

# 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).

## THE KYOTO PROTOCOL



- ⇒ 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.



- ⇒ **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.