# Decoding the Paris Agreement: A Comprehensive Guide

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.



**Decoding Article 6 of the Paris Agreement – Version II** 

by Asian Development Bank

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The goal of the Paris Agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to preindustrial levels. To achieve this long-term goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century.

#### **Key Features of the Paris Agreement**

 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Each country is responsible for submitting its own NDC, which outlines its plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. NDCs are reviewed every five years and are intended to become increasingly ambitious over time.

- Global Stocktake: Every five years, countries will come together to assess collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. The Global Stocktake will inform future NDCs and ensure that countries are on track to meet their commitments.
- Climate Finance: Developed countries have committed to providing financial support to developing countries to help them mitigate and adapt to climate change. This finance is intended to be scaled up over time.
- Transparency and Accountability: Countries are required to report on their progress towards achieving their NDCs and to provide information on their climate policies and actions. This information will be used to track progress and ensure accountability.

#### **Challenges to Implementing the Paris Agreement**

There are a number of challenges to implementing the Paris Agreement, including:

- Political Will: Some countries may lack the political will to take the necessary actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Economic Costs: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions can be costly, and some countries may be reluctant to implement policies that could harm their economies.
- Technological Barriers: Some technologies needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are not yet fully developed or affordable.

 Climate Inertia: The climate system is complex and slow to respond to changes in greenhouse gas emissions. This means that even if countries take immediate action to reduce emissions, it will take time for the climate to stabilize.

The Paris Agreement is a landmark agreement that has the potential to transform the global response to climate change. However, there are a number of challenges to implementing the Agreement, and it will require sustained commitment from all countries to achieve its goals.

This comprehensive guide provides an overview of the key features of the Paris Agreement, the challenges to implementing it, and the importance of achieving its goals. I hope it will help you to understand this important agreement and to take action to address climate change.

#### References

- The Paris Agreement
- The Paris Agreement: A Guide for Citizens
- The Paris Agreement: Key Points



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