

Outcome of breakout group on GHG unit accounting

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Governance of Crediting Mechanisms: Areas of broad convergence



- Starting point of design should be environmental integrity.
- Standards and auditing processes are key issues
- A level of international co-ordination of standards and scrutiny is needed, the question is to what degree
- Option C (pure transparency approach) may not lead to sufficient trust in the use of units against pledges. Vested interests may prove a barrier to later standardisation.

Governance of Crediting Mechanisms:

Areas of broad convergence



- Proliferation of units under option C could be a barrier to private sector investment and carbon market development, and a barrier to developing countries' participation in mechanisms.
- Context is important: appropriate governance may be different for units used in domestic processes and for international offsets.
- Recognition that non-UNFCCC schemes are already progressing.

Governance of Crediting Mechanisms: Points without convergence



- Whether it will be feasible to set standards for baseline setting or a standard environmental quality test more generally.
- Whether decentralised or centralised processes are likely to be more costly overall
- Whether diversity of schemes in the short term is more of a positive (prompting innovation), or more negative (making later standardisation more difficult)

Governance of Crediting Mechanisms: Points without convergence

- Context for consideration of eligibility
- To what extent new schemes already implemented could or should be subject to later international standardisation.
- The role of the ICA/IAR/biennial reviews and national registries in unit tracking