

KYOTO PROTOCOL

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- ⇒ **The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.**
- ⇒ **The current status of the negotiation process.**
- ⇒ **The Kyoto Protocol Flexible Mechanisms.**
- ⇒ **The Clean Development Mechanism.**
- ⇒ **Conclusions.**



- ⇒ Commitments of the Parties - Annex I: Developed Countries + some Economies in Transition (Croatia, Slovenia, Czech Rep., Romania, Russia, etc.) and non-Annex I: Developing Countries + some Economies in Transition (Bosnia, Yugoslavia, Macedonia, Albania) - for stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
- ⇒ Recognition of the role of the Annex I Parties to stabilise GHG emissions.
- ⇒ Adoption by Annex I Parties of Policies and Measures for climate change mitigation and commitments to assist non-Annex I Parties to achieve sustainable development - technology transfer, capacity building and financial resources.
- ⇒ Recognition of the role of research and systematic observation, and education, training and public awareness.

COMMITMENTS OF ALL PARTIES



To reduce the impact of GHG emissions on the global climate, all Parties must:

- ⇒ Adopt national programs for the mitigation of the effects of climate change and develop strategies for adaptation;
- ⇒ Take in consideration climate change issues into relevant social, economic and environment policies;
- ⇒ Co-operate on scientific, technical and educational matters;
- ⇒ Promote public education and information.

committing the Developed Country Parties (Annex I) to:

- ⇒ Take measures to stabilise GHG emissions to the 1990 level by the year of 2000;
- ⇒ Financially and technically support Developing Countries (Non-Annex I Parties).

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- ⇒ International agreement adopted on December 10, 1997, by the Parties participating on the third session of the Conference of the Parties, in Kyoto, Japan.
- ⇒ The Kyoto Protocol states that all 38 Parties included in Annex B shall, individually or jointly, reduce their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of 6 GHG by at least 5% below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012.
- ⇒ This Protocol will enter into force when not less than 55 Parties to the Convention, incorporating Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55% of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession.

CONTENTS OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL



- ⇒ **Policies and Measures;**
- ⇒ **Acquisition, monitoring and inventory of data - National Communications;**
- ⇒ **Compliance;**
- ⇒ **Relations with Developing Countries (Transfer of Technology);**
- ⇒ **Flexible Mechanisms - Emissions Trading (Article 17), Joint Implementation (Article 6) and Clean Development Mechanism (Article 12).**

FLEXIBLE MECHANISMS



- ⇒ ET - Annex B Parties may participate in emissions trading for the purposes of fulfilling their commitments, being this supplemental to domestic actions for the purpose of meeting quantified emission limitation and reduction.
- ⇒ JI - for the purpose of meeting its commitments, any Annex B Party may transfer to, or acquire from, other such Party emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions of GHG at any economic sector.
- ⇒ CDM - to assist Parties non-Annex I Parties in achieving sustainable development and contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and to assist Annex I Parties in achieve compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments.



- ⇒ Will allow Annex I countries to invest in emission-saving projects in Developing Countries and gain credit for the savings achieved through the generation of Certified Emission Reductions that they can use to contribute to compliance of their commitments.
- ⇒ Is designed to minimise significantly the cost of achieving Kyoto objectives.
- ⇒ Is an effective tool for the promotion of the use of clean technologies by Developing Countries.



- ⇒ 15 EU members and EU have ratified the Kyoto Protocol.
- ⇒ 70 countries have ratified.
- ⇒ Japan has ratified June 4, 2002.
- ⇒ The Parties start the SBSTA meeting today.
- ⇒ In order to KP enter into force 55 countries representing 55% of the baseline emissions of the Annex B countries should ratify. The first condition has been reached (70), but for the second condition, either Russia or US have to ratify (together they make 53.5%).

- ⇒ Energy Planning should be done taking into account Kyoto Protocol.
- ⇒ Large *GHG* reduction potential in Developing Countries.
- ⇒ Opportunity for regional collaboration South East Europe.
- ⇒ Contribution to the host country's sustainable development needs.