

# Transforming Indonesia's Climate Strategy: Analyzing Policy Shifts and Global-Local Dynamics Post-COP 26

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## Abstrak

*Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mengkaji bagaimana tanggapan pemerintah Indonesia terhadap hasil-hasil konferensi iklim internasional, Conference of the Parties (COP) 26, dan bagaimana tanggapan tersebut mempengaruhi penyusunan rencana tanggap nasional. Indonesia, yang sebelumnya dianggap kurang ambisius dalam mitigasi perubahan iklim, kini telah menerapkan pendekatan yang lebih proaktif setelah COP26. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi sejauh mana perjanjian COP26 telah mendorong sikap yang lebih ambisius dalam kebijakan iklim Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan metodologi deskriptif kualitatif, yang didukung oleh kajian komprehensif terhadap literatur yang ada dan data sekunder dari berbagai sumber, analisis ini mengungkap pengaruh besar perjanjian COP26 terhadap modifikasi kebijakan di Indonesia. Penyesuaian ini berfungsi untuk memperkuat upaya di sektor-sektor penting termasuk kehutanan, pertanian, energi, transportasi, dan keuangan. Langkah-langkah proaktif Indonesia dalam mengatasi dampak perubahan iklim dan peningkatan dedikasinya terhadap inisiatif iklim global terlihat jelas dalam temuan ini, yang menunjukkan adanya perubahan arah kebijakan negara.*

*Kata kunci: adaptasi kebijakan Iklim, dampak COP26, strategi iklim Indonesia, dinamika iklim global-lokal*

## Abstract

*This study examined how the Indonesian government responded to the outcomes of the major international climate conference, Conference of the Parties (COP) 26, and how that response affected the creation of national response plans. Indonesia, previously regarded as less ambitious in climate change mitigation, has now embraced a more proactive approach following COP26. The research seeks to evaluate the extent to which the COP26 agreement has prompted a more ambitious stance in Indonesia's climate policies. By utilizing a descriptive qualitative method bolstered by a comprehensive examination of existing literature and secondary data from multiple sources, the analysis uncovered the substantial influence of the COP26 agreement on policy modifications in Indonesia. These adjustments served to reinforce efforts in crucial sectors, including forestry, agriculture, energy, transportation, and finance. Indonesia's proactive measures to address climate change impact and its increased dedication to global climate initiatives were evident in these findings, indicating a change in the country's policy direction.*

*Keywords: climate policy adaptation, COP26 impact, Indonesia's climate strategy, global-local climate dynamics*

## INTRODUCTION

Along with the progress in various fields of life, the world continues to experience developments accompanied by various changes. One of the changes in the transition to global issues initially only led to political and military issues, but currently, global issues have changed their axis to environmental issues (Sayyidati, 2017). The momentum to focus on environmental issues occurred when the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was established in 1992 in Brazil, which was the result of the Earth Summit and was signed by 154 countries (Kuyper et al., 2018). Prior to the shift in the axis of global issues, environmental issues were only considered soft issues because they did not significantly impact human life. However, currently, the impact on the environment is far greater than other issues, placing environmental issues on the same level as military and political issues classified as hard issues (Guidotti, 2017).

The magnitude of the influence of environmental issues on world development has caused all countries in the world to formulate strategic policies to overcome various environmental problems (Katzenstein & Krasner, 1998). There are various scopes of global environmental issues, including climate change, global warming, biodiversity, water area pollution, and the movement of hazardous and toxic substances (B3) across countries (Robinson, 2022). However, of the many environmental issues, climate change has received the most attention. Climate change is a crucial issue because of its broad and massive impact on the quality of human life (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). In fact, the current level of temperature rise is leading to 3 °C, even though world leaders in 2015 promised to slow the rate of global warming below 2 °C or 1.5 °C, which is the ideal rate (IPCC, 2021).

The strategic actions of world leaders in addressing climate change have been implemented since 1992 when the UNFCCC was born (Betsill & Fiske, 2020). This convention has an international conference held annually known as the Conference of the Parties (COP), which is the highest decision maker of the UNFCCC and aims to build the efforts of the parties to the conference to address climate change. In addition, the objective of the convention held annually is to review and assess the

implementation of the UNFCCC and other legal instruments, with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change in various bound countries (UNFCCC, 2022). Until now, the COP has been held more than 20 times and has different agreement results each year.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has actively taken action to prevent climate change. It was evidenced by its involvement in various international actions and agreements related to climate change, one of which was being actively involved in the implementation of the COP. Indonesia took part in the 26th COP held in Glasgow, United Kingdom in 2021. At COP26, Indonesia received scrutiny from various parties because it was considered to lack ambitious and decisive climate action breakthroughs in fighting climate change. It was because the speech delivered by President Jokowi only revealed Indonesia's achievements and commitment to dealing with climate change and did not mention the commitment to breaking dependence on dirty energy, realizing zero deforestation, and not relying on international support. In fact, Indonesia's position at that time was the holder of the G20 presidency in 2022, demanding it to become an example for many developing countries (Simanjuntak, 2021).

As an international meeting forum, COP26 plays a major role in influencing countries in the world to optimize their steps in preventive action. It is interesting to study further because the COP26 agreement focuses on sectors where Indonesia is considered to be less ambitious, covering forestry, agriculture, energy, transportation, and financing. Therefore, the main question of this research is how COP26 affects domestic policies in Indonesia. This research explains the influence of COP26 on domestic climate policies in Indonesia, especially concerning the results agreed by countries in the world.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

As demonstrated by the ongoing discussion on Indonesia's climate strategy following the 2021 COP26 in Glasgow, controversy exists surrounding the impact of international climate change regimes on national policies

(Krasner, 1983; Isnaini, 2021). While some contend that Indonesia's recent commitment depicts the influence of global agreements such as the Paris Accord (Purwaningsih, 2019), others highlight the persistence of domestically entrenched interests such as fossil fuel subsidies as evidence of limited international impact (Stoody, 2019). This dispute emphasizes the complexity of reconciling worldwide responsibilities and domestic agendas in formulating climate policies.

In recent years, Meckling and Allan (2020) contended that there has been a shift in perspectives regarding the impact of international regimes on domestic climate policies. While the UNFCCC and similar organizations were previously considered unimportant, scholars now acknowledge their significant influence on domestic strategies ((Haggard & Simmons, 1987); Setiawan & Cuppen, 2020). Indonesia's increased commitment to reducing emissions and promoting renewable energy after COP26 illustrates the country's recognition of the influence of the international community (Purwaningsih, 2019). Nevertheless, the continuous provision of financial support to fossil fuels, in spite of international agreements that oppose it, demonstrates the intricate and enduring nature of national interests (Stoody, 2019).

According to Tingley and Tomz (2019), successful policymaking is widely agreed upon as finding a middle ground between the needs of the country and the international climate agreements. The climate policy goals of developing countries, such as Indonesia, after the COP26 exhibit an increasing awareness of global priorities, such as the need to limit warming to 1.5 °C (Purwaningsih, 2019). However, the use of gradual implementation timelines emphasizes the importance of local political and socioeconomic factors in developing policies (Setiawan & Cuppen, 2020). This emergency highlights the necessity for the advanced incorporation of global responsibilities and domestic preferences.

Academics are increasingly advocating for policy measures that harmonize international climate objectives with the specific developmental requirements of local communities (Young, 1999). It is displayed by Indonesia's commitment to reducing emissions, even though the country heavily relies on fossil fuels (Stoody, 2019). The

COP26 regime catalyzes policy changes, but the way these changes are put into action is still influenced by domestic priorities (Setiawan & Cuppen, 2020). Declaring ambitious objectives without considering the specific circumstances of each country poses the danger of implementing ineffective measures at best and causing social damage at worst. Hence, a sophisticated incorporation of global standards and local circumstances is necessary (Purwaningsih, 2019).

Ariana (2020) asserted that global agreements have a limited influence on national strategy, as demonstrated by the modifications in Indonesia's climate policies. The influence of organizations such as the UNFCCC is evident in the increased ambitions, while the slow pace of progress emphasizes the ongoing impact of internal factors within countries (Setiawan & Cuppen, 2020). The complexity of the situation requires the implementation of advanced policies that effectively balance global responsibilities and local requirements by skillfully combining them (Purwaningsih, 2019). A profound understanding of these intricate dynamics is crucial as countries strive to reconcile global collaboration and national priorities in tackling the climate crisis (Rosenau, 2016).

Indonesia's climate policies after COP26 demonstrate the complex interaction between international and domestic factors in developing strategies (Tisnanta, Putri & Davey, 2023). Although ambitious objectives have a worldwide impact, their realization occurs gradually to align with ongoing national priorities (Stoody, 2019). Achieving effective climate action necessitates the harmonization of these intricate forces through sophisticated policy formulation. The strategy employed by Indonesia highlights the potential benefits and difficulties associated with managing global collaboration and local circumstances in the context of the climate crisis.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method to investigate how Indonesia's climate policies changed strategically after COP26. The study utilized a comprehensive literature review, drawing on secondary data from books, journals, government documents, and online articles, specifically examining global climate

policies, the outcomes of COP26, and Indonesia's policy responses. The data analysis process adhered to the qualitative model proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994), involving three main steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. This approach facilitated a targeted analysis of the influence of COP26 on Indonesia's climate strategies, thereby aiding the production of thoroughly supported research conclusions.

## RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The study meticulously investigated COP26's transformative impact on Indonesian climate policies, highlighting a paradigm shift toward more ambitious climate actions. The analysis was based on a comprehensive review of policy changes made following COP26, reflecting Indonesia's response to international mandates and alignment with national priorities. The evidence unveiled that improvements in forestry, agriculture, energy, transportation, and finance could lead to more sustainable and resilient environmental outcomes. These findings highlight COP26's direct influence on Indonesia's climate strategy, as well as the nuanced relationship between global commitment and local implementation.

## THE RESULTS OF THE COP26 AGREEMENT

As previously explained, the COP is held annually and aims to address climate change. It is the largest and most important climate conference in the world because, through this conference, all countries could seek an agreement to prevent dangerous disturbances caused by the climate system (ICCTF, 2021). COP has entered its 26th implementation, and the event was held in Glasgow, Scotland, for 14 days, from 31 October to 13 November 2021. Supposedly, COP26 was to be held in 2020, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was postponed to 2021 (Kimani, 2021). However, despite the postponement, it did not lose the essence of its implementation to produce an ambitious decision to prevent climate change.

The implementation of COP26 in Glasgow raised a big theme entitled *Leading Action Together Climate*, meaning that countries in the world would put together

action to tackle climate change. One hundred ninety-seven countries attending this conference have signed the Paris Agreement. Apart from that, COP26 was also inclusively attended by various groups, such as environmental activists, members of NGOs, business people, religious groups, scientists, and indigenous peoples (Widayanti, 2022). The COP26 meeting is crucial because it has become a series since the Paris Agreement was formed in the COP21 agenda in 2015. Through COP21, countries in the world have agreed to routinely report their emission reduction performance every five years to be evaluated (Ramadan, 2021). Therefore, the COP26 meeting also became the momentum for the first evaluation of the performance of countries in the world regarding the main targets set in the Paris Agreement, which include reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, encouraging increased production of renewable energy, maintaining the temperature below 2 °C or ideally a maximum of 1.5 °C, and being committed to contributing billions of dollars to the impact of climate change faced by poor countries (Afriansyah & Bilqis, 2020).

After going through a long series, COP26 was finally successfully held. It produced a number of crucial decisions and was able to resolve several problems that, at the previous conference, could not be resolved. The results of the COP 6 agreement could be summarized into four aspects, with five focus issues for discussion. These four aspects included (1) the mitigation aspect, in which all countries have been committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions; (2) the adaptation aspect, committed to helping world countries begin to adapt to climate impacts; (3) the financial aspect, committed to helping mobilize funds especially for poor and developing countries to prevent climate change; and (4) the collaboration aspect in which all countries have been committed to working together in preventing climate change (UKCOP26, 2021).

Meanwhile, the focus of the issues discussed at COP26 included the forestry, agriculture, energy, transportation, and financing sectors. To begin with, in the forestry sector, state leaders agreed to reduce deforestation no later than 2030 to improve the

ecological function of forests, both for carbon sequestration and preservation of biological resources, and to maintain ecosystem functions. Efforts that each country could make to reduce deforestation involve increasing conservation activities and accelerating restoration, facilitating trade and development policies that do not encourage deforestation, protecting and recognizing the rights of indigenous and local communities, and increasing investment in the land and forestry sectors. Therefore, in realizing these efforts, several countries have also agreed to provide collective funding for the forestry sector of between USD 12 billion and more than USD 19 billion, which could be used in 2021-2025 (Mollins, 2021).

The subsequent discussion was on the agricultural sector, focusing on the production and trading activities of agricultural products that support the sustainability of the forestry sector, food security, and the lives of local farmers. In fact, the focus of the COP26 discussion on the agricultural sector was initiated by the ten largest multinational agricultural companies in the world, which committed to developing a road map presented at COP27. This road map focuses on several aspects of trade and market development, support to farmers' small businesses, traceability and transportation, and research, development, and investment. Similar to the forestry sector, in the agricultural sector, an agreement was made to mobilize financing of up to more than USD 5 billion to support the achievement of targets in realizing the roadmap (ICEF, 2021).

The third discussion focused on the energy sector, especially the transition from using fossil energy to renewable energy. Indeed, this sector was the focus of this conference because energy plays a critical role in preventing climate change globally. Carrying out the vision of One Sun One World One Grid, an agreement was reached to increase investment in solar, wind, and other renewable energy generators to encourage the development of a global grid that is a more equitable distribution of electricity. To escalate this investment flow, the development of mission innovation (MI) and breakthrough energy (BE) launched at COP21 would continue because these two programs focus on

accelerating the adoption of technology for renewable energy generation in developing countries, which would reduce the profile risks for investing in this sector. In addition, all countries also agreed to stop all support from the government in the coal-fired power generation sector and begin transitioning to renewable energy in 2030 for developed countries and 2040 for developing countries (UKCOP26, 2021).

The next sector was the transportation sector. At the COP26 meeting, the focus of discussion in the transportation sector was on the production of zero-emission vehicles, which had actually been initiated at the previous conference. The agreement produced at COP26 regarding increasing the production of zero-emission vehicles could be put into action by carrying out the roles of each country, especially in increasing the production and the use of zero-emission vehicles by 2030 for developed countries and no later than 2040 for developing countries. Indeed, achieving this goal is not easy. Hence, the Zero Emissions Vehicles Transition Council (ZEVTC) has prioritized the deployment of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, assisted the distribution of production of zero-emission vehicles globally through efficient standards and regulations, developed technology for heavy vehicles without emission, and helped developing countries to develop the transportation sector (Department for Transport, 2021).

The last sector becoming the focus of discussion at COP26 was the financing sector. It is essential because all the efforts each country wants to make would not be realized without sufficient financing. The focus of discussion on the financing sector included financing to support the climate program in ensuring that more ambitious climate targets are achieved. Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) have been committed to assisting the public and private sectors in elevating green investment to help increase financing mobilization. MDBs have played two essential roles. In the public sector, they would provide financing to reform or eliminate subsidies damaging the environment, helping to achieve ambitious climate targets contained in long-term strategy (LTS) documents and nationally

determined contribution (NDC), as well as supporting relevant ministries to develop appropriate policies, investment frameworks, and agreements for the benefit of all parties. Meanwhile, in the private sector, they would pay more attention to the financial and systematic risks of losses arising from potential natural damage, as well as provide appropriate measuring tools in the assessment and management of green investment assets (ADB, 2021). In addition, developed countries have also made progress and provided USD 100 billion for climate finance and committed to increasing vital funding for developing countries, carried out no later than 2023.

The agreement stated in COP26, the Glasgow Climate Pact, has been expected to be the basis for countries in the world to carry out preventive actions against climate change (Persio, 2022). Carrying out the points of agreement from COP26 is, of course, not only an obligation but a necessity. The world has entered the climate crisis, and its impact is not only felt by one or two countries but also by all countries. Thus, this crisis would become a driving force for countries in the world to be more ambitious in implementing domestic climate policies.

### **THE IMPACT OF COP26 ON THE POLICY TRANSFORMATION OF INDONESIA**

COP26, acting as a worldwide gathering on climate issues, has a crucial function in stimulating the development of policies within countries, encouraging them to create ambitious national strategies to address climate change. However, even though it is the highest climate conference, the results of the COP26 accord prompted a thorough examination of policies in Indonesia, resulting in significant modifications to its national climate policy framework. From the perspective of the intermestic approach, the success or failure of an international policy or agreement depends on the needs and domestic interests of a country. Moreover, vice versa, referring to the concept of two-level games explained by Putnam (1998), which links domestic political win-sets, will determine the success of international agreements. Therefore, the stronger the agreement at the domestic level, the more likely an agreement at the international level will be accepted and implemented.

Indonesia is one of the countries where the results of the COP26 agreement have had a major influence on domestic climate policies. The influence could be seen through the changes, especially in sectors becoming the focus of COP26, encompassing forestry, agriculture, energy, transportation, and finance. The changes were significant. At first, Indonesia's climate policies were initially criticized for being unimpressive, which prompted a reassessment and led to the adoption of much more ambitious policies after COP26. It was stated in the report submitted by President Jokowi that Indonesia's climate policies have transformed into much more ambitious policies after the results of COP26 were agreed upon by countries around the world. The main reason for the large influence on Indonesia's domestic policies was that the points of the agreement were on the needs and interests of Indonesia.

On the demand side, Indonesia requires strategic steps and support in preventing climate change. It is due to the impact of climate change on this country, such as waves of extreme heat, increased potential for forest fires, rising sea waves, and other ecosystem disturbances. In addition, the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) research group stated that Indonesia has been included in the category of countries with targets and actions that are "very insufficient" to implement the Paris Agreement in 2015 to reduce emissions and increase the Earth's temperature (Climate Action Tracker, 2021). Therefore, Indonesia needs a guide and support to solve problems caused by climate change. The results of the COP26 agreement have explained various strategic steps and commitment from countries and international institutions, making them fit Indonesia's needs.

Concerning the interesting side, Indonesia has realized that in the future, investors will be more interested in investing in green industry investments. The Ministry of National Development Planning (PPN) asserted that 75% of investors would invest in a green industry with environmental, social, and government (ESG) principles (Kristianus, 2022). Hence, Indonesia must respond to this great opportunity to attract investors. Meanwhile, Indonesia has great potential to develop a green economy. Moreover, the Asian

Development Bank even mentioned that Indonesia has the opportunity to lead the implementation of a green economy based on tackling climate change in Southeast Asia (ADB, 2022). Therefore, it was this interest that further strengthened the agreement at the domestic level, depicting the major influence of the results of the COP26 agreement at the international level on changes in Indonesia's domestic policies.

### **Policy Changes in the Forestry Sector**

Indonesia is a country with abundant forests. However, despite the wealth it owns, it still encounters challenges. One of the biggest challenges in the forestry sector is deforestation. Experts defined deforestation as the destruction of the top layer of forests by permanently changing land use or, in other words, forest logging activities (Putra et al., 2019). Currently, Indonesia's deforestation rate has decreased by 75.03% in 2019-2020 to 115.46 thousand ha. This figure is far lower than deforestation for the 2018-2019 period of 462.46 thousand ha (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021a). The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has stated that the decline in Indonesia's deforestation rate was the lowest in history. Even so, Indonesia's deforestation rate could be categorized as improving because, in the end, it still ranks fourth as the country with the most forest loss in the world (Kusnandar, 2021).

With COP26, the Indonesian government has been increasingly eager to reduce the rate of forest deforestation and has been committed to fulfilling the agreement stipulated in COP26 regarding reducing the rate of deforestation by 2030 at the latest. Indonesia's ambitious efforts in the forestry sector could be seen by targeting the goal that by 2030, Indonesia would be able to store as much as 140 million tonnes of carbon species from the forestry sector. In addition, Indonesia has also been committed to limiting the deforestation rate to 6.8 Mha in 2050, with decreasing deforestation growth until that year (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021b). This condition has proven the significant impact of COP26 on Indonesia's domestic policy changes. With the agreement at COP26,

Indonesia's domestic policies, especially in the forestry sector, have become more ambitious than the previous ones.

### **Policy Changes in the Agricultural Sector**

Indonesia is a country known to be rich in its agricultural sector, which is often referred to as an agricultural country. Prior to COP26, Indonesia had not fully realized the importance of this sector in reducing carbon emissions. In essence, policy changes in Indonesia's agricultural sector are oriented toward food security and local farmers. The policy changes in the agricultural sector after COP26 include the following. First, regarding soil and nutrient management practices, the aims are to create climate-resilient and sustainable food production systems, increase food production, reduce GHG emissions, and optimize the use of nutrients, including organic fertilizers and improved manure management. Second, sustainably improving livestock management aims to reduce the impact of climate change and eliminate GHG as much as possible. In other words, there would be an increase in livestock systems managed sustainably to be more adaptive and have high resilience. Third, regarding the socioeconomic aspects and food security, an integrated agriculture and food systems approach is essential to achieve food security and economic improvement. Socioeconomic dimensions and food security are crucial in the context of climate change in agriculture. Hence, maintaining food security and overcoming hunger could be achieved by designing sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems and implementing a systemic approach in line with long-term global climate goals. Fourth, regarding support for maintaining food security, Indonesia's policymaking has integrated a dual emphasis on climate action and food security in accordance with the sustainable development goals of COP26 in ending hunger, aiming to create an inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient agricultural system (Lesmana, 2021). This condition portrays the magnitude of COP26's influence on the agricultural sector in Indonesia because it was able to change the orientation of policies that initially did not focus on climate change but now focus on food security and climate change.

### **Policy Changes in the Energy Sector**

In the energy sector, Indonesia has been known as a country that utilizes fossil fuels as its main fuel. Of course, the use of fossil fuels occurs not only in Indonesia but also in most developing countries. In fact, utilizing fossil fuels as the main ingredient to support energy from a country would have a negative impact on environmental and climatic conditions. However, the problem lies not in the transitional capabilities of developing countries but in the funding efforts, which are quite expensive when using renewable energy. Indonesia's power plants were dominated by fossil fuels by 82%, with coal taking the highest portion, 63%, in generating electricity in 2020 (IESR, 2021). The large use of fossil fuels in supporting energy operations in Indonesia has certainly received criticism from various environmental activists. However, the policy to maintain fossil fuels as the main source of energy underwent changes after COP26.

After COP26, a more ambitious policy to utilize environmentally friendly energy could be seen from Indonesia's commitment to changing its policy direction. First, Indonesia has been developing an electric car. It should be understood that fossil fuels are widely used as vehicle fuels. In addition, motorized vehicles also produce much pollution, leading to climate change. Therefore, the government's commitment to creating an electric car development policy is a form of optimizing the energy sector to prevent climate change. Second, Indonesia has been committed to creating the largest solar power generation capacity in Southeast Asia. This policy certainly received a positive response from various groups of people and environmental activists because the government's policy focus so far has been on the construction of coal-fired power plants. With the construction of solar power plants, the government would utilize and optimize solar energy, which is part of renewable energy.

The third is the policy regarding the use of new energy, such as biofuels. Currently, the government's focus is not only on building renewable energy infrastructure but also on energy consumption. The government's policy strategy entails the allocation of funds and the engagement of the community and

industry. It serves as a tangible demonstration of the practical implementation of the recommendations put forth in COP26 to optimize the use of new environmentally-friendly energy jointly. Fourth, the government has also created policies oriented toward clean energy-based industries, including the largest green industrial areas in the world, especially those located in North Kalimantan. So far, the problem of energy-based pollution has frequently been found in industrial areas. Hence, policies targeting industrial areas are expected to create more environmentally friendly conditions (Basorie, 2021). Furthermore, in realizing the various policies designed, Indonesia has requested developed countries to contribute funding and technology to optimally implement the policies prepared. In the energy sector, the influence of COP26 has been tremendous because the government has changed the orientation of policies to focus on renewable and environmentally friendly energy.

### **Policy Changes in the Transportation Sector**

In the transportation sector, Indonesia's domestic policies have changed and are still relevant to the energy sector. Transportation is also one of the sectors contributing to the highest pollution in Indonesia. Therefore, to mitigate climate change, the government has been committed to realizing emission-free transportation. The commitment could be seen from efforts to develop the national industry by developing electric vehicles and their main components, such as batteries, electric motors, and inverters. In addition, the government has been increasingly emphasizing its commitment to creating emission-free transportation by establishing a roadmap development of the Battery-Based Electric Motor Vehicle (BBEMV) industry (Ministry of Industry of The Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The government's plan to realize emission-free transportation has been stated in the Long Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS-LCCR), but this commitment was reaffirmed after COP26.

In addition, the government has also accelerated urban mass transportation development programs, such as the MRT, LRT, and KRL, which are predicted to decrease the percentage of energy used by motorcycles in



the future. It is crucial because motorcycles have been one of the transportation subsectors consuming the largest energy, totaling 41%. Therefore, policies to reduce the use of motorcycles must be continuously strengthened. Apart from that, the government has formulated other policies, such as planning to implement carbon pricing in which the public, especially users of urban transportation, are invited to participate in efforts to offset carbon. The temporary survey unveiled that some people agreed to apply the polluter pay principle, indicating that whoever pollutes is the one who pays. The presence of this policy is expected to raise public awareness of the need to use different modes of transportation. Hence, it would indirectly encourage people to focus on using clean energy.

### Policy Changes in the Financing Sector

The last change in Indonesia's domestic policies as a result of COP26 lies in the financing sector. It should be understood that preventing climate change and carrying out the various policies designed require extremely high costs. Therefore, realistically, through its NDC, Indonesia has stated that it would commit to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 29% (unconditional) and 41% if other countries help it (conditional). This target demonstrates the government's realism with the funds it has. Accordingly, developed countries were asked to commit at COP26 in the form of funds of USD 100 billion per 2020 to be given to poor and developing countries (Tasker, 2021).

Nonetheless, apart from the aid funds that Indonesia would receive from other countries, currently, through the Ministry of Finance, financial policies related to boosting financing for the prevention of climate change have been at 7-11% of the 2022 state budget (Ministry of Finance of The Republic of Indonesia, 2022). It was due to the fact that the annual budget required to carry out prevention against climate change could reach IDR 200-300 trillion. Raising funding for climate change prevention is a form of change in Indonesia's domestic policies in the financing sector, such as the optimization of green economy strategies and climate change prevention.

The government's strategy focusing on policies to increase the financing sector was not only motivated by strengthening steps to reduce climate change prevention, but the government has viewed a huge opportunity when focusing on the transition to a green economy. Through various forums, it has been stated that Indonesia is a country with the greatest potential to lead a green economy globally. Thus, policies on increasing financing are a form of Indonesia's commitment to tackling climate change while seizing opportunities to lead a green economy in the world.

### CONCLUSION

COP26 has resulted in a decision that further reinforced countries in the world to raise their commitment to preventing climate change. Indonesia has also participated in COP26 and has borne the responsibility to prevent climate change. The results of the COP26 agreement, focusing on policies in the forestry, agriculture, energy, transportation, and financing sectors, significantly impacted Indonesia. Using an international regime approach, this study unveiled how the global governance frameworks established by COP26 influenced and reshaped domestic climate policies in Indonesia. This viewpoint emphasizes the importance of international agreements in establishing norms and standards that guide national policy development, demonstrating a strong link between global commitment and local policy adaptation. Through this lens, the impact of COP26 on Indonesia's climate strategy was examined, revealing a dynamic interaction between international environmental regimes and the domestic policy landscape, emphasizing the critical role of global governance in promoting domestic policy change toward environmental sustainability.

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