United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Agenda item 4 (b)

Update on implementation of JISC communication strategy/workplan

JISC 27

Durban, South Africa, 24-25 November, 2011

Objective

To raise awareness and understanding about JI Track 2 among key policy makers and stakeholders. . . so they can take decisions and/or actions that lead to ***greater utilization of the mechanism****.*

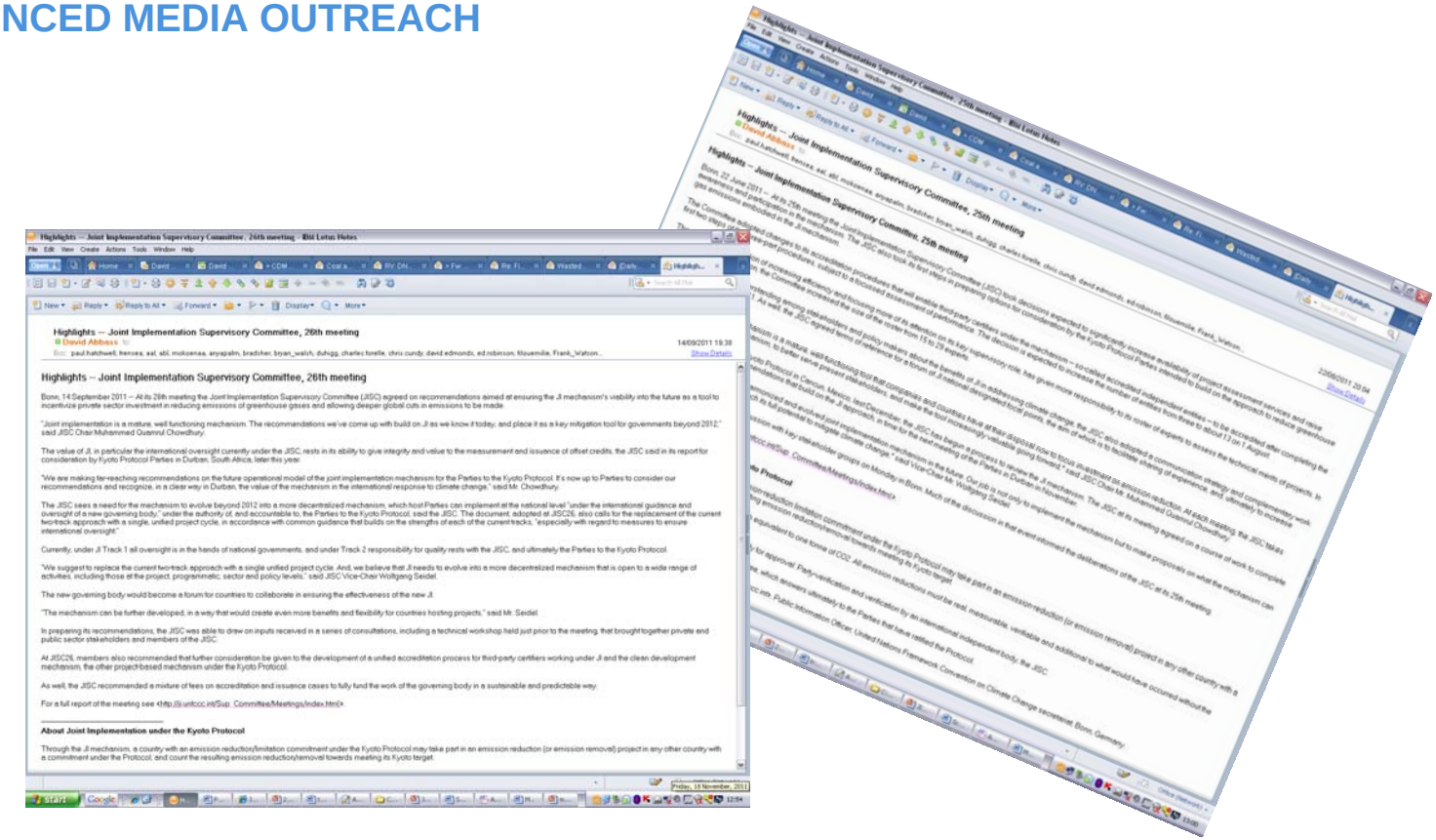
COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH PROJECTS

ENHANCED MEDIA OUTREACH

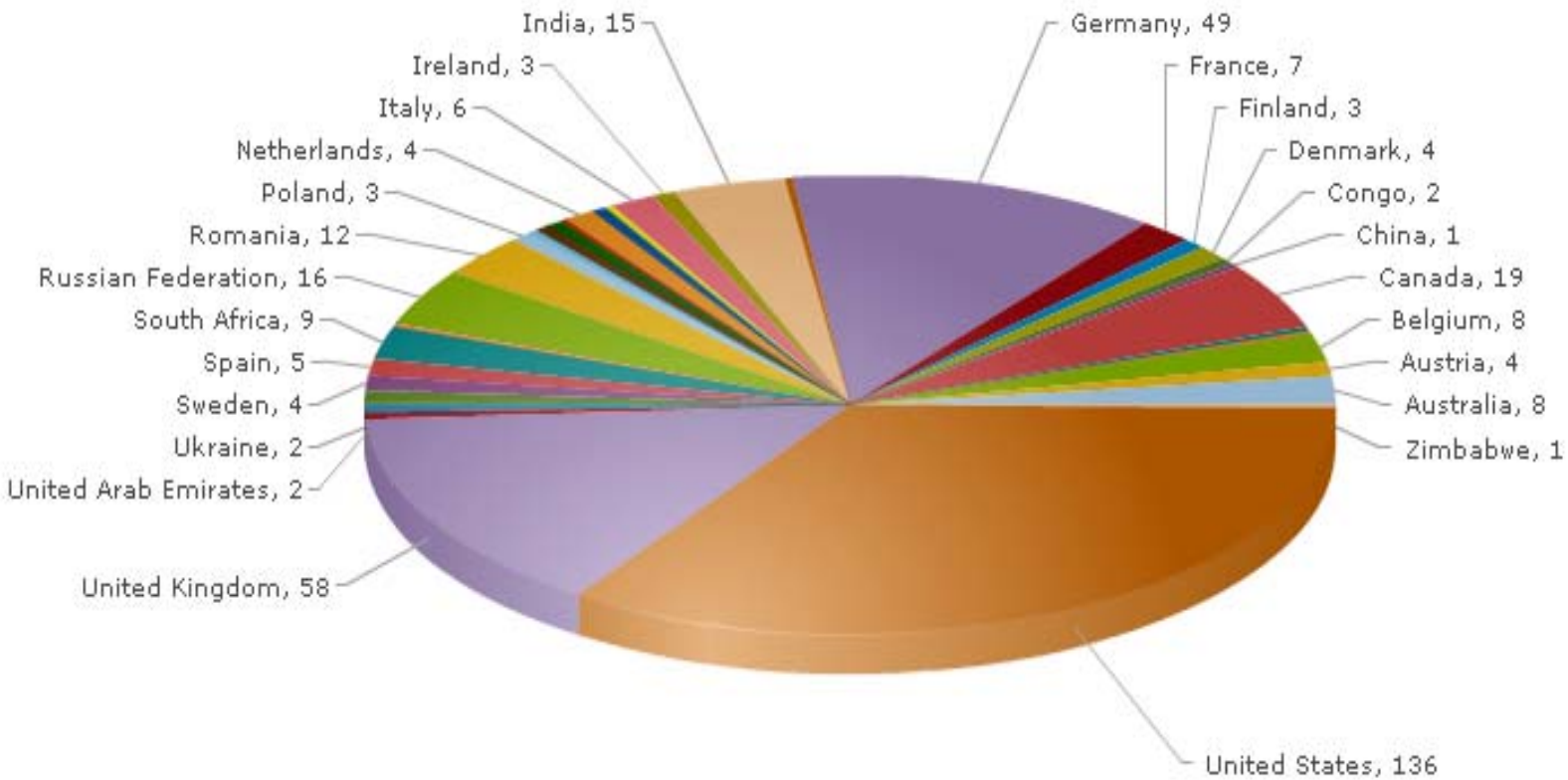
Work closely with JISC Chair to build on positive relationships with press

- Publish a roundup for the press after each meeting
- Continually look for opportunities to engage the press on JI issues

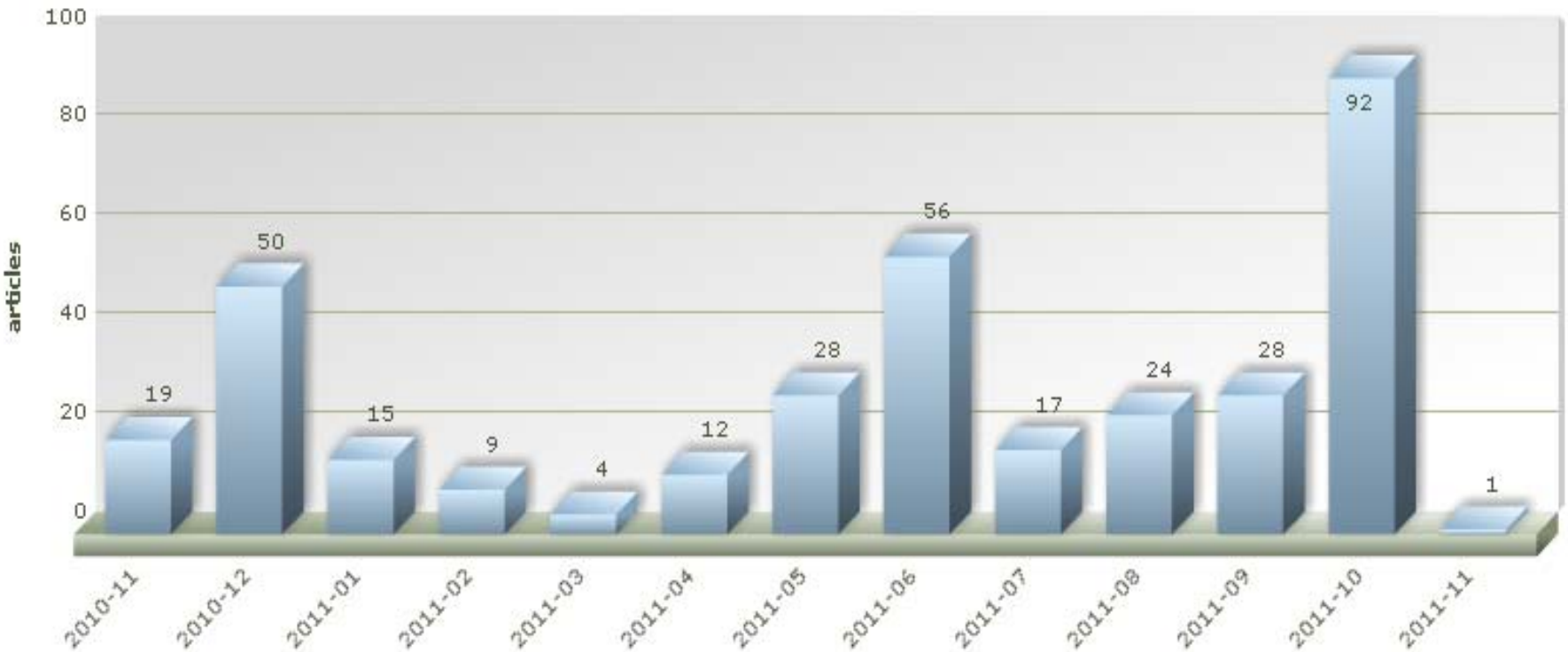
ENHANCED MEDIA OUTREACH



JI stories in the past 12 months



JI stories in the past 12 months



JI in the press

JI in the press

RUSSIA

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RUSSIA'S PRESIDENT DMITRY MEDVEDEV WOULD LIKE TO USE JOINT IMPLEMENTATION TO HELP MODERNISE THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY. BUT IS IT TOO LATE? ASKS ANNA KORPPOO

MindTheGap

When Russia finally approved its first Joint Implementation (JI) projects in July last year, the longer-term carbon market observers guessed that the road ahead may still be rocky. But President Dmitry Medvedev's attention to JI recently has once again raised the profile and potential of the Kyoto Protocol project-based flexible mechanism in Russia.

If the president wants JI to deliver investments to further his modernisation agenda – energy efficiency, updating manufacturing facilities and delivering renewable sources of energy – the future of JI and its availability to Russia gain importance.

Regardless of the vast emission reduction potential and expectations, the story of JI in Russia has been one of delays and infighting between government agencies. Thus, many opportunities for buyers have been lost. But can benefits still be retrieved from JI through last-minute action suggested by President Medvedev?

In June, he called for increased investments through JI and ordered the acceleration of the ongoing revision of JI approval rules to be finalised by mid-July. However, as 'Trading Carbon went to press in mid-August, the struggle over the control of the approval process was still ongoing. Medvedev's support has been deemed too late by many experts, since the first Kyoto Protocol commitment period (2008–2012) is drawing to a close.

Medvedev's interest in JI resonates his modernisation "project" focusing on energy efficiency and "new fuels" – nuclear, information technology, communication networks and pharmaceuticals. This is part of the wider context of economic, legal and administrative reforms outlined in his article "Go Russia!" in September 2009.

Though JI developments are a drop in the ocean in terms of the total modernisation investment needs, the mechanism can contribute significantly to technology developments in certain industrial sectors.

The first JI tender in June 2010 selected 15 projects, and December 2010's call picked 18 more. Each tender was limited to allocating maximum emission reductions of 30 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO2e).

The tender selection criteria were officially in line with Medvedev's modernisation goals – energy efficiency and environmental protection. But the outcome of the first tender suggested that they may have been less important. The oil and gas industry accounted for almost half of the approved projects, while energy efficiency was unsuccessful and renewable energy was absent beyond large hydro.

The second tender did show signs of improvement. It approved several renewable energy projects, including biomass utilisation, industrial energy efficiency schemes and updating manufacturing technology, particularly in the steel sector.

However, the JI tender system has been criticised by potential project developers. The established time limit has risen to four months from 45 days in the case of the first tender. The selection system has been overly complex for JI, probably due to the heavy bureaucracy involving a number of governmental agencies in decision-making.

There are also important elements missing. There is no opportunity to appeal against the selection decisions. The application of the selection criteria seems unclear, and lacks transparency. Further, the system disallows project developers and hosts from managing contracts and carbon credits independently in Russia's registry. Overseas buyers

Transfers of ERUs are now exempt from 18 percent VAT. ERUs were previously considered export items

have also been cautioned by the application of Russian law to disputes.

A revision of the JI approval process, initiated early 2011, has introduced a number of potential improvements. At the time of writing, a draft decision is pending, while some decisions have already been taken.

Transfers of emission reduction units (ERUs – JI carbon credits) are now exempt from 18 percent value-added-tax. ERUs were previously considered as export items and taxed accordingly.

The draft legislation would allocate more power to Sberbank – the state-owned bank that administers JI in Russia – in project selection. It also would establish the bank as a third party to all JI deals.

September 2011

www.pointcarbon.com

RUSSIA

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Russia's President Dmitry Medvedev: Could he boost JI?

The Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, a business lobby group, have pleaded with Medvedev to exclude Sberbank from contract and price negotiations. This stance probably reflects Sberbank's previous attempts to control contracting. In August 2010, Sberbank "recommended" a €10 ($14.26 today and $12.76 in August 2010)/t minimum price for Russian ERU deals. This recommendation came after the preliminary approval of JI projects and contradicted many existing contracts between project developers and foreign buyers.

Another new element in the draft legislation is the requirement to reinvest JI revenues in further modernisation projects. Even though government determining what to do with JI profits is controversial, the Russian stakeholders seem more worried about the actual bureaucracy and control of the reinvestment than the reinvestment itself.

The rationale behind the policymakers in initiating such reinvestments may be linked to a desire to boost the sought-after modernisation and tap into the market for co-financing these investments. It is unclear whether the investments already planned by industry will count as reinvestments, while the lack of consensus on the administrative control of them is holding back the approval of new JI procedures.

With draft procedures on the table once again, it looks like Moscow could use a JI timeout. Russia can continue existing JI-activities until 2015 due to the true-up period of the Kyoto Protocol. However, it is far from clear whether new projects can be registered after 2012.

Further, the G77 group of developing nations has voiced some opposition at international climate negotiations against allowing countries that have opted out of a second Kyoto commitment period to use the protocol's mechanisms beyond the first period.

Russia officially rejected the second commitment period at the high-level U.N. climate change meeting in Cancun last December. The absence of the second commitment period – or a new agreement (which seems politically unlikely at the moment) – from 2012 would lead to a gap in the continuity of commitments and a less certain future for JI.

A new commitment period, even though by no means sufficient alone to prevent dangerous levels of climate change, could act as a holding space for the Kyoto infrastructure. Putting aside the effectiveness and fairness of the Kyoto Protocol – which constituted Moscow's main arguments to opt out – a second commitment period could deliver Russia better prospects for long-term financial support to modernise through carbon investments than a future agreement following a gap.

In addition, Moscow could also collect foreign policy points by supporting the politically important continuati of Kyoto. This would leave room for discussions on the future of surplus Assigned Amount Units beyond 2012.

Further, Russia's backing of the second commitment period would reduce market uncertainty, which may support the carbon price and so deliver Russia higher revenue from ERUs. Assuming Moscow's close to bu as-usual pledge – 15–25 percent below 1990 levels by there seems to be more to gain than to lose from joi second commitment period.

Another crucial element for the future of JI is for ERUs. Limited participation of Annex I deve countries in the second commitment period is demand within the system. Here regional cap could play an important bridging role during period.

The EU, for example, could allow ERUs emissions trading scheme. There could be through bilateral agreements, for instance general, U.N.-stamped project-based cred be considered as more legitimate by mo than other types of emission reduction

With the revision of Russia's JI proc finalised and the future of the mecha unlikely to provide Medvedev with modernisation agenda that it could ago. The revised rules could deliver during the first commitment peri straightforward and are approved

The combination of the Kyoto potentially provide Russia with through JI and is, therefore, ir interest. By joining the secon the Russian government cou approaching gap.

Anna Korppoo is a senio Nansen Institute, an in Oslo
Email: anna.korppoo

THOMSON REUTERS

08

News

Russia opens door to all JI projects

Russia's Sberbank has cancelled its latest carbon tender. Instead, the bank has put in place a selection process free of credit issuance limits that will help Moscow accelerate the modernisation of its huge emissions-tight surplus, the bank said on October 17.

State-owned Sberbank, which helps administer Russia's

Russia's Dmitry Medvedev: Influencing JI rules

carbon market, closed the tender process it had announced in August for projects under the joint implementation (JI) mechanism, and said a new selection procedure would run until May 2, 2012.

Until then, all types of carbon-cutting projects eligible under JI will be able to apply for Emission Reduction Units (ERUs – JI carbon credits) and project developers will learn within 30 days of submitting an application if it has been approved, the bank said in a statement on its website.

In contrast, the August statement on its website selection since February 2010, was open only to emissions that cut emissions in the energy, industry and waste sectors, and had an allocation of 70 million ERUs.

The canceled tender had attracted some 70 projects seeking to receive a total of 300 million ERUs.

Sberbank delayed approvals due to an amendment to the country's JI rules by Moscow.

In September, the Russian government said it will replace the previous tenders with a continuous approval process following calls from President Dmitry Medvedev to expedite ERU issuance ahead of the end of the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period on December 31, 2012.

Airline carbon cap is legal, says EU's top court lawyer

EU rules forcing airlines to buy

carbon dioxide permits from 2012 are legal, an adviser to Europe's highest court said on October 6. The adviser was the case law on exemptions that the European Court of Justice (ECJ) will follow that guidance in its final ruling due next year.

The non-binding, preliminary opinion on the case lodged by US airlines, which allege that obliging all carriers to surrender allowances for all flights into or out of airports in 30 European countries breaks international laws, marks the latest stage in a bitter battle between the EU and foreign airlines that some say may escalate into a full-blown trade war. EU legislation does not infringe the sovereignty of other states or the freedom of the high seas

guaranteed under international law, and is compatible with the relevant international agreements," said the opinion from advocate general Juliane Kokott.

Kokott called some of the arguments made by the plaintiffs "untenable" based on "an erroneous and highly superficial reading" of EU Directives. ECJ documents showed. While the opinion is not binding, judges at the ruling early next year, usually follow an advocate general's guidance.

Observers also expect the London High Court of Justice, which referred the case brought by the Air Transport Association of America (ATA), American Airlines and United Continental airline to the Luxembourg court, to follow the ECJ's line.

"The ATA is disappointed that advocate general Kokott does not believe that the EU is bound by the Chicago Convention, the treaty governing aviation," the ATA said in a statement. "ATA's view that the extension of this unilateral, regional scheme to airlines violates international law is supported by more than 30 countries, which recently reconfirmed their opposition to the EU."

The countries, which include China, India and Russia, signed a joint declaration in late September opposing inclusion in the scheme, saying they could raise a formal protest at the next meeting of the UN's International Civil Aviation Organization in November.

Regardless, the ATA remained confident that ECJ's final ruling would differ to that of the advocate general.

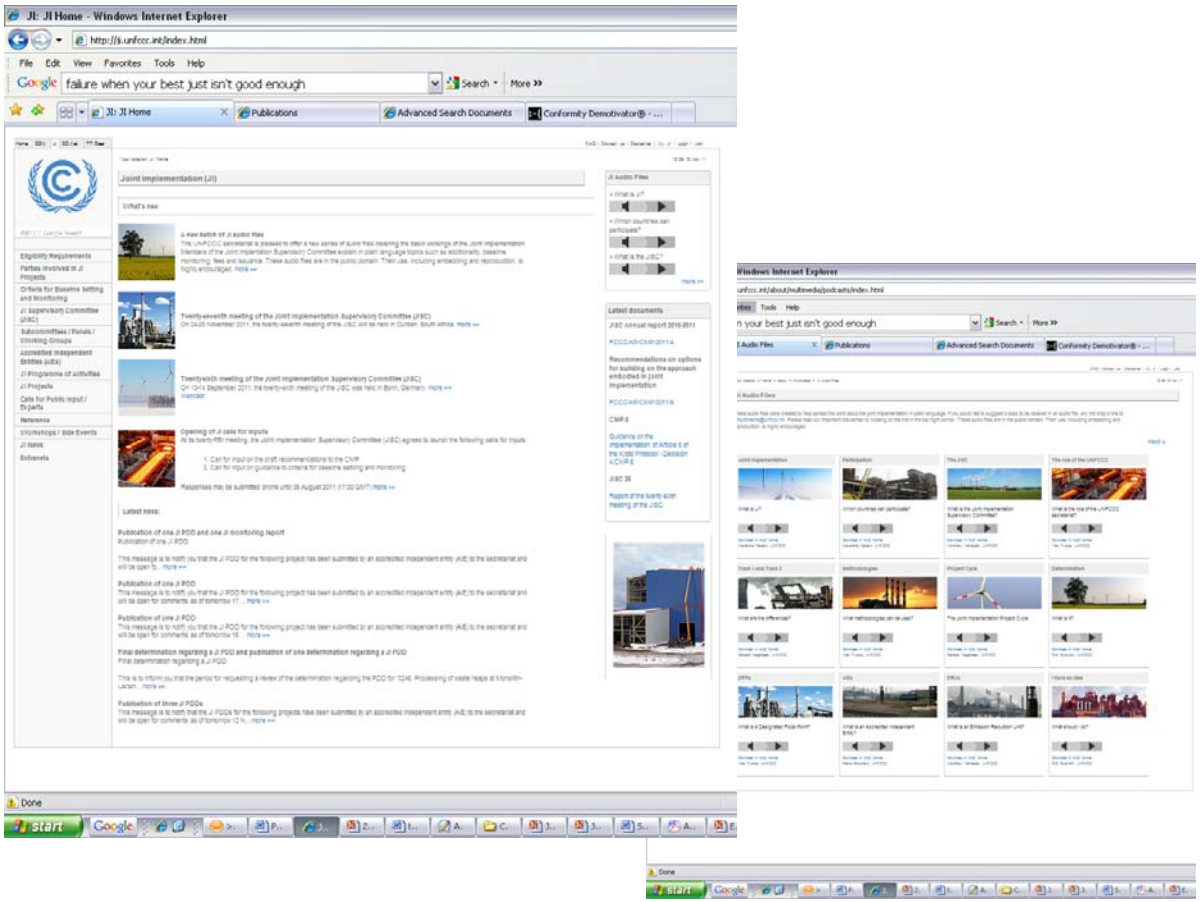
COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH PROJECTS

COMMUNICATION TOOLS, SERVICES, PRODUCTS

Key information/communication tools, services, products for stakeholders and potential PPs

- Website enhancements
- Fact sheets
- Audio files
- Image bank
- JI info query service

WEBSITE ENHANCEMENTS



PROJECT FACTSHEETS

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT STATUS

As of May 2011:

- 247 project design documents (PDDs) and one programme of activities design document (PoA DD) of JI projects were submitted under Track 2 procedure and made publicly available on the UNFCCC JI website. This represents 380 million tonnes of CO2 potential reductions in the 2008-2012 period. Of this number of PDDs:
  - 31 have received positive determinations from AIEs, of which 30 have been finalized by the JISC, totaling 8.6 million tonnes of CO2 reductions issued by Host Parties as ERUs;
  - 176 are awaiting determination, with some already transferred to the Track 1 procedure by the project participants;
  - 41 have been withdrawn.
- 265 Track 1 projects have been published on the UNFCCC JI website, of which 260 were recorded with the International Transaction Log.
- Track 2 project related submissions increased by 70% and determinations by 325% in 2010, while Track 1 submissions were up 100% during the same period.
- 31 million ERUs were issued by 13 Parties in 2010 for both Track 1 and Track 2 registered projects, compared with 6 million ERUs in 2009 by eight Parties and 0.1 million ERUs in 2008 by one Party.

Figure 1. JI TRACK 2 PDDs PUBLISHED, BY HOST PARTIES

Figure 2. POTENTIAL EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN PUBLISHED JI TRACK 2 PDDs, BY SCOPE

Contact the Joint Implementation Team:
United Nations Climate Change Secretariat, Joint Implementation
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United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

Accreditation Process in Joint Implementation

The JI Track 2 process requires independent entities (third parties) to assess whether the project design meets all JI project requirements (determination) and that the reported green house gas (GHG) emission reductions or enhancements of removals were really achieved (verification). To perform such functions, these independent entities (IEs) must be accredited by the JISC, and are then granted the status of **accredited independent entities (AIEs)**.

To obtain AIE designation, IEs must successfully complete a stringent accreditation process, undergoing various assessments to demonstrate compliance with all JI accreditation requirements. These include competence, impartiality, quality management systems, confidentiality, financial stability and arrangements to cover legal and financial liabilities.

The JI accreditation process was launched in November 2006. As of May 2011, the following three IEs were accredited by the JISC, while eleven others were in the process of accreditation:

- TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH;
- Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS;
- DNV Climate Change Services As (DNV).

Figure 1: Overview of the JI accreditation process

Verification bodies accredited under the CDM (called "designated operational entities" or DOEs) that have applied for JI accreditation may act provisionally as AIEs under the JI Track 2 process until the JISC takes a final decision on the their application. As of May 2011, eight DOEs fulfilled this provision.

An accreditation term is valid for five years. Afterwards, AIEs may go through the re-accreditation process. Accreditation is based on sectoral scopes applied for both determination and verification functions. During their term, AIEs must continue to meet the JI accreditation requirements. Failing to do so will result in the suspension or withdrawal of accreditation by the JISC.

The JI accreditation process is implemented by the JISC, which is supported by the Joint Implementation Accreditation Panel (JI-AP), a number of joint implementation assessment teams (JI-ATs) and the UNFCCC secretariat.

For more information on the JI accreditation process, please visit the following website: http://ji.unfccc.int/AIEs/index.html

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PROJECT FACTSHEETS

United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

Project BG1000172: **Sunflower and Rape Seed Bio-diesel Fuel Production and Use for Transportation in Bulgaria**

Host Country: **Bulgaria** Other parties: **Austria** Expected ERUs in 2008–2012: **677,216 tCO_2e**

This project produces bio-diesel derived from sunflower and rape crops to substitute for petroleum diesel. The bio-diesel will be distributed on the basis of contracts with independent buyers who are contractually obliged to use it only in Bulgaria. The bio-diesel plant, based in Silvo Pole, will have the capacity to produce 60,000 tonnes per year. The plant will contribute to the economic development of the area by creating new jobs and employing farmers to grow the oil seed crops.

Additional benefits: Growing the oilseed plants for the bio-diesel will also revive the cultivation of traditional vegetables, which had been planted in the area in the past.

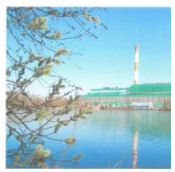
Bio-diesel works, Bulgaria

Project RU2000022: **Installation of CCGT-400 at Shaturskaya TPP, OGK-4, Moscow area, Russia**

Host Country: **Russian Federation** Other parties: **Germany** Expected ERUs in 2008–2012: **1,128,924 tCO_2e**

Looking to use the "best available technology" to decrease specific CO_2 emissions, this project installs a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) at the Shaturskaya Thermal Power Plant in the Moscow area. This is a highly energy efficient and environmentally sound means of power generation. Electricity produced by the new CCGT unit replaces electricity that was generated using less efficient technology. Less fuel is used to generate the same amount of electricity, thereby lowering CO_2 emissions.

Additional benefits: The project will replace electricity which otherwise would have been generated by the existing old power plants with higher levels of emissions.



Thermal power plant, Russia

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United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

Project CZ1000033: **Nitrous Oxide Emission Reductions at Lovochemie**

Host Country: **Czech Republic** Other parties: **Denmark** Expected ERUs in 2008–2012: **~1,250,000 tCO_2e**

The project at Lovochemie in the Czech Republic aims to reduce the level of nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions in the country's largest fertilizer manufacturer. The greenhouse gas N_2O is a by-product of the production of nitric acid – an essential component of fertilizer. The Lovochemie project comprises the installation of a new catalyst technology in the existing installation for the reduction of N_2O emissions.

Additional benefits: Based on the JI project agreement, the project will use the additional funds from selling the resulting ERUs for green investments, which will lead to positive environmental impacts of operations at Lovochemie (e.g. rehabilitation of brown fields and optimization of the waste water treatment plant).

Fertilizer plant, Czech Republic

Project PL1000057: **Lubna, Sosnowiec Legajny Landfill Gas, Poland**

Host Country: **Poland** Other parties: **Denmark** Expected ERUs in 2008–2012: **618,996 tCO_2e**

The project activities take place in three locations in Poland and aim to extend the handling of landfill gas by re-establishing and extending the existing plants and pipe infrastructure. The surplus methane from the landfills will be burned in gas-engines, producing electrical power and heat for the nearby communities.

Additional benefits: The project will result in the following activities: hygienic treatment of the landfill gas, reduction of smell at landfill sites as the methane is burned, production of clean electricity and optimization of collection of landfill gas.

New methane gas works, Poland

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United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

Project FR1000134: **Substitution de Combustibles Fossiles par des Énergies Renouvelables**

Host Country: **France** Other parties: **Germany** Expected ERUs in 2008–2012: **384,901 tCO_2e**

Using biomass in addition to fossil fuels has allowed alfalfa farmers in the Marne Valley to decrease their carbon footprint in this project. Around 15 plants that used to dehydrate alfalfa with dryers run on coal now use a mixture of crushed wood and coal for power. Some of the plants have converted entirely to crushed wood. The modifications were begun in 2008/9 and are expected to prevent the release of nearly 400,000 tonnes of CO_2 into the atmosphere during the project's lifespan. The sale of carbon credits will allow for more farmers to use biomass to power their dryers.

Additional benefits: The project has a direct impact on reducing pollution of soil and groundwater. It also contributes to the maintenance of biodiversity.

Alfalfa dehydration plant, France

Project RO1000081: **Geothermal Energy in Oradea-area II and Belus**

Host Country: **Romania** Other parties: **Denmark** Expected ERUs in 2008–2012: **119,267 tCO_2e**

Tapping into the area's abundant supply of geothermal energy, this project provides a stable supply of heat to residents in the cities of Oradea and Belus in Romania. A new district heating component was developed while an underused geothermal heat/water system already in existence was refurbished. Geothermal energy substitutes for the combustion of natural gas, oil, and lignite in the cities, helping to reduce net CO_2 emissions into the atmosphere. A total of 190,000 tonnes of CO_2 is expected to be reduced during the lifespan of this project.

Additional benefits: The geothermal energy is being used for both space heating and the heating of potable water.

Geothermal distribution point, Romania

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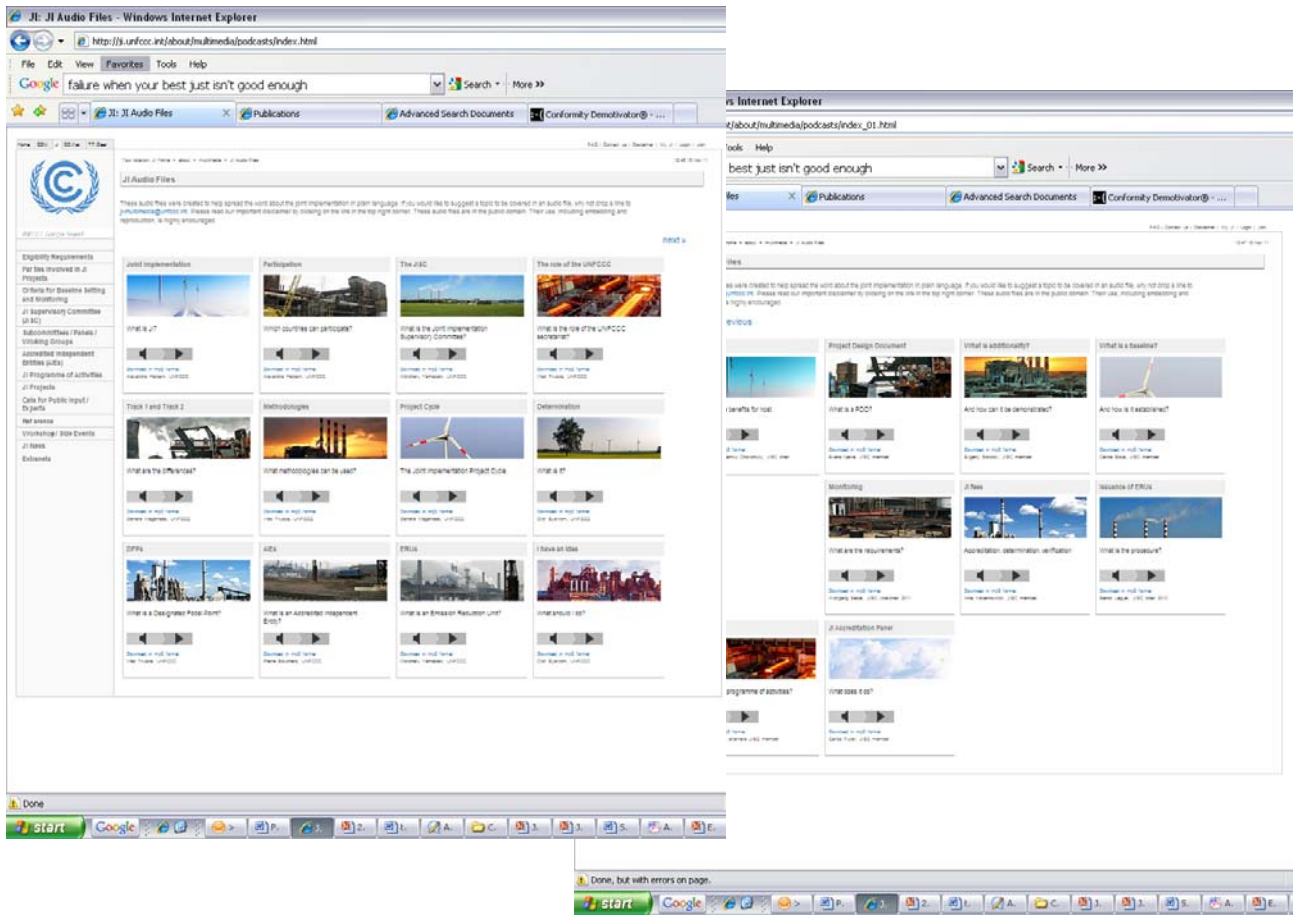
AUDIO FILES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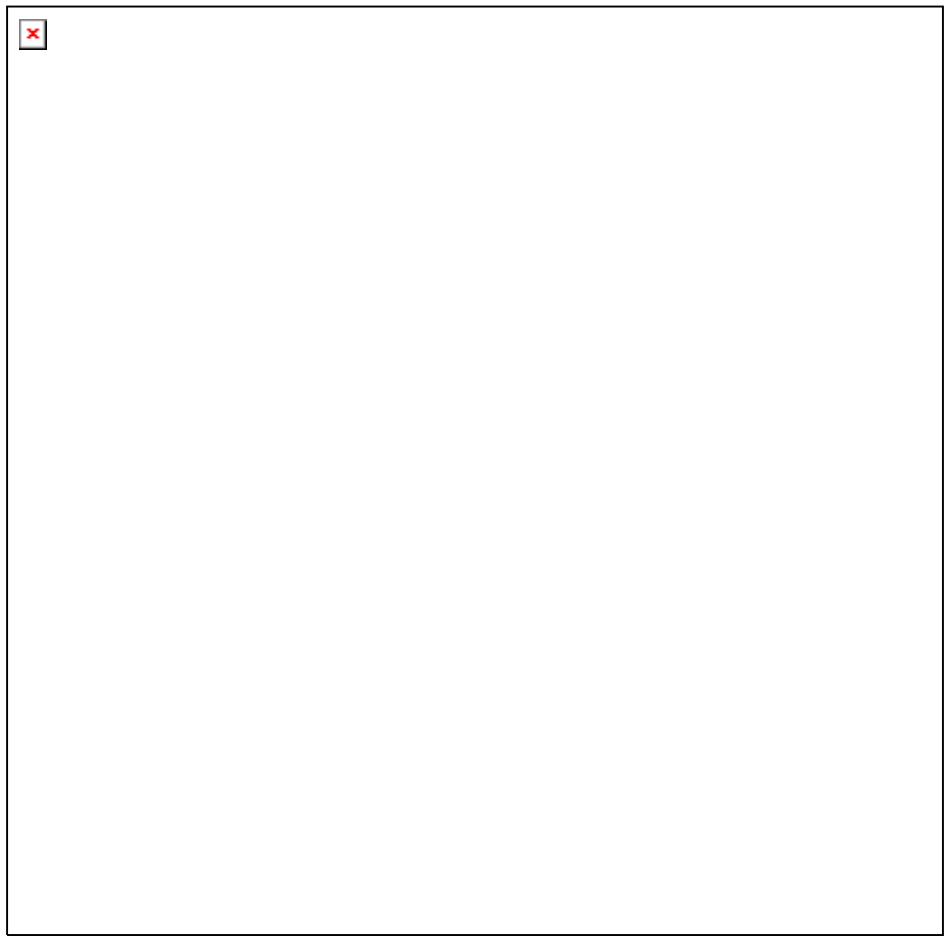
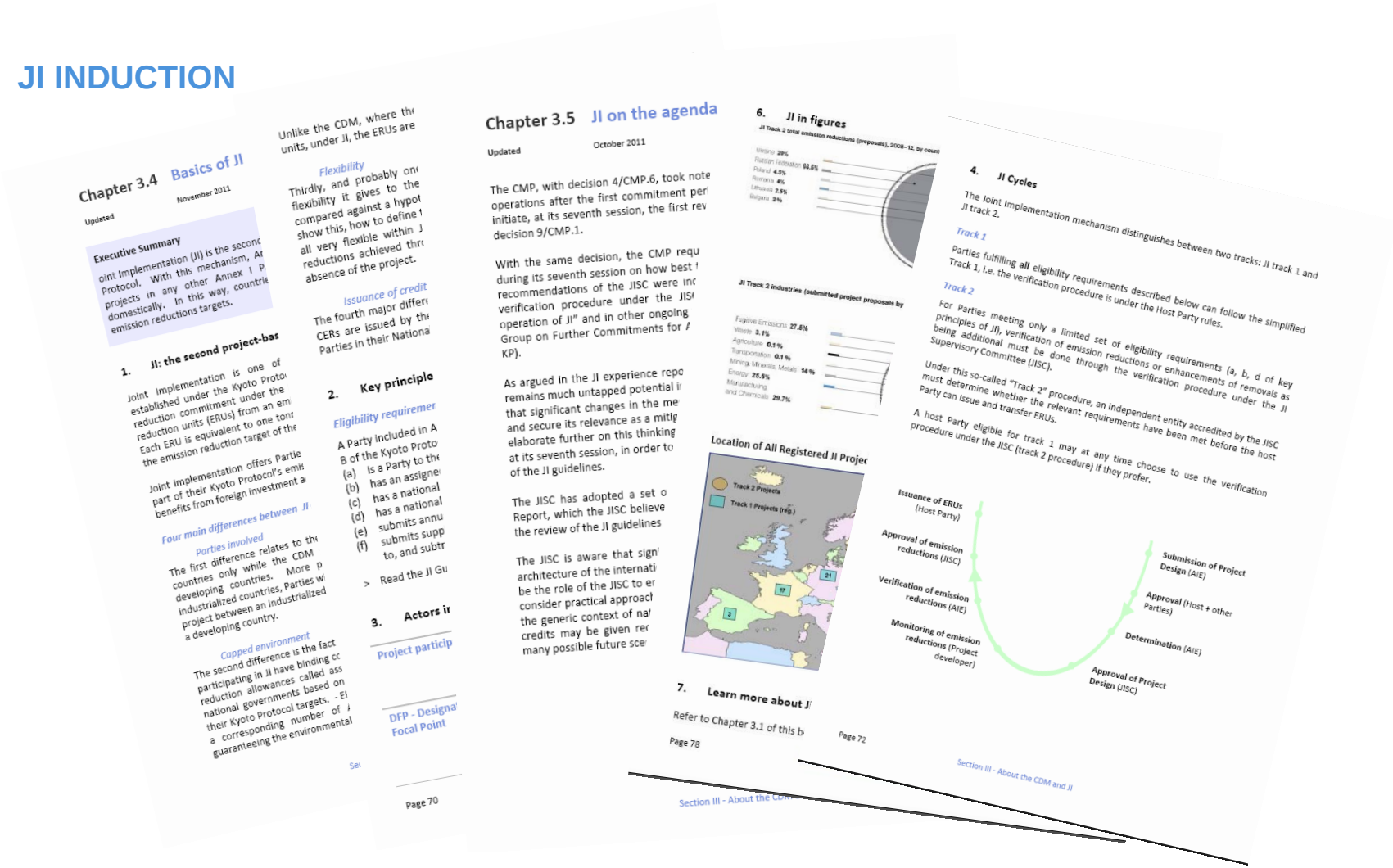


JI INDUCTION



Chapter 3.4 Basics of JI

Updated November 2011

Executive Summary

oint Implementation (JI) is the second Protocol. With this mechanism, An projects in any other Annex I p domestically. In this way, countrie emission reductions targets.

1. JI: the second project-bas

Joint Implementation is one of established under the Kyoto Proto reduction commitment under the reduction units (ERUs) from an emi Each ERU is equivalent to one tonn the emission reduction target of the

Joint Implementation offers Partie part of their Kyoto Protocol's emis benefits from foreign investment a

Four main differences between JI

Parties involved

The first difference relates to th countries only while the CDM developing countries. More p industrialized countries, Parties wi project between an industrialized a developing country.

Capped environment

The second difference is the fact participating in JI have binding cc reduction allowances called ass national governments based on their Kyoto Protocol targets. - El a corresponding number of guaranteeing the environmental

Unlike the CDM, where th units, under JI, the ERUs are

Flexibility

Thirdly, and probably one flexibility it gives to the compared against a hypot show this, how to define t all very flexible within J reductions achieved thro absence of the project.

Issuance of credit

The fourth major differe CERs are issued by the Parties in their Nationa

2. Key principle

Eligibility requiremer

A Party included in A B of the Kyoto Proto

(a) is a Party to the
(b) has an assigne
(c) has a National
(d) has a national
(e) submits annu
(f) submits supp to, and subtr

> Read the JI Gu

3. Actors ir

Project particip

DFP - Designa Focal Point

Page 70

Chapter 3.5 JI on the agenda

Updated October 2011

The CMP, with decision 4/CMP.6, took note operations after the first commitment peri initiate, at its seventh session, the first rev decision 9/CMP.1.

With the same decision, the CMP requ during its seventh session on how best t recommendations of the JISC were inc verification procedure under the JIS operation of JI" and in other ongoing Group on Further Commitments for A KP).

As argued in the JI experience repo remains much untapped potential i that significant changes in the me and secure its relevance as a mitig elaborate further on this thinking at its seventh session, in order to of the JI guidelines.

The JISC has adopted a set o Report, which the JISC believe the review of the JI guidelines

The JISC is aware that sign architecture of the internati be the role of the JISC to er consider practical approach the generic context of nat credits may be given re many possible future sce

6. JI in figures

JI Track 2 total emission reductions (proposals), 2008–12, by count

Ukraine 29%
Russian Federation 66.5%
Poland 4.5%
Romania 4%
Lithuania 2.5%
Bulgaria 2%

JI Track 2 industries (submitted project proposals by

Fugitive Emissions 27.5%
Waste 3.1%
Agriculture 0.1 %
Transportation 0.1 %
Mining, Minerals, Metals 14 %
Energy 25.5%
Manufacturing and Chemicals 29.7%

Location of All Registered JI Projec

Track 2 Projects
Track 1 Projects (reg.)
21
17
3

7. Learn more about J

Refer to Chapter 3.1 of this b

Page 78

4. JI Cycles

The Joint Implementation mechanism distinguishes between two tracks: JI track 1 and JI track 2.

Track 1

Parties fulfilling all eligibility requirements described below can follow the simplified Track 1, i.e. the verification procedure is under the Host Party rules.

Track 2

For Parties meeting only a limited set of eligibility requirements (a, b, d of key principles of JI), verification of emission reductions or enhancements of removals as being additional must be done through the verification procedure under the JI Supervisory Committee (JISC).

Under this so-called "Track 2" procedure, an independent entity accredited by the JISC must determine whether the relevant requirements have been met before the host Party can issue and transfer ERUs.

A host Party eligible for track 1 may at any time choose to use the verification procedure under the JISC (track 2 procedure) if they prefer.

Issuance of ERUs (Host Party)
Approval of emission reductions (JISC)
Verification of emission reductions (AIE)
Monitoring of emission reductions (Project developer)
Submission of Project Design (A/E)
Approval (Host + other Parties)
Determination (AIE)
Approval of Project Design (JISC)

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Section III - About the CDM and JI

Section III - About the CDM

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH PROJECTS

PARTICIPATION IN CARBON MARKET EVENTS

Reach out to the carbon market community

- Participation in select events
  a) Information booth
  b) Speakers
  c) Support to the JISC Chair

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH PROJECTS

JISC AT CARBON MARKET EVENTS

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Thank you