

Faktor Eksternal Pendorong Percepatan Pelaksanaan Mandat Biodiesel 30 (Mandat B30) Indonesia

Abstrak

Indonesia berupaya melakukan percepatan pelaksanaan Mandat B30. Tidak hanya sampai B30, Presiden Joko Widodo menyampaikan bahwa target yang lebih tinggi juga diwacanakan akan tercapai dalam waktu dekat. Di sisi lain upaya percepatan dinilai cukup kontradiktif dengan rekam jejak capaian Indonesia terhadap target mandat biodiesel. Dalam periode 2009-2018, Indonesia hanya mampu memenuhi target pada 2013. Keputusan Indonesia untuk menjalankan percepatan menjadi menarik untuk diteliti. Bersamaan dengan retorika percepatan penerapan mandat biodiesel, Presiden Joko Widodo kerap mengaitkannya dengan isu penolakan kelapa sawit oleh Uni Eropa. Sejauh ini Uni Eropa merupakan salah satu tujuan ekspor terbesar dari kelapa sawit Indonesia. Penolakan Uni Eropa didasarkan pada alasan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Penulis berupaya menemukan keterkaitan alasan tersebut dengan upaya percepatan mandat biodiesel oleh Indonesia. Signifikansi dari faktor eksternal dalam mendorong perubahan kebijakan di Indonesia menjadi fokus penelitian ini. Melalui *normative power Europe* penulis menemukan adanya penyesuaian Indonesia atas dorongan normatif Uni Eropa. Selanjutnya melalui *domestic demand-led growth* ditemukan bahwa upaya percepatan mandat menjadi antisipasi pemerintah Indonesia bagi penurunan pasar kelapa sawit Uni Eropa.

Kata kunci: biodiesel, Mandat B30, Uni Eropa, kelapa sawit Indonesia, pembangunan berkelanjutan, *normative power Europe*, *domestic demand-led growth*

Abstract

Indonesia seeks to accelerate the implementation of Mandate B30. Not only up to B30, President Joko Widodo said that the higher target is also being discussed will be achieved in the near future. On the other hand, settlement efforts are not sufficiently contradictory to Indonesia's track record of achieving the biodiesel mandate target. In the 2009-2018 period, Indonesia was only able to meet the target in 2013. Indonesia's decision to accelerate is interesting to research. Along with the rhetoric of implementing the biodiesel mandate, President Joko Widodo has often linked it to the problem of rejection of palm oil by the European Union. So far the European Union is one of the largest export destinations for Indonesian palm oil. The rejection of the European Union is based on reasons of sustainable development. The author seeks to find a connection between these reasons and efforts to accelerate the mandate of biodiesel by Indonesia. The significance of external factors in driving policy change in Indonesia is the focus of this research. Through European normative power, the writer finds Indonesia on the normative actions of the European Union. Furthermore, through growth driven by domestic demand, it was found that efforts to accelerate the mandate were anticipated by the Indonesian government for the decline in the European Union's palm oil market.

Keywords: *biodiesel, Mandate B30, European Union, Indonesian palm oil, sustainable development, European normative power, growth driven by domestic demand*