

Kyoto Protocol

(continued)

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Primary Mechanisms

Emissions Trading

- A1-A1 Emissions Trading
 - Rewards those above and beyond
- Joint Implementation
 - A1-A1 joint project funding
- Clean Development Mechanism
 - A1-A2 joint project

Kyoto Support

- Main Proponents
 - European Union
 - China
 - Russia
- Developing nations productively participate
 - No international fund necessary
- Strict targets are necessary
 - Current levels are critically high

Kyoto Support

United States

- Largest polluter
 - Obligated to join
- Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate
 - Similar goals, no enforcement mechanism
 - Without enforcement, government inactive
- Grassroots support in US cities, states
 - Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
 - Eight NE States (New York, New Jersey, etc.)

Kyoto Objection

- Main Objectors
 - United States
 - Australia
- Annex-2 status of China, India
 - Large polluters
 - Economic threat of unregulated countries
 - “Free ride” through CDM projects
- Objection to 1990 base year
 - Russia
 - East Germany

Kyoto Objection

United States

- Objects to A-2 status of China, India
 - Large polluters, economic forces
- Objects to lack of requirements for A-2 nations
 - Complete omission from obligation inappropriate
- Economic strain of setup
 - Domestic improvements expensive
 - CDM, JI money better spent on research
 - A-2 countries incapable of cutting-edge research

Conclusion

- United States must be regulated
 - China must be regulated
 - India must be regulated
 - Other developing nations must be regulated
- Protocol must be reformed
 - As is, will have relatively little effect on situation
 - US, China, India essential factor in productivity