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Supporting Renewable Energy Policy: How can South African best make use of the carbon markets?

Emily Tyler – Climate Change Practise

Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies, August 2007

Overview of the structure of the Carbon Market in 2007

Two principle types of trading schemes:

- Cap and Trade
- Baseline and Credit

Kyoto vs non-Kyoto

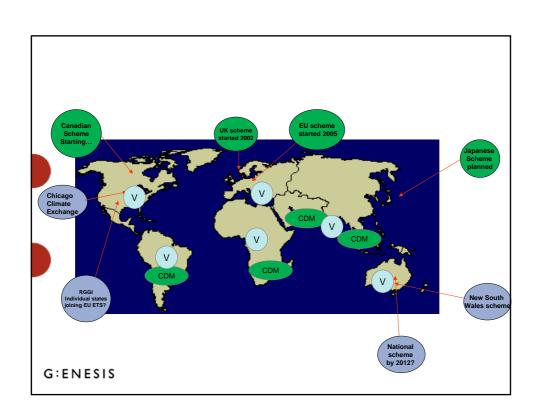
Voluntary vs Mandatory

Carbon offsets

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Г		KVOTO	VOLUNTARY
	Cap and Trade	куото ET, EU ETS	CCX, NSW
-	Baseline and Credit		GS Volumary, Plan
		CDM, JI	Vivo, The Climate Group



South Africa and the Carbon Market

	куото	VOLUNTARY
Cap and Trade	ET, EU ETS	CCX, NSW
Baseline and Credit	CDM, JI	GS Voluntary, Plan Vivo, The Climate Group

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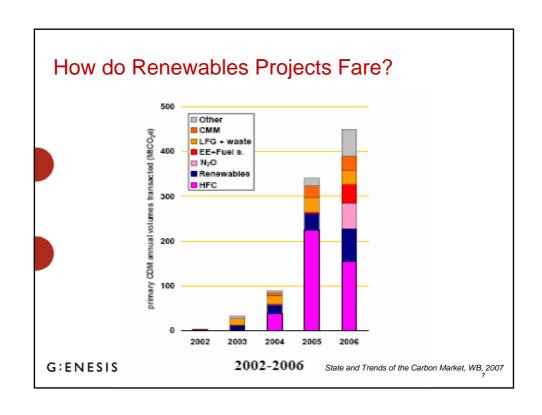
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CDM vs Voluntary

- Voluntary easier, good for small community based projects, high SD
- But contentious
- Interim measure?
- Post 2012, CDM lower risk

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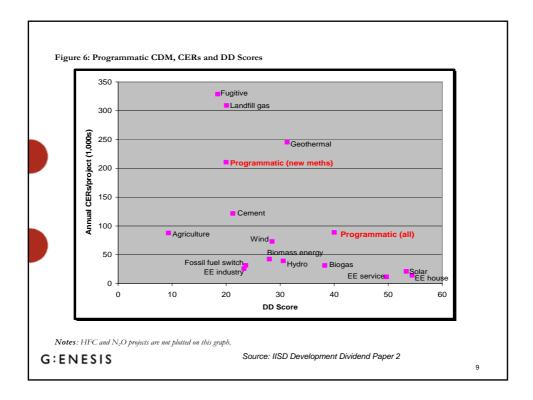
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SUMMARY SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS INCREMENTAL IRR RESULTS - CONTRIBUTION OF CARBON FINANCE								
Sector	Impact (%) @ price = \$6.5/ton CO2e			CF impact				
360101	Purchase 7y	Purchase 10y	Purchase 14y	Purchase 21y	(% range)			
Landfill	5.5 - 46.8%	13.9 - 48.8%	17.6 - 49.3%	20.3 - 49.3%	5.5 - 50			
CH4 from coal	7.6%	9.7%	10.8%	11.5%	7 - 12			
Biomass	1.9 - 3.5%	2.3 - 5.1%	2.6 - 6.3%	2.9 - 7.1%	2-8			
Forestry	0.4 - 4.6%	0.9 - 5.7%	1.7 - 6.3%	2.6 - 6.8%	0.5 - 7			
Renewable energy	0.2 - 1.7%	0.3 - 2.2%	0.5 - 2.6%	0.6 - 2.9%	0.2 - 3			
District Heating	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	5-1			

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Kaphil Vaghela, Industrial Development Bank of India, based on WB analysis



However!

- Carbon Finance is an important revenue source
- Call for tighter targets to increase carbon price
- Opportunity for govt: financial mechanism to support RE policy
- More targeted approach to facilitate private sector uptake
- Economies of scale for small point source emissions: Programmatic CDM

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