

Anna SAKSON-BOULET¹

Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
ORCID: 0000-0002-4014-7483

DOI : 10.14746/ps.2025.1.24

CLIMATE SECURITY MEASURES: A NECESSITY OR BARRIER TO AMERICAN CITIZENS' PROSPERITY? A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRUMP AND BIDEN'S CLIMATE POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

The consequences of climate change, coupled with environmental and social risk factors, present serious security challenges at the human, local, national, regional, and global levels. They particularly threaten food and water security, energy security, financial stability, and human health, thereby affecting social cohesion and the stability of state and international structures. At the same time, climate change impacts terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems which can exacerbate existing threats and crises.

This article aims to identify the similarities and differences between Presidents Joe Biden's and Donald Trump's climate policies (the analysis of the latter focuses primarily on the second term). This is accomplished by answering the following research questions: (1) What stance have both administrations taken on burning fossil fuels and using renewable energy sources? and (2) Have the administrations recognized the United States' responsibility for the largest historical cumulative CO₂ emissions of any country² and thus engaged in global climate policy by setting specific commitments to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

The research methods used in the research included comparative analysis, the descriptive method, and synthesis. Comparative analysis makes it possible to reveal similarities and differences in the two administrations' approaches to climate change. The descriptive method is intended to indicate the economic, social, and political contexts of the topic of this study. The synthesis presents a comprehensive picture of Trump's and Biden's approaches to climate policy.

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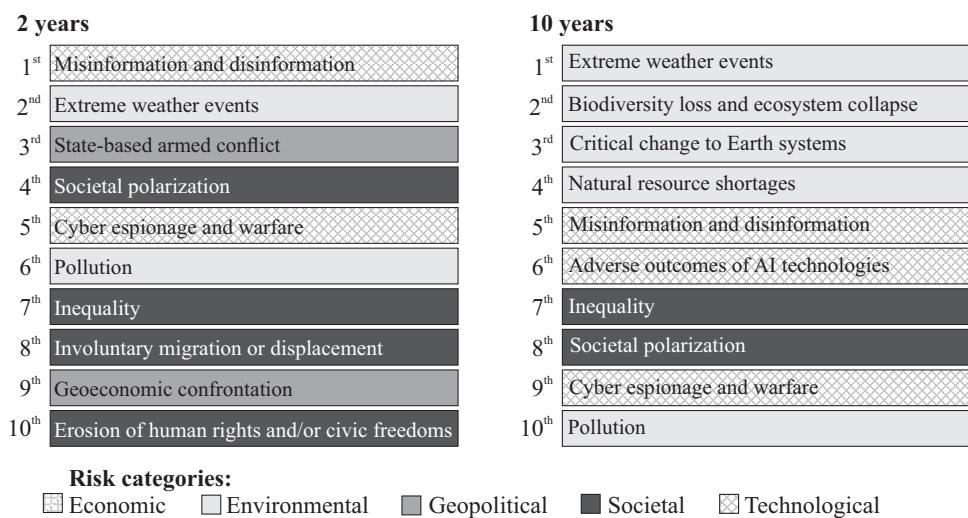
² From 1850 to 2021, the United States has released more than 509 Gt CO₂ and is responsible for the largest share of historical emissions, with around 20% of the global total. For more see: S. Evans, *Analysis: Which countries are historically responsible for climate change?*, Carbon Brief, 5.10.2021, <https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-which-countries-are-historically-responsible-for-climate-change/> (May 21, 2025).

CLIMATE RISKS

Anthropogenic climate change is one of the main challenges facing the modern world, as it first and foremost increases the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events due to disruptions in the natural water cycle. The sixth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states with 99% certainty that, since the 1950s, extreme heat, including heat waves, has become more frequent and intense in most land regions, while extreme cold has become less frequent and less severe. During the same period, the frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall has also increased in most land areas. Climate change has also contributed to environmental droughts, i.e., periods when soil moisture (and therefore agricultural substrate) is insufficient to meet the needs of plants due to rainfall deficiency and excessive evapotranspiration becoming more severe. An increase in the number of the strongest tropical cyclones over the last 40 years is considered to be a likely outcome of anthropogenic GHG emissions (probability above 66%) (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021: 5, 8, 9, 24).

For years, climate risks have been highlighted in the annual reports of the World Economic Forum, featuring the results of surveys conducted among hundreds of experts representing governments, civil society, international organizations, academia, and businesses from around the world. In the 20th edition of the report, over 900 respondents evaluated risks that could cause a global crisis now (in 2025), cause one over the short or medium term (by 2027), or in the long term (by 2035). Most experts pointed to extreme weather events associated with loss of life, damage to ecosystems, and destruction of property in the long term. The proportion of environmental risks increased from two of the ten most frequently indicated risks in 2025 and 2027 to five of the ten in 2035 (World Economic Forum, 2025: 6–8). Figure 1 shows global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term.

Figure 1. Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term (2027 and 2035)



Source: World Economic Forum (2025), *The Global Risks Report 2025. 20th Edition. Insight Report*, p. 8.

Climate change leads to extreme weather events and can exacerbate other major environmental risks referred to in Figure 1, such as biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse,³ critical change to Earth systems,⁴ natural resource shortages (e.g., water and food), and pollution⁵ (World Economic Forum, 2025: 76–77). The cyclical publication *National Climate Assessment* (NCA) addresses the impact of climate change on various sectors of the U.S. economy and prosperity, the threats posed by global warming, and the actions taken in response to them. The NCA serves as a basis for federal agencies and legislators to make decisions on climate policy and determine priority actions that require funding. In accordance with the Global Change Research Act of 1990, the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) oversees the NCA's preparation, primarily by coordinating hundreds of scientists from various federal agencies. The USGCRP brings together representatives from various federal agencies and departments, such as the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The USGCRP provides Congress and the President with analyses of anthropogenic and natural global changes that may affect the Earth's ability to sustain life.⁶

The latest, fifth edition of the nearly 2,000-page *National Climate Assessment* contains several notable conclusions. Among them, it is worth noting that in the United States:

- Safe and reliable water supplies are threatened by floods, droughts, and rising sea levels, resulting in significant losses. For example, droughts and related heat waves recorded between 1980 and 2022 caused an estimated \$328 billion in losses;
- Food availability is expected to decrease, and prices are expected to rise due to increased instability in domestic and global production, as well as disruptions to the distribution system caused by climate change (for example, rising temperatures and changes in rainfall are resulting in reduced yields and decreased nutritional value);

³ Climate change exerts pressure on ecosystems, which can lead to modifications in the behavior and life cycle of flora and fauna species, as well as in their abundance and distribution, population composition, habitat structure, and ecosystem processes. Species that cannot adapt or relocate quickly enough are at risk of extinction. For more on climate change impacting biodiversity see: H. M. Pereira et al. (2024), *Global trends and scenarios for terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem services from 1900 to 2050*, "Nature", Vol. 384, Issue 6694, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adn3441>.

⁴ These changes are understood to be "potentially irreversible" and to result from breaching a critical climatic or ecological threshold, or "tipping point," at the regional or global level. Examples include sea level rise due to melting ice sheets and CO₂ release from thawing permafrost. World Economic Forum (2025), *The Global Risks Report 2025. 20th Edition. Insight Report*, p. 77.

⁵ Global warming may result in higher air pollution. For example, more frequent forest fires increase dust concentrations in the air. Additionally, heat waves lead to the formation of ground-level ozone, a secondary pollutant, in areas with heavy traffic.

⁶ It is worth noting that, in April 2025, the Trump administration abolished the Global Change Research Program and dismissed all participants preparing the Sixth National Climate Assessment (NCA6). This assessment was scheduled for publication in 2027. The administration did not disclose whether it planned to suspend or delay the assessment process. For more see: V. Volcovici (2025), *US dismisses all authors of National Climate Assessment, email says*, 29.04.2025, Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/cop/trump-administration-dismisses-all-authors-key-climate-report-email-says-2025-04-28/> (last access June 1, 2025).

- Real estate and critical infrastructure are increasingly vulnerable to damage from more frequent and intense extreme weather events. Rising sea levels may affect 123 million Americans (40% of the total population) living in coastal areas to varying degrees, and millions of them may be forced to relocate by the end of the 21st century;
- Extreme droughts, uncontrolled fires (e.g., in California), hurricanes (e.g., in Texas), and sea level rise (e.g., in Florida) will be significant factors in forced migration;
- The warming climate negatively affects human health by spreading infectious diseases and vector-borne pathogens transmitted by mosquitoes among others (U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2023: 1.23–1.28).

These considerations lead to the conclusion that climate change must be on the agenda of every U.S. administration, especially since the United States is the second-largest GHG emitter in the world after China. In 2023, the United States contributed 11.3% to global emissions (European Commission, Joint Research Centre, 2024: 7). One of the most significant sources of GHG emissions from human activity in the United States is transportation. This mainly results from the combustion of fossil fuels, especially oil, in various modes of transportation (e.g., cars, trucks, ships, trains, and planes), accounting for 28% of total national emissions in 2022, and the next one is electric power industry, accounting for 25% of total emissions (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2024: ES-21). The latter includes emissions from producing electricity for end-use sectors (e.g., industry). In 2022, 60% of U.S. electricity was generated from fossil fuels (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2025).

THE ATTITUDE OF THE BIDEN AND TRUMP ADMINISTRATIONS TOWARDS FOSSIL FUELS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

The *National Security Strategy 2022*, published by Joe Biden, explicitly states “the urgent need to accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels” (2022: 28). The president set two goals for the United States: to achieve a carbon-free energy sector by 2035 and a net-zero emissions economy by 2050 (The White House, 2024). This goal was achieved primarily through the adoption of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA).

The Inflation Reduction Act took effect on August 16, 2022. Among its decarbonization provisions, it is worth noting the 10-year extension of tax credits for wind and solar energy producers, as well as similar incentives for battery energy storage systems and biogas production. The legislation introduced new tax credits or extended existing ones for nuclear energy and clean hydrogen. Homeowners are also incentivized to switch to zero-emission technologies, including 10-year tax credits for thermal modernization and the installation of heat pumps and solar panels. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), more than \$116 billion has been earmarked for clean electricity production credits by 2031 and nearly \$36.5 billion for individual clean energy incentives (2022: 9, 11–13). The IRA has introduced support for U.S. companies in the low-carbon technology sector, e.g., solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries, providing \$30 billion in tax credits. The Rhodium Group think tank estimates that the

share of electricity generated in the United States from renewable and nuclear sources could even double, from 40% in 2021 to 60–81% in 2030 thanks to the measures provided for in the IRA (Larsen et al., 2022: 5). Reuters reported that, before Trump took office, 84% of IRA grants “have been ‘obligated’, meaning contracts have been signed between U.S. agencies and recipients,” including 94% of Department of Energy funding for state energy efficiency rebate programs for home retrofits and appliances, totaling about \$8.8 billion (Gardner, 2025).

It should be noted that although the IRA provided an unprecedented level of federal funding for climate policy, some of its regulations contradicted the goal of transitioning away from fossil fuels. These regulations could have contributed to increased oil and gas production on federal lands and waters. For instance, the IRA stipulates that more than 240,000 km² of public waters will be offered annually to the oil and gas industry for lease for ten years. Concessions to the fossil fuel extraction and processing industry were necessary to secure unanimous Democratic support for the IRA in the Senate (otherwise it would not have passed). In exchange for his support, West Virginia Democratic Senator Joseph Manchin secured the incumbent administration’s agreement to sell four offshore oil and gas leases that had previously been invalidated by courts or executive orders on environmental grounds. As part of the agreement, Senator Manchin negotiated the government’s consent to construct the Mountain Valley Pipeline in his state. Manchin (along with Democratic Senator Kyrsten Sinema of Arizona) did not support the Biden administration’s earlier legislative solution, the Build Back Better Act, which provided for \$320 billion in tax credits for clean energy (Malone, 2022; Teirstein, 2022).⁷

Despite these concessions to the fossil fuel extraction and processing industry under the IRA, the Biden administration protected nearly 8.5 million hectares of land and water in the United States from mining activities. The administration also devoted considerable attention to safeguarding Alaska’s ecologically significant regions (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2023). One such area is the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Arctic Refuge), located in the eastern part of the state. It is home to grizzly and polar bears, snowy owls, and herds of moose and caribou, among other species. This area has been protected for decades, or was, until the first Trump presidency. After the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Tax Act) was passed on January 6, 2021, oil and gas leases were sold on the Coastal Plain area of the Arctic Refuge. Ten-year leases were issued for nine areas, covering more than 1,740 km². Another environmentally valuable area is the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). Located in western Alaska, the NPR-A is rich in oil and natural gas deposits and was designated for fossil fuel extraction in 1976. However, sensitive landscapes, known as Special Areas, have also been designated there. These areas are now becoming key habitats for polar and grizzly bears and migration sites for caribou and waterfowl. The NPR-A is home to over 40 indigenous communities (Gurgul, 2023).

On January 21, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13990, directing the Department of the Interior to review the legality of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In June 2021, Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland issued

⁷ Senator Kyrsten Sinema gave her support to the Inflation Reduction Act after reaching an agreement to remove a provision that would impose new taxes on carried interest.

an order whereby he suspended the leases, pointing to “alleged legal deficiencies underlying the program [Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program – ASB], including the inadequacy of the environmental review” (Secretary’s of the Interior Order No. 3401, 2021). Ultimately, the Secretary canceled all nine oil and gas leases granted by the Trump administration in the Coastal Plain area of the Arctic Refuge (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2023). Regarding the National Petroleum Reserve, a regulation prohibiting the granting of new concessions for fossil fuel exploration on more than 40% of its area came into force on June 6, 2024 (Land Management Bureau, 2024).

In December 2017, the *National Security Strategy of the United States* was published, the only one during Trump’s term in office to date.⁸ The issue of fossil fuels was discussed within Pillar II, entitled: Promote American Prosperity, in the section: Embrace Energy Dominance. The incumbent head of state provided the introduction to this part of the strategy, stating: “Economic security is national security,” and confirming that a key area of action for the administration is a robust economy that “protects the American people, supports our way of life, and sustains American power” (2017: 17). The intention to implement an economic strategy that would protect the environment and ensure energy dominance was declared, while stating that “excessive environmental and infrastructure regulations impeded American energy trade and the development of new infrastructure projects” (ibid., 18). The competitiveness of the American economy was considered to rely not only on the use of renewable and nuclear energy but also on natural gas, petroleum, and coal. Since climate policies continue to shape the global energy system, “U.S. leadership is indispensable to countering an anti-growth energy agenda that is detrimental to U.S. economic and energy security interests” (ibid., 22). It was emphasized that most developing countries will continue to use fossil fuels to develop their economies and reduce poverty. The role of the United States is to support universal access to affordable, reliable energy. Donald Trump clearly expressed his aversion to renewable energy sources in September 2025 during a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, in which he declared: “We’re getting rid of the falsely named renewables.” He stated that renewable energy sources do not work because they are not powerful enough to handle modern infrastructure and are unreliable, as well as more expensive than fossil fuel options. Furthermore, President Trump expressed the view that the renewable energy is damaging to the economy (“All green is all bankrupt”; “I’m telling you that if you don’t get away from the green energy scam, your country is going to fail”) and causing energy costs to rise. At the same time, he confirmed that the United States will continue to extract fossil fuels (“You know, we have an expression: ‘Drill, baby drill.’ And that’s what we’re doing”) (United Nations, 2025).

In June 2025, after two months of work, the Department of Energy (DOE) published a report by a five-member Climate Working Group. The report, ordered by the second Trump administration, reviewed selected peer-reviewed literature and government data on impact of GHG emissions on the climate and provided “critical assessment of the conventional narrative on climate change” (U.S. Department of Energy, 2025). The study claimed that warming caused by CO₂ emissions appears to be less harmful

⁸ As on September 30, 2025.

to the economy than commonly believed (“economists consider climate a relatively unimportant factor in economic growth”) and that mitigation measures may be more harmful than beneficial (“Mainstream climate economics has recognized that CO₂-induced warming might have some negative economic effects but they are too small to justify aggressive abatement policy and trying to ‘stop’ or cap global warming even at levels well above the Paris target would be worse than doing nothing”) (Climate Working Group, 2025: 120). These conclusions can be rooted in the assumption that there is no evidence of increased frequency or intensity of hurricanes and tropical cyclones, tornadoes, extreme precipitation events, and droughts, while temperatures in the U.S. are becoming less extreme (Climate Working Group, 2025: 51, 53 66, 69). The Carbon Brief organization stated that the report “contains at least 100 false or misleading statements, according to [...] factcheck involving dozens of leading climate scientists” and is intended to justify the withdrawal from Biden’s climate policy (Tandon, Hickman, Keating, McSweeney, 2025), which is achieved through the implementation of Trump’s domestic policy law. On July 4, 2025 Donald Trump signed the budget bill called One Big Beautiful Bill Act, which abolished tax credits for renewable energy producers and expanded access to oil and natural gas extraction, among other things (One Big Beautiful Bill Act, 2025).

THE BIDEN AND TRUMP ADMINISTRATIONS TOWARDS GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION

To mitigate the negative consequences of global warming and adapt to climate change, the international community is taking action by implementing the provisions of the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The convention took effect on March 21, 1994, and the United States ratified it in October 1992. A breakthrough in international climate policy occurred in 2015 when the parties to the convention reached the Paris Agreement,⁹ named after the venue of the talks. The Agreement’s primary objective is “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels” (*Paris Agreement*, 2015, Article 2). For the first time, all countries, not just developed economies, committed to reducing their national GHG emissions. Prior to the UNFCCC meeting in Paris, the United States announced its goal to reduce GHG emissions by at least 26% below 2005 levels by 2025, and to make every effort to reduce its emissions by 28%. However, the United States did not commit to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 (UNFCCC, 2015). On September 3, 2016, at the end of Barack Obama’s presidency, the government of the United States deposited its instrument of acceptance of the agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The agreement entered into force on October 4, 2016 (*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*).

However, in Donald Trump’s view, U.S. pledges made under the Paris Agreement impose an “unfair economic burden on American workers, businesses, and taxpay-

⁹ The Paris Agreement was adopted on December 12, 2015 during the twenty-first Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC.

ers,” and U.S. international climate policy should be realistic and pragmatic, using all energy sources, including fossil fuels (Pompeo, 2019). For the Republican president, reducing GHG emissions means reducing employment and closing industrial plants. On November 4, 2019, the Government of the United States of America under Trump’s presidency notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw from the Agreement, which took effect a year later – on November 4, 2020. The United States has become the only country in the world not to be a party to the Agreement (*ibid.*).

On his first day in office, Biden signed the instrument of acceptance of the Paris Agreement and the United States rejoined it on January 20, 2021. For his administration, the goal of the agreement is clear: “to help us all avoid catastrophic planetary warming and to build resilience around the world to the impacts from climate change we already see”, while “addressing the real threats from climate change and listening to our scientists is at the center of our domestic and foreign policy priorities” (Blinken, 2021). Biden’s commitment to international climate policy is evidenced by his initiative before the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP26) in Glasgow: the Leaders’ Climate Summit (U.S. Department of State, 2021a). In April 2021, 40 leaders, including the presidents of Brazil, China, Nigeria, Poland, and Russia, among others, the prime ministers of Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, to mention a few, as well as the King of Saudi Arabia and the President of the European Commission, participated in a virtual meeting. The two-day event included a session on Climate Security, which was hosted by U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin. Speakers included NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg; defense ministers from Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Spain, and the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defense, as well as the Philippines’ finance minister. This was the first meeting of defense secretaries and ministers dedicated to climate change. Among President Biden’s notable announcements were his plans to make further reductions in GHG emissions and double the annual amount of U.S. public climate finance for developing countries by 2024, compared to the average level of the second half of the Obama-Biden administration, which was \$2.9 billion per year (U.S. Department of State, 2021b). The goals of increasing financial resources to assist developing countries in reducing and/or avoiding GHG emissions, building resilience, and adapting to the impacts of climate change are included in U.S. International Climate Finance Plan (The White House, 2021). In September 2021, speaking at the U.N. General Assembly, Biden doubled the pledge, to \$11.4 billion annually by 2024 (Congressional Research Service, 2024).

Under the Paris Agreement, countries set out climate change mitigation plans and targets, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). These voluntary commitments to contribute to emissions reduction are intended to jointly achieve the Agreement’s legally binding goal of reducing GHG emissions. Each successive NDC should contain more ambitious GHG emission reduction commitments than the previous one. In 2021, President Biden submitted NDCs committing the United States to reducing GHG emissions by 50–52% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels (*The United States...*, 2021). In December 2024, Biden announced an increase in the reduction effort, committing to reducing emissions by 60–66% by 2035 (compared to 2005 levels), which would lead to a net-zero economy by 2050 (The White House, 2024).

However, on the first day of his second term, President Trump issued an order to withdraw from the Paris Agreement again, and to cease or revoke any financial commitments made by the United States under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This order refers to international agreements that “do not reflect our country’s values or our contributions to the pursuit of economic and environmental objectives. Moreover, these agreements steer American taxpayer dollars to countries that do not require, or merit, financial assistance in the interests of the American people” (Executive Order 14162, 2025). Additionally, the U.S. International Climate Finance Plan has been revoked and rescinded. In April 2025, the State Department eliminated the Office of Global Change, which oversaw international climate change negotiations for the United States (Volcovici, Gardner, 2025).

CONCLUSION

The analysis concludes that Biden and Trump have different views on climate change, impacting their attitudes toward fossil fuels and renewable energy sources, as well as the United States’ commitment to the Paris Agreement. Biden recognized climate change as a serious threat to national security and the prosperity of Americans, making it a key element of his domestic and foreign policy. The Inflation Reduction Act introduced the largest federal support in U.S. history for developing renewable energy sources, benefiting not only commercial energy producers, but also prosumers. President Biden set specific targets for reducing GHG emissions in the United States in order to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement. He also initiated international discussions on increasing domestic climate policy ambitions. Trump, on the other hand, speaks of a “global warming hoax” and views actions to reduce GHG emissions as an obstacle to economic development and American prosperity. Consequently, he has twice decided to withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement and stop financing climate projects in developing countries.

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to identify the similarities and differences in climate policy between presidents Joe Biden and Donald Trump. This is accomplished by answering the following research questions: (1) What stance have both administrations taken on burning fossil fuels and using renewable energy sources? and (2) Have the administrations recognized the United States' responsibility for the largest historical cumulative CO₂ emissions of any country and thus engaged in global climate policy by setting specific commitments to reduce GHG emissions? These questions are answered using comparative analysis, the descriptive method, and synthesis. The research indicates that Joe Biden and Donald Trump have different views on climate change, impacting their attitudes toward fossil fuels and renewable energy sources, as well as the United States' commitment to the Paris Agreement. Biden recognized climate change as a threat to national security and the prosperity of Americans and made it a significant element of his foreign policy. President Biden set specific GHG emission reduction targets to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. In contrast, President Trump refers to a "global warming hoax" and views actions to reduce GHG emissions as barriers to economic development and American prosperity. Trump has also decided to withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement and cease financing climate projects in developing countries.

Keywords: climate change, climate security, climate policy, Paris Agreement, Donald Trump, Joe Biden

ŚRODKI BEZPIECZEŃSTWA KLIMATYCZNEGO: KONIECZNOŚĆ CZY PRZESZKODA DLA DOBROBYTU AMERYKAŃSKICH OBYWATELI? ANALIZA PORÓWNAWCZA POLITYKI KLIMATYCZNEJ D. TRUMPA I J. BIDENA

STRESZCZENIE

Za cel artykułu obrano zidentyfikowanie podobieństw i różnic polityki klimatycznej prezydentów Joe Bidena i Donalda Trumpa w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki. Jego osiągnięciu posłużyły następujące pytania badawcze: (1) jaki stosunek do spalania paliw kopalnych oraz do wykorzystywania odnawialnych źródeł energii przyjęły obie administracje? oraz (2) czy administracje uznały odpowiedzialność USA za największe spośród wszystkich państw historyczne, skumulowane emisje dwutlenku węgla i zaangażowały się w globalną politykę klimatyczną, wyznaczając konkretne zobowiązania do redukcji emisji gazów cieplarnianych? Próbę odpowiedzi na wskazane pytania podjęto przy wykorzystaniu analizy porównawczej, metody opisowej i syntezy. Z przeprowadzonych badań wynika, że J. Biden i D. Trump odmiennie postrzegają kwestię zmian klimatu, co przekłada się na stosunek do paliw kopalnych oraz od-

nawialnych źródeł energii, jak i zaangażowanie USA na arenie międzynarodowej w realizację Porozumienia Paryskiego. Pierwszy z prezydentów uznał zmiany klimatu za zagrożenie dla bezpieczeństwa narodowego oraz dobrobytu Amerykanów i stały się one istotnym elementem polityki zagranicznej. Prezydent J. Biden wyznaczył konkretne cele redukcji emisji gazów cieplarnianych, tak by osiągnąć założenia Porozumienia Paryskiego. Z kolei D. Trump mówi o „global warming hoax”, a działania podjęte dla ograniczenia emisji gazów cieplarnianych postrzega jako przeszkodę dla rozwoju gospodarczego i w konsekwencji dobrobytu Amerykanów. Zadecydował również o wycofaniu Stanów Zjednoczonych z Porozumienia Paryskiego i zaprzestaniu finansowania projektów klimatycznych w państwach rozwijających się.

Slowa kluczowe: zmiana klimatu, bezpieczeństwo klimatyczne, polityka klimatyczna, Porozumienie Paryskie, Donald Trump, Joe Biden

