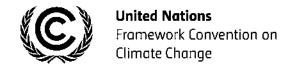
CDM-2023SYN-INFO01

Synthesis report of the annual activity reports submitted by the designated operational entities for the reporting period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Version 01.0



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1. Executive summary

- This report provides information and analysis regarding the accreditation status of the designated operational entities (DOEs) as of 30 June 2023. It provides information on the operations and activities of these DOEs related to the clean development mechanism (CDM), as well as the challenges faced, and lessons learned. The information is taken from the individual annual activity reports submitted by the DOEs, the CDM Information System and decisions of the Executive Board of the CDM (hereinafter referred to as the Board).
- 2. Several observations were drawn from the results presented in the synthesis report during the current reporting period:
 - (a) There were 30 DOEs accredited during the reporting period;
 - (b) Accreditation of two DOEs expired during the reporting period. Thus, 28 DOEs were accredited as of 30 June 2023;
 - (c) One DOE did not submit its annual activity report. Three DOEs were accredited during the reporting period and therefore having no data to report through their annual activity report. Thus, 24 DOEs are covered in this reporting period;
 - (d) There are at least 10 DOEs accredited in each sectoral scope (excluding sectoral scope 16 on carbon capture and storage, where there are only three DOEs), indicating that there is sufficient coverage of accredited DOEs in each sectoral scope;
 - (e) Geographic coverage is also extensive, with about 50 per cent of the accredited DOEs working in countries with fewer than 10 registered CDM projects (i.e. the underrepresented countries);
 - (f) The total number of validation and verification activities has decreased as compared to the previous reporting period;
 - (g) All DOEs are active in other business activities that involve the validation or verification of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in schemes other than the CDM;
 - (h) Validation and verification services remain predominantly in the hands of approximately 46 per cent of all DOEs (i.e., 95 per cent of the validations/verifications during the reporting period were finalized by 11 DOEs);
 - (i) There is overall increase observed in the number of verification and certification for project activities;
 - (j) There is an increase observed in the number of validations/verifications per auditor/technical reviewer;
 - (k) An increasing trend in the average fees for validation and verification/certification service is observed;
 - 20 DOEs reported a positive or break-even cashflow and four DOEs reported a negative cash flow;

(m) Most DOEs reported challenges related to decrease in CDM projects requesting for registration/verification, maintaining auditor competence under the low project volumes, and concerns/uncertainties on the CDM under the Article 6.4 mechanism of the Paris Agreement.

2. Synthesis report

2.1. Introduction

- 3. In accordance with paragraph 27(g) of the "Modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism" and section 18 of the "CDM accreditation procedure" (ver. 16.0), DOEs shall submit an annual CDM activity report to the Board. Every year the secretariat produces a synthesis report of the annual activity reports submitted by the DOEs.
- 4. The present document is a synthesis report of the annual activity reports submitted by DOEs for the reporting period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 (2022–2023).
- 5. For comparative purposes, the report includes data from the previous four reporting periods (i.e., 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (2018–2019), 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (2019–2020), 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (2020–2021) and 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 (2021–2022)).
- 6. The deadline for submission of the annual activity report by all the DOEs was 30 September 2023. Of the 28 DOEs that were accredited as of 30 June 2023, 24 DOEs¹ submitted all the required documentations (i.e., the annual activity reports and the synthesis report of the work of the Impartiality Committee).
- 7. It is to be noted that accreditation term of two DOEs (i.e., E-0011 Korea Energy Agency (KEA) and E-0020 GHD Limited (GHD) expired early during the reporting period. These DOEs did not submit their annual activity reports.
- 8. The data were submitted by DOEs using the survey monkey and/or the form CDM-AAR-FORM (ver. 5.1). In addition, this synthesis report draws on other data sources such as the CDM Information System and decisions by the Board.

2.2. Accreditation status

2.2.1. Sectoral scope(s) accredited for and date of accreditation

- 9. During the reporting period, the accreditation of two DOEs expired.
- 10. Accredited sectoral scopes are taken from the accreditation certificates. The sectoral scopes linked to each accredited DOE are listed in Table 1 as follows:
 - (a) Average number of sectoral scopes a DOE is accredited for: (10, 10, 10, 10) 11;
 - (b) Number of DOEs accredited in at least 15 sectoral scopes: (7, 7, 7, 7) 6;
 - (c) Occurrences of suspension during the reporting period: (0, 0, 0, 0) **0**.

One DOE (E-0061: CTI Certification Co., Ltd. (CTI Certification) did not submit its annual activity report and other three DOEs accredited during the reporting period were not considered during this reporting period

Table 1. Accreditation status of DOEs (as of 30 June 2023)

Ref.	Entity	Country	Sectoral scope for validation/verification
E-0001	Japan Quality Assurance Organisation (JQA)	Japan	1, 3-5, 10, 13, 14
E-0005	TÜV SÜD South Asia Private Limited (TÜV SÜD)	India	1, 3-5, 7, 10, 11, 13-15
E-0006	Deloitte Tohmatsu Sustainability, Co., Ltd. (DTSUS)	Japan	1-3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15
E-0009	Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd. (BVI)	India	1-5, 7-10, 12-15
E-0021	AENOR INTERNACIONAL, S.A.U. (AENOR)	Spain	1-15
E-0022	TÜV NORD CERT GmbH (TÜV NORD)	Germany	1-16
E-0024	Colombian Institute for Technical Standards and Certification (ICONTEC)	Colombia	1-3, 7, 13, 14
E-0025	Korean Foundation for Quality (KFQ)	Republic of Korea	1-5, 9, 11, 13, 15
E-0032	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (LGAI Tech. Center S.A)	Spain	1, 3, 13
E-0034	China Environmental United Certification Center Co., Ltd. (CEC)	China	1-15
E-0037	RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA)	Italy	1-7, 9-11, 13-15
E-0039	Korean Standards Association (KSA)	Republic of Korea	1-5, 9, 10, 13-15
E-0044	China Quality Certification Center (CQC)	China	1-15
E-0046	China Classification Society Certification Company (CCSC)	China	1-10, 13, 14
E-0047	CEPREI certification body (CEPREI)	China	1-5, 8-10, 13, 15
E-0051	KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd (KBS)	India	1-5, 7-10, 12-15
E-0052	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (Carbon Check)	India	1, 3-5, 9, 10, 13, 14
E-0054	Re Carbon Gözetim Denetim ve Belgelendirme Limited Sirketi (Re Carbon)	Turkey	1-3, 13, 15
E-0056	Korea Testing & Research Institute (KTR)	Republic of Korea	1, 3-5, 11, 13
E-0061	CTI Certification Co., Ltd. (CTI Certification)	China	1-15
E-0062	EPIC Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd. (EPIC)	India	1-16
E-0065	China Building Material Test and Certification Group Co. Ltd. (CTC)	China	1-6, 9-11, 13-16
E-0066	Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthhood)	India	1, 3-7, 9, 10, 13-15
E-0067	China Certification Center, Inc. (CCCI)	China	1-15
E-0069	4K Earth Science Private Limited (4KES)	India	1-3, 5, 6, 12-15
E-0071	Ampere for Renewable Energy (Ampere)	Jordan	1, 3, 13
E-0072	PONY Testing International Group Co., Ltd. (Pony Test)	China	1-15
E-0073	Limited Liability Company Small Innovative Enterprise "NES Profexpert" (NES)	Russian Federation	1, 3-5, 10, 14

Note: The sectoral scopes are defined in the CDM accreditation standard (ver. 7) (CDM-EB46-A02-STAN) as follows: 1: Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources); 2: Energy distribution; 3: Energy demand; 4: Manufacturing industries; 5: Chemical industry; 6: Construction; 8: Mining/mineral production; 9: Metal production; 10: Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas); 11: Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride; 12: Solvents use; 13: Waste handling and disposal; 14: Afforestation and reforestation; 15: Agriculture; 16: Carbon capture and storage of carbon dioxide in geological formations.

11. All the 24 DOEs are accredited in sectoral scope 1, and the lowest number of DOEs (3) are accredited in sectoral scope 16. An overview of how many DOEs were accredited per sectoral scope is reflected under Figure 1. There have been some changes in the number of DOEs accredited for each sectoral scope since the previous reporting period as two DOEs' accreditation term expired during the reporting period.

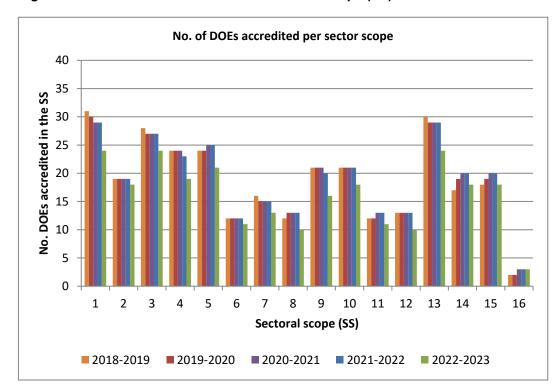


Figure 1: No. of DOEs accredited in each sector scope (SS)

2.2.2. Status of the Sectoral scopes

- 12. Regarding the changes in sectoral scopes during the reporting period:
 - (a) Number of DOEs maintaining the sectoral scopes for which they are accredited: (25, 27, 27, 27) **24**;
 - (b) Number of DOEs reducing the sectoral scopes for which they are accredited (i.e., partial withdrawals and fewer sectoral scopes applied for during reaccreditation): (1, 0, 0, 1) **0**;
 - (c) Number of DOEs increasing the sectoral scopes for which they are accredited (i.e., extension of scope): (5, 3, 2, 1) **0**.

2.3. Organization

2.3.1. Outsourced entities of the designated operational entity

13. In accordance with the CDM accreditation standard, a DOE may outsource one or more validation and verification/certification functions to outsourced entities/other legal entities.

- 14. DOEs reporting the outsourced entities/other legal entities to which the DOEs have outsourced one or more validation and verification/certification functions within the reporting period are as follows:
 - (a) Total number of DOEs having outsourced entities: (4, 3, 3, 3) 4;
 - (b) Average number of declared outsourced entities per DOE: (2, 2.7, 2.7, 2) **2.25**;
 - (c) Highest number of outsourced entities reported by a DOE: (3, 3, 3, 2) 3.
- 15. Figure 2 below shows the countries where the outsourced entities/other legal entities are located (India with (5, 4, 3, 2) 3 entities, China (1, 2, 2, 2) 2 entities, Brazil (2, 2, 2, 2) 2 entities, Spain (0, 0, 0, 0) 1 entity and Mexico (0, 0, 0, 0) 1 entity.

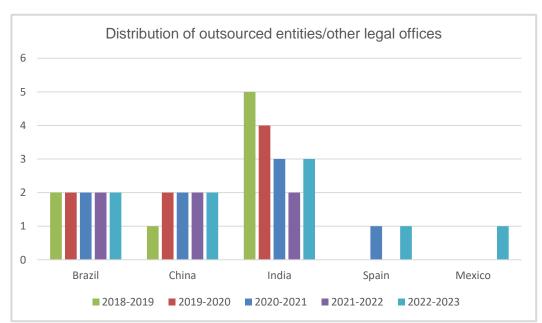


Figure 2: Location and number of outsourced entities/other legal offices

2.3.2. Use of internal personnel

- 16. The use of internal personnel was reported as follows:
 - (a) Average number of internal personnel utilized per DOE: (13, 13, 13, 14) 14;
 - (b) Highest number of internal personnel utilized by a DOE: (46, 33, 40, 35) 52.

2.3.3. Use of external personnel

- 17. In accordance with the CDM accreditation standard (Section 10), DOEs may make use of external validators, verifiers and technical experts to supplement its internal resources.
- 18. The DOEs reported use of external personnel as follows:
 - (a) Number of DOEs utilizing external personnel: (26, 24, 26, 24) 23;
 - (b) Average number of external personnel utilized per DOE: (19, 17, 15, 17) 17;

(c) Highest number of external personnel utilized by a DOE: (82, 74, 62, 50) 54.

2.3.4. Complaints, disputes and appeals on CDM-related activities

- 19. Section 14 of the CDM accreditation standard relates to the handling of complaints, disputes and appeals received by the DOE.
- 20. The DOEs reported complaints, disputes and appeals that were received during the reporting period as follows:
 - (a) Number of DOEs reporting/receiving complaints, disputes or appeals: (2, 0, 0, 2) **0**;
 - (b) Number of complaints, disputes or appeals received by DOEs from project participants: (2, 0, 0,5) **0**;
 - (c) Total number of complaints, disputes and appeals received: (2018–2019: 2 complaints; 2019–2020: 0; 2020–2021: 0; 2021-2022: 5) **0**;
 - (d) Highest number of complaints, disputes and appeals received by one DOE: (2018–2019: 1 (1 complaint); 2019–2020: 0; 2020–2021: 0; 2021–2022: 3) **0.**

2.3.5. CDM-related training undertaken

- 21. In accordance with the CDM accreditation standard (Section 10.3.2.2), DOEs are required to provide training to personnel who are being qualified as well as those already qualified. Twenty-four DOEs reported conducting CDM-related trainings as follows:²
 - (a) Average number of training sessions per DOE: (6, 6, 6, 7) 8;
 - (b) Average duration of training session: (6, 7, 5, 5) **5** hours;
 - (c) Average number of participants per session: (12, 12, 13, 15) 15;
 - (d) Highest number of training sessions for a DOE: (68, 43, 56, 19) 19.
- 22. Of the 189 CDM-related training sessions, 143 were conducted by internal providers; 39 by external providers and 7 conducted by a combination of internal/external providers. The information regarding trainings in the previous reporting periods is as follows:
 - (a) The equivalent figures for the 2021–2022 reporting period were: 179 CDM-related training sessions, for which 146 were internal and 15 were conducted by external providers. A further 18 training sessions were provided in combination with external providers:
 - (b) The equivalent figures for the 2020-2021 reporting period were: 167 CDM-related training sessions, for which 117 were internal and 39 were conducted by external providers. A further 11 training sessions were provided in combination with external providers;
 - (c) The equivalent figures for the 2019-2020 reporting period were: 163 CDM-related training sessions, for which 94 were internal and 53 were conducted by external providers. A further 16 training sessions were provided in combination with external providers;

² The level of detail as reported varied across the DOEs for this section.

- (d) The equivalent figures for the 2018-2019 reporting period were: 162 CDM-related training sessions, for which 111 were internal and 46 were conducted by external providers. A further five training sessions were provided in combination with external providers.
- 23. In addition to DOEs providing their own trainings, there were (34, 30, 27, 20) **7** training providers which can be categorized as follows:
 - (a) Energy, environment, research or training centers, agencies;
 - (b) Other GHG scheme;
 - (c) National, regional or local governmental organizations or agencies;
 - (d) Other DOEs or certification bodies, or accreditation bodies;
 - (e) Universities or institutes.

2.4. Activities relating to the consideration of project activities

2.4.1. Status of project activities

- 24. Information regarding project activities was taken from the CDM Information System and from information provided by the DOEs.
- 25. Information on the CDM projects that the DOEs had worked on during the reporting period is presented in the following summary and table 2:
 - (a) Ten DOEs contributed to 91 per cent of the validation of projects initiated during the period:
 - (i) 2021-2022: 10 DOEs contributed to 96 per cent;
 - (ii) 2020-2021: 10 DOEs contributed to 89 per cent;
 - (iii) 2019-2020: 10 DOEs contributed to 84 per cent;
 - (iv) 2018-2019: 10 DOEs contributed to 82 per cent.
 - (b) Ten DOEs contributed to 88 per cent of the verification of projects initiated during the period:
 - (i) 2021-2022: 10 DOEs contributed to 87 per cent;
 - (ii) 2020-2021: 10 DOEs contributed to 89 per cent;
 - (iii) 2019–2020: 10 DOEs contributed to 85 per cent;
 - (iv) 2018–2019: 10 DOEs contributed to 83 per cent.

Table 2. Status of project activities

	Validation status	No. of validation activities	No. of verification activities
Α	Initiated during this reporting period ^(a)	(363, 586, 455, 181) 141	(316, 396,483, 588) 328

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	Validation status	No. of validation activities	No. of verification activities
В	Contract terminated during this reporting period	(51, 88, 159, 61) 80	(85, 65, 97, 231) 77
С	Validation/verification ongoing as of final date of the reporting period (not yet submitted for registration/request for issuance)	(271, 265, 149, 215) 229	(242, 260, 299, 471) 374
D	Registered, renewed or CPA included (validation)/certified emission reductions issued (verification) during this reporting period	(288, 470, 343, 85) 83	(269, 305, 393, 517) 565
Е	Rejected during this reporting period	(2, 3, 4, 1) 12	(4, 2, 4, 5) 0

Note: Items A, B and C are based on the information collected from the DOEs' annual activity reports and items D and E are taken from the CDM Information System.

26. Figure 3 below indicates the distribution of validations and verifications among the DOEs. The figure indicates that 11 DOEs, representing 46 per cent of the DOEs, conducted more than 10 validations/verifications during the reporting period.

250 200 150 100 50 E-0069 4KES E-0052 Carbon Check E-0037 RINA E-0062 EPIC E-0024 ICONTEC E-0009 BVI E-0051 KBS E-0066 Earthood E-0046 CCSC E-0021 AENOR E-0039 KSA E-0067 CCCI E-0025 KFQ E-0047 CEPREI E-0056 KTR E-0005 TUEV SUED E-0006 Deloitte-TECO E-0032 LGAI E-0054 Re Carbon E-0065 CTC E-0034 CEC E-0001 JQA E-0044 CQC E-0022 TUEV NORD ■ Verification ■ Validation - Inclusion of component project activities ■ Validation - Renewal of programme of activities period ■ Validation - Renewal of crediting period ■ Validation -Registration

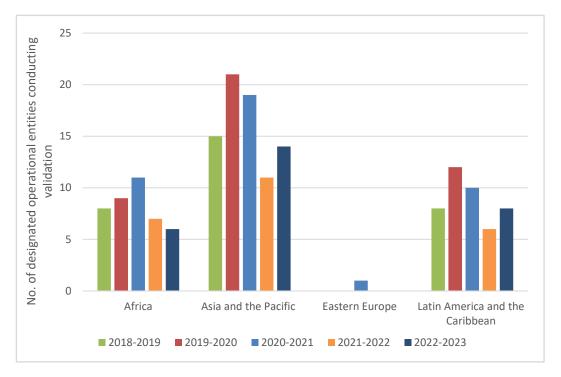
Figure 3: Distribution of validations and verifications among DOEs

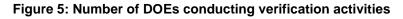
⁽a) For the purpose of this report, "initiated during this reporting period" is considered to be validation or verification/certification work that began during this period.

2.4.2. Regional distribution of project activities

27. Figures 4 to 9 below provide an overview of validation and verification of project activities and PoAs during the reporting period (by region) as compared to the previous reporting periods.

Figure 4: Number of DOEs conducting validation activities





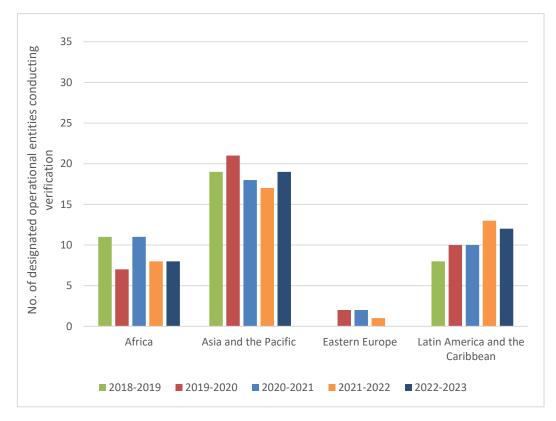


Figure 6: Number of validations: Project activities

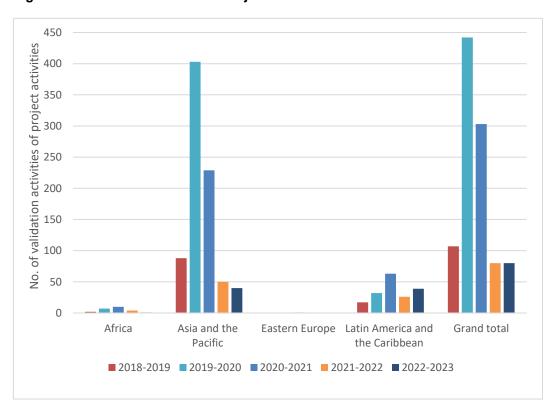


Figure 7: Number of validations: PoAs and CPAs

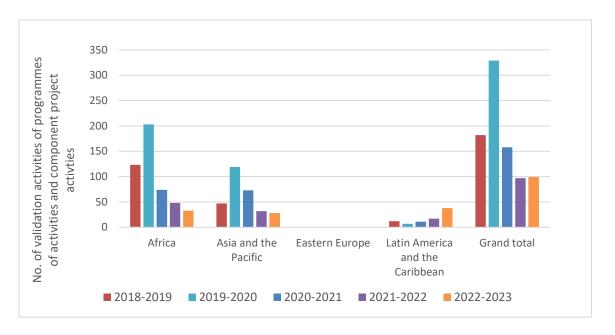
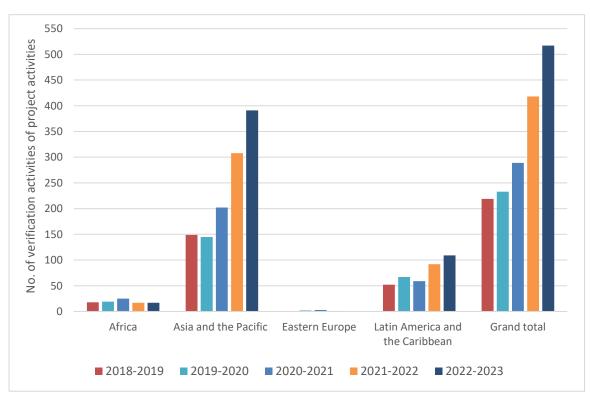


Figure 8: Number of verifications: project activities



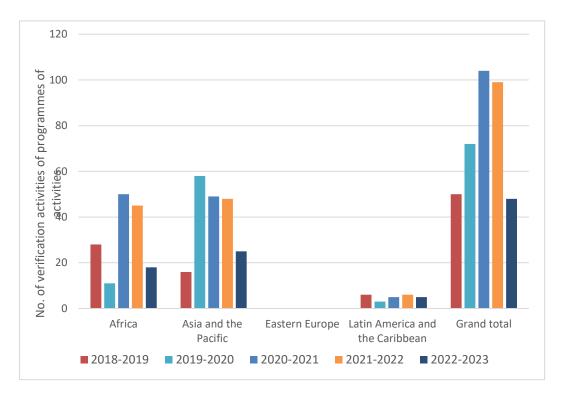


Figure 9: Number of verifications: PoAs

2.4.3. Distribution of activities by sectoral scope

28. The distribution of work per sectoral scope shown in Table 3 below was taken from the CDM Information System.

Table 3. Number of validation and verification activities per sectoral scope

Sectoral scope	No. of validation activities	No. of active DOEs (validation)	No. of verification activities	No. of active DOEs (verification)
1	(134, 632, 350, 117) 131	(17, 23, 21, 16) 17	(152, 201, 247, 407) 498	(22, 23, 22, 20) 21
2	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0
3	(155, <i>128, 72, 59</i>) 29	(1, 8, 9, 5) 8	(37, 31, 90, 76) 28	(7, 6, 8, 9) 12
4	(0, 0, 3, 0) 2	(0, 0, 2, 0) 1	(6, 6, 10, 3) 1	(5, 4, 5, 2) 1
5	(0, 12, 1, 1) 5	(0, 4, 1, 1) 3	(19, 17, 17, 11) 4	(6, 7, 5, 5) 4
6	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0
7	(0, 1, 1, 0) 1	(, 0, 1, 1, 0) 1	(2, 4, 0, 0) 1	(2, 4, 0, 0) 1
8	(0, 0, 2, 0) 0	(0, 0, 1, 0) 0	(3, 0, 0, 0) 0	(1, 0, 0, 0) 0
9	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(2, 1, 2, 1) 1	(2, 1,1,1) 1
10	(0, 1, 7, 0) 0	(0, 1, 2, 0) 0	(3, 7, 15, 5) 1	(1, 3, 4, 2) 1
11	(0, 0, 0, 1) 0	(0, 0, 0, 1) 0	(1, 2, 3, 1) 0	(1, 2, 2, 1) 0
12	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0
13	(14, 17, 34, 10) 19	(, 8, 8, 13, 5) 4	(51, 52, 58, 53) 41	(13, 12, 12, 14) 19

Sectoral scope	No. of validation activities	No. of active DOEs (validation)	No. of verification activities	No. of active DOEs (verification)
14	(0, 2, 1, 0) 0	(0, 2, 1, 0) 0	(7, 4, 9, 0) 0	(3, 2, 3, 0) 0
15	(3, 1, 9, 1) 0	(1, 1, 4, 1) 0	(14, 14, 5, 6) 3	(3, 4, 4, 3) 2
16	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0	(0, 0, 0, 0) 0

2.4.4. Project activities or programmes of activities declined by designated operational entities

- 29. A DOE may decline validation and verification work for several reasons. The DOEs submitted information on the number of assignments for which they declined to perform validation or verification/certification in the reporting period as follows:
 - (a) Number of DOEs reporting that they had declined projects: (, 5, 3, 1, 4) 3;
 - (b) Total number of assignments reported as declined for all DOEs: (13, 12, 2, 13) 9;
 - (c) Number of different countries in which assignments were declined: (9, 4, 1, 5) 3;
 - (d) The top country in terms of the number of assignments declined by entities was India (6). The number of assignments declined by entities by country in the reporting periods are as follows:
 - (i) 2022-2023: India (6), Pakistán (1) and China (2);
 - (ii) 2021-2022: India (4), Panama (1), Singapore (1), China (1), Uganda (1) and Nicaragua (1);
 - (iii) 2020–2021: India (2);
 - (iv) 2019–2020: India (9), Bangladesh (1), Colombia (1) and Qatar (1);
 - (v) 2018–2019: India (5), Bangladesh (1), Colombia (1), India (1), Islamic Republic of Iran (1), Myanmar (1), Nigeria (1), Peru (1) and the Republic of Korea (1).
- 30. The reasons for declining the project activities or PoAs were categorized into two main reasons: non-availability of personnel or accredited sectoral scope (2) and conflict of interest (7). Figure 10 shows the comparison of these reasons for declining projects or PoAs in the last four reporting periods.

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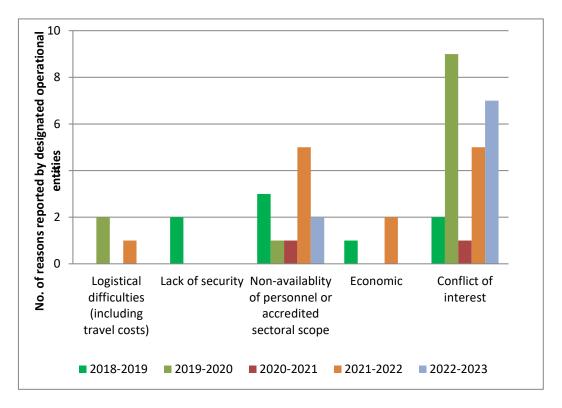


Figure 10: Comparison of reasons for declining projects

2.4.5. Validation and verification activities in countries with fewer than 10 registered project activities and programmes of activities

- 31. 16 DOEs successfully concluded validation and verification activities of project activities, CPAs and PoAs in underrepresented countries (i.e., with fewer than 10 registered projects/PoAs) as of 30 June 2023 (16, 14, 16, 11) 16.
- 32. Eight validation activities and 53 verification activities were conducted during the reporting period in underrepresented countries (2018–2019: 17 validation activities and 19 verification activities; 2019–2020: 31 validation activities and 23 verification activities; 2020–2021: 39 validation activities and 38 verification activities and 2021–2022: Ten validation activities and 34 verification activities).

2.4.6. Validation or verification/certification activities per qualified auditor

33. Figure 11 below shows the workload/auditor during the reporting period. The data were reported by DOEs per validator, verifier, lead auditor, technical expert and technical reviewer.

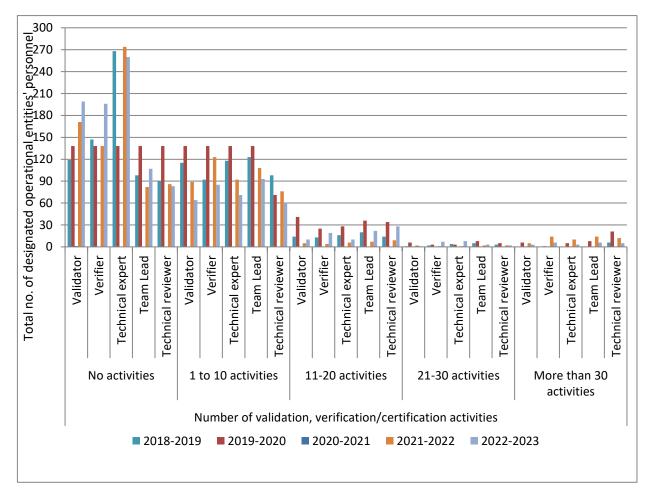


Figure 11: Comparison of Workload per auditor type

2.4.7. Time frames for conducting validation and verification/certification

34. The DOEs submitted information regarding their average time frames for conducting validations, verifications and subsequent verifications. The time frame is considered as the time from signing the contract until the validation or verification is submitted to the Board. Figure 12 shows the average time frames reported by the DOEs. The time frames in each region are described in Table 4 and Table 5.

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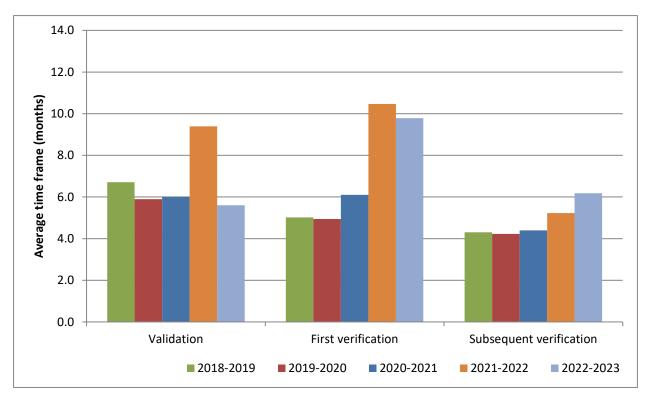


Figure 12: Average time frames for validation, verification and subsequent verification

Table 4. Average minimum and maximum time frames for a validation per region (in months)

Region	Average shortest reported time frame	Average longest reported time frame
Africa	(2.0, 1.2, 2.0, 2.0) 3.0	(10.0, 10.0, 46.0, 13.5) 16.0
Asia and the Pacific	(2.0, 2.0, 1.2, 2) 2.0	(24.0, 14.0, 9.8, 119) 9.0
Eastern Europe	(4.0, 7.7, 3.5, 8.0) 8.0	(8.0, 8.0, 8.0, 8.0) 8.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	(4.0, 1.0, 1.6, 2.5) 2.0	(12.0, 21.2, 10.0, 10.0) 10.0

Table 5. Average minimum and maximum time frames for a first verification per region (in months)

Region	Average shortest reported time frame	Average longest reported time frame
Africa	(2.0, 3.0, 3.0, 3.0) 5.0	(11.0, 24.9, 42.0, 12.0) 18.0
Asia and the Pacific	(2.5, 1.6, 1.0, 2.8) 3.0	(10.0, 10.0, 17.5, 113.0) 76.9
Eastern Europe	(3.3, 3.3, 3.0, 4.0) 4.0	(4.0, 4.0, 4.0, 4.0) 4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	(2.5, 3.5, 1.0, 2.0) 4.0	(10.0, 6.5, 10.0, 27.5) 11.7

2.4.8. Average fees for validation and verification/certification service

35. The DOEs submitted information regarding the average fees in United States dollars (USD) for conducting validations, verifications and subsequent verifications. Figure 13

shows the average fees reported by the DOEs. The average fees for each region and for each activity type are presented in tabular format in Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9.

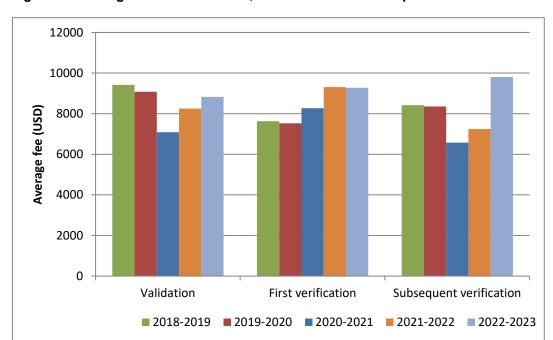


Figure 13: Average fees for validation, verification and subsequent verification

Table 6. Average minimum and maximum fees for a validation in each region (in USD)

Region	Average minimum reported fee	Average maximum reported fee
Africa	(3000, 2750, 3500, 2500) 2500	(27300, 30000, 14000, 9000) 1000
Asia and the Pacific	(1100, 1300, 1250, 1500) 2000	(28000, 29234, 30000, 10633) 24750
Eastern Europe	(4000, 4000, 4000, 3000) 4000	(15000, 4620, 12000, 35028) 7000

Region	Average minimum reported fee	Average maximum reported fee
Latin America and the Caribbean	(5996, 4688, 3750, 5000) 5000	(, 29979, 16488, 12800, 99792) 40655

Table 7. Average minimum and maximum fees for a verification in each region (in USD)

Region	Average minimum reported fee	Average maximum reported fee
Africa	(2730, 2253,4500, 4000) 4500	(22000, 18000, 14133, 13000) 21667
Asia and the Pacific	(1100, 1400, 1500, 2000) 2000	(23000, 21600, 27800, 1111) 16000
Eastern Europe	(9410, 3520, 3520, 3600) 3600	(14000, 6435, 11000, 3600), 10000
Latin America and the Caribbean	(3840, 3840, 4200, 4200) 4500	(16500, 17000, 92903, 78101) 61150

Table 8. Average minimum and maximum fees for a validation for each activity type (in USD)

Activity type	Average minimum reported fee	Average maximum reported fee
Large-scale project activity	(1300, 1600, 1546, 2000) 2000	(30000, 40000, 35000, 16000) 40655
Small-scale project activity	(800, 1000, 1050, 1500) 1600	(25000, 13380, 69929, 40655) 13812
Programme of activities	(3000, 2200, 2600, 2600) 3000	(28000, 30000, 34000, 24069) 23765

Table 9. Average minimum and maximum fees for a verification for each activity type (in USD)

Activity type	Average minimum reported fee	Average maximum reported fee
Large-scale project activity	(1800, 1800, 1800, 1800) 1800	(26000, 19500, 22000, 55607) 5706 6
Small-scale project activity	(800, 1600, 1500, 1800) 500	(22000, 17500, 92903, 21806) 1 3000
Programme of activities	(2700, 2140, 2700, 2700) 2700	(25000, 27000, 33400, 22000) 27625

2.5. Financial statement

- 36. The DOEs submitted information on annual income and expenditure (in USD) relating to CDM activities (validation and verification).
- 37. Figure 14 shows the balance of income and expenditure for the last four reporting periods.

25 23 Number of designated operational 21 21 20 17 Butitie & 7 6 6 5 3 0 Break even Positive cash flow Negative cash flow **2019-2020 2017-2018** 2018-2019 2020-2021 2021-2022

Figure 14: Income and expenditure trend

- 38. During the reporting period:
 - (a) 14 DOEs (i.e., 58 per cent) reported a higher income than expenditure;
 - (b) Four DOEs reported a lower income than expenditure;
 - (c) Six DOEs reported equal income and expenditure.

2.6. Challenges and lessons learned

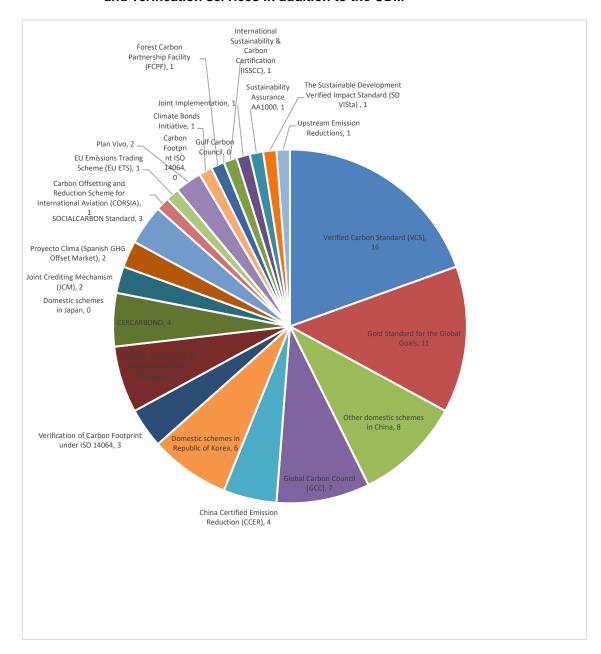
- 39. 24 DOEs submitted further comments regarding challenges and lessons learned during the reporting period. The wide range of responses have been grouped into four areas, as follows:
 - (a) Low project activity volumes whereas the costs to maintain the accreditation remain the same;
 - (b) Challenge in maintaining auditor competence due to the decreasing workload Lack of opportunities to practice and implement the updated CDM requirements due to the low volume of projects;

- (c) Experience with the CDM and current market conditions having provided opportunities to seek and support other certification business;
- (d) Uncertainties due to Article 6.4 transition.

2.7. Other business activities

- 40. 24 DOEs reported other business activities that involve validation or verification of GHG assertions in schemes other than the CDM.
- 41. The most frequently listed schemes in addition to the CDM are provided in figure 15.

Figure 15: Number of designated operational entities reporting greenhouse gas validation and verification services in addition to the CDM



42. The number of other schemes reported by DOEs for the last four reporting periods is shown in figure 16.

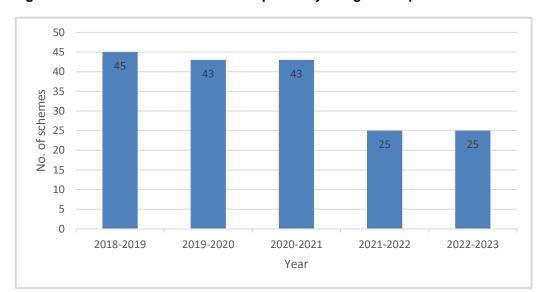


Figure 16: Number of other schemes reported by designated operational entities

- 43. Most of the DOEs are active in GHG business activities that involve validation or verification of GHGs in schemes other than the CDM, with DOEs reporting 83 activities (2018-2019: 99 activities; 2019-2020: 96 activities; 2020-2021: 101 activities and 2021-2022: 102 activities).
- 44. Schemes mostly operated include the Verified Carbon Standard, Gold Standard for the Global Goals, domestic schemes in China, Global carbon council, China Certified Emission Reduction (CCER), Verification of Carbon Footprint under the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 14064 and regional or national initiatives (e.g., national carbon market in China and domestic schemes in the Republic of Korea). The DOEs have also identified synergies between the CDM and some of the schemes listed, which include using the status as DOE under CDM, using the knowledge and competence developed under CDM, and having similar methodologies to those used under the CDM or methodologies developed from CDM methodologies.
- 45. These synergies, as reported by several DOEs, have enabled them to provide validation and verification services under other schemes and obtain auditing experience for their auditors.
- 46. It is also reported that the status of a DOE under the CDM gives confidence to its clients and enhances its competitive advantages to enter other GHG schemes.

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CDM-2023SYN-INFO01

Synthesis report of the annual activity reports submitted by the designated operational entities for the reporting period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Version 01.0

Document information

Version	Date	Description
01.0	20 December 2023	Initial publication

Decision Class: Operational Document Type: Information note Business Function: Accreditation, Governance

Keywords: DOE, annual activity report, transparency