

ABSTRAK

Merespon berbagai permasalahan dalam perdagangan internasional yang telah menimbulkan kerugian negara yaitu pemalsuan *Certificate of Origin (CO)* melalui kasus *illegal transshipment* atau proses pindah muat barang ekspor secara tidak sah dan kasus korupsi importasi tekstil oleh pegawai Bea Cukai dengan pemalsuan tanda tangan, tingginya harga pengiriman dokumen yang membutuhkan waktu lama serta Kebijakan Relaksasi *CO* manual yang tidak efektif, Pemerintah Indonesia bekerjasama dengan Pemerintah Jepang menerbitkan *electronic CO (e-CO)* dibawah kemitraan *Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA)*. Jepang merupakan negara tujuan ekspor Indonesia kedua terbesar setelah Amerika Serikat dan mitra investor kedua terbesar di Indonesia.

Pertama, penelitian ini mengupas mengenai proses yang dijalani Indonesia dan Jepang menuju implementasi *e-CO* mulai dari tahap perundingan hingga *live implementation* seperti adanya *CO Data Exchange Working Group (COWG)* dan *ICT Sub-Group Meeting for Possible CO Data Exchange*, perkembangan *e-CO* Indonesia dan Jepang, dan sistem yang dimiliki Indonesia dan Jepang yaitu *Indonesia National Single Window (INSW)* dan *Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS)*. Kedua, penelitian ini mengupas mengenai kendala yang dihadapi kedua negara seperti koordinasi antar Kementerian / Lembaga dan penyesuaian teknologi informasi. Ketiga, penelitian ini mengupas potensi implementasi *e-CO* yang membawa banyak benefit bagi kedua negara.

Teori yang digunakan mengacu pada konsep Ekonomi Politik Internasional khususnya Perdagangan Internasional. Penelitian ini meyakini bahwa implementasi *e-CO IJEPA* dapat mengoptimalkan perdagangan barang Indonesia-Jepang dibanding *CO* manual. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah metode kualitatif bersifat deskriptif analisis. Metode kualitatif merupakan metode yang menitikberatkan pada permasalahan secara mendalam.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa implementasi *e-CO e-form IJEPA* diprediksi berjalan dengan maksimal dengan transparansi prosedur, keabsahan tanda tangan digital, transparansi pengiriman, penghematan biaya *storage fees*, *insurance*, dan biaya keterlambatan berdasarkan studi kasus *e-CO e-form D* dan pertukaran *e-CO* Malaysia-Taipei.

Kata Kunci : Electronic Certificate of Origin, IJEPA, Export

ABSTRACT

Responding to various problems in international trade that have caused losses to the state, namely counterfeiting Certificate of Origin (CO) through cases illegal transshipment or the process of unlawfully loading and unloading of exported goods and cases of textile import corruption by Customs officials with forged signatures, the high price of sending documents that takes a long time and the ineffective Relaxation Policy CO manually, the Government of Indonesia in collaboration with the Government of Japan published electronic CO (e- CO) under Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA). Japan is Indonesia's second largest export destination country after the United States and Indonesia's second largest investor partner.

First, this research explores the process that Indonesia and Japan underwent towards CO implementation from the negotiation stage to live implementation as it is CO Data Exchange Working Group (COWG) and ICT Sub-Group Meeting for Possible CO Data Exchange, development of CO Indonesia and Japan, and the system owned by Indonesia and Japan namely Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) and Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS). Second, this study explores the obstacles faced by the two countries such as coordination between ministries/agencies and adjustments to information technology. Third, this study examines the potential for implementation e-CO which brings many benefits for both countries.

The theory used refers to the concept of International Political Economy, especially International Trade. This research believes that implementation of e-CO e-form IJEPA will optimize trade in goods between Indonesia and Japan compared to CO manual. The research method used in this thesis is a qualitative descriptive analytical method. Qualitative method is a method that focuses on problem deeply.

The results of this study indicate that implementation of e-CO e-form IJEPA is predicted to run optimally with procedure transparency, digital signature validity, delivery transparency, and cost savings storage fees, insurance, and late fees based on case studies of se-CO e-form D and e -CO Malaysia-Taipei data exchange.

Keywords : Electronic Certificate of Origin, IJEPA, Export