

# Preface

Climate change is becoming, as well as one of the most complex, the main ecological legal and political problems of the 21st century. Responses to climate change by different countries based on negotiations are the focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to avoid runaway impacts and on addressing the impacts that are already with us. To put it simply, the COP 21 or the Paris Climate Conference led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming to keep global warming below 2°C, in accordance with the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The 197 “Negotiating Parties” committed to drawing up long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies. This was the first time that a universal agreement was reached in the fight against climate change. The aim is to keep the rise in global average temperature far below 2°C above pre-industrial rates and to ensure that efforts are made to restrict the increase in temperature to 1.5°C. The Paris Agreement calls for all parties to update their commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions every five years in order to accom-

plish this. The Countries agreed to reach as soon as possible a world limit in greenhouse emissions to strike a balance among pollution and their elimination in the second half of the century.

Iran as one of the members has submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UNFCCC committing to cut the greenhouse gas emissions by 4% percent in 2030. By ratifying the Paris agreement, Iran should make commitments that can put the country's economy into a dilemma and significant expenses. There are opponents of the agreement in Iran, who are opposing the deal believe that ratifying the accord would carry considerable costs for Iran's economy especially as Iran is an oil-dependent country. To reflect the breadth of the economic consequences to the adoption of PA for Iran case, this book takes a comprehensive approach to Paris climate change negotiations and, covering everything from the procedure of shaping, requirements, to state efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and analysis based on relative gains theory. The book is roughly organized into four parts. The first part of the book reviews the background and PA pathway issues that surrounding climate change negotiations. Chapter 1 specifically summarizes the historical basis of climate change

negotiations, relying on pre-steps. Chapter 2 describes the Iran ecological issues, policies, and measures that are or could be used to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Part three then explores U.S. applicable theories. Chapter 3 begins this part by reviewing the security dilemma concept concerning relative gains and security in international relations among nations. Finally, Chapter 4 attempts to peer into the dilemma of Iran to discuss why Iran governments not ratified PA.