

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Japan is one of the countries that are committed to building a partnership with Indonesia. Japan also contributes to the advancement of technology, human resources and the economy in Indonesia. For example, in 1998 and 2004 when Indonesia was in an economic crisis due to the regulatory change and the tsunami disaster by providing special loans and entertainment funds. Even before Indonesian independence was the result of cooperation with the Japanese government through BPUPKI and PPKI. The two organizations were formed by Japan to prepare for Indonesian independence. After independence, relations between Indonesia and Japan improved. It is proved by the many collaborations carried out by the Japanese government in the era of President Soekarno. Japan and Indonesia exchanged notes that regulated the issue of cooperation in the fields of trade, economics, agriculture and the forestry sector, increasing food production, and socio-cultural fields. Then in the Soeharto era, Japan made massive investments and did not hesitate to provide funding assistance for Indonesia. In 1973 Japan-Indonesia cooperation reached 147 projects with a magnitude of US \$ 611.5 billion. However, the influx of substantial capital from Japan caused polemics, which led to a massive demonstration by students rejecting the arrival of Japanese prime minister Kakuei Tanaka. This event was then known as "MALARI" (Malapetaka January 15).

Japanese and Indonesian relations continued in the era of President Soekarno Putri. In this era, a follow-up of Indonesia's cooperation was the Indonesia Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA). With this, Japan has a more comfortable and more profitable trade access to Southeast Asia because it embraces ASEAN. In the era of President Soekarno Putri, Japan also provided grant assistance for 93 million yen (around 837 thousand USD or Rp. 7.08 billion) to support Indonesia's hard work in implementing decentralization. Then in the era of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Japan, and Indonesia celebrated cooperation for 50 years. There are many activities carried out in the era of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, such as in the fields of education, culture, and economy. The activity was carried out to expand exchanges between the people of the two countries and deepen the understanding between generations. There are many developments in cooperation in the SBY era, such as Japan being the largest non-oil and gas

export country for Indonesia in 2008. In 2015, in the era of President Joko Widodo, Japan and Indonesia's cooperation in trading volume reached US \$ 31.27 billion. Japanese investment in 2015 reached Rp. 40 trillion.

Japan also cooperates with Indonesia in the field of forestry. Forests are an essential element in tackling environmental problems such as Global Warming. Global Warming threatens all nations on this earth including Japan. Even Japan has felt the effects of Global Warming such as rising temperatures in recent years which have caused fatalities. The cause of Global Warming is the high GHG and excessive deforestation so that the absorption of GHG in the air is inadequate. Based on the Kyoto Protocol, industrial countries are required to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions collectively by 5.2% compared to 1990. Several ways can be done to reduce GHG, by using the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) which can be implemented through REDD + and JCM (Joint Credit Mechanism).

Indonesia is the owner of the third largest tropical forest in the world. However, the rate of deforestation is among the highest compared to others. Also, there are 1500 Japan's companies located in Indonesia per year 2018. It is why Japan cooperates on REDD + and JCM. REDD + projects are carried out in West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. For JCM, Japan also cooperates with Indonesia with various projects that are expected to reduce emissions in Indonesia. Then the carbon reduction results are calculated using an international standard MRV system approved by both countries. Then the results will be recorded and can be used to meet Indonesia's and Japan emission reduction targets according to previous compliance. JCM cooperation is funded by the private sector and the government which is an advantage for Japan because of their many companies in Indonesia. Then this collaboration is also based on investment and trade interests between Indonesia and Japan to carry out low-carbon projects. This JCM collaboration also benefits both parties. Japan chose to use the CDM mechanism rather than limiting GHG created by the industry sector which recorded in 2015 reached 44.9% of all emissions created by other sectors such as the transport sector, residential sector, and commercial and other because the Industrial sector in Japan was responsible for 27.5% of GDP in Japan. If it is limited, it will affect production, which will then have an impact on GDP and their industrial welfare.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the hypothesis I described in chapter 1 was proven and the research question that I mentioned has been answered using the theory of foreign policy, the theory of national interest and the theory of international cooperation. Also, the analysis in chapter 4 is expected to provide more evidence why I describe the hypothesis as Japan wants to protect its people from the threat of Global Warming and Japan wants to integrate their industry through Trading Carbon. Even though the problem statement has been answered, I hope this cooperation can continue because this model of cooperation benefits both parties. If this cooperation continues and develops, I am sure the Global Warming issue will be resolved as soon as possible.