

WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS

UNFCCC COP-27 INDIA'S NET-ZERO STRATEGY

EXPLAINED





DBYJU'S IAS Conference of Parties (CoP)



The CoP comes under the United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention (UNFCCC) which was formed in 1994 to work towards "stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere." It laid out a list of responsibilities for the member states which included:

1. Formulating measures to mitigate climate change

2. Cooperating in preparing for adaptation to the impact of climate change

3. Promoting education, training and public awareness related to climate change

198 parties – meeting every year since 1995.

D BYJU'S IAS Key takeaways from earlier CoPs



- COP1: The first conference was held in 1995 in Berlin.
- COP3: It was held in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, the famous Kyoto Protocol (wef 2005) was adopted. It commits the member states to pursue limitation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

BYJU'S IAS Key takeaways from earlier CoPs

- COP8: India hosted the eighth COP in 2002 in New Delhi. It laid out several measures including, 'strengthening of technology transfer... in all relevant sectors, including energy, transport and R&D, and the strengthening of institutions for sustainable development.
- COP21: it is one of the most important that took place in 2015, in Paris, France. Here countries agreed to work together to 'limit global warming to well below 2, preferably at 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.'



BYJU'S IAS Key agenda of CoP27?



Loss and Damage Funding

- The term 'Loss and Damage' refers to the economic and non-economic impacts of climate change, including extreme events in countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- Rich countries, historically responsible for the climate crisis, have bullied poorer nations to protect polluters from paying up for climate damages.
- The term was brought up as a demand in 1991 by the island country of Vanuatu, which was representing the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS).

BYJU'S IAS Why is CoP27 important?



- The world is warming because of emissions produced by humans, mostly from burning fossil fuels like oil, gas and coal.
- Global temperatures have risen 1.1C and are heading towards 1.5C, according to the UN's climate scientists, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

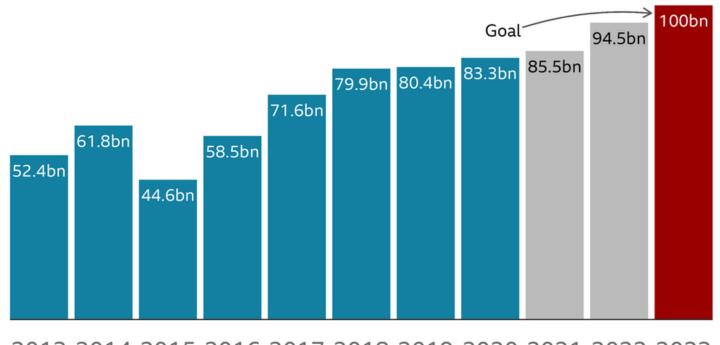
BYJU'S IAS Why is CoP27 important?



- If temperatures rise 1.7 to 1.8C above 1850s levels, the IPCC estimates that half the word's population could be exposed to life-threatening heat and humidity.
- To prevent this, 194 countries signed the Paris Agreement in 2015, pledging to "pursue efforts" to limit global temperature rises to 1.5C.

Climate finance

Amount provided and mobilised by developed countries (US\$)



2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

Data for 2021 and 2022 are based on an average of OECD scenarios

Source: OECD

ВВС



Common But Differentiated Responsibilities

- The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) outlined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), recognises that countries (known as Parties) have different duties and abilities to address the negative impacts of climate change, but all countries have an obligation to address climate change.
- Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.



INDIA'S PANCHAMRIT'AT COP26 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi

- 1. Reach non-fossil energy capacity to 500GW by 2030
- 2. Fulfil 50% energy requirements via RE by 2030
- 3. Reduce 1 bn carbon emissions by 2030
- 4. Reduce carbon intensity >45% by 2030
- 5. Achieve the target of Net-Zero by 2070



Atomic energy, hydrogen power India's net zero plan

India announces long-term strategy at COP-27. It will help the nation be carbon neutral by 2070, a commitment made by Prime Minister at Glasgow last year, says Environment Minister

Jacob Koshy NEW DELHI

t the United Nations Conference of Parties (COP) in Sharm el-Sheikh, India on Monday announced its long-term strategy to transition to a "low emissions" pathway, which is premised on expanding its nuclear power capacity by at least threefold in the next decade, apart from becoming an international hub for producing green hydrogen and increasing the proportion of ethanol in petrol.

Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav said these steps were consonant with India's "five-decade journey" to net zero, or being carbon neutral by 2070 - a commitment made by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Glasgow,

India's road to 'net zero'

At COP-27, India announced its long-term strategy to transition to a 'low emissions' pathway to become carbon neutral by 2070

Maximising the use of electric

vehicles, increase public transport

Increased climate finance to be

provided by developed nations

The long-term strategy aims

KEY MILESTONES

The National Hydrogen Mission, launched in 2021, aims to make India a green hydrogen hub At least a three-fold increase in nuclear

at keeping global temperacapacity by 2032 tures well below 2 degrees Achieving an ethanol Celsius and, ambitiously, blending target of 1.5 degrees Celsius by the 20% by 2025 century-end

where the 26th COP was held last year.

While 195 member India's right to an equitable and fair share of the global countries, signatories to the UN climate agreecarbon budget. We have ments, were obliged to ensured that the strategy submit the long-term docuemphasises energy securiment by 2022, only 57 - Inty, energy access, and emdia is the latest addition ployment, while keeping have done so. "The LTfocus on our vision of At-LEDS (Long Term-Low manirbhar Bharat," Mr. Ya-Emission Development day said. "The journey to

Strategy) has been prenet zero is a five-decadepared in the framework of long one and India's vision is therefore evolutionary and flexible, accommodating new technological developments and developments in the global economy and international cooperation."

> **CONTINUED ON** » PAGE 10

Bhupender Yadav at







India's road to 'net zero'

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KEY MILESTONES

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 At least a three-fold increase in nuclear capacity by 2032

 Achieving an ethanol blending target of 20% by 2025

- Maximising the use of electric vehicles, increase public transport
- Increased climate finance to be provided by developed nations
- The long-term strategy aims at keeping global temperatures well below 2 degrees Celsius and, ambitiously,
 1.5 degrees Celsius by the century-end

Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav at the COP-27 summit in Egypt on Monday. REUTERS



- India announced its long-term strategy to transition to a "low emissions" pathway at the UN COP, which is premised on expanding its nuclear power capacity by at least three-fold in the next decade, apart from becoming an international hub for producing green hydrogen and increasing the proportion of ethanol in petrol.
- 195-member countries, signatories to the UN climate agreements, were obliged to submit the long-term document by 2022, but only 57 have done so.
- 'Long Term-Low Emission Development Strategy' has been prepared in the framework of India's right to an equitable and fair share of the global carbon budget. India "aspires" to maximise the use of electric vehicles, with ethanol blending to reach 20% by 2025 and a "strong shift" to public transport for passenger and freight traffic.







G7 launches climate 'Shield' fund, some countries wary

By Kate Abnett and Simon Jessop

- The Global Shield, co-ordinated by G7 president Germany, aims to provide climate-vulnerable countries with rapid access to insurance and disaster protection funding after floods or drought.
- It is being developed in collaboration with 58 climatevulnerable economies to bring together climate risk finance and preparedness.

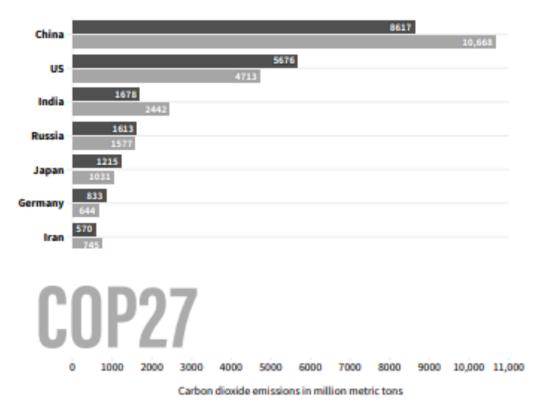
The fund will both help nations prepare for climate change and respond to natural disasters sparked by rising temperatures.



Who will pay for the fund?

Largest carbon dioxide emissions by country

2010 2020





BYJU'S IAS Who will contribute?



- Germany announced a contribution of €170m to the initiative at COP27.
- Ireland also committed €10 million. France announced an initial \$20 million, saying its total commitment would be \$60 million over three years. Canada and Denmark will contribute \$7 million and \$4.7 million respectively.
- US President Joe Biden has also backed the plan. As the conference continues, Germany will be hoping for more contributions, but some are sceptical.

