

reporting in the context of emissions trading^{xi} and contains monitoring guidelines of independent auditing and verification of project activities, which are accountability measures.^{xii}

The Paris Agreement contains different, and arguably stronger, mechanisms for compliance and participation than does the Kyoto Protocol. As part of its transparency framework, the latest treaty sets up an expert-based committee that is supposed to treat participating nations—particularly the least developed nations—in a non-punitive and non-adversarial way, and in a manner that exudes respect for “national sovereignty.”^{xiii} These experts, in other words, are supposed to give heed to nations’ respective financial capabilities regarding their ability to reduce GHG emissions. This procedure, if properly adhered to, would be beneficial in promoting both compliance and participation among nations. The Kyoto Protocol, meanwhile, includes the Clean Development Mechanism, which fosters compliance among developed nations by allowing them to meet their assigned emissions reduction commitments while contributing to developing countries’ projects that are associated with lowered GHG emissions. In other respects, however, the Kyoto Protocol appears to be less adequate than the Paris Agreement in encouraging active participation among developing nations. The fact that it does not require specific emissions reduction targets among developing country parties could result in these nations making minimal efforts to diminish their economy-wide emissions.

Both the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol contain provisions that request industrialized countries to provide financial assistance to developing nations. The Paris Agreement encourages “cooperation” on necessary adaptation measures for developing countries—in part through the mechanism of the Green Climate Fund^{xiv}, established by the Cancun Agreements (“COP 16”) to support climate-related projects, programs and policies in developing countries.^{xv} The accord also references assistance in the form of “capacity-building”^{xvi} within developing countries; this can entail, among other things, technology development and dissemination as well as these countries’ access to climate-related education and training.^{xvii} As a means of further support, the Paris Agreement