



## XI Petersberg Climate Dialogue

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### Why in News

Recently, the **Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change** attended the **11<sup>th</sup> Petersberg Climate Dialogue**.

The dialogue was **held virtually for the first time** in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic.

### Key Points

- **Petersberg Climate Dialogue**
  - It has been **hosted by Germany since 2010** to provide a **forum for informal high-level political discussions**, focusing both on **international climate negotiations** and the **advancement of climate action**.
  - The virtual XI Petersberg Climate Dialogue was **co-chaired by Germany and the United Kingdom (UK)** and was attended by about 30 countries including India.
    - The UK is the incoming Presidency of the 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 26) to the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC).
    - COP 25 was held at **Madrid, Spain in December 2019**.
  - This year's dialogue was crucial because of the efforts to contain **coronavirus** as well as countries preparing to move into the **implementation phase of the Paris Agreement 2015 in the post-2020 period**.

- **India's Contributions in the Dialogue:**
  - India **expressed solidarity with the world** as it combats the Covid-19 pandemic and **emphasised on adopting more sustainable consumption patterns** in line with the requirement of sustainable lifestyles.
  - India **suggested having climate technology as an open source** available to all countries at affordable prices.
  - India **stressed on climate finance** and urged to plan for 1 trillion USD in grants to the developing world immediately.
  - India **highlighted its Nationally Determined Contributions** spanning a ten-year time frame and in compliance with the **temperature goal** of the Paris Agreement.
  - India **focused on the opportunity to accelerate renewable energy deployment** and create new green jobs in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sector.

## Paris Agreement 2015

- **Parties to UNFCCC** agreed to **strive to limit the rise in global warming to well under 2 degrees Celsius, over pre-industrial levels, by 2100**, under Paris Agreement 2015.
- **Nationally determined contributions** (NDCs) were conceived at the Paris summit which require each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve.
- Parties shall **pursue domestic mitigation measures**, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.
- Paris Agreement **replaced** earlier agreement to deal with climate change, **Kyoto Protocol**.

## Kyoto Protocol

- It was an **international agreement** linked to the UNFCCC, which committed its parties by **setting internationally binding emission reduction targets**.
- It was adopted in **Kyoto, Japan in 1997** and entered into **force in 2005**.
- It recognized that **developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions** in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity.
- The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at **COP-7 in Marrakesh, in 2001** and are referred to as the **Marrakesh Accords**.
  - **Kyoto Protocol Phase-1 (2005-12)** gave the target of cutting down emissions by 5%.
  - **Phase-2 (2013-20)** gave the target of reducing emissions by at least 18% by the industrialized countries.

**Source: PIB**