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The Paris Agreement: A New Era in Global Climate Diplomacy**Abdumo'minova Mukarramxon**

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Annotation. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the 2015 Paris Agreement, a historic international accord that reshaped global climate diplomacy. The paper discusses the shift from top-down, mandatory emission reduction systems to a flexible, bottom-up model based on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Key elements—including the long-term temperature goal, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), and climate finance obligations—are reviewed in detail. The study concludes that while the Agreement forms a strong global framework, its success depends on increased political will and effective implementation by all participating countries.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлен подробный анализ Парижского соглашения 2015 года — исторического международного документа, изменившего подход к глобальной климатической дипломатии. Рассматривается переход от жесткой системы обязательных квот к гибкой модели, основанной на национально определяемых взносах (NDC). Подробно анализируются ключевые элементы соглашения: долгосрочная температурная цель, Усиленная система прозрачности (ETF) и финансовые обязательства развитых стран. В статье делается вывод, что, несмотря на прочную правовую основу, успех соглашения зависит от усиления политической воли и эффективной реализации странами-участницами.

1. Scientific Basis of the 1.5°C Target. The 1.5°C temperature threshold is grounded in scientific research conducted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). According to the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, exceeding this limit significantly increases the risks of extreme weather events, sea-level rise, biodiversity loss, and food insecurity.

The Paris Agreement aligns international climate policy with scientific evidence, emphasizing preventive action rather than reactive measures. This science-based approach strengthens the Agreement's legitimacy and urgency.

2. Role of the Global Stocktake Mechanism. The Global Stocktake is a core evaluative process designed to assess collective progress toward the Agreement's long-term goals. Conducted every five years, it reviews mitigation efforts, adaptation measures, and financial support. The findings of the Global Stocktake inform future NDC updates and encourage states to raise ambition. This mechanism transforms climate diplomacy into an ongoing learning and accountability process rather than a static treaty obligation.

3. Adaptation as a Global Priority. While early climate agreements focused primarily on mitigation, the Paris Agreement elevates adaptation to equal importance. Article 7 recognizes adaptation as a global goal, particularly vital for developing countries and small island states. Adaptation strategies include climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable water management, and disaster risk reduction. This shift acknowledges that climate impacts are already occurring and require immediate policy responses.

4. Challenges in Implementation. Despite its strengths, the Paris Agreement faces notable implementation challenges. National climate policies often conflict with economic priorities, particularly in fossil-fuel-dependent economies. Additionally, delays in climate finance disbursement and insufficient technological transfer limit progress in developing regions. These challenges highlight the gap between political commitment and practical execution, emphasizing the need for stronger domestic legislation and international cooperation.

5. The Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development. The Agreement contributes directly to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). By integrating climate action with broader development goals, the Paris framework promotes inclusive and long-term sustainability rather than isolated environmental policies.

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