

# **Kebijakan Indonesia dalam Mengurangi Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca Berdasarkan Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC Paris Agreement)**

**Prisia Asyifa Salma**

## **ABSTRAK**

Perubahan iklim merupakan isu global yang masih hangat diperbincangkan dan dapat membahayakan bumi. Faktor utama terjadinya perubahan iklim adalah aktivitas manusia yang meningkat seiring berjalannya waktu dan berkembangnya zaman. Dengan ini, sudah banyak organisasi internasional yang menangani isu perubahan iklim, misalnya *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* atau UNFCCC. Dalam UNFCCC, terdapat sebuah perjanjian besar yang diratifikasi hampir oleh seluruh negara di dunia, yaitu *Paris Agreement*. Paris Agreement mengharuskan seluruh Negara untuk memberikan upaya terbaik mereka melalui *Nationally Determined Contributions* atau NDC. Sebagai salah satu negara yang rentan terhadap perubahan iklim, Indonesia pun telah meratifikasi dan menandatangani UNFCCC serta Paris Agreement. Indonesia telah menetapkan target pengurangan emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) yang tertuang dalam NDC Indonesia sebesar 29% (tanpa bantuan) dan 41% (dengan bantuan internasional) berdasarkan *business-as-usual* (BAU) pada tahun 2030. Untuk mendukung NDC Indonesia, Pemerintah Indonesia telah mengeluarkan *Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience* atau LTS-LCCR. Selain itu, sebagai salah satu Negara ASEAN, Indonesia telah memberikan kontribusinya untuk *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025* atau ASCC Blueprint 2025 dengan memberikan 3 kegiatan usulan dalam *AWGCC Action Plan*.

**Kata Kunci:** Perubahan Iklim, Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca, Indonesia, NDC, LTS-LCCR

# **Indonesia's Policy in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Based on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC Paris Agreement)**

**Prisia Asyifa Salma**

## **ABSTRACT**

Climate change is a global issue that is still hotly discussed and can endanger the earth. The main factor in the occurrence of climate change is human activity which increases over time and the development of the era. With this, many international organizations have tackled climate change issues, for example the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the UNFCCC. In the UNFCCC, there is a major agreement ratified by almost all countries in the world, namely the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement requires all States to give their best efforts through Nationally Determined Contributions or NDCs. As a country that is vulnerable to climate change, Indonesia has also ratified and signed the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Indonesia has set a target for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as stated in Indonesia's NDC of 29% (without assistance) and 41% (with international assistance) on a business-as-usual (BAU) basis by 2030. To support Indonesia's NDC, The Indonesian government has issued a Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience or LTS-LCCR. In addition, as one of the ASEAN countries, Indonesia has contributed to the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025 or ASCC Blueprint 2025 by providing 3 proposed activities in the AWGCC Action Plan.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Indonesia, NDC, LTS-LCCR