

**PENGARUH KEBIJAKAN *CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM*
UNI EROPA TERHADAP INDUSTRI BAJA INDONESIA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaruh Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) Uni Eropa terhadap industri baja Indonesia dengan fokus pada *dampak potensial* dan mekanisme penyesuaian kebijakan domestik. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dalam bentuk studi kasus sektor baja Indonesia, data dikumpulkan melalui analisis literatur, dokumen kebijakan, laporan resmi, dan pengumuman korporasi. Karena CBAM sedang dalam fase transisi, penelitian ini tidak mengklaim dampak ekonomi aktual; melainkan menelaah *indikator awal* berupa perubahan orientasi kebijakan, inisiasi instrumen (mis. bursa karbon dan wacana pajak karbon), serta inisiatif teknologi korporasi yang mencerminkan proses *anticipatory adjustment*. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa CBAM berfungsi sebagai instrumen soft power yang menghasilkan tekanan normative mendorong penyesuaian kebijakan awal dan pergeseran strategi industri. Dalam jangka pendek, tekanan ini terlihat pada peningkatan kebijakan antisipatif dan kesiapan korporasi; dalam jangka panjang, CBAM berpotensi mempercepat transformasi struktural menuju produksi rendah karbon. Dari perspektif Islamisasi ilmu, penelitian menegaskan relevansi prinsip masalah dan ‘adl sebagai kerangka normatif untuk menilai keadilan dampak transisi iklim bagi negara berkembang. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada kajian hubungan internasional dengan mengintegrasikan dimensi etika Islam dalam analisis kebijakan lingkungan global.

Kata kunci: Mekanisme Penyesuaian Batas Karbon, Industri Baja, Uni Eropa, Kebijakan Lingkungan, Soft Power, Policy Adjustment

THE IMPACT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM ON INDONESIA'S STEEL INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the influence of the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on the Indonesian steel industry with a focus on *the potential impact* and domestic policy adjustment mechanism. Using a descriptive qualitative approach in the form of case studies of the Indonesian steel sector, data was collected through literature analysis, policy documents, official reports, and corporate announcements. Because CBAM is in a transition phase, this study does not claim actual economic impacts; rather, it examines *initial indicators* in the form of changes in policy orientation, initiation of instruments (e.g., carbon trading and carbon tax discourse), and corporate technology initiatives that reflect the anticipatory *adjustment process*. The results show that CBAM functions as a soft power instrument that generates normative pressures driving initial policy adjustments and shifts in industry strategies. In the short term, this pressure is seen in improving anticipatory policies and corporate readiness; in the long term, CBAM has the potential to accelerate structural transformation towards low-carbon production. From the perspective of the Islamization of science, the research emphasizes the relevance of the principles of *maslahah* and *'adl* as a normative framework to assess the justice of the impact of climate transition for developing countries. This research contributes to the study of international relations by integrating the dimensions of Islamic ethics in the analysis of global environmental policy.

Keywords: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, steel industry, European Union, environmental policy, soft power, policy adjustment