



SYNERGY Programme CDM Additionality

CDM額外性

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Presented To:

Renewable Energy Developers

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额外性

Additionality - Agenda

- 什么是额外性
What is Additionality
- 额外性的证明
Demonstrating Additionality
- 如何证明额外性
How to demonstrate Additionality
- 小型可再生项目的额外性
Additionality for Small-Scale Renewable Projects
- 证明额外性所需的数据
Data required to prove additionality
- 结论
Conclusion



什么是额外性

What is Additionality

- 额外性是评价**CDM**项目的关键标准
Additionality is the key eligibility criterion in CDM
- *CDM项目所减少的温室气体排放是对没有该项目情况下减少量的额外增加*

京都议定书 12条

GHG emission reductions of CDM projects shall be additional to any that would occur in the absence of the certified project activity.

Kyoto Protocol, Article 12/ 5(c)



如何证明额外性

How to demonstrate Additionality

- 比较正常情况下该地区的排放和项目实施后的排放情况
Compare the proposed project activity to **normal practice** in the region
- 如果没有**CDM**资金的资助，会有什么不同？
WHY and **HOW** it differs from what would have happened without CDM



证明小规模可再生能源项目的额外性

Demonstrating Additionality for Small-Scale Renewable Energy Projects

- **投资壁垒** 证明项目缺少投资吸引力
Investment Barrier: the project is the less financially attractive
- **技术壁垒** 证明项目使用新能源或新技术
Technological Barrier: the project uses a new fuel or technology
- **通行做法** 导致高排放的其他能源项目实施
Prevailing Practice leads to implementation of energy source with higher emissions
- **其他壁垒** 证明产生高排放的其他选择更有可能实施
Other Barriers that make higher emissions alternatives more likely to occur



- 由于风险高或回报性差，导致项目无法融资或融资困难
Debt funding is not available for the project or very hard to get due to poor risk/ reward profile
- 政府限制融资
Government is restricting access to funding
- 由于预期的风险等原因，无法获得国际投资
No access to foreign investment due to risks perception
- 与其他项目或标准相比，项目的经济指标，如FIRR（财务内部收益率）较差
Financial Parameters of the project: Lower FIRR compared to other alternative projects or to a benchmark



技术壁垒 Technological Barriers

- 采用新技术可能存在高风险
High risk associated with new technology
- 采用新技术可能缺少训练有素的操作和维修人员
Lack of trained personnel to operate and maintain the technology
- 因为中国目前的小水电技术已经非常成熟，证明技术壁垒较难
Hard to prove for SHP in China as the technology is well established



通行做法 Prevailing Practice

- 在某些省份，燃煤电站可能比未开发的可再生能源更受欢迎
Coal fired stations seem to be prevailing practice in some provinces versus untapped renewable energy sources
- 可再生能源进入市场速度较慢
Slow rate of renewable energy penetration into the market
- 政府补贴和信贷可能偏向其他类型能源
Subsidies and tax credits may favor current practice
- 利益团体可能更支持大型燃煤电站而非可再生能源
Interest groups may support bigger coal stations at the expenses of renewable energy



其他壁垒 Other Barriers

- 制度壁垒 **Institutional Barriers**:

例如 项目不符合国家或地区的某些规定

- non-compliance with national/local regulations**

法律实施不力

- poor/inadequate enforcement of law**

产权不清晰

- unclear ownership rights**

可能导致项目实施受阻的**其他壁垒**

And **Other Barriers** that make the proposed project less likely to happen



证明壁垒所需要的数据

Data required to prove Barriers

- Transparent and Documented evidence as relevant, for example:
 - Legislations or norms
 - Sectoral studies or surveys by recognized institutions
 - Statistical data
 - Market Data (market prices, tariffs, rules)
 - Written documentation from project developers (minutes of meetings, correspondence, feasibility studies, financial or budgetary info, etc) or from independent expert judgments
 - Offer conservative interpretations
- 公开的文件和相关证据，例如
- 有关法律、标准或规范
 - 权威部门进行的调查研究
 - 统计数据
 - 市场数据（价格，规则等）
 - 来自项目开发商的书面文件（例如会议记录、信件、可行性研究报告、财务预算报表等）或来自独立专家的评判意见
- 对收集到的数据应该进行保守的解释



结论 Conclusion

证明额外性可能非常困难，
但是选择**CDM**项目时必须考虑项目额外性

Additionality can be very hard to prove and it is very important to consider it *before* selecting a project for CDM funding.

没有额外性就没有**CDM** !
No ADDITIONALITY → No CDM!!