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Research Article

Determination of Restrictions on Palm Oil Biofuel Imports by the European Union Through RED II (Reneweable Energy Directive) Against CPOPC (the Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries)

Dwi F. Moenardy[1]
Department of International Trade, Widyatama University, Bandung, Indonesia
dwi.fauziansyah@widyatama.ac.id

Putri Noor Fadillah[2]
Department of International Trade, Widyatama University, Bandung, Indonesia

Sintia Catur Sutantri[3]
Department of International Relations, International Women University, Bandung, Indonesia

Frendyan Yosana[4]
Department of International Relations, International Women University, Bandung, Indonesia

Corresponding author: Department of International Trade, Widyatama University, Bandung, Indonesia
Email: dwi.fauziansyah@widyatama.ac.id

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Abstract
This study aims to discuss the position of palm oil as a source of renewable energy or biofuel which has been criticized in the form of spending on RED policies, both RED I and RED II by the European Union because they are considered to have pioneered environmental damage. Indonesia, Malaysia and Colombia through the CPOPC agency are trying to respond to this problem. The method used by the author is a descriptive method, with data collection techniques and case studies as the basis. Seeing how the decision makers, in this case the CPOPC member countries, set a stance on the decisions taken by the European Union towards Biofuel products from Palm Oil. The limitation of the problem in writing is discussing the impact of RED II, the goals, attitudes and cooperation of palm oil producing countries that are members of the CPOPC. Through the lobbying of CPOPC diplomacy in the European Union and sustainability schemes for oil palm plantations in member countries, there is still a need for community movements to support this so that a positive campaign against palm oil will win CPO from RED II, make global palm oil consumption rise and have an impact. to price movements as well as significant export volumes.

Introduction

Palm oil or palm oil is a vegetable oil obtained from the fruit of the oil palm tree. As one of the most widely produced and consumed oils in the world due to its low price, easy to produce and very stable, it is used for a wide variety of foods, cosmetics, hygiene products, and can also be used as a source of biofuel or biodiesel. Looking at renewable energy sources from palm oil, countries in Southeast Asia, especially those that still occupy the top 2 positions of palm oil producers, Indonesia and Malaysia, which supply more than 80% of the global market (Colchester, Programme, & Watch, 2011). Oil palm expansion also occurred in Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and Cambodia. The existence of a very extensive oil palm plantation in addition to bringing a positive impact in the form of increasing the country's income and foreign exchange by exporting CPO (Crude Palm Oil).

The use of various processed products from palm oil which is even developed to replace the use of fossil fuels is considered to have a very detrimental negative impact. This has become a major concern of the world community, including the European Union as a major importer of refined palm oil. The negative side effect of palm oil production apart from its impact on human health because it contains high levels of saturated fat, the clearing of oil palm land is also considered to be the key to deforestation, draining peatland, destroying endangered species, polluting air and water, triggering change climate, depriving indigenous peoples of the rights and lands of the rural poor.

How can palm oil continue to develop in line with environmental concerns and is sustainable? Concern for the industry in responding to this by agreeing to establish the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) as a guarantee and accreditation body so that the industry runs according to accepted and certified methods. The RSPO advocates sustainable palm oil production practices that help conserve plant and animal diversity, reduce deforestation, and ensure the livelihoods of indigenous peoples in palm oil producing countries. The RSPO ensures that no new primary forest or other high conservation value areas are sacrificed for oil palm plantations, that plantations adopt acceptable best practices, and that the basic rights and living conditions of millions of plantation workers, smallholders and indigenous peoples are respected. fully (Tey, Brindal, Djama, Hadi, & Darham, 2020).

As a form of consistency and seriousness in responding to this, Indonesia and Malaysia as the two giant palm oil producers in the world have formed a partnership in the Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC). CPOPC later became an intergovernmental body bridging cooperation, strengthening and developing the palm oil industry among member countries that are palm oil producers. CPOPC aims to provide palm oil industry development consultations to stakeholders and oil palm cultivators, improve the welfare of oil palm smallholders, and deal with barriers to trade in oil palm.

The establishment of this agency is also one of the responses from Indonesia and Malaysia to the European Union's Renewable Energy Directive (RED) in 2009 which is stated in Directive/2009/28/ec which is considered to hamper and emphasize the protection of biofuel products from other countries due to the requirements submitted to meet the sustainability criteria.

This regulation issued by the European Union is also known as RED I. The European Union through the European Parliament on June 25 2018 issued a decision entitled Palm Oil: Outcome of the Trilogue of the EU's Renewable Energy Directive, this decision was officially adopted as binding law. after amending the previous Renewable Energy Directive (RED) Policy to become the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) II Policy on December 21, 2018 (Verdinand, 2019).
In RED II palm oil is considered to cause deforestation through the Indirect Land Use Change (ILUC) scheme. ILUC raw material emissions from palm oil are 109 gCO2e/MJ and are considered the highest compared to other vegetable oil sources (Verdinand, 2019). This causes fluctuations in the value and volume of trade in Indonesian and Malaysian palm oil to the European Union. So far, the largest biofuel producer is the European Union, but Europe's demand for energy is expected to continue to increase which in 2030 is estimated to reach 65% of the total energy needed (Arief, Cangara, Badu, Baharuddin, & Apriliani, 2020). Likewise, dependence on imports of European Union palm oil has an average growth of 4.0% per year (Dey, Reang, Das, & Deb, 2020).
Through integration in CPOPC, Malaysia and Indonesia build cooperation and express their attitude towards palm oil protection carried out by the European Union through RED II 2018/2001/EU which has been formulated since December 2018. RED II stipulates that plants used for biofuel production do not come from from areas that are deforested or planted on peatlands (Wibowo & Ratnawati, 2020). This paper seeks to examine the cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia through the CPOPC regarding the response to the implementation of RED II by the European Union and investigates the factors that are considered as triggers for the emergence of RED II as an obstacle to the use of palm oil products for processing biofuel and biodiesel.

Literature review

International Organizations

International organizations are one of the main actors in international relations. International organizations are recognized as independent subjects and have their own members. International organizations are built by having certain goals, certain agendas and carrying out meetings or conferences. International organizations share common principles and norms that define their identity (Baylis & Smith, 2020).
International organizations are usually voluntary. Members join for the same interests and have a shared vision and goals. The interdependence between countries in the world in various sectors such as economic, political, social and security prompted the formation of international organizations. In accordance with the explanation of the objectives of the International Organization, namely:

"The growth of International Organization provides both evidence of a greater willingness amongst states to cooperate and enfage in collective action, and fosters further cooperation by strengthening trust amongst states, accustoming them to rule governed behavior." (Heywood, 2014)
The importance of international organizations as expressed by (Jackson, Sørensen, & Møller, 2019) is
"they are arenas for political actions by weak state, they animate coalition formation, and they oversee the setting of international agendas."

International organizations are divided into several types according to their membership, namely International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Multinational Cooperations (MNCs), and Non-Profit Organizations (Non-Profit). The existence of CPOPC itself is an IGO because its members are countries. Countries that are members of the CPOPC to date are Indonesia, Malaysia, Colombia, Thailand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Ghana, Honduras, and Brazil. CPOPC as an international organization has a specific secretariat, goals, members and vision and mission misi.

Perdagangan Internasional

One of the focuses of cooperation from the establishment of the International Organization is the economy. The economic sector focuses on conducting international trade or commonly known as International Trade. International trade involves many actors such as States, International

Organizations, MNCs, TNCs, and Individuals.
Definition of International Trade, namely:

"International Trade is not only an economic issue but a highly political one. It crosses state-defined borders, is regulated by states that are pressured by interest groups, and occurs within trade regimes maintained by and negotiated among states." (Viotti & Kauppi, 2019)

International trade is one of the drivers of the world economy as well as the driver of globalization. International trade arises from the interests of countries to meet the needs of goods and services that are not found in their country. This is contained in the notion of comparative advantage or comparative advantage where countries must specialize in the production of certain goods or services according to their abilities and then exchange through international trade (Heywood, 2014). Therefore, international trade is very influential for the economies of countries in the world. International trade is also the focus of various world trade forums or organizations. Examples of these trade organizations include the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Trade Center (ITC), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Development Association (IDA), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). International trade also has rules and norms that are mutually agreed upon by the perpetrators. International trade also brings the benefits of expanding product markets and competitive prices.

Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Researchers in the field of social science through this method analyze the problem based on the unit of analysis. The unit of analysis influences the unit of explanation through a particular case study. This is in accordance with the issue raised regarding CPOPC which responds to the existence of RED II from the European Union which limits the use of palm oil as a raw material for biofuel and biodiesel.
The technique of collecting data is through literature study, both websites, journals and books and then analyzed using the theory of International Relations.

Findings and Discussion

Aims and Potentials of CPOPC: Cooperation between Palm Oil Producers and Focuses on SDGs
Bioenergy is very important for the future because fossil fuels are no longer reliable. New innovations emerged, namely renewable energy sources, known as biofuels and biodiesel. Both of these ingredients can be processed from vegetable oils such as rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, soybean oil, coconut oil, corn oil, canola oil and palm oil. Palm oil is the most productive source of vegetable oil because 1 hectare of plants can produce 3.5 tons of vegetable oil. This result is much better than the second most productive crop, namely canola oil, which produces 0.8 tons of oil per hectare (Chen, Lee, & Ong, 2019). The bright prospect of palm oil in the vegetable oil trade has encouraged world investors to spur the development of oil palm plantation areas.
Currently, Indonesia is the largest crude palm oil (CPO) exporter in the world which supplies around 56% of the world's palm oil needs with an estimated area of oil palm plantations of around 14.72 million hectares (Leng, 2020) with a total production of 51.58 million tons in 2020 (Chew et al., 2021). Besides Indonesia, Malaysia is a fairly large palm oil producing country, if combined with Indonesia, the value of the share of CPO exports from the two countries reached 89% of the world market in 2019 (Dey et al., 2020). Seeing the great potential of these two countries in the palm oil industry, Indonesia and Malaysia then took the initiative to develop closer cooperation in this field. Indonesia and Malaysia then agreed to establish a Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries which became known as The Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC). This agency was formed with the aim of empowering oil palm plantations in Indonesia and Malaysia as a sustainable sector, well supervised, and providing great benefits to the community not only from an economic perspective but also socially and to fulfill energy needs from around the world. Since it was formed on November 21, 2015 the CPOPC forum has tried to improve the quality and quantity of palm oil while still paying attention to the balance of the environment, worker welfare, standardization of processes and results of palm oil products. The agency also invites palm oil producing countries from around the world to join and contribute to the forum.

Now with the addition of members from Colombia, Thailand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Ghana, Honduras, and Brazil, it is believed that this institution will strengthen (www.cpopc.org). These members met a lot in various CPOPC forums such as the Ministerial Meeting, CPOPC CEO Forum 2021, The 20th Senior Officials Meeting of CPOPC and so on. The CPOPC body has an organizational structure consisting of the Ministerial Council, Senior Officials Meeting and the Secretariat. This secretariat has a membership structure consisting of representatives from Indonesia and Malaysia and has been operating since 2017 based in Jakarta, Indonesia. CPOPC aims to promote, develop and strengthen cooperation in the palm oil industry sector among its member countries.
CPOPC focuses on programs that offer the best way to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proclaimed by the United Nations (UN) in September 2015 as a comprehensive, integrated and inseparable framework as a development benchmark for all countries in the world. CPOPC focuses mainly on point 7 concerning ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Renewable energy in question is energy originating from energy sources, including geothermal, wind, bioenergy, sunlight, streams and waterfalls, as well as movements and differences in sea layer temperature (Sukoharsono & Hariadi, 2020). So that through CPOPC, palm oil production as the main source of renewable energy for the world can be fulfilled.
Furthermore, SDGs point 12 concerning guaranteeing sustainable consumption and production patterns aims to reduce environmental impacts on the earth through production and consumption patterns, sustainable and efficient natural resources, halving the amount of global food waste, proper management of waste and chemicals. (Sukoharsono & Hariadi, 2020). To focus on these points, Indonesia-Malaysia are members of the CPOPC so that it offers a multiplier effect on countries that are members of the CPOPC. This multiplier effect is a sustainable economy while improving the quality of life of people in palm oil producing countries.

- In addition to the 7th and 12th SDGs points, the palm oil industry also has the potential to fulfill other points. Such as point 1, namely reducing poverty, point 2 without hunger, point 3 on health and a decent life, point 4 on quality of education, point 8 on employment and economic growth, and point 9 on industry, innovation and development. infrastructure (Deringer, Lee-Makiyama, & Murty, 2019). All of these points are in the working scheme of CPOPC and the development of palm oil producing countries. As a process of fulfilling the SDGs, sustainable integration is very much needed.

- CPOPC has identified 6 (six) focus areas for cooperation based on the common interests of palm oil producers, namely:

- Palm oil sustainability.
- Smallholder productivity.
- Research and innovation.
- Industrial cooperation towards value-added production.
- Technical regulations and standards.
- Trade policy issues

Forms of Prohibition on RED II and the Interests of the European Union

The emergence of RED II cannot be separated from the European Union's initial steps through RED I which appeared in 2009. The European Union Commission made a set of policies that support this renewable energy policy, including: [1] Directive 2009/28 which regulates renewable energy, [2] EU Climate and Energy Package, [3] Directive 2003/96 on taxation, namely on reducing taxes and providing incentives for biofuel production, and [4] Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), this policy also regulates subsidies for farmers who grow raw material crops. biofuels (Arief et al., 2020). On 14 June 2018 triologists (European Commission, European Parliament and Council of the European Union) have reached an ambitious political agreement to increase the use of renewable energy in the European Union. In this new regulatory framework there is a target of increasing the use of renewable energy by at least 32% in 2030 compared to 27% so far, and the percentage will be increased after a review in 2023 (Jørgensen, Kaas, Knudsen, Svendsen, & Landorff, 2020).
This is done by the European Union in an effort to maintain its role in fighting climate change,

making the transition to environmentally friendly energy, limiting global warming, achieving a balance of resources, minimizing greenhouse gases, sustainable development efforts and eradicating poverty. Some criteria for biofuel materials in RED II have some similarities with RED I. Meanwhile, there are some new rules or regulations that have been reformulated. In particular, RED II introduces sustainability for forestry raw materials as well as GHG (Greenhouse Gas) criteria for solid and gaseous biomass fuels. The use of biofuels originating from "high indirect land-use change-risk" or better known as ILUC is not permitted. Likewise, forest sustainability and the level of greenhouse gas emissions are the main concerns.

Based on the 24 December 2018 agreement, RED II comes into force after the directive text is approved by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, published in the official journal of the European Union and takes effect 20 days after the publication period. EU countries must take the new elements of RED II and include them in their national constitutions no later than 18 months after the date of entry into force. However, in the Fact Sheet released by Press, the European Union confirms that there is no specific or explicit reference to palm oil in RED II. And there is absolutely no prohibition or restriction on the import of palm oil or palm oil-based biofuels so that the EU market remains open to Indonesia and other palm oil producing countries. The goal of RED II is to achieve the EU's energy sustainability target, which is expected to continue to grow to meet the target. The Delegated Act and the RED II Text do not give special treatment to palm oil but will be treated the same as Repeseed, sunflower or soybean in accordance with the limits of objective criteria. The European Union claims that RED I and RED II apply equally to all vegetable oils from biofuel and biodiesel processing sources. However, palm oil received a considerable impact from the implementation of RED II.

On the basis of the best available scientific data (2008-2015) claimed by the European Union showing that there is a link between oil palm and the highest rates of deforestation where 45% of oil palm expansion occurs in areas with high carbon stocks (EUROPEAN UNION - Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia, 2019). With this data, palm oil certainly cannot be included in the RED II sustainability criteria. Meanwhile, according to GAPKI, the largest European Union import commodities related to embodied deforestation are soybeans and beef which account for 54% instead of palm oil. This is of course very contrary to the statement of the European Union.

According to GAPKI (Indonesian Palm Oil Association) there are several things that the European Union aims to tighten the entry of palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia. First, the large dependence on imports of palm oil which is considered to trigger deforestation and in the high-risk category will worsen the status of the European Union as a world body that pioneers sustainable environmental policies. This raises political issues, and campaigns titled "Palm Oil Free" or "No Palm Oil", even though this campaign has been around for 20 years. This resulted in the French policy of increasing regressive and progressive import tariffs on palm oil. The second suspicion also arises from the facts that the type of vegetable oil consumed by the European Union is not only palm oil but soybean oil, reapeseed oil and sunflower oil.

This type of vegetable oil is partly produced by regions in the European Union which is certainly different from palm oil imported from Indonesia and Malaysia. This influenced the policy that was finally issued by the European Union Commission regarding the import of biofuels from palm oil. Furthermore, the increase in the percentage of palm oil consumption from year to year and calculating how much dependence will be created from this consumption makes the attention of the European Parliament more focused. GAPKI also believes that the issue of deforestation which was used as the main ingredient of the European Union's determination of RED II for palm oil is very unoriginal and discriminatory because deforestation has occurred since time immemorial, even in all countries in the world, including on the European continent (Hinkes, 2020).

Impact and Response of CPOPC Member States to the EU's RED II Policy

The statement regarding discrimination against palm oil by the European Union was issued by Yuri O. Thamrin, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Belgium and also the European Union and Luxembourg. Furthermore, Ambassador Yuri said this had a negative effect on more than 17 million people involved in the palm oil industry. This requires an immediate solution that benefits both parties or a win-win solution (Faishal & Tjitrawati, 2020). This statement is confirmed by Dr. Werner Langen chair of DASE (Delegation for relations with the countries of Southeast Asia and ASEAN) on discrimination and double standards. Further Dr. Langen said palm oil should not be

categorized as high risk ILUC and the Delegated Act's policy is "pure protectionist and hypocritical".

The statement regarding the issue of discrimination was met with resistance from the European Union through Mr. David Dely from the European External Acrion Service (EEAS), factsheets and several press releases issued by the European Union. This is in contrast to previous statements that also came from members of the European Parliament. To accomplish this requires further dialogue as well as concrete action. Not only from CPOPC members but also from the European Union.

So far, 28 European Union countries have agreed with the rules in RED II and the target regarding Renewable Energy 2030. It is known that EU member countries include palm oil as an unsustainable category so that it cannot be used for biofuel and biodiesel. This agreement was taken after Parliament voted on January 17, 2018 (Julio et al., 2021). They highlight the problem of deforestation or forest destruction due to massive oil palm cultivation. Although the ban will be implemented in 2030, the reduction will begin in 2024 (BBC, 2019). The impact of this proposed restriction has been felt since 2018 to 2020, where the price and volume of palm oil exports from CPOPC member countries fluctuated.

Based on GAPKI data, in 2018 Indonesia's palm oil exports to the European Union were 4.7 million tons, in 2019 it fell to 4.6 million tons and in 2020 it fell by around 712.7 thousand tons to 4.5 million tons (Rifin, 2019). The world CPO price in 2018 was minus 15.34% compared to the previous year at USD 638.66/Metric Ton. At the beginning of 2019 the price of CPO had decreased but at the end of the year it closed at a CPO price of USD 728.81/Metric Ton (Dey et al., 2020). Meanwhile, at the beginning of 2020 the price of CPO also fluctuated even though it closed at USD 880/Metric Ton. In 2021 the price of CPO will also fluctuate. The European Union consumed 53% of the total imported palm oil for biodiesel and 65% for biofuels in 2018 (El Qudsi, Kusumawardhana, & Kyrychenko, 2020). This number is expected to continue to decline due to the RED II policy.

The European Union is a major export destination for palm oil from CPOPC member countries. The use of exported palm oil is mostly for a mixture of biofuel and biodiesel production which has even reached B20 and B30 for CPOPC member countries. However, with the prohibition, the impact is of course on a boycott and a decrease in the value of exports to a threat to the workforce and small and medium-sized oil palm farmers. Many business players of derivative products from palm oil reduce production, this is also due to the attitude of the European Union which has an impact on the decline in palm oil prices on the futures market.

Negative Impressions that continue to occur reduce the spirit of international trade, the weakening of the palm oil sector certainly has a great impact on economic stability in CPOPC member countries. Alternative strategies against RED II must be prepared immediately as a positive campaign step from oil palm. The initial steps taken by CPOPC to deal with and respond to the RED II policy that has been implemented by the European Union include raising strength and support against the negative campaign of oil palm. This campaign is in the form of opening a public information space, and promoting sustainable palm oil through international certification. This certification is like RSPO for all CPOPC member countries, ISPO from Indonesia, MSPO from Malaysia, and CSPO from Colombia.

Another effort taken was the meeting of the three initial member countries of the CPOPC, namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Colombia, which held the 6th Ministerial Meeting in Jakarta on 28 February 2019. The resulting agreement is to send a Joint Mission to the European Union to submit objections to RED II and plans to continue to oppose the rule through bilateral consultations, ASEAN, WTO and other forums that are deemed appropriate. In addition, it continues to collaborate with multilateral organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Agency (UNEP) and the World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to increase the contribution of palm oil to the achievement of the SDGs, in which the role of smallholders is also discussed. The CPOPC meeting also discussed the latest developments in increasing domestic CPO consumption policies. Currently, coordination between countries to strengthen the use and development of biofuels is getting better.

In addition, CPOPC is targeting China as a new major export target by promoting the use of CPO as a biodiesel blend that is being developed by that country. New market exploration is also being carried out in Eastern Europe, South America and Asia such as Turkey, Iran, Japan, Brazil, Italy, and Uruguay. The resistance will be strengthened by plans for in-depth research on oil palm, quality improvement, comprehensive RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) certification and other sustainability certifications mentioned above. Until now, there are also hopes that have been conveyed by CPOPC member countries towards Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are related to the environment and are

international in nature. This form of hope is not to constantly corner oil palm with environmental issues because a lot of workers depend on oil palm plantations and the industry of its derivative products.

Even on April 7, 2019 Indonesia and Malaysia together expressed a strong protest against the European Union which showed disappointment with regulations and regulations that were considered discriminatory and had double standards. The joint statement was signed by the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, and the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohammad. To strengthen the protest, Indonesia sent a delegation to the European Union Office in Brussels, Belgium. Indonesia was represented by the coordinating minister for Economic Affairs, Darmin Nasution, and Malaysia sent the Secretary General of the Ministry of Main Industries, Dr. Tan Yew Chong, together with the Colombian delegation, Felipe Garcia Acheverri. Colombia unites as a monitoring country in this joint mission (Arifin & Putri, 2019).

Indonesia, Malaysia, and countries that are new members of the CPOPC take this case to the Dispute Settlement Body at the World Trade Organization (WTO). Indonesia was the first to file a lawsuit since December 2019 with lawsuit number DS593, however at the 19 February 2020 consultation failed to resolve the dispute and a panel will be formed to investigate the matter further. Meanwhile, the WTO itself underwent a lockdown in 2019 until mid-2020 so that the panel could not be formed. On the other hand, Malaysia and CPOPC members will file a lawsuit to the WTO in stages starting January 15, 2021 (Tyson & Meganingtyas, 2020). However, there has been no further response from the European Union regarding this matter.

The final step that may be taken is a review of the trade relations of CPOPC member countries with the European Union in various sectors. Actions to be taken are either by increasing import tariffs to import duties. There are even potential restrictions on imports of certain products originating from the European Union by CPOPC member countries. This of course leads to the potential for a trade war which is very concerning.

Conclusion

The existence of RED I 2009 followed by RED II 2018 which brought a new draft regulation based on the Indirect Land Use Change (ILCU) and Delegated Act threatens the continuity of the use of palm oil as a raw material for biofuel and biodiesel in the European Union. The European Union's commitment to reduce and limit the import of palm oil because it is considered unsustainable and causes deforestation. The impact of this is that the price of CPO becomes unstable, as well as the volume of CPO exports from palm oil producing countries that are members of the CPOPC. In addition, the negative image that emerged as a result of the black campaign in Europe regarding oil palm had a very strong influence on this.

To overcome the existing problems, the diplomacy of the CPOPC member countries with the European Union is still being carried out. A lawsuit to the WTO panel has been filed in conjunction with improving the quality of palm oil, maximizing the potential for production development and increasing domestic consumption. Alternative steps are taken by promoting and conveying correct information about palm oil. As well as trade missions to other countries as recipients of palm oil exports continue to be carried out intensively. CPOPC member countries are committed to maximizing the fulfillment of the SDGs points that have been issued by the United Nations.

But this alone is not enough. In-depth research must continue. Then the most important thing is the movement of the people who started to fight negative campaigns through positive campaigns about oil palm, this includes the grassroots movement which is very influential. Taking into account the huge losses that will be faced by CPOPC member countries if the European Union removes palm oil from the list of raw materials for biofuels and biodiesel, in the worst case, it closes palm imports. The sincerity of the governments of CPOPC countries to improve themselves in the palm oil industry should be enough to mobilize the community as a new instrument that helps carry out the "Save Palm Oil" movement. This is done for the sake of continuous production of palm oil as a reliable, quality and sustainable biofuel, biodiesel and food mixture.

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