# ABSTRAK

## KEBIJAKAN KETENAGALISTRIKAN DI BIDANG PERLINDUNGAN DAN PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP SEJAK BERLAKUNYA UNDANG-UNDANG CIPTA KERJA (Studi Pada PLTU Batubara Tarahan)

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Kebijakan pembangunan 60% PLTU Batubara dalam *Major Project* ketenagalistrikan 35.000 MW hingga tahun 2029/2030 selain menjadi solusi pemenuhan kebutuhan tenaga listrik nasional juga berpotensi terhadap penurunan kualitas lingkungan hidup. Sementara pada dinamika hukum lainnya, berlakunya UU Cipta Kerja dengan konsep *Omnibus Law* telah mengubah substansi pengaturan lingkungan hidup sektor ketenagalistrikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan guna mengetahui implikasi berlakunya UU Cipta Kerja terhadap upaya perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup pada kegiatan ketenagalistrikan PLTU Batubara.

Kajian terhadap regulasi dilakukan secara komprehensif pada UU Cipta Kerja, NA RUU Cipta Kerja, UU Ketenagalistrikan, UU PPLH, serta beberapa Peraturan Pelaksana (PP dan Permen) terkait pengaturan Baku Mutu Emisi dan Udara Ambien, dan Pengelolaan Limbah FABA. Pengamatan terhadap implementasi dari perubahan substansi pengaturan dilakukan pada unit instalasi PLTU Tarahan 3 dan 4 guna menghasilkan analisis potensi dampak (eksternalitas) dan langkah konstruktif pengembangan model kebijakan di masa mendatang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) berlakunya UU Cipta Kerja mengakibatkan perubahan pengaturan Baku Mutu Udara Ambien dan Limbah FABA PLTU Batubara, (2) perubahan pengaturan Limbah FABA berdampak (eksternalitas) positif terhadap efisiensi BPP tenaga listrik PLTU Tarahan sebesar 894.250.000 rupiah/tahun dan 30% biaya produksi beton CV. Damay Jaya dan KUB Cahaya Insani, serta berpotensi (eksternalitas) negatif terhadap penurunan kualitas udara sekitar akibat penyimpanan FABA pada fasiltas terbuka yang memungkingkan berlangsung selama 3 tahun sejak dihasilkan, (3) diperlukan langkah dalam mengupayakan pengembangan model kebijakan melalui pemanfaatan minimum dan perdagangan nilai ekonomi FABA, revisi Nilai Ambang Batas Baku Mutu Emisi PLTU Batubara, dan pengembangan teknologi ramah lingkungan dengan memanfaatkan teknologi *Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage* dan *Ultra Super Critical Boiler*.



Kata kunci: uu cipta kerja, pltu batubara, limbah faba

## ABSTRACT

**ELECTRICITY POLICY IN THE SECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF JOB CREATION LAW**
**(Study on Tarahan Coal-Fired Power Plants)**

**By**

**RENDY ADITAMA**

The policy for the development of the 60% Coal-Fired Power Plants in the 35.000 MW electricity Major Project until 2029/2020, in addition to being the solution to fulfil national electricity needs, it also has the potential to reduce the quality of the environment. Meanwhile, in the other legal perspectives, the enactment of the Job Creation Law with the concept of Omnibus Law has changed the substance of the environmental regulation in the sector of electricity. This study aims to identify the implications of the Job Creation Law enactment towards the endeavor to protect and manage the environment in the activities of Coal-Fired Power Plants.

The study of the regulations is carried out comprehensively on the Job Creation Law, the Academic Scripts of the Job Creation Law Draft, Electricity Law, Environmental Protection and Management Law, Implementing Law (Presidential and Ministry Regulations) regarding the arrangement on Emissions and Ambient Air Quality Standards, and FABA Waste Management. The observations on the implementation of the changes in regulatory substances are carried out at the Tarahan 3 and 4 Coal-Fired Power Plants to obtain an analysis of potential impacts (externalities) and constructive attempts in developing future policy models.

The results of the study show that (1) the enactment of Job Creation Law resulted in changes to the regulation of Ambient Air Quality Standards and FABA Waste of Coal-Fired Power Plants, (2) changes in the regulation of FABA Waste had positive impacts (externalities) on the efficiency of Tarahan Coal-Fired Plants electricity generation cost in the amount of 894.250.000 rupiah/year and 30% concrete production costs of CV Damay Jaya and KUB Cahya Insani, as well as the negative impacts (externalities) in the reduction of the surrounding air quality as the result of FABA storage in open facilities which might last for 3 years from the time it was produced, (3) efforts are needed to work on the development of the policy models through minimum utilization and trade in FABA economical value, revision of the Emission Quality Standard of Coal-Fired Power Plants, and the development of environmental friendly technologies by optimizing the Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage, and Ultra Super Critical Boiler.



Keywords: job creation law, coal-fired power plants, faba waste