

Disparitas Efek Lingkungan antara Investasi Asing Langsung Negara China dan Non-China di Indonesia = The Disparity Of Environmental Effects Between China and Non-China Countries Outward Foreign Direct Investment to Indonesia

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Abstrak

Studi ini meneliti pengaruh penanaman modal asing (PMA) dari Cina dan negara-negara non-Cina terhadap emisi karbon dioksida (CO₂) di Indonesia, dengan memperhatikan peran ketatnya regulasi lingkungan dan konsumsi energi. Menggunakan metode Ordinary Least Square (OLS) dan data sekunder dari tahun 2000 hingga 2020, hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa baik PMA dari Cina maupun non-Cina berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan emisi CO₂. Terdapat korelasi kuat antara peningkatan emisi dan penggunaan energi, terutama dari bahan bakar fosil. Korelasi antara ketatnya regulasi lingkungan dan emisi CO₂ menunjukkan pola kurva U terbalik, mengindikasikan peningkatan ketatnya kebijakan awalnya meningkatkan emisi, namun akhirnya mengurangi emisi secara signifikan. Hasil studi mendukung hipotesis "Pollution Haven," yang mengusulkan bahwa investasi dari negara dengan aturan lingkungan ketat mengakibatkan peningkatan emisi di negara penerima dengan regulasi yang kurang ketat. Studi ini juga mendukung "Porter Hypothesis," yang menyatakan bahwa aturan lingkungan yang ketat dapat mendorong inovasi dan efisiensi, yang akhirnya mengurangi emisi. Studi ini menyoroti pentingnya Indonesia menemukan keseimbangan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan keberlanjutan lingkungan melalui regulasi lingkungan yang ketat, promosi energi bersih, dan fokus pada sektor-sektor dengan emisi tinggi yang dipengaruhi oleh PMA.

.....This study examines the influence of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from China and non-China nations on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in Indonesia. Incorporating the role of environmental regulation strictness and energy consumption. The study applied Ordinary Least Square (OLS) using secondary data from year 2000 to 2020. The findings indicate that both Chinese and non-China FDI contribute to a rise in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. There is a strong correlation between greater emissions and energy usage, especially from fossil fuels. The correlation between the strictness of environmental regulations and CO₂ emissions exhibits a pattern like an inverted U-shape. This suggests that when policy stringency first increases, emissions also rise. However, as more stringent and persistent rules are implemented, they eventually result in substantial reductions in emissions. These data support the Pollution Haven Hypothesis, which proposes that investments from nations with more stringent environmental rules result in increased emissions in host countries with less severe legislation. The study further corroborates the Porter Hypothesis, illustrating that rigorous environmental rules can ultimately stimulate innovation and enhance efficiency, resulting in a reduction of emissions. The study highlights the importance of Indonesia finding a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability. This can be achieved by implementing strict environmental regulations, promoting clean energy, and focusing on high-emission sectors that are influenced by FDI.