

Overview of UNEP/OECD/IEA baseline workshop

Jane Ellis, OECD

Bonn, 23 July 2001



Presentation structure

- Aim/functioning of workshop
- Background
- What is a standardised baseline?
- How do you go about standardising a baseline?

Workshop aims

- To bring together a wide community of experts from AI and NAI
- To outline issues relevant in baseline standardisation for four sectors: (electricity generation, energy efficiency appliances, transport, heavy industry (cement, iron & steel))
- To develop recommendations on baseline methodologies in these sectors

Baselines background

- **Use to quantify benefits, JI/CDM projects**
- **Ideal baseline is:**
 - environmentally credible, transparent, simple, limits uncertainty.
- **Standardised approaches can:**
 - increase consistency and transparency
 - limit transaction costs and gaming

What does a standardised baseline look like?

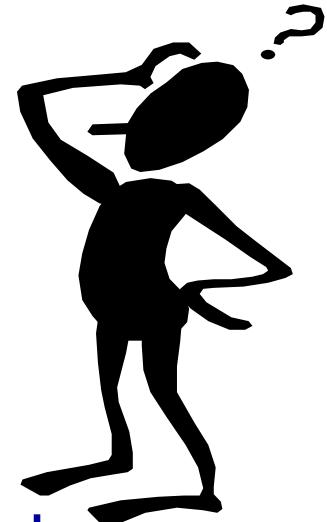
- **Absolute values, or rates**
- **If rates, standardisation could be for:**
 - values/output
 - methodologies or
 - parameters
- **could vary by sector and project type**
- **... so determining project categories is an important step.**

How do you standardise baselines?

(1)

- **Standardise “without project” assumptions for:**

- technology
- energy source
- how technology would have been used
- (possibly) how much a technology would have been used
- if/how long these factors are consistent over the project lifetime



How do you standardise baselines? (2)

Need to determine:

- clear project categories/types
- geographical boundaries
- which gases and emission sources to include
- standard units for baselines
- crediting lifetime