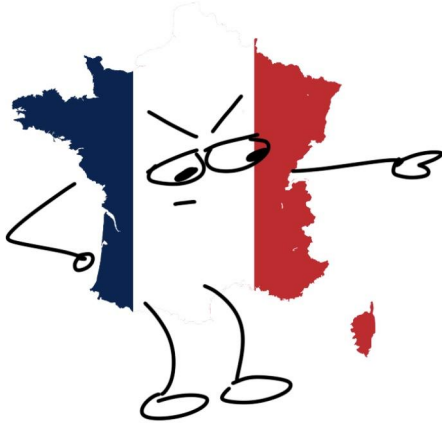


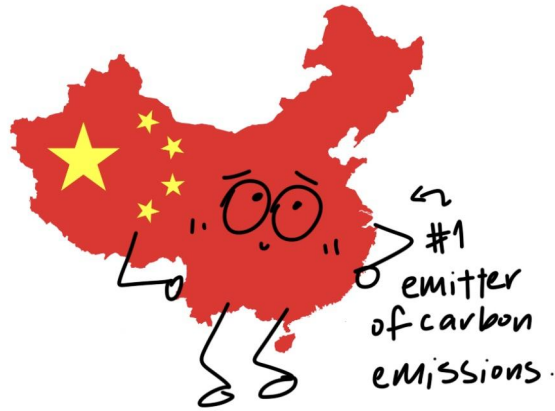
Paris Agreement

1. What is it?
 - a. a legally binding international treaty on climate change.
 - b. Signed by 196 countries (which is basically the whole world) in Paris, in 2015.
 - i. Came into force 1 yr later in 2016.
 - c. Aims to pursue efforts to limit the global temp increase to well below 2 C above pre industrial levels.
 - i. ideally 1.5 C
 - d. Requires countries to set NDCs (national determined contributions).
 - i. This is voluntary (can don't set if u want)
 - ii. Each successive NDC is meant to have a higher degree of ambition than the previous version.
 - iii. This takes into account different national circumstances, allowing each countries goals to be tailored to their own needs and interests, making it more achievable for them
 - iv. Every 5 years, countries have to submit a new and more ambitious goal.
 - v. This is legally binding, but has no actl legal consequences.
 - e. Transparency framework
 - i. tracks countries' emissions, climate actions, and NDC progress through standardized reporting and international reviews.
 - ii. It exists to ensure accountability, prevents false claims, builds trust, and identifies areas needing improvement.
 - iii. Public scrutiny, peer pressure, data-driven adjustments, and incentives like financial support for transparent developing nations.

CHINA ARE
YOU DOING
YOUR PART?



... NO IDEA
WHAT YOU'RE
TALKING ABOUT



Why could it work?	Why couldn't it work?
1. Encourages global cooperation on climate change 2. Sets a clear long-term goal for emissions reduction 3. Holds countries accountable with progress reporting 4. Supports developing nations with funding and technology 5. Promotes the shift to renewable energy and green economies 6. Ensures accountability by tracking emissions and progress. 7. Prevents greenwashing and false climate claims. 8. Builds trust among nations and promotes fair comparisons. 9. Helps countries adjust policies based on real data. 10. Creates peer pressure, which motivates countries to meet their targets.	1. NDCs are voluntary, so there are no strict penalties for non-compliance 2. Current pledges are not enough to meet the 1.5°C target 3. Some major polluters have withdrawn or failed to meet commitments (ahem ahem USA ahem) 4. Political unrest/ tensions 5. Developing nations argue financial aid is insufficient 6. Relies on self-reporting, which may be inaccurate or biased. 7. No strict enforcement for countries that provide false or incomplete data. 8. Some developing nations lack resources 9. Effectiveness depends on political will and global cooperation 10. When countries set their own goals they might choose easy-to-meet ones

	for preserving economy and money
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