

Abstract

Climate change is the uncertain natural phenomenon. Consequently, States, concerned that climate change can have adverse effects on humankind, internationally cooperated to take responsibility for human activities which have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. In order to solve the problem of climate change, States, hence, did the international agreements which are the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol 1997. Any State which becomes a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol 1997 has to comply with the commitments thereof.

This thesis studies the issue regarding the implementation of the commitments thereof which leads to background, general character, objective and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol 1997. Moreover, it studies about the commitments of Thailand after being a Party, how and to what extent Thailand has to enact legislation under international law in order to promote and cooperate with other countries to decrease an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere which will benefit natural ecosystems and humankind.

From the study, it can summarize that even though Thailand is the Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol 1997, it cannot practically comply with the commitments. Thailand is unable to conduct under the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and under the commitment of the Kyoto Protocol 1997 because Thailand is not ready in many aspects including personnel, funds, technology and knowledge. Therefore, Thai law should clearly outline the practical and enforceable legislation. With regard to other countries, they should also try to enact their legislation in full compliance with the condition of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol 1997 so as to be consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol 1997 which are

to solve the problem of climate change as well as decrease an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere. Moreover, they should adopt national policy to promote and support in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions. In addition, to reach the objectives, there should be the exchange of useful information and news regarding operation planning, convention or bill drafting for the benefit of humankind not for the economic benefit of specific State. It should also fairly and justly take the benefit that every Party will receive from protection against the problems of climate change into consideration.