EDISI 01 | 2016

JURNAL ENERGI

MEDIA KOMUNIKASI KEMENTERIAN ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL

Peran Penting di Balik Layar

Important Role behind the Scene

Bersiap Mengembangkan Energi Bersih

Unit Ad Hoc Kementerian ESDM

Mencabut Akar Masalah Kedaulatan Energi

Welcome to Jurnal Energi

Ⓘ Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (KESDM) memiliki peran penting dalam pergerakan perekonomian bangsa Indonesia. Sejak awal, Kementerian yang bertugas mengelola kekayaan energi dan berbagai sumber daya mineral ini memiliki kontribusi nyata sebagai kontributor penerimaan Negara terbesar setelah pajak. Dewasa ini peran penting tersebut terus berevolusi menjadi lebih besar. KESDM bertekad berkontribusi lebih besar dalam memacu pertumbuhan Indonesia, yaitu menjadi motor penggerak perekonomian nasional.

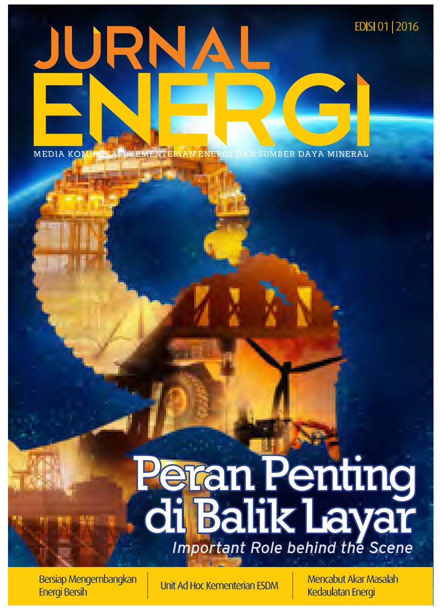
Dalam mewujudkan hal tersebut, KESDM didukung beberapa Direktorat, Badan dan juga Sekretariat Jenderal maupun Inspektorat Jenderal. Keberadaan Sekretariat Jenderal dan Inspektorat Jenderal memiliki arti penting dalam upaya peningkatan kinerja KESDM secara keseluruhan.

Untuk lebih mengenal dan memahami berbagai strategi yang tengah dilaksanakan oleh Sekretariat Jenderal dan Inspektorat Jenderal dalam mendukung berbagai target capaian KESDM, maka para pembaca dapat menyimak edisi Jurnal Energi kali ini. Dengan memperoleh pemahaman yang tepat terhadap kedua unit pendukung kinerja KESDM ini, maka diharapkan kita dapat meningkatkan kontribusi aktif untuk menjaga dan meningkatkan kinerja positif keduanya yang selama ini telah tercapai dengan baik.

Ⓔ The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (EMR) play an important role in the movement of the Indonesian economy. Since its inception, the Ministry in charge of managing the wealth of energy and other mineral resources has a real contribution as the largest contributor to state revenue after tax. Today, this important role continues to evolve into a larger. The Ministry of EMR determined to contribute more to spur growth in Indonesia, which became the driving force of the national economy.

In realizing it, The Ministry of EMR supported by several Directorate of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Agency and the Secretariat General and the Inspectorate General. The existence of the Secretariat General and the Inspectorate General has significance in improving the overall performance of EMR.

To know and understand more the various strategies being implemented by the Secretariat General and the Inspectorate General in supporting the achievement of the target EMR, then the reader could follow the issue of the Journal of Energy this edition. By gaining a proper understanding about these unit supporting this EMR performance, it is expected that we can improve our contribution to maintaining and improving the positive performance of both that had been achieved well.



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Menteri ESDM
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Sekretaris Jenderal
M. Teguh Pamudji
Kepala Pusat Komunikasi Publik
Sujatmiko
Kepala Biro Hukum
Hufron Asrofi
Kepala Biro Umum
Parlaungan Simatupang
Kepala Pusat Data dan Teknologi ESDM
Albertus Susetyo
Kepala Biro Perencanaan dan Kerja Sama
Ego Syahrial
Kepala Biro Keuangan
Erika Retnowati

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❶ CAGAR BUDAYA. Gedung jejak penggalan masa kolonial yang difungsikan sebagai kantor lama Menteri ESDM dan Para Pejabat Eselon I dan II di Sekretariat Jenderal ESDM sedang direnovasi. Nantinya, gedung tesebut akan tetap dijadikan sebagai musem dan tempat pelayanan publik Kementerian ESDM.

Ⓔ CULTURAL HERITAGE. The building that leaves fragment traces of the colonial period which functioned as the old office of the Minister of EMR and Echelons I and II Officials at Secretariat General of EMR is currently undergoing renovations. Later, the building will still serve as a museum and a place of public services of the Ministry of EMR.

INFOGRAFIS

Rumah Kedaulatan Energi

Membangun Kedaulatan Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral

Build Energy and Mineral Resources Sovereignty

Kemampuan/*Ability*

Daya Saing/*Competitiveness*

I 9 Program Strategis

1. Perbaikan bauran energi 23% @2025
2. Pembudayaan Konservasi Energi
3. Eksplorasi migas secara agresif
4. Peningkatan produksi dan liffting migas
5. Pembangunan infrastruktur migas
6. Pembangunan pembangkit 35.000 MW
7. Pembangunan industri penunjang sektor energi
8. Hilirisasi industri mineral dan batubara
9. Konsolidasi industri tambang

E 9 Strategic Programs

1. Improvement on energy mix to 23% @ 2025
2. Civilizing Energy Conservation
3. Oil and gas exploration aggressively
4. Increased oil and gas production and lifting
5. The construction of oil and gas infrastructures
6. The construction of 35,000 MW
7. Development of energy supporting industry
8. Mineral and coal Industrial downstream(ing)
9. Mining industrial consolidation

Kepemimpinan & sumber daya manusia :
Peningkatan kepemimpinan dan profesionalitas SDM
National Capacity Building :
alih teknologi, keterlibatan industri nasional, informasi
Tata kelola :
Transparansi, akuntabilitas, fairness dan independensi

Leadership and human resources:
Improved leadership and professionalism of human resources
National capacity building:
Technology transfer, involvement of national industry, information
Governance :
Transparency, accountability, fairness and independence

Penyederhanaan Izin
Simplification of Permit

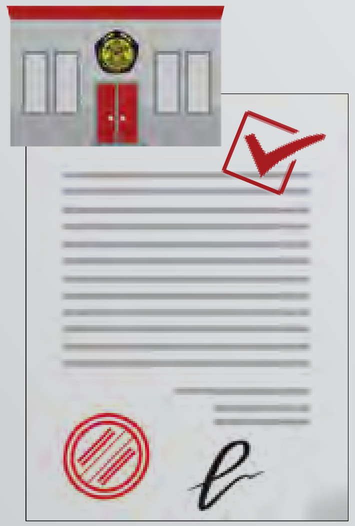
60%

I izin dipangkas dalam **6 bulan**
E Permits trimmed in **6 months**

218 permits → **89 permits**

I Dari 89 izin, sebanyak **63 izin dilimpahkan ke PTSP**
E From 89 permits, **63 permits were conferred to PTSP**

Single Window



559

I izin/rekomendasi telah dikeluarkan sejak **Januari 2015**
E permits/ recommendations have been issued since **Januari 2015**

I **308 izin** ketenagalistrikan senilai **Rp. 258 triliun**
E **308 permits** of electricity with worth of **Rp. 258 trillion**

I **51 izin** mineral dan batubara senilai **Rp. 70 miliar, $ 332 juta**
E **51 permits** of mineral and coal with worth of **Rp. 70 billion, $ 332 ,million**

I **200 izin** minyak dan gas bumi
E **200 permits** of natural oil and gas

I Electricity License at PTSP
E Perizinan listrik di PTSP

49 Izin, 923 Hari → **25 Izin, 256 Hari**

I 2016 : Perizinan sektor energi akan menjadi hanya **10 Perizinan**
E 2016 : Licenses in energy sector will merely be **10 Licenses**

I	E
Strategi Pemecahan Masalah untuk Perumusan Rencana Kinerja	**Problem Solving Strategies for Performance Plan Formulation**
1. Mengoptimalkan efisiensi dan efektifitas serta proporsionalitas pemanfaatan sumber-sumber daya dan dana untuk mewujudkan tujuan dan sasaran strategik yang ditetapkan sehingga lebih berorientasi outcome agar dapat melakukan akselerasi pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi di lingkungan KESDM;	1. Optimizing the efficiency and effectiveness as well as proportionalize the use of resources and funds to implement the strategic goals and objectives that have been established so that it is more outcome-oriented in order to accelerate the implementation of the reform of the bureaucracy in the MEMR;
2. Tetap konsisten untuk melakukan komunikasi dan koordinasi yang intensif dengan unit-unit kerja unit eselon I yang berada dalam lingkungan Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, instansi pemerintah lainnya maupun pihak-pihak terkait lainnya dalam rangka akselerasi pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi di lingkungan KESDM;	2. Stay consistent in performing communication and intensive coordination with the work units of echelon I unit positioned within the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry, other government agencies and other relevant parties in order to accelerate the implementation of the reform of bureaucracy in the MEMR;
3. Melakukan perbaikan dan penajaman target dari indikator kinerja terhadap sasaran kinerja yang direncanakan untuk ditetapkan baik itu sasarna kinerja yang sifatnya reguler ataupun sifatnya quick wins sehingga dapat menghindarkan adanya capaian kinerja yang tidak memenuhi target di masa-masa mendatang ;	3. Perform improvement and sharpening of targets from the performance indicators to the performance targets that have been planned to be established either the performance which are regular or quick win in nature so as to avoid future achievement of performance that does not meet the target;
4. Melakukan evaluasi internal dengan reviu pada Standar Operating Procedures (SOP) penyusunan Laporan Kinerja UPRB KESDM untuk memastikan penyampaian Laporan Kinerja tepat waktu dan substansi laporannya memenuhi kaidah-kaidah transparansi dan akuntabilitas.	4. Conduct internal evaluation by reviewing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of the preparation of the Performance Report of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Bircratic Reform ManagemenUnit to ensure the timely delivery of the Performance Report of which the report substance meets the principles of transparency and accountability.

INFOGRAFIS

LOGO

Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral

Logo Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral

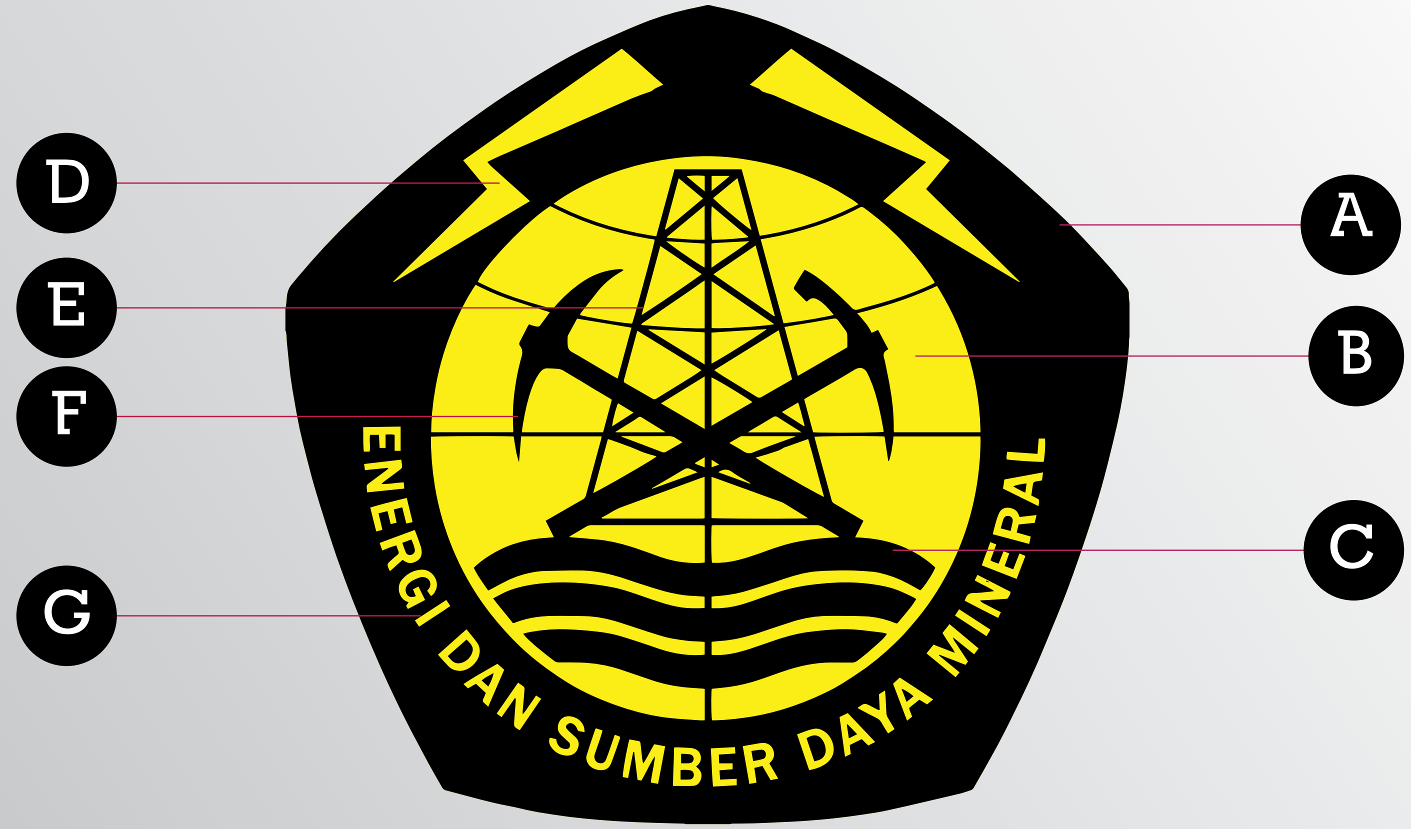
Sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri KESDM Nomor 42 Tahun 2015 Tentang Tata Naskah Dinas KESDM, telah dijelaskan bahwa penggunaan logo KESDM yang digunakan dalam acara resmi harus mengikuti kaidah yang benar. Logo KESDM digunakan dalam Tata Naskah Dinas sebagai identitas agar publik lebih mudah mengenalnya.

Berikut ini penjelasan dan filosofi logo KESDM :

Logo of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

In accordance with the Ministry of EMR Regulation No. 42 of 2015 on Document Templates and Management of the MEMR, it has been explained that the use of the MEMR logo in an official event must follow the proper rules. The Logo of MEMR used in the Form Management is as an identity which would be easier for the public to recognize.

Following is the explanation and philosophy of the MEMR logo:



Arti bentuk Logo KESDM:

Meaning of the MEMR logo:

A. Pangkal segi lima menggambarkan falsafah Bangsa Indonesia, yaitu Pancasila;

B. Bulatan warna kuning menggambarkan dunia, di dalamnya terdapat 3 (tiga) garis melintang di bagian tengah dan atas berwarna hitam menggambarkan letak Negara Republik Indonesia secara geografis berada di tengah garis katulistiwa yang melintang dari Barat ke Timur;

C. 3 (tiga) garis tebal warna hitam bergelombang yang terletak di bagian bawah bulatan dunia, menggambarkan lapisan bumi Indonesia yang mengandung sumber daya alam, mineral, dan energi yang sangat potensial dan dikelola oleh KESDM untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan Bangsa Indonesia. Disamping itu 3 (tiga) lapisan bumi itu menggambarkan pula adanya biosfer, lithosfer, dan hidrosfer;

D. 2 (dua) gambar kilat warna kuning di atas dasar hitam yang terletak di atas bulatan dunia berwarna kuning menggambarkan kilatan arus listrik yang merupakan energi sekunder;

E. Menara yang tegak menjulang tinggi warna hitam dengan garis tegak lurus di tengahnya menembus lapisan bumi menggambarkan menara bor sebagai sarana eksplorasi yang merupakan tugas KESDM. Di samping itu, menara tersebut juga melambangkan tiang listrik tegangan tinggi dalam rangka pengembangan dan pembangunan ketenagalistrikan di Indonesia;

F. Gambar palu dan belencong berwarna hitam yang melintang di depan menara merupakan lambang peralatan dasar eksplorasi mineral (bahan tambang);

G. Tulisan "ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL" yang berwarna kuning di atas dasar hitam yang terletak di bawah bulatan dunia namun di dalam lingkaran hitam segi lima, yang ditulis pada garis katulistiwa di ujung kanan, menunjukkan nama KESDM yang memiliki lambang tersebut. Huruf yang digunakan adalah huruf kapital tipe arial.

Logo KESDM yang benar sesuai dengan Permen ESDM No. 42 Tahun 2015 dapat diunggah di website KESDM www.esdm.go.id.

A. The base of the pentagon describes the philosophy of the Indonesian nation, Pancasila;

B. The yellow sphere illustrates the world, in which there are 3 (three) horizontal lines in the center and the upper black illustrates the layout of the Republic of Indonesia which is geographically located in the middle of the equator that runs vertically from the West to the East;

C. 3 (three) thick black wavy lines located at the bottom of the world sphere illustrates Indonesiaís earth layers that contains potential natural resources, mineral and energy and is managed by MEMR to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people. In addition, there are 3 (three) layers of the earth which illustrates the biosphere, lithosphere, and the hydrosphere;

D. 2 (two) images of yellow lightning on the black base that is located above the yellow world sphere describe the lightning of electric current which is a secondary energy;

E. The upright high tower in black with a vertical line in the middle piercing through the layers of the earth describes a derrick as a means of exploration which is the task of MEMR. The tower also symbolizes the high voltage power pole in the framework of development and construction of electricity in Indonesia;

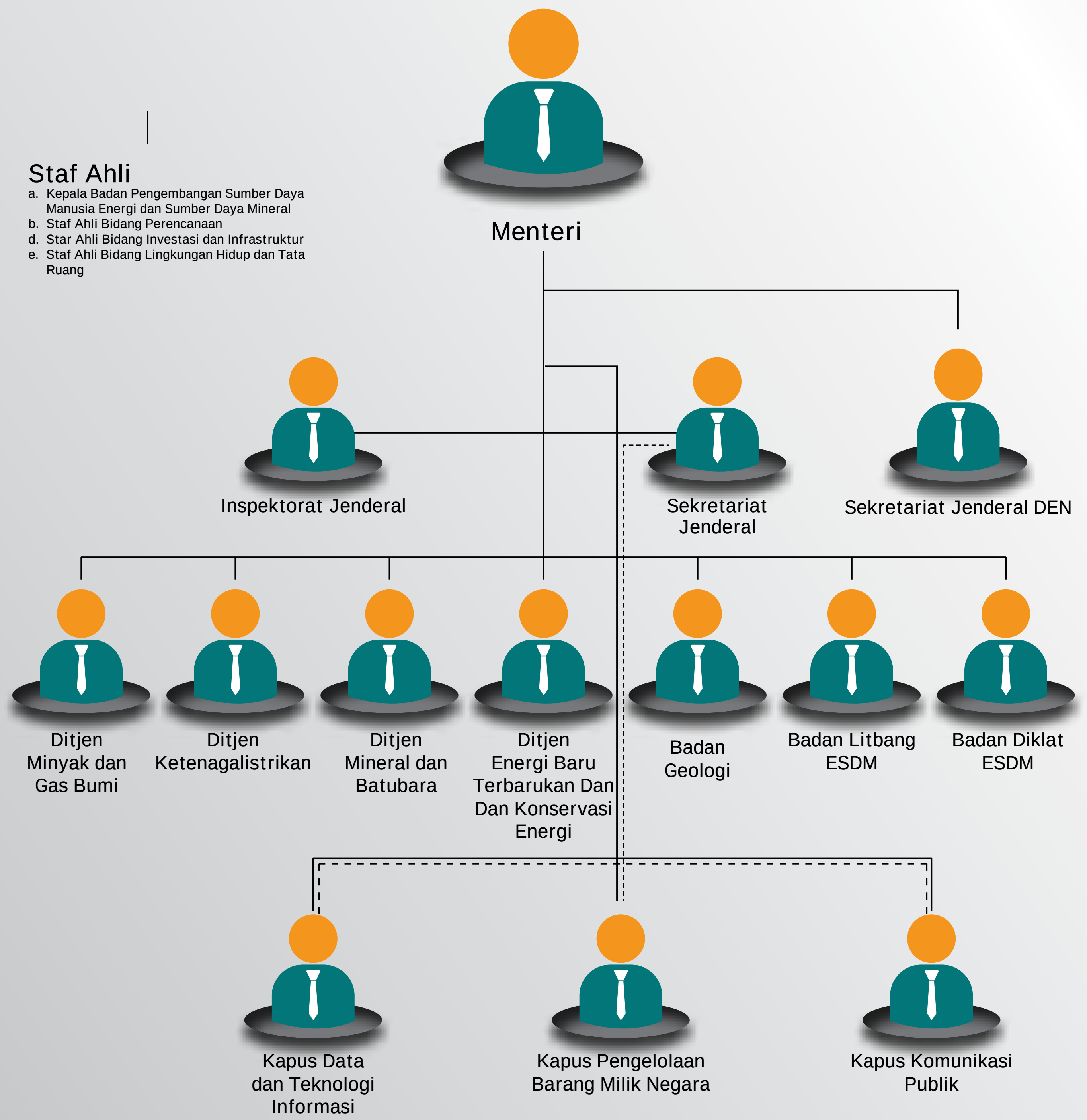
F. Figure a black hammer and a black pickaxe crossing in front of the tower is a symbol of the basic equipment of exploration of mineral (mineral);

G. The words ìENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERALî in yellow over the black base are located below the world sphere and in the black pentagon, which was written at the far right of the equator, showing the name of MEMR in which these symbols belong to. The font used is Arial in capital letters.

The correct logo of MEMR corresponds to the Minister of EMR Regulation No. 42 of 2015 may be downloaded from the MEMR website www.esdm.go.id.

I Struktur Organisasi dan Pejabat Struktural Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral

E Organizational Structure and Structural Officials tMinistry of Energy and Mineral Resources



VISI & MISI KESDM

Vision and Mission of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM)

VISI

I Terwujudnya ketahanan dan kemandirian energi serta peningkatan nilai tambah energi dan mineral yang berwawasan lingkungan untuk memberikan manfaat yang sebesar-besarnya bagi kemakmuran rakyat.

E Realizing energy resilience and self-reliance as well as increasing energy and mineral added value that is environmentally oriented to provide benefit as much as possible for the prosperity of the people.

MISI

I

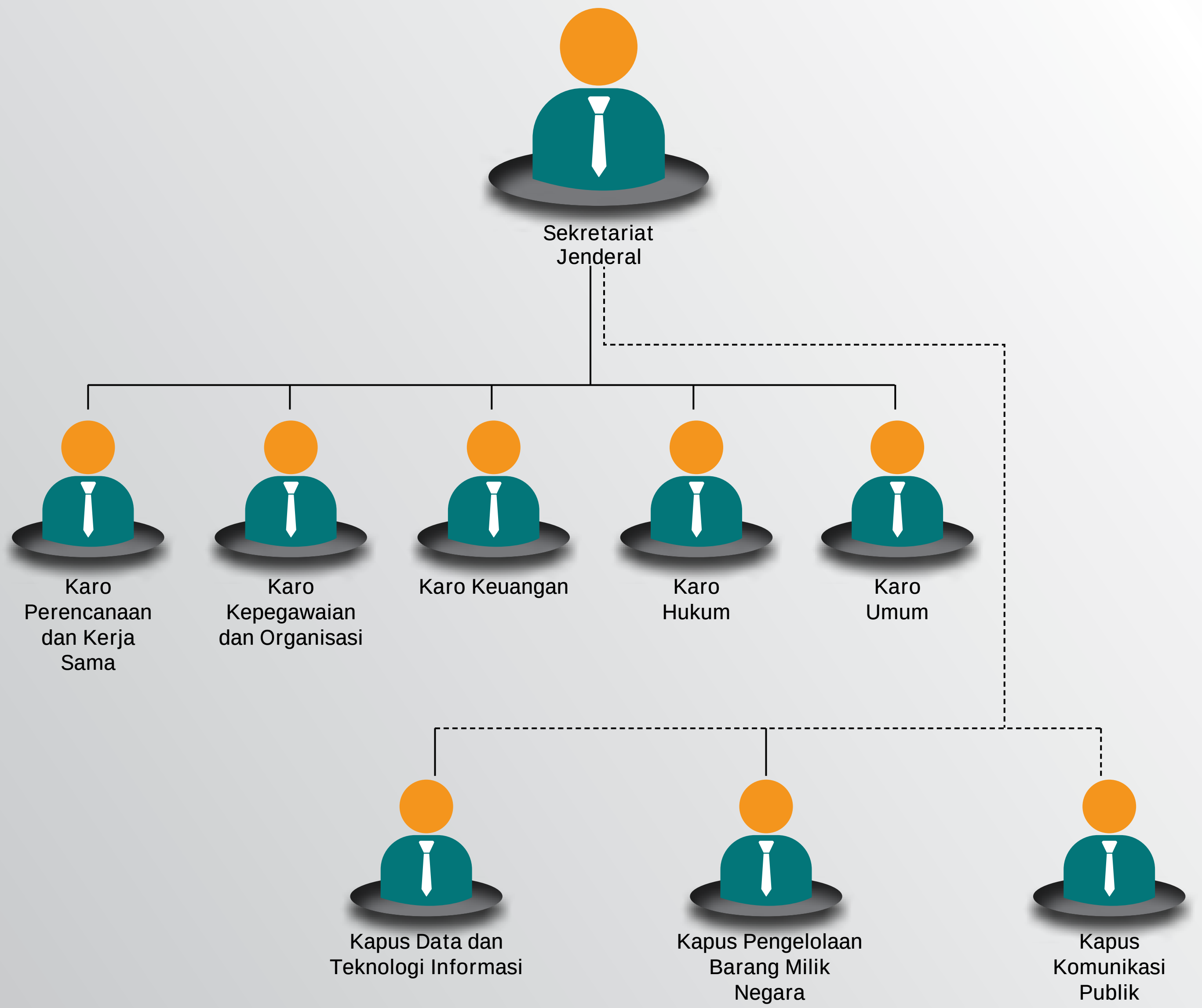
1. Meningkatkan keamanan pasokan energi dan mineral dalam negeri.
2. Meningkatkan aksesibilitas masyarakat terhadap energi, mineral dan informasi geologi.
3. Mendorong keekonomian harga energi dan mineral dengan mempertimbangkan kemampuan ekonomi masyarakat
4. Mendorong peningkatan kemampuan dalam negeri dalam pengelolaan energi, mineral dan kegeologian.
5. Meningkatkan nilai tambah energi dan mineral.
6. Meningkatkan pembinaan, pengelolaan dan pengendalian kegiatan usaha energi dan mineral secara berdaya guna, berhasil guna, berdaya saing, berkelanjutan dan berwawasan lingkungan.
7. Meningkatkan kemampuan kelibangan dan kediklatan ESDM
8. Meningkatkan kualitas SDM dan sektor ESDM
9. Melaksanakan good governance

E

1. Increasing the safety of domestic energy and mineral supplies.
2. Increasing accessibility of the people to energy, mineral and geological information.
3. Encouraging the economical price of energy and mineral by considering the economic ability of the people.
4. Encouraging the increase of domestic capability in managing energy, mineral and geology.
5. Increasing the energy and mineral added value.
6. Increasing the development, management and control of energy and mineral business activities effectively, efficiently, competitively, sustainably and environmentally friendly.
7. Increasing the capability of research and development and education and training of EMR
8. Increasing the quality of Human Resources and in the EMR sector.
9. Implementing good governance

Struktur Organisasi dan Pejabat
Struktural Eselon I dan II
Skretariat Jenderal
Kementerian Energi Dan Sumber Daya Mineral

Organizational Structure and Officials
Structure of Echelons I and II
Secretariat General
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources



Alamat Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (KESDM)

List of Complete Address of the Secretariat General of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)

Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No.18, Jakarta Pusat 10110

1. Kepala Biro Perencanaan dan Kerjasama
   Head of Planning and Cooperation Bureau
   Telp. (021) 345 0814, 381 2229
   Fax. (021) 381 0907
2. Kepala Biro Kepegawaian dan Organisasi
   Head of Personnel and Organization Bureau
   Telp. (021) 381 0839
   Fax. (021) 381 0839
3. Kepala Biro Keuangan
   Head of Finance Bureau
   Telp. (021) 386 8145
   Fax. (021) 985 1380
4. Kepala Biro Hukum
   Head of Legal Bureau
   Telp. (021) 381 0848
   Fax. (021) 3483 1308
5. Kepala Biro Umum
   Head of General Affairs Bureau
   Telp. (021) 344 6542
   Fax. (021) 386 7590
6. Kepala Pusat Data dan *Teknologi Informasi ESDM*
   Head of Data and Information Technology Center of ESDM
   Telp. (021) 350 9964
   Fax. (021) 386 7590
7. Kepala Pusat Pengelolaan Barang Milik Negara
   Head of State Property Management Center
   Telp. (021) 230 2494
   Fax. (021) 392 2259
8. Kepala Pusat Komunikasi Publik
   Head of Public Communications Center
   Telp. (021) 380 4242
   Fax. (021) 3483 3478

INFOGRAFIS

PROGRAM KERJA PENGAWASAN INSPEKTORAT JENDERAL

SUPERVISION WORK PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT

CAPAIAN PROGRAM KERJA 2015

SUPERVISION WORK PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTOF 2015

	Target	Realisasi	Persentase
IRAT I	53	62	116,98%
IRAT II	45	60	133,33%
TIM OPN	94	102	108,51%
IRAT III	56	68	121,43%
IRAT IV	43	71	165,11%
TOTAL	291	363	124,74%

TARGET REALISASI PERSENTASE

I Tahun 2015 Inspektorat V telah menerbitkan LHP sebanyak 81 Lap dengan menggunakan anggaran dari Inspektorat I s.d IV, sehingga total Capaian Kinerja Pengawasan Inspektorat Jenderal menjadi 363+81=444 atau 152,58%

E In 2015 Inspectorate V has issued as many as 81 Examination Report by using the budget of inspectorate I to IV, bringing the total Achievement of Inspectorate General Supervision Performance to 363 + 81 = 444 or 152.58%

PROGRAM KERJA INSPEKTORAT JENDERAL 2016

WORK PROGRAM of 2016

01 PENGAWASAN

02 ASISTENSI

Pendampingan :

- Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan menuju OPINI WTP
- Untuk mewujudkan 2 Satker menuju WBK.
- *Preparation of Financial Report towards Unqualified Opinions*
- *To realize 2 working units towards Free of Corruption Region*

03 MONEV

- Mengawal Pekerjaan yang dilanjutkan TA 2016 agar tidak mangkrak
- Evaluasi Laporan Kinerja (LAKIP)
- *Observe Work resumed by Budget Year 2016 in order not stalled*
- *Performance Report Evaluation (LAKIP)*

04 REVIU

- Reviu Buka Blokir, Revisi Anggaran, Pagu Indikatif dan Pagu Definitif
- *Unblocking Review, Budget Revision, Indicative and Definitive Limits*

05 AUDIT

- Pengadaan Barang Dan Jasa sejak perencanaan, proses pengadaan dan pelaksanaan kontrak, dan Audit Lainnya.
- Audit Perizinan dan Pengelolaan Wilayah Kerja Migas
- Optimalisasi Penerimaan Negara
- *Procurement of Goods and Services since planning, procurement process, and contract implementation, and other Audits.*
- *Audit of License and Oil and Gas Work Area*
- *Management Optimalization of State Revenue*

06 PENUNJANG PENGAWASAN

- Pengembangan Kompetensi dan Integritas SDM Aparatur pengawasan (Setifikat Profesi : CFrA, CFE, CGAP, CRMA dll)
- Pengembangan aplikasi : (1) LAPOR GRATIFIKASI dan WBS , (2) Monitoring Penerbitan Laporan Hasil Pengawasan, (3) E-Butgeting, dan E-Pengawasan (uji coba) bekerja sama dengan Pusdatin dan KPK
- Pencapaian IACM level 3 (dengan catatan) dgn penerapan e-Pengawasan (uji coba)
- Penyelesaian Tindak Lanjut Hasil Pengawasan (65%)
- *Development of Competence and Integrity of Supervision Aparatus HR (Profession Certification : CFrA, CFE, CGAP, CRMA etc.*
- *Application development : (1) GRATIFICATION and WBS REPORT, (2) Monitoring Supervision Report Issuance, (3) E-Budgeting, and E-Monitoring (test run) in cooperation with Pusdatin (Data and Information Technology Center) and KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission)*
- *Level 3 IACM achievement (with notes) with the implementation of e-Monitoring (test run)*
- *Completion of Monitoring Result Follow-Up (65%)*

Ⓘ Perjalanan para tokoh berikut dengan berbagai kapabilitasnya di dalam menggapai jalan menuju kursi Menteri ESDM, adalah hal yang menarik untuk disimak. Pergantian presiden dan perubahan warna politik menjadi corak tersendiri. Berikut profil singkat Para Menteri ESDM, dari masa ke masa:

Ⓔ The journey of the following figures with their various capabilities in reaching their position as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources is quite an interesting matter to witness. Change of presidents and change in the political atmosphere has rendered its own color. Here are the profile summaries of the Ministers of Energy and Mineral Resources from time to time:

MENTERI ESDM DARI MASA KE MASA

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources From Time To Time

1 Chaerul Saleh

Ⓘ Dr. Chaerul Saleh tercatat sebagai Menteri ESDM (saat itu Menteri Perindustrian Dasar dan Pertambangan) yang pertama kali di negeri ini. Lahir di Sawahlunto, Sumatera Barat, 13 September 1916 adalah seorang pejuang dan tokoh politik Indonesia di era Presiden Soekarno. Hasil pemikirannya yang dipakai hingga kini yaitu ide negara kepulauan dengan batas teritorial 12 mil laut yang disahkan pada 13 Desember 1957.

Ia ditunjuk sebagai Menteri Muda Perindustrian Dasar dan Pertambangan pada Kabinet Kerja I berlanjut Kabinet Kerja II, III dan IV. Chaerul Saleh saat mendapat RUU Minyak yang anti konsesi asing, atas lobi-lobi dari kawan-kawan Chaerul Saleh di Parlemen, RUU ini gol, lalu disahkan sendiri oleh Sukarno menjadi UU Minyak No. 44.Chaerul Saleh meninggal di Jakarta, 8 Februari 1967. Atas jasa-jasanya ia dianugerahi pangkat Jenderal TNI Kehormatan.

Ⓔ Dr. Chairul Saleh was the first Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (at the time being the Minister of Basic Industry and Mines) in this country. Born in Sawahlunto, West Sumatra, 13 September 1916, he was an Indonesian freedom fighter and a political figure in the era of President Sukarno. His idea that remained to be used until the present day is the archipelago with 12 nautical mile territorial limit which was passed on 13 December 1957.

He was appointed as Junior Minister of Basic Industry and Mines in the first working cabinet and continued to the Working Cabinet II, III and IV. Chairul Saleh upon receiving the bill of Oil that was anti foreign concessions, due to the influences of his colleagues in the Parliament, such bill was then approved, and was passed by Sukarno himself as the Oil Act No. 44.Chaerul Saleh died in Jakarta on 8 February 1967. For his services he was awarded the honorary rank of General of TNI.

2 Armunanto

Ⓘ Armunanto, menjabat sebagai Menteri ESDM (saat itu Menteri Pertambangan) berikutnya, namun tidak banyak catatan tentang mengenainya. Tepatnya 27 Agustus 1964 ia ditunjuk menjadi Menteri Pertambangan oleh Presiden Soekarno pada Kabinet Dwikora I dan berlanjut dengan jabatan yang sama pada kabinet Dwikora II, 22 Februari 1966.

Ⓔ Armunanto, served as the next Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (at the time being Minister of Mines), however there are lack of archives about him. Precisely on 27 August 1964 he was appointed as Minister of Mines by President Sukarno in the Dwikora I cabinet and continued having the same position in Dwikora II cabinet on 22 February 1966.

3 Ibnu Sutowo

Ⓘ Mantan tokoh militer yang menjadi pengusaha besar ini adalah orang yang mengembangkan Permina, cikal bakal perusahaan minyak negara Pertamina. Ibnu Sutowo, lahir di Yogyakarta, 23 September 1914 merupakan Menteri Minyak, dan Gas Bumi pada kabinet yang berumur pendek (31 Maret -25 Juli 1966) Dwikora III.

Pada tahun 1957, A.H. Nasution (saat itu KSAD) menunjuk Sutowo untuk mengelola PT Tambang Minyak Sumatera Utara (PT Permina). Perusahaan ini digabung dengan PT Pertamin menjadi PT Pertamina, yang kemudian dengan usaha Ibnu Sutowo PT Pertamina menjadi perusahaan skala dunia. Ibnu Sutowo meninggal di Jakarta, 12 Januari 2001 dalam usia 86 tahun

Ⓔ Former military figure who became a successful entrepreneur was a person who developed Permina, origin of the state oil company Pertamina. Ibnu Sutowo, born in Yogyakarta, 23 September 1914 was the Minister of Oil and Gas in the brief periode cabinet (31 March - 25 July 1966) of Dwikora III.

In 1957, A.H. Nasution (then the Chief of Staff of the Army) appointed Sutowo to manage PT Tambang Minyak Sumatra Utara (PT Permina). The company was merged with PT Pertamin and became PT Pertamina, which was then by the effort of Ibnu Sutowo PT Pertamina became a world-scale company. Ibnu Sutowo died in Jakarta on 12 January 2001 at the age of 86 years

4 Slamet Bratanata

Ⓘ Ir. Slamet Bratanata (lahir di tahun 1928) merupakan menteri Pertambangan pada Kabinet Ampera I (mulai menjabat 25 Juli 1966). Kabinet Ampera tidak lagi dipimpin Presiden Soekarno melainkan oleh Ketua Presidium Ampera, Letjen Soeharto. Dalam kancah politik , Ir. Slamet Bratanata menjadi salah satu tokoh yang ikut menandatangani Petisi 50 pada tahun 1980.

Menyelesaikan pendidikan di Teknik Mesin ITB Januari 1954 ia menjadi insinyur mesin pertama yang diluluskan dari kampus tersebut. Ir. Slamet Bratanata tutup usia di Jakarta, 12 Juni 1992.

Ⓔ Ir. Slamet Bratanata (born in 1928) was the minister of Mines in the Ampera Cabinet (took office on 25 July 1966). Ampera Cabinet was no longer led by President Soekarno but by the Chairman of the Ampera Presidium, Lt. Gen. Soeharto. In the political arena, Ir. Slamet Bratanata became one of the figures, signing the Petition of 50 in 1980.

Graduated from Mechanical Engineering ITB in January 1954 he became the first mechanical engineer to graduate from that university. Ir. Slamet Bratanata passed away in Jakarta on 12 June 1992.

SAJIAN UTAMA

5

Soemantri Brodjonegoro

Dikenal sebagai salah satu pendiri, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB). Prof. Dr. Ir. R. M. Soemantri Brodjonegoro (lahir di Semarang, Jawa Tengah, 3 Juni 1926) di usia yang relatif muda, 38 tahun ia telah diangkat sebagai Rektor ke-6 Universitas Indonesia (UI) 1964 sekaligus menjadi rektor termuda UI sepanjang sejarah.

Menamatkan pendidikan di Technische Hoogeschool (THS) Bandung, ia lalu meraih gelar Scheikunde Ingenieur (insinyur teknik kimia) dan gelar Doctor in de Technische Wetenschap (Doktor Ilmu Teknik) di TH Delft 23 April 1958. Dengan masa jabatan hampir sembilan tahun, tahun 1964-1968 dan 1968-1973 ia juga menjadi Rektor UI dengan masa jabatan terlama. Ia ditunjuk menjadi Menteri Pertambangan pada periode 1967- 1973.

Setelah tutup usia, 18 Desember 1973, namanya diabadikan menjadi nama gunung di Papua, Puncak Sumantri, nama stadion olahraga remaja, Stadion Soemantri Brodjonegoro di kawasan Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan serta menjadi nama sebuah jalan di Kampus UI Depok.

Known as one of the founders of Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), Prof. Dr. Ir. R. M. Soemantri Brodjonegoro (born in Semarang, Central Java, 3 June 1926) at a relatively young age, 38 years, he was appointed as the 6th Rector of University of Indonesia (UI) in 1964 as well as being the youngest rector in the history of UI.

He finished his education at the Technische Hoogeschool (THS) Bandung, he then earned Scheikunde Ingenieur (engineer of chemical engineering) and a degree of Doctor in de Technische Wetenschap (Doctor of Engineering) at TH Delft on 23 April 1958. With nearly nine-year tenure, 1964 - 1968 and 1968 - 1973 he also became the Rector of UI with the longest tenure. He was then appointed Minister of Mines for the period of 1967- 1973.

After he passed away, 18 December 1973, his name was memorialized as the name of a mountain in Papua, Puncak Sumantri, name of a youth sports stadium, Soemantri Brodjonegoro Stadium in Kuningan, South Jakarta as well as being the name of a street in UI Depok.

6

Mohammad Sadli

Prof. Dr. Ir. Mohammad Sadli (lahir di Sumedang, 10 Juni 1922) merupakan Guru besar Fakultas Ekonomi UI yang ditunjuk menjadi Menteri Pertambangan Indonesia Kabinet Pembangunan II (1973-1978). Menamatkan pendidikan sarjana teknik di Fakultas Teknik UGM, Yogyakarta (1952), Prof Sadli meraih gelar MSc (S-2) di Institut Teknologi Massachussetts, Amerika Serikat (1956), gelar doktor (S-3) di Fakultas Ekonomi UI sekaligus dikukuhkan sebagai Guru Besar FE-UI (1963) dan Universitas Harvard, Amerika Serikat (1964). Mohammad Sadli tutup usia 8 Januari 2008.

Prof. Dr. Ir. Mohammad Sadli (born in Sumedang, 10 June 1922) is a Professor of the Faculty of Economics UI who was appointed as the Indonesian Minister of Mines of Development Cabinet II (1973 - 1978). He finished his education of engineering at the Faculty of Engineering of UGM, Yogyakarta (1952), Prof. Sadli achieved his MSc (S-2) degree at the Institute of Technology of Massachusetts, United States (1956), doctorate (S-3) at the Faculty of Economics UI and announced as Professor of FE-UI (1963) and Harvard University, USA (1964). Mohammad Sadli passed away on 8 January 2008.

7

Soebroto

Pernah terpilih menjadi Presiden Konferensi OPEC(Organization of Petroleum's Exporting Countries /organisasi negara pengekspor minyak) 31 Oktober 1984 - 9 Desember 1985, Prof. Dr. Soebroto, M.A. (Lahir di di Kampung Sewu, Surakarta, 19 September 1923) menyelesaikan kuliah di Fakultas Ekonomi UI lalu meraih pascasarjana di bidang foreign trade di universitas McGill Montreal, Kanada tahun 1956. Pada tahun 1958 ia meraih gelar doktor ekonomi di UI.

Di era Presiden Soeharto, ia ditunjuk sebagai Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi selama dua periode (29 Maret 1978 - 21 Maret 1988). Kebijakan yang dikeluarkan yaitu membuat sistem Kontrak Karya atau Production Sharing Contract (PSC) yang lebih atraktif. Langkah tersebut menyebabkan Indonesia meraih tahap produksi minyak tertinggi. Di tahun 1988, Soebroto mendapat kepercayaan menjadi Sekretaris Jenderal OPEC yang berkedudukan di Wina, Austria.

He was once elected as President of the OPEC Conference (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) 31 October 1984 – 9 December 1985, Prof. Dr. Subroto, M.A. (Born in Kampung Sewu, Surakarta, 19 September 1923) completed his study at the Faculty of Economics of UI and achieved his masters in the field of foreign trade at McGill Montreal University, Canada in 1956. In 1958 he earned a doctorate in economics at UI. In the era of President Suharto, he was appointed as Minister of Mines and Energy for two periods (29 March 1978 – 21 March 1988). One of the policies issued by him was the initiation of a more Production Sharing Contract (PSC). This step led Indonesia to attain the highest oil production stage. In 1988, Soebroto gained the trust in becoming OPEC Secretary General based in Vienna, Austria.

8

Ginandjar Kartasasmita

Seorang Ilmuwan, militer sekaligus ahli politik ini menjabat Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi mulai 21 Maret 1988 hingga 17 Maret 1993. Ir. Ginandjar Kartasasmita (lahir di Bandung, 9 April 1941) mumpuni di beberapa disiplin ilmu membuat dirinya meraih banyak penghargaan Doktor Honoris Causa (HC) serta gelar Profesor. Saat diangkat menjadi Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi, kebijakan yang dikeluarkan diantaranya diversifikasi energi dengan cara mengembangkan energi panas bumi (geotermal), batubara, dan gas untuk mengurangi penggunaan BBM.

A Scientist, military officer and a political expert serving as Minister of Mines and Energy as of 21 March 1988 to 17 March 1993. Ir. Ginandjar Kartasasmita (born in Bandung, 9 April 1941) qualified in several disciplines causing him to achieve many awards of Honorary Causa (HC) Doctorate as well as the title of Professor. When appointed Minister of Mines and Energy, policies issued by him were among others the diversification of energy by developing geothermal, coal, and gas energy to reduce fuel usage.

9

Ida Bagus Sudjana

Setelah pernah menjabat Sekjen Dephankam, Letnan Jenderal TNI (Purn.) Ida Bagus Sudjana (lahir di Sanur, Bali, 20 Oktober 1936) diangkat Presiden Soeharto menjadi Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Republik Indonesia periode 1993 -1998 pada tanggal 17 Maret 1993. Kebijakan yang pernah ia keluarkan diantaranya Kepmen tentang keselamatan kerja pipa penyalur minyak dan gas bumi. Letnan Jenderal TNI (Purn.) Ida Bagus Sudjana meninggal di Jakarta, 18 Agustus 2002.

Having served as secretary general of Dephankam, Lt. Gen. (ret.) Ida Bagus Sudjana (born in Sanur, Bali, 20 October 1936) was appointed by President Soeharto as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia for the period of 1993 -1998 on 17 March 1993. Policies issued by him were among others the Ministerial Decree on work safety of pipeline for oil and gas. Lt. Gen. (ret.) Ida Bagus Sudjana passed away in Jakarta, 18 August 2002.

10

Kuntoro Mangkusubroto

Menonjol prestasinya saat menangani PT Tambang Timah, 1998 Kuntoro Mangkusubroto (lahir 14 Maret 1947) dibesarkan dalam keluarga terpelajar.Mengambil kuliah di jurusan Tehnik Industri ITB dan lulus tahun 1972, selanjutnya ia memperdalam ilmu industrial engineering di Stanford University (1976) dan civil engineering di universitas yang sama (1977). Gelar doktor diraihnya di ITB,1982.

Kuntoro ditunjuk menjadi Direktur Utama PT Tambang Timah (TT), Desember 1989. Dalam kepemimpinannya, Tambang Timah mencatat prestasi tidak merugi untuk pertama kalinya sejak 1991. Dan tanggal 14 Maret 1998, oleh Presiden Soeharto ia ditunjuk menjadi Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi (Mentamben) dan berlanjut di era Presiden BJ Habibie. Kebijakannya saat menjabat Mentamben diantaranya menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) yang mengalihkan bentuk Pertamina dari statusnya sebagai Perusahaan Negara menjadi Perseroan Terbatas.

He had a standout performance while handling PT Tambang Timah, 1998 Kuntoro Mangkusubroto (born 14 March 1947) grew up in an educated family. Majoring in Industrial Engineering ITB and graduated in 1972, he further deepened his knowledge on industrial engineering in Stanford University (1976) and civil engineering in the same university (1977). He achieved Doctoral degree in ITB, 1982.

Kuntoro was appointed as Director of PT Tambang Timah (TT), December 1989. In his leadership, Tin Mine archiveed an achievement of non-loss for the first time since 1991. And on 14 March 1998, he was appointed Minister of Mines and Energy (Mentamben) by President Suharto and continued in the era of President BJ Habibie. His policies while serving as Mentamben among others were the issuance of Governmental Regulation (PP) which was diverting the status of Pertamina from a State Enterprise into a Limited Liability Company.

11

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

Populer dengan panggilan "SBY", Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi di era Abdurrahman Wahid ini kemudian melejit menjadi Presiden pada pilpres berikutnya. Jenderal TNI (Purn.) Prof. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (lahir di Tremas, Arjosari, Pacitan, Jawa Timur 9 September 1949) lulus dari Akademi Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia tahun 1973 dengan penghargaan Adhi Makayasa sebagai murid lulusan terbaik dan Tri Sakti Wiratama, yang merupakan prestasi tertinggi gabungan mental, fisik, dan kecerdasan intelektual.

Ia diangkat Presiden Abdurrahman Wahid sebagai Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi (Mentamben) pada tahun 1999. Ketika menjabat Mentamben Ia pernah melakukan deliberasi terhadap RUU Migas lewat Sekretariat Negara. Namun sebelum dibahas Presiden, ia keburu diangkat menjadi Menkopolkam..

Popular by the name of "SBY", he was the Minister of Mines and Energy in the era of Abdurrahman Wahid and rocketed as president at the next presidential election. Gen. (Ret.), Prof. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (born in Tremas, Arjosari, Pacitan, East Java, 9 September 1949) graduated from the Academy of Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia in 1973 with an Adhi Makayasa award as the best graduate student and Tri Sakti Wiratama, which is the highest achievement of mental, physical and intellectual intelligence combination.

He was appointed by President Abdurrahman Wahid as the Minister of Mines and Energy (Mentamben) in 1999. While serving as Mentamben he conducted deliberation on the bill of Oil and Gas through the State Secretariat. However before being discussed by the president, he was appointed as Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs (Menkopolkam).

12

Purnomo Yusgiantoro

Penamaan Menteri Energi dan Sumber daya (ESDM), muncul pada saat ia menjabatnya di Kabinet Persatuan Nasional Presiden Abdurrahman Wahid. Prof. Ir. Purnomo Yusgiantoro, M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (lahir di Semarang, Jawa Tengah, 16 Juni 1951) namanya lebih disegani di luar negeri sebagai ahli perminyakan. Ia pernah menjadi Gubernur OPEC, Wina, Austria, 1996 - 1998 dan bahkan merangkap jabatan Sekjen dan Presiden OPEC di tahun 2004. Jabatan rangkap ini adalah pertama kali terjadi dalam sejarah OPEC.

Sepanjang kepemimpinan Purnomo sebagai Menteri ESDM, sejak 26 Agustus 2000 hingga 23 Juli 2001, ia concern pada pengurangan subsidi BBM. Tercatat beberapa kali menaikkan harga BBM secara bertahap, termasuk di era Kabinet Gotong Royong pimpinan Megawati Soekarnoputri (23 Juli 2001 -20 Oktober 2004).

The name of Minister of Energy and Resources (ESDM), was initiated when he took office in the National Unity Cabinet of President Abdurrahman Wahid. Prof. Ir. Purnomo Yusgiantoro, M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Born in Semarang, Central Java, 16 June 1951) his name is more respected overseas as an oil expert. He once served as the governor of OPEC, Vienna, Austria, 1996 - 1998 and had a concurrent post as the Secretary General and President of OPEC in 2004. Such concurrent post is the first time that has ever occurred in the history of OPEC.

Throughout the leadership of Purnomo as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, since 26 August 2000 until 23 July 2001, he was concerned over the reduction in fuel subsidies. He was archiveed to increase fuel prices gradually several times, including in the era of mutual assistance cabinet led by Megawati Sukarnoputri (23 July 2001 - 20 October 2004).

13

Darwin Zahedy Saleh

Darwin Zahedy Saleh (lahir di Indragiri Hilir, Riau, 29 Oktober 1960) adalah salah satu ekonom yang menjabat sebagai Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Indonesia. Dalam program kerjanya sebagai menteri (22 Oktober 2009 - 19 Oktober 2011) ia mematok tujuh skala prioritas sektor ESDM yang menjadi fokus kerjanya, meliputi reformasi birokrasi, restrukturisasi sistem, meningkatkan produksi minyak, serta mengembangkan bahan bakar alternatif.

Di samping itu, dia berupaya memaksimalkan pasokan energi domestik, menggiatkan investasi migas/pertambangan, dan mempercepat program kelistrikan 10.000 megawatt (MW). Program utama lainnya adalah mempercepat pembangunan infrastruktur migas, seperti kilang dan pipanisasi.

Darwin Zahedy Saleh (born in Indragiri Hilir, Riau, 29 October 1960) was one of the economist who served as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia. In the course of his work as minister (22 October 2009 - 19 October 2011) he set seven priority sectors of Energy and Mineral Resources as the focus of his work, including bureaucratic reform, system restructuring, increase in oil production, and developing alternative fuels.

In addition, he sought to maximize domestic energy supplies, encourage investments of oil and gas / mining, and accelerate the electricity program of 10,000 megawatts (MW). His other key program was to accelerate the construction of oil and gas infrastructure, such as refineries and pipelines.

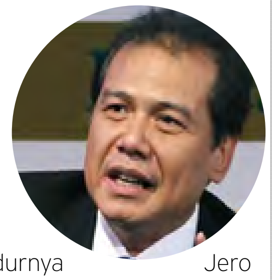
14

Jero Wacik

Setelah perannya sebagai Menteri Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata dianggap cukup berhasil mengangkat pariwisata Indonesia, putra daerah Bali ini ditunjuk Presiden SBY sebagai Menteri ESDM 18 Oktober 2011. Jero Wacik (lahir 24 April 1949 di Singaraja, Bali) lulus dari Teknik Mesin ITB dengan predikat mahasiswa teladan tahun 1974 dan juga Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia tahun 1983. Kebijakannya saat menjadi Menteri ESDM diantaranya mendorong peralihan BBM ke BBG pada kendaraan dengan target 14 ribu kendaraan terkoversi.

After his role as Minister of Culture and Tourism was considered successful to promote tourism in Indonesia, this Bali's native was appointed by the President as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources on 18 October 2011. Jero Wacik (born 24 April 1949 in Singaraja, Bali) graduated from Mechanical Engineering ITB with honors of exemplary student of 1974 and also Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia in 1983. His policy during his office as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources was among others the transition from fuel oil to gas fuel for vehicles with a target of 14 thousand vehicles converted.

15



Chairul Tanjung

Menyusul mundurnya Jero Wacik, pengusaha sukses ini menjabat sebagai Pejabat Pelaksana Tugas (Plt) Menteri ESDM dalam sisa masa jabatan periode 2009-2014 lewat Kepres Nomor 77/P Tahun 2014,. Dengan terbitnya Kepres tersebut Chaerul Tanjung yang merupakan Menko Perekonomian di Kabinat Bersatu II maka ia menjalani rangkap jabatan.

Chairul Tanjung (lahir di Jakarta, 16 Juni 1962) memulai bisnisnya saat masih duduk di bangku kuliah di Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi UI. Sempat jatuh bangun, akhirnya ia sukses membangun CT Corp. Saat menjadi menteri ESDM, terdapat tiga sektor yang menjadi perhatiannya, yaitu migas, kelistrikan dan mineral batu bara.

Following the resignation of Jero Wacik, this successful businessman served as Acting Officer of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources in the remaining term of 2009 - 2014 period through Presidential Decree Number 77/P of 2014, With the issuance of the Presidential Decree Chairul Tanjung who was then the Minister for Economy in the Second United Cabinet had a concurrent post.

Chairul Tanjung (born in Jakarta, 16 June 1962) started his business while attending college at the Faculty of Dentistry UI. He had his ups and downs, but eventually he successfully built CT Corp. During his office as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, there were three sectors which were his concerns, i.e. oil and gas, electricity and mineral coal.

16

Sudirman Said

Dikenal dengan keberaniannya membongkar tabir gelap penyelewengan di sektor energi Sudirman Said (lahir di Brebes, 16 April 1963) adalah seorang eksekutif di industri minyak dan gas yang berlatar belakang Sekolah Tinggi Akuntansi Negara (STAN). Direktur utama perusahaan senjata nasional ini dikenal sebagai tokoh antikorupsi dan pekerja rehabilitasi kawasan bencana. Dan pada 27 Oktober 2014 ia ditunjuk menjadi Menteri ESDM pada Kabinet Kerja Presiden Joko Widodo.

Semangatnya memberantas korupsi tercermin dari gebrakannya mengungkap berbagai persoalan di sektor energi dan pertambangan, diantaranya : membubarkan dan membongkar mafia di Petral, memberantas trader gas bermodal kertas, menertibkan tambang timah di Bangka Belitung dan membongkar praktek percaloan perpanjangan kontrak PT Freeport Indonesia.

Known for his courage to expose irregularity in the energy sector Sudirman Said (born in Brebes, 16 April 1963) was an executive in the oil and gas industry with the background of attending the State College of Accountancy (STAN).

The president director of the national weapon company is known as an anti-corruption figure and a rehabilitation worker in disaster areas. And on 27 October 2014 he was appointed as Minister in the Working Cabinet of President Joko Widodo.

His passion in eradicating corruption is reflected by his breakthrough in revealing various issues in the energy and mining sectors, among others: disband and exposing mafia in Petral, eradicate unqualified gas traders, put to order tin mines in Bangka Belitung and expose of contract extension brokering practice in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Sebaik-baiknya manusia adalah yang memberi manfaat bagi banyak orang

-Sudirman Said-

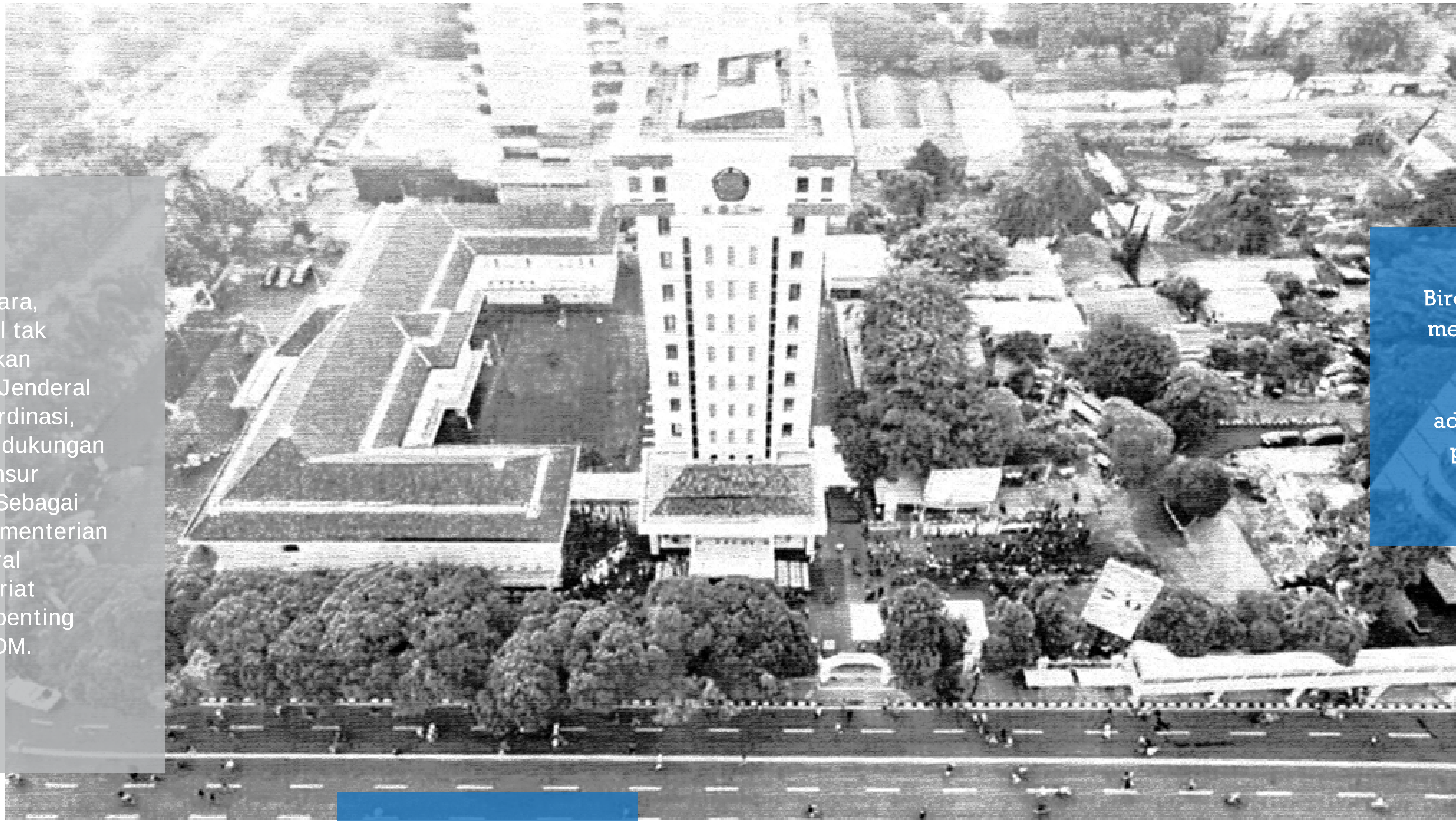
SAJIAN UTAMA

Sekretariat Jenderal KESDM, Peran Penting di Balik Layar

Secretariat General of MEMR, Important Role behind the Scene

Ⓘ Adapun tugas yang diemban oleh Setjen adalah melaksanakan koordinasi pelaksanaan tugas, melakukan pembinaan, serta memberikan dukungan yang bersifat administratif kepada seluruh unit organisasi yang berada di lingkungan KESDM

Ⓔ The duties of the Secretariat General is coordinating the implementation of tasks, conduct training, as well as provide administrative support to all organizational units that are within MEMR.



Dalam sebuah Lembaga Negara, kehadiran Sekretariat Jenderal tak ubahnya jiwa yang menghidupkan xsebuah lembaga. Sekretariat Jenderal hadir untuk melaksanakan koordinasi, pembinaan, serta memberikan dukungan administrasi kepada seluruh unsur organisasi di lembaga terkait. Sebagai salah satu lembaga negara, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (KESDM) pun memiliki Sekretariat Jenderal yang memiliki peran penting dalam hierarki organisasi KESDM.

TUGAS DAN FUNGSI

Sekretariat Jenderal atau Setjen KESDM memiliki kedudukan, tugas, dan fungsi sesuai yang tertuang di dalam Peraturan Menteri (Permen) ESDM No. 22 Tahun 2013. Permen ini merupakan perubahan atas Permen No. 18 Tahun 2010 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral.

Berdasarkan Permen tersebut, kedudukan Setjen dalam KESDM adalah berada di bawah Menteri ESDM selaku pucuk pimpinan dan bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Menteri ESDM. Setjen dibawahi oleh seorang Sekretaris Jenderal yang merupakan pejabat struktural Eselon I.a atau Pimpinan Tinggi Madya.

Adapun tugas yang diemban oleh Setjen adalah melaksanakan koordinasi pelaksanaan tugas, melakukan pembinaan, serta memberikan dukungan yang bersifat administratif kepada seluruh unit organisasi yang berada di lingkungan KESDM. Sementara dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Setjen menyelenggarakan sejumlah fungsi. Di antaranya, melaksanakan fungsi koordinasi kegiatan KESDM serta menyusun rencana dan program KESDM.

Selain itu, Setjen juga melaksanakan fungsi pembinaan dan pemberian dukungan administrasi dalam hal ketatausahaan, kepegawaian, keuangan, kerumahtanggaan, hingga arsip dan dokumentasi KESDM. Pembinaan juga dilakukan dalam menyelenggarakan organisasi dan tata laksana, kerja sama, serta hubungan masyarakat.

Dalam tugasnya, Setjen juga melaksanakan fungsi koordinasi serta penyusunan peraturan perundang-undangan dan bantuan hukum. Kemudian, melaksanakan pengelolaan terhadap barang milik/kekayaan negara. Disamping fungsi-fungsi tersebut, Setjen pun melaksanakan tugas lain yang diamanatkan oleh Menteri ESDM.

Biro Perencanaan dan Kerja Sama juga berfungsi sebagai analis yang melakukan analisis dan evaluasi kinerja serta menyusun laporan.

Untuk melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya, Setjen dimotori oleh lima biro yang memiliki tugas dan fungsi masing-masing. Kelima biro tersebut adalah Biro Perencanaan dan Kerja Sama, Biro Kepegawaian dan Organisasi, Biro Keuangan, Biro Hukum, serta Biro Umum.

BIRO PERENCANAAN DAN KERJA SAMA

Biro Perencanaan dan Kerja Sama bertanggung jawab untuk melaksanakan koordinasi dalam penyusunan rencana dan program serta pengelolaan kerja sama. Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Biro Perencanaan dan Kerja Sama menyelenggarakan sejumlah fungsi, yaitu koordinasi pelaksanaan kegiatan perencanaan dan kerja sama; penyusunan rencana umum serta bahan sidang dan rapat koordinasi Pimpinan; penyusunan program dan anggaran; serta pengelolaan kerja sama. Disamping itu, Biro Perencanaan dan Kerja Sama juga berfungsi sebagai analis yang melakukan analisis dan evaluasi kinerja serta menyusun laporan.

Pelaksanaan fungsi tersebut didelegasikan pada empat bagian dan Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional. Keempat bagian tersebut adalah Bagian Perencanaan Umum, Bagian Program dan Anggaran, Bagian Analisis dan Evaluasi, dan Bagian Kerja Sama. Setiap bagian memiliki tugas dan fungsinya masing-masing. Bagian Perencanaan Umum bertugas untuk melaksanakan penyiapan koordinasi dan penyusunan rencana umum serta bahan sidang dan rapat koordinasi Pimpinan. Untuk penyiapan koordinasi dan penyusunan program dan anggaran, merupakan tugas dari Bagian Program dan Anggaran. Bagian Analisis dan Evaluasi bertugas untuk melaksanakan analisis dan penyiapan evaluasi kinerja sekaligus melaksanakan penyusunan laporan.

Tugas setiap bagian melingkupi wilayah kerja seluruh Direktorat Jenderal KESDM. Sedangkan Bagian Kerja Sama bertanggung jawab untuk menyiapkan pengelolaan kerja sama, baik dalam negeri maupun luar negeri—dengan lingkup bilateral, multilateral, hingga regional.

BIRO KEPEGAWAIAN DAN ORGANISASI

Biro ini menjalankan fungsi Setjen dalam melaksanakan pembinaan dan pemberian dukungan administrasi kepegawaian serta penataan organisasi dan tata laksana. Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Biro Kepegawaian dan Organisasi memiliki beberapa fungsi.

Biro Kepegawaian dan Organisasi menjalankan fungsi Setjen dalam melaksanakan pembinaan dan pemberian dukungan administrasi kepegawaian serta penataan organisasi dan tata laksana.

Di antaranya, penyiapan koordinasi dan pembinaan pelaksanaan kegiatan kepegawaian, organisasi, dan tata laksana serta pelaksanaan penyusunan pedoman, standar, prosedur, dan kriteria pengelolaan kepegawaian, organisasi dan tata laksana.

Kemudian, Biro ini juga melaksanakan fungsi perencanaan, pengadaan, pengangkatan, penempatan, dan pengembangan pegawai. Fungsi ini dilaksanakan oleh Bagian Perencanaan dan Pengembangan Pegawai yang berada dalam struktur Biro Kepegawaian dan Organisasi.

Fungsi Biro berikutnya adalah melaksanakan mutasi pegawai yang dijalankan oleh Bagian Mutasi Pegawai. Disamping mengelola mutasi pegawai, Bagian ini juga melakukan penyiapan dan pembinaan dalam rangka mutasi pegawai.

Biro ini juga melaksanakan fungsi penilaian kinerja, disiplin, dan pengelolaan sistem informasi pegawai serta dokumentasi tata naskah pegawai. Fungsi ini merupakan tugas dan tanggung jawab dari Bagian Kinerja dan Informasi Pegawai. Sementara, fungsi yang terakhir adalah melakukan penataan organisasi dan ketatalaksanaan serta pengembangan jabatan yang dilaksanakan oleh Bagian Organisasi dan Tata Laksana.

BIRO KEUANGAN
Untuk segala hal yang berkaitan dengan urusan keuangan di lingkungan KESDM−baik berupa koordinasi, pembinaan, hingga pemberian dukungan administrasi keuangan, merupakan tugas dan tanggung jawab dari Biro Keuangan.

Dalam struktur organisasinya, Biro ini terdiri atas Bagian Anggaran Pendapatan, Bagian Anggaran Belanja, Bagian Perbendaharaan, Bagian Akuntansi, dan Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional. Seluruh Bagian tersebut bertugas untuk melaksanakan setiap fungsi dari Biro Keuangan.

Secara umum, tugas setiap Bagian

> Biro Keuangan bertugas melaksanakan fungsi koordinasi dan pembinaan terkait pelaksanaan administrasi keuangan.

dalam Biro Keuangan adalah untuk melaksanakan fungsi koordinasi dan pembinaan terkait pelaksanaan administrasi keuangan. Namun, selain tugas tersebut, setiap Bagian juga melaksanakan fungsi khusus, seperti Bagian Anggaran Pendapatan yang bertugas untuk menjalankan fungsi pelaksanaan dan pengelolaan administrasi anggaran pendapatan.

Bagian Anggaran Belanja bertanggung jawab untuk melaksanakan fungsi pengelolaan administrasi anggaran belanja. Kemudian, Bagian Perbendaharaan yang bertugas untuk melaksanakan fungsi penyiapan, pembinaan, dan pengelolaan perbendaharaan. Sedangkan Bagian Akuntansi, bertanggung jawab atas fungsi pelaksanaan akuntansi serta penyusunan laporan keuangan.

BIRO HUKUM
Biro Hukum merupakan satu-satunya Biro dalam lingkungan Setjen yang mengalami restrukturisasi. Berdasarkan Permen ESDM No. 22 Tahun 2013, Biro yang sebelumnya bernama Biro Hukum dan Hubungan Masyarakat ini berubah menjadi Biro Hukum. Tugas-tugas yang berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan hubungan masyarakat pun tidak lagi menjadi tanggung jawab Biro ini.

Biro Hukum difokuskan pada tugas yang berkaitan dengan bidang hukum, yaitu melaksanakan koordinasi dan penyusunan peraturan perundang-undangan, penelaahan hukum, serta bantuan hukum. Dalam menjalankan tugasnya, Biro Hukum menyelenggarakan beberapa fungsi, yaitu koordinasi pelaksanaan penyusunan peraturan perundang-undangan, penelaahan dan pertimbangan hukum, dan bantuan hukum; penyusunan peraturan perundang-undangan serta pengelolaan dokumentasi dan informasi hukum; pelaksanaan penelaahan dan pertimbangan hukum; serta pelaksanaan pemberian bantuan hukum.

Fungsi-fungsi tersebut, kemudian, didelegasikan pada empat bagian, yaitu Bagian Penyusunan Peraturan Perundang-undangan I yang bertugas melaksanakan penyiapan koordinasi dan penyusunan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang minyak dan gas bumi, ketenagalistrikan, energi baru dan terbarukan serta konservasi energi.

> Biro Hukum difokuskan pada tugas yang berkaitan dengan bidang hukum, yaitu melaksanakan koordinasi dan penyusunan peraturan perundang-undangan, penelaahan hukum, serta bantuan hukum.

Untuk penyiapan koordinasi dan penyusunan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang mineral dan batubara serta geologi, menjadi tugas dari Bagian Penyusunan Peraturan Perundang-undangan II. Disamping itu, Bagian ini juga bertugas untuk menunjang serta mengelola dokumentasi dan informasi hukum.

Biro Hukum juga memiliki Bagian Penelaahan Hukum yang bertugas untuk melaksanakan penyiapan, koordinasi, penelaahan, dan pertimbangan hukum. Sementara Bagian Bantuan Hukum, bertugas untuk melaksanakan penyiapan koordinasi dan pemberian bantuan hukum. Ruang lingkup Bagian Penelaahan Hukum dan Bagian Bantuan Hukum mencakup seluruh sektor energi, mulai dari migas, ketenagalistrikan, mineral dan batubara, geologi, energi baru dan terbarukan, hingga konservasi energi.

BIRO UMUM
Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Setjen juga didukung oleh Biro Umum yang bertugas untuk melaksanakan pembinaan dan pengelolaan ketatausahaan dan kearsipan, keprotokolan, perlengkapan, serta kerumahtanggaan. Biro Umum menyelenggarakan fungsi, antara lain

> Biro Umum bertugas melaksanakan pembinaan, pengelolaan ketatausahaan dan kearsipan, keprotokolan, perlengkapan, serta kerumahtanggaan

koordinasi dan penyiapan pembinaan pelaksanaan kegiatan ketatausahaan, keprotokolan, perlengkapan, kerumahtanggan, kearsipan, serta dokumentasi.

Fungsi selanjutnya adalah pengelolaan urusan ketatausahaan dan kearsipan yang menjadi tugas dan tanggung jawab Bagian Tata Usaha dan Kearsipan. Fungsi penyiapan, pembinaan, dan pelaksanaan urusan keprotokolan adalah tugas dari Bagian Protokol. Sedangkan, fungsi standarisasi sarana dan prasarana KESDM serta pengelolaan perlengkapan Setjen menjadi tugas dari Bagian Perlengkapan.

Biro Umum juga menyelenggarakan fungsi pelaksanaan urusan kerumahtanggaan Menteri dan Wakil Menteri ESDM serta Setjen. Selain itu, juga melaksanakan penyiapan, pembinaan urusan kerumahtanggaan KESDM. Fungsi ini diamanahkan kepada Bagian Rumah Tangga.

TIGA PUSAT SETARA BIRO
Disamping biro, Setjen juga membawahi tiga divisi secara tidak langsung karena ketiganya bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Menteri ESDM melalui Setjen. Ketiga divisi tersebut adalah Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, Pusat Pengelolaan Barang Milik Negara, dan Pusat Komunikasi Publik.

Kehadiran tiga Pusat ini juga merupakan bentuk restrukturisasi organisasi dalam tubuh Setjen sebagaimana yang diatur dalam Permen ESDM No. 22 Tahun 2013. Setiap Pusat dikepalai oleh seorang Kepala Pusat serta memiliki tugas dan fungsi masing-masing.

Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi ESDM
Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral mengemban tugas pengelolaan data dan teknologi informasi serta analisis dan evaluasi data strategis energi dan sumber daya mineral.

Selain itu, Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi ESDM juga menyelenggarakan beberapa fungsi, yaitu koordinasi pengelolaan data KESDM secara terintegrasi; penyiapan penyusunan kebijakan teknis, rencana, dan program pengoahan data, analisis dan evaluasi data strategis, dan teknologi sistem informasi ESDM; serta pelaksanaan pengelolaan data, analisis dan evaluasi data strategis, dan teknologi sistem informasi ESDM.

> Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral mengemban tugas pengelolaan data dan teknologi informasi serta analisis dan evaluasi data strategis energi dan sumber daya mineral.

Kemudian, dilaksanakan pula fungsi pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan pelaksanaan pengelolaan data, analisis dan evaluasi data strategis, serta teknologi sistem informasi ESDM. Fungsi berikutnya adalah pelaksanaan administrasi Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi ESDM. Fungsi-fungsi tersebut dilaksanakan oleh Bagian Tata Usaha, Bidang Pengelolaan Data, Bidang Analisis dan Evaluasi Data Strategis, serta Bidang Teknologi Informasi.

Pusat Pengelolaan Barang Milik Negara

Pusat Pengelolaan Barang Milik Negara bertugas untuk mengelola barang-barang milik negara, dalam hal ini Kementerian ESDM.

> Pusat Pengelolaan Barang Milik Negara bertugas untuk mengelola barang-barang milik negara, dalam hal ini Kementerian ESDM.

Pusat Komunikasi Publik

Pusat Komunikasi Publik memiliki tugas untuk melaksanakan penyebarluasan informasi dan publikasi serta menjalin hubungan dengan berbagai lembaga dan media. Disamping itu, juga melakukan dokumentasi dan analisis berita terkait bidang energi dan sumber daya mineral.

Adapun fungsi dari Pusat Komunikasi Publik adalah koordinasi penyelenggaraan komunikasi publik KESDM; penyusunan kebijakan teknis, rencana, dan program komunikasi publik KESDM; penyampaian kebijakan publik, strategi, dan program serta pemberian penjelasan dan merespon masalah dan isu publik selaku juru bicara KESDM; serta pelaksanaan pelayanan informasi, publikasi, dan pameran. Disamping itu, juga melaksanakan fungsi peliputan, hubungan lembaga dan media; serta pengelolaan dokumentasi, dan analisis berita, opini publik, dan isu strategis sektor ESDM, serta pengelolaan perpustakaan. Fungsi lainnya yang tak kalah penting adalah melaksanakan administrasi Pusat Komunikasi Publik. ■

> Pusat Komunikasi Publik memiliki tugas untuk melaksanakan penyebarluasan informasi dan publikasi serta menjalin hubungan dengan berbagai lembaga dan media.

In a State Institution, the presence of the Secretariat General is no different than a soul bringing life to an institution. The presence of Secretariat General is to carry out coordination, development, and provision of administrative support to all elements of the organization at the relevant institutions. As one of the state institutions, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) also has a Secretariat General which holds an important role in the organizational hierarchy of MEMR.

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

The Secretariat General or Setjen of MEMR holds the position, duties, and functions according to the Regulation of the Minister (Permen) of EMR No. 22 of 2013. This regulation is an amendment to the Regulation No. 18 of 2010 on the Organization and Administration of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Based on the Minister Regulation, the position of the Secretariat General in MEMR is located under the Minister of EMR as the top management and is directly responsible to the Minister. The Secretariat General is supervised by the Secretary-General, who is the Echelon I.a structural official or Chairman of High Admiral.

The duties of the Secretariat General is coordinating the implementation of tasks, conduct training, as well as provide administrative support to all organizational units that are within MEMR. While in carrying out its duties, the Secretariat General holds a number of functions. Among others, carry out the coordination function of MEMR activities and to develop plans and programs of MEMR.

In addition, the Secretariat General also carries out the function of management and provision of administrative support in terms of administration, personnel, finance, housekeeping, archive and documentation of MEMR. Training is also implemented in running the organization and governance, cooperation, and public relations.

In this role, the Secretariat General also carries out the functions of coordination and preparation of laws and regulations and legal assistance. Additionally, the Secretariat General also carries out the management of the property/wealth of the State. Besides from these functions, the Secretariat General also performs other duties mandated by the Minister.

BUREAU OF PLANNING AND COOPERATION

To carry out its duties and functions, Secretariat General is powered by the five bureaus, each having their respective duties and functions. The five bureaus are the Bureau of Planning and Cooperation, Bureau of Personnel and Organization, Bureau of Finance, Bureau of Legal Affairs, and Bureau of General Affairs. Bureau of Planning and Cooperation is responsible for coordinating the preparation of plans and programs as well as cooperation management.

In performing its duties, the Bureau of Planning and Cooperation holds a number of functions, namely coordination of planning and cooperation implementation; Preparation of general plan as well as trial materials and coordination of Leadership meetings; preparation of programs and budgets; as well as the management of cooperation. In addition, the Bureau of Planning and Cooperation also serves as the analyst that conducts analysis and performance evaluation as well as preparation of reports.

> Bureau of Planning and Cooperation is responsible for coordinating the preparation of plans and programs as well as cooperation management.

Implementation of these functions is delegated to four sections and Functional Groups. The four sections are General Planning Section, Program and Budget Section, Analysis and Evaluation Section, and Cooperation Section. Each section has its own duties and functions. General Planning Section is in charge of carrying out the preparation of coordination and preparation of the general plan as well as the trial materials and coordination of Leadership meetings.

For the preparation of the coordination and preparation of the program and budget, it is the duty of the Program and Budget Section. Analysis and Evaluation Section is commissioned to carry out the analysis and preparation of performance evaluation while at the same time preparing reports. The duties of each section cover the entire working area of the Directorate General of MEMR, while Cooperation Section is responsible for the preparation of cooperation management, both domestically and abroad-with the scope of bilateral, multilateral, up to regional.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

This Bureau operates the functions of the Secretariat General in implementing training and provision of personnel administrative support and organizational management and governance. In performing its duties, the Bureau of Personnel and Organization has several functions, among others, preparation of coordination and implementation of personnel training, organization, and governance as well as the preparation of guidelines, standards, procedures, and criteria of personnel management, organization and governance.

> Bureau operates the functions of the Secretariat General in implementing training and provision of personnel administrative support and organizational management and governance.

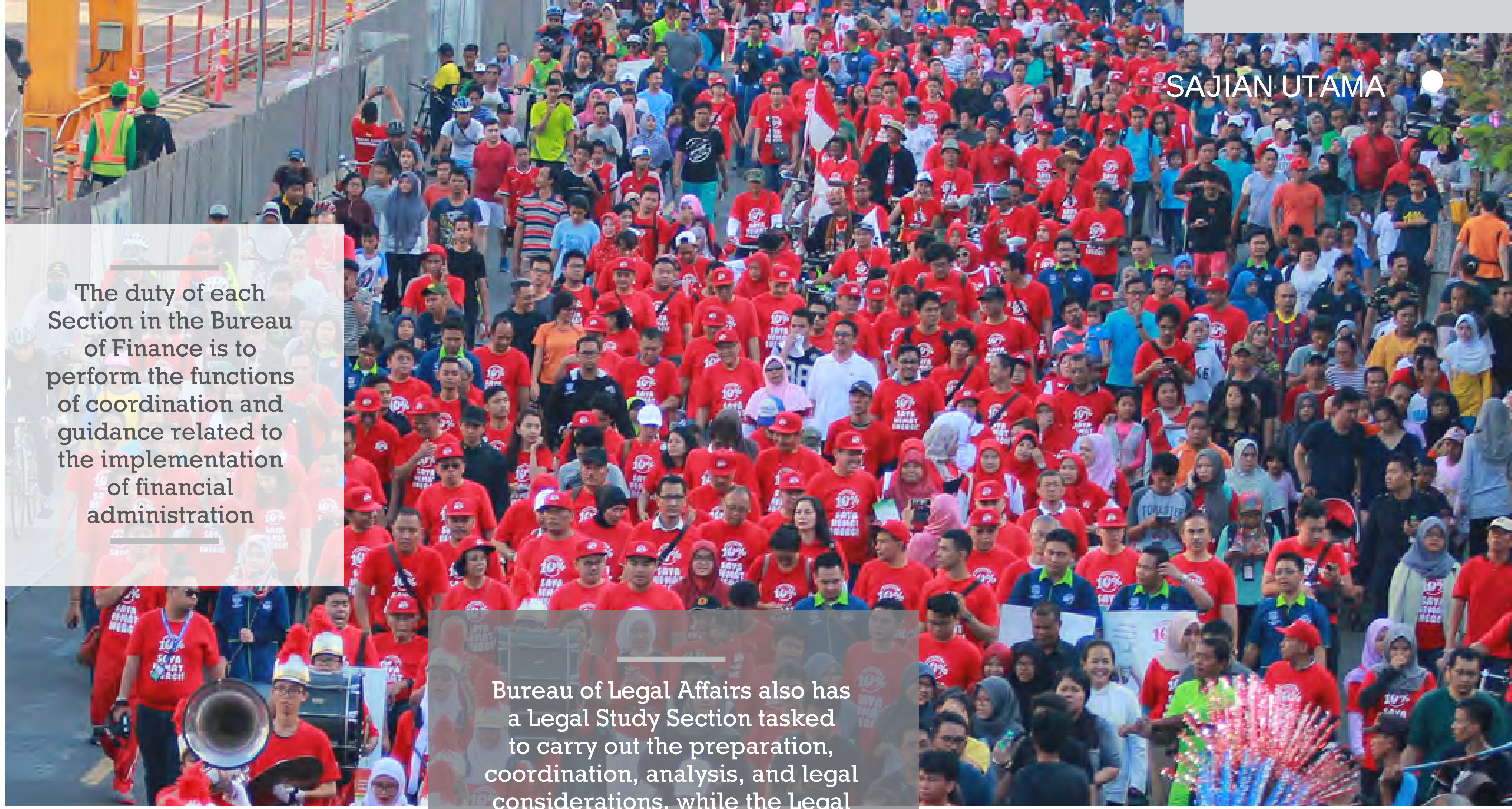
This Bureau also carries out the functions of planning, procurement, recruitment, placement, and employee development. This function is carried out by the Planning and Personnel Development Section which is in the structure of the Bureau of Personnel and Organization. The next function is to carry out personnel mutations run by Personnel Mutation Section. Besides managing personnel transfers, this section also conduct preparation and training for employee transfers.

The Bureau also carries out the function of performance appraisal, discipline, and management of information systems personnel and documentation procedures manuscript employees. This functionality is the duty and responsibility of the Performance and Information Section Officer. Meanwhile, the last function is to conduct organizational arrangement and management as well as position development conducted by the Organization and Management Section.

BUREAU OF FINANCE

For all matters relating to the financial affairs in the MEMR-either in the form of coordination, guidance, to the provision of financial administrative support, it is the duty and responsibility of the Bureau of Finance. In its organizational structure, the Bureau consists of the Revenue Budget Section, Budget Section, Treasury Section, Accounting Section, and Functional Groups. The entire sections were assigned to perform all functions from the Bureau of Finance.

In general, the duty of each Section in the Bureau of Finance is to perform the functions of coordination and guidance related to the implementation of financial administration. However, in addition to these duties, each section also carries out specific functions, such as the Revenue Budget Section tasked to run the implementation function and administration management of the revenue budget.



> The duty of each Section in the Bureau of Finance is to perform the functions of coordination and guidance related to the implementation of financial administration

Budget Section is responsible to carry out the functions of expenditure administrative management. Then, the Treasury Section is commissioned to carry out the function of preparation, training, and treasury management, while the Accounting Section, is responsible for the function implementation of accounting and preparation of financial statements.

BUREAU OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Bureau of Legal Affairs is the only Bureau within the Secretariat General which was restructured. Based on the Minister of EMR Regulation No. 22 of 2013, the Bureau was formerly known as the Bureau of Law and Public Affairs was transformed into Bureau of Legal Affairs. The tasks related to the implementation of public relations, no longer be the responsibility of this bureau.

Bureau of Legal Affairs focuses on tasks related to the field of law, namely the coordination and drafting of laws and regulations, review of the law, and legal assistance. In doing so, the

> Bureau of Legal Affairs also has a Legal Study Section tasked to carry out the preparation, coordination, analysis, and legal considerations, while the Legal Aid Section is tasked to carry out the preparation of coordination and provision of legal aid.

Bureau of Legal Affairs holds several functions, namely coordination of the implementation of legislation drafting, review and legal considerations, and legal aid; drafting of legislation and the management of documentation and legal information; implementation review and legal considerations; and the implementation of legal aid.

These functions were then delegated to four sections, namely the 1 Laws and Regulations Preparation Section, which is in charge of carrying out the preparation of coordination and drafting of the laws and regulations in the field of oil and gas, electricity, new and renewable energy and energy conservation.

For the preparation of coordination and drafting of laws and regulations in the field of mineral and coal as well as geology, is the duty of the II Laws and Regulations Preparation Section. In addition, this Section is also tasked to support and manage documentation and legal information.

Bureau of Legal Affairs also has a Legal Study Section tasked to carry out the preparation, coordination, analysis, and legal considerations, while the Legal Aid Section is tasked to carry out the preparation of coordination and provision of legal aid. The scope of the Legal Study and the Legal Aid Sections cover the entire energy Sector, from oil and gas, electricity, minerals and coal, geology, new and renewable energy, to energy conservation.

BUREAU OF GENERAL AFFAIRS

In performing its duties, the Secretariat In performing its duties, the Secretariat General is also supported by the General Affairs Bureau tasked to carry out the training and management of administration and archives, protocol, equipment, as well as household issues. General Affairs Bureau performs the functions, among others, coordination and preparation of administrative activities, protocol, equipment, household, archives, and documentation.

> General Affairs Bureau also performs implementation functions of the Minister and Deputy Minister of EMR household affairs as well as the Secretariat General.

The next function is the management of administrative and archive affairs which is the duties and responsibilities of Administration and Archive Division. The functions of preparation, development, and implementation of the protocol affairs are the duties of the Division of Protocol. Meanwhile, the function of standardization of facilities and infrastructure of MEMR as well as the equipment management of the Secretariat General is the duty of Equipment Section.

General Affairs Bureau also performs implementation functions of the Minister and Deputy Minister of EMR household affairs as well as the Secretariat General. In addition, it is also carries out the preparation, training of MEMR household affairs. This function is entrusted to the Division of Household.

THREE CENTERS EQUIVALENT OF BUREAU

Aside from bureaus, the Secretariat General also oversees three divisions indirectly because they are directly responsible to the Minister of EMR through the Secretariat General. Those divisions are the Information Technology and Data Center of Energy and Mineral Resources, Management Center of State-owned Property, and the Center of Public Communication.

The presence of three Centers is also a form of organizational restructuring in the body of the Secretariat General as set forth in the Minister of EMR Regulation No. 22 of 2013. Each Center is headed by a Head of the Centre and has their respective duties and functions. Among others, the task of data and information technology management as well as analysis and evaluation of strategic data of energy and mineral resources performed by Information Technology and Data Center of Energy and Mineral Resources.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DATA CENTER OF EMR

Information Technology and Data Center of EMR also has several functions, namely the coordination of an integrated data management of MEMR; preparation of technical policy formulation, planning, and data management program, analysis and evaluation of strategic data, and information systems technology of EMR; as well as the implementation of data management, analysis and evaluation of strategic data, and information systems technology of EMR.

> Information Technology and Data Center of EMR functions are carried out by the Administration Division of Data Management Section, Analysis and Evaluation of Strategic Data Section, and Information Technology Section.

SAJIAN UTAMA

Subsequently, functions of monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of data management, analysis and evaluation of strategic data, as well as information technology systems of EMR were also implemented. The next function is the implementation of administrative data center and Information Technology of Energy and Mineral Resources. The functions are carried out by the Administration Division of Data Management Section, Analysis and Evaluation of Strategic Data Section, and Information Technology Section.

> The Management Center of State-owned Property is in charge of managing state-owned properties, in this case the Ministry of EMR

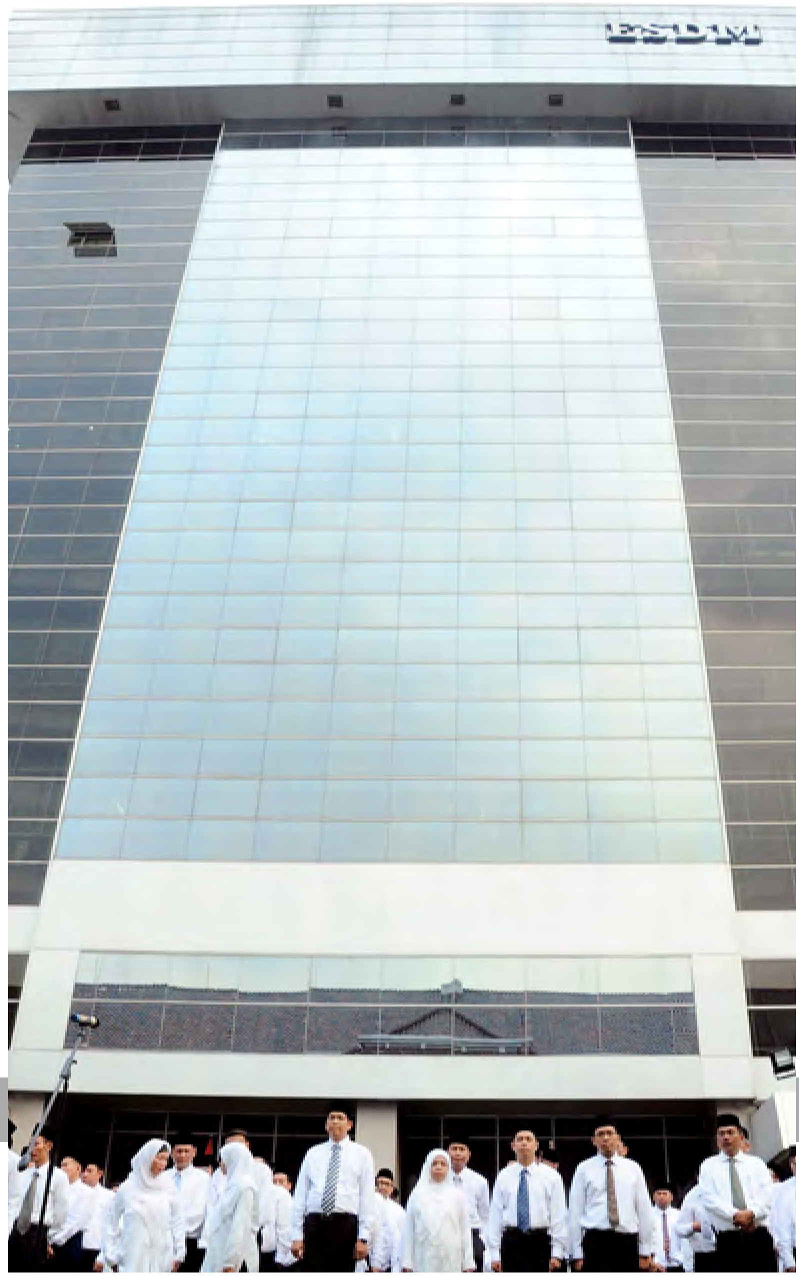
THE MANAGEMENT CENTER OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTY

The Management Center of State-owned Property is in charge of managing state-owned properties, in this case the Ministry of EMR. Meanwhile, the Center for Public Communication has the task to implement the dissemination of information and publications as well as relationships with various institutions and media. In addition, it also conducts documentation and analysis of news related to the fields of energy and mineral resources.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION CENTER

The function of the Public Communication Center is to coordinate the implementation of public communication of MEMR; prepares technical policies, plans and programs public communication of MEMR; delivery of public policies, strategies and programs as well as providing explanations and responding to the problems and public issues as spokesman of MEMR; as well as the implementation of information services, publications, and exhibitions. In addition, it also carries out the function of reporting, agencies and media relations; as well as management of documentation and analysis of news, public opinion, and strategic issues in the Section of EMR, as well as library management. Other functions that are equally important, is to carry out the administration of the Public Communication Center.

> Public Communication Center function prepares technical policies, plans and programs public communication of MEMR; delivery of public policies, strategies and programs



PENTING, LENGKAP, DAN SARAT SEJARAH

"Important, Complete, and Rich in History"

Keberadaan arsip sangat berperan penting sebagai bukti yang akurat dari suatu kegiatan. Penyelenggaraan kearsipan yang dinamis dapat terlaksana dengan sebaik-baiknya. Salah satu seperti gedung pusat arsip yang dimiliki oleh Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM).

SAJIAN UTAMA

Arsip merupakan sumber informasi yang digunakan sebagai dasar pengambil keputusan, bukti pertanggungjawaban, rekaman jejak pergerakan organisasi yang diperlukan bukan hanya bagi pihak internal Kementerian ESDM saja, akan tetapi juga pemangku kepentingan (stakeholder) Kementerian ESDM termasuk peneliti dan akademisi. Oleh karena itu, guna memberikan layanan kearsipan yang terpadu, penting adanya dibangun Gedung Pusat Arsip sebagai sarana layanan bagi pihak internal dan eksternal.

Keberadaan Gedung Pusat Arsip Kementerian ESDM, awalnya, merupakan hibah dari PT Pertamina berdasarkan Surat Persetujuan Menteri Keuangan Nomor S-105/MK.16/1996 tanggal 27 Februari 1996. Setelah melalui proses perencanaan desain dan pembangunan pada 2001, maka gedung tersebut diresmikan langsung oleh Purnomo Yusgiantoro yang saat itu menjabat sebagai Menteri ESDM, pada 19 Oktober 2009.

Latar belakang didirikannya Gedung Pusat Arsip Kementerian ESDM ini, sesuai dengan amanat Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 1971 tentang Kearsipan yang mewajibkan Kementerian ESDM untuk mengatur, menyimpan, memelihara, dan menyelamatkan arsip sebagai bagian dari pertanggungjawaban nasional dimulai dari perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan penyelenggaraan kehidupan kebangsaan serta untuk menyediakan bahan pertanggungjawaban bagi kegiatan pemerintahan. Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 052 Tahun 2006 tentang Tata Persuratan Dinas dan Kearsipan, pengelolaan Gedung Pusat Arsip Kementerian ESDM berada di bawah koordinasi Sub Bagian Kearsipan yang secara fungsi bertugas sebagai Unit Pusat Arsip Kementerian ESDM.

Arsip yang tercipta memiliki nilai sejarah napak tilas bangsa Indonesia dalam sektor energi dan sumber daya mineral.

Untuk mendukung peningkatan kinerja Kementerian ESDM (seperti Dokumentasi, Distribusi, Pengadaan, dan lain sebagainya), Biro Umum Bagian Tata Usaha dan Kearsipan melakukan optimalisasi pemanfaatan Gedung Pusat Arsip, antara lain mengidentifikasi arsip vital dan permanen yang dimiliki Kementerian ESDM guna mengetahui kondisi, volume, sarana dan prasarana serta pengelolaan arsip pada unit kerja dilingkungan Kementerian ESDM; dan melakukan akuisisi arsip inaktif yang bernilaiguna permanen berdasarkan hasil identifikasi arsip.

Selain itu, Biro Umum Bagian Tata Usaha juga mengelola arsip inaktif Kementerian ESDM sesuai prosedur dan sistematis, melakukan penyusutan arsip yang telah habis nilai gunanya, menyusun disaster plan Gedung Pusat Arsip Kementerian ESDM, dan melakukan pelayanan arsip. Termasuk juga melakukan administrasi perkantoran sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan (SK) Sekretaris Jenderal Nomor: 3861K/04/SJN/2014 tentang Pelimpahan Sebagian Wewenang Kepada Kepala Bagian Tata Usaha dan Kearsipan dalam Melaksanakan Kegiatan Administrasi Perkantoran di Gedung Pusat Arsip Kementerian ESDM.

Sebagai lembaga yang bertanggung jawab terhadap keamanan pasokan energi dalam negeri, kebijakan yang diambil Kementerian ESDM akan mempengaruhi ketahanan ekonomi nasional dan ketahanan energi nasional. Sehingga, arsip yang tercipta memiliki nilai sejarah napak tilas bangsa Indonesia dalam sektor energi dan sumber daya mineral. Keberadaan arsip dimaksud bukan hanya berkaitan dengan kelangsungan hidup organisasi saja, namun juga bangsa dan negara, sehingga perlu dikelola secara terprogram dan disimpan secara terstandar.

The existence of archive is very important as a rigorous proof of an activity. In addition, the existence of such archive is also very dependent on the availability of archive storage space and the supporting spatial and physical facilities. Thus, the implementation of dynamic archive can be best accomplished. One of such archive building is owned by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (EMR).

Archive is a source of information used as the basis for decision-making, evidence of accountability, organizational movement track archive required not only for internal party of MEMR, but also for the stakeholders of MEMR including researchers and academics. Therefore, in order to provide integrated archival services, it is important to build the Archive Center Building as a means of service to internal and external parties.

The existence of Archive Center Building of the Ministry of Energy was initially a grant from PT Pertamina based on the Letter of Approval from the Minister of Finance No. S-105/MK.16/1996 dated 27 February 1996. After going through the process of design planning and construction in 2001, the building was inaugurated by Purnomo Yusgiantoro, who then served as the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, on 19 October 2009.

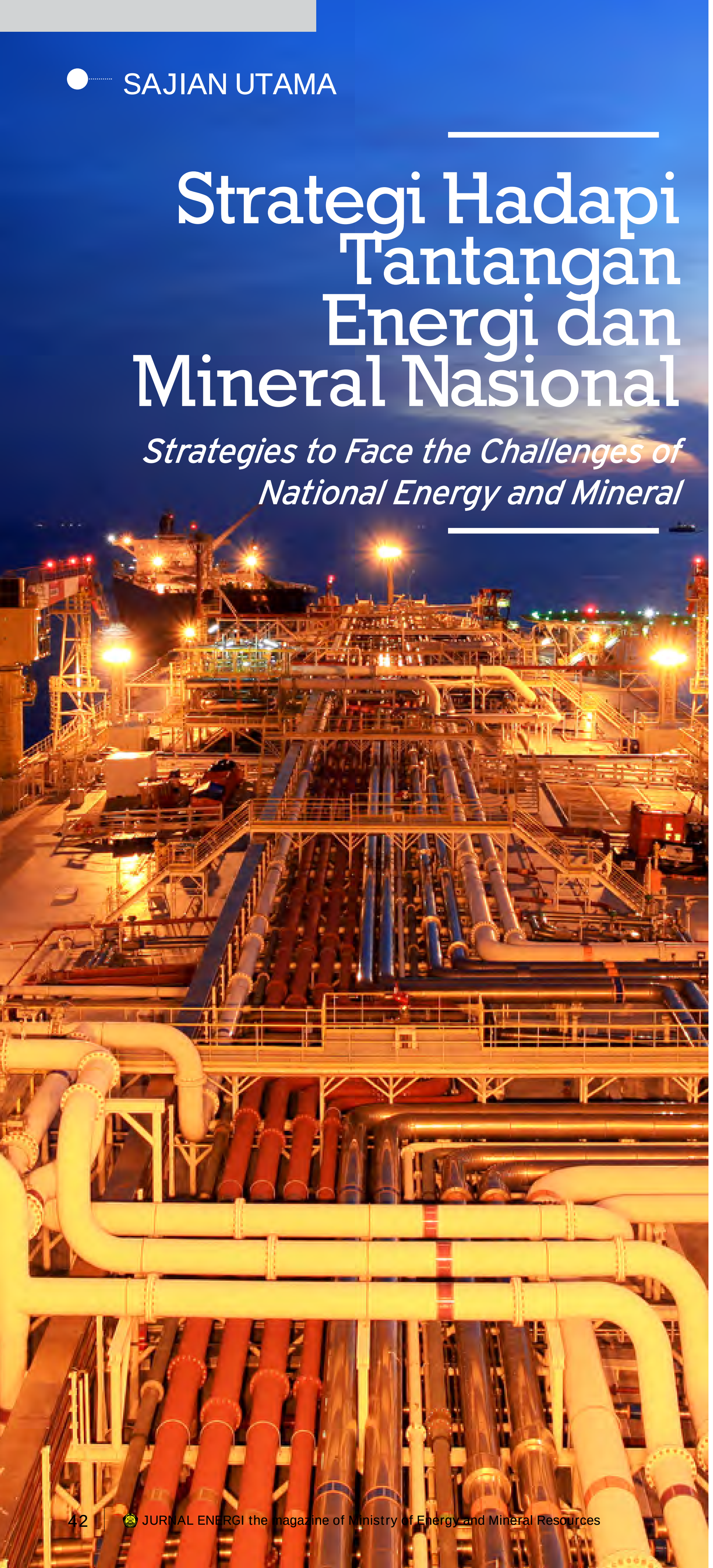
The background of the establishment of the Archive Center Building of the Ministry of EMR is in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 7 of 1971 on Archive which obliges the Ministry of EMR to manage, store, preserve, and save the archive as part of national accountability starting from the planning, implementing, and operating of a nationhood as well as to provide materials for the accountability of government activities. Based on the Minister Regulation No. 052 of 2006 On Official Corresponding Procedures and Archives, management of the Archive Center Building of the Ministry of EMR is under the coordination of Archive Subdivision which functionally serves as the Archive Center Unit of the Ministry of EMR.

> The created archive has historical values of the Indonesian nation trail in the sector of energy and mineral resources

To support the performance increase of the Ministry of EMR (such as Documentation, Distribution, Procurement, etc.), the General Affairs Bureau of Administration and Archive optimizes the utilization of Archive Center Building, among others, to identify vital and permanent archive owned by the Ministry of EMR to determine the conditions, volume, infrastructure and archive management at the work unit within the Ministry of EMR; and the acquisition of permanently valuable inactive archive based on the identification of the archive.

In addition, the General Affairs Bureau of Administration and Archive also manages the inactive archive of the Ministry of EMR in accordance with the systematic procedure, conduct shrinkage of archive of which the value has depleted, prepare a disaster plan of the Archive Center Building of the Ministry of EMR, and conduct archive service, also including conducting office administrations in accordance with the Decision (SK) of the Secretary-General Number: 3861K/04/Sin/2014 on Delegation of Some Authority to the Head of Administration and Archive Division in Conducting Office Administration at the Archive Center Building of the Ministry of EMR.

As the agency responsible for the security of domestic energy supply, the policy taken by the Ministry of EMR will affect the resilience of national economy and national energy security. Thus, the created archive has historical values of the Indonesian nation trail in the sector of energy and mineral resources. The existence of the archive is not only related to the organization's survival, but also the nation and the state, therefore programmed management and standardized storage are required.



Strategi Hadapi Tantangan Energi dan Mineral Nasional

Strategies to Face the Challenges of National Energy and Mineral

Terwujudnya Indonesia yang Berdaulat, Mandiri dan Berkepribadian Berlandaskan Gotong Royong merupakan Visi Pembangunan Nasional Republik Indonesia 2015-2019. Semangat ini diusung sebagai bentuk solusi atas permasalahan pokok bangsa Indonesia dan evaluasi dari realisasi capaian pembangunan sebelumnya untuk menghadapi tantangan pembangunan di masa mendatang.

Upaya mewujudkan visi tersebut dituangkan ke dalam tujuh Misi Pembangunan. Misi pertama, Pembangunan Nasional akan mewujudkan keamanan nasional yang mampu menjaga kedaulatan wilayah, menopang kemandirian ekonomi dengan mengamankan sumber daya maritim, dan mencerminkan kepribadian Indonesia sebagai negara kepulauan. Misi pembangunan kedua adalah mewujudkan masyarakat maju, berkeseimbangan, dan demokratis berlandaskan negara hukum.

Sedangkan misi pembangunan ketiga berkaitan dengan lingkup internasional, yaitu mewujudkan politik luar negeri bebas-aktif dan memperkuat jati diri sebagai negara maritim. Keempat, mewujudkan kualitas hidup manusia Indonesia yang tinggi, maju dan sejahtera. Kelima, mewujudkan bangsa yang berdaya saing. Keenam, mewujudkan Indonesia menjadi negara maritim yang mandiri, maju, kuat, dan berbasiskan kepentingan nasional. Terakhir, mewujudkan masyarakat yang berkepribadian dalam kebudayaan.

TAHAP PELAKSANAAN VISI DAN MISI Pembangunan Nasional tersebut, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (KESDM) dalam bidang Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral menetapkan Tujuan, Sasaran, Kebijakan dan Strategi yang lebih operasional dengan mengacu pada Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015-2019.

SASARAN KEDAULATAN ENERGI

Sesuai dengan visi tersebut, Pembangunan Nasional 2015-2019 akan diarahkan untuk mencapai enam sasaran utama. Sasaran tersebut mencakup Sasaran Makro, Sasaran Pembangunan Manusia dan Masyarakat, Sasaran Pembangunan Sektor Unggulan, Sasaran Dimensi Pemerataan, Sasaran Pembangunan Wilayah dan Antar wilayah, Sasaran Politik, Hukum, Pertahanan dan Keamanan.

Terkait dengan Sasaran Pembangunan Sektor Unggulan, KESDM memiliki sasaran Kedaulatan Energi. Sasaran Kedaulatan Energi merupakan Key Performance Indicator (KPI) KESDM dalam skala nasional.
Sasaran Kedaulatan Energi Tahun 2015-2019 memiliki enam indikator. Indikator pertama adalah produksi yang meliputi minyak bumi, gas bumi, dan batubara. Sesuai RPJM 2019, produksi minyak bumi ditargetkan mencapai 700 ribu bpd, gas bumi mecapai 1.295 ribu boepd, dan batu bara sebesar 400 juta ton.

Kemudian, indikator kedua sasaran kedaulatan energi ialah penggunaan dalam negeri atas gas bumi dan batubara. Penggunaan gas bumi dalam negeri hingga 2019 ditargetkan mencapai 64 %. Sementara, penggunaan batubara dalam negeri mencapa 60%.

Ketiga, indikator listrik yang melingkupi aspek kapasitas pembangkit dan rasio elektrifikasi. Sesuai RPJMN 2015-2019, aspek kapasitas pembangkit memiliki target minimal sebesar 86,6 GW dan rasio eletrifikasi ditargetkan mencapai 96,6%.

Sedangkan, indikator keempat merupakan infrastruktur energi yang terdiri atas aspek Kilang Minyak, FSRU/ Regasification Unit/LNG Terminal, Pipa Gas, SPBG, dan Jaringan Gas Kota. Tercatat, hingga 2019, kilang minyak Indonesia akan ditambah sebanyak 1 unit, FSRU/Regasification Unit/LNG Terminal sebanyak 7 unit, dan SPBG sebanyak 118 unit. Sementara, pipa gas direncanakan terdapat penambahan sepanjang 18.322 km. Termasuk jaringan gas bumi selama 5 tahun kedepan akan ditambah sekitar 1,1 juta sambungan rumah tangga (SR).

Sesuai Recana Strategis (Renstra) KESDM 2015-2019, sasaran pembangunan nasional bidang energi mencakup Tujuan, Sasaran Strategis dan Indikator Kinerja KESDM.

Kelima, Intensitas Energi Primer (penurunan 1% per tahun) ditargetkan menjangkau angka 463,2 SBM/miliar Rp. Terakhir, elastisitas energi diupayakan sebesar 1,3.

Bingkai Besar Tujuan KESDM
Saripati yang tertuang dalam visi merupakan tujuan atas kondisi yang ingin dicapai hingga 2019. KESDM memiliki tujuan untuk mewujudkan suatu kondisi yang sesuai sesuai dengan tugas dan fungsi dalam kurun waktu lima tahun kedepan. Lebih spesifik, masing-masing tujuan memiliki sasaran dan indikator kinerja yang harus dicapai melalui strategi yang tepat, serta juga harus dapat menjawab tantangan yang ada.

Sesuai Recana Strategis (Renstra) KESDM 2015-2019, sasaran pembangunan nasional bidang energi mencakup Tujuan, Sasaran Strategis dan Indikator Kinerja KESDM.

KESDM memiliki lima tujuan besar yang diimplementasikan dalam 12 bentuk sasaran strategis. Pertama, KESDM memiliki tujuan "Terjaminnya penyediaan energi dan bahan baku domestik". Tujuan ini diterjemahkan ke dalam enam sasaran strategis,

yaitu (1) mengoptimalkan kapasitas penyediaan energi fosil; (2) meningkatkan alokasi energi domestik; (3) meningkatkan akses dan infrastruktur energi; (4) meningkatkan diversifikasi energi; (5) meningkatkan efisiensi energi dan pengurangan emisi; (6) meningkatkan produksi mineral dan Penggantian Nilai Tegakan (PNT).

Sementara tujuan kedua adalah "Terwujudnya optimalisasi penerimaan negara dari sektor ESDM". Hal tersebut memiliki sasaran strategis dalam mengoptimalkan penerimaan negara dari sektor ESDM.

Ketiga, "Terwujudnya subsidi energi yang lebih tepat sasaran dan harga yang kompetitif". Tujuan ini didukung oleh sasaran strategis mewujudkan subsidi energi yang lebih tepat sasaran yang terdiri atas subsidi BBM dan LPG dan susidi listrik.

Keempat, "Terwujudnya peningkatan investasi sektor ESDM". Hal ini disokong oleh sasaran strategis dengan meningkatnya Investasi Sektor ESDM yang terdiri dari empat indikator. Empat indikator tersebut ialah Investasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi, Investasi Ketenagalistrikan, Investasi Mineral dan Batubara, dan Investasi Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi (EBTKE).

Kelima, "Terwujudnya manajemen dan SDM yang profesional serta peningkatan kapasitas Iptek dan pelayanan bidang geologi". Tujuan ini ditelurkan melalui tiga sasaran strategis, yaitu mewujudkan manajemen dan SDM yang profesional, meningkatkan kapasitas Iptek, dan meningkatkan kualitas infromasi dan pelayanan bidang geologi.

Hadirnya tujuan dan sasaran strategis merupakan upaya KESDM dalam mengahadapi beberapa tantangan energi dan mineral di masa mendatang. Adapun tantangan tersebut meliputi penurunan produksi minyak, pemanfaatan energi terbatas (BBM,gas, listrik), dan ketergantungan impor BBM/LPG. Selain itu, tantangan yang dihadapi terkait harga energi yang belum kompetitif dan subsidi tinggi. Kemudian, bauran energi masih didominasi BBM, sedangkan EBT masih rendah. Di lain sisi, pemanfaatan energi belum efisien, PNT mineral dan pengawasan pertambangan perlu ditingkatkan juga menjadi tantangan besar yang dijawab melalui tujuan dan sasaran strategis yang dirancang sedemikian rupa oleh KESDM.

"Realizing Indonesia As A Sovereign, Self-Reliant, And Integrated Country Based On Mutual Assistance (Gotong Royong)" is the Indonesian National Development Vision 2015-2019. This spirit is promoted as the principal form of solution to the problems of the Indonesian nation and as an evaluation of the realization of development achievements prior to facing the challenges of development in the future.

Efforts to achieve this vision are poured into the seven Missions of Development. The first mission, National Development will realize the national security which is able to maintain the territorial sovereignty, sustain economic independence by securing the maritime resources, and reflect the personality of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. The second mission is to realize the construction of an advanced society, balanced, and a democratic state based on law.

While the mission of the third development relates to the international sphere, which is to realize an independent and active foreign policy and strengthen its identity as a maritime nation. Fourth, to realize the high, progressive, advanced and prosperous quality of Indonesian human life.. Fifth, to realize the nation's competitiveness. Sixth, to make Indonesia become an independent, advanced, powerful maritime country, and based on national interests. Lastly, to realize a society with personality in culture.

The implementation phases of the National Development Vision and Mission of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) in the field of Energy and Mineral Resources stipulates more operational Goals, Objectives, Policies and Strategies with reference to the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY TARGET

In accordance with this vision, the National Development 2015-2019 will be directed to achieve six major objectives. The objectives include Macro target, Human Development and Society Target, Leading Sector Development Target, Equity Dimension Target, Regional Development and Inter area Targets, the targets for Politics, Defence and Security.

In relation to the Commodity Sector Development Target, MEMR has the Energy Sovereignty target. The target of Energy sovereignty is a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of MEMR on a national scale.

The target of Energy sovereignty for 2015-2019 has six indicators. The first indicator is production which includes petroleum, natural gas, and coal. In accordance with RPJM 2019, oil production is expected to reach 700 thousand bpd, gas by 1,295 thousand boepd, and coal by 400 million tons.

Third, the power indicator that covers the aspects of power plant capacity and electrification ratio. In accordance with RPJMN 2015-2019, the aspect of power plant capacity has a minimum target of 86.6 GW and the electrification ratio is projected to reach 96.6%.

Meanwhile, the fourth indicator is the energy infrastructure which consists of the aspects of Oil Refinery, FSRU/ Regasification Unit/LNG Terminal, Gas Pipeline, SPBGs, and City Gas Network. Noted, to 2019, Indonesia's oil refinery will be increased by 1 unit, FSRU/Regasification Unit/LNG Terminal 7 units, and SPBGs as many as 118 units. Meanwhile, there is a planned gas pipeline with an addition of 18,322 km. Natural gas network during the next 5 years will also be added around 1.1 million household connections (SR).

Fifth, Primary Energy Intensity (decrease of 1% per year) is targeted to reach a figure 463.2 BOE/billion Rp. Finally, the pursued energy elasticity of 1.3.

Large Frame of MEMR Objectives

Nectars contained in the vision are a goal for the condition to be achieved until 2019. MEMR aims to realize appropriate conditions in accordance with the duties and functions within the next five years. More specifically, each objective has targets and performance indicators to be achieved through the right strategy, and must also be able to meet the challenges.

In accordance with the Strategic Plan of MEMR 2015-2019, the target of national development in the field of energy includes the Purposes, Strategic Objectives and Performance Indicators of MEMR.

MEMR has five major objectives that are implemented in the form of 12 strategic objectives. First, MEMR has the goal of "Ensuring the supply of domestic energy and raw materials". This objective is translated into six strategic objectives, namely (1) to optimize the capacity of supplying fossil energy; (2) increase the allocation of domestic energy; (3) improve access and energy infrastructure; (4) increase the diversification of energy; (5) improve energy efficiency and reduced emissions; (6) increase the production of minerals and Value Replacement Fee (PNT).

Whereas the second objective is "Realization of state revenue optimization from the EMR sector". It also has a strategic objective in optimizing revenues of EMR sector.

Third, "Realization of better targeted energy subsidies and competitive price". This goal is supported by a strategic objective to realize the energy subsidy on target consisting of subsidies for fuel and LPG and electricity subsidies.

Fourth, "Realization of increased investment in MEMR sector". This is supported by the strategic objectives of the increase in the Investment Sector of EMR which consists of four indicators. The four indicators are Investment in Oil and Natural Gas, Investments in Electricity, Investment in Mineral and Coal, and Investment in New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE).

In accordance with the Strategic Plan of MEMR 2015-2019, the target of national development in the field of energy includes the Purposes, Strategic Objectives and Performance Indicators of MEMR.

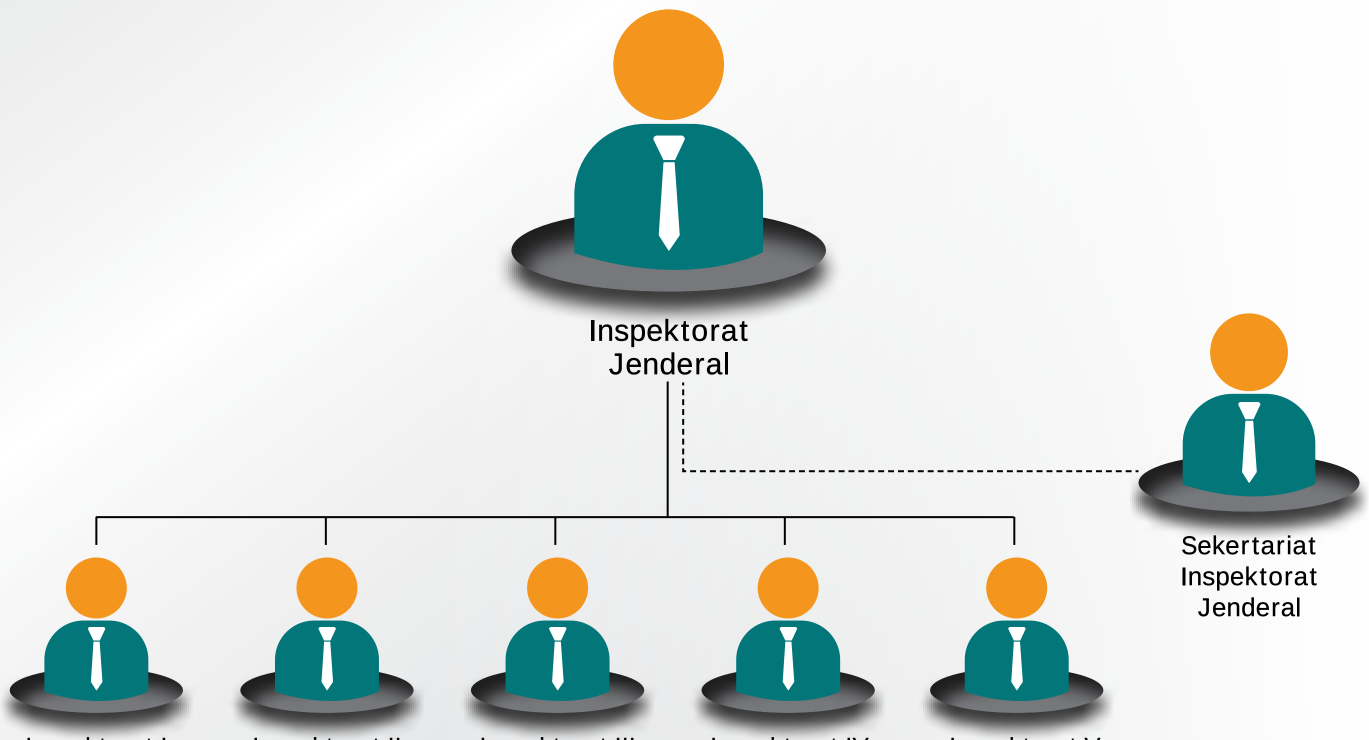
Fifth, "Realization of professional management and human resources as well as capacity building of science and technology and geological field service". This objective is produced from three strategic objectives, namely to realize the professional management and human resources, improve the capacity of science and technology, and improve the quality of information and service in the field of geology.

The presence of strategic goals and objectives is an effort of MEMR in facing some of the challenges of energy and minerals in the future. The challenges include the decline of oil production, utilization of limited energy (oil, gas, electricity), and the dependence on imported fuel/LPG. In addition, the challenges faced are related to the energy prices that have not been competitive and high in subsidies. In addition, the energy mix is still dominated by oil, while renewable energy is still low. On the other hand, the utilization of energy has not been efficient, PNT of mineral and mining supervision needs to be improved which can also be a great challenge to answer through the strategic goals and objectives which are in such a way designed by MEMR.

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI
Inspektorat Jenderal
Organizational Structure of Inspectorate General

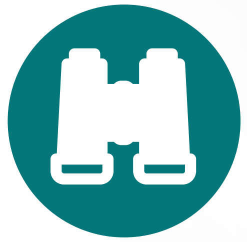
Ⓘ Berdasarkan Permen ESDM No.18 Tahun 2010 sebagaimana telah diubah dua kali terakhir dengan Permen ESDM No. 30 Tahun 2014, struktur organisasi Inspektorat Jenderal sebagai berikut:

Ⓔ Based on the Minister Regulation of EMR No.18 of 2010 as has been amended two times with the latest of Minister Regulation of EMR No. 30 of 2014, the organizational structure of the Inspectorate General is as follows:



SAJIAN UTAMA

VISI & MISI
Inspektorat Jenderal
Vision and Mission of the Inspectorate General



VISI

Ⓘ Visi Pembangunan Nasional untuk tahun 2015 - 2019 adalah ìTerwujudnya Indonesia Yang Berdaulat, Mandiri Dan Berkepribadian Berlandaskan Gotong Royongî.

Dengan memperhatikan visi pemerintah tersebut dan mempertimbangkan kondisi umum dan permasalahan Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM, maka Visi Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM adalah:

ìMenjadi Unit Pengawas Internal Yang Profesional Dan Berintegritas Untuk Mendukung Terwujudnya Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Yang Baik, Bersih, Transparan Dan Akuntabel Di Lingkungan KESDMî

Dengan visi tersebut akan memberikan inspirasi merubah perilaku dan tekad bersama dari aparat Inspektorat Jenderal untuk dapat menjadi teladan dan mampu berperan dalam mencegah dan pemberantasan korupsi, kolusi dan nepotisme bersih serta menjadikan Unit Pengawas Internal yang professional dan berintegritas.

Ⓔ The vision of the National Development for 2015 - 2019 is ìRealizing Indonesia As A Sovereign, Self-Reliant, And Integrated Country Based On Mutual Assistance (Gotong Royong). î.

Having regards to the vision of the government and having in consideration of the general condition and problems in the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of EMR, therefore the Vision of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of EMR is:

ìBeing a Professional Internal Control Unit with Integrity to Support the Realization of Good, Clean, Transparent and Accountable Government Governance in the Environment of the Ministry of EMRî

This vision will inspire change of common behavior and determination from the Inspectorate General officers to be an example and able to play a role in preventing and combating corruption, collusion and nepotism as well as turning the Internal Control Unit into a professional unit with integrity.

MISI

Ⓘ

1. Mewujudkan Pengawasan Internal secara Profesional dan Independen
2. Mewujudkan Penerapan Sistem Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah di lingkungan Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral
3. Mewujudkan pengelolaan tugas dan fungsi Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral dilakukan secara efektif dan efisien serta patuh terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan.Mendorong peningkatan kemampuan dalam negeri dalam pengelolaan energi, mineral dan kegeologian.

Ⓔ

1. Realizing a Professional and Independent Internal Supervision Unit;
2. Realizing the Implementation of Governmental Internal Supervision System in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources;
3. Realizing the an effective and efficient management of the duties and functions of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources as well as in compliance with the laws and regulations.

SAJIAN UTAMA

Inspektorat Jenderal ESDM

PENGAWASAN KONSTRUKTIF DI INTERNAL KEMENTERIAN ESDM

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF EMR: CONSTRUCTIVE SUPERVISION WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF EMR

Pengawasan intern Pemerintah merupakan hal penting dalam mewujudkan good governance dan clean government. Dalam hal ini adalah, Pemerintahan yang baik, bersih, efektif, efisien, akuntabel, serta taat kepada peraturan perundang-undangan. Pengawasan intern juga dapat menjamin suatu instansi Pemerintah telah melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya sesuai rencana yang ditetapkan serta berdasarkan kebijakan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

PENGAWASAN INTERN

Dalam lingkungan Kementerian ESDM, Inspektorat Jenderal (Itjen) merupakan unsur yang melakukan pengawasan intern Pemerintah yang berada di bawah dan bertanggung jawab kepada Menteri ESDM. Tugas dan fungsi Itjen dalam melaksanakan pengawasan intern di lingkungan KESDM telah diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri ESDM N. 18 Tahun 2010 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral.

Dalam kurun waktu empat tahun semenjak diterbitkan, Permen ESDM terkait dengan tugas dan fungsi Itjen ini telah mengalami perubahan dan penyesuaian sebanyak dua kali. Saat ini, dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya, Itjen KESDM berpedoman pada Permen ESDM No. 30 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri ESDM No. 18 Tahun 2010 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian ESDM.

Sesuai dengan Permen tersebut, Itjen yang dipimpin oleh seorang Inspektur Jenderal memiliki tugas utama untuk melaksanakan pengawasan intern di lingkungan KESDM. Dalam menjalankan tugas utamanya, Itjen KESDM pun melaksanakan sejumlah fungsi, seperti fungsi penyiapan perumusan kebijakan pengawasan intern di lingkungan KESDM.

Kemudian, Itjen juga melaksanakan pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan KESDM melalui audit, review, evaluasi, pemantauan, dan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya yang memiliki tujuan tertentu. Pelaksanaan pengawasan untuk tujuan tertentu ini merupakan penugasan langsung yang diberikan oleh Menteri ESDM.

Hasil pengawasan Itjen di lingkungan KESDM itu pun harus disampaikan kepada Menteri ESDM dalam bentuk laporan. Karenanya, Itjen menyelenggarakan fungsi penyusunan laporan hasil pengawasan. Fungsi berikutnya adalah pelaksanaan administrasi Itjen. Adapun untuk melaksanakan kebijakan pengawasan, Itjen KESDM berpedoman dalam Permen ESDM No. 1 tahun 2010 tentang Pedoman Pengawasan di Lingkungan KESDM.

Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya tersebut, Itjen KESDM harus menaati standar audit dan kode etik auditor agar hasilnya dapat dipertanggungjawabkan. Di sisi lain, setiap unit kerja di lingkungan KESDM juga wajib memiliki standar dan kriteria yang dapat diukur dalam setiap pelaksanaan kegiatannya. Hal ini bertujuan agar dapat digunakan sebagai dasar penilaian terhadap satuan kerja dalam menjalankan tugasnya secara ekonomis, berhasil guna, dan berdaya guna sehingga mampu mewujudkan tata kelola Pemerintahan yang baik sesuai dengan kebijakan yang telah ditetapkan.

Tugas pengawasan Itjen itu sendiri meliputi kegiatan audit, review, evaluasi,

serta pemantauan dan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya–seperti sosialisasi, asistensi, dan konsultansi. Namun, pengawasan yang dilakukan Itjen ini bukanlah suatu cara untuk mencari-cari kesalahan ataupun pengawasan yang sifatnya instruktif. Melainkan, sesuai dengan paradigma pengawasan yang ada saat ini, yaitu yang menitikberatkan pada pemberian saran-saran yang bersifat konstruktif. Pengawasan juga sebagai jaminan mutu/katalisator sehingga dapat meningkatkan kinerja unit/auditan.

STRUKTUR ITJEN

Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya, Itjen didukung oleh struktur fungsional yang berada di bawahnya. Struktur tersebut terdiri dari Sekretariat Itjen, Inspektorat I, Inspektorat II, Inspektorat III, Inspektorat IV, dan Inspektorat V. Setiap struktur tersebut memiliki tugas dan fungsinya masing-masing.

SEKRETARIAT ITJEN

Sekretariat Itjen mempunyai tugas untuk melaksanakan koordinasi pelaksanaan tugas, pembinaan, serta pemberian dukungan administrasi kepada seluruh unit yang berada di lingkungan Itjen. Dalam tugasnya, Sekretariat Itjen melaksanakan fungsi koordinasi seluruh kegiatan yang berlangsung di lingkungan Itjen. Termasuk, koordinasi dalam penyusunan rencana kerja dan anggaran, pengelolaan informasi, pengelolaan administrasi keuangan, perbendaharaan, barang milik negara, dan akuntansi.

Koordinasi juga dilaksanakan dalam penyusunan rancangan peraturan perundang-undangan, pemberian pertimbangan hukum, penataan organisasi dan tata laksana serta pengelolaan administrasi kepegawaian dan jabatang fungsional. Sekretariat Itjen juga menyiapkan pemantauan tindak lanjut, analisis, dan evaluasi hasil pengawasan, serta penyusunan akuntabilitas kinerja dan laporan. Selain itu, Itjen juga melaksanakan pengelolaan urusan ketatausahaan, kearsipan,

Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya tersebut, Itjen KESDM harus menaati standar audit dan kode etik auditor agar hasilnya dapat dipertanggung jawabkan

perlengkapan, rumah tangga, dan hubungan masyarakat.

Fungsi-fungsi tersebut dilaksanakan oleh struktur organisasi yang berada di bawah Sekretariat Itjen. Di antaranya, Bagian Rencana dan Keuangan yang bertugas menyiapkan koordinasi dan menyusun rencana kerja dan anggaran, pengelolaan informasi, pengelolaan administrasi keuangan, perbendaharaan, barang milik negara, dan akuntansi.

Kemudian, Bagian Pengelolaan Hasil Pengawasan dan Laporan yang melaksanakan penyiapan rencana pemantauan tindak lanjut, analisis hasil pengawasan, serta penyusunan akuntabilitas kinerja dan laporan. Bagian Hukum dan Kepegawaian memiliki tugas untuk melaksanakan penyiapan koordinasi dan penyusunan rancangan peraturan perundang-undangan, pemberian pertimbangan hukum, pengelolaan kepegawaian, dan jabatan fungsional, serta penataan organisasi dan tata laksana. Sementara, urusan ketatausahaan, kearsipan, perlengkapan dan rumah tangga, serta hubungan masyarakat, menjadi tugas dari Bagian Umum Sekretariat Itjen.

INSPEKTORAT I

Dalam hierarki organisasi Itjen, Inspektorat I bertugas untuk melaksanakan pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, pemantauan, dan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya serta menyusun laporan hasil pengawasan. Tugas yang diemban Inspektorat I ini dilaksanakan di ruang lingkup Direktorat Jenderal Ketenagalistrikan, Direktorat Jenderal Energi Baru, Terbarukan, dan Konservasi Energi, dan PT. PLN (Perserp) sebagai sebuah satuan kerja.

Sedangkan, fungsi yang dijalankan oleh Inspektorat I adalah penyiapan bahan perumusan kebijakan pengawasan intern; penyusunan rencana dan program pengawasan intern; serta pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, dan pemantauan. Disamping itu, Inspektorat I juga melaksanakan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya lingkup Unit Utama sekaligus menyusun laporan hasil pengawasannya.

Begitu pun dengan pelaksanaan urusan ketatausahaan, yang menjadi fungsi lain dari Inspektorat I. Tugas dan fungsi tersebut merupakan tanggung jawab Inspektorat I yang dilaksanakan oleh Subbagian Tata Usaha Inspektorat I.

INSPEKTORAT II

Tugas dan fungsi yang dilaksanakan Inspektorat II tak jauh berbeda dengan tugas dan fungsi Inspektorat I. Hanya saja, tugas dan fungsi Inspektorat II melingkupi Sekretariat Jenderal, Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara. Adapun tugas dari Inspektorat II adalah melaksanakan pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, pemantauan, dan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya serta pengawasan untuk tujuan tertentu atas penugasan Menteri ESDM. Selain itu, Inspektorat II juga bertugas untuk menyusun laporan atas hasil pengawasan yang dilakukannya.

Sementara itu, fungsi yang diselenggarakan Inspektorat II, antara lain penyiapan bahan perumusan kebijakan pengawasan intern, penyusunan rencana dan program pengawasan intern, serta pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, pemantauan, dan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya.

Inspektorat II juga melaksanakan pengawasan untuk tujuan tertentu berdasarkan penugasan yang diberikan oleh Menteri ESDM. Setiap hasil pengawasan harus dibuatkan laporannya karena Inspektorat II menyelenggarakan fungsi penyusunan laporan hasil pengawasan. Fungsi lain yang diselenggarakan Inspektorat II adalah melaksanakan urusan ketatausahaan.

Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya, Inspektorat II memiliki Subbagian Tata Usaha Inspektorat. Subbagian Tata Usaha tersebut bertugas untuk melakukan pengelolaan urusan ketatausahaan di lingkungan Inspektorat II.

INSPEKTORAT III

Satuan kerja di lingkungan Itjen ini memiliki tugas untuk melaksanakan pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan di lingkungan Inspektorat Jenderal, Badan Geologi, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan ESDM, dan Sekretariat Jenderal Dewan Energi Nasional (DEN). Pengawasan intern dilakukan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, pemantauan. Disamping itu, Inspektorat III juga melakukan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya serta penyusunan laporan hasil pengawasan.

Dalam tugasnya, Inspektorat III menyelenggarakan sejumlah fungsi. Di antaranya, penyiapan bahan perumusan kebijakan pengawasan intern, penyusunan rencana dan program pengawasan intern, serta pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, dan pemantauan.

Inspektorat III juga melakukan fungsi pelaksanaan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya lingkup Unit Utama sekaligus penyusunan laporan hasil pengawasannya. Disamping itu, Inspektorat III bertanggung jawab pula atas fungsi pelaksanaan urusan ketatausahaan dalam lingkup Inspektorat III.

Seperti halnya Inspektorat I dan II, Inspektorat III memiliki struktur di bawahnya yang melakukan pengelolaan urusan ketatausahaan di lingkungan Inspektorat III, yaitu Subbagian Tata Usaha Inspektorat III.

INSPEKTORAT IV

Pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan di lingkungan Direktorat Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi, Badan Pendidikan dan Pelatihan ESDM, serta BPH Migas merupakan tanggung jawab Inspektorat IV. Kegiatan pengawasan kinerja dan keuangan ini dilakukan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, dan pemantauan. Inspektorat IV juga bertanggung jawab atas pelaksanaan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya serta penyusunan laporan hasil pengawasan.

Adapun fungsi yang diselenggarakan Inspektorat IV dalam menjalankan tugasnya adalah penyiapan bahan perumusan kebijakan pengawasan intern, penyusunan rencana dan program pengawasan intern, serta

pengawasan intern terhadap kinerja dan keuangan melalui audit, review, evaluasi, dan pemantauan.

Selain itu, Inspektorat IV juga melakukan fungsi pelaksanaan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya lingkup Unit Utama serta penyusunan laporan hasil pengawasan. Pelaksanaan urusan ketatausahaan di lingkungan Inspektorat IV juga menjadi bagian dari fungsi yang diselenggarakan Inspektorat IV. Di lingkungan Inspektorat IV, tugas pengelolaan urusan ketatausahaan ini diemban oleh Subbagian Tata Usaha Inspektorat IV.

INSPEKTORAT V

Inspektorat V merupakan satuan kerja yang ditambahkan dalam lingkungan Itjen berdasarkan Permen ESDM No. 30 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri ESDM No. 18 Tahun 2010 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian ESDM. Inspektorat V mengemban tugas untuk melaksanakan pengawasan untuk tujuan tertentu atas penugasan Menteri ESDM serta pengawasan lainnya. Inspektorat V juga melaksanakan kegiatan pencegahan dan pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi serta penyusunan laporan hasil pengawasan.

Dalam menjalankan tugasnya tersebut, Inspektorat V menyelenggarakan fungsi penyiapan bahan perumusan kebijakan pengawasan intern, pengawasan untuk tujuan tertentu atas penugasan Menteri ESDM, serta pelaksanaan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya di lingkup Kementerian. Inspektorat V juga melaksanakan fungsi pencegahan atas penyimpangan dan/atau tindak pidana korupsi serta pemantauan kepatuhan Laporan Harta Kekayaan Penyelenggara Negara.

Disamping itu, Inspektorat V melaksanakan pengendalian gratifikasi dan menindaklanjuti whistleblowing system serta pengaduan masyarakat. Kemudian, melaksanakan fungsi pemberian keterangan ahli di persidangan atas hasil audit dengan tujuan tertentu yang mengindikasikan adanya kerugian negara.

Atas hasil pengawasannya, Inspektorat V juga bertanggung jawab untuk menyusun laporan hasil pengawasan sekaligus melaksanakan urusan ketatausahaan Inspektorat V. Urusan ketatausahaan di lingkungan Inspektorat V ini dilaksanakan oleh Subbagian Tata Usaha Inspektorat V.

KELOMPOK JABATAN FUNGSIONAL

Di lingkungan Itjen, terdapat Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional di setiap Inspektorat dan juga Sekretariat Itjen. Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional ini terdiri atas Jabatan Fungsional Auditor dan sejumlah jabatan fungsional tertentu lainnya yang terbagi dalam berbagai Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional sesuai dengan bidang keahliannya. Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional ini diangkat dan diatur berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional Auditor melaksanakan fungsi Inspektorat yang bersangkutan, yaitu Inspektorat I, Inspektorat II, Inspektorat III, Inspektorat IV, dan Inspektorat V. Pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional Auditor ini dibina langsung oleh Inspektur yang bersangkutan. Sedangkan Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional tertentu lainnya yang terbagi dalam berbagai Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional melaksanakan tugas sesuai dengan bidang keahliannya berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Setiap Kelompok Jabatan Fungsional tersebut berada di bawah koordinasi seorang Tenaga Fungsional Senior yang ditetapkan oleh Inspektur Jenderal berdasarkan usulan Inspektur. Sementara, jumlah Tenaga Fungsional disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan beban kerja. Begitu pula dengan jenis dan jenjang Jabatan Fungsional, telah diatur dalam ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

> E Government internal supervision is important in achieving good governance and clean government. In this case, a good, clean, effective, efficient, accountable government as well as obeying the laws and regulations. Internal supervision can also guarantee the implementation of duties and functions of a government institution in accordance with the plan set in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

INTERNAL SUPERVISION

In the Ministry of EMR, the Inspectorate General (Itjen) is an element that performs government internal supervision under and responsible to the Minister of EMR. The duties and functions of Itjen in implementing internal supervision within the Ministry of EMR have been set in the Minister Regulation No. 18 of 2010 on the Organization and Administration of the Ministry of EMR.

In a period of four years since its publication, The Minister Regulation related to the duties and functions of Itjen has undergone amendments and adjustments twice. Currently, in carrying out its duties and functions, Itjen of the MEMR is guided by the Minister of EMR Regulation No. 30 of 2014 regarding the Second Amendment on the Regulation of the Minister of EMR No. 18 of 2010 on the Organization and Administration of the Ministry of EMR.

In accordance with the Minister Regulation, the Inspectorate General headed by an Inspector General has the primary duty to implement the internal supervision within MEMR. In carrying out its primary task, Itjen of MEMR also carries out a number of functions, such as the preparation of policy formulation function in the internal supervision within MEMR.

Itjen also carries out internal supervision of the performance and finance of MEMR through audit, review, evaluation, monitoring and other surveillance activities that have a specific purpose. Supervision for a particular purpose is a direct assignment given by the Minister of EMR.

The results of Itjen supervision within the MEMR should also be submitted to the Minister of EMR in the form of a report. Therefore, Itjen performs the functions of preparation of the monitoring result. The next function is the administration of Itjen. To implement supervision policies, Itjen of MEMR is guided by the Minister of EMR Regulation No. 1 of 2010 on Guidelines for Monitoring within MEMR.

In carrying out its duties and functions, Itjen of MEMR must comply with auditing standards and auditors code of ethics so that results could be accounted for. On the other hand, each work unit within MEMR is also required to have standards and criteria that can be measured in each execution of activities. This is intended to be used as the basis for the assessment of the labor force in carrying out their duties economically, effectively, and efficiently so as to realize good Government governance in accordance with established policy.

The duties of Itjen supervision itself include audit, review, evaluation, monitoring and other supervisory activities, such as socialization, assistance, and consultation. However, the monitoring conducted by Itjen is not a way to find faults or instructive monitoring. Rather more to the paradigm of the existing monitoring this is focused on providing constructive advice. Supervision is also as quality assurance/catalyst so as to improve the performance of the unit/audited.

ITJEN STRUCTURE

In carrying out its duties and functions, Itjen is supported by the functional structure. The structure consists of the Secretariat of Itjen, Inspectorate I, Inspectorate II, Inspectorate III, Inspectorate IV and Inspectorate V. Each of these structures has their own duties and functions.

SECRETARIAT OF ITJEN

Secretariat of Itjen has the task of coordinating the implementation of the tasks, coaching, as well as providing administrative support to all units within Itjen. In performing its duties, the Secretariat of Itjen carries out the function of coordinating all activities that take place within Itjen, including coordination in the preparation of work plans and budgets, information management, financial administration, treasury, state property, and accounting.

Coordination is also implemented in the preparation laws and regulations draft, the provision of legal considerations, organizational management and governance and the management of personnel administration and functional position. The secretariat of Itjen also prepares follow-ups on monitoring, analysis, and evaluation of the results of monitoring, as well as the preparation and performance accountability report. In addition, Itjen also carries out the managements of administrative affairs, archives, equipment, household, and public relations.

Those functions are carried out by the organizational structures under the Secretariat of Itjen. Among others, Planning and Finance Section which is in charge of preparing the coordination and preparation of a work plan and budget, information management, financial administration, treasury, state property, and accounting.

Then, the Supervising and Reporting Result Management Division carries out the preparation of follow-up monitoring plan, analysis of the monitoring results, as well as the preparation and performance accountability report. Legal and Human Resources Division has the duty to coordinate the preparation and drafting of the laws and regulation, provision of legal considerations, personnel management, and functional positions, as well as organizational management and governance. Meanwhile, administrative, archival, and household equipment businesses, as well as community relations, are the duties of the Division of General Division of Secretariat of Itjen.

INSPECTORATE I

In the organizational hierarchy of Itjen, Inspectorate I is commissioned to carry out internal supervision of performance and finance through audit, review, evaluation, monitoring, and other monitoring activities as well as preparing

In accordance with the Minister Regulation, the Inspectorate General headed by an Inspector General has the primary duty to implement the internal control within MEMR

monitoring reports. The duties of Inspectorate I are performed within the Directorate General of Electricity, the Directorate General of New, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, and PT. PLN (Persero) as a working unit.

Meanwhile, the function which is run by Inspectorate I is preparing the formulation of policies of internal supervision; preparation of plans and programs of internal supervision; as well as the internal supervision on performance and finance through audit, review, evaluation, and monitoring. In addition, Inspectorate I also conduct other monitoring activities within the Main Unit simultaneously preparing reports of the monitoring results.

The implementation of administrative affairs is also another function of Inspectorate I. The duties and functions are the responsibilities of Inspectorate I which are carried out by the Administrative Subdivision of Inspectorate I.

INSPECTORATE II

The duties and functions carried out by Inspectorate II are not much different to the duties and functions of Inspectorate I. However, the duties and functions of Inspectorate II encompass the Secretariat General, and the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal. The duties of Inspectorate II is to implement the internal supervision on performance and finance through audit, review, evaluation, monitoring and other supervision activities and monitoring for certain purposes on the assignment of the Minister of EMR. In addition, Inspectorate II is also tasked to prepare report on the results of the monitoring.

Meanwhile, the function organized by Inspectorate II, among others preparing internal supervision policy formulation, preparation of planning and internal supervision program as well as internal supervision of the performance and finance through audit, review, evaluation, monitoring and other supervision activities.

Inspectorate II also exercises monitoring for certain purpose based on the assignment given by the Minister of EMR. Each monitoring results should be made as a report for the Inspectorate II performs the function of preparation of the monitoring result. Another function organized by Inspectorate II is to carry out administrative affairs.

In carrying out its duties and functions, Inspectorate II has an Inspectorate Administrative Subdivision. The Administrative Subdivision is tasked to perform management in the administrative affairs of Inspectorate II.

INSPECTORATE III

This Working Unit in Itjen has the duties to implement the internal supervision on performance and finance within the Inspectorate General, Geological Agency, EMR Research and Development Agency, and the Secretariat General of the National Energy Council (DEN). Internal supervision is done through audit, review, evaluation, monitoring. In addition, the Inspectorate III also performs other monitoring activities and the preparation of monitoring reports.

In this role, Inspectorate III organizes a number of functions. Among others, the preparation of materials for the formulation of internal supervision policies, plans and programs of internal supervision and internal supervision of performance and finance through audit, review, evaluation, and monitoring.

Inspectorate III also performs the function of other monitoring activities implementation at the same time preparing the monitoring result report. In addition, the Inspectorate III is also responsible for the function of administrative affairs within the Inspectorate III.

As by Inspectorates I and II, Inspectorate III also has a subordinate structure, which performs management of administrative affairs in the Inspectorate III, namely the Administrative Subsector of Inspectorate III.

INSPECTORATE IV

Internal supervision of the performance and finance within the Directorate General of Oil and Gas, EMR Education and Training Agency, as well as the Regulatory Body for Downstream Oil and Natural Gas (BPH Migas) are the responsibilities of the Inspectorate IV. Performance and finance monitoring activities are done through audit, review, evaluation, and monitoring. Inspectorate IV is also responsible for the implementation of other monitoring activities and the preparation of monitoring reports.

The function organized by Inspectorate IV in implementing the duties are the preparation of material internal supervision policy formulation, planning and internal supervision program as well as internal supervision of performance and finance through audit, review, evaluation, and monitoring.

In addition, the Inspectorate IV also performs other functions of supervision activities implementation within the Main Unit as well as the preparation of monitoring reports. Implementation of administrative affairs in Inspectorate IV also becomes part of the function organized by the Inspectorate IV, while the management of administrative affairs within Inspectorate IV is performed by the Administrative Subdivision of Inspectorate IV.

INSPECTORATE V

Inspectorate V is a work unit, added to Itjen based on the Minister of EMR Regulation No. 30 of 2014 regarding the Second Amendment on the Regulation of the Minister of EMR No. 18 of 2010 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of EMR. Inspectorate V carries out the duty to implement monitoring for a particular purpose on the assignment of the Minister of EMR as well as other monitoring. Inspectorate V also conducts prevention and eradication of corruption as well as the preparation of the monitoring reports.

In carrying out these duties, the Inspectorate V performs the functions of preparing the internal supervision policy formulation, supervision for certain purpose on the employment of the Minister of EMR, as well as the implementation of other monitoring activities within the Ministry. Inspectorate V also undertakes the function of prevention of fraud and/ or corruption as well as the monitoring of compliance with the State Official Property Report.

In addition, the Inspectorate V implements the gratification supervision and follow-up the whistleblowing system and public complaints. Inspectorate V also carries out the function of providing expert testimony in trials on audit results with specific objectives that indicate State losses.

On the results of monitoring, Inspectorate V is also responsible for preparing monitoring reports at the same time carrying out administrative affairs of inspectorate V. Administrative affairs within Inspectorate V is carried out by the Inspectorate V Administrative Division.

FUNCTIONAL GROUP

Within the Itjen, there is a Functional Group at each Inspectorate as well as in the Secretariat of Itjen. Functional Group consists of Functional Auditor and a number of other specific functional positions which are divided into various Functional Groups in accordance with their expertise. Functional Group is appointed and regulated by the provisions of the laws and regulations.

Auditor Functional Group carries out the functions of the Inspectorate concerned, namely Inspectorate I, Inspectorate II, Inspectorate III, Inspectorate IV and Inspectorate V. The implementation of duties and functions of the Auditor Functional Group are directly managed by the Inspector concerned. While other certain Functional Groups are divided into various Functional Groups to carry out tasks according to their expertise based on the provisions of the laws and regulations.

Each of the Functional Group is under the coordination of a Senior Functional Staff established by the Inspector General based on the proposal of the inspector. Meanwhile, the numbers of Functional Workers are adjusted to the needs and workloads. Similarly, the type and level of Functional levels have been stipulated in the laws and regulations.

SAJIAN UTAMA

MENYONGSONG PEMBENAHAN

FACING IMPROVEMENTS

Keberhasilan Inspektorat Jenderal (Itjen) Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Kementerian ESDM) dalam mencapai target kinerja tersebut tentu akan berdampak pada pembenahan kelembagaan secara keseluruhan di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM. Itjen telah menyusun program kerja sesuai visi dan misi yang diturunkan dalam sasaran target kinerja 2015.

Adapun sasaran tersebut, yaitu Pertama, mewujudkan Aparat Pengawas Internal Pemerintah (APIP) profesional dan independen. Kedua, mengimplementasikan Sistem Pengendalian Intern Pemerintah (SPIP) pada setiap jenjang organisasi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM. Keempat, terwujudnya Good and Clean Government. Kelima, mewujudkan Wilayah bebas korupsi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM.

MEWUJUDKAN APIP PROFESIONAL DAN INDEPENDENT

Implementasinya, sasaran target kinerja dalam mewujudkan APIP yang profesional dan independen, Itjen menetapkan dua indikator kinerja utama. Pertama, peningkatan level Internal Audit Capability Model (IA-CM) yang telah berhasil dicapai pada level tiga dari level dua yang ditargetkan. Kedua, presentase pegawai sebesar 50% mengikuti pengembangan kompetensi pegawai paling sedikit 35 (tiga puluh lima) jam per tahun juga mampu dilampaui dengan realisasi sebesar 68%.

MENGIMPLEMENTASIKAN SPIP

Sasaran kedua target kinerja Itjen ialah pengimplementasian SPIP pada setiap jenjang organisasi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM. Tercatat, Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian ESDM berhasil mencapai tujuh unit utama di Lingkungan Kementerian ESDM telah memiliki peta resiko dari satu unit yang ditargetkan.

Dilain sisi, Itjen juga telah berhasil mendorong pembenahan di lima unit utama Kementerian ESDM untuk memperoleh Penilaian Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah (AKIP) dengan predikat A dari satu unit yang ditargetkan. Adapun unit yang telah mendapat predikat A ialah Inspektorat Jenderal, Badan Geologi, Ditjen Migas, Ditjen Ketenagalistrikan, Badan Litbang ESDM, dan Sekretariat Jenderal.

TERWUJUDNYA GOOD AND CLEAN GOVERNMENT

Sasaran Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian ESDM mewujudkan Good and Clean Goverment memiliki tiga indikator kinerja utama. Pertama, target mendapatkan Opini (Wajar tanpa pengecualian) WTP Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) atas Laporan Keuangan Kementerian ESDM hanya mencapai opini wajar dengan pengecualian (WDP).

Pada indikator kedua, Inspektorat Jenderal berhasil merealisasikan 658 laporan hasil pengawasan lingkup Kementerian ESDM dari 300 target laporan. Bahkan, pada penyelesaian tindak lanjut hasil pengawasan berhasil mengumpulkan presentasi sebesar 44% dari 40% yang ditargetkan.

MEWUJUDKAN WILAYAH BEBAS KORUPSI

Reformasi birokrasi merupakan salah satu langkah awal untuk melakukan penataan terhadap sistem penyelenggaraan pemerintahan yang baik, efektif dan efisien, sehingga dapat melayani masyarakat secara cepat, tepat, dan profesional. Dalam perjalanannya, banyak kendala yang dihadap. Pada indikator utama untuk memperoleh Wilayah Bebas Korupsi/ Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani dengan target 2 unit Satuan Kerja belum berhasil dicapai Itjen.

Namun, untuk mendukung pencegahan korupsi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM, Itjen telah meluncurkan dua program strategis yakni: Whistle Blowing System (WBS) --Sistem Penanganan Pengaduan Internal di lingkungan KESDM dilakukan melalui sistem online-- dan Pengendalian Gratifikasi.

Paralel, saat ini Kementerian ESDM yang tengah berbenah untuk mengembalikan public trust, meraih dua penghargaan pengendalian gratifikasi. Diantarnya, kategori Kementerian/Lembaga/Pemerintah Daerah dengan unit pengendali gratifikasi terbaik di tahun 2015, dan Kementerian/Lembaga yang telah menerapkan PPG dengan total nilai gratifikasi terbesar yang ditetapkan menjadi milik negara tahun 2015.

PROGRAM KERJA 2016

Dalam rangka melaksanakan Program Pengawasan dan Peningkatan Akuntabilitas Aparatur Kementerian ESDM, program kerja Itjen tahun 2016 terus mengupayakan empat sasaran strategis dengan peningkatan bobot target dari masing-masing indikator.

Pertama, dalam mewujudkan APIP professional dan independen, target kinerja peningkatan level Internal Audit Capability Model (IA-CM) ditargetkan mencapai level dua. Ditambah, target sebesar 50% untuk Persentase Pegawai yang mengikuti pengembangan kompetensi minimal 35 jam per tahun.

Kedua, pengimplementasian SPIP pada setiap jenjang organisasi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM, Itjen menargetkan capaian sebanyak dua unit dari masing-masing indikator. Sebagaimana indikator pertama ialah dua unit utama Badan Pengatur Penyediaan dan Pendistribusian Bahan Bakar Minyak dan Kegiatan Usaha Pengangkutan Gas Bumi Melalui Pipa dan Sekretariat Jenderal Dewan Energi Nasional yang memperoleh Penilaian AKIP dengan Predikat A. Disusul dengan target dua unit utama Badan Pengatur Penyediaan dan Pendistribusian Bahan Bakar Minyak dan Kegiatan Usaha Pengangkutan Gas Bumi Melalui Pipa dan Sekretariat Jenderal Dewan Energi Nasional yang telah memiliki peta risiko.

Ketiga, mewujudkan Good and Clean Government dengan target WTP pada Opini BPK RI atas LK KESDM dan 45% penyelesaian tindak lanjut hasil pengawasan.

Terakhir, dalam mewujudkan wilayah bebas korupsi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM, Itjen menargetkan 20 satuan kerja untuk memperoleh predikat Wilayah Bebas dari Korupsi (WBK) atau Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih dan Melayani (WBBM).

KONSISTEN TINGKATKAN TARGET JANGKA PANJANG

Sesuai capaian target Inspektorat Jenderal tahun 2015, dari empat sasaran strategis dan delapan indikator kinerja utama 6 indikator telah melampaui target dan 2 indikator belum tercapai. Dari dua indikator yang belum tercapai, Itjen telah mengindetifikasi penyebab kegagalan tersebut dan telah mengambil langkah-langkah strategis sebagai bahan perbaikan di tahun berikutnya.

Ada pun beberapa komitmen Inspektorat Jenderal di Masa Mendatang, yaitu (1) Inspektorat Jenderal akan terus menerus melakukan pembinaan pada unit-unit di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM dimulai dari perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pelaporan dan pertanggung jawaban; (2)Meningkatkan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia melalui Pendidikan dan Pelatihan baik dibidang teknis maupun manajerial; (3) Mewujudkan program-progam pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi secara online melalui WBS dan pengendalian gratifikasi serta mendorong terwujudnya aplikasi pengaduan masyarakat; (4) Mendorong ketaatan Aparatur Sipil Negara dalam menyampaikan Laporan Harta Kekayaan.

The success of the Inspectorate General (Itjen) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Ministry of ESDM) in achieving the performance targets will definitely have an impact on the overall institutional reform in the Ministry of ESDM. Itjen has developed a work program in accordance with the vision and mission derived from the performance target of 2015.

Those targets are, First, realizing a professional and independent Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP). Second, implementing the Government Internal Supervision System (SPIP) at every levels of the organization in the Ministry of ESDM. Third, realizing Good and Clean Government. Fourth, realizing a corruption-free zone in the Ministry of ESDM.

REALIZING A PROFESSIONAL AND INDEPENDENT APIP

In the implementation of reaching the goal of the performance target in order to realize a professional and independent APIP, Itjen has set two main performance indicators. First, the level increase of Internal Audit Capability Model (IA-CM) that has been successfully achieved at level three from the targeted level two.

Second, the 50% of the employees were to undergo the employee competence development of at least 35 (thirty five) hours per annum which was also able to exceed the realization by 68%.

IMPLEMENTING SPIP

The second goal of Itjen's performance target is the implementation of SPIP on every levels of the organization in the Ministry of ESDM. It has been noted that the Inspectorate General of ESDM has succeeded in achieving seven main units in the Ministry of ESDM, in which one targeted unit has had the risk mapping.

On the other side, Itjen has also succeeded to encourage the improvements of five main units in the Ministry of ESDM to obtain the Assessment of Government Performance Accountability (AKIP) with the predicate A from one targeted unit. The units that have obtained the predicate A are the Inspectorate General, Geological Agency, Directorate General of Oil and Gas, Directorate General of Electricity, Energy and Mineral Resources Research and Development Agency, and the Secretariat General.

REALIZATION OF GOOD AND CLEAN GOVERNMENT

The goal of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of ESDM embodies Good and Clean Government which has three main performance indicators. First, the target to obtain Opinion (Normal without exception) WTP of the Financial Auditor Board (BPK) on the Financial Statement of the Ministry of ESDM only reached normal opinion with exception (WDP).

On the second indicator, the Inspectorate General has succeeded in the realization of 658 monitoring result reports in the Ministry of ESDM from 300 report targets. Even the completion of the monitoring follow-up result has succeeded to collect the presentation of 44% from the targeted 40%.

REALIZING CORRUPTION-FREE ZONE

Bureaucratic Reformation is one of the preliminary steps to conduct arrangements to good, effective and efficient government implementation system, so as to serve the public swiftly, accurately and professionally. Along the way, there were many obstacles faced. In the main indicator, Itjen has not successfully obtained 2 Work Units, namely the Corruption-Free Zone and Clean-Serving Bureaucratic Region.

However, to support the prevention of corruption within the Ministry of EMR, Itjen has launched two strategic programs, namely: the Whistle Blowing System (WBS) --Internal Complaint Handling System within the MEMR conducted via an online system-- and Gratification Control.

Inline with the program, the Ministry of EMR which is currently organizing to restore the public trust has obtained two awards for gratification control. Among others, in the category of Ministry/Agency/Local Government , MEMR has received the best gratification control award 2015, and in the category of Ministry/Institution that has implemented the PPG (Gratification Control Program) with the largest total of gratification value set in becoming State Property of 2015.

2016 WORK PROGRAM

In order to implement the Control Program and the Increase of the Ministry of ESDM Apparatus Accountability, the 2016 Itjen work program continuously pursuing the four strategic goals with the increase of the target weight from each indicator.

First, to realize a professional and independent APIP, the performance target of Internal Audit Capability Model (IA-CM) level increase is targeted to reach level two. In addition to the target of 50% for the Percentage of Employees that attend the competence development with a minimum of 35 hours per annum.

Second, the implementation of SPIP at every level of organization in the Ministry of ESDM, Itjen has targeted an achievement of two units from each indicator. The first indicator is two main

Agency units for the Supply and Distribution of Fuel and Natural Gas Transportation Business Activities through Pipes and the Secretariat General of National Energy Board that has had a risk map. The Secretariat General of National Energy Board has obtained the AKIP assessment with Predicate “A”, followed by the target of two main Agency units for the Supply and Distribution of Fuel and Natural Gas Transportation Business Activities through Pipes and the Secretariat General of National Energy Board that has had a risk map.

Third, realizing Good and Clean Government with a Normal Without Exception (WTP) target on the Opinion of Finance Auditor Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI) on the Financial Institution of the Ministry of ESDM (LK KESDM) and 45% completion of the monitoring follow-up result.

Lastly, in realizing the corruption-free zone in the Ministry of ESDM, Itjen has targeted 20 work units to obtain the predicate of Corruption-Free Zone (WBK) or a Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Region (WBBM).

CONSISTENCY IN INCREASING LONG TERM TARGETS

In accordance with the target achievement of the Inspectorate General of 2015, from four strategic targets and eight main performance indicators, six indicators have exceeded the targets while the remaining two haven't. Itjen has identified the cause of failure of the two indicators that have not reached the targets and has taken strategic measures as improvement materials for the coming year.

There are several commitments of the Inspectorate General for the future, namely (1) The Inspectorate General will continue to provide guidance on the units in the Ministry of ESDM starting from planning, implementing, reporting and accountability; (2) Increase the quality of Human Resources through education and training either in the technical or managerial field; (3) Realize prevention of corruption programs online through WBS and gratification control as well as encouraging the realization of public complaints application; (4) Encourage the compliance of State Civil Apparatus in delivering Wealth Report.

IA-CM WUJUDKAN APIP

PROFESIONAL DAN INDEPENDEN

IA-CM REALIZES PROFESSIONAL AND INDEPENDENT APIP

APIP adalah Instansi Pemerintah yang mempunyai tugas pokok dan fungsi melakukan pengawasan. Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Kementerian ESDM) menetapkan Aparat Pengawas Internal Pemerintah (APIP) yang profesional dan independen sebagai salah satu sasaran yang selaras dengan misi organisasi.

Sejalan dengan hal tersebut, untuk mengukur penerapan peran APIP pada pelaksanaan pengawasan intern, maka dibutuhkan seperangkat tools. Dilain sisi, juga dibutuhkan penyusunan model peningkatan kapasitas (capacity building) / road map peningkatan kapabilitas yang sesuai dengan kondisi khas setiap APIP.

Oleh karenanya, Inspektorat Jenderal menggunakan indikator Peningkatan Level Internal Audit - Capability Model (IA-CM) sebagai tools audit internal. Model Kapabilitas Pengawasan Intern atau IA-CM adalah suatu kerangka kerja yang mengindentifikasi aspek-aspek fundamental yang dibutuhkan untuk pengawasan intern yang efektif di sektor publik.

Penerapan IA-CM pada dasarnya bertujuan untuk membantu unit audit internal menilai kapabilitasnya (existing capability), menilai, dan mengukur posisi (level) saat ini, dan membantu merencanakan peningkatan ke level berikutnya.

Model ini dikembangkan oleh The Institute of Internal Auditor (IIA) mulai tahun 2004 yang mengacu pada praktek tata kelola yang baik dan berlaku secara universal di seluruh dunia. Inovasi tools tersebut yang telah diterapkan oleh hampir seluruh lembaga auditor internal di dunia.

ASPEK - ASPEK IA-CM

Dalam konsep IA-CM terdapat tiga variabel yang dipertimbangkan yaitu aktivitas audit internal, lingkungan organisasi dimana unit audit internal bernaung, dan lingkungan sektor publik di suatu negara/pemerintahan.

Model IA-CM terdiri dari lima level, dimana setiap level menggambarkan karakteristik dan kapabilitas dari suatu unit audit internal pada level tersebut.

Sebagaimana, LEVEL 1 (Intial), LEVEL 2 (Infrastructure), LEVEL 3 (Integrated), LEVEL 4 (Managed), dan LEVEL 5 (Optimazing). Level IACM bersifat progresif artinya makin tinggi levelnya semakin baik kapabilitasnya dan level rendah merupakan pondasi bagi level lebih tinggi.

Setiap level tersebut terdapat 6 elemen yang menjadi unsur penilaian, yaitu (1) peran dan layanan APIP, (2) Pengelolaan SDM, (3) Praktek Profesional, (4) Akuntabilitas dan Manajemen Kinerja, (5) Budaya dan Hubungan Organisasi, dan (6) Struktur Tata Kelola. Masing-masing elemen mempunyai area proses kunci atau key process area (KPA) yaitu suatu tatanan utama (building blocks) yang menentukan level kapabilitas suatu unit audit internal.

KPA tersebut menggambarkan suatu kumpulan kegiatan terkait yang jika dilaksanakan bersama-sama akan mencapai tujuan (purpose) dan menghasilkan output langsung dan outcome jangka panjang.

PENERAPAN IA-CM DI LINGKUNGAN INSPEKTORAT JENDERAL

Sejak 2013, Inspektorat Jenderal telah menerapkan model IACM. Ketika itu, target level yang telah ditetapkan menuntut Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM menjadi profesional dan independen sehingga mampu menjamin proses tata kelola sesuai dengan peraturan dan mampu mendeteksi terjadinya Korupsi.

Di dalam negeri, IACM digunakan oleh Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (BPKP) sebagai indikator untuk menilai organisasi APIP yaitu Inspektorat di setiap Kementerian/ Lembaga maupun di daerah, sesuai dengan Peraturan Kepala BPKP Nomor PER-1633/K/JF/2011 tanggal 27 Desember 2011 tentang Pedoman Teknis Peningkatan Kapabilitas Aparat Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah.

Dalam laporan Hasil Peningkatan Kapabilitas Itjen KESDM Tahun 2013 Nomor: LBINAPIP-341/JF/1/2014 tanggal 17 September 2014, tingkat kapabilitas Itjen KESDM berada di Level dua dengan catatan. Dengan demikian, di tahun 2014 Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM telah

> IA-CM bertujuan untuk membantu unit audit internal menilai kapabilitasnya, menilai, dan mengukur posisi saat ini, dan membantu merencanakan peningkatan ke level berikutnya.

berhasil mencapai target.

Pada 2015, dalam rangka meningkatkan kapabilitas Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM sebagai APIP, baik pada saat peningkatan ke level II maupun menuju level III, Inspektorat Jenderal telah melaksanakan langkah-langkah strategis, diantarnya (1) Membangun infrastruktur pengawasan, yang meliputi penyusunan 25 Petunjuk Teknis dan Standard Operating Procedures (SOP); (2) Menyusun Peta Audit dan Program Kerja Pengawasan Tahunan (PKPT) berbasis resiko; (3) Melakukan Assessment Pejabat Fungsional Auditor jenjang Madya dan Muda sebanyak 48 pegawai, dalam rangka penyusunan peta kompetensi; (4) Melakukan revisi Internal Audit Charter ; dan (5) Melakukan koordinasi dengan unit dan instansi terkait pelaksanaan tugas.

PEMETAAN AREA OF IMPROVEMENT

Untuk memetakan area of improvement dalam rangka meningkatkan level IACM Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian ESDM menjadi Level 3, telah dibentuk Tim Peningkatan Kapabilitas APIP sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Inspektur Jenderal Nomor 368.K/73.07/IJN/2015 tanggal 29 Mei 2015 tentang Tim Pelaksanan Teknis Peningkatan Kapabilitas Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM.

Berdasarkan hasil pemetaan Tim, diketahui bahwa dari 93 KPA yang harus dipenuhi, hingga dengan Desember 2015 Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian ESDM telah memenuhi sebanyak 83 KPA dengan status YA dan 10 KPA dengan status SEBAGIAN.

Pemetaan Area of Improvement dilakukan dengan metode Submit hasil self assessment pada aplikasi Penilaian Mandiri Peningkatan Kapabilitas APIP. Dari proses submit data yang telah dilaksanakan oleh Tim dari BPKP dan hasil validasi/verifikasi Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian ESDM yang dilakukan atas 93 pernyataan pada level 3 (integrated) menunjukkan bahwa 37, yaitu elemen 1, 5 dan 6 dari seluruh pernyataan/formulir isian sebagai parameter kapabilitas organisasi pada level 3 (integrated) telah terpenuhi sehingga Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian ESDM telah berada pada level 3 (integrated) dengan catatan.

Adapun catatan tersebut antara lain :

Elemen 2

1. Mengestimasi jumlah dan ruang lingkup kegiatan audit dan kegiatan pengawasan lainnya dan membandingkan dengan jumlah dan keahlian sumber daya yang tersedia.
2. Menyusun kerangka kompetensi setiap jabatan yang mencakup pola pengembangan karir dan kriteria penilaian kinerja.
3. Menyusun sistem pengembangan karir (promosi, rotasi, dan mutasi) dengan mempertimbangkan kompetensi yang dimiliki, tuntutan kompetensi pada suatu jabatan, kinerja individu dan kinerja yang diharapkan.
4. Menyusun pedoman pemberian penghargaan bagi tim yang berhasil menerapkan perilaku yang diharapkan.

Elemen 3

5. Melakukan Quality Assurance and Improvment Program (QAIP) secara periodik terkait dengan pengawasan yang dilakukan dan menyusun laporan hasil pelaksanaannya, serta mengembangkan sistem dan prosedur untuk memonitor dan melaporkan pelaksanaan program QAIP.

Elemen 4

6. Mengembangkan sistem informasi pengumpulan dan pengolahan data yang relevan untuk tujuan pelaporan kegiatan pengawasan intern, yang dapat memenuhi kebutuhan pengguna dan para pemangku kepentingan utama secara tepat waktu dan berkala.
7. Mengembangkan sistem informasi biaya untuk melaksanakan kegiatan pengawasan.
8. Menerapkan sistem manajemen biaya pengelolaan kegiatan pengawasan intern yang selaras dengan sistem manajemen keuangan dan operasional K/L serta pelaporannya.
9. Melengkapi dokumen analisis variance biaya yang meliputi variansi terhadap standar, anggaran, dan best practice serta menindaklanjuti hasil analisis tersebut.
10. Memantau sistem manajemen biaya secara berkala dan memastikan bahwa struktur biaya masih relevan dan informasi biaya dihasilkan/diperoleh dengan cara yang paling efisien dan ekonomis.

Sepuluh KPA di atas yang status terpenuhinya masih sebagian, dan akan menjadi target yang harus dipenuhi oleh Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM di Tahun 2016 sehingga target IACM level 3 dapat tercapai secara penuh.

APIP is a Government Agency which has the main duties and functions to conduct supervision. The Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) has established a professional and independent Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) as one of the goals which is coherent with the organization's mission.

In line with the matter, to measure the implementation of the role of APIP in the implementation of internal supervision, a set of tools is required. On the other hand, capacity building/road mapping is also required to enhance the capabilities in accordance with the specific conditions of each APIP.

Therefore, the Inspectorate General uses an indicator of Increased Level of Internal Audit - Capability Model (IA-CM) as an internal audit tool. The Internal Audit Capability Model or IA-CM is a framework that identifies the fundamental aspects needed for an effective internal supervision in the public sector.

The implementation of the IA-CM is basically aimed to help assess the capabilities of the internal audit unit (existing capability), assessing, and measuring the current position (level), and help plan upgrades to the next level.

This model was developed by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) from 2004 which refers to the practice of good governance and universally applicable worldwide. The Innovation tool has been implemented by almost all institutes of internal auditors in the world.

ASPECTS OF IA-CM

In the IA-CM concepts there are three variables to consider those are the internal audit activity, the organizational environment in which the internal audit unit is situated, and the public sector in a country/government.

The IA-CM model consists of five levels, each level describes the characteristics and capabilities of an internal audit unit at that level. Such as, LEVEL 1 (Intial), LEVEL 2 (Infrastructure), LEVEL 3 (Integrated), LEVEL 4 (Managed), and LEVEL 5 (Optimizing). The levels of IACM are progressive meaning that the higher the level the better the capabilities and the low level is the foundation for the higher level.

There are 6 elements in each of these levels that become the elements of assessment, namely (1) the role and services of APIP, (2) Human Resource Management, (3) Professional Practice, (4) Accountability and Performance Management, (5) Culture and Relations Organization, and (6) Structure of Governance. Each element has a key process area (KPA) which is a building block that determines the level of capability in an internal audit unit.

The KPA describes a collection of related activities that, if implemented together will achieve the goal (purpose) and produce a direct output and long-term outcome.

IMPLEMENTATION OF IA-CM WITHIN THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL

Since 2013, the Inspectorate General has implemented the IA-CM model. At that time, the predetermined target level demanded the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of EMR be professional and independent in order to ensure the governance process is in accordance with the law and is able to detect the occurrence of corruption.

In the country, IA-CM is used by the Finance and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) as an indicator for assessing APIP organization namely Inspectorates in each Ministry/Agency and in regional level, in accordance with the Regulation of the Head of BPKP No. PER-1633/K/JF/2011 dated 27 December 2011 on Technical Guidelines for Increasing the Capability of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus.

In the report of Capability Improvement Results of Inspectorate General ofMEMR of 2013 Number: LBINAPIP-341/JF/1/2014 dated 17 September 2014, the level of Inspectorate General of MEMR capability was on Level two with a note. Thus, in 2014 the Inspectorate General of MEMR has successfully achieved the target.

In 2015, in order to improve the capabilities of the Inspector General of MEMR as APIP, either at the time of the increase to level II or to level III, the Inspector General has implemented strategic measures which include, among others (1) Building control infrastructure, which includes the preparation of 25 Technical Guidelines and Standards operating Procedures (SOP); (2) Developing the mapping of the Audit and the risk-based Annual Control Work Program (PKPT); (3) Conducting Assessment of Auditor Functional Officers in the levels of Associate and Junior as many as 48 employees, in the context of preparing a map of competence; (4) Revising the Internal Audit Charter; and (5) Coordinating with units and agencies related to the implementation of tasks.

MAPPING THE AREA OF IMPROVEMENT

To map out the areas of improvement in order to increase the level of IA-CM of the Inspectorate General of the MEMR to Level 3, an APIP Capability Improvement Team has been formed in accordance with the Decree of the Inspector General No. 368.K/73.07/IJN/2015 dated 29 May 2015 on the Technical Implementation of Capability Improvement of Inspectorate general of MEMR.

Based on the mapping results of the team, it is known that from the 93 KPA to be met, up to December 2015 the Inspectorate General of MEMR has fulfilled as many as 83 KPA with the status of YES and 10 KPAs with the status of PARTIAL.

Mapping of the Area of Improvement was conducted using the Submit method of self assessment result on the Self-Assessment application of APIP Capability Improvement. From the process of data submission that has been performed by a team from BPKP and from the result of validation/verification of the Inspectorate General of MEMR which collected 93 statements on level 3 (integrated), it showed that 37, namely elements 1, 5 and 6 of the entire statement/form fields as parameter of the organizational capabilities at level 3 (integrated) have been fulfilled so that the Inspectorate General of MEMR is at level 3 (integrated) with notes.

The notes include:

ELEMENT 2

1. Estimating the number and scope of audit activities and other monitoring activities and comparing then with the number and expertise of available resources.

2. Developing a competency framework that covers each position that comprises of career development pattern and performance assessment criteria.

3. Developing career development system (promotion, rotation, and mutations) by taking into account of their competence, competence demands on a position, individual performance and expected performance.

4. Developing guidelines for the award for the team that has successfully applied the expected behavior.

ELEMENT 3

5. Performing periodical Quality Assurance and Improvment Program (QAIP) in relation with the monitoring that have been conducted and the preparation of the implementation result report, as well as developing systems and procedures to monitor and report on the implementation QAIP program.

ELEMENT 4

6. Developing a relevant information system of data collection and processing for the purpose of report of internal supervision activities, which can meet the needs of users and key stakeholders in a timely and periodically manner.

7. Developing the cost information system to carry out the monitoring activities.

8. Implementing the management system of cost management of the internal supervision activities which are in line with the financial management system and K/L operations as well as reporting.

9. Complementing the documents of cost analysis variance which includes variance on standards, budget, and best practices and to follow up the results of the analysis.

10. Monitoring the cost management system on a regular basis and ensuring that the cost structure is still relevant and the cost information generated/obtained is by the most efficient and economical manner.

From the ten KPA above, partially have the status of being fulfilled, and will be the targets to be met by the Inspectorate General MEMR in 2016 so that the target of level 3 IA-CM can be fully achieved.

The implementation of the IA-CM is basically aimed to help assess the capabilities of the internal audit unit (existing capability), assessing, and measuring the current position (level), and help plan upgrades to the next level.

MITRA

Unit Ad Hoc Kementerian ESDM

Ad Hoc Unit of the Ministry of EMR

Pada 2015, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral membentuk unit-unit baru sebagai lembaga ad hoc di bawah naungan Kementerian ESDM. Unit-unit ini memiliki fungsi dan perannya masing-masing untuk meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan dan kinerja Kementerian ESDM. Unit-unit baru tersebut ialah Unit Pengendali Kinerja (UPK), Unit Pengendalian dan Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur (UP3I), Unit Pengelola Reformasi Birokrasi (UPRB), Unit Investasi Timur Tengah (UITT), Komite Eksplorasi Nasional (KEN), Unit Pelaksana Program Pembangunan Ketenaga Listrikan(UP3KN) dan Percepatan Pengembangan Energi Baru dan Terbarukan (P2EBT).

UNIT PENGENDALI KINERJA DI LINGKUNGAN KEMENTERIAN ESDM

Sebagai unit di bawah Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM), Unit Pengendali Kinerja (UPK) dibentuk sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri ESDM No 28 Tahun 2015. Unit ini dibentuk untuk membantu Menteri ESDM dalam melaksanakan pelancaran, percepatan, pemantauan, dan pengendalian program strategis di bidang energi dan sumber daya mineral untuk mencapai sasaran dengan penyelesaian penuh.

Sebagai unit pengendali, UPK akan membantu Menteri ESDM dalam menetapkan unsur dan tata cara pengendalian pelaksanaan program strategis, pembenahan sistem, pemantauan kemajuan, analisis kebijakan, dan mengusulkan langkah untuk memperlancar pelaksanaan program strategis.

PANTAU PROGRAM STRATEGIS SETJEN KEMENTERIAN ESDM

Jalinan kemitraan antara UPK dengan Kementerian ESDM khususnya Sekretaris Jenderal (Setjen) Kementerian ESDM dilakukan dalam proses pelaksanaan program strategis di Kementerian ESDM. Program strategis tersebut merupakan wujud realisasi dari Nawa Cita dan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN).

Tugas UPK di sini, tidak hanya dalam bentuk pemantauan ataupun evaluasi, tapi juga bertindak sebagai katalisator untuk percepatan pelaksanaan program tanpa mengambil alih peran dari unit-unit lainnya. Penting untuk ditekankan disini bahwa keterlibatan UPK hanyalah pada isu dan program yang bersifat strategis saja. UPK menjalankan fungsi monitoring dan evaluasi terhadap kinerja unit-unit di lingkungan ESDM. Untuk mendukung proses tersebut, UPK memberikan rekomendasi untuk mengurai sumbatan-sumbatan (debottlenecking) dalam pelaksanaan program strategis di Kementerian ESDM. Termasuk juga memfasilitasi dalam melakukan koordinasi penyelesaian masalah yang bersifat lintas unit atau lintas sektoral.

Bentuk konkrit dari peran tersebut ialah UPK membentuk salah satu wadah, Leader's meeting (pertemuan pemimpin), untuk tiap sub sektor dalam lingkungan KESDM. Pertemuan ini diarahkan untuk penyelesaian masalah strategis antar instansi, BUMN serta stakeholder sebagai kunci program strategis Kementerian ESDM.
UPK juga membentuk Komite Gas, yang digunakan sebagai media koordinasi antara pembuat kebijakan dengan pemangku kepentingan pada sektor gas bumi. Komite ini dibentuk untuk menyelesaikan berbagai permasalahan di sektor pergasbumian, antara lain masalah ketersediaan pasokan, harga atau infrastruktur.

Selain itu, UPK juga melakukan kegiatan monitoring yang telah dilakukan secara tersistem dan terdokumentasi dalam WEB digital. Kegiatan ini untuk memantau semua indikator pencapaian dari seluruh program strategis sub sektor. Monitoring tersebut merupakan kegiatan kontinyu triwulanan yang akan memberikan pendeteksian dan feed back secara langsung kepada Menteri ESDM terhadap kinerja dari masing-masing sub sektor.

TURUT MENDUKUNG SISTEM TRANSPARANSI

Untuk mendukung sistem birokrasi yang bersih dan transparan, dibutuhkan perbaikan dalam berbagai aspek. Perbaikan itulah yang dicanangkan oleh UPK antara lain dengan membangun budaya kerja yang mendukung produktivitas kerja yang tinggi dalam pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi penyelenggaraan negara. Hal ini bertujuan agar UPK melakukan upaya untuk penyederhanaan proses kerja dan implementasi best practice untuk peningkatan pelayanan publik di Kementerian ESDM.

Disamping itu, UPK juga menginisiasi terbentuknya unit ad hoc lain, yaitu UP3I yang mempunyai fungsi untuk mengawal percepatan dan pengendalian realisasi anggaran dan debottlenecking Kementerian ESDM

BERIKAN KUALITAS LAYANAN TERBAIK

Untuk memberikan kualitas terbaik tentunya harus dilakukan dengan perbaikan kinerja, dimana hal tersebut harus dilakukan dengan memperbaiki akar dari permasalahan seperti masalah birokrasi, budaya kerja, koordinasi dan komunikasi, tata kelola aset, ataupun regulasi. Disinilah UPK mengambil peran untuk mencoba melakukan inisiasi perbaikan atau inovasi terhadap permasalahan tersebut di dalam lingkungan Kementerian ESDM khususnya di Setjen Kementerian ESDM.

UPK sendiri dimaksudkan sebagai talent pool, dimana pegawai dari berbagai unit di dalam lingkungan ESDM berkumpul untuk melakukan perbaikan, dan diharapkan akan menularkan mindset baru yang positif dan memberi warna baru ketika kembali ke unit kerjanya masing-masing. Hal ini sangat memungkinkan karena susunan keanggotaan UPK sendiri yang cukup beragam dari PNS, BUMN dan profesional diharapkan bisa saling melengkapi dan melahirkan gagasan segar yang out of the box.

UP3I, UNIT PENGENDALIAN INTERNAL KEMENTERIAN ESDM

Selain UPK, Unit Pengendalian dan Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur (UP3I) merupakan unit Kementerian ESDM yang bertugas membantu Menteri ESDM dalam melaksanakan pengendalian dan percepatan realisasi kegiatan dan anggaran di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM.

UP3I merupakan unit yang dibentuk oleh Menteri ESDM berdasarkan SK MESDM No. 4260 K/70/MEM/2015 tangal 11 September 2015. Dalam melaksanakan tugas sebagai pengendali dan percepatan kegiatan dan anggaran, UP3I memiliki beberapa fungsi, yaitu unit ini harus membantu Menteri ESDM dalam melakukan koordinasi dan fasilitasi untuk percepatan perencanaan, penganggaran dan pelaksanaan kegiatan dan anggaran Kementerian ESDM.

SEBAGAI MITRA PERCEPATAN PROSES PENGADAAN SETJEN KEMENTERIAN ESDM

Dalam memfasilitasi kegiatan dan anggaran Kementerian ESDM, UP3I berfungsi untuk memfasilitasi penyiapan Rencana Umum Pengadaan (RUP), serta percepatan proses lelang dan penandatanganan kontrak pengadaan barang dan jasa, misalnya pada Sekretariat Jenderal (Setjen) Kementerian ESDM. Kerja sama yang dilakukan antara Setjen dengan UP3I ialah dalam melakukan pengendalian dan percepatan hulu-hilir yang melingkupi perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan dan pengawasan Anggaran Kementerian ESDM.

Pada kerja sama tersebut, UP3I berkoordinasi dengan unit teknis sesuai tahapan seperti tahap perencanaan yaitu tahapan berkoordinasi dengan Setjen (Biro Perencanaan) dan Inspektorat Jenderal (Itjen) Aparat Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah (APIP). Kemudian, dilanjutkan dengan tahap penganggaran yag berkoordinasi dengan Setjen (Biro Perencanaan dan Biro Keuangan) dan tahap pelaksanaan (RUP, Pengadaan dan Tanda tangan kontrak) yang berkoordinasi dengan unit-unit Kementerian ESDM khususnya dengan Unit Layanan Pengadaan (ULP) atau Kelompok Kerja (Pokja), Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen (PPK), dan Petugas Penyuluh Lapangan (PPL).

Tahapan selanjutnya ialah tahap operasional dan pembayaran yang berkoordinasi dengan unit-unit, PPK dan Biro Keuangan, dan terakhir tahap pemanfaatan Panitia Penerima Hasil Pekerjaan (PPHP-Rekam Jejak), berkoordinasi dengan Itjen.

CAPAI KINERJA UP3I BERKAT METODOLOGI KENDALI HULU-HILIR

Dalam koordinasi, fungsi unit yang diketuai oleh Taqwallah ini adalah untuk memfasilitasi percepatan masing-masing tahapan yang dimaksud. UP3I hanya memandu proses, tidak masuk dalam substansi yang menjadi tanggung jawab masing-masing unit sesuai tugas pokok dan fungsinya.

Selain berfungsi untuk mengoordinasikan pengadaan pelelangan, unit yang mulai aktif sejak pertengahan Agustus 2015 ini juga berkontribusi aktif terhadap upaya peningkatan kinerja Setjen Kementerian ESDM. Kontribusi tersebut dalam rangka memacu laju penyerapan anggaran pada Setjen Kementerian ESDM. Langkah awal yang dilakukan dalam memacu laju penyerapan ini ialah dengan melakukan normalisasi seluruh data kegiatan dan anggaran Kementerian ESDM. Kemudian berkoordinasi dengan semua unit Kementerian ESDM untuk melakukan fasilitasi dalam percepatan perencanaan, penganggaran dan pelaksanaan serta pengawasan dengan menggunakan metodologi Formulir Kendali Hulu Hilir (Forkedulir).

Melalui metodologi tersebut, Kementerian ESDM tahun ini mampu mendorong penyerapan anggaran, yang pada Agustus 2015 sebesar 12,7% (rata rata penyerapan 1,5% per bulan) hingga mencapai 64% pada Desember 2015 (rata rata penyerapan 12,5% per bulan) dari total anggaran KESDM sebesar Rp 15 triliun. Pencapaian penyerapan tersebut meningkat signifikan dibandingkan dengan tiga tahun belakangan ini yang rata-rata hanya sebesar 50% dari anggaran tersedia sekitar Rp 10-12 triliun.

Untuk anggaran 2016, UP3I telah memulai kegiatan sejak awal yaitu pada Triwulan IV Tahun 2015. UP3I juga telah memfasilitasi penyiapan anggaran 2016 dengan melakukan rasionalisasi alokasi anggaran non fisik dan fisik. Selain itu, UP3I juga mendorong penyiapan data yang mendukung lebih awal untuk percepatan proses lelang, sehingga pengumuman lelang Tahap-I sudah dilakukan pada 11 November 2015, Tahap-II pada 2 Desember 2015 dan Tahap-III pada 28 Desember 2015. Hasilnya, pada 14 Januari 2016 telah dilakukan penandatanganan kontrak pengadaan barang/jasa tahap I sebanyak 198 paket atau senilai Rp 400 Milliar dan tahap II sebanyak 36 paket senilai Rp 136,6 Milliar serta tahap III akan direncanakan pada 25 Februari 2015.

BERINOVASI UNTUK BERIKAN KUALITAS TERBAIK

Mengikuti perkembangan jaman dan tuntutan kebutuhan masyarakat yang terus bertumbuh, UP3I terus melakukan upaya untuk terus berinovasi dan bertumbuh atau berkembang (improvement) sehingga mampu memberikan kualitas layanan terbaik. Dalam hal ini, UP3I terus menerus berinovasi membuat format kendali hulu-hilir (perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan pemantauan kegiatan dan anggaran) yang dapat memudahkan dalam penyusunan dan implementasinya.

Koordinasi akan berjalan dengan stabil jika hubungan antara Setjen Kementerian ESDM dan UP3I berlangsung lancar. Untuk itu, Setjen Kementerian ESDM juga perlu meningkatkan prestasi dan kinerjanya, terutama dalam memberikan kualitas layanan terbaik kepada masyarakat, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Peningkatan prestasi tersebut dapat dilakukan dengan cara membangun komitmen kuat pimpinan untuk meningkatkan prestasi dan kinerja Kementerian ESDM. Kualitas dan kesejahteraan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) di lingkungan Setjen Kementerian ESDM maupun Kementerian ESDM juga harus ditingkatkan lagi. Terlebih, pemantauan pada proses agar terdeteksi sejak dini dan pembangunan atau peningkatan komunikasi dengan mitra kerja pun perlu dilakukan guna menghasilkan Good Corporate Governance (GCG).

PENGAWAL REFORMASI BIROKRASI KEMENTERIAN ESDM

Reformasi Birokrasi merupakan pembaharuan dan perubahan mendasar terhadap sistem penyelenggaraan pemerintahan terutama menyangkut aspek SDM aparatur (people), proses bisnis (culture) dan kelembagaan (structure). Dasar pemikiran itulah, Unit Pengelola Reformasi Birokrasi (UPRB) dibentuk.

Sesuai Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 17 Tahun 2015, UPRB sebagai unit yang mengawal pelaksanaan Reformasi Birokrasi pada Kementerian ESDM. UPRB Kementerian ESDM mempunyai tugas membantu Menteri ESDM dalam melaksanakan koordinasi, sinkronisasi dan harmonisasi program Reformasi Birokrasi guna mempercepat tercapainya tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM.

QUICK WINS UPRB

Dengan kebijakan dan tujuan strategis UPRB 2015 telah menetapkan quick wins yang akan dicapai yaitu tersusunnya buku Snapshot Mapping Stakeholder, ditetapkannya nilai-nilai (values) Kementerian ESDM, tersusunnya dokumen Road Map Reformasi Birokrasi Kementerian ESDM 2015-2019, dan terselenggaranya kompetisi dan seminar inovasi pelayanan publik.

Dari hasil capaian kinerja di Tahun 2015, perlu dirumuskan strategi untuk mengoptimalkan pengalokasian dan pemanfaatan sumber daya yang ada di masa mendatang. Strategi tersebut melalui redefinisi termasuk penajaman indikator dan reidentifikasi besaran target agar sesuai dengan visi, misi, dan tujuan UPRB Kementerian ESDM.

CAPAIAN KINERJA UPRB

Dalam hal capai kinerja, UPRB telah menyusunan Snapshot Mapping Stakeholders. Selain itu, penetapan Nilai-nilai (Values) Kementerian ESDM yang dituangkan dalam Keputusan Menteri ESDM No 1808.K/07/MEM/2015 tanggal 18 Agustus 2015 tentang Nilai-Nilai Kementerian ESDM juga telah disusun oleh UPRB. Kemudian, Road Map Reformasi Birokrasi Kementerian ESDM 2015-2019 yang telah disusun oleh UPRB masih menunggu pengesahan Menteri ESDM.

Berkaitan dengan Setjen Kementerian ESDM, UPRB telah merumuskan beberapa langkah penting sebagai strategi pemecahan masalah yang akan dijadikan/ masukan atau sebagai bahan pertimbangan untuk perumusan rencana kinerja di tahun-tahun mendatang. Langkah penting tersebut ialah dengan mengoptimalkan efisiensi dan efektivitas serta proporsionalitas pemanfaatan sumber-sumber daya dan dana untuk mewujudkan tujuan dan sasaran strategi yang ditetapkan. Sehingga, hal ini lebih berorientasi outcome agar dapat melakukan akselerasi pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM, khususnya di lingkungan Setjen Kementerian ESDM.

Terakhir, UPRB juga konsisten dalam melakukan evaluasi internal dengan melihat kembali pada Standar Operating Procedures (SOP) penyusunan Laporan Kinerja UPRB Kementerian ESDM. Evaluasi tersebut untuk memastikan penyampaian Laporan Kinerja tepat waktu dan substansi laporannya memenuhi kaidah-kaidah transparansi dan akuntabilitas.

In 2015, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources established new units as ad hoc institutions under the auspices of the Ministry of Energy. These units have their own functions and roles to improve the quality of service and the performance the Ministry of EMR. The new units are Performance Controlling Unit (UPK), the Controlling and Supervising Unit for Infrastructure Development (UP3I), and the Unit Bureaucratic Reform Managers (UPRB), the Unit Investment of The Middle East (UITT), the National Exploration Committee (KEN), Unit for National Electricity Development Program (UP3KN), Accelerating the Development of New and Renewable Energy (P2EBT).

PERFORMANCE CONTROLLING UNIT IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

As a unit under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (EMR), the Performance Controlling Unit (UPK) is formed in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of EMR No. 28 of 2015. The unit was established to assist the Minister in carrying out the launch, acceleration, monitoring, and control of strategic programs in the field of energy and mineral resources to accomplish the goals with the full settlement.

As a controlling unit, UPK will assist the Minister of EMR in establishing the elements and procedures for the implementation control of strategic programs, revamping the systems, progress monitoring, policy analysis, and proposes measures to facilitate the implementation of the strategic program.

MONITOR THE STRATEGIC PROGRAMS OF THE SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF EMR

Partnership between UPK and the Ministry of EMR in particular Secretary-General (Secretariat General) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is carried out in the implementation process of strategic programs in the Ministry of EMR. The strategic programs are a form of realization of Nawa Cita (Nine Hopes) and the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

The duties of UPK here is not only in the form of monitoring and evaluation activities, but also acting as a catalyst to accelerate the implementation of the programs without taking over the role of the other units. It is important to emphasize here that the involvement of UPK is only on the issue and a strategic programs.

UPK performs the function of monitoring and evaluation of the unit performances within the EMR. To support the process, UPK provides recommendations to parse blockages (debottlenecking) in the implementation of strategic programs at the Ministry of EMR. This also includes facilitation in the coordination of cross-sectoral or cross unit problem solving.

The concrete form of that role is for UPK to form a container such as Leaders' meeting, for each sub-sector in the Ministry of EMR. This meeting is directed to the completion of the strategic issues between agencies, state enterprises and stakeholders as a strategic key program of the Ministry of EMR.

UPK also formed a Gas Committee, which is used as a medium of coordination between policy makers and stakeholders in the natural gas sector. This committee was formed to solve various problems in natural gas sectors, among others, issues of supply, price or infrastructure.

In addition, UPK also performs monitoring of activities that have been carried out systematically and documented in the digital WEB. This activity is to monitor all the indicators of achievement of all strategic programs in the subsectors. The monitoring is a continuous quarterly activity that will provide detection and feedback directly to the Minister of EMR on the performances of each sub-sector.

PARTICIPATE TO SUPPORT THE TRANSPARENCY SYSTEM

To support a clean and transparent bureaucratic system, improvements needs to be done in many aspects. Those improvements that were proclaimed by UPK are among others, by building a work culture that supports high labor productivity in implementing the duties and functions of the state administration. It is intended for UPK to make efforts in simplifying the work processes and implementing best practices in order to improve public services in the Ministry of EMR.

In addition, UPK also initiated the establishment of ad hoc units, namely UP3I which has the function to oversee the acceleration and control of budget realization and debottlenecking in the Ministry of EMR.

PROVIDE THE BEST SERVICE QUALITY

To provide the best quality, it must surely be done with improved performance, in which it should be done by fixing the root of the problem such as the problem of bureaucracy, work culture, co-ordination and communication, governance of assets, or regulation. This is where UPK plays the role in trying to initiate improvements or innovations to these problems in the vicinity of the Ministry of EMR, especially in the Secretariat General of the Ministry of EMR.

UPK itself is meant as a talent pool, in which employees from various units within the EMR gather to make improvements, and it is expected to pass the new positive mindset and give a new color when returning to each work unit. This may be very possible due to the membership composition of UPK itself consists of diverse civil servants, state enterprises and professionals which are expected to complement each other and bring forth fresh out of the box ideas.

UP3I, INTERNAL CONTROLLING UNIT OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

In addition to UPK, Controlling and Supervising Unit of Infrastructure Development (UP3I) is a unit of the Ministry of EMR which is responsible for assisting the Minister in implementing control and accelerate the realization of activities and budget of the Ministry of EMR.

UP3I is a unit formed by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources based the Decision of the Minister of EMR No. 4260 K/70/MEM/2015 dated 11 September 2015. In carrying out the duties as the controller and the acceleration of activities and budget, UP3I has several distinct functions, namely in assisting the Minister in coordinating and facilitating the acceleration of planning, budgeting and implementation of activities and budget of the Ministry of EMR.

AS A PARTNER TO ACCELERATE THE PROCUREMENT PROCESS OF THE SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF EMR

In facilitating the activities and budget of the Ministry of EMR, UP3I functions as facilitator on the preparation of the General Procurement Plan (RUP), as well as the acceleration of the auction process and the signing of procurement contracts for goods and services, for example in the Secretariat General (Secretariat) of the Ministry of EMR. Cooperation undertaken between the Secretariat General and UP3I is to relinquish and to accelerate the upstream-downstream control surrounding the planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision of the Ministry of EMR budget.

In such cooperation, UP3I coordinates with the technical unit according to the stage such as the planning stage, which is the stage in coordination with the Secretariat General (Bureau of Planning) and Inspectorate General (Itjen) of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP). Subsequently continued with the stage of budgeting which is in coordination with the Secretariat General (Bureau of Planning and Finance Bureau) and the implementation phase (RUP, Procurement and contract signing) in coordination with units of the Ministry of EMR, especially with the Procurement Services Unit (ULP) or a Working Group (Pokja), Commitment Maker Officials (PPK), and extension workers (PPL). The next stage is the stage of operation and payment in coordination with the units, PPK and the Finance Bureau, and the last stage is the utilization of the Project Result Receiver Committee (PPHP-Track Archive), in coordination with Itjen.

ACHIEVED PERFORMANCE OF UP3I DUE TO THE METHODOLOGY OF UPSTREAM-DOWNSTREAM CONTROL

In coordination, the function of the unit which is chaired by Taqwallah, facilitates the acceleration of each phases in question. UP3I only guides the process, not in the substance of which is the responsibility of each units according to their duties and functions.

Aside from functioning to coordinate the procurement of the auction, the unit which is active since mid-August 2015 also actively contributes to the efforts in increasing the performance of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of EMR. These contributions are to encourage the rate of budget absorption in the Secretariat General of the Ministry of EMR. The preliminary step in promoting the absorption rate of this is to normalize all activities data and budget of the Ministry of EMR. Then coordinate with all units of the Ministry of EMR to facilitate the acceleration of planning, budgeting and implementation and monitoring using the methodology of Upstream Downstream Control Form (Forkedulir).

Through this methodology, in the current year the Ministry of EMR is able to encourage the uptake of the budget, which in August 2015 amounted to 12.7% (average absorption of 1.5% per month) up to 64% in December 2015 (average absorption of 12.5% per month) of the total budget of the Ministry of EMR of Rp 15 trillion. Achievement of such absorption increased significantly compared with the past three years which were on average only about 50% of the available budget of around Rp 10-12 trillion.

For the 2016 budget, UP3I has commenced the activity from the beginning, namely in the Fourth Quarter of 2015. UP3I has also facilitated the preparation of 2016 budget by rationalizing the allocation of non-physical and physical budgets. In addition, UP3I also encouraged the early preparation of data to support the acceleration of the auction process, the Phase-I auction announcement has been carried out on 11 November 2015, Phase-II on 2 December 2015 and Phase-III on 28 December 2015. As a result, on 14 January 2016 the signing of procurement contracts of goods/services of the first phase was signed with 198 packages valued at Rp 400 billion and the phase II with a total of 36 packages valued at Rp 136.6 billion, and phase III will be planned on 25 February 2015.

INNOVATING TO OFFER BEST QUALITY

Following the development of time and the demands of a growing community, UP3I continues to make efforts in innovation and growth or improvement in order to be able to provide top quality services. In this case, UP3I continuously creates innovations in making the format of upstream-downstream control (planning, implementation and monitoring of activities and budget) to facilitate the preparation and implementation.

Coordination will run stable if the relationship between the Secretariat General of the Ministry of EMR and UP3I

have gone smoothly. To that end, the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Energy also needs to improve its achievement and performance, particularly in providing the best quality services to the public, either directly or indirectly.

The performance improvement can be done by building a strong commitment of leadership to improve the achievement and the performance of the Ministry of Energy. Quality and welfare of Human Resources (HR) at the Secretariat General of the Ministry of EMR or the Ministry of EMR should also be enhanced. Moreover, monitoring of the process for early detection and the construction or improvement of communication with partners need to be done in order to produce the Good Corporate Governance (GCG).

BUREAUCRATIC REFORM GUARDS OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Bureaucratic Reform is reform and fundamental changes to the system of governance, especially concerning the aspects of human resource (people), business processes (culture) and institutions (structure).

Based on that rationale, the Bureaucratic Reforms Management Unit (UPRB) was formed.

In accordance with the Minister Regulation No. 17 of 2015, UPRB is as a unit guarding the execution of Bureaucratic Reforms in the Ministry of Energy. UPRB of the Ministry of Energy has the task to assist the Minister in carrying out the coordination, synchronization and harmonization of bureaucratic reform program in order to accelerate the achievement of good governance in the Ministry of EMR.

QUICK WINS UPRB

With the policy and strategic objectives, UPRB 2015 has set the quick wins to be achieved, namely the drafting of the Snapshot of Stakeholder Mapping books, the values establishment of the Ministry of EMR, the completion of the Bureaucratic Reform Road Map of the Ministry of EMR 2015 - 2019, and the implementation of competition and public service innovation seminar.

From the results of the performance achievement in 2015, strategies to optimize the allocation and utilization of existing resources in the future need to be formulated. The strategies are through redefinition including sharpening the indicators and re-identifying the scale of targets to fit the vision, mission, and goals of UPRB of the Ministry of EMR.

UPRB PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENT

In terms of achieved performance, UPRB has prepared a Snapshot of Stakeholders Mapping. In addition, the determination of values of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources stipulated in the Minister Decision No. 1808.K/07/MEM/2015 dated 18 August 2015 on the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Values have also been prepared by UPRB. Subsequently, the Road Map for Bureaucratic reforms 2015-2019 of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources prepared by UPRB is still awaiting approval of the Minister of EMR.

In connection with the Secretariat General of the Ministry of EMR, UPRB has formulated several important steps as problem-solving strategies that will be used/input or as consideration for the formulation of the performance plan in the coming years. The important step is to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness and proportionality of the use of resources and funds to realize the goals and objectives of the established strategy. Thus, it is more outcome-oriented in order to accelerate the implementation of the reform of the bureaucracy in the Ministry of EMR, in particular within the Secretariat General of the Ministry of EMR.

Lastly, UPRB is also consistent in conducting an internal evaluation by looking back at the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the preparation of performance reports of UPRB of the MEMR. The evaluation is to ensure the timely delivery of Performance Reports and the substance of the report meets the principles of transparency and accountability.

ITJEN ESDM:

Bersinergi Tingkatkan Kapabilitas dan Akuntabilitas Kementerian ESDM

Inspectorate General EMR:

Synergy Will Enhance Capability and Accountability of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

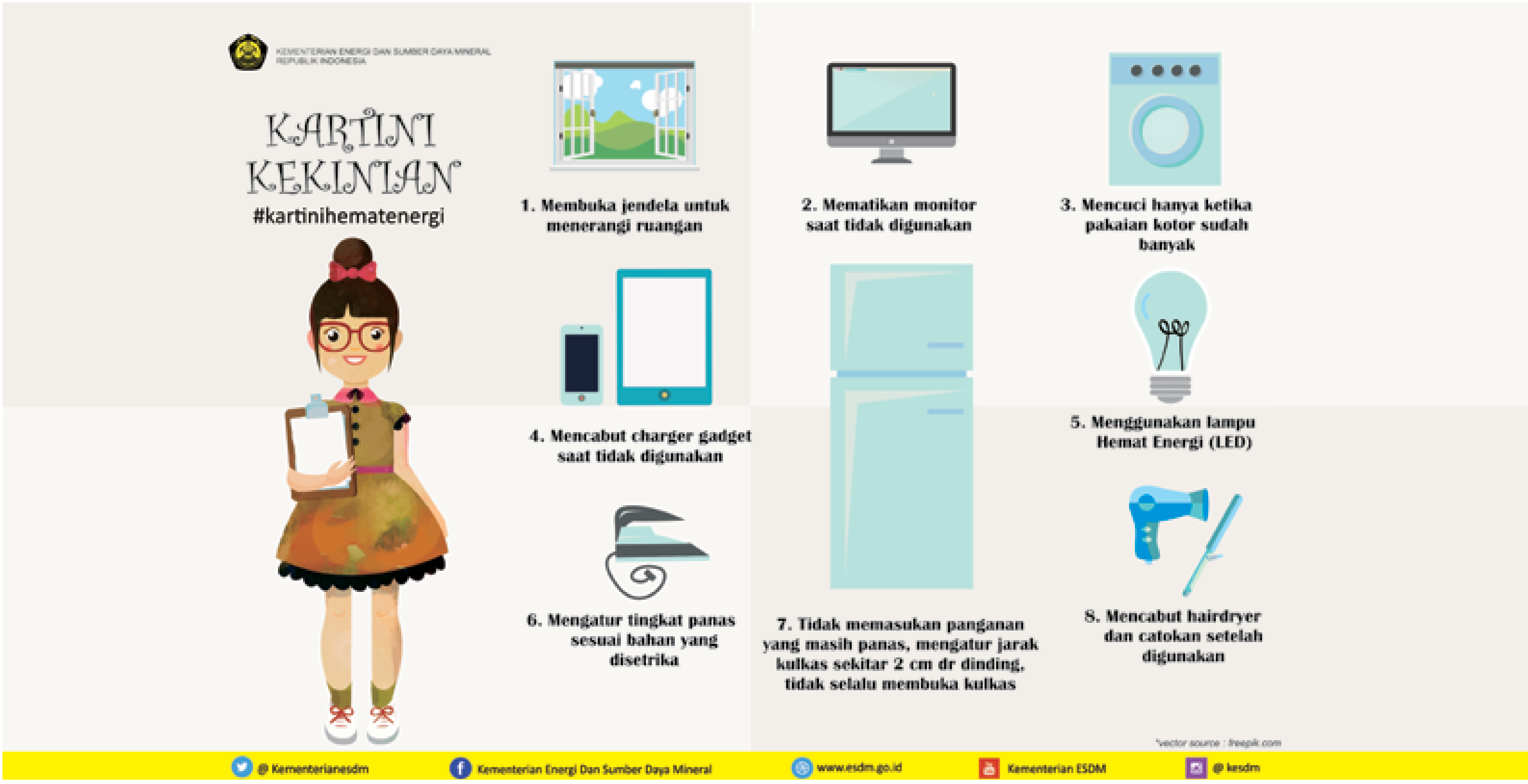
Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya sebagai Aparat Pengawasan Intern di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM, Inspektorat Jenderal (Itjen) KESDM berupaya meningkatkan KPI kinerja dengan menaikan level auditor dari level 1menjadi level 3. Selain itu Itjen menjalin kerja sama dengan berbagai kementerian/ lembaga negara lainnya. Di antara kementerian/lembaga yang menjadi mitra Itjen KESDM adalah BPKP, Kemenpan RB, dan KPK.

BPKP

BPKP atau Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan adalah lembaga Pemerintah non-kementerian Indonesia yang melaksanakan tugas Pemerintahan di bidang pengawasan keuangan dan pembangunan. Tugas pengawasan tersebut berupa Audit, Konsultasi, Asistensi, Evaluasi, Pemberantasan KKN, serta Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Pengawasan sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

Hasil pengawasan keuangan dan pembangunan tersebut, kemudian, dilaporkan kepada Presiden selaku Kepala Pemerintahan. Laporan hasil pengawasan akan digunakan sebagai bahan pertimbangan untuk menetapkan kebijakan-kebijakan dalam menjalankan Pemerintahan dan memenuhi kewajiban akuntabilitasnya. Selain itu, hasil pengawasan BPKP juga diperlukan para penyelenggara Pemerintahan lainnya–termasuk Pemerintah Provinsi dan Kabupaten/Kota dalam pencapaian dan peningkatan kinerja instansi yang dipimpinnya.

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, BPKP menyelenggarakan sejumlah fungsi. Di antaranya, fungsi pengkajian, penyusunan, perumusan, dan pelaksanaan kebijakan nasional di bidang pengawasan keuangan dan pembangunan. BPKP juga melaksanakan fungsi pemantauan, pemberian bimbingan, dan pembinaan



terhadap kegiatan pengawasan keuangan dan pembangunan.

BPKP menjalankan fungsi koordinasi kegiatan fungsional dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya. Selain itu, BPKP juga melaksanakan fungsi penyelenggaraan pembinaan dan pelayanan administrasi umum di bidang perencanaan umum, ketatausahaan, organisasi dan tatalaksana, kepegawaian, keuangan, kearsipan, hukum, persandian, perlengkapan, dan rumah tangga.

Fungsi-fungsi tersebut menghadirkan sejumlah kewenangan yang dimiliki BPKP. Adapun kewenangan BPKP adalah penyusunan rencana nasional secara makro di bidangnya; perumusan kebijakan di bidangnya untuk mendukung pembangunan secara makro; serta penetapan sistem informasi di bidangnya.

BPKP juga memiliki kewenangan untuk melaksanakan pembinaan dan pengawasan atas penyelenggaraan otonomi daerah yang meliputi pemberian pedoman, bimbingan, pelatihan, arahan, dan supervisi di bidangnya. Kemudian, juga melaksanakan penetapan persyaratan akreditasi lembaga pendidikan dan sertifikasi tenaga profesional/ahli serta persyaratan jabatan di bidangnya.

Kewenangan lain sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Di antaranya, memasuki semua kantor, bengkel, gudang, bangunan, tempat-tempat penimbunan; serta meneliti semua catatan, data elektronik, dokumen, buku perhitungan, surat-surat bukti, hasil survei laporan pengelolaan yang diperlukan dalam pengawasan. BPKP juga memiliki kewenangan untuk melakukan pengawasan kas, surat-surat berharga, gudang persediaan serta meminta keterangan tentang tindak lanjut hasil pengawasan, baik hasil pengawasan BPKP sendiri maupun hasil pengawasan Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan dan lembaga pengawasan lainnya.

Adapun kerja sama yang terjalin antara Itjen KESDM dengan BPKP meliputi beberapa kegiatan, antara lain Pembinaan Sistem Pengendalian Internal Pemerintah; Audit atas berbagai kegiatan unit kerja di lingkungan KESDM; serta Optimalisasi penerimaan negara di lingkungan KESDM. Kerja sama juga mencakup kegiatan asistensi terhadap penerapan Sistem Akuntansi Pemerintah, Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah, serta penerapan Good Corporate Governance (GCG). Disamping itu, kerja sama Itjen KESDM dan BPKP juga dalam rangka meningkatkan kapabilitas Itjen melalui Internal Audit Capability Model (IACM) serta melaksanakan pembinaan fungsional auditor.

KEMENPAN RB

Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi atau Kemenpan RB merupakan salah satu kementerian dalam Pemerintahan RI yang bertugas menyelenggarakan urusan di bidang pendayagunaan aparatur negara dan reformasi birokrasi. Kemenpan RB mengusung visi untuk mewujudkan aparatur negara yang berkepribadian, bersih, dan kompeten untuk mencapai kualitas pelayanan publik yang berkinerja tinggi.

Untuk mewujudkan visi tersebut, Kemenpan RB merumuskan sejumlah misi. Di antaranya, mengembangkan Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Kinerja Pemerintahan, membangun SDM Aparatur yang kompeten dan kompetitif, menciptakan Pemerintahan yang efektif dan efisien, serta meningkatkan kualitas pengelolaan reformasi birokrasi.

Adapun tujuan strategis yang ingin dicapai Kemenpan RB adalah untuk mewujudkan Pemerintahan yang efektif dan efisien; SDM aparatur yang kompeten dan kompetitif; Pemerintahan yang bersih, akuntabel, dan berkinerja tinggi; pelayanan publik yang baik dan berkualitas; serta aparatur kemenpan RB yang profesional dan berkinerja tinggi.

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Kemenpan RB menyelenggarakan sejumlah fungsi, seperti perumusan dan penetapan kebijakan serta koordinasi dan sinkronisasi pelaksanaan kebijakan di bidang reformasi birokrasi, akuntablilitas aparatur dan pengawasan, kelembagaan dan tata laksana, sdm aparatur, dan pelayanan publik. Kemenpan RB juga melakukan koordinasi terhadap pelaksanaan tugas, pembinaan, dan pemberian dukungan administrasi kepada seluruh unsur organisasi di lingkungan Kemenpan RB.

Fungsi berikutnya adalah koordinasi pelaksanaan supervisi dan pengawasan penyelenggaraan administrasi Pemerintahan serta pengelolaan barang milik/kekayan negara yang menjadi tanggung jawab Kemenpan RB. Pelaksanaan segala tugas di lingkungan Kemenpan RB pun berada di bawah fungsi pengawasan Kemenpan RB.

Kerja sama yang terjalin antara Itjen KESDM dengan Kemenpan RB meliputi bidang-bidang yang terkait dengan tugas dan fungsi kedua lembaga ini. Di antaranya, kerja sama dalam bidang pengelolaan Laporan Harta Kekayaan Penyelenggara Negara (LHKPN) dan Laporan Harta Kekayaan Aparatur Sipil Negara (LHKASN) di lingkungan KESDM.

Kemudian, kerja sama juga dilaksanakan dalam pengelolaan akuntabilitas kinerja Pemerintah serta pengelolaan pengaduan masyarakat yang berkadar pengawasan di lingkungan KESDM. Penilaian Mandiri Reformasi Birokrasi (PMPRB) di lingkungan KESDM juga menjadi salah satu bidang yang dikerjasamakan antara Itjen KESDM dan Kemenpan RB.

Kerja sama yang terjalin antara Itjen KESDM dengan berbagai mitra meliputi bidang-bidang yang terkait dengan tugas dan fungsi kedua lembaga

KPK

Kemitraan antara Itjen KESDM dengan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) mencakup kegiatan asistensi dalam penyusunan rancangan peraturan yang berkaitan dengan Program Penanganan Gratifikasi dan pembangunan whistleblowing system di lingkungan KESDM. Kerja sama ini sesuai dengan ruang lingkup tugas dan fungsi dari KPK itu sendiri.

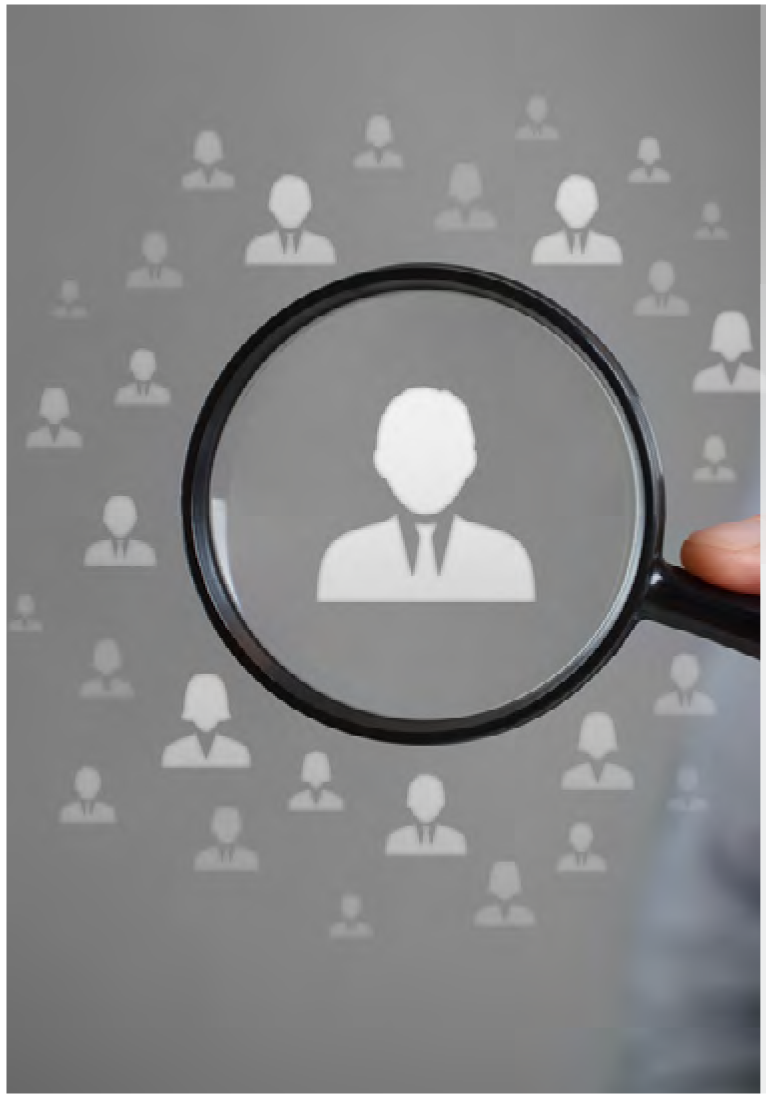
Sebagai sebuah lembaga negara, KPK bersifat bebas dan independen dari pengaruh kekuasaan mana pun dalam melaksanakan tugas dan wewenangnya. Hal ini guna mencapai tujuan lembaganya, yaitu untuk meningkatkan daya guna dan hasil guna terhadap upaya pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi. Komisi ini didirikan berdasarkan UU No. 30 tahun 2002 tentang Komisi Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi.

Adapun tugas dari KPK adalah melaksanakan koordinasi dan supervisi terhadap instansi yang berwenang melakukan pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi serta melakukan penyelidikan, penyidikan, dan penuntutan terhadap tindak pidana korupsi. KPK juga melakukan tindakan-tindakan pencegahan atas tindak pidana korupsi. KPK pun senantiasa memonitor penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan negara.

Dalam melaksanakan tugas tersebut, KPK memiliki wewenang untuk mengoordinasikan penyelidikan, penyidikan, dan penuntutan tindak pidana korupsi serta menetapkan sistem pelaporan dan kegiatan pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi. KPK berwenang pula untuk meminta informasi tentang kegiatan pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi dan meminta laporan terkait pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi kepada instansi terkait. Selain itu, KPK juga melaksanakan dengar pendapat atau pertemuan dengan instansi yang berwenang melakukan pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi.

Secara struktur organisasinya, KPK dipimpin oleh lima orang pimpinan yang terdiri atas seorang Ketua yang merangkap anggota dan empat orang wakil ketua yang merangkap anggota. Para pimpinan ini memiliki wewenang dalam pengambilan keputusan yang sifatnya kolektif kolegial. Pimpinan KPK membawahi empat bidang , yaitu Bidang Pencegahan, Bidang Penindakan, Bidang Informasi dan Data, serta Bidang Pengawasan Internal dan Pengaduan Masyarakat.

Setiap bidang tersebut dikepalai oleh seorang Deputi. Selain lima orang Pimpinan dan empat orang Deputi, dalam melaksanakan tugas-tugasnya, KPK juga dibantu oleh Sekretariat Jenderal yang dipimpin oleh seorang Sekretaris Jenderal. Sekretaris Jenderal ini diangkat dan diberhentikan langsung oleh Presiden RI, tetapi bertanggung jawab kepada Pimpinan KPK. Sedangkan dalam menjalankan tugasnya, KPK bertanggung jawab kepada publik dan menyampaikan laporannya secara terbuka dan berkala kepada Presiden, DPR, dan BPK.



In carrying out its duties and functions as the Apparatus of Internal Control in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources strive to improve KPI performance by raising the level of the auditors from the level 1 to level 3. In addition, The Inspectorate General established cooperation with various ministries / agencies of other countries. Among the ministries / agencies establishing partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources are BPKP, Kemenpan RB, and KPK.

FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT SUPERVISORY AGENCY (BPKP)
BPKP or the Financeand Development Supervisory Agency is a non-ministerial government institution which carries out the duties of the Government of Indonesia in the field of financial and development supervision. The supervisory duties are audit, consulting, assistance, evaluation, eradication of corruption, as well as supervision education and training in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Results of financial and development supervision is then reported to the President as the Head of Government. Supervision reports will be used as consideration for setting policies in running the government and meet the obligations of accountability. In addition, the result of BPKB supervision is also required by other State Officials - including the Provincial and Regency / Municipal Government in achieving and improving the performance of the institution led.

In performing its duties, BPKP holds a number of functions. Among others, the function of assessment, preparation, formulation and implementation of national policies in the field of financial and development supervision. BPKP also carries out the functions of monitoring, guiding and development towards financial and development supervision.

BPKP operates its coordination functions of functional activity in the execution of its duties. In addition, BPKP also carries out development and public administration functions in the field of general planning, administration, organization and procedure, human resources management, finance, filing, legal, coding, equipment, and household.

The functions present a number of authorities by BPKP. The authority of BPKP is drafting of national plan at macro level in its field; formulation of policies to support macro development; and the setting of statistical information system in its field.

BPKP also has the authority to implement guidance and supervision over the implementation of regional autonomy that includes the provision of guidelines, guidance, training, direction, and supervision in its field. Also to carry out the determination of requirements for accreditation of educational institutions and certification of professionals/experts as well as position requirements in its field.

Other authorities in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing legislation. Among others, entering all offices, workshops, warehouses, buildings, places of stockpiling; and examine all archives, electronic data, documents, calculation books, letters of proof, survey results of management reports required under supervision. BPKP also has the authority to conduct supervision of cash, securities, warehouse inventory and inquire about follow-up of the monitoring results, both the result of supervision by BPKP itself as well as results of supervision of the Finance Auditor Board and other monitoring agencies.

As for the cooperation between the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with BPKP includes several activities, including development of Government Internal Supervision System; Audit on various activities of working units within the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources; and Optimization of state revenue in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. The cooperation also covers activities of assistance to the implementation of Government Accounting System, Performance Accountability of Government Agencies, as well as the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG). In addition, the cooperation of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with BPKP is also in order to improve the capabilities of the Inspectorate General through Internal Audit Capability Model (IACM) and implement guidance of auditor function.

MINISTRY OF STATE APPARATUS EMPOWERMENT AND BUREAUCRATIC REFORM (KEMENPAN RB)
Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform or Kemenpan RB is one of the ministries in charge of organizing the Indonesian government affairs in the field of state apparatus empowerment and bureaucracy reform. Kemenpan RB carries the vision to realize state apparatus with a personality that is clean and competent to achieve quality public services with high performance.

To realize such vision, Kemenpan RB has formulated a number of missions. Among others, develop Transparency and Accountability of Government Performance, build apparatuses that are competent and competitive, creating an effective and efficient government, as well as improving the quality of the management of bureaucratic reform.

> The cooperation between the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with Kemenpan RB covers areas related to the duties and functions of these two

The strategic objectives to be achieved by Kemenpan RB is to realize an effective and efficient government; HR personnel that are competent and competitive; Good governance, accountability, and high performance; good and qualified public services; as well as professional and high performance apparatus of Kemenpan RB.

In performing its duties, Kemenpan RB has organized a number of functions, such as the formulation and establishment of policies and coordination and synchronization of policies implementation in the field of bureaucratic reform, accountability of apparatus and supervision, institutional and governance, HR of apparatus, and public services. Kemenpan RB also conducts coordination towards its performance of duties, guidance, and providing administrative support to all elements within the organization of Kemenpan RB.

The next function is the implementation coordination of supervision and oversight of governmental administration implementation and the management of property/wealth of the state which are the responsibility of Kemenpan RB. Implementation of all duties within Kemenpan RB is under the oversight function of Kemenpan RB.

The cooperation between the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with Kemenpan RB covers areas related to the duties and functions of these two institutions. Among others, cooperation in the field of management of Wealth Report of State Actors (LHKPN) and Wealth Report of State Civil Apparatus (LHKASN) in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Cooperation is also implemented in the management of government performance accountability and management of public complaints that includes monitoring in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Self-Assessment Bureaucratic Reforms (PMPRB) in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources will also be one area in which the cooperation between Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with Kemenpan RB is held.

CORRUPTION ERADICATION COMMISSION (KPK)
The partnership between the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) encompasses assistance in drafting regulations related to the handling of Gratuities and the

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development of whistleblowing system in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. This cooperation is in accordance with the scope of duties and functions of the Corruption Eradication Commission itself.

As a state agency, the Corruption Eradication Commission is free and independent from any influence of any powers in carrying out its duties and authorities. This is to achieve the purpose of the institution, which is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of efforts to eradicate corruption. This Commission was established by Law No. 30 of 2002 on Corruption Eradication Commission.

The task of KPK is to carry out coordination and supervision to institutions authorized to eradicate corruption and conduct investigation and prosecution of corruption. KPK also performs preventive measures on corruption. KPK also continually monitors the implementation of the state government.

In performing these duties, KPK has the authority to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of corruption and establish a reporting system and corruption eradication activities. KPK is also authorized to request information on activities of corruption eradication and request reports related to the prevention of corruption to the relevant agencies. In addition, KPK also conducts hearings or meetings with agencies authorized to eradicate corruption.

In its organizational structure, KPK is led by five leaders consisting of a Chairman who also acts as a member and four Vice-Chairmen who are also members. These Chairmen have the authority in decision-making that is collective collegial in nature. KPK Chairmen oversees four areas: Prevention, Enforcement, Information and Data, as well as Internal Supervision and Public Complaints.

Each field is headed by a Deputy. In addition to those five leaders and four Deputy, in carrying out its duties, KPK is also assisted by a Secretariat General headed by a Secretary General. The Secretary General is appointed and dismissed directly by the President, but is responsible to the Chairman of KPK. Whereas in carrying out its duties, KPK is responsible to the public and communicate openly and regularly of any report to the President, Parliament, and the Finance Auditor Board.

Mencabut Akar Masalah Kedaulatan Energi

Weed out the Root of the Problem of Energy Sovereignty

Penulis: Parlindungan Purba, Ketua Komite II DPD RI,
Dewan Penasihat (Mapebhi)

INDONESIA kini menghadapi tiga tantangan energi besar di saat isu kedaulatan energi, kemiskinan energi, dan keseimbangan iklim bersaing untuk diselesaikan terlebih dahulu.

INDONESIA kini menghadapi tiga tantangan energi besar di saat isu kedaulatan energi, kemiskinan energi, dan keseimbangan iklim bersaing untuk diselesaikan terlebih dahulu. Pemerintah juga sudah berusaha mengantisipasi era transformasi energi global dari bahan bakar fosil ke sumber energi terbarukan.

Dengan jumlah penduduk hampir mencapai 260 juta jiwa, Indonesia ialah negara dengan jumlah penduduk terbesar keempat di dunia setelah Tiongkok, India, dan Amerika Serikat. Luas wilayah daratan mencapai 1.810.000 kilometer persegi, menempatkan negara ini di posisi 15 dunia (CIA, 2014). Dengan jumlah pulau sebanyak 17 ribu buah, Indonesia juga merupakan negara kepulauan terbesar di dunia dan akibatnya pendistribusian energi di seluruh wilayah Indonesia menjadi kendala yang besar (Measey, 2010).

Keunikan lainnya, tutupan lahan di Indonesia masih didominasi wilayah hutan sebesar 52%, sisanya 13% lahan pertanian, 12% lahan perkebunan, 6% padang rumput, dan 17% perladangan masyarakat (FAOSTAT, 2011). Bisa dikatakan, kompleksitas masalah energi sangat tinggi dan makin rumit ketika pemerintah dituntut memperbaiki peruntukan lahan dan pemanfaatan sumber daya alam secara berkelanjutan di seluruh negeri, terutama masalah perambahan hutan.

Banyak ahli percaya Indonesia kini menghadapi tantangan energi yang sulit diselesaikan, yang didefinisikan sebagai 'energi trilemma': 'Tuntutan atas peningkatan kedaulatan energi, mitigasi perubahan iklim, dan kemiskinan energi'. Kedaulatan Energi terancam karena: (1) sumber energi utama habis, (2) jaringan listrik dikembangkan ketika minyak murah dan berlimpah, (3) distribusi minyak sangat tidak efisien dan berisiko terhadap perubahan cuaca, dan (4) harga minyak mentah dunia berfluktuasi sangat cepat sehingga menimbulkan persoalan besar dalam menetapkan kebijakan yang tepat untuk pengembangan industri biofuel dalam negeri, serta (5) faktor politik lokal masih terus mengintervensi pengembangan sumber energi lokal dan terbarukan.

Insentif dan langkah-langkah khusus diperlukan untuk memanfaatkan potensi biomassa secara maksimal dan berkelanjutan sehingga menghasilkan nilai ekonomi yang tinggi dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Indonesia juga menderita kemiskinan energi karena, meskipun cadangan gas dan batu bara masih cukup besar, infrastruktur masih belum terbangun untuk sebagian besar wilayah di Indonesia. Karena itu, meskipun 80,51% dari populasi memiliki akses listrik pada 2013, lebih dari 60% penduduk di perdesaan saat ini masih belum mendapat aliran listrik (World Bank, 2014). Selain itu, 95% dari penduduk perdesaan dan 45% dari penduduk perkotaan masih mengandalkan biomassa tradisional sebagai bahan bakar utama untuk memasak, yang mewakili 72% dari populasi (OECD-IEA, 2006).

Biomassa karena itu dipandang sebagai bagian penting dari agenda energi kita. Pemerintah Indonesia melihat bioenergi sebagai solusi untuk meningkatkan pembangunan sosial-ekonomi dan kedaulatan energi.

Modernisasi bioenergi dapat menambah nilai sumber daya yang ada dan melayani untuk memenuhi meningkatnya permintaan energi, serta menciptakan lapangan kerja dan mengurangi kemiskinan terutama di desa-desa miskin energi yang jumlahnya mencapai 12 ribu lebih di seluruh Indonesia.

Upaya penciptaan kebijakan untuk mendorong industri bioenergi telah dilakukan di Indonesia dengan mempromosikan kewajiban mencampur minyak solar dengan biodiesel dan memperkenalkan biogas skala kecil di daerah perdesaan. Namun, kebijakan pengembangan bioenergi modern di Indonesia ini masih dalam masa pertumbuhan awal dan membutuhkan upaya perbaikan terus-menerus. Selain itu, beberapa upaya sebelumnya telah dikritik karena dampak negatif terhadap lingkungan, seperti ekspansi perkebunan kelapa sawit ke wilayah hutan primer. Insentif dan langkah-langkah khusus diperlukan untuk memanfaatkan potensi biomassa secara maksimal dan berkelanjutan sehingga menghasilkan nilai ekonomi yang tinggi dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat setempat.

Saat ini diperlukan suatu strategi kebijakan secara menyeluruh untuk meningkatkan penyebaran bioenergi di Indonesia yang ditujukan pada pemanfaatan berkelanjutan, efisiensi sumber daya, dan pengembangan yang optimal terhadap berbagai segmen industri bioenergi. Persiapan itu termasuk pembuatan roadmap pengembangan teknologi bioenergi yang tepat dan strategi pemanfaatan wilayah hutan untuk bioenergi secara berkelanjutan.

Pendekatan holistis juga diperlukan untuk meningkatkan daya saing, baik di sektor hutan tanaman industri maupun industri pengolahannya, yang mengarah kepada peningkatan penyediaan layanan energi lokal dan peningkatan swasembada nasional untuk kebutuhan sandang, pangan, dan papan.

Karena itu, pengembangan bioenergi harus diprioritaskan untuk pengurangan kemiskinan masyarakat setempat tempat hutan tanaman industri tersebut berada. Proyek penyediaan bioenergi kepada masyarakat setempat akan mendorong pembangunan ekonomi lokal, mendorong terbentuknya bidang usaha

INDONESIA is now facing three major energy challenges in the current issue of energy sovereignty, energy poverty, and climate balance which are competing to be resolved first. The government has also been trying to anticipate era of global transformation of energy from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources.

With a population of nearly 260 million people, Indonesia is the country with the fourth largest population in the world after China, India, and the United States. Having the land area reaching 1.81 million square kilometers placed this country in 15th position in the world (CIA, 2014). With a total number of islands as many as 17 thousand, Indonesia is also the largest archipelagic country in the world and consequently the distribution of energy to the entire territory of Indonesia becomes a significant constraint (Measey, 2010).

Another uniqueness that the country possesses, forest cover still dominates in Indonesia by 52% of forest area, the remainder consists of 13% of agricultural land, 12% of plantations, pastures by 6%, and 17% of farming community (FAOSTAT, 2011). That said, the complexity of energy problem is very high and even more complicated when the government must improve land use and utilization of natural resources in a sustainable manner throughout the country, especially from encroachment.

Many experts believe Indonesia is now facing energy challenges that are difficult to resolve, which is defined as 'energy trilemma': 'The demand for increased energy sovereignty, climate change mitigation, and energy poverty'. Energy sovereignty is threatened due to: (1) the main energy source has been used up, (2) electricity network was developed when oil was cheap and plentiful, (3) the distribution of the oil is very inefficient and risky to weather changes, and (4) crude oil prices fluctuate very quickly causing major problems in defining appropriate policies for the development of the biofuels industry in the country, and (5) local political factors continue to intervene in the development of local and renewable energy sources.

Indonesia is also suffering from energy poverty because, although gas and coal reserves are still quite large, the infrastructure is still underdeveloped in most areas in Indonesia. Therefore, even though 80.51% of the population had access to electricity in 2013, more than 60% of the population in rural areas was still not electrified (World Bank, 2014). In addition, 95% of the rural population and 45% of the urban population still rely on traditional biomass as the primary fuel for cooking, which represented 72% of the population (OECD-IEA, 2006).

Biomass is therefore seen as an important part of our energy agenda. The Indonesian government sees bioenergy as a solution to improve the socio-economic development and energy sovereignty. Modernization of biofuels could add value to the existing resources and serve to meet the growing demand for energy, as well as creating jobs and reducing poverty, especially in villages of deficient energy which amounted to more than 12 thousand across Indonesia.

Efforts to create policies to encourage bioenergy industry have been carried out in Indonesia with an obligation to promote mixing diesel with biodiesel and introducing small-scale biogas in rural areas. However, the policy of modern bioenergy development in Indonesia is still in the early growth and requires continuous improvement efforts. In addition, several previous efforts have been criticized for the negative impact on the environment, such as the expansion of oil palm plantations into areas of primary forest. Incentives and special measures are needed to exploit the potential of biomass optimally and sustainably in order to produce a high economic value and improve the welfare of local communities.

Currently an overall policy strategy to boost the deployment of bioenergy in Indonesia is needed. The policy is aimed at sustainable utilization, resource efficiency, and optimum development of the various segments of bioenergy industry. That preparation includes the creation of the right bioenergy technology development roadmap and strategies of the utilization of forest areas for sustainable bioenergy. A holistic approach is also needed to improve the competitiveness, both in the industrial forest sector and the processing industry, which leads to an increase in the supply of local energy services and increased national self-sufficiency for the needs of clothing, food, and shelter.

Therefore, the development of bioenergy should be prioritized for poverty reduction in local communities where industrial forest plantations are located. Bioenergy supply projects to local communities will drive the local economic development, encourage the formation of new businesses, create jobs, and increase the added value of local forest products.

Moreover, the increased supply of energy provides many indirect benefits such as improving health services through the electrification of rural clinics and educational services through the improved access to information from the outside and lights in every household so that the learning process can be optimized.

The development of bioenergy sector can provide all of the above benefits while maintaining or improving the management of natural resources in the region through forest restoration and conservation of the river. The Increased access of electricity supply to poor people in rural areas will also have an impact on the increase in value-added forest products that would not be achieved by other conventional energy projects. Industrialization of forest products in various parts of Indonesia will only be possible if the provision of reliable electricity is available in the forest communities.

In the era of global partnerships, the government needs to continue to promote the great opportunities in Indonesia for the development of renewable energy and forest restoration throughout Indonesia to foreign investors and domestic. Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI) is ready to assist prospective investors to develop the renewable energy sector and natural resources in all parts of Indonesia, by connecting them to the central and local governments. DPD RI will be active in encouraging a transition from fossil fuel era to the era of low-carbon economy that has been the commitment of the government in various parts of the world today.

Source:
http://mediaindonesia.com/news/read/27140/mencabut-akar-masalah-kedaulatan-energi/2016-02-03#sthash.3FF4Ua2m.dpuf

Bioenergy supply projects to local communities will drive the local economic development, encourage the formation of new businesses, create jobs, and increase the added value of local forest products.

Bersiap Mengembangkan Energi Bersih

Preparation to Develop Clean Energy

Banyak faktor yang bisa digunakan untuk mendefinisikan energi bersih atau *clean energy*, salah satunya adalah energi yang bisa memenuhi kebutuhan saat ini dan generasi mendatang tanpa terancam kelestariannya.

Energi bersih merupakan suatu teknologi yang menghasilkan gas rumah kaca dalam level yang sangat rendah atau mendekati nol jika dibandingkan dengan teknologi lain. Energi bersih juga tidak memiliki dampak negatif ke masyarakat dan lingkungan selama masa pakainya.

Energi terbarukan adalah energi bersih dan sumber energi terbarukan adalah sumber energi bersih karena mereka dianggap ramah terhadap lingkungan serta sumbernya tidak akan pernah habis. Sumber-sumber energi terbarukan - energi yang berasal dari sumber alami dan lestari seperti cahaya matahari, angin, hujan, gelombang air laut, panas bumi, dan tanaman - biasanya masuk dalam kategori energi bersih.

Energi bersih tidak hanya dibutuhkan untuk menyelamatkan dunia dari perubahan iklim tetapi juga untuk memastikan keamanan energi untuk tahun-tahun mendatang. Bahan bakar fosil akhirnya akan habis, dan bila itu terjadi, dunia perlu memiliki solusi lain yang sudah siap, dan energi bersih memang terlihat sebagai solusi yang terbaik.

Tentu saja, diperlukan waktu sebelum sumber energi bersih menggantikan bahan bakar fosil, bukan hanya karena cadangan bahan bakar fosil yang masih cukup besar, tetapi juga karena sektor energi bersih terbarukan baru mulai berkembang, dan butuh jangka waktu tertentu sebelum dapat bersaing secara komersial dengan bahan bakar fosil.

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

Untuk menghilangkan ketergantungan dunia terhadap sumber energi yang berasal dari energi fosil atau minyak bumi, seluruh dunia tengah bersiap mengembangkan energi bersih. Hal tersebut tentunya perlu kerja sama dalam mengembangkan energi bersih tersebut.

Menteri Energi Dan Sumber Daya Mineral Sudirman Said mengatakan Indonesia perlu mengambil peran aktif dalam berbagai komunitas energi global. Dengan demikian Indonesia dapat berpartisipasi dan membantu dunia mencari dan menjadi solusi dalam kancah pengembangan energi global dunia.

Sudirman Said mencontohkan, salah satu bentuk partisipasi Indonesia dalam pengembangan energi bersih, adalah melalui pengembangan Center of Excellence Energi Bersih. "CoE akan menjadi kanal penghubung bagi kesiapan nasional dalam mewujudkan sistem energi yang berdasarkan pada sumber energi bersih dan berkelanjutan," imbuhnya.

Center of Excellence ini adalah pusat terpadu bagi penelitian, pengembangan hasil penelitian, pendidikan, peningkatan kapasitas pelaksanaan, hingga fasilitasi investasi dalam pengembangan energi bersih, dengan tiga menu utama: informasi, teknologi dan pendanaan.

CoE Indonesia akan mendukung upaya percepatan pengembangan energi terbarukan menjadi 23% dalam komposisi bauran energi nasional pada tahun 2025. Untuk jangka 4 tahun kedepan, CoE akan berfokus pada upaya mendukung program pembangunan ketenagalistrikan 35 GW, dimana 25% atau sekitar 8.8 GW akandatang dari energi terbarukan, dan 25% lagi dari energi gas. Sampai dengan saat ini, progres pembangunan ketenaga listrikan 35.000 MW telah mencapai sebesar 17,3 GW yang terkontrak, dimana 2,7 GW diantaranya berasal dari energi terbarukan.

BALI CLEAN ENERGY FORUM

Clean Energy Center of Excellence (CoE) diluncurkan dalam acara Bali Clean Energy Forum (BCEF) di Nusa Dua, Bali. Forum ini merupakan kerjasama Kementerian Energi Sumber Daya dan Mineral dengan International Energy Agency (IEA). Sebagai informasi bahwa International Energy Agency (IEA) merupakan badan energi dunia yang sedang gencar mendorong penggunaan energi bersih.

Forum yang diselenggarakan 11-12 Februari 2016 dan dibuka oleh Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia Jusuf Kalla ini merupakan komitmen Indonesia untuk mempercepat pengembangan energi bersih dan berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam kancah pengembangan energi bersih ditingkat regional dan global.

Dalam sambutan pembukanya Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla mengatakan pertemuan Bali Clean Energy Forum (BCEF) ini menjadi sangat penting bukan hanya untuk menguatkan pembangunan energi nasional, namun juga internasional. "Indonesia diberi kehormatan untuk memulai dialog antar negara yang memiliki kepentingan serupa dalam pengembangan energi bersih. Selain itu, juga untuk membentuk kemitraan global guna menjembatani kesenjangan dan memastikan tercapainya target energi bersih yang berkelanjutan bagi setiap orang," paparnya.

Forum yang mengusung tema "Bridging the Gap, Promoting Global Partnership" Kementerian Energi Dan Sumber Daya Mineral mengajak pemerintah serta seluruh pemangku kepentingan, termasuk organisasi masyarakat sipil dan perwakilan komunitas muda, dari negara-negara di kawasan Asia Pasifik untuk bersama-sama menjembatani kesenjangan dalam pengembangan energi bersih dan teknologinya agar dapat diakses masyarakat luas. Termasuk menggunakan CoE sebagai alat strategis untuk memfasilitasi Indonesia dan wilayah yang lebih luas dalam penyediaan data, teknologi, analisis, atau rekomendasi yang dibutuhkan untuk mendukung komersialisasi dan penyebaran energi bersih.

Menteri ESDM Sudirman Said menuturkan pemilihan Bali sebagai lokasi forum dikarenakan Bali akan menjadi Pusat Kawasan Energi Bersih pertama di Indonesia, dengan didirikannya Center of Excellence (CoE) Energi Bersih sebagai pusat pengembangan, penelitian, dan fasilitasi investasi proyek energi bersih. "Ke depan, diharapkan 100 persen energi di Bali adalah energi bersih," katanya.

Di samping itu, pemilihan Bali sebagai wilayah percontohan energi bersih juga dikarenakan banyak dikunjungi wisatawan, baik lokal maupun mancanegara. Sehingga, penetapannya sebagai wilayah percontohan dapat cepat tersebar dan diikuti wilayah lainnya. Sebagaimana diketahui, Provinsi Bali telah memiliki Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Karangasem dengan kapasitas 1 megawatt peak (MWp) on grid, PLTS Bangli 1 MWp on grid dan 6 Unit PLTS 15 kilowatt peak (kWp) off grid. Selain itu, pada 2014 lalu telah dibangun PLT Biomassa berkapasitas 400 kw dengan limbah bambu sebagai bahan baku.

Many factors can be used to define clean energy, one of which is ìenergy that could meet the needs of current and future generations without endangering its sustainabilityî. Clean energy is a technology that produces greenhouse gases in a very low level or near zero when compared to other technologies. Clean energy also does not have a negative impact to people and the environment over its lifetime.

Renewable sources of energy are a source of clean energy because they are considered to be environmentally friendly as well as having inexhaustible source. Sources of renewable energy are derived from natural and sustainable sources such as sunlight, wind, rain, waves, geothermal, and plants - usually fall into the category of clean energy.

Clean energy is not only needed to save the world from climate change but also to ensure the security of energy for years to come. Fossil fuels will eventually run out, and when that happens, the world needs to have another solution that is ready, and clean energy is seen as the best solution.

Of course, it takes time before clean energy sources replace fossil fuels, not only because fossil fuel reserves are still quite large, but also because the sector of renewable clean energy is just in the brink of development, and it takes a certain period of time before it can commercially compete with fossil fuel.

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

To eliminate the world's dependence on sources of energy derived from fossil fuels or petroleum, the whole world is preparing to develop clean energy. It certainly needs cooperative work in developing the clean energy.

The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Sudirman Said, said that Indonesia needs to take an active role in various global energy communities. Thus, Indonesia can participate and help the world find and become a solution in the arena of world energy development.

Sudirman Said pointed out, one of Indonesia's participation in the development of clean energy is through the development of Clean Energy Center of Excellence. "CoE will become a channel of contact for national preparedness in realizing an energy system based on clean and sustainable energy sources," he added.

Center of Excellence is an integrated center for research, research development, education, increased capacity of implementation and facilitation of investment in the development of clean energy, with three main items: information, technology and financing.

Indonesia CoE will support efforts to accelerate the development of renewable energy to 23% in the mixed composition of the national energy by 2025. In the period of the next 4 years, CoE will focus on supporting the effort in developing the 35 GW electricity program, of which 25%, or about 8.8 GW of renewable energy will be derived from renewable energy and the other 25% will be from gas energy. Up to this time, the development progress of the 35,000 MW electricity has of accomplished 17.3 GW electricity, of which 2.7 GW comes from renewable energy.

BALI CLEAN ENERGY FORUM

Clean Energy Center of Excellence (CoE) was launched in the Bali Clean Energy Forum (BCEF) event in Nusa Dua, Bali. This forum is collaboration between the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the International Energy Agency (IEA). As a note, the International Energy Agency (IEA) is a world energy agency aggressively encouraging the use of clean energy.

The forum held on 11 to 12 February 2016 and initiated by the Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla, was Indonesia's commitment to accelerate the development of clean energy and participates actively in the arena of clean energy development at regional and global levels.

In his opening remarks Vice President Jusuf Kalla said the Bali Clean Energy Forum (BCEF) has become very important not only to strengthen the national energy development, but also internationally. "Indonesia was given the honor to start a dialogue between countries that have similar interests in the development of clean energy. In addition, it is also to establish a global partnership to bridge the gap and ensure the target achievement of sustainable clean energy for everyone," he said.

The forum bearing the theme "Bridging the Gap, Promoting Global Partnership" of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources calls on the government and all stakeholders, including civil society organizations and representatives of young community, from countries in the Asia Pacific region to work together in bridging the gap for the development of clean energy and technology for it to be accessible to the public at large. This includes the use of CoE as a strategic tool to facilitate Indonesia and the wider region in the provision of data, technology, analysis, or recommendations needed to support the commercialization and deployment of clean energy.

The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Sudirman Said said that the selection of Bali as the location of the forum is by reason that Bali will be the first Central Region of Clean Energy in Indonesia, with the establishment of the Clean Energy Center of Excellence (CoE) as the center for research, development, and project investment facilitation of clean energy. "It is expected that in the future Bali will be using 100 percent clean energy," he said.

In addition, the selection of Bali as a clean energy demonstration area is also caused by the high target destination of tourists, both local and foreign. Thus, the establishment as a pilot region can quickly spread and followed by other regions. As already known, the Province of Bali has established its own Solar Power Plant (PLTS) located in Karangasem regency with a capacity of on grid 1 megawatt peak (MWp) , on grid Bangli 1 MWp solar power and 6 PLTS Units of off grid 15 kilowatt peak (kWp). In addition, in 2014, a power plant with the capacity of 400 kw biomass has been built from bamboo waste as the raw material.

Sistem Pengendalian Internal Pemerintah (SPIP) Kementerian ESDM

Government Internal Supervision of the Ministry of EMR

Penyelenggaraan kegiatan pada Instansi pemerintah, mulai dari perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pengawasan hingga pertanggungjawaban wajib dilaksanakan secara tertib, terkendali serta efisien dan efektif.

Oleh karenanya, dibutuhkan suatu sistem yang dapat memberi keyakinan memadai bahwa penyelenggaraan kegiatan tersebut dapat mencapai tujuannya secara efisien dan efektif, melaporkan pengelolaan keuangan negara secara andal, mengamankan aset negara, dan mendorong ketaatan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan.

Sistem tersebut dikenal sebagai Sistem Pengendalian Intern (SPIP). SPIP adalah sistem pengendalian intern yang diselenggarakan secara menyeluruh di lingkungan instansi pemerintah pusat dan daerah. Penerapan SPIP bertujuan untuk memberi keyakinan yang memadai atas tercapainya efektivitas dan efisiensi penyelenggaraan pemerintah negara dan sesuai tujuan kegiatan. Penerapannya, SPIP harus memperhatikan rasa keadilan dan kepatutan serta mempertimbangkan ukuran, kompleksitas dan sifat dari tugas dan fungsi Instansi Pemerintah tersebut.

Adapun unsur SPIP terdiri atas (1) lingkungan pengendalian; (2) penilaian risiko; (3) kegiatan pengendalian; (4) informasi dan komunikasi; (5) pemantauan dan pengendalian intern.

INSPEKTORAT JENDERAL PEGANG KENDALI PELAKSANAAN SPIP

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan SPIP di lingkungan Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Kementerian ESDM), khususnya dalam menciptakan lingkungan pengendalian yang positif dan kondusif diperlukan peran Aparat Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah (APIP) yang efektif.

LNSPEKTORAT JENDERAL (ITJEN)

Kementerian ESDM berperan sebagai APIP berkedudukan di bawah dan bertanggungjawab kepada Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral mempunyai tugas melaksanakan pengawasan intern di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM.

Pengawasan Intern adalah seluruh proses kegiatan audit, reviu, evaluasi, pemantauan, dan kegiatan pengawasan lain terhadap penyelenggaraan tugas dan fungsi organisasi untuk memberikan keyakinan bahwa kegiatan telah dilaksanakan sesuai dengan tolok ukur yang telah ditetapkan secara efektif dan efisien. Hal tersebut diupayakan untuk kepentingan pimpinan dalam mewujudkan tata kepemerintahan yang baik. Sejalan, pengawasan intern merupakan salah satu unsur penting dalam manajemen pemerintah untuk mewujudkan pemerintahan yang baik, berdaya guna, berhasil guna, bersih dan bertanggung jawab.

MEWUJUDKAN PENGAWASAN APIP BERKUALITAS

Sebagai instrumen pengawasan intern, Itjen memiliki payung hukum Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 01 Tahun 2010 tentang Pedoman Pengawasan di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM. Peraturan tersebut dimaksudkan untuk meningkatkan pelaksanaan pengawasan yang efektif di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM secara terus menerus dan menyeluruh. Tujuannya, agar dalam pengambilan keputusan dan langkah-langkah strategis sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan. Serta, diharapkan pelaksanaan tugas pengawasan dapat berjalan mencapai sasaran strategis pengawasan secara nasional. Tak lain, demi terciptanya kondisi yang menguntungkan bagi kelancaran tugas pemerintahan yang baik, bersih dan terbebas dari Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme.

Oleh karena itu, dalam mewujudkan pengawasan APIP berkualitas diperlukan ukuran mutu atau Standar Audit APIP yang diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri Negara Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara (PAN) Nomor: PER/05/M.PAN/03/2008. Standar Audit adalah kriteria atau ukuran mutu minimal untuk melakukan kegiatan audit yang wajib dipedomani APIP.

Selanjutnya, agar hasil audit Itjen dapat dipercaya dan dipertanggungjawabkan maka diperlukan adanya kode etik bagi auditor sebagai pedoman perilaku auditor dalam menjalankan profesinya dan bagi Atasan Auditor dalam mengevaluasi perilaku auditor.

Adapun kode etik Itjen terdiri dari dua komponen, yaitu (1) prinsip-prinsip perilaku auditor dan (2) aturan perilaku yang menjelaskan lebih lanjut prinsip-prinsip perilaku auditor, yakni Integritas, Obyektivitas, Kerahasiaan, dan Kompetensi.

Tindakan yang tidak sesuai kode etik tidak dapat diberi toleransi dengan alasan pun. Permohonan pengecualian atas penerapan kode etik harus dilakukan secara tertulis sebelum auditor terlibat dalam kegiatan atau tindakan yang dimaksud. Persetujuan untuk tidak menerapkan kode etik hanya boleh diberikan oleh Inspektur Jenderal.

Auditor Itjen yang terbukti melanggar kode etik akan dikenakan sanksi oleh Inspektur Jenderal atas rekomendasi dari Badan Kehormatan Profesi. Bentuk-bentuk sanksi yang direkomendasikan oleh Badan Kehormatan Profesi, berupa teguran tertulis, usulan pemberhentian dari tim audit, dan tidak diberi penugasan audit selama jangka waktu tertentu. Dalam beberapa hal, pelanggaran terhadap kode etik dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

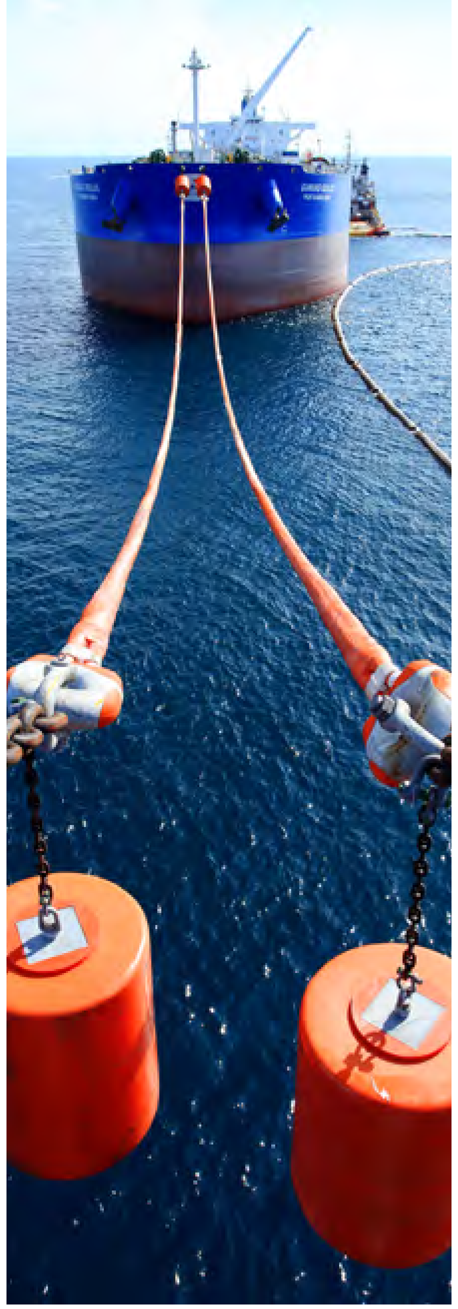
Keberhasilan pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi pengawasan, perlu secara terus menerus dikaji dan dikembangkan, untuk itu perlu ditetapkan tujuan evaluasi, alat ukur dan media evaluasi, standar pelaksanaan kegiatan, dan pelaksanaan evaluasi.

Evaluasi terhadap keberhasilan kegiatan pengawasan dilakukan untuk mengetahui unjuk kerja (performance) unit kerja yang diperiksa dalam melaksanakan tugas selama satu tahun anggaran dilihat dari aspek pengawasan. Dan juga untuk mengetahui keberhasilan pola dan sistem pengawasan yang dipakai Itjen selama pelaksanaan tugas.

Demi keberhasilan pelaksanaan tugas pengawasan, seluruh unit organisasi di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM diharapkan memberikan dukungan dan bantuan sekaligus partisipasi secara penuh. Pasalnya, pengawasan merupakan salah satu fungsi organik manajemen yang tidak terpisahkan dari fungsi-fungsi manajemen lainnya.

LIPUTAN KHUSUS

The implemetation of activities in government agencies, starting from planning, implementating, monitoring to accountability must be implemented in an orderly, controlled manner as well as efficiently and effectively.



Therefore, a system is required to provide reasonable assurance that the implementation of these activities can achieve its objectives efficiently and effectively, reporting the management of state finances reliably, securing state assets, and encouraging compliance with the laws and regulations.

The system isknown as the Internal Supervision System (SPIP). SPIP is an internal supervision system conducted thoroughly within the vicinity of central and local government agencies. The application of SPIP aims to provide reasonable assurance on the achievement of the effectiveness and efficiency in the organization of the state governments and it is in accordance with the purpose of the activity. In its implmentation, SPIP should take regard to fairness and propriety as well as considering the size, complexity and nature of the duties and functions of the Government Agencies.

The element of SPLP consists of (1) control environment; (2) risk assessment; (3) control activities; (4) information and communication; (5) internal monitoring and controlling.

THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL TAKES CONTROL OF SPIP IMPLEMENTATION

In the implementation of SPIP in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Ministry of EMR), particularly in creating a positive and conducive control environment in which the role of an effective Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) is required.

Inspectorate General (Itjen) of the Ministry of EMR plays a role as APIP under and responsible to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, which has the duties of carrying out internal supervision in the vicinity of

THE MINISTRY OF EMR.

Internal Supervison is the whole process of audit, review, evaluation, monitoring activities and other supervisory activities in the implementation of duties and functions of the organization to provide assurance that the activities have been carried out in accordance with the benchmarks that have been set effectively and efficiently. It is sought for the sake of the leaders in achieving good governance. Correspondingly, internal supervison is one important element in the management of the government to achieve good governance, efficiently, effectively, clean and responsibly.

REALIZING QUALITY APIP SUPERVISION

As an instrument of the internal Supervision, Itjen has a legal umbrella of the Minister Regulation No. 01 of 2010 on Guidelines of Control in the vicinity of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. The regulation is intended to improve the continuous and thorough implementation of effective supervision of the Ministry of EMR. The goal, in order for decision-making and strategic measures are in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations. It is also expected that the implementation of supervision duties can run to achieve supervision strategic objectives nationally. No other than to create favorable conditions for the smooth running of government duties that is good, clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism.

Therefore, in realizing the quality APIP control, APIP quality measure or APIP Auditing Standards is required which is set out in the State Ministry of Efficient Utilization of State Apparatus Regulation (PAN) Number: PER/05/M. PAN/03/2008. Auditing standards is the criteria or minimum quality measurement to conduct audits, which is a mandatory guide for APIP.

Furthermore, in order for Itjen audit results can be trusted and accountable it needs the code of ethics for auditors as auditors' code of conduct in their profession and for the Auditor Supervisors in evaluating the behavior of the auditors.

The code of conduct of Itjen consists of two components, namely (1) principles of auditor behavior and (2) the code of conduct which further explains the principles of auditor behavior, namely Integrity, Objectivity, Confidentiality and Competence.

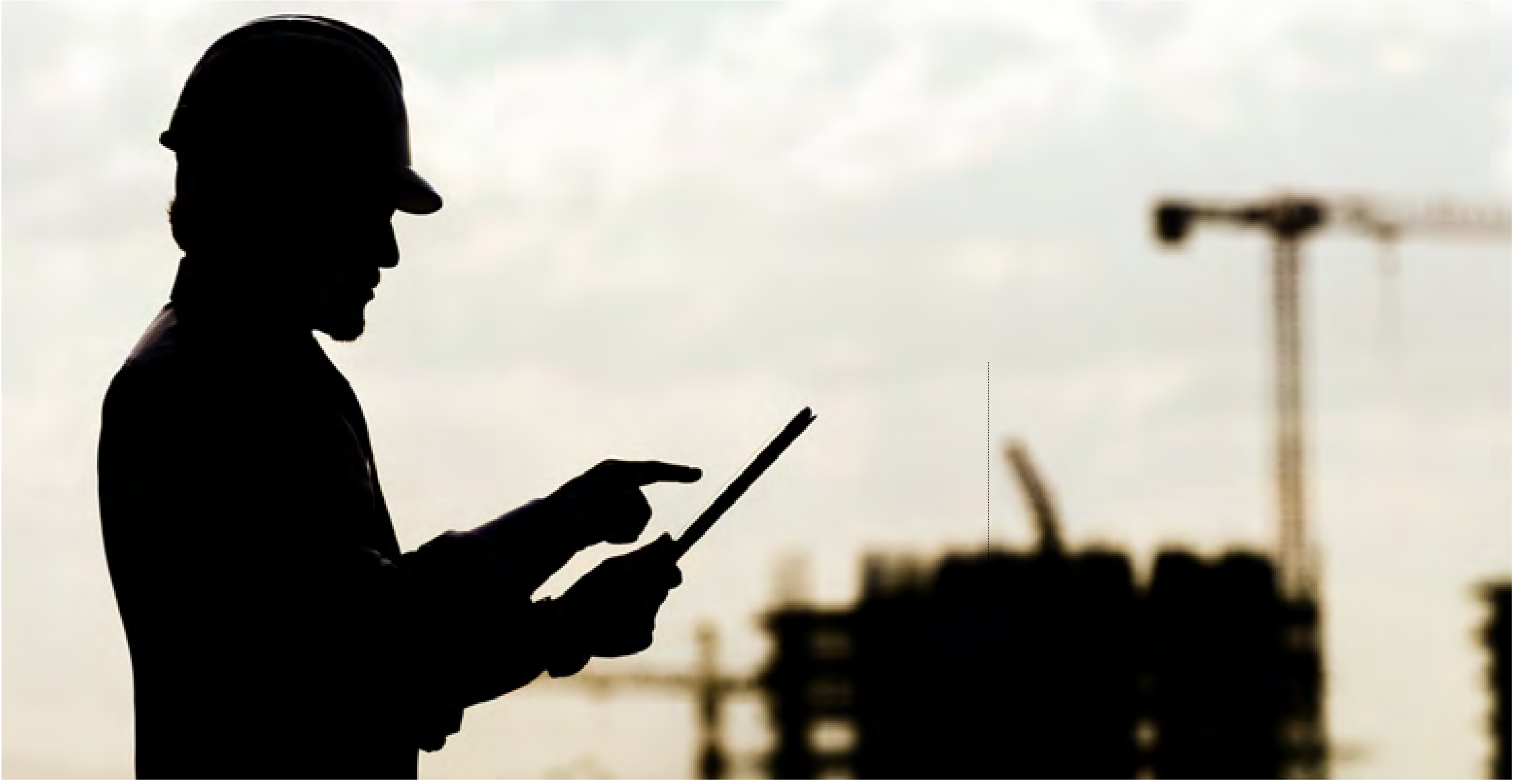
Actions that are not in accordance with the code of conduct can not be tolerated by any reason. Request an exception to the application of the code of conduct must be in writing prior to the involvement of the auditor in any activity or action in question. Approval for not enforcing the codes of conduct should only be given by the Inspector General.

Itjen auditors found to have violated the code of conduct will be sanctioned by the Inspector General on the recommendation of the Professional Ethics Council. The form of sanctions recommended by the Professional Ethics Council is in the form of a written warning, proposed termination of the audit team, and not be assigned to audit for a certain period. In some cases, a violation of the code of conduct can be penalized in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The success of the implementation of the monitoring duties and functions, need to be continuously assessed and developed, therefore it is necessary to set an evalution objective, measuring instruments and evaluation media, activity and evaluation implementation standards.

Evaluation on the success of supervision activities is conducted to determine the performance unit which is inspected in the duties implementation for one budget year seen from the supervision aspect. And also to determine the success of supervision patterns and system used by Itjen during the execution of tasks.

For successful implementation of the supervision duties, all organizational units within the Ministry of EMR is expected to provide support and assistance as well as full participation. This is due to the control being one of the organic functions of management that is inseparable from the other management functions.



Dr. Aldi Martino Hutagalung S.T., M.T.
Member of Performance Controlling Unit (UPK)
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

PEMBENAHAN Di Semua Subsektor

Improvements in All Subsectors

Ramah dan enerjik. Kesan tersebut hadir saat kami berkenalan dengan salah seorang anggota Unit Pengendalian Kinerja (UPK) sekaligus analis kebijakan migas Direktorat Pembinaan Program Minyak dan Gas Bumi Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral. Ditengah aktifitasnya yang cukup padat, pria kelahiran Jakarta 10 Maret 1980 ini meluangkan waktunya untuk menjawab beberapa pertanyaan seputar perjalanan karir hingga harapannya untuk Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral.

Pria yang bernama lengkap Aldi Martino Hutagalung ini memulai karirnya di Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral sebagai Penyusun Rencana dan Program Pengembangan Migas di Direktorat Pembinaan Program Minyak dan Gas Bumi.

Saat memulai bekerja disana, pria yang akrab disapa Aldi ini tengah menyelesaikan studi S2-nya juruaan teknik kimia di Universitas Indonesia. Tidak sampai disitu, Aldi kemudian melanjutkan pendidikan ke jenjang S3. Aldi memilih jurusan Ekonomi Energi di University of Twente, Netherlands.

"Mengapa Belanda? Karena disana pendidikannya terkenal bagus dan secara historis banyak orang Indonesia sehingga lebih mudah untuk beradaptasi." jelas Aldi.

Menurutnya cukup banyak pekerjaannya yang terbantu dengan jurusan yang diambilnya di jenjang S3. "Seperti dalam diskusi, membuat kajian, penulisan pelaporan maupun dalam proses berpikir," jelasnya.

Setelah menyelesaikan studinya, Aldi dipercaya sebagai salah satu anggota Unit Pengedalian Kinerja (UPK) dan merangkap menjadi Analis Kebijakan Migas Direktorat Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi - Direktorat Pembinaan Program Minyak dan Gas Bumi Kementerian Energi dan sumber Daya Mineral.

Selama berkarier di Kementerian ESDM, Aldi telah beberapa kali mendapatkan penugasan keluar negeri, yaitu menghadiri pertemuan APSA tahun 2007 di Singapura, Oil Emergency Preparedness and Statistic Training Program, IEA tahun 2008 di Perancis, Geophysic Conference tahun 2008 di Amerika Serikat dan menghadiri pertemuan IEA tahun 2009 di Sinagapura.

Aldi juga menjadi salah satu anggota tim OPEC dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral. Pria yang hobi musik dan olahraga ini menuturkan bahwa kembalinya Indonesia kembali ke OPEC merupakan ide yang dilontarkan Presiden Jokowi setelah acara KAA. Setelah itu barulah dilakukan pengurusan masuknya kembali Indonesia menjadi anggota OPEC. Terdaftarnya Indonesia sebagai anggota menjadi OPEC tentunya memberikan keuntungan tersendiri diantaranya dapat terhubung langsung dengan anggota OPEC lainnya. Dengan demikian, tentunya Indonesia bisa memperoleh harga yang lebih baik.

Aldi menambahkan jika posisi Indonesia disana cukup disegani. Tidak itu saja, dengan bergabung dengan OPEC, Indonesia bisa mengundang anggota OPEC untuk berinvestasi di Indonesia. "Menurut saya, itu merupakan keputusan yang tepat bagi Indonesia," ujar Aldi.

Sebagai orang yang berkecimpung di dunia energi, Aldi melihat banyak pembenahan di Kementerian ESDM dalam kurun waktu satu tahun terakhir ini. Meski begitu masih banyak pekerjaan rumah yang harus diselesaikan disemua subsektor. "Mudah-mudahan sampai akhir kabinet ini, ada hasil yang signifikan dari Kementerian ESDM." pungkasnya.

Friendly and energetic; The impression appeared when we met with a member of the Performance Controlling Unit (UPK) concurrently as oil and gas policy analyst at the Directorate of Program Development of Oil and Gas of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Amid his busy activities, the man who was born in Jakarta, 10 March 1980, provided some time to answer a few questions in regards to his career and his hopes for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

The man, whose full name is Aldi Martino Hutagalung, began his career in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources as a Planner of Oil and Gas Program Development for the Directorate of Oil and Gas Program Development.

When he started to work at the Ministry, the man who is familiarly called Aldi was in the middle of completing his master degree in chemical engineering at the University of Indonesia. He didn't stop there, Aldi then furthered his education to receive his PhD, majoring in Energy Economics at the University of Twente, Netherlands.

"Why the Netherlands? Because the educational system is known good and historically there are many Indonesian people there so it is easier to adapt, "said Aldi.

According to him, many of his work was helped due to the major that he selected when he took his PhD. "Such as discussions, preparing assessments, report writing and even in the thought process," he explained.

After completing his studies, Aldi was entrusted to be one of the members of the Performance Controlling Unit (UPK) and concurrently as Policy Analyst of Oil and Gas for the Directorate General of Oil and Gas - Directorate of Oil and Gas Program Development of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

During his career in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Aldi has had several assignments to go abroad, namely to attend the 2007 American Political Science Association (APSA) meeting in Singapore, Oil Emergency Preparedness and Statistics Training Program, International Energy Agency (IEA) meeting in 2008 in France, Geophysics Conference in 2008 in the United States and to attend an IEA meeting in 2009 in Singapore.

Aldi was also one of the team members of OPEC from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. This man, who has interests in sports and music, said that the return of Indonesia into OPEC was an idea voiced by President Jokowi after the Asia Africa Conference (KAA). After the conference, management of Indonesia's reentry to OPEC was conducted. Being registered as a member of OPEC unquestionably brings its own advantages for Indonesia, one of which is having direct connection with other OPEC members. Consequently, Indonesia can obtain better prices.

Aldi added that Indonesia's position was well respected. In addition to being a member of OPEC, Indonesia could invite members of OPEC to invest in Indonesia. "I think it is the right decision for Indonesia," said Aldi.

As a person who engages in the world of energy, Aldi saw many improvements in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources within the last year. Nevertheless there is still a lot of work yet to be done in all sub-sectors. "Hopefully by the end of this cabinet, significant results can be seen from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources," he concluded.

Drs. Mochtar Husein
Inspektur Jenderal, Kementerian ESDM
Inspector General, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

PERBAIKAN TATA KERJA
Tingkatkan produktivitas kinerja
Work Procedures Improvement Will Enhance Performance Productivity

Perbaikan tata kerja menjadi proses analisis penting untuk meningkatkan produktivitas kinerja sebuah organisasi pemerintah. Hal inilah yang terus digalakan sosok Drs. Mochtar Husein di lingkungan Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Kementerian ESDM), khususnya Inspektorat Jenderal (Itjen). Sebagaimana, rancangan tersebut diharapkan dapat menciptakan metode kerja yang lebih efektif dan efisien.

Sejak tahun 2013 hingga saat ini, Drs. Mochtar Husein dipercaya mengemban tanggung jawab sebagai Inspektur Jenderal Kementerian ESDM.

Selama masa baktinya, banyak mimpi-mimpi yang telah ia realisasikan untuk Kementerian ESDM. Dibawah kepemimpinannya, Inspektorat Jenderal KEMENTERIA ESDM telah melakukan berbagai perbaikan baik secara organisasi maupun tata kerjanya.

Laki-laki kelahiranSumenep 24 Februari 1958 ini memaparkan secara organisasi, Itjen telah melakukan reorganisasi dengan membentuk Inspektorat V. sebagaimana dimaksudkan untuk lebih mengkhususkan lingkup kegiatan-kegiatan pencegahan dan pemberantasan korupsi. Hal ini sebagai bentuk manifestasi atas cita-citanya untuk meningkatkan mutu pengawasan di lingkungan Kementerian ESDM.

Sementara dalam tata kerja dan kompetensi, Mochtar menambahkan, telah dilakukan berbagai pembenahan di lingkungan Itjen. Sebagaimana realisasinya terukur dari kenaikan level Internal Audit Capability Model (IACM), dari Level II menjadi Level III.

Dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pencegahan dan pemberantasan korupsi Bapak dua orang anak ini sangat berperan aktif. Terlihat dari sibuk dan padatnya jadwal sosialisasi pada unit-unit organisasi di Kementerian ESDM, khususnya dalam pelaksanaan pelaporan gratifikasi dan whistleblowing system. Berkat peran aktifnya juga lah, penandatanganan komitmen gratifikasi dengan KPK dan launching whistleblowing system Kementerian ESDM telah sukses terlaksana.

Ditambah, selama masa kepemimpinan pria lulusan Ekonomi Akuntansi di Universitas Brawijaya Malang ini berbagai prestasi telah diraih Inspektorat jenderal KEMENTERIA ESDM. Tercatat, pada akhir 2015, Inspektorat Jenderal KEMENTERIA ESDM dianugerahi dua penghargaan dari KPK atas keberhasillannya membawa Kementerian ESDM menjadi Kementerian/Lembaga/Pemerintah Daerah dengan unit pengendali gratifikasi terbaik di tahun 2015 dan Kementerian/Lembaga yang telah menerapkan Program Pengendalian Gratifikasi (PPG) dengan total nilai gratifikasi terbesar yang ditetapkan menjadi milik negara tahun 2015.

Prestasi yang telah diraih suami dari Hindaryuwati, S.H. ini, ternyata didapat setelah melewati tempaan perjalanan karier yang cukup panjang. Ia memulai karirnya pada 1983 di Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (BPKP). Selama 20 tahun di BPKP, Mochtar telah menduduki berbagai posisi dengan jabatan terakhir sebagai Direktur PLP Bidang Kesra Deputi Bidang Polsoskam.

Perjalanan karier Mochtar berawal sebagai Kepala Seksi Pengawasan Jasa, Perdagangan dan Lembaga Keuangan, Bidwas BUMN/BUMD Kantor BPKP Propinsi Bengkulu (1993 - 1997). Pada tahun 1997, ia pun menjabat Kepala Seksi Pengawasan Penyaluran Bahan Bakar Minyak dan Non Minyak Deputi Bidwas Perminyakan dan Gas Bumi, BPKP. Dalam tahun yang sama, ia dipindahtugaskan menjadi Kepala Bidang Pengawasan BUMN/ BUMD Kantor BPKP Propinsi NTT hingga tahun 2000. Setelah itu, beberapa posisi lain telah ia jabat.

Termasuk sebagai Direktur PLP Bidang Pertanahan dan Keamanan pada Deputi Bidang PIP Bidang Polsoskam, BPKP dan Kepala Perwakilan 2 Kantor BPKP Propinsi Jateng.

Improvement of work procedures has become an important analytical process to enhance the performance productivity of a government organization. This matter has been encouraged continuously by Drs. Mochtar Hussein in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, especially in the Inspectorate General. As such draft is expected to create more effective and efficient working method.

Since 2013 up to this day, Drs. Mochtar Hussein is entrusted to assume responsibility as the Inspector General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

During his tenure, he has realized many visions for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Under his leadership, the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has made various improvements both organizationally and the work system therein.

This figure, who was born in Sumenep on 24 February 1958 explained that organizationally, the Inspectorate General has reorganized by establishing Inspectorate V. as intended to have a more specialized activity scope in preventing and eradicating corruption. This is a form of manifestation on his goal to improve the quality of supervision in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

With regards to working procedures and competence, Mochtar added, he has made various improvements in the Inspectorate General. The realization can be seen by the escalation in the level of Internal Audit Capability Model (IACM), which was previously at Level II and currently at Level III.

In the implementation of prevention and eradication of corruption the father of two children was very actively involved. This can be seen from the level of activities and tight schedule of socialization in organizational units in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, in particular in the implementation of gratuities reporting and whistleblowing system. Due to his active role, the signing of gratuities commitment with KPK and the launching of whistleblowing system of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has been successfully accomplished.

Moreover, during the leadership of the man that graduated from Economics and Accounting from the University of Brawijaya Malang, many accomplishments have been achieved by the Inspectorate General of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. At the end of 2015, the Inspectorate General of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources was awarded two awards from KPK on its accomplishment to lead the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources as the Ministry / Agency / Local Government with the best gratuities control unit in 2015 and the Ministry / Agency that has implemented Gratuities Control Program (PPG) with the largest total value of gratuities assigned to become state property in 2015.

The achievements attained by the husband of Hindaryuwati, SH, have passed a long winding path of career. He began his career in 1983 at the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP). During his 20 years at BPKP, Mochtar has held various offices, lastly serving as the Director of Profesional Training Program of Public Welfare, Deputy of Politic Social and Security.

Mochtar's career began as Section Head of Services Supervision, Trade and Financial Institutions, Supervisory of SOEs / Local Government Owned Enterprises, BPKP Office of the Bengkulu Province (1993-1997). In 1997, he also served as Section Head of Supervision and Distribution of Non-Oil Fuel, Deputy of Oil and Gas Supervisory, BPKP. In the same year, he was transferred as Head of Supervision of SOEs / Local Government Owned Enterprises, BPKP Office of the NTT Province until the year 2000. Subsequently, several other offices has been assumed by him.

Including as the Director of Profesional Training Program of Land and Security at the Deputy of Profesional Training Program of Politic Social and Security, BPKP and Chief of 2 BPKP Representative Offices in the Central Java province.

Semua Butuh Perjuangan

All Need to Struggle

“Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Sudirman Said berbagi kisah inspirasi hidupnya yang penuh perjuangan.”

Sudirman Said menebar semangat melalui kisah hidupnya kepada para peserta yang hadir pada kegiatan One Hour University. Semua prestasi yang telah ia raih bukanlah tanpa perjuangan. Dengan semangatnya, Sudirman muda berjuang untuk menempuh pendidikan tinggi ditengah keadaan ekonomi keluarganya yang tidak memungkinkan. Ia memulai karirnya sebagai auditor Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (BPKP) pada 1984 hingga berlabuh di PT Pindad pada 2014. Kemudian, bak menanam benih unggul, akhirnya hasil jerih payah tersebut dituainya hingga menjadi Menteri ESDM di Republik Indonesia ini sejak 27 Oktober 2014. Di dunia organisasi, Sudirman juga aktif sebagai Ketua Senat Mahasiswa STAN hingga menjadi salah satu pendiri Masyarakat Transparansi Indonesia (MTI) serta Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG).

Dari semua proses kehidupannya, menjadi pemimpin di sebuah organisasi dan perusahaan bukanlah hal yang baru bagi Sudirman. Namun, Sudirman selalu mengatakan bahwa dirinya bukanlah orang yang ahli apalagi dalam bidang senjata, energi ataupun akutansi. Dalam setiap posisinya, ia hanya berupaya untuk merubah organisasi tersebut ke arah yang lebih baik yang ia sebut dengan Organization Development (OD).

Pada teori OD ini, ia belajar tentang cara mengelola perubahan dalam sebuah organisasi. Dalam kesempatan yang sama, Sudirman juga menjelaskan mengenai jenis-jenis perubahan dalam organisasi. Menurutnya, jenis perubahan pada organisasi dibagi empat yaitu Radical Change (Frame- breaking change), Incremental Change (Frame-bending change), Planned Change, dan Unplanned Change.

Radical Change merupakan perubahan mendasar yang jarang terjadi pada siklus organisasi. Namun, perubahan ini sering kali dipicu oleh event yang cukup penting, misalnya penggantian pejabat baru, pemilik baru, atau bahkan kegagalan operasi. Sementara itu, Incremental Change merupakan perubahan yang lebih sering terjadi namun tidak terlalu traumatis. Perubahan tersebut dibangun pada sistem yang ada saat ini. Fenomena yang biasa terjadi pada perubahan tersebut ialah saat terbitnya produk baru, teknologi baru, serta sistem dan prosedur baru.

Perubahan lainnya ialah Planned Change. Planned Change adalah perubahan yang berfungsi sebagai hasil usaha yang dilakukan secara terstruktur oleh agen perubahan (change agent). Perubahan ini sebagai respon terhadap persepsi atas kesenjangan kinerja. Kesenjangan kinerja pada perubahan ini dapat merupakan masalah untuk diselesaikan atau kesempatan untuk dikembangkan. Selanjutnya adalah Unplanned Change yang merupakan perubahan yang terjadi secara spontan dan acak, tanpa perhatian dan kendali agen perubahan (change agent). Perubahan ini sangat berbahaya untuk organisasi karena dapat memungkinkan merusak organisasi itu sendiri.

Menurut Sudirman, dalam organisasi setidaknya ada hal yang patut diterapkan untuk menjadi pemimpin yang efektif. Hal yang paling penting ialah, seorang pemimpin yang efektif menghargai keragaman. Seorang pemimpin yang efektif juga mampu memarjinalkan diri sendiri serta memimpin untuk melayani. Efektifitas dalam memimpin dapat terlihat dari tumbuhnya respek pada pemimpin, bukan takut. Sudirman pun menyoroti aspek selanjutnya yang dimiliki oleh pemimpin efektif, yakni kredibilitas.

“Kredibilitas merupakan gabungan dari integritas dan kompetensi,” tutup Sudirman. ■

E Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Sudirman Said shares the inspiring story of a life full of struggle.

Sudirman Said spreads the spirit through his life story to the participants who attended the activity of One Hour University. All the accomplishments he has achieved were not without a struggle. With enthusiasm, the young Sudirman struggled to pursue higher education amid the family's economic circumstances forbade him to. He began his career as an auditor at the Board of Finance and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) in 1984 until he docked at PT Pindad in 2014. Then, as if planting superior seeds, ultimately he reaped the results of hard work to become a Minister in the Republic of Indonesia since 27 October 2014. In the world organization, Sudirman was also active as Chairman of the Student Senate of STAN until he became one of the founders of the Indonesian Transparency Society (MTI) and the Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG).

Of all his life processes, being a leader in an organization and company were nothing new to Sudirman. However, Sudirman always said that he was not a skilled person especially in the field of weapons, energy or accounting. In each position, he was just trying to change the organization for the better, which he called the Organization Development (OD).

In this OD theory, he learned how to manage change in an organization. In the same occasion, Sudirman also explained about the kinds of changes in the organization. According to him, the type of changes in an organization can be divided into four, namely Radical Change (frames-breaking change), Incremental Change (Frame-bending change), Planned Change and Unplanned Change.

Radical Change is a fundamental change that is rare in organizational cycle. However, these changes are often triggered by an event that is quite important, for example, the replacement of new officials, new owner, or even a failure of the operation. Meanwhile, Incremental Change is a more frequent change but not too traumatic. The changes are built on the existing system today. The phenomenon that commonly occurs in these changes is at the time of the publication of new products, new technologies, and systems and procedures.

Other change is Planned Change. Planned Change is a change that serves as the results of the work done in a structured manner by an agent of change (change agent). This change is in response to the perception of the performance gap. The performance gap on this change can be a problem to be solved or an opportunity to be developed. Next is Unplanned Change which is a change that occurs spontaneously and randomly, without attention and control of agents of change (change agent). This change is very dangerous to organizations because it can allow damage to the organization itself.

According to Sudirman, in the organization there are at least matters that should be applied to be an effective leader. The most important thing is, an effective leader appreciates diversity. An effective leader is also capable of marginalizing themselves and leading to serve. Effectiveness in leadership can be seen from the growing respect for a leader, not fear. Sudirman also highlighted a further aspect which is owned by effective leaders, namely credibility.

“Credibility is a combination of integrity and competence,” added Sudirman.

Perpustakaan Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM

Inspectorate General Library Of MEMR

I Perpustakaan Inspektorat Jenderal KESDM berlokasi di Sub Bagian Hukum Lantai VI Gedung Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Jalan Patra Kuningan Raya No. 1 B Jakarta. Layanan Perpustakaan berupa Sirkulasi dan Penelusuran Informasi/Referensi. Layanan perpustakaan dilakukan jam dinas, yaitu hari Senin s/d Jum'at, pukul 8.00 s/d 15.00. Online Public A ccess Catalogue dapat diakses melalui alamat : perpustakaan.itjen.kesdm.go.id

E The Inspectorate General Library of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) is located at the Legal Sub-Section 6th Floor of the Inspectorate General of MEMR, Jalan Patra Kuningan Raya No. 1 B Jakarta. The Library Services are in the form of Circulars and Information/Reference search form, provided during working hours, namely from Monday to Friday from 8 am to 3 pm. Online Public Access Catalogue can be accessed via the web address : perpustakaan.itjen.kesdm.go.id

AKUNTANSI FORENSIK DAN AUDIT INVESTIGATIF

I Akuntansi forensik dan audit investigatif dalam bentuk yang paling sederhana merupakan perpaduan antara disiplin akuntansi, audit, dan hukum. Aspek hukumnya meliputi berbagai bidang seperti hukum pidana umum maupun khusus (seperti pidana korupsi, pidana perbankan, pidana pencucian uang, dan lain-lain), hukum perdata, hukum acara (pidana dan perdata), arbitrase, dan penyelesaiaan sengketa.

E Forensic Accounting and investigative audit in the simplest form is a blend between the disciplines of accounting, audit, and law. The legal aspect covers various fields such as general and special criminal (such as corruption, banking crimes, money laundering, etc.), civil law, procedural law (criminal and civil), arbitration, and dispute settlement.

SISTEM PENGENDALIAN INTERN PEMERINTAH

I Buku ini ditujukan kepada pejabat yang bekerja di lingkungan instansi pemerintah pusat maupun pemerintah daerah yang terkait dengan sistem pengendalian pelaksaan APBN.

E This book is addressed to officials working in the central government agencies even regional governments that are related to the implementation of the budget control system.

NATURAL LEADER : MENGAPA SEBAGIAN ORANG MENJADI PEMIMPIN DAN YANG LAIN MENJADI PENGIKUT ?

I Buku ini menjawab pertanyaan mengapa dalam masyarakat manusia ada pemimpin dan pengikut dengan meneliti kemunculan kepemimpinan dalam riwayat umat manusia. Pemimpin Alami (Natural Leader) ialah mereka yang memimpin organisasi dengan cara yang sesuai dengan psikologi warisan leluhur kita, sehingga menghadirkan kepemimpinan yang lebih baik dan berhasil bagi masyarakat, bisnis, bahkan negara kita.

E This book answers questions as to why in society there are leaders and followers by examining the emergence of leadership in the history of mankind. Natural Leaders are those who lead organizations by way according to our psychological ancestral heritage, thereby creating a better and successful leadership for society, business and even our country.

ANTASARI AZHAR : SAYA DIKORBANKAN

I Buku ini membidik tiap momen yang dilakoni Antasari Azhar dalam upayanya membuktikan bahwa ia tak bersalah dalam kasus pembunuhan yang menjeratnya.

E This book aims at each moment enacted by Antasari Azhar in his effort to prove his innocence in the murder case that has entrapped him.

POLA DAN AKAR KORUPSI : MENGHANCURKAN LINGKARAN SETAN DOSA PUBLIK

I Buku Pola dan Akar Korupsi ini diangkat dari hasil penelitian Prof. Etty Indriati saat menjadi peneliti tamu di Yale University, USA, dan kursus di International Anti-Corruption Academy, Austria. Berpedoman buku ini, sesungguhnya mega corruption pun dapat diusut dan ditemukan para pelakunya.

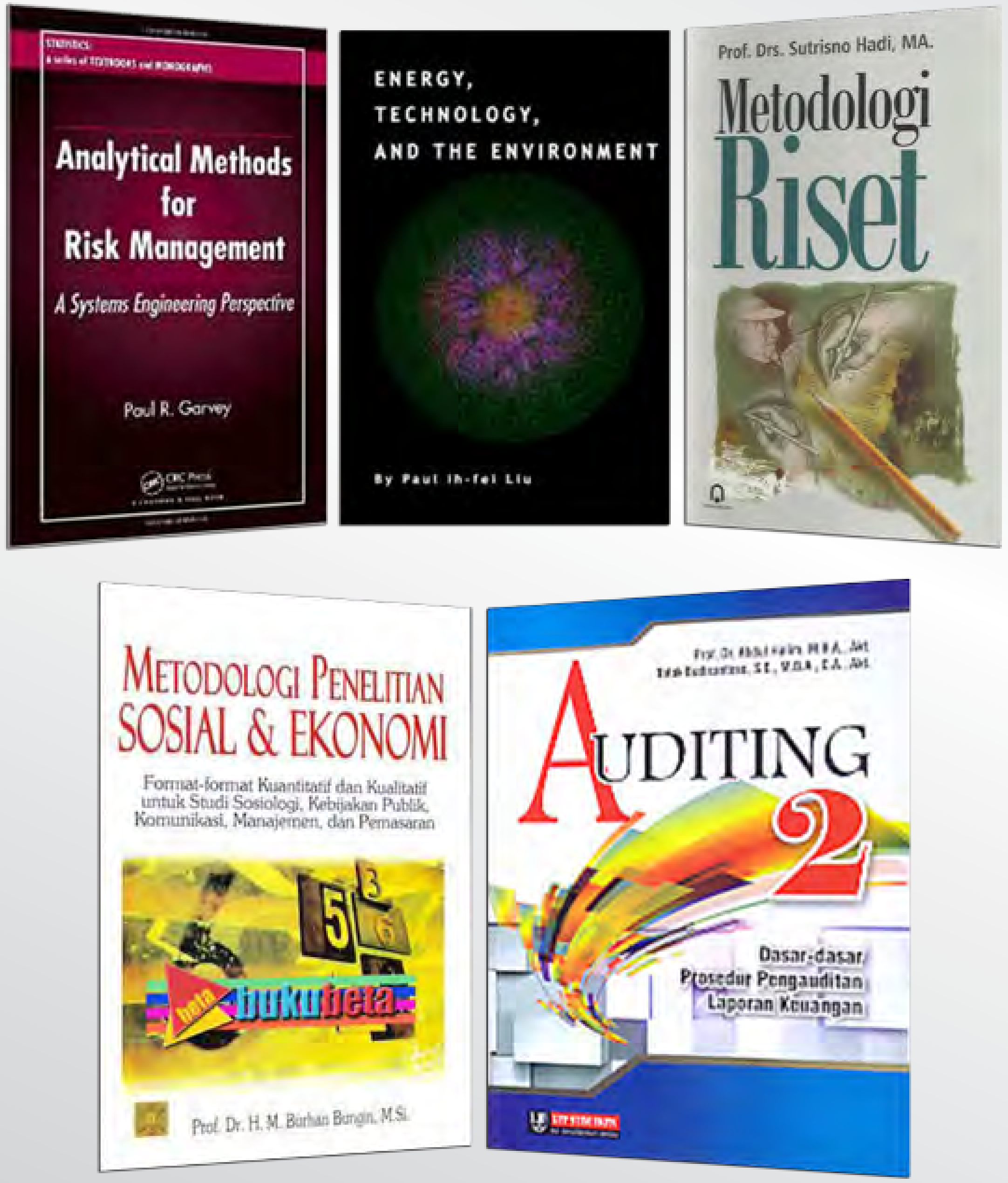
E This book Pola dan Akar Korupsi is raised from the research result of Prof. Etty Indriati when she became the guest researcher at Yale University, USA, and took a course at the International Anti-Corruption Academy, Austria. Guided by this book, mega corruption can in fact be investigated and the perpetrators found.

I Profil Perpustakaan Setjen KESDM Berawal dari ruang yang penuh dengan kumpulan buku-buku hibah dari Menteri terdahulu, kemudian dikelola oleh para Pustakawan dari LEMIGAS sehingga kemudian berubah menjadi perpustakaan Sekretariat Jenderal KESDM. Perpustakaan Setjen KESDM melaksanakan layanan sirkulasi koleksi khusus untuk pegawai Setjen KESDM dan layanan baca di tempat untuk selain pegawai. Perpustakaan juga telah memiliki website yang bisa diakses melalui alamat : library.esdm.go.id

Terlampir beberapa buku terbaru yang ada di perpustakaan Setjen KESDM:

E Library Profile of Secretariat General of MEMR Starting from a space filled with a collection of grant books from the earlier Minister which was then administered by the Librarian of LEMIGAS (Oil and Gas Agency), subsequently it turned into a library of Secretariat General of MEMR . Secretariat General of MEMR provides the service of special collection circulation for Secretariat General employees of MEMR and provides a place to read for the public. The library also has a website that can be accessed through the following address: library.esdm.go.id

Attached are some of the latest books in the library of Secretariat general of MEMR:



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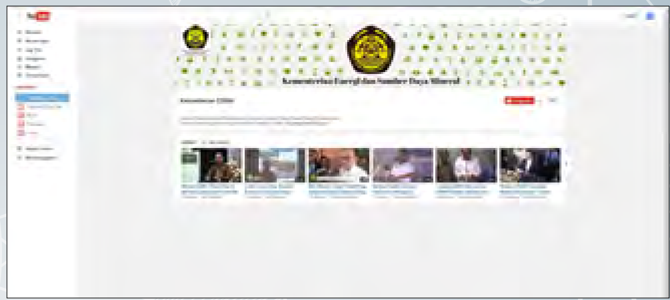

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