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Wuppertal Institute
for Climate, Environment
and Energy

NEWSLETTER OF THE PROJECT JIKO DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2005 – 2007 · WUPPERTAL INSTITUTE · RESEARCH GROUP ENERGY-, TRANSPORT- AND CLIMATE POLICY

## Editorial

*Dear Readers,*

*this issue coincides with the launch of the German Environment Ministry's new Kyoto mechanisms web portal (see adjacent article), which gives an attractive boost to JIKO Info reporting as readers can now regularly access the latest CDM/JI news in addition to receiving the quarterly JIKO Info newsletter. Along with its various other features, the portal will keep readers abreast of the latest Kyoto mechanism developments.*

*Other articles in this issue cover the signing of a German-Tunisian agreement on CDM cooperation, approval of solar-thermal power stations as a CDM project type and the Balkan Sea Region Testing Ground Facility (TGF) carbon fund.*

*On behalf of the editorial team, I wish you an enjoyable and informative read.*

*Christof Arens*

## Contents



Volume 5, Issue 2
April – June 2007

## JIKO News

# German Environment Ministry Launches CDM/JI Web Portal

**In mid April, the German Environment Ministry launched its new web-based portal on the Kyoto Protocol's CDM and JI mechanisms (www.jiko-bmu.de). The portal provides users with an overview of the project-based mechanisms, the latest CDM/JI news, a schedule of events and all the information needed for project development. The portal was designed and created by the Wuppertal Institute on behalf of the German Environment Ministry.**

The CDM/JI portal will serve as the German government's central information medium for reporting on the Kyoto mechanisms. It has two main section:

- **Basic Information.** This includes a comprehensive introduction to CDM/JI, reports on meetings of the CDM Executive Board and the JI Supervisory Committee, the latest news, a schedule of events, publications and a detailed glossary of the most important terms relating to the project-based mechanisms.
- **Service Platform for Project Developers.** This section gives project developers all the information and documentation they need to develop and conduct their projects. These range from CDM/JI project cycles to the German government's project check list, addresses and points of contact at national level, and relevant legislation and underlying decisions and resolutions. This is all rounded off by a list of useful links sorted by subject.

*Continued on page 2*

## JIKO News

# Germany and Tunisia Intensify Cooperation on CDM

**Germany and Tunisia aim to intensify cooperation on climate change mitigation and energy policy. During a visit to Tunis at the end of March, German Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel and his Tunisian counterpart Nadhir Hamada signed a Joint Declaration of Intent on Bilateral Cooperation Regarding CDM Project Activities. That same day, the German Energy Agency (dena) and the Tunisian Energy Agency (ANME) signed a memorandum of understanding on renewable energy. The MoU covers the establishment of a joint task force to evaluate the projects in the Tunisian CDM portfolio with regard to potential for cooperation with Germany.**

At the kick-off event, Tunisia's Ministers Hamada and Chelbi emphasised the broad spectrum of the Tunisian CDM portfolio. With over 50 projects, it provides approaches to energy efficiency (including use of oil-associated gas), renewable energy use (wind, solar, biodiesel), landfills, $N_2O$ and sinks. According to Tunisian calculations, emission reductions worth around 12 million CERs can be achieved by 2012, 50 percent of which are in the energy sector.

*Continued on page 3*

# JIKO News

*Continued from p. 1*

The new web-based portal was developed in cooperation with other government agencies whose work involves the CDM/JI mechanisms. The German Emissions Trading Authority (DEHSt) played a key role, as did development cooperation agency GTZ and the German Energy Agency (dena). The combined efforts of all involved have resulted in a comprehensive resource pool. For example, the website provides links to the CDM-Markt kompakt series published by the German Office for Foreign Trade (bfai) and to dena's project portfolios.

**The JIKO web portal can be found at** www.jiko-bmu.de

The portal blends with the layout of the German Environment Ministry's own website (www.bmu.de), giving users their already familiar navigation structure while allowing them to benefit from the new services. These include:

- A mouse-over feature explaining the most frequently used abbreviations
- A versatile search engine which also picks up content from the environment ministry's main website (www.bmu.de)
- Separate download pages with abstract and file meta data
- Sortable and searchable lists, a Quickfinder feature, Barrier-free access

The web portal will be added to on an ongoing basis and its Host Country Information section will be regularly updated. For the moment, it is available in German only. An English-language version is planned. **CA**


1 Introduction to the Kyoto-Mechanisms

2 Ideal user guidance through two main navigation areas:
- Basic information
- Service platform for project developers

3 The most relevant news at one glance

4 Service navigation

5 Direct access to new publications

## JIKO News

*Continued from p. 1*


German Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel with his Tunisian counterpart Nadhir Hamada in Tunis. Photo: Thomas Forth

This is equal to about 25 percent of Tunisia's annual greenhouse gas emissions. In the subsequent five-year planning timeline, Tunisia expects further greenhouse gas reductions worth some 16 million CERs. Apart from the government representatives, another 400 participants attended the GTZ-organised event — among them representatives from Tunisian and German industry.

Germany had already recognised before the event that Tunisia had made clear CDM-related progress over the past twelve months. The DEG's CDM Index now ranks Tunisia in eighth place, giving its host country conditions overall good marks. But Tunisia still has some catching up to do as regards project implementation: it has only two registered projects (for large landfills) and there are no projects in the validation phase.

Tunisia is not merely interested in short-term project opportunities, but in a long-term strategy that is in keeping with its sustainable development plans. This became clear in talks between the environment ministers and at the dedicated workshop. Opportunities for cooperation in an electricity alliance with the EU for use of solar-thermal power generation was identified as a clear objective (see the article on solar-thermal power stations as a new CDM/JI project type elsewhere in this issue). Tunisia intends to develop its own solar-thermal generation sites rather than solely transmitting power from other countries.

Against this backdrop, evaluation of the CDM project portfolio by the dena/ANME task force in the coming months will play a key role. A number of project notes (PINs) and feasibility studies are already available. It has also become clear that Tunisia is not yet in German industry's CDM focus. This calls for a strategic approach in integrating businesses into bilateral project matching activities. **TF**

The Joint Declaration by the German and Tunisian environment ministers is available on the environment ministry's CDM/JI website at www.jiko-bmu.de
Tunisia's DNA website can be found in the near future at www.mdptunisie.com or www.cdmtunisia.com

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## JIKO Guest Contribution

# Solar-Thermal Power Stations as a New CDM/JI Project Type

**Stephan Kohler** has headed the German Energy Agency (dena) since October 2000 and was appointed Chairman of the Management Board in May 2006. Dena is Germany's centre of expertise for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

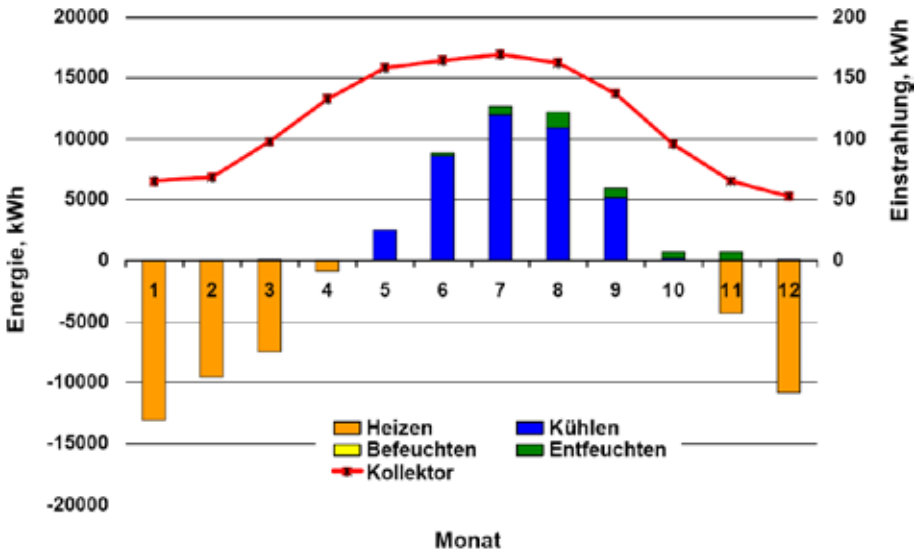
by Stephan Kohler, dena

**Solar-thermal power stations harbour huge potential for environmentally and economically sustainable energy supply, particularly in Southern Europe and North Africa. In exploiting this potential, the opportunity to count such power stations towards CDM/JI projects is of key importance.**

With between 200 and 300 GWh/km² per year, the countries of North Africa and Southern Europe harbour huge solar potential. The incident energy is equivalent to a conventional 50 MW coal or gas-fired power station with a full capacity output of 6,000 hours a year. In these regions with stronger sunlight, the demand for energy is highest in summer due to the great need for cooling; this coincides with the peak output times of solar-powered systems. There are essentially two different technologies that can be used to provide solar-powered cooling: air conditioning units powered by solar-generated electricity (from solar-thermal power stations or using photovoltaics) and solar-thermal cooling using solar collectors. Both technologies have the advantage of generating zero-emissions power and use less primary energy.

After years of slow-paced development, the market for solar-thermal power stations (concentrating solar power, or CSP) is now picking up. Parabolic trough power stations have now reached a level of market maturity that makes them suited to commercial use. These power stations feed sunlight trapped by a mirror in the form of a parabolic trough into an absorber pipe positioned in the mirror's line of focus. The troughs are arranged in rows of up to 150 metres long. The concentrated sunlight is converted in the absorber pipes into heat and given off to a circulating heat carrying medium (see photo). Europe's first commercial power station of this type is currently under construction in Granada, Andalusia. The 50 MW plant is expected to go into operation in mid-2008. The use of molten-salt heat storage allows electricity generation some seven and a half hours after the sun has set. Installation of such plants is promoted by Spain's Electricity Feed Act, which provides a 25-year guarantee of up to 21 cents/kWh for electricity generated in solar-thermal power stations. Proposals worth some 1,200 MW have been submitted since the act entered into force in 2004.

The US has also taken a decisive step in this direction with the Nevada Solar One (64 MW) which goes into operation at the end of April. Back in 2004, a number of states in the US took the decision to install a further 1,000 MW of solar-thermal power station capacity in the next few years. China is also focusing on solar-thermal energy. In 2006, it signed a framework agreement with a German producer on the provision of 1,000 MW of solar-thermal power station capacity by 2020; 200 MW are planned to go online in the next four years. Algeria, Egypt and Morocco have all put out tenders for gas-solar power stations.




Source:
Dr. Hans-Martin Henning, Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems (ISE)

Photo: The Nevada Solar One Power Plant (64 MW) in Nevada, USA
Photo: Acciona Solar Power Inc.

With an expected investment of 10 billion euros, the Global Market Initiative for Concentrating Solar-Power (GMI CSP) aims to install 5,000 MW of capacity by 2015. Economies of scale are to reduce production costs by 50 percent to allow full competitiveness during medium and peak demand. The project is supported by the German Environment Ministry (BMU), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP and the International Energy Agency (IEA).

In North Africa in particular, the policy framework provides investment security and has thus fostered rapid market growth. Key aspects in this regard include national expansion goals, feed-in tariffs and long-term purchase agreements.

Apart from conventional financing mechanisms, use of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for CSP projects can play an important role in their introduction for commercial use. Approved methodologies already exist for successful registration of CDM projects involving the integration of renewable energy sources into the grid. Project developers from the solar-thermal electricity generation sector can draw upon these methodologies and are advised to make use of them.

Until now, use of the CDM for projects involving solar-thermal energy and photovoltaics was only feasible by combining several small-scale projects. The small scale of solar power projects and the high transaction costs associated with CDM accreditation made use of the CDM unviable.

Given the high output capacity of large-scale solar-thermal power stations and the significant associated savings of $CO_2$, CSP presents an attractive project option for CDM use.

dena's CDM-related services:

- → Identification and assessment of potential projects in selected host countries
- → Matching of CDM projects with German investors/buyers
- → Support in producing the necessary project documentation (PINs and PDDs)
- → Support in the approval process and accreditation
- → Capacity building activities in the form of workshops, publications and manuals

For further information contact:
Deutsche Energie-Agentur GmbH (dena)
Tel: +49-30-726165-600
www.dena.de/de/themen/international/energiepolitik/projekte/projekt/ji-cdm-1/

JIKO News

# Industry Representatives Show Huge Interest in JI in Russia

**A meeting of German-Russian industry on Joint Implementation was held at the TerraTec environment technology fair in Leipzig on 5 March. The meeting primarily served the exchange of information and agreement on the approach to be taken in German-Russian JI projects. Representatives from the German Environment Ministry (BMU) and the Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) also attended.**

MEDT representative Oleg Pluzhnikov reported on the status of JI implementation in Russia. He emphasised that the Russian government had initially concentrated on fulfilling the preconditions for participation in the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms. Following the successful completion of its activities in this area, the government was now focusing on approving the national JI approval process. The decision-making process was well under way. Pluzhnikov stressed that Russia is extremely interested in German technology and in cooperating with German business. Despite the lack of appropriate legislation, there is already a considerable number of project proposals. Foreign businesses have accelerated project development based on a 'developer bears the risk' basis.

The talks highlighted the fact that a number of substantive issues have still to be clarified between the various Russian ministries. Among other things, these involve requirements as to the technology used (efficiency criteria), project partners' business reputation, possible volume restrictions on JI-related emission reductions and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) to secure effective cooperation activities.

Despite the delays, German business continues to show huge interest in implementing JI projects in Russia, where potential for such activities is great. The German-Russian project pipeline (currently in the development stage) contains projects involving energy efficiency in the energy industry and in municipal heat supply, $N_2O$ reduction and the use of mine gas and biomass for energy. The German Energy Agency (dena) has compiled a project portfolio which is now being enhanced in cooperation with Russian project owners. dena provides German business with the necessary expertise and an excellent network of contacts in Russia which will allow identification of suitable projects and their problem-free implementation. With its Russian-language JI Guide for Russian Business, dena has fostered much-needed capacity building in Russia since December 2006 (see JIKO Info Issue 1/2007).

Although uncertainties remain, the event met with a positive response. Both the German and Russian representatives agreed that bilateral cooperation on JI should be stepped up.

**Dr. Petra Opitz,** *Deutsche Energie-Agentur*

For further information, see the German-Russian project portfolio, the JI Guide and other sources at http://www.dena.de/de/themen/international/schwerpunkt-russland
Associated documentation is also available on the JIKO web portal at www.jiko-bmu.de

Photo: Entrance hall at the Leipzig Trade Fair; Photo: Leipziger Messe

## JIKO News

**BMU-Workshop at TerraTec**

# Great Interest in JI Biomass Projects in Eastern Europe

**A workshop on JI-Supported Biomass Cooperation in Eastern Europe was held at the TerraTec environment technology trade fair in Leipzig on 6 March. Experts from Russia, the Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia discussed both the current status regarding national conditions to allow JI and potential projects. The workshop served as a kick-off event for greater JI-related cooperation between Germany and Eastern European countries on the use of biomass for energy. The workshop was conducted by Hamburg-based consulting group GFA ENVEST on behalf of the German Environment Ministry.**

The workshop presentations and leaflet are available at http://www.gfa-group.de/beitrag/home_beitrag_1131834.html

Thomas Forth of the German Environment Ministry's JI Coordination Unit opened the workshop with an overview of the current status on JI bioenergy project proposals and their emission reduction potential. Representatives from the Eastern European states emphasised the increasing importance of bioenergy and the political will of their governments in promoting this sector. The speakers highlighted the role of JI emission reduction units (ERUs) as a co-financing instrument for biomass projects, especially in countries with no financial incentive system such as feed-in tariffs for power sold to the grid.

The presentations made by the various country representatives reflected the different requirements applied to bioenergy projects:

- **Russia** has sufficient quantities of fossil fuels and great potential for biomass production and its use as an energy source. Vsevolod Gavrilow of the Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade stressed that particularly in the regions without direct access to gas, oil and coal, there are plans to supplement energy supply with localised biomass use. This is in response to the expected alignment of Russia's domestic energy supply prices to match those of the global market. Financial backing for biomass use under Joint Implementation is thus in the Russian government's interests. Ksenia Brockmann from GFA ENVEST presented a Russian JI fuel-switch project in northwest Russia which was implemented in September 2006 using funds accrued from the sale of ERUs.

- Representatives from **Bulgaria**, the **Ukraine** and **Romania** emphasised their countries' strong dependency on supplies of fossil fuels from Russia. These countries aim to step up their use of local renewable energy sources. Existing incentives for renewables-generated electricity were deemed inadequate. The JI mechanism could serve in breaking down the financial barriers that hinder more extensive use of biomass. These countries thus give high priority to JI projects.

- **Serbia:** with its pending ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, Serbia is already set to implement CDM-based biomass projects. Aleksandar Bogunovic from the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture announced that the Balkan states will host an event on Biomass Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Projects in Novi Sad on 10 May 2007.

Without exception, the participants supported the signing of bilateral agreements (memoranda of understanding, or MOUs) on use of the Kyoto mechanisms. These would in turn serve better promotion of projects and activities conducted by German businesses in the bioenergy sector.

Vsevolod Gavrilow of the Russian Trade Ministry added that the process for issuing Russian 'Letters of Approval' was going to take less than two months. Project proposers must, however, meet certain criteria: the PDD must be submitted in Russian and in compliance with a country-specific template which is based on the official JISC format (see article "Industry Representatives Show Huge Interest in JI in Russia", p. 6 in this issue).

In contrast to their unanimous vote in support of JI projects, workshop participants were less than positive about the implementation of Green Investment Schemes (GIS). These would require national framework legislation to be amended. In particular, representatives from Russia and the Ukraine believed GIS was not transparent enough to exclude misuse of the revenue accrued from the sale of AAUs.

**Joachim Schnurr, Christine Clashausen,**
*GFA ENVEST GmbH, Hamburg*

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JIKO Info Series
Carbon Funds

# TGF Carbon Fund Makes Good Progress in Regional JI Cooperation

by Ash Sharma,
Project Manager, TGF

**Ash Sharma** is the Manager of the TGF at NEFCO, which is based in Helsinki. He has been working with the practical aspects of JI and CDM project development for over 5 years, focusing on central and eastern Europe, and more broadly with environmental investments in industry and consulting positions since 1991.

**The Testing Ground Facility is a regional carbon fund which purchases AAUs and ERUs from projects in the Baltic Sea region (see JIKO Info 04/2005). In 2006, following the successful conclusion of a capital raising campaign which exceeded all expectations, the facility was transformed into a public private partnership (PPP). This allowed it to procure more emission reductions, as has been shown in the high level of activity in recent months: the facility has been busy with the new Track 2 process and has submitted seven of the first 37 project design documents (PDDs). JIKO Info asked TGF facility manager Ash Sharma to update readers on the latest developments and give a brief outline of the TGF's current project pipeline.**

During 2006 and continuing into 2007, the fund's principal activity has involved the origination and procurement of high quality JI emission reductions within the parameters set by the Investors' Committee (energy-related projects with acceptable risk profiles and pricing). Another focus covers implementation schedules consistent with the closing JI 'window of opportunity': projects accrue credits in the period 2008–2012 and projects starting after that period will receive fewer credits — a limiting factor for smaller scale projects. The bulk of new project acquisition is now concentrated on the Russian Federation and the Ukraine (a new TGF country as of 2006), the technical potential in these markets being greater compared to other TGF countries due to the impact of EU accession and the size of their economies.

At the time of writing, it appears that Russian domestic JI procedures will be possible after all. But while this vast country has the greatest JI potential of all TGF countries, it also harbours the greatest uncertainties. This has held back project supply more or less since the TGF came into being, as many domestic companies and public organisations have been reluctant to engage in a market with no firm regulatory footing in Russia. Other obstacles included financing barriers for publicly owned or affiliated companies, poor levels of awareness in many sectors and widespread scepticism regarding the bureaucratic and lengthy nature of the process internationally. It is anticipated that there will be rapid development of the market in Russia during 2007, with the emphasis being on larger projects in fugitive emissions and industrial sectors.

TGF's experience with the early stages of the Track 2 process has been extremely positive. The system is well administered by the UNFCCC Secretariat although at the time of writing, no projects have yet passed through the entire cycle. There has, however, been a lot of time spent on reformatting PDDs. In some

The **Baltic Sea Region Testing Ground Facility** (TGF) is a €35 million regional carbon finance facility which purchases AAUs and ERUs from energy-related and other projects on behalf of its investors. It takes the form of a public private partnership (PPP) between governments, private sector utilities and industrial companies in the Baltic Sea region. German investors account for more than a quarter of the fund, including an early €5 million investment from the German government. The TGF is managed as a trust fund by the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO), a Helsinki-based multilateral financial institution owned by the five Nordic Governments.

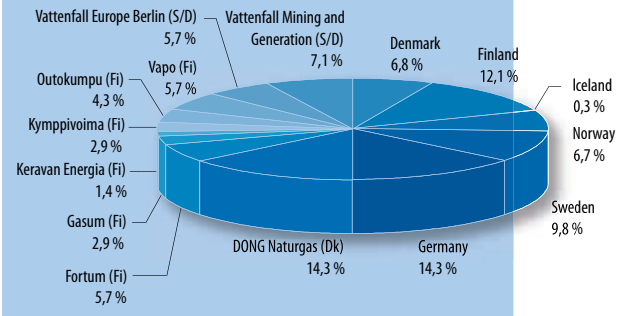


**Fig. 1: Baltic Sea Region Testing Ground Facility Subscriptions**

cases this required their re-working and re-evaluation, which inevitably adds to management time and costs.

**Portfolio Overview**

By the end of 2006, a total of 44 Project Idea Notes (PINs) had been screened by the fund manager and submitted as investment proposals to the TGF Investment Committee. Of these, three have been rejected — mainly due to a lack of productive use of fugitive gases (e.g. the projects involved landfill flaring only). Figure 2 gives a breakdown of these projects by project type.

In keeping with the wishes of the founding investors (including the German government), there has been a strong emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, with the former distributed between wind and biomass/biogas technologies. Similarly, the geographic distribution shows the expected bias toward Russia (66%) and good representation from the Baltic states (20%, except Latvia). A notable absence is that of any PINs from Poland due to a lack of institutional interest in the mechanism in that country.

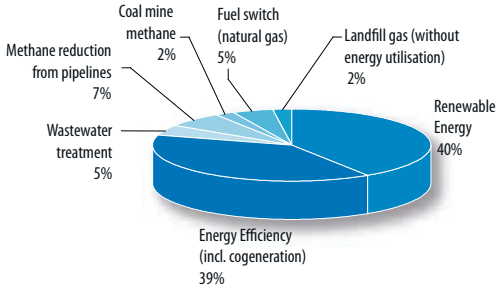


**Fig. 2: Screened Project Idea Notes**

The average project size is 200,000 t $CO_2$e and, despite the trend towards ever-increasing project sizes (especially in Russia), TGF has supported five small-scale JI projects using animal biogas, wind and solid biomass technologies.

In total, the facility has issued ERPAs or Option Agreements (conferring the rights to negotiate a final ERPA) for 14 projects, representing 2.8 million t $CO_2$e saved.

**Examples of Current TGF Projects Under Review**

| Project and Location | Category | Emission Reductions (t $CO_2$e) |
|---|---|---|
| Estonia: Saaremaa animal waste management project | Renewable energy, waste treatment, CHP | 88,000 |
| Estonia: Viru Nigula 24 MW wind power development project* | Renewable energy | 384,000 |
| Estonia: Kunda 7 MW wind power project | Renewable energy | 111,000 |
| Estonia: Vanakula 9MW wind power project | Renewable energy | 127,000 |
| Lithuania: Lapes landfill gas utilisation project, Kaunas | Waste management, energy generation | 188,000 |
| Lithuania: Benaiciai 16MW wind project | Renewable energy | 166,000 |
| Lithuania: Sudenai/Lendimai 14MW wind projects | Renewable energy | 110,000 |
| Russia: Murmansk district heating rehabilitation project* | Energy efficiency (supply side) | 300,000 |
| Russia: Khimprom waste coke oven gas utilisation project, Kemerovo | Energy efficiency (supply side) | 354,000 |
| Russia: Vodokanal methane reduction and cogeneration, St Petersburg* | Wastewater treatment; biogas CHP | 688,000 |
| Russia: Zheshart biomass fuel switch, Komi Republic | Renewable energy, fuel switch | 77,000 |

* Indicates projects being co-purchased with other institutions

To achieve its objectives, TGF has worked with German stakeholders such as the German Energy Agency (dena) on consultancy work related to project origination and evaluation in the Ukraine and Russia, the KfW Carbon Fund (co-purchasing opportunities for selected investments) and various independent entities since late 2005. Looking to the future, TGF resources will be allocated to further project acquisition in 2007 and to closing out the most advanced projects in the pipeline.

Project owners and developers are requested to approach TGF with well-developed project ideas, the preference being for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the countries of operation. Funding is available for technical assistance.

To submit project ideas or obtain additional information on the TGF, please visit www.nefco.org/tgf or contact:

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**The Zheshart gas to biomass fuel switch project in the Komi Republic, Russia; Source: TGF**

JIKO News

CDM-Initiative

# Germany and China Step Up CDM Cooperation

**As part of the CDM Initiative, a German-Chinese workshop was held in Beijing on 6–7 December 2006 (see JIKO Info 01/2007). The German Environment Ministry is to hold a follow-up event in China in the second half of 2007, which again will focus on identifying CDM projects in China. To prepare for this follow-up activity, the ministry invited industry representatives to talk about their views and experience.**

The aim of the talks, which were held at the ministry, was to give industry representatives an opportunity to add their views and experience to help shape activities conducted in China. During the talks, the participants highlighted two success factors of last year's meeting in China: bringing together the key German and Chinese actors, and exchange between German industry representatives. The industry representatives also agreed that it is advantageous to offer integrated solutions for the difficult-to-access Chinese project market. They recommended forming company groups to conduct joint projects in specific sectors (mine gas systems in China, for example) so as to provide a complete solution which takes in project development, financing and technology.

The workshop participants also suggested the following themes for the German Environment Ministry's follow-up activities:

- → Selection of a sector-specific approach
- → Analysis of interests from the standpoint of various project partners
- → Greater consideration of the financial aspects of projects when compiling portfolios (creditworthiness, options for pre-financing)

As a further step towards intensifying bilateral cooperation, a round table discussion including locally based German institutions (GTZ and the German Office of Foreign Trade (AHK)) was held in Beijing on 5 April. China was represented by members of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the Administration Center for China's Agenda 21 (Acca 21). The one-day event focused on the latest developments in China's CDM policy and on the exchange of opinion regarding potential key CDM sectors. All the latest information is available on the JIKO web portal at www.jiko-bmu.de

**Julia Rüsch, BMU,**
*Joint Implementation Koordinierungsstelle*

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**Additional information:**
Professor Oberheitmann works at the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering at Tsinghua University. As director of the Research Center for International Environmental Policy, he is a member of a CDM expert panel of Chinese and international researchers. He can help and advise project developers in their dealings with Chinese government institutions, their search for CDM project partners in China and Germany, and in producing their PDDs.

# JIKO News in Brief

### German Government Pavilion at the Carbon Expo in Cologne

The German Environment Ministry and the German Emissions Trading Authority will share a pavilion with seven other German exhibitors at the Carbon Expo in Cologne (2 – 4 May, 2007). A side event to be held on 3 May 2007 provides an additional platform for joint BMU/DEHSt activities and German business.

**For further information on the Carbon Expo see**
www.carbonexpo.de

### German Energy Agency Presents German-Romanian CDM Project Portfolio

The German Energy Agency (dena) has compiled a German-Romanian JI project portfolio. The aim is to give German business better opportunities to purchase emission reduction certificates and to support Romania in developing and marketing its JI potential. After screening for project potential and preliminary assessment of project proposals, the portfolio contains a total of eleven JI projects. These were presented to interested investors from Germany at a workshop in Bucharest. Investors have already been found for four of the eleven projects.
Point of contact at dena: Dr. Opitz, opitz@dena.de.

**The project portfolio can be viewed at**
http://www.dena.de/de/themen/international/energiepolitik/projekte/projekt/ji-cdm/
**and on the JIKO web portal**
www.jiko-bmu.de

### Policy Paper on CDM Transportation Projects

The Wuppertal Institute has published a policy paper on CDM transportation projects. The paper looks at selected transportation projects which are currently being developed and implemented as CDM projects. It also describes the barriers that hinder such projects. The authors investigated whether and to what extent the sectoral CDM approach could simplify transportation project approval. They found that sectoral CDM transportation projects can be developed within clear project boundaries. However, the CDM framework legislation would probably need to be supplemented to take account of the complexity and the associated uncertainty of sectoral transportation projects.

**The paper is available for download at:**
http://www.wupperinst.org/de/info/detailseite_mit_datum/index.html?&beitrag_id=518&bid=42&searchart=projekt_uebersicht


## Imprint

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