

North American Carbon

Voluntary Carbon Markets A Participant's Perspective

Robert M. Elms Edmonton, Alberta October 20, 2010



North American Carbon

GHG emission trading since 1996 Some of the first GHG emission reduction trades in North America 100% Canadian owned www.northamericancarbon.com



Greening Canada Fund

- NAC shareholder in Green Power Action (GPA)
- GPA is Manager of Greening Canada Fund
 - Private placement Fund
 - For companies wishing to manage carbon footprint through carbon offsets

www.greenpoweraction.com

Note: Securities of this Fund will be offered to selected investors only by means of a complete offering memorandum. This presentation does not constitute an offer of any security of this Fund to the general public.



Reminder

"If the enemy is in range.... so are you ! " Army Manual

"Talent is Never Enough" by John Maxwell



Global Climatic Change

Coined by CIA in a 1974 report
Based on early 60s-70s crop failures in Asia/Soviet Union
Geopolitical impact of food shortages *Clima* – Greek for 'inclination of the sun's rays"



Where we are – national emissions (2005 data)

United States
China
Indonesia
Brazil
Russia
India
Canada

7.2 GT 7.0 GT 3.1 GT 2.4 GT 2.1 GT 1.8 GT 0.8 GT (0.56 Kyoto)

source: US GHG AMI



Markets

Does Compliance transcend Voluntary – probably not

- Voluntary set your own quality criteria and goals
- Different buyers different markets?
- OPrice stratification



Markets -

Pre-compliance

Regulatory goals
Financial objectives
Corporate emitters with large liabilities
Market players: buy low / sell high
US – Canada
Judgment call on acceptability – high risk



Markets – Voluntary

Carbon neutrality goals
CSR – PR objectives
Separate from competition
Individuals/NGOs/ENGOs
Value – open to Buyer's determination – their criteria/goals – low risk



Overview from a Voluntary Market Perspective

Overview of technology, scale, and risk factors
Sectors
Due diligence

Markets



Project type -Renewables

Wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal Site specific issues Technological reliability **Data collection** Investment costs vary Financial industry – experienced Quantification and verification standards

Project Type



Methane/HFC destruction

Landfill gas flaring
 EFW facilities
 Mine mouth methane
 Industrial Process controls – NO₂ capture
 SF₆ capture – utilities
 Measurement / baselines



Project type – Fuel Switching

General term that covers a myriad of applications
 Power plant retrofits to bio-based transport fuels
 Usually economic – in-house projects
 Baseline data collection an issue



Project type -Energy Efficiency

Cogeneration – building envelopes – consumer products – equipment upgrades

Project scale key - aggregation

- Baseline data
- Ownership
- Electricity system dependent emission factors



Project type - Forestry

Industrial or urban
Project scale - aggregation
Baseline data - Afforestation /Reforestation
Ownership
Species impact
Permanence



What about new

technologies ?

Hydrogen – fuel cells
Biofuels
Carbon sequestration and storage
Batteries/electric storage technologies
Nuclear ?
Hybrid vehicles



Voluntary market – Regime impact

Geographic location wide open
Impact to the extent of competition for offsets/credits
Price implications
RGGI, WCI, Canadian Federal regime, Alberta regime, CDM, JI



Quantification

- standards

Existing protocols: Alberta, CDM, etc.
Custom build
RGGI, WCI, Canadian Federal regime, Alberta regime, CDM, JI
Your own review body/committee



Verification

- standards

Third party verifiers
ISO 14064 standard
VCS, CDM
Verifier capability, certification and experience



Registration

No current regulatory requirement
Privately operated Registeries
Fee for service
Depends on the Buyer(s) requirements
Seller may choose to register or wait for Buyer to decide



Supply Sectors

Industrial Sectors

Power, Manufacturing, Waste Management

Social Sectors
Institutional, Municipal, NGOs



Project Size

How does size effect economics of project
Scalability – aggregation opportunity
Financing attractiveness
Permits/approvals – minimum threshold
PR value on small projects in social sector



Vintage/Volume

When can we expect first delivery
How much per year
Delivery risk
Annual volume growing or shrinking
Is "newer" better ?



Due Diligence – Global Risk Factors

Technical risk – proven technology or application Geographic risk – host nation Operating risk – fuel supply / feedstock Financial risk – secure partners **Regulatory risks** Environmental risks PR risk



Due Diligence - Specific Factors

Project developer – track record / background check
Technology – track record
Project location – local history
Aggregator – title issues
Due Diligence check list – ERPA



Cost Control Strategy

Due Diligence
Quantification
Verification
Legal Costs – manage and direct
Transfer costs – Registry



Voluntary Markets Motivation - Buyer

Corporate Social Responsibility Goals
Carbon Neutrality
Reputation / Branding / Marketing
Targeted funding to specfic geographic region or sector



Voluntary Markets Motivation - Seller

Capture value not reflected in compliance market
Potential retirement has value to some agencies
Incremental revenue
Contractual Risk – potentially less onerous



Voluntary Market -

Regulatory failure increases importance
Differentiation on criteria not always recognized in a regulatory regime
PR value versus compliance value
Can co-exist with regulatory market; demand due to different drivers for both Buyers and Sellers

Recap



Thank-you

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