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Item 4 of the provisional agenda  
**Issues relating to the clean development mechanism**

**Annual report of the Executive Board of the clean  
development mechanism to the Conference of the  
Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to  
the Kyoto Protocol\***

*Summary*

This report covers the work undertaken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) from 1 October 2014 to 16 October 2015 to maintain, improve and enhance the usefulness of the CDM as a tool to incentivize climate change mitigation and contribute to sustainable development. Enhancements have been made to virtually all aspects of the CDM, with particular focus on simplification and streamlining while ensuring environmental integrity. The mechanism continues to face low levels of demand for the certified emission reductions (CERs) produced by CDM-registered project activities and programmes of activities. In response, the Board has sought to increase demand from countries, companies, large events and individuals. As part of that effort, the Board launched an online platform for the voluntary cancellation of CERs. At the same time, the secretariat has reduced and redeployed its staff resources to meet the changing needs. During the reporting period, the Board continued its work with national stakeholders, including through the five regional collaboration centres (RCCs). This report includes information on the results of a review of the RCCs. Furthermore, the report includes a number of recommendations for action by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its eleventh session.

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\* This document was submitted after the due date in order to include information on the reporting period stipulated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its second and third sessions.

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## **I. Introduction**

### **A. Mandate**

1. In accordance with the modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism (CDM),<sup>1</sup> the CDM Executive Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) reports on its activities to each session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). In exercising its authority over the CDM, the CMP reviews those reports, provides guidance and takes decisions, as appropriate.

### **B. Scope of the report**

2. This annual report provides information on progress made in implementing the CDM during its fourteenth year of operation (2014–2015)<sup>2</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the reporting period) and makes recommendations for consideration at CMP 11. It describes the status of the CDM, highlighting the challenges, achievements and opportunities relating to the operation of the CDM, summarizes the work undertaken in the reporting period and provides information on the governance, management and financial status of the mechanism. Further information is available on the CDM website,<sup>3</sup> which is the central repository for all reports and other documentation relating to the Board.

3. The outcomes of the Board's 87<sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 87), held after the publication of this report, will be highlighted by the Chair of the Board, Mr. Lambert Schneider, in his oral remarks to CMP 11.

### **C. Action to be taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

4. CMP 11, in taking note of the annual report of the Board, may wish:

(a) To note the work of the Board in response to requests made at CMP 10 (see chapter III below and annex I);

(b) To designate operational entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated by the Board (see annex II);

(c) To provide guidance on matters arising from this report, in particular the questions for guidance and the recommendations included in chapter IV.E below.

5. The CMP is to elect Board members for a term of two years upon receiving nominations from Parties, as follows:

(a) Two members and two alternate members from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties);

(b) One member and one alternate member from the Alliance of Small Island States;

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 5(c).

<sup>2</sup> The information in this report covers the period from 1 October 2014 to 16 October 2015, in accordance with decision 1/CMP.2, paragraph 11, and decision 2/CMP.3, paragraph 7, unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>3</sup> <<http://cdm.unfccc.int>>.

- (c) One member and one alternate member from the Eastern European States;
- (d) One member and one alternate member from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties).
6. There is also a vacant alternate member seat for non-Annex I Parties owing to the resignation of Mr. Qazi Ahmad, effective 22 January 2015.

## II. Status of the clean development mechanism

### A. Challenges faced

7. The CDM in 2015 has continued to face low demand. This is reflected in continuing low levels of project registration and issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs) (see table 1). The demand for CERs is ultimately linked to their level of use by Annex I Parties to meet their mitigation commitments.

8. Many CDM projects face difficulties in continuing implementation or operation and, according to a survey conducted by the secretariat in the reporting period, the low CER price (due to lack of demand) is the most important reason for this. In the survey, responded to by representatives of 680 projects and programmes, half of the respondents (50 per cent) cited low CER prices as a barrier to implementation/operation.

9. Approximately 43 per cent of the projects that had CERs issued up to 31 December 2012 have not had further CERs issued.

Table 1

#### Numbers of projects registered, projects issued with certified emission reductions and certified emission reductions issued (includes programmes of activities)

<i>Reporting period</i>	<i>Projects registered<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Projects issued with CERs<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>CERs issued</i>
1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011	1 285	921	305 376 075
1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012	1 747	1 256	264 495 437
1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013	2 183	1 779	379 458 772
1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014	181	574	104 113 269
1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015	105	463	126 932 276

*Abbreviation:* CERs = certified emission reductions.

<sup>a</sup> The number of projects registered is calculated on the basis of the effective date of registration.

<sup>b</sup> "Projects issued with CERs" refers to those projects that received CERs during the reporting period.

10. The decline in CDM activity has also affected the mechanism's third-party validators and verifiers, namely the designated operational entities (DOEs). In the reporting period, seven DOEs withdrew accreditation, albeit representing capacity historically responsible for a relatively small proportion of total validations and verifications.

11. With respect to new demand, installations covered by the European Union Emissions Trading System, historically the largest users of CERs, are limited under that system in the volume of Kyoto Protocol credits that they can use and they are approaching their limits. Although encouraging, demand from other sources (see chapter II.B below) is expected to be minimal up to 2020.<sup>4</sup>

12. The CDM faces considerable uncertainty regarding whether and how it can and will be used beyond 2020. Providing clarity on the future eligibility and use of CERs could return confidence to the CDM, increasing project registrations and CER issuance and enhancing pre-2020 mitigation actions.

13. Responsive to changing needs arising from the declining level of activity, the secretariat in 2015 has undertaken a thorough restructuring and redeployment process in the programme that supports the work of the Board (see para. 109 below).

## **B. Achievements and opportunities**

14. The CDM has shown its potential as a tool for mobilizing finance for climate action and sustainable development. The mechanism provides top-up, supplemental financing that makes low-emitting projects competitive against cheaper but higher-emitting alternatives. The CDM has catalysed the registration of more than 7,900 projects and programmes in 107 countries and has issued more than 1.6 billion CERs.

15. The voluntary cancellation of CERs in the CDM registry continues. An online platform for the voluntary cancellation of CERs was launched by the Board in September 2015 and will be promoted by the secretariat in the context of its Carbon Neutral Now initiative (see chapter III.A below).

16. The CDM is proving itself useful for results-based climate financing, allowing Parties and donor agencies to target investment and verify results. In so doing, the CDM is showing its further potential for attracting climate financing and providing monitoring, reporting and verification services. The World Bank has continued using the CDM for its results-based financing programmes: (1) the Carbon Initiative for Development; and (2) the Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation.

17. The CDM is being used by several countries to meet commitments both under the Kyoto Protocol and for purposes not related to targets under the Protocol. Many of the CER purchase and support programmes place their focus on securing mitigation activities in relation to projects at risk of being discontinued.

18. In addition, Annex I Parties and a few non-Annex I Parties are using CERs under their own climate policies. Some countries allow CERs to be used in their emissions trading systems or are considering using CERs in other policy instruments, for example allowing CERs to be used to offset part of a tax liability.

19. By 16 October 2015, most Parties had already submitted their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action process. The 123 submissions received, representing 151 Parties, show a strong interest in using carbon markets. A total of 38 INDCs state a clear intention to use markets, either domestically, jointly/regionally or internationally, and a further 45 INDCs indicate the consideration of the use of markets. While some 14 INDCs mention either “carbon markets” or “carbon trading”, some 29 INDCs mention an

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<sup>4</sup> World Bank. 2015. *State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2015*. Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/09/25053834/state-trends-carbon-pricing-2015>.

“international market mechanism or instrument”, with 20 of them explicitly naming the CDM.

20. A total of 37 INDCs call for rules or principles in relation to markets, while 34 INDCs spell out what those principles should be. The most common principles listed were: the avoidance of double counting; environmental integrity; transparency; real and verified outcomes; and robustness.

### **III. Work undertaken in the reporting period**

21. This chapter describes the work undertaken by the Board in the reporting period, including its response to the requests made and encouragements given by the CMP. Annex I contains an overview of the deliverables of the Board in response to the requests and encouragements of CMP 10.

22. The aim for continuous improvement, coupled with transparent operations and a regulatory process that actively seeks to identify and address areas for improvement, has resulted in a mechanism that has continually evolved and been upgraded over the past 14 years.

23. The work to enhance and build on the CDM is a reflection of the Board’s belief that the mechanism is an important tool to incentivize emission reductions, identify and realize lower-cost opportunities for mitigation, leverage investment and spur sustainable development.

#### **A. Promoting the voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions**

24. The Board is working to increase the voluntary cancellation of CERs by companies, organizations, events and individuals. A major component of that effort was the launch in September 2015 of an online platform that enables project participants to offer their CERs for cancellation and enables anyone with an Internet connection to estimate their carbon footprint and pay for cancellations.

25. The platform will be promoted by the secretariat in the context of its Carbon Neutral Now initiative, whereby companies, organizations, events and individuals are encouraged to measure their emissions, reduce what they can and offset the rest using CERs.<sup>5</sup>

26. Noting the pre-2020 mitigation gap estimated by the United Nations Environment Programme at 8–10 Gt carbon dioxide equivalent,<sup>6</sup> and in response to the invitation to Parties contained in decision 1/CP.19, paragraph 5(c), to promote the voluntary cancellation of CERs, without double counting, as a means of closing the pre-2020 ambition gap, the Board, also in the course of 2015, through its supervision of and provision of guidance to the secretariat, has promoted additional cost-effective mitigation in the period up to 2020 by:

- (a) Engaging with existing and emerging carbon pricing schemes to emphasize how the CDM can be used as a ready-made tool for domestic climate policy;
- (b) Advocating the use of the CDM as a tool for the monitoring, verification and reporting of the results of climate finance interventions.

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<sup>5</sup> See <<http://climateneutralnow.org/SitePages/Home.aspx>>.

<sup>6</sup> *The Emissions Gap Report 2014*. Available at <<http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport2014/>>.

27. The Board sees further potential for the CDM as a tool to make the best use of funds allocated by Parties for mitigation and development, such as by the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

28. The Board, through the secretariat, is also working with the International Civil Aviation Organization to help the international aviation sector to prepare for meeting its stated goal of capping sectoral emissions at the 2020 level, in part through a global market-based measure.

## B. Rulings

### 1. Rulings related to accreditation

29. In the reporting period, the Board accredited and provisionally designated two new operational entities for validation and verification. Also, the Board suspended, on a provisional basis pending the decision of the CMP, the accreditation of one DOE for certain sectoral scopes. If the designations are confirmed, it will bring the total number of operational entities designated for validation and verification of projects and certification of emission reductions from 42 as at 30 September 2014 to 39 as at 16 October 2015.<sup>7</sup> The Board recommends the entities listed in annex II for designation or suspension at CMP 11 for the sectoral scopes indicated.

### 2. Rulings related to the registration of project activities and programmes of activities and the issuance of certified emission reductions

Table 2

#### Clean development mechanism registration- and issuance-related requests in the period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015

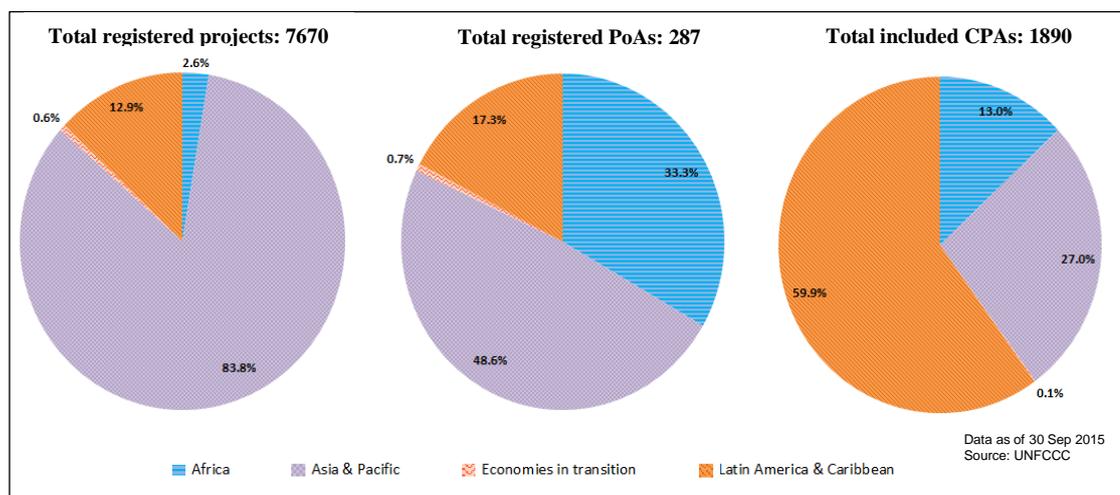
<i>Request</i>	<i>Number of requests submitted<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Number of finalized requests<sup>b</sup></i>
Project: registration	131	116
Project: issuance	609	509
Programme of activities: registration	30	21
Programme of activities: issuance	29	18
Renewal of crediting period	74	53
Post-registration changes	56	47
Component project activities	425	425

<sup>a</sup> "Requests submitted" comprise submissions and resubmissions after incompleteness.

<sup>b</sup> "Finalized requests" comprise registered, withdrawn and rejected requests submitted within the reporting period and requests submitted prior to the reporting period that had entered the processing pipeline.

<sup>7</sup> In the previous reporting period, seven DOEs withdrew their accreditation entirely and four DOEs withdrew partially for certain sectoral scopes.

**Percentage distribution of registered project activities, programmes of activities and component project activities by UNFCCC region**



Abbreviations: CPAs = component project activities, PoAs = programmes of activities.

30. In the reporting period, a total of 129,451,024 units were issued, which includes 129,046,630 CERs and 404,394 temporary certified emission reductions (tCERs). This brings the total number of CERs issued as at 30 September 2015 to 1,622,495,817, which includes 1,610,762,863 CERs, 11,227,869 tCERs and 505,085 long-term certified emission reductions (lCERs). Table 2 shows registration- and issuance-related requests in the period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015. The figure above shows percentage distribution of registered project activities, programmes of activities and component project activities by UNFCCC region. Further details on forwarding, voluntary and administrative cancellation transactions are provided in table 3.

31. The number of projects and programmes of activities (PoAs) that had received issuance by the end of the reporting period is 2,848 and 28, respectively. A total of 3,389,765 CERs were issued for PoAs by the end of the reporting period.

Table 3

**Overview of completed transactions in the clean development mechanism registry**

Transaction type	Total as at 30 September 2015		1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015	
	Transactions	Units	Transactions	Units
Issuance transactions	8 937	1 622 495 817	695	129 451 024
Share of proceeds transactions to the Adaptation Fund account	8 868	32 360 401	665	2 536 408
Internal and external forwarding transactions	15 229	1 455 182 730	1 508	65 129 711
Transactions from the Adaptation Fund account to Annex I Parties' registries	257	24 471 405	47	2 406 780
Voluntary cancellation transactions	268	4 643 007	130	3 342 274
Administrative cancellation transactions	5	1 013 245	—	—

32. Of the total CERs issued by the end of the reporting period, 1,452,444,607 were issued for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and 158,318,256 for the second commitment period. Of the total tCERs issued, 11,218,844 were issued for the first commitment period and 9,025 for the second commitment period. All ICERs were issued for the first commitment period.

33. In accordance with the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 11, the Board has received two requests for the voluntary deregistration of CDM project activities by project participants since the implementation of the procedure for voluntary deregistration in February 2015.

34. Detailed figures can be found on the UNFCCC CDM website.<sup>8</sup>

## C. Regulatory matters

35. During the reporting period, the Board adopted a revised CDM project standard, CDM validation and verification standard and CDM project cycle procedure, which came into effect on 1 April 2015. It was a major revision of those key regulatory documents for the CDM, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of various project/programme and validation/verification requirements and procedural steps, as well as incorporating all previously issued amendments and clarifications into the documents.

36. The Board considered a range of possible changes to the rules of the CDM in order to simplify and streamline the mechanism at both the regulatory and the operational level, including those requested by the CMP in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 21, and decision 4/CMP.10, paragraphs 5, 13, 14, 17 and 18.

37. At its 86<sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 86), the Board agreed on several proposals that would further simplify and streamline the CDM; it will work on revising the relevant regulatory documents in the first half of 2016. The Board also agreed to consider further proposals at its subsequent meetings.

38. The Board further agreed on recommendations for the CMP in relation to the streamlining of the methodology revision process and options for the submission of letters of approval (see chapter IV.E below).

39. An overview of the regulatory documents (standards, procedures, guidelines, clarifications, information notes, amendments and glossaries) approved or revised by the Board during the reporting period is contained in annex III.

### 1. Project cycle

40. The Board introduced the following changes to the revised CDM project standard, CDM validation and verification standard and CDM project cycle procedure:

(a) New requirements and process for changes to project participants or coordinating/managing entity (CME), DOE or project/programme design before registration;

(b) Expansion of post-registration cases not requiring approval by the Board prior to proceeding to request for issuance;

(c) New requirements and process for withdrawing a published monitoring report;

<sup>8</sup> <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Public/index.html>>.

- (d) Streamlined requirements and process for withdrawing a request for issuance and resubmitting a request for issuance;
- (e) Clarified and streamlined process for the renewal of a crediting period;
- (f) Clarified and additional requirements and process relating to local stakeholder consultation;
- (g) Elaborated process for handling requests for the approval of a DOE performing both validation and verification for the same project activity or PoA;
- (h) Revised rules on determining the effective registration date;
- (i) Criteria to determine whether a CDM project activity or component project activity (CPA) is a continuation or modification of another project activity or CPA of which the crediting period has expired and therefore may not be registered as a new CDM project activity or included in a PoA;<sup>9</sup>
- (j) Requirements and process for the voluntary deregistration of CDM project activities by project participants, while ensuring environmental integrity and the consultation of the Parties involved.<sup>10</sup>

## 2. Simplification and streamlining of methodological standards

41. In response to the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 5, the Board further considered the implications of allowing requests for the revision of a baseline and monitoring methodology without a draft project design document (PDD).<sup>11</sup>
42. On the basis of its analysis, in order to simplify the process for requesting the revision of a methodology, the Board recommends that the CMP allow requests for the revision of a methodology to be submitted without a PDD if such requests can be assessed without requiring project-specific information (see para. 124 below).
43. The Board simplified and broadened the methodologies for the distribution of zero-energy water purification systems for safe drinking water and for quantifying emission reductions achieved by electric and hybrid vehicles.
44. The Board simplified the survey requirements in methodologies for energy-efficient lighting by allowing the extrapolation of the results of a sampling survey of the first batch of equipment deployed to later batches.
45. In addition, the Board further clarified and simplified sampling and survey requirements, including the elaboration of a period of validity for the values of monitoring parameters determined through surveys, providing more flexibility for the implementation of projects and PoAs.
46. Finally, the Board simplified and streamlined various forms and related instructions used by project participants, CMEs and DOEs in the CDM project cycle (for example, the PDD, programme design document, validation report, verification report and monitoring report).

## 3. Afforestation and reforestation

47. In response to the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 8, the Board considered additional cost-effective approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land to

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<sup>9</sup> In response to the request contained in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 17.

<sup>10</sup> As endorsed in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 10.

<sup>11</sup> See annex 10 to the report on the 84<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Board, available at [http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/archives/meetings\\_15.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/archives/meetings_15.html).

qualify as an afforestation and reforestation (A/R) CDM project activity and agreed to report back to the CMP thereon (see para. 117 below).

48. In response to the request contained in decision 7/CMP.10, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Board considered the applicability of the A/R CDM modalities and procedures to project activities involving revegetation and agreed to report back to the CMP thereon (see paras. 121–123 below).

#### **4. Accreditation**

49. The Board, at its 81<sup>st</sup> and 82<sup>nd</sup> meetings (EB 81 and EB 82), discussed collaboration with the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC) on synergy relating to accreditation, taking note of decision 6/CMP.10. The Board is of the view that a joint accreditation committee may not be the most appropriate form for synergy. The Board, at its 85<sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 85), again discussed collaboration with the JISC. As there was no consensus on the matter, the Board agreed not to consider it further.

50. In response to the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 19, the Board considered how to improve the accreditation of operational entities in regions underrepresented in the CDM and agreed to simplify and streamline that accreditation in the context of the current revision of the accreditation standard and procedure.

51. The Board revised the CDM accreditation procedure at EB 86. The revision increases the flexibility and clarity of the procedure and introduces provisions aiming to reduce costs for DOEs and the overall cost of participating in the CDM. This may contribute to an enhanced regional distribution of the CDM.

#### **5. Development and improvement of methodologies**

52. In the reporting period, the Board:

(a) Launched work to broaden the applicability of the CDM by initiating methodological work focused on domestic aviation, biofuels, transport, cities and agriculture;

(b) Approved 2 new methodologies, 18 revised methodologies and 9 revised methodological tools for large-scale project activities;

(c) Approved 2 new methodologies, 32 revised methodologies, 4 revised methodological tools and 1 revised general guideline for small-scale project activities;

(d) Approved more than 11 new or revised standards or methodologies to facilitate low-income community projects;

(e) Improved the methodologies for agricultural applications, such as methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practices in rice cultivation;

(f) Improved the methodologies for efficient cookstoves by including more options for credibly determining the retention rates of the stoves and introducing default values and simplified but accurate methods to determine the operating efficiency of the stoves for use in the calculation of emission reductions.

#### **6. Standardized baselines**

53. In the reporting period, the Board adopted 12 standardized baselines (SBs): 5 for the power sector, 1 for rice cultivation, 1 for cookstoves and 5 for the waste sector, bringing the total number of SBs adopted to date to 16 (see table 4).

Table 4  
**Standardized baselines approved under the clean development mechanism**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Applicable countries</i>	<i>Entry into force</i>	<i>Expiration of validity</i>
Power sector	Southern African regional grid, comprising the following countries: Botswana; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Lesotho; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Swaziland; Zambia; and Zimbabwe	31 May 2013 (EB 73)	30 May 2016
Charcoal sector	Uganda	31 May 2013 (EB 73)	30 May 2016
Power sector	Uzbekistan	7 October 2013	6 October 2016
Rice mill sector	Cambodia	8 November 2013 (EB 76)	7 November 2016
Power sector	Belize	16 September 2014	15 September 2017
Power sector	Uganda	21 October 2014	20 October 2017
Power sector	Armenia	8 January 2015	7 January 2018
Rice cultivation	Philippines	20 February 2015 (EB 82)	19 February 2018
Power sector	Gambia	27 April 2015	26 April 2018
Waste sector	Sao Tome and Principe	28 May 2015 (EB 84)	27 May 2018
Waste sector	Dominican Republic	28 May 2015 (EB 84)	27 May 2018
Waste sector	Antigua and Barbuda	28 May 2015 (EB 84)	27 May 2018
Waste sector	Belize	28 May 2015 (EB 84)	27 May 2018
Waste sector	Grenada	28 May 2015 (EB 84)	27 May 2018
Power sector	Dominican Republic	24 July 2015 (EB 85)	23 July 2018
Cookstoves	Uganda	16 October 2015 (EB 86)	15 October 2018

*Note:* See <[http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard\\_base/new/sb7\\_index.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/new/sb7_index.html)>.

*Abbreviation:* EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

54. Ten proposed SBs, relating to cookstoves and the power and waste sectors, were submitted by designated national authorities (DNAs) in the reporting period, bringing the total number of proposed SBs submitted to date to 32.

55. The Board agreed to facilitate the work of DNAs in the development of SBs by initiating the process of collection of data on the cost and efficiency of technologies in three sectors for six countries. In agreement and consultation with the respective DNAs, it also initiated the top-down development of six SBs: one relating to brick manufacture, one to clinker manufacture, one to A/R and three to cookstoves.

56. Furthermore, the Board standardized and broadened the methodologies for electrification of communities through grid extension or construction of new mini-grids and electrification of rural communities using renewable energy.

57. It adopted a revised procedure for the development, revision, clarification and update of SBs. The revised procedure provides increased flexibility and clarity for SB developers and other stakeholders.

58. The Board considered a revised guideline for the establishment of sector-specific SBs, with the intention of enhancing applicability, simplicity and clarity. It requested the secretariat and the Methodologies Panel (MP) to assess the revised guideline's applicability to different project types and sectors.

59. In the previous reporting period, in response to the request contained in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 13, the Board considered a concept note on country-specific baseline and additionality thresholds and requested the secretariat and the MP to analyse whether the current default values of thresholds are still adequate and whether new default values for different project types and sectors would be useful. The MP is still considering the matter.

## **7. Programmes of activities**

60. In response to the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 18, the Board improved and streamlined the regulations for PoAs, providing:

(a) Flexibility in requesting issuance for a PoA and including options for the verification of batches of a monitoring period by different DOEs to avoid interdependency among CPAs, thus providing more flexibility and certainty to investors;

(b) Expanded options for post-registration changes to PoAs and/or CPAs, including the revision of eligibility criteria;

(c) An option for the submission of an unrestricted number of specific-case CPA design documents at the time of the request for registration of a PoA;

(d) Conditions for combining large-scale methodologies that can be applied without the prior approval of the Board.

61. The Board analysed the thresholds for CPAs to qualify as microscale activities in PoAs. It agreed to adjust and implement the rules governing PoAs to enable the application of microscale thresholds at the unit level rather than at the CPA level to reflect the special features of PoAs. It noted that the measure taken would facilitate the effective implementation of PoAs and reduce associated transaction costs while ensuring environmental integrity.

## **8. Additionality**

62. The Board initiated work on developing standardized approaches for the demonstration of additionality in a frequently used methodology for renewable energy generation. It also simplified the requirements on additionality in frequently used large-scale CDM transport methodologies by introducing quantitative performance thresholds.

63. In addition, in response to the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 15, the Board initiated work to develop and digitize methodology-specific design document forms for project activities and PoAs.

## **9. Materiality**

64. The Board agreed to expand the application of the concept of materiality to PoAs and will revise the relevant regulatory documents in the first half of 2016. It also agreed to explore the possibility of expanding the application of the concept of materiality to various aspects of validation.

**10. Carbon dioxide capture and storage**

65. The Board revised the CDM project standard, the CDM validation and verification standard and the CDM project cycle procedure to operationalize the project cycle for carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) project activities. It also developed guidelines on the letter of approval required from DNAs and the form for expression of agreement for CCS project activities.

**11. Sustainable development**

66. On 1 April 2014 the secretariat launched a website entitled “CDM sustainable development co-benefits tool” (SD tool), where project participants can, on a voluntary basis, more systematically report the sustainable development co-benefits of their CDM projects and PoAs, and upload reports which can be accessed easily, including by potential buyers of CERs seeking units associated with specific sustainable development benefits.

67. The SD tool, adopted by the Board in 2012, helps project participants to create description reports containing comparable and structured information in a manner that is consistent across all types of CDM project activity and PoA.<sup>12</sup>

68. As at 16 October 2015, 29 sustainable development description reports had been published.

69. In the reporting period, the secretariat received 122 requests from project participants or CMEs for access to the SD tool, of which:

(a) 44 requests were granted, 6 of which were for a project activity at the pre-registration stage;

(b) 62 requests were not granted, owing to invalid or insufficient information provided by the requester, and 16 were duplicate requests and not processed.

**12. Direct communication with stakeholders**

70. The Board adopted a revised procedure for direct communication with stakeholders, which came into effect on 20 February 2015, in accordance with decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 12. Key changes include: the introduction of fast-track communication with the secretariat; a shorter response time for communication initiated by stakeholders; and the introduction of periodic reporting on the communications handled within the scope of the procedure.

**D. Improving the regional and subregional distribution of project activities under the clean development mechanism****1. Support provided to designated national authorities**

71. The Board continued to provide support to DNAs, including:

(a) Help desks provided by the secretariat to support DNAs and projects in Africa, the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States and countries that had fewer than 10 registered CDM projects as at 31 December 2010;

(b) Regional training events in Barbados, Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chile, Dominica, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ghana, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia through the CDM regional collaboration centres (RCCs);

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<sup>12</sup> Available at <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/tools/index.html>>.

(c) Assistance provided by the RCCs for the establishment of DNA offices in Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Seychelles, with the Comoros DNA fully established in the reporting period;

(d) Designated National Authorities Forum (DNA Forum) meetings and regional workshops for DNAs to share experiences, engage with experts and learn of the latest regulatory developments in relation to the CDM, climate finance and the UNFCCC negotiations;

(e) Engagement with the co-chairs of the DNA Forum in stakeholder consultations and with the Board at its 84<sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 84) and EB 87.

72. The Asia and the Pacific regional workshop to promote the CDM and market mechanisms was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 13 to 15 October 2014. The annual meeting of the DNA Forum was held in Bonn, Germany, on 13 and 14 November 2014. The Africa regional workshop on carbon finance (held in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 11 and 12 April 2015) was held back-to-back with the 7<sup>th</sup> Africa Carbon Forum and the Ministerial Dialogue (held from 13 to 15 April 2015). The regional workshop on carbon finance and the CDM for Latin America and the Caribbean (held in Santiago, Chile, on 7 and 8 September 2015) was held back-to-back with the 9<sup>th</sup> Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum (held from 9 to 11 September 2015). The Asia and the Pacific regional workshop on promoting the CDM and the market mechanisms for pre and post 2020 was held in Manila, the Philippines, on 29 and 30 September 2015.

73. In response to the request contained in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 20, the Board continues to offer assistance to DNAs in relation to monitoring sustainable development benefits and the development of guidelines for local stakeholder consultation.

## 2. CDM Loan Scheme

74. The CDM Loan Scheme, launched in April 2012 and operated by the United Nations Office for Project Services under the supervision of the secretariat, has completed seven periods of applications for loans. As at 30 June 2015, a total of 182 applications had been received, with 73 loans approved, for a total commitment of USD 64 million. Projects that have had loans approved are located in Africa (53), Asia and the Pacific (19) and Latin America (1). Most loans cover PoAs (50 per cent), followed by large-scale projects (30 per cent) and small-scale projects (20 per cent). The LDCs account for 67 per cent of the approved loans and African States account for 70 per cent. The CDM Loan Scheme continues to be well utilized.

## 3. Nairobi Framework Partnership

75. In the context of the Nairobi Framework<sup>13</sup> Partnership, the secretariat coordinates the activities of the partners and cooperating organizations.<sup>14</sup> Joint efforts in the reporting period included the organization of the 7<sup>th</sup> Africa Carbon Forum, the 9<sup>th</sup> Latin American

<sup>13</sup> The Nairobi Framework was launched in December 2006 by then Secretary-General Kofi Annan to spread the benefits of the CDM, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. See <[http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi\\_Framework/index.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework/index.html)>.

<sup>14</sup> Partner agencies: the World Bank, UNEP, UNEP DTU Partnership (formerly known as the UNEP Risoe Centre, operates under a tripartite agreement between Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme, the UNFCCC secretariat, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Cooperating organizations: the International Emissions Trading Association, the Asian Development Bank, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Latin American Energy Organization and the Development Bank of Latin America.

and Caribbean Carbon Forum and the regional workshops referred to in paragraph 72 above. Examples of bilateral activities conducted by the RCCs with Nairobi Framework partners are reported on in paragraphs 81 and 82 below. Each partner and collaborating organization also carried out individual initiatives according to their mandates and workplans.

76. The Board wishes to express its gratitude to the DNAs of Morocco, Chile and the Philippines for hosting events and to the Nairobi Framework partners and cooperating organizations for their continued work on the CDM.

#### **4. Regional collaboration centres**

77. The Board expanded its on-the-ground work with stakeholders with the launch of a fifth RCC on 1 September 2015, in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.

78. The first RCC was established in Lomé, Togo, in 2013, followed by RCCs in Kampala, Uganda; St. George's, Grenada; Bogota, Colombia, and now Bangkok. They work in partnership with local and regional agencies and multilateral development banks to improve the regional and subregional distribution of CDM projects.<sup>15</sup>

79. While the scope of the work of the RCCs in supporting the CDM has changed over time to adapt to new requirements and local circumstances, their core work remains providing direct support on the ground for:

- (a) Existing projects and PoAs in their move through the CDM project cycle from idea to issuance;
- (b) The development of SBs;
- (c) The development of a pipeline of future projects and partnerships;
- (d) The development of knowledge, awareness and capacity in relation to the CDM;
- (e) The development and improvement of the CDM;
- (f) Promoting the use of the CDM.

80. The RCCs have provided direct support to more than 321 project activities since the beginning of their operations, contributing to 114 of such activities moving forward in the project cycle. In addition, through the provision of technical advice and capacity-building, a total of 66 new project activities have been identified and have submitted their CDM prior notification. The RCCs have also provided direct technical assistance to DNAs for the development of SBs. A total of 63 SBs have been directly supported and an additional 50 potential SBs have been identified.

81. The four RCCs operating in the reporting period have all addressed the six areas of intervention listed in paragraph 79 above. Owing to differing local circumstances, the particular focus of the work of the RCCs varies among the four centres. For example, RCC Kampala has been particularly active in supporting project developers (50 project activities, of which more than half have moved forward in the project cycle) and the development of more than 15 SBs. At RCC Bogota the focus has been on promoting the use of CDM tools, such as the voluntary cancellation tool, SBs and raising awareness of the SD tool. Important new partnerships, such as with the Inter-American Development Bank and the United

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<sup>15</sup> West African Development Bank, Lomé; East African Development Bank, Kampala; Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation, St. George's; Development Bank of Latin America, Bogota.

Nations Development Programme, have also been established. RCC Lomé has been proactive in addressing issues relating to the lack of financing for CDM projects in the West African region, in particular by engaging potential donors, such as the World Bank, governments and development banks. RCC St George's has focused on supporting the development of five SBs, of which four have been approved.

82. In terms of capacity-building, all of the RCCs have been particularly active. RCC Kampala has organized 10 events, ranging from the provision of direct technical support involving five DNAs to large workshops with 100 CDM stakeholders attending. RCC Bogota has engaged participants in the Latin America and Caribbean Carbon Forum by hosting an event to discuss what type of support the RCC can provide to the regional stakeholders. In collaboration with the World Bank, RCC Lomé has organized a regional workshop on climate finance and events to promote the development of SBs in Ghana and Togo. RCC St George's has addressed the potential of PoAs by hosting a Caribbean regional workshop focused on PoA development.

#### **5. Evaluation of the regional collaboration centres**

83. The Board, in approving the CDM management plan (MAP) for 2015, initiated an independent evaluation of the work conducted by the RCCs with regard to their overall effectiveness and efficiency of operations. The Board considered the independent third-party evaluation of the RCCs at EB 86<sup>16</sup> and, on the basis of the findings of the evaluation, requested the secretariat to prepare an assessment of how to: prioritize countries underrepresented in the CDM; expand the scope of the RCCs' activities beyond the CDM, in conjunction with securing additional sources of funding to cover those activities; and build appropriate capacity within the network of RCCs, with a view to enabling the withdrawal or reallocation of resources within the RCC initiative.

### **IV. Governance and management matters**

84. The two-year business plan 2014–2015 was adopted at the Board's 76<sup>th</sup> meeting. The 2015 MAP was adopted at EB 81. At its 83<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Board agreed to continue its practice from the previous year and conduct a mid-year review of the status of implementation of the approved MAP.

85. The Executive Board Finance Committee, which comprises six Board members and works in collaboration with the secretariat, advised the Board and the secretariat on financial planning and management matters, including the preparation of the business plan and the MAP.

86. The Board reviewed the MAP at EB 85, taking into consideration a document entitled "Status of CDM MAP 2015 implementation",<sup>17</sup> which contained an update on achievements as at 31 May 2015 against the two business plan goals, the associated three objectives under each goal and the specific products and priorities agreed at EB 81. The Board noted that there was no requirement to change the current MAP. It also took note of the secretariat's restructuring and redeployment process (see para. 13 above and para. 109 below).

87. The Board and its panels and working groups met regularly during the reporting period. In addition, the secretariat organized meetings of the DNA Forum, the Designated

<sup>16</sup> The report is publicly available in annex 2 to the report on EB 86, available at <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

<sup>17</sup> Available at <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Meetings/MeetingInfo/DB/UK6XZ014LSTBRCE/view>>.

Operational Entities/Accredited Independent Entities Coordination Forum (DOE/AIE Coordination Forum) and workshops with stakeholders (see annex IV).

88. During the reporting period, the CDM Accreditation Panel (AP) met three times (3–5 November 2014, 10–12 March 2015 and 2–4 June 2015); the MP met three times (21–24 October 2014, 16–20 March 2015 and 15–19 June 2015); the Small-Scale Working Group (SSC WG) met three times (27–30 October 2014, 23–25 March 2015 and 22–25 June 2015); and the Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group (A/R WG) held two meetings (23–25 June and 7 and 8 September 2015). The Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Working Group (CCS WG) did not meet in 2015.

89. The Board continued to identify areas for strategic development and to consider how to make best use of its panels and working groups, within the context of potential new roles for the CDM in monitoring, reporting and verification and results-based financing. The Board enhanced the use of electronic means for the meetings of its panels and working groups. The use of electronic means to take decisions increased and the infrastructure for taking electronic decisions was improved for the panels and working groups.

90. At EB 85, the Board appointed members to the AP, MP, SSC WG, A/R WG, CCS WG and the Registration and Issuance Team (RIT). The members were selected from the applications received in response to a call launched in March 2015.

91. The Board expressed its appreciation to the outgoing and continuing members of its panels and working groups and the RIT for their hard work and commitment during the reporting period.

## A. Membership issues

92. At CMP 10, new members and alternate members of the Board were elected to fill vacancies arising from the expiration of terms of tenure. During the reporting period, the Board comprised the members and alternate members listed in table 5.

Table 5

### Members and alternate members of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

<i>Member</i>	<i>Alternate member</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>
Mr. Eduardo Calvo <sup>b</sup>	Mr. Arthur Rolle <sup>b</sup>	Latin American and Caribbean States
Mr. Martin Enderlin <sup>b</sup>	Mr. Olivier Kassi <sup>b</sup>	Western European and other States
Mr. Balisi Gopolang <sup>b</sup>	Mr. Joseph Amarthé Amougou <sup>b</sup>	African States
Ms. Natalie Kushko <sup>a</sup>	Ms. Diana Harutyunyan <sup>a</sup>	Eastern European States
Mr. José Miguez <sup>a</sup>	Mr. Maosheng Duan <sup>a</sup>	Non-Annex I Parties
Mr. Lambert Schneider <sup>b</sup>	Mr. Kazunari Kainou <sup>b</sup>	Annex I Parties
Mr. Hugh Sealy <sup>a</sup>	Mr. Amjad Abdulla <sup>a</sup>	Small island developing States
Mr. Muhammad Tariq <sup>b</sup>	Mr. Daegyun Oh <sup>b</sup>	Asia-Pacific States
Mr. Frank Wolke <sup>a</sup>	Mr. Piotr Dombrowicki <sup>a, c</sup>	Annex I Parties
Mr. Washington Zhakata <sup>a</sup>	Vacant <sup>a, d</sup>	Non-Annex I Parties

- <sup>a</sup> Term: two years, ending at the first meeting in 2016.
- <sup>b</sup> Term: two years, ending at the first meeting in 2017.
- <sup>c</sup> Nomination pending from the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). Nominee deemed elected at CMP 9.
- <sup>d</sup> Mr. Qazi Ahmad resigned effective 22 January 2015.

93. The Board reiterates its concern that neither the Conference of the Parties nor the CMP has established an international legal framework for privileges and immunities for Board members performing their functions relating to the CDM. Members are entitled to privileges and immunities only in Germany, in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement of the secretariat, and in countries where Board meetings are convened pursuant to an agreement with the host country that contains provisions on privileges and immunities. The Board noted the deliberations on this matter and urges the CMP to find an interim solution at CMP 11, pending the conclusion of a long-term solution.

## 1. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board

94. The Board, at EB 82, elected Mr. Schneider, a member from an Annex I Party, and Mr. Eduardo Calvo, from a non-Annex I Party, as Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively. Their tenures as Chair and Vice-Chair will end at the first meeting of the Board in 2016.<sup>18</sup>

95. The Board expressed its appreciation to the Chair and Vice-Chair for their excellent leadership of the Board in 2015.

## 2. Meetings in 2015

96. The Board has held five meetings in 2015. A sixth meeting is scheduled for November 2015 (see table 6).

97. The annotated agendas for the Board meetings, documentation supporting agenda items and reports containing all agreements adopted by the Board are available on the UNFCCC CDM website.<sup>19</sup>

Table 6

### Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in 2015

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
Eighty-second	16–20 February	Geneva, Switzerland
Eighty-third	13–16 April	Bonn, Germany
Eighty-fourth	25–28 May	Bonn (in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies)
Eighty-fifth	20–24 July	Bonn
Eighty-sixth	12–16 October	Bonn
Eighty-seventh	23–27 November	Paris, France (in conjunction with the session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

<sup>18</sup> In accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the Board (decision 4/CMP.1, annex I).

<sup>19</sup> <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

## **B. Interaction with forums and stakeholders**

98. The Board and its support structure continued their work with CDM stakeholders during the reporting period, including with DNAs through the DNA Forum and interaction with the DNA Forum's co-chairs at Board meetings, and with DOEs through the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum's interaction with the Board at its meetings. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized nine workshops, forums and ministerial and training sessions in five countries.

99. Stakeholders were given the opportunity to express their views on the development and implementation of the CDM rules and to seek clarification on those rules. During the reporting period, about 20 communications to the Board (letters) and 460<sup>20</sup> communications to the secretariat under the fast-track process were received. Channels for the submission of letters and their responses via the DOE, DNA and Board extranets and the CDM public website<sup>21</sup> have been established to increase the transparency of the decision-making process and to enhance knowledge-sharing on policy-related matters.

100. Stakeholders continue to have the opportunity to comment on the draft annotated agenda for each Board meeting and to respond to calls for input on policy issues that have an impact on stakeholders before the relevant decision-making by the Board.

101. The secretariat implemented five regular online teleconferences with members of the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum after each Board meeting to discuss the outcomes of the meetings and to provide clarification on the decisions taken by the Board.

## **C. Communication and outreach**

102. Communication, promotion and outreach efforts in 2015 focused on promoting the usefulness of the CDM for compliance purposes, for example in the emerging emissions trading systems and on a voluntary basis to offset emissions, for example by corporations, by large events and by individuals striving for climate neutrality (see chapter III.A above).

103. The core message in all of the Board's communications and outreach is that the CDM incentivizes projects that not only reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions but also enhance well-being and promote sustainable development.

104. Activities of note include the following: publishing CDM-specific content on the UNFCCC Newsroom website, with stories in English, French and Spanish; increased use of social media; outreach at targeted carbon market events; production of videos; promotional outreach work to encourage demand for the CDM and its CERs; engagement with intergovernmental and private sector organizations; assisting policymakers in compliance markets; and the development and promotion of the voluntary cancellation tool.

105. During the reporting period, more than 30 news releases and announcements were disseminated. The secretariat ensured a good social media presence, promoting the CDM and topics of relevance to the work of the Board.

106. The RCCs have raised awareness about the CDM in regions with a limited number of CDM projects. The centres, among other things, contribute to the effectiveness of the Board's outreach work at carbon market events in developing countries, such as the Africa Carbon Forum and the Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum. Furthermore, RCC

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<sup>20</sup> The data reported are for 20 February 2015 onwards.

<sup>21</sup> The letters and responses are available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/submissions/index.html>.

Lomé publishes a monthly newsletter in French, which is disseminated to a growing list of interested developing country stakeholders.

107. The reporting period saw the continued growth of the Facebook and Twitter accounts dedicated to the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms.<sup>22</sup>

#### D. Status of financial resources for work on the clean development mechanism

108. This section presents information on income and expenditure as at the end of August 2015. In accordance with decision 4/CMP.10, the Board is ensuring its ability to maintain and develop the CDM up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol by prudently managing income received and the accumulated reserve.

109. Central to this effort in 2015 was a restructuring of the secretariat programme that supports the work of the Board and the subsequent reduction in staff numbers from 141 at the close of the 2014 reporting period to a planned 95 by 1 November 2015.

110. The total fees received during the first eight months in 2015 amounted to USD 6.4 million (see table 7).<sup>23</sup> In comparison, the total fees received during the first eight months in 2014 amounted to USD 4.4 million.

111. Although the 2015 fee income currently exceeds both the expected income (USD 3.1 million) from fees and the share of proceeds for 2015,<sup>24</sup> and the fee income received in the same period in 2014, this is not expected to continue, owing to the decline in demand for CERs and the resulting decline in CDM activity.

112. Under the CDM rules, fees accrue to the secretariat when CERs are forwarded from pending accounts in the CDM registry. Thus, fees associated with projects that have received administrative services but have not completed the forwarding stage of the cycle cannot be recovered. As at 31 August 2015, CERs resting in pending accounts represented approximately USD 33.4 million in uncollected fees. Under the prevailing market conditions, the secretariat does not expect to receive the corresponding fees in 2015.

113. The balance on the interest accrued in the CDM Trust Fund from prior years to 31 December 2014, reserved to fund the CDM Loan Scheme, amounts to USD 7.1 million and is included in the carry-over and balance reported in table 7.

Table 7

##### Clean development mechanism status of income 2014–2015

(United States dollars)

	2014	2015 <sup>a</sup>
Carry-over from previous year (A)	148 940 705	128 031 562
Fee income during the year (B)		
Methodology fees <sup>b</sup>	4 000	4 000

<sup>22</sup> At the end of the reporting period, the UN\_CarbonMechs accounts had 5,415 Twitter followers (an increase of 1,285 followers compared with the third quarter of 2014) and 4,697 Facebook ‘likes’ (an increase of 956 ‘likes’ compared with the third quarter of 2014).

<sup>23</sup> The data presented in this report are subject to change as the financial period remained open at the time of the report being finalized.

<sup>24</sup> As per the 2015 MAP (report on EB 81, annex 1, section 4.1, para. 13), available at <[http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/archives/meetings\\_14.html](http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/archives/meetings_14.html)>.

	2014	2015 <sup>a</sup>
Registration fees <sup>c</sup>	1 772 560	567 822
Share of proceeds <sup>d</sup>	7 308 561	5 784 748
Accreditation fees	15 000	22 500
Accreditation process-related fees	143 464	27 116
<b>Total of previous year's carry-over and current year's income (A + B)</b>	<b>158 184 290</b>	<b>134 437 748</b>

<sup>a</sup> 1 January to 30 August 2015. Not included is a reserve fund of USD 45 million.

<sup>b</sup> A non-refundable submission fee of USD 1,000 is payable when a new methodology is proposed. If the proposal leads to an approved methodology, the project participants receive a credit of USD 1,000 against payment of the registration fee or a prepayment of the share of proceeds.

<sup>c</sup> This fee is based on the average annual issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs) over the first crediting period and is calculated as a share of proceeds to cover administrative expenses, as defined in decision 7/CMP.1, paragraph 37. Projects with annual average emission reductions of less than 15,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent are exempt from the registration fee and the maximum fee applicable is USD 350,000. This fee is considered to be a prepayment of the share of proceeds to cover administrative expenses.

<sup>d</sup> The share of proceeds, payable at the time of issuance of CERs, is USD 0.10/CER issued for the first 15,000 CERs for which issuance is requested in a given calendar year and USD 0.20/CER issued for amounts in excess of 15,000 CERs.

114. Table 8 shows the status of the budget and expenditure of the CDM for 2014 and the first eight months of 2015.

115. At EB 81, the Board approved the 2015 MAP and related budget, amounting to USD 28.1 million for the 2015 calendar year. This represents a decrease of USD 4.8 million, or 14.7 per cent, compared with the 2014 budget.

116. Expenditure of USD 17.5 million was made in the period up to 31 August 2015. The rate of expenditure for the 2015 budget is in line with the expected rate (66.3 per cent) for the period and it is projected to continue on a linear rate as the year progresses.

Table 8

**Status of budget and expenditure of the clean development mechanism for 2014 and the first eight months of 2015**

(United States dollars)

	2014 <sup>a</sup>	2015 <sup>b</sup>
Budget (12 months)	32 916 280	28 085 660
Expenditure	31 153 970	17 536 009
Expenditure as percentage of budget	94.6 %	62.4 %

<sup>a</sup> Expenditure from 1 January to 31 December 2014.

<sup>b</sup> Expenditure from 1 January to 31 August 2015. Includes total cost recovery expenses from January to June.

## **E. Recommendations for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

### **1. Recommendations related to afforestation and reforestation**

117. In response to the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 8, the Board explored additional cost-effective approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land to qualify as an A/R CDM project activity.

118. The Board agreed that the geographical delineation of boundaries of individual discrete areas of land contained within the project boundary of an A/R CDM project activity can increase the cost of demonstration of eligibility of land when the project area includes a large number of small patches of forested area.

119. The Board also agreed that allowing the use of sampling methods for the estimation of forested and non-forested areas within the project boundary can reduce the cost of demonstration of land eligibility in cases where the project area includes a large number of small patches of forested area.

120. The Board further agreed that, in order to allow the use of sampling methods for the estimation of forested and non-forested areas within the project boundary, the relevant methodological standards of the CDM will have to be revised.

121. In response to the requests contained in decision 7/CMP.10, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Board assessed the applicability of the modalities and procedures contained in decisions 5/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.1 to project activities involving revegetation, based on the definition contained in decision 16/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 1(e), including in areas with agroforestry and silvopastoral practices where the established vegetation is not likely to reach the forest thresholds selected by the host Party under decision 5/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 8, in the event that such project activities would be eligible under the CDM.

122. The Board agreed that the modalities and procedures contained in decisions 5/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.1 are not applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the revegetation project activities referred to in paragraph 121 above.

123. The Board also agreed that, without further guidance from the CMP regarding the type of revegetation activities that would be eligible and their parameters to be defined to guarantee the environmental integrity of the CDM, it is not possible to indicate whether new modalities and procedures for revegetation need to be developed and/or which existing or new sections of the modalities and procedures need to be applied.

### **2. Recommendations related to the simplification and streamlining of the clean development mechanism**

124. In response to the request contained in decision 4/CMP.10, paragraph 5, the Board recommends that the CMP allow requests for the revision of a methodology to be submitted without a PDD if such requests can be assessed without requiring project-specific information.

125. The Board recommends that the CMP allow that a DOE may conclude validation and submit a validation opinion as part of a request for registration without written approval from the DNA of the host Party and other Parties involved, and that, in such cases, the written approval may be submitted to the secretariat directly by the DNA or the project participants at any time thereafter for the registration process to be completed.

**Summary of the deliverables of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in response to the requests and encouragements of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its tenth session**

[English only]

Table 9

**Decision 4/CMP.10**

<i>Decision 4/CMP.10</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
5	The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) requests the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) to further consider the implications of allowing requests for the revision of a baseline and monitoring methodology without a draft project design document in cases where the Board considers that the assessment of such requests can be conducted without project-specific information, in order to provide flexibility in the provisions contained in paragraph 38 of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1, and to report back to CMP 11 for its consideration	Completed:  The Board, at its 84 <sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 84) (May 2015), agreed to recommend that the CMP allow a request for the revision of a methodology to be submitted without a project design document if such a request can be assessed without requiring project-specific information
6	The CMP encourages the Board to continue its work on the simplification and streamlining of baseline and monitoring methodologies, with the aim of reducing transaction costs for all project activities and programmes of activities (PoAs), taking into account that countries, regions and subregions underrepresented in the CDM are especially affected by high transaction costs	Completed:  The Board, at its 82 <sup>nd</sup> meeting (EB 82) (February 2015), agreed on timelines for the work on simplification of methodologies, including digitization, to reduce transaction costs (EB 82 report, annex 8); and initiated further work to explore new methodological options for broadening the applicability of the CDM in the following sectors: cities, agriculture, domestic aviation, biofuels, transport, renewable energy electrification and household energy supply  The Board, at its 83 <sup>rd</sup> meeting (EB 83) (April 2015) and its 85 <sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 85) (July 2015) agreed to include non-binding best practice examples in methodologies and adopted various simplified and streamlined top-down revised and new methodologies and tools  EB 85 approved “TOOL27: Investment analysis” (EB 85 report, annex 12); agreed to broaden the applicability of biodiesel methodologies to cover all types of biofuel; agreed to conduct a gap analysis and revise the

*Decision*

*4/CMP.10*

*paragraph reference* *Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism*

*Status of implementation*

combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality to make it more usable; agreed on measures to expand the positive list of projects that qualify for automatic additionality; agreed, as part of simplifying and streamlining the additionality provisions, to consider a concept note to assess alternative approaches to additionality demonstration (e.g. probabilistic approach); initiated the work to simplify the monitoring guidelines and standards; adopted a new methodological standard for rural electrification (EB 85 report, annex 13); and improved the existing regulations governing water purification (EB 85 report, annex 15)

The Board, at its 86<sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 86) (October 2015), revised the standard and guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and PoAs (EB 86 report, annexes 3 and 4), in order to simplify the requirements as well as to include options for using technology to reduce the cost of undertaking surveys; and revised three methodologies to include non-binding best practice examples to guide the project developers to enable them to avoid common pitfalls in the application of methodologies

Ongoing:

At its 87<sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 87) (November 2015), the Board is to consider: various methodologies covering domestic aviation, agriculture, renewable energy, electrification and household energy supply; various simplified and streamlined top-down revised and new methodologies and tools; simplified monitoring guidelines and standards; non-binding best practice examples in methodologies; and combinations of methodologies that do not require prior approval

Completed:

EB 83 considered additional cost-effective approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land for A/R CDM project activities, agreed to open a call for public input on the matter and requested the Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group (A/R WG) to take that public input into consideration

EB 85 considered a recommendation from the A/R WG on additional cost-effective approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land to qualify as an A/R CDM project activity and requested the A/R WG to

8 The CMP requests the Board to explore additional cost-effective approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land to qualify as an afforestation or reforestation (A/R) CDM project activity and to report back on this matter to CMP 11 for its consideration

<i>Decision</i>	<i>4/CMP.10</i>	<i>paragraph reference</i> <i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
			consider the matter further
			EB 86 agreed on its recommendation for the CMP on additional cost-effective approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land for A/R CDM project activities (EB 86 report, annex 18)
11	The CMP requests the Board to report on the implementation of the procedure for voluntary deregistration to CMP 11		<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 82 adopted the revised CDM project standard and CDM project cycle procedure, which introduced the requirements and process for voluntary deregistration of CDM project activities by project participants, while ensuring environmental integrity and the consultation of the Parties involved</p> <p>EB 86 took note that the secretariat has received two requests for voluntary deregistration of CDM project activities by project participants since the implementation of the procedure for voluntary deregistration in February 2015</p>
12	The CMP requests the Board to publish its procedures for dealing with communications from stakeholders		<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 82 adopted the revised procedure for direct communication with stakeholders (EB 82 report, annex 9)</p>
13	The CMP requests the Board to further analyse options to allow the simplified registration of project activities and PoAs that qualify as automatically additional and to report back to CMP 11 for its consideration; the options would include, inter alia, that registration is approved on the basis of a standardized pre-approved registration template using objective criteria without prior validation by a designated operational entity (DOE), combined with ex post confirmation by a DOE during the first verification of compliance with the registered template of the implemented project activity or PoA		<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 84 considered a concept note on the direction for the simplification and streamlining of the CDM and agreed on areas for the secretariat to develop concrete proposals without compromising environmental integrity</p> <p>EB 86 agreed to continue considering a simplified registration process for project activities and PoAs that qualify as automatically additional and agreed to limit the scope of analysis to shortening the timeline of the registration process and to simplifying the validation requirements, including on-site inspections for such project types</p>
14	The CMP requests the Board to analyse the implications, and possible provisions for ensuring environmental integrity, of allowing the same DOE to carry out validation and verification for the same project activity or PoA of all scales and to report back on this matter to CMP 11 for its consideration		<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 84 considered a concept note on the direction for the simplification and streamlining of the CDM and agreed on areas for the secretariat to develop concrete proposals without compromising environmental integrity</p>

*Decision*

*4/CMP.10*

*paragraph reference* *Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism*

*Status of implementation*

15	The CMP requests the Board to develop and digitize methodology-specific design document forms for project activities and PoAs	<p>EB 86 decided to maintain the general principle that a DOE may perform either the validation or verification/certification function for the same project activity or PoA (except for small-scale project activities) and agreed to examine specific conditions under which a DOE may perform both functions</p> <p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 85 took note of the current status of the work on digitizing methodologies that generate project and programme design documents and provided relevant guidance to the secretariat</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>EB 87 to consider pilot templates to further facilitate the development and digitization of methodology-specific design document forms for project activities and PoAs</p>
17	The CMP requests the Board to streamline provisions relating to PoAs in the CDM project standard, CDM validation and verification standard, CDM project cycle procedure and other relevant documents with a view to achieving consistency in a consolidated set of rules	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 84 considered a concept note on the direction for the simplification and streamlining of the CDM and agreed on areas for the secretariat to develop concrete proposals without compromising environmental integrity</p> <p>EB 86 agreed to maintain the current separation of the CDM project standard, CDM validation and verification standard and CDM project cycle procedure, which are applicable to both project activities and PoAs; however, it also agreed to prepare a handbook for stakeholders wishing to develop and implement a PoA to help them to identify and correctly apply the provisions in the existing regulatory documents that are applicable to PoAs</p>
18	The CMP requests the Board to consider adjusting, and if appropriate to implement, the rules governing PoAs to reflect the special features of PoAs, in order to facilitate effective implementation and reduce associated transaction costs while ensuring environmental integrity, taking into account the implications for liability with regard to the issuance of certified emission reductions resulting from significant deficiencies in validation, verification and certification reports, including rules that:	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 84 considered a concept note on the direction for the simplification and streamlining of the CDM and agreed on areas for the secretariat to develop concrete proposals without compromising environmental integrity</p> <p>EB 85 considered an analysis of CPA thresholds and agreed on options for applying microscale thresholds at the unit level</p> <p>EB 86 amended regulatory documents, such as the CDM project standard</p>

<i>Decision 4/CMP.10</i>	<i>paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
		<p>(a) Apply microscale thresholds at the unit level rather than at the component project activity (CPA) level;</p> <p>(b) Allow, as an option, a simplified validation and registration process for activities that satisfy microscale thresholds and are considered automatically additional; this option shall allow for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Validation of a PoA without the submission of a specific-case CPA;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) Inclusion on the basis of a pre-approved standardized inclusion template of CPAs carried out directly by the coordinating/managing entity without prior validation by a DOE</p>	<p>(version 09.0), the CDM project cycle procedure (version 09.0) and the standard on demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for PoAs (version 03.0), to enable the application of microscale thresholds at the unit level (EB 86 report, annexes 5, 6, 7, 13 and 14)</p> <p>EB 86 also agreed to maintain the requirement of at least one specific-case CPA corresponding to any generic CPA being needed for the registration of a PoA, but considered not requiring a first specific-case CPA corresponding to each of the other generic CPAs for approval by the Board, and further considered allowing the inclusion of more than one technology or measure in one generic CPA, in consultation with the relevant methodological panel and/or working group. EB 86 supported the direction of allowing the reinclusion of an excluded CPA into the same or different PoA or making it a stand-alone project activity, but agreed to examine the application of the requirement of continuous monitoring during the period of exclusion in all cases, in consultation with the relevant methodological panel and/or working group</p>
19	The CMP requests the Board to explore and analyse options for improving the accreditation of operational entities in regions underrepresented in the CDM and to report back on this matter to CMP 11 for its consideration		<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 84 considered improving the accreditation of operational entities in regions underrepresented in the CDM and agreed to simplify and streamline that accreditation in the context of future revisions of the accreditation standard and procedure to, among others, reduce transaction costs</p> <p>EB 86 revised the CDM accreditation procedure (EB 86 report, annex 19)</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>In 2016 the Board will consider options for revising the CDM accreditation standard in order to, among others, reduce transaction costs</p>
20	The CMP requests the Board to ensure the prudent management of the resources of the CDM and its ability to perform its duties in maintaining and developing the mechanism up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol		<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 83 considered proposals from its finance committee (EBFC) for improving the management plan (MAP) preparation process and requested the EBFC and the secretariat to further explore ways to best fulfil the mandate given by the CMP to ensure the prudent management of the resources of the CDM and its ability to perform its duties in maintaining and developing the mechanism up to the end of the true-up</p>

<i>Decision 4/CMP.10 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
		<p>period of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>EB 85 took note of the status of implementation of the 2015 MAP and the management of resources</p> <p>The secretariat undertook a thorough restructuring and redeployment process in relation to the programme that supports the work of the Board</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>EB 87 to consider the business plan 2016–2017 and MAP 2016</p>

Table 10  
**Decision 6/CMP.10**

<i>Decision 6/CMP.10 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Synergy relating to accreditation under the mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
1 and 2	<p>The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) requests the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism and the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC) to collaborate in considering the establishment of a joint accreditation committee under their authority and supervision and in the operation of accreditation, within the mandates established by decisions 3/CMP.1 and 9/CMP.1 and other relevant decisions of the CMP related to accreditation, and to report on the progress of those actions to CMP 11</p>	<p>Completed:</p> <p>The Board, at its 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting (February 2015), considered collaboration with the JISC for the establishment of a joint accreditation committee; agreed that a joint accreditation committee may not be the most appropriate form for synergy on this matter; and invited the JISC to collaborate on considering the mandate</p> <p>During the June 2015 sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Board and the JISC interacted for that purpose</p> <p>The Board, at its 85<sup>th</sup> meeting (July 2015) further discussed the collaboration with the JISC on synergies relating to accreditation under the mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol and, as there was no consensus on the matter, agreed not to consider it further</p>

Table 11

**Decision 7/CMP.10**

<i>Decision 7/CMP.10 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Outcome of the work programme on modalities and procedures for possible additional land use, land-use change and forestry activities under the clean development mechanism, and action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
1	The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) requests the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM), in the context of the work programme referred to in decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 6, to assess the applicability of the modalities and procedures contained in decisions 5/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.1 to project activities involving revegetation, based on the definition contained in decision 16/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 1(e), including in areas with agroforestry and silvopastoral practices where the established vegetation is not likely to reach the forest thresholds selected by the host Party under decision 5/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 8, in the event that such project activities would be eligible under the CDM	Completed:  The Board, at its 83 <sup>rd</sup> meeting (April 2015), considered the assessment of and a report on the applicability of the afforestation and reforestation (A/R) modalities and procedures to project activities involving revegetation and requested the Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group (A/R WG) to prepare a recommendation on the matter, to be considered at the 86 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Board (EB 86)  The Board, at its 85 <sup>th</sup> meeting (July 2015) considered a recommendation from the A/R WG on the assessment of the applicability of the A/R modalities and procedures to project activities involving revegetation and requested the A/R WG to analyse in detail the implications of allowing revegetation project activities under the CDM
2	The CMP requests the Board to report to CMP 11 on the outcome of that assessment, including an indication of the sections of the CDM modalities and procedures in which modifications would be needed in respect of such project activities	Completed:  EB 86 agreed on its recommendation for the CMP on the applicability of the A/R modalities and procedures to project activities involving revegetation (EB 86 report, annex 17)

Table 12

**Decision 3/CMP.9**

<i>Decision 3/CMP.9 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
8	The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) requests the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) to develop guiding tools to assist designated national authorities, upon the request of the host Party and on a voluntary basis, in monitoring the sustainable development benefits in its territory of CDM project activities and programmes of activities (PoAs),	Ongoing:  The Board, at its 84 <sup>th</sup> meeting (EB 84) (May 2015), took note of information on the development of guiding tools to assist designated national authorities in monitoring sustainable development benefits on a voluntary basis

*Decision  
3/CMP.9  
paragraph  
reference*

*Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism*

*Status of implementation*

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	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
	recognizing that the use of such guiding tools is the prerogative of Parties and subject to the availability of funds from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	
13	The CMP requests the Board to expedite its work on the development of country-specific baseline and additionality thresholds for sectors in countries underrepresented in the CDM, in coordination with those countries	Completed:  The Board, at its 82 <sup>nd</sup> meeting (February 2015) initiated further work to assess options for the determination of country-specific baseline and additionality thresholds for sectors in countries underrepresented in the CDM  Ongoing:  At its 87 <sup>th</sup> meeting, the Board is to consider further work on thresholds in the context of the revision of the guidelines on standardized baselines
16 and 17	The CMP recognizes that a new project activity or component project activity (CPA) could be registered at the same physical or geographical location at which a project activity or CPA whose crediting period has expired existed, if the new project activity or CPA is not a continuation or modification of the old project activity or CPA; and requests the Board to report to CMP 10 on the implementation thereof, including on criteria established to determine whether a project activity or CPA is a continuation or modification of another project activity or CPA, and, if necessary, also to make recommendations on possible changes to the CDM modalities and procedures	Completed:  The Board, at its 83 <sup>rd</sup> meeting (EB 83) (April 2015) agreed on criteria to determine whether a CDM project activity or CPA is a continuation or modification of another project activity or CPA whose crediting period has expired and therefore may not be registered as a new CDM project activity or included in a PoA (EB 83 report, annex 1)
20	The CMP requests the Board, with the support of the secretariat, to collaborate with the Designated National Authorities Forum on collecting and making available, on the UNFCCC CDM website, information on practices conducted for local stakeholder consultations and to provide technical assistance to designated national authorities, upon their request, for the development of guidelines for local stakeholder consultation in their countries	Ongoing:  The Board continues to offer assistance to designated national authorities in relation to the development of guidelines for local stakeholder consultation
21	The CMP requests the Board, on the basis of the experience gained through the application of materiality, as defined in decision 9/CMP.7, and in consultation with the Designated Operational Entities/Accredited Independent Entities	Completed:  EB 84 initiated work on the direction for the simplification and streamlining of the CDM, including the review of the concept of

*Decision  
3/CMP.9  
paragraph  
reference*

*Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism*

*Status of implementation*

Coordination Forum, to review the concept of materiality in the verification process and, if applicable, how it can be further applied in the CDM

materiality

The Board, at its 86<sup>th</sup> meeting (October 2016), agreed to expand the application of the concept of materiality to PoAs and to explore the possibility of applying the concept of materiality to various aspects of validation

## Annex II

### Entities accredited and provisionally designated by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in the reporting period, including entities for which the scope of accreditation was extended (1 October 2014 to 16 October 2015)

[English only]

Table 13

#### Entities accredited and provisionally designated by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation and verification)</i>
China Building Material Test and Certification Group Co., Ltd. (CTC) <sup>a</sup>	1–4, 6, 9, 10 and 13
China Certification Center, Inc. (CCCI) <sup>a</sup>	1–15
China Classification Society Certification Company (CCSC) <sup>a</sup>	1–10 and 13
KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd. (KBS) <sup>a</sup>	1, 3–5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15
Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (Carbon Check) <sup>b</sup>	1–5, 8–10, 13 and 14
DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) <sup>c</sup>	1, 3, 5, 13 and 14
Colombian Institute for Technical Standards and Certification (ICONTEC) <sup>c</sup>	1–3, 7, 13 and 14
Germanischer Lloyd Certification GmbH (GLC) <sup>c</sup>	1, 3 and 13
Deloitte Tohmatsu Evaluation and Certification Organization Co. Ltd. (Deloitte–TECO) <sup>c</sup>	1–3, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 15
Korean Register of Shipping (KR) <sup>d</sup>	
BRTÜV Avaliações da Qualidade S.A. (BRTÜV) <sup>d</sup>	
JACO CDM Ltd. (JACO CDM) <sup>d</sup>	
Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) <sup>d</sup>	
Ernst & Young Associés (France) (EYG) <sup>d</sup>	
Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) <sup>d</sup>	
IBOPE Instituto Brasileiro de Opinião Pública e Estatística Ltda. (IBOPE) <sup>d</sup>	
RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) <sup>e</sup>	6–8

<sup>a</sup> Accreditation granted for five years.

<sup>b</sup> Transfer of accreditation from another legal entity.

<sup>c</sup> Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation. Only the remaining sectoral scopes are indicated.

<sup>d</sup> Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation in its entirety.

<sup>e</sup> Entities provisionally suspended.

## Annex III

### List of regulatory documents approved and/or revised by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

[English only]

Table 14  
Standards

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 05.0	EB 86	Annex 3
General principles for bundling	Version 03.0	EB 82	Annex 10
CDM project standard	Version 09.0	EB 82	Annex 13
CDM validation and verification standard	Version 09.0	EB 82	Annex 14
CDM project standard	Version 08.0	EB 81	Annex 3
CDM validation and verification standard	Version 08.0	EB 81	Annex 4

*Note:* Approved methodological standards are available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html>.

*Abbreviations:* CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

<sup>a</sup> See <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

Table 15  
Procedures

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
CDM accreditation procedure	Version 12.0	EB 86	Annex 19
Performance monitoring of designated operational entities	Version 03.1	EB 85	Annex 24
Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines	Version 04.0	EB 84	Annex 10
Selection and performance evaluation of experts on the CDM RIT and Methodologies Panel rosters of experts	Version 01.0	EB 83	Annex 16
Terms of reference of the consultant to undertake the third-party evaluation of the regional collaboration centres	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 3
Direct communication with stakeholders	Version 02.0	EB 82	Annex 9
CDM project cycle procedure	Version 09.0	EB 82	Annex 15
CDM project cycle procedure	Version 08.0	EB 81	Annex 36

*Abbreviations:* CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, RIT = registration and issuance team.

<sup>a</sup> See <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

Table 16  
**Guidelines**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 04.0	EB 86	Annex 4
General guidelines for small-scale CDM methodologies	Version 22.0	EB 86	Annex 13
Application of materiality in verifications	Version 02.0	EB 82	Annex 11
General guidelines for small-scale CDM methodologies	Version 21.0	EB 81	Annex 35

*Abbreviations:* CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

<sup>a</sup> See <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

Table 17  
**Clarifications**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
Non-linking of payments to the final outcome of validation or verification/certification activities	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 8
Access to technical experts and demonstration of competence	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 9
On-the-job performance evaluation of designated operational entity personnel	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 10
New project activity in the same physical or geographical location at which a project activity whose crediting period has expired existed	Version 01.0	EB 83	Annex 1
Renewal of crediting period of registered clean development mechanism project activity	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 16

*Abbreviation:* EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

<sup>a</sup> See <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

Table 18  
**Information notes**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
Project proponent survey result	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 1
Independent third-party evaluation report of the regional collaboration centres	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 2
Data elements for inclusion in the database of project information	Version 01.0	EB 85	Annex 1
Project plan for the evaluation of the CDM regional collaboration centres	Version 01.0	EB 85	Annex 2

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
CDM Executive Board workplan 2015	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 1
Workplan of panels and working groups for 2015	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 2
Calendar of meetings of the Board for 2015	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 4
Further development of the standardized baselines framework	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 6
Development of new methodologies to broaden the applicability of the CDM	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 7
Simplification of methodologies, including digitization, to reduce transaction costs	Version 01.0	EB 82	Annex 8
Management plan 2015	Version 01.0	EB 81	Annex 1
Tentative calendar of meetings for 2015	Version 01.0	EB 81	Annex 2

*Note:* This table contains only the key information notes related to the mandates of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

*Abbreviations:* CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

<sup>a</sup> See <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

Table 19  
**Amendments**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
Amendment to version 09.0 of the CDM project standard	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 5
Amendment to version 09.0 of the CDM project cycle procedure	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 6
Amendment to version 03.0 of the standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 7
Amendment to version 03.0 of the standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities	Version 01.0	EB 81	Annex 5

*Abbreviations:* CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

<sup>a</sup> See <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

Table 20  
Glossary

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
Clean development mechanism terms	Version 08.0	EB 82	Annex 12

*Abbreviations:* CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

<sup>a</sup> See <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

Table 21  
**Recommendations for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference<sup>a</sup></i>
Assessment of applicability of the modalities and procedures contained in decisions 5/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.1 to project activities involving revegetation	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 17
Additional cost-effective approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land for afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities	Version 01.0	EB 86	Annex 18

*Abbreviations:* CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

<sup>b</sup> See <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

## Annex IV

**Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, its regulatory bodies, its forums and other workshops in 2015**

[English only]

Table 22

**Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in 2015**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Eighty-second	16–20 February	Geneva, Switzerland
Eighty-third	13–17 April	Bonn, Germany
Eighty-fourth	25–28 May	Bonn (in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies)
Eighty-fifth	20–24 July	Bonn
Eighty-fifth	12–16 October	Bonn
Eighty-sixth	23–27 November	Paris, France (in conjunction with the session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Table 23

**Accreditation Panel meetings in 2015**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Seventy-first	10–12 March	Bonn, Germany
Seventy-second	2–4 June	Bonn
Seventy-third	19–21 October	Bonn

Table 24

**Methodologies Panel meetings in 2015**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Sixty-sixth	16–20 March	Bonn, Germany
Sixty-seventh	15–19 June	Bonn
Sixty-eighth (electronic consultation)	31 August to 21 September	Virtual meeting
Sixty-eighth	5–9 October	Bonn

Table 25  
**Small-Scale Working Group meetings in 2015**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Forty-seventh	23–25 March	Bonn, Germany
Forty-eighth	22–25 June	Bonn
Forty-ninth (electronic consultation)	31 August to 10 September	Virtual meeting
Forty-ninth	29 September to 2 October	Bonn

Table 26  
**Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group meetings in 2015**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Fortieth	23–25 June	Bonn, Germany
Forty-first	7 and 8 September	Bonn

Table 27  
**Workshops and forums organized for clean development mechanism stakeholders**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Designated Operational Entities/Accredited Independent Entities Coordination Forum meeting	6 November 2014	Bonn, Germany
Sixteenth meeting of the Designated National Authorities Forum	13 and 14 November 2014	Bonn
Africa regional workshop on carbon finance	11 and 12 April 2015	Marrakesh, Morocco
Africa Carbon Forum	13–15 April 2015	Marrakesh
Regional workshop on carbon finance for Latin America and the Caribbean	7 and 8 September 2015	Santiago, Chile
Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum	9–11 September 2015	Santiago
Asia and the Pacific regional workshop on promoting the clean development mechanism and the market mechanisms for pre- and post-2020	29 and 30 September 2015	Manila, the Philippines