

Dampak pengenaan bea masuk antisubsidi oleh European Union terhadap ekspor biodiesel Indonesia berdasarkan kebijakan Renewable Energy Directives II (RED II) dan aturan pelaksanaannya (delegated act) = The impact of The imposition of anti-subsidized import duty by The European Union on Indonesian biodiesel exports based on The Renewable Energy Directives II (RED II) policy and the delegated Act.

Nizia Kusuma Wardani, author

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Abstrak

Tarif Bea Masuk Antisubsidi (BMAS) ditetapkan oleh Komisi Eropa adalah 8% sampai dengan 18% terhadap biodiesel dari Indonesia. Berdasarkan kebijakan Renewable Energi Directive II dan aturan pelaksanaannya (Delegated Act) yang dibentuk oleh Uni Eropa, Indonesia mengalami kerugian terhadap demand pasar dan ketersediaan jumlah stok crude palm oil (biodiesel). Dalam RED II dan Delegated Act terdapat ILUC untuk target energi terbarukan pada sektor transportasi. Berdasarkan ILCU tersebut, biodiesel dikategorikan sebagai ILUC rendah yang akan dikurangi melakukan impor untuk target energi terbarukan di Uni Eropa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian yuridis normatif. Dampak selama 5 tahun terakhir membuat jumlah ekspor biodiesel terus menurun. Proses rekonsiliasi penyelesaian sengketa dalam pengenaan BMAS yaitu mengenai tinjauan kembali terhadap aturan SCM, TBT, GATT 1994. Pemerintah Indonesia harus mencari alternatif meng ekspor pangsa pasar negara tujuan lain agar penyerapan terhadap biodiesel dalam negeri tidak berlebihan.

.....The anti-subsidized import duty rate (BMAS) set by the European Commission is 8% to 18% for biodiesel from Indonesia. Based on the Renewable Energi Directive II policy and its implementing regulations (Delegated Act) established by the European Union, Indonesia has suffered losses to market demand and the availability of crude palm oil (biodiesel) stocks. There is an ILUC for renewable energi targets in the transportation sector in RED II and the Delegated Act. Based on the ILCU, biodiesel categorized as a low ILUC, which will reduce imports for renewable energi targets in the European Union. The research method used is normative juridical research. The impact during the last five years has made the number of biodiesel exports continue to decline. The reconciliation process of dispute resolution in the imposition of BMAS is regarding a review of the SCM, TBT, GATT 1994 regulations. The Indonesian government must seek alternatives to export the market share of other destination countries so that the absorption of domestic biodiesel is not excessive.