



Status of National Efforts to Ratify the Paris Agreement

Country Report Summary #1

August 2016

Edited by Lois Barber, Ben Carver, & Ron Israel

**Compiled by Climate Scorecard Country Managers in the
Top 25 Greenhouse Gas Emitting Countries**

www.climatescorecard.org

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Status of National Efforts to Ratify the Paris Agreement: Country Report Summary #1

Climate Scorecard is an initiative to help monitor the implementation of the 2016 UN-sponsored Global Climate Agreement by the top 25 greenhouse-gas emitting countries. The Project regularly posts information related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on its website: <http://www.climatescorecard.org>. This information is provided by experts, analysts, and practitioners within each country. Once a month Climate Scorecard publishes a *Country Report Summary*, an analysis and synthesis of the efforts of each country to address a major issue related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. More information on Climate Scorecard is provided in the About Us section at the end of this Report. Comments and questions related to this report should be sent to Ben Carver, Project Coordinator, at climate@gcitizen.org.

This first *Country Report Summary* asks the question: ***What is the status of efforts to implement the Paris Agreement in each country?*** Climate Scorecard Country Managers in our 25 countries were asked to provide answers to this question based on their knowledge and a review of local articles and media posts. A compilation of their responses follows below.

The Paris Agreement does not go into effect until at least 50 countries representing 55% of total greenhouse gas emissions have ratified the Agreement. The responses of Climate Scorecard Country Managers reveal the intricacies of politics and policies that affect almost all countries as they seek to ratify the Agreement. Those countries that likely will be slow to ratify the Paris Agreement can be characterized by having one or more of the following characteristics: over dependence on fossil fuel energy sources; dysfunctional governments; and strong political parties in opposition to government regulations. Our analysis suggests that the amount of time required for the requisite number of countries to sign the Agreement is an open question.

Table A below rates the chance of each country ratifying the Paris Agreement before 2018. The ratings reveal that 2 countries (France and Ukraine) have ratified the Paris Agreement already; 13 of the 23 countries reporting thus far have a *high* chance of ratifying the Agreement before 2018; 5 countries have a *medium* chance; and 3 countries have a *low* chance.

Table A: Paris Agreement Ratification Forecast

GHG Emissions Rank	Country	Possibility of Ratification by 2018	GHG Emissions MtCO _{2e} *	Percentage of Global Total
1	China	High	9,679.30	22.7%
2	United States	Medium	6,668.79	15.6%
3	India	High	2,432.18	5.7%
4	Russia	Low	2,291.57	5.4%
5	Japan	High	1,257.10	2.9%
6	Brazil	High	1,104.64	2.6%
7	Germany	High	903.98	2.1%
8	Indonesia	High	814.71	1.9%
9	Canada	High	710.72	1.7%
10	Iran	TBA	698.38	1.6%
11	Mexico	High	681.87	1.6%
12	South Korea	High	661.69	1.6%
13	United Kingdom	Medium	582.11	1.4%
14	Australia	High	560.64	1.3%
15	France	Ratified	513.23	1.2%
16	Italy	Medium	496.27	1.2%
17	Saudi Arabia	TBA	510.14	1.2%
18	South Africa	High	458.29	1.1%
19	Argentina	High	363.79	0.9%
20	Poland	Low	378.01	0.9%
21	Turkey	Low	382.29	0.9%
22	Ukraine	Ratified	380.89	0.9%
23	Nigeria	Medium	320.04	0.8%
24	Spain	High	350.27	0.8%
25	Thailand	Medium	346.34	0.8%

* MtCO_{2e} = Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent

Country Reports

Argentina



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

Like most other major nations, Argentina signed the Paris Agreement in April 2016, but has yet to ratify it.

As the Paris Agreement was being discussed and developed in late 2015, Argentina underwent significant changes in its political leadership. Just days before the Agreement was adopted, a new President, Mauricio Macri, was sworn into office. Thus, while Argentina's delegation to the COP21 fell under the mandate of former president Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, the onus will be on the current government to ratify and adhere to the Paris Agreement.

There are some encouraging signs that the Macri Administration considers climate change a top priority. On the day that the Paris Agreement was adopted, the president called climate change 'humanity's biggest challenge' and said the Agreement was an 'important step towards the necessary changes.' To coordinate actions on climate change, the Government created a National Office on Climate Change (Gabinete Nacional de Cambio Climático).

In Argentina, international treaties must be approved by the National Congress, so in a recent speech, President Macri implored Congress to approve the commitments made in Paris as soon as possible. However in the past, action on climate change in Argentina has faced resistance because it was seen as detrimental (or at least secondary) to efforts towards economic stability, growth and social development. For example, prior to COP21 environment secretary Sergio Lorusso said, "Argentina has the obligation and necessity to keep growing, we're not going to sacrifice our people to satisfy international organizations."

Nonetheless, the path to ratification looks promising. As mentioned, President Macri stated his desire to see ratification of the Paris Agreement as soon as possible. He also expressed this sentiment in a recent meeting with President Obama. Another promising perspective on the prospect of ratification comes from Argentina's Environment Minister Sergio Bergman. In a June 2016 statement, he said: "The ratification of the Paris Agreement is now in the Parliament and is very likely to be approved. It doesn't just depend on me, but we are pushing it and aren't seeing any resistance."

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager *Dustin Robertson*

Useful Resources

<http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1875715-discurso-completo-de-mauricio-macri-ante-la-asamblea-legislativa>

<http://dialogochino.net/argentina-lagging-on-climate-and-environment/>

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/03/23/fact-sheet-united-states-%E2%80%93-argentina-relationship-o>

<https://noticias.terra.com.ar/argentina/bergman-pidio-que-el-congreso-apruebe-la-ratificacion-del-acuerdo-medioambiental-de-paris,dcdode1005182d610130dbd534b1be27hrhgj8om.html>

<http://www.reuters.com/article/usa-argentina-climatechange-idUSL2N16V15J>

Australia



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Medium

Australia signed the Paris Agreement on April 22nd, 2016, but has yet to ratify it.

Entering into treaties is an executive power in Australia. Final decisions about the ratification of treaties requires the approval of the House of Representatives and the Senate. There is debate, however, over whether the Paris Agreement is a treaty or falls into another category of international agreement that requires a different ratification process.

Some Australians fear that entering into a treaty comes with a loss of sovereignty and will make the country subject to the decisions of an international body. Conservative government officials also worry that increased environmental regulation will limit economic growth and harm Australian Business.

Currently Australia has a Coalition Government led by Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull of the Liberal Party, the party with the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives. The National Party is a partner in the Coalition. The center-left Labor Party has the second largest number of seats. As of July 16th, it looks like the election results are final and the Liberal Party coalition has maintained control of the government.

The coalition government structure poses a major problem for Australia in ratifying the Paris Agreement. In order to ratify the Agreement the government will need to put in place the policies and plans that are needed to help Australia reach its pledged greenhouse gas emission targets. However there is no clear agreement among coalition partners as to which policies the country should follow. For example, the Labor Party favors policies that will put a price on carbon, which the Liberal Party opposes.

Australia has not yet outlined a definitive timeline for ratification of the Paris Agreement.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Hannah Campi**

Useful Resources

<http://www.climateinstitute.org.au/>

<http://reneweconomy.com.au/2015/the-paris-climate-deal-what-it-means-for-australia-and-its-policies-61728>

http://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/11/world/australia/election-results-malcolm-turnbull-liberal.html?_r=0

Brazil



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

Like many other countries, Brazil has yet to ratify the Paris Agreement and submit its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) plan to its Congress. Brazil currently is in the midst of a very serious and dramatic political and economic crisis, including the removal and proposed impeachment of the President-Dilma Rousseff.

The Brazilian constitution gives Congress the ability to approve treaties, which then go to the President for signature. The Brazilian Congress has a strong environmental block which favors ratifying the Paris Agreement. However, the acting President Michel Temer has appointed a conservative cabinet, which may not be that enthusiastic about committing to the ambitious greenhouse gas emission reduction pledge that Brazil made to the new Paris Agreement.

However, on July 12th Brazil took a step forward in the ratification of the Paris

Agreement. The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved in plenary the legislative decree project by which Brazil adheres to the Paris climate agreement. The proposal now goes to the Senate.

"We consider that this agreement serves the national interest and vote for approval," said Congressman Pedro Vilela. Vilela, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was part of the open discussion of the text that took place in an extraordinary Chamber session that was extended into the night. "There is scientific evidence increasing that recent changes are not natural variations, related to human activities," said another congressman, Luiz Freitas Filho, rapporteur in the Committee on the Environment.

Ratifying the Paris Agreement is being processed on an emergency basis in the Congress. Now the decision goes to the Senate. If approved, it goes for Presidential approval and may become domestic law in Brazil before COP22, the Marrakesh Climate Conference set for November 2016. Everything indicates that the Brazilian Senate will follow the recommendation of the Deputies.

"Now it's a matter of time until the final ratification by the Senate," said Carlos Rittl, Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Climate Observatory (www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br). "The big step that comes next will need to be given by the government to transform our economy on the path of progressive elimination of greenhouse gases. And for that, Brazil has opportunities: Zero deforestation, restoring forests, make more efficient farming and use more sun, wind and biomass to generate energy."

The movement in the Parliament puts Brazil closer to the group of countries that want to see the climate Agreement in place as early as next year, three years ahead of schedule.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Ciro Moura**

Useful Resources

<http://www.wwf.org.br/?52782>

<http://epoca.globo.com/colunas-e-blogs/blog-do-planeta/noticia/2016/06/o-brasil-precisa-ir-alem-da-ratificacao-do-acordo-do-clima.html>

<http://www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br/camara-aprova-ratificacao-do-acordo-de-paris/>

Canada



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

Canada has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. The newly elected Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Environment Minister Catherine McKenna attended the United Nations Earth Day ceremony in April, a gathering of 170 leaders in New York, and signed the agreement, recognized as a treaty in Canada.

The formal process of ratifying a treaty involves the executive and legislative branches of government. Before entering into deliberations, the initiating government agency submits a policy mandate to begin negotiations, called a Memorandum to Cabinet. This document shows that other government departments, provinces and territories, aboriginal groups or NGOs and industry stakeholders have been consulted before granting a negotiating mandate.

The Treaty Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has overall responsibility for managing the tabling of treaties in the House of Commons. The Minister brings the agreement forward as a bill in both official languages, accompanied by an Explanatory Memorandum (EM) during routine proceedings in the House of Commons. Provinces and territories views are recorded in the EM which should explain why the treaty is in Canada's national interest, the obligations, likely economic, social, cultural, environmental and legal effects and impacts; the costs of compliance; determination of whether the obligations relate in whole or in part to matters under provincial constitutional jurisdiction; description of where authority falls, termination and so forth.

The Government must consider any concerns raised by Opposition Parties during a twenty-one day tabling process. The Opposition Party may raise concerns that the Paris Agreement emission targets could cause the Canadian national economy to decrease by one-to-three percent by 2030—which they do not want to see. The Liberals favor a price on carbon, which other parties might oppose.

Once the twenty-one day waiting period passes, the Government will decide whether to proceed to bind Canada to the Agreement or to introduce further necessary legislation requiring adoption before bringing the Agreement into force. When they proceed, the MFA brings the final Agreement into force.

The Prime Minister has vowed to bring a strategy forward to get the House of Commons to ratify the Agreement before the end of 2016. The strategy will need to include a review of related territorial and provincial policies.

*--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Diane Szoller***

Useful Resources

<http://www.treatyaccord.gc.ca/procedures.aspxhttp://climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=EF6CE373-1>

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/environment-first-ministers-climate-plan-1.3441886>

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/record-signatures-expected-for-paris-climate-deal/article29716692/>

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/environment-paris-agreement-climate-1.3571359>

<http://globalnews.ca/news/2655597/justin-trudeau-joins-world-leaders-in-nyc-to-sign-paris-climate-change-pact/>

China



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

As the largest greenhouse gas emitting country, China has promised to ratify the Paris Agreement before the G20 Hangzhou Summit in September 2016. Zhang Gaoli, Chinese Vice Premier and the special envoy of President Xi Jinping, announced this plan right after China's signing of the Agreement on April 22nd, which was "great news" according to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon.

We have reasons to be positive about China's ratification of the Paris Agreement. First, given the clear message from the top political leader, China's central government is at least trying to minimize domestic pressure against ratification. And given the high consensus among political leaders, China's legislative body, the National People's Congress, along with its Standing Committee, is less likely to veto the Agreement and its domestic legalization. Moreover, as the chair of the G20 Summit this year, China is willing to demonstrate its leading role in promoting ratification and implementation of the Agreement as a mechanism to promote trade and collaboration among developing and developed countries. Furthermore, many of the targets in the Agreement are also included in China's 13th five-year plan (2016-2020), which lays emphasis on national economic restructuring and sustainable development in response to problems like economic slowdown, environmental degradation and pollution.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Jingli Liu**

Useful Resources

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-04/23/c_135305180.htm

http://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/simp/indepth/2016/04/160427_focusonchina_paris_deal_supply_side_reform

France



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Treaty has been ratified

The Parliament of the French Republic consists of two chambers: The National Assembly (directly elected representatives) and the Senate (senators elected indirectly by representatives and local politicians). Pursuant to Article 53 of the French Constitution, an international agreement requires the approval of Parliament when it concerns peace treaties, trade agreements, agreements on state finances, agreements on civil status or agreements on the amendment of legal provisions.

The French Senate adopted, on June 9, 2016, the bill on the ratification of the Paris Climate Agreement. All political groups from the majority but also from the opposition voted in favor. Only Mrs. Marion Maréchal-Le Pen (Front National) abstained from voting.

France, which holds the presidency of COP21, will therefore be the second EU country to ratify the Paris Agreement after Hungary, and the first G7 and G20 member to ratify the Agreement.

The French Minister of Environment, Ségolène Royal, who chairs the COP21 until the next COP planned for November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco, said that she was very satisfied that France was the first industrial nation and first EU country to ratify the agreement. She also called the other member countries to accelerate the ratification process.

Formal ratification also requires that French President Hollande endorse the bill with his seal of approval. This is expected very soon.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Charline Gaudin**

Useful Resources

http://www.lemonde.fr/cop21/article/2016/05/17/les-deputes-francais-ont-approuve-la-ratification-de-l-accord-de-paris-sur-le-climat_4921094_4527432.html

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-Parlement-autorise-la.html>

<http://www.actu-environnement.com/ae/news/climat-COP21-Accord-Paris-ratification-projet-loi-26960.php4>

http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/dossiers/ratification_accord_cop21.asp

<http://www.senat.fr/leg/pjl15-614.html>

<http://climateobserver.org/france-ratifies-paris-agreement/>

Germany



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

The ratification of international treaties is ultimately at the hands of the Bundespräsident, Joachim Gauch. While Germany's Basic Law allows the Bundesregierung (executive branch) to engage in international treaties, those which could affect the political relations of the State require the involvement of the Bundestag (lower parliamentary branch) by means of legislation. Once presented to the Bundestag a treaty is relayed to the Bundesrat (upper parliamentary branch) to be processed for ratification in two events. The first drafts the legislature and assigns it to respective parliamentary branches. The second is the voting procedure to determine—by majority—whether it is passed or not. The Bundesregierung approved the Paris agreement by signing it on April 22nd 2016, but it is yet to be ratified and the government is struggling to do so in light of several hindrances. Ratification initiatives are in conflict between the EU and its member states, as no party wants to overstep the other's legislative process.

The EU Bloc is looking for a unified ratification procedure with its member states, which will only go as fast as the slowest state. The EU Parliament's Environment Committee has indicated it will attempt to draft its position by August 2016, but ratification of member states, including Germany, is unlikely to come before 2017. As it stands, no political party is in opposition to the Paris Agreement and state-

level parties lend similar opinions on the necessary ways forward. For example, a new coalition party in Baden-Württemberg (southern Germany) are advocating for the decarbonization of their power, heating and transport sectors by 2050, while a coalition in Rhineland-Palatinate (southwestern Germany) are emphasizing the utility of bioenergy and household solar panel investments.

Quite recently Angela Merkel (on behalf of the entire Bundesregierung) announced that Germany will ratify the agreement by November of this year, although there are no details about how she will influence the timeliness of the voting procedure to do so.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Roland Selinger**

Useful Resources

<https://www.goethe.de/en/kul/ges/20716000.html>

<http://www.sueddeutsche.de/politik/vertrag-von-paris-klima-der-ernuechterung-1.2782036>

<https://www.carbonbrief.org/explainer-when-will-european-union-ratify-paris-agreement>

https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-07-05-merkel-beim-petersberger-klimadialog-in-berlin_en.html

India



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

On 22nd April, India signed the Paris Agreement along with more than 170 nations. There was much hype surrounding India's willingness to become a global leader in climate change mitigation actions, unlike the spoilsport role it played during the Copenhagen summit in 2009. However, from the end of the Paris summit till now, the country has been constantly changing its position regarding how it plans to tackle the problem of reducing greenhouse gas emissions on its domestic front and contribute in this regard at the global level.

For a long time, India has been treading a dual path for dealing with climate change mitigation actions. On the one hand, it has tried to present itself as a leader of the developing world seeking for its right to pursue economic

development for its vast majority of people who still survive on meager energy consumption. From this standpoint, India squarely puts the blame of presently deteriorating global climate conditions on the developed world, which in the past carelessly exploited the climate for its selfish development interests. The INDC, which it has submitted to the UNFCCC, seeks monetary assistance from the international community in order to diminish the costs it would incur for the implementation of Paris Agreement related climate change plans.

While on the other hand, the country has tried to present itself as a responsible state player caring to take voluntary actions that are needed for addressing the global climate change issues; actions such as being signatory to all major climate treaties, like the Copenhagen Protocol, etc., and taking practical actions to improve the share of clean energy in the country's energy basket.

There is no specified procedure for the ratification of international treaties under India's laws. The constitution of the country falls short of clarifying the status of international laws and their application within its sovereign territories. In the past, certain international treaties have been put to a vote in the Parliament for securing majority consensus, like the Land Border Agreement with Bangladesh, etc. However, the national executive (Central government) is under no obligation to have Parliament's approval at the stage of entering into an international treaty or agreement with any foreign power. (See Article 73 of Indian Constitution)

Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi in a meeting with the US President Barrack Obama said that the domestic legal procedures for accession relating to the agreement should be duly followed. However, he did not mention any specific time period by when the legalities in this regard will get completed. It is most likely the major fossil energy consuming industries will lobby to gain certain relaxation on the Agreement. While civil society organizations, especially those working in the environment sector, and certain central government ministries, like Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy as well as certain other government agencies, will try to push for ratification of the agreement without delay. This dialectic will be further complicated by the strategic considerations and interests of the Prime Minister's office and the government's core political and economic agenda.

Regardless of India's reluctance to immediately accede to the Paris Agreement, it is most likely that the country will ratify it in the near-future in order to preserve its standing as a newly emerging power in the global community.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Hriday Sarma**

Useful Resources

<http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/news/2460802/india-aims-to-ratify-paris-agreement-in-2016>

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/us-at-the-bali-climate-change-conference-the-american-gap-between-words-and-deeds-a-523027.html>

<http://m.townhall.com/columnists/vijayjayaraj/2016/06/16/indias-uturn-on-paris-climate-change-agreement-and-why-it-is-right-n2178949>

<http://www.pucl.org/Topics/Law/2006/treaty-making.html>

<http://www.legalindia.com/the-status-of-international-law-under-the-constitution-of-india/>

Indonesia



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

Indonesia signed the Paris Agreement on April 22nd, 2016. Although Indonesia has yet to ratify the agreement, the government is committed to reducing emissions and following through with ratification. In order to ratify the agreement, it must first be submitted by the institution initiating the agreement to the President through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The President can conclude international treaties with the consent of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR, House the Representatives). The DPR has 560 seats that are determined by population. The DPR, in Article 3 of the constitution, makes decisions by a simple majority vote. For ratification, the signature of the President and the simple majority vote will pass the agreement.

Before signing the agreement, the Minister of Environment and Forestry Siti Nurbaya stated that the INDCs in Indonesia's pledge to the Paris Agreement should be made more ambitious. Further, Rachmat Witoelar, the chief of President Joko Widodo's Working Unit for Climate Change Control (UKP-PPI), stated before signing the agreement in New York that "Indonesia should be one of the first 55 countries to adopt the ratification process, and I hope Indonesia will immediately implement it." These are encouraging signs of the commitment of the executive branch to implement the Paris Agreement.

The president supports the Paris Agreement and therefore it is likely that the Government Coalition will vote to ratify. The Government Coalition holds 386 seats of 560. However, it is worth noting that the National Awakening Party (PKB), which holds 47 seats, tends to be slight right of center and therefore might not fall in line with the government coalition. Additionally, one of their platforms is to “accelerate the development of disadvantaged regions”, which would be more challenging under emissions restrictions. The unaligned Partai Demokrat tends to prefer neoliberal policies and is center right; its 61 members may not favor the agreement. Gerindra is part of the Red and White Coalition but is more of left wing party and recognizes that global warming is an important issue. Gerindra holds 73 seats. It is likely that more support for the Agreement will be picked up from Golkar, Partai Demokrat and the National Mandate parties and that the government will get the 280 votes needed for legislative approval.

--Submitted by Climate Change Country Manager **Tristan Grupp**

Useful Resources

<http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/articles/indonesia-to-reconsider-climate-action-plan-may-ratchet-up-forests-and-ecosystem-restoration-revive-redd/>

<http://www.wri-indonesia.org/en/node/41061>

<http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/articles/indonesia-to-downgrade-forests-upgrade-energy-in-new-climate-strategy/>

<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-indonesia-haze-peatlands-idUSKCN0US0C620160114>

<http://www.redd-monitor.org/2016/03/03/norway-admits-that-we-havent-seen-actual-progress-in-reducing-deforestation-in-indonesia/>

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<http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/news/indonesia-attends-mef-climate-change-new-york/>

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/legislation/countries/indonesia/>

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/IndonesiaE.pdf>

Italy



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Medium

Italy is not present in the group of virtuous countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement and unfortunately also does not appear either in the group of countries that have promised to ratify by the end of 2016. When will Italy ratify the Paris Agreement? The current Prime Minister, Matteo Renzi, in his speech during the Agreement signing ceremony on April 22nd, spoke about responsibility towards future generations and about the need for collective and shared action. He also declared that the content of the Agreement will be treated as a national policy priority. Unfortunately, he did not speak about either ratification or implementation.

How would it be ratified? As it is written in article 87 of the Italian Constitution, the ratification process of an international treaty in Italy is done formally by the President of the Republic. But it is the government who actually ratifies. In the case of the Paris Agreement, it would be the Minister of Environment who would sign the Agreement. The Italian Constitution states that the two Chambers of the Parliament need to authorize the ratification of an international treaty. However it is unclear whether the Paris Agreement falls into the category of international treaties that require legislative approval.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Silvia Tomasi**

Japan



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

The Paris Agreement that the Government signed in New York in April will be submitted to the Diet for its approval and ratification. Initially, the administration was planning to start the ratification process in 2017. However, influenced by the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, they currently aim to get the approval from the Diet by the end of 2016.

Japan's policymaking process is, in many ways, defined by the strength of its bureaucracy and the structural conservatism of the Japanese system. Environmental and energy policy in Japan is similarly concentrated in the hands of the bureaucracy, particularly the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of Environment (MOE). METI is responsible for deciding Japan's

energy mix and has the closest relationship with the major sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

Keidanren (Japanese Business Federation, like U.S. Chamber of Commerce) has a strong relationship with METI. As part of the bottom-up approach to the INDC process, METI sought Keidanren's input on feasible emissions reduction efforts, particularly in terms of energy conservation and efficiency improvements.

The government approved the new Action Plan for Global Warming on 13 May 2016. However, because they have to maintain the improvement of Japan's economy, they may make the environmental matter less of a priority. It is presumed that they only encourage environmental actions that do not interrupt development of the Japanese economy.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Kenta Matsumoto**

Useful Resources

<http://spfusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Sofer-Climate-Politics-in-Japan.pdf>

http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page24e_000119.html

Mexico



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

Mexico has a ratification mechanism very similar to the US. After the President (or in this case, the head Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) has signed the agreement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has to send it to the Senate for its analysis, evaluation and eventually, its approval. Once the Senate has approved the agreement, it publishes an official act that allows the Executive to ratify it.

Mexico's Senate hasn't received the Paris Agreement for its endorsement yet; however, due to the increasing international pressure to ratify the Agreement before the end of the year, it will probably be discussed on the Senate's next session, which will take place in September.

Currently, the 128 member Upper House is mainly composed by right wing parties, such as PAN, the Ecological Party and PRI (President Enrique Peña Nieto's

party) making up almost 80% of the seats in the Senate. All of these parties have a written commitment as well as public declarations regarding their posture in favor of the implementation of climate change related policies. Hopefully this means that the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Senate will happen without much impediment.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Raiza Pilatowsky**

Useful Resources

<http://www.diputados.gob.mx/sia/coord/pdf/coord-iss-03-05.pdf>

Nigeria



Possibility of Ratification by 2016: Medium

Nigeria has yet to ratify the Paris Agreement. However, the country has announced plans to commence in September 2016 the process of consulting stakeholders with the intention of signing and ratifying the Agreement as soon as possible thereafter. The Minister of Environment, Amina Mohammed, on June 5, 2016 made this announcement during a Ministerial Breakfast Meeting on Implementation of Nigeria's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).

According to Section 12 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, only by an Act of the National Assembly would any international treaty have locally enforceable status. The National Assembly is made up of a lower House of Assembly and an upper Senate. The process of deliberating and agreeing to ratify the Paris Agreement could be protracted or derailed by a lack of political will on the part of the Assembly and/or the Executive. It is still too early however to tell if this will happen.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Chiudo Ehirim**

Useful Resources

<http://thenationonlineng.net/domesticating-international-treaties/>

<https://www.today.ng/news/national/133038/nigeria-ratify-paris-climate-treaty-september>

Poland



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Low

To date, Poland has not ratified the Paris Agreement.

In 1989, Communism collapsed in Poland and the country shifted to democracy. This democratic nation now has a President, a Prime Minister, and a Parliament. The Constitution, established in 1997, assigns power to separate parts of the government so they can balance each other. Executive power is assigned to the President, or the Head of State, and the Council of Ministers. Judicial power lies in the courts and tribunals. Legislative power is given to the Parliament, headed by the Prime Minister. This part consists of the upper house, called the Senate or Senat (with 260 Deputies), and a lower house, called the Sejm (with 100 Senators). Both parts contain Deputies or Senators who serve for 4 years.

Democratic elections are held, and the D'Hondt method is used, where seats in either part of the Parliament are allocated to political parties based on the proportion of votes they received. The top 5 political parties with control of the Parliament currently are the Law and Justice Party (PiS), Civic Platform (PO) Kukiz'15 (K'15), Modern (M), and the Polish People's Party (PSL). The majority of these parties and the majority of the Parliament, have right-wing nationalistic and Eurosceptic leanings, which isn't a good playing field for the Paris Agreement. The majority is very protective of Poland's coal industry, and the vast number of voters they employ, as well are very focused on strengthening the Polish economy. Politicians are reluctant to agree to a treaty that would limit an industry their economy is based on, and make Poland less competitive in the global market.

Late last year, Poland had a democratic election that resulted in the conservative Eurosceptic PiS winning both the majority vote and the majority of Parliament. This is the first time a single party has held a majority since the fall of Communism. PiS currently has 235 of the 460 seats in Sejm, and 61 of the 100 seats in Senate.

Also, after the election, President Andrzej Duda and Prime Minister Beata Szydło, both of the PiS, were put into their respective offices.

In April 2016, Polish Prime Minister Szydło signed the Paris Agreement after the COP 21 United Nations Climate Change Conference that took place in Paris in December 2015. As an international agreement, it is up to the Polish President Duda to approve the agreement and Poland's part in it, and ratify it. Alternatively, if the President vetoes the agreement, the Parliament can override his veto

through the new three-fifth majority (which would be highly unlikely, considering their political leanings). Unfortunately, however, there hasn't even been talks to start the ratification process.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Kathleen Gorman**

Russia



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Low

The intention of the Russian Federation to ratify the Paris Agreement has been announced in official meetings and in interviews by Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Khloponin and the President's special representative for the climate, Mr Alexander Bedritsky.

Fighting climate change is high on the national agenda and supported at the government level. At the moment there is no evidences of any significant political opposition, though there are several discussions among scientists about the various approaches to calculations of the carbon footprint, forest capacities, economic efficiency of implementation measures, etc.

According to Russian legislation, the adoption of the Paris Agreement would require a federal law ratifying the Paris Agreement that is approved by the legislative bodies and signed into force by the President. The ratification procedure includes the following steps:

- Preparation of the Draft Federal Law on Ratification of Paris Agreement;
- Consideration of the Draft Law by the Government of the RF;
- Consideration of the Draft Law by State Duma of the RF (3 readings);
- Approval by the Federal Council of the RF;
- Signing by the President of the RF.

On the basis of experience with the Kyoto Protocol and its implementation, the Government of the RF took a decision to start with identification of the practical ways for implementing the Paris Agreement and undertaking the required steps for preparing the country for ratification of the Agreement, to be followed by ratification itself.

By the end of May 2016, the Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment developed the final draft of Plan for Ratification of the Paris Climate Agreement that is agreed by all interested authorities and now awaits official government approval. This Plan includes the following steps required for the ratification preparation:

- The identification of the solutions for implementation of the Paris Agreement and responsible authorities for managing the implementation process,
- Adaptation of national legislation with the relevant normative documents,
- Development of tools for carbon emission accounting,
- Development of an approach for state regulation of carbon emissions,
- Preparation of a long-term Strategy for Low Carbon Development (for the period until 2050),
- Development of a National Climate Adaptation Plan and many other relevant steps.

The completion of most of the actions from the Plan for Ratification of the Paris Agreement needs to happen before the ratification of the Paris Agreement can take place. Preparation of the Draft Federal Law on Ratification of the Paris Agreement is aimed at Dec 2019 with potential final approval of the Paris Agreement in 2020. The RF Plan for Ratification of the Paris Climate Agreement covers the period from 2016 until 2020. The final timetable for ratification will be available when the Government approves the Plan for Ratification that the Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment has developed.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Elena Zaika**

Useful Resources

<http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Minister-thanks-Russia-for-climate-actions-during-visit>

<https://www.expertguides.com/articles/the-paris-agreement-russias-perspective/arbwxhj><http://www.russia-direct.org/opinion/how-russia-plans-move-forward-paris-climate-agreement>

South Africa



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Low

South Africa signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016. In addressing the General Assembly in South Africa, Environment Minister Edna Molewa stated that domestic ratification procedures are already underway in hope that implementation of the Agreement will be initiated in 2020. South Africa is already acting on Climate Change with significant investments in renewable energy, public transport, energy efficiency, waste management and land restoration initiatives. A Climate Change Response Policy with clear greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation framework has been implemented which includes a range of measures aimed at achieving national goals reflected in the National Development Plan.

International agreements that require ratification must be approved by the South African Parliament. However, to date, there is no definite or scheduled action plan for the ratification of the Paris Agreement. The South African government has yet to inform both the public and international audiences of their steps in achieving ratification. Legislation, procedures, or talk of ratification remain scarce within the media and policy forums, with only the assumption that South Africa's current mitigation efforts are to continue until further notice.

Concerns for implementation surround South Africa's administrative and procedural structures. As a start, South Africa requires an analysis of its climate change legal regime, keeping in mind that some domestic legislation and regulations may or may not necessitate adjustment or supplementation in order to be consistent with the procedural requirements of the Paris Agreement. Attention needs to be given to the country's legislative and regulatory house in relation to its financial and policy chaos of corruption, inflation, and political party tensions. The need for South Africa to get a handle on this is imperative if it wishes to move forward not only as a country, but also with its Paris Pledge.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Monique Classen**

Useful Resources

https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/legislations/national_climatechange_response_whitepaper.pdf

[http://www.poa.gov.za/news/Documents/NPC National Development Plan Vision 2030 -lo-res.pdf](http://www.poa.gov.za/news/Documents/NPC%20National%20Development%20Plan%20Vision%202030%20-lo-res.pdf)

South Korea



Possibility of Ratification before 2018: High

South Korea has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement but has been making commitments to green practices since signing the agreement in April. The South Korean government is in the process of finalizing its 2030 Roadmap for Reducing Greenhouse Gases. By 2030, Korea plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% from its business-as-usual level. The Korean Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC) is developing a climate adaptation policy based on vulnerability and impact assessments.

South Korea's Minister for the Environment Yoon Seong-kyu stated that South Korea will push for early domestic ratification of the Paris Agreement. There was no timeline stated further than this but the South Korean government has begun to prepare for the ratification in the National Assembly.

In the 2016 National Assembly election, the Saenuri Party, the Party of Korea's current President Park Geun-hye, obtained 122 seats and lost the majority. The Minjoo Party obtained the most seats in the election with 123. No party was able to obtain a majority due to the increased support of the People's Party, which obtained 38 seats. However both the Saenuri and Minjoo parties recognize the importance of sustainable energy sector in their platforms and will hopefully come together to ratify the Paris Agreement in the National Assembly.

During COP21, President Park Geun-hye stated that Korea will take an active part in the new climate regime by cutting carbon emissions through new green industries, sharing new technologies and business models with developing countries, and joining discussions to set up a global carbon market. There is support for the Paris Agreement in Korea but there is no definite timeframe for its ratification.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Katrina Pellegrino**

Useful Resources:

korea.net [Korea signs Paris Climate Agreement](#)

Koreanherald.com [Saenuri Party loses Assembly majority](#)

UNFCCC.int [President Park Geun-hye Remarks at the Climate Summit](#)

Spain



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: High

Spain has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement, but it fully intends to do so.

The Spanish government is currently preparing the necessary documents. It hopes that the documents will be in order at some point during the month of July of this year, at which point the documents will be presented to Parliament for ratification. If the ratification of the Paris Agreement is considered to be an urgent matter, the process could take as little as six months. However, the current political situation in Spain may complicate efforts to ratify the Agreement.

To the frustration of not only the Spanish government but its citizens as well, in the recent June elections no party gained enough votes for a majority rule. Spain has literally been functioning without an elected government since December 2015 and is now back in the same boat. The baton has been passed back to the previous Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy as he and the rest of the country are experiencing an unwelcome instance of *déjà vu*. One of the only differences between Spain's situation in December 2015 and its current one is that Rajoy's party, the Popular Party, earned a larger number of votes in the June election than in December. Rajoy has made a statement that he hopes a government can be established by late July or early August.

The Popular Party has been one half of the two-party system that has dominated Spanish governance since its inception in the 1970s. While a couple of newer parties had gained popularity leading up to the December election, June's results showed a shift back to the "tried and true" parties.

As it stands, Congress is scheduled to meet at the end of July, which is when documents pertaining to the Paris Agreement are scheduled to be introduced. While it seems unlikely that the members of Congress will be unable to form a coalition necessary for an investiture vote due to the unpopularity it would cause

them, it is entirely possible. The future of Spain's government—while more optimistic than in December—is still quite uncertain. Given that the ratification of the Paris Agreement must happen in Parliament, its future also remains to be seen. Luckily, Mariano Rajoy, who will most likely remain as Prime Minister, has voiced his support for the Paris Agreement.

However, many experts say that the Spanish government is counting on ratifying the Agreement within the next six months to a year. The language used conveys a sense of certainty that it is to be passed. There are no signs indicating that there is opposition from any political party. In fact, the Director of the Office of Climate Change has reassured the community that the issue of climate change is a high priority for all parties.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Andrea Delmar Senties**

Useful Resources

<http://www.europapress.es/epsocial/noticia-espana-quiere-ratificar-acuerdo-clima-paris-plazo-maximo-ano-20160529141143.html>

<http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/paris-climate.1ops/>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0110&from=EN>

<http://www.elmundo.es/ciencia/2015/11/30/565c5cd4268e3e3f708b4593.html>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35150752>

<http://www.elmundo.es/ciencia/2015/11/30/565c5cd4268e3e3f708b4593.html>

<http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/trend-lines/19233/rajoy-likely-to-benefit-from-spain-s-continued-political-deadlock>

<http://www.wsj.com/articles/spain-remains-in-political-deadlock-after-prime-ministers-party-falls-short-of-majority-1467017724>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35150752>

Thailand



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Medium

Thailand signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016. However, Thailand has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement and it does not have any specific timeline for ratification. One of the major challenges that might hinder Thailand's ratification of the Paris Agreement is the lack of transparency in the country's legislative system, thus making the process of ratification more complex and complicated. This is because of Thailand's current governmental structure. Since 2014 Thailand has been under a military dictatorship and is ruled by Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-cha. The military dictatorship creates uncertainties for Thailand's ratification of the Paris Agreement due to its authoritarian and mixed approach in addressing environmental concerns. The military government has replaced Thailand's Parliament with a National Legislative Assembly. The National Assembly is generally supportive of government policy. Therefore the Assembly is likely to approve of the Paris Agreement if the Prime Minister supports it.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Neebir Banerjee**

Useful Resources

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/th.html>

[http://en.nrct.go.th/en/Portals/o/docs/g Newsletter.pdf](http://en.nrct.go.th/en/Portals/o/docs/g%20Newsletter.pdf)

Turkey



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Low

The Turkish Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning signed the Paris Agreement in New York but it has yet to be ratified.

According to Turkey's Constitution, the Agreement needs to be approved by The Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT). GNAT is composed of different political parties. The new term in the parliament began in June 2015 and there are four parties with 550 seats in total. The AK Party has the highest number of seats.

The parties have different points of view regarding climate change and emissions. The AK Party, who has the power to decide alone, has not been a big supporter of climate change legislation. Given Turkey's highly carbon dependent growth path,

which contradicts its renewable energy action plan, it is also possible that Turkey may refrain from ratifying the Agreement because of the emission reduction obligations it will have to assume.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Özlem Duyan**

Useful Resources

http://www.rec.org.tr/dyn_files/42/6600-Paris-Anlasmasi-COP21-Degerlendirme-RECTurkiye.pdf

<http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PORTAILS/PAYS/TURQUIE/Fiches%20projets/Fiche%20programme%20Turquie%20Climat%20ENG.pdf>

Ukraine



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Treaty has been ratified

The Paris Agreement has been ratified by the Ukrainian parliament (Verkhovna Rada) on the 14th of July. The relevant bill №0105, sponsored by President Petro Poroshenko, was supported by 279 out of 335 MPs registered in the session hall on the day of the vote. The reason why Ukraine became one of the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement might have a lot to do with the widespread belief that this treaty will have a positive influence on both the country's environment and economy.

April 26th marked 30 years since the nuclear disaster in the Ukrainian city of Chernobyl, so there is a general awareness of the importance of green technologies, however, many still feel that reducing greenhouse emissions should not be a priority for a country at war. Regardless of this fact, the vast majority of politicians and parliamentarians support the Paris Agreement precisely because it would allow the country to finally cut its dependence on natural gas imports from Russia by switching to renewable energy resources. This treaty would also benefit the Ukrainian economy by attracting foreign investors willing to finance large-scale environmental projects in various sectors such as energy, infrastructure and transportation as well as create new "green economy" jobs. Thus, it is no big surprise that the political leadership of Ukraine strongly supports the Paris Agreement, as it will allow the country to increase the life quality and expectancy

of its citizens by reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions in the environment.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Diana Sentjurova**

Useful Resources

http://espreso.tv/news/2016/07/14/ukrayina_ratyfikovala_paryzku_ugodu

<http://ba.org.ua/oleksij-ryabchin-parizka-klimatichna-ugoda-matime-pozitivnij-vpliv-na-rozvitok-ukra%D1%97ni/>

<http://smarteco.biz.ua/oleksandr-dyachuk-pro-zaluchennya-investytsij-v-zeleni-tehnologiyi/>

<http://climategroup.org.ua/?p=3914#more-3914>

<http://www.unian.info/society/1417965-rada-ratifies-paris-climate-agreement.html>

United Kingdom



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Medium

The UK has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement and was, until recently, set to do so “as soon as possible” along with the rest of the EU and its member states. Ratification of treaties in the UK is done by the Government, which is also known as the Executive. The Parliament plays a rather informal role in making treaties. However, where a change in legislation is required, Parliament votes on whether or not to ratify the treaty. If Parliament decides against ratifying the treaty, then the UK cannot legally ratify it.

The UK’s vote to exit from the EU has brought with it a lot of uncertainties as to whether the UK will still proceed with meeting its pledge to towards the Paris Agreement. Some parties have expressed optimism and feel that the UK’s exit should not have much impact on its fight against climate change and its position concerning the Paris Agreement. With the resignation of David Cameron, the decision on whether to ratify the Paris Agreement lies in the hands of the new

Prime Minister, Theresa May, unless the current government ratifies it as a “matter of urgency.” If Britain were to ratify the agreement urgently, it is “likely to prompt an outcry from sections of the pro-Brexit right, prominent members of which are also climate change sceptics.”

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Fridah Siyanga-Tembo**

Useful Resources

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jun/25/eu-out-vote-puts-uk-commitment-to-paris-climate-agreement-in-doubt>

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/14/zero-carbon-emissions-target-enshrined-uk-law>

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201516/cmhansrd/cm160316/wmstext/160316m0001.htm>

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-05-24/38382>

<http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-information-office/p14.pdf>

<https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/110078/response/274258/attach/html/3/Cosgrove%20Reply.doc.html>

<http://eciu.net/reports/2016/what-does-the-paris-agreement-mean-for-the-uk>

United States



Possibility of Ratification by 2018: Medium

The United States has yet to ratify the Paris Agreement but plans to do so before the end of the year. In the United States, most international treaties need approval by the US Senate and then the signature of the President before they can be formally ratified. However, the Obama administration argues that the Paris Agreement is not classified as a treaty. Rather it is considered an executive agreement because it does not require changes in any United States laws and it does not commit the US to mandated emission targets. At most, they argue, it commits countries to a process of reexamining their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen those efforts based on what is feasible. As such, the

Agreement can be ratified with just the signature of the President. President Obama has signaled his intention to sign the Paris Agreement before he leaves office in January 2017. The President is not required and does not want to submit the agreement to the Senate for its approval. The right-wing Republican political party has the most votes in the Senate and would likely not give its approval to the Paris agreement. Some in Congress are trying to argue that the Paris agreement should be classified as a treaty that requires Congressional approval.

--Submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager **Ben Carver**

Useful Resources:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/wp/2015/11/30/trick-or-treaty-the-legal-question-hanging-over-the-paris-climate-change-conference/>

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/apr/21/jim-demint-obama-bypasses-senate-approval-of-paris/>

About Climate Scorecard

Climate Scorecard is a participatory, transparent, and open data effort to engage all concerned citizens in supporting the implementation of the new 2015 Global Climate Agreement.

Background

Over 190 countries endorsed a new global climate agreement in December 2015 at a United Nations meeting in Paris (known as COP21). The Paris Agreement is designed to stabilize the earth's climate and prevent our atmosphere from heating-up above a global warming tipping point of 2 degrees Celsius, beyond which scientists warn extreme ecological disasters will occur. The success of the new agreement is contingent on the efforts all countries, as well as non-state actors, must make to increase and honor their commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2015, in preparation for COP 21, most countries submitted pledges, also known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 or earlier. The Paris Agreement recognizes that these pledges, while good starting points, are insufficient to avoid having the planet warm beyond 2 degrees Celsius. Therefore, all countries are encouraged to revisit and strengthen their pledges before the agreement goes into effect in 2020.

Climate Scorecard is a mechanism for supporting efforts needed to implement the new Paris Agreement. Such efforts include encouraging countries to increase their emission reduction pledges, tracking efforts to strengthen pre-Paris INDCs, making sure that countries put in place policies and programs to achieve their reduction targets, and holding nation-states accountable for fulfilling the promise of the Paris Agreement.

How Climate Scorecard Works

The Climate Scorecard team has established a website - www.climatescorecard.org - where everyone – citizens, organizations, businesses, researchers, members of governments, journalists – can share information related to emission reduction efforts in the top 25 greenhouse gas-emitting countries. Each of the 25 top greenhouse gas emitting countries has a page on our website where concerned stakeholders can post information related to the status of their country's pledge. Climate Scorecard's website also provides a set of 6 targeted results (see below) that we believe each country needs to achieve by 2020 in order to successfully implement the new Paris Agreement. These results are based on recommendations from the agreement itself, benchmark country emission reduction pledges, and our own research that has identified goals that all countries need to reach. Our targeted results provide a framework for tracking progress made by the top 25 greenhouse gas-emitting countries.

Results for the Top 25 Greenhouse Gas-Emitting Countries to Achieve by 2020

- Strengthens its 2015 agreement pledge, or adheres to a pledge that meets Result 3 in the Framework
- Agrees and implements measures to reach the target of 20% unconditional emission reduction by 2020
- Agrees and implements measures to reach the target of 30% unconditional emission reduction by 2025
- Adopts the UN suggested baseline year of 2010 from which to calculate future reductions
- Agrees to and implements policies that achieve 100% renewable energy by 2050
- Make all aspects of its emission reduction process, including policy development and implementation, transparent and inclusive

Who We Are

An outstanding team of organizations and individuals is implementing Climate Scorecard. Coordination of our effort is through a partnership between The Global Citizens' Initiative (TGCI) and EarthAction- non-profit organizations with missions focused on environmental protection and citizen engagement. TGCI and EarthAction worked together to successfully implement last year's Citizens' Campaign for a 2015 Global Climate Agreement (www.climateagreementcampaign.org).

TGCI and Earth Action have recruited a team of 25 environmental graduate students and young professionals who serve as Country Managers, building and supporting networks of organizations and people to contribute and share information related to the post-Paris progress of each of the top 25 greenhouse gas-emitting countries.

In addition, university-based experts provide quality control and address technical questions related to documents that are proposed for posting on the Climate Scorecard website.

For further information about Climate Scorecard please contact Ron Israel, Executive Director, The Global Citizens' Initiative (roncisrael@gmail.com) or Lois Barber, Executive Director, EarthAction (lois@earthaction.org)