

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the study entitled "Analysis of Competitiveness and Factors Affecting Indonesia's Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Exports in the International Market", it can be concluded as follows:

1. Indonesia's Crude Palm Oil (CPO) has a strong comparative advantage in the international market, which is shown by RCA being at the top one, so Indonesia specializes in CPO exports.
2. The competitive advantage of Indonesian CPO is still volatile, which shows that competitiveness in the international market is not yet fully stable and is still influenced by various external factors.
3. Factors that have a significant positive effect on the export value of Indonesian Crude Palm Oil (CPO) in the international market are GDP per Capita and the population of the destination country. Meanwhile, the variables of economic distance, exchange rates, and international CPO prices had a significant negative effect.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the above conclusion, some suggestions can be given as follows:

1. The government needs to maintain and improve the superiority of Indonesia's CPO by expanding export markets to countries with high GDP per capita and large populations, as well as improving productivity and product quality to remain competitive in the international market.
2. To increase competitiveness, it is necessary to strengthen the downstream CPO industry, product innovation, and production and distribution efficiency,

in order to reduce the negative impact of economic distance and keep prices competitive.

3. The government and business actors need to maintain economic stability, especially the exchange rate and CPO prices, and improve logistics efficiency so that trade barriers can be minimized and export performance remains optimal.