



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## Genesis



- Intergovernmental treaty established in 1992 which entered into force in 1994.
  - It is a "Rio Convention", **one of two opened for signature at the "Rio Earth Summit" in 1992.**
    - The Rio Conventions derive directly from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the 'Earth Summit', held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.
    - Its sister Rio Conventions are the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

## Objective



- To stabilize greenhouse-gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change;
- To ensure that food production is not threatened;
- To enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

## Location of UNFCCC secretariat: Bonn, Germany.



- The secretariat provides technical expertise and assists in the analysis and review of climate change information reported by Parties and in the implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms.
- UNFCCC secretariat is part of the United Nations.
- It also maintains the registry for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) established under the Paris Agreement.

## Membership



- Has near-universal membership, **197 countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention.**

Is India a Party?



## Other key information:



- Key Agreements established under the Convention:** Kyoto Protocol and Paris Climate Agreement

### Operating Mechanism of UNFCCC

- Conference of the Parties (COP):** The supreme decision-making body of the Convention.

- All States that are Parties to Convention are represented at COP.
- It meets every year, unless the Parties decide otherwise.

- Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP):**

- Oversees implementation of Kyoto Protocol and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation.
- All States that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are represented at the CMP, while States that are not Parties participate as observers.

- Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA):**

- Oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation.
- All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the CMA, while States that are not Parties participate as observers.

## 1.2.2. PLEDGES/DECLARATIONS/AGENDAS RELEASED AT COP26

Name	Details	Is India a signatory?
Breakthrough Agenda	It commits countries to work together to <b>make clean technologies and sustainable solutions the most affordable, accessible and attractive option in each emitting sector</b> (power, road transport, steel, agriculture etc.) globally before 2030.	✓
Global Methane Pledge	A <b>voluntary non-binding agreement</b> under which signatory countries have promised to <b>cut their methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030.</b>	✗
Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use	Voluntary declaration signed among countries committed to working collectively to <b>halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030</b> while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation.	✗