

**PARIS & MARRAKESH(CoP22)**

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# Kyoto

- ❑ Only Parties to the UNFCCC can become Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.
- ❑ Cuts in emissions of about 5.5%, compared with 1990 levels, by 2012.
- ❑ Does not include the emissions by the **International aviation and shipping.**

## Basic Structure

- ❑ **Marrakesh Accords** : The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords." ‘ **ADAPTATION FUND**’
- ❑ The US has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, while Canada denounced it in 2012. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by all the other Annex I Parties.
- ❑ Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.
- ❑ The second one runs from 2013-2020 and is based on the Doha Amendment to the Protocol

# Annex in kyoto

Annex Countries	Annex 1	OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Members in 1992, <b>plus</b> countries with economies in transition (संक्रमशील अर्थव्यवस्था), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States. Pledged to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.
	Annex II (23)	Required to provide financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emissions reduction activities under the Convention and to help them adapt to adverse effects of climate change. They have to "take all practicable steps" to promote the development and transfer of environmentally friendly technologies to EIT Parties and developing countries
Non Annex		mostly developing countries. 49 Parties classified as <b>least developed countries</b> (LDCs) by the United Nations are given special consideration under the Convention
Annex A		six gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.
Annex B		Lists the 39 countries and their respective emission target for the first commitment period.

# Flexibility Under Kyoto

Carbon Credits

Project Based

Quantitative restriction of emissions

Mechanism

Clean development mechanism स्वच्छ विकास प्रणाली (CER)-> प्रमाणित उत्सर्जन कटौती

Joint Implementation Mechanism संयुक्त क्रियान्वयन (ERU)-> उत्सर्जन कटौती इकाई

International Emissions Trading(अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उत्सर्जन व्यापार ) (Selling of excess AAU)

30. Consider the following pairs :

<i>Terms sometimes seen in the news</i>	<i>Their origin</i>
1. Annex-I Countries	: Cartagena Protocol
2. Certified Emissions Reductions	: Nagoya Protocol
3. Clean Development Mechanism	: Kyoto Protocol

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

30. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए :

कभी-कभी समाचारों में देखे जाने वाले शब्द      उनका मूल स्रोत

- 1. एनेक्स-I देश      : कार्टाजेना प्रोटोकॉल
- 2. प्रमाणित उत्सर्जन कटौतियाँ  
(सर्टिफाइड एमिशंस  
रिडक्शंस)
- 3. स्वच्छ विकास क्रियाविधि  
(क्लीन डेवलपमेंट  
मेकेनिज्म)

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से युग्म सही सुमेलित है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

# Kyoto Continue..(Warsaw)

- **WIM:** (हानि और नुकसान के लिए वारसा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तंत्र): Aims to find ways to address the issue in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- First review in Paris & Next 2019

- the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (वनाभ्रंश और वन निम्नीकरण उत्सर्जन कम करने)
- **Plus:** Deforestation
  - ❖ sustainable management of forests
  - ❖ Increasing forest carbon stocks
  - ❖ Forest conservation
- **Fund:** Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (WB)
- **Forest Investment Program**