



The Youth-Friendly Text of the The Paris Agreement

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This document is a Youth-Friendly version of the Paris Agreement.

The text's objective is to help ensure that we children and youth are well aware of the Paris Agreement on climate change and to be informed about what our governments have promised to do to ensure that our planet is worth preserving.

Article 1

For this Agreement, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:

(a) "Convention" means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992.

(c) "Party" means each country or organization participates in this Agreement.

(b) "Conference of the Parties" means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

Article 2

1- This Agreement aims to strengthen the parties' response to climate change through sustainable development and eradication of poverty by:

Limiting the increase of the global average temperature below 2°C (1.5 °C approximately), enabling Parties to adapt to climate change impacts and decreasing greenhouse emissions with no threat to our food production.

This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and related capabilities, considering different countries' circumstances.

Article 3

All Parties should show ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13 and achieve the purpose of this Agreement as mentioned in Article 2. Also, supporting developing countries' parties is needed for the effective implementation of this Agreement.

Article 4

To achieve the objective of this Agreement, countries should seek to reach the peaking of greenhouse gas emissions and rapidly reduce them to achieve the balance between gas emissions and the capacity to absorb them.

Each Party even developing countries and small islands should contribute to the reduction of gas emissions with solutions appropriate to each country's circumstances, and support will be provided to developing countries to achieve their goals.

Article 5

Parties should conserve and enhance sinks and reservoirs (i.e., natural areas that absorb greenhouse gas emissions). Parties may also introduce incentives to reduce forest degradation, build sustainable management and increase forest cover. Alternative approaches are proposed, which combine mitigation and adaptation for integrated forest management.

Article 6

Parties have the right to follow voluntary cooperation in implementing their national mitigation and adaptation action considering promoting sustainable development and environmental integrity.

The Conference of the Parties shall serve as a meeting point for the Parties' mechanism that shall contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse emissions and support sustainability.

Article 7

Parties must establish the global goal of adaptation and enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Adaptation is a global challenge faced by all and it aims to protect people, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Adaptation action should be participatory, fully transparent, and gender sensitive. Also, it should guide by science, traditional and local knowledge.

United Nations organizations and other agencies should support the efforts to implement the adoption actions.

Article 8

Parties recognized how much sustainable development is important in the Risk management of loss and damage which results from climate change.

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage shall be subjected to the conference and can be amended if necessary and it shall collaborate with organizations under and without agreement.

Article 9

Developed country Parties should provide financial support to assist developing country Parties and particularly least developed countries in mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.

Developed country Parties shall provide information related to projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis.

Article 10

Parties should cooperate to implement a technology development and transfer to improve resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Article 11

The Parties should work together to enhance the capacity and capabilities of the most vulnerable Parties to reduce the

negative effects of climate change and take effective climate change action. To do this, they should facilitate technological development, access to climate finance, and the implement education and public awareness.

Article 12

Parties should cooperate to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, community participation and access to information.

Article 13

To build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, Parties should establish the transparency framework for action and support to provide a clear understanding of climate change action.

Article 14

The Conference of the Parties should conduct a global stock-take to monitoring the progress of this Agreement's objectives and particularly, mitigation and adaptation. The first global stock-take will be held in 2023 and every five years.

Article 15

The Parties should conduct a committee of experts to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the rules of this Agreement.

Article 16

The Parties should understand that the Conference of the Parties COP is the supreme body of the Convention and shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement. Countries that are

parties to the Convention but not to the Agreement and United Nations organizations may participate as observers in the meetings of the COP.

Article 17

The Parties should establish the Secretariat of the Convention as the secretariat of the Agreement, which will perform any functions assigned by the COP.

Article 18

The Parties should establish two bodies to support the Agreement: The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for

Implementation of the Convention. The functions of these bodies shall be assigned by the COP. Observer countries to the Agreement may participate in the discussions of the supporting bodies.

Article 19

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall specify the roles of such subsidiary bodies or arrangements.

Article 20

This Agreement shall be open for signature, ratification, acceptance or approval by States and other organizations that are Parties to the Convention. Parties can sign this Agreement at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017.

Article 21

This Agreement will be effective on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 per cent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession.

Article 22

In cases of making amendments to the Convention the expert-based committee shall facilitate such functions.

Article 23

The Annexes to this Agreement shall form an integral part of it.

Article 24

The Conference of the Parties should undertake the settlement of disputes of this Agreement.

Article 25

Each Party has one vote in the Agreement.

Article 26

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is responsible of depositing the Agreement.

Article 27

There is no possibility to exclude any Article of this Agreement.

Article 28

Parties may withdraw from the Agreement after three years from its entry into force by giving written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This withdrawing will take effect one year after notification.

Article 29

The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Agreement have the same power and are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.