

## Abstract

This thesis investigates China's contradictory yet ambitious targets in energy security and climate change, through its social and economic development and strategic plan, particularly through the 14th Five Year Plan (14th FYP). China is one of the world's largest economies as China has undergone an incredible economic growth throughout the decades. For more than 30 years, China has been successful in maintaining its annual GDP growth rate, which in average is nearly ten percent per year (World Bank Group, 2019). China has also succeeded in becoming the leader of the world's production capacity of more than 220 key industrial and agricultural products (Heng, 2018) and became one of the biggest exporting and importing countries in the world in 2021, according to the data given by World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS, 2021). Although for the past 4 years China's economy has been hit by several factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic and economic tensions with the United States, China remains a country which has a considerable influence and power in the global economy and still becomes the world's second-largest economy, until today (US Bancorp, 2023).

## *Abstrak*

*Skripsi ini menganalisis mengenai target ambisius Cina dalam mengatasi perubahan iklim dan keamanan energi mereka melalui kebijakan nasional mereka dalam hal perkembangan sosial dan ekonomi, yaitu 14th Five Year Plan. Cina sebagai salah satu negara ekonomi terbesar dan juga penyumbang terbesar dalam emisi karbon dunia, memutuskan untuk memiliki target perubahan iklim yang dinilai ambisius dan kontradiktif terhadap posisi Cina dalam ekonomi dunia. Hal inilah yang menarik untuk dibahas, yaitu mengulas dan menginvestigasi motivasi Cina dalam menentukan target-target perubahan iklim dan low-carbon development mereka dalam kebijakan 14th Five Year Plan. Skripsi ini menggunakan metode process-tracing untuk analisis dan menggunakan konsep dan teori "energy security" (keamanan energi) serta "social constructivism."*