



# UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS ON THE MECHANISMS UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: The Vega Bahia's Project to reductions in methane's (CH<sub>4</sub>) anthropogenic emissions

Heron Gordilho

PhD Pace University (NY/EUA)

Animal Law Professor at Bahia State Federal University

WAAS Fellow

# INTRODUCTION

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol
- The principle of differentiated responsibility
- Kyoto mechanisms of flexibility: Joint Implementation (JI), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Emissions Trading (ET)
- Vega Bahia CDM Project: a landfill gas in the city of Salvador, in the State of Bahia

## UNFCCC Art.3 - Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

- 1. The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof

# Signatories to the UNFCCC are divided into three groups

- Annex I countries (industrialized countries) agree to reduce their emissions below 1990 levels or buy carbon credits.
- Annex II - developed countries paying the costs to developing countries
- non-Annex ( Developing countries) do not have emission targets, but obligations such as the implementation of national mitigation programs.

# KYOTO PROTOCOL MECHANISMS

- Joint Implementation (JI),
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Emissions Trading (ET).

# **CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM)**

- **The CDM, a proposal presented by Brazil, is defined in article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and It have two objectives: 1. to assist countries nor included in Annex I in achieving sustainable and 2. to assist countries included in Annex I in achieving compliance with their quantified limitation and reduction commitments.**

# For a company to be accredited by the UN as a seller of carbon credits, it needs

- The approval of the government of the developing country
- use of "clean energy" or use of environmentally sustainable production means and that the activity respects the labor laws of the country.
- socio-environmental projects in the preserved areas,
- environmental certification stamps, such as ISO 1400 and ISO 1400 stamp ICQL.

# CDM PROJECTS IN BRAZIL

- Brazil is the second country that received the most CDM projects capable of generating CERs at the UN, since 94 of the CDM projects registered at the UNFCCC occurred in Brazil.



# **BRAZIL - The National Solid Waste Policy Law (Law n.12.305 / 10)**

- established the end of the dumps in the sky and the use of landfills as the final destination of the waste and the deadline for the Brazilian municipalities to eradicate the dumps until August 2014.

# VEJA BAHIA PROJECT

- has the potential to avoid around 14.5 million t CO<sub>2</sub> in the period 2003/2019, generating 3.3, million RCR / US \$ / year .