

The Roles of International Regimes in Controlling an Environmental Crisis: A Critical Evaluation

Sugeng Riyanto^a, Budi Winarno^b, ^{a,b}Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Indonesia, Email: ^ariyanto_sugeng@yahoo.com, ^bbudiwinarno1947@gmail.com

Global warming and climate change are not more than an environmental crisis in the era of neoliberal globalisation. This has been a global issue, and at the same time, it has been gradually becoming a global threat of human security. The unity of the developed and the emerging countries is needed in order to strengthen international regime controlling this threat of environmental crisis. In addition, a strong awareness of the world communities is also crucial to put more pressure on the developed industrial and emerging countries to reduce their consumption of fossil based energies in one side, and in the other side, to bring international regime to have greater capacity and, therefore its roles are going to be more effective in controlling an environmental crisis. Without a common action among the leaders of the developed industrial and emerging countries, and together with a strong global awareness among world-wide communities, sooner or later, the environmental crisis, which has indeed been ongoing, is destroying our planet Earth.

Key words: *Overexploitation of fossil-based energies, environmental crisis, global warming, climate change, global threat, human security, international regime.*

Introduction

Global warming is an issue of low political concern, and has recently become an important issue (high politics). Global warming is regarded as one of the consequences of globalisation. In the era of globalisation, neoliberal principles encourage the emergence of market power where the greatest power in the economic field is held by the owners of capital and the benchmark for the advancement of a state seen from the progress of the industry of a country. To pursue economic growth, a state is required to increase production and consumption as

well as racing to improve their industry. This encourages the consumption of fossil-based energy which is very large and unmanageable. Development based on the neoliberal principles causes the emergence of the phenomenon of over-exploitation of natural resources, leading to a global warming or environmental crisis. Environmental degradation has been a cross-border issue as its impact is felt by all human beings on earth. Air pollution, global warming, climate change, animal extinction, water pollution, ozone depletion and degradation have become global problems that must be resolved through global cooperation. Institutional perspectives which emphasise the need for global institutions and a strong norm is used to further examine these issues. Institutionalists believe that the institutions need to internalise the principles of sustainable development, including in the decision-making process of the state bureaucracy, companies and international organisations. The purpose of this approach is to ensure that global economic policies to improve the environment and living standards. Therefore, the international regime need to be strengthened to solve the environmental crisis. In this case, also required is an international public awareness of the need to protect nature. This article will conduct an evaluation of the international environmental regime in controlling environmental crises. The focus of the analysis will be directed to two forms of regional cooperation in dealing with the environmental crisis, namely Asean and the European Union.

Conceptual Framework

Globalisation and the Neoliberal Order

Pieterse and Parekh (1995) admits that many views about globalisation interpret it as the ultimate consequence of the globalisation of modernity. Globalisation is most often interpreted as the world becomes more uniform and standards through technology, commercial, and cultural synchronisation from the West. This statement has two implications. First, they imply that globalisation is seen as something that is born of modernity, mode of social life, values and organisations from the West, because globalisation certainly stands up to "colour" the West with all the values and processes of development. As a result, globalisation can be seen as a stage to enhance the cultural hegemony of certain central along the trajectory of modernity. For this reason, from the 70s onwards, globalisation has been associated with standardisation - homogenisation process of economic institutions-political, symbolic practices, consumer habits and lifestyles around the world. Modernity is 'inherently globalising' and borrow a phrase Giddens, "inherently westernising". (Giddens, 1990: 63).

Another perspective which can be used to understand the complexity of this phenomenon is the view of Jonathan Friedman. He thinks globalisation is a recognition of what is understood as an increase in interconnecting the worldwide, stacking and movement of people, images and commodities (Friedman, 1994: 69). More details, he said that culture with regard to the



implications of global communication in relation to the generation of cultural products ranging from standardisation to postcolonial multiplicity. In economics, globalisation refers to the internationalisation of the economy and the spread of capitalist market relations. Friedman not only confirms that many of the categories of globalisation are the product of ideological discourses of 'modernity', but also recognises that this discourse, through a direct connection to the modern era.

In his article, "Globalisation as Capitalism in the Age of Electronics", Watson (2002: 32-43) stated that globalisation is nothing but a neoliberal capitalism in the era of technological progress. Watson included academics who believe that globalisation itself is not new (see also Hirts and Thompson, 2009; Held et.al, 1999). Globalisation is a form of capitalism that emerged in the era of development and advancements in technology, which is called by Watson as "The Electronic Age". This evidence is characterised by the acceleration of the exchange of information and culture and the high scale and complexity of the exchange itself. Facilitated by new technology, the speed is incredible, and the volume of exchange restrictions has raised the world's development. Such technology is impressive, from electronic mail to the satellite dish, although this technology can't be accepted by everyone, the technology is both directly and do not take responsibility for the new influences experienced by the world community.

Industrialisation and Economic Development

It was explained earlier that globalisation is understood as a phenomenon of the entry of the world into the modern era. Globalisation encourages the countries in the world to compete revolutionize their industry. This is because in the process of economic globalisation, there are a few of the many forces that have created a global market (Steiner and Steiner, 1994: 389-390). Over the past quarter-century, the world's gross national product is growing rapidly, especially in the developed countries in the world. Exports and imports expanded faster than previously described with the new demand for goods from industrialised countries. Due to a large demand for goods, industrial countries felt the need to revolutionize their industry and cut production costs and improve product quality. The era of economic globalisation accompanied by rapid development of technology, have very tight competition, and the rapid changes in the business environment. Products of manufacturing in the country is now so out of the factory directly compete with foreign products, and the business world must also accept the fact that the rapid development of technology has resulted in rapid obsolescence of production facilities, the short shelf-life products, as well as with shrinking profit margins. In carrying out the process of industrial development, the situation is a reality that must be faced and should be the determining consideration in any policy to be issued, and is a new paradigm that must be faced by any country in implementing the industrialisation process of the country. On the basis of this conceptual world in industrial

development policy should be able to answer the challenges of globalisation of the world economy and able to anticipate the development of rapid environmental change (Levy 2012: 137).

International competition is a new perspective for all countries, so that the focus of industrial development strategy for the future is to build the competitiveness of the industrial sector which is sustainable in the domestic and international markets. To build sustainable competitiveness, efforts to use the whole potential of the nation's available resources and the ability to exploit the opportunities that exist both outside and inside the country must be optimal. Therefore, the essence of sustainable competitiveness lies in how to mobilise and organise all potential productive resources, in order to meet the needs and market demand. The era of globalisation and economic liberalisation has brought renewal very fast and far-reaching impact on the economy, both domestically and internationally. The most impact is the increasing competition in the industrial sector. To build the industrial sector in order to grow in the arena of competition such as this and at the same time making it as a driving force of the national economy in the future, the industry needs to have high competitiveness. Competitiveness is a strong structure, greatly increasing the added value and productivity throughout the chain value of production, and supports all of the productive resources that are owned by the world. Increased industrial competitiveness in a sustainable form, forms the foundations for a strong economy in the form of macro-economic stability, the business climate and a healthy investment (Levy 2012: 137).

Neoliberalism in Development

The entry of the world into an era of globalisation has also become an entry point for neoliberal to instil their principles. Heightened industry competition made countries increasingly prioritise the development of their industry. The era of globalisation is the era in which the progress of the industry is used as a benchmark to determine a country the has developed or managed (Simon, 2005). Neoliberalism is also known as a mind that understands the economy which refers to the philosophy of political economy's decade-late second century, neoliberalism is actually a redefinition and extension of classical liberalism that is influenced by the theory of neoclassical economics that reduces or rejects the inhibition by the government in domestic economy because it will lead to corrupt behaviour. This insight focused on free markets and free trade that removes barriers to international trade and investment so that all countries can benefit and improve living standards through increased efficiency and modernisation of trade and investment. Neoliberalism aims to increase market power refers to freedom. As in the case of wages, government understanding of neoliberalism no right to interfere in the determination of the worker's salary because it is a matter between the employer and the owner of capital. The main driver of market forces is the privatisation

of economic activities, especially in the industry's efforts owned-managed by the government.

Neoliberalism is actually a redefinition and extension of classical liberalism influenced by neoclassical economic theory that reduces or rejects an inhibiting factor by the government in the domestic economy because it will lead to the creation of Distortion and a High Cost Economy which will then lead to corruptive behaviour (Palley, 2004). This understanding focusing on free markets and free trade to knock down barriers to international trade and investment so that all countries can benefit from the rising living standards of people or people of a country and moderisation through increased efficiency of trade and investment flows.

The Saxon economic liberalism believe that economic growth is achieved as a normal result of "free competition". Aggressive competition is a result of the belief that considers the "free market" as a precise and efficient way to allocate natural resources are scarce people to meet human needs. Neoliberalism aims to restore confidence in the power market, with the justification that refers to freedom (Friedman, 2002: 8-9). As in the case of workers' wages, the government's understanding of neoliberalism no right to interfere in the determination of the worker's salary or in issues of labour entirely this case is a matter between the employer owners of capital and workers. The main drivers of return of market forces is the privatisation of economic activities, especially in the industrial businesses owned or managed by the government. But privatisation is not the case in the major capitalist countries, it happens in the countries of South America and the poorer developing countries more. This privatisation has defeated a long process of nationalisation as a key state-based welfare. Nationalisation which inhibits the activity of entrepreneurs should be abolished. Revolution neoliberalism significant alternation of an inventory management based economy to one based on demand (Friedman, 2002: 12).

Based on the explanation of the principle of construction according to neo-liberalism, economic actors are required to compete with one another for control of the market. The market system tend to be only concerned with the pace of the economy, by which the effects on the environment less attention. Weak state control on economic activities is also one reason why countries such as China, neo-liberals experiencing environmental problems such as high levels of pollution in the country (Gardner & Lewis, 2005: 57). Neoliberal countries will prioritise industrialisation to show economic and market power.

Results and Discussion

Neoliberal Development and Its Impact on the Environment

Bruff (2005: 261-280) said that the discourse of globalisation is often propped up by economic interests. Even many global economists in detail to say that globalisation is an appropriate strategy for the benefit of multinational companies, such as lower taxes and loose regulation. Thus, the implications are very clear. The world has entered into a monolithic institutionalised neoliberal economic system into international agreements. The development of industry and globalisation followed by the emergence of multi-national corporations operating in various countries to expand their markets. The development of MNCs is so fast is a phenomenon that is controversial given its presence is quite a significant influence for the economic development of a country and eliminate the sovereignty of the country, especially in developing countries that are in need of foreign investment to sustain development so directly MNCs can influence the formation of a policy established by the government.

But in some cases, MNCs often act arbitrarily against the host country, it is because there is a difference between the government's goal with the company's goal. The reason a country is allowed entry of MNCs in addition to earn an income is that they will be used for the allocation of development, where multinational corporations can absorb a lot of labour, thereby reducing unemployment and the most important is how the results of these investments will improve the welfare of the community. On the other hand, the company's goal is to obtain the maximum benefit with minimum capital so that companies pay less attention to the standards that should be applied to one of the waste industry. Most companies often ignore the regulations because it requires more costs will reduce profits. This is evidenced by the UN Report which stated that "there was a growing gap between the efforts to reduce the impact of business and industry on nature and the worsening state of the planet" and that "this gap is due to the fact that only a small number of companies in each industry are actively integrating social and environmental factors into business decisions" (Shah, 2002).

Large companies, especially those oriented to the natural resource sector contributed most to environmental degradation. In the production process, the company is highly dependent on the availability of natural resources. They continue to operate by exploiting the raw materials are available, such as mining, timber and oil. In conducting the exploitation of raw materials, there is no doubt the process is very damaging to the environment and it takes a long time to restore balance to the ecosystem, for example for the manufacture of paper, the timber needs to be in the cutting of forests, and the time required to wait for the tree to grow again is not fast. Actually, the economic advantage gained by a company is not comparable to the losses in the sector were exploited nature.

Ozone Depletion and Global Warming

One of the effects of neoliberal development and massive industrialisation is the depletion of the ozone layer and global warming. Ozone is a gas that is naturally present in the atmosphere. The ozone layer began to be known by a scientist from Germany, Christian Friedrich Schönbein in 1839. Ozone is the result of a reaction between oxygen by ultraviolet rays from the sun. Ozone in the air serves to withstand ultraviolet radiation from the sun at a level that is safe for the health of us all. Ozone is also produced by humans for use as a water purification material, bleach, and one of the plastic forming elements. Each ozone molecule contains three atoms of oxygen with the chemical formula O₃. Ozone is found primarily in the lining of the lower atmosphere. Approximately 10% of atmospheric ozone is found in the troposphere, a Tamosfir layer closest to Earth (from the surface of the earth up to 10-16 Km). The ozone layer protects the earth from exposure to Ultra Violet B (UV-B) which is very dangerous for living things on earth. UV-B having a wavelength of 280-315 nm, is partially absorbed by the ozone layer, thus the amount of UV-B reaching the earth are very few (Muir, 2008). Exposure to UV-B to humans can lead to skin cancer, cataracts and reduce the body's immune system. Exposure to UV-B can also damage the plant life, single-celled organisms and aquatic ecosystems. While UV-A (with a wavelength of 315-400 nm) is absorbed by the ozone layer. UV-A radiation from sunlight is very beneficial for the survival of living beings on the earth's surface. The ozone layer is important because it absorbs ultraviolet radiation (UV) from the sun to protect high up to the earth's surface. UV radiation in the form of the spectrum has a wavelength shorter than that of light. UV radiation with a wavelength between 280 to 315 nanometers is recognized as UV-B and is damaging to almost all life. By absorbing the UV-B radiation before it gets to the Earth's surface, the ozone layer protects the earth from harmful radiation effects on life. Depletion of the ozone layer will lead to more ultra violet radiation entering the earth. Ultra violet radiation can have effects on human health, destroy marine life, ecosystems, agriculture and forests reduce yields. The main effect in humans is an increase in skin cancer because otherwise it can damage the eyes, including cataracts and will also weaken the body's immune system.

Global warming, on the other hand, is an environmental issue that can cause global climate change. The global climate change occurs slowly in a long enough period, between 50-100 years. Although it occurs slowly, climate change has an enormous impact on living creatures. Impacts that occur include: melting of polar ice, shifting seasons, and rising sea levels. An impact on the continuity of living beings. Melting of polar ice, especially around Greenland can increase the volume of water in the sea that led to the addition of sea levels worldwide. In the 20th century there has been a sea level rise of 20-25 cm. If half of the Greenland and Antarctica ice melt, the sea level rise occurs on average as high as 6-7 metres. The increase in the water level could inundate many lands that are habitats for living

creatures. Global climate change as the cause of the loss of biodiversity is still controversial for the time being.

Global warming impacts on the more extreme changes in the weather and climate of the earth. The rainfall pattern change can be predicted without causing flooding in one place, but drought in others. Typhoons and tropical storms will be popping up with the trend of becoming more and more powerful. More often, farm fields, plantations which usually results would be destroyed by flood or drought. Residents will create more suffering for the stock of foodstuffs and other basic necessities will be much reduced and the price would be bounced up. The government also requires large amounts of money to rebuild the affected areas and tackling disease is endemic. Africa, India, and other arid regions will suffer more severe droughts. Fresh water will be increasingly difficult to access and therefore, the land cannot be cultivated any more, until the food supply is reduced drastically. Scientists estimate African countries will decline 50 percent in 2020, and the level of dryness in the world increased by 66 percent (Threwartha and Horn, 1995: 56).

Importance of “Political Regime” to Address Global Environmental Issues

Requests of a regime is closely related to its effectiveness, the more effective a regime dealing with a specific issue, the higher the demand for actors to such regimes. Economists define effectiveness as a comparison of the benefits of the results of what is given and the costs associated with the achievement obtained, such understanding is then used as an initial evaluation of public policies (Stoke, 2006: 4). Their demand for international environmental regime is motivated by three things: first, the domestic environmental management is no longer effective to solve the problems, requiring effective cooperation among fellow nations. Second, the increasing scale of regional and local environmental problems, such as urban degradation, deforestation, desertification, sanitation, denudation, or water scarcity. Third, the complex relationship between the world economy with an increasingly globalised environmental problems. Thus, can the authors conclude that the environmental regime is a form of cooperation among the actors who put environmental issues as a specific issue area. The international environmental regime is formed on the basis of the insistence of the issues that continue to increase so that the necessary role of the regime that according to Martin List and Volher Ritterberger regime can manage conflict and issues of mutual interest. This regime includes legal regulations, norms, rules and decision-making procedures either explicitly or implicitly within the scope of hope for all actors in a specific area of international relations (Hurrel and Kingbury, 2006).

The importance of the completion of this environment due to the high uncertainty in which the definition and limitation issues, costs of alternative policy responses, and the identity of the actor with interests far from self-evident. There are three consequences of the



environmental regime, among others, the first research collaboration occurs especially since the Stockholm Conference in 1972, which collects information and supporting research on the nature and content of environmental problems. Second, a long negotiation to decide which aspects should be included in the settlement of the issue by considering the complexity of the science area and the link between environmental issues with economic processes. Third, alignment and flexibility in cooperation and joint management in view of the seriousness of environmental issues (particularly climate change, ozone depletion, loss of biological diversity, forest protection). Environmental regimes can be instrumental in helping to overcome the problem of insurance and provision of incentives for the losses. State prefer to work though contrary to the interests of short-term, they will be more concerned with their reputation as a trustworthy partner and their long-term interests in the international system. Regime legal environment can stabilize expectations and instituted a statement that the state is involved in its partnership long term and in the negotiations on a growing issue, they are not only concerned with the deals one problem at a particular time.

In addition, the importance of international environmental regimes in solving environmental problems is the fact that environmental problems can't be completed if there are only a few parties that moved. Environmental problems are complex issues, which in the settlement required the awareness of all actors in the world to begin to maintain and improve the environment. The presence of the international regime is expected to become an international forum for all actors to join and discuss the appropriate measures to solve the problems of environmental crisis. This is why international environmental regimes considered important in discussing issues related to the environmental crisis.

Regional Cooperation in Addressing Environmental Issues

Globalisation has created conditions that are interconnected, and the problems that arise must be resolved jointly between countries. The environmental crisis as shown above is not possible to resolve individually. Instead, in order to be effective, it requires cooperation between countries in the region or in global cooperation. In this context, the following description will take two cases of regional cooperation in overcoming the environment, ASEAN and EUROPEAN UNION.

Asean

ASEAN is a regional cooperation for the countries in Southeast Asia. ASEAN cooperation formed the basis to discuss issues of cross-border environmental pollution begins with the approval of Kuala Lumpur Accord on Environment and Development by the ASEAN Environment Ministers on 19 June 1990. The Accord calls for harmonizing the practices and the prevention of transboundary pollution. Two years later, at the 4th ASEAN Summit in



Singapore, February 27 to 28, 1992, the heads of government of ASEAN states of ASEAN countries need to continue their close cooperation in the field of the environment, in particular the issue of transboundary pollution. This problem is increasingly viewed as a major environmental problem faced by ASEAN.

The statement of the head of government is caused by two things. First, the fire resumed in 1991, and secondly, the holding of the Earth Summit or Rio Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992, which adopted Agenda 21. The Earth Summit reached some agreement concerning global climate change, biodiversity, forest protection and environmental problems other life. The spirit of Agenda 21 guided the issuance of Singapore Resolution on Environment by the end AMME (ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Asap) 5th, on 17-18 February 1992, and Bandar Seri Begawan Resolution on Environment and Development, 26 April 1994 (Asean, 2015).

Through the Hanoi Plan of Action of ASEAN leaders who wanted the maintenance of commitment and a spirit of partnership and solidarity that has become a tradition among the ASEAN countries to achieve peace, progress and prosperity in the form of cooperation, prevention and control of transboundary haze pollution. The principle of this agreement is the principle of sovereignty in sustainably managing the environment, prudence in anticipating, preventing, monitoring and remedying by involving all parties. It reached agreement in Kuala Lumpur on the Environment and Development adopted by the Ministers of the Environment ASEAN countries on June 19 1990 which called for efforts of harmonisation of transboundary haze pollution prevention and mitigation (Asean, 2012). The Minister of the Environment considered the work plan specifically addressing the handling strategy transboundary pollution problems. Responding to these talks in Kuching, ASEAN held a Meeting on the Management of Transboundary Pollution in Kuala Lumpur in June 1995. At this meeting they successfully agreed on a work plan, in order to face the problem of transboundary pollution which contained in the ASEAN Cooperation Plan on Transboundary Pollution (Asean, 2015).

In the case of transboundary haze pollution, the state of the injured may sue the government according to a number of international conventions which have also been ratified, such as the Biodiversity Convention and the Climate Change Convention and the ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1985, which contains a provision that the state should. Any who exploit their natural resources, but are obliged to ensure that these activities do not cause damage to the territory of another country (state responsibility). This provision has even become customary international law (customary international law) and binding on all civilized countries (Asean, 1985).



European Union

The rise of issues concerning environmental damage, eventually make the EU take part in addressing environmental problems. Starting from the entry of the EU in the UN environment conference in 1972 in Stockholm (EU, 2002). After the United Nations Conference on the Environment first in Stockholm in 1972 and the public as well as scientists began to pay attention to the environmental limits to growth, the European Commission (EC) began to actively propose environmental policies. EC began to focus on environmental issues and implement relevant policies through a program with the ideas of 'sustainable development'. Based on the commitment of EC environmental policy, was the enactment of the Environmental Action Programs (EAP) in 1973. The EAP was the first medium-term program and in the form of a policy strategy document that reflects the basic elements of contemporary environmental thinking and perception of environmental problems. EAP creates arguments that economic development, welfare and protection of the environment are interrelated. The three most important objectives of the program is to prevent, reduce and stop the damage to the environment, conservation of the ecological balance, as well as the use of natural resources rationally. EAP continue to be implemented until the sixth EAP (Hey, without years: 18).

In 1987, the EU made a single European act which contains a formal policy that obliges each EU member state to seek to safeguard the environment. The year 1992 sparked the Maastricht Treaty which makes it clear that the Environmental Policy European Union should aim at protection of the environment and the community and that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of EU policies more than two years after that. It was established the European Environmental Agency (EEA), as evidence of the seriousness of the EU in environmental issues (EU, 2002).

Failure of International Environmental Regimes

International regimes, until now, are still believed to be a way out for global environmental problems. But in fact the international environmental regime is one of the international regimes that are difficult to identify because the regime is non-profit and depends on issues of particular areas. So, it is very difficult to solve the global problems in scope with a regional approach because nature cannot simply be changed without human intervention. The difference principal between advanced and developing countries are a source of potential confrontation for the global environment between North and South, which turns it into an international political issue that is fundamental. Three important aspects of the problem: (1) a striking asymmetry between North and South in the availability of resources are global, such as ozone depletion and global climate change; (2) the global environment must accommodate the needs of future development in the South; and (3) failure to support the economy in a



more sustainable form in the South, which is less influential to the first acts of environmental measures undertaken in Holland (Hurrell and Kingbury, 2006). Not only that, some of the factors that hinder the effectiveness of the regimes of the global environment, include a high level of scientific uncertainty and economics, as it is difficult to implement a negotiation, because the cost of environmental degradation is sudden and cannot go down at any time, it is still unclear definition of sustainable development, and conflict on various issues relating to sovereignty. With the swift currents of globalisation, mobility, as well as human needs are even higher. To meet these needs, exploitative acts of nature was inevitable.

International environmental regimes are regimes that are different from other international regimes but are generally based on interests and strengths. Environmental regimes are not a regime that is based on the interests of the regime because it is non-profit and is based on consciousness or awareness. Because environmental regimes are based on the aspect of consciousness then there are various difficulties and obstacles in the implementation of the framework and rules agreed in various aspects. Basically, people realise the importance of the environment, but on the other hand they also realise for the welfare of people in need of development. So there is a dilemma in its implementation. Moreover, the state will be more concerned to meet the needs of the people that the state is not said to fail in carrying out its functions. The absence of a binding legal document brings difficulties for a regime to measure the compliance of each member.

International environmental regimes in the process of implementation are often faced with issues such as conflict of interest and the difficulty of reaching agreement by consensus. This is evidenced by the lack of effective multiple agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol because of the unwillingness of some countries, especially industrialised countries to engage in environmental regimes is due to the conflict of interest between the carbon emission reduction agreement and also, the economic development of the industrial sector. The author argues that the international environmental regime is very influential in social-political life in the present and the future but the need of their awareness of all the actors in the success of the international environmental regime.

The failure of a state and international environmental regime in dealing with the environmental crisis can be analysed through the lens of game theory in particular prisoner's dilemma. Prisoner's dilemma is a paradox in the analysis of decisions in which the two actors who act in their own best interests pursuing an action that does not produce ideal results. Typical dilemmas of prisoners has been arranged so that both parties choose to protect themselves at the expense of other participants. As a result of adhering to purely logical thought processes to help yourself, both actors find themselves in a situation worse than if they had cooperated with each other in the decision-making process. State, an actor who pretty much blamed for environmental problems, the situation 'prisoner's dilemma' often

times be a barrier for them to cooperate in order to maintain the integrity of the environment together. Situations where their own interests, in this case the state, becomes a barrier for the necessary collaboration for mutual benefit, namely the preservation of the environment. Both developing countries and industrialised countries are often confronted with the situation, so that the assumptions regarding the maintenance of the environment sometimes clash with the interests held by each country to fulfil the development needs of the country can't be denied.

Implications

Globalisation is often associated with the phenomenon of the industrial revolution. Advances in technology and the shifting global issues make nations simultaneously undertake industrial revolution in order to strengthen the economic foundation of the country. The entry of the world into an era of globalisation has also become an entry point for the neo-liberal to instil their principles. Heightened industry competition made countries increasingly prioritise the development of their industry. The era of globalisation is the era in which the progress of the industry is used as a benchmark to determine a country has developed or managed. The principle of construction according to neo-liberalism, is where economic actors are required to compete with one another for control of the market. This then encourages countries to always attach great importance to the development and ignore other things.

Globalisation becomes a starting point of commencement of construction-development undertaken by various countries to promote the country. But along the way, globalisation and development turned out to cause a few things then the cause of environmental damage and exacerbate global warming. Many things that cause global warming and environmental crisis. Both individuals, community groups and even countries is an actor that affect global warming. One of them is the cause of global warming industry sector. Industry sector to be one of the biggest contributors to smoke the plant, CO₂, and a use of electrical appliances that produce emissions. In the process, the term industrial countries, i.e. countries with industrialised and put the industry as the main force of the country's economy.

However, global warming is a global issue that requires cooperation in the solution. Global warming problems would not be complete if only some countries are moving, the correct solution is to realise that the entire country and the international community are needed to begin caring about the environment. Awareness of the need for cooperation to then make people of the world try to create a regime to solve global environmental problems. This then encourages cooperation among countries of the world both on a regional level such as ASEAN and the EU to begin to be concerned with issues other than security and economics that are environmental problems. Combating environmental problems do not stop at regional cooperation. The international community realised that to address environmental concerns, cannot just stop at the regional level alone, but must be at the international level. This then



encourages the emergence of international environmental regimes as a forum for the entire international community in dealing with international problems. International environmental regimes are a regime that is different from other international regimes that are generally based on interests and strengths. Environmental regimes are not a regime that is based on the interests of the regime because it is a non-profit and based consciousness or awareness.

Worsening of global warming that happens is to encourage various groups to start thinking about the right way to tackle global warming. Indeed, it is undeniable that environmental regimes have not been able to bring significant changes in responding to environmental problems. There are various alternative roads that can actually reach the international regimes. Two of them are creating a more binding agreement; and create mechanisms to be an incentive in the form of economic benefits to the country were well behaved. Basically, these two mechanisms move on the principle of reward and punishment: when obedient it will be rewarded, and when not obedient then it will have bad consequences. Solutions that can be taken are to raise a joint commitment of all stakeholders that tech businesses are not environmentally friendly (involving the government and corporate) to shift the orientation of the business (product development and sales) to the orientation of environmentally friendly technologies. When such a commitment has been made possible, environmentally friendly technology which had been acting as a competitor, can become a source of new revenue. By doing so, the business environment-friendly energy will be an incentive for the parties concerned. If this happens, the willingness to develop renewable technologies both in business and in technology will be greater.



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