



INDONESIA IS THE BIGGEST GRANT OF OIL PALM CRUDE PALM OIL (CPO) IN THE WORLD BUT FACING THE PROBLEM OF OIL SCARCITY SURPRISE COOKING OIL PRICES

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Oct 05, 2022

Revised Nov 18, 2022

Accepted Nov 27, 2022

Keywords:

Indonesia's Palm Oil Mill
The World's Largest CPO
Producer
Spike in Cooking Oil Prices

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a granary for palm oil, so being the largest producer of crude palm oil (CPO) in the world, it is still faced with the problem of oil scarcity, so that cooking oil prices spike. Indonesia Is A Palm Oil Barn, So Being The Largest Producer Of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) In The World Still Faced With The Problem Of Oil Scarcity Surge In Cooking Oil Prices, The purpose of this study is expected to be able to study and analyze Indonesia is a Palm Oil Barn, so that it becomes the Largest Producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) The world is still faced with the problem of oil scarcity, cooking oil prices spike. Data analysis was carried out using an analysis based on Indonesia as a Palm Oil Barn, so that it becomes the Largest Producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the World Still Faced with the Problem of Oil Scarcity, Cooking Oil Price spikes. Being the Largest Producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the World Still Faced with the Problem of Oil Scarcity, Spike in Cooking Oil Prices. As for the benefits of this research Academically, this research is useful related to Indonesia is a Palm Oil Barn, so that it becomes the Largest Producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the World Still Faced with the Problem of Oil Scarcity, Surge in Cooking Oil Prices, while Theoretically, this research can enrich the repertoire of literature in In the study, Indonesia is a palm oil barn, so that it becomes the largest producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the world. It is still faced with the problem of oil scarcity. Cooking oil prices spike.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background

Indonesia is a country known to have the largest palm oil production in the world, which is supported by the large area of oil palm plantations. Riau is listed as a province that has the largest oil palm plantations in Indonesia, reaching 2.89 million ha.

The area of palm oil plantations in the country during 2017-2021 is experiencing an increasing trend. The Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) noted that the area of palm oil plantations would reach 15.08 million hectares (ha) in 2021.

The plantation area increased by 1.5% compared to the previous year which was 1.48 million ha. Of the 15.08 million ha, the majority are owned by large private plantations (PBS) with an area of 8.42 million ha (55.8%). Then, the People's Plantation (PR) covering an area of 6.08 million ha (40.34%) and the State Large Plantation (PBN) covering an area of 579.6 tibu ha (3.84%).

The Ministry of Agriculture also noted that the national palm oil production amounted to 49.7 million tons in 2021. This figure increased by 2.9% from the previous year which amounted to 48.3 million tons.

Oil palm plantation areas are spread across 26 provinces in Indonesia. Riau Province has the largest oil palm plantation area with 2.89 million ha in 2021 or 19.16% of the total area of oil palm plantations in this country.

Meanwhile, oil palm production in Riau will reach 10.27 million tons in 2021. This number is the largest in Indonesia and accounts for 20.66% of national palm oil production.

According to a report by the Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan), the area of oil palm plantations will reach 15.08 million hectares (ha) in 2021. In terms of area, the majority of national oil palm plantations are in Sumatra and Kalimantan, which is more than 14 million ha.

West Kalimantan ranks second with an area of 2.07 million ha of oil palm plantations. Then, the area of oil palm plantations in Central Kalimantan and North Sumatra is 2.05 million ha and 1.34 million ha, respectively.

Next, East Kalimantan with oil palm plantation area reaches 1.33 million ha and South Sumatra with an area of 1.21 million ha. Provinces that also have the largest oil palm plantations include Jambi (1.09 million ha), South Kalimantan (504.9 thousand ha), Aceh (495.2 thousand ha), and West Sumatra (399 thousand ha). As for

As Riau has the largest national palm oil production with a total of 10.27 million tons. Followed by Central Kalimantan with production reaching 7.92 million tons.

Formulation of The Problem

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this paper is: Indonesia is a Palm Oil Barn, so that it becomes the Largest Producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the World Still Faced with the Problem of Oil Scarcity Cooking Oil Price spikes?

Research Purposes

Departing from the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study is expected to be able to examine and analyse Indonesia is a Palm Oil Barn, so that it becomes the largest producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the world.

Benefits of Research

The benefits of this research consist of academic, theoretical, and practical benefits, as follows:

- a. Academically, this research is useful regarding Indonesia is a Palm Oil Barn, so that it becomes the largest producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the world.
- b. Theoretically, this research can enrich the literature in terms of the study that Indonesia is a Palm Oil Barn, so that it becomes the Largest Producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the World Still Faced with the Problem of Oil Scarcity.
- c. Practically
 1. As information material for academics and the public for consideration and input for further research.
 2. As input for the government, especially Indonesia is a palm oil barn, so that it becomes the largest producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the world.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Online Data Search / Internet Searching

Internet searching is a technique of collecting data through the help of technology in the form of tools / search engines on the internet where all information from various eras is available in it. Internet searching is very easy in order to help researchers find a file / data where the speed, completeness and availability of data from various years is available. Searching for data on the internet can be done by searching, browsing, surfing or downloading.

Types of Data and Data Collection Techniques

Data Type

Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from secondary sources other than field data such as literature data from books, magazines, the internet, the results of previous research. Secondary data is used as a complement to primary data. Secondary data in this study is in the form of data that researchers found on the internet or in books.

Data Collection Technique

This research was obtained from various sources, including journals, books, news and websites, media reviews, websites and other relevant sources.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that the trend in the area of oil palm plantations in Indonesia during 2015-2019 was quite volatile. In 2015-2016 the area had decreased, but in 2016-2019 the area continued to increase. It was recorded that in 2019 the area reached 14.60 million hectares (ha).



Oil palm plantation areas are spread across 26 provinces in Indonesia. Riau Province has the largest oil palm plantation area with 2.82 million ha in 2019 or 19.31% of the total area of oil palm plantations in this country.

The Pandemic Makes Bimoli Producer Oil Sales Increase Sales of the company's two main brands, namely Bimoli and Palmia margarine, remained stable during the corona pandemic. By Ekarina September 23, 2020, 19:15 BIMOLI.COM PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk said Bimoli sales during the pandemic remained stable. The corona pandemic has not affected the palm oil derivative business, such as cooking oil and margarine. PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk (SIMP), a producer of Bimoli brand cooking oil, stated that sales increased because many people were at home and doing cooking activities. Until the first semester of 2020, sales of the vegetable oil division increased 7% to Rp 5.54 trillion from the previous Rp 5.2 trillion. While in terms of overall, the company recorded revenue in the first semester of Rp 6.8 trillion, up 6 per cent compared to the previous year's Rp 6.5 trillion. Director of Salim Ivomas, Suaimi Suriadi said sales of the company's two main brands, namely Bimoli and Palmia margarine, remained stable during the corona pandemic.

Biodiesel from used waste is popular in foreign countries Lockdown & Contraction of World Demand, Palm Oil Exports Decline 11% Increase in Exports of Indonesian Palm Derivative Products during the Pandemic This, according to him, is reinforced by reports from the Nielsen research institute, where consumers access more telecommunications products and consume fast moving consumers. goods (FMCG) during the pandemic. Advertisement The report stated that the frequency of household cooking increased from 9.2 times to 12.1 times, so that the use of cooking oil increased significantly. "Therefore, our sales of cooking oil, both Bimoli and Delima brands, remain stable and are not affected," said Suaimi in a virtual public expose, Wednesday (23/9). The carbon-neutral aviation fuel made from sunlight and air, however, admittedly, the sales of margarine, especially to the industrial sector, declined in line with the weakening demand and production of biscuits during Ramadan and Eid. "But starting in the third quarter, sales began to stabilize. Overall, cooking oil could replace the decline in margarine sales. In addition to Bimoli and Palmia, which were introduced to the market in 1978 and 1990, respectively, the palm oil company owned by the Salim Group also has a number of brands of cooking oil and margarine. For cooking oil brands, the company owns Delima, Happy (soybean oil) and Mahakam, while consumer margarine and shortening products are marketed under the Palmia and Amanda brands, which are sold in sachets and tubes weighing 100 grams and 250 grams.

Figure 1.1
 Indonesia the World's Palm Oil Country



Source: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https://www.sindonews.com/https.detik.com>

For industrial needs, these products are marketed under the brands Palmia, Simas, Amanda, Malinda and Delima and are sold to various industries, bakeries, and other food manufacturers, including Indofood. Suaimi said

that until now the company has no plans to expand the market by acquiring other brands. The existing brand will continue to be developed both domestically and abroad. Salim Ivomas has exported 10% of the total vegetable oil production. The company's sizable markets today are China and Africa. "Our cooking oil is in the Philippines, Asean, and East Timor. In total exports are 10% and every year it continues to increase. During the Covid-19 pandemic, he admitted that product exports had been disrupted, especially in the first quarter of 2020. But this was not caused by a decline demand, but because of disruption of the delivery line.

Figure 1.2
The Social Cooking Phenomenon



Source: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https:Fkatalogkuliner.com>

Salim Ivomas' competitor, who is also a producer of Filma brand cooking oil, namely PT Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology Tbk (SMART) also revealed obstacles during the corona pandemic. In a statement, the company said the global pandemic had caused short-term uncertainty, resulting in fluctuations in the CPO market price. However, the company admits that its financial position remains healthy, supported by internal cash flow and adequate banking facilities. "In the future, we will maintain liquidity, including continuing efficiency and more intensive operations," said the company's management in an information disclosure on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) (23/9). Throughout the first quarter of 2020, Sinarmas Agro posted revenue of Rp 9.6 trillion, a 2 per cent growth compared to the same period last year of Rp 9.4 trillion. The decline in production volume and the increase in raw material prices experienced by the company also suppressed financial performance. As a result, the company recorded a net loss of Rp 1.41 trillion due to foreign exchange losses from the translation of dollar-denominated loans. The Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI) noted that the performance of palm oil exports in the first quarter showed a decline. However, towards the middle of the year, exports of palm oil products began to show improvement. The export volume of palm oil products in July 2020 was recorded at 3.13 million tons, an increase of 13% compared to the previous month which reached 2.77 million tons.

The increase was mainly due to increased exports of processed CPO and lauric products. Exports of processed CPO products increased by 352 thousand tons, from 1.6 million tons to 1.9 million tons. Meanwhile, lauric exports rose by 32 thousand tons.

Exports of oleo chemicals were relatively stable. Meanwhile, biodiesel and CPO exports decreased by around 3 thousand and 19 thousand tons, respectively.



Figure 1.3

Indonesian Cooking Oil Dealer



Sumber: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https.detik.com>

Angry about the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices in the Largest Palm Producing Countries.

Its rarity and the increase in the price of cooking oil since August 2020 has increasingly exceeded the Highest Retail Price (HET), resulting in a negative impact on the small community, especially for fried food traders and generally for housewives.

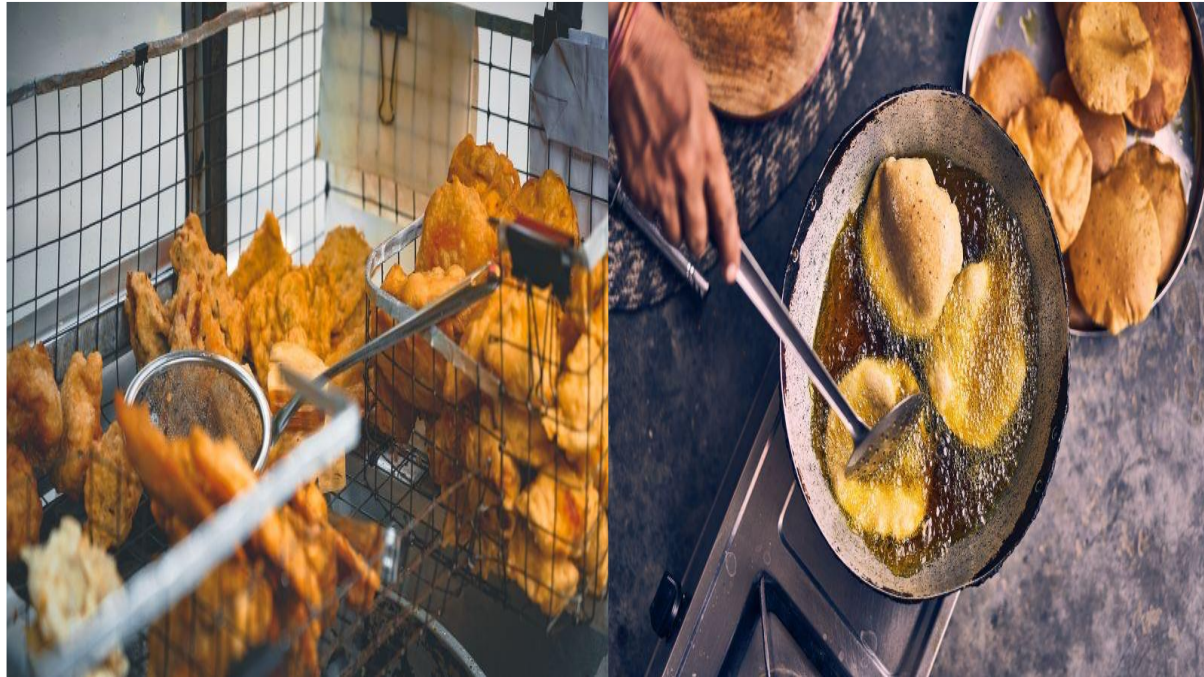
A seller of egg rolls again uses cooking oil left over from sales for days. Riski, as he is familiarly called, was forced to save on the use of oil from palm oil. Otherwise, this street vendor on Jalan Kalibata Timur 1, Kalibata, Pancoran, and South Jakarta is in danger of experiencing a decline in income. He needs at least 2.5 liters of cooking oil for five days. However, now he uses 2.5 to 3 liters for seven days. "It depends on whether or not you buy a lot. If you buy a lot, you can get 3 liters, it's only a week," he told Alinea.id, Monday (29/11).

As one of the important components in the fried food economic ecosystem, the rising price of cooking oil certainly makes fried food traders angry. Various ways were used to keep their fried goods in demand and make a profit.

For example, by increasing the selling price of fried foods, reducing the size of fried foods, using the same cooking oil repeatedly, to mixing packaged oil with bulk oil. Since last October, when the price of bulk cooking oil reached Rp. 16,150 per liter at the retail level in DKI Jakarta, Riski began to recycle used cooking oil in two ways.

First, filter the sediment or fried residue at the bottom of the frying pan using a sieve that has super-thin meshes. Second, he uses a lump of rice dipped in not too hot oil. The sediment from the remnants of the fried food will stick itself to the rice fist.

Figure 1.4
Fried Food Seller Illustration



"Whether you want it or not (recycling cooking oil-ad). If you don't, you can't make a profit. In fact, you lose because the oil is very expensive," complained the 27-year-old man.

Sponsored

In contrast to Riski, Budiono Alinea.id, Tuesday (11/30/2021) chose to mix bulk oil with packaged oil, because the price of bulk cooking oil at Kramat Jati Market, East Jakarta, has reached Rp. 20,000 per kilogram. In fact, before experiencing an increase, he only used bulk cooking oil packaged in kilos of clear plastic.

At that time, the price of bulk cooking oil was still in the range of Rp. 14,000 per kilogram. The father of three is now also using packaged cooking oil as a mixture because it is cheaper. However, packaged cooking oil also increased to Rp. 38,500 for the 2 liter size.

"Usually, if you buy jerry cans of bulk oil. The 20 liter size is only around Rp. 240,000. Now how come it has increased to Rp. 290,000 to Rp. 300,000 as well?"

Even though his production costs are increasing, Budi admits that he cannot increase the price of his fried foods. Because, with the community's economic condition which is still difficult due to the Covid-19 pandemic, he is worried that there will be no buyers. Now, although the turnover remains in the range of Rp.250,000-Rp.300,000, the profits are shrinking. "For the good, at least now it's only Rp. 50,000-Rp. 70,000. The rest is for playing (capital) again.

The irony is that the country is the largest contributor of CPO but it is rare and the price of cooking oil is high

The source of the increase in cooking oil food commodities is none other than the increase in the price of crude palm oil (CPO). As the largest CPO producing country in the world, Indonesia in fact has to face the rising price of cooking oil which is processed from palm oil. Crude palm oil prices have continued their upward trend since May 2020. Likewise this year, vegetable oil prices have strengthened, both in Indonesia and the world. As a result, its derivative commodity, cooking oil, has skyrocketed in price in the last few months.

The increase in CPO prices, which was said to be higher than in previous years, had a real impact on the price of cooking oil in the country. Based on data from the National Strategic Food Price Information Centre (PHIPS), the price of cooking oil, both bulk and compact brands, has soared since August last year. Even in the last four months, the highest spike occurred in this commodity. It was proven on Thursday, December 2, that the price of bulk cooking oil was at the level of Rp. 17,550 per liter. Meanwhile, packaged cooking oil with brand 1 is Rp. 19,400 and branded cooking oil 2 is Rp. 18,950.

Meanwhile in the market, the price of bulk cooking oil on the same day is Rp. 17,400 per liter. Up 10.13% compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, the price of simple packaged cooking oil rose 11.18% to Rp.17,900 per liter and premium packaged cooking oil jumped 9.71% from November to Rp.19,200 per liter.



These prices are much higher than the Highest Retail Price (HET) for cooking oil set by the Ministry of Trade (Kemendag). In the Minister of Trade Regulation (Permendag) Number 7 of 2020, this food commodity is pegged at Rp. 11,000 per liter.

The Director General (Dirjen) of Domestic Trade at the Ministry of Trade Oke Nurwan (2/12/2021), the increase in cooking oil prices was accompanied by a surge in the prices of other commodities, such as curly red chillies, large red chillies, red chilli peppers and chicken eggs.

Although Indonesia's palm oil production is relatively abundant, the price of crude palm oil still follows the world reference price. In fact, since May last year the world CPO price (Dumai) has continued to climb. In line with the regional restrictions imposed by various countries, in order to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

Palm Oil Commodity in Indonesia

In fact, according to Oke Nurwan, world CPO prices had reached their highest level in the fourth week of November. "Yesterday, the price of World CPO (Dumai) was Rp. 12,812 per liter, 51.06% higher than November 2020.

Meanwhile, based on records from the Ministry of Trade, the world CPO price on Friday (3/12) was US\$1,295.00 per metric ton. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the price of CPO is set at Rp. 19,171 per kilogram.

The increase in one component of the fried food economy is predicted to continue until the first quarter of 2022. Besides the high world CPO price, the supply of CPO is also expected to decline next year.

"Malaysia's (CPO) production is down. So, even though we have a lot of production by the end of this year, it will still have an effect on the decline in world production. The figure is around 8 per cent of the decline," he explained.

Not to mention, Indonesia's palm oil production is also expected to decline in 2022. One estimates that next year's production can only reach 47 million tons, down from the previous target of around 49 million tons. As for SGS Malaysia data, Malaysia's CPO production in November 2021 was recorded at 1.15 million tons, down 11.71% compared to October's 1.30 million tons.

On the other hand, despite having a large supply of CPO, even with a diverse number of cooking oil producers, not many companies are directly affiliated with CPO producers.

At the same time, around 67.4% of national CPO production is sold overseas. The rest is processed domestically but still has to be shared with the biomass project, thereby suppressing the supply of cooking oil.

"Actually, this rising CPO price could increase our foreign exchange from exports. But on the other hand, the effect on cooking oil is also expensive.

For information, cooking oil stocks as of December 1, 2021, amounted to 628,300 tons owned by producer members of the Indonesian Vegetable Oil Industry Association (GIMNI), while the cooking oil stock for Perum BULOG was 295.08 tons. Meanwhile, the national demand for cooking oil is 5.2 million liters, of which 67% of cooking oil consumption is dominated by bulk oil.

In the midst of the unresolved spike in cooking oil prices, the Ministry of Trade remains adamant in setting a policy of prohibiting the sale of bulk cooking oil starting January 1 next year. This means that only packaged cooking oil is allowed to circulate in the market.

In reality, the demand for bulk oil is still very high. This policy clearly adds to the anger of the fried food vendors. Even culinary business owners such as warteg sometimes still use bulk cooking oil.

Riski and Budi, for example, both agreed to object to the ban on bulk cooking oil, which had actually been in place for a decade. They said, although currently it is still experiencing an increase, but under normal conditions, the price of bulk cooking oil is much cheaper than packaged cooking oil.

Apart from the ban on bulk cooking oil, Academician of the Institute of Technology and Business Ahmad Dahlan Mukhaer Pakkana (3/12/2021) assessed that rising cooking oil prices are not uncommon for Indonesia as the largest palm oil producing country in the world. The increase in commodity prices has also made small traders and the public more suffocated.

At the same time, he also questioned where the jumbo funds received by the state and big palm oil companies were when world palm oil prices were still high and palm oil exports were abundant. Likewise, the reference price for CPO production for the determination of export duties (BK) for the December 2021 period is US\$1,365.99 per metric ton. The reference price increased by US\$82.61 or 6.44% from the November 2021 period, which was US\$1,283.38 per metric ton.

"The price of cooking oil, which has gone up wildly over the past month, only benefits giant business actors who are always perched as the richest person in Indonesia. It doesn't provide any benefit to the people at all,"

The academic who also serves as Chancellor of the Ahmad Dahlan Institute of Technology and Business assessed that as a palm oil producing country, Indonesian people should be able to enjoy cheap cooking oil. Not to

mention, to overcome the rising price of cheap cooking oil, the government always wants to take primitive policies, such as the policy of operating the cooking oil market that was carried out recently.

The government, namely the Ministry of Trade, in collaboration with retail associations and cooking oil entrepreneurs will 'flush' the market with 11 million liters of cooking oil at Rp 14,000 per liter.

"This does not solve the structural problems of the palm oil economy. This further indicates that the CPO industry from upstream, downstream and distribution is always problematic.

Figure 1.5

Causes of the High Price of Fried Mint in Indonesia



<https://www.alinea.id/nasional>,

Meanwhile, Executive Director of the Indonesian Vegetable Oil Industry Association (GIMNI) Sahat Sinaga admitted that market operations by pouring 11 million liters of cooking oil into the sand were carried out to suppress rising cooking oil prices. Together with the Ministry of Trade, GIMNI together with the Indonesian Edible Oil Industry Association (AIMMI) then collaborated with the Indonesian Retail Entrepreneurs Association (Aprindo) to ensure the distribution of cooking oil which is pegged at Rp. 14,000 at modern retail outlets.

"So that there is no speculation in traditional markets, we have Aprindo through retail, which guarantees that prices will not be raised above Rp. 14,000," he said to Alinea.id, Friday (12/3).

The plan is that the cheap cooking oil will be circulated until the price of the strategic commodity is stable. Along with the price of CPO returned to normal or at least reached US \$ 1,100 per metric ton. For information, currently the price of CPO based on cost, insurance and freight (CIF) Rotterdam is still at US \$ 1,500 per metric ton.

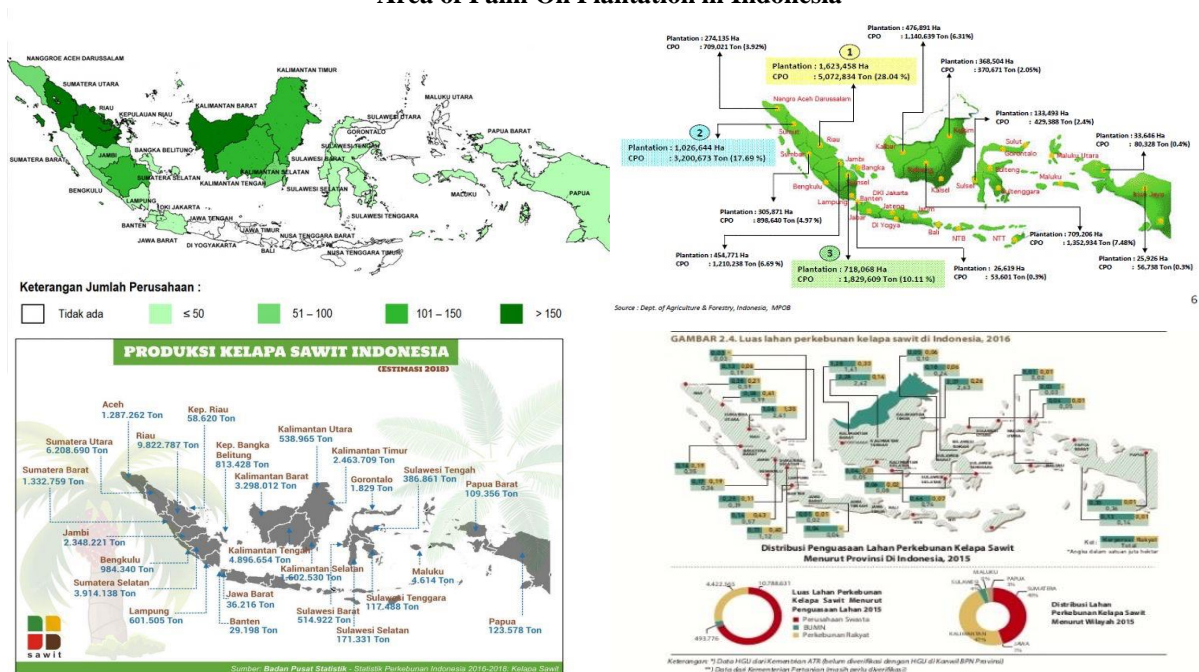


Figure 1.6
 Triggers of turmoil and accumulation of cooking oil in Indonesia



Sumber: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https://liputan6.com>

Figure 1.7
 Area of Palm Oil Plantation in Indonesia



CONCLUSION

Indonesia is the largest palm oil exporter in the world. According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan), the total value of palm oil exports from Indonesia reached US\$17.36 billion in 2020.

This figure contributes 53.46% of the total value of global palm oil exports which reached US\$32.48 billion in 2020.

Malaysia is under Indonesia as the largest palm oil exporter. The neighboring country recorded an export value of US\$9.78 billion or 30.12% of the total global export value. The contribution of other exporting countries is very small compared to Indonesia and Malaysia.

The value of Dutch palm oil exports was only US\$1.04 billion (3.2%), Papua New Guinea US\$481.1 million (1.48%) and Guatemala US\$465.7 million (1.43%). Meanwhile, the export value of palm oil from Colombia was recorded at US\$ 406.3 thousand (1.25%), and a combination of other countries at US\$ 2.9 billion (9.05%).

Figure 1.8
Intensification of Sawit Needs in Indonesia



Source: <https://www.google.com/urlintensifikasi-solution-need-sawit-indonesia>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i4.4137>

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