This quick-revision Prelims note has been generated by ChatGPT based our prompt

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**1985 — Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer *(ozone, climate-relevant)***

- **What:** Framework for international cooperation (research, monitoring, data-sharing) on ozone depletion.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Treaty (binding)**; no specific emission controls—set the stage for later binding controls under Montreal Protocol. (ozone.unep.org, EUR-Lex)

**1987 — Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer *(ozone, strong climate co-benefit)***

- **What:** Binding phase-out schedules for CFCs/halons/HCFCs, with adjustment/amendment procedure, licensing and trade controls; Multilateral Fund to support developing countries.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Treaty (binding)** with detailed control schedules and compliance architecture; trade provisions reinforce compliance. (ozone.unep.org, State Department)

**1992 — UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

- **What:** Ultimate objective is to stabilize GHG concentrations; sets principles (notably **CBDR-RC**), national inventories, reporting, financial mechanism (GEF), and COP governance.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Treaty (binding)** but largely **procedural** duties; no binding economy-wide targets in the Convention itself. (UNFCCC)

**1992 — *Agenda 21* (Rio Earth Summit outcome)**

- **What:** Global **action plan** on sustainable development (cross-cutting environmental measures, incl. climate).
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Non-binding** plan; guides policy/programmes. (SD Knowledge Platform, Government of Canada Publications)

**1995 — *Berlin Mandate* (COP1 decision)**

- **What:** Formal mandate to negotiate a **protocol** with stronger, quantified commitments for developed (Annex I) Parties—what became the Kyoto Protocol.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP decision (non-binding** in international-law sense) but politically authoritative mandate.

**1997 — Kyoto Protocol**

- **What: Binding** quantified emission-limitation/reduction obligations (QELROs) for Annex I; **flexible mechanisms** (CDM, JI, emissions trading).
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Treaty (binding)** targets for Annex I; compliance system later detailed in Marrakech Accords. (UNFCCC)

**2001 — *Marrakech Accords* (COP7/CMP1)**

- **What:** Rulebook for Kyoto: accounting for LULUCF, modalities for CDM/JI/trading, and a **compliance regime**.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP/CMP decisions (non-binding as treaties)** but operationalize binding Kyoto obligations and its compliance architecture. (UNFCCC)

**2005 — *Nairobi Work Programme* on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (COP11 → renamed COP12)**

- **What:** Knowledge-to-action hub to assist Parties—especially developing countries—on adaptation assessments and decisions.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP work programme (non-binding)**; ongoing technical cooperation. (UNFCCC)

**2007 — *Bali Action Plan* (COP13)**

- **What:** Road map to a post-2012 agreement across four "pillars": **mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology**; called for "measurable, reportable, verifiable" (MRV) action.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP decision (non-binding)**; set the negotiation path to 2009/2015 deals. (UNFCCC)

**2009 — *Copenhagen Accord* (COP15)**

- **What:** Political accord noting the **2 °C** limit; introduced **pledge-and-review** approach; announced **Fast-Start Finance (2010–12)** and the goal of **USD 100 bn/yr by 2020**.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Non-binding political accord**; Parties "associated" with it and submitted pledges. (UNFCCC)

**2010 — *Cancún Agreements* (COP16/CMP6)**

- **What:** Formalized **2 °C** (and consideration of **1.5 °C**) goal; created the **Green Climate Fund**, **Cancún Adaptation Framework**, MRV/ICA guidelines, and advanced **REDD+**.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP/CMP decisions (non-binding)** that institutionalized key mechanisms. (UNFCCC)

**2011 — *Durban Platform for Enhanced Action* (COP17)**

- **What:** Mandate to negotiate by 2015 a new agreement **"applicable to all Parties"**; also agreed to a **second Kyoto commitment period**.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP decision (non-binding)**; launched negotiations that produced the Paris Agreement. (UNFCCC)

**2012 — *Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol***

- **What:** Established **Kyoto CP2 (2013–2020)** with updated Annex B targets; tightened rules (carry-over, etc.).
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Amendment (binding)** for Parties that accepted; entered into force in 2020. (UNFCCC)

**2013 — *Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage* + *Warsaw Framework for REDD+* (COP19)**

- **What:** WIM created to address **loss and damage**; comprehensive **REDD+ framework** agreed.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP decisions (non-binding)**; WIM became the institutional home for loss-and-damage work. (UNFCCC, IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin)

**2014 — *Lima Call for Climate Action* (COP20)**

- **What:** Guidance on **INDC** content and information to ensure clarity/transparency ahead of Paris.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP decision (non-binding)**; procedural guidance to prepare national contributions. (United Nations Legal Affairs)

**2015 — Paris Agreement (adopted at COP21; in force 2016)**

- **What:** Universal **treaty** with long-term temperature goal (**well below 2 °C and pursue 1.5 °C**), **NDC** cycles every 5 years, **transparency framework**, **global stocktake** every 5 years, and a **facilitative compliance committee**.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Treaty (binding)** on **procedural obligations** (submit/maintain NDCs, report, participate in transparency/GST); **NDC stringency isn't itself legally binding**. (UNFCCC, ScienceDirect)

**2016 — Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol *(climate-focused)***

- **What: Binding** phasedown of **HFCs** (potent GHGs) with differentiated schedules; estimated to **avoid up to ~0.5 °C** warming by 2100.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: Amendment (binding)** with Montreal's proven compliance/trade architecture. (UNEP - UN Environment Programme)

**2018 — *Katowice Rulebook* (COP24/CMA1)**

- **What:** Implementation guidelines for Paris: detailed **NDC** guidance, **Enhanced Transparency Framework** rules, **global stocktake** modalities, and the **Paris compliance committee**.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: CMA decisions (non-binding as treaties)** but they operationalize Paris' binding procedural duties. (UNFCCC)

**2019 — *Madrid Outcome (COP25/CMA2)***

- **What: Santiago Network** on loss & damage created; Article 6 markets **not finalized** (deferred).
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP/CMA decisions (non-binding)** guiding implementation.

**2021 — *Glasgow Climate Pact* (COP26/CMA3)**

- **What:** First COP cover decision to **"phase down unabated coal power"** and **inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies**; urged 2030 NDC strengthening; **completed Article 6** market/non-market rules; launched **Glasgow Dialogue** on loss & damage finance.

- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP/CMA decisions (non-binding)**; Article 6 rules operationalize **binding** Paris reporting/tracking. (UNFCCC, Carbon Brief)

**2022 — *Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan* (COP27/CMA4)**

- **What: Established a Loss and Damage Fund** and arrangements (with later operationalization); broad package across mitigation/adaptation/finance.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP/CMA decisions (non-binding)** that set institutions and work programmes; fund subsequently operationalized. (UNFCCC, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions)

**2023 — *UAE Consensus / Outcome of the First Global Stocktake* (COP28/CMA5)**

- **What:** First **Global Stocktake** decision; **calls on Parties to transition away from fossil fuels** in energy systems, and accelerate action this decade to keep **1.5 °C** within reach; advanced implementation of the **Loss & Damage Fund** and **Global Goal on Adaptation** framework.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: CMA decision (non-binding)**; sharp political signal that informs the next NDC round and finance/implementation tracks. (UNFCCC, cop28.com)

**2024 — *Baku/COP29 Outcome* — New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on Climate Finance**

- **What:** Parties **adopted a new global climate-finance goal—USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2030**—to support mitigation/adaptation and loss-and-damage responses, replacing the earlier USD 100 bn/yr goal.
- **Legal nature / enforceability: COP/CMA decisions (non-binding)** set collective targets and reporting/assessment tracks; not enforceable against individual states.

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**Other notable political declarations/pledges (outside the treaty texts but influential)**

- **Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests & Land Use (2021):** Pledge by >100 countries to **halt and reverse forest loss by 2030**; **non-binding**. (germanwatch.org)
- **Global Methane Pledge (2021):** Collective goal to **reduce global methane emissions ≥30% by 2030** (vs 2020); **non-binding**; progress checked via annual ministerials. (globalmethanepledge.org, IEA)

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**Quick guide to "legal nature" across the list**

- **Treaties/Protocols/Amendments** (Vienna, Montreal, **UNFCCC**, **Kyoto**, **Paris**, **Kigali**, **Doha Amendment**): **legally binding** on Parties that ratify/accept; enforceability varies—Montreal/Kigali have strong trade-backed controls; Kyoto had a compliance regime; Paris binds **process** (submit/maintain NDCs, report transparently, join stocktakes) but not specific economy-wide targets. (ozone.unep.org, UNFCCC)
- **COP/CMP/CMA decisions, action plans, pacts, accords** (Bali, Copenhagen, Cancún, Durban, Marrakech, Nairobi WP, Warsaw WIM/REDD+, Katowice, Madrid, Glasgow, Sharm, UAE Consensus, Baku NCQG): **not treaties**; they **operationalize** and steer the binding treaties and

can create institutions and rulebooks that Parties are expected to use under the Convention/Paris reporting and review systems. (UNFCCC)

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**Notes on scope**

- I included the **ozone regime** (Vienna/Montreal/**Kigali**) because Kigali's HFC phasedown is one of the largest **climate** mitigation steps agreed multilaterally. (UNEP - UN Environment Programme)
- I focused on the **globally significant** UNFCCC-track decisions and the handful of political pledges that materially shape climate action; dozens of technical decisions exist each year but don't change the core legal architecture.