



SKRIPSI

Judul:

A Comparative Analysis of Circular Economy
Policies between Indonesia and Malaysia

Disusun oleh:

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PROGRAM STUDI HUKUM
FAKULTAS HUKUM
UNIVERSITAS TARUMANAGARA
2025

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY POLICIES
BETWEEN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA**

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**Diajukan untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat Guna Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana
Hukum di Fakultas Hukum Universitas Tarumanagara**

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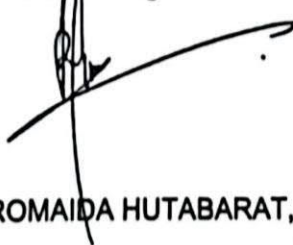
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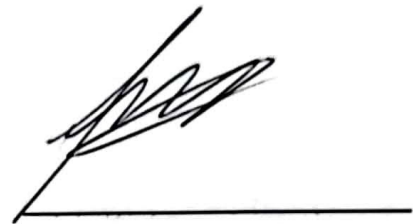
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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the comparison of circular economy policies between Indonesia and Malaysia which is driven by the urgent need to reduce environmental impacts caused by the linear economy model. The background of this research focuses on the potential of circular economy in supporting environmental sustainability and economic growth amidst challenges such as increasing waste and the degradation of natural resources. The objective of this study is to analyze the implementation of circular economy policies in Indonesia, compare them with similar policies in Malaysia, and provide recommendations for strengthening policies in Indonesia. The research method used is a normative legal approach with a comparative method. The data was collected through literature studies, regulation analysis, and policy documents from both countries. The results show that Malaysia has a more integrated regulatory framework that supports the successful implementation of circular economy, particularly in waste management and recycling. Meanwhile, Indonesia shows great potential through the involvement of various stakeholders but still requires policy alignment, infrastructure development, and capacity building for implementation. The conclusion of this study is that Indonesia can learn from Malaysia's approach to strengthen its circular economy policies, thus developing sustainable and environmentally friendly economic growth in the future.

Keywords: Indonesia, Malaysia, circular economy, waste management, recycling.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas perbandingan kebijakan ekonomi sirkular antara Indonesia dan Malaysia, didorong oleh kebutuhan mendesak untuk mengurangi dampak lingkungan akibat model ekonomi linear. Latar belakang penelitian ini berfokus pada potensi ekonomi sirkular dalam mendukung keberlanjutan lingkungan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di tengah tantangan seperti peningkatan limbah dan degradasi sumber daya alam. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis penerapan kebijakan ekonomi sirkular di Indonesia, membandingkannya dengan kebijakan serupa di Malaysia, serta memberikan rekomendasi untuk penguatan kebijakan di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan hukum normatif dengan metode perbandingan. Data dikumpulkan melalui studi literatur, analisis peraturan, dan dokumen kebijakan dari kedua negara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Malaysia memiliki kerangka regulasi yang lebih terintegrasi yang mendukung keberhasilan penerapan ekonomi sirkular, terutama dalam pengelolaan limbah dan daur ulang. Sementara itu, Indonesia menunjukkan potensi besar melalui keterlibatan berbagai pemangku kepentingan, tetapi masih memerlukan penyelarasan kebijakan dan peningkatan kapasitas implementasi. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah Indonesia dapat memanfaatkan pembelajaran dari pendekatan Malaysia untuk memperkuat kebijakan ekonomi sirkular, sehingga dapat menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan dan ramah lingkungan di masa depan.

Kata kunci: *Indonesia, Malaysia, ekonomi sirkular, pengelolaan limbah, daur ulang.*

PREFACE

The author expresses her deepest gratitude and praise to God Almighty for His abundant blessings which have made it possible to complete this thesis, titled “**A Comparative Analysis of Circular Economy Policies between Indonesia and Malaysia,**” in a timely manner. This thesis is submitted as part of the requirements for completing the Bachelor of Laws program at Tarumanagara University.

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Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya, untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Jakarta, 11-Desember-2024
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INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMDAL	: Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup
AMS	: ASEAN Member States
ASEAN	: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Bappenas	: Ministry of National Development Planning
BKPM	: Ministry of Investment
BPOM	: Indonesian Food and Drug Authority
BPS	: Indonesian Central Statistics Agency
BRIN	: Indonesian Research and Innovation Agency
CEA	: Circular Economy Association
CEAP	: Circular Economy Action Plan
CEI	: Circular Economy Initiatives or Inisiatif Ekonomi Kitaran
CEPA	: Circular Economy Public Awareness Program
CESW	: Circular Economy Blueprint for Solid Waste in Malaysia 2025-2035
CII	: Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CO ₂	: Carbon Dioxide
CO _{2e}	: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DTN	: National Energy Policy 2022-2040 or Dasar Tenaga Negara 2022-2040
EPR	: Extended Producer Responsibility
EPU	: Economic Planning Unit
ESG	: Environmental, Social, and Governance
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GGP	: Government Green Procurement
GLC	: Government-Linked Company
GLIC	: Government-Linked Investment Company
GR	: Government Regulation
HDPE	: High-Density Polyethylene
KUHP	: Indonesian Criminal Code

IDR	: Indonesian Rupiah
INP	: Indonesian National Police
IWMF	: Integrated Waste Management Facility
JSM	: Department of Standards Malaysia
KASA	: Ministry of Environment and Water
KBBI	: The National Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia
KDN	: Ministry of Home Affairs
KE	: Ministry of Economy
KeTSA	: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
KKM	: Ministry of Health
KKR	: Ministry of Works
KPDNHEP/KPDN	: Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living
KPK	: Ministry of Plantation and Commodities
KPKM	: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
KPKT	: Ministry of Local Government Development
LDPE	: Low-Density Polyethylene
LLDPE	: Linear Low-Density Polyethylene
MEDAC	: Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives
MIDA	: Malaysian Investment Development Authority
MITI	: Ministry of Investment, Trade, and Industry
MOF	: Ministry of Finance
MPC	: Malaysia Productivity Corporation
MRF	: Material Recovery Facility
MRM	: Malaysia Design Council
MSME	: Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprise
NCEA	: National Circular Economy Authority
NETR	: National Energy Transition Roadmap
NIMP 2030	: New Industrial Master Plan 2030
NRECC	: Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Climate Change

NRES	: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
OEC	: The Observatory of Economic Complexity
OPC	: Ordinary Portland Cement
PAYT	: Pay-As-You-Throw
PBN	: Pihak Berkuasa Negeri (Malaysian State Authorities)
PBT	: Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (Malaysian Local Authorities)
PET	: Polyethylene Terephthalate
PETRONAS	: Petroliam Nasional Berhad
PMD	: Malaysian Prime Minister's Department
PP	: Polypropylene
PPNS	: Civil Servant Investigators
PR	: Presidential Regulation
PRO	: Producer Responsibility Organisation
PSR 2021-2030	: Malaysia Plastics Sustainability Roadmap 2021-2030
R&D	: Research and Development
RMK-12	: 12th Malaysia Plan 2021 – 2025
RPJMN 2020-2024	: Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024
RPJPN 2025-2045	: Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan 2025–2045
SIRIM	: Standard and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia
SAS	: Separation at source
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals
ST	: Energy Commission
UKL-UPL	: Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
WEP	: Waste Exchange Platform
WKB 2030	: Wawasan Kemakmuran Bersama 2030
WtE	: Waste-to-energy

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