

## ABSTRACT

Indonesia as the leading biodiesel producers in the world boosts its biodiesel production and export to the importing countries. Indonesia as a developing country realizes the needs of an institution dealing with international trade such as the World Trade Organization as a fair-trade guarantor, is essential to defend its interest. Indonesia exported its biodiesel on a high scale with lower prices as a strategy to grasp additional profit to the European market. Yet, the European Commission found out that this was a dumping practice so that the European Commission investigated and imposed anti-dumping measures on biodiesel from Indonesia. As a result, Indonesia filed a complaint against the European Union in anti-dumping measures on biodiesel from Indonesia through Dispute Settlement Body. This research aims at investigating Indonesia's motive in filing a complaint against the European Union in "DS480: European Union – anti-dumping measures on biodiesel from Indonesia". The method used in this research is the qualitative method by using secondary data such as books, articles, journals, official documents, reports, and other literary sources. It is found that declining economic balance in export-import, effect on biodiesel producers, and GDP influence Indonesia's decision to file a complaint against the European Union through the Dispute Settlement Body as a mean of cooperation and conflict resolution by employing two principles most-favored-nation and national treatment embodied in nondiscrimination principle which prescribes the developing country's interests.

**Keywords:** *Indonesia, European Union, Biodiesel, Anti-Dumping Measures, Dispute Settlement Body, Nondiscrimination Principle*