

ABSTRAK

PENYESUAIAN KEBIJAKAN ENERGI TERBARUKAN FINLANDIA TERHADAP *RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE* UNI EROPA

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Penerapan *Renewable Energy Directive* (RED) Uni Eropa memunculkan dinamika baru di tengah keberagaman struktur energi nasional negara anggota. Meskipun sejumlah penelitian telah membahas kebijakan energi terbarukan Uni Eropa dari berbagai sudut pandang, belum banyak yang melihat bagaimana negara anggota dengan ketergantungan tinggi terhadap sumber energi tertentu, seperti Finlandia dengan bioenergi berbasis kehutanannya, melakukan penyesuaian kebijakan nasional secara strategis dalam kerangka RED, sekaligus memahami pertimbangan rasional di balik penyesuaian tersebut. Penelitian ini berupaya mengisi celah tersebut dengan pertanyaan: “apa alasan Finlandia melakukan penyesuaian kebijakan energi terbarukan nasionalnya terhadap ketentuan RED Uni Eropa?”. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menguraikan dinamika penyesuaian kebijakan energi terbarukan Finlandia dalam konteks pengetatan standar keberlanjutan biomassa melalui RED III, sekaligus memahami pertimbangan rasional yang melatarbelakanginya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan *Rational Choice Institutionalism* (RCI) dan konsep *Europeanization* sebagai kerangka analisis utama. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa studi literatur dan dokumentasi. Data bersumber dari dokumen resmi Uni Eropa, publikasi pemerintah Finlandia, serta laporan lembaga internasional seperti Eurostat, IEA, OECD, dan EEA.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyesuaian kebijakan Finlandia paling tepat dipahami sebagai pilihan rasional yang dibangun di atas kalkulasi konsekuensi yang kompleks. Pada aspek lingkungan, penurunan kapasitas *carbon sink* hutan melemahkan posisi bioenergi kehutan dalam kerangka regulasi Uni Eropa. Pada aspek ekonomi, adopsi *Cascading Principle* dan investasi teknologi BECCS membuka peluang nilai tambah yang lebih besar. Pada aspek institusional, tekanan prosedur pelanggaran dari Komisi Eropa memperkuat disinsentif ketidakpatuhan secara nyata. Secara keseluruhan, penyesuaian kebijakan Finlandia bersifat selektif dan bertahap, mencerminkan interaksi antara pertimbangan rasional domestik dan struktur aturan institusional Uni Eropa yang semakin mengikat.

Kata Kunci: *Renewable Energy Directive*, bioenergi kehutan, Finlandia, *Rational Choice Institutionalism*, Eropanisasi.

ABSTRACT

ADJUSTMENT OF FINLAND'S RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY TO THE EUROPEAN UNION'S RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE

By

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The implementation of the European Union's *Renewable Energy Directive* (RED) has introduced new dynamics amid the diversity of national energy structures among member states. Although numerous studies have examined EU renewable energy policy from various perspectives, few have looked at how member states with high dependency on particular energy sources, such as Finland with its forestry-based bioenergy, strategically adjust their national policies within the RED framework, let alone comprehend the rational considerations underlying such adjustments. This study seeks to fill that gap by addressing the question: "what are Finland's reasons for adjusting its national renewable energy policy toward the EU's RED provisions?". The aim is to elaborate on the dynamics of Finland's renewable energy policy adjustment in the context of tightening biomass sustainability standards under RED III, while understanding the rational considerations behind it. This study employs *Rational Choice Institutionalism* (RCI) and the concept of Europeanization as its main analytical framework. A descriptive qualitative approach is used, with data collected through literature review and documentation. Data are drawn from official EU documents, Finnish government publications, and reports from international institutions including Eurostat, IEA, OECD, and EEA. The findings indicate that Finland's policy adjustment is best understood as a rational choice built upon complex consequence calculations. In the environmental aspect, the declining capacity of forest carbon sinks has weakened the standing of forestry-based bioenergy within the EU regulatory framework. In the economic aspect, the adoption of the cascading principle and investment in BECCS technology open greater value-added opportunities. In the institutional aspects, infringement proceedings initiated by the European Commission have concretely reinforced the disincentives of non-compliance. Overall, Finland's policy adjustment is selective and gradual, reflecting the interaction between domestic rational considerations and the increasingly binding institutional rule structure of the European Union.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Directive, forestry-based bioenergy, Finland, Rational Choice Institutionalism, Europeanization.