

ABSTRAK

RESPONS INDONESIA DALAM PENERAPAN REZIM INTERNASIONAL KELAPA SAWIT BERKELANJUTAN RSPO (*ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL*)

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Industri kelapa sawit Indonesia menghadapi tekanan global untuk menerapkan standar keberlanjutan, salah satunya melalui Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) yang bersifat sukarela. Meskipun tidak mengikat, RSPO membentuk norma internasional yang memengaruhi perilaku negara produsen. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis respons Indonesia terhadap rezim RSPO dalam kerangka *soft compliance*, serta menjelaskan bagaimana pemerintah menyesuaikan norma tersebut melalui skema domestik Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO).

Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui analisis dokumen dan wawancara. Kerangka teori mencakup teori kepatuhan normatif Simmons, indikator Jacobson dan Weiss, konsep rezim internasional Krasner, serta konsep *soft law* dan *soft compliance* untuk menilai karakter kepatuhan *non-binding*. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan model interaktif Miles, Huberman, dan Saldaña.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa respons kepatuhan Indonesia bersifat parsial dan adaptif. Pemerintah mengadopsi sebagian prinsip RSPO terutama terkait lingkungan, HAM, dan tata kelola, namun tetap mempertahankan kedaulatan regulatif melalui ISPO yang bersifat wajib. Penyesuaian dilakukan secara selektif sesuai kepentingan nasional. Dari sudut pandang rasionalis, respons tersebut dipengaruhi kebutuhan menjaga akses pasar, reputasi internasional, serta daya saing ekspor. Perbandingan dengan Malaysia, Thailand, dan Kolombia menunjukkan bahwa urgensi RSPO bervariasi, namun tetap relevan dalam tata kelola sawit global. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa respons Indonesia terhadap RSPO merupakan bentuk *soft compliance* yang berupaya menyeimbangkan tuntutan global dan kepentingan domestik.

Kata kunci: RSPO, ISPO, *soft compliance*, kelapa sawit berkelanjutan, rezim internasional, kebijakan indonesia

ABSTRACT

INDONESIA'S RESPONSE IN IMPLEMENTING THE RSPO (ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL) INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL REGIME

By

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Indonesia's palm oil industry faces global pressure to adopt sustainability standards, particularly through the voluntary Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Although non-binding, RSPO shapes international norms that influence producing countries. This study analyzes Indonesia's response to RSPO within the framework of soft compliance and examines how the government adapts these norms through the mandatory Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) scheme. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method using document analysis and interviews. The theoretical framework draws on Simmons's normative compliance theory, Jacobson and Weiss's compliance indicators, Krasner's international regime concept, and the concepts of soft law and soft compliance to assess non-binding forms of adherence. Data analysis follows the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña. The findings show that Indonesia's compliance response is partial and adaptive. The government adopts selected RSPO principles particularly on environmental protection, human rights, and governance while maintaining regulatory sovereignty through ISPO. Adjustments are made selectively to align with national priorities. From a rationalist perspective, this response is shaped by the need to secure market access, safeguard international reputation, and maintain export competitiveness. A comparison with Malaysia, Thailand, and Colombia shows varying levels of RSPO urgency but confirms its relevance in global palm oil governance. Overall, Indonesia's response represents a form of soft compliance that balances global expectations with domestic interests.

Keywords: RSPO, ISPO, soft compliance, sustainable palm oil, international regimes, Indonesia policy.