

RIO EARTH SUMMIT 1992



UNFCCC

KYOTO PROTOCOL

PARIS AGREEMENT 2015

EARTH SUMMIT

- ▶ The **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)**, also known as the **Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit**, the **Rio Summit**, the **Rio Conference**, and the **Earth Summit** was a major **United Nations conference** held in **Rio de Janeiro** from **3 to 14 June in 1992**



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- Negotiated between February 1991 to May 1992
- To deal with Climate change caused by human activities
- Opened for signature in Rio Earth Summit in June 1992
- Entered into force on 21st March 1994
- Ratified by 197 countries

• Based on Two Important Doctrines of International Environmental Law i.e.

- Doctrine of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities

- Doctrine of Sustainable Development

Obligations and Commitments under the Convention

- Annex I countries to prepare national inventory of GHG emissions on an annual basis within six months of the entering into force of the Convention
- To submit the inventory on periodical basis
- Annex I countries to enact national policies for mitigation of climate change
 - By limiting the emission of GHG to the base year level i.e. 1990 levels
 - By enhancing and preserving sinks of GHG i.e. forests and oceans
- Information to be reviewed by Conference of Parties

The Kyoto Protocol (COP 3)

- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005.
- reduce the onset of global warming by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.
- 6 Gases- Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).^[6]
- ANNEX 1 Countries --38 developed countries committed to limiting their greenhouse gas emissions. Because the United States did not ratify and Canada withdrew, the 36 countries that fully participated in the Protocol were committed to reducing their aggregate emissions by 4% from the 1990 base year.
- Non annex countries



➤ **Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)**

➤ **Flexible mechanisms-**

1. Emissions Trading,

- ✓ CARBON CREDIT
- ✓ ASSIGNED AMOUNT UNIT

2. Clean Development Mechanism

- ✓ Annex1 to non annex
- ✓ Certified Emission Reduction units

3. Joint Implementation.

- ✓ any Annex I country can invest in a project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in any other Annex I country.
- ✓ Assigned Amount Units,

Kyoto Protocol

- Kyoto Protocol adopted on December 11, 1997 in Kyoto, Japan by consensus with more than 150 signatories
- Protocol laid down mandatory targets for reduction of GHG emissions which were accepted by leading developing nations of the World
- It provided for reduction of emission of six major GHGs viz., carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride.

- In 2001, at Marrakesh, Morocco, detailed rules for implementation adopted

- Establishment of Special Climate Change Fund

- Protocol entered into force on 16th February 2005

- USA did not ratify the Protocol

First Commitment Period

- First commitment period from 2008-2012
- Object of the Protocol was to reduce emission of GHG by atleast 5% below 1990 levels
- Different targets for different countries like target was 8% for European Union, 6% for Canada, Hungary, Japan, Poland, 7% for USA
- Canada withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol in 2011
- USA and China did not ratify

Second Commitment Period

- Doha Amendment
- Second Commitment Period from 01st January 2013 to 31st December 2020
- Revised list of GHG, Nitrogen Trifluoride added to the list of controlled GHG
- Higher emission reduction targets prescribed for the second commitment period.
- Annex II countries decided to reduce their GHG emission by 18% of their 1990 level.
- European Union agreed to have joint target of 20% reduction of GHG of its 1990 level

✓ 4 nov 2015(COP 21)

✓ 26 April 2016

✓ February 2020

✓ The Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal is to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels; and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, recognizing that this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change

✓ This strategy involved energy and climate policy including the so-called 20/20/20 targets, namely the reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 20%, the increase of renewable energy's market share to 20%, and a 20% increase in energy efficiency.

✓ **Nationally determined contributions** ('राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान')

✓ **Every 5 Years Review**

✓ **Green Climate Fund**(100 bn dol-2020)

Paris Agreement



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

CO2 emissions by jurisdiction.

- 1.China (29.4%)
- 2.United States (14.3%)
- 3.European Economic Area (9.8%)
- 4.India (6.8%)

Paris Agreement

- Paris Agreement adopted by UNFCCC at 21st COP in 2015
- Entered into force on 04th December 2016
- Based on the Doctrine of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capacities

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- Aims at ensuring that global emission of GHG during the period 2050 to 2100 should be to that level only which can be absorbed by natural sinks.
 - Mandated parties to submit Intended National Determined Contributions (INDC)
 - INDC are required to be communicated every five years

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- To ensure inter-country cooperation and coordinated approach
 - Focus on 'adaptation' strategies
 - Warsaw International Loss and Damage Mechanism to work under Paris Agreement
 - Parties obligated to provide national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions of GHG and their removal by sinks of GHG

Aims and Objectives of Paris Agreement

- To contain average increase in global temperature upto 2 degrees from pre-industrial levels, however, the ambitious aim is to contain it upto 1.5 degree.
- To increase adaptability to climate change and to promote low GHG emission development maintaining balance between food production and development. The agreement sets out the goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and to promote sustainable development (Article 7).
- To ensure financial flows and assistance in consonance with low GHG emissions and climate resilience development (Article 2).