

**ASPEK KEADILAN PENERAPAN SERTIFIKASI KELAPA SAWIT
BERKELANJUTAN INDONESIA (INDONESIA SUSTAINABLE PALM
OIL - ISPO) BAGI PETANI SAWIT SWADAYA SEBAGAI UPAYA
PENURUNAN EMISI GAS RUMAH KACA SEKTOR PERKEBUNAN
DAN DEFORESTASI**

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis sejauh mana penerapan Sertifikasi Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (*Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil* - ISPO) yang menjadi upaya penurunan emisi gas rumah kaca sektor perkebunan dan deforestasi telah memenuhi nilai keadilan bagi petani sawit swadaya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis-empiris, melalui penelitian lapangan dan penelitian kepustakaan untuk memperoleh data primer dan data sekunder. Dalam penelitian kepustakaan, studi pustaka dilakukan pada undang-undang, peraturan dan studi pustaka lainnya. Penelitian lapangan dilakukan dengan mewawancarai beberapa responden dan narasumber sebagai berikut petani sawit swadaya yang berada di Kabupaten Rokan Hulu, Dinas Perkebunan Kabupaten Rokan Hulu, dan Yayasan Madani Berkelanjutan. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif analitis untuk diperoleh kesimpulannya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: *Pertama*, peraturan perundang-undangan Indonesia secara normatif telah memenuhi nilai keadilan bagi Petani Kelapa Sawit Swadaya, *Kedua*, dalam konteks implementasi sertifikasi ISPO terhadap Petani Kelapa Sawit belum sepenuhnya memenuhi nilai keadilan bagi para Petani Kelapa Sawit yang disebabkan permasalahan-permasalahan empiris sertifikasi ISPO. *Ketiga*, pendekatan formal rasional perlu didukung pendekatan secara sosiologis dengan menguatkan makna nilai kebermanfaatan yang diperoleh masyarakat atas penerapan sertifikasi ISPO. Makna ini dapat diinterpretasikan dengan adanya manfaat secara ekonomis bagi masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Keadilan, ISPO, Deforestasi, Petani Kelapa Sawit Swadaya

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**FAIRNESS ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE CERTIFICATION OF
INDONESIAN SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL (ISPO) FOR INDEPENDENT
PALM OIL FARMERS AS AN EFFORT TO REDUCE GREEN HOUSE
GAS EMISSIONS IN THE PLANTATION SECTOR AND
DEFORESTATION**

ABSTRACT

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This research aims to find out to what extent the application of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification (ISPO), which is an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the plantation sector and deforestation, has met the value of justice for independent smallholders.

This research uses juridical-empirical approach, through field research and library research to obtain primary and secondary data. In library research, literature study is carried out on laws, regulations and other literature studies. Field research was conducted by interviewing several respondents among others independent oil palm smallholders in Rokan Hulu Regency, the Rokan Hulu Regency Plantation Office, and the Yayasan Madani Berkelanjutan. The data obtained were then analyzed using a descriptive approach to obtain the conclusion.

The results of the study show: First, Indonesian laws and regulations normatively fulfill the value of fairness for Independent Palm Oil Smallholders for ISPO Certification. Second, in terms of implementing ISPO certification, the ISPO certification has not met the value of fairness for independent smallholders due to existence unresolved ISPO Certification. Third, a rational formal approach needs to be supported by a sociological approach by strengthening the value of the meaning of the benefits that the community gets from implementing ISPO certification. This meaning can be interpreted with the existence of economic benefits for society.

Keywords: Fairness, ISPO, Deforestation, Independent Palm Oil Farmers

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