
Paris Agreement on Climate Change

After more than 20 years of negotiations, nearly 200 countries reached a landmark agreement in December 2015 on tackling climate change and its impacts. The European Union, with its ambitious climate policy, had been a strong advocate on a deal to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming.

The [Paris agreement](#), conducted under the auspices of [the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference](#), envisages a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C. This would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change. Many analysts have hailed the agreement as historic, but critics say it came too late and is too limited in scope.

This note brings together **commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes** published in reaction to the Paris agreement.

[Paris 2015: Just a first step](#)

Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, February 2016

[COP21 and the Paris Agreement: A diplomacy masterclass in search of greater climate ambition](#)

Fundación Real Instituto Elcano, February 2016

[Beyond Paris: Avoiding the trap of carbon metrics](#)

Heinrich Böll Stiftung, February 2016

[What role for carbon markets in the 2015 climate agreement?](#)

Center for Climate for Energy Solutions, February 2016

[The Paris Agreement: Analysis, assessment and outlook](#)

Ecologic Institute, February 2016

[The Paris Agreement: A framework for local inclusion](#)

International Institute for Environment and Development, February 2016

[Reviewing implementation under the Paris Agreement](#)

Stockholm Environment Institute, February 2016

[Beyond the targets: Assessing the political credibility of pledges for the Paris Agreement](#)

Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and Environment, February 2016

[Carbon market provisions in the Paris Agreement](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, January 2016

[COP21: Haro sur le charbon](#)

Institut français des relations internationales, January 2016

[When the champagne is finished: Why the post-Paris parade of climate euphoria is largely premature](#)

Brookings Institution, January 2016

[The business case for climate protection after COP 21](#)

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, January 2016

[After COP21: What needs to happen for the Paris Agreement to take effect?](#)

World Resources Institute, January 2016

[Finance for climate resilience in the dawn of the Paris era](#)

Center for American Progress, January 2016

[Changements climatiques: Les enjeux de la COP 21](#)

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, December 2015

[Threats to the Paris accord](#)

Friends of Europe, The Centre for Progressive Policy Research, December 2015

[COP 21 and the Paris Agreement: The force reawakened](#)

Heinrich Böll Stiftung, December 2015

[Too early to celebrate: What markets tell us about the credibility of the Paris climate agreement](#)

Bruegel, December 2015

[A historic agreement in Paris](#)

International Institute for Environment and Development, December 2015

[Essential elements of a Paris Climate Agreement](#)

Centre for Climate for Energy Solutions, December 2015

[Takeaways from COP21](#)

Carnegie Europe, December 2015

[The Paris Agreement: Kick-Off for true global climate cooperation](#)

Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, December 2015

[COP21: Wins and losses for the Least Developed Countries](#)

Danish Institute for International Studies, December 2015

[Beyond the Paris agreement: COP21 shouldn't be a milestone, but rather a launching pad for a new phase of climate action](#)

Brookings Institution, December 2015

[Paris climate agreement at a glance](#)

Friends of Europe, December 2015

[Paris Agreement: A good foundation for meaningful progress](#)

Resources for the Future, December 2015.