CA Revision Module - Test 27 (COP-28 Special)

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to the status of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions?

1. In last 15 years, USA is the world biggest emitter and responsible for 30% of global emissions every year.
2. China, the UK and the EU are considered to be responsible for 50% of all emissions.
3. India is responsible for only about 4% of historical emissions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. 3 only
d. 1 and 3 only

Answer : c

Status of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

- G20 countries represent around 75% of global GHG emissions.
- The ***US, the UK and the EU*** are considered to be ***responsible for 50% of all emissions***.
- ***India*** is responsible for ***only 4% of historical emissions***.
- ***China***, the ***world's biggest emitter in the last 15 years***, is *responsible for 30% of global emissions every year*.

2. Consider the following statements.

1. The COP is the main decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. The COP secretariat is headquartered in Bonn, Germany.
3. Azerbaijan and Brazil will host the COP29 and COP30 respectively.

How many of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

a. Only one
b. Only two
c. All three
d. None

Answer : c

Climate Summits of COP under UNFCCC

- **COP** – Conference of Parties, is the main decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- It brings together the 198 Parties (including the European Union) to negotiate and agree on how to tackle climate change, reduce emissions and limit global warming.
- **Inaugural meeting in** – *Berlin, Germany*, in 1995.
- **Secretariat** – Headquartered in *Bonn*.
- **Presidency** – It rotates among the 5 recognized UN regions - Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe and Western Europe and others.

3. Consider the following countries.

1. India
2. Germany
3. Australia
4. Japan
5. Egypt

How many of the above countries have had already conducted Conference of Parties (COP) under UNFCCC framework?

a. All except 1

b. All except 3

c. All except 4

d. All except 1 & 5

Answer : b

Australia has never hosted a United Nations climate conference (COP).

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4. Which of the following is correct with respect to Panchamrit goals adopted in CoP26 held at Glasgow?

1. To achieve net zero by 2070.
2. Bring down carbon intensity by more than 45% by 2030.
3. 500 GW of non-fossil fuel installed power generation capacity by 2030.
4. To meet 50% of its energy requirement through renewable energy by 2030.
5. Cutting net projected carbon emission by one billion tonne from now until 2030.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a. Only two

b. Only three

c. Only four

d. All five

Answer : d

5. Consider the following statements with respect to the Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund

1. The concept of Loss & Damage fund was first suggested by Vanuatu on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in 1991.
2. World Bank will act as the permanent host for the L&D facility as a financial intermediary fund (FIF).

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

a. 1 only

b. 2 only

c. Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund

- The Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund was first suggested by ***Vanuatu*** (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States) in 1991.
- The proposal was rejected, and the issue of loss and damage was not mentioned when the text of the Framework Convention was adopted in 1992.
- Loss and damage first appeared in a negotiated outcome of the UN climate talks in ***2007*** as part of the ***Bali Action Plan***.
- **First Announced at** – COP27 of UNFCCC, in ***Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt***.
- **Adopted at** – CoP 28, UNFCCC, ***Dubai, UAE***.
- It is a global financial package that rich nations, whose industrial growth has resulted in global warming, must pay to poor nations, who are facing the cascading effects of climate change.
- **Initial funding** – 475 million USD, maximum is pledged by European Union followed by UAE, US and Japan.
- **Administration** – ***World Bank*** will host the L&D facility as a financial intermediary fund (FIF) for an ***interim period of 4 years***.
- **Fund allocation** – It is based on the available evidence and with a ***minimum*** percentage allocated to least developed countries and Small Island Developing States.

6. With reference to the Global Stocktake (GST) process, which of the statements given below is ***incorrect***?

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a. The global stocktake process takes place for every five years.

b. It was established under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015.

c. It was designed to assess the collective progress towards achieving the Bali Roadmap adopted in 2007.

d. The first-ever global stocktake process culminated at the CoP-28 held in Dubai, UAE.

Answer : c

Global Stocktake (GST) Process

- **About** - It is a process for countries and stakeholders to see where they're collectively making progress ***towards meeting the goals of the Paris Climate Change Agreement***.
- **Established** - under ***Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, 2015***.
- The stocktake takes place ***every five years***, with the first-ever stocktake concluded at ***COP28, Dubai, UAE***.
- It is intended to inform the next round of climate action plans under the Paris Agreement (nationally determined contributions, or 'NDCs') to be put forward by 2025.

7. Consider the following.

1. Global Cooling Pledge
2. Declaration on Climate and Health
3. Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge
4. Emirates Declaration on Resilient Food Systems, Sustainable Agriculture, and Climate Action

To which of the above initiatives, India is ***not*** a signatory?

a. Only one
b. Only two
c. Only three
d. All four

Answer : d

Emirates Declaration on Resilient Food Systems, Sustainable Agriculture, and Climate Action

- **Aim** – To promote food security while combatting climate change.
- **Promoted by** – The UAE
- **Partner** - Melinda Gates Foundation
- **Signatories** – 134 nations which make up 76% of food-based GHGs and produce 70% of food globally
- ***India refrained from signing*** as it conflicted with its longstanding policy of not committing agriculture, livestock and the millions of livelihoods that depend on them in climate action

Declaration on Climate and Health

- **About** - It is a non-binding declaration that calls for nations to reduce their greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in the health sector swiftly, sustainably, and substantially.
- **Signatories** – 144 countries till now.
- ***India have not signed the declaration*** citing the lack of practicality in curbing GHG use for cooling in the health sector.
- December 3 was celebrated as World Health Day.

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The Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge

- **Aim** – To triple the installed renewable energy generation capacity to at least 11,000 GW by 2030
- Doubling global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements to more than 4% by 2030
- It is *not legally binding*.
- **Spearheaded by** – EU, the US and the UAE
- **Signatories** – As many as 130 countries signed on to a pledge, with the ***China and India, absent*** from the list of signatories.
- *China has the world's largest installed renewable energy capacity* followed by the United States, Brazil and India.

Global Cooling Pledge

- **Aim** – To commit the countries to reduce their cooling emissions by at least 68% by 2050 from 2022 levels and outlines several strategies to tackle them.
- Conventional cooling, such as air-conditioning is responsible for over 7% of global GHG emissions.
- **Signatories** - 66 countries, including the US and Canada..
- ***India has not signed the pledge*** as strict adherence to it could restrict access to affordable cooling and also requires substantial investments.
- India has its own Cooling Action Plan, announced in 2019 to reduce power consumption for cooling across sectors by 20-25% by 2038.

8. *Podong Indigenous Peoples Initiative*, which aims to recognise and support Indigenous people's contributions to the conservation of biodiversity and climate solutions through their Indigenous knowledge systems, was launched by?

a. UN Forum on Forests
b. Convention of Migratory Species
c. UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
d. International Union for Conservation of Nature

Answer : d

Podong Indigenous Peoples Initiative

- **Launched in** – 2023 at COP28 of UNFCCC in UAE
- **Launched by**
  - ***International Union for Conservation of Nature***
  - ***International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity***
  - ***IUCN Indigenous Peoples Organisations members***.
- **Aim** – To provide funding directly to indigenous peoples, ensuring no less than 85% of funds reach indigenous territories and communities.

9. Consider the following statements with respect to Global Methane Pledge

1. It was signed at COP26 in Glasgow, UK.
2. It aims to cut methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030 from the 2020 levels.
3. India is not a part of the Global Methane Pledge.
4. India is among the top five methane emitters globally.

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How many of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

a. Only one
b. Only two
c. Only three
d. All four

Answer : d

Climate Action for Methane emission

At COP28, Summit on Methane and Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases was convened by USA, China, and UAE to accelerate actions to cut methane and other non-CO2 GHGs.

- **Global Methane Pledge** – An initiative from ***COP26 Glasgow***, to cut methane emissions by ***at least 30% by 2030*** from the 2020 levels.
- ***India is not a part*** of the Global Methane Pledge, is among the ***top 5 methane emitters globally***.
- **Methane Finance Sprint** – It is a USD 1 billion by Governments and private sector for methane reduction, which is due to be administered by World Bank and the Global Methane Hub.
- An Eye on Methane is a report published by the International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) which works under the UNEP.

10. Consider the following.

1. Green Credit Initiative

2. Global River Cities Alliance
3. Waste to Zero Coalition
4. The Buildings and Cement Breakthrough

Which of the following initiatives were launched by India during COP28 Climate Summit in United Arab Emirates?

a. Only one
b. Only two
c. Only three
d. All four

Answer : b

Role of India in COP 28

- The actions of Bihar government in the field of afforestation, particularly through the Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Abhiyan (Rural Development Department), was praised by the international community at COP-28.
- Prime Minister of India offered to host the 33rd edition of the annual summit due in 2028 in India.
- Earlier, India had hosted the 8th edition in 2002.
- **Launched 2 Initiative** - ***Green Credit Initiative*** & ***Global River Cities Alliance***

Green Credit Initiative

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- Unveiled in 2023, by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- An initiative within the Lifestyle for Environment or Life Movement.
- **Working** – Green credits will be assigned to specific environmental activities, and will be treated as tradable commodities.
- These credits will be able to be sold on domestic market platforms.
- **Administration** – By Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)
- **Priorities** – The 2 main priorities include water conservation and afforestation.

Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA)

- **Launched by** - National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)
- **Aim** - To scale up the concept of collaborative knowledge sharing to facilitate the transfer of good experiences.
- **Members** – 9 countries (Indian, Denmark, Cambodia, Japan, Bhutan, Australia, Netherlands, Egypt, and Ghana)

Other International Initiatives

- **Waste to Zero Coalition** – It was launched ***by UAE Ministry*** of Climate Change & Environment to decarbonizing the waste sector and accelerating the shift towards circular and regenerative modes of industry and production.
- **The Buildings and Cement Breakthrough** – It was launched ***by Canada and UAE*** to advance the decarbonisation of the construction sector by 2030.

11. Consider the following statements regarding Global Cooling Pledge

1. It commits the countries to reduce their cooling emissions by at least 68% by 2050.
2. It is a joint initiative of Egypt and the UN Environment Program led Cool Coalition.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are ***incorrect***?

a. 1 only

b. 2 only

c. Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

Global Cooling Pledge

- **Joint initiative**- ***United Arab Emirates*** as host of COP28 and the UNEP-led 'Cool Coalition'.
- It is the *world's first collective focus* on energy emissions from the cooling sector.
- **Passive cooling strategies**- It outlines actions such as insulation, natural shading, ventilation and reflective surfaces, higher energy efficiency standards and a rapid phase down of climate-warming hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants.
- **Aim-** It commits the countries to reduce their cooling emissions by at least 68% by 2050.
- **Outcome**- It could reduce the projected 2050 emissions from business-as-usual cooling by around 3.8 billion tons of CO2 equivalent.

Commitments pledged in Global Cooling Pledge

- Ratify Kigali Amendment by 2024.
- Support robust action through the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund for early action to reduce HFC consumption.
- Establish Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for air conditioning by 2030.
- Include cooling emissions in countries overall climate action plans, called Nationally Determined Contributions.
- Publish own national cooling action plans by 2026.
- Support the deployment of highly efficient air conditioning technologies.
- Establish national model building energy codes by 2030.
- Pursue the life cycle management of fluorocarbons through the Initiative on Fluorocarbons Life Cycle Management.
- Support initiatives such as United Nations Environment Programme-led Cool Coalition, to advance global cooperation and domestic actions.
- Support collaborative research, innovation, and deployment activities at the local and international level.

12. Which of the statements with reference to Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge is ***incorrect***?

a. It was jointly led by the European Union, China and the UAE.

b. The pledge calls for the phase down of unabated coal power and an end to the financing of new coal-fired power plants.

c. It aims to triple worldwide installed renewable energy generation capacity to at least 11,000 GW.

d. It aims to double global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements to more than 4% by 2030.

Answer : a

Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge

- **Led by**- ***US, European Union and UAE***.
- **Aim-** To achieve net zero emission by mid-century (2050).

- **Coal phase-out-** The pledge calls for "the phase down of unabated coal power" and an end to the financing of new coal-fired power plants.
- It is seen as a crucial step to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as agreed in the Paris Agreement.
- **Target-**
    - To triple worldwide installed renewable energy generation capacity to ***at least 11,000 GW***.
    - To double global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements to ***more than 4% by 2030***.
- **Signed**- At COP 28 in Dubai.
- **Major non-signatory countries**- ***India*** and ***China***
- According to IEA projections, the global share of renewables in power generation is anticipated to jump from 28% in 2021 to 80 % by 2050, while coal's contribution will dwindle to 3%.
- Primary renewable energy sources with their share in global power generation-
    - Hydroelectric- 16.1 %
    - Wind- 5.6%
    - Solar-3.8%

13. The CHAMP Pledge, signed at Conference of Parties (COP28) of UNFCCC, deals with which of the following?

a. A commitment by national governments to work in partnership with their subnational governments for climate action.

b. A commitment to reduce the degradation of forest land and glaciers.

c. A commitment to accelerate the reliance on renewable energy to power the economy and be effectively fossil fuel-free by 2070.

d. A commitment to reduce global methane emissions from 2020 levels by 2030 by 30%.

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Answer : a

CHAMP Pledge

The CHAMP was recently taken at the COP 28 of UNFCCC at Abu Dhabi.

- **CHAMP** – Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships
- **CHAMP Pledge** – It is a commitment taken ***by national governments*** on a new way of ***working in partnership with their subnational governments***.
- It is a new way of approaching the development and implementation of their next Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in time for COP30 in 2025.
- **Established in** – 2023
- **Aim** – To collectively pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and increase adaptation and resilience.
- **Signatories** – 71 countries, India is yet to sign this pledge.
- **Coverage**
    - Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
    - National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
    - National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
    - Long Term Low-Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)

14. With reference to *Santiago Network*, consider the following statements.

1. It aims to provide technical knowledge and resources to developing countries on averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage.
2. At COP28, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the UN Office for Project Services

(UNOPS) were announced as the hosts of the Santiago network secretariat.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Santiago Network

The draft text on the Santiago Network has been adopted by the Parties and sent to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of UNFCCC at COP28 in UAE.

- It is a ***collaborative framework*** established as *part of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM)* under the UNFCCC.
- **Aim** – To ***catalyze the technical assistance for reducing Loss & Damage*** in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
- Santiago is the capital of ***Chile***
- **Genesis**
  - At COP19, 2013 (Warsaw, Poland) – Proposal to establish
  - At COP25, 2019 (Madrid, Spain) – Establishment
  - At COP26, 2021 (Glassgow, UK) – Decision on functions
  - At COP27, 2022 (Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt) – Adopted terms of references & established advisory body
- **Function** – To contribute for the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw international mechanism.
- **Hosts** – At CoP 28, the ***United Nations for Disaster Risk Reduction*** (UNDRR) and ***United Nations Office for Project Services*** have been selected as hosts.

15. *ALTERRA*, sometimes seen in the news, is a privately managed fund of USD 250 billion to catalyse private sector climate investments globally by 2030. It was announced by?

1. UK
2. USA
3. UAE
4. France
5. European Union

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a. 3 only
b. 1, 3 and 5 only
c. 2, 3 and 4 only
d. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer : a

ALTERRA

The United Arab Emirates recently announced the ALTERRA, a privately managed fund of USD 250 billion to catalyse private sector climate investments globally by 2030.

- **ALTERRA** – Alterra Mountain Company
- It is the ***World's largest private investment vehicle*** for Climate Action.
- It aims to revolutionise international climate finance by fostering a fairer system, with a focus on enhancing funding accessibility for the Global South.
- **Established by** – Lunate, an independent global investment manager, and is domiciled in the Abu Dhabi Global Market.
- The 4 verticals of the ALTERRA includes:
    - Energy Transition
    - Industrial Decarbonisation
    - Sustainable Living
    - Climate Technologies

16. Which of the following countries is/are ***not*** the member(s) of G7 climate club?

1. Chile
2. India
3. Germany

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a. 1 only

b. 2 only

c. 3 only

d. None

Answer : b

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G7 Climate Club

- **Origin** - It first arose at a Group of Seven (G7) summit 2022.
- **Launched** - It was formally launched at the CoP 28, Dubai, UAE.
- **Led by** – ***Germany and Chile***.
- **Members** - 36 countries including Kenya, European Union and Switzerland.
- ***India is not a member*** of G7 Climate club.
- **Aim** - To ambitiously tackle industrial emissions.

17. The actions undertaken in the field of afforestation, particularly through the Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Abhiyan was praised by the international community at COP-28. Jal Jivan Hariyali Abhiyan is a scheme launched by which of the following states?

a. Bihar

b. Rajasthan

c. Chhattisgarh

d. Madhya Pradesh

Answer : a

Jal-Jivan-Hariyali Abhiyan

- It is an initiative of the ***Bihar government*** in order to protect water resources and plants.
- The Mission is being implemented in coordination with various departments and the Rural Development Department has been designated as the Nodal Department.

18. In light of the Indian Prime Minister’s request to host the 33rd edition of Conference of Parties (COP)

Summit under UNFCCC in India in 2028, which one of the following statement (s) is/are correct?

1. A proposal to host the COP must be approved by other signatories to the UNFCCC.
2. Venues for future COP are only decided 2 years in advance.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Venues for COP Summit under UNFCCC

- A proposal to host the COP must be ***approved by other signatories to the UNFCCC.***
- Venues for future COP are only ***decided 2 years in advance***.
  - *COP 29* – Baku, Azerbaijan
  - *COP 30* – Belem, Brazil

19. With reference to Coal Transition Accelerator, consider the following statements.

1. It aims to facilitate just transitions from coal to clean energy.
2. It was jointly launched by India and Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA).

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are ***incorrect***?

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a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

Coal Transition Accelerator

- **Launched by** - ***France***, together with Canada, European Commission, Indonesia, Malaysia, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, and several organizations including the ***Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA)***. ***India is not a part of it***.
- **Aim** - It aims to share expertise, design new policies including through best practices and lessons learned and unlock new sources of public and private financing to facilitate ***just transitions from coal to clean energy***.

Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA)

- It is a coalition of national and subnational governments and organisations working to advance the transition from unabated coal power generation to clean energy.
- USA is a member while ***India and China are not members***.

20. Consider the following statements with respect to Buildings and Cement Breakthrough

1. It aims to advance the decarbonisation of the construction sector by 2030.
2. It was launched by Canada and the United Arab Emirates.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are ***incorrect***?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

The Buildings and Cement Breakthrough

- **Launched by** - Canada and the United Arab Emirates
- **Aim** - To advance the decarbonisation of the construction sector by 2030.
- To focus the industry on speeding up decarbonization by sharing 3 best practices, working on policy and standards, and supporting new innovation in areas like carbon capture and storage or utilization, or circular economy.

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