnya mempercepat aksi nyata yang terintegrasi. Langkah kolektif ini diharapkan mampu memperkuat ekosistem bisnis lestari yang inklusif, berdaya saing, serta memberikan dampak ekonomi dan lingkungan yang berkelanjutan bagi masyarakat luas.

4. Audiensi dengan Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian, Dr. Suwandi - 3 Juli



Pencapaian swasembada pangan, khususnya jagung melalui bibit hibrida menjadi fokus pada acara audiensi anggota WG Corn kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian tanggal 3 Juli 2026. Direktur Eksekutif PISAgro (Insan Syafaat) bersama perwakilan dari PT Sumber Energi Pangan, PT Bayer dan PT Sygenta yang menghadiri audiensi tersebut menanyakan posisi Kementerian Pertanian dalam mendukung swasembada jagung melalui penggunaan benih/ bibit hibrida jagung.

Dr. Suwandi menyatakan bahwa walaupun jagung untuk pakan ternak relatif sudah aman namun jagung untuk pangan masih perlu diperhatikan agar pasokan tahun ini dapat memenuhi permintaan pasar. Selama ini jagung untuk pangan

masih tergantung pada impor. Permasalahan di tanaman jagung masih cukup banyak seperti kadar aflatoksin yang cukup tinggi, masalah *germination* dan daya tumbuh yang rendah.

Direktur PISAgro mengusulkan agar jagung hibrida yang tahan terhadap musim, hama penyakit dan keunggulan lainnya dapat dimanfaatkan di Indonesia untuk memenuhi swasembada jagung. Untuk itu, anggota WG *Corn* PISAgro mengusulkan agar diadakan FGD dengan berbagai pihak terkait untuk membahas berbagai peluang kemungkinan menaikkan produksi jagung guna mencapai swasembada jagung, khususnya untuk pangan. Sekretariat PISAgro bersama member WG *Corn* akan mempersiapkan TOR dan pelaksanaan FGD dimaksud.

5. Diskusi Tata Kelola Penyediaan Bahan Baku bagi Industri Pangan - 8 Juli

Kepastian dan kelancaran pasokan bahan baku industri pangan merupakan pilar utama dalam menjaga stabilitas pasokan pangan nasional, mendorong hilirisasi agribisnis, serta meningkatkan daya saing industri olahan di pasar global. Menindaklanjuti inisiatif dari Dewan Ekonomi Nasional (DEN) bersama Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (APINDO), diselenggarakan Diskusi Tata Kelola Penyediaan Bahan Baku bagi Industri Pangan pada 8 Juli 2026 bertempat di Kantor Dewan Ekonomi Nasional (DEN), Jakarta.

Forum strategis ini difokuskan untuk menghimpun masukan langsung dari para pelaku usaha dan asosiasi terkait berbagai tantangan fundamental dalam rantai pasok pangan. Isu strategis yang dibahas mencakup jaminan ketersediaan bahan baku utama (seperti jagung, kentang, kedelai, gula, daging, hingga komoditas pendukung lainnya), efisiensi mekanisme importasi dan alokasi kuota, evaluasi peran BUMN, hingga penguatan koordinasi lintas kementerian dan lembaga. Pada pertemuan ini, PISAgro hadir secara langsung yang diwakili oleh Insan Syafaat (Direktur Eksekutif) dan Haridi Walid.

Dalam diskusi tersebut, PISAgro memberikan sudut pandang strategis mengenai pentingnya menyelaraskan kebijakan tata kelola bahan baku dengan penguatan produksi dalam negeri melalui model kemitraan *Inclusive Closed-Loop*. Penyelarasan ini dinilai krusial agar kebijakan tata niaga dan impor tidak hanya

menyelesaikan hambatan jangka pendek industri olahan, tetapi juga secara simultan mendorong integrasi rantai nilai, kepastian *offtaker*, serta peningkatan produktivitas petani kecil di tingkat lokal.

Melalui himpunan masukan dari dialog bersama DEN ini, diharapkan lahir formulasi kebijakan dan langkah perbaikan tata kelola penyediaan bahan baku yang lebih adaptif, transparan, dan terintegrasi. Rekomendasi yang dirumuskan menjadi pijakan penting dalam menciptakan iklim usaha pangan yang kondusif, efisien, serta berkelanjutan bagi seluruh pemangku kepentingan di Indonesia.

6. AAI-PISAgro Agribusiness Talk Batch 3 Sesi ke 4 - “Membangun Kemitraan Agribisnis yang Berkelanjutan: dari Petani hingga Pasar” - 11 Juli

Penguatan ekosistem agribisnis dari hulu ke hilir membutuhkan integrasi yang erat antara peningkatan kapasitas petani, jaminan pasar, serta komitmen keberlanjutan dari pelaku industri. Memperkuat sinergi tersebut, Asosiasi Agribisnis Indonesia (AAI) bekerja sama dengan Partnership for Indonesia's Sustainable Agriculture (PISAgro) menyelenggarakan AAI–PISAgro *Agribusiness Talk* Sesi 4 Batch 3 pada Sabtu, 11 Juli 2026 secara daring.

Diskusi edisi kali ini mengusung tema "Membangun Kemitraan Agribisnis yang Berkelanjutan: dari Petani hingga Pasar", dengan menghadirkan Wesly Altie Hasibuan (*Department Head Sustainability & Partnership* PT Sumber Energi Pangan) sebagai narasumber utama, serta dimoderatori oleh Sri Umyati, S.P., M.P. (Dosen Program Studi Agribisnis Universitas Majalengka). Penyelenggaraan sesi ini juga didukung penuh oleh Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Majalengka dan AAI Daerah Priangan sebagai mitra kolaborasi.

Webinar interaktif ini diikuti secara antusias oleh 174 peserta yang terdiri dari akademisi, mahasiswa, praktisi, hingga pemerhati agribisnis dari berbagai wilayah di Indonesia. Sesi diskusi berfokus pada strategi konkret membangun model kemitraan yang inklusif, tantangan operasional dalam menyelaraskan standar kualitas petani dengan kebutuhan industri (*offtaker*), hingga pentingnya kepastian rantai pasok yang adil dan berkelanjutan.

Penyelenggaraan AAI–PISAgro *Agribusiness Talk* ini menegaskan komitmen bersama antara PISAgro dan AAI dalam menjembatani pengetahuan akademis dengan praktik terbaik di industri. Melalui pertukaran wawasan ini, diharapkan terbangun pemahaman yang lebih komprehensif serta kolaborasi yang makin solid antarpemangku kepentingan guna mewujudkan sistem agribisnis Indonesia yang berdaya saing tinggi, inklusif, dan lestari.

7. PERBANAS Sustainable Finance Technical Workshop - 16 Juli



Penerapan standar keberlanjutan global seperti prinsip *No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation* (NDPE) dan *EU Deforestation Regulation* (EUDR) kini tidak lagi sekadar instrumen tata kelola lingkungan, melainkan telah menjadi persyaratan komersial serta keuangan yang menentukan akses pasar, profil risiko kredit, dan keputusan investasi di sektor komoditas. Menjawab tantangan tersebut, Perhimpunan Bank-Bank Nasional (PERBANAS) bersama para mitra ekosistem menggelar *PERBANAS Sustainable Finance Technical Workshop 2026* pada 16 Juli 2026 bertempat di Griya Perbanas, Jakarta.

Workshop teknis ini diselenggarakan untuk memperkuat pemahaman perbankan nasional terhadap risiko ESG, sistem ketertelusuran (*traceability*), pemetaan geolokasi, serta pemanfaatan *NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework* (NDPE IRF) sebagai alat uji tuntas (*due diligence*) dan penilaian risiko portofolio pembiayaan komoditas. Pada agenda strategis ini, PISAgro diwakili langsung oleh

Insan Syafaat (Direktur Eksekutif) yang sekaligus memberikan *Closing Remarks and Reflection* di akhir sesi *workshop* bersama Hendri S. W..

Dalam *workshop* tersebut, diskusi menyoroti realitas bahwa meski-pun NDPE telah menjadi standar pasar internasional, implementasi-nya di Indonesia masih menghadapi tantangan penyesuaian ke-bijakan nasional serta risiko eksklusif bagi petani kecil (*smallholders*) yang memiliki keterbatasan kapasitas teknis dan legalitas. Dalam sesi penutupnya, Insan Syafaat menegaskan pentingnya kolaborasi antara lembaga keuangan, industri, dan pemerintah untuk mentransformasi komitmen NDPE dari sekadar pemenuhan kepatuhan korporasi (*compliance*) menjadi model transisi berbasis ekosistem yang inklusif. Pendekatan kemitraan *Inclusive Closed-Loop* dinilai menjadi kunci agar pembiayaan berkelanjutan dapat menjangkau dan memperkuat daya saing petani di tingkat tapak tanpa mengorbankan akses pasar global.

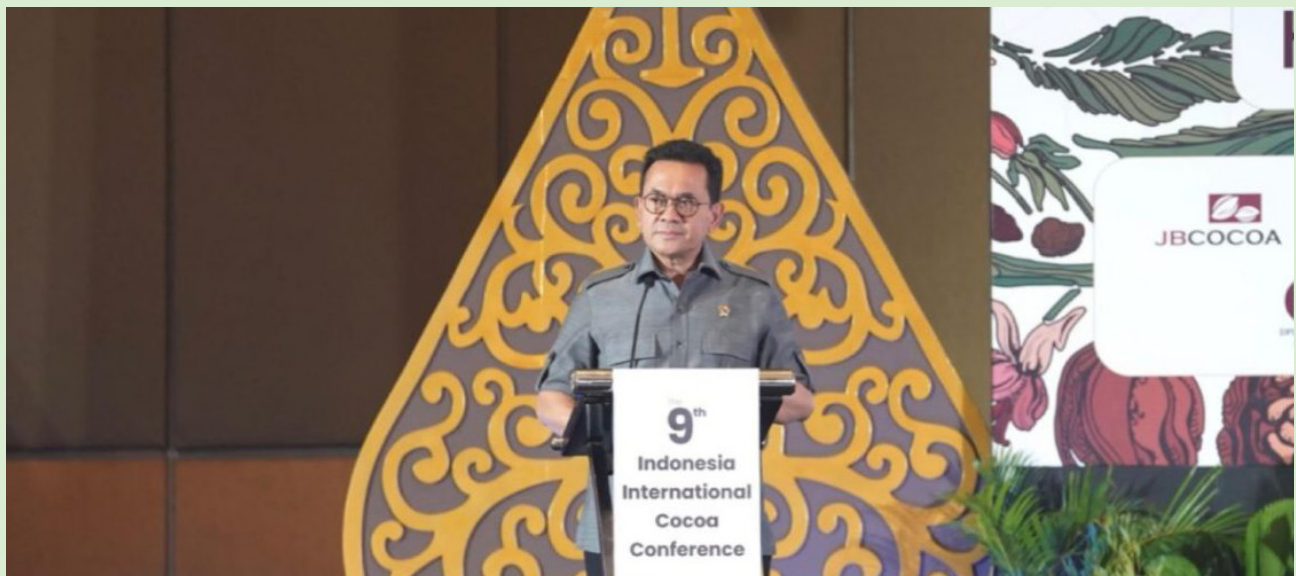
Melalui penyelenggaraan *workshop* ini, para pemangku kepentingan di sektor keuangan dan agribisnis menyepakati langkah-langkah kolaboratif untuk mendorong skema pendanaan hijau yang lebih terintegrasi, transparan, dan berkeadilan. Sinergi ini diharapkan mampu memperkuat ketahanan industri komoditas Indonesia di tengah ketatnya regulasi keberlanjutan global.

8. The 9th International Indonesia Cocoa Conference (IICC) 2026 - 22-24 Juli

Di tengah dinamika pasar global, perubahan iklim, serta ketatnya regulasi keberlanjutan internasional, revitalisasi rantai nilai kakao nasional menjadi momentum krusial untuk mengembalikan posisi Indonesia sebagai salah satu produsen kakao terdepan di dunia. Menjawab tantangan strategis tersebut, Asosiasi Kakao Indonesia (ASKINDO) menyelenggarakan *International Indonesia Cocoa Conference (IICC) 2026* pada 22–24 Juli 2026 bertempat di Hotel Tentrem Yogyakarta.

Konferensi internasional ini menjadi wadah kolaboratif yang mempertemukan pembuat kebijakan, pelaku industri olahan kakao, eksportir, pembeli global, peneliti, hingga organisasi petani untuk men-diskusikan navigasi masa depan industri kakao. Fokus utama diskusi mencakup penguatan produktivitas dan

regenerasi tanaman kakao di tingkat petani, adaptasi terhadap standar kepatuhan lingkungan (seperti EUDR), perbaikan tata niaga, serta insentif pembiayaan bagi keberlanjutan sektor kakao. Pada forum global ini, PISAgro hadir secara langsung yang diwakili oleh Insan Syafaat (Direktur Eksekutif).



Diskusi utama IICC 2026 menyoroti momentum penyelesaian kesepakatan *Indonesia-European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement* (IEU-CEPA) yang ditargetkan rampung pada September 2026. Penurunan tarif ekspor secara bertahap hingga menjadi 0% pada tahun 2031 dinilai Ketua Umum Askindo, Jeffrey Haribowo, akan memberikan perlakuan tarif yang setara dengan negara produsen lain, sekaligus membuka peluang pasar Uni Eropa yang sangat besar bagi produk olahan kakao Indonesia.

Meski demikian, forum ini menekankan bahwa pembukaan akses pasar global harus diimbangi dengan pembenahan sektor hulu domestik:

- Pengurangan Ketergantungan Impor: Saat ini industri olahan nasional masih mengimpor sekitar 200 ribu ton biji kakao per tahun untuk memenuhi kapasitas pabrik. Optimasi produksi biji kakao dalam negeri menjadi kunci agar peningkatannya berbanding lurus dengan kenaikan pendapatan petani lokal.
- Kesiapan EUDR & Ketertelusuran (*traceability*): Menteri Perdagangan RI, Budi Santoso, menegaskan pentingnya persiapan sistem pelacakan rantai pasok (*traceability*) agar produk kakao Indonesia memenuhi ketentuan *European Union Deforestation Regulation* (EUDR).
- Aksi Nyata & Kemitraan Sektor Swasta: Perusahaan global seperti Cargill

(melalui *Vice President & Managing Director* Cargill Food SEA, ANZ, Kashan Rashid) turut memaparkan komitmennya dalam memperkuat akses pasar, membagikan premi sertifikasi bagi ribuan petani, serta memfasilitasi puluhan ribu bibit kakao dan pohon penaung guna mendukung pengadaan yang bertanggung jawab (*responsible sourcing*).

Dalam rangkaian dialog pemangku kepentingan, PISAgro menegaskan komitmennya dalam mendukung keberlanjutan sektor kakao nasional melalui pendekatan kemitraan *Inclusive Closed-Loop*. Pengalaman PISAgro, khususnya melalui kelompok kerja tematik dan inisiatif pemberdayaan petani kakao (seperti program GrowHer: Kakao) menjadi bukti nyata bagaimana pendampingan teknis *Good Agricultural Practices* (GAP), pengarusutamaan peran perempuan petani, serta kepastian rantai pasok dapat secara langsung meningkatkan produktivitas dan kesejahteraan petani di tingkat tapak.

Melalui konsolidasi global di Yogyakarta ini, para peserta konferensi menyepakati pentingnya sinergi yang lebih erat antara kebijakan pemerintah, investasi swasta, dan pendampingan lapangan. Rekomendasi yang dihasilkan dari IICC 2026 diharapkan dapat mempercepat transformasi industri kakao Indonesia yang lebih inklusif, berkelanjutan, serta berdaya saing tinggi di pasar internasional.

Highlights

1. National Workshop of the Launch of Finance for Resilient Landscapes (F4RL) – 1st July

Advancing landscape finance has become a strategic step to strengthen ecosystem resilience and support the sustainability of Indonesia's agricultural and commodity sectors. In direct response to this need, the National Launch Workshop of Finance for Resilient Landscapes (F4RL) was held on 1st July 2026, at the Aryaduta Menteng Hotel, Central Jakarta. Managed by Proforest and Konservasi Indonesia (KI) with support from HSBC, this initiative serves as a collaborative platform to promote sustainable and inclusive landscape financing schemes in Indonesia.

F4RL focuses on the oil palm sector as well as other prominent agroforestry commodities, particularly within the Tapanuli and Siak-Pelalawan landscapes. The initiative is designed to expand access to finance for companies, local actors, and smallholders to encourage ecosystem protection, agricultural diversification, and productivity growth oriented toward long-term sustainability.

As an initial step in the program's implementation, this national workshop brought together key stakeholders, ranging from government representatives and the private sector to development partners, to build a shared understanding of the program, align the initiative's direction with national development priorities, and gather strategic input regarding the opportunities and challenges in strengthening the landscape finance support ecosystem. During this strategic forum, Fathan Oktrisaf actively participated on behalf of PISAgro to discuss strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration.

Through this national consolidation, stakeholders emphasised the importance of Multi-Stakeholder Synergy to accelerate the green financing ecosystem at both local and national levels. The insights and commitments generated during the workshop are expected to strengthen inclusive, innovative landscape funding schemes that deliver tangible impacts on environmental conservation and the well-being of local communities in Indonesia.

2. Policy Dialogue and WG Policy Meeting GRASP 2030 – 1st July

Amid the challenges of environmental degradation and resource waste, strengthening regulations and consolidating national policy have become crucial agendas to accelerate the transformation of sustainable food systems and the circular economy in Indonesia. Addressing these challenges, PISAgro participated in the Policy Dialogue and Working Group (WG) Policy Meeting held on 1st of July 2026, at The Grove Suites Rasuna Said, Jakarta.

This strategic forum brought together policymakers, association representatives, business actors, and key stakeholders to discuss regulatory harmonisation, the enhancement of food security policies, and strategies to accelerate the implementation of the circular economy and food loss and waste reduction in Indonesia. PISAgro actively participated in this meeting, represented directly by Alicia Ceu.

Through the policy dialogue and working group sessions, the importance of a multi-stakeholder partnership approach was emphasised to bridge good field practices with adaptive, integrated public policy formulation. PISAgro's presence at this forum underscores the organisation's commitment to continuously champion cross-sector policy alignment, ranging from strengthening food rescue regulations to supporting circular economy schemes in pursuit of a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient national agri-food system.

Through this consolidation, participants agreed on the need for a collaborative push to monitor overarching regulations at the national level and accelerate local-level implementation. The insights from this Policy Dialogue are expected to provide substantive input for strategic policy formulation capable of driving an impactful, comprehensive, and sustainable partnership ecosystem.

3. Member Coordination Meeting (RKA) KEM 2026 – 1st July

Strengthening a sustainable, community-based economy and local value chains requires solid consolidation and continuous, collective action across stakeholders. Embracing this spirit, PISAgro participated in the 2026 Member Coordination Meeting (*Rapat Koordinasi Anggota* – RKA) of the Earth-centered

Economy Coalition (*Koalisi Ekonomi Membumi* – KEM), held on 1st of July 2026, at Casakhasa, Jakarta. Centered on the theme "Weaving Collective Actions," this forum served as a crucial moment to reflect on achievements, reinforce the coalition's strategic direction, and map out collaboration opportunities to address green economy challenges in Indonesia.



RKA 2026 was designed as an interactive space for reflection and collaboration to foster a sense of collective ownership among coalition members. The agenda began with a Journey's Snapshot presentation, followed by Flagship Programs Updates & Harvesting. Representing PISAgro in person, Hendri S. actively participated in strengthening networks and aligning partnership strategies.

A key session of the meeting was Projects Matchmaking, which facilitated concrete collaboration exploration among members to connect local initiatives, resources, and impactful financing. PISAgro's presence at RKA KEM 2026 reaffirms its commitment to continuously weaving collective action, particularly in aligning inclusive partnership models, the circular economy, and the enhancement of sustainability-based enterprises at the grass-roots level.

Through the consolidation and networking sessions, members of the Earth-centered Economy Coalition agreed on the importance of accelerating integrated, real-world action. This collective step is expected to strengthen an inclusive and competitive sustainable business ecosystem that delivers lasting economic and environmental benefits for the broader community.

4. Audience with the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Suwandi - 3rd July



Achieving food self-sufficiency, particularly in corn through hybrid seeds, was the main focus during the audience between WG Corn members and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture on 3rd of July 2026. The Executive Director of PISAgro (Insan Syafaat), along with representatives from PT Sumber Energi Pangan, PT Bayer, and PT Syngenta who attended the meeting, inquired about the Ministry of Agriculture's stance on supporting corn self-sufficiency through the use of hybrid corn seeds.

Dr. Suwandi stated that although the supply of corn for animal feed is relatively secure, corn for human food consumption still requires attention to ensure that this year's supply can meet market demand. To date, corn for food consumption remains dependent on imports. Challenges in corn cultivation remain significant, including high aflatoxin levels as well as low germination rates and poor viability.

The Executive Director of PISAgro proposed that hybrid corn varieties that are climate-resilient, pest- and disease-resistant, and possess other superior traits be utilised in Indonesia to achieve corn self-sufficiency. To that end, PISAgro WG Corn members proposed holding a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with various relevant stakeholders to discuss potential opportunities for increasing corn production toward self-sufficiency, particularly for food. The PISAgro Secretariat, together with WG Corn members, will prepare the Terms of Reference (TOR) and organise the planned FGD.

5. Governance Discussion on Raw Material Supply for the Food Industry – 8th July

Ensuring a stable and smooth supply of raw materials for the food industry is a vital pillar in maintaining national food supply stability, driving agribusiness downstreaming, and boosting the competitiveness of the processed food industry in the global market. Following up on an initiative by the National Economic Council (Dewan Ekonomi Nasional – DEN) alongside the Indonesian Employers Association (Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia – APINDO), a Governance Discussion on Raw Material Supply for Food Industry was held on 8th of July 2026, at the Office of the National Economic Council (DEN) in Jakarta.

This strategic forum focused on gathering direct input from business players and relevant associations regarding fundamental challenges in the food supply chain. Strategic issues discussed included guaranteed availability of key raw materials (such as corn, potatoes, soybeans, sugar, meat, & other supporting commodities), the efficiency of import mechanisms and quota allocations, evaluations of state-owned enterprise (SOE) roles, and the strengthening of cross-ministerial and agency coordination. PISAgro attended the meeting in person, represented by Insan Syafaat (Executive Director) and Haridi Walid.

During the discussion, PISAgro contributed a strategic perspective on the importance of aligning raw material governance policies with the strengthening of domestic production through an Inclusive Closed-Loop partnership model. This alignment is deemed crucial so that trade and import policies not only resolve short-term bottlenecks in the processing industry, but also simultaneously drive value chain integration, off-taker certainty, and productivity gains for local smallholder farmers.

Through the insights gathered from this dialogue with DEN, it is expected that more adaptive, transparent, and integrated policy formulations and governance improvements for raw material supply will emerge. The formulated recommendations serve as an important foundation for creating a food business climate that is conducive, efficient, and sustainable for all stakeholders in Indonesia.

6. AAI-PISAgro Agribusiness Talk Batch 3 Session 4 – “Building Sustainable Agribusiness Partnerships: From Farmers to Market” – 11th July

Strengthening the agribusiness ecosystem from upstream to downstream requires tight integration among farmer capacity building, market guarantees, and sustainability commitments from industry players. Reinforcing this synergy, the Indonesian Agribusiness Association (Asosiasi Agribisnis Indonesia – AAI), in collaboration with the Partnership for Indonesia’s Sustainable Agriculture (PISAgro), held the 4th session of the AAI–PISAgro Agribusiness Talk Batch 3 virtually on Saturday, 11th of July 2026.

This edition of the discussion carried the theme "Building Sustainable Agribusiness Partnerships: From Farmers to Market," featuring Wesly Altie Hasibuan (Department Head of Sustainability & Partnership at PT Sumber Energi Pangan) as the keynote speaker, and moderated by Sri Umyati, S.P., M.P. (Lecturer at the Agribusiness Study Program, Majalengka University). The session was also fully supported by the Faculty of Agriculture at Majalengka University and AAI Priangan Region as collaborative partners.

The interactive webinar was enthusiastically attended by 174 participants comprising academics, students, practitioners, and agribusiness observers from various regions across Indonesia. The discussion focused on concrete strategies for building inclusive partnership models, operational challenges in aligning farmer quality standards with industry (off-taker) needs, and the importance of fair and sustainable supply chain certainty.

The execution of this AAI–PISAgro Agribusiness Talk underscores the shared commitment of PISAgro and AAI to bridge academic knowledge with industry best practices. Through this exchange of insights, it is hoped that a more comprehensive understanding and stronger stakeholder collaboration will be established to achieve a highly competitive, inclusive, and sustainable agribusiness system in Indonesia.

7. PERBANAS Sustainable Finance Technical Workshop – 16th July



The implementation of global sustainability standards such as No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) principles and the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), is no longer merely an environmental governance instrument, but has become a commercial and financial prerequisite shaping market access, credit risk profiles, and investment decisions within the commodity sector. Addressing these challenges, the Indonesian National Banks Association (*Perhimpunan Bank-Bank Nasional* – PERBANAS), together with ecosystem partners, hosted the PERBANAS Sustainable Finance Technical Workshop 2026 on 16th of July 2026, at Griya Perbanas, Jakarta.

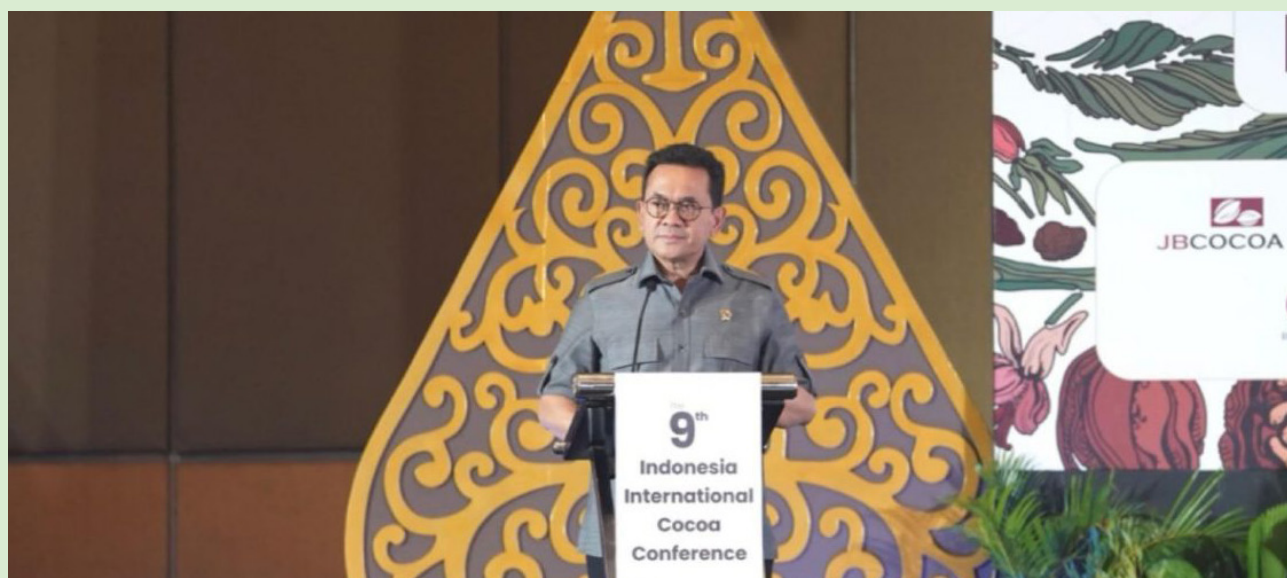
This technical workshop was organised to deepen the national banking sector's understanding of ESG risks, traceability systems, geolocation mapping, and the utilisation of the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework (NDPE-IRF) as a tool for due diligence and risk assessment across commodity financing portfolios. PISAgro was represented at this strategic gathering by Insan Syafaat (Executive Director), who delivered Closing Remarks and Reflections at the end of the workshop alongside Hendri Surya W.

During the workshop, discussions highlighted the reality that while NDPE has become an international market standard, its execution in Indonesia continues to face challenges around national policy alignment and the risk of excluding smallholders due to their technical and legal capacity constraints. In his closing

remarks, Insan Syafaat stressed the critical importance of collaboration among financial institutions, industry players, and the government to transition NDPE commitments from mere corporate compliance into an inclusive, ecosystem-based transition model. The Inclusive Closed-Loop partnership approach was identified as key to ensuring sustainable finance reaches and enhances smallholder competitiveness on the ground without compromising access to global markets.

Through this workshop, stakeholders across the financial and agribusiness sectors agreed on collaborative steps to foster green financing schemes that are more integrated, transparent, and equitable. This synergy is expected to bolster the resilience of Indonesia's commodity industry amid increasingly stringent global sustainability regulations.

8. The 9th International Indonesia Cocoa Conference (IICC) 2026 – 22nd-24th July



Amid shifting global market dynamics, climate change, and increasingly stringent international sustainability mandates, revitalizing the national cocoa value chain represents a crucial opportunity to restore Indonesia's position as a premier global cocoa producer. Addressing these strategic challenges, the Indonesian Cocoa Association (*Asosiasi Kakao Indonesia* – ASKINDO) organised the 9th International Indonesia Cocoa Conference (IICC) 2026 on 22nd to 24th of July 2026, at the Hotel Tentrem Yogyakarta.

This international conference provided a collaborative forum convening policymakers, cocoa processors, exporters, global buyers, researchers, and farmer organisations to navigate the future of the cocoa industry. Key discussion topics included boosting cocoa productivity and crop regeneration at the farm level, adapting to environmental compliance standards (such as EUDR), improving trade systems, and offering financial incentives for sector sustainability. PISAgro attended the global forum in person, represented by Insan Syafaat (Executive Director).

A main focus of IICC 2026 was the upcoming conclusion of the Indonesia-European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA), targeted for completion in September 2026. The General Chairman of Askindo, Jeffrey Haribowo, noted that the gradual reduction of export tariffs down to 0% by 2031 will provide equal tariff treatment with other producer nations while unlocking a vast European Union market for Indonesian processed cocoa products.

Nevertheless, the forum stressed that expanding global market access must be balanced with key domestic upstream improvements:

- **Reducing Import Reliance:** Currently, the national processing industry still imports approximately 200,000 metric tons of cocoa beans annually to satisfy factory capacity. Optimizing domestic bean production is essential to ensure that industry growth directly translates into increased income for local farmers.
- **EUDR Readiness & Traceability:** The Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, Budi Santoso, emphasised the urgency of preparing robust supply chain traceability systems to ensure Indonesian cocoa products fulfill the requirements of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).
- **Tangible Actions & Private Sector Partnerships:** Global companies such as Cargill (represented by Vice President & Managing Director of Cargill Food SEA, ANZ, Kashan Rashid) presented commitments to expand market access, distribute certification premiums to thousands of farmers, and provide tens of thousands of cocoa seedlings and shade trees to advance responsible sourcing.

Throughout the multi-stakeholder dialogues, PISAgro reaffirmed its commitment to supporting national cocoa sustainability through the Inclusive Closed-Loop partnership model. PISAgro's experience, specifically through its thematic working groups and farmer empowerment initiatives (such as the GrowHer: Kakao program),

demonstrates how technical assistance in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), mainstreaming female farmers' roles, and ensuring supply chain certainty directly elevate productivity and livelihoods at the grass-roots level.

Through this global consolidation in Yogyakarta, conference participants reaffirmed the need for closer synergy between government policy, private investment, and field-level support. The recommendations emerging from IICC 2026 are set to accelerate the transformation of an Indonesian cocoa industry that is more inclusive, sustainable, and highly competitive internationally.

Profil

Memberdayakan Petani: Kisah Pak M. Syarif, Petani Sawit Binaan Cargill dari Musi Banyuasin, Sumatera Selatan

Hendri S.



Menjaga produktivitas sekaligus merawat kelestarian lingkungan bukanlah hal yang mudah bagi seorang petani kelapa sawit. Namun, dari hamparan kebun di Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin, Sumatera Selatan, terbukti bahwa penerapan standar tata kelola yang bertanggung jawab justru menjadi kunci utama dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan. Di tengah kompleksitas tantangan industri sawit global, para petani lokal mampu membuktikan bahwa dengan pendampingan yang tepat, mereka dapat menjadi garda terdepan dalam rantai pasok yang ramah lingkungan.

Sebagai anggota KUD Mulyo Mandiri sekaligus petani binaan PT Hindoli (Cargill), Bapak M. Syarif menjadi saksi dan pelaku dalam perjalanan panjang transformasi pertanian berkelanjutan ini. Peran aktifnya dalam menerapkan *Best Management Practices* (BMP) serta memenuhi standar sertifikasi internasional RSPO membuktikan bahwa petani plasma dan swadaya mampu menjadi motor penggerak utama dalam ekosistem rantai pasok global.

Perjalanan Pak Syarif menegaskan betapa besarnya potensi petani lokal ketika diberikan kepercayaan, pendampingan berkelanjutan, dan akses pasar yang transparan. Dalam wawancara berikut, beliau berbagi kisah tentang rekam jejak kemitraannya selama puluhan tahun, pentingnya penguatan kelembagaan koperasi, serta harapannya bagi masa depan dan kesejahteraan petani sawit di Indonesia.

1. Selamat pagi, pak. Sebagai petani yang terhubung dengan perusahaan berskala global seperti Cargill, apa manfaat terbesar yang Bapak rasakan dibandingkan sebelum menjadi mitra?

Sesuai dengan kapasitas Cargill sebagai perusahaan berskala global, manfaat yang kami rasakan sebagai petani tentu sangat besar. Kami benar-benar diajak untuk "naik kelas" melalui pendampingan dan pembinaan yang berkelanjutan. Contoh nyatanya, petani binaan PT Hindoli menjadi petani pertama di dunia yang berhasil meraih sertifikasi RSPO dan merasakan langsung manfaat berupa premium price atas sertifikasi tersebut.

2. Program keberlanjutan sering jadi fokus Cargill. Dari pengalaman Bapak, praktik mana yang paling mudah diterapkan di kebun sehari-hari?

Praktik terbaik diterapkan mulai dari perusahaan inti yang menjadi acuan (kiblat) bagi kebun plasma. Secara berkelanjutan, kami menduplikasi standar pengelolaan di kebun inti ke kebun plasma.

Salah satu contoh praktis yang paling mudah diterapkan adalah pembentukan "geng semprot" (tim khusus penyemprotan), sehingga penggunaan pestisida dapat

terisolasi dan tidak semua petani terpapar bahan kimia secara langsung. Intinya, kami mempraktikkan *Best Management Practices* (BMP) di kebun dengan pendampingan yang konsisten dari perusahaan.

3. Apakah Bapak merasakan perbedaan akses pasar setelah menjadi bagian dari rantai pasok Cargill? Misalnya harga lebih kompetitif atau pembeli lebih konsisten?

Mitra Cargill yang menaungi koperasi plasma kami (KUD Mulyo Mandiri) adalah PT Hindoli. Dari sisi penjualan CPO dan *Palm Kernel* (PK), harga yang ditawarkan PT Hindoli hampir selalu masuk dalam jajaran tertinggi. Ini menjadi bukti nyata bahwa harga penjualan yang kami dapatkan sangat kompetitif.

Selain itu, perusahaan juga aktif berupaya mencari pembeli CPO yang mau memberikan apresiasi berupa insentif premium atas Sertifikat RSPO yang dimiliki petani.

4. Cargill dikenal menerapkan teknologi dalam rantai pasoknya. Apakah Bapak sudah terbantu dengan penggunaan aplikasi, pesan singkat, atau sistem digital lainnya?

Saat ini, digitalisasi yang sudah berjalan meliputi pengiriman data resmi via email serta komunikasi dua arah yang intensif melalui grup WhatsApp (WAG). Kehadiran grup WhatsApp ini sangat membantu operasional harian kami, terutama dalam memantau pengiriman Tandan Buah Segar (TBS) ke pabrik secara real-time. Kami bisa langsung mengetahui jumlah tonase pasti yang diangkut oleh para driver kami saat itu juga.

5. Bagaimana Bapak melihat semangat gotong royong antar petani dalam program Cargill? Apakah ada kerja sama yang saling menguntungkan?

Kemitraan antara Cargill (melalui PT Hindoli) dengan petani/plasma pada siklus pertama telah berjalan harmonis selama hampir 29 tahun, dan sejak tahun 2023 lalu kami resmi

memasuki kemitraan siklus kedua.

Rekor perjalanan panjang dan keberlanjutan hubungan ini adalah bukti konkret bahwa kerja sama yang terjalin selama ini berjalan sangat solid, berasaskan gotong royong, dan saling menguntungkan kedua belah pihak.

6. Jika Bapak bisa menyampaikan satu harapan untuk Cargill, mitra, maupun PISAgro agar kehidupan petani lebih sejahtera 5 tahun ke depan, apa yang ingin disampaikan?

Harapan kami, Cargill dapat terus berinovasi dalam membuka peluang-peluang baru yang semakin menguntungkan petani, khususnya dalam mendorong keterjangkauan dan keterlibatan harga TBS yang lebih tinggi.

Selain itu, kami berharap Cargill dan PISAgro terus konsisten memberikan dukungan penuh kepada lembaga koperasi agar penerapan praktik berkebun yang baik (*Good Agricultural Practices*) dapat terus ditingkatkan dari waktu ke waktu.

Kisah Bapak M. Syarif dari Musi Banyuasin menegaskan bahwa perubahan besar di sektor pertanian selalu dimulai dari keteguhan di tingkat tapak. Ketika akses terhadap edukasi, pendampingan teknis, dan apresiasi atas praktik berkelanjutan terbuka lebar, petani tidak hanya mampu meningkatkan produktivitas kebunnya, tetapi juga mengangkat derajat ekonomi keluarganya.

Cerita ini menjadi pengingat bagi kita semua bahwa keberlanjutan industri kelapa sawit Indonesia membutuhkan kolaborasi erat seluruh pemangku kepentingan. Kemitraan yang sehat antara perusahaan, koperasi, dan petani adalah kunci utama untuk mewujudkan ekosistem pertanian yang tangguh, adil, dan berwawasan lingkungan.

Dari Musi Banyuasin, perjalanan Pak Syarif memberi inspirasi bahwa dengan semangat untuk terus belajar dan saling bergandengan tangan, petani Indonesia siap menjadi pilar

utama ketahanan pangan dan ekonomi nasional.

Nantikan edisi berikutnya dari "Memberdayakan Petani", di mana kami akan terus menghadirkan kisah-kisah inspiratif petani dari berbagai daerah di Indonesia!

Profile

Empowering Farmers: The Story of Mr. M. Syarif, a Cargill-Assisted Palm Oil Farmer from Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatra

Hendri S.



Maintaining productivity while preserving environmental sustainability is no easy task for a palm oil farmer. However, the vast plantations of Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra, prove that implementing responsible governance standards is actually the key to improving livelihoods. Amidst the complex challenges of the global palm oil industry, local smallholders have demonstrated that with the right guidance, they can stand at the forefront of an environmentally friendly supply chain.

As a member of KUD Mulyo Mandiri and a smallholder supported by PT Hindoli (Cargill), Mr. M. Syarif has been both a witness to and an active participant in this long journey of sustainable agricultural transformation. His active role in adopting Best Management Practices (BMP) and meeting international RSPO certification standards proves that plasma and independent smallholders are capable of becoming key drivers in the global supply chain ecosystem.

Mr. Syarif's journey highlights the immense potential of local farmers when granted trust, continuous technical assistance, and transparent market access. In the following interview, he shares the story of his decades-long partnership, the importance of strengthening cooperative institutions, and his hopes for the future and prosperity of palm oil farmers in Indonesia.

1. Good morning, sir. As a farmer connected to a global enterprise like Cargill, what is the greatest benefit you have experienced compared to before becoming a partner?

Given Cargill's capacity as a global enterprise, the benefits we experience as farmers are indeed substantial. We have truly been encouraged to "level up" through continuous mentorship and guidance. A concrete example of this is that PT Hindoli's assisted farmers became the first smallholders in the world to achieve RSPO certification, allowing them to directly enjoy the financial benefits of a premium price from that certification.

2. Sustainability programs are often a key focus for Cargill. From your experience, which practice is the easiest to implement in daily plantation management?

Best practices are implemented by starting with the nucleus company, which serves as a benchmark for the plasma plantations. On an ongoing basis, we duplicate the management standards set by the nucleus company in our plasma plots.

One practical and easily applicable example is the formation of a "spraying gang" (a dedicated application team), ensuring that pesticide usage remains isolated so not every farmer is directly exposed to chemicals. In essence, we practice Best Management Practices (BMP)

on our plantations with consistent guidance from the company.

3. Have you noticed a difference in market access after becoming part of Cargill's supply chain? For instance, more competitive pricing or more consistent buyers?

The Cargill entity partnering with our plasma cooperative (KUD Mulyo Mandiri) is PT Hindoli. In terms of CPO and Palm Kernel (PK) sales, the prices offered by PT Hindoli almost always rank among the highest in the market. This serves as clear proof that our selling prices are highly competitive.

Furthermore, the company actively seeks out CPO buyers who appreciate the farmers' RSPO certification by offering premium price incentives.

4. Cargill is known for integrating technology into its supply chain. Has the use of applications, text messaging, or other digital systems helped your operations?

Currently, the digital tools in place include official data submissions via email and active, two-way communication through WhatsApp groups.

The WhatsApp group has been immensely helpful for our daily operations, particularly in tracking Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) deliveries to the mill in real-time. We can immediately verify the exact tonnage transported by our drivers at any given moment.

5. How do you view the spirit of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) among farmers in Cargill's program? Is there a mutually beneficial relationship?

The partnership between Cargill (through PT Hindoli) and the plasma farmers ran harmoniously for nearly 29 years in its first cycle, and we officially entered the second cycle of this partnership in 2023.

This long track record and sustained relationship serve as concrete proof that our collaboration is remarkably solid, grounded in mutual cooperation, and beneficial to both parties.

6. If you could convey one hope to Cargill, its partners, and PISAgro to make farmers' lives more prosperous in the next 5 years, what would it be?

Our hope is that Cargill will continue to innovate in unlocking new opportunities that bring even greater benefits to farmers, particularly in driving broader access to higher FFB prices.

Additionally, we hope Cargill and PISAgro remain steadfast in providing full support to cooperative institutions so that the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) can continue to improve over time.

Mr. M. Syarif's story from Musi Banyuasin proves that meaningful change in the agricultural sector always begins with dedication at the grassroots level. When access to education, technical support, and recognition for sustainable practices is broadly accessible, farmers can do more than just increase their yield, they can uplift their family's economic standing.

This story serves as a reminder to us all that the sustainability of Indonesia's palm oil industry relies on close collaboration among all stakeholders. A healthy partnership between companies, cooperatives, and smallholders is the cornerstone of a resilient, equitable, and environmentally conscious agricultural ecosystem.

From Musi Banyuasin, Mr. Syarif's journey inspires us that with a willingness to learn and walk hand in hand, Indonesian farmers stand ready to serve as a primary pillar of national food security and economic resilience.

Stay tuned for the next edition of “Empowering Farmers,” where we will continue to share inspiring stories from farmers across Indonesia!



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