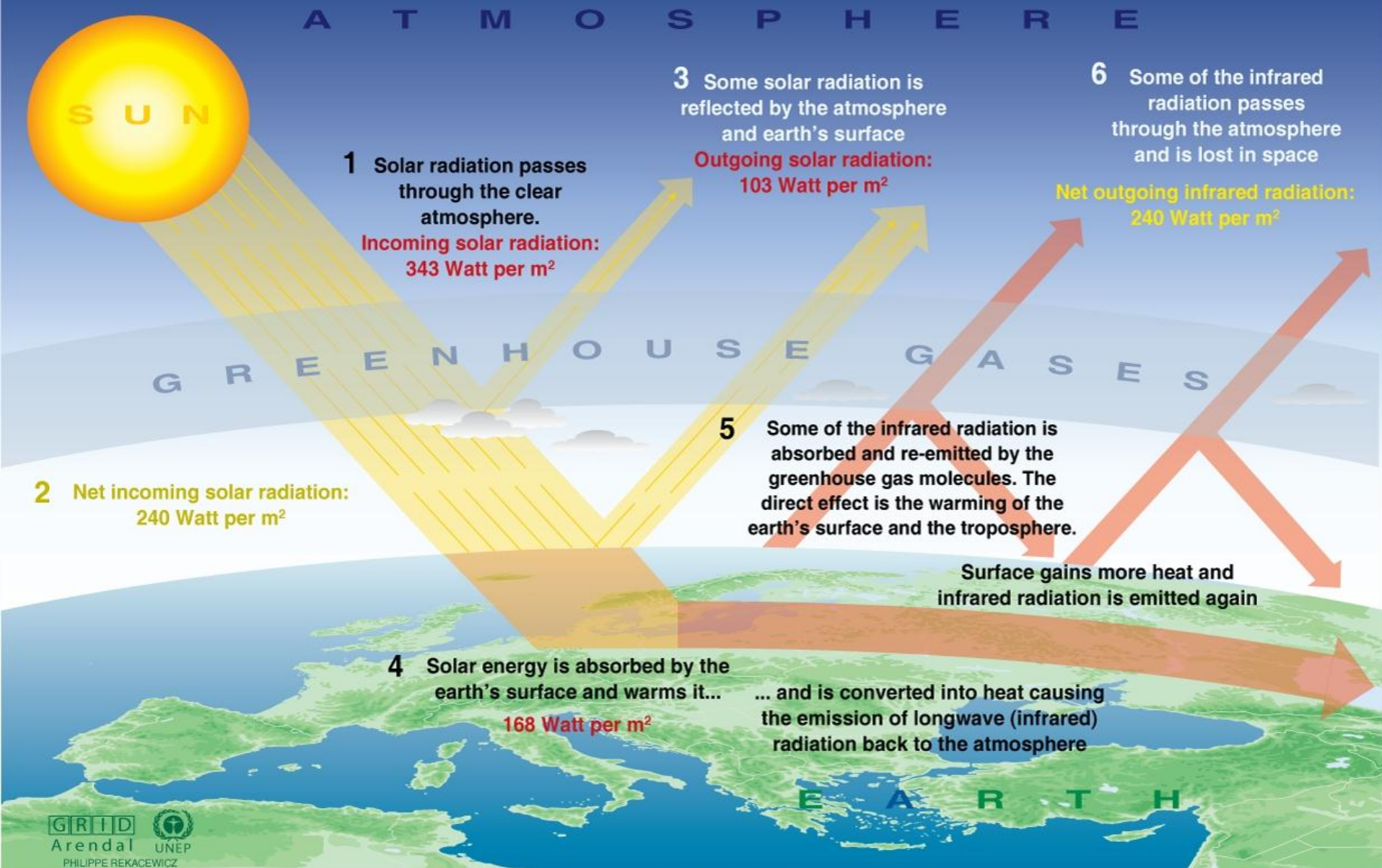


Offset Quality & Potential Options for the EU

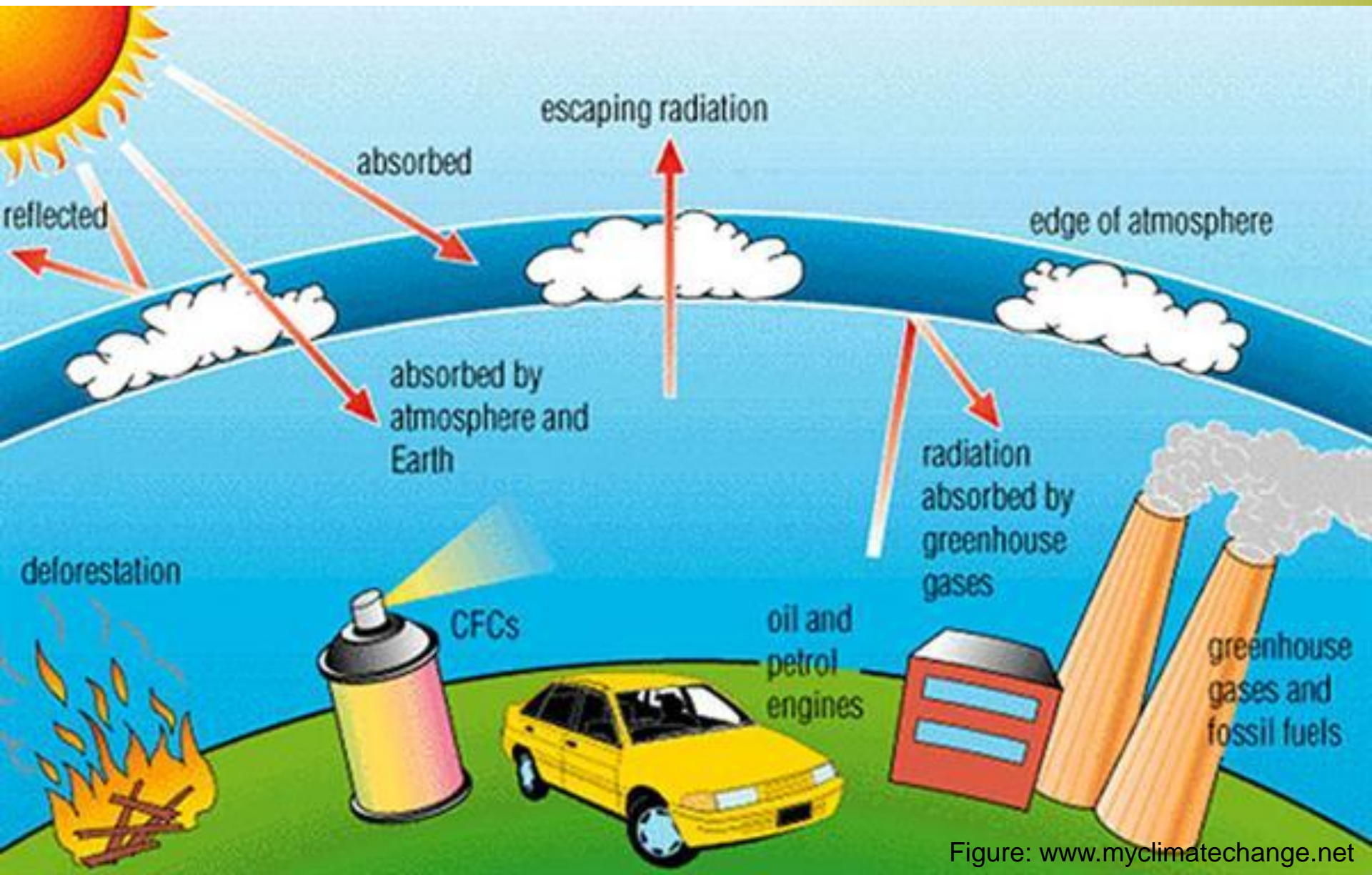


Eva Filzmoser, CDM Watch
14 July 2010, European Parliament

The Greenhouse effect

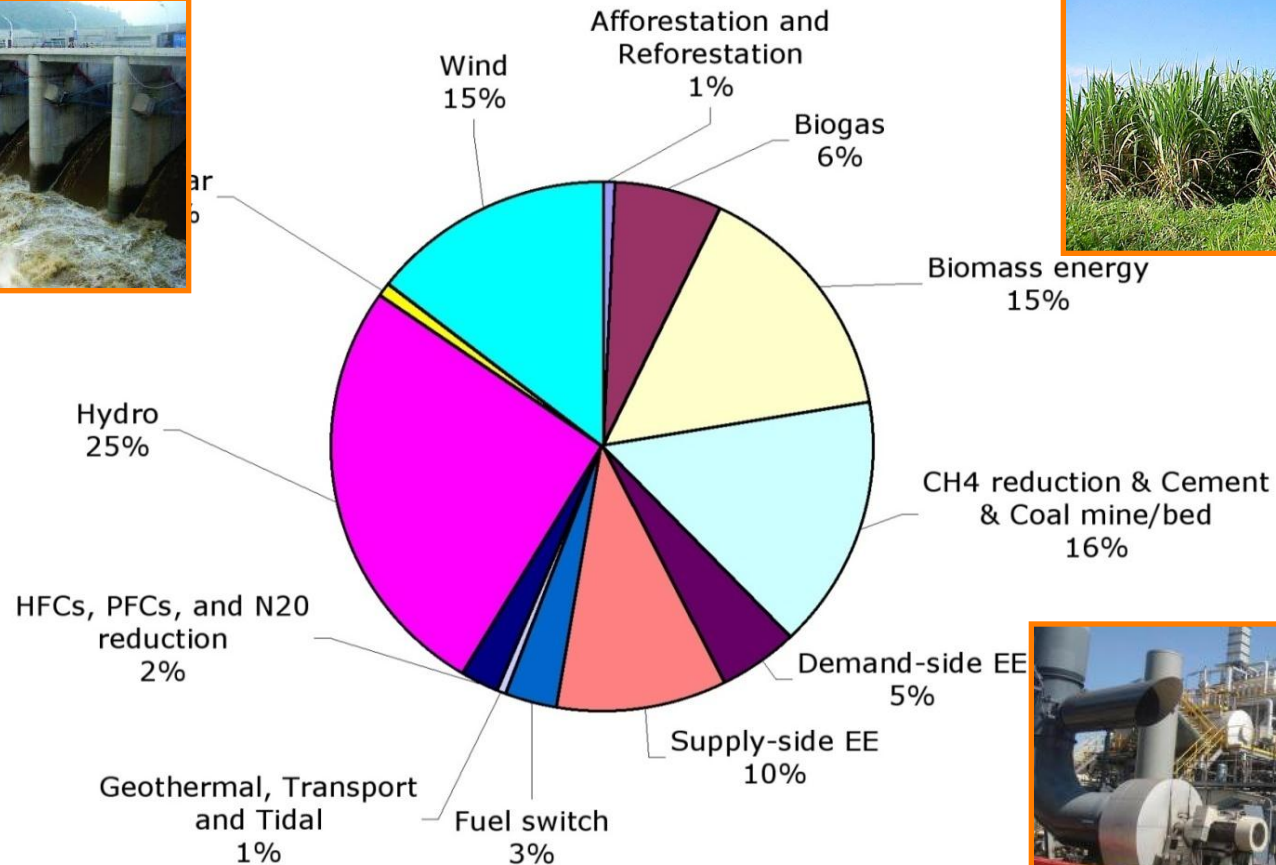


Sources: Okanagan university college in Canada, Department of geography, University of Oxford, school of geography; United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington; Climate change 1995, The science of climate change, contribution of working group 1 to the second assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change, UNEP and WMO, Cambridge university press, 1996.



As of 1 July: 5312 Projects in the pipeline

Projects in the CDM Pipeline by Type

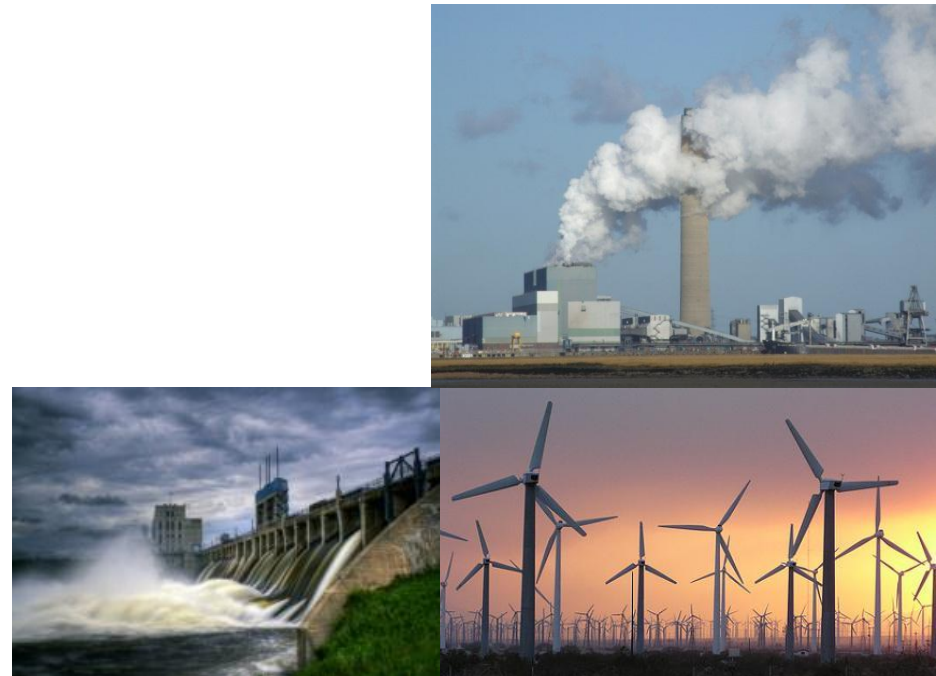


**CDM Projects can be
environmentally ineffective and
socially unjust**



Additionality

CDM credits must represent real emission reductions that **would not have happened** without the CDM



Perverse Incentives

The CDM should not **support cheapest, least best solutions** (e.g. “clean coal”) rather than better solutions (e.g. solar)



Perverse Incentives

The CDM should not cause **increase of production of the chemical HCFC-22** in order to produce more waste gas (HFC23) for more CDM credits



Carbon Leakage

The CDM should not cause a **shift of production** from industrialised countries to CDM host countries (i.e. projects N2O destruction projects)



Sustainable development

Projects must **promote** sustainable development and must not cause social and environmental **damage**



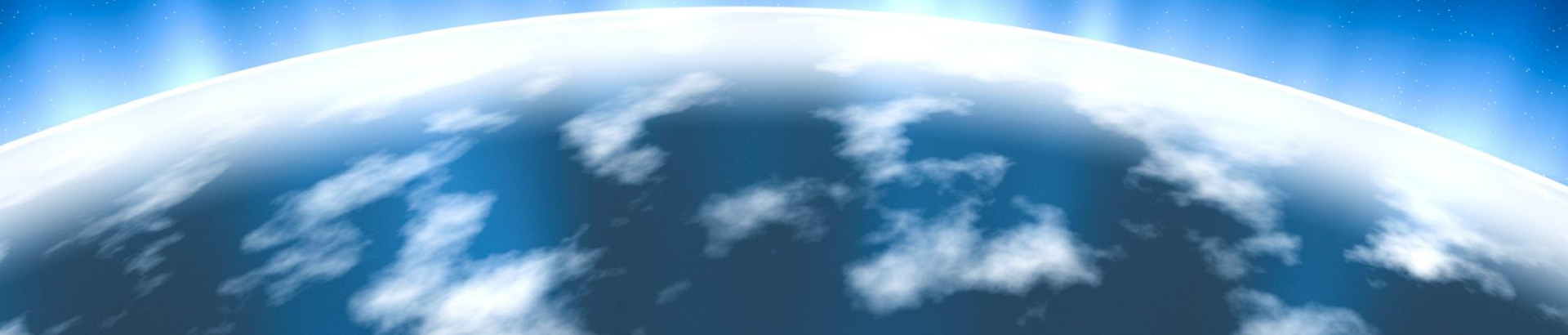
Effectiveness

The CDM should not cover emission reductions that can be achieved **better in other ways** and should direct investment to where it is needed



Quality restrictions must address:

- Non-additional Emission Reduction
- Perverse Incentives & Carbon Leakage
- Social & Environmental Damage



Recent Commission Communications address quality concerns:

March 2010 COM(2010) 86 final:

- **Create more demand for “new” sectoral credits by limiting eligibility of credits from project-based CDM in EU ETS**

May 2010 COM(2010) 265 final:

- **Recognizes concerns about possibly contributing to a risk of carbon leakage in certain sectors (HFC-23, N₂O), environmental integrity, cost-effectiveness**

In EU ETS

- No nuclear projects, no land use change activities
- Art.11.a(9): provision to restrict from 1/1/2013 use of specific credits from project types
- Take account of international agreement and reform of CDM

In Effort Sharing

- Prohibition of nuclear credits
- Ex-ante written justification for using credit types restricted under ETS

From 1 July 2009

From 1 July 2009 MS voluntarily adopted harmonised **guidelines** and a **template** for the assessment of projects' compliance with Article 11b(6):

- MS must ensure compliance with the relevant international criteria and guidelines, including those contained in the World Commission on Dams 2000 Report, when approving hydro CDM/JI projects with a generating capacity exceeding 20 MW
- PPs obliged to demonstrate that they comply with the WCD Guidelines during development of the project:
 - **Compliance Report** in line with the template **validated by a DOE**
 - DNA may ask for additional information

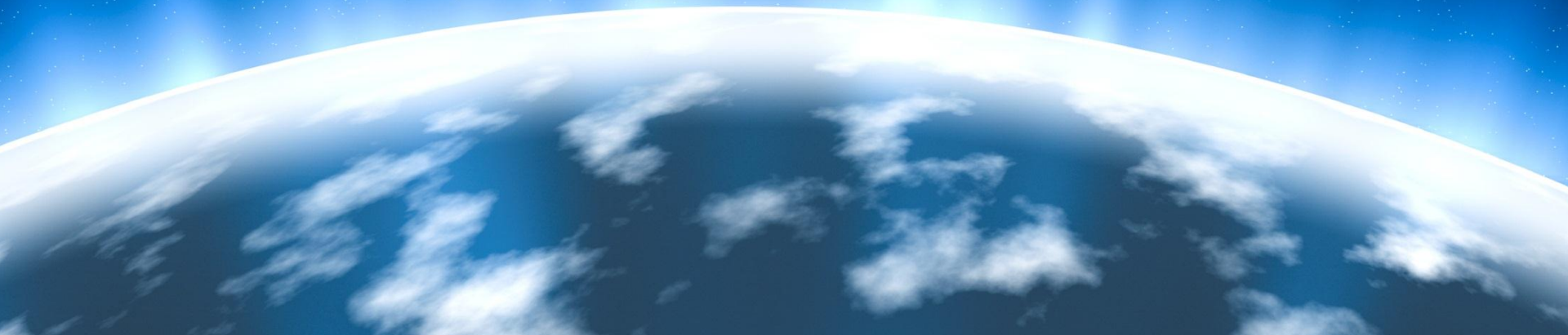
Exclusion of project types

Multiplier / Discounting

More Stringent Baselines

Additional Quality Criteria

**Applied measures could look like
this:**

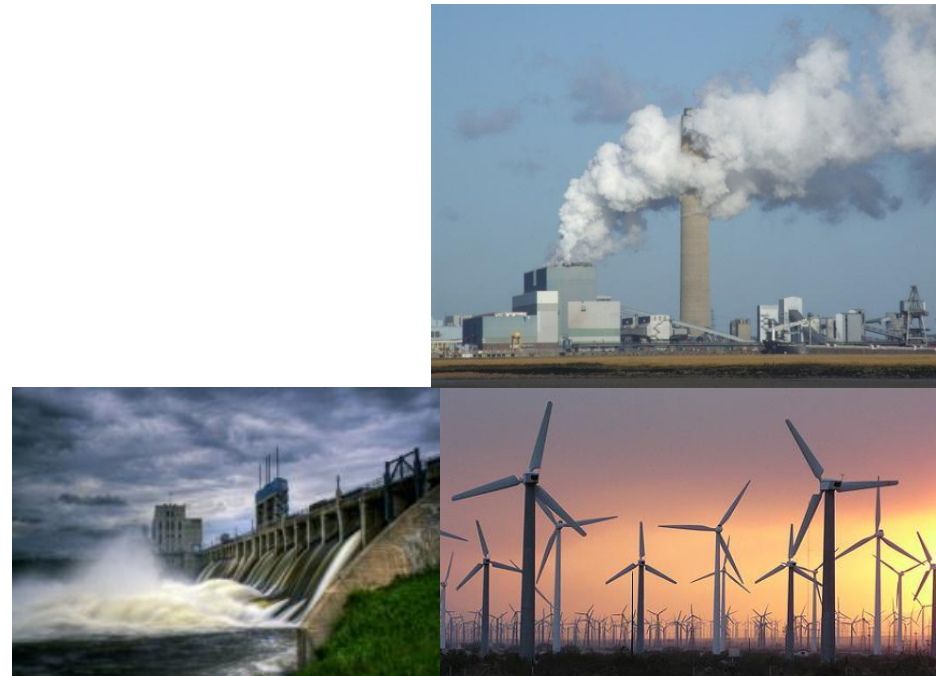


Additionality

Project-based additionality testing CANNOT be resolved.

Introducing a **discounter** can make the equation work:

e.g. 10 tonnes CO₂eq = 1 credit



Perverse Incentives – HFC-23

Credits from HFC-23 must be **excluded** from the EU ETS as they are so fundamentally flawed that they risk destroying the environmental integrity of the ETS.



Perverse Incentives - „clean“ coal

Credits supporting fossil fuels should be **excluded** from the
EU ETS.



Carbon Leakage – N₂O

Credits from N₂O destruction of adipic acid should be **excluded**
from the EU ETS.



Sustainable development

Additional quality criteria, i.e. “do not harm assessment” should be introduced at Member States level. Project that violate existing legislation should not be able to generate credits



Effectiveness

Banning cheap credits from the EU ETS would **direct investment to where it is needed and enable credits from renewable energy technologies as well as from projects in geographically disadvantaged areas to meet Europe's offsetting demand in the future.**



Addressing HFC-23, N₂O and credits from „clean coal“ now:

- Additional quality assessment in Phase II
- Prohibit the carryover from Phase II into Phase III
- Prohibit the use in Phase III of the EU ETS

Thank you

