

# Indonesia-United States Relations: Implementation of President Joe Biden's Environment Policy

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This research aims to discuss the US environment policy implementation under President Joe Biden that likely applies Washington zero-emissions policies to Indonesia. It describes President Biden's environment policy implementation and how it might affect both countries' relations. Climate change causes many environmental problems in many countries. Extreme changing weather phenomena are increasingly intense lately and often occur. This paper elaborates on the bilateral cooperation approach through descriptive analysis and qualitative research by conducting literature studies analysing the result. President Biden has brought the US back into the Paris Climate Agreement on January 20, 2021. Noticeably, it will bring the world to gain new energy and optimism to the agendas of global climate change. It reintroduces the US to Paris Agreement as an international treaty agreed in 2015 to prevent earth's worsening temperature increase. President Donald Trump pulled out of the agreement in 2017, although the US is known as the world's biggest carbon emitter. This study reveals the US environment policies might impact Indonesian economic trade strategies and the national environmental policy implementation, where Jakarta is seriously pursuing sustainable environment development in particular.

*Keywords:* climate change, foreign policy, global environment, the US, Indonesia

## Introduction

Climate change has a broad impact on people's lives in many developing and developed countries. For example, an increase in the earth's temperature will not only have a tremendous effect on increasing the earth's temperature. It ultimately changes the climate system impact, the various aspects of changes in nature and human life, such as decreasing water quality and quantity, threats to flora and fauna habitats, forest sustainability, deteriorating public health, declining fertility of agricultural land, and a real threat to coastal ecosystems. Climate change might be easily handled by the US while leading the world in oil and gas production. But, according to Gross (2020, p. 1), climate change is clearly one of the most important challenges of our time, but the politics of climate policy in the US is difficult. However, the world and the US have not yet currently on a path to achieve this level of reduction. In June 2017, the Trump administration decided to withdraw the US from the Paris Agreement, a landmark climate agreement adopted in 2015 by 195 nations (Urpelainen & Van de Graaf, 2018, p. 839).

Climate change is such a non-traditional security threat which discussed in many international forums since the 1970s. The notion of climate change has been introduced globally as an attempt to generate leaders

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and public awareness. In research from Carley and Browne (2012, p. 488), since the early 1990s, US energy policy has been driven by state governments. Therefore, numbers of innovative policy instruments to diversify, decarbonize, and decentralize their electricity markets have been adopted by states gradually. Energy policy leaders often influence state policy-making process actively, and are continually adopting new or revising existing policies; there is great need for continual evaluation of the effects, effectiveness, challenges, and opportunities associated with these different policy instruments. Further, scholars stated the term climate change refers to the problem of the global commons (Sosa-Nunez & Atkins, 2016, p. 2). In research from Gao (2016, p. 235), the Paris Climate Change Conference successfully concluded with the Paris Agreement, a milestone for the world in collectively combating climate change. During 1990s and 2000s there was a consensus in the West that, as China became more prosperous and developed, it would also become freer and play a constructive role in international relations in the 21st century (Campbell & Ratner, 2018).

The Kyoto Protocol is one of the world's commitments to preserve the environment; however, the regulations in the Protocol are considered less effective in responding to the challenges of a number of global climate changes (Wahyuni, 2018, p. 1788). In research from Pickering, McGee, Stephens, and Karlsson-Vinkhuyzen (2018, p. 818), the US decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement (pending possible re-engagement under different terms) may have significant ramifications for international climate policy, but the implications of this decision remain contested. The increased urgency of deep decarbonisation renders US non-participation a major concern despite its declining share of global emissions.

Earth is currently facing one of the most challenging problems which increase emerging as global climate change occurs. Climate researchers challenge to find out the various causes and effects with consequences directly impacting the sustainability of the world's environment. In research from Porinchu (2017, p. 1), global climate change and increasing climate variability affect every aspect of the earth's biophysical natural environment presence and by humanitarian extension. Threat perceptions have driven the behaviour of nation-states in the international system to vary in different periods. War and armed conflicts between states, new security challenges emerged which has demanded urgent action. Researchers found that the 2015 forest fires in Indonesia impacted neighbouring countries due to the El Nino climate issues long time affected Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand by fire smoke for several months (Subarkah, Yani, & Hidayat, 2019, p. 3). The researchers described the concept of security and identified the threats caused by climate change to US national security and how it will affect other countries. Further, the environmental security is to analyse the global crisis as a threat due to its presence is no longer able to sustain human life at present and in the future.

Climate change represents an existential crisis (Luterbacher & Sprinz, 2001, p. 6). Research from Bespalov (2020, p. 2) notes that recognition of the importance of climate change and the need to counter it, are considered to be the priorities for politicians in all countries, but political considerations are preventing the formulation of global approaches to this issue. Two countries celebrated joint achievements in tackling climate change and preserving biodiversity that have been achieved through the US Agency for International Development Program Build Indonesia to Take Care of Nature for Sustainability, known as USAID BIJAK. In research from US Embassy (2021, p. 3), the BIJAK program by USAID is done to strengthen Indonesian government's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect wildlife on land and in the sea. Since

2016, the US\$19.6 million project worked closely with Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Institute of Science, and other major partners on revising policies, guidelines, and procedures for strengthening conservation. In research from Jackson and Sorenson (2009, p. 39) environmental issues actually put pressure on the state to be involved in international cooperation. It is also due to the emerging environmental problem and becomes major threat not only for the state, but also a threat to humankind as a whole and the components of environmental issue. These problems occur in the sea, climate, and ozone layer which are a system that supports daily human life.

Isnaeni et al. (2016, p. 66) argue of the view that local environmental problems are likely to have national, regional, and even global dimensions that have an impact on ecosystems and others, so it is very much needed, both in the form of agreements and international agreements under the auspices of the UN and other international agencies to address these issues in realizing sustainable development. The rise of environmental damage today, both on a local, regional, and global scale, is certainly not just a natural phenomenon. The global climate change has caused number of potential disaster scenarios and still remains. US and China are known as global major powers which produce the most CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Population has only doubled in that time. As consequence, most state and non-state actors view that there is a need for a global or international action and cooperation to deal with the current emerging worldwide problem.

President Biden brought US back to Paris Climate Agreement as the world seemed to gain new energy and optimism in the agenda of tackling global climate change. A future and relatively tranquil major-power relation will have significant implications for US policy. Glaser (2010, p. 12) highlights if conflict is sufficiently unlikely, the US should give lower priority to maintaining its unipolar military advantages and global reach, and higher priority to boosting its economic growth and prosperity. Winarno (2014, p. 26) finds that the cause of climate change is that its industrialization activities release greenhouse gases result in an increase in the earth's temperature and climate change.

President Biden promised to switch the use of fossil energy to clean energy in infrastructure. Biden (2021b, p. 1) wants to make sure the US is able to achieve a 100 percent clean energy and zero emissions economy by 2050. The US has opportunity to build a more resilient, sustainable economy, one that will put the US on an irreversible path to achieve net-zero emissions, economy-wide, by no later than 2050. US policy change from Trump to Biden administration has implications for a more environmentally friendly world economy, including generating green financing opportunities in Indonesia. The goal is to respond to the global climate change crisis as an important element of US policy and national security agenda worldwide. This presidential change decision from Washington has a major impact significantly on global and regional environmental policies. Trump's policy which is business oriented includes full support for oil-producing entrepreneurs. These trend changed significantly in the Biden leaderships which had illustrated that there will be major changes drastically, not just minor. According to Biden (2021a, p. 1), the US White House Climate Council is being prepared at present, which is equivalent to the domestic entity and the US economy and represents how and why climate change becomes policy-makers concern.

A number of agendas related to environmental issues by President Joe Biden will be carried out during his tenure as president from 2020 to 2024. His policy (2021a, p. 2) is known as the green new deal or a framework to strive for zero emissions by 2050 with a budget allocation of US\$ 1.7 trillion. It focuses the allocated budget aims to buy clean energy and realize a carbon tax. Furthermore, some of Biden's other

environmental agendas, among others, are budgeting US\$ 2 trillion to build carbon-free electricity by 2035, returning to the Paris Climate Agreement, removing foreign aid for coal utilization, and providing debt relief for countries implementing the green policy. Mooney (2020) states by 2050, in Biden's vision of the country even more ambitious than what the Obama administration proposed the US would no longer be putting greenhouse gases into the air.

In research from Floyd and Matthew (2013, p. 11) scholars and policy-makers have engaged in a long-running discussion about the relationships between environmental matters and various forms of conflict and security during the past two decades. Henceforth, Washington as the seat of the US government changes its foreign policy orientation towards sustainable development supported by the policies of the Ministry of Finance radically; thus, it will change the IMF and the World Bank decision towards similar direction and orientation.

The global sustainable development agendas are truly happening, and the world will be saved from climate change which has positive impacts on Indonesia national environment conditions. Sea level rise, flooding, sinking island in 2030 to 2045 might change, due to the policy change from Washington. Manurung (2018, p. 147) notes that Indonesia as the Southeast Asia regional actor and the centre of gravity of the world maritime economy needs to strengthen its global maritime fulcrum strategic position. Indonesian position has enforced stakeholders to be proactive in improving cooperation by optimizing US funding investment. Biden administration will increase green financing opportunities in Indonesia. In 2016, Indonesia ratified the Paris Agreement through the enactment of Act No. 16/2016. Article 5 of the Paris Agreement recognizes the role of forests and REDD+. Further, the importance of REDD+ is clearly reflected in the document of the 1st Indonesian NDC, where REDD+ is the back-bone of achieving mitigation target from forestry sector (Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018). Previously, Indonesia also has prepared document of Long Term Strategy-Low Carbon and Climate Resilient in responding to climate change.

### **Research Method**

Biden administration supposes will be much focused, directly and indirectly, and impact significantly on national development and foreign investment in Indonesia, which is currently also becoming President Jokowi's concern and priority. There will be many business opportunities for US multinationals investing in clean energy and environment, telecommunications, information technology, and health. It needs to be immediately utilized by Indonesia, which is often constrained by limited financial problem in implementing action plans responding climate change.

The purpose of this research is related to the issue of handling global environmental governance and aims to understand what US interests are, Biden's immediate concern overturned previous presidential decrees, Donald Trump, by issuing an executive order, and how it would affect the US foreign relations with Indonesia. Descriptive qualitative research methodology uses and is supported by data collection technique in analysing. Research from Bowen (2009, p. 27) revealed the systematic procedure of document analysis technique is designed to review or evaluate both printed and online materials. Books, official governmental websites, policy papers, academic journals, previous researches, and newspaper as secondary data are collected. Book and academic journals provide data for the theoretical framework. While data from the newspaper used as supporting data enlighten perspective towards Indonesia and US relations, it analysed by using realism approach and the bilateral cooperation.

## Result and Discussion

### Indonesia Environment Policy

Indonesia's growth and prosperity as a lower-middle-income country hinges on the ability of policymakers to develop effective public policies based on evidence (Elisabeth, Arnaldo, & Budiati, 2020, p. 503). Indonesia is blessed with abundant natural resources, including the second largest track of tropical forests on the planet after Brazil and contains one of the earth's greatest assemblages of biological diversity (Barber, 2010, p. 4). Progressively, Indonesia policy and regulatory environment has not supported yet the production of high-quality evidence and its use in its policy-making. This research is attempted to develop policy-makers, stakeholders, and public understanding on the importance of managing conservation areas or environmental issues. The problem of global climate change should be solved collaboratively. A major event for the future of the earth took place in 2015 in Paris, France. This event has ratified the Framework Convention initiated by the UN to overcome global climate change (UN Climate Change, 2015). This conference had been held since 1995 and in 2015 was attended by 196 representatives from the Parties. It resulted in the Paris Agreement, one of which was to meet the emission reduction targets of the parties to the UNFCCC, in order to prevent an increase in world climate temperatures.

Indonesia's global commitment to climate change issues by the national leaders declared in 2004. It reflects Indonesia's consistent policy and effort to reduce carbon emissions and how Indonesia will be focused and anticipate continuously on any global climate change (Wiryomartono, 2015, p. 82). Indonesia Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2019) emphasizes the UN Climate Change Control Conference 21 held in Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015 as a sustainable development milestone to agree on a 2015 Agreement that is legally binding, and takes effect after 2020. The culmination of a decade of negotiation efforts lastly for global regulation reduces emissions and controls climate change. Indonesia as the world's largest archipelago country is vulnerable to climate change, considering: The number of inhabitants in the coastal area, large coastlines and coastal areas, consisting of small islands, has extensive areas and marine and forest ecosystems, and the occurrence of a disaster related to climate change.

The results of COP 21 UNFCCC agree on the Paris Agreement in a collective agreement that is binding, fair, balanced, and applies to all parties. Meanwhile, the aim of the agreement is to limit global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels and to make efforts to limit it to below 1.5 degrees Celsius. Sinaga (2020, p. 163) added, as the largest archipelagic state and the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, Indonesia is very vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Therefore, Indonesia should have strategic interests related to the Paris Agreement. It includes a reflection for balance, justice, and does not hinder the development of developing countries; all countries, particularly developed countries, which are expected to contribute more to mitigation and adaptation actions, through mobilizing funding and other support; respecting rights and ensuring the role of the local communities; cover the importance of forest and marine conservation; encouraging accelerated implementation of actions for the period before 2020; still there are differences in mitigation efforts between developed countries which should be bigger than developing countries due to different historical responsibilities; provide support for adaptation efforts related to Indonesia's situation which is quite vulnerable to the impacts of climate change; reflect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities; include incentives from developed countries for Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and sustainable forest

management activities; ensure the provision of predictable and sustainable pre and post 2020 funding with increases over time compared to current commitments, of US\$ 100 billion through 2020.

Research from Mendelevitch, Hauenstein, and Holz (2019, p. 1310) notes that the administration of US President Donald Trump has promised to stop the ongoing spiraling down of the US coal industry. The USA Today (2019) publishes most countries emitting the most CO<sub>2</sub> are among the top emitters on a per capita basis; one of them is the US and included Indonesia. The US was the world's largest national CO<sub>2</sub> emitter until 2006. It was also period when China surpassed US emissions of 6,019 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. And, while US emissions have declined since, China's emissions have steadily increased. Consequently, Biden set some agendas and promises dealing with global climate change and various other environmental issues. His formation of various environmental protections and changes in immigration policy has shown commitment to developing clean energy and campaigning for environmentally friendly products.

### **Biden Environment Policy**

For more than 200 years, humans depend on fossil energy which causes more pollutants on earth, blocking sunlight from bouncing off earth. The global temperature increases rapidly followed by climate change everywhere. In the end, these changes have an impact on the entire life of living things, including agricultural systems and threats to the availability of food worldwide. Previously, President Trump administration and his political base consider climate change as the ideological issue; thus, climate policy is always under-assault (Jotzo, Depledge, & Winkler, 2018, p. 813). With the dismantling of the US federal climate policies and institutions, questionable climate science and its funding were perceived threatened. Consequently, the President has announced that the US "will withdraw from" the Paris Agreement (White House, 2017, p. 1). While The Atlantic (2020) publishes President Trump has cancelled at least 80 regulations related to environmental preservation, Trump withdraws US membership from 13 kinds of international agreements, treaties, and organizations. The US, in turn, boosted the total foreign debt of US\$ 7 trillion, a trade deficit of US\$ 600 billion in 2020.

Throughout 2016 to 2020, the world witnessed with concern over the various traits of President Trump, along with the US trade war with China, distrust in the dangers of COVID-19, accompanied by Washington's assumption that the global climate change phenomenon was merely a conspiracy, so the US decided to leave Paris Agreement. The world breathed a sigh of relief again when Biden's campaign promises were implemented from the start of his administration. The US is back in support of the World Health Organization which is currently struggling to face the pandemic. According to journalists (Aulia & Ramadhan, 2021), it noted that the US President assigned John Kerry as a special envoy to attend the Climate Adaptation 2021 Summit Conference.

According to the White House (2021, p. 1), in order to commit with the US environment policy, President Biden on 27 January 2021 signed a series of efforts and policies to tackle climate change. Biden unfolded the decision would restore scientific integrity and evidence-based policy making throughout the US government. Biden outlined that some of the executive orders would allow the US to achieve a carbon-pollution-free power sector by 2035, and put the US on an irreversible path to a carbon-clean economy by 2050, as follows,

...It is the policy of my Administration to make evidence-based decisions guided by the best available science and data. Scientific and technological information, data, and evidence are central to the development and iterative improvement of sound policies, and to the delivery of equitable programs, across every area of government. Scientific findings should never be distorted or influenced by political considerations...

During Biden's tenure as Obama Vice President for two periods notices that the US evidence-based policy making is at the heart of being a reformist government, particularly by restoring trust in government. Hence, what it means in practice, and some implications for those mostly concerned in public policy. Deschênes and Greenstone (2007, p. 354) note policy decisions will typically be influenced by much more than objective evidence, or rational analysis. The US values, interests, personalities, timing, circumstance, and happenstance, in short, democracy, determine what actually happens. Evidence and analysis can nevertheless play a useful, even decisive, role in informing Washington policy-makers' judgements. Importantly, those approaches are able to condition the political environment in which those judgements need to be made firmly and consistently.

The winds of change brought by President Biden's administration decision in January 2020 to return to the Paris Agreement 2015 have provided positive support for various Indonesian policies in the transition to environmentally friendly development. The Paris Agreement adopted at COP-21 in 2015 is an international agreement with very broad dimensions that entered into force less than one year after the adoption of the agreement, much faster than expected by many of the parties that adopted the agreement referred to. Thereafter, Indonesia's NDC implementation strategy is intended as a guide for synergy steps to achieve the low-emission and climate-resilient development goals set out in NDC document. Indonesia's First NDC document is an integral part of the NDC implementation strategy. Through this NDC implementation strategy, it is expected that the synergy between sectors can be strengthened in order to fulfil national commitments to the international community in line with the goals and ideals of national development.

#### **Biden Commitment on Paris Agreement**

The issue of climate change in US foreign policy has undergone a long process revealed by Shinta (2020, p. 84). Therefore, starting from 1980 the US did securitization during the reign of Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama. In order to understand the US environment policy for more than three decades after the Cold War until present time the US is still a superpower, with China and Russia as challenges in world geopolitics. However, in term of threats to world climate change, these global major powers are known worldwide as the largest global emitters of CO<sub>2</sub>. Throughout the last decade, there are four biggest emitters, namely China, the US, the EU including the UK, and India. Ge and Friedrich (2020) note these four regions contribute nearly 55% of global emissions. Global annual greenhouse gas emissions have grown 41% since 1990, and are still climbing.

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below two, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels according to Paris Agreement Article 2 Point 1 (a). Although it has been discussed since the 1972 Stockholm Summit and becomes a serious topic at the Earth Summit 1992 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), implementation of climate change that binds developed countries has materialized in 1997 Kyoto Protocol, and entered into the 2015 Paris Agreement. Since Kyoto Protocol, US has actually been in trouble and facing difficult decisions. Domestically, the US Senate was immediately unwilling to ratify it under President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore. However, the Paris Agreement was ratified by the Obama administration and subsequently cancelled by President Trump. Biden won the presidential election in 2020; the US commitment to climate change continues progressively.

The ratification of Paris Agreement by 189 countries including Indonesia is meaningful and has a global impact. This is due to one goal of reducing the rate of global temperature rise to less than two degrees Celsius, if possible to reach 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of this century. Under Biden leaderships, through his climate and energy policies, it will be able to make the US a power economy of 100 percent clean energy and zero emissions by 2050. Mada notes (2021) Biden's decision and the US commitment to global climate action will clearly have implications and a gradual change in policy for other countries, particularly on the world's four largest emitters of carbon, namely: China, the EU plus the UK, India, and the US, while Biden (2019, p. 2) also campaigns the Obama-Biden Administration kick-started a new era of American leadership in renewable energy by making significant investments in clean energy technology and promulgating regulations to curb carbon emissions. Biden Climate and Energy Policy, as follows:

Table 1

*Biden's Climate & Energy Policy*

Sector(s)	National	International
Transportation (28%)	A new fuel economy standard to ensure 100 percent zero emissions for midsize trucks. Work collaboratively with states and cities to deploy more than 500,000 battery charging stations or locations by 2030.	
Electricity (27%)	Invest US\$400 billion over 10 years in clean energy and innovation. Achieve a carbon pollution-free electricity sector by 2035.	
Agriculture (10%)	To be the first agricultural sector in the world without emissions.	
Commercial housing (12%)	Reduce the carbon footprint of US buildings by 50 percent by 2035.	
Industries (12%)	Prohibition of new oil and natural gas drilling leases on public land or offshore waters as far as possible. Aggressive limitation of methane pollution for new and existing oil and gas operations.	
Policy		Rejoin Paris Climate Agreement. Organize the World Climate Summit on 22 April 2021 to increase emission reduction targets.

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency (2021).

White House (2021, p. 3) emphasizes the main climate target is to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Biden's decision gives hope and certainty for sustainability of climate change agenda, and appoints former US Secretary of State, John Kerry, as US President's Special Envoy for Climate Change. Kerry gathers world leaders in a high-level meeting to commemorate Earth Day on April 22, 2021 while commemorating the five years of the Agreement. Various groups concerned with climate change issues respond the US president decision, especially after Trump pulls US out of the Agreement.

The current world problem is climate change. However, when talking about the issue of the need for global climate action, the world's main emission source countries, such as the US and China, will always be of international concern. Paris Agreement contains a joint commitment to limit fossil fuel pollution that has led to global climate change. The agreement goes into effect in 2016. The goal is to maintain the rate of global temperature rise below two degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial conditions, or better yet, below 1.5 degrees Celsius at the end of 21st century.

Table 2

*Percentage of World Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2018)*

Countries	Percentage
China	26.1%
United States	12.7%
European Union	7.5%
India	7.1%
Russia Federation	5.4%
Japan	2.5%
Brazil	2.2%
Indonesia	2%
Iran	1.7%
Canada	1.5%
The whole world	31.3%

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency (2020).

During the last decade, there are four major emitting countries in the world, namely: China, the US, the EU plus the UK, and India which contribute to 55 percent of global emissions. In the last two years from 2018 to the end 2020, China's emissions have even shown an increasing pattern that has also occurred in India. Not only in total, however, in terms of per capita emissions, has China shown an increase in recent years.

In total emissions, the US is second only to China. As for per capita emissions, the US is in the first position. China today produces more carbon, but the US has long been burning coal, oil, and gas to the point of polluting. With a population of four percent of the world's population, the US is responsible for nearly one-third of the carbon dioxide released into atmosphere. This certainly has consequences for Washington as a moral responsibility of the US to stay with the Paris Agreement. The US presence in global climate action certainly will have big impact worldwide. In all likelihood, the return of the US to Paris Agreement is expected to bring winds of change whose effects can hit the World Bank, the IMF, and other financial entities in encouraging the transition of world development towards global environmental sustainability.

The implication is the potential disbursement of the US funds to include sustainable economic programs in Indonesia. The Green Climate Fund in 2019 under President Obama administration is a US policy to commit to providing the GCF, a global platform for funding climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, of US\$3 million. Brown, Hanson, Liverman, and Merideth Jr. (1987, p. 713) note unrolled global sustainability, in which, sustainability is increasingly viewed as a desired goal of development and environmental management.

### **Global Climate Change**

Natural disasters that occur in several parts of Indonesia indicate the occurrence of environmental damage. This represents the neglect of the environment by stakeholders in development. Domestically, considering that the environment is a human right and a constitutional right, it is necessary to supervise the preparation of development plans or programs, as well as the implementation of government policies to always pay attention to environmental conservation. Public supervision is also carried out continuously to the government in the preparation of development budgets, regulations, and budget supervision available to be in line with global sustainable development.

The Paris UN Climate Conference represents a historical opportunity to put the world on course to meet the challenge of climate change (UN Climate Change, 2015). The world needs a new model of sustainable

growth that is safe, durable, and beneficial to all. COP21 seeks to deliver a clear pathway with short, medium, and long term milestones. Campbell (2016, p. 3) in his book *The Pivot* underlines that the US needs to strengthen existing alliances and build closer relations with various major countries in Asia Pacific.

This momentum can be good advantage for Indonesia in optimizing efforts to restore the natural environment, maximize opportunities, and accelerate building a new civilization, becoming a developed country living in harmony with the environment. To be the world economies locomotive of the 21st century, the US as the world's first largest democracy and Indonesia should work together. Both are able to share converging interests mutually in upholding an agreed upon set of rules, seek to treat other countries as equals, protect sovereignty, avoid a counterpoise of sanction to those who settle disputes through coercion and threats of force, and strive to promote international multilateral cooperation.

President Joko Widodo did call for a number of extraordinary steps for efforts in addressing global impact of climate change. The huge impact of these changes is real. The event is a global summit to accelerate and enhance global efforts to adapt society and economy in anticipating the impact of climate change. This summit conference held online where the Netherlands acts as host supported by 22 countries. Guterres (2021) delivers amid of the global pandemic climate disruption is a present threatening risk of world society be well aware of.

The climate cycle changes occur making most farmers and fishermen in Indonesia adapt and heighten awareness of the importance of environment resilience. Rising sea levels phenomenon requires coastal and small island populations to survival of struggle. COVID-19 pandemic hit at least 215 countries in the world which had made these challenges even more complex and tough. The first extraordinary step that must be taken is to ensure all countries meet their national contribution to overcome climate change issues.

Indonesia should be able to strengthen global partnerships and emphasize capacity building cooperation in responding to climate change in Pacific region, as well as being followed by the continued commitment of developed countries in the issue of global climate change. Indonesia invites all countries to sustain green development in order to make a better world. The Climate Adaptation 2021 Summit will have an impact on generating world climate action through solidarity, collaboration, and global collective leadership, as well as overseeing the details of its implementation in each country. Indonesia engages the community to control climate change through the Climate Village program which covers 20 thousand villages by 2024.

Biden leadership is expected to bring prospective future and good momentum to Asia, Indonesia, and global multilateralism particularly in dealing with climate change issues. Washington commitment and responsibility to have closer relations with the Asia Pacific countries is followed by Biden appointment of cabinet officials which is familiar with and has long experience dealing with.

### **Conclusion**

This research affirms the idea that climate change crisis disturbs national development progress, public health, and economy in any countries. The authors support global efforts to anticipate the threat of climate change in developed and developing countries in the Asia Pacific, and in Indonesia particularly. It takes strong leadership and strengthens bilateral and multilateral cooperation among stakeholders who are concerned with the sustainability of the earth for future generations. However, through new five-year collaborative strategy, the US will always look forward to further collaboration with Indonesia on addressing climate change and advancing Indonesia's sustainable development. Sooner or later, concerning environmental and climate justice problematic issues always become a core tenet for Indonesia and the US leaders.

Biden's commitment is to go even further in pursuing target 40% of investment in a clean energy revolution to disadvantaged communities by targeting investments made through programs related to clean energy and energy efficiency deployment; clean transit and transportation; affordable and sustainable housing; training and workforce development; remediation and reduction of legacy pollution; and development of critical clean water infrastructure.

All countries and related stakeholders should prioritize collaborative cooperation in dealing with climate change crisis taken seriously with commitment and committed to work together to strengthen the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement.

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