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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1.1 Tabel Penelitian Terdahulu

No.	Nama	Judul	Pertanyaan penelitian	Teori
1.	Hon Cung Lau (2021)	<i>“A Decarbonization Roadmap for Singapore and Its Energy Policy Implication”</i>	Bagaimana peta jalan dekarbonisasi yang layak dan efektif dapat dirancang untuk Singapura, dengan mempertimbangkan lanskap energi dan implikasi kebijakan energinya?	Teori Transisi energi
2.	K.C. Toh, Y.W. Wong dan G.Q. Lu, (2021)	<i>“Energy and Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Singapore”</i>	Bagaimana strategi perlindungan energi dan lingkungan yang efektif dapat diimplementasikan untuk mencapai pembangunan berkelanjutan di Singapura?	Teori Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
3.	Achmad Puariesthaufani N, Rahmat P Hadi Wibowo , Choirul Anam, (2022)	<i>“vadis energi terbarukan di Asia Tenggara, Tinjauan Kebijakan Transisi Energi Listrik menuju Nihil Emisi”</i>	Bagaimana efektivitas kebijakan transisi energi listrik di negara-negara Asia Tenggara dalam mencapai target nihil emisi?	Teori Transisi Energi

4.	Kah Hin Chai dan Clément Baudelaire ,(2015)	<i>“Understanding the Energy Efficiency Gap in Singapore: a Motivation, Opportunity, and Ability Perspective”</i>	Faktor-faktor apa saja yang menyebabkan adanya kesenjangan efisiensi energi di Singapura, ditinjau dari perspektif motivasi, peluang, dan kemampuan?	Teori Celah Efisiensi Energi (<i>Energy Efficiency Gap Theory</i>)
5.	Yaning An 2, and Chye Kiang Heng, (2022)	<i>“Review of Building Integrated Photovoltaics in Singapore: Status, Barriers, and Prospects”</i>	Bagaimana status, hambatan, dan prospek integrasi fotovoltaik terintegrasi bangunan (BIPV) di Singapura, dan bagaimana relevansinya dengan konteks negara-negara di Asia Tenggara?	Teori Kebijakan Energi
6.	Su Bai,Yi Gao (2021)	<i>“Research on solar energy resource assessment and development pathway in Singapore”</i>	Bagaimana penilaian sumber daya energi surya dan jalur pengembangan energi surya yang optimal di Singapura dapat dilakukan untuk memaksimalkan potensi energi surya di negara tersebut?	Teori Pengembangan Energi Terbarukan (<i>Renewable Energy Development Theory</i>)

7.	WeiKit Khoong , Sreenivasulu Bellam (2024)	<i>“Evaluating the growth of Singapore's solar electricity capacity towards Green Plan 2030 targets and beyond using system dynamics modelling approach”</i>	Bagaimana model dinamika sistem dapat digunakan untuk mengevaluasi pertumbuhan kapasitas listrik tenaga surya Singapura dalam mencapai target Rencana Hijau 2030 dan target-target selanjutnya?	Teori Kebijakan Energi (<i>Energy Policy Theory</i>)
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Tabel 1.2 Metodologi Penelitian

Metodologi	Hasil	Analisis
Analisis Literatur	Jurnal ini mengusulkan peta jalan dekarbonisasi yang mencakup langkah-langkah seperti peningkatan efisiensi energi, peningkatan penggunaan energi terbarukan (terutama tenaga surya), pengembangan teknologi penangkapan dan penyimpanan karbon (CCS), dan transisi ke bahan bakar rendah karbon. mengakui bahwa Singapura menghadapi tantangan unik dalam dekarbonisasi, seperti keterbatasan lahan untuk energi terbarukan dan ketergantungan pada gas alam. Namun, jurnal ini juga mengidentifikasi peluang untuk inovasi teknologi dan kerja sama regional.	Kekurangan : Perkembangan teknologi, terutama dalam bidang penangkapan dan penyimpanan karbon (CCS) dan hidrogen, masih belum pasti. Keberhasilan peta jalan dekarbonisasi sangat bergantung pada kemajuan teknologi ini.
Analisis Literatur	Jurnal tersebut kemungkinan besar menekankan pentingnya mencapai keseimbangan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan perlindungan lingkungan di Singapura. Ini mungkin mencakup pembahasan tentang bagaimana Singapura dapat terus mengembangkan ekonominya sambil mengurangi dampak lingkungannya.	

Analisis Literatur	Kebijakan yang mendukung, seperti target energi terbarukan yang jelas, insentif keuangan, dan regulasi yang kuat, sangat penting untuk mendorong investasi dan adopsi energi terbarukan. Kerja sama regional dalam hal berbagi pengetahuan, transfer teknologi, dan investasi bersama dapat mempercepat transisi energi di Asia Tenggara.	Kekurangan : Meskipun jurnal ini membahas kebijakan, kurang ada penekanan pada tantangan implementasi. Hambatan seperti korupsi, kurangnya kapasitas kelembagaan, dan masalah tata kelola dapat menghambat efektivitas kebijakan energi terbarukan.
Keraangka Kerja Konseptual	Kesenjangan efisiensi energi di Singapura tidak semata-mata disebabkan oleh hambatan ekonomi, melainkan juga oleh faktor-faktor perilaku dan organisasi yang kompleks, yang dapat dijelaskan melalui kerangka kerja Motivasi, Peluang, dan Kemampuan (MOA); motivasi untuk mengadopsi efisiensi energi dipengaruhi oleh kesadaran lingkungan, penghematan biaya, dan tekanan sosial, namun kurangnya informasi atau persepsi yang salah dapat mengurangi motivasi; hambatan seperti biaya awal	Meskipun jurnal ini mengusulkan rekomendasi kebijakan, kurang ada detail tentang bagaimana kebijakan tersebut dapat diimplementasikan secara efektif. Hambatan implementasi, seperti kurangnya kapasitas kelembagaan atau resistensi politik, tidak dibahas secara mendalam.

Analisis Literatur	jurnal ini bertujuan untuk memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang potensi dan tantangan BIPV di Singapura, dan untuk menginformasikan pengembangan kebijakan dan strategi untuk mempromosikan adopsi BIPV. Mengidentifikasi Kemajuan teknologi BIPV, Penurunan biaya BIPV, dukungan pemerintah melalui kebijakan dan inovasi.	Kekurangan : Secara keseluruhan, jurnal ini memberikan tinjauan yang baik tentang status dan tantangan BIPV di Singapura. Namun, penelitian lebih lanjut dengan data empiris yang lebih kuat dan analisis yang lebih mendalam akan memperkuat temuan dan rekomendasinya.
Analisis Kualitatif	Analisis dari faktor-faktor iklim yang mempengaruhi potensi energi surya di Singapura, salah satu contohnya adalah tingkat radiasi matahari, dan mengidentifikasi tantangan serta peluang terkait dengan pemanfaatan energi surya di lingkungan perkotaan ,	

Evaluasi Kebijakan	berhasil menggunakan pendekatan pemodelan dinamika sistem untuk mengevaluasi pertumbuhan kapasitas listrik tenaga surya Singapura dalam mencapai target Rencana Hijau 2030 dan target-target selanjutnya. Pemodelan dinamika sistem terbukti menjadi alat yang efektif untuk memahami interaksi kompleks antara faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan kapasitas energi surya.	Kekurangan : Penelitian ini berfokus secara khusus pada pertumbuhan kapasitas listrik tenaga surya. Faktor-faktor lain yang mempengaruhi transisi energi, seperti efisiensi energi, teknologi penyimpanan energi, dan perubahan perilaku konsumen, mungkin kurang mendapat perhatian
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