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Overview of the United Nations' offset mechanisms

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Key messages



- Offset mechanisms help countries, companies, and individuals to meet emission reduction targets at the lowest possible cost
- 2. The UN runs the world's largest offset mechanism:
 - Clean Development Mechanism ("CDM")
 - Operational through 2023 at least
- 3. New (and larger) offset mechanisms are being developed, to be operational by 2020 at the latest



Introduction to the CDM



- Established in 1997, operational since 2001
- Aims are to reduce emissions and promote sustainable development
- Two-stage process:
 - Registration of projects that reduce emissions in developing countries
 - Issuance of credits corresponding to actual reductions that are achieved





Project cycle



Registration

Preparation of project proposal



Validation of project proposal



Consideration of request for registration

By project participants

By third-party auditor

By regulatory body

Issuance

Monitoring of emissions



Verification of emissions



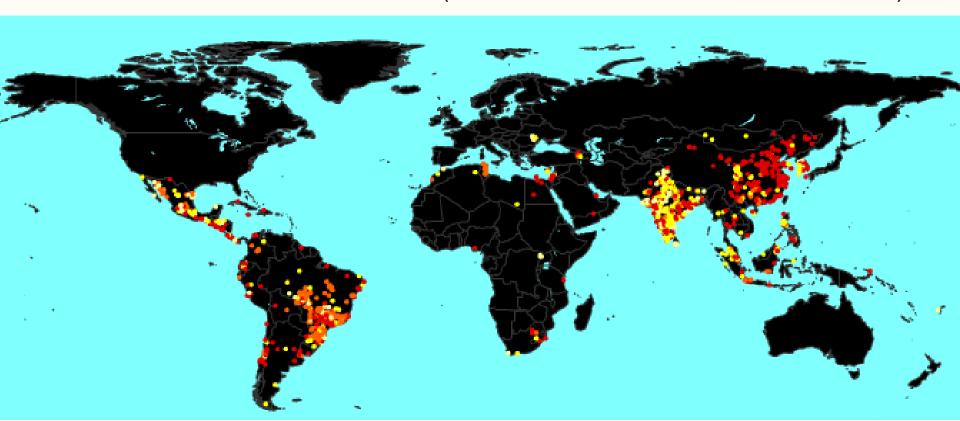
Consideration of request for issuance



Statistics to date



- > 6800 registered projects in over 80 countries
- > 1.3 billion issued credits ("CERs" = certified emission reductions)



Quality



- All projects are scrutinized by third-party auditors
- All projects are subject to review by the governing body (CDM Executive Board)
- Internationally approved standards and methodologies
- Trend toward conservativeness:
 - Standardized baselines
 - Conservative estimates, default factors, etc.





Reliability



- Operation is assured until at least 2023
- Supply from existing projects:
 - > 1.3 billion credits issued to date
 - > 1.3 billion more credits by 2020, by current trends
- Additional supply variables:
 - Highly price-elastic, scalable to meet demand
 - UN recently launched four regional offices (Colombia, Grenada, Togo, Uganda) to spur supply from underrepresented regions

Accessibility



- Offset credits can be accessed by anyone:
 - By countries to meet international commitments
 - By companies/individuals to meet targets (e.g. CSR)
- Voluntary cancellation procedure
 - Buyer identifies credits → can filter by country of origin, project type, sustainable development benefits, etc.
 - Buyer and seller negotiate a price
 - UN cancels credits upon request of seller
 - UN provides attestation, naming quantity and beneficiary of cancelled credits





New mechanisms (1)



- New UN mechanism is under development
- Projected attributes:
 - Sectoral/sub-sectoral (not limited to individual facilities)
 - Net decrease in emissions
- Pilot activities planned in 2013
- Expected to be operational by 2020 at the latest





New mechanisms (2)



- Negotiations on a "framework" to recognize and support non-UN mechanisms
- Recognition that countries and third-party organizations are developing mechanisms
- Interest in environmental integrity:
 - Quality control → all credits are real, verified, permanent, and addititional
 - Quantity control → no credits are double-counted





Closing remarks





Offset credits under the CDM are:

■ High-quality ■ Secure to at least 2023 ■ Easily accessed

Easily filtered

Scalable to meet demand



New mechanisms are under development:

■ Scaled-up mitigation ■ Operation expected by 2020



UN offset mechanisms are a cost-effective and internationally recognized means to neutralize emissions



Thank you!



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