

ABSTRACT

Nurina Zatu Rahmi (01051200216)

LEGAL PROBLEMATICS OF THE UTILIZATION OF GEOTHERMAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES IN CONSERVATION AREAS TO ACCELERATE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF INDONESIA'S TARGET NET ZERO EMISSION 2060

(xix + 107 pages)

Indonesia is one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gasses (GHG) in the world. The two primary sources of GHG emissions come from the energy sector and the forestry & land sector. High GHG emissions from the energy sector are caused by Indonesia's dependence on fossil fuels, while high GHG emissions in the forestry and land sectors are caused by high levels of deforestation in Indonesia. On the other hand, Indonesia is one of the largest geothermal producing countries in the world. The majority of geothermal energy is in forests, namely protected forests and conservation forests. However, this potential has only been exploited by less than 10%. Based on these problems, the government is trying to maximize the use of renewable energy (EBT) through establishing the 2021-2030 Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL) which prioritizes the development of EBT-based power plants, including the use of geothermal power plants. Yet, the author found problems in the regulation of geothermal environmental services, namely legal inconsistencies regarding the principles of environmental management and utilization which could give rise to potential environmental damage. In fact, Indonesia is also ambitious to achieve the target of net zero emissions in 2060 through FOLU Net Sink 2030 which still faces many challenges. These legal inconsistencies have the potential to hinder the achievement of FOLU Net Sink 2030. This research was prepared with the aim of solving legal problems related to legal inconsistencies regulating the use of geothermal environmental services in conservation areas. This research was prepared using normative-empirical methods. The results of this research is that the author finds that there is sectoral ego which causes legal inconsistencies. In conclusion, legal inconsistencies caused by sectoral egos can affect the target of achieving net zero emissions by 2060.

Reference : 67 (1945-2023)

Keywords : utilization of geothermal environmental services, net zero emission, conservation areas