

The Paris Agreement – Key Features

Universal and Nationally-Driven

- Builds on post-2020 targets submitted by 188 countries
- All countries to submit nationally determined targets on a level playing field
- A modern, forward-looking approach to differentiate countries based on capacity, not based on outdated lists of developed and developing countries

High Ambition

- Strengthens temperature goal limit warming to “well below” 2 degrees, making efforts to get to 1.5 degrees
- Peak global emissions as soon as possible, rapid reductions thereafter
- Achieve climate-neutrality of the global economy in the second half of the century

Durable Long-Term Framework

- Five-year target cycles, including review of 2030 targets in 2020
- In each cycle, each country’s target needs to be more ambitious than the last, reflecting the highest possible ambition
- Five-year global stock-takes starting in 2018 to assess the strength of overall efforts
- Sends a strong long-term market signal that we’re locked into a global low-carbon transformation

Strong Accountability

- Binding transparency requirements for both developed and developing countries
- Frequent reporting on emissions using internationally agreed standards
- Tracking progress towards targets by all countries every two years
- Robust expert and multilateral review of progress and achievement of targets

Supports the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

- Strong focus on mobilizing public and private climate finance beyond 2020
- Encourages expansion of the donor base going forward
- New focus on technology innovation and R&D
- Strong focus on supporting adaptation, which is critical for the poorest and most vulnerable countries