

Analisis pengawasan Direktorat Jenderal Bea Cukai dalam pencegahan penyelundupan perangkat seluler impor melalui e-commerce di Indonesia = Analysis of supervision of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise in preventing smuggling of imported cellular devices through e-commerce in Indonesia

Anissa Handyanthie Pratiwi, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20522650&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Kemajuan teknologi disamping memberikan kemudahan bertransaksi, juga menimbulkan beberapa kasus seperti perdagangan barang ilegal dan penipuan secara online. Keadaan pandemi Covid-19 menyebabkan kebutuhan masyarakat akan perangkat seluler meningkat, kemudian hal ini diikuti oleh peningkatan penyelundupan perangkat seluler. Tujuan dari penulisan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa pelaksanaan pengawasan Direktorat Jenderal Bea Cukai terhadap pencegahan penyelundupan perangkat seluler impor melalui e-commerce di Indonesia dan juga untuk melakukan studi komparasi kebijakan International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) Indonesia dengan Kolombia. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan kualitatif, dan untuk pengumpulan data penulis melakukan studi literatur dan wawancara mendalam. Hasil penelitian ini membahas pelaksanaan pengawasan pencegahan penyelundupan perangkat seluler impor melalui e-commerce. pertama, DJBC melalui Direktorat Penindakan dan Penyidikan melakukan cyber patrol. Kedua, DJBC Indonesia melakukan kerjasama dengan Instansi lain. Ketiga, Bea Cukai melakukan pengecekan fisik dan dokumen dengan melakukan x-ray. Keempat, DJBC terbuka atas pengaduan mengenai permasalahan kepabeanan. Dampak yang ditimbulkan dari praktik penyelundupan perangkat seluler yaitu, pemerintah kehilangan potensi penerimaannya, ketidakdilan persaingan insudtri, dan terjaminnya keamanan dan keselamatan barang konsumen, selain itu IMEI yang tidak terdaftar akan menyebabkan penggunaanya tidak dapat mengakses layanan seluler. Pemerintah Indonesia telah mengantisipasi peredaran perangkat seluler ilegal dengan IMEI, walaupun IMEI di Indonesia belum dapat selengkap di Kolombia.

.....Technological advances in addition to providing convenience in transactions, have also led to several cases such as trade in illegal goods and online fraud. The state of the Covid-19 pandemic has caused the public's need for mobile devices to increase, then this was followed by an increase in the smuggling of mobile devices. The purpose of this research is to analyze the implementation of the supervision of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise on the prevention of smuggling of imported mobile devices through e-commerce in Indonesia and also to conduct a comparative study of Indonesia's International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) policy with Colombia policy. This research was conducted with a qualitative approach, and for data collection the authors conducted a literature study and in-depth interviews. The results of this study discuss the implementation of monitoring the prevention of smuggling of imported mobile devices through e-commerce. first, DGCE through the Directorate of Enforcement and Investigation conducted cyber patrols. Second, DJBC Indonesia cooperates with other agencies. Third, Customs and Excise conducts physical and document checks by conducting x-rays. Fourth, DJBC is open to complaints regarding customs issues. The impact of cellular device smuggling practices is that the government loses its revenue potential, unfair industry competition, and guarantees the security and safety of consumer goods,

besides that an unregistered IMEI will cause users to be unable to access cellular services. The Indonesian government has anticipated the circulation of illegal cellular devices with IMEI, although IMEI in Indonesia is not as complete as in Colombia.