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Abstract

The EU re-engages in non-tariff barriers to Indonesia's palm oil products, as it relates to the European Union's adoption of a special policy related to palm oil. The policy concerns that palm oil entering the EU must receive CSPO (Certified Sustainable Palm Oil) from Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). This stems from allegations stating that Indonesian palm oil is not environmentally friendly or not good for human health if consumed. However, this is in contrast to the fact that 110 members of the company are located in Indonesia, either state-owned companies or companies that are under the control of the Indonesian government. From the research process that have been conducted, it is found that there are two main core related to the reason of the EU doing non-tariff barriers to Indonesian palm oil even though Indonesian palm oil already has CSPO. Firstly, the reason for the European Union's non-tariff barriers to Indonesia's palm oil is based on the reason for the EU to protect the infant industry. Secondly because of political pressure from NGOs incorporated in TAN that focus on environmental issues especially about forest destruction caused by oil palm agriculture aimed at changing EU policy.

Keyword : Non-Tariff, Barriers, European, Union, Indonesian, Palm, Oil, Protectionism, Political, Pressure..

Daftar Pustaka :