

Ringkasan

Biodiesel adalah salah satu turunan produk minyak kelapa sawit yang didukung oleh kebijakan Pemerintah dalam pemanfaatan dan penyediaannya. Jumlah produksi biodiesel yang setiap tahun meningkat maka produk biodiesel Indonesia dapat bersaing di pasar Internasional. Tujuan pasar utama biodiesel Indonesia ada di wilayah Uni Eropa dengan kompetitor eksportir utama yaitu Negara Argentina. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mengkaji nilai daya saing komparatif dan kompetitif biodiesel Indonesia, serta mengetahui dan mengkaji faktor – faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap ekspor biodiesel Indonesia di wilayah Uni Eropa. Pada penelitian ini alat analisis RCA (*Revealed Comparative Advantage*) dan ISP (Indeks Spesialisasi Perdagangan) digunakan untuk mengetahui nilai daya saing komparatif dan kompetitif biodiesel Indonesia. Alat analisis IKP (Indeks Konsentrasi Pasar) digunakan untuk mengetahui tingkat ketergantungan produk biodiesel Indonesia terhadap pasar Uni Eropa. Alat analisis yang digunakan untuk mengetahui faktor – faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap volume ekspor biodiesel Indonesia di wilayah Uni Eropa yaitu regresi linear berganda dengan metode *Ordinary Least Square*.

Hasil analisis nilai RCA biodiesel Indonesia dalam satu dekade memiliki rerata 17,54 dengan kategori di atas rata – rata dunia (nilai RCA tersebut > 1). Hasil nilai ISP biodiesel Indonesia berada di posisi “Tahap Kematangan Produk” dengan rerata nilai ISP 0,9917 dalam satu dekade. Indonesia memiliki tingkat ketergantungan produk biodiesel di pasar Uni Eropa yaitu “Rentan” dengan rata – rata nilai IKP sebesar 0,56. Hasil uji daya saing biodiesel Indonesia memiliki kategori cukup baik, hal itu menunjukkan Indonesia memiliki potensi yang besar dan bahkan dapat mendominasi pasar dunia karena jumlah produksi biodiesel yang dihasilkan masih 10% dari total bahan baku minyak kelapa sawit yang tersedia. Berdasarkan analisis regresi dengan metode *Ordinary Least Square* terdapat 2 faktor yang berpengaruh positif terhadap ekspor biodiesel di Uni Eropa yaitu faktor produksi biodiesel dan konsumsi biodiesel di Uni Eropa dengan nilai koefisien masing – masing sebesar 0,5494 dan 0,1449. Hasil regresi menunjukkan 5 faktor yang signifikan dan berpengaruh negatif terhadap ekspor biodiesel di Uni Eropa yaitu nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap Euro; konsumsi biodiesel Indonesia; *dummy* kebijakan bea *anti-dumping*; harga biodiesel internasional; dan konsumsi solar Indonesia, yang memiliki nilai koefisien regresi masing – masing sebesar -0,042; -0,639; -71,710; -0,272; dan -0,046. Variabel yang tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap ekspor biodiesel yaitu produksi CPO dan luas lahan kelapa sawit. Pemerintah perlu meningkatkan produksi dan teknologi biodiesel yang efektif dan efisien. Kegiatan diplomatik bilateral Indonesia terhadap mitra dagang negara luar selain wilayah Uni Eropa juga perlu ditingkatkan agar ekspor biodiesel dapat meningkat, berkelanjutan dan tidak mengalami ketergantungan terhadap salah satu mitra dagangnya saja.

Kata Kunci : Daya Saing, Ekspor Biodiesel, *Revealed Comparative Advantage* (RCA), Indeks Spesialisasi Perdagangan (ISP), Indeks Konsentrasi Pasar (IKP), dan Regresi *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS).

Summary

Biodiesel is one of palm oil derivative products in which its utilization and supply supported by government policies. The annual increasing of amount of biodiesel production shows that Indonesian biodiesel products has capability to compete in the International market. The main market destination for Indonesian biodiesel is in the European Union, with the main exporter competitor being Argentina. This research aims to determine and examine the value of Indonesian biodiesel comparative and competitiveness, as well as to determine and examine the factors that influence Indonesia's biodiesel exports in the European Union. In this research, analysis tools of RCA (Revealed Comparative Advantage) and ISP (Trade Specialization Index) are utilized to determine the comparative and competitive value of Indonesian biodiesel. The IKP (Market Concentration Index) analysis tool is used to determine the level of dependence of Indonesian biodiesel products on the European Union market. The analytical tool used to determine the factors that affect the volume of Indonesian biodiesel exports in the European Union in line with multiple linear regression with the Ordinary Least Square method.

The results of the analysis of the RCA value of Indonesian biodiesel in a decade received mean of 17.54 with a category above the world average (the RCA value is > 1). Based on the results, the ISP value of Indonesian biodiesel is in the position of "Product Maturity Stage" with an average ISP value of 0.9917 in a decade. Indonesia has a high level of dependence on biodiesel products in the European Union market, namely "Vulnerable" with an average IKP value of 0.56. The results of the Indonesian biodiesel competitiveness test are in a fairly good category. This shows that Indonesia has great potential and can even dominate the world market because the amount of biodiesel produced reaches 10% of the total available palm oil raw material. Based on the regression analysis using the Ordinary Least Square method, there are 2 factors that have a positive effect on biodiesel exports in the European Union, namely the biodiesel production factor and biodiesel consumption in the European Union with coefficient values of 0.5494 and 0.1449 respectively. The regression results show 5 factors that are significant and have negative effect on biodiesel exports in the European Union, namely the Rupiah exchange rate against the Euro; Indonesian biodiesel consumption; dummy anti-dumping duty policies; international biodiesel prices; and Indonesian diesel consumption, which possesses a regression coefficient value of -0.042 respectively; -0,639; -71,710; -0.272; and -0.046. The variables that did not significantly affect biodiesel exports were CPO production and oil palm land area. The government needs to develop the production and technology of effective and efficient biodiesel. Indonesia's bilateral diplomatic activities towards trading partners of foreign countries other than the European Union also need to be increased so that biodiesel exports can go up, be sustainable and not impeded by dependence on just one of its trading partners.

Keywords: Competitive Advantagess, Biodiesel Exports, Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Trade Specialization Index (ISP), Market Concentration Index (IKP), and Ordinary Least Square Regression (OLS).