

Analisis Perbedaan Penerapan Prinsip Common but Differentiated Responsibilities dalam Kyoto Protocol dan Paris Agreement serta Implikasinya pada Praktik Negara terhadap Kebijakan Lingkungan = Analysis of Differences in Application of Common but Differentiated Responsibility Principles in the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and their Implications on State Practices towards Environmental Policy

Amira Bilqis, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20500592&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Dalam skripsi ini membahas mengenai implementasi prinsip Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) dalam Kyoto Protocol dan Paris Agreement yang memiliki pendekatan yang masing-masing berbeda yaitu Top-Down Approach dan Bottom-Up Approach. Kedua pendekatan tersebut memiliki mekanisme yang berbeda dalam menentukan target reduksi emisi untuk memperlambat laju perubahan iklim serta memiliki kelebihan dan kekurangannya masing-masing yang berpengaruh pada kebijakan lingkungan nasional yang harus dijalankan oleh negara Annex I dan Non-Annex I United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif yang menjelaskan bahwa prinsip CBDR diimplementasikan secara berbeda dalam kedua instrumen hukum internasional tersebut dan mengidentifikasi perubahan tren kebijakan lingkungan nasional negara maju (Australia dan Swiss), negara berkembang (Filipina, Indonesia), dan negara berkembang kepulauan kecil (Fiji).

This thesis discusses regarding the implementation of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) principles in the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement which have different approaches, namely the Top-Down Approach and Bottom-Up Approach respectively. Both approaches have different mechanisms in determining emission reduction targets to slow down climate change and each has advantages and disadvantages which affect national environmental policies that must be implemented by Annex I and Non-Annex I United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) countries to be able to carry out their respective roles. This study uses qualitative research methods with a normative juridical approach which explains the CBDR principle is implemented differently in the two international legal instruments and identifies changes in national environmental policy trends in developed countries (Australia and Switzerland), developing countries (Philippines, Indonesia), and developing countries small islands (Fiji).