

The Organisers

EnergyAgency.NRW

The Energy Agency North Rhine – Westphalia (EnergieAgentur.NRW) is an independent and non commercial contact for any inquiry concerning efficient use of energy, emissions trading and the application of renewable energy sources. It was established in 1990 by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy NRW. The support for companies and municipalities across NRW happens basically by advisory services and competence networks. Moreover the EnergyAgency.NRW organises the Joint Implementation Model Project NRW (JIM.NRW) and the JI/CDM Network.NRW.

FutureCamp Climate

Munich-based consultancy FutureCamp Climate GmbH provides strategic and management consulting as well as operative support on EU emissions trading, climate protection projects, climate strategy, offsetting and carbon footprinting.

Over 60 JI, CDM and VER projects show our experience in developing methodologies, business concepts and successful risk management for climate protection projects. Since 2001 an interdisciplinary team of specialists with extensive experience in collaboration with corporate groups, government institutions and mid-sized companies operates on the market.

Time:

Thursday, 27 May 2010
11.45 – 12.45 a.m.

Place:

Carbon Expo 2010
koelnmesse, Congress Centre East

Arrival:

<http://www.carbon-expo.de/travelservice/travelservice.php>

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At the Carbon Expo: German Pavilion, B 010 / D 019

In cooperation with

:FutureCamp
Climate GmbH



Domestic Offsets – New Element for the European Climate Policy?

Side Event at the Carbon Expo 2010, Cologne
Thursday, 27 May 2010, 11.45 – 12.45 a.m.



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Domestic Offsets – New Element for the European Climate Policy?

Domestic Offsets are emission reduction projects that connect the European Emissions Trading System (ETS) to the Non-ETS-sector. The EU member states can dispense tradeable CO₂ certificates for climate protection measures outside the ETS.

Up to now Domestic Offsets have not officially been integrated into the European climate policy, but the new EU ETS Directive (Article 24a) offers this possibility for the 3rd trading period from 2013 onwards.

EU member states like France, Netherlands, Germany, and Austria have started some pilot projects and programmes. Supporters of the Domestic Offset idea refer to several advantages. Projects could stimulate the development of low-carbon energy technologies within the EU and could realise appreciable amounts of CO₂ savings in the non-ETS sectors. They could broaden the scope for ETS installations to comply with their annual targets and financially release public authorities.

The EnergyAgency.NRW and FutureCamp Climate present innovative approaches in the field of Domestic Offsets from different European member states. The meeting addresses experts in emission reduction projects, project developers, investors and decision makers in climate policy.

Agenda

Panel Discussion

- 11.45** Welcome
Gerd Marx, EnergyAgency.NRW,
Felix Nickel, FutureCamp Climate
- 11.50** Non-ETS Offset Projects, Status and Potential in Europe
Ingo Ramming, Carbon Trade & Finance,
representative of the Joint Implementation
Action Group (JIAG)
- 12.05** Brief Presentations and Panel Discussion
- Domestic Offset Projects in Germany
Malin Ahlberg,
Designated National Authority/
German Emissions Trading Authority
- Domestic Offsets – The French Framework
Benoît Leguet,
Caisse de Dépôt, JISC Chair
- The Austrian Approach – Domestic Offsets
Wolfgang Diernhofer, Kommunalkredit Austria
- Domestic Offsets in the Mitigation Plan of
Catalonia
Marta Torres Gunfaus, Catalan Climate Change
Office, Government of Catalonia
- 12.45** End of the meeting

Moderation: Felix Nickel, FutureCamp Climate

Introduction

The EU ETS covers about 40% of EU greenhouse gas emissions while the Non-ETS sector remains largely outside the carbon market. Particularly in the field of energy efficiency a large part of CO₂-reduction potential has not yet been realised. Domestic Offset Projects (DOP) could help to improve the situation by broadening the application of the economic incentives of the ETS and making emission reduction measures financially more attractive to a larger group of companies. For instance, the building sector and small and medium-sized companies (SME) might be appropriate for the DOP approach. The EU member states could thus speed up the transformation to a low carbon economy.

