

Abstract No: A-389

DRIVING SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES ON NATIONAL LEVEL

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The implementation of sustainability principles should reach its objectives which include better environment, improve economy of the country and fair treatment of labour and fair trade. Although many countries member of UNEP that committed to sustainability since RIO.2 and WSSD, many countries do not implement this principles yet. For countries like Indonesia and Malaysia implementation of sustainability in palm oil has set up in the form of rule and regulations because the national rules and regulation is use to protect national interest, Indonesia has implement sustainability principles also in other commodities such as cacao, coffee and while tea and rubber still in the process. The implementation of these principles must also protect the national interest which includes country sovereignty, the policy of each country to use the natural resources including biodiversity a, peatland and protect their environment must be respected, the law and regulations in each country must also be respected. The country programme in reducing poverty must be support when implementing sustainability criteria, mean many framers or smallholders shall also to be supported by the government or international organizations to implement sustainability. This is to secure that sustainable commodities is supported by all members in the supply chain. Investors must follow the regulation no intervention by the outsiders, the government must control these local or foreign investor, do not destroy environment and must treat labour, indigenous people in a fair way. The government must also treat the investors according to laws and regulations, open and transparent. Sustainability implementation must be supported by fair trade no discrimination between import and local products and no hidden technical barrier the consumer demand I form of trade must not become barrier to trade which can cause trade injury.

Keywords: *sustainability principles, national interest, environment, rules and regulations, fair trade*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries which sustainability requirements of palm oil are made based on the existing rule and regulations, which is why that the implementation of sustainable palm oil, is mandatory. The idea of making these requirements placed on the national interest, which protected the use of land, environment, social economy must be put as priority. Indonesia support fair trade, but cannot agree on impediments in form of non – tariff barrier, under name of sustainability.

Indonesia implement sustainability criteria on palm oil at all level, from palm oil fruit produced to also all palm oil mills, with or without oil palm plantation and also supports smallholders that include in plasma and KKPA program and also non-supported smallholders namely independent smallholders.

DRIVING SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

The commodity of palm oil is placed at number 5 in the Indonesia export earnings. Indonesia at the beginning invited local and foreign investment with the objectives to open job opportunity, reduce poverty, tax collection and to fulfil the local demand for palm oil and also export earnings. The fast growing of palm oil leads to the increasing amount of local and international demand. However, the impact of these fast growing palm oil plantations, concluded in many of Indonesian forest was destroyed, the decreasing quality of environment around oil palm plantation, and the surrounding biodiversity are disturbed.

From the beginning every investor who are interested to use land for plantation, will be given the necessities to understand that their activity should involve the surrounding people by offering them job to increase their income. The government release forest for plantation with consideration that the piece of land given is in no protected area, protect the riparian and the edge of natural water source, and also avoid eroded land. If there are animal that live near to the plantation their corridor shall be made for those animals.

Government forest are not allowed to be planted, encroachment to government forest will face sanction. This is to protect the destruction of the forest including protected area for examples national park, cultural park and

biodiversity inside the forest, etc. This is to follow Agrarian Basic Law No.5/1960 and Forest Law No.41/1999 and Law No. 18/2013 on the prevention and eradication of Forest Destruction.

By implementing government requirement/standard Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO), Plantation Management including land clearance, seeding, planting, water used, plant protection, plant maintenance, harvesting and production all of these activities must follow Law No.12/1992 about Plant Cultivation System. These activities must always consider and protect the environment. The regulation on planting on peat is available separately with full consideration on avoiding environmental damage.

On the environment and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) should be conducted before the land clearing follow by UKL and UPL this to make sure that the Environment is implemented and monitored. Independent smallholders must make a responsible statement that they are understand the implication of any activities they carry out in their plantation that effect the environment have to be reduce an avoided. This is to follow the law No. 32/2014 about Protection and Management of the Environment.

Base on Law No. 13/2009 about Labour and Law No.31 about Labour Safety guarantee that many plantations should pay their labour at least at their minimum wages, and plantation company must implement occupational health and safety. Plantation company shall strive to improve the welfare and capacities of the workers pursuant the statutory laws, they shall also to facilitate the formation of labour union in order to fight for their rights of workers.

Plantation Companies shall contribute to the welfare of customary law communities/ indigenous people.

The law and regulations in Indonesia related to sustainable criteria shall be implemented by the companies and smallholders consequently so can produced sustainable palm oil.