

Q What is Kyoto Protocol?

Answer

Origin

Kyoto Protocol, a sort of agreement signed in Kyoto, Japan in 1997. It was started to implemented from 2005, 16 February. Total, 192 countries has ratified the protocol.

Purpose

The purpose of the Kyoto Protocol is to bind countries legally to reduce the emissions of pollutants.

Division of Countries into three Groups:

Annex - I → Developed Countries

Annex - II → Sub-group of developed countries

Non-Annex → Non-binding countries

Annex - I It included industrialized and developed countries, such as: UK, US, Japan etc. They are

to daily submit their emission record.

Annex-II

Sub-group of developed countries (Annex-I). They are responsible to fund developing countries in order to build climate-friendly infrastructure in their countries.

Non-Annex

Non-binding countries and are eligible to receive

- funds from Annex II countries.
- But they can voluntary steps to stop emission of GHGs.
- It includes countries like Pakistan, India, Bangladesh

① To help the developing countries

④ To help the developed countries to

implement Kyoto Protocol by using "Certified Emission Reduction" (CER)

OBJECTIVES of Kyoto Protocol

② To limit the excessive emission of GHGs

③ To build compliance committee to ensure implementation of protocol

Flexibility Mechanism:

It helps the developed countries i.e. Annex I & II countries to be adherent to the Kyoto Protocol which is difficult for them because they are high emitter of CO₂ and other GHGs.

Emission Trading

Also known as, Carbon trading. Through this mechanism, Annex-I countries to sell their extra emission units if left behind because of less emission of Carbon, to other countries to exceed their limit.

Clean development Mechanism (CDM)

Through this, developed countries provide fund to Non-Annex countries, through which they install climate friendly infrastructure. Consequently, this help Annex I countries to achieve "Certified Emission Reduction" equal to 1 ton of Carbon.

Joint Implementation (JI)

Through this mechanism, Annex I and II both help each other to earn "Emission Reduction Units" by

in investing in each other countries' GHS reduction projects.

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Q What is Acid Rain?

Answer

Acid rain refers to the rain water which is highly acidic and consist of H_2SO_4 or HNO_3 (Highamoun). It is a mixture wet or dry deposition.



When a water component mixes with the pollutants in the atmosphere it makes the rain water acidic.

Scale:

Acidity of rain could be measured by "PH Scale".

Rain water of PH 1-4 is normal, while above than 5 is considered as acidic.

Impacts :

Affects
of Acid
Rain

- Rain water affect soil fertility by removing organic matter out of it
- It causes pallenex and corrosion of metals.
- Acid Rain causes brown spots on plant leaves
- It causes serious respiratory illness i.e Asthma.

st.)

Measures to Control Acid Rain:

It can be controlled by adopting the following measures.

- ① Use filters, Scrubbers in industries large units. In this way acidic pollutants would be collected in it.
- ② Design a proper layout for industries units ~~or~~ machines, and also set a limit for emission of the gases.
- ③ Introduced ~~an~~ ^{check} effective commitees for keeping and balance on the emissions of the industries.
- ④ Install tall stacks in the industri.

Date: _____

Day: _____

- ⑤ Switch to energy efficient appliances, reduce the ~~emission~~ amount of Sulphur and Nitric acid from Cars and factories.

Conclusion:

It can be said, rain (acidic) is the result of anthropogenic activities i.e; the emission of Sulphur and Nitrogen in the air. Acidic rain can be reversible if effective measures are adopted.

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