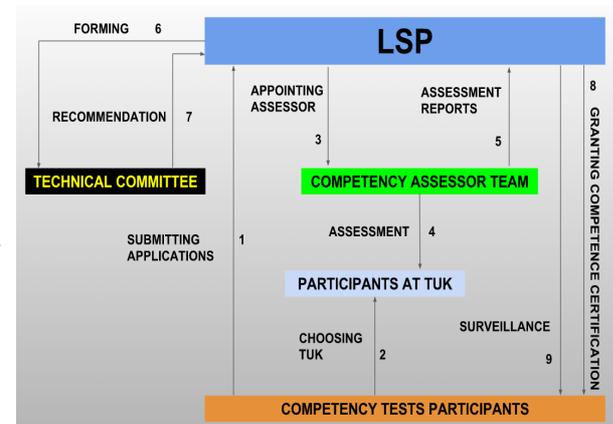


LSP (Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi or Profession Certification Institution)

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Summary:

- LSP (Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi or Profession Certification Institution) is an institution conducting profession certification activities that are licensed by National Agency for Certification of Profession (Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi - BNSP).
- LSP is prepared by a work committee established by or with the support of related industry associations. The composition of the working committee consists of a chairman with a secretary, assisted by several members. The personnel of the committee includes industry elements, professional associations, technical agencies and experts.
- In BNSP regulations there are three LSP classifications. LSP-1 is established and resides in educational institutions, such as polytechnics. LSP-2 is established and resides in government-owned institutions such as training centers, and LSP-3 is established and located in industry associations or professional associations.
- With the LSP of each polytechnic, the guarantee that graduates will be able to obtain a minimum of one competency certification can be fulfilled.
- LSP performance is monitored periodically through surveillance and monitoring report. LSP that violate BNSP provisions shall be subject to sanctions up to the revocation of licenses.

Introduction

LSP (Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi or Profession Certification Institution) is an institution conducting profession certification activities that are licensed by National Agency for Certification of Profession (Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi - BNSP). Licenses are granted through the accreditation process by BNSP stating that the relevant LSP is eligible for profession certification activities. As a national level organization domiciled in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, LSP may open branches domiciled in other cities.

LSP Functions, Tasks, and Authority

LSP has 2 functions:

1. Certification executors who conduct competency certification.

The tasks are as follows:

- Create competency test materials.
- Provide expert testers (assessors).
- Conduct assessment.
- Prepare qualifications with reference to KKNi (Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia or Indonesia National Qualification Framework).
- Maintaining the performance of assessor and TUK (Tempat Uji Kompetensi or Competency Test Place).
- Development of certification scheme

2. Developers who maintain and develop competency standards.

The tasks are as follows:

- Identify the need for Industrial competence.
- Developing competency standards;
- Review competency standards.

LSP Authority:

1. Specifies the competency cost.
2. Issuing a competency certificate.
3. Revoke / cancel certification of competence.
4. Assign and verify TUK.
5. Provide sanctions to the assessor and TUK if they violate the rules.
6. Propose new competency standards.

LSP Legal Basis

Ministry of Education	Ministry of Manpower
1. Article 61 of Law no. 20 of 2003 on National Education System ◆ Article 89 of PP No.19 of 2005 on SNP	1. Article 18 of Law no. 13 of 2003 on employment ◆ PP 23 Year 2004 regarding BNSP
2. Presidential Regulation No.8 Year 2012 on the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI) ◆ Permendikbud No. 73 of 2013 on the application of KKNI field of PT	2. Presidential Regulation No.8 Year 2012 on the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI) ◆ Permenaker No. 21 years 2014 on KKNI
3. Article 44 of Law No.12 Year 2012 on PT ◆ Permendikbud No. 44 of 2015 on National Standards of Higher Education	3. Permenaker No.2 Year 2016 on National Standard Competency Working System on Procedures for Determining SKKNI
4. Permendikbud No. 81 year 2014 on the diploma, certificate of competence, professional certificate	4. Government Regulation 23/2004 on BNSP
	5. Guidelines for Development of Regional Model Competency Standards – International Labor Organization, 2006.

Table 1. LSP Legal Basis

LSP Establishment

LSP is prepared by a work committee established by or with the support of related industry associations. The composition of the working committee consists of a chairman with a secretary, assisted by several members. The personnel of the committee includes industry elements, professional associations, technical agencies and experts.

The task of the working committee are:

1. Preparing legal entities
2. Organize organizations and personnel
3. Seeking industry support and related agencies.
4. Application for obtaining license is addressed to BNSP.

The compliance of curriculum based on KKNI becomes one of the requirements in establishing LSP besides the number of competency assessors owned by the institution. On the other hand, the establishment of LSP requires a minimum of six assessors whose funding comes from the

PEDP-ADB scheme. This backup funding is very useful considering to attend a 40-hour assessors training with BNSP assessors (National Agency for Professional Certification) required a large fund and a complete committee. For that reason, almost all competence assessor training is included in some competence assessor training exercises at other institutions.

In BNSP regulations there are three LSP classifications. LSP-1 is established and resides in educational institutions, such as polytechnics. LSP-2 is established and resides in government-owned institutions such as training centers, and LSP-3 is established and located in industry associations or professional associations.

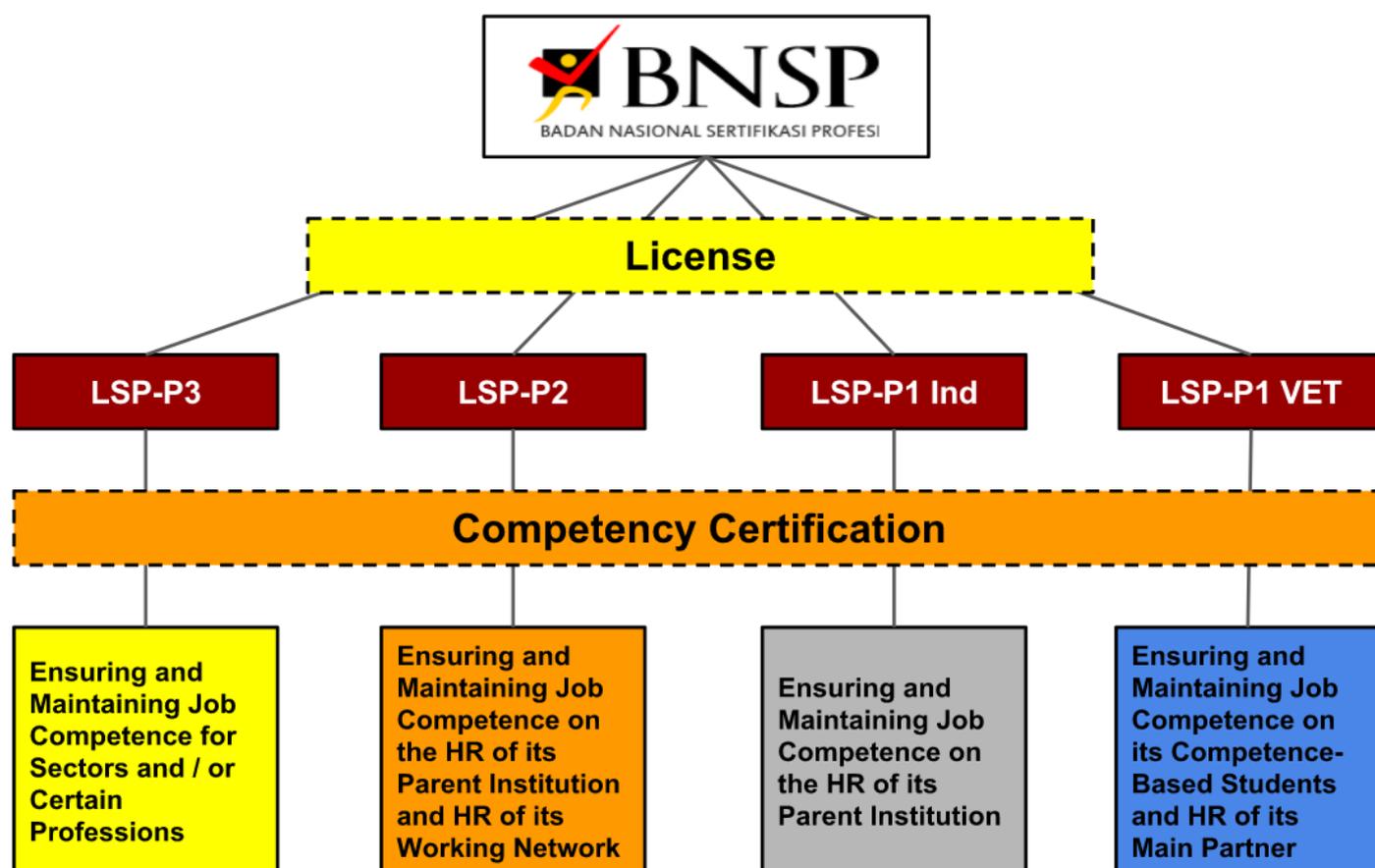


Figure 1. LSP Classifications

With the LSP of each polytechnic, the guarantee that graduates will be able to obtain a minimum of one competency certification can be fulfilled. So, PEDP's mandate in terms of increasing the number of certified graduates in the field related to the superior technology, as well as the ownership of competency test certificates relevant to the particular skill requirements of industry, as part of increasing the competitiveness of graduates, can be fulfilled.

The development of a certification scheme which includes competency packages and other requirements relating to the category of position or expertise of a person, is a separate agenda for LSP in order to meet the certification needs of each study program.

For the required certification of the students that is not yet facilitated in its owned LSP-1, can be bridged through LSP-3 cooperation established by industry and association.

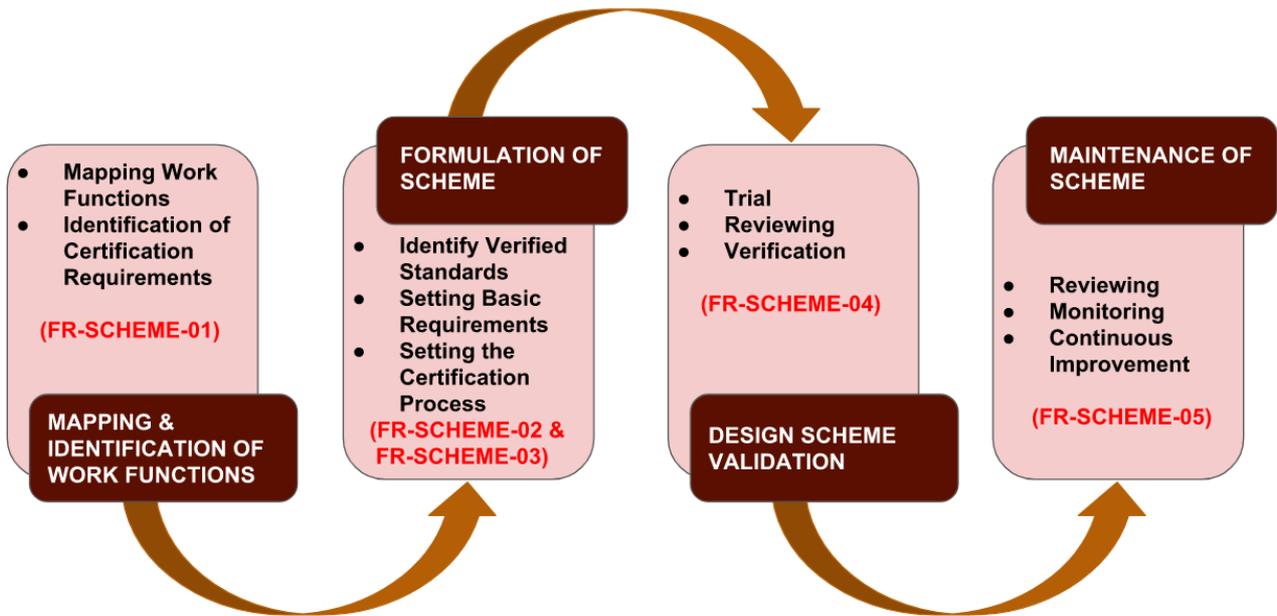


Figure 2. Development of Certification Schema

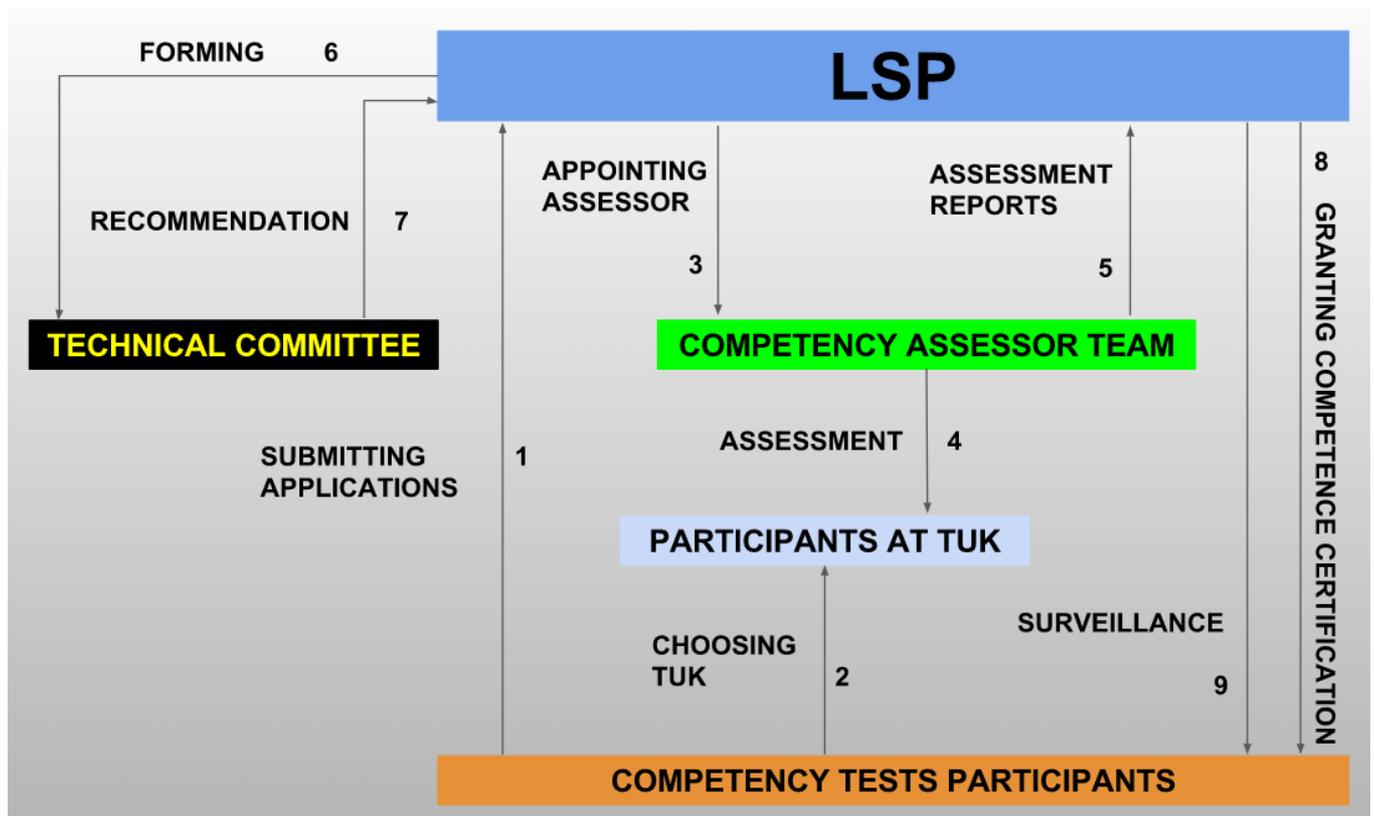


Figure 3. Generic Process Competence Certification

Referring to the mandate of the National Education System Law no. 20 of 2003 and the Higher Education Act no. 12 in 2012, where in addition to the diploma as a sign of graduation and has completed studies from universities, universities are given mandate in the two laws to provide a certificate of competence to the graduates. Thus the ownership of LSP gives better value to the polytechnic and its graduates.

For more detail information of LSP Establishment General Requirements please refer to the following documents:

1. Guidelines of Conformity Assessment of LSP General Requirements, Appendix of Regulation of National Agency for Profession Certification, Number: 1 / BNSP / III / 2014. For the implementation of these guidelines, the following reference documents are required:
 - a. Act Number 3 Year 2003 on Manpower
 - b. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 regarding National Board of Professional Certification
 - c. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 Year 2006 regarding National Work Training System
 - d. Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 Year 2012 on the Indonesian National Qualification Framework
 - e. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 Year 2012 on the National Standardization System of Work Competence
 - f. ISO / IEC 17024: 2012 Conformity assessment - General requirements for bodies operating certification for persons (Conformity assessment - General requirements of bodies / personnel certification bodies)

2. LSP establishment, Appendix of Regulation of National Agency for Profession Certification Number: 2 / BNSP / III / 2014. For the implementation of these guidelines, the following reference documents are required:
 - a. Act Number 13 Year 2003 on Manpower
 - b. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2004 regarding National Board of Professional Certification
 - c. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 Year 2006 regarding National Work Training System
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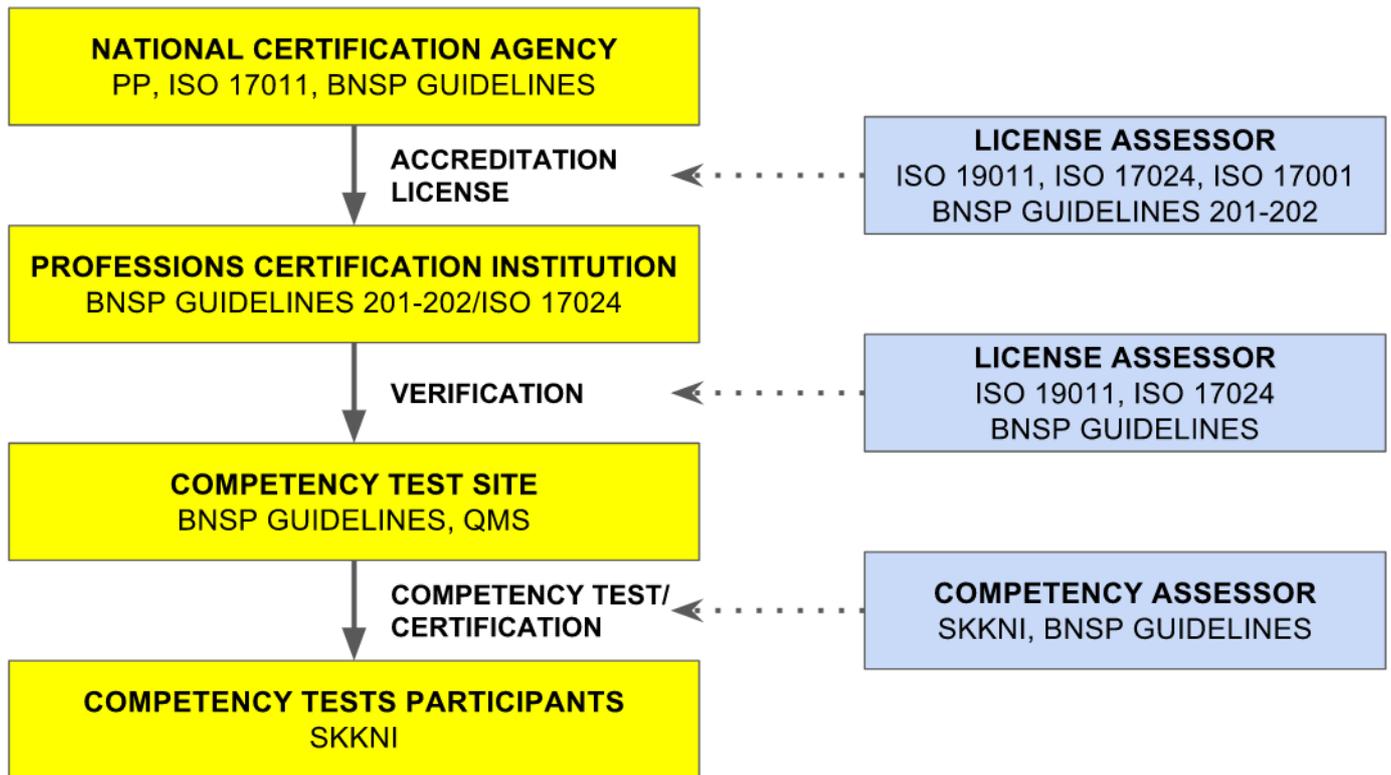


Figure 4. Assessment Tracking of Conformity of Profession Certification System

<https://www.slideshare.net/trainership/iso17024-personel-certification>

LSP Control

To maintain a good and sustainable quality of an institution or agency such as LSP, it is required to implement standard processes for monitoring, assessment, control and supervision, as well as reward and punishment.

LSP performance is monitored periodically through supervision and monitoring report. LSP that violate BNSP provisions shall be subject to sanctions up to the revocation of licenses. While the performance of the certificate holder is monitored through user or industry service reports.

Conclusion

- LSP (Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi or Profession Certification Institution) is an institution conducting profession certification activities that are licensed by National Agency for Certification of Profession (Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi - BNSP).

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