

**camco**

# Introduction to the Camco Group

A project developer's experience

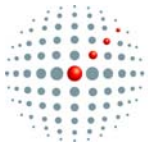
**Technical Workshop of Joint  
Implementation Supervisory  
Committee, Bonn September 10, 2008**

**Bonn, Sept 10<sup>th</sup> 2008**

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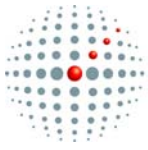


# About The Camco Group

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The world is acting to meet a challenge on a global scale: we have to create a sustainable, low carbon economy, and manage the likely consequences of human induced climate change.

The Camco Group is a pioneering business with an outstanding track record creating value in the sustainable energy and low carbon markets. The Group works closely with major companies worldwide, establishing partnerships to turn our clients' climate change liabilities into economic, social and environmental assets.



# Outline

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- Background of JI investment and growth
- Current situation for project developers
- Current Issues facing the JISC and the JI mechanism
- Possible solutions





## Background

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2003:

- Dutch 'Emission Reduction Unit Procurement Tender
- World Bank 'Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)
  - projects by this point developing in Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania and pushes to start in Ukraine and Russia

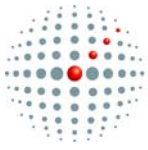
2004:

- Then EU accession vs rapid expansion of CDM
- 2008 starting block vs increased CDM investment

2008:

- Fully functioning EU ETS boosts demand and unprecedented numbers of projects enter JI pipeline
  - 143 projects at determination





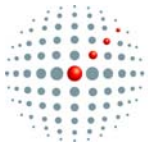
# The present

## GUIDANCE ON CRITERIA FOR BASELINE SETTING AND MONITORING

“The following two options are applicable if a baseline is established on a project-specific basis:

- (a) According to decision 10/CMP.1, paragraph 4 (a), project participants **may apply methodologies for baselines and monitoring approved by the CDM Executive Board, including methodologies for small-scale project activities, as appropriate.** If an approved CDM baseline and monitoring methodology is used, all explanations, descriptions and analyses shall be made in accordance with the selected methodology;
- (b) Alternatively, the project participants may establish a baseline that is in accordance with appendix B of the JI guidelines. In doing so, **selected elements or combinations of approved CDM baseline and monitoring methodologies or approved CDM methodological tools may be used, as appropriate.**”



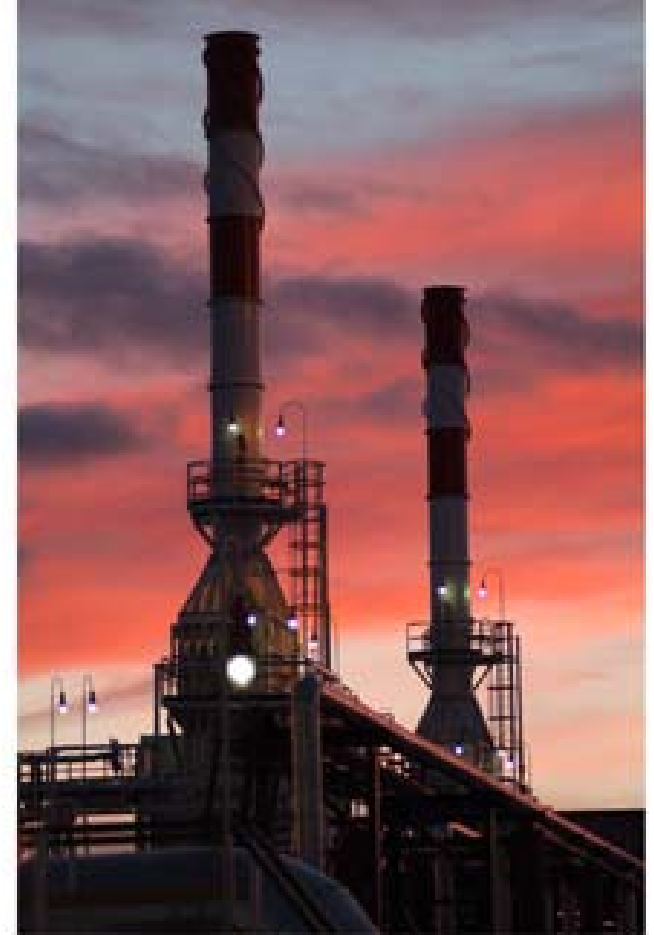


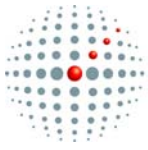
# Main issues facing project applicants

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## How should Methodologies be applied?

- Lack of clarity on requirements for determining JI projects
- Different and often contradictory guidance and review by AIEs on JI projects
- Delays due to lack of guidance to AIEs
- Different perceptions and applications of additionality criteria to projects by different AIEs

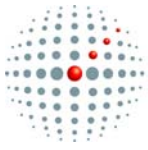




## Wider Issues Facing Project Developers

- Lack of strong, clear guidance, review and support for JI from the UNFCCC due to lack of international support and funding for developing the necessary JI approval, registration and monitoring infrastructure to assist the JISC.





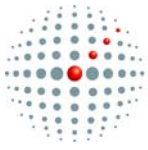
# Proposed Remedies

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It is crucial that the international community, particularly all Annex 1 countries, move quickly to provide the political, policy, financial and technical support to the JISC to help Joint Implementation operate on the same high quality infrastructure that the Clean Development Mechanism has.

From Marrakesh Accord :  
'.. Invites Parties included in Annex I to finance the administrative expenses for operating joint implementation under Article 6 by making contributions to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in order to facilitate preparatory work by the secretariat'





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Thank you for listening!

Amanda Rooney

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