

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Problem Background

The increasing number of people in the world is growing rapidly. In line with that, the demand of people needs also increase. However, it is not followed by the sustainable technology, because what people did in order to fulfill their needs give an impact to the environment. There are many pollution that have been made by industry which has an impact to the air, water and even land in this world. These activities endangered the environment and future generation. Then, it became attention for the international world; it can be seen from the existence of the specialized agencies under United Nations, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an international organization that concerns on environmental treaty which is negotiated at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro from June 3<sup>rd</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>, 1992. The meeting was formally known as Earth Summit which aim this meeting is "to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

The treaty that has been discussed in Earth Summit was not binding for the joining member. However, the treaty resulted the framework that can be used to create the international treaties, or called protocol that can bind the member in order to reduce the emission from greenhouse gases.

Then, in December 11<sup>th</sup>, 1997 the Kyoto Protocol established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce the gas emission. In this protocol, the countries which ratified Kyoto Protocol commit to join in solving the environmental issues, especially climate change.

Kyoto Protocol that held in Kyoto, Japan attract many countries to ratify, as in opening for the signature from March 16<sup>th</sup>, 1998 to March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1999, the countries that ratified had received 84 signatories.<sup>2</sup> However, this amount is without United States of America (USA). The President of USA, George W. Bush pulled out United States from the protocol in 2001, because he thought Kyoto Protocol would disturb its economic development. Whereas, USA at that time as the high supplier of gas emission, reminding USA as industrial country.<sup>3</sup>

In the agreement of Kyoto Protocol, the member countries that ratified agree that they will decrease the gas houses emission until 5.2% collectively, and the reduced gas houses includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitric oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, chlorofluorocarbon/CFC, and perfluorocarbon/PFC. Then, if Kyoto

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<sup>2</sup> *ibid*

<sup>3</sup> Rr. Yayi Dewi Sekar Widosari, "Protokol Kyoto: Solusi terhadap Pemanasan Global", 2005  
<[http://www.chem-is-try.org/artikel\\_kimia/berita/protokol\\_kyoto\\_solusi\\_terhadap\\_pemanasan\\_global/](http://www.chem-is-try.org/artikel_kimia/berita/protokol_kyoto_solusi_terhadap_pemanasan_global/)> (Accessed on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014)

Protocol can be ran. it can reduce the global temperature between 0.02 °C and 0.28°C per year. (Nature, October 2003)

There are three mechanisms that have been provided in Kyoto Protocol, Joint Implementation, Clean Development Mechanism, and Emission Trading. Joint Implementation is cooperation among developed country to reducing their gas houses emission. Clean Development Mechanism is a win – win solution among developed country and developing country, where developed country invest on developing country to make a project which can reduce gas houses emission. Then, Emission Trading is an emission trade among developed country.

Indonesia as one of developing country joined to find the solution to stabilize the gas houses emission since 1979. Then the result for the solution was agreed to form an international agreement that is United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Indonesia ratified the agreement and acknowledged by UU No. 6 in 1994. Then, Indonesia ratified the Kyoto Protocol through UU No. 17 in 2004.

Therefore, the existence of Kyoto Protocol that can accommodate the interest of many countries in this world to save the earth is needed, including for Indonesia. By ratifying the protocol, Indonesia has to implement the international

## **B. Research Question**

Based on understanding of problem background above then the interesting question is: How is implementation of Kyoto Protocol 1997 – 2014 in Indonesia?

## **C. Theoretical Framework**

To explain how Indonesia implementing the Kyoto Protocol in domestic policy, writer will use decision making process models.

### **1. Decision Making Process**

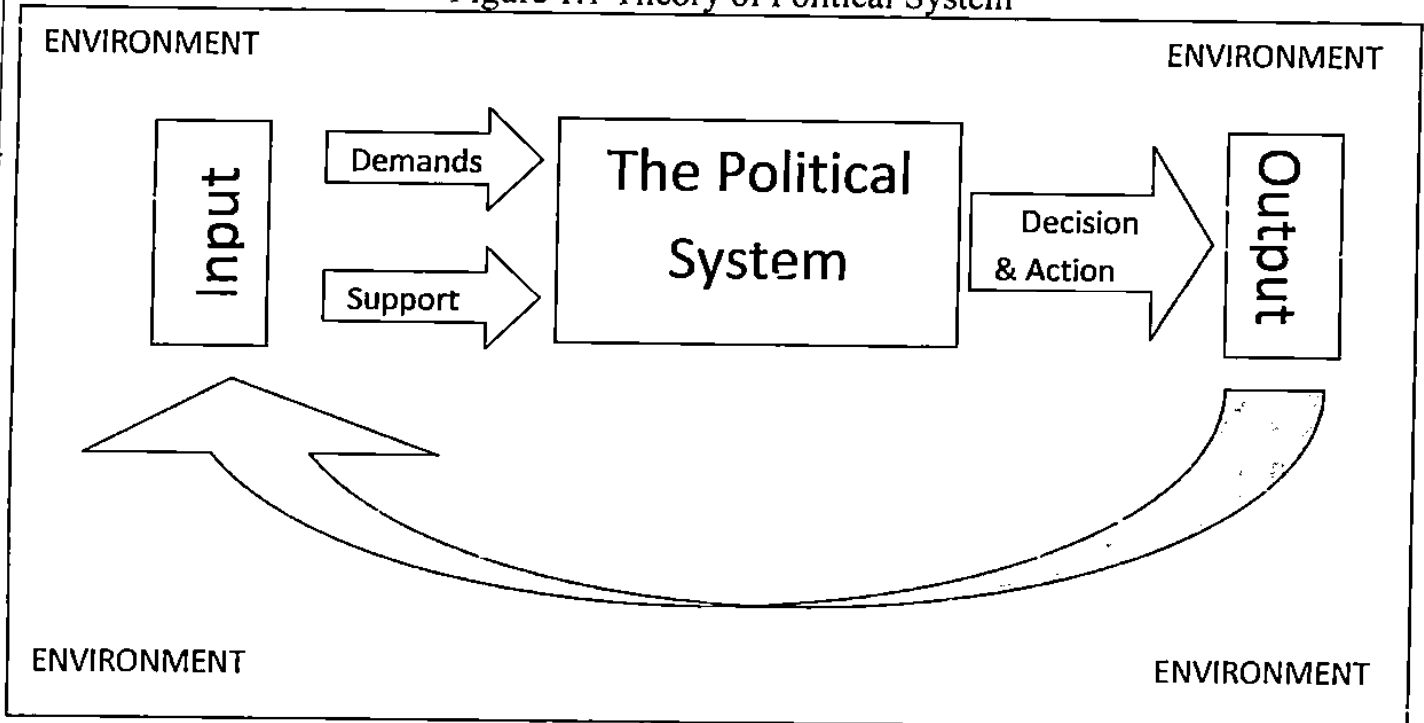
Decision making process is the model which explains that the process of policy can be produced. Karl W. Deutsch (1972) said that politics is the making decision by public means.<sup>4</sup> The decision that has been decided is not the private decision for some people, but it is the collective decision by the public sector, government. The decision means the general action or public goods, about what decisions will be done and what people will get. Deutsch illustrated a country as a ship, meanwhile government act like helmsman.

David Easton gave an illustration about the decision making process using a diagram.

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<sup>4</sup> Karl W. Deutsch, *Politics and Government: How People Decide Their Fate*, Boston: Houghton

Figure 1.1 Theory of Political System



Source: Easton, David (1965). A System Analysis of Political Life, New York, S.32.

In this picture, David Easton (1965) tried to give an understanding how the decision is made. The process starts from the input which comes from environment, and through demands and support, the input get into the political system. In the political system, the input prepares to become a decision and an action which both of them become the output for the environment.

According to system model, public policy is a result from political system. The concept of system itself is appointing to some institutions which can be identified by the people to change the environment demands to become an authoritative decision. The concept of system also shows that the interaction between elements which establish the system.

power. The suggestion can be received by political system in the form of support and demands.<sup>5</sup>

Indonesia as one of the countries who also ratified the Kyoto Protocol has been bind to reduce the gas houses emission: The demands from international environment agreement are the input, and then get into the political system in order to preparing for the decision and the action, the output which with form of domestic policy for environment or people of Indonesia

After ratifying one of the International Agreements in 2004 on the case of saving the earth by preventing the depletion of atmosphere through the actions that required all countries especially industrial countries to reduce the gas houses emissions which known as Kyoto Protocol, Indonesia as the second largest forest nation was obligated in realizing the application of that international environment agreement toward its domestic conditions. It was conducted not only for saving and maintaining the environment of Indonesia itself as one of the lung countries for the earth, but also for saving the whole countries and its societies on earth. Therefore, because this environmental issues are affected globally, then Indonesia also responsible in participating and applying the content of the convention.

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<sup>5</sup> Iwan Ismi Febriyanto (Oct, 2012), Model Sistem Dalam Kebijakan Publik : Kajian Teoritis Pendekatan Model Sistem Dalam Perspektif Analisis Kebijakan Publik

As mentioned above, according to David Easton's thought, public policy is one of the results of the political system. The term of system itself identified by involving several actor of the states such as society, government and several institutions that functioned to change the demands into some decisions. In the case of Indonesia and Kyoto Protocol, regarding to the illustration of Easton, it could be applied by elaborating the input, political system as a process, and output.

Here, we could see that the condition of the world which face a big and global problem at that time that might lead to a huge destruction in the future. Therefore, it created many demands from the International societies to start thinking about the problem by conducting several conventions and ends with Kyoto Protocol could be assumed as an input that came from the environment. By the demands and the supports to the Kyoto Protocol which at that time arose, Indonesia ends by ratifying this Kyoto Protocol.

As a process in creating a big decision, here Indonesia which was bound by an agreement was watched by the COP/MOP (Conference of Parties/Meetings of Parties) as the highest decision makers that related with Kyoto Protocol implementation. This institution became the one who watches and rates the implementation of the countries who ratified Kyoto Protocol, also rates the obligation of the parties, support the existance of information exchange, mobilizes the fund, functions the service and cooperation, and last gives the national authority. Designated National Authority or DNA is an institution in

national level that is pointed by the government to represent their national interest in implementing Kyoto Protocol. In Indonesia, this role was taken by The House of Representative (DPR) and Ministry of Environment (Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup/KLH).<sup>6</sup> So, here government of Indonesia pointed DPR and KLH as a representative to control and manage the implementation of Kyoto Protocol. Then, this institution would try to evaluate, investigate, and control the condition of Indonesian society in saving the environment.

Several actions and policies will definitely be implemented as an output of the process which the output definitely in form of domestic policy for environment of the people of Indonesia.

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<sup>6</sup> <<http://www.menlh.go.id/pengesahan-protokol-kyoto-sebagai-wujud-dari-komitmen-bersama-dalam-meniaga-kestabilan-konsentrasi-gas-rumah-kaca-erk-ri-atmosfer/>> (Accessed September 22



Figure 1.2 Theory Application of David Easton of Indonesia toward Kyoto Protocol

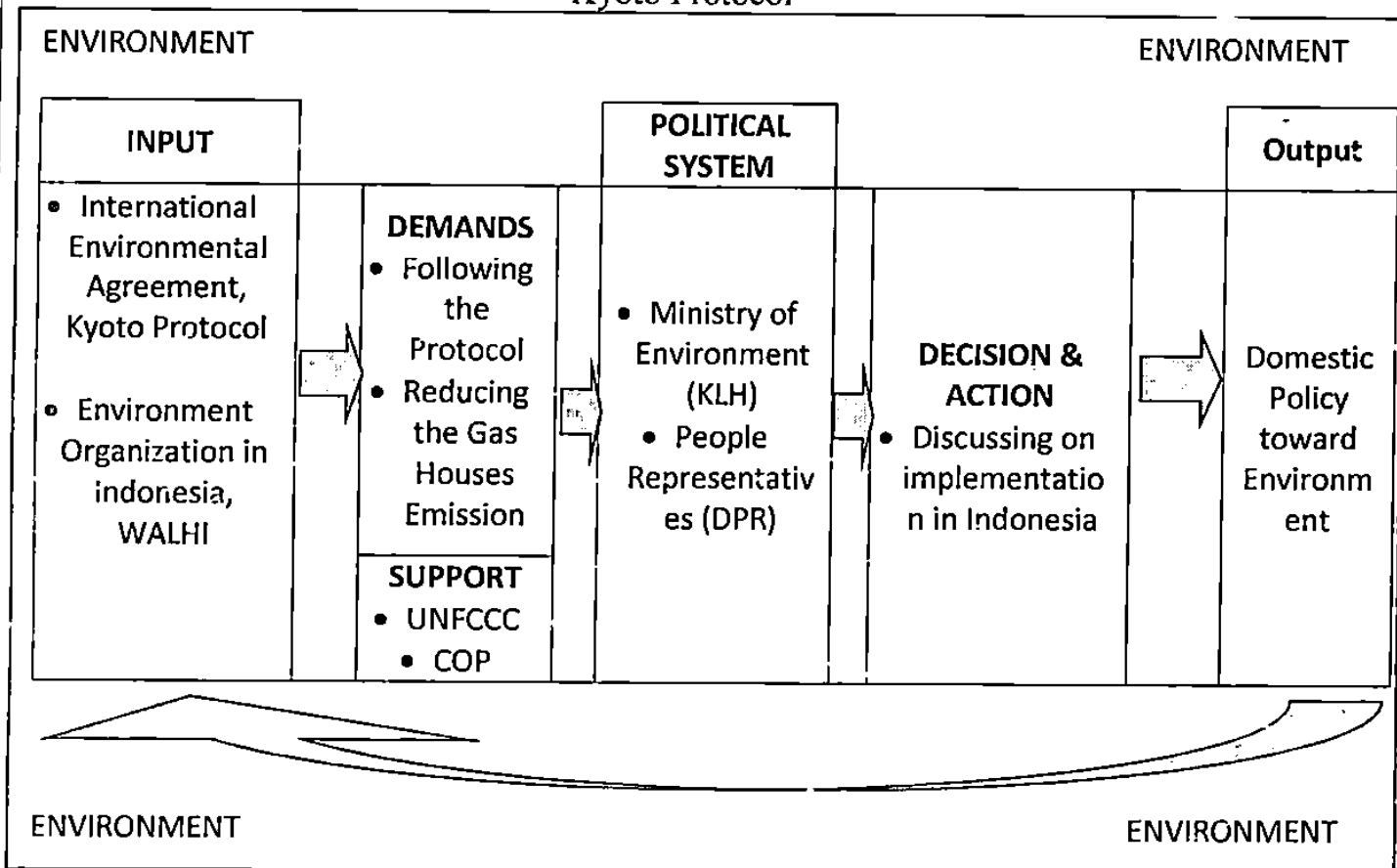


Figure above explain about the application of David Easton Theory to the case of Indonesia. This theory will see how the process is and who the actor in implementing Kyoto Protocol is. The explanation of this figure will be described more in chapter 4.

#### D. Hypothesis

By the understanding from the background, research question and the theoretical framework that the writer has been written, he will try to give hypothesis from the question on how is the implementation of Kyoto Protocol

1. The ratification of Kyoto Protocol is causing the discourse of Kyoto Protocol implementation among stake holders in Indonesia.
2. Indonesia implements Clean Development Mechanism as a result of Kyoto Protocol discourse in Indonesia.

#### **E. Range of Research**

In order to focus to this research, the writer tries to limit this research from the year 1979 – 2014. It includes some important years: (1) the situation before Kyoto Protocol launched in 1997. (2) In 2005, when Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by many countries for the first time. Then, (3) when Indonesia ratified Kyoto Protocol agreement in 2004 until now.

#### **F. Purposes of Research**

This research has aim to reach some purposes as followed:

1. To fulfill the requirement of undergraduate degree in International Relations major of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
2. To get understanding on international environment agreement among Indonesia and another countries

## **G. Data Collecting Method**

The main method to collect the sources of this research is using library research. The sources could be from the form of the book, magazine, journal, and encyclopedia.

Besides, internet is also one of the sources that is used to collect data, since the updated information spread rapidly on the internet.

## **H. System of Writing**

The outline of this paper would be as followed:

**CHAPTER I;** tells about the problem background, research question, purpose of research, theoretical framework, range of research, hypothesis, method of research, and system of writing.

**CHAPTER II;** discusses about the environmental condition in Indonesia. The writer will explore about the geographically condition in Indonesia which supported by figure and data.

**CHAPTER III;** it talks about the Kyoto Protocol. The writer will elaborate more about Kyoto Protocol through its history of establishment and mechanism to overcome the international environmental problem. In this chapter, the writer also put the way Indonesia's involvement in Kyoto Protocol.

**CHAPTER IV;** discusses about the implementation of Indonesia toward Kyoto Protocol. The detail of implementation will be explained by showing the data of Indonesian domestic policy. It is telling more what Indonesia did in the follow up of the international environment agreement, Kyoto Protocol.

**CHAPTER V;** is the end of this paper that contains conclusion and suggestion.