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The Paris Agreement

Key goals:

- peak greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible
- limit warming to 'well below' 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- 'pursue efforts' to limit warming to 1.5°C
- achieve 'net zero' emissions in the second half of this century.

Progress toward meeting the goals

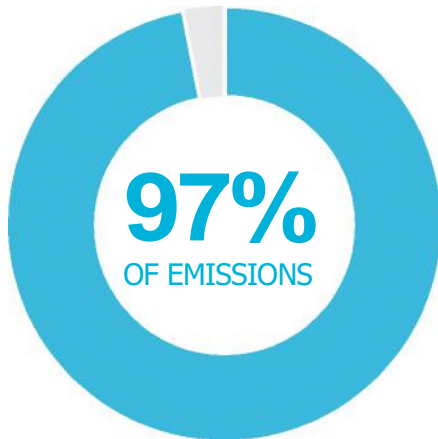


Temperature increases relative to pre-industrial levels under different policy scenarios to 2100

- 3.5°C—Current policies
- 3.2°C—Unconditional targets
- 3.0°C—Conditional and unconditional fully implemented
- 2.0°C
- 1.5°C



190 PARTIES
HAVE RATIFIED THE AGREEMENT



Ratifying countries have made commitments to take practical steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Each country specifies what actions they will take.

According to the United Nations Environmental Program's (UNEP) Gap Report, emissions grew for a third consecutive year in 2019. In 2020 there was a drop in emissions due to COVID-19, but this temporary drop will not contribute significantly to emissions reductions by 2030 without further action. Countries need to continue to strengthen their emissions reduction commitments to enable the world to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goals.

The Paris Agreement includes a 'ratchet mechanism,' through which countries can commit to increase ambition.

Thousands of cities, companies and investors have also committed to taking action on climate change in line with the Paris Agreement goals.

See our reports, [Prospering in a low emissions world](#) and [Economic recovery, resilience and prosperity after the coronavirus](#).