

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFCCC, n.d.

Home CDM JI CC:iNet TT:Clear

Your location: Home > Paris Agreement

NEWSROOM **Get News** on the Latest **Climate Action**

KEY STEPS

The Convention Kvoto Protocol

Paris Agreement

NEGOTIATIONS

Meetings

Documents & Decisions

Bodies

FOCUS

NDCs

Long-term Strategies

Overview

Adaptation

Capacity-building

Climate Finance Mitigation

Technology

PROCESS

Essential Background

Cooperation & Support

Science

Adaptation

National Reports **GHG Data**

Methods

Land Use and Climate Change

Gender and Climate Change

Parties & Observers

Press

Secretariat

Issues Quickfinder:

Please choose

The Paris Agreement



152 Parties have ratified of 197 Parties to the Convention

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeling of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) took place in Marrakech, Morocco from 15-18 November 2016. More information

Arabic

Chinese

English

French

Russian

Spanish

MS Word versions of the text of the Paris Agreement can be found here

Decision Adopting the Paris

Decision 1/CP.21 in all languages can be found here

Progress tracker: Work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in decision 1/CP.21 (422 kB) (version of 20 June 2017)

Paris Agreement: essential elements

The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global

The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise libis century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework. Further information on key aspects of the Agreement can be found here.

Nationally determined contributions

The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through *nationally determined contributions" (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.

Further information on NDCs can be found here

In 2018, Parties will take stock of the collective efforts in relation to progress towards the goal set in the Paris Agreement and to inform the preparation of NDCs.

There will also be a global stocktake every 5 years to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and to inform further individual actions by Partles.

Taking the Paris Agreement forward

Through decision 1/CP.21, Parties also decided on a 🔁 work programme to be undertaken in preparation to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement.

A tool to track progress made in relation to the work programme is available here:

Progress tracker: Work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in decision 1/CP.21 (422 kB) (version of 20 June 2017)

The information contained in the progress tracker will be updated regularly.

Status of ratification

The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, thirty days after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 % of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary.

Information on the status of ratification can be found here:

Status of ratification

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