

temperature rise, the treaty's long-term objectives include enhancing adaptation and resilience measures and promoting low-GHG emissions development.ⁱⁱⁱ

The Paris Agreement's handling of the differentiation policy contrasts with that of the Kyoto Protocol.^{iv} Under the Paris treaty, all nations, regardless of their economic standing, must pledge emissions reduction contributions in the form of the NDCs, and are asked to undertake additional voluntary actions and efforts^v, if and when possible. This being said, a certain degree of differentiation exists in the Paris Agreement. Each NDC is unique and thereby self-differentiating; and, while industrialized countries are expected to "take the lead" in pursuing absolute, economy-wide emissions reductions, developing countries are "encouraged to move over time" toward economy-wide emissions reductions due to varying national circumstances.^{vi} The Kyoto Protocol, meanwhile, assigns common but differentiated responsibilities to participating nations according to their status as developed or developing. Under Kyoto, industrialized nations are expected to keep their aggregate CO₂-equivalent GHG emissions from exceeding specified amounts,^{vii} while developing countries are exempt from these emissions-related obligations.

The Paris Agreement repeatedly emphasizes transparency, whereby nations are expected to regularly communicate their progress toward meeting emissions reduction goals. The NDC reports are supposed to include, among other things, the country's scope of its commitments, anticipated implementation time frames, and estimations of GHG emissions.^{viii} Additional transparency "arrangements," as they are referred to in the accord, come in the form of national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, as well as international evaluations and review and multilateral consultation and analysis.^{ix} The transparency mechanism is designed to be flexible for the less-capable developing countries. The Kyoto Protocol doesn't have as comprehensive a list of transparency provisions, although developed countries are expected to report net changes in GHG emissions as a result of certain human activities related to land use.^x The Protocol also references