

# The Farmer – Hasanuddin Yasni

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wGvjhA5BP\\_o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wGvjhA5BP_o)

Ir. Hasanuddin Yasni, MM, is a practitioner who is highly interested in Food Processing and Cold Chain System. He accomplished his Master Degree in Management of Agribusiness. He is still working as a consultant in Food and Agriculture Industry and as a Chairman of Board of Executive (BOE) of Cold Chain Association of Indonesia (ARPI). Beside as a Chairman of ARPI, Hasanuddin Yasni is also as a Board of Trustee of Animal Logistics Forum of Indonesia, as a Board of Expert of I-PLAN Forum, as a Technical Team & Draft Team of Indonesia National Standard (SNI) for Refrigerant & Warehouse Receipt, and Professional Member of Working Group of ISO PC 315 for Cool Parcel Delivery.

Before as a Chairman of ARPI, Hasanuddin Yasni had many experiences as a Manager in big companies, as a (1) Coordinator Project of PT. Daun Buah (a subsidiary of PT. Pupuk Kalimantan Timur), (2) Farm Coordinator of Shrimp Business and Plant Manager of Seafood Processing of PT. Suri Tani Pemuka (a subsidiary of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk), (3) Production Director of Palm Oil Plantation of PT. Perusahaan Perkembangan Pertanian.

Hasanuddin Yasni is also as a Trainer and Speaker in many cold chain industries activities. Based on his area as a Trainer, its area includes: (1) Post Harvest Handling of Fresh Products Practices, (2) Cold Supply Chain Management, (3) Cold Chain Assessment Practices, and (4) Cold Logistics Management. Based on as a Speaker, Hasanuddin Yasni had explained cold chain issues and solution at: (1) National Cold Chain Seminar for Seafood, Beef & Poultry and Horticulture products every year, (2) Global Cold Chain Conference for Cold Logistics, Ningbo and Dalian, China, (3) USDA Cold Chain Conference, Manila, Philippines, (4) Asia Cold Chain Conference & Expo, Bangkok,

Thailand, and (5) ISO PC 315 1st Meeting, Tokyo, Japan. Hasanuddin Yasni also had an experience in financing of SMEs Program: (1) Sharia Financing from BNI 46 Sharia Bank, and (2) General Financing from Mandiri Bank.

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## **Jamkrindo Syariah Tambah 4 Kantor Pelayanan**

JAKARTA – PT Penjaminan Jamkrindo Syariah berencana menambah empat kantor unit pelayanan di kota Balikpapan, Pekanbaru, Lampung dan Serang yang akan direalisasikan hingga akhir tahun ini.

Kepala Divisi Bisnis Jamkrindo Syariah Ari Perdana Gandhi mengatakan, ekspansi jaringan dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pelayanan terhadap nasabah Jamkrindo Syariah yang terus bertambah.

“Kendala kita ini sekarang kurangnya penetrasi ke pasar karena kurangnya kantor pelayanan,” kata Ari kepada Bisnis, Senin (1/10).

Ari menerangkan, saat ini Jamkrindo Syariah telah memiliki 10 kantor pelayanan yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia. Kota yang disasar untuk pembangunan kantor unit layanan, lanjutnya, merupakan kota-kota dengan jumlah nasabah yang terus meningkat.

Pembangunan kantor pelayanan tersebut telah tercatat dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) Jamkrindo Syariah.

Selain membangun kantor unit pelayanan, Jamkrindo Syariah juga

berencana meminta penambahan modal berkisar Rp50 miliar–Rp100 miliar kepada perusahaan induk yakni Perum Jamkrindo. Penambahan modal tersebut akan digunakan untuk memaksimalkan produksi perusahaan hingga akhir tahun.

“Perhitungan dengan adanya modal itu adalah karena kami akan ‘tersangkut’ di bulan September, tidak produksi lagi karena gearing ratio sudah mentok” ujarnya.

Adapun, kinerja penjaminan Jamkrindo Syariah hingga Agustus 2018 mencapai Rp13,2 triliun. Angka ini hampir melebihi target yang ditetapkan perusahaan pada tahun ini sebesar Rp13,8 triliun. Pada 2017 total penjaminan mencapai Rp12,2 triliun.

Kemudian untuk total imbal jasa kafalah hingga Agustus 2018 telah mencapai Rp213 miliar. Jamkrindo Syariah menargetkan pertumbuhan imbal jasa kafalah hingga Rp290 miliar tahun ini, naik 87% dibandingkan dengan pendapatan tahun lalu sebesar Rp155 miliar.

Peningkatan juga terjadi pada aset Jamkrindo Syariah. Hingga Agustus 2018, aset perseroan mencapai Rp636 miliar, naik 35% secara year to date dibandingkan dengan posisi pada akhir 2017 sebesar Rp469 miliar.

Jumlah beban klaim Jamkrindo Syariah hingga Agustus 2018 sebesar Rp57 miliar. Angka ini naik 418% secara year to date dibandingkan dengan posisi pada akhir 2017 yang sebesar Rp11 miliar. (Leo Dwi Jatmiko)

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**Jamkrindo      Syariah      Minta**

# Tambahan Modal Rp100 Miliar

**Bisnis.com**, JAKARTA – PT Penjaminan Jamkrindo Syariah berencana meminta penambahan modal berkisar Rp50 miliar–Rp100 miliar kepada perusahaan induk yakni Perum Jamkrindo.

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“Perhitungan dengan adanya modal itu adalah karena kami akan ‘tersangkut’ di bulan September, tidak produksi lagi karena gearing ratio sudah mentok,” ujarnya, Senin (1/10/2018).

Penambahan modal juga akan dilakukan untuk mendukung ekspansi bisnis ke beberapa wilayah. Perseroan berencana menambah empat kantor unit pelayanan di kota Balikpapan, Pekanbaru, Lampung dan Serang yang akan direalisasikan hingga akhir tahun ini.

Ekspansi jaringan dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pelayanan terhadap nasabah Jamkrindo Syariah yang terus bertambah. Pembangunan kantor pelayanan tersebut telah tercatat dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) Jamkrindo Syariah.

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Tag : [jamkrindo](#)

01 Oktober 2018, 21:40 WIB, Oleh : Leo Dwi Jatmiko, Editor : Farodlilah Muqoddam

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## Indonesia Menjadi Pusat Keuangan Islam

<https://republika.co.id/berita/kolom/wacana/18/09/07/penwiu440-indonesia-menjadi-pusat-keuangan-islam>

Jumat 07 September 2018 08:37 WIB

Red: Elba Damhuri

**Indonesia menjadi penerbit sukuk infrastruktur terbesar di dunia.**

REPUBLIKA.CO.ID Oleh: Muhammad Gunawan Yasni, Pengajar dan

## *Praktisi Keuangan Syariah*



Acara The Islamic Finance Week September 2018 Mansion Hall London, Inggris, menghadirkan Lord Mayor Charles Bowman dan John Glen (Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Her Majesty Treasury). Langkah ini mengindikasikan Inggris tetap

berupaya menjadi pusat keuangan Islam dunia, ketahanan keuangan dan tetap menjadi pusat pendidikan keuangan Islam yang antisipatif dan koordinatif dengan perkembangan industri keuangan Islam di belahan dunia mana pun.

Bank of England dan beberapa pihak yang berbasis di Inggris dan Amerika Serikat (AS) lainnya, mengajak berdiskusi lebih lanjut tentang *sharia governance* di Indonesia. Mereka lakukan hal itu setelah mendengarkan pemaparan tentang Indonesia yang menjadi besar dalam sukuk negara berkat peran Dewan Syariah Nasional Majelis Ulama Indonesia (DSN-MUI) dan Kementerian Keuangan.

Juga penjelasan soal bagaimana bank syariah dan industri keuangan syariah lainnya lebih dijaga kesyariahannya dengan *governance* (tata kelola) yang merupakan kombinasi berbagai otoritas, yaitu otoritas fatwa di DSN-MUI, moneter di BI, dan otoritas industri keuangan di OJK. Hal menarik buat mereka adalah 80 orang di DSN-MUI, yang diwakili 40 orang di Badan Pelaksana Hariannya, mampu menjaga dan mewarnai perkembangan industri keuangan syariah yang ada di Indonesia.

Bahkan, lembaga ini mendorong Pemerintah Indonesia menjadi penerbit sukuk negara terbesar di dunia yang berbasis utama ke infrastruktur, yang disinyalir sebagai satu-satunya yang mampu dalam level pemerintahan. Inggris merasakan, hal ini belum mungkin dapat mereka saingi dalam waktu dekat.

Hal menarik dari sisi pasar modal dalam diskusi di *Islamic Finance Week* ini adalah perkembangan sistem bursa efek yang mulai mengarah ke *sharia capital token system* sebagai bagian *sharia value based intermediation* yang intinya adalah *sharia digital finance*.

*Sharia capital token system* sebagai *open and managed blockchain system*, diharapkan menjadi platform teknologi finansial yang akan meminimalisasi biaya penerbitan saham syariah atau sukuk yang kini berkisar 2-4 persen dari *value* pada proses IPO saham atau sukuk.

Disinyalir, biaya penerbitan *sharia capital token* bisa ditekan pada kisaran angka 0,01-1 persen bergantung pada nilai penerbitan. Semakin besar nilai penerbitan maka akan semakin mungkin mendekati 0,01 persen.

Beberapa cikal bakal *sharia capital token system* sudah dimulai di Indonesia. Misalnya, Klik MAMI yang dimotori oleh Manulife Asset Management Indonesia dengan pembelian *sharia mutual funds* melalui sistem daring dengan kelipatan Rp 10 ribu, yang nilainya semakin kecil dengan depreasi rupiah beberapa waktu terakhir.

Sepantasnya juga, *sharia online trading stocks* (SOTS) yang dimotori DSN-MUI dan Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) dengan inisiasi beberapa perusahaan anggota bursa dapat menjadi cikal bakal *sharia capital token system* di Indonesia. BEI selayaknya mulai melirik *capital token system* tersebut yang kemudian menjadikannya sebagai sesuatu yang dapat menggairahkan bagi perusahaan-perusahaan kecil menengah yang melantai di bursa.

Pemerintah Indonesia juga perlu mempertimbangkan *sharia capital token system* untuk mendistribusikan dan mentransaksikan sukuk negara secara retail dan mikro di masyarakat ataupun secara *blockchain* dan global.

Ini sangat baik guna menginklusi banyak pihak untuk investasi infrastruktur daripada meminjam langsung dalam bentuk valuta

asing dari negara lain, yang membuat Indonesia mudah ditekan secara politik ataupun ekonomi oleh negara pemberi pinjaman. Masif tidaknya suatu *blockchain* tidak hanya bergantung pada besarnya nilai transaksi, tetapi juga jumlah yang bertransaksi.

Potensi Indonesia dengan sekitar 40 juta warganya yang sudah menjadi bagian pasif ataupun aktif dari industri keuangan syariah, memberi skala ekonomi memadai untuk memulai *sharia capital token system* sebagai bagian *sharia digital finance*.

Di Inggris, masing-masing pelaku industri keuangan syariah berusaha saling bersinergi dan saling memberi yang terbaik untuk pemegang akun-akun keuangan syariah, yang jumlahnya seluruh Eropa hanya berkisar 25 juta kelas menengah.

Selama ini, mereka di Inggris baru mendapatkan 'tidak banyak' jumlah pemegang akun keuangan syariah dengan nilai fantastis, tapi dalam perjalanannya dapat sewaktu-waktu begitu saja menjadi tidak loyal terhadap produk dan lembaga keuangan syariah.

Sebagian mereka adalah pemegang akun keuangan syariah dari Timur Tengah. Seiring keadaan ekonomi dan politik yang semakin kurang stabil di Timur Tengah, Inggris mulai menjadikan 25 juta orang kelas menengah Eropa sebagai stakeholders yang lebih menjanjikan stabilitas Inggris sebagai pusat keuangan Islam.

Dengan cikal bakal *sharia capital token* yang juga dikembangkan secara sporadis di Indonesia, perlu rasanya ada *corporate university* yang mengembangkan *sharia digital finance* sebagai kekhususan.

Bank BRI dengan cikal bakal *corporate university* yang mengkhususkan diri pada *sharia digital finance* adalah sebuah keniscayaan, mengingat BRI satu-satunya bank di Indonesia yang memiliki satelit.



Selain itu, BRI merupakan pemilik Bank BRI Syariah, yang bersama BRI dan anak perusahaannya yang lain sudah melantai di bursa. Indonesia sering dilihat dunia sebagai negara yang berpotensi menjadi pusat keuangan syariah dunia.

Terlebih dengan model koordinasi Komite Nasional Keuangan Syariah (KNKS) yang melibatkan presiden dan wakil presiden beserta menteri-menterinya dan pimpinan otoritas-otoritas keuangan, ditambah pimpinan lembaga fatwa di bidang ekonomi dan keuangan.

Ini diharapkan memberikan kontribusi loncatan kuantum terhadap pengembangan ekonomi dan keuangan syariah Indonesia. Dengan KNKS, Indonesia bisa menjadi pusat keuangan syariah, bukan hanya hub syariah seperti negara-negara lain di dunia.



Asalkan, pemerintahan berikutnya dengan kandidat-kandidat wakil presiden berasal dari pengusung dan praktisi keuangan syariah benar-benar bisa menjadikan ekonomi dan keuangan syariah seperti garam dalam makanan. Yakni, menjadi terasa dan sangat diperlukan untuk melezatkan makanan, bukan seperti gincu dalam makanan, yaitu sekadar menjadikannya mencolok tanpa rasa.

Mengembangkan ekonomi dan keuangan syariah di Indonesia lebih baik menggunakan ilmu garam, bukan ilmu gincu yang sarat



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including the use of specialized software and manual review processes. It also discusses the challenges associated with data collection, such as the need for standardized formats and the potential for data loss or corruption.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the collected data. It describes the various statistical techniques used to identify trends and anomalies in the data. The text also discusses the importance of data security and the measures taken to protect sensitive information. The document concludes by highlighting the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the data collection and analysis process to ensure its effectiveness and reliability.

3. The third part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection and analysis process. It includes a list of the various data sources used, such as financial statements, transaction records, and external databases. The text also describes the specific steps involved in data collection, from the initial identification of data sources to the final data cleaning and validation process. The analysis section discusses the use of various statistical models and the interpretation of the results. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for future work.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of the data collection and analysis process. It highlights the need for high-quality data and the potential for bias and error in the analysis. The text also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the data collection and analysis process. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing collaboration and communication between all stakeholders involved in the process.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection and analysis process. It includes a list of the various data sources used, such as financial statements, transaction records, and external databases. The text also describes the specific steps involved in data collection, from the initial identification of data sources to the final data cleaning and validation process. The analysis section discusses the use of various statistical models and the interpretation of the results. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for future work.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of the data collection and analysis process. It highlights the need for high-quality data and the potential for bias and error in the analysis. The text also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the data collection and analysis process. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing collaboration and communication between all stakeholders involved in the process.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection and analysis process. It includes a list of the various data sources used, such as financial statements, transaction records, and external databases. The text also describes the specific steps involved in data collection, from the initial identification of data sources to the final data cleaning and validation process. The analysis section discusses the use of various statistical models and the interpretation of the results. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for future work.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of the data collection and analysis process. It highlights the need for high-quality data and the potential for bias and error in the analysis. The text also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the data collection and analysis process. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing collaboration and communication between all stakeholders involved in the process.

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1945-1946  
The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country at the end of the war. It mentions the economic difficulties, the political situation, and the social conditions. The second part of the report describes the work of the government and the various departments. It mentions the work of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Agriculture. The third part of the report discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. It mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1947-1948  
This part of the report covers the period from 1947 to 1948. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1949-1950  
The third part of the report covers the period from 1949 to 1950. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1951-1952  
This part of the report covers the period from 1951 to 1952. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1953-1954  
The fourth part of the report covers the period from 1953 to 1954. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1955-1956  
This part of the report covers the period from 1955 to 1956. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1957-1958  
The fifth part of the report covers the period from 1957 to 1958. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1959-1960  
This part of the report covers the period from 1959 to 1960. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1961-1962  
The sixth part of the report covers the period from 1961 to 1962. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1963-1964  
This part of the report covers the period from 1963 to 1964. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1965-1966  
The seventh part of the report covers the period from 1965 to 1966. It discusses the economic situation, the political developments, and the social conditions. It mentions the work of the government and the various departments. It also discusses the future of the country and the role of the government. The report mentions the need for economic reforms and the importance of social justice.

1967-1968  
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