

Dinamika Implementasi Kebijakan Perdagangan Karbon di Indonesia = The Dynamics of Carbon Trading Policy Implementation in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Dampak perubahan iklim terhadap lingkungan dan manusia, lebih luas telah menjadi ancaman terhadap stabilitas ekonomi dunia. Perdagangan karbon hadir sebagai salah satu upaya untuk menjaga keseimbangan antara dampak lingkungan dan perekonomian global. Tata laksana perdagangan karbon yang diatur melalui Peraturan Presiden Nomor 98 Tahun 2021 sangat penting bagi Indonesia karena memberikan kontribusi dalam penanggulangan perubahan iklim berbasis pasar di tingkat global untuk menuju pemulihan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan. Perdagangan karbon dilaksanakan melalui mekanisme bursa karbon yang telah diluncurkan pada pertengahan 2023 lalu. Aktivitas bursa karbon hanya menunjukkan kinerjanya pada hari pertama peluncuran, setelah itu bursa karbon terus menunjukkan penurunan hingga stagnansi perdagangan akibat tidak tersedianya unit karbon. Berbasis regulated market, maka kinerja perdagangan karbon juga ditentukan oleh perangkat regulasi, khususnya tata laksana nilai ekonomi karbon pada tingkat Kementerian/Lembaga yang terkait dalam Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Indonesia. Untuk itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dinamika implementasi kebijakan perdagangan karbon di Indonesia dan penguatan apa yang dapat dilakukan untuk mendorong kinerja perdagangan karbon. Melalui metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan teknik analisis arketipe sistem drifting goals, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dinamika implementasi kebijakan perdagangan karbon disebabkan adanya resistensi pelaku usaha dan konflik kepentingan antar Kementerian/Lembaga, sehingga terjadi penurunan target nasional. Untuk mendorong pencapaian target nasional, penguatan perlu dilakukan sebagai tindakan korektif yaitu dengan inovasi tata kelola soft steering dan peran dukungan legislatif.

.....Climate change impact on the environment and humans has become a broader threat to world economic stability. Carbon trading act as an effort to maintain a balance between the environmental and global economy impacts. Implementation of carbon trading regulated through Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2021 is crucial for Indonesia as it contributes to market-based mitigation of climate change at the global level towards sustainable economic recovery. Carbon trading is carried out through a carbon exchange mechanism which was launched in mid-2023. Carbon exchange activity only showed its performance on the first day of launch, and carbon exchange continued to show a decline until trading stagnated afterwards due to the unavailability of carbon units. Driven by regulated market, carbon trading performance is determined by regulatory instruments, especially the implementation of economic value of carbon in the Ministries/Institutions level as regulated in Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). For such backgrounds, this research aims to analyze the dynamics of carbon trading policy implementation in Indonesia and what reinforcement can be done to encourage carbon trading performance. Through qualitative descriptive research methods and drifting goals system archetype analysis techniques, the results show that the dynamics of carbon trading policy implementation are caused by resistance from business actors and conflicts of interest between Ministries/Institutions, which resulting in declining national targets. To encourage the achievement of national targets, reinforcement needs to be carried out as a corrective

action, through soft steering governance innovations and the role of legislative support.