



HVAC SYSTEMS - CEM REFRESHER

ONLINE TRAINING COURSE

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ENERGY SPECIALIST CURRICULUM





CLIMATIC CHANGE PROBLEM & RESPONSE

FOR ENERGY PROFESSIONALS

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WHAT SHOULD YOU LEARN





- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- The Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development

CLIMATIC CHANGE PROBLEM AND RESPONSE

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC

The UNFCCC secretariat (UN Climate Change) is the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change. UNFCCC stands for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Convention has near universal membership (198 Parties) and is the parent treaty of the 2015 Paris Agreement. The main aim of the Paris Agreement is to keep the global average temperature rise this century as close as possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The UNFCCC is also the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The ultimate objective of all three agreements under the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system, in a time frame which allows ecosystems to adapt naturally and enables sustainable development.



THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.

Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.

To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century.

The Paris Agreement is a landmark in the multilateral climate change process because, for the first time, a binding agreement brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is often defined as 'development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

Sustainable development encompasses three basic and inter-related objectives:

- ✓ Economic security and prosperity
- ✓ Social development and advancement
- ✓ Environmental sustainability

Sustainable development demands that we seek ways of living, working and being that enable all people of the world to lead healthy, fulfilling, and economically secure lives without destroying the environment and without endangering the future welfare of people and the planet.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT +

Sustainable development as applied to energy and environment should consider the following:

- ✓ inputs - such as fuels and energy sources, land and raw materials are non-renewable they should be used up only as far as they can be substituted in future
- ✓ where they are renewable they should be used up at a rate within which they can be renewed
- ✓ outputs - in production and consumption should not overstrain ecosystems or the assimilation capacity of the ecosphere.



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