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Module 6: ***Climate Protection policy and CDM***





## Kyoto Protocol

- ◆ The Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the 3rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997.
- ◆ The Protocol defines quantified greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets for Annex I Parties. [KP Art.3 para1]
  - GHGs defined by the Protocol are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), HFCs, PFCs, and SF<sub>6</sub>. [KP AnxA]
  - Annex I Parties means those listed in Annex I of the UNFCCC. They are developed countries including Economies in Transitions, e.g. Russia and Eastern Europe.



## Kyoto Protocol

- Annex I Parties have different GHG emission ceilings for the 5-year period of 2008-2012 (1st commitment period).
  - Emission ceiling which is called 'assigned amounts' for each Party is calculated as follows. "The base-year emissions" x "emission reduction target" x five [KP Art.3 para7]
  - The base-year emissions are basically a Party's aggregate GHG emissions in 1990 (whereas, countries may use 1995 as its base year for HFCs, PFCs, and SF6). [KP Art.3 para1&8]
- ◆ The Protocol introduces 3 market mechanisms, namely the Kyoto Mechanisms. Annex I Parties would be able to achieve their emission reduction targets cost-effectively, by using these mechanisms.
1. Joint Implementation (JI)
  2. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
  3. International Emissions Trading



## The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

- ◆ Annex I Parties which have ceilings for GHG emissions (emission caps), assist non-Annex I Parties which don't have emission caps, to implement project activities to reduce GHG emissions (or remove by sinks), and credits will be issued based on emission reductions (or removals by sinks) achieved by the project activities.
- A Party where CDM project is implemented, is called a host Party.
- The credit from the CDM is called certified emission reduction (CER). [CMP/2005/8/Ad1, p7 para1(b)]
- Reductions in emissions shall be additional to any that would occur in the absence of the certified project activity. [KP Art.12 para5(c)]





► Sectoral scopes

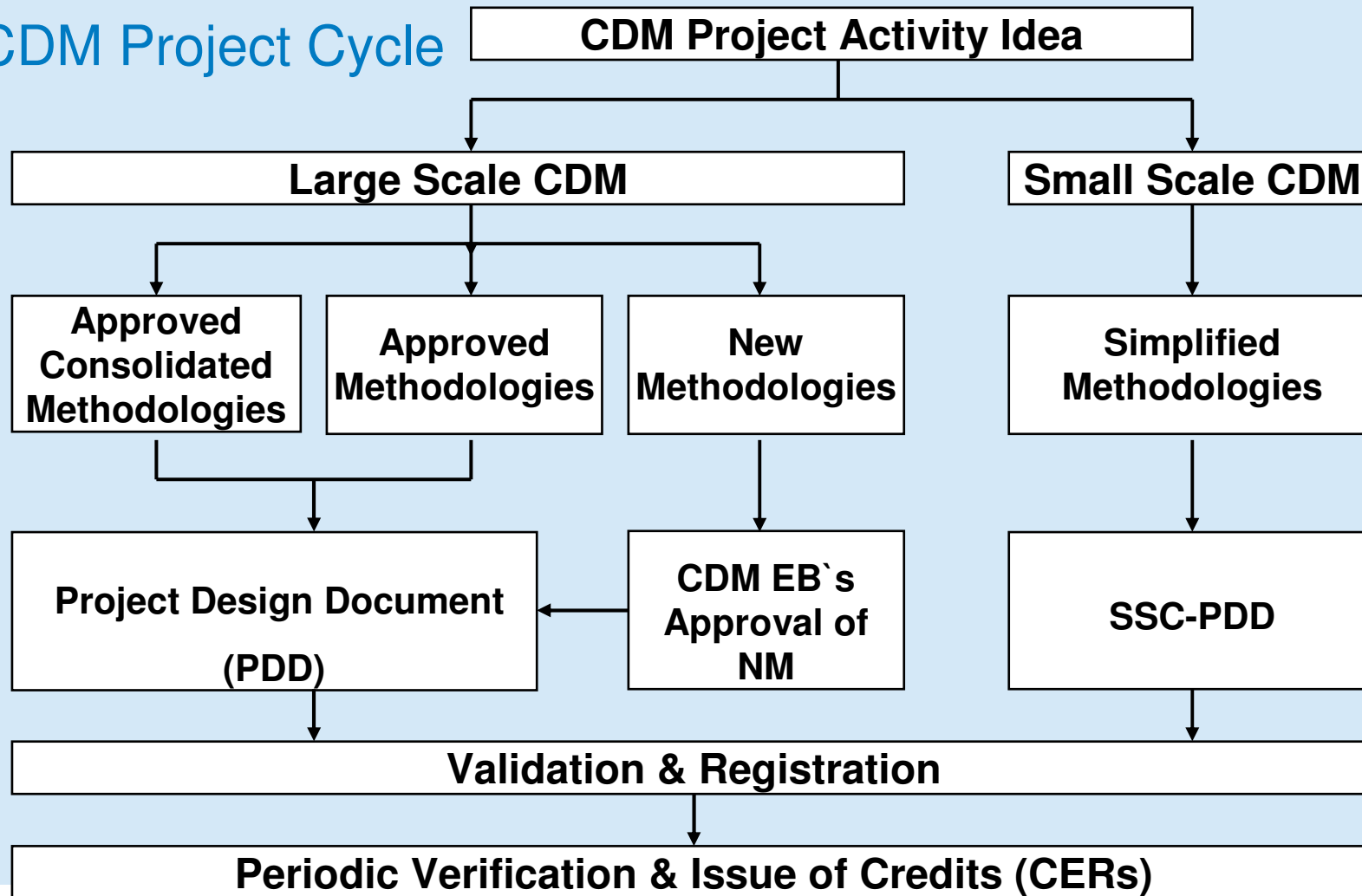
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|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <b><u>Energy industries</u></b> | 9. Metal production   |
| 2. Energy distribution             | 10. Fugitive emissions from fuels   |
| 3. Energy demand                   | 11. Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and SF <sub>6</sub> |
| 4. Manufacturing industries        | 12. Solvent use   |
| 5. Chemical industry               | 13. <b><u>Waste handling and disposal</u></b>   |
| 6. Construction                    | 14. Afforestation and reforestation   |
| 7. Transport                       | 15. Agriculture   |
| 8. Mining/mineral production       |   |

**Renewable Energies**

**Landfill Gas**



# CDM Project Cycle

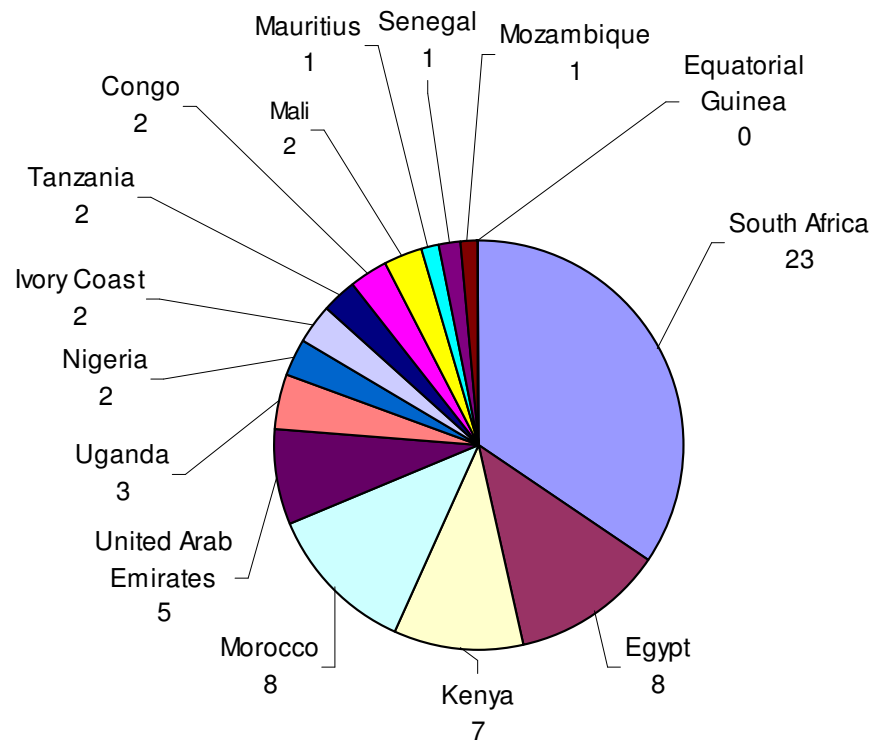




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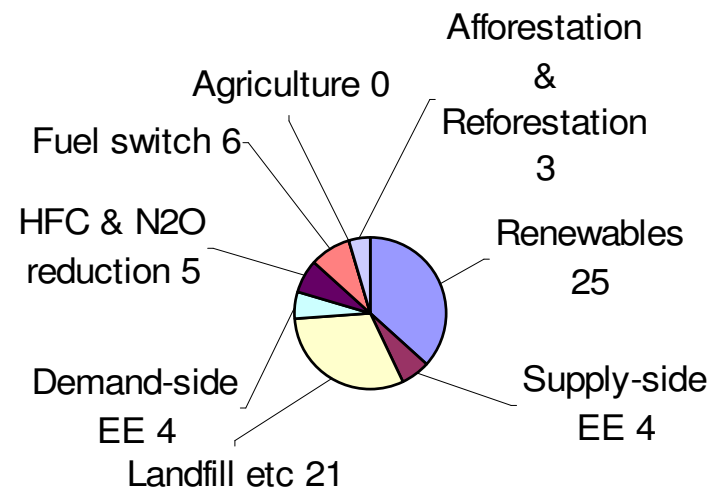
## Module 6: *Climate Protection policy and CDM*

68 CDM projects in Africa by country





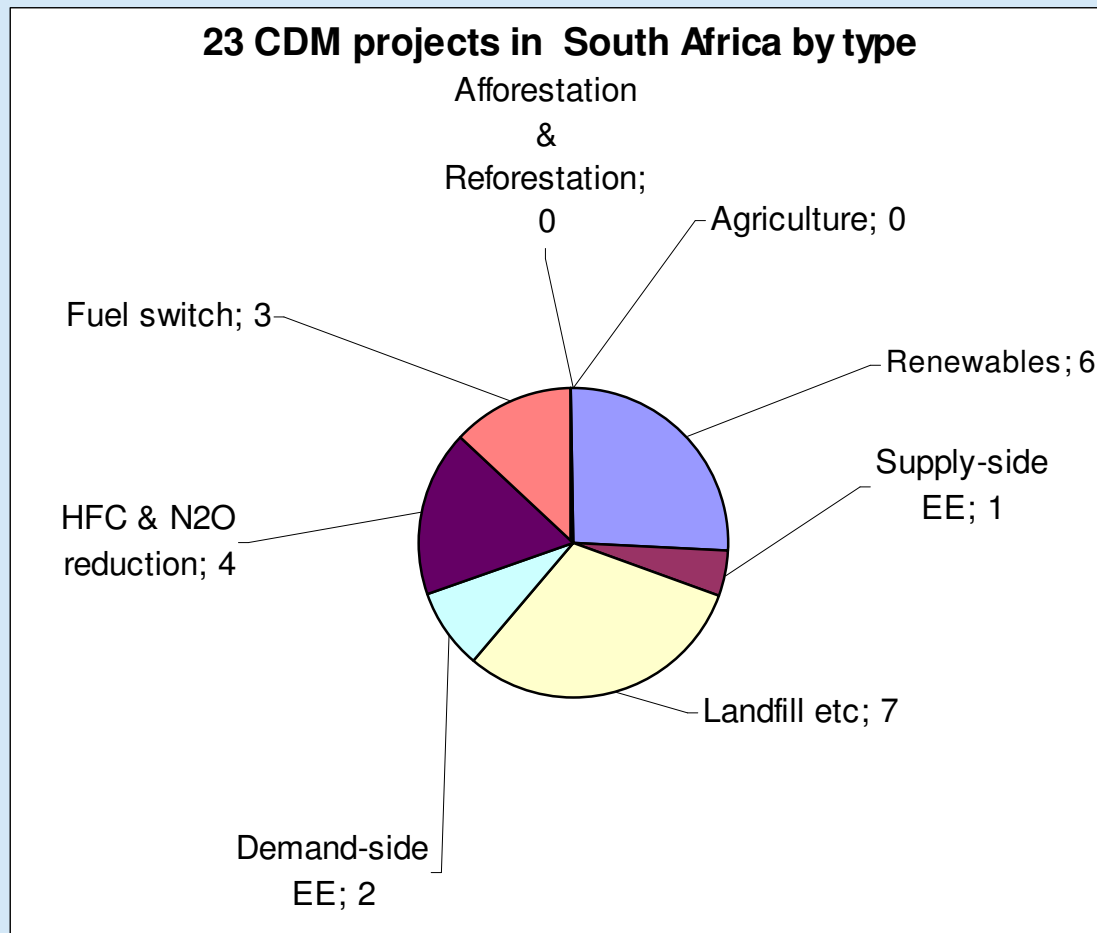
### 68 CDM projects in Africa by type (05/2008)





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## Work packages

### WP 1: Capacity and awareness building

- **Seminars**

The tentative contents of the seminars are:

General information on UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

Overview on activities on the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol in SA

- **Training courses** on CDM implementation:

General methodology of CDM implementation

Criteria for setting up and selecting CDM projects

CDM baselines and its implementation in SA

Institutional issues on CDM implementation





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## Work packages

### WP 2: Selection of **new project types** from the UNFCCC for SA

Investigation of new surroundings from the UNFCCC

Development of guidelines for the transferability of the new measure and project types for the JET surroundings

Post - Kyoto 2012: Investigations about future climate protection measurements





## Work packages

### WP 3: Development of a **CDM tool** for the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction potential

The tool should be served for checking the PIN results for the costumers and should give first information about the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction potential of draft project ideas.

The PIN could be developed together with the City authorities

Development of check lists for potential CDM projects

Commitment to input data for a section of project types (energy efficiency, fuel switch and landfill)

Integration of the tool in the TIMES model

First calculation of the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction potential with existing PINs

