



PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (PERSERO) Tbk.
KANTOR PUSAT

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Nomor : B. 152 –SKP/CSM/CGC/12/2020
 Lampiran : 2 (dua) set
 Perihal : Laporan Bukti Iklan Pengumuman
 RUPSLB BRI Tahun 2021

Jakarta, 15 Desember 2020

Kepada Yth.
Ketua Otoritas Jasa Keuangan
Up: Kepala Eksekutif Pengawas Pasar
Modal

Gedung Soemitro Djojohadikusumo
 Jalan Lapangan Banteng Timur No. 2-4
 Jakarta 10710

POJK No. 15/POJK.04/2020 tanggal 20 April 2020

Menunjuk peraturan tersebut di atas tentang Rencana dan Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan Terbuka, bersama ini kami lampirkan Bukti Iklan Pengumuman Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa (RUPSLB) PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk di harian Investor Daily dan The Jakarta Post pada hari Selasa, 15 Desember 2020.

Demikianlah, atas perhatian dan kerja sama yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

PT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (PERSERO) Tbk.
CORPORATE SECRETARY DIVISION


Aestika Oryza Gunarto
 Corporate Secretary

Tindakan :

1. Yth. Direksi PT Bursa Efek Indonesia
 Up. Divisi Penilai Perusahaan Grup I
2. Arsip

Farmers vs. the Indian state

By Jayati Ghosh

Project Syndicate/New Delhi



Executive secretary of International Development Economics Associates, and a member of the Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation

India's capital is under siege from more than two million farmers...

the farmers themselves, or state governments, which are responsible for agriculture under India's Constitution.

On the face of it, the laws appear harmless or even beneficial for farmers. They relax restrictions on the purchase and sale of farm produce, remove constraints on stockpiling under the 1953 Essential Commodities Act, and enable contract farming based on written agreements.

The movement began when several thousand farmers from the neighboring states of Punjab and Haryana drove their tractors toward Delhi in the hope of publicizing their grievances in the city's center.

More than 500 farmers' organizations across India are supporting the protesters' demands, and the farmers' calls for "Bharat Bandh," or a national shutdown, on December 8 garnered widespread support from trade unions and several opposition parties.

The immediate trigger for the protests was the government's hasty enactment of three new farm laws, introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic without consulting stakeholders, like

in ways that will harm farmers. Small and marginal farmers fear they will be the worst affected.

These measures were probably the proverbial last straw for many farmers, whose protests have become more vo-

Farmers suspect that the new laws will sound the death knell for the public food-procurement system, which, though imperfect, still provides them with some basic protection against the vagaries of the market.

cal in recent years as threats to their livelihood have increased. True, farm incomes were declining continuously before Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to power in 2014. In fact, farmers played a crucial role in Modi's initial election triumph after he promised to double their incomes in five years...

total cultivation costs.

But Modi failed to keep that promise, and farmers instead received prices that were even lower relative to their costs than they had been under the previous government. Several of Modi's other promises to the agriculture sector also turned out to be hollow, further eroding farmers' trust in his administration.

In recent years, collapsing demand in the Indian economy has kept prices for agricultural produce low. This was the

result of policy blunders — two in particular — that destroyed many informal economic activities and damaged livelihoods: the November 2016 demonetization initiative and the subsequent poorly conceived and implemented national goods and services tax.

The government did not use fiscal policy to revive employment and demand, so both incomes and consumption declined, keeping crop prices low.

The pandemic subsequently made it much harder for farmers to grow produce and get it to market, while crop prices have remained well below 2019 levels. Farmers suspect that the new laws will sound the death knell for the public food-procurement system, which, though imperfect, still provides them with some basic protection against the vagaries of the market.

One of the new laws aims to do away with "middlemen" like commission agents. But farmers say they would rather interact with such people, and potentially develop a relationship that allows for some flexibility and demand of when required, than with faceless, intractable corporations that can use various means — such as "quality control" during purchase — to deprive them of their due.

To be sure, farmers must also worry about ecological constraints and soil degradation resulting from over-reliance on chemical agriculture, scarce and contaminated water, and climate change (reflected in adverse weather events and changing rainfall patterns). But the Modi government's poli-

tics, farmers fear, would worsen these problems.

So far, the government has sought to deal with the angry farmers much as it has done with all democratic protests. It initially ignored the demonstrators, before claiming that they were being misled and manipulated by malevolent opposition forces. The government then implied that the Sikh farmers were "anti-nationalists" and therefore "terrorists," and used brute force to quell peaceful protests.

Plant mainstream media and social media trolls have been unleashed in an effort to undermine the farmers and discredit their demands, just as they have aggressively attacked all dissenters over the past six years.

The government has refused to bend to the farmers' central demand of when required, than with faceless, intractable corporations that can use various means — such as "quality control" during purchase — to deprive them of their due.

But this could be hubris. Around half of India's total workforce depends on agriculture, and two-thirds of the population (and 70 percent of rural people) depend on farm incomes directly or indirectly. The protesting farmers' resolve, and their widespread public support, suggest that this time could be different.

Women's bodies, COVID-19 and male chauvinism

By Jan Lundius

Inter Press Service/Stockholm/Rome

Scholar with a PhD on history of religion from Lund University, who has served as a development expert, researcher and advisor at SIDA, UNESCO, FAO and other international organizations

COVID-19 has in some nations been converted into a noxious, political issue. One of many worrying examples is the rhetoric of Brazil's president. On Nov. 10, when Brazil's COVID-19 death toll surpassed 162,000 — the number has continued to soar — Jair Bolsonaro minimized the effects of COVID-19 by stating "All of us are going to die one day. There is no point in escaping from that, in escaping from reality. We have to cease being a country of sissies."

Bolsonaro actually said "marico," which like sissies is slang for gay people. Both expressions originally indicated "small girls" — marico is a diminutive of Maria and sissy of "kid sister". Bolsonaro thus defined homosexuality as effeminate and associated gay men with affection and cowardice. By connecting disease, fear, and femininity the Brazilian president not only ignored the strength and courage women throughout history have demonstrated, it also shows a strong disregard for gender equality and the rights of women and gay people.

In several countries, gender equality has made progress in areas as education and labor force participation, though health inequality between men and women continues to plague several societies, where girls and women remain victims to ideologies and practices that make them more vulnerable than men to diseases originating from neglect, abuse, and mistreatment.

Furthermore, women and girls

are often subjected to physicians' bias in diagnosis and treatment, while restricted access to education and remunerated work may hinder them from accessing adequate health services.

In most societies, women have been considered as subordinate to men. In both art and medicine, women have been viewed and interpreted from a "male point of view". That a "male gaze" applies to how women's bodies are perceived became evident to me when I sometime in the 1990s read Edward Shorter's "A History of Women's Bodies". Shorter described how religion and medicine have discriminated against women, primarily by disregarding their physical and mental health.

In Shorter's book in memory when I several years ago visited the Andean highlands and interviewed women about their life situation. What then upset me was the deplorable state of health of the women I met, assuming that it was my collaboration with a midwife that made them reveal physical pain and problems. Several diseases originated in difficulties during pregnancies, often experienced too early in life, and after that being far too frequent.

Alliments related to the female body was burdened by prejudice,

chauvinism, and religious bigotry and thus considered as shameful and concealed. My encounter with these women made me realize that gender equality is not exclusively a matter of relations between men and women — physical differences between the sexes must also be taken into account and addressed.

Furthermore, women and girls are often subjected to physicians' bias in diagnosis and treatment, while restricted access to education and remunerated work may hinder them from accessing adequate health services.

Through its intent to connect fear of COVID-19 infection with cowardice and effeminacy, Bolsonaro's rhetoric not only reveals an inclination towards homophobia and misogyny, but furthermore demonstrates a lack of knowledge about the crucial role women have had in medical development. While being professionally engaged with gender issues, I have quite often been confronted with a view that almost exclusively emphasizes social injustices caused by male chauvinism. Of course, this is a serious problem that cannot be ignored. Neverthe-

less, this should not forget the fact that women's bodies are distinctive from men's. Neglect of women's unique physical constitution has during centuries caused unnecessary suffering and limited women's well-being.

Childbirth is a unique female experience that excludes men, who cannot experience the pains and dangers it may bring about. Since time immemorial, childbirth has almost exclusively affected women — the expectant mother, the midwife, women friends and relatives. Men were generally excluded from the pro-

cess. What midwives lacked in formal academic learning, they compensated through experience and ancient traditions.

With the emergence of an academically founded medical profession and with it an increased interest in the income-generating business of midwifery, male doctors became during the 19th century increasingly interested in obstetrics and generally opposed to midwifery. Before male interventions, women generally gave birth in partially upright positions, being supported by other women. One reason for

this was that giving birth was considered to be a social concern, as well as the technique facilitated the process for both mother and midwife since they could make use of gravity.

However, male obstetricians preferred that women, while giving birth, remained in bed. Accordingly, obstetricians were in France, and the rest of Europe, called accouchers, from the French *à coucher*, go to bed.

It was claimed that surgeons were better trained in scientific medicine than midwives, who relied on popular medical traditions. In several countries, midwives were gradually legislated against in favor of male doctors. In his book, Shorter argued that men in white coats and stethoscopes initially were detrimental, causing unnecessary inconvenience and suffering.

Furthermore, apart from facilitating the actual birth procedure, midwives also offered support and help during pregnancy and afterwards. They were generally, unlike men, mothers themselves and could thus consider ailments and dangers from a female perspective. Several of them were also knowledgeable about how to alleviate labor pains and how to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and in some cases, even experienced in abortions.

The midwives were thus through their own and collective experiences well acquainted with how a female body functioned and reacted to various types of in-

terventions.

The suppression of women midwifery is just one of many examples of how women systematically have been marginalized while healing and caring for the sick and injured. This does not mean that their care-giving has not been decisive. On the contrary, to take care of others has rather been considered as a female duty, even part of a feminine nature.

Well into the 20th century, doctors were almost exclusively men and nurses were subordinate to them in everything (up to 1955 men were not allowed to serve as nurses in the US Army). In addition, nurses were paid significantly less than a medical doctor. Men in white coats and stethoscopes initially were detrimental, causing unnecessary inconvenience and suffering.

The recent rapid development of medical science is probably the most impressive human success story ever. It has not only been beneficial to humanity, but it has also contributed to increased compassion and reduced the brutality of everyday life. This development would probably not have been initiated without attention to women's health. Accordingly, to label gender health as a concern for "maricas" is not only a sign of ridiculous machismo, but also a manifestation of profound ignorance. Bolsonaro revealed a profound ignorance of the fundamentals of modern medicine and its foundations on women's well-being.

Papua: Reminiscence of the past, hope of the future

By Eriz Wicaksono

Jakarta

Assistant deputy director of governance at the Foreign Ministry. The views expressed are his own.

For the better part of history post-1945, the discourse on Papua has been on inequity. As a young nation still trying to find its own footing, Indonesia may have neglected development in the country's easternmost region.

This lack of development is deemed part of Papua's present problems. Yet highlighted by efforts to bridge the gap in development, today the eastern regions of Indonesia showcase remarkable growth and hope.

Amidst this optimism, problems of the past still linger, turning Papua into both the reminiscence of our past and the hope of our future. Despite enjoying consistently high economic growth from the 1970s to the first half of the 1990s, Indonesia's strategy to distribute wealth from the growth centers of Bali, Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra to the eastern provinces missed some of its goals. Some regions such as Papua and West Papua were not able to enjoy development on a par with the western provinces. The implications were wide as politically, socially and economically, some regions became much less advanced than others — giving rise to discontent and feelings of discrimination.

The dawn of the Reform Era proved to be the turning point, as Indonesia made significant advances toward the fulfillment of

democracy — notably by holding its first ever direct presidential election in 2004. This has finally brought unequal development into the spotlight, as an issue that needs to be heavily prioritized. And so it has. Since the inception of the special autonomy status in 2003, Papua, and a few years later West Papua, has enjoyed relatively good progress. Today, Papua's regional gross domestic product (GDP) growth has in recent years exceeded the national figure, and in West Papua the growth has been steadily rising every year. Regional GDP per capita of Papua today stands at more than Rp 56 million (US\$4,000), surpassing its initial target of Rp 40 million by 2025 as first mandated in its long-term plan in 2005.

Development in the economy is echoed by development in politics. During the 2019 presidential election, even Jakarta's record-breaking voter turnout of 79 percent paled in comparison to the figure in Papua and West Papua, which recorded 94 and 88 percent respectively. There is no sense of apathy toward politics, instead there is a sense of belonging, as people understand their vote mat-

ters and want to be part of the development. Moreover, 91 percent in Papua and 80 percent in West Papua voted for the incumbent President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo. This proves a good satisfaction level toward the government as people believe they have received the benefits and want more of the same for the next five years.

These recent developments portray Papua's uplifted hope. Furthered by the gradual fulfillment of basic needs, more people are more optimistic about their future. The Consumer Confidence Index, which measures public sentiment toward the future of their economy, affirms this view. The figure in the two provinces rose above the pessimistic figure of below 100 in 2008 and has never looked back since, reaching a figure of around 140 in 2020.

The international community has also echoed this optimism in the development of Papua land. Papua province has become one of the country's top recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI), receiving up to 86 billion since 2015. Furthermore, the Papuan regions are expected to boast one of the country's lowest dependency ra-

tios during its golden period of bonus demography in 2030-2035, providing a window of opportunity for future investors.

Despite the positive development, the two provinces are not exempt from setbacks. For instance, Papua's 2019 GDP growth plummeted due to a reduction in mining activities — indicating the diversification of economic contributors has yet to be materialized. Although improving rapidly, statistics on some macroeconomic indicators, such as poverty levels, both in Papua and West Papua, are still much lower than other provinces. Whilst the development gap is getting narrower, the provinces still struggle to use their special autonomy funds efficiently, and focus on the development of these regions, including a redesign of their special funding mechanism, must remain long-term goals.

Progress on Papuan land may be deemed late, yet the development of today is nothing short of fundamental and will provide foundations for future growth. Thus, it is important to ensure that the deeds to address the past do not hold back the endeavors to strive toward the future. Instead, both should be done in parallel. As every inch of development in the land of Papua will help address the problems of the past, and Indonesia's ability to address the past will in turn define its own future.

Advertisement for PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (PERSERO) Tbk. ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS. Includes logos for Bursa Indonesia and BRI, and detailed text regarding the meeting.



Salah satu kontraktor perusahaan batubara dengan 2019 sebesar 51,6 juta ton. Batubara yang diproduksi abu, sulfur dan Nox yang

Melalui Fleet Management System kontrol antrian DT di Front Loading & Travel Speed mencapai **48.910,8 GJ**

3R Limbah B3
Dengan penggunaan bahan bakar nabati **22.656,6 Ton**

Efisiensi Air
Melalui Automation & Upgrade Water Treatment Plant sebesar **278.5 m³**

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU	HIAJU

Penghargaan Untuk Adaro
Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, Siti Nurbaya (kanan) menyerahkan penghargaan Profer Emas 2020 kepada perwakilan direksi PT Adaro Indonesia (Adaro), Priyadi (kiri) di Auditorium Manggala Wanabakti, Jakarta, Senin (14/12/2020). Penghargaan Profer Emas tersebut merupakan ketiga kalinya diterima Adaro, yang menunjukkan kinerja perusahaan yang luar biasa dan lebih dari yang dipersyaratkan pemerintah dalam penerapan 'good mining practice' serta inovasi pengelolaan lingkungan hidup.

Terdampak Covid-9, Investasi Sektor ESDM Diproyeksikan Hanya Capai US\$ 22-23 Miliar

Oleh Retno Ayuningtyas
▶ **JAKARTA** – Investasi di sektor energi dan sumber daya mineral (ESDM) pada tahun ini diproyeksikan hanya akan mencapai US\$ 22-23 miliar atau 64,06% dari target US\$ 35,9 miliar. Tak tercapainya target investasi di sektor ini lantaran terjadinya pandemi Covid-19.



Ego Syahril

investasi 2021 bisa mencapai US\$ 37,2 miliar," tegasnya. Rincinya, target investasi subsektor migas menyumbang US\$ 18 miliar, listrik US\$ 10 miliar, mineral dan batu bara US\$ 6 miliar, serta energi baru terbarukan US\$ 3 miliar.

Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Ego Syahril mengatakan, pandemi Covid-19 memukul berbagai sektor di Indonesia, termasuk sektor ESDM, yang dikeluasi. Dampaknya, realisasi investasi di sektor ini diproyeksikan tidak sebaik tahun lalu. Kondisi ini tidak hanya terjadi di Indonesia, namun hampir seluruh negara di dunia.
"Outlook [investasi] di akhir tahun sektor ESDM hanya akan capai 70% dibanding [realisasi] 2019 atau sekitar US\$ 22,3 miliar," kata dia dalam diskusi Tempo Indonesia, Senin (14/12). Sayangnya, Ego tidak memproyeksikan investasi setiap subsektor ESDM. Padahal, mengacu data Kementerian ESDM, target investasi di sektor ini ditargetkan menyumbang US\$ 35,9 miliar. Rincinya, target investasi subsektor migas dan gas dipatok mencapai 13,8 miliar, listrik US\$ 12 miliar, mineral dan batu bara US\$ 7,8 miliar, serta energi baru terbarukan dan konservasi energi US\$ 2,3 miliar.
Rendahnya prediksi realisasi investasi sektor ESDM di akhir tahun ini lantaran realisasi per Oktober masih jauh dari target. "Tahun ini yang kami rekam hingga Oktober tahun ini investasi baru mencapai US\$ 18 miliar," ujar Ego. Rincinya, realisasi in-

vestasi subsektor migas baru US\$ 8,1 miliar, listrik US\$ 5,8 miliar, mineral dan batu bara US\$ 2,8 miliar, serta energi baru terbarukan dan konservasi energi US\$ 900 juta. Realisasi investasi per Oktober ini hanya 50,14% dari target US\$ 35,9 miliar.
Di awal tahun, Kementerian ESDM merincikan proyek-proyek yang menjadi andalan pencapaian target investasi yang lebih tinggi di 2020. Di subsektor migas, kata dia disebutkan bahwa investasi bisa naik lantaran beberapa proyek kilang yang digarap PT Pertamina (Persero) mulai konstruksi dan kegiatan operasi hulu migas yang agresif. Sayangnya, lantaran pandemi menaikkan harga minyak global, perusahaan migas menangkis kegiatan yang dilaksanakan tahun ini. Sementara proyek kilang yang masuk konstruksi kilang Kilang Balikpapan.
Selanjutnya, di subsektor listrik, investasi ditopang oleh pengoperasian pembangkit listrik baru hingga 5,7 gigawatt (GW) di tahun ini. Hal yang sama juga menjadi andalan kenaikan investasi di subsektor energi terbarukan, salah satunya yakni pembangkit listrik tenaga surya (PLTS) terapung di Cirata, Jawa Barat. Sementara peningkatan investasi mineral dan batu bara didorong oleh bertumbuhnya pabrik pengolahan dan pemur-

Pengadaan Lahan Proyek Kilang Tuban Rampung Tahun Ini

JAKARTA – PT Pertamina (Persero) menyatakan pengadaan lahan untuk proyek pembangunan kilang baru berkapasitas 300 ribu barrel per hari (bph) di Tuban, Jawa Timur akan selesai akhir tahun ini. Proyek kilang terintegrasi fasilitas petrokimia ini ditargetkan rampung pada 2020.
Direktur Utama PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional (KPI) Ignatius Tallulembang menuturkan, di tengah pandemi Covid-19, pihaknya tetap mengerjakan seluruh kilang yang merupakan Proyek Strategis Nasional. Hal ini agar seluruh proyek kilang bisa selesai sesuai target, yakni pada 2027. Salah satu proyek kilang ini yakni Kilang Tuban di mana perseroan masih memproses

pengadaan lahannya.
"Pengadaan lahan masyarakat sebagian besar sudah dibayarkan dan ditargetkan selesai seluruhnya di akhir 2020," kata dia dalam acara CNBC Indonesia, Senin (14/12).
Perseroan sempat menyatakan kebutuhan lahan untuk proyek kilang dan fasilitas petrokimia di Tuban ini mencapai sekitar 800 hektar di mana sebagian lahan merupakan milik masyarakat dan sebagian di bawah Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK). Pada Mei lalu, perseroan telah rampungkan pembebasan lahan milik KLHK.
Selain itu, lanjut Tallulembang, pihaknya juga melakukan restorasi pantai untuk menambah

PLN Siapkan Interkoneksi Sistem Kelistrikan Kalbar-Kalteng

JAKARTA – PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) tengah membangun pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN), yakni jaringan transmisi bertegangan 150 kilo Volt (kV) yang akan melintasi dari Kendawangan di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat (Kalbar) sampai dengan Sukamara di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah (Kalteng).



Rachmad Lubis

PLN telah berkoordinasi dengan Pemerintah Provinsi Kalbar terkait persiapan pengadaan tanah untuk pembangunan jaringan transmisi sepanjang 632 kilo meter sirkuit (kms) tersebut.
"Pelaksanaan pembangunan jaringan transmisi ini juga bertujuan untuk meningkatkan rasio elektrifikasi dan menjaga keandalan pasokan listrik. Hal tersebut tentu akan memberikan manfaat positif bagi masyarakat Kalbar dan terutama untuk menarik investor menanamkan modalnya di Kalbar," kata General Manager PLN Unit Induk Pembangunan Kalimantan Bagian Barat (UIP Kalbar-Bar), Rachmad Lubis dalam

keterangannya di Jakarta, Senin (14/12).
Rachmad menambahkan, jaringan transmisi ini akan memiliki 414 menara yang akan terbentang di 5 kecamatan pada Kabupaten Ketagang. Sedangkan di sisi Kalteng rencananya terdapat 24 menara.
"Interkoneksi Kalbar – Kalteng diupayakan dapat beroperasi pada awal tahun 2022 sehingga kemandirian energi listrik di Kalimantan Barat segera terwujud," jelasnya.
Asisten I Sekretaris Daerah Provinsi Kalbar, Sri Jumiandani menuturkan, Pemprov Kalbar mendukung rencana pembangunan infrastruktur tenaga-

Kideco Raih Profer Emas

JAKARTA – PT Kideco Jaya Agung (Kideco), salah satu anak perusahaan PT Indika Energy Tbk, kembali meraih Anugerah Lingkungan Profer 2020 berupa penghargaan Profer Emas dalam pengkategorian lingkungan hidup kategori Industri Tambang Mineral dan Batubara.
Penghargaan ini diberikan langsung oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Siti Nurbaya Bakar, di Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Jakarta, Senin (14/12).
Profer Emas merupakan apresiasi tertinggi atas kinerja Perusahaan yang telah secara konsisten menunjukkan kepedulian dalam pengelolaan lingkungan dalam proses produksi dan jasa, serta melaksanakan bisnis yang beretika dan bertanggung jawab terhadap pembangunan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Capaian ini adalah prestasi

yang membanggakan bagi Kideco, karena telah berhasil mempertahankan Profer Emas yang juga telah diterima pada tahun 2019 yang lalu. Hal ini merupakan hasil komitmen dan kerja sama manajemen beserta seluruh karyawan, didukung oleh para pemangku kepentingan, masyarakat dan pemerintah.
Presiden Direktur Kideco M. Kurnia Ariawan menyampaikan terima kasih kepada semua pihak atas capaian Profer Emas tingkat nasional ini. Kideco selalu berkomitmen terhadap kelestarian lingkungan, dengan memenuhi berbagai aspek yang meliputi: penerapan Sistem Manajemen Lingkungan (SML), melakukan Efisiensi Energi, dan Pemurnian Emisi, melakukan pengolahan 3R (Reuse, Reduce, dan Recycle) Limbah B3 dan limbah Padat Non B3, pengolahan efisiensi air

Target Produksi 1 Juta Barel Jadi Awal Kebangkitan Industri Migas

JAKARTA – Target produksi yang diinisiasi Satuan Kerja Kelangkaan Industri Migas sebesar 1 juta barel minyak per hari (BOPD) dan 12 miliar standar kaki kubik gas per hari (BSCFD) pada tahun 2030, jadi awal kebangkitan industri hulu migas nasional yang saat ini tengah menghadapi masa sulit.
"Pada akhirnya, kebangkitan industri hulu migas ini akan kembali menggalat dan memecak seperti baru karena semua pihak ikut berpartisipasi mewujudkan visi bersama, yakni target 1 juta BOPD dan 12 BSCFD pada 2030," kata Tenaga Ahli Komite Pengawas SKK Migas, Nana Abdul Manaf di Jakarta, kemarin.
Menurutnya, jika target dapat tercapai, maka akan menjadi puncak produksi baru bagi Indonesia karena produksi saat ini akan setara 3,2 juta barel per hari.
Namun untuk mencapai target itu dibutuhkan perubahan mindset dan kemampuan keahli dari zona nyaman dengan melakukan upaya-upaya "Not Business As Usual".
Indonesia, kata dia, bisa bercermin dari success story di Mesir dan Kolombia dalam memperbaiki investasi hulu migas dan meningkatkan cadangan dan produksi dalam waktu singkat.
Dia mengatakan Mesir pada tahun 2015 hingga 2017 melakukan eksplorasi secara masif demi penyediaan data 3D. Upaya tersebut menggandeng lembaga

dan penurunan beban penemuan air, perlindungan Keanekaragaman Hayati, serta program tanggung jawab sosial lainnya.
Kideco telah melaksanakan berbagai program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PPM) bagi masyarakat sekitar tambang yang mendukung terciptanya nilai creating shared value (CSV) antara perusahaan dan masyarakat. Di sektor pendidikan, kesehatan, ekonomi, infrastruktur, keagamaan, kepemudaan hingga sosial budaya.
Dalam pemuliaan Profer Nasional tahun ini Kideco mengukuhkan program aditionalitas yaitu Mandiri melalui usaha Air Minum isi ulang berbasis teknologi Reverse Osmosis, pengelolaan kotoran ternak menjadi Pupuk Super Organik, serta program Inovasi Pemanfaatan limbah serbuk. (es)

BUMI INDONESIA

PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (PERSERO) Tbk.

PENGUMUMAN RAPAT UMUM PEGEMUNG SAHAM LUAR BIASA

PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("Perseroan"), berkedudukan di Jakarta Pusat, dengan ini mengumumkan kepada Pemegang Saham akan diselenggarakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa ("Rapat") pada hari Kamis tanggal **21 Januari 2021**. Rapat dilaksanakan antara lain karena pertimbangan Dewan Komisaris

Sesuai Anggaran Dasar Perseroan, serta memperhatikan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 15/POJK/2020 tanggal 20 April 2020 tentang Rencana dan Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan Terbuka ("POJK"). Perseroan dengan ini pula menyampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

1. Pemanggilan Rapat akan dilakukan melalui kurang melalui 3 (tiga) surat kabar harian berbahasa Indonesia yang berpredominan nasional situs web Bursa Efek situs web PT. Kolaborasi Serikat Elekt Indonesia ("KSEI") dan situs web Perseroan pada hari **Rabu, tanggal 30 Desember 2020**.
2. Pemegang Saham yang berhak menghadiri dan memberikan suara dalam Rapat tersebut, namanya harus tercatat dalam Daftar Pemegang Saham Perseroan atau pada rekening elektronik KSEI pada hari **Selasa, tanggal 29 Desember 2020** pukul **16.15 WIB**.
3. Pemegang Saham dapat mengajukan mata acara Rapat dengan menaruh Panal 23 awal 16) Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dan Pasal 19 POJK. Usulan tersebut dibuat tertulis oleh Pemegang Saham dan diterima secara penuh oleh Direksi Perseroan paling lambat 7 (tujuh) hari sebelum Pemanggilan Rapat yaitu pada hari **Rabu, tanggal 23 Desember 2020**.
4. Memperhatikan Pedoman Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Covid-19 yang diterbitkan Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Perseroan merekomendasikan Pemegang Saham untuk hadir dengan memberikan jaminan melalui Fasilitas Electronic General Meeting System KSEI ("eASYKSEI"). Fasilitas tersebut merupakan mekanisme pembaruan kuasa secara elektronik ("eProxy") yang tersedia sejak tanggal Pemanggilan Rapat sampai dengan 1 (satu) hari kerja sebelum penyelenggaraan Rapat yaitu pada hari **Rabu, tanggal 20 Januari 2021**.

Jakarta, 15 Desember 2020
PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.
Direksi