

- i. There is still an ongoing debate about right of developing countries to pollute.

There is still no agreement on post-Kyoto framework and developed countries complain of not including developing countries under binding limits.

However, success of the protocol lies in the fact that there was an estimated 1 billion tonnes of emission reduction overall till 2012 when the commitment period ended. There was more than \$20 billion invested in developing countries as a part of CDM and there was significant technology transfer as well.

- XI. **THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL on BIOSAFETY, 2003** – It seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology (for example hybrid seeds, genetically modified crops). It is a supplementary protocol of CBD. It will ensure safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs resulting from modern biotechnology. It follows the precautionary principle which allows developing nations to ban imports of a living modified organism if they feel there is not enough scientific evidence that the product is safe and requires exporters to label such shipments. It will *for example let countries ban imports of a living modified organism if they feel there is not enough scientific evidence that the product is safe* and requires exporters to label shipments containing genetically altered commodities such as corn or cotton. Information exchange is a must. For implementation of this, **‘Biosafety Clearing Houses’** are established in member nations for implementation of the provisions under this protocol and to exchange information regarding LMOs. India is a signatory of the protocol.
- XII. **REDD+, 2007** – Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degraded Lands + is a mitigation program under Bali Action Plan which was conceptualized in 2007 to discuss over post-Kyoto scenario. It was a mitigation plan for the developing countries due to deforestation and degradation. It was India who proposed it. It aimed at sustainable management of the forests and enhancing forest carbon stock in developing countries. It is a set of steps designed to use market/financial incentives in order to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation. Its original objective is to reduce greenhouse gases but it can deliver ‘co-benefits’ such as biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. REDD is presented as an ‘offset’ scheme of the carbon markets and thus, will produce carbon credits. Forest degradation accounts for 15% of greenhouse gas emissions, about the same as transportation sector. Mitigation cannot be achieved without the inclusion of forests in an international regime. Hence, it is expected to play a crucial role in a future successor agreement to Kyoto Protocol. The quantity of carbon which is prevented from entering the earth’s atmosphere because they have been sequestered by the conserved forests is estimated.