

Montreal Protocol:-

The **Montreal Protocol** is an international [treaty](#) designed to protect the [ozone layer](#) by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for [ozone depletion](#). It was agreed on 16th September 1987, and entered into force on 1st January 1989. Since then, it has undergone nine revisions, in 1990 ([London](#)), 1991 ([Nairobi](#)), 1992 ([Copenhagen](#)), 1993 ([Bangkok](#)), 1995 ([Vienna](#)), 1997 ([Montreal](#)), 1998 ([Australia](#)), 1999 ([Beijing](#)) and 2016 ([Kigali](#)) As a result of the international agreement, the ozone hole in Antarctica is slowly recovering. Climate projections indicate that the ozone layer will return to 1980 levels between 2050 and 2070. Due to its widespread adoption and implementation it has been hailed as an example of exceptional international co-operation, with [Kofi Annan](#) quoted as saying that "perhaps the single most successful international agreement to date has been the Montreal Protocol". In comparison, effective burden sharing and solution proposals mitigating regional conflicts of interest have been among the success factors for the [ozone depletion](#) challenge, where global regulation based on the [Kyoto Protocol](#) has failed to do so. In this case of the ozone depletion challenge, there was global regulation already being installed before a scientific consensus was established. Also, overall public opinion was convinced of possible imminent risks.

Kyoto Protocol:-

The **Kyoto Protocol** is an international [treaty](#) which extends the 1992 [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC) that commits state parties to reduce [greenhouse gas](#) emissions, based on the [scientific consensus](#) that (part one) [global warming](#) is occurring and (part two) it is extremely likely that human-made [CO₂ emissions](#) have predominantly caused it. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in [Kyoto, Japan](#), on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. There are currently 192 parties ([Canada](#) withdrew from the protocol, effective December 2012) to the Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol implemented the objective of the UNFCCC to reduce the onset of global warming by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to "a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system" (Article 2). The Kyoto Protocol applies to the six greenhouse gases listed in Annex A: [Carbon dioxide \(CO₂\)](#), [Methane \(CH₄\)](#), [Nitrous oxide \(N₂O\)](#), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and [Sulphur hexafluoride \(SF₆\)](#).

The Protocol is based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities: it acknowledges that individual countries have different capabilities in combating climate change, owing to [economic development](#), and therefore puts the obligation to reduce current emissions on developed countries on the basis that they are historically responsible for the current levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The Protocol's first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012. All 36 countries that fully participated in the first commitment period complied with the Protocol. However, nine countries had to resort to the flexibility mechanisms by funding emission reductions in other countries because their national emissions were slightly greater than their targets. The [financial crisis of 2007–08](#) helped reduce the emissions. The greatest emission reductions were seen in the former [Eastern Bloc](#) countries because the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](#) reduced their emissions in the early 1990s. Even though the 36 developed countries reduced their emissions, the global emissions increased by 32% from 1990 to 2010.¹