

Determinants of Clean Development Mechanism Projects

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17. June 2009

International Energy Workshop Venice

① Motivation

② CDM Pipeline

③ Method

④ Results

⑤ Discussion

⑥ Conclusion

Kyoto Mechanisms

- Annex I countries have binding emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol
- Non-Annex I countries have no compliance obligation
- Kyoto Mechanisms: Emission Trading, Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation

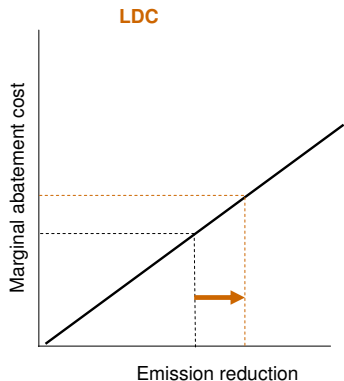
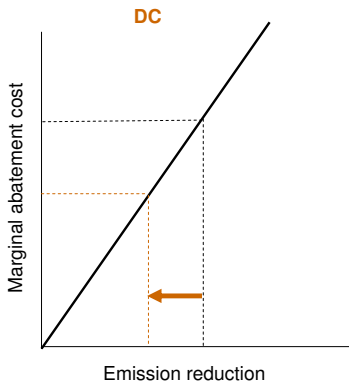
Clean Development Mechanism

- CDM allows non-Annex I countries to take part in the Kyoto process without having own reduction obligations
 - ① Foster sustainable development and reduce emissions
 - ② Encourage technology transfer
 - ③ Generate and sell certificates (CERs)

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- CDM allows more flexible abatement for compliance parties
- Market-based concept to foster cost-efficient abatement

Concept of Cost-Efficient Abatement



Determinants of Projects

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Low costs of mitigation make host country more eligible for projects
- Mitigation capacity:
Institutional capacity and ambition to develop sustainably make a country more attractive for investment
 - ① General business climate
 - ② Institutional capacity
 - ③ Environmental commitment

The Project Cycle

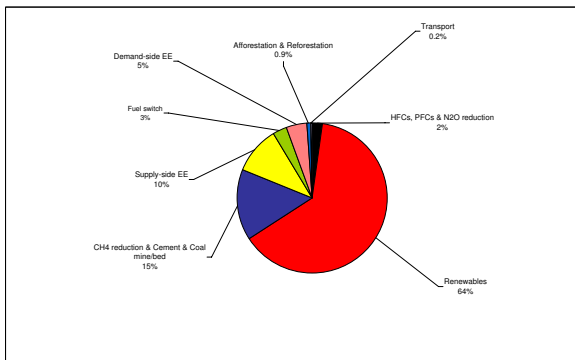
- CDM Institutions
 - Executive Board (EB): registration of projects and accreditation of DOEs
 - Designated Operational Entities (DOE): Validation and request for registration of project proposals
 - Designated National Authority (DNA): Specification of sustainability criteria

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- PDD report by project developer lines out project design and expected costs
- Validation → Registration → Verification → Certification
- 1596 projects are registered, in 54 countries

Current Status

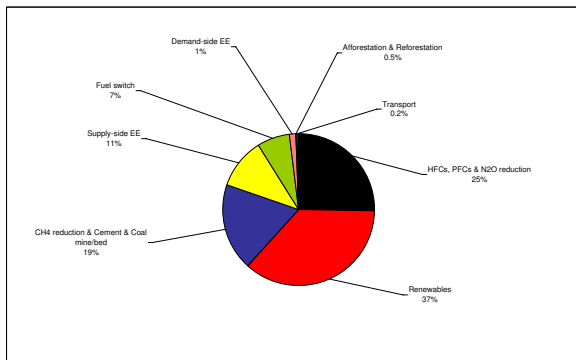
Figure: Number of CDM Projects in Each Category



Source: Risø CDM Pipeline.

Current Status (continued)

Figure: Expected CERs Until 2012 in Each Category



Count Data Model

- Dependent variable: Number of projects
- Poisson model gives the probability of observing a certain number of projects y in an interval of given length:
$$P(y_i = y | x_i) = \frac{e^{-\lambda_i} \lambda_i^y}{y!} \quad (\text{Cameron and Trivedi, 1986})$$
- Negative Binominal Model:
 - Overdispersion and excess zeros
 - NB model is less restrictive than a Poisson model
 - $E[y_i | x_i] = \exp(x_i' \beta)$ and $\text{Var}[y_i | x_i] = E[y_i | x_i]$

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Determinants

- Mitigation potential: CO₂ per GDP
- Mitigation capacity:
 - ① General business climate: FDI stock
 - ② Institutional capacity: WB Governance Indicators
 - ③ Environmental commitment: Kyoto participation, Ratification of Multinational Environmental Agreements (MEA)

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std.Dev.
ln CO ₂	134	8.70	2.42
Regulatory Quality	134	-0.30	0.74
MEA	134	44.82	22.04
Kyoto	134	4.90	2.66
FDI	134	16624.72	56406.38
GDP	134	57654.98	184464.90

Results

Table: Count Data Models

Parameter	NB2	
In CO ₂	0.56821	(0.000)
GDP	3.34E-06	(0.026)
FDI	-6.80E-06	(0.023)
Regulatory Quality	0.53235	(0.008)
MEA	0.01741	(0.086)
Kyoto	0.39610	(0.000)
Constant	-7.9145	(0.000)
LR test of $\lambda=0$	chibar ² (1)= 595.6 (p=0.000)	

Note: p-values in parentheses. Robust standard errors.

Discussion

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- Confirms the idea of cost-efficient allocation
- Institutional capacity and environmental commitment influence allocation
- Better functioning institutions reduce risk of delays in the project cycle and the issuance of certificates

Discussion (continued)

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- Niederberger and Saner (2005) claim that FDI and CDM investment differ with respect to the investment structure and the underlying motivation

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- Currently CDM is the only tool to include China, India in the Kyoto Process
- No global coverage of CDM
- Foster programs that encourage institution building