# ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the competitiveness of Indonesia's Crude Palm Oil (CPO) exports in the global market and compare it with Malaysia and Thailand during the 2005–2024 period. The research employed a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the United Nations Comtrade (UN Comtrade), Statistics Indonesia (BPS), and relevant literature. Competitiveness was analyzed using the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA) methods. The results indicate that Indonesia possesses a strong comparative advantage in the global CPO trade, as reflected by RCA values consistently above one and positive RSCA values throughout the study period. However, a declining trend in competitiveness was observed in recent years due to global market dynamics, international environmental regulations, and increasing competition among producing countries. Malaysia also demonstrated strong and relatively stable competitiveness, while Thailand exhibited more fluctuating competitiveness. Overall, the findings confirm that Indonesia remains the country with the highest comparative advantage among the three countries in the global CPO market.

**Keywords**: Crude Palm Oil, competitiveness, RCA, RSCA, export, Indonesia.