

Abstract

Indonesia's climate policy reflects a complex interplay between global norm diffusion and domestic political selectivity. Drawing on Acharya's theories of norm localization and norm subsidiarity, this thesis investigates how international climate norms under the UNFCCC are adapted, reframed, or contested within Indonesia's policy architecture. Using qualitative content analysis, supported by the DPSIR framework and Bureaucratic Politics Model, the study examines three key sectors energy, forestry, and adaptation highlighting sectoral dynamics, institutional fragmentation, and political trade-offs. The research finds that Indonesia's engagement with climate norms remains largely symbolic and strategic. Global norms are not simply internalized; they are reframed through concepts such as "resilient growth" and "just transition," or selectively implemented to serve national interests. Unlike India or China, Indonesia does not act as a norm challenger; instead, it selectively reframes global norms without advancing alternative normative agendas. This thesis contributes to the literature on norm contestation and environmental governance by showing how middle-income countries navigate global expectations through norm adaptation rather than full compliance. Future inquiries may explore ASEAN's potential as a collective norm shaper and subnational norm translation in Indonesia.

Keywords: Climate norms, UNFCCC, Indonesia, Norm localization, Energy transition.

Abstrak

Tesis ini mengkaji bagaimana Indonesia merespons difusi norma iklim internasional dalam kerangka UNFCCC, dengan menggunakan teori *norm localization* dan *norm subsidiarity* dari Acharya. Melalui analisis kualitatif terhadap dokumen kebijakan dan dibantu oleh kerangka DPSIR serta *Bureaucratic Politics Model*, penelitian ini menelusuri proses adaptasi norma global di sektor energi, kehutanan, dan adaptasi iklim Indonesia. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa keterlibatan Indonesia terhadap norma iklim bersifat strategis dan akomodatif, bukan transformatif. Istilah seperti “pertumbuhan tangguh” dan “transisi adil” muncul dalam narasi nasional, namun lebih berfungsi sebagai penyesuaian terhadap ekspektasi global daripada bentuk kontestasi. Berbeda dengan India dan China yang berperan sebagai penantang norma global, Indonesia tidak menunjukkan posisi normatif yang kritis, melainkan mereproduksi norma secara selektif tanpa menawarkan agenda alternatif. Tesis ini berkontribusi pada studi difusi norma dengan menyoroti faktor politik-institusional yang membatasi perubahan normatif yang lebih mendalam, serta merekomendasikan kajian lanjut pada peran kolektif ASEAN dan pelokalan norma di tingkat subnasional.

Kata kunci: Norma iklim, UNFCCC, Indonesia, *Norm localization*, Transisi energi