Climate change is a phenomenon that has acquired great relevance in recent decades, mainly due to its negative impact on the entire international community. This phenomenon has intensified as a result of significant emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), primarily from the excessive use of fossil fuels that are necessary for contemporary development and progress. It is a problem that demands a prompt and comprehensive response from all political, economic and social sectors globally, especially by the United States, the current hegemon. The U.S. has to carry out efficient international actions to mitigate this problem, because this country is one of the two main consumers of fossil fuels and polluters worldwide. The U.S. still has an energy policy that relies heavily on hydrocarbons. There are also governmental and non-governmental actors involved in the formulation of the U.S. climate change policy that have interests which have influenced the U.S. to not ratify international agreements seeking to mitigate this global problem. It is also important to examine the 2014 U.S. bilateral agreement with China that seeks to mitigate climate change, and its meaning for the COP21 agreement to be determined this December in Paris, France.

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