

US President Joe Biden's Administration: A New U.S. Climate Change Agenda (U.S. CCA)

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Abstract

The climate change issue is a key principle for Mr Joe Biden's administration. In this paper, author conducts a Qualitative Content-Analysis (QCA) method of the elements affecting Joe Biden's administration about the new U.S climate change agenda (U.S. CCA). Thus, the question in this research is that why climate change is one of the important issues in the Biden administration? Based on this method and data analysis the publications were identified and divided to answer the basic question of this article. I differentiated between national and international levels.

Hence, paper proposes two reasons, the Economic-based approach and the Individual approach at the national level, to abovementioned research question. In addition, two specific approaches are identified at the International level: global leadership on climate change, global cooperation on the climate change. The policy implications would seem to be that national elements by Economic-based approach and the Individual approach are critical in influencing Biden's new climate agenda.

Keywords: Biden, climate change, economy, global leadership, global cooperation

1. Introduction

In November 2020, American voters will have the opportunity to vote for one of two candidates with starkly different viewpoints on a variety of policy matters. The differences between Donald Trump and Joe Biden on a wide variety of issues – climate change, taxation, trade, race inequality, national security, immigration, and, most critically, the coronavirus pandemic – are clear, and they provide the country with two divergent routes to follow over the next four years. President Trump governed as he campaigned four years ago, as a norm-busting Republican iconoclast who blazes his own trail (Garver, 2020). President Biden appears to be basing his policy on several key issues: the coronavirus, climate change, health care, the economy, and taxes. His plans for addressing the pandemic include improved testing, expanded production of personal protective equipment, safe vaccine development and the safe reopening of schools. He has promised to do "whatever it takes" to prevent the pandemic from spreading through the world, including implementing lockdowns if scientists suggest it. President Biden is in favor of extending the Affordable Care Act and establishing a healthcare scheme, which he has called Biden care. He has criticized Republican plans to repeal the Affordable Care Act and pledged to guarantee that Americans with pre-existing diseases have access to health care. President Biden has indeed promised to lower costs and prescription rates while ensuring competition and encouraging Medicare to negotiate drug pricing with insurance providers. (Ember, 2021).

For the economy, boosting the middle class is one of the main pillars of Biden's policy. He has said that the country should focus on developing an economy that promotes hard work rather than only wealth. Biden wants to repeal the tax cuts enacted by the Trump administration and is pushing for a \$15 minimum hourly wage, eliminating non-competing agreements for workers and expanding access to affordable education, including free community college (see e.g. Foster, 2008; Rosenberg, 2020; Edwards, 2021). In an interview with CNN in July 2019, Biden said he would raise the top individual income tax rate to 39.5% and raise the corporate tax rate from 21% to 28%. Biden has also proposed new tax credits for caregivers of children, the elderly, and the disabled. As part of a pledge to boost what his campaign nicknamed the "caregiving economy," Biden said he would create tens of thousands

of new child-care services. (Mackenzie and Kate Sullivan, 2020). Donald Trump expressed skeptically about or even ignored climate change throughout his 2016 presidential campaign, and he promised to withdraw from the Paris Agreement if he was elected. (Zhang et al, 2017). Thus, the Trump administration has attempted to remove or decrease environmental laws in the United States since its inception. According to a New York Times analysis of a research from Harvard and Columbia law schools, by November 2020, it had rolled back 84 environmental measures, notably important climate measures. (Popovich et al, 2021). Many of these rules had been designed to reduce climate-warming pollution from power plants, cars and trucks. Joe Biden intends to address climate change in a way that no previous president in the US has done before: by mobilizing his entire administration to tackle the problem on both sides in a strategic, interconnected manner (Ritter, 2021). There appear to be two reasons why climate change is the top priority of the new administration. I mention, first, that there are good elements- national- New administration policy for climate change. In this research, I assess and put forward the existing national elements Economic-based approach, Individual approach, which has convincingly shown manifold reasons with specific elements and studies of new climate change agenda. Second, the issue of climate change in the Biden administration can be considered at another level, in the sense that this is International. Study argue that the previous pieces of literature did not speak to the new U.S climate change agenda and putting it in the administration of Biden, with a focus on providing a concrete content analysis-National vs. International- of how the US is reacting to climate change. Author analyses and covers 4 new broad approaches Economic-based approach, Individual approach, global leadership on the climate change, global cooperation on climate change in comparison with other existing pieces of literature in climate change policy debate in the U.S.

Hence, the paper will proceed in several sections. Section 2(S2) is on methodology. Section 3 (S3) considers how climate change policy (CCP) has been implemented under previous U.S. administrations Section 4(S4) is on the new Biden approaches, national and international, namely the economic and the individual approaches, and questions of global leadership. Section 5(S 5) is the conclusion and recommendations. At both national and international levels, Biden has economic reasons for an economic approach, such as to be carbon-free by 2035 and to join the Paris agreement. Hours after being inaugurated, President Joe Biden brought the United States back into the Paris Agreement, as he had promised to do. At COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have concluded a historic consensus to tackle climate change and to promote and strengthen the efforts and commitments needed for a low-carbon future (Key aspects of the Paris Agreement, 2021). The Paris Agreement seeks to provide a global basis for avoiding harmful climate change by keeping global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius and pursuing measures to limit it below 1.5 degrees Celsius (Paris Agreement - Climate Action - European Commission, 2021).

S 2. Methodology of Research

The study has begun with a literature review which forms one main step within the overall research process. Reviewing literature is important for other stages of the research process as well (Seuring and Gold, 2012). Specifically, this research conducts literature review by applying Qualitative Content-Analysis (QCA) means. Qualitative content analysis analyses data and interprets their meaning. It is a systematic and analytical way of explaining and quantifying phenomena as a research method. (Elo et al, 2014). The aim was to identify main elements, approaches and to answer the research question of this study. This method provides a national and international overview of the current understanding of US Climate Change Policy (U.S. CCP). First I proposed steps for a review of the U.S climate change policy, which I used as a foundation and which is enriched by using structure S3. In the second step, I selected the article databases and websites, as well as the appropriate search terms. To search the literature I chose to search the term “Biden’s climate change agenda”. Additionally, I used the U.S. climate change. Following the recommendation of Tranfield et al. (2003) that searches should not be restricted to bibliographic databases, I also used Google Scholar to identify unpublished studies, conference proceedings, s and similar publications. I could not identify any comprehensive scientific article on this subject. Therefore, the databases searched were those provided by major websites. Then, I used practical review criteria for the inclusion or exclusion of the relevant literature. I accepted conceptual literature, but I excluded books, chapters and etc. Finally, I include publications focusing on the Biden climate change agenda. Pieces of literature that only mentioned the previous president or climate change during previous years were excluded. The publications that addressed Covid-19 or health plans during the Biden administration were also excluded.

2.1 Applying Methodological Criteria

Within the second step of methodology, a review of Biden Administration (S4) for the content analysis of the publications was determined. Assessment and clustering of literatures were obtained from previous work (Krippendorff, 2004). The analysis of Biden's climate change plan encompasses two sections. The first section contains the studies that represent the national elements. A short explanation of both the Economic-based approach

and Individual approach is required to show how national criteria are elaborating regarding Biden's agenda. The second section analyzes the pieces of literature that include international aspects. For instance, Aggarwal and Ghosh, 2020; Hill and Babin, 2020 and etc. Section 5 the conclusion - Qualitative Content-Analysis findings- will be drawn.

S 3. Brief Background: U.S. Climate Change Policy (U.S. CCP)

In 1979, at the World Climate Conference in Geneva, the world first officially recognized the role of human beings in climate change. The long-term future of humanity relies on ensuring equilibrium between civilization and nature, climate experts concluded. Furthermore, the delegates divided one of the most significant milestones in the history of international climate change negotiations, the World Climate Conference Declaration. (Bonseok Koo, 2011). Climate change and environmental challenges have historically placed at the bottom of community priorities in polls in the United States. The most frequently used measure is the "Most Important Problem" question administered by the Gallup organization (Brulle et al 2012). However, in 1979, the United States started to formulate environmental policy. Jimmy Carter, as President and a civil rights lobbyist, focused on the climate. The Surface Mining Regulation and Reclamation Act of 1977, enacted early in the administration, began to put some limits on the destruction created by strip mining. In the end, there were two major legislative accomplishments. The first was the Superfund law, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act also known as CERCLA. CERCLA required clean-up of the hundreds of major hazardous waste sites that had been left dotting the American landscape. The second was the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). This greatly expanded the national network of national parks and wildlife refuges (Farber, 2019). The President emphasized the significance of quick action, describing the energy problem as the moral equivalent of war. Moreover, the energy proposal was the product of three months of research by a small skilled group in the Old Executive Office Building next to the White House in the spring of 1977 (Ryan, 1979). Although Richard Nixon is most known with Watergate and the resulting impeachment, he did much to uphold environmentalism (Lindstrom, 2011). The Nixon administration took many environmental initiatives: the National Environmental Policy Act (1969), the Environmental Protection Agency (1970), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (1970), and the Clean Air Act (1970) (Potyraj, 2017). The Reagan administration intended to establish new environmental regulations more sustainable and business-friendly by using presidential power to minimize market environmental and climate protection and regulation. Reagan promoted 'industry-friendly' and even anti-environmental people. Reagan appointed who had neoliberal agendas; notably Anthony Kennedy and Antonin Scalia as judges of the Supreme Court (Wellman-Tuck, 2012). The release of the first IPCC assessment report has added to the impetus towards reaching an agreement and taking action on climate change in the United States. In June 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) hosted an Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to finalize the convention and achieve its goals. Stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions in the environment at a degree that would discourage harmful anthropogenic interaction with the climate system was the goal of the UNFCCC, which reached universal involvement. (Hecht and Tirpak, 1995). If ozone levels are to be stabilized, significant reductions in emissions are required. US President George H.W. Bush also successfully argued, however, that the pact should not have binding limits and enforcement mechanisms for GHG reduction. This undermined the purpose. This climate framework arrangement can be seen as a climate change negotiation analogous to the Vienna Convention. (Pischke, 2018).

The Clinton administration ratified the Kyoto Protocol despite the Senate's 1997 Byrd-Hagel resolution. This resolution stated that the Kyoto Protocol is an international climate treaty that did not include developing country participation and that would cause serious economic damage to the United States. (see Lee, 2001; Lisowski, 2002; Bang et al., 2012; Downie, 2014). The Byrd-Hagel resolution was approved by a vote of 95-0, indicating that no Kyoto-style agreement would achieve the necessary two-thirds majority of Senate approval. It arguably ignored all of the resolution's provisions, since it did not obtain the required two-thirds majority of Senate confirmation. (Agrawala and Andresen, 1999). The Clinton administration declared a goal shortly after taking office for the United States to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000 (Skodvin and Andresen, 2009). As a primary instrument to accomplish this purpose, A British Thermal Unit (BTU) tax based on the fuel's heat content was proposed. The Democratic majority in Congress dismissed the BTU tax plan. With Congress opposing the tax plan, the climate policy of the Clinton administration shifted toward a non-mandatory strategy where arrangements made voluntarily alongside businesses became the central aspect (Skjærseth and Skodvin, 2003). By 2002, President Bush's government had adopted the 'Climate Change Plan,' a crucial option to the Kyoto Protocol. By 2012, the administration initiative established an objective of reducing the US economy's "greenhouse gas severity" by 18 percent in 2012 in order to achieve this goal by four domestic reforms.

These reforms are mainly initiatives that are offered voluntarily for companies to enhance technological

advancement. During 2007, the concentration on technology was reinforced in the commitment to continue on the path of renewable energy technology and take attempts and make sure that innovative energy technology became economically lasting (Abraham, 2004). The United States joined four big international environmental collaborations during President Bush's administration: the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF), founded by 2003; the International Hydrogen Economy Alliance, also founded in 2003; the Methane to Markets Partnership, formed in 2004; and the 2005 Asia-Pacific Partnership (White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2007). Obama administration put in place a number of programs {U.S. CCP} to try countering the effects of climate change, namely, rising sea levels and temperatures (see i.e. Kincaid & Roberts, 2013). President Barack Obama's 2013 strategy centered on three areas: lowering America's carbon emissions, planning facilities for climate change effects, and rendering the United States a world pioneer in fighting climate change efforts. Obama urged the federal government to prepare for the consequences of climate change in a 2013 executive order. It formed a Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Committee, tasked with coordinating such a national initiative. The council was created with delegates from the federal government working alongside a task force of state, local, and tribal representatives, which was also organized by Obama's order. The Clean Power Plan sets targets for a 32 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 levels by 2030. It also allows states to comply with specific requirements for lowering greenhouse emissions based on their individual energy use and creates incentives for early adoption of renewable energy by governments.

Furthermore, the Obama administration banned coal mines on federal property in 2016. The move did not change leases in place, but new applications were halted. Environmentalists have long mocked the practice, claiming that coal companies charged nothing for their leases and that coal production was subsidized by the US government and taxpayers, harming public health and the environment. (Park, 2017). President Donald Trump promised a business-friendly, deregulatory plan. Soon after taking office, he issued an executive order stating that with any new law implemented, two would be abolished. In particular, the Trump administration has concentrated on scaling back actions taken to cope with climate change. President Trump vowed to exit the Paris Agreement on June 1, 2017, the United States stands alone among major emitters in the world in its efforts to repudiate the agreement and cannot officially withdraw until the day after the 2020 election in November. The Clean Power Plan was substituted by a less stringent guideline, and other GHG-reducing regulations were abolished by the Trump administration. The Trump administration eased regulations banning methane venting or flaring from oil and gas extraction on public lands and requiring monitoring of methane emissions from most oil and gas production, as well as legislation governing the production and use of fossil fuels. The administration repealed restrictions on airborne emissions of mercury, strong neurotoxins and other hazardous compounds from power plants and reduced regulations on the handling and storage of coal ash, coal-burning contaminants containing mercury, arsenic and other pollutants that have caused water contamination after discharge. Constraints on the mining of fossil fuels on public lands is another popular goal for deregulation. In the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and portions of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, in offshore waters throughout the United States, and in areas previously preserved as National Monuments in Utah, President Trump lifted restrictions on oil and gas production. The administration licensed facilities for fossil fuels. The most well-known of these projects is the Keystone XL pipeline, which is planned to transport oil sands crude oil from Canada. The Trump administration interfered in the approval of the Dakota Access pipeline, which will carry oil from North Dakota's oil reserves, as well as some permits for the Atlantic Coast pipeline, which will carry natural gas from West Virginia's Marcellus Shale. (Gross, 2020). Biden faces numerous challenges from previous US policy with respect to climate change.

S 4. The Rise and Fall of US Climate Policy: An Application to the Biden Administration

This section is structured according to the methodology presented in section 2. After that, I explain and discuss the details of the pieces of literature. Finally, I concentrate on National vs. International elements of the Biden administration. Joe Biden plans to address climate change at different levels. Little scientific research (articles in the web of science, Scopus and etc.) has been conducted to define Biden's new climate change plan. Thus, the researcher of this study did not find scientific resources from scholarly journals specifically connected to the Biden climate change policy. The best data and information to use for this updated issue- Biden Administration- is to use reports or documents from reputable websites such as government, state sites, etc. A review of website literature comprises two main elements. Firstly, an analysis of the climate change policy of Biden at the national level, concerns 17 websites, including BBC News Services and Brookings. Approximately 10 studies mention the national level policy on climate change. Secondly, there are Biden's plans at international level, again using BBC etc. Minor studies (7 items) highlighted the international level. These resources, taken together, indicate a picture of Biden's climate change plan.

S 5. Discussion and Results

5.1 Biden's Climate Change Plan: National Elements

At the national level, there is comprehensive information about Biden's plans for a CCP, including Economic-based approach, and Individual approach. To understand national level elements, one must first see how the Economic-based approach is based on elements of climate change economies: mitigation and adaptation. Any policy option should have the purpose of maximizing its net benefit for the economy or society. The policy should take into account the full range of risks and benefits for society and individuals. Included in here are the costs of mitigation as well as adaptation initiatives (Pizer and Shih, 1998).

Mitigation deals with attempts and policies to reduce climate impact brought about by economic activity. By limiting that impact (for instance, by carbon-free industry, a shift to renewable energy and reduction of GHG emissions), the carrying capacity of the environment and climate is prolonged as the climate change impacts on economic activity itself are reduced, thereby improving dynamic efficiency, improving the economy, and better ensuring sustainability (Poerbonegoro, 2016). The Economic-based approach of US President Joe Biden, has, so far, mainly been discussed in the context of CCP. Research on Biden's CCP focusses on the studies of McGrath (2020); Newburger (2020); joe Biden.com (2020); www.dw.com (2021); and Official Campaign Website joe Biden.com (2021). These authors have used an Economic-based approach. McGrath (2020) argues that Biden proposes to make US generation of electricity carbon-free by 2035 and to make it possible for the country to reach net zero emissions by the middle of the century. By improving four million buildings to make them more energy efficient, Joe Biden spends \$2 trillion over four years to reduce emissions. Apart from cutting emissions, all of these strategies have one additional component: improving economy and putting people back to work. Similarly, Joe Biden declared climate change to be humanity's number one challenge and vowed a nationwide economic transition from fossil fuels to clean energies, which he says will create millions of new jobs, according to Newburger (2020). The Biden plan to build a modern, Sustainable Infrastructure and an Equitable Clean Energy Future (2020) is another CCP reference that indicates this (Official Campaign Website, 2021). These sources suggest that Joe Biden will launch a national program to generate the economy and employment needed to build today's modern, resilient infrastructure and ensure a great future for renewable energy. Biden plans a \$2 trillion rapid investment, including a timetable to spend such funds during his first term, putting the United States on an irreversible path to achieve the aggressive climate goals which science requires. In addition, Biden will have a set of measures in the economic stimulus bills he presents to Congress to boost labor function and increase wages and benefits. His bill will also go further than the PRO Act by holding company executives personally liable when they interfere with organizing efforts. He'll also make sure that all firms benefiting from his infrastructure and renewable energy initiatives follow Senator Merkley's Good Jobs for 21st Century Energy Act's labor protections, such as implementing and tightly upholding Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rules, and that those benefiting from transportation investments follow transit labor protections so that new jobs are good-paying jobs with benefits. These investments will guarantee that Biden, moving towards adaptation and mitigation, creates a better economy. Beyond COVID-19, the planet faces many life-threatening threats, the most pressing of which are antimicrobial resistance and the climate crisis. Climate change adversely affects social and environmental determinants of health, including clean air, safe drinking water, food, and secure shelter (Gostin et al, 2021).

DW (2020) employed pandemic situation to generate Economic-based approach. Welle stated that President Biden promised to make fighting climate change key to the US economy's pandemic-hit reconstruction. At a gathering in Wilmington, Delaware, Biden said, Folks, we're in an emergency situation. "We literally have no time to waste ... Just like we need to be a unified nation to respond to COVID-19, we need a unified national response to climate change" Deutsche Welle (2020). Joe Biden.com website (2020) argued that millions of American jobs have been devastated by the coronavirus pandemic, including hundreds of thousands of renewable energy jobs (see e.g. Khanna, 2020; Hosseini, 2020; Manjula Bai, 2020). Environmental injustices from the past have been exacerbated. Biden will invest rapidly in sustainable job creation engines: new businesses and revitalized rural markets are being boosted by the innovativeness of American national laboratories and universities; sold into new and better goods that American workers can create and build; and put together using feedstock's, equipment, and will immediately invest in engines of sustainable job creation – new industries and re-invigorated regional economies spurred by innovation from our national labs and universities; new and improved services that can be designed and manufactured by U.S. workers; and put together using feedstock's, materials, and parts supplied by small businesses, family farms, and job creators all across U.S. country (Official Campaign Website joe Biden.com, 2021). Secondly, it is necessary to assess the Individual approach which is associated with national level arguments and which is key to the new climate change agenda. The Individual approach means questions about how main individuals such as president and secretary of state etc. can change their behavior on climate change, can stop or

improve climate-related activities and trends. Such questions can promote beneficial US behavior and activities. Individual approach to climate change can take many forms, including decisions made by individuals from various fields and industries to participate in political action on the issue. The available research about US President Joe Biden climate change plans which accounting for Individual approach (nytimes.com, 2021; Worland, 2020; NPR, 2020; Detrow, 2020; Biden Issues Order to Combat Climate Change 'At Home and Abroad' 2021). In this respect, the New York Times (2020) stated that Biden team is as different as possible. For instance, it cares about climate change the two people the president has chosen to be his closest advisors in the White House have a poetic justice quality. One is John Kerry, the former secretary of state who helped orchestrate the Paris Agreement (see for instance, Jacobs, 2016; Gordon & Johnson, 2017; Eckersley, 2020) that Mr. Trump so quickly abandoned. The second is Gina McCarthy, who will assist President Biden in formulating and directing his domestic political response, ensuring that all government departments are pulling in the same direction. (nytimes.com, 2021). According to the document, President Joe Biden plans to name Gina McCarthy as his White House climate director on December 15, 2020(see e.g. Verchick, 2013; Todd, 2014; Murphy, 2021). McCarthy has a big job ahead of her: overseeing programs around the federal government to dramatically — and efficiently — reduce greenhouse gas pollution in the United States. McCarthy is the CEO of the National Retail Federation and formerly worked as the director of the Environmental Protection Agency under President Barack Obama (NPR, 2021). Detrow (2020) noted that the status of the Biden administration's ambitious climate targets — policies that, if fully adopted, will completely change the US energy economy in just 15 years — would ultimately be decided by two long-serving government officials who have been fascinated with the issue for decades. In addition to that, the U.S. Department of Energy launched the SunShot program in 2011 to drive down the cost of solar power by 75% in a decade. And thanks to advances in our country and around the world, solar hit that target three years early. John Kerry do believe that learning from this experience, the Biden Administration is launching a series of “Earthshots” to drive down the costs of new technologies, marshalling the innovative capacity of researchers and companies. And if we meet these Earthshots by 2030, we will turbocharge the clean energy revolution (“Remarks on the Urgency of Global Climate Action - United States Department of State”, 2021).

Alyssa Battistoni (2020) claims that, Biden could use executive authority to establish guidelines for carbon emissions in the power sector and methane emissions from oil and gas drilling, for example. He can empower the Securities and Exchange Commission to mandate disclosure around climate risk. He has the authority to order the federal government to actively offset the disparate impacts of greenhouse gas pollution. President Joe Biden of the United States has outlined his intentions to build bold international climate agreements and increase the federal government's position in fighting climate change. The executive order, which contains a directive to halt new oil and natural gas leases in federal areas, represents Biden's mission to address the climate crisis domestically and overseas, according to a press release from the White House. The decision comes after Biden issued a series of climate-related directives on Jan. 20, including one instructing government departments to review policies adopted under the Trump administration and seek stricter replacement regulations. Biden's most recent climate action establishes a White House central office to oversee the president's domestic climate plan. McCarthy will head the White House Office of Domestic Climate Policy, which is officially established by the order (“Biden Issues Order to Combat Climate Change 'At Home and Abroad'” 2021). To review, these elements are basis for the new climate change agenda announced and established by Joe Biden. I assessed and identified relevant findings for national level. In terms of the contribution of this level of analysis for US President Joe Biden provides the same number of findings (5) for national elements, Economic-based approach (McGrath; Newburger; joebiden.com; www.dw.com; joebiden.com; Official Campaign Website) and individual approach (nytimes.com; Worland; NPR; Detrow; Biden Issues Order to Combat Climate Change 'At Home and Abroad').

5.2 Biden's Climate Change Plan: International Elements

This part of paper is coverage of U.S. President Joe Biden administration, detailing the key international elements of CCP. Thus, this study aims at providing new policy insights, with a specific focus on climate cooperation and global leadership. These essential CCP and elements provide multidisciplinary grounding of tools as follows: (Aggarwal and Ghosh, 2020; Hill and Babin, 2020; www.bbc.com, 2020; Gabbatiss, 2020; Wright, 2020; Jordans and Schaeffer, 2020; and Tollefson, 2020). In other words, these pieces of literature highlight a more succinct summary of each element that paying close attention to President Joe Biden international climate change agenda. I found one piece of literature (i.e., Aggarwal and Ghosh, 2020), where Joe Biden set back a fruitful climate dialog with a major polluter: India. From my perspective, global climate change problems require a global cooperation among states. Due to the impacts of climate change, this introduces deep changes to mitigate the harmful and negative impacts of climate change. To deal with the problem, I suggest that considering the relationship between the US and India is important for the analysis of the current framework for global cooperation on climate change.

If global climate change is to be the most important problem of the future, India and the US must work together to address it (see Parthasarathy, 2009; Roberts, 2011; Satha et al., 2021). India has long seen global warming as a challenge mainly concerning the developed world and has argued that a country's obligation should be calculated in per capita terms rather than in absolute terms. India would need additional sources of energy to boost its development even though it has access to renewable nuclear energy in the future. Attempting to draw on the capabilities of the United States and India as increasingly dynamic, innovative, and high-tech communities would be part of the solution (Burns 2007). Since the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement in 2017, for other developed countries, India has emerged as a wonderful example of how stricter climate action can be effectively matched with development imperatives. The energy sector, followed by agriculture continue to contribute the highest share of carbon emissions, thereby making India third among the world's biggest emitters. Despite India's steady progress in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) rankings since 2014, the country's contribution to world emissions has remained constant (See Table 1). Since that time, the United States and India have made important strides together to advance this strategic partnership, and to our related cooperation on environmental stewardship. The United States and India recognize the importance of the challenge of climate change and are serious about getting the Paris Agreement into effect as soon as possible (see e.g. The White House Office of the Press Secretary 2016). In addition, the two sides plan to work together to adopt in 2016 an ambitious amendment to phase-down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons – a potent greenhouse gas – under the Montreal Protocol, which could avoid a half-degree of temperature increase. By avoiding up to 0.5°C of warming by the end of the century, an HFC Amendment is one of the most consequential actions we can take to implement the goals of the Paris Agreement (Roy, 2019).

Table 1. India's climate change performance and emission scenario

Year	CCPI	Share of global CO ₂ emissions	Share of global primary energy supply
2014	36	5.14%	5.72%
2015	31	5.70%	5.89%
2016	25	5.81%	5.73%
2017	20	6.24%	6.02%
2018	14	7.00%	6.0%

Source: (Roy, 2019).

India is the United States biggest partner in the developing world on cooperative ventures to address climate change. The United States and India are cooperating on a number of climate change challenges. For example, The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States and the Indian Ministry of Earth Sciences are cooperating to improve monsoon forecasting capability for various Indian states on a monthly basis. U.S.-Indian joint initiatives promote clean energy development, a sector in which countries around the world are making strides on economic growth, poverty alleviation, and climate change simultaneously. The climate cooperation between these economies is strong. However, there is a room for improvements. The United States is committed to working with India to make our work together a model for the global cooperation on climate change we so desperately need (Powell, 2013). Hence, Cooperation between India and the United States in terms of knowledge transfer, financial assistance, and capacity development has the potential to improve global climate change governance. Policy level cooperation between India and the US ought to be feasible given the geo-political and strategic partnership between the two countries. As illustrated in global meetings, India and the United States consider climate change as a crucial problem, but not in the same manner. Legal or policy level cooperation on climate specific issues, particularly on energy efficiency, reduction of air pollution and dissemination of green technology could be thought of between the two countries today (Lakshmanan et al, 2017).

Aggarwal and Ghosh (2020) argue that the Democrat president Joe Biden could usher in a new age of global partnership, notably with India on climate change and energy matters. During presidency Barack Obama, the US and India worked together on climate change and energy challenges (see for instance Waskow & Bapna, 2015; Chitre, 2016). However, those studying the U.S.-India partnership have noticed that during the presidency of Donald Trump, this sphere of cooperation took a back seat as the U.S. also pulled out of the Paris Agreement. However, by considering Joe Biden as the president of the United States, there is renewed optimism for collaboration on climate change and energy, as well as with certain nations such as India for greater global

cooperation. However, President Joe Biden and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, affirming their commitment to the U.S.-India relationship, have identified tackling the threat of climate change as one of their top bilateral priorities (Deborah, 2020). India's government holds the ability to challenge significant measures toward lowering obstacles to development. The United States can play an important partnership role. President Biden and Prime Minister Modi should promote the creation of the US-India Green Transformation Finance Initiative, which will make mobilizing private funds for India's green transition the core of this new leaders-level climate change policy, according to the Centre for American Progress (CAP) and India's Council on Energy, Environment, and Water (CEEW) (Chawla et al, 2021).

I argue that global leadership on climate change is another target arena for Joe Biden new administration. To fully understand the role described by Joe Biden leadership in international climate change arena, it is, of course, valuable to have a firm understanding of what aspiring U.S. say and do in their efforts to affect the global climate change negotiations and behavior of other actors. In evaluating the U.S. quest for a leadership role in climate change, the studies (such as Hill and Babin and Gabbatiss references) showed that new U.S. president and plans from his administration have specific views (joined the Paris climate accord and signed executive orders in the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, after his inauguration as the 46th President of the United States by January 20, 2021.) to set this country as a global climate leader. Numerous authors engage in international level of analysis over Joe Biden new administration. As Jordans and Schaeffer (2020) notes, President Biden on the first day of presidency vowed to support Paris accord, while global leaders gathered virtually to recognize the fifth anniversary of the global deal aimed at reducing climate change impacts. Over 70 world leaders attended the ceremony, which was organized by the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Chile, and the United Nations to declare excessive attempts to reduce greenhouse gas which leads to global warming. In a document, Biden said that the United States was preparing to re-enter the international arena and that Washington was critical in negotiating the 2015 agreement, which has since been adopted by all countries all over the world. The President stated that he wants to enter the Paris Climate Agreement as soon as he takes office, commencing his position as a world leader on climate change. Furthermore, the White House reported recently (March 2021) that Joe Biden has hosted a virtual summit on the climate crisis with 40 international leaders.

Political leaders from China's Xi Jinping and Russia's Vladimir Putin have been welcomed to the two-day meeting, which will mark Washington's comeback to the front lines of the fight against human-caused climate change since Donald Trump's withdrawal. The summit will begin on Earth Day, April 22nd, and will take place ahead of a big UN meeting on the crisis planned for November in Glasgow, Scotland. The United States has invited the 17 states that contribute to about 80% of global emissions and GDP, as well as leaders of states that are particularly vulnerable to climate change or are demonstrating strong climate leadership, to the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Environment. (Guardian News, 2021). Hill and Babin (2020) argue that President Joe Biden's appointment of John Kerry to a newly created climate envoy position shows that he is committed to returning the United States to its status as a global leader on climate change. Kerry will have latitude to define the role. The president's climate ambassador will have a position in the president's most significant foreign policy and national security actions. Kerry will be able to make sure that the consequences of climate change and the need to minimize emissions are taken into account in constructive ways in those decisions. Whether faced with widespread flooding in Indonesia, unprecedented heat events in India, or unchecked migration to the United States from Central America, the climate envoy can help inform the administration's responses over the next four years and set the nation on a course to effectively handle the long-term consequences of a changing climate. Kerry will lead the United States' re-entry into the Paris Agreement as soon as possible. This reflects the Biden administration's aim to see the United States re-establish the mantle of global leadership on climate change, while further bolstering the United States' contribution to climate diplomacy.

This issue raises another argument by Thomas Wright (2020) stated that "competition with China will be the most difficult foreign-policy issue that President Joe Biden will face. What he decides to lead with and the precise mix of areas in which he engages and confronts Beijing are critically important." Kerry argues that action on global climate change requires cooperation with China and that climate is by far the most significant topic in the US-China partnership and global leadership role (see Karlsson et al., 2011; Kristensen, 2017; Sun, 2019).

As a result, US policymakers seem to be faced with a difficult decision. If they make compromises in order to secure China's cooperation in combating climate change, Beijing can only make climate commitments that it will either outright refuse to keep, find itself unable to fulfil due to domestic resistance, or, less likely, maintain by default if its economic development slows faster than anticipated. However, if they fail to negotiate with China, they could threaten global warming efforts. Nevertheless, there is another way. When it comes to climate change, the US should compete with its adversary rather than cooperation (S. Erickson and Collins 2021). To support

global leadership and relations between US and China, Tollefson (2020) argued in detail for the importance of US position as a leader: The election of Biden occurs at a critical time. President Donald Trump withdrew the US from the Paris climate agreement earlier this month, but other international players, including China and the European Union, are planning to introduce a new round of agreements at the United Nations climate conference in Glasgow, UK, next year. The president has laid the foundation for the US to enter these agreements right away. Kerry served as secretary of state under Obama and was key to mediating the original Paris agreement. Furthermore, this circumstance emphasizes the importance of a climate change budget.

Gabbatiss (2020) explains that On Jan. 20, Biden made climate change a centerpiece of his campaign, promising to spend \$2 trillion on renewable energy and re-signing the United States into the global climate agreement known as the Paris Agreement in order to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The Biden Plan will ensure the U.S. achieves a 100% clean energy economy and reaches net-zero emissions no later than 2050, build a stronger, more resilient state, rally the rest of the world to meet the threat of climate change, stand up to the abuse of power by polluters who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities, and fulfil our obligation to workers and communities who powered our industrial revolution and subsequent decades of economic growth (The Biden Plan for a Clean Energy Revolution and Environmental Justice, 2021). In short, as seen in this part of the paper global leadership on climate change is key to effectively addressing and understanding the President Joe Biden agenda on climate change. I suggest that elements of international level of analysis consist of (6) relevant findings as follows: Hill and Babin; www.bbc.com; Gabbatiss; Wright; Jordans and Schaeffer; Tollefson), while there are relevant findings (Aggarwal and Ghosh) on the global cooperation on climate change element.

6. Conclusion

To summarize, after analysis and discussion it can be noted that I did not find a piece of comprehensive and scholarly information on Biden administration covering the different criteria of climate change (National vs. International). The reason for this lack of information is that the pieces of literature investigated at the National and International level have more focus on Covid-19, healthcare system, tax and etc. Moreover, based on Qualitative Content-Analysis (QCA) I derived and delivered information on each level. Finally, I want to draw attention to the implications of the Biden administration on climate change (National vs. International). Thus, this research has considered and discussed the new climate change agenda of US President Joe Biden administration at different levels _National, International_ to analyze elements of these levels. US President Joe Biden actions change much of the regression made under Trump in addressing environmental issues and specifically climate change. This is not the first time in the US history that a president deliberately pro-climate measures is elected. In the past, Obama also opened a door to environmental commitments. The experience with the existing Joe Biden administration suggests that US climate change improvement and change of policy can be based on National and International level. The available pieces of literature also suggest that there are different elements of national and international levels to understand a new US President Joe Biden administration to tackle climate change. I in this paper identified four approaches to analyze and comprehend a new climate change agenda under Joe Biden administration. The first category of approaches under US President Joe Biden administration is to use Economic based approach, Individual approach as the political and economic leverage are important at the national level to improve US climate change policy. This encompasses approximately 10 relevant findings academic papers, studies, Websites, namely McGrath; Newburger; Worland; and Detrow where the president will have much ability to be succeed to tackle climate change. The second category of approaches under Joe Biden administration is to use global leadership on the climate change, global cooperation on climate change at the international level. Relevant finding and elements based on literatures together were 7 (Hill and Babin, 2020; www.bbc.com,2020; Gabbatiss, 2020; Wright, 2020; Jordans and Schaeffer, 2020; Tollefson, 2020; Aggarwal and Ghosh; 2020).

In the light of the aforementioned reasons, US Joe Biden administration brings about a new climate agenda in the US, I argue that shaping a new successful and effective climate change policy is more based on national level. Many influential national elements _ Economic-based approach, Individual approach_ have taken a climate change serious and work to combat and solve the issue. Given that national elements are significant, I recommended that the new US Joe Biden administration can be a promising way to turn the US policy towards climate mitigation. Yet, it is known that the Trump administration has attempted to reverse environmental rules. Lots of measures will be required to not only change the Trump administration's rollbacks of climate safeguards, but to roll forward an agenda that meets the challenge. There is no specific established plan by Biden administration about what should be done to tackle climate change. Moreover, assessment of U.S climate change policy under Biden administration will be effective for follow-up research in this field amongst both researchers and scientists. However, analysis in this research can help to identify the scope and magnitude of future U.S. climate change policy. In particular, this study shows that further research should be conducted to contribute to an explanation and more assessment in the

field of U.S. CCP.

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