

Syria Will Join Paris Climate Accord, US is the Only Country Which Refuses to Sign

By [Sophie Mangal](#)

Global Research, November 09, 2017

Region: [Middle East & North Africa, USA](#)

Theme: [Environment, Intelligence](#)

In-depth Report: [Climate Change, SYRIA](#)

Syria plans to join the Paris climate accord, an official from the war-ravaged country said Tuesday, a move that leaves the United States as the only United Nations member state not supporting the agreement, according to Associated Press.

While the United States ratified the 2015 Paris Agreement last year, President Donald Trump announced in June that he wants to pull out unless the U.S. can get a better deal.

Syria was the last U.N. member state not to have signed the accord after Nicaragua did so last month. Not all signatories have ratified the treaty yet.

Its ascension can also be seen as a kind of geopolitical troll. [Since Nicaragua signed onto Paris last month](#), Syria was the only remaining country left out of the Paris process. Nicaragua gets almost all of its energy from renewable sources, and it declined to join the treaty in 2015 because it said the accord did not go far enough.

If the Trump administration follows through with its threat, the U.S. withdrawal would take effect in November 2020.

In an address to delegates at a global climate meeting in Bonn, Germany, Syria's deputy minister of local administration and environment, M. Wadah Katmawi, said his country would join the Paris deal "as soon as possible."

The Paris climate agreement: key points

The historic pact, approved by 195 countries, will take effect from 2020



<p>Temperatures 2100</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep warming “well below 2 degrees Celsius”. Continue all efforts to limit the rise in temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius” 	<p>Finance 2020-2025</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich countries must provide 100 billion dollars from 2020, as a “floor” • Amount to be updated by 2025 	<p>Differentiation</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed countries must continue to “take the lead” in the reduction of greenhouse gases • Developing nations are encouraged to “enhance their efforts” and move over time to cuts 	<p>Emissions objectives 2050</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim for greenhouse gases emissions to peak “as soon as possible” • From 2050: rapid reductions to achieve a balance between emissions from human activity and the amount that can be captured by “sinks”
<p>Burden-sharing</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed countries must provide financial resources to help developing countries • Other countries are invited to provide support on a voluntary basis 	<p>Review mechanism 2023</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review every five years First world review: 2023 • Each review will inform countries in “updating and enhancing” their pledges 	<p>Climate damage</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable countries have won recognition of the need for “averting, minimising and addressing” losses suffered due to climate change 	



Katmawi said Syria will seek foreign aid to help it meet its commitments under the climate accord, which aims to limit global warming to 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

“Nations that are entering the phase of post-war recovery - as my nation has seen a war that was oppressive upon it - should be given the priority in reconstruction and reorganizing the environment and climate,” he said.

Syria’s ascension to the treaty is the first major news to emerge from this year’s UN climate talks, which are being held in Bonn, Germany, this month.

Sophie Mangal is a special investigative correspondent at Inside Syria Media Center where this article was originally published.

Images are from the author.

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Sophie Mangal](#), Global Research, 2017

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Sophie Mangal](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca