

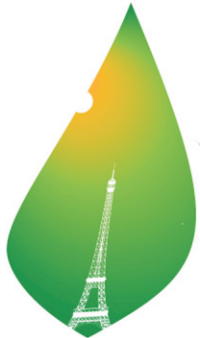
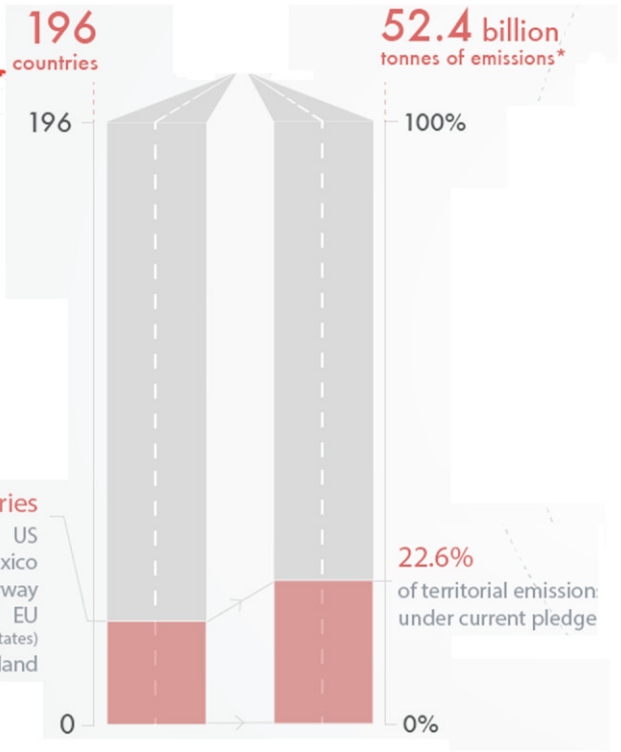
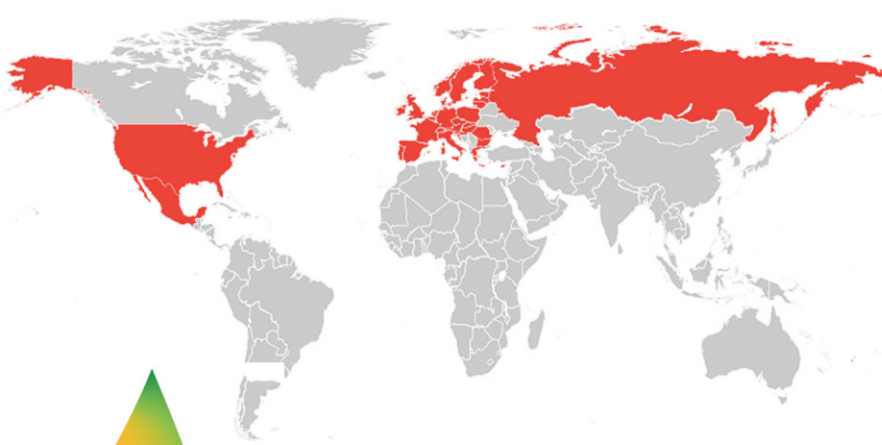
Climate SAR

Climate Science And Research

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INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

CLIMATE CHANGE - PARIS AGREEMENT



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

SOLUTIONS
COP21
PARIS 2015



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FROM EDITOR



'Climate Change is about change in the climate patterns resulting from global warming due to accumulation of greenhouses gas emissions from anthropogenic activities'.

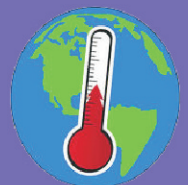
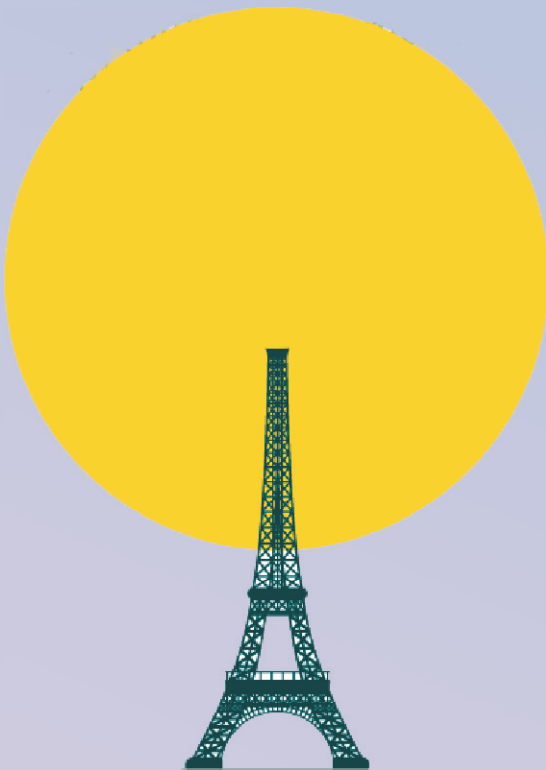
Increasing carbon dioxide and other greenhouses gas emissions occurring from increasing combustion of fossil fuels for generation and demand of electricity are resulting in global warming. Climate change is therefore a global phenomena.

In this issue I discuss about the Paris Agreement and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to climate change, under the International process to negotiate actions to be taken about climate change mitigation. Each member country to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was required to give its INDCs before the Paris meeting held in December 2015.

Climate Change Research Institute has started this Bulletin on Climate Science and Research - 'Climate SAR' to disseminate information about climate change. In this issue you learn about the international processes and negotiations taking place for taking control measures under United Nations.

Happy reading and send your feedback to contactus@ccri.in

Dr.(Mrs) Malti Goel
President, Climate Change Research Institute



ABOUT UNFCCC

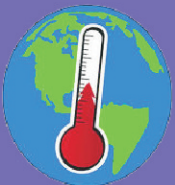
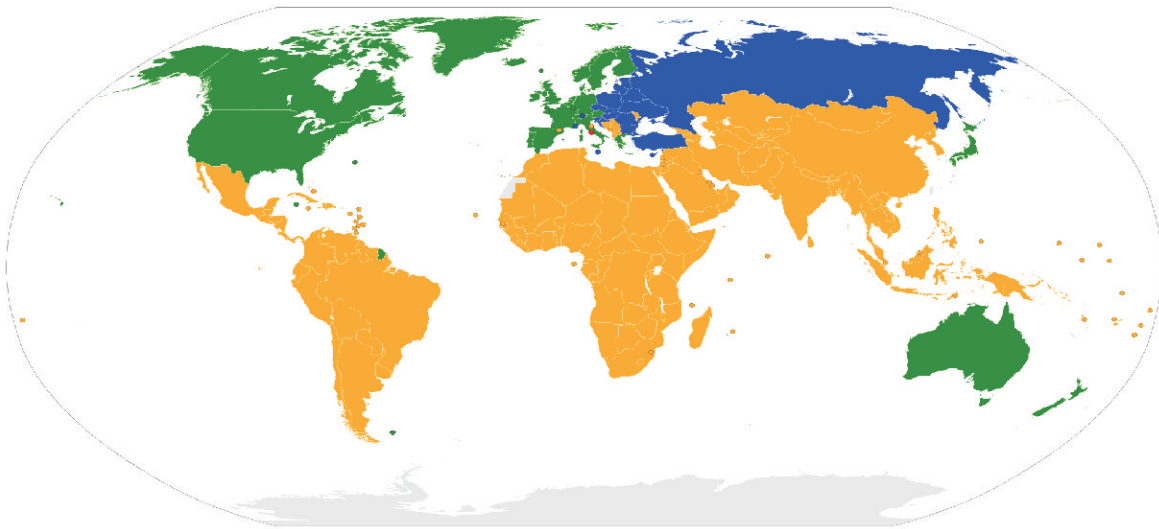
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty evoked in the UN Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and came into force in 1994.

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to “stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.” It stated that “such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”

194 countries have signed the UNFCCC showing near universal agreement that there is a problem and that action is required against climate change.

The treaty itself is not legally binding as it does not set mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries.

Conference of Parties (COPs) meet every year since 1995 to negotiate and decide control measures. Kyoto Protocol was introduced as an enforcement mechanism in 1997.



COP MEETINGS

Conferences of Parties (COPs) to UNFCCC are meeting of Annex-I and non Annex-I countries. In these meetings negotiation for the ways to stabilize global greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere continues.

S. No.	Meeting Date	Location	COP
1.	28 March – 7 April, 1995	Berlin, Germany	COP1
2.	8 – 19 July, 1996	Geneva, Switzerland	COP2
3.	1 - 10 Dec 1997	Kyoto, Japan	COP 3
4.	2 - 13 Nov 1998	Buenos Aires, Argentina	COP 4
5.	25 Oct - 5 Nov 1999	Bonn, Germany	COP 5
6.	13 - 24 Nov 2000	The Hague, The Netherlands	COP 6
7.	29 Oct - 9 Nov 2001	Marrakech, Morocco	COP 7
8.	23 Oct - 1 Nov 2002	New Delhi, India	COP 8
9.	1 - 12 Dec 2003	Milan, Italy	COP 9
10.	6 - 17 Dec 2004	Buenos Aires, Argentina	COP 10
11.	28 Nov - 9 Dec 2005	Montreal, Canada	COP 11
12.	6 - 17 Nov 2006	Nairobi, Kenya	COP 12
13.	3 - 14 Dec 2007	Bali, Indonesia	COP 13
14.	1 - 12 Dec 2008	Poznan, Poland	COP 14
15.	7 - 18 Dec 2009	Copenhagen, Denmark	COP 15
16.	29 Nov - 10 Dec 2010	Cancun, Mexico	COP 16
17.	28 Nov - 9 Dec 2011	Durban, South Africa	COP 17
18.	26 Nov - 7 Dec 2012	Doha, Qatar	COP 18
19.	11 - 22 Nov 2013	Warsaw, Poland	COP 19
20.	1 - 12 Dec 2014	Lima, Peru	COP 20
21.	30 Nov - 11 Dec 2015	Paris, France	COP 21

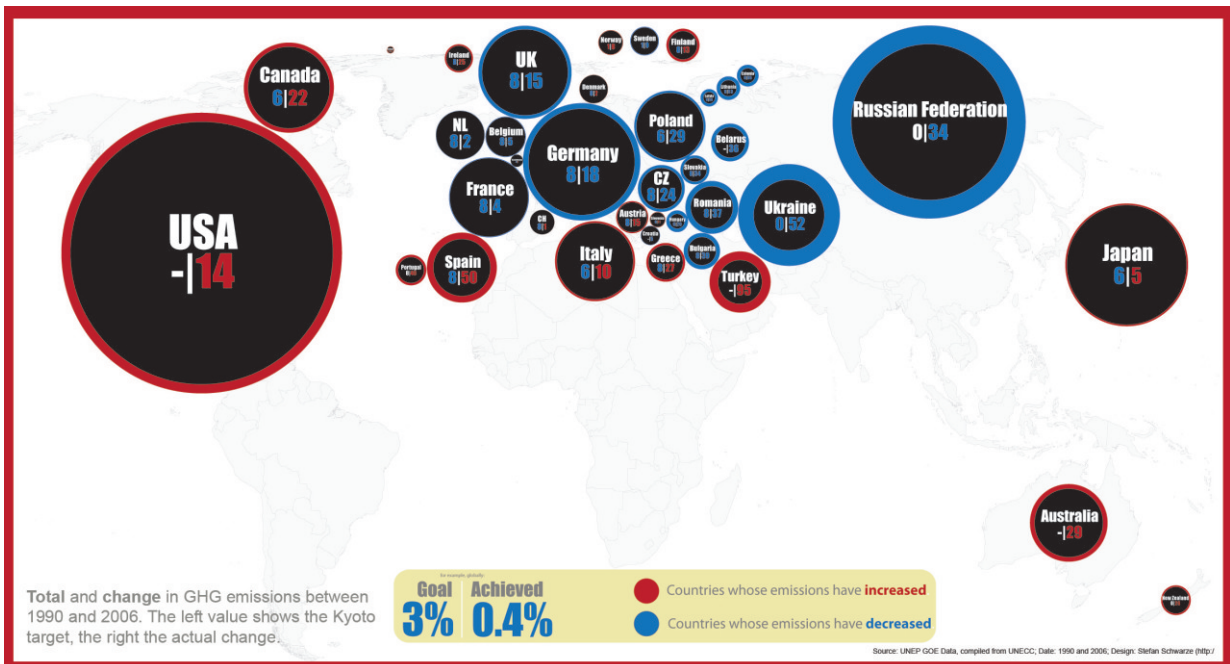


WHAT IS KYOTO PROTOCOL?

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997 in COP-3 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. There are currently 192 Parties to the Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol is first climate binding treaty with the objective of the UNFCCC to fight global warming by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. The Protocol is based on the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR). The obligation to reduce current emissions was with developed countries during the period 2008- 2012, to bring 5.2% reduction over 1990 level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was adopted for fulfilling the Kyoto Protocol targets. The CDM allowed industrialized countries to invest in climate-friendly projects in developing countries and earn carbon credits in exchange. Initially set up by the Kyoto Protocol, has been instrumental for private-sector funding in clean energy projects in developing countries through host driven approach and help industrialized countries to meet their emissions reduction targets.



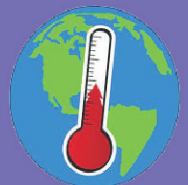
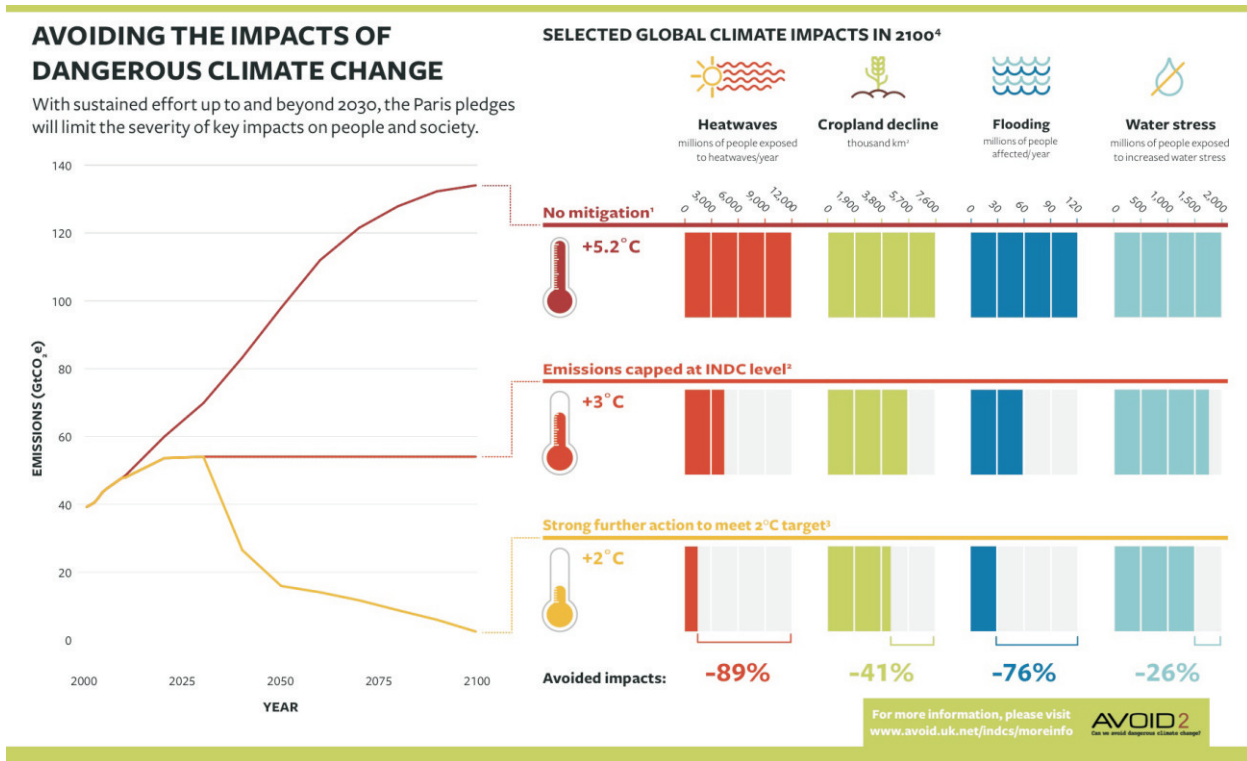
POST KYOTO PHASE

Further to the negotiations for Kyoto Phase II (Phase I ended in 2012) in COP-17 in Durban and under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), all Parties were invited to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) towards achieving the objective of the Convention for an agreement in Post Kyoto negotiations.

Parties were required to communicate to the UN Secretariat their INDCs well in advance of COP 21 in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the INDC.

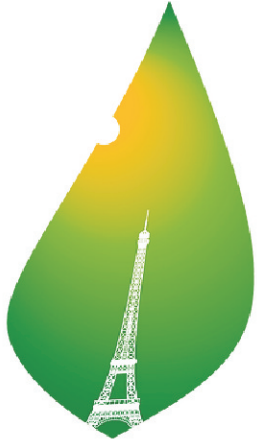
INDIA'S INDCs SUBMISSION ARE;

To reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 33-35% by 2030 from the 2005 level, to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources in the same timeframe, and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂-equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.



PARIS AGREEMENT

An historic agreement to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future was agreed by 195 nations in Paris.



The Paris Agreement for the first time brings all nations into a common cause based on their historic, current and future responsibilities. The Agreement will become operational in 2020.

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The agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise in this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.

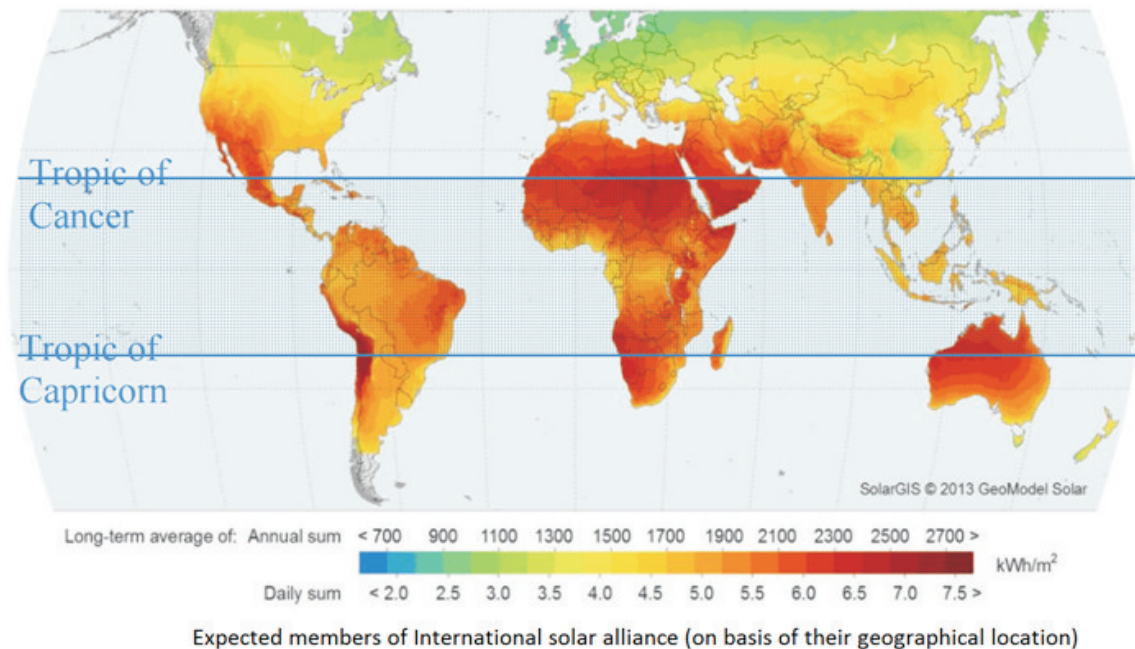
INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE



Two other major initiatives to fight climate change were launched in COP 21 meeting at Paris – one was by the US and France on INNOVATION on how to fight global warming and climate change, and the other was by India on the SOLAR ALLIANCE. Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi played a leading role by launching the International Solar Alliance (ISA). ISA will provide a special platform for mutual cooperation among 121 solar-resource-rich countries in the world.

ISA's Mission and Vision is to work like a life-giver to mankind, where global community including bilateral and multilateral organizations, corporate, industry, and other stakeholders can make a positive contribution to the common goals of increasing utilizing of solar energy in meeting energy needs of ISA member countries in a safe, convenient, affordable, equitable and sustainable manner. The foundation stone of ISA Headquarters has been laid in Gurgaon.





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