

POLICY BRIEF

POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS
**Within Indonesia's
Biodiesel Network**



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Chapter 1. Introduction

BIODIESEL is often considered an environmentally-friendly fuel and an alternative to, and replacement for fossil diesel fuel. A presidential regulation on the National Energy Policy has included biofuels, one of which is biodiesel, as forms of renewable energy. Biofuel development started as a government response for overcoming Indonesia's dependence on oil, as laid out with the issuing of Presidential Regulation No. 5/2006 on the National Energy Framework, which aimed to guarantee a secure domestic energy supply, with a target for biofuels to provide 5% of the national energy mix by 2025.

Biodiesel realization was officially designated with a biofuel procurement blueprint designed by the National Biofuel Team or *Timnas BBN*. It lays out incremental increases in mandatory biofuel use in Indonesia to 2025 for the country to meet its domestic energy requirements. The three forms of mandatory biofuels slated for development were biodiesel, bioethanol, and pure vegetable oils.

In an effort to advance the energy sector to accord with the National Energy Framework or *Kerangka Energi Nasional* (KEN), a paper by the Technology Assessment and Application Agency or *Badan Pengkajian and Penerapan Teknologi* (BPPT) listed 60 crops in Indonesia as potential raw materials for biodiesel.¹ This paper provided the steppingstone for biofuel development in Indonesia. A promotional workshop held by the National Biofuel Team said the government had already allocated land for commodities as raw materials for biodiesel, including 52,215 hectares (ha) of cassava, 420,100 ha of sugarcane, 20 ha of sweet sorghum nurseries, 151,240 ha of jatropha, and 400,000 ha of oil palm.²

1 Shintawati, A. 2006. Prospects for the development of biodiesel and bioethanol as alternatives fuels in Indonesia. *Economic Review* No. 203. [Prospek_biodiesel-libre.pdf \(d1wqtxts1xzle7cloudfront.net\)](https://www.cloudfront.net/d1wqtxts1xzle7cloudfront.net/prospek_biodiesel-libre.pdf)

2 [Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources – Media Center – News Archive – National Biofuel Team Holds Workshop to Promote Biofuel Development](#)

However, as time went on, slowly but surely, the main raw material used for biodiesel became palm oil. By 2023, 100% of Indonesia's biodiesel requirement was being met by the palm oil industry. Strategic steps from the government, such as designating palm oil companies as biodiesel producers, and providing subsidies, increasingly strengthened palm oil industry dominance.

Despite rapid developments in the biodiesel industry, it appears its profits are concentrated in large corporate group circles. Since 2015, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has entrusted biodiesel production by designating producer companies and supporting them with oil palm plantation funds. Through this designation by ESDM, 79% of funds managed by the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency or *Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit* (BPDPKS) are being given to biodiesel producer companies.

Seen from a different angle, the industry is fraught with a variety of problems. Not only issues of transparency in criteria for securing biodiesel subsidy revenues,³ but government favoritism for large companies too should be subject to question. As a downstream industry, biodiesel is highly dependent on the upstream plantations sector, but has never been mentioned in plantations laws.

Even in this open-access information era, details of who is actually behind biodiesel are hard to pinpoint. Those controlling companies, be they owners or individuals with important positions within companies, are often worth considering; particularly if those company controllers hold public office and constitute politically exposed persons (PEPs). A politically exposed person is defined as an individual entrusted with a public function, and includes state officials involved in affairs of state as stipulated in legislation, and/or individuals recorded as political party members who hold sway over party-political policies and operations.⁴

The presence of PEPs within company management structures leaves those companies open to potential abuse of power, corruption, bribery, and money laundering. It is this that underpinned our study to dig deeper and trace whether the biodiesel industry has links to individuals holding certain positions of power. These suspicions needed investigating as there has been a distinct lack of transparency over the origins and realization of biodiesel use ever since it became mandatory.

3 The use of the term 'subsidy' is still a point of debate; the government does not use the term when financing biodiesel as the funds used are not sourced from the state APBN budget or from government. In a broader context, the editorial team defines funds paid by BPDPKS to cover price differences between biodiesel and regular diesel as subsidies. In terms of source, oil palm plantation funds come from export duties and CPO exit fees in the form of taxes collected by the government.

4 [Bank of Indonesia Regulation No. 12/20/PBI/2010 – Application of the Anti-Money Laundering \(APU\) and Preventing the Financing of Terrorism \(PPT\) Programs for Peoples's Credit Banks and People's Financing Banks](#)



Chapter 2. Key Findings

- From 2015 to 2023 the government allocated IDR 179 trillion in subsidies for biodiesel. These were channeled to 29 biodiesel producer companies under 15 corporate groups. The top-five corporate group recipients of biodiesel subsidies were Wilmar (IDR 56.6 trillion), Musim Mas (IDR 26.5 trillion), Royal Golden Eagle (IDR 21.3 trillion), Permata Hijau (IDR 14.9 trillion), and Sinar Mas (IDR 14 trillion).
- Beneficial owners or company managers in three of the 12 corporate groups receiving biodiesel subsidies in 2023 were identified as politically exposed persons (PEPs). The largest numbers of PEPs were found in Jhonlin Grup, Sinar Mas, and Wilmar with nine, four, and four individuals respectively. Categories of PEPs in each company are shown in Figure 9. In addition, five PEPs were campaign team members for the 2019 and 2024 presidential elections.
- There are indications that PEPs in management structures or as beneficial owners have influence over amounts received in subsidies. Wilmar, with five PEPs secured the most subsidies of all corporate groups, while the amounts received by the Jhonlin Group, which has nine PEPs and only started receiving biodiesel allocations from 2022, have already reached IDR 1.8 trillion.
- Crude palm oil (CPO) for Indonesian biodiesel comes from 902 mills in 25 provinces. With the exception of PT Ciliandra Perkasa, a refinery company under First Resources Group, most corporate group refineries receive CPO from third parties or mills not constituting group subsidiaries.

Chapter 3. Methodology

3.1. Data sources and analysis

Data from the Directorate General of General Legal Administration (AHU)

THE primary data source used in this report was AHU documentation available from the [Ministry of Law and Human Rights](#) website. Accessed in 2023, data on the site shows companies affiliated with 12 corporate groups producing biodiesel.⁵ This data was used to trace shareholders and individuals holding prominent positions in 310 companies affiliated with 12 groups receiving biodiesel subsidies. These groups and numbers of affiliated companies are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Biodiesel producer group profiles based on AHU data

Group	Companies	Company shareholders and officials
Wilmar	33	36
Best Group	16	13
First Resources	29	15
RGE	43	39
KPN	46	52
Musim Mas	24	33
Permata Hijau	8	16
Sinar Mas	67	53
Jhonlin	15	32
LDC	4	8
Wings	6	20
Sungai Budi	19	16
Total	310	333

Biodiesel supply chain traceability

Documents used to trace biodiesel supply chains were traceability reports published by companies concerning their palm oil raw material supply sources. From these reports it was possible to trace CPO from mills to refineries. As only 16 of the 21 companies (7 of 12 groups) producing biodiesel in 2023 had published traceability reports for their refineries, it was only possible to map 16 companies in this study.

A list of companies publishing traceability reports is shown in Table 2. Data from traceability reports constitutes annual compilations of palm oil supplies from mills to refineries. All supplier data is for 2022, except for companies owned by the Wilmar Group, which last published data for 2021. Mill data mapping is for CPO suppliers, and excludes mills that only delivered palm kernel oil (PKO).

⁵ The term 'corporate group' refers to business entities/companies whose shares are owned either in full or in part directly by the same individuals or entities, or through other legal entities. This report identifies individuals holding prominent positions in the main or affiliated companies.

Table 2. Companies receiving biodiesel allocations in 2023 and publishing traceability reports on company/corporate group websites

No.	Company	Refinery name	Group	Traceability Report
1	PT Batara Elok Semesta Terpadu	Batara Elok Semesta Terpadu (Gresik)	Best Industry	No
2	PT Ciliandra Perkasa	Ciliandra Perkasa Refinery	First Resources	Yes
3	PT Eco Prima Energi	Eco Prima Energi Refinery	Wings	No
4	PT Energi Unggul Persada	Energi Unggul Persada Refinery Site Bontang	KPN Corp	No
5	PT Intibenua Perkasatama	IBP-LGNG	Musim Mas	Yes
6	PT Jhonlin Agro Raya	Jhonlin Agro Raya Refinery	Jhonlin	No
7	PT Kutai Refinery Nusantara	Kutai Refinery Nusantara	Royal Golden Eagle	Yes
8	PT LDC Indonesia	Louis Dreyfus Commodities Lampung	Louis Dreyfus	Yes
9	PT Multi Nabati Sulawesi	MNS Bitung	Wilmar	Yes
10	PT Multimas Nabati Asahan	MNA Serang	Wilmar	Yes
11	PT Musim Mas	MM-BTM	Musim Mas	Yes
		MM-KIM 2	Musim Mas	Yes
		Pelita Agung Agrindustri Simpang Bako	Permata Hijau	Yes
12	PT Pelita Agung Agrindustri	Pelita Agung Agrindustri Pelintung	Permata Hijau	Yes
13	PT Permata Hijau Palm Oleo	Permata Hijau Palm Oleo	Permata Hijau	Yes
14	PT Sari Dumai Oleo	Sari Dumai Oleo	Royal Golden Eagle	Yes
15	PT Sari Dumai Sejati	Sari Dumai Sejati Refinery	Royal Golden Eagle	Yes
16	PT Sinarmas Bio Energy	Marunda Refinery	Sinar Mas	Yes
17	PT SMART Tbk	Tarjun Refinery	Sinar Mas	Yes
18	PT Sukajadi Sawit Mekar	SSM-BGD	Musim Mas	Yes
19	PT Tunas Baru Lampung	Tunas Baru Lampung - Lampung	Sungai Budi	No
20	PT Wilmar Bioenergi Indonesia	WINA Pelintung	Wilmar	Yes
21	PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia	WINA Gresik	Wilmar	Yes

Politically exposed persons (PEPs)

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF)⁶ defines a politically exposed person (PEP) as an individual who is, or has been entrusted with a prominent function. This includes heads of state, senior politicians, high ranking government officials, members of the judiciary or military, senior executives of state-owned enterprises, and important party officials. Due to their positions and influence, PEPs have the potential to abuse their positions for committing money laundering offences and other crimes like corruption and bribery, as well as conducting activities relating to the financing of terrorism.

FATF recommendations on PEPs also include family members and close associates. The latter can cover extramarital partners, members of political parties or civil society, and business associates, particularly those sharing beneficial ownership or connected in other ways.⁷

6 [Financial Action Task Force. 2013. FATF Guidance: Politically Exposed Persons \(Recommendation 12 and 22\)](#)

7 [Cleaning Up Indonesia. Public Officials and Energy Business Affiliations](#)

The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)⁸ expands the definition of PEPs by stating that a “public official” can mean:

1. any person holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial office of a State Party, whether appointed or elected, whether permanent or temporary, whether paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person’s seniority;
2. any other person who performs a public function, including for a public agency or public enterprise, or provides a public service, as defined in the domestic law of the State Party and as applied in the pertinent area of law of that State Party;
3. any other person defined as a “public official” in the domestic law of a State Party.

There are no strict rules in Indonesia governing how long it can be before retired public officials can hold office in private companies. Such restrictions are important as indicators so former public officials are not flagged as PEPs in private companies.

The importance of revealing PEPs is to ensure companies do not receive preferential treatment and that no conflicts of interest occur. Undeniably, the presence of a public official in a company makes it highly likely that a conflict of interest will arise.

As time frames for individuals to no longer be called PEPs are not stipulated in existing regulations, all individuals identified either as acting or retired public officials are still called PEPs in this report, by noting when they retired from their positions as public officials. PEP identifications were conducted on 310 companies affiliated with 12 corporate groups receiving biodiesel subsidies by using AHU data on beneficial owners, and further searches using publicly available sources like mass media, journals, official government reports, official company publications, company profiles, and social media.

3. 2. Identifying biodiesel regulations and policies in Indonesia

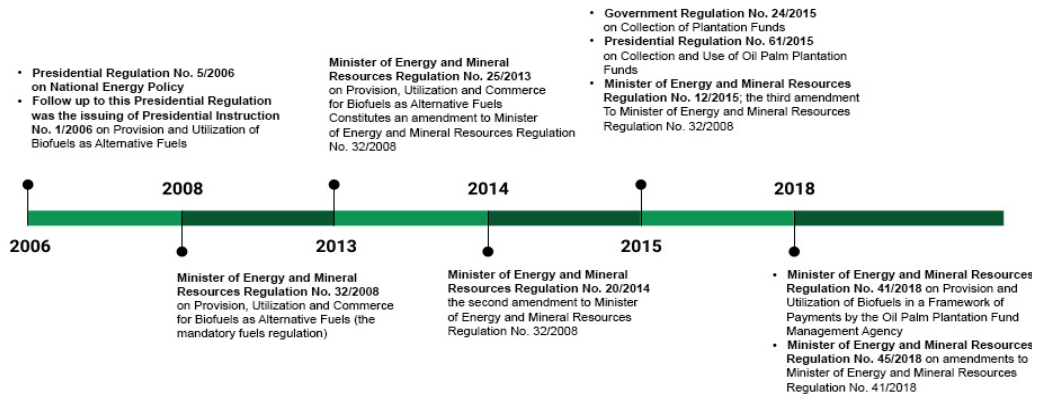
Indonesia began issuing regulations on biofuel development in 1980 with the establishment of a national coordination agency. Fifteen pieces of legislation were identified that reference biofuel development, and were used as analytical knives in this paper.

Support for biofuel development began with the issuing of Presidential Regulation No. 5/2006 on the National Energy Policy, which was followed by Presidential Instruction No. 1/2006 on Provision and Utilization of Biofuels as Alternative Fuels. Then came the development of biodiesel using palm oil as its main constituent.

Regulations were collected starting from the early years of biodiesel development in Indonesia in 2006 to policies applicable in 2023. Policies discussed in this study relate generally to biofuel development for meeting national energy needs, biodiesel subsidies, and the establishment of agencies or organizations with links to biodiesel.

8 https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/RecentTexts/Corruption_E.pdf

Figure 1. Timeline of regulations and policy relating to biodiesel



Chapter 4. An Analysis of Biodiesel Regulations and Policy

BIOFUELS have been a talking point since the 1970s. They secured further attention when the world was hit by the global oil crisis, and came to the realization that fossil energy and emissions impact negatively on the environment. In Indonesia, research into using biodiesel as an alternative energy source began in the 1990s, when researchers looked into raw materials like palm oil, used cooking oil, jatropha, and other vegetable oils.

The year 2005 is considered the turning point in the “struggle to develop biodiesel in Indonesia”. At the time, the country was facing a dilemma with oil prices rising more than 100% from USD 60 to USD 148 per barrel. To safeguard foreign exchange, former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono issued Presidential Regulation No. 5/2006 on National Energy Policy, followed by Presidential Instruction No. 1/2006 on Provision and Utilization of Biofuels.

Through Presidential Regulation No. 5/2006, the government targeted biofuels making up 5% of the national energy mix by 2025. In the same year, the government established the National Biofuel Team or *Tim Nasional Bahan Bakar Nabati (Timnas BBN)*. The team was formed to develop a blueprint and roadmap for biofuel development to accelerate poverty alleviation and reduce unemployment. The biofuel blueprint was completed in 2008, and formalized through Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 32/2008.

This mandatory regulation outlined the fulfillment of biodiesel, bioethanol, and pure vegetable oil targets by 2025. According to this ministerial regulation, the obligation to use biodiesel covers public sector obligation (PSO)⁹ transport, non-PSO transport, industry, commercial, and electricity generation sectors. Financing for biodiesel, which was initially sourced from the national APBN budget, was later switched to oil palm plantation funds.

Since the mandatory policy came into force, biodiesel realization slowly became apparent. According to ESDM data, Indonesia’s annual biodiesel production had reached 190,000 kiloliters (kl) by 2009, and continued to increase each year, reaching 3.9 million kl in 2014. During this period, biodiesel financing was still borne by the national APBN budget. Despite biodiesel development originally being cited for national energy security, during this period only 22% of biodiesel was used for the domestic market.

9 A public sector obligation (PSO) is a requirement of the government to provide a public service. PSOs can take the form of services like transport, health, electricity, etc. In Indonesia, PSOs are generally managed by state-owned enterprises or *badan usaha milik negara* (BUMN). In the biodiesel context, PSOs are transportation services like public transport, garbage trucks, ambulances, etc.

Table 3. Biodiesel realization from 2009 to 2022 according to ESDM¹⁰

Year	Funding source	Production (kl x 1,000)	Export (kl x 1,000)	Domestic use (kl x 1,000)
2009	APBN	190	70	119
2010	APBN	243	20	223
2011	APBN	1,812	1,453	359
2012	APBN	2,221	1,552	669
2013	APBN	2,805	1,757	1,048
2014	APBN	3,961	1,629	1,845
2015	BPDPKS (PSOs)	1,620	328	915
2016	BPDPKS (PSOs)	3,656	477	3,008
2017	BPDPKS (PSOs)	3,416	187	2,572
2018	BPDPKS (all sectors)	6,168	1,803	3,750
2019	BPDPKS (all sectors)	8,399	1,319	6,396
2020	BPDPKS (all sectors)	8,594	36	8,400
2021	BPDPKS (all sectors)	10,240	133	9,294
2022	BPDPKS (all sectors)	11,836	372	10,449

In November 2013, the European Union (EU) – Indonesia’s main export market – imposed anti-dumping duties on Indonesian biodiesel. Since the anti-dumping measures came into force, biodiesel export volumes have continued to fall. Factors causing the European Union to impose anti-dumping duties for Indonesia include the country being able to access palm oil raw materials cheaply and easily, and government subsidies enabling it to keep the price of Indonesian biodiesel below the market price.

Anti-dumping duties, which were applied from 2013 to 2017, ranged from 8.8% to 20.5%, or EUR 76.94 to 178.85 for every metric ton of biodiesel the EU imported. In 2018, the anti-dumping duty policy was revoked, after Indonesia filed and won an appeal against the EU with the World Trade Organization (WTO).¹¹ This was followed by another EU policy restricting biodiesel imports from Indonesia due to their links to deforestation.¹²

Conversely, domestic uptake of Indonesian biodiesel remained very low due to it being far more expensive than regular diesel. Biodiesel, known locally as *'biosolar subsidi'* remained limited to a few use sectors. To overcome the price difference, the government provided incentives through Presidential Regulation No. 61/2015 on Collection and Use of Oil Palm Plantation Funds.

The issuance of this regulation raised questions in some circles as no provisions in Law No. 39/2014 on Plantations mention financing for biodiesel. The law stipulates that funds secured from plantation business practitioners are used for: human resources development; research and development; plantations promotion; rejuvenating plantation crops; and/or plantation facilities and infrastructure. Financing for biodiesel was only mentioned in Presidential Regulation No. 61/2015 in the form of an addendum stipulating that financing sourced from oil palm plantation funds could also encompass

10 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. 2022. Handbook of energy and economic statistics of Indonesia. [content-handbook-of-energy-and-economic-statistics-of-indonesia-2022.pdf](https://www.esdm.go.id/content-handbook-of-energy-and-economic-statistics-of-indonesia-2022.pdf) (esdm.go.id).

11 [Indonesia Wins Appeal Against EU Over Anti-Dumping Duty on Biodiesel | Reuters](#)

12 [EU Imposes Duties Of Up To 18 Percent on Indonesian Biodiesel – Business – The Jakarta Post](#)

biofuels. It was this financing objective that was later adopted in the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) mission statement.

Oil palm plantation funds, which come from export duties and palm oil exit fees, are managed by BPDPKS, a public service agency under the Ministry of Finance. By 2023, around 79% of BPDPKS-managed funds, or IDR 146.56 trillion, had been channeled to biodiesel.¹³ In terms of control over biodiesel, in 2023 the industry was dominated by large palm oil groups. Of allocations going to 12 corporate groups, 81% went to only six: Wilmar, Royal Golden Eagle (RGE), Musim Mas, KPN, Permata Hijau, and Sinar Mas.

It appears the use of palm oil as the main raw material is set to continue. In addition to being mandatory to 2025, biodiesel is also mentioned in Indonesia's Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (ENDC) as being part of the country's endeavor to achieve net-zero emissions (NZE). The ENDC, which has projections to 2030, states that palm oil will be the main ingredient of biofuels used by the transport sector. Now, the government is preparing a new biodiesel blend, with B40 being tested in 2022.¹⁴ Despite the government still using B35, it increased the allocation for 2024 to 13.4 million kl.¹⁵

13 [BPDPKS Boss Candid on Reasons for Biodiesel Being 'Golden Child'](https://cnbcindonesia.com) (cnbcindonesia.com)

14 [Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation \(EBTKE\) - under ESDM](#)

15 [ESDM Sets 13.41-Million-KL B35 Biodiesel Quota for 2024](https://bisnis.com) (bisnis.com)

Chapter 5. INDONESIA'S BIODIESEL NETWORK

Biodiesel subsidies

THE challenge to full implementation of the mandatory policy was biodiesel prices being higher than those for regular diesel. To make biodiesel more competitive, the government – through the Directorate General of Oil and Gas – proposed subsidizing biodiesel prices. The proposal was accepted and agreed by the People's Representative Council (DPR), and subsidies were allocated from the national APBN budget. The subsidy policy was halted temporarily due to a trade deficit occurring when CPO stocks were abundant, and palm oil prices were falling.

To resolve the issue, in 2015 the government issued Government Regulation No. 24/2015 on Collection of Plantation Funds, and Presidential Regulation No. 61/2015 on Collection and Use of Oil Palm Plantation Funds. The aim of collecting these funds was to support the program for sustainable oil palm as a strategic national commodity, and one product deemed able to uptake large quantities of CPO was biodiesel.

5.1. Recipients of Indonesian biodiesel subsidies from 2015–2023

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) began appointing biodiesel producer companies through ministerial decrees in 2015. Notes on biodiesel producers were few and far between before appointments commenced. Prior to 2015, biodiesel subsidies were borne by the national revenue and expenditure budget (APBN). They were later covered by oil palm plantation funds sourced from export duties and exit fees on palm oil. These funds were then managed by BDPDKS, ostensibly for developing sustainable palm oil.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 12/2015 set a 30% biodiesel blend, or B30 target for 2025, however, Indonesia had already achieved a 35% blend, or B35 by 2023. A significant increase in production was apparent from May 2018, when subsidies, which were originally only given to public sector obligation (PSO)¹⁶ sectors, were given to all all biodiesel use sectors, both PSO and non-PSO. ESDM data recorded biodiesel production almost doubling in volume from 3.4 million kl in 2017 to 6.2 million kl in 2018. Ostensibly, this expansion of subsidies was to increase uptake in society and accommodate the remaining biodiesel produced the previous year.

Throughout 2015 to 2023, 29 companies were recorded as having received biodiesel subsidies. Now, this fuel, commonly known as *biosolar*, can be purchased in Indonesia for daily use by small-scale businesses and various transport sub-sectors.

¹⁶ A public sector obligation (PSO) is a requirement of the government to provide a public service. PSOs can take the form of services like transport, health, electricity, etc. In Indonesia, PSOs are generally managed by state-owned enterprises or *badan usaha milik negara* (BUMN). In the biodiesel context, PSOs are transportation services like public transport, garbage trucks, ambulances, etc.

Table 4. Companies receiving biodiesel allocations (orange) from 2015–2023¹⁷

No.	Company Producer	Group	2015	2016	2017	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Anugerah Inti Gemanusa	Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk								
2	Batara Elok Semesta Terpadu	Best Industry								
3	Bayas Biofuels	Darmex Agro								
4	Cemerlang Energi Perkasa	Royal Golden Eagle								
5	Ciliandra Perkasa	First Resources								
6	Dabi Biofuels	Darmex Agro								
7	Darmex Biofuels	Darmex Agro								
8	Eco Prima Energi	Wings								
9	Energi Baharu Lestari	Bumitama Agri								
10	Energi Unggul Persada	KPN Corp								
11	Indo Biofuel Energy									
12	Intibenua Perkasatama	Musim Mas								
13	Jhonlin Agro Raya	Jhonlin								
14	Kutai Refinery Nusantara	Royal Golden Eagle								
15	LDC Indonesia	Louis Dreyfus								
16	Multi Nabati Sulawesi	Wilmar								
17	Multimas Nabati Asahan	Wilmar								
18	Musim Mas	Musim Mas								
19	Pelita Agung Agrindustri	Permata Hijau								
20	Permata Hijau Palm Oleo	Permata Hijau								
21	Prima Nusa Palma Energi									
22	Sari Dumai Oleo	Royal Golden Eagle								
23	Sari Dumai Sejati	Royal Golden Eagle								
24	Sinarmas Bio Energy	Sinar Mas								
25	SMART Tbk	Sinar Mas								
26	Sukajadi Sawit Mekar	Musim Mas								
27	Tunas Baru Lampung	Sungai Budi								
28	Wilmar Bioenergi Indonesia	Wilmar								
29	Wilmar Nabati Indonesia	Wilmar								

The total volume of biodiesel produced from 2015–2022 was 42.98 million kl, with subsidies of around IDR 144.59 trillion.¹⁸ In 2023, the budget for biodiesel subsidies was IDR 35 trillion,¹⁹ bringing total subsidies to 2023 to around IDR 179 trillion. A list of corporate group recipients of biodiesel subsidies is shown in Table 5.

¹⁷ The list of company names was obtained from Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources decrees on designation of oil companies and biodiesel companies and volume allocations during the 2015–2022 period.

¹⁸ BDPDKS Annual Report for 2022

¹⁹ [BDPDKS Prepares IDR 35 Trillion Budget for Biodiesel Price Incentives](#)

Table 5. Corporate groups benefiting from biodiesel subsidies and amounts received from 2015–2023²⁰

No.	Corporate group	Subsidies (IDR x billion)
1	Wilmar	56,610
2	Musim Mas	26,469
3	Royal Golden Eagle	21,314
4	Permata Hijau	14,918
5	Sinar Mas	14,036
6	Darmex Agro	10,714
7	KPN Agro	7,552
8	Louis Dreyfus	6,824
9	Sungai Budi	6,447
10	Best Grup	5,382
11	First Resources	4,732
12	Jhonlin	1,860
13	Wings	1,695
14	Bumitama Gunajaya Agro	337
15	Eterindo Wahanatama	12
16	Reserve allocation	416

Biodiesel subsidies themselves were granted to all companies fulfilling administrative requirements and producing biodiesel meeting standards set by ESDM.²¹ Requirements for designating biodiesel producers, or *badan usaha BBN* in government nomenclature, were laid out in Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 45/2018.²² The regulation stipulated that biodiesel producers must submit requests, together with all necessary requirements, to the Director General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation.

These requirements included evidence that any biodiesel being produced accords with standards set by legislation, and written guarantees of capacity to meet domestic demand for biodiesel without interruption. The ministerial regulation also stipulated the establishment of a biofuel procurement assessment team responsible for evaluating biodiesel producers and providing recommendations to the Minister through the Director General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation. This gave ESDM full control over meeting Indonesia's biodiesel needs.

20 Figures for subsidies received by each corporate group were obtained by looking at annual biodiesel subsidy funding realizations by BPDPKS, dividing those amounts by the total allocation set each year by the government, then multiplying the resulting figures by the size of production volume allocations for each company

21 [BPDPKS and Biodiesel Producers Sign Biodiesel Incentive Financing Agreement for 2020 – Beranda](#)

22 Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 45/2018 was an amendment to Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 41/2018 on Provision and Utilization of Biodiesel in a Framework of Financing by the Oil Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency. This ministerial regulation stipulates that biofuel companies are appointed directly.

Table 6. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources decrees on biodiesel blend and allocation designations

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources decree	Period	Blend	No. of companies
No. 208.K/EK.05/DJE/2022	January – December 2023	B30 (January) and B35 (February)	21
No. 160.K/EK.05/DJE/2022 (second amendment to ministerial decree No. 150.K/EK.05/DJE/2021)	January – December 2022	B30	23
No. 252.K/10/MEM/2020	January – December 2021	B30	20
No. 195 K/10/MEM/2020 (second amendment to ministerial decree No. 199 K/20/MEM/2019)	January – December 2020	B30	18
No. 227 K/10/MEM/2019	January – December 2019	B30 testing	10
No. 3756 K/10/MEM/2017	November 2017 – April 2018	B20	19
No. 258 K/12/DJE/2016	May – October 2016	B20	15
No. 951 K /12/DJE/2015	November 2015 – April 2016	B20	10

As blend percentages increased, so did the numbers of biodiesel companies receiving subsidies. The exception was 2019 with the outbreak of Covid-19, when only ten of 18 companies were subsidized, before again receiving subsidies in 2020. In 2022, five new companies were designated as biodiesel producers: PT Eco Prima Energi under Wings Group; PT Jhonlin Agro Raya under Jhonlin Group; PT Multimas Nabati Asahan under Wilmar; and PT Sari Dumai Oleo and PT Sari Dumai Sejati under Royal Golden Eagle.

Table 7. Biodiesel subsidy recipient companies under ESDM Ministerial Decree No. 208.K/EK.05/DJE/2022

No.	Company	Refinery name	Refinery location			Allocation (kl)
			Province	Regency	Group	
1	PT Batara Elok Semesta Terpadu	Batara Elok Semesta Terpadu (Gresik)	East Java	Gresik	Best Industry	468,929
2	PT Ciliandra Perkasa	Ciliandra Perkasa Refinery	Riau	Dumai Municipality	First Resources	283,935
3	PT Eco Prima Energi	Eco Prima Energi Refinery	East Java	Gresik	Wings	483,771
4	PT Energi Unggul Persada	Energi Unggul Persada Refinery Site Bontang	East Kalimantan	Bontang Municipality	KPN Corp	1,221,962
5	PT Intibenua Perkasatama	IBP-LGNG	Riau	Dumai Municipality	Musim Mas	287,875
6	PT Jhonlin Agro Raya	Jhonlin Agro Raya Refinery	South Kalimantan	Tanah Bumbu	Jhonlin	330,269
7	PT Kutai Refinery Nusantara	Kutai Refinery Nusantara	East Kalimantan	Balikpapan Municipality	Royal Golden Eagle	1,016,667
8	PT LDC Indonesia	Louis Dreyfus Commodities Lampung	Lampung	Bandar Lampung Municipality	Louis Dreyfus	386,926
9	PT Multi Nabati Sulawesi	MNS Bitung	North Sulawesi	Bitung Municipality	Wilmar	350,29

No.	Company	Refinery name	Refinery location		Group	Allocation (kl)
			Province	Regency		
10	PT Multimas Nabati Asahan	MNA Serang	Banten	Serang	Wilmar	500,4
11	PT Musim Mas	MM-BTM	Riau Archipelago	Batam Municipality	Musim Mas	1,045,210
		MM-KIM 2	North Sumatra	Deli Serdang	Musim Mas	
12	PT Pelita Agung Agrindustri	Pelita Agung Agrindustri Simpang Bako	Riau	Bengkalis	Permata Hijau	789,341
		Pelita Agung Agrindustri Pelintung	Riau	Dumai Municipality	Permata Hijau	
13	PT Permata Hijau Palm Oleo	Permata Hijau Palm Oleo	North Sumatra	Medan Municipality	Permata Hijau	412,274
14	PT Sari Dumai Oleo	Sari Dumai Oleo	Riau	Dumai Municipality	Royal Golden Eagle	400,688
15	PT Sari Dumai Sejati	Sari Dumai Sejati Refinery	Riau	Dumai Municipality	Royal Golden Eagle	613,299
16	PT Sinarmas Bio Energy	Marunda Refinery	West Java	Bekasi	Sinar Mas	364,617
17	PT SMART Tbk	Tarjun Refinery	South Kalimantan	Kotabaru	Sinar Mas	699,1
18	PT Sukajadi Sawit Mekar	SSM-BGD	Central Kalimantan	East	Musim Mas	281,833
19	PT Tunas Baru Lampung	Tunas Baru Lampung – Lampung	Lampung	Bandar Lampung Municipality	Sungai Budi	397,51
20	PT Wilmar Bioenergi Indonesia	WINA Pelintung	Riau	Dumai Municipality	Wilmar	1,155,942
21	PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia	WINA Gresik	East Java	Gresik	Wilmar	1,501,223
22	Reserve allocation					156,531
Total						13,148,592

In 2023, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources designated 21 companies from 12 large palm oil corporate groups in Indonesia as producers of biodiesel for blending with regular diesel. The raw material required for this biodiesel was crude palm oil (CPO) sourced from mills in provinces across Indonesia.

As yet, no supply chain traceability reports differentiate between CPO sourced for biodiesel and CPO sourced for other industries. Therefore, biodiesel supply chains are closely tied to palm oil supply chains in general, and only differ in the types of oil they use. Biodiesel only uses CPO – oil produced from the mesocarp of oil palm fruit – as raw material, while PKO produced from palm kernels is not used as raw material in biodiesel. By analyzing the supply chains of every biodiesel company and excluding companies that deliver only PKO to refineries, we were able to map biodiesel supply chains as shown in the figures below.

Figure 2. Biodiesel supply chain in PT LDC Indonesia²³ with 30 supplier companies

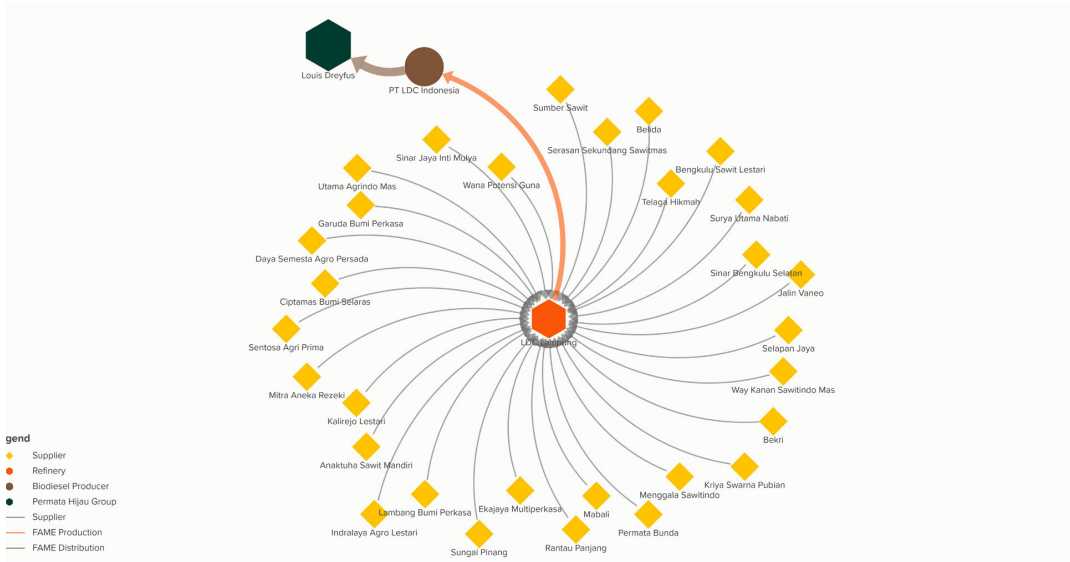


Figure 3. Biodiesel supply chain in PT Ciliandra Perkasa²⁴ (First Resources Group) with 13 supplier companies



23 [Biodiesel supply chain in PT LDC Indonesia](#)

24 [Biodiesel supply chain in PT Ciliandra Perkasa](#)

Figure 4. Biodiesel supply chain in the Musim Mas²⁵ group with 283 supplier companies

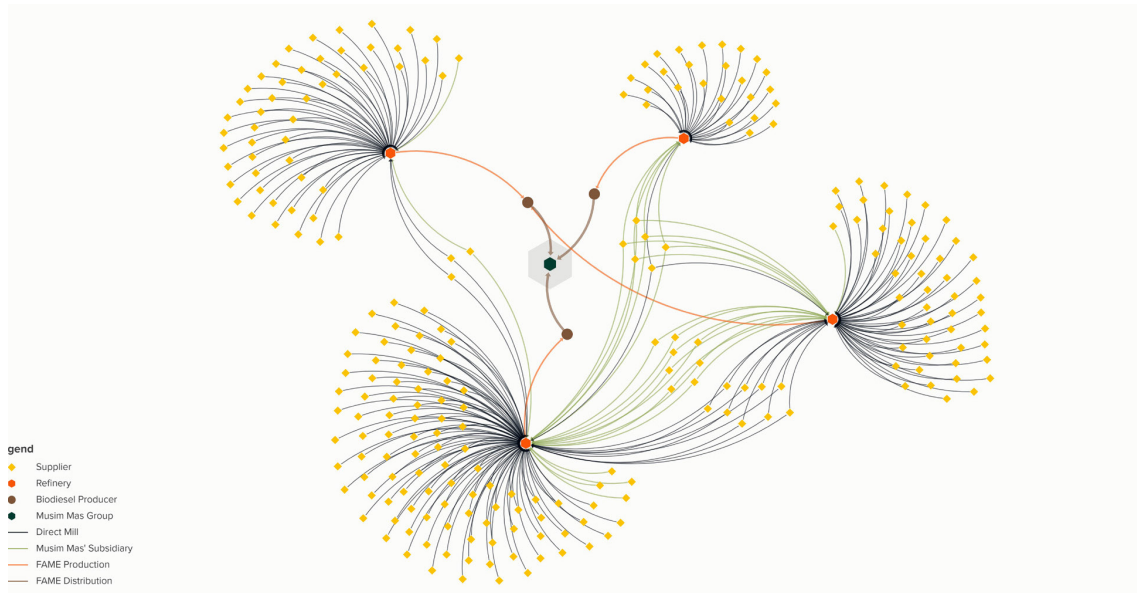
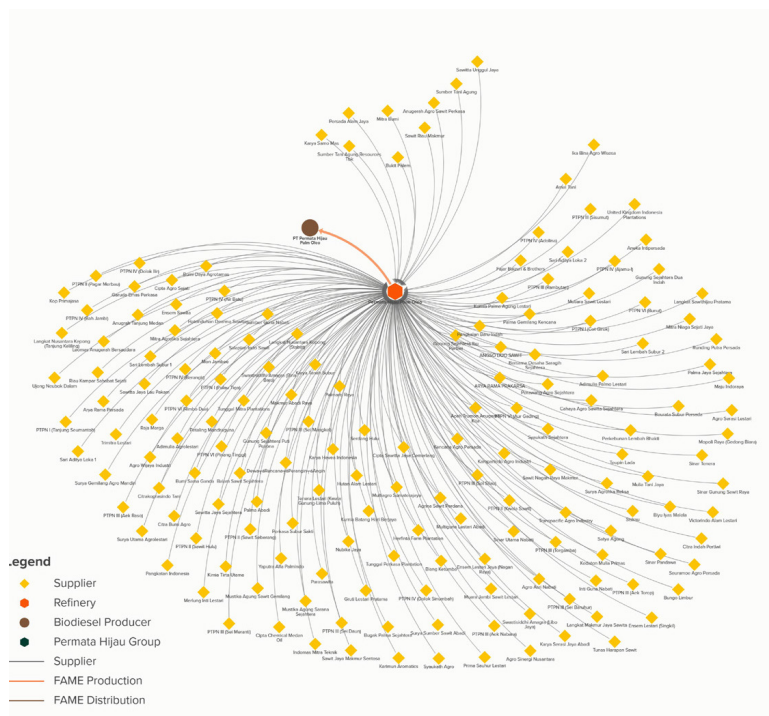


Figure 5. Biodiesel supply chain in the Permata Hijau group²⁶ with 203 supplier companies



25 [Biodiesel supply chain in the Musim Mas Group](#)

26 [Biodiesel supply chain in the Permata Hijau Group](#)

Figure 6. Biodiesel supply chain in the Royal Golden Eagle group²⁷ with 477 supplier companies

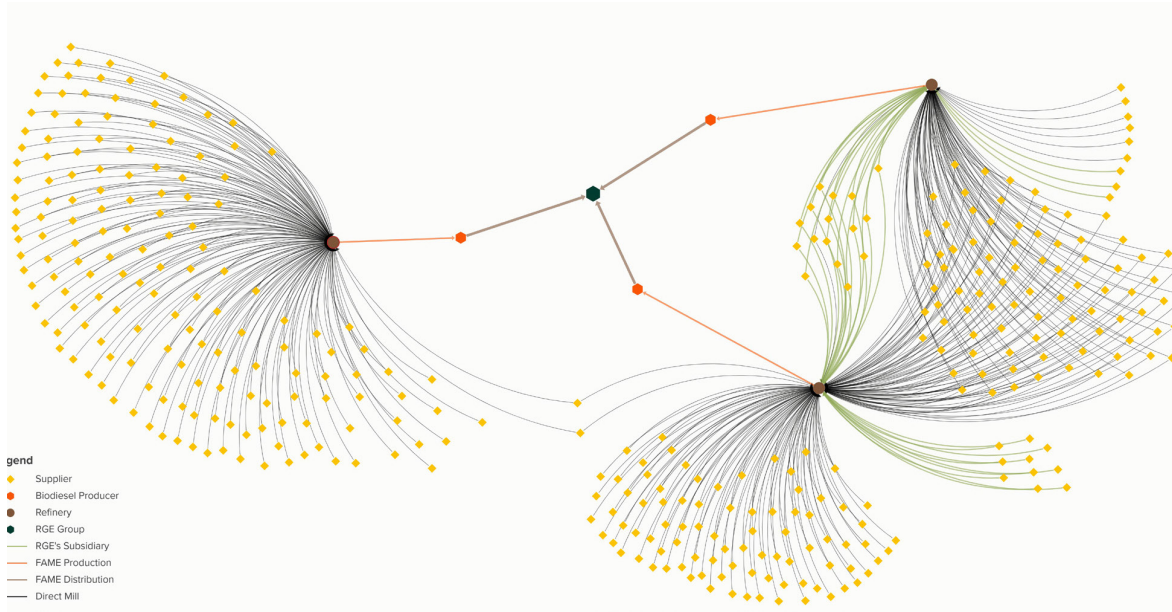
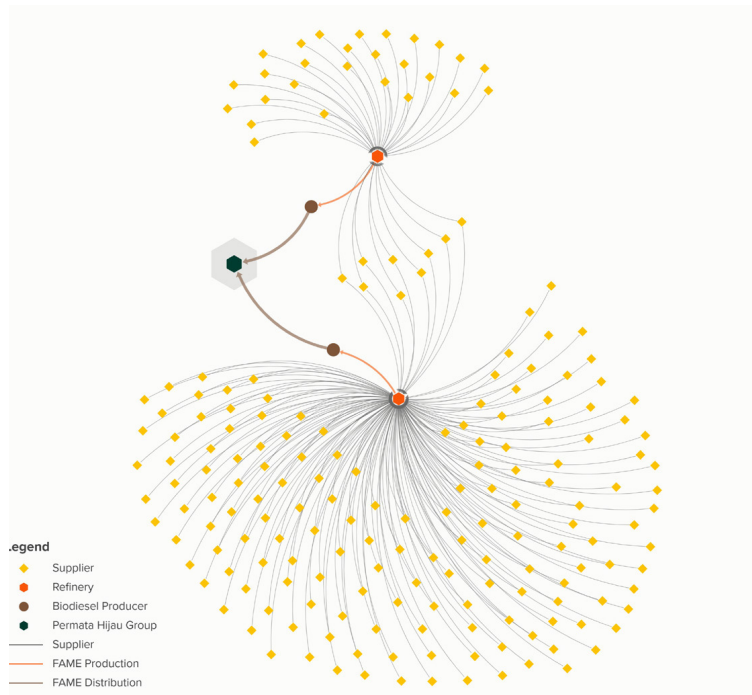
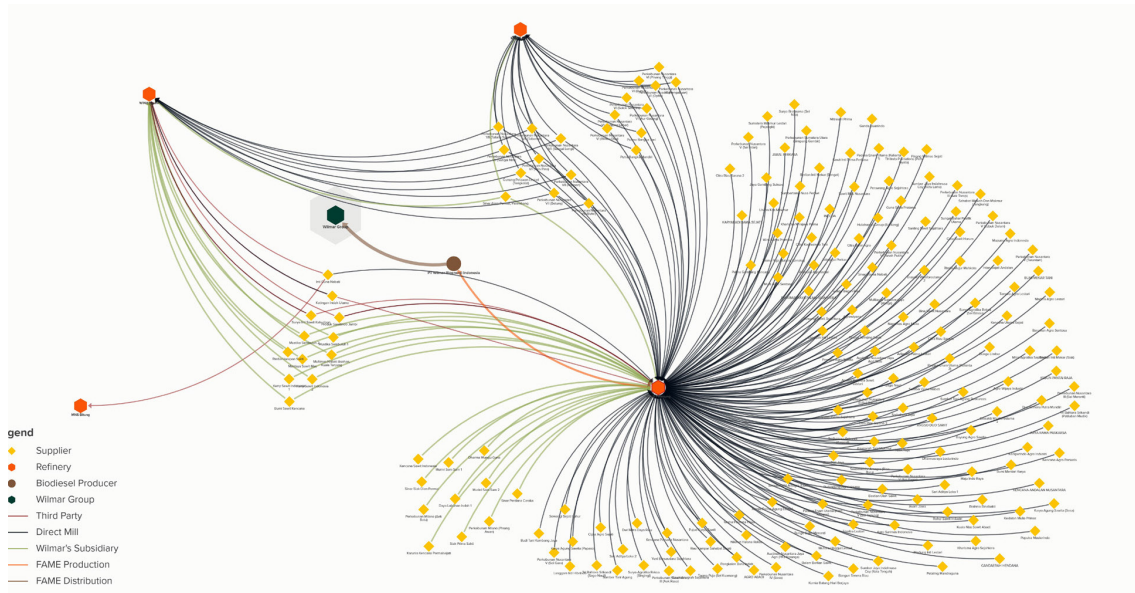


Figure 7. Biodiesel supply chain in the Sinar Mas group²⁸ with 132 supplier companies



27 [Biodiesel supply chain in the Royal Golden Eagle Group](#)

28 [Biodiesel supply chain in the Sinar Mas Group](#)

Figure 8. Biodiesel supply chain in Wilmar²⁹ with 386 supplier companies

From these biodiesel company supply chain analyses, it is apparent that the biodiesel industry is in fact the palm oil industry. With the exception of PT Ciliandra Perkasa, a refinery company under First Resources Group, most corporate group refineries receive CPO from third parties or mills not constituting group subsidiaries. CPO for Indonesian biodiesel comes from 902 mills in 25 provinces. The majority of CPO supplier mills are in Sumatra (63%) and Kalimantan (34%), with a few (3%) in Sulawesi, Papua, and Java.

The biodiesel industry is actually supported by almost all regions in Indonesia that have oil palm plantations, not only by the large corporate groups that receive subsidies. To date, however, their involvement remains difficult to calculate clearly as no supply chain reports make any mention whatsoever of palm oil being distributed for biodiesel.

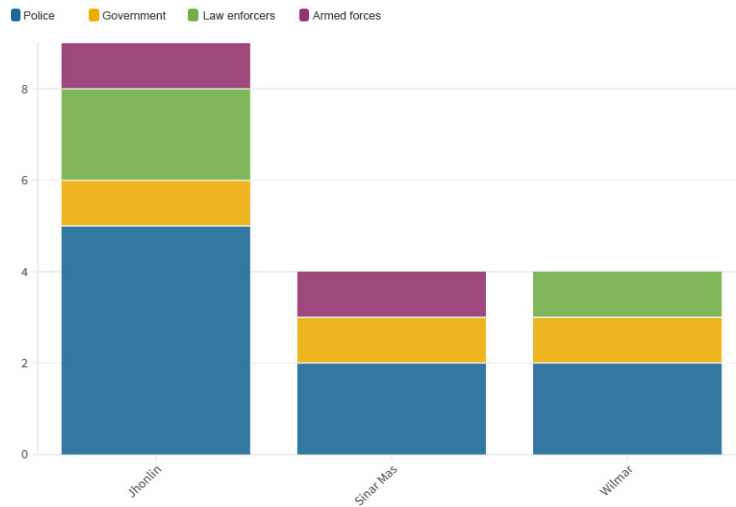
As a result, biodiesel incentives only circulate at the producer or refinery level, whereas the source of incentives used by biodiesel is CPO export duties generated by Indonesia's oil palm plantations. It is only fitting that these incentives should return to CPO owners, rather than being enjoyed by biodiesel producers.

5. 2. Politically exposed persons in Indonesia's biodiesel network

Not all PEPs identified in this study are associated directly with biodiesel producer companies; some have links to subsidiaries of, or companies affiliated with the corporate groups that produce biodiesel. Though not necessarily beneficial owners of biodiesel producers, PEPs were also those identified as being involved in companies that constitute links in biodiesel supply chains.

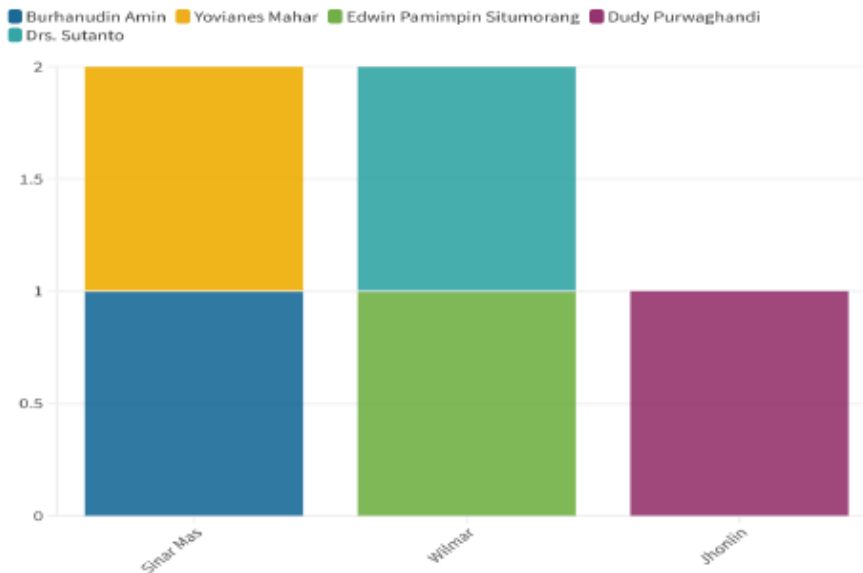
By investigating beneficial owners of 12 corporate groups parenting biodiesel companies, 17 individuals were identified as PEPs, two of whom have held several positions in different institutions. The highest number of public officials (nine) are or were in the upper echelons of the police; with three being officials with the government or state-owned enterprises (BUMN); another three being senior officials of the judiciary; and two being high-ranking officers with the armed forces.

Figure 9. Types and numbers of PEPs with identified involvement in corporate groups that produce biodiesel



Only three of the twelve identified corporate groups have PEPs as beneficial owners or company governors. Jhonlin Group has the most PEPs with nine, followed by Sinar Mas and Wilmar with four each. Categories of PEPs in each group are shown in Figure 9. In addition, five of these PEPs have been involved in 2019 and 2024 presidential election campaign teams (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Individuals involved in presidential election campaign teams



Details of PEPs recorded in AHU company documents are listed by corporate group below:



SINAR MAS

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has designated Sinar Mas subsidiaries PT SMART Tbk. and PT Sinar Mas Bio Energy as biodiesel producers since 2016 and 2017, respectively. The total biodiesel allocation granted to Sinar Mas from 2015–2023 was 4 million kl, or around 8.5% of the total biodiesel allocation during that period. Since being designated a biodiesel producer by the Government of Indonesia, Sinar Mas has received approximately IDR 14 trillion in subsidies. Analyses of beneficial owners and office holders recorded in AHU documents accessed in 2023 from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights website, identified the following five individuals as PEPs:



Burhanudin Amin

AHU data from 2020 lists Burhanudin Amin as Chief Executive Officer of the companies PT Sinar Kencana Inti Perkasa and PT Tapian Nadenggan, both of which are affiliated with the Sinar Mas Group. Burhanudin Amin, a retired armed forces lieutenant general, served as Commander of the Infantry Strategic Reserve Command from 17 February to 30 September 2010 before retiring on 5 November that year. On 20 January 2012, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of state-owned company PT Pupuk Pusri for a five-year period of office.³⁰ According to 2024 election campaign team reports, Burhanudin is listed as part of the Anies-Imin (Pair No. 01) campaign team.³¹



Carel Risakotta

AHU data accessed in 2023, lists Carel Risakotta as director or chair of the board of directors in at least 32 companies affiliated with the Sinar Mas Group, most of which form part of the group's biodiesel supply chain. Since 2011, Carel Risakotta has been a director in four Sinar Mas subsidiaries: PT Satya Kisma Usaha, PT Kresna Duta Agroindo, PT Maskapai Perkebunan Leidong West, and PT Tapian Nadenggan.³² He is a former Police Brigadir Jenderal who retired in 2008. From 2005–2008 he served as Jambi Province Chief of Police,³³ and on 14 January 2008 was promoted to Head of the Community Guidance Bureau as Operational Deputy to the Republic of Indonesia Chief of Police.³⁴



Suedi Husein

Suedi Husein is a retired Police Inspector General who had held positions as Head Investigator Level II, Directorate III/Anti-Corruption under the National Police Criminal Investigations Agency; Director of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) from 2009–2010;³⁵ Riau Province Chief of Police from 2010;³⁶ Head of the Staff and Leadership School in the Police Education and Training Institute from 2013; and finally, before retiring, as Deputy of the National Anti-Narcotics Agency Community Empowerment Division from 2016. In 2018, in a Ramadhan Bazaar event held by the

30 [Burhanudin Amin, Chairman of the PT Pusri Palembang Board of Commissioners](#)

31 [String of Retired Generals Behind Anies-Muhaimin](#)

32 [SMART Bond Prospectus, 2012](#)

33 [Twenty Officers as Jambi Province Chief of Police Since 1996, One Son of Indonesia's Sixth Vice President \(disway.id\)](#)

34 [Commissioner of Police, Rumiah Officially Becomes First Female Provincial Chief of Police – ANTARA NEWS](#)

35 [KPK Education Director and Public Relations Head Inaugurated](#). Suedi Husein was alleged to have been involved in efforts to obstruct investigations in the Anggodo corruption case ([KPK Director of Investigations Denies Obstructing Anggodo Case](#))

36 [Police Chief Removed for Being Caught Off Guard?](#)

Riau Provincial Police with Sinar Mas, he attended as a high-ranking official of Sinar Mas.³⁷ AHU data accessed in 2023 showed Suedi serving as chair or vice-chair of the board of directors in 27 companies affiliated with the Sinar Mas Group.



Yovianes Mahar

Retiring as a Police Inspector General in 2017, Yovianes Mahar had served as Bengkulu Province Chief of Police, and before retiring, as Management Advisor to the Republic of Indonesia Chief of Police. AHU data lists him as a Director in PT SMART and Chair of the Board of Commissioners of PT Sinarmas Bio Energy, which has been a biodiesel producer since 2018. In addition, he also serves as a director or chair of the board of directors in 58 other companies that are either Sinar Mas subsidiaries or affiliates. In 2023 he joined the Golkar Party and stood for election to the West Java Electoral District X legislature. He was also registered as Delta Commander supporting the Prabowo-Gibran presidential campaign team.³⁸



WILMAR

Wilmar is the group with the largest biodiesel allocation. Through four subsidiaries and affiliates its allocation from 2015 to 2023 was 31% of the national total, or 14.8 million kl. PT Wilmar Bioenergi Indonesia secured subsidies from the outset until now; PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia and PT Multi Nabati Sulawesi began receiving subsidies in 2016; and PT Multimas Nabati Asahan in 2022.

During the 2015–2023 period, this corporate group received around IDR 56.6 trillion in subsidies, making it the largest recipient of biodiesel subsidies in Indonesia. Data gathered on beneficial owners and office holders in Wilmar affiliated companies revealed four individuals that have held public office and can be identified as PEPs.



Drs. Nanan Soekarna

Nanan Soekarna is a retired police Commissioner General. On 1 March 2011 to 1 August 2013 he served as Deputy Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The 1978 Police Academy graduate started as Bojonegoro District Head of Criminal Investigations with the East Java Province Police from 1990–1992. In 2003–2004 he served as Deputy Chief of Police in Jakarta, and was later promoted to West Kalimantan Chief of Police. In 2008, Nanan became Chief of Police for North Sumatra Province.

In 2009, while serving as North Sumatra Province Chief of Police, he was withdrawn to RI Police HQ following the death of former North Sumatra Legislative Assembly Chair, Abdul Aziz Angkat, during a demonstration over the proposed establishment of Tapanuli Province.³⁹ Nanan Soekarna retired in 2013. In 2015, his name appeared in the media as a commissioner with Wilmar,⁴⁰ then, in a document agreeing amendments to company articles of association dated 11 October 2019, as a director of PT Mustika Sembuluh, a Wilmar subsidiary and supplier to PT Wilmar Bioenergi Indonesia.⁴¹

37 [Sinar Mas Delivers 10 Thousand Copies of The Quran](#)

38 [Complete list of campaign team members for Anies-Imin, Ganjar-Mahfud, and Prabowo-Gibran \(tirtoid\)](#)

39 [Nanan Soekarna Apologizes](#) accessed on 2 February 2024 at 23:04 Western Indonesia Time

40 [Series of Generals Named as Wilmar Directors in Social Media](#) accessed on 3 February 2024 at 00:42 Western Indonesia Time (no further information on Nanan Soekarna was found in Wilmar reports)

41 [PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia traceability report](#)



Drs. Sutanto

Drs. Sutanto was Republic of Indonesia Chief of Police from 8 July 2005 to 30 September 2008. This retiree, whose final rank was Police General, also served as Head of Indonesia's Intelligence Agency from 22 October 2009 to 19 October 2011. Sutanto was also Presidential Aide for former President Soeharto from 1995–1998.

After leaving public office, Sutanto was listed as Chief Executive Office of PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia from 2012 to 2022.⁴² Reports on 2024 election campaign teams list Drs. Sutanto as Advisory Council Chair for presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo-Gibran (Pair No. 2).⁴³



Edwin Pamimpin Situmorang

An AHU document from 2020 lists Edwin Pamimpin Situmorang as a director of PT AMP Plantation, a company affiliated with Wilmar through its shareholding. Following a career as an attorney since 1979, he retired as Deputy Attorney General for Intelligence in 2012⁴⁴ after much involvement in intelligence and legislation.⁴⁵ In 2008, he served as Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Deputy for Law and Human Rights.⁴⁶

In 2014, he put himself forward as a Nasdem Party candidate for the North Sumatra II Legislative Assembly, but was not elected.⁴⁷ He is doing the same for the upcoming 2024 election.⁴⁸ He pledged support for Jokowi and Ma'ruf Amin in the 2019 presidential election,⁴⁹ then in 2024 was appointed to the Steering Council for the Anies and Muhaimin (Pair No. 1) Legal and Advocacy Team.⁵⁰



Dr. Master Parulian Tumanggor

Commissioner of biodiesel producer, PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia since 2009, he is also Chair of the Association of Indonesian Biofuel Producers (APROBI). He was Regent of Dairi in North Sumatra from 1999 to 2009, before which he was an Echelon II official in the Office of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises and a tutor in the Department of Finance.⁵¹ His son, Franc Bernhard Tumanggor, has held office as Regent of West Pakpak from the Golkar Party, since 2021.^{52 53}

42 AHU data from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, accessed on 1 January 2023

43 [Prabowo-Gibran Campaign Team Structure, Businesspeople, Politicians and Generals – Bisnis Tempo.co](#)

44 [Attorney General Intelligence and Special Crimes Division Junior Attorneys to Be Replaced This Week – News Liputan6.com](#)

45 [Edwin Pamimpin Situmorang – TOKOH INDONESIA | TokohIndonesia.com | Tokoh.id](#)

46 [Edwin Pamimpin Situmorang – TOKOH INDONESIA | TokohIndonesia.com | Tokoh.id](#)

47 [KBR :: KNOW THE CANDIDATES – Detail](#)

48 [RI House of Representatives Candidate for 2024 for North Sumatra 1 Constituency from Nasdem, is Son of Party Chair, Surya Paloh – Tribunpadang.com \(tribunnews.com\)](#)

49 [Facebook: Edwin Pamimpin Situmorang](#)

50 [Ex Attorney General Heads Steering Committee for Anies-Muhaimin Legal Team \(tirto.id\)](#)

51 [Profile of PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia Commissioner, MP Tumanggor, Suspect in CPO Export Case | kumparan.com](#)

52 [MP Tumanggor and History of Pakpak Bharat Regency | Tagar](#)

53 [Governor Inaugurates Pakpak Bharat Regent and Vice Regent | dispmd.pakpakbharatkab.go.id](#)



JHONLIN GROUP

Jhonlin has secured biodiesel allocations through PT Jhonlin Agro Raya since 2022, with total allocations of 643,000 kl, or 2.7% of all biodiesel allocations in 2022 and 2023. The Jhonlin biodiesel company is based in Tanah Bumbu Regency in South Kalimantan Province.

Since being designated a biodiesel producer, Jhonlin has received a total of IDR 1.8 trillion subsidies. From analyses of beneficial owners and office holders recorded in AHU documents accessed in 2023 from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights website, we found nine individuals being, or having been public officials.



Agung Budi Maryoto

One Jhonlin Group subsidiary is PT Ehsan Agro Sentosa.⁵⁴ Company amendment act No. 12 dated 10 October 2023, in AHU, lists the name Agung Budi Maryoto as director. Further searches revealed him to be the same Agung Budi Maryoto who served as South Kalimantan Province Chief of Police from 2015–2016, and South Sumatra Province Chief of Police from 2016–2017.⁵⁵ Agung Budi, whose rank was General Commissioner, last served as Police General Supervision Inspector from 1 May 2020 to 2023, before retiring on 23 February 2023.⁵⁶



Drs. Mas Guntur Laupe, SH., MH.

Mas Guntur Laupe ended his service as a police officer in 2021 following his final position as Main Policy Analyst with the Staff and Leadership School in the Police Education and Training Institute. The retiree, who last held the rank of Police Inspector General has served as South Kalimantan Province Police Director of Criminal Investigations in 2010, and South Sulawesi Province Chief of Police in 2019.^{57 58}

AHU data from 2 June 2022 lists Mas Guntur Laupe as Director of PT Multi Sarana Agro Mandiri, a Jhonlin Group affiliate, through a majority shareholding by PT Eshan Agro Sentosa.



Drs. Soenarko Danu Ardanto

Few reports list the history of this former police officer, though media searches reveal Soenarko serving as Bali Province Chief of Police from 2005–2006⁵⁹ and West Java Province Chief of Police from 2006–2008.⁶⁰ He was later appointed Deputy for Strategic Studies with the National Resilience Institute (*Lemhanas*),⁶¹ and finally, following the ‘fat bank accounts’ shakedown, he was appointed Deputy of Operations under the Chief of Police, filling the position vacated by Police Inspector General, SY Wenas on his retirement.⁶²

54 <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20220805081428-17-361272/kekayaan-tambah-rp-500-m-intip-gurita-bisnis-haji-isam?page=all>

55 [Profile of Inspector General of Police Oversight Commissioner General of Police, Agung Budi Maryoto with His Series of Awards – Nasional Tempo.co](#)

56 <https://www.viva.co.id/berita/nasional/1579456-komjen-agung-budi-pensiun-kapolri-harap-tetap-beri-masukan-dan-dukungan-untuk-polri>

57 [Retired Police Inspector General Mas Guntur Laupe – TribunnewsWiki.com](#)

58 [New South Sulawesi Police Chief, Figure and Controversy | Tagar](#)

59 [Bali Provincial Police Building to Open This Afternoon Diresmikan | BALIPOST.com](#)

60 [Tracing the Career of Police Inspector General, Drs. Suntana, 43rd West Java Police Chief Replaces Dofiri \(pejabatpublik.com\)](#)

61 [Commissioner of Police, Rumiah Officially Becomes First Female Provincial Chief of Police – ANTARA News](#)

62 [Fat Bank Account Owners Transferred | tribunnews.com](#)

Soenarko himself retired in 2011.⁶³ AHU data from 2012 lists him as a shareholder and Director of PT Jhonlin Agro Mandiri. His 2,500 shares gave him a 0.3% shareholding. Soenarko is listed as a commissioner and shareholder from 2014 until 2021. He remains a shareholder in the Jhonlin Group subsidiary.



Muhammad Hita Tunggal

Born in Magelang on 11 February 1962, in 2019, Brigadier General Muhammad Hita Tunggal, Bureau Chief of the Main Secretariat of the National Cyber and Crypto Agency, was promoted to Expert Staff Officer Level III for National Politics and Security to the Armed Forces Commander in Chief.⁶⁴ Two months later he was promoted to Special Staff to the Armed Forces Commander in Chief,⁶⁵ Marshal Hadi Tjahjanto (currently Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, and former Minister of Agrarian Affairs).⁶⁶

AHU data lists Muhammad Hita as Director of PT Jhonlin Agro Raya, a Jhonlin subsidiary that produces biodiesel, from 1 July 2020 to 18 March 2022. In June 2023, he was registered as a Director of Jhonlin Group subsidiary, PT Adisurya Cipta Lestari. In addition to serving in Jhonlin Group companies, it turns out Muhammad Hita held a prominent position in PT Kawasan Industri Medan (KIM), as subsidiary of PT Danareksa (Persero).⁶⁷

Muhammad Hita was promoted to Director of Development and Operations at PT KIM based on decrees No. SK-24/MBU/01/2021; No. 539/236/2021; and No. 538/0289 on Termination and Appointment Directors in Limited Company PT Kawasan Industri Medan.⁶⁸



Dr. Muhammad Daming Sanusi

Muhammad Daming Sanusi, a long-serving member of the judiciary, retired in July 2019. His career as a judge began in 1983 at the Ujung Pandang District Court. He later served as Bekasi District Court Vice Chair (2006), Medan High Court Vice Chair (2010), Banjarmasin High Court Chair (2011), Palembang High Court Chair (2013), Semarang High Court Chair (2014), and Surabaya High Court Chair (2016).⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ In 2013, Daming was in the running for, but failed to become Supreme Court Justice.

AHU documents per June 2022, list Muhammad Daming Sanusi as Chair of the Board of Directors of PT Multi Sarana Agro Mandiri, a company affiliated with the Jhonlin Group through PT Eshan Agro Sentosa.



H.M. Hatta Ali

H.M. Hatta Ali is a retired judge who last served for two periods as Chair of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, from 2012 to 2020.⁷²

63 [12 Police Generals Transferred – TribunNews.com](#)

64 Promotion Report for 24 Infantry Officers

65 Infantry Transfers and Promotes 41 Senior Officers

66 Introducing Hadi Tjahjanto: From Former Armed Forces Chief to Minister of Agrarian Affairs (tirtoid)

67 <https://kim.co.id/laman/sejarah-singkat/>

68 <https://kim.co.id/manajemen/>

69 [Profile Hakim Daming Sunusi – Nasional Tempo.co](#)

70 [Daming Sunusi, Judge who Joked About Rape, Promoted to Central Java \(detik.com\)](#)

71 [Supreme Court Chair Inaugurates Three Supreme Court Justices and 18 High Court Chairs \(kompas.com\)](#)

72 [Profile Hatta Ali, MA Chair for Two Periods to Retire on 7 April – News Liputan6.com](#)

He had held several prominent positions in the judiciary, including Manado District Court Chair (2000), Tangerang District Court Chair (2001), Denpasar High Court Judge (2003), Constitutional Judge (2004), Director in the Directorate General of Courts of General Jurisdiction (2005), and Chief Supreme Court Justice (2007). AHU documents show Hatta Ali listed as a Director of PT Jhonlin Group on 24 March 2023.

Hatta Ali's association with the Jhonlin Group has been recorded since at least 11 April 2014, when serving as Supreme Court Chair, he formally opened the Batulicin District Court official residence, which had been handed over by Tanah Bumbu Regent, Mardani Maming.⁷³ He also formally opened construction of the Masjid Jami' Al-Falah Batulicin mosque, initiated by the Jhonlin Group.⁷⁴



Hanny Kuncoro Hendarso

A December 2021 amendment act in AHU accessed in 2023, lists Hanny Kuncoro Hendarso as having a 0.65% shareholding in PT Jhonlin Agro Mandiri. He first became a shareholder in the company in June 2012. Hanny is the son of retired Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Bambang Hendarso, who served from 2008 to 2010.^{75 76}



Jusuf Manggabarani

According to company articles in AHU dated May 2022, Jusuf Manggabarani was Director of PT Senabangun Anekapertiwi, a company affiliated with PT Jhonlin Agro Raya based on family ties with a shareholder.⁷⁷

He is also known to have held several strategic positions in the Bhayangkara Corps. In 2003, he served as Aceh Province Chief of Police and South Sulawesi Province Chief of Police. In 2005, he served as Chief of Police Profession and Security Division, and in 2007 was promoted to Chief Inspector of Police. In 2010 to 2011, his career peaked as Deputy Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia, supporting Police Chiefs Bambang Hendarso and Timur Pradopo.^{78 79}



Dudy Purwagandhi

In 2019, Dudy Purwagandhi served as Vice Treasurer III for the Jokowi-Ma'ruf national campaign team.⁸⁰ After Jokowi-Ma'ruf had won the presidential election, on 16 January 2020 Dudy was appointed Director of state electricity provider, PT PLN through Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Decree No. SK-22/MBU/01/2020,⁸¹ a position he still holds today in 2024.

AHU documents dated June 2022 also showed Dudy Purwagandhi having a 0.65% shareholding in PT Multi Sarana Agro Mandiri, a company affiliated with the Jhonlin Grup through PT Eshan Agro Sentosa.

73 [Court Excellence of District Court Batulicin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia](#). Accessed on 2 February 2024

74 <https://jhonlinmagz.wordpress.com/2014/06/16/pembangunan-masjid-jami-al-falah/>

75 [DPR Interviews Bambang Hendarso Family - ANTARA News](#)

76 [Bambang Hendarso Danuri - Wikipedia bahasa Indonesia, ensiklopedia bebas](#)

77 PT Jhonlin Agro Raya Tbk. Annual Report 2022

78 [Story of Jusuf Manggabarani, Retired Police Officer who Loved Brimob and Rejected Regency Police Chief Position - page 2 - Tribun-timur.com \(tribunnews.com\)](#)

79 [Story of Jusuf Manggabarani, Ex Deputy Chief of Police who Weapons Can't Hurt : Okezone Nasional](#)

80 <https://money.kompas.com/read/2021/05/31/114905426/berikut-daftar-19-relawan-jokowi-yang-jadi-komisaris-bumn?page=all>

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Chapter 6. In Closing

Throughout the realization of Indonesia's biodiesel program, any profits from the industry have gone to large corporations. Biodiesel subsidies should be reviewed by including palm oil supply chains in the distribution of such funds. Following the loss of the export market to the European Union as a result of the EU's anti-dumping policy, the Government of Indonesia started to provide subsidies for biodiesel business players in 2015.

From then until 2023, funds of IDR 179 trillion were disbursed to support the fulfillment of biodiesel targets. These funds came from duties on crude palm oil (CPO) exports. Despite these revenues coming from palm oil mills in upstream sectors, 71% of the funds collected were given to biodiesel – a downstream industry.

Seen from a different angle, the presence of politically exposed persons (PEPs) within company organizational structures leaves those companies open to potential abuse of power, corruption, bribery, and money laundering. To minimize these practices, it is necessary to formulate comprehensive rules on PEPs. Rest times for public officials before they can hold office in private companies also need to be defined.

Seventeen of the individuals listed as being beneficial owners or directors in corporate group biodiesel companies had or were still holding public office, with several supporting various election campaigns. There are indications that PEPs in management structures or as beneficial owners have influence over amounts received in subsidies. This appears apparent in the sizes of subsidies received by two corporate groups – Wilmar and Jhonlin. Even though these are only suspicions, they need further investigation as there has been a distinct lack of transparency over the origins and realization of biodiesel use ever since it became mandatory.

