National Policy on Clean Development Mechanism
To Be Adopted by The Government of Sri Lanka

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Human Influence on Climatic Change Leads to UNFCCC (Rio Summit, 1992)

Objectives of the UNFCCC

- Stabilize the atmospheric greenhouse gases at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climatic system.
- It should be achieved in a time frame to:
  - Ensure the food production is not threatened.
  - Enable economic development proceeds in a sustainable manner.

- Ratified 186 countries.
- Sri Lanka became a member in 1994.
What Action Was Taken to Implement the UNFCCC Properly?

Kyoto protocol (1997)
At COP-3 Kyoto, Japan
Kyoto Protocol

**Major objective**

“Industrialized countries should reduce their combined GHG emission by at least 5% compared to their emission levels in 1990, during the period 2008-2012”.

Ex:  EU countries → 8%
     USA → 7%
     Japan → 6%
Kyoto Protocol

• Joint Implementation (JI)
• Emission Trading (ET)
• Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM)
Clean Development Mechanism

- Sri Lanka has no commitment under Kyoto Protocol.

- Participation in CDM mutually benefit Sri Lanka & global community.

- Involves the participation of both developed & developing countries.

- It assist developed countries achieving their appropriate targets.

- Serves to support sustainable development in developing countries.
A Developing Country

Sri Lanka

Low Emission of GHG

“Has Potential for Participation in CDM Projects”
CDM & Sri Lanka

Important initiatives taken by Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka has got the cabinet approval to ratify the Kyoto protocol.
- Climate change coordinating and steering committee.
- Publication of “First National Communication” and “National Greenhouse Gas Inventory”
- Committee on Environment Policy Management (CEPoM)

- Establishment of a Climate Change Secretariat at the ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

- Establishment of two national CDM study centers at two leading Universities.

- Establishment of a Climate Change Center at the Meteorology Department.
• Studies on CDM feasibility in different sectors.

• Development a national framework policy on CDM (draft)

• National strategy study on climate change. (To be started soon)

• All The Above Activities are Coordinated by The National Focal point for the UNFCCC The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
National Framework Policy on CDM

- To Sri Lanka would participate in CDM to assist developed countries to achieve targets.

- Country would provide the maximum contribution to the global effort of long term stabilization of GHG.

- Energy, Forestry, Agriculture & Waste have been identified as high priority sectors for CDM.
Final decisions on CDM projects will be taken by the national expert committee.

National expert committee have the authority to negotiate on behalf of the government.

Total emission of all interim projects should not exceed 200,000 tones of carbon.

Interim projects should be treated as pilot projects and monitored by NEC.

Private sector organization for project validation and verification.
CDM Project Development under the National Policy

- Should address Poverty elevation and employment generation effort of the government.

- Tangible national impact and should be relevant to sustainable development agenda of the country.

- High preference to new technologies.

- Priority given to local issues while concentrating on global issues.
Eligible local parties for submitting CDM proposals under the National Policy.

- Should have expertise, capacity and experience in dealing with the subject area of the project.
- Proponent should be a Public or registered private sector entity.
- The proponent should be a national body.
- Local partners in foreign organizations.
Small CDM projects need to be in accordance with the Bonn agreement adopted at the COP-6

- Renewable energy project activities (Max output 15 MW).

- Energy efficiency improvement project activities equivalent to 15 GW hours per year.

- Other project activities that reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources/direct emission of less than 15 KT of CO₂ per year.
The ownership of CDM credits lies with the government, and any CDM proceeds should be directly transferred to the CDM fund established by the government.

The national committee should decide the percentage of CDM proceeds that should be paid to the project developer (It should not exceed 50% of the total proceeds)
Administration of the CDM fund will be carried out by an executive board under the advice of the NEC on CDM.

Carbon sink or sequestration CDM projects include afforestation and reforestation projects based on the decisions made in the on-going international negotiations.

It is recommended that carbon component should be addressed under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) process.
Possible challenges, CDM & Sri Lanka

- Lack of finance on technology transfer.
- Delays in Funding.
- Lack of knowledge.
- No easy access to new information.
- Fear of adopting new technologies.
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