

**RESPON AMERIKA SERIKAT TERHADAP UPAYA UNI EROPA DALAM
MEWUJUDKAN PERDAGANGAN HIJAU MELALUI *CARBON BORDER
ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM* (CBAM) PADA KEMITRAANNYA DI
PERDAGANGAN TRANSATLANTIK PERIODE 2019-2026**

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ABSTRAK

Peningkatan perhatian global terhadap perubahan iklim mendorong Uni Eropa mengintegrasikan kebijakan lingkungan ke dalam strategi ekonomi dan perdagangan melalui *Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism* (CBAM). Kebijakan ini bertujuan mengurangi emisi karbon dan mencegah *carbon leakage*, tetapi juga memengaruhi hubungan perdagangan internasional, termasuk kemitraan transatlantik dengan Amerika Serikat. Perbedaan paradigma kebijakan iklim antara Uni Eropa yang mengedepankan regulasi berbasis harga karbon dan Amerika Serikat yang lebih menitikberatkan pada subsidi industri dan insentif domestik melahirkan dinamika kepentingan ekonomi dan politik yang menjadi fokus penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis respon Amerika Serikat terhadap upaya Uni Eropa dalam mewujudkan perdagangan hijau melalui CBAM pada kemitraannya di perdagangan transatlantik periode 2019-2026. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis melalui studi kepustakaan. Data diperoleh dari jurnal ilmiah, dokumen resmi pemerintah, laporan organisasi internasional, dan publikasi lembaga terkait, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teori nasionalisme ekonomi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa respon Amerika Serikat berbeda pada setiap kepemimpinan. Pemerintahan Joe Biden cenderung merespons secara kooperatif melalui dukungan terhadap transisi energi, kerja sama transatlantik, dan penguatan industri hijau domestik, meskipun tetap mengkritik beberapa aspek CBAM yang dinilai berpotensi mengganggu daya saing industri Amerika Serikat. Sebaliknya, pemerintahan Donald Trump menunjukkan respon yang lebih konfrontatif dengan memandang CBAM sebagai bentuk proteksionisme yang dapat merugikan kepentingan ekonomi nasional. Analisis berdasarkan teori nasionalisme ekonomi menunjukkan bahwa kedua pemerintahan sama-sama mengutamakan kepentingan nasional, tetapi menggunakan strategi yang berbeda dalam mempertahankan daya saing industri Amerika Serikat di tengah transformasi perdagangan hijau global.

Kata Kunci: *Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism*, kebijakan perdagangan hijau, Amerika Serikat.

**THE UNITED STATES' RESPONSE TO THE EUROPEAN UNION'S
EFFORTS TO ADVANCE GREEN TRADE THROUGH THE CARBON
BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM (CBAM) WITHIN ITS
TRANSATLANTIC TRADE PARTNERSHIP 2019–2026**

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ABSTRACT

Growing global concern over climate change has encouraged the European Union to integrate environmental policies into its economic and trade strategies through the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). This policy aims to reduce carbon emissions and prevent carbon leakage while also affecting international trade relations, including the transatlantic partnership with the United States. The differing climate policy paradigms between the European Union, which emphasizes carbon pricing and regulatory measures, and the United States, which prioritizes industrial subsidies and domestic incentives, have created economic and political dynamics that form the focus of this study. This research aims to analyze the United States' response to the European Union's efforts to promote green trade through the CBAM within their transatlantic trade partnership during the 2019-2026 period. The study employs a qualitative research method with a descriptive-analytical approach based on library research. The data were collected from academic journals, official government documents, reports published by international organizations, and other relevant publications, and were analyzed using the theory of economic nationalism. The findings indicate that the United States' response varied across different administrations. The Joe Biden administration adopted a more cooperative approach by supporting the energy transition, strengthening transatlantic cooperation, and promoting domestic green industries, while continuing to criticize certain aspects of the CBAM that were perceived as potentially undermining the competitiveness of U.S. industries. In contrast, the Donald Trump administration adopted a more confrontational stance by viewing the CBAM as a form of protectionism that could harm U.S. national economic interests. From the perspective of economic nationalism, the study finds that both administrations prioritized national economic interests, although they employed different strategies to maintain the competitiveness of U.S. industries amid the global transition toward green trade.

Keywords: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, green trade policy, United States.