

The Potential Role of the CDM Post-2012

Presentation at the Side Event
**Building Blocks for a Post-
2012 Regime**
COP 13/CMP 3
11 December 2007

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Starting Point

- The Challenge: Financing low-carbon development in the South. To stay below 2°, especially emissions trends in the rapidly industrialising countries need to divert from BAU by 2020
- CDM is seen by many as an important mechanism to contribute towards this aim

Assessing the Current CDM - Pros

- CDM has been made to function and is now developing very dynamically despite being first of its kind mechanism at international level with all the associated regulatory challenges
- CDM has mobilised billions of investments in very short timeframe
- CDM has successfully harnessed “seeking function” of the market
- ⇒ CDM has drastically changed emission trajectory in some areas (HFCs, N2O, Methane)
- CDM has significantly raised awareness for climate change issue
- CDM allows bottom-up initiatives from the South, not dependent on donors as traditional financing

Assessing the Current CDM - Deficits (I)

- Limits to **additional incentive**:
 - Projects need financing up front, CERs are generated ex post
 - High transaction costs, large part up front
 - Revenues risky: registration risk, issuance risk, price risk
- ⇒ Financial institutions don't take CDM into account
- Especially for “nice” projects current CER prices are too low to improve profitability significantly

Assessing the Current CDM - Deficits (II)

- **Environmental integrity:** Additionality questioned
- **Environmental effectiveness:**
 - Even at best **zero-sum** game for atmosphere
 - Even good projects only of local scope, hardly any **sectoral transformation** (might change with Programmes of Activities)
- **Equity:** Concentration on large rapidly industrialising countries
- **Sustainable development:** Benefits of many projects put into question

What Are Sectoral Approaches?

- Policy Crediting - Crediting of policies and measures that reduce emissions below BAU
- Sectoral Crediting - setting of sectoral baseline, not necessarily directly connected to certain activities or policies but usually proposed in connection
- Overlap with PoAs, which allow implementation of policies through a programme
- Overlap with Sectoral Targets, especially “no lose” targets

Improvement through Sectoral Approaches? (I)

- Would by definition give incentives for **sectoral transformation** - but how much?
 - CERs still generated ex post
 - Transaction costs would also increase
 - Basically same revenue risks
 - Huge volumes might depress prices significantly

Improvement through Sectoral Approaches? (II)

- **Environmental integrity:** Would rely on projections, may be more reliable than project-by-project additionality testing, may be not
- **Equity:**
 - Incentive for whom? Recipients of CERs vs. those who bear the costs
 - Might further exacerbate concentration on large rapidly industrialising countries
- **Sustainable development:** Benefits not tied to level of implementation
- **Environmental effectiveness:**
 - Still zero-sum game
 - To achieve peak within next decade, cf. project on rapidly industrialising countries: either ambitious net contributions from South or significantly more stringent Annex I commitments on order of 45%

Conclusions

- Sectoral approaches would provide more systematic incentives for low-carbon development and allow for higher reductions, but would require significant capacity
 - Strength of incentive to be further researched
 - 2° target requires substantial net reductions in the South in addition to strict targets in the North
- ⇒ Put focus on question how that can be organised
- CDM as fall-back position if net contributions politically not possible, but would require further tightening of targets in the North

Thank you very much for your attention !

