

Transition of the CDM to Article 6.4

ICAP IETA Carbon Markets Virtual Pavilion

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What can be transitioned?

1. Regulatory documents

2. Institutional arrangements

- 3. Projects
- 4. Certified emission reductions (CERs)

Regulatory documents: PS / PCP / VVS

Documents

Issues to be addressed

Project / PoA standard

Project / PoA cycle procedure

Validation & verification standard

Many elements suitable but amendments needed, e.g.

- Activities other than projects / programmes (e.g. sectoral crediting)
- Host Party arrangements for accreditation, methodologies and renewal of crediting periods
- Approval / authorization
- Crediting periods and conditions for renewal
- Overall mitigation in global emissions
- Avoiding double issuance
- Addressing non-permanence
- Avoidance of negative environmental and social impacts
- Appeals procedure

⇒ At least one year for revision

Regulatory documents: Methodologies

Documents Issues to be addressed Methodologies need some updating, e.g. Methodologies Activities other than projects / programmes (e.g. sectoral) Ambition of baselines (below BAU) Consistency with NDCs and LTSs **Tools** Host Party arrangements for methodologies and renewal of crediting periods Guidance Contribution to host Party NDC Treatment of policies ⇒ Many methodologies, work programme of several years Only few changes needed, e.g. Procedure for Host Party arrangements for methodologies and renewal of development / crediting periods revision of methodologies ⇒ Revision within one year possible

Regulatory documents: Accreditation

Documents

Issues to be addressed

Accreditation standard

Few amendments needed, e.g.

Accreditation procedure

Competencies

Performance monitoring

⇒ Revision within one year possible

Institutional arrangements

Documents	Issues to be addressed	
Designated Operational Entities (DOEs)	 Option 1: Temporarily use CDM accreditation system Avoids duplication, simpler for DOEs and project participants Raises operational issues, e.g. with regard to performance monitoring and responsibility for accreditation / suspension Option 2: Establish new accreditation system Possible time delays for issuance Parallel operation to the CDM more cumbersome for DOEs May include specific guidance on new A64 requirements 	
CDM Registry	Option 1: Amend CDM registry Option 2: Develop a new registry	
Panels & Working Groups	Option 1: Temporary use of CDM methodologies and accreditation panel Option 2: Establish new panels • At least two Supervisory Body meetings necessary	
Designated National Authorities	Up to Parties to designate same or different institution	

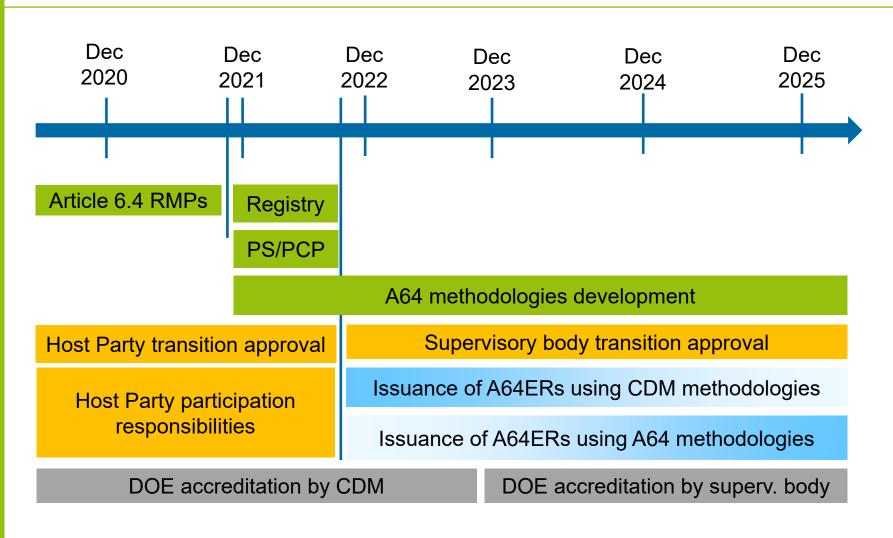
Project transition

Key principles

- Host Party approval
- Compliance with Article 6.4 rules (possibly with temporary exceptions)
- Clear division of responsibilities between CDM and A64, for example:

	CDM	Article 6.4 mechanism
Issuance	Emission reductions or removals occurring until 31 December 2020	Emission reductions or removals occurring on or after 1 January 2021
Registration	Projects with a start of first crediting period until to 31 December 2020	Activities with a start of first crediting period on or after 1 January 2021
Accreditation	Accreditation, suspension, performance monitoring until 31 December 2023	Accreditation, suspension, performance monitoring as of 1 January 2024

Possible transition schedule



Conclusions

- CMA and CMP transition guidance essential at COP26
- Clear division of responsibilities important
- No gap in claiming emission reductions but delay in issuance unavoidable
- No need to reinvent the wheel but substantial revision of CDM regulatory documents necessary
- Supervisory body may prioritize
 - Implementation of A64 registry
 - Adoption of PS / PCP / VVS, drawing on CDM elements
- Develop a detailed transition plan in 2021?



Thank you for your attention!

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