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CARBON FOOTPRINT OVERVIEW

CFP OVERVIEW

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MODULE 4

Kyoto Protocol and Beyond.

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CARBON FOOTPRINT OVERVIEW

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on December 11, 1997. It became effective on February 16, 2005, following a lengthy ratification procedure. The Kyoto Protocol now has 192 parties.

Learning Objectives

- Introduction
- Origins of Carbon Accounting
- Fundamentals of carbon accounting
- Kyoto Protocol and beyond
- Professional Certification for Carbon Auditing
- Business Applications of Corporate GHG Inventories
- Summary and Resources

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INTRODUCTION

- Adopted on 11 December 1997, entered into force on 16 February 2005.
- Operates as a commitment to limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in industrialized countries and transition economies.
- Requires countries to adopt mitigation policies and report periodically.
- Based on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, binds developed countries.
- Places a heavier burden on developed countries due to their largely responsible role in high GHG emissions.

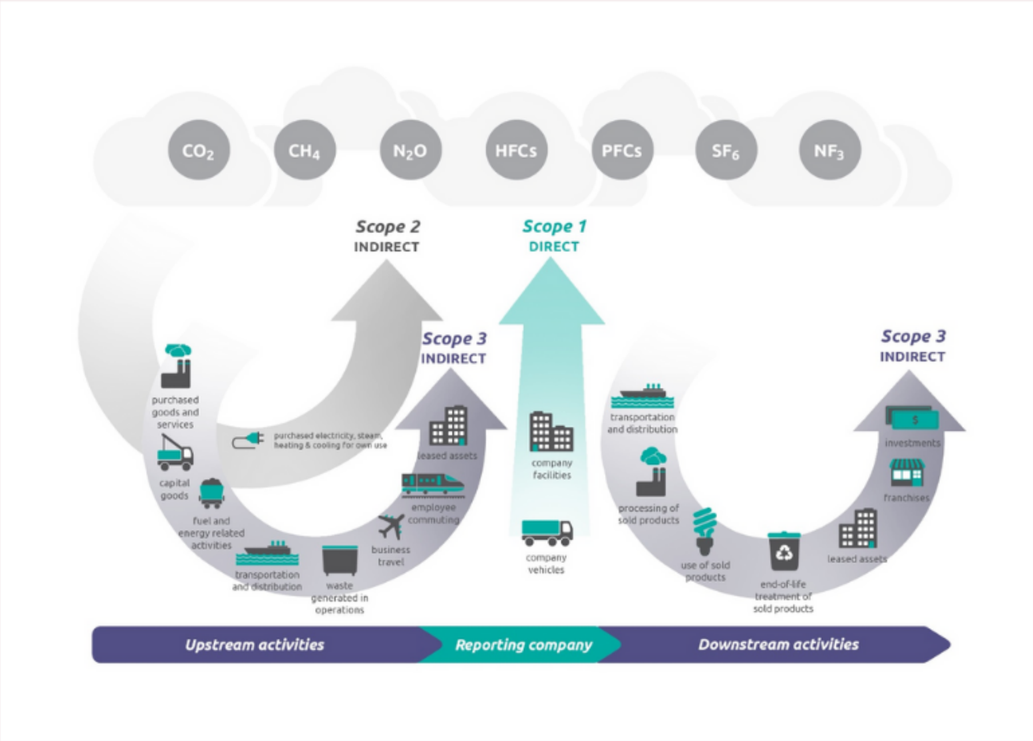
KYOTO MECHANISMS OVERVIEW

- Established flexible market mechanisms based on trade of emissions permits.
- Countries meet targets through national measures and three market-based mechanisms: International Emissions Trading, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Joint Implementation (JI).
- Encourages GHG abatement to start where it's most cost-effective, like in developing countries.
- Promotes green investment and leap-frogging, allowing for the use of cleaner infrastructure and systems.



KYOTO PROTOCOL'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

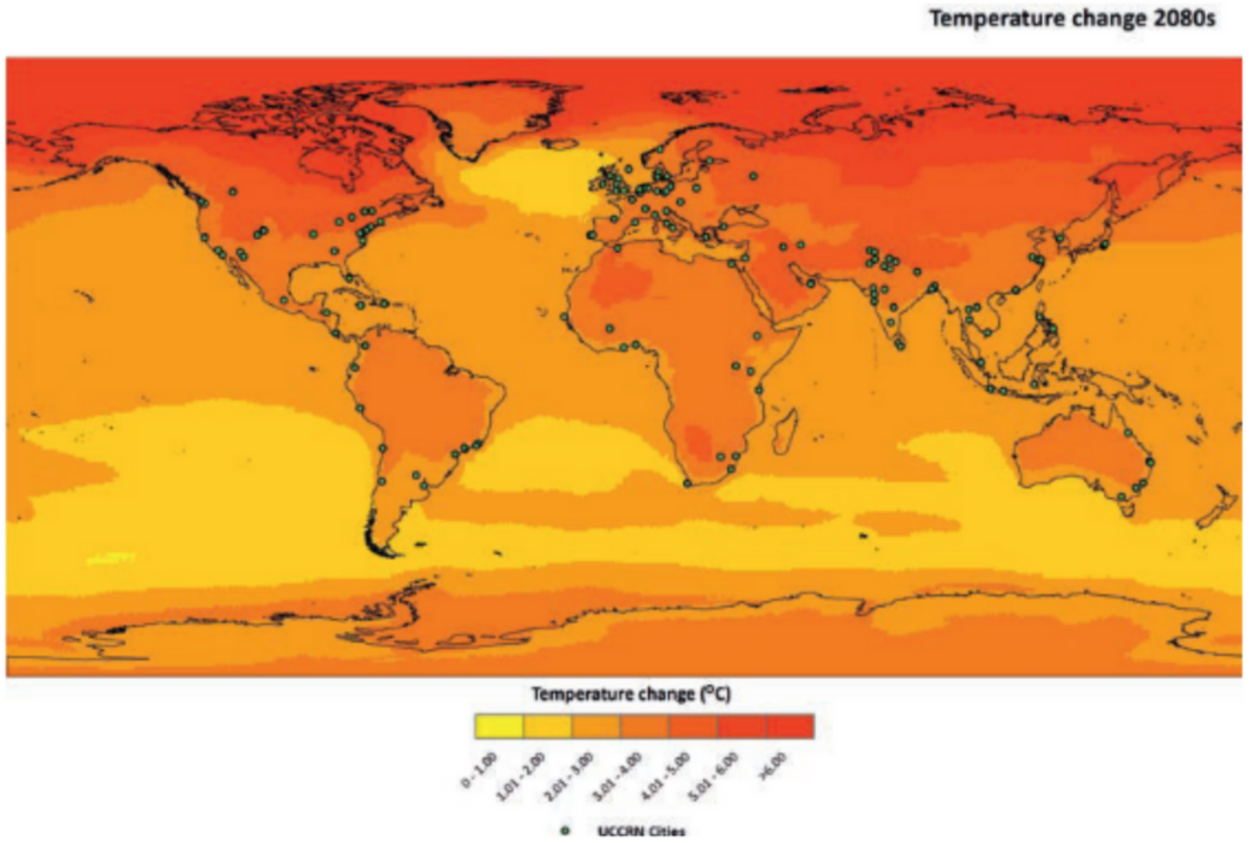
Cities must account for seven gases: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3.







TEMPERATURE CHANGE 2080



SCL Figure 2 *Projected temperature change in the 2080s. Temperature change projection is mean of 35 global climate models (GCMs) and two representative concentration pathways (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). Colors represent the mean change in mean annual temperature (2070–2099 average relative to 1971–2000 average). Dots represent ARC3.2 cities. ARC3.2 Cities include Case Study Docking Station cities, UCCRN Regional Hub cities, UCCRN project cities, and cities of ARC3.2 Chapter Authors.*

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KYOTO PROTOCOL: A BREAKING GROUND IN INTERNATIONAL LAW



- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted during the third Conference of the Parties (COP) in 1997, entering into force on February 16, 2005.
- Inspired by the Montreal Protocol, it sets binding and measurable objectives for countries ratifying it.
- It is the first international application of a cap and trade emission-rights system.
- The protocol distinguishes between initial and final allocations of greenhouse gas emissions.

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KYOTO PROTOCOL: A BREAKING GROUND IN INTERNATIONAL LAW +

- The initial period of commitment limits emissions for the period 2008–2012 in relation to 1990.
- Australia signed the papers for Australia's ratification in 2007, making the US the only developed country not yet to ratify it.
- In January 2012, 192 states and the EU were parties to the Convention.
- Canada withdrew from the Protocol in 2011, announcing it would no longer respect its commitments.





THE PARIS AGREEMENT: A NEW MOMENTUM FOR CLIMATE ACTION



- The Paris Agreement departs from the Kyoto Protocol's top-down, market-based strategy.
- Governments develop national goals and enact non-market-based policies.
- The agreement mandates all parties to apply their best efforts through country-level "nationally determined contributions" (NDCs).
- A global stocktake every five years will allow governments to evaluate their climate action and progress toward the agreement's goal.
- Paris aspires to restrict global temperature rise this century to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and even to 1.5°C.

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THE PARIS AGREEMENT: A NEW MOMENTUM FOR CLIMATE ACTION +

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- Financial flows, a new technology framework, and improved capacity-building will be needed to reach these ambitious targets.
- The agreement is set to take effect 30 days when 55 countries representing 55% of global emissions deposit their ratification instruments. The deal took effect on November 4, 2016, but climate-skeptic Donald Trump's election has weakened the US's commitment.
- By the middle of the century, we must switch from fossil fuels to sustainable energy to limit global warming.



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