

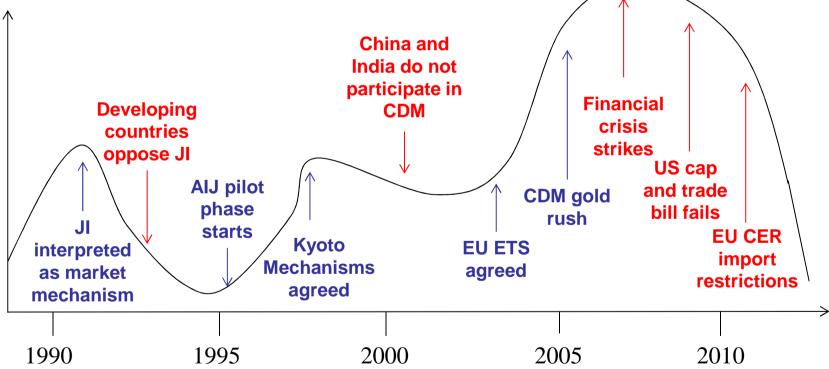
MRV Summer School Hanoi, 23 August 2013

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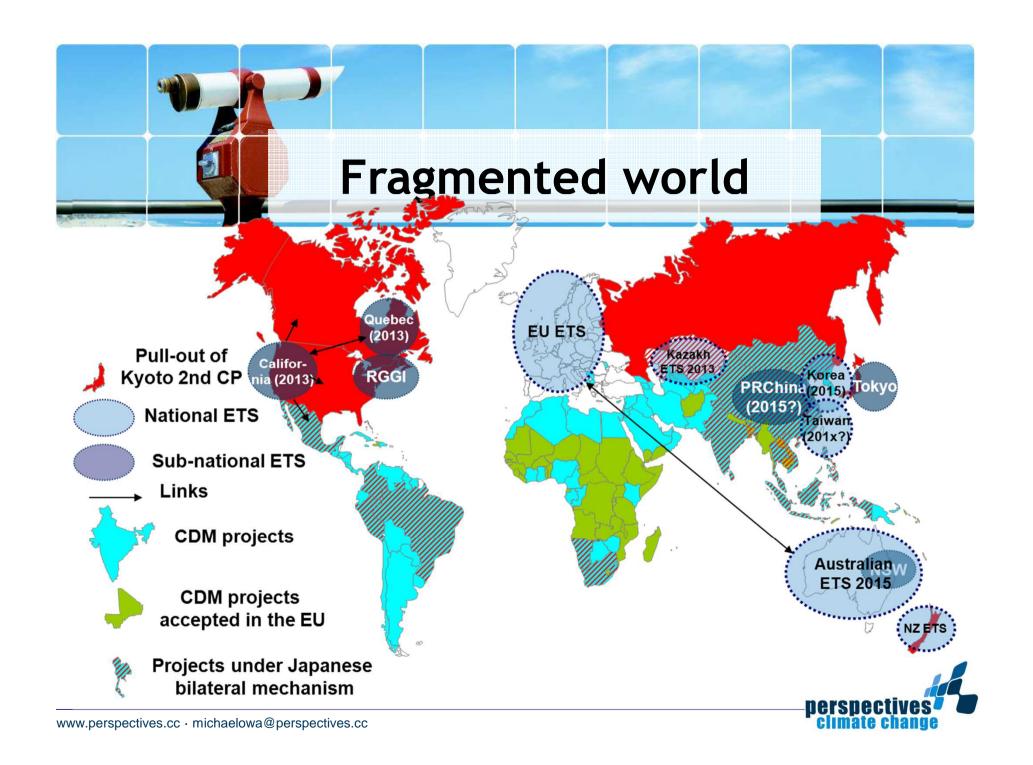


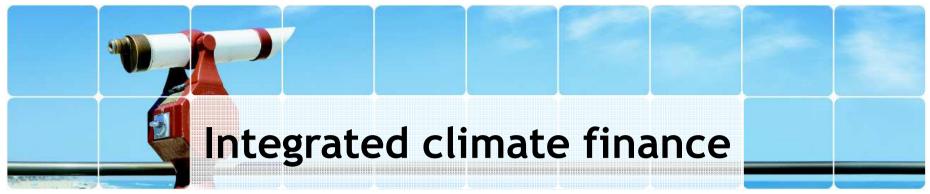


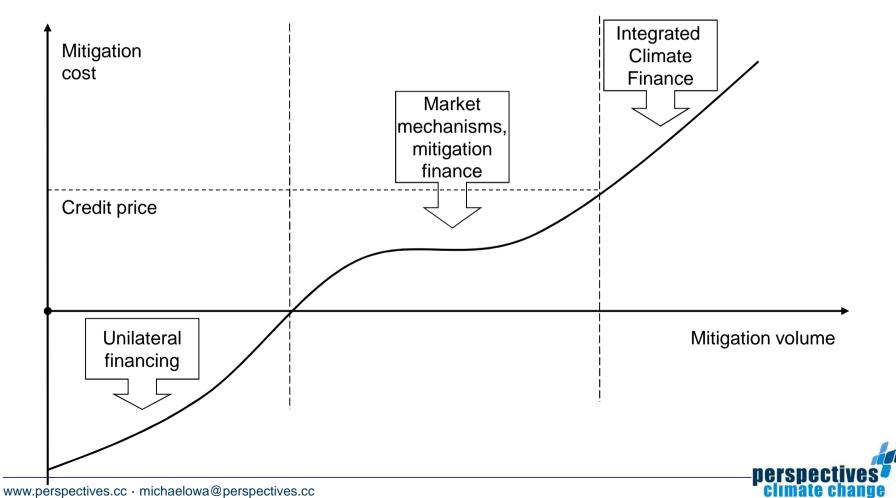
- Market mechanisms have seen strong shifts of fortune
- Loss of lustre since financial crisis

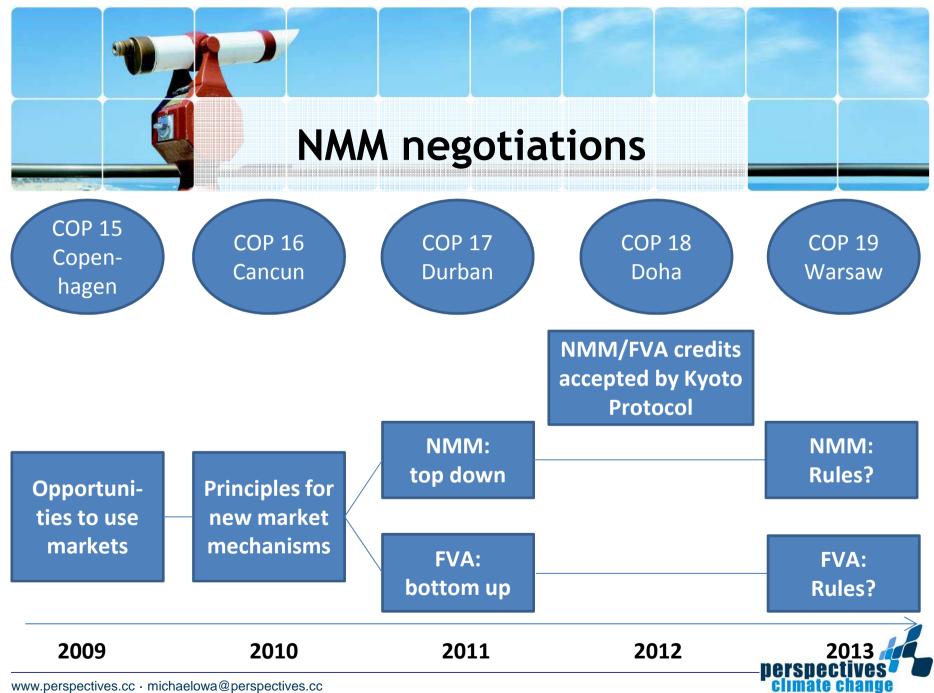


- 1. CDM overwhelming numerical success 10,000 projects, billions of CERs, but some sectors sidelined
- 2. International Emissions Trading stalled due to mistrust of buyers in government sellers. First transactions tainted with corruption
- 3. JI latecomer due to late institutional decisionmaking and lack of trust in governmental ERU transfers
- Reason: Clear incentives for the private sector and limited government interference determine market mechanism success











- Voluntary participation
- Fair and equitable access for all Parties
- Complementing other means of support for NAMAs
- Stimulating mitigation across broad segments of the economy
- Environmental integrity
- Net decrease and/or avoidance of global greenhouse gas emissions;
- Use supplemental to domestic mitigation efforts
- Good governance and robust market functioning and regulation



- Real, permanent, additional and verified mitigation
- No double counting of effort
- Net decrease and/or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions





Single CDM projects

**CDM Programme** of Activities

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action crediting Sectoral Mechanism





Policy crediting

Labelling

Capacity building

Potential mix of funds (domestic, donor and carbon financing)

Sectorwide targets

Regional/global carbon market?





Carbon market (CERs)



Carbon market (CERs)

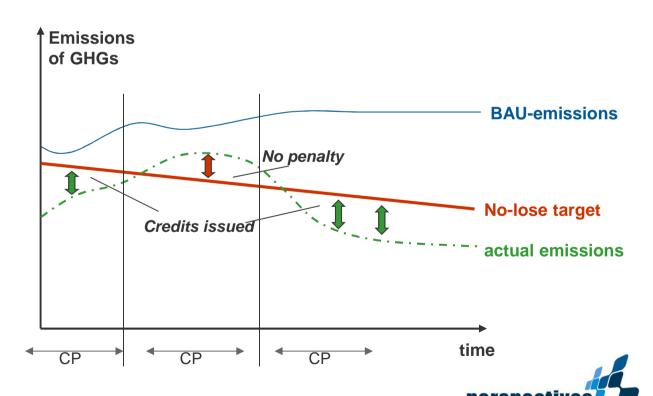
Scale of mitigation financing

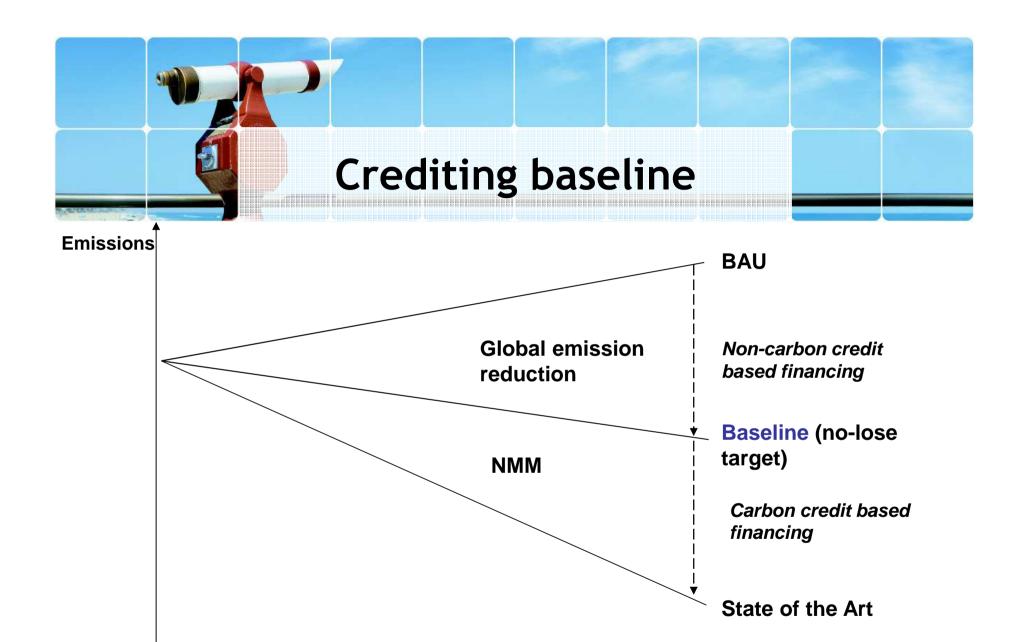


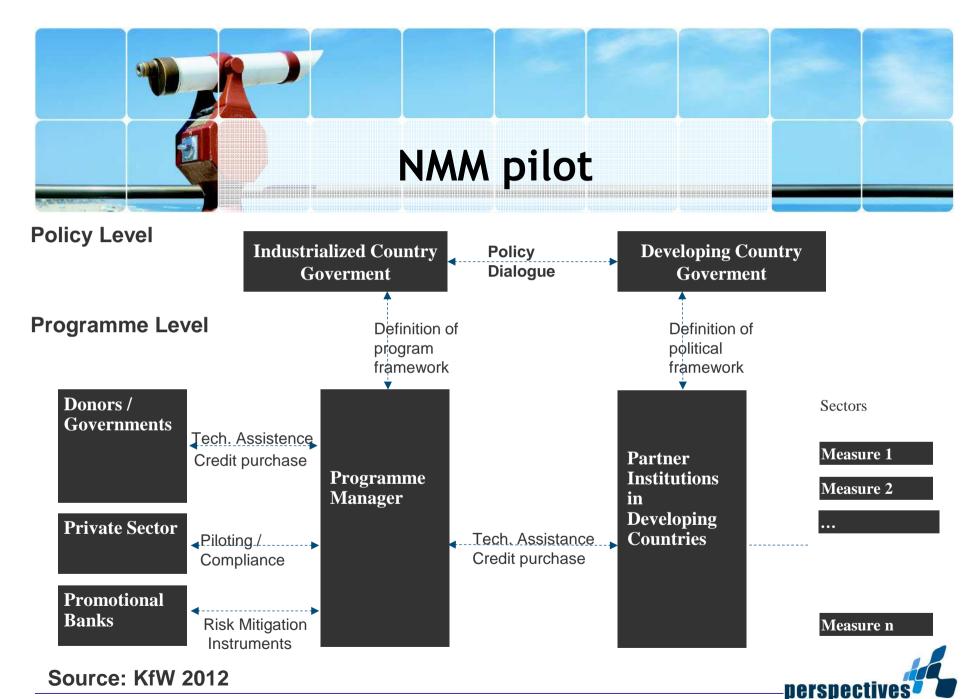


## Sectoral mechanism with no-lose target:

- No penalty in case the target is missed in given crediting period (CP)
- Issuance of credits in case target is exceeded







climate change



- Dilution of incentives through no-lose targets
  - Emissions increase without negative consequences
  - Such emission increase reduces the credit volume for those who actually reduced emissions → Free riding and no mitigation action
- Indirect accrual of revenues
  - Governments can sell credits, but will they pass through the revenues? → Incentive depends on trust in government
- How to maintain incentives?
  - Direct allocation of credits and government guarantee
  - Revenue split and government guarantee
  - Mandatory sectoral trading with sanctions





Cement production

Power sector

Household sector

Waste sector

Transport sector

CDM CDM CDM

CDM CDM CDM

Feed-in

tariff policy

crediting

Buildings efficiency standards policy crediting

Appliance efficiency standards policy crediting

Landfill
gas
collection
regulation
policy
crediting

Wastewater methane collection regulation policy crediting Fuel efficiency standards sectoral crediting

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