

Analisis Komparatif Perbandingan Regulasi (PERMEN PUPR No. 21 Tahun 2021) dan GBCI pada Penerapan Green Retrofitting di Indonesia, Singapura, Malaysia dan Hong Kong = Comparative Analysis of Regulations (PERMEN PUPR No. 21 Tahun 2021) and GBCI on the Implementation of Green Retrofitting in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong

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Abstrak

Pertumbuhan gedung bertingkat tinggi berpotensi terhadap meningkatnya emisi yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan energi, air dan listrik dalam pengoperasian gedung tersebut. Dalam rangka mewujudkan Net Zero Emission, gedung yang sudah terbangun perlu meminimalisir dampaknya terhadap lingkungan dengan cara green retrofitting. Dengan begitu pada penelitian ini dilakukan komparasi regulasi pelaksanaan green retrofitting di Indonesia dengan negara lain yaitu Singapura, Malaysia dan Hong Kong, dengan harapan ditemukannya perbedaan yang dapat menjadi rekomendasi dalam mendorong pelaksanaan green retrofitting di Indonesia. Menurut hasil penelitian, penerapan penilaian green retrofitting di Indonesia perlu adanya tolok ukur mengenai inovasi, insentif dalam bentuk non-finansial, serta perlu adanya kolaborasi dalam penyusunan regulasi antar pemerintah dan pihak swasta dalam mengintegrasikan sertifikasi.

.....The growth of high-rise buildings has the potential to increase emissions caused by the use of energy, water and electricity in the operation of the building. In order to encourage Net Zero Emissions, buildings that have been built need to minimize their impact on the environment by means of green retrofitting. Therefore, in this study a comparison was made of regulations implementing green retrofitting in Indonesia with other countries, namely Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong, with the hope that in the end, the differences that are found with the hope of finding differences that can be a recommendation in encouraging the implementation of green retrofitting in Indonesia. According to the results of the research, the implementation of green retrofitting assessment in Indonesia needs benchmarks regarding innovation, incentives in non-financial forms, and the need for collaboration in drafting regulations between the government and the private sector in integrating certification.