

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

Nowadays, the issue of climate change becomes the recent issue that gets attention from every country in the world. The effect of climate change is affecting every country on this earth, and there are no continents left behind. Since the impact of climate change is felt globally, it is the responsibility for all of the countries to address this issue. In addressing this issue all of the countries are working hand by hand by establishing international cooperation and by creating international agreement concerning with the climate change.

The international agreement that concerns on climate change is the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This protocol is an international binding agreement that regulates the parties to set a limit and reduce the amount of their greenhouse gas (GHG) emission as the cause of climate change. Singapore is a small country that produces a small amount of GHG emission and is not affecting the global level of GHG emission and ratified the protocol. On the other hand, the United States as one of the largest emitter did not ratify. The status of Singapore as non-Annex I party makes them not required to reduce their GHG emission. This situation creates a question on why Singapore ratified the Kyoto Protocol i.e. what the interests behind that decision are.

Based on the comparison between the costs and benefits of the alternatives, Singapore finally decided to ratify and implement the Kyoto Protocol in 2006. Related to the Allison model, it explains that state has to be rational by comparing the costs and benefits of each alternative. The decision of Singapore in 2006 was

the most rational decision among the other option which had more benefits for Singapore.

The benefits are the betterment of the international image of Singapore in the international community, the increase of foreign investment in clean energy sector, and the technology advancement in clean energy. The image of Singapore in the international becomes better after Singapore ratified the protocol. By ratifying the protocol, it shows that Singapore is concerned with the issue of climate change even though that they emits a small amount of GHG emission. It also gives them some good reputation regarding their effort in mitigating climate change. The ratification of Kyoto Protocol also increases the foreign investment in clean energy sectors in Singapore. By looking at the reputation of Singapore, they become the destination for the clean energy industries to invest. By the foreign investment, the technology of Singapore in clean energy will also enhance. Although it has one cost which is the high number of resources either human or nature, the series of benefits for Singapore are much more promising than the cost. The benefits for Singapore by ratifying the Kyoto Protocol are in-line with the interest of Singapore.