

Should the US Be a Signatory to the Paris Agreement?

Student's Name or Students' Names

Department Affiliation, University Affiliation

Course Number: Course Name

Instructor's Name

Assignment Due Date

Should the US Be a Signatory to the Paris Agreement?

The Paris Agreement is an accord between 196 countries to foster environmental sustainability by reducing carbon emissions. The United States' recent decision to rejoin this pact has sparked controversial views of critics and proponents. On the one hand, proponents applaud the US for its re-entry into the accord on climate change. Rejoining the agreement allows the US to adopt measures aimed at reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, this re-entry creates a chance for promoting sustainable development and building diplomatic relations (Cho, 2021). On the other hand, critics argue that reassuring the world of the US' commitment requires fiscal investment, which the country lacks the means to afford. The US should rejoin the Paris Agreement to refocus its efforts in championing carbon emissions reduction to foster environmental sustainability.

The move to rejoin the Paris Agreement offers seamless opportunities for the United States. Proponents advocate for the move based on how it stands to benefit the country in the global arena. Rejoining the pact creates an opportunity for the US to refocus its efforts towards attaining the net-zero carbon emissions target by midcentury (Kreienkamp, 2019). As a global leader, the US holds immense sway over global matters, such as climate change. Its decision to rejoin and become a signatory to the accord creates hope of a united global front in the fight to make the world sustainable.

Rejoining the Paris Agreement similarly presents the country with an opportunity to mend diplomatic relations. The US' move to withdraw from the climate change accord damaged its diplomatic and international relations with several allies (Zhang et al., 2017). Severing relations with the pact confirmed the US' intention to abandon the objective of restoring the world's environmental sustainability. This decision caused a global panic that shook the agenda

on climate change (Friedman, 2019). The US oversaw the funding of vital programs in the restoration of sustainable climate actions across the world. Nations allied to the US felt betrayed by its actions, consequently compelling a realignment of alliances. Reentering the fight against global warming opens an opportunity for the country to regain its allies' lost trust and belief. A renewal of diplomatic and international relations with former allies offers the US the chance to improve its economic growth trajectory (Blau, 2017). Rejoining the climate change agenda is key in reassuring other players of its commitment to the course. This would provide the US with free access to market low-carbon technologies to other players, boosting its economic growth in the end.

Detractors of the US decision to reenter the climate change agenda criticize this move based on its viability. Critics say the quickest way for the country to regain the trust and support of key players in the pact will require fiscal investment in relevant climate action programs. Investing in green programs will elicit the country's level of commitment to foster the implementation of sustainability globally (Kreienkamp, 2019). Additionally, critics surmise that reentering the pact is not enough to reassure the success of climate actions around the world. The failure of signatories, such as China and the European Union, to show initiative in cutting down the rate of carbon emissions exposes the fault in nationally determined contributions (Kreienkamp, 2019).

In sum, the US should become a signatory to the Paris Agreement. The climate change agenda is critical in sustaining life on Earth. Rejoining the pact will show initiative on the part of the US to reduce carbon emissions to net-zero. Since the US is a global leader, rejoining the pact will influence more countries to become signatories. Judging by the opposing views discussed above, it makes sense that reentering the climate accord is a good decision.

References

- Blau, J. (2017). *Paris Agreement*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Cho, R. (2021, February 4). *The U.S. is back in the Paris Agreement. Now what?* State of the Planet. <https://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2021/02/04/u-s-rejoins-paris-agreement/>
- Friedman, L. (2019, November 4). *Trump serves notice to quit Paris climate agreement*. The New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/04/climate/trump-paris-agreement-climate.html>
- Kreienkamp, J. (2019). *The long road to Paris: The history of the global climate change regime* (Issue Brief No. 17). Global Governance Institute, University College London. https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-governance/sites/global-governance/files/the_long_road_to_paris_the_history_of_the_global_climate_change_regime.pdf
- Zhang, Y., Chao, Q., Zheng, Q., & Huang, L. (2017). The withdrawal of the U.S. from the Paris Agreement and its impact on global climate change governance. *Advances in Climate Change Research*, 8(4), 213-219. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.accre.2017.08.005>
-

WritingElites.net
The Custom Writing Experts

*Need an Original, High-Quality, Plagiarism-Free Essay Like
This One?*

Order Now

