

Abstract

This research attempts to establish and understand a specific international climate change decision-making approach –IIID- for practical and valuable analysis of the Paris accord. Hence, the critical question is, how the Paris agreement decision-making process within international climate change negotiations has been shaped, which needs to change in the future? The researcher hypothesizes that decision-makers have shaped the Paris agreement decision-making process based on Inter-state Integrated International Decision-making (IIID) approach. Therefore, the inter-state integrated international decision-making approach lies with five categories.

First Category is the Decision-making Situation (DMS) which refers to the Problem and identification such as Dynamics of climate change, Problem of scientific consensus on climate change, Anthropogenic determinants of climate change, and political consensus on climate change before the negotiation of the Paris Agreement. The second Category linked to the Decision-making Center (DMC) that contains activity on evaluating the issues such as the Political structure of the Paris Agreement decision-making center (role of the Developed countries (D.C.), Least Developed Country (LDC), etc.), Institutional structure of the climate change regime (United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Non-state Actors in the UNFCCC, etc.) within epistemic community approach, regime theory, etc. Analysis within the second Category includes a precise specification that helps to develop the process of decision making, such as a process for change and transition from uncertainty to certainty in terms of future international negotiations. Therefore, the third Category is the Decision-making Process (DMP). IIID allows us to learn more about the diversity of processes, thus knowing the uncertain situations within the Paris climate change agreement and international decision-making. Therefore, Decision-making Process substantially depends on understanding the cognitive features and tipping points - political and economic Processes- which apply to the P.A. decision-making process. Decision-making Process is outlining in some stages such as the Political stages of Durban (for instance, Pledges and commitments of E.U. Foreign Affairs Council), Doha (Adopts the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), Warsaw (for example, Commitments of countries (40) and UNFCCC- Cartagena Dialogue2013), and Lima (for instance, China –U.S. Commitments). In addition to that, the economic process can explore the Economic stages of Durban (for example, Green Growth Alliance), Doha (for example, Doha Climate Gateway financial decisions).

I do believe that understanding the DMP is necessary for explaining the Decision category. This stage of IIID represents an evaluation of the features of the Paris agreement text on rules and provisions. The Decision category provides structural guidance for the implementation. The last

Category is implementation, post-Paris logic, and mechanism will be evaluated. In other words, the most critical factors during Marrakech (COP22), Bonn (COP23), Katowice (COP24), Madrid (COP 25) for future implementation will be assessed to understand practical factors.

Keywords: Paris Agreement, Climate change, Negotiations, Decisions