

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Buku

- Cresswell J. (1998). *“Research Design: Qualitative & Quantitative Approach”*. Thousand Oaks. CA: Sage Publications.
- Friedland, R., & Alford, R. (1991). *“Bringing Society Back In: Symbols, Practices, and Institutional Contradictions”*.
- Matthew B Miles, A. Michael Huberman, Saldana, Jhonny. (2014). *“Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook”*. 3rd Edition. Arizona State University.
- North, Douglas. (1990). *“Institution, Institutional Change and Economic Performance”*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sobari, wawan. (2024). *“Analisis Institusionalisme Baru dalam Ilmu Politik”*. Cetakan I. Penerbit Lakeisha.

Artikel Dalam Buku

- Fioretos, Orfeo, Tulia G. Falleti, and Adam Sheingate. (2016). *“Historical Institutionalism in Political Science”*, in Orfeo Fioretos, Tulia G. Falleti, and Adam Sheingate (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Historical Institutionalism*, 3-28.
- Sebastian, 2018. Heilmann, S., Tsai, A. Y., Chen, K.-M., & Yao, C.-T. (2019). *“Red swan: how unorthodox policy making facilitated China’s rise”*. In *Geriatrics & Gerontology International* (Vol. 19, Issue 2).
- Thelen, K., & Steinmo, S. (1992). *“Historical institutionalism in comparative politics”*. In S. Steinmo, K. Thelen, & F. Longstreth (Eds.), *Structuring Politics: Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Analysis*. Hal.1-32. Cambridge University Press.

Artikel Jurnal Ilmiah

- Chen, H., Chen, J., Han, G., & Cui, Q. (2022). Winding down the wind power curtailment in China: What made the difference? *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2022.112725>
- Chen, Y., & Lin, H. (2022). Overview of the development of offshore wind power generation in China. In *Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments* (Vol. 53). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seta.2022.102766>
- Du, Y., & Takeuchi, K. (2020). Does a small difference make a difference? Impact of feed-in tariff on renewable power generation in China. *Energy Economics*, 87. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2020.104710>

- Fan, J., Wang, J., Wei, S., & Zhang, X. (2018). The Development of China's Renewable Energy Policy and Implications to Africa. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 394, 042034. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/394/4/042034>
- Feng, Y., Qiu, Y., & Zhou, J. (2013). Study of China's 1st large offshore wind project. *Renewable Power Generation Conference (RPG 2013), 2nd IET*. <https://doi.org/10.1049/cp.2013.1832>
- Gao, D., Mo, X., Xiong, R., & Huang, Z. (2022). Tax Policy and Total Factor Carbon Emission Efficiency: Evidence from China's VAT Reform. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(15). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19159257>
- Guilhot, L. (2022). An analysis of China's energy policy from 1981 to 2020: Transitioning towards to a diversified and low-carbon energy system. *Energy Policy*, 162. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2022.112806>
- Hall, P. A., & Taylor, R. C. R. (1996). Political Science and the Three New Institutionalisms. *Political Studies*, 44(5), 936–957.
- Hauser, S. (2024). Daqing and China's quest for oil: between survival and ingenuity in times of resource scarcity. *Environment and Urbanization*, 09562478241277071. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09562478241277071>
- Hodgson, G. M. (2006). What Are Institutions?. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 40(1), hal. 1–25.
- Jiang, B., & Raza, M. Y. (2023). Research on China's renewable energy policies under the dual carbon goals: A political discourse analysis. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esr.2023.101118>
- Lei, W., Ozturk, I., Muhammad, H., & Ullah, S. (2022). On the asymmetric effects of financial deepening on renewable and non-renewable energy consumption: insights from China. *Economic Research-Ekonomiska Istrazivanja*, 35(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2021.2007413>
- Li, W., Cao, N., & Xiang, Z. (2023). Drivers of renewable energy transition: The role of ICT, human development, financialization, and R&D investment in China. *Renewable Energy*, 206. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2023.02.027>
- Lin, B., & Xie, Y. (2024). How feed-in-tariff subsidies affect renewable energy investments in China? New evidence from firm-level data. *Energy*, 294. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2024.130853>
- Liu, H., & Zhao, Y. (2023). Spillover effects of VAT Self-enforcement properties: Evidence based on the replacement of business tax with VAT reform. *China Journal of Accounting Research*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2022.100282>

- Liu, W., Fan, W., Hong, Y., & Chen, C. (2021). A Study on the Comprehensive Evaluation and Analysis of China's Renewable Energy Development and Regional Energy Development. *Frontiers in Energy Research*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenrg.2021.635570>
- Ming, Z., Yingxin, L., Shaojie, O., Hui, S., & Chunxue, L. (2016). Nuclear energy in the Post-Fukushima Era: Research on the developments of the Chinese and worldwide nuclear power industries. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 58, 147–156. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.12.165>
- Qin & LI, 2019 Social Sciences Academic Press and Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2020 W. Wang (ed.), Annual Report on China's Response to Climate Change (2017), Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-9660-1_11
- Sahu, B. K. (2018). Wind energy developments and policies in China: A short review. In *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* (Vol. 81). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2017.05.183>
- Schuman, S., & Lin, A. (2012). China's Renewable Energy Law and its impact on renewable power in China: Progress, challenges and recommendations for improving implementation. *Energy Policy*, 51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2012.06.066>
- Song, D., Jia, B., & Jiao, H. (2022). Review of Renewable Energy Subsidy System in China. In *Energies* (Vol. 15, Issue 19). <https://doi.org/10.3390/en15197429>
- Sun, C., Zhan, Y., & Du, G. (2020). Can value-added tax incentives of new energy industry increase firm's profitability? Evidence from financial data of China's listed companies. *Energy Economics*, 86. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2019.104654>
- Thomas, G. M., Meyer, J. W., Ramirez, F. O., & Boli, J. (1987). "Institutionalization and world polity: Incorporating organization into sociological comparison". *Sociological Quarterly*, 28(4).
- Urban, F., Geall, S., & Wang, Y. (2016). Solar PV and solar water heaters in China: Different pathways to low carbon energy. In *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* (Vol. 64). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2016.06.023>
- Wang, T., Zhou, T., Li, C., Song, Q., Zhang, M., & Yang, H. (2024). Development Status and Prospects of Biomass Energy in China. *Energies*, 17(17). <https://doi.org/10.3390/en17174484>
- Wang, X., Chen, G., Afshan, S., Awosusi, A. A., & Abbas, S. (2023). Transition towards sustainable energy: The role of economic complexity, financial liberalization and natural resources management in China. *Resources Policy*, 83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103631>

- Wei, D., & Wu, H. (2023). Impact of financial development on the development of the renewable energy industry of China. *Journal of Climate Finance*, 5. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclimf.2023.100023>
- Wu, F. (2024). Legal Imperatives and Regulatory Mechanisms for Sustainable Energy Development: A Comparative Analysis of Renewable Energy Policies in Australia and China. *Lecture Notes in Education Psychology and Public Media*, 35(1). <https://doi.org/10.54254/2753-7048/35/20232106>
- Xia, F., Lu, X., & Song, F. (2020). The role of feed-in tariff in the curtailment of wind power in China. *Energy Economics*, 86. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2019.104661>
- Xiao, L., Wang, J., Wang, B., & Jiang, H. (2023). China's Hydropower Resources and Development. *Sustainability*, 15(5). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15053940>
- Xu, B. (2024). Financial decentralization, renewable energy technologies, energy subsidies and wind power development in China: An analysis of nonparametric model. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 434. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.139902>
- Yang, J., Liu, Q., Li, X., & Cui, X. (2017). Overview of wind power in China: Status and future. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 9(8). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9081454>
- Zhang, X., Khan, K., Shao, X., Oprean-Stan, C., & Zhang, Q. (2024). The rising role of artificial intelligence in renewable energy development in China. *Energy Economics*, 132. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107489>
- Zhang, Y. (2023). Chinese Wind Power Development Experience and Future Expectations. *Highlights in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 29, 131–136. <https://doi.org/10.54097/hset.v29i.4525>
- Zhou, S., & Zhang, X. (2010). Nuclear energy development in China: A study of opportunities and challenges. *Energy*, 35(11), 4282–4288. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2009.04.020>

Jenerik

- Dai, J., Yang, X., & Wen, L. (2018). Development of wind power industry in China: A comprehensive assessment. In *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* (Vol. 97). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2018.08.044>

Rilis Universitas

- Breuning, M. and Ishiyama & John T. (2014, October 28). "Neoinstitutionalism". Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/neoinstitutionalism>

Website

- Buljan, Adrijana. (2023). "China Leads in New Offshore Wind Capacity Second Year in Row, Likely to Preserve Top Position in 2023". offshoreWIND.biz. Diakses melalui: <https://www.offshorewind.biz/2023/02/20/china-leads-in-new-offshore-wind-capacity-second-year-in-row-likely-to-preserve-top-position-in-2023/> pada 13 Oktober 2024.
- CBD. (2024). "Strategic Priorities". China Development Bank. Diakses melalui: <https://www.cdb.com.cn/English/ywgl/zhjryw/gkzfzjj/> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- Ch. de Gouvello (co-ord.), N. Berrah (main auth.), Y. Song, et al., (2021). "Renewable Energy Development in China: A 40-Year China-World Bank Partnership. The World Bank". Washington, DC. Diakses melalui <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/162841638508597254/pdf/Renewable-Energy-Development-in-China-A-40-Year-China-World-Bank-Partnership.pdf> pada 18 Juli 2024.
- CLS. (2021). "1.55 billion yuan for wind power and 2.28 billion yuan for photovoltaic power! The Ministry of Finance issued the 2022 wind power and photovoltaic power generation subsidy budget in advance". CLS. Diakses melalui: <https://www.cls.cn/detail/875370> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- CN, GOV. (2021). "China to lift subsidies for new photovoltaic, onshore wind power projects". The State Council of PRC. Diakses melalui: https://english.www.gov.cn/statecouncil/ministries/202106/11/content_WS60c32346c6d0df57f98db1ad.html pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- Dialogue, China. (2022). "National Green Development Fund Begins Investing". Dialogue Earth. Diakses melalui: <https://dialogue.earth/en/digest/national-green-development-fund-begins-investing/> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- EMBER, (2023). "Ember Electricity Data Explorer". EMBER. Diunduh melalui <https://ember-climate.org/data/data-tools/data-explorer/> pada 18 Juli 2024.
- Fang, Zhang & Jialu, Zou. (2023). "State-Owned Enterprises' Responses to China's Carbon Neutrality Goals and Implications for Foreign Investors". Georgetown Journal of International Affairs. Diakses melalui: <https://gjia.georgetown.edu/2023/02/15/state-owned-enterprises-responses-to-chinas-carbon-neutrality-goals-and-implications-for-foreign-investors/> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- Gill, Tom. (2024). "The World Biggest Solar Farms". The Eco Experts. Diakses melalui: <https://www.theecoexperts.co.uk/solar-panels/biggest-solar-farms> pada 5 Oktober 2024.
- GWEC, (2017). "GLOBAL WIND REPORT: ANNUAL MARKET UPDATE 2017". Diakses melalui www.gwec.net. Pada 18 Juli 2024

- GWEC, 2021. “A gust of growth in China makes 2020 a record year for wind energy”. <https://gwec.net/a-gust-of-growth-in-china-makes-2020-a-record-year-for-wind-energy/> pada 13 Oktober 2024.
- GWEC, 2021. “GLOBAL WIND REPORT 2021”. GWEC. Diunduh melalui <https://gwec.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/GWEC-Global-Wind-Report-2021.pdf> pada 18 Juli 2024.
- Hilton, Isabel. 2024. “How China Become the World’s Leader on Renewable Energy”. Yale School of Environment. Diakses melalui <https://e360.yale.edu/features/china-renewable-energy> pada 18 Juli 2024.
- Hirst, Tomas. (2015). “A brief history of China economic growth”. WEF. Diakses melalui <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/07/brief-history-of-china-economic-growth/> pada 18 Juli 2024.
- Huld, Ardense. (2023). “Qualifying for China’s Pre-Tax Super Deduction for R&D Expense – A Case Study Review”. China Briefing. Diakses melalui: <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/china-rd-expense-tax-super-deduction-case-studies/> pada 26 Oktober 2024.
- IEA, (2021). “Energy Mix”. IEA. Diakses melalui: <https://www.iea.org/countries/china/energy-mix> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- IEA, (2023). “Executive Summary – Renewables 2023 – Analysis”. www.iea.org. Diakses pada 29 Oktober 2024.
- IEA, 2020. Renewable energi-WIND”. IEA. Diakses melalui: <https://www.iea.org/reports/renewables-2020/wind> diakses 13 Oktober 2024.
- IEA, 2021. “China 13th Renewable Energy Development Five Year Plan (2016-2020)”. IEA. Diakses melalui: <https://www.iea.org/policies/6277-china-13th-renewable-energy-development-five-year-plan-2016-2020> pada 14 Oktober 2024.
- IEA. (2022). “Launching of The National Green Development Funds”. IEA. Diakses melalui: <https://www.iea.org/policies/12360-launching-of-the-national-green-development-fund> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- IRENA. (2024). “International Renewable Energy Agency: Country Rankings”. Diakses melalui <https://www.irena.org/Data/View-data-by-topic/Capacity-and-Generation/Country-Rankings> pada 18 Juli 2024.
- Jhonston, Rory. (2013). “China is Now the World’s Leargest Importer of Oil – What’s Next?”. Oilprice. Diakses melalui [China is Now the World’s Largest Importer of Oil—What Next? | OilPrice.com](https://www.oilprice.com/news/china-is-now-the-worlds-largest-importer-of-oil-what-next/) pada 18 September 2024.
- Jones Day. (2008). “ A Summary of China’s Corporate Income Tax Incentives”. Diakses melalui: [https://www.jonesday.com/-/media/files/publications/2008/07/a-summary-of-chinas-corporate-income-](https://www.jonesday.com/-/media/files/publications/2008/07/a-summary-of-chinas-corporate-income)

[tax-incentive/files/china-corporate-income-tax/fileattachment/china-corporate-income-tax.pdf](#) pada 27 Oktober 2024.

KMPG. (2023). “A New Golden Age for Renewable Energy: Taxation of wind power – 2023 A country overview”. KMPG. Diakses melalui: <https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/gr/pdf/2023/05/gr-taxation-of-wind-power-2023.pdf> pada 28 Oktober 2024.

Lewis, Joanna. 2011. “Energy and Climate Goals of China’s 12th Five-Years Plan”. Green Policy Platform. Diakses melalui <https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/research/energy-and-climate-goals-china%E2%80%99s-12th-five-year-plan> pada 23 Juli 2024.

Li, R., & Wang, X. (2019). Imbalances between the Quantity and Quality of China’s Solar Energy Research. *Sustainability*, 11(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11030623>

Liqiang, Hou. (2023). “Key dates in the development of China’s wind power sector”. China Daily. Diakses melalui: <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202311/23/WS655ea85da31090682a5efa10.html> pada 26 Oktober 2024.

McCarthy, Rory. (2024). “Not made in China: the US\$6 trillion cost of shifting the world’s clean-tech manufacturing hub”. Wood Mackenzie. Diakses melalui: [https://www.woodmac.com/news/opinion/not-made-in-china-the-us\\$6-trillion-cost-of-shifting-the-worlds-clean-tech-manufacturing-hub/](https://www.woodmac.com/news/opinion/not-made-in-china-the-us$6-trillion-cost-of-shifting-the-worlds-clean-tech-manufacturing-hub/) pada 22 Oktober 2024.

McGrath, Matt. 2020. “Climate change: China aim for ‘Carbon neutrality 2060’”. BBC. Diakses melalui <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-54256826> pada 16 Juli 2024.

MEE. (2024). “About MEE”. Ministry of Ecology and Environment. Diakses melalui: http://english.mee.gov.cn/About_MEE/ dengan translasi pada 27 Oktober 2024.

Millyvirta, Lauri. (2024). “Analysis: Clean energy was top driver of China’s economic growth in 2023”. Carbon Brief. Diakses melalui <https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-clean-energy-was-top-driver-of-chinas-economic-growth-in-2023/> pada 18 Juli 2024.

NDRC, 2012. “CHINA: 12th Five Year Plan of Renewable Energy”. NDRC. Diunduh melalui: http://www.gov.cn/zwggk/2013-01/23/content_2318554.html pada 23 Juli 2024

NDRC, 2016 “CHINA: 13th Five Year Plan for Renewable Energy Development” diakses melalui: <https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/node/2837>

NEA, 2023. “Transcript of the press conference of the State Energy Administration in the first quarter of 2023”. http://www.nea.gov.cn/2023-02/13/c_1310697149.htm

- NEA. (2021). “Rencana Lima Tahun Pengembangan Energi Terbarukan Cina ke-13 (2016-2020)”. Diakses melalui: <https://www.iea.org/policies/6277-china-13th-renewable-energy-development-five-year-plan-2016-2020> pada 10 Oktober 2024.
- NREL. (2004). “Grid Connected Wind Power in China.” National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Diakses melalui: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/35789.pdf> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- NREL. (2004). “Renewable Energy in China”. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Diakses melalui: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/36045.pdf> pada 27 Oktober 2024.
- Our World in Data. (2023). “Energy”. <https://ourworldindata.org/energy>.
- Pristiandaru, D, L. (2024). “China Investasi Rp 10 Kuadriliun Untuk Transisi Energi, 38% dari Total Dunia”. Lestari Kompas. Diakses melalui: <https://lestari.kompas.com/read/2024/09/03/110000686/china-investasi-rp-10-kuadriliun-untuk-transisi-energi-38-persen-dari-total> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- Proctor, Darrel. (2024). “Chinese Companies Continue to Dominate Global Wind Turbine Market”. POWER magazine. Diakses melalui: <https://www.powermag.com/chinese-companies-continue-to-dominate-global-wind-turbine-market/> pada 26 Oktober 2024.
- PWC. (2024). “People’s Republic of China, Corporate – Taxes on Corporate Income”. PWC. Diakses melalui: pada 26 Oktober 2024
- REN21. (2022). "Renewables 2022 Global Status Report."
- Xinhua. (2016). “China makes world's largest wind turbine, on par with Germany”. SINOVEL. Diakses melalui: <http://www.sinovel.com/english/content/?143.html> pada 28 Oktober 2024.

Laporan

- Dewey & Lebeouf LLP. (2010). “China’s Promotion for Renewable Electric Power Equipment Industry: Hydro, Wind, Solar, Biomass”. National Foreign Trade Country. Diakses melalui: <https://www.nftc.org/archive/Press%20Release/2010/China%20Renewable%20Energy.pdf> pada 28 Oktober 2024.
- Taxand. (2024). “Tax and Energy Series: China”. Taxand. Diakses melalui: <https://www.taxand.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Taxand-Energy-and-Tax-Overview-Publication-China.pdf> pada 26 Oktober 2024. Pada 28 Oktober 2024.

UNCC. (2015). “The Paris Agreement: What is the Paris Agreement?”. Diakses melalui <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement> pada 17 Juli 2024.

Wind Power Expert Team. (2000). “China Wind Power: Study Report”. Diakses melalui <https://kjpj.bit.edu.cn/docs/20151122225821144910.pdf>

Wood, Jhonny. (2024). “The world added 50% more renewable capacity last year than 2022”. WEF. Diakses melalui <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2024/02/renewables-energy-capacity-demand-growth/> pada 16 Juli 2024.

Yuki. (2021). “Renewable Energy in China’s 14th Five-Years Plan: Five Changes”. Energy Iceberg. Diakses melalui <https://energyiceberg.com/14th-fyp-renewable-changes/> Pada 18 Juli 2024

Sumber Lain

KhAnubis. (2022, Feb). *How China’s Government Works* [Video]. https://youtu.be/_fqQEYNBb7Y?si=JulBoUq6iMAhHNGh

MoFA Indonesia. (2023, Maret). *Press Briefing Menlu RI dan Dubes RI dari Seoul* [Video]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SrGAROdxe4>