

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

According to NASA, climate is different with weather (Nasa, 2014). Climate is different with weather because weather might change in the short term, for example, the weather of today and tomorrow will be different and the weather might be different in different places. Meanwhile, climate is the usual weather in some place. A different place might have different climate. As an example, there is a snowy place and there is a rainy place, and some place might be very hot. Earth climate is the combination of all climates around the world. Climate change is the change process of the climate. It's the change from usual climate to the unusual climate in one place. For instance, usually in one state several times a month rain happens, but because of climate change, the rain weather could come in a year. Also, it can change the temperature in some places or for some season. This climate change impact becomes more prominent on Earth these past few years (Nasa, 2014).

Lately, the climate change is a hot issue for so many states, including Southeast Asian states. This is because every state already feels the impact of the climate change, such as global warming, the extreme season change, the increase of temperature, etc. According to Oxford dictionary, climate change is a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels (Oxford, n.d.). This is not just because the use of fossil fuels, the forest destruction for opening land also poses an impact to global warming. This global warming happened due to the gas emission wrapping the Earth atmosphere. When the gas emission is wrapping the earth, it makes the sun heat trapped and increases the temperature of earth, making the climate change happen (United Nations, 2022).

Climate change is a crucial issue, leading some states to respond to the issue. The climate change impact has affected our real life. Some states respond quickly to this issue before this issue becomes a critical issue in the future. Some steps that have been taken as a responsibility for the next generation in the future and to maintain the environment for our earth and ecosystem include how ASEAN responds to this climate change.

ASEAN or Association of Southeast Asian Nations is the cooperation at the regional level of Southeast Asian countries. According to ASEAN's website, the aim and the purpose of ASEAN

is cooperation to promoting the economic growth or in economic, political, security, social, technical, education, or the other fields and to increase stability and peace in the Southeast Asia Region. ASEAN was founded on 8 August 1967 in Thailand by five countries in Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand. The founding of ASEAN was signed in the Bangkok Declaration or ASEAN declaration. Right now, ASEAN have 10 members including Indonesia Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam. ASEAN was opened for Southeast Asian countries for collective cooperation and friendship (ASEAN, n.d.).

ASEAN conducts cooperation in many sectors and take responsibility for the Southeast Asia region. ASEAN must take responsibility for the climate changes issue because climate change issue can give impact to many sectors in Southeast Asia, including the economic sector, food sector, etc. Especially look on how ASEAN respond to economic issue or economic integration. Climate change can also be as important or be the priority issue as repairing economic issues after the pandemic. This is because climate change impacts many sectors.

According to the ASEAN website, ASEAN already plans to take responses toward the climate change since 2011, as it was endorsed in principle by the 13th Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment or AMME. This AMME was held in Phnom Penh on 18 October 2011. ASEAN starts to become aware about this climate change issue because the ASEAN region was vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. ASEAN have 173 000 coastlines or 14 percent of the world's total. The economic activities are mostly on agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and other natural resources. If climate change happens, it will impact the economic activities, and the other sector. Therefore, ASEAN is responding to the issue seriously (ASEAN, 2015).

The climate change issue right now is a priority issue for ASEAN. ASEAN responds to the climate change issue through the ASEAN State of Climate Change Report (ASCCR). This ASCCR coordinates with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and with significant contribution from the government of Japan (Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan, 2021). This is in line with the UNFCCC plan to neutral the carbon and the Paris Agreement goals to limit the increase of global warming from 1,5°C to 2°C.

Towards the plan for 2050 in achieving the road towards carbon neutrality, it needs cooperation in regional and global scale. ASEAN is trying to achieve this by the ASCCR. ASCCR is the report of the climate situation in every single ASEAN member state. This also involves the

way to respond the climate situation and other chances for cooperation. The ASEAN hoping through this ASCCR between the ASEAN members could sharing the information about the impact of the climate change, anticipate the climate change, the solution to solve the climate change issue and to reducing the impact of the climate change. So, every ASEAN member state provides a solution for the climate change issue in regional scale. This reporting process is the first step to solve this climate change issue (Arino et al., 2021).

Beside on the ASCCR, ASEAN also makes the AIIM (Acquaint, Integrate, Involve, and Motivate) plan to tackle the climate change issue. The AIIM have many purposes for ASEAN member states. For example, this involve increasing the capacity of ASEAN member state as a way to tackle the climate change, decreasing the impact of the climate change, finding the priorities for Southeast Asia region in way for adaptation and mitigation, and reducing the carbon, etc. (Arino et al., 2021)

B. Research Question

How does ASEAN as an international regime respond to the climate change issue?

C. Theoretical Framework

This research will be limited to the climate change issue. By using international regime theory, the author will explain about the cooperation between the state or actor that gather to find solution. The international regime theory was founded because of the dissatisfaction toward the international structure (as the international structure is too broad), but this theory is not limited only to the study of organization (Haggard & Simmons, 1987).

Regime could be defined as a set of principles, norms, laws, rules, and decision making process which every actor expectation was meet in some international relations field (Krasner, 2007). Principles are a belief in truth, rectitude, and causation. Specific prescriptions or proscriptions for action are known as rules. Decision-making procedures are common practices for formulating and carrying out collaborative decisions.

Regime analysisist assumed that the state decision is always based on the rules or laws. However, the rules and laws must have aims for commons goods. These rules and laws also limit the state action and behavior. Regime is the way to describe the group of state pattern based on the area or by the particular issue in International Relation. Regime could be defined as the procedure to make decisions by some actors in International Relations. The principle of the decision-

making process is based on the fact, cause and effects. The regime might change depending on the interest, the issue, and the power. However, regime is not fit with the temporary agreement. The regime has an aim to facilitate the agreement. (Krasner, 2007)

In one regime, the decision-making should base on the rules and law that are already established. So, the decision-making process will consistently same. The time to respond this climate issue will be a long time and it is not temporary; thus, this theory will be fit for this research. To respond this issue the action and plan should consistently based on the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement goals.

The solution is for solving same problem with same interest from the regime is fit with this international regime theory. This theory is also limited to the research, this research will limit to the ASEAN respond toward climate change based on the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement principle. Since ASEAN was established, ASEAN have aims to cooperation to promoting the economic growth or in economic, political, security, social, technical, education, or the other field and to increase stability and peace in the Southeast Asian Region by friendship cooperation.

This climate change issue has been put as the regional priorities issue (Arino et al., 2021). To maximize the result, ASEAN cooperates with all sectors and regime that relate to this climate change issue. ASEAN in the climate change issue held their cooperation through communication, sharing the information about the impact of climate change toward the ASEAN member state and international regime including sharing the solution of each state to the climate change issue under the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC. Before ASEAN responded to the climate change issue, the ASEAN member states first give the report to ASEAN through the result of the regime 'ASEAN State of Climate Change Report' (ASCCR) (Arino et al., 2021).

This theory is fit to study about ASEAN's response to climate change issue because it will study about how the Southeast Asian countries particularly respond to the climate change issue through the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC principle. ASEAN will be facing this climate change issue with the friendship cooperation to realize the neutral carbon in 2050 in the Southeast Asian region and reaching the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement goals.

D. Hypothesis

ASEAN able to tackle the climate change issue if the adaptation and mitigation plan under the ASCCR regime was implemented in line with the global environmental regime such Paris Agreement, and United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

E. Research Method

The data collection process for this research is for the purpose to make this research valid and fit with the fact. This research used qualitative methods to make a valid and accurate research. The qualitative method or approach of collecting data is one of the methods that fits with this research, considering the data for how ASEAN responds to the climate change issue. In qualitative method there are three kinds of data collection; interview, direct observation and written documents (P, Quinn, 1987).

This research will use written documents method because the written document is the best way for collecting data related to the topic “ASEAN response toward the climate change.” This is since all of the ASEAN conferences are always reported in written documents, and all of the ASEAN member state climate change situation was reported under the ASCCR (Arino et al., 2021), which mean collecting data by the written document is the best decision to make this research more accurate.

Qualitative method provides rich sources for one phenomenon. This qualitative method is a method that gives big contributions to the International Relations study. The qualitative method is an important instrument in the International Relations study. Almost 70 percent of International Relations research uses qualitative method, for example in traditional history, narrative case study, small comparison, and many others (Moravcsik, 2014).

Qualitative method is able to give impressive explanation through factual and detailed data. Using the Qualitative method, the researcher is able to make predictions of one phenomenon. The qualitative method is able to make the research objective. The qualitative method resulted to transparency of research in IR (Moravcsik, 2014).

Qualitative method in this research used written documentation method in collecting the data. This method involves collecting data from book, paper, reports from ASEAN conference, report in ASCCR, and the data related to the ASEAN’s responses to the climate change issue

in the ASEAN region. With this method, the research will provide clear information about how ASEAN responds to the problem of climate change.

F. Scope of Research

This research will be limited to the ASEAN region and climate change issue. This research will focus on the time period of 2021 till 2022.

G. Systematics of Writing

In chapter I are include background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research method, scope of research, and systematic of writing. In Chapter II are include impact of climate change in Southeast Asia region, challenge and ASEAN respond toward climate change. In chapter III conclusion, suggestion, and prediction