

International Framework for meeting global warming

Climate change does not stop on national borders. An international cooperation on the basis of a common consensus on long-term targets and a common framework are essential requirements for a successful fight against anthropogenic climate change. The United Nations (UN) therefore agreed on an international framework convention on climate change and the Kyoto Protocol, on which basis industrialized states commit themselves to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Kyoto protocol became effective in February 2005.

History of the Kyoto-Protocol

1992 adoption of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro)

with the aim of a dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system to prevent and to slow global warming and mitigate its consequences (Article 2).

i.e. Max. 2 ° C compared to pre-industrial times, or max. 550 ppm by 2050.

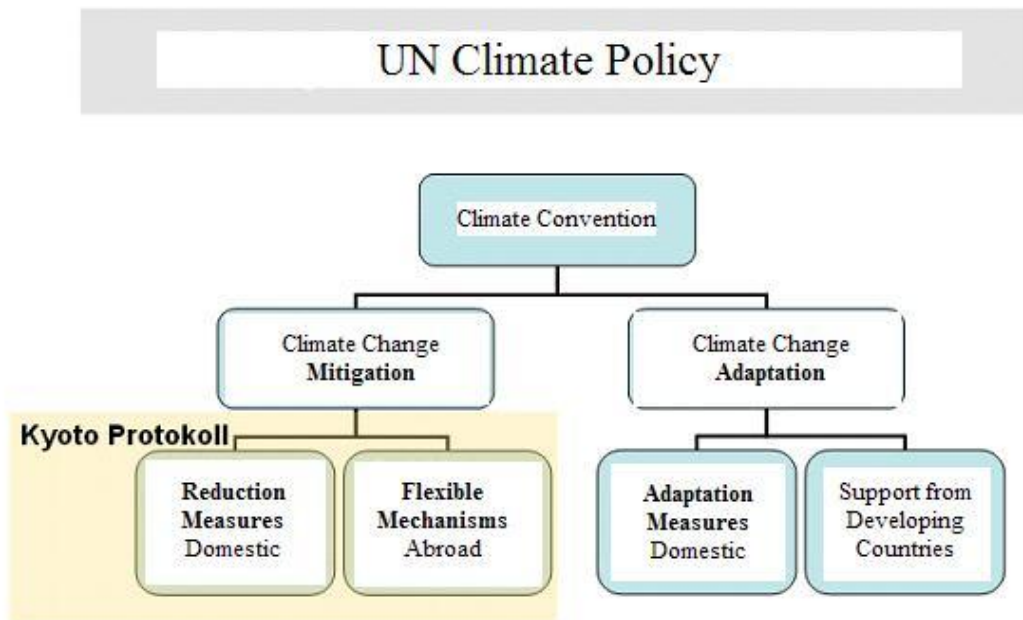


Figure taken from Bundesamt für Umwelt, Switzerland and translated

1997 adoption of the Kyoto Protocol (Kyoto)

In this Supplementary Convention on Climate Convention, industrialized countries for the first international legally binding reduction targets for emissions of six greenhouse gases specified.

The protocol stipulates the annual greenhouse gas emissions of industrialized countries within the so-called first commitment period (2008-2012) by an average of 5.2% compared to 1990 to reduce (commitment FL: -8%, CH: -8%, D: -21 % A: -13%).

Trend of Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2007

