

# Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: Unilateralisme sebagai Perwujudan Baru Normative Power Uni Eropa = Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: Unilateralism as a New Embodiment of European Union's Normative Power

Ikhlas Tawazun, author

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## Abstrak

Uni Eropa merupakan institusi internasional yang konsisten membuat kebijakan-kebijakan luar negeri yang berorientasi multilateral dalam isu iklim. Namun, pada 14 Juli 2021, Komisi Eropa mengadopsi proposal CBAM yang akan mengenakan biaya tambahan secara sepihak terhadap lima kategori barang padat karbon yang diimpor ke Uni Eropa. Skripsi ini berusaha mengungkap alasan di balik pembuatan proposal CBAM yang bersifat unilateral. Skripsi ini menggunakan kerangka teori actor-centered institutionalism dari Mayntz dan Scharpf yang melihat kebijakan sebagai aksi yang disengaja. Skripsi ini menemukan bahwa Komisi Eropa membuat proposal CBAM karena dorongan pluralitas faktor yang berinteraksi di dalam situasi dan konstelasi isu iklim di Uni Eropa. Di dalam interaksi tersebut, terdapat pengaturan institusional Uni Eropa, yang terdiri dari mode-mode interaksi, kapabilitas organ-organ, dan norma-norma yang diatur. Selain itu, juga terdapat faktor-faktor non-institusional Komisi Eropa, yang terdiri dari kepentingan dan identitas Presiden Komisi Eropa. Kedua variabel tersebut mendorong Komisi Eropa untuk membuat proposal CBAM. Selain kedua variabel tersebut, juga terdapat berbagai situasi dan konstelasi yang membentuk konteks yang melingkupi Komisi Eropa, yang memunculkan kesempatan dan motif untuk pembuatan proposal CBAM.

.....The European Union is an international institution that consistently makes multilateral-oriented foreign policies on climate issues. However, on July 14th, 2021, the European Commission adopted a CBAM proposal that would unilaterally apply additional fees on five categories of carbon-intensive goods imported into the European Union. This study seeks to uncover the reasons behind the making of the unilateral CBAM proposal. This study utilized the actor-centered institutionalism theoretical framework from Mayntz and Scharpf which describes policy as an intentional action. This study found that the European Commission made the CBAM proposal due to the plurality of factors that interacted within the situation and constellation of climate issues in the European Union. In this interaction, there were institutional settings of the European Union, which consisted of the modes of interactions, capabilities of the organs, and norms that are regulated. In addition, there were non-institutional factors of the European Commission, which consisted of the interests and identity of the President of the European Commission. These two variables prompted the European Commission to make the CBAM proposal. Apart from these two variables, there were also various situations and constellations that shape the context surrounding the European Commission, which created opportunities and motives to make the CBAM proposal.