



## EMAN- Sustainable Supply Chains- 2007 Finland The role of risk related to carbon finance in CDM projects

Maija Saijonmaa Pöyry Energy Consulting 25.5.2007



- 1. Pöyry Energy Consulting in brief
- 2. Global carbon markets and Kyoto Mechanism (CDM and JI)
- 3. CDM/ JI project credit procurement options and risks



## Pöyry, a worldwide leading group in Energy, Forest and Infrastructure & Environment



The Pöyry Group is a consulting and engineering company with three divisions:

- ENERGYEuropean leader in energy engineering and consulting
- FOREST INDUSTRY

  Worldwide market leader
- INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT Leading position worldwide

PÖYRY 2006 RESULTS	ENERGY	FOREST INDUSTRY	INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT	GROUP TOTAL
Revenues [M€]	197	225	202	624
Employees	1'692	2'418	2'207	6'317



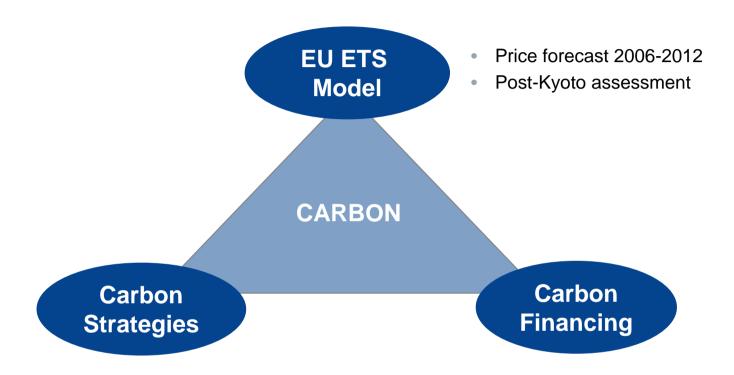
### Pöyry Energy Consulting



- Ten offices in Europe:
  - Düsseldorf Milan Paris
  - Helsinki Moscow Vienna / Villach
  - Madrid Oxford Zürich
- About 170 energy market experts
- We have combined our extensive regional expertise to create a unified Europeanbased management consulting company for the energy industry.
  - "... Pöyry Energy Consulting is the leading Management Consultant in the European energy sector..." (Il Sole 24 Ore)



### Pöyry provides wide variety of carbon-related services



- Emissions reductions
  - Renewables
  - Energy efficiency
  - CHP
  - New technologies
- Optimisation of carbon portfolio

- Development of JI/CDM projects
- Estimation of project additionality
- Preparation of required documents (Baseline, PIN, PDD, etc.)
- Purchase strategy



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## The Kyoto Protocol is the basis for regulating international GHG emissions and for the EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS)

#### **Kyoto Protocol**

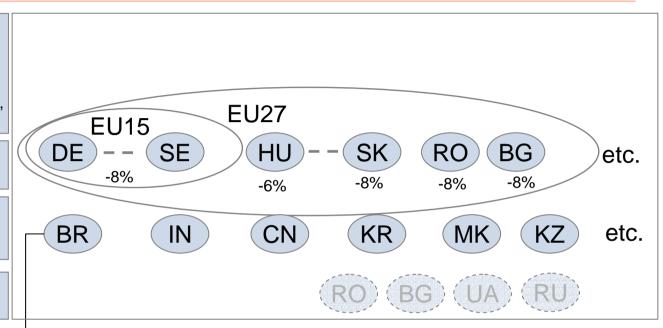
6 Greenhouse Gases 2008 – 2012

Status 08/2006: 164 signatories, 61.6% of worldwide emissions

Annex I countries
Joint Implementation (JI)

Non-Annex I countries Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

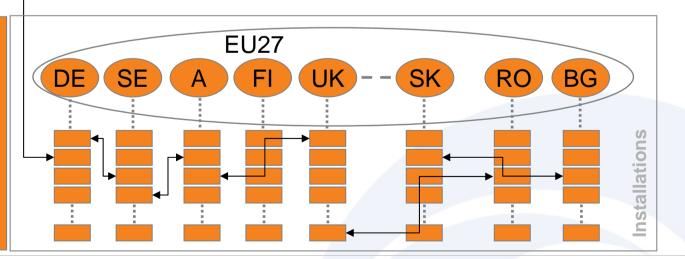
International Emissions Trading – (IET)



#### **EU ETS**

Greenhouse Gas CO<sub>2</sub> Phase I: 2005 - 2007 Phase II: 2008 - 2012

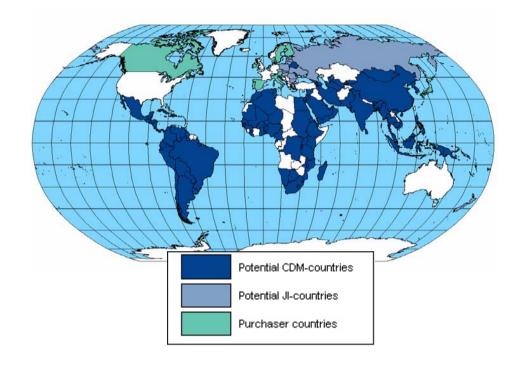
Legal Basis: EU Directive 2003/87/EC





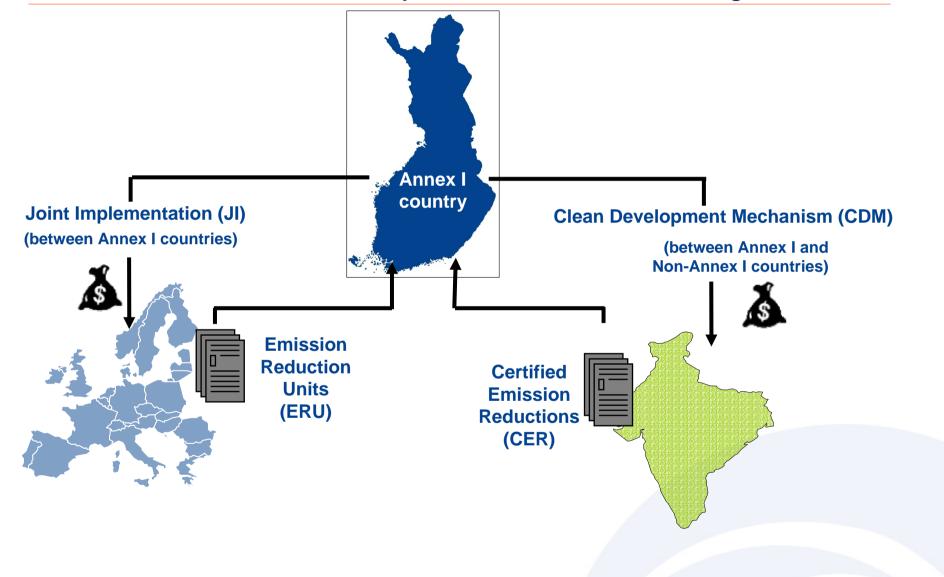
### CDM and JI markets are global

- JI/ CDM projects are investments that reduce GHG gases. E.g investments in:
  - energy efficiency
  - renewable energy
  - fuel switch
  - HFC& N20 reduction
- Key project host-countries countries:
  - CDM: China and India
  - JI: Russia
- Major CER/ ERU byers
  - European governments
  - Companies under EU Emissions Trading Scheme
  - Japan and Canada



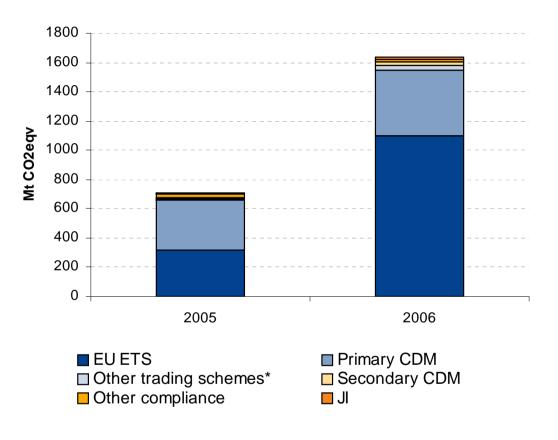


## For example Finland and Finnish companies can benefit cutting emissions more economically abroad than home though CDM/ JI





## Carbon market grew significantly in 2006

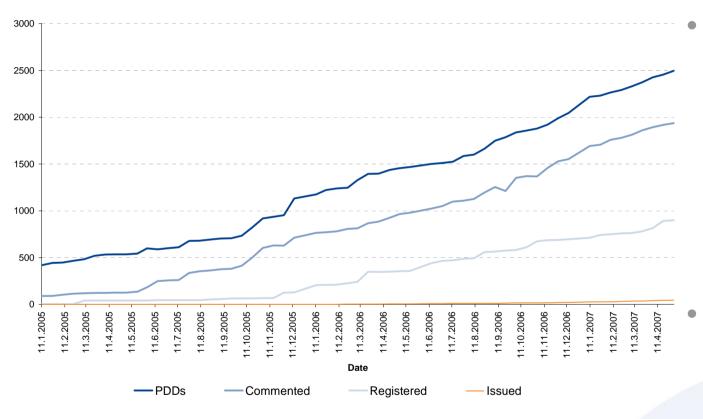


- EU ETS is the dominating market
- In 2006 value of the carbon market 23 billion € (2005, 9 billion €)
  - EU ETS share 19 billion
     € in 2006



### CDM projects dominate the project mechanism markets

#### Development of JI and CDM projects, MtCO2



The current estimates forecast supply up to 2012 is between 1100-3000 MtCO2 in low and high scenarios

Around 90% of the project volume are CDM projects

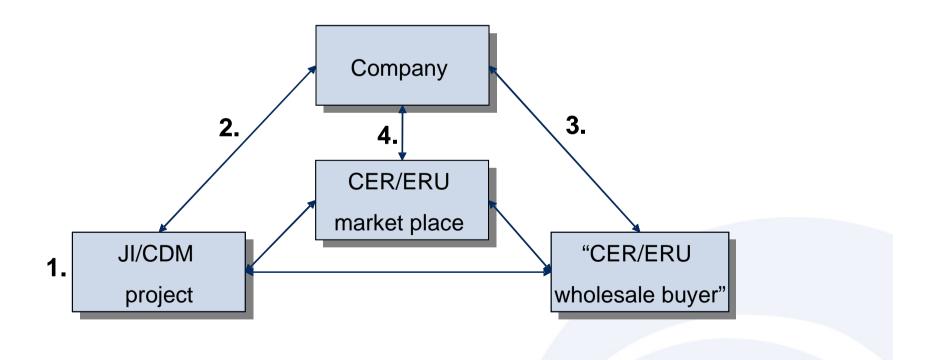


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## Emission reduction project credits can be purchased through various trading channels...

- Executing the project yourself; "Project sponsor / investor"
- 2. A bilateral contract between the project executer and the buyer; "a wholesale trade"
- 3. Indirect acquiring and buying through e.g. funds; "a retail sale"
- 4. CER and ERU market places with more sophisticated products (secondary markets; spot, derivatives, financial contracts, etc...)





### Major risk factors in CDM projects

#### CDM project cycle related risks

Project non- approval

#### CER issuance risk

 Real emission reductions differ from those projected

#### IT systems not in place

- ITL (International Transaction Log) need to be functional to transfer CERs from CDM projects

#### EUA price fluctuations

Value of emission reduction units fluctuate

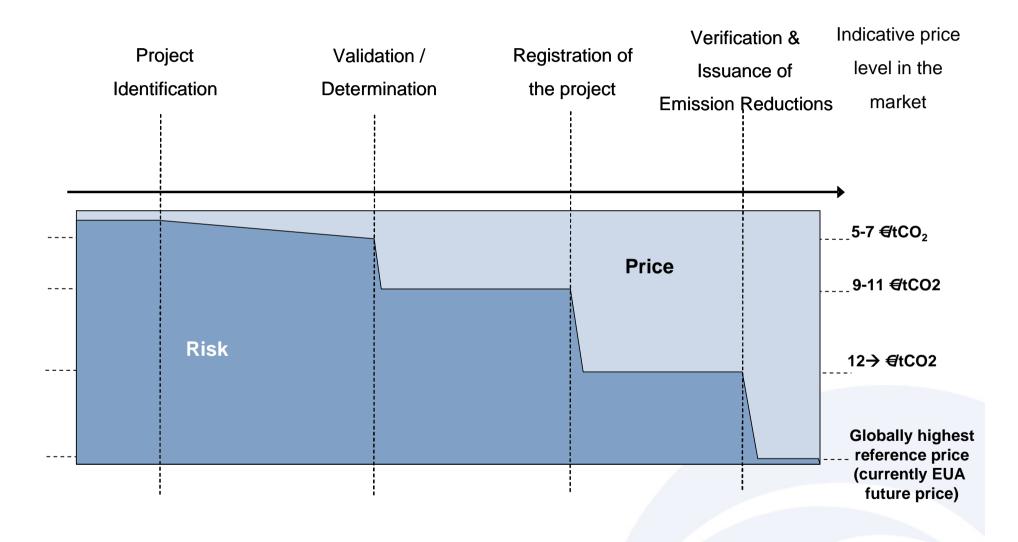
#### Uncertainty of the post-2012 emissions regulation

 Value of emission reduction units after 2012 is uncertain



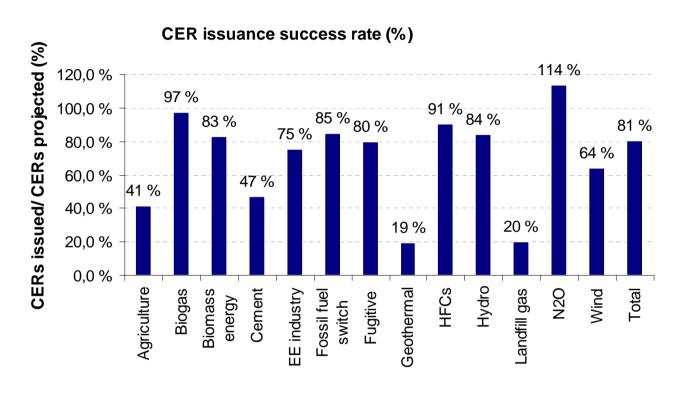


### The CDM project cycle related risks decrease as the project proceeds





## CER issuance success rate has varied by different project types from 19 % to 114 %



Source: UNEP/RISOE CDM pipeline

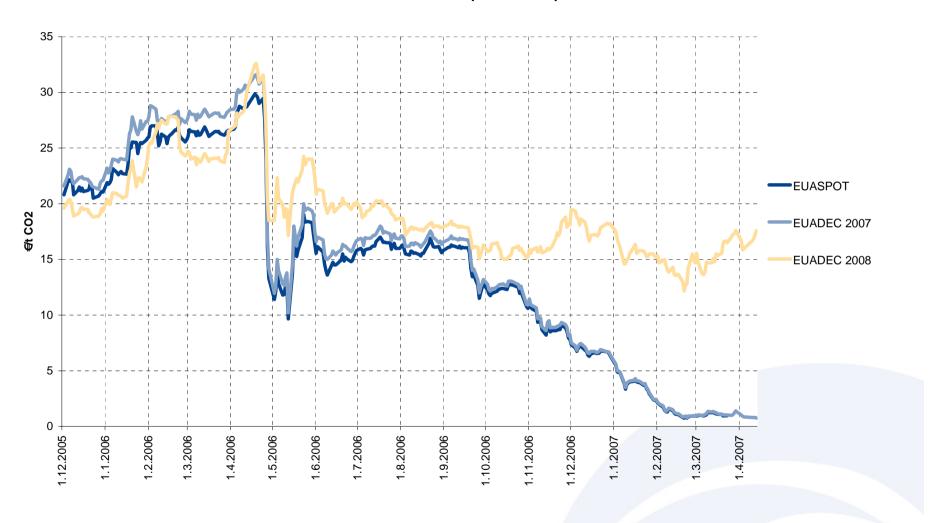
# Reasons for variation in the CER issuance success rates:

- •Changes in project baseline
- •Changes in project activity production
- •Changes in fuels used
- Delays in the project start dates
- Insufficient implementation of the monitoring plans



## Highly fluctuated EUA prices often give indicative prices for CERs

#### **EUA** emission allowance price development





## Ways to manage CDM project risks

#### Better ERPA (Emission reduction purchase agreement) negotiations

 CER buyers contract only to a fraction of expected deliveries from PDD and at lower price

#### Portfolio management to manage delivery risks

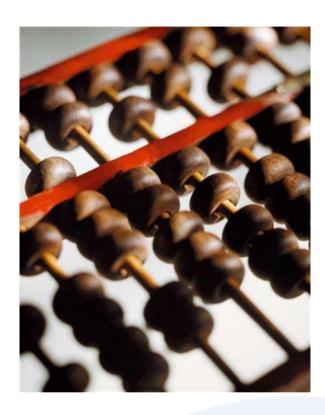
project type and geographical location diversification

#### Use of insurance products

Not yet very popular

## Use of secondary CERs- CER after markets

 CDM project cycle related risks avoided but prices higher





### Key conclusions

- CDM/ JI projects include besides normal project risks additional CDM specific risks
- Companies investing in CDM projects/ purchasing emission reduction units should be aware of the risks and their magnitude
  - CDM project risk management is crucial



