Topic 3: How to recognize transferred mitigation outcomes towards country contributions for post-2020?



- Use of the international market mechanism
- Limits on percentages of emissions reductions (cap-andtrade)
- Types of units and year base
- Double counting



Use of the international market mechanism

- International markets could exist subjected to sufficient demand and Parties agreement
- National regional markets could promote and/or establish carbon pricing: i.e. cap and trade, off-sets
- Carbon pricing mechanisms could be subjected to country needs, demands and circumstances



Limits on percentages of emissions reductions (cap and trade)

It will only be know when all INDCs are reported

Cap and trade could represent a political cost

Need of an evolved CDM. Many LAC countries have now benefited from the CDM

Allocation of assigned amount similar to how the JI has used the assigned amounts



Double counting

Issue of double counting shouldn't be a reason to avoid making decisions pre 2020. We all know that there is a learning process curve and developed countries will have to bear with the developing nations in their learning process ate least before 2030.

A way to support double counting: to be transparent (use of a registry for carbon off-setting program in Costa Rica)



Types of units and year base

To define positions and units its agreed by all

Base year should be defined the same for all countries to represent their ambitions in a more comparable way. To avoid false perceptions of higher emissions.



Use the CDM

Annual inventories could be using the CDM tools to account for instance for emission reductions at project level

The use of CDM MRV tools to attract international support

