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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 of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) from 5 October 2013 to 30 September 2014. It highlights achievements and challenges faced by the Board in its implementation of the mechanism, the status of the mechanism and work undertaken by the Board and its support structure in the areas of accreditation, methodologies, registration and issuance, and other areas. Furthermore, it 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 tenth session. The main challenge facing the CDM remains the low level of demand for the certified emission reductions produced by CDM registered project activities and programmes of activities, due ultimately to Parties' level of ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The report describes the Executive Board's efforts to make prudent use of its resources in the present constrained environment to implement and improve the CDM and encourage its use, in order to ensure that the mechanism remains a useful tool at the disposal of Parties to incentivize climate change mitigation and contribute to sustainable development.

* 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), 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 these 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 thirteenth year of operation (2013–2014),¹ hereinafter referred to as the reporting period, and makes recommendations for consideration at CMP 10. It describes the status of the CDM, highlights the achievements and challenges relating to the operation of the CDM and provides information on the governance, management and financial status of the mechanism. Further information is available on the UNFCCC CDM website,² which is the central repository for all reports and other documentation relating to the Board.

3. Achievements and challenges, as well as the continuing opportunities for use of the CDM to incentivize emission reductions and contribute to sustainable development, will be highlighted further by the Chair of the Board, Mr. Hugh Sealy, in his oral remarks to CMP 10.

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

4. CMP 10, in taking note of the annual report of the Board, may wish:

- (a) To note the work of the Board in response to requests by CMP 9;
- (b) To designate operational entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated by the Board (see chapter III.B below);
- (c) To provide guidance on matters arising from this report, in particular the questions for guidance and the recommendations included in chapter IV.F below and in annex I;
- (d) To welcome the work conducted by the Board to nurture demand for the CDM, including for compliance and voluntary purposes, and as a tool for measuring, reporting and verification of mitigation outcomes.

5. The CMP is to elect the following to the Board, for a term of two years, upon nominations being received from Parties:

- (a) One member and one alternate member from the African States;
- (b) One member and one alternate member from the Asia-Pacific States;

¹ The report covers the period from 5 October 2013 to 30 September 2014, in accordance with decision 1/CMP.2, paragraph 11, and decision 2/CMP.3, paragraph 7.

² <<http://cdm.unfccc.int>>.

- (c) One member and one alternate member from the Latin American and Caribbean States;
 - (d) One member and one alternate member from the Western European and other States;
 - (e) 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 Annex I Parties pending nomination from CMP 9.

II. The clean development mechanism at the start of the second commitment period

A. The clean development mechanism in numbers

7. In total, 7,828 projects (266 programmes of activities (PoAs) and 7,562 project activities) were registered under the CDM in 108 countries by the end of the reporting period. Approximately 1,066 further projects (114 PoAs and 952 project activities) are undergoing validation, a step prior to submission to the Board for registration. With respect to emission reductions, by the end of the reporting period 1.493 billion certified emission reductions (CERs) had been issued from 2,666 projects and PoAs (34 per cent of registered projects).

8. There has been a significant decline in the number of new projects being registered, which now stands at roughly a tenth of the average of registrations over the preceding three reporting periods (table 1). To a lesser extent, the number of projects issuing CERs has declined to around half the average of the preceding three reporting periods, and the total number of CERs issued has declined to a third of the average of the preceding three reporting periods.

Table 1

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

<i>Reporting periods^a</i>	<i>Project registered</i>	<i>Issuing projects</i>	<i>CERs issued</i>
Oct. 2010–Sept. 2011	1 285	921	305 376 075
Oct. 2011–Sept. 2012	1 747	1 256	264 495 437
Oct. 2012–Sept. 2013	2 183	1 779	379 458 772
Oct. 2013–Sept. 2014	181	574	104 113 269

Abbreviation: CERs = certified emission reductions.

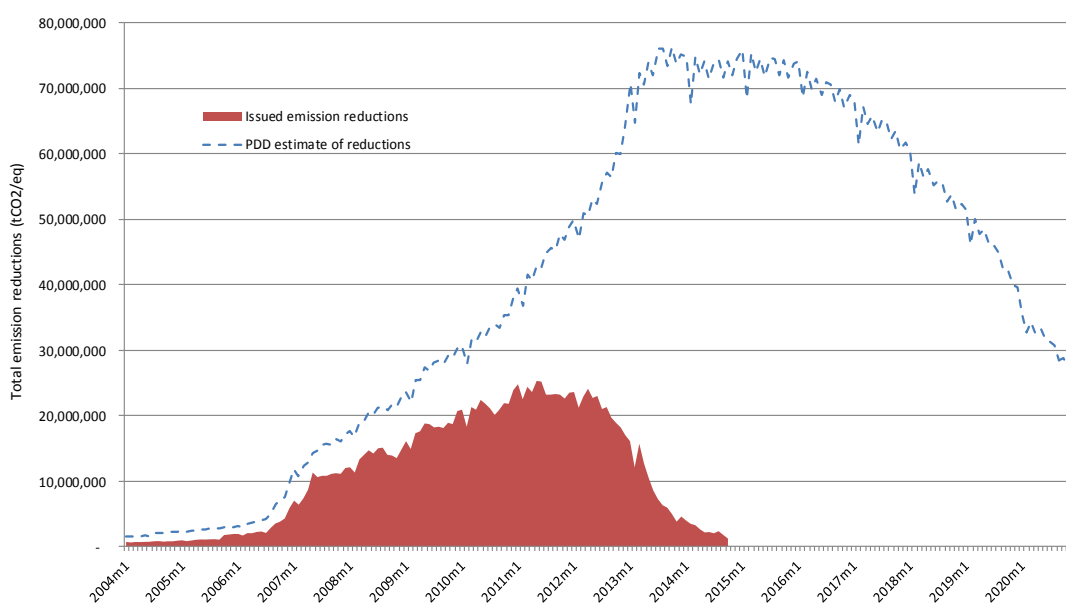
^a The reporting periods covered in this table are from 1 October to 30 September of the following year.

9. The CDM has seen continued growth in the number of PoAs. There are now 266 registered PoAs in 73 countries, with a total of 1,762 component project activities (CPAs). Under a PoA, an unlimited number of CPAs across a sector, country or region can be registered under a single administrative umbrella. This allows for the generation of large-scale emission reductions from the aggregating of smaller project activities that would not otherwise be viable. Thus, PoAs have improved the scalability of the CDM and have helped to extend its reach, especially in underrepresented regions.

10. The CDM helps Annex I Parties to fulfil their commitments to reduce emissions and assists Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in achieving sustainable development. The potential of the CDM to deliver emission reductions is significant, as shown by the expected emission reductions estimated in project design documents (PDDs) for current crediting periods (see figure 1). While PDDs generally tend to be somewhat on the optimistic side, it is apparent that market conditions in recent years have been such that the actual CERs issued so far have been considerably under this potential amount.

Figure 1

Potential and actual issuance of certified emission reductions under the clean development mechanism



Abbreviation: PDD = project design document.

11. The CDM also contributes to the financing of projects designed to help countries adapt to the effects of climate change. Two per cent of all CERs issued, except for projects hosted in the least developed countries (LDCs), go into the Adaptation Fund, which was established under the Convention. In the reporting period, 2,052,098 CERs were contributed to the Adaptation Fund, bringing the total number of CERs forwarded to the fund from the CDM registry to 29,823,993 (see table 3).

B. Challenges faced by the clean development mechanism

12. Overall, the CDM has been characterized by a period of impressive growth from 2006 to 2012 followed by a sharp decline. The main causes of this decline are generally accepted as not being due to the mechanism itself, but rather to restrictions by some buyers on the quantity, type and origin of CERs, economic recession and, ultimately, the level of ambition of Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol in addressing climate change. All these factors translate into prices for CERs that are only a fraction of the prices seen several years ago.

13. With the present low prices, projects are either delaying issuance or, in the worst case, ceasing operations. Around half of the project activities which previously issued CERs have not communicated with the Board in the past 24 months. It is further expected that, by the end of 2020, approximately 70 per cent of projects will have reached the end of their crediting periods and around half of these will be eligible to renew their crediting periods.

C. Building on a reformed, improved and evolved clean development mechanism

14. The CDM has evolved considerably from its early days as an untested instrument. It quickly grew into a functioning mechanism delivering emission reductions and benefits on a project-by-project basis, and has since evolved further to become a reliable, sophisticated and remarkably flexible tool in the international response to climate change.

15. The Board is prudently investing in the mechanism's continual improvement, with a focus on:

(a) PoAs, which allow an unlimited number of project activities over a wide area, even across borders, to be administered together for cost-effectiveness;

(b) Standardized baselines, which increase the objectivity, enhance the predictability and reduce the cost of evaluating and assessing the impact of greenhouse gas emission reduction projects, for example, by calculating a sector-specific baseline emission factor estimate for the rice mill sector in Cambodia;

(c) Suppressed demand, which allows a project to assume a level of future emissions and then undertake activities to avoid those emissions, thus helping countries to leapfrog carbon-intensive technologies and proceed directly to more efficient, less emission-intensive technologies;

(d) Streamlining of regulations, which reduces the time and cost involved in making use of the mechanism;

(e) Enhanced local stakeholder consultation, which ensures that people affected by a CDM project can give timely, meaningful input to a proposed project;

(f) Reporting on sustainable development, which allows project participants to highlight, on a voluntary basis, the development benefits of their projects;

(g) Adding to the body of CDM standards, which extends the mechanism into new sectors and underrepresented regions, with methodologies that are the international benchmark for emission baseline setting and emission reductions monitoring and reporting;

(h) Enhancing understanding of the CDM, its achievements and its potential benefits to a multiplicity of stakeholders.

16. The CDM has proved that it can incentivize emission reductions at scale and contribute significantly to development, technology transfer and enhanced well-being. It is the view of the Board that the mechanism is not only fit for the present, but also an invaluable tool fit for the future.

D. Opportunities

17. The present challenges for the CDM should be viewed in the broader context of the international response to climate change, including action at the regional and national levels, and action being taken by cities, corporations and even individuals.

18. The CDM is, first and foremost, a tool created by the Kyoto Protocol, but it is clear that the mechanism may have broader applicability. The wide range of market approaches emerging in countries around the world can use the CDM as a ready-made measurement, reporting and verification tool to focus investment where it is needed, and thus avoid ‘reinventing the wheel’.

19. Development agencies are making use of the mechanism’s proven strengths in measuring, reporting and verifying emission reductions to ensure quantifiable results from their investment – so-called results-based financing. For example, the World Bank’s Carbon Initiative for Development supports low-carbon investments in LDCs, using carbon-linked performance payments through the CDM.

20. In addition, companies use CERs to contribute to climate change action and display their corporate social responsibility. Large events, such as the 2014 football World Cup held in Brazil, which compensated for emissions through using CERs, can use the CDM to lessen their impact on the environment. Likewise, individuals dedicated to reducing their emissions are measuring their carbon footprint, reducing where possible and offsetting the rest.

21. Recognizing such potential uses of the CDM, the Board is taking an active role in promoting the use of the CDM and CERs within emerging emissions trading systems and by government entities, corporations, events and individuals wishing to reduce their emissions on a voluntary basis.

22. Voluntary cancellation by holders of CERs in the CDM registry was initially allowed by the Board, and later welcomed by the CMP, in 2012. In 2014, the Board asked the secretariat to further ease the way in which voluntary cancellation is conducted. An online platform will be launched for this purpose by the end of 2014. The Board has also encouraged the secretariat to promote the use of the mechanism as a measuring, reporting and verification instrument for results-based financing.

23. Noting the pre-2020 mitigation gap highlighted by the United Nations Environment Programme,³ and following the invitation to Parties 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 has highlighted the potential of the CDM to promote and achieve additional cost-effective mitigation in the period up to 2020.

24. In so doing, the Board is attempting to ensure that best use of the CDM is made by all, that emission reductions continue to happen through it and that the mechanism is sustained in the long term.

III. Work undertaken in the reporting period

25. This chapter describes the ongoing work of the Board and its response to the requests made and encouragements given by the CMP. The work of the Board can be categorized into three broad areas: rulings; regulatory matters; and governance, management and promotional matters. Annex II contains a summary of the deliverables of the Board in response to the requests and encouragements of CMP 9.

³ See <<http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEPemissionsGapReport2013.pdf>>.

A. Rulings

1. Rulings related to accreditation

26. In the reporting period, the Board accredited and provisionally designated two new operational entities for validation and verification. Two designated operational entities (DOEs) withdrew their accreditation entirely and four DOEs voluntarily withdrew partially for certain sectoral scopes. One DOE extended its accreditation for sectoral scope 14. 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 to 44. The CDM accreditation procedure (version 11.0), which came into effect on 1 January 2014, resulted in a redeclaration of accredited sectoral scopes by DOEs and included an extension of the accreditation period from three to five years. The Board recommends the entities listed in annex III for designation at CMP 10 for the sectoral scopes indicated.

27. Registration and issuance-related requests are detailed in table 2 and distribution of registered projects is represented in figure 2.

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

Table 2

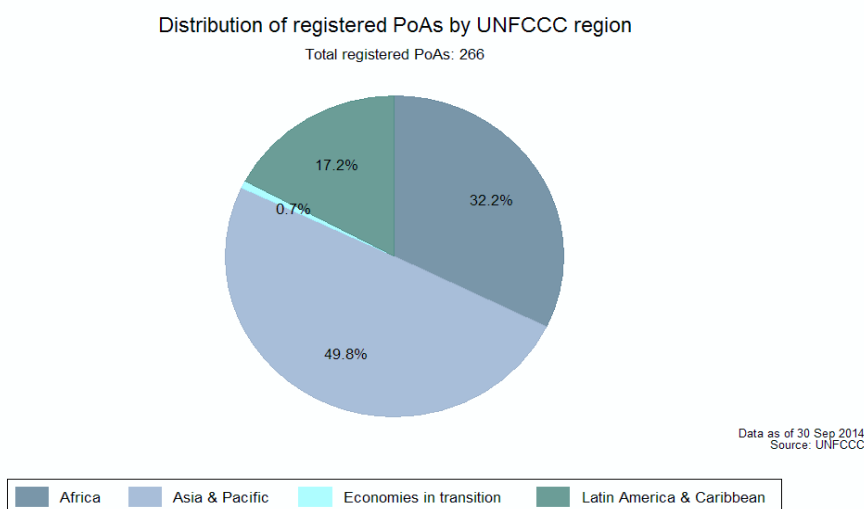
Clean development mechanism registration and issuance-related requests for the period from 5 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

<i>Request</i>	<i>Number of requests submitted^a</i>	<i>Number of finalized requests^b</i>
Registration	285	268
Issuance	721	627
Programme of activities: registration	64	43
Programme of activities: issuance	26	6
Renewal of crediting period	73	65
Post-registration changes	93	79

^a Requests submitted comprise submissions and resubmissions after incompleteness.

^b 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.

Figure 2
Distribution of registered programmes of activities by UNFCCC region



Abbreviations: Africa = African States, Asia & Pacific = Asia-Pacific States, Latin America & Caribbean = Latin American and Caribbean States, PoAs = programmes of activities.

28. In the reporting period, a total of 103,631,137 CERs were issued, which includes 495,482 temporary certified emission reductions (tCERs) and 505,085 long-term certified emission reductions (ICERs). This brings the total number of CERs issued to date to 1,493,044,793, which includes 10,823,475 tCERs and 505,085 ICERs. Further details on forwarding, voluntary and administrative cancellation transactions are provided in table 3. To date, 2,657 projects and nine PoAs have received CERs.

29. By the end of the reporting period, 871,017 CERs had been issued to the nine PoAs covering 200 CPAs.

Table 3

Overview of completed transactions in the clean development mechanism registry

Transaction type	Total as at 30 September 2014		5 October 2013 to 30 September 2014	
	Transactions	Units	Transactions	Units
Total issuance transactions	8 242	1 493 044 793	843	103 631 137
Total forwarding transactions to the Adaptation Fund account	8 203	29 823 993	825	2 052 098
Total forwarding transactions to the clean development mechanism registry or Annex I Party registries	13 721	1 390 053 019	1 230	46 111 379
Total transactions from the Adaptation Fund account to Annex I Party registries	210	22 064 625	69	4 827 958
Total voluntary cancellation transactions	138	1 300 733	85	1 014 039
Total administrative cancellation transactions	5	1 013 245	1	172 855

30. Of the total CERs issued to date, 1,434,059,421 were issued for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and 58,985,372 for the second commitment period. All tCERs and ICERs were issued for the first commitment period.

31. Detailed figures can be found on the UNFCCC CDM website.⁴

B. Regulatory matters

32. An overview of the regulatory documents (policy-related standards, procedures, clarifications and guidelines) approved or revised by the Board during the reporting period is included in annex IV.

1. Policy-related regulations

33. The revised CDM accreditation procedure and the revised DOE performance monitoring procedure adopted by the Board during the previous reporting period were successfully implemented. The revised accreditation procedure, in effect since 1 January 2014, improves the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of the CDM accreditation process. The key change is an extension of the accreditation period from three to five years while maintaining the same frequency for surveillance assessments and reducing the number of performance assessments required of a DOE. The revised DOE performance monitoring procedure, in effect retroactively as of 1 January 2013, helps DOEs to improve their performance through careful monitoring of instances of non-compliance in a systematic manner. Key improvements are the introduction of a dynamic threshold mechanism to monitor performance over time, simplification of reporting formats and monitoring of post-registration requests.

34. During this reporting period, the Board adopted a revised CDM accreditation standard, to come into effect on 1 January 2015. Key benefits include clearer, streamlined requirements, reducing the cost of acquiring and maintaining accreditation; increased autonomy for entities to define the competency criteria for personnel who perform validation and verification activities; clearer definitions of sectoral scopes and tagging to CDM methodologies, allowing project activities and PoAs to choose appropriate methodologies for mitigation actions; and more detailed requirements regarding outsourcing of DOE functions, allowing for faster decision-making while reducing the cost for validation and verification activities.

Sustainable development

35. In accordance with decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 7, the use of the voluntary sustainable development tool, adopted by the Board in 2012, was evaluated. The voluntary sustainable development tool is available online and in paper-based form. The use of the tool generates a description report, which is published on the UNFCCC CDM website. The tool was launched on 1 April 2014 and as at 31 August 2014, 13 sustainable development description reports had been published.

36. The evaluation of the use of the tool⁵ has had the following impacts to date:

(a) The tool enabled the reporting of comparable and structured information about the sustainable development co-benefits, in a manner that is consistent across all types of CDM project activities and PoAs;

⁴ <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Public/index.html>>.

⁵ See <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/tools/index.html>>.

(b) The tool provides a means to report on the aggregated performance of sustainable development co-benefits for various types of CDM project activities and PoAs in various host countries over time for use by the Board and other stakeholders.

37. The Board will assess ways to increase the awareness of the existence of the tool as a means to further encourage its use. The Board will also continue to monitor the use of the tool.

Project cycle

38. Following the request to the Board in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 10, to “analyse allowing the validation of monitoring plans for small-scale and microscale project activities and programmes of activities before their first verifications”, the Board agreed to allow flexibility in the timing of the validation of monitoring plans for small-scale and microscale project activities and PoAs. The Board agreed that validation of a complete monitoring plan by a DOE and approval by the Board of project activities and PoAs on these scales could take place: (a) at registration; (b) at any time prior to the first request for issuance; or (c) at the time of the first request for issuance.

39. The Board further agreed that the same policy arguments for providing such flexibility for small-scale projects also apply to large-scale projects. The Board then agreed to apply this same flexibility to large-scale projects and PoAs. As decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 10, did not explicitly refer to large-scale project activities and PoAs, the Board agreed to report to the CMP on its decision that such flexibility should apply to all scales and seek confirmation from the CMP. In response to the mandate in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraphs 15 to 17, the Board initiated work on developing criteria to determine when a CDM project activity or CPA could be registered at the same physical or geographical location as an existing project activity or CPA whose crediting period has expired.

Programmes of activities

40. In response to the mandate in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 12, the Board analysed the thresholds for CPAs to qualify as microscale activities in PoAs taking into account regional circumstances while ensuring environmental integrity. The analysis revealed the need for more flexibility with regard to thresholds for CPAs providing services to households, communities or small and medium-sized enterprises. As a result, the Board agreed to continue to explore options to facilitate the implementation of microscale or small-scale project activities providing services to households, communities or small and medium-sized enterprises.

41. In response to the request in decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 19, the Board undertook several measures to improve and streamline the regulations for PoAs. One such measure was to allow more flexibility in how CPAs may be batched in requests for issuance. Specifically, a request for issuance may now be submitted for a second monitoring period of a PoA, even where such a request has not been submitted for all the CPAs in the PoA for the first monitoring period. This measure further eases the implementation of PoAs. It builds upon measures taken earlier, in the implementation of issuance in relation to decision 7/CMP.1, paragraph 20, to allow CPAs to be grouped into two batches where it is not possible to prepare the request for some CPAs as quickly as for other CPAs for the monitoring period.

42. During the reporting period, the Board revised various PoA-related regulatory documents (e.g. CDM project standard, standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for PoAs, standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and PoAs) to provide:

- (a) Flexibility in requesting issuance for a PoA (e.g. in two batches of CPAs for a monitoring period), thereby avoiding interdependency among CPAs, providing more certainty to investors;
- (b) Increased options for post-registration changes to PoAs and/or CPAs, including revision of eligibility criteria;
- (c) Simplification of sampling and survey requirements;
- (d) Simplification of documentation requirements for PoAs;
- (e) Clarifying that in the case of PoAs with more than one host Party, at least one real case CPA per host Party is required at the time of registration.

Materiality

43. The Board initiated work on the further application of materiality in the CDM with a view to concluding the work in 2015.

2. Methodology-related regulations

44. The Board considered the issue of revision of methodologies and the requirements in paragraphs 38 and 39 of the annex to decision 3/CMP.1 for the submission of a PDD along with a request for a revision of a methodology. The Board agreed to allow requests for revision of a methodology to be submitted without a PDD only where such requests can be assessed without requiring the project-specific information, taking into account the accumulated experience of the Board and its supporting structure in reviewing methodologies, in order to simplify the process for the request for revision of a methodology process.

Baseline and additionality

45. In response to decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 13, the Board considered the concept of country-specific baseline and additionality thresholds and requested the secretariat and the CDM Methodologies Panel to propose options to define them. Based on these options, the Board will consider the development of country-specific baseline and additionality thresholds for countries underrepresented in the CDM as a priority.

46. Building on experience gained in introducing novel but simplified approaches in methodologies covering landfills, lighting and drinking water applications, the Board continued a comprehensive review of methodologies for waste treatment and transport with a view to developing alternative approaches for demonstration of additionality. The Board also initiated work on developing standardized approaches for the demonstration of additionality in a frequently used methodology for renewable energy generation.

47. In response to decision 3/CMP.9, paragraph 18, the Board initiated work on simplifying and streamlining the validation process for projects activities and PoAs that are deemed to be automatically additional, by introducing more objective, simplified and user-friendly forms.

Simplification and streamlining of methodologies

48. In the reporting period, the Board approved more than 10 new or revised standards or methodologies to facilitate low-income community projects, in particular by introducing greater flexibility for project or programme design and additional options for monitoring the output while safeguarding environmental integrity.

49. The Board clarified and simplified sampling requirements, in particular for the efficiency of devices for residential applications, such as cookstoves.

50. The Board included conservative default values for baselines in widely applied methodologies (e.g. fuel wood consumption per person per year) as alternatives to time-consuming field surveys to establish the baseline.

Standardized baselines

51. During the reporting period, the Board adopted and revised various standards, methodological tools and guidelines relating to standardized baselines, as contained in annex IV, to further operationalize and facilitate the process for the development of standardized baselines as well as project activities and PoAs using standardized baselines.

52. The Board agreed that its interpretation of decision 3/CMP.6, paragraph 46, is that the application of a standardized baseline is at the discretion of the designated national authority (DNA) of the host Party, including as to whether a project activity covered by a standardized baseline may use an approved methodology or tool instead of the standardized baseline. In cases where the approval of the standardized baseline could pose a risk to environmental integrity, including as a result of the applicability determined by the DNA, the Board could reject the standardized baseline and engage with the DNA to address the risk to environmental integrity.

53. In the reporting period, 16 submissions on standardized baselines have been received from DNAs, which makes a total of 22 submissions received to date. Most of the submissions are for the power sector and the waste sector. The Board also adopted two standardized baselines (a baseline emission factor and a positive list of technologies for the rice mill sector of Cambodia and an emission factor for the power sector of Uzbekistan), making a total of four standardized baselines adopted so far. In response to a survey conducted by the secretariat, 13 DNAs have expressed interest in working with the Board in the development of standardized baselines.

Large-scale methodologies and tools

54. In the reporting period, the Board approved five new methodologies, three new methodological tools, 13 revised methodologies and one revised methodological tool for large-scale project activities. The trend of areas for methodology submissions in the CDM is making the transition from energy generation and unit operation to unit process and process changes.

55. One of the methodologies approved by the Board is in the area of chemical processes for project activities that switch from an electrolytic process to a catalytic process for recycling chlorine from hydrogen chloride gas in isocyanate production plants.

56. The new tool titled “Project emissions from cultivation of biomass” has broadened the use of methodologies in PoAs. The other two new tools, “Baseline emissions for modal shift measures in inter-urban cargo transport” and “Baseline emissions for modal shift in urban passenger transport”, will facilitate the development of standardized baselines in the transport sector and help to provide consistency across methodologies.

57. The building sector is underrepresented in the CDM. The cost of monitoring is an obstacle to attracting more project activities from the sector. In response, the Board has expanded the scope of the large-scale methodology on buildings to cover retrofitting of existing buildings and to allow the use of computerized building simulation models to estimate emission reductions.

58. The Board has included the concept of suppressed demand in the lighting, water purification and wastewater treatment methodologies. The concept allows a project participant to assume a level of future emissions, and then design a project activity to avoid those emissions. Thus, a project activity can help a country to leapfrog carbon-intensive technologies to more efficient, less greenhouse gas emitting and cleaner technologies.

Small-scale methodologies and tools

59. In the reporting period, the Board approved one new methodology, eight revised methodologies and one revised general guideline for small-scale project activities.

60. Consistent with its efforts to extend the benefits of the CDM to underrepresented project types and countries, the Board:

(a) Approved the first methodology for the dairy sector, specifically strategic feed supplementation in the smallholder dairy sector to increase productivity;

(b) Approved methodologies for the construction sector (e.g. displacement of brick and cement by gypsum wall panels) and novel technologies for waste treatment (e.g. treating hazardous waste using plasma technology with energy recovery);

(c) Revised methodologies for demand-side energy efficiency for broader coverage (e.g. efficient outdoor and street lighting technologies, efficient lighting and/or controls in buildings, installation of low-flow hot water saving devices);

(d) Expanded the coverage of the methodology for the electrification of rural communities using renewable energy, including the option to rehabilitate non-functional renewable energy systems;

(e) Broadened the methodology for emission reductions through sustainable charcoal production and consumption.

Carbon dioxide capture and storage

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

C. Improving regional and subregional distribution of project activities under the clean development mechanism

1. Support to designated national authorities

62. The Board and the secretariat have continued providing support to DNAs in their work. This support includes:

(a) The help desks provided by the secretariat for supporting DNAs and projects in Africa, LDCs and small island developing States and countries that had fewer than 10 registered CDM projects as at 31 December 2010;

(b) Direct technical assistance via regional training events in Togo, Benin, Uganda, Ecuador, Zimbabwe and South Africa, provided through the CDM regional collaboration centres (RCCs);

(c) Assistance provided by the RCCs for the establishment of DNA offices in Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and the Central African Republic;

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

(e) Engagement with the co-chairs of the DNA Forum in stakeholder consultations and with the Board at its 76th and 79th meetings.

63. The annual meeting of the DNA Forum (Warsaw, Poland, 9–10 November 2013) was held back-to-back with CMP 9. The Africa regional workshop on the CDM (Windhoek, Namibia, 30 June to 1 July 2014) was held back-to-back with the 6th Africa Carbon Forum. The regional workshop on the CDM and nationally appropriate mitigation actions for Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogota, Colombia, 31 August to 2 September 2014) was held back-to-back with the 8th Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum.

64. In response to decision 3/CMP.9, the Board has offered assistance to DNAs in relation to:

(a) Monitoring the sustainable development benefits from CDM project activities and PoAs. Assistance to the DNA of Cambodia, the first DNA to request such assistance, is ongoing;

(b) Development of guidelines for local stakeholder consultations.

65. In response to the same decision, the Board sought information from DNAs, individually and through DNA Forum meetings, on how they conduct local stakeholder consultations for CDM project activities and PoAs, with a view to sharing this information among DNAs. To date, the secretariat has received a submission from the DNA of Brazil.

2. CDM Loan Scheme

66. 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 five periods of applications for loans. As at 30 June 2014, a total of 153 applications had been received, with 56 loans approved, for a total commitment of USD 4.8 million. Projects that have had loans approved are located in Africa (39), Asia and the Pacific (16) and Latin America (1). Most loans cover PoAs (60 per cent). LDCs account for 74 per cent of the approved loans and African States account for 69 per cent.

3. Nairobi Framework Partnership

67. In the context of the Nairobi Framework⁶ Partnership, the secretariat coordinates activities of the partners and cooperating organizations.⁷ Joint efforts in the reporting period included organization of the 6th Africa Carbon Forum, the 8th Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum and the two regional workshops referred to in paragraph 62 above. Each partner and collaborating organization also carried out individual initiatives according to their mandates and workplans.

68. The Board would like to express its gratitude to the DNAs of Poland, Namibia and Colombia for hosting the events and to the Nairobi Framework partners and cooperating organizations for their continued work on the CDM.

4. Regional collaboration centres

69. Since the establishment of the RCCs in 2013, the secretariat has worked to strengthen them as the key thrust of its efforts to improve the regional and subregional

⁶ 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>.

⁷ Partner agencies: the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNEP DTU Partnership (formerly UNEP Risoe Centre), the United Nations Development Programme, UNFCCC, 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.

distribution of CDM projects. These RCCs are operated in partnership with local and regional agencies and multilateral development banks.⁸ They provide direct support on the ground, primarily to:

- (a) Support existing projects and PoAs in their move through the CDM project cycle from idea to issuance;
- (b) Develop standardized baselines;
- (c) Develop a pipeline of future projects and partnerships;
- (d) Develop CDM knowledge, awareness and capacity.

70. The RCCs have identified and supported project activities in their progression through the project pipeline; such support is particularly important given the current challenging market conditions. The four RCCs have so far provided direct support to over 200 existing activities, resulting in 88 such activities moving forward in the project cycle. The centres have also been active in identifying 109 new project activities, 38 per cent of which moved through the CDM pipeline as a result of follow-up actions. Work is currently under way to identify a partner organization for a fifth RCC, to be located in the Asia region.

71. The RCCs have also supported the development and submission of standardized baselines through providing technical advice and building the capacity of project developers and DNAs. Their work involves identifying technical and institutional gaps and other barriers at the local level, resulting in a substantial pipeline of 59 standardized baselines, 10 of which have already been submitted into the regulatory process.

72. Importantly, the presence of the RCCs on the ground has helped to catalyse action by several international and regional agencies. Several partnerships and collaborations have been established, with the effect of strengthening the impact of all agencies on the ground, facilitating interaction with local governments, monitoring results and allowing for follow-up. One interesting development is that the RCCs have been able to assist in connecting funding agencies with project activities seeking further investment.

IV. Governance and management matters

73. The CDM two-year business plan 2014–2015 and management plan (MAP) 2014 was adopted at the 76th meeting of the Board. At the same meeting, the Board agreed to continue with its practice from the previous year and conduct a mid-year review of the implementation of the approved MAP. The Board's review of the MAP occurred at its 80th meeting and was based on a document titled "Status of CDM MAP 2014 implementation",⁹ which contained an update on the achievements as at 31 May 2014 against the two business plan goals, the associated three objectives under each goal, and the specific products and the priorities agreed at the 76th meeting of the Board.

74. Based on the approved 2014 MAP, 69 out of 77 work items were forecast to be delivered by mid-year. In the intervening period from the approval of the MAP to the Board's mid-year review, the Board requested that an additional 29 work items be included in its workplan (total of 106 work items). As at 31 May 2014, the Board noted that 67 work items had been delivered. Of these, 25 were delivered in accordance with the original timelines, 17 were rescheduled due to the need to balance Board meeting workload, delays

⁸ West African Development Bank, Lomé, Togo; East African Development Bank, Kampala, Uganda; Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation, St. George's, Grenada; Development Bank of Latin America, Bogota, Colombia.

⁹ Available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/archives/meetings_14.html>.

in completion or lack of agreement on the product submitted, and 64 work items are on track for delivery against established timelines.

75. The Board also noted at the mid-year review that the 2014 MAP was approved based on a complement of 163 full-time secretariat staff and that, as at 31 May 2014, the secretariat was delivering against more mandates than initially planned with 155 full-time staff. The Board also noted that while the actual volume of work for routine operations was lower in some areas than expected (e.g. assessments), this was balanced in part by increased activities in other areas (e.g. methodologies and standardized baselines).

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

77. During the reporting period, the CDM Accreditation Panel, the Methodologies Panel and the Small-scale Working Group met four times each. The Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Working Group did not meet in 2014, but provided input to the Board by electronic means. The Afforestation/Reforestation Working Group conducted one electronic meeting, by teleconference, the first such meeting by a panel or working group of the CDM.

78. The Board agreed to identify areas of strategic methodological 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 will also consider how to enhance the use of electronic means for meetings of its panels and working groups.

79. During the reporting period, the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC) considered options for the management of the joint implementation (JI) accreditation system. At its 79th meeting, the Board took note of the decision of the 34th meeting of the JISC to initiate a dialogue with the Board on a short-term measure for the JISC to rely partially on the CDM accreditation system, while still maintaining its oversight of the accredited independent entities operational under JI. The Board interacted with the Chair of the JISC, Mr. Piotr Dombrowicki, at its 80th meeting and will continue its consideration of this matter at its 81st meeting.

80. The Board expressed appreciation to the members of its panels, working groups and Registration and Issuance Team for their hard work and commitment.

A. Membership issues

81. At CMP 9, 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 4.

Table 4

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

<i>Members</i>	<i>Alternate members</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>
Ms. Lakshmi Dhewanthi ^a	Mr. Hussein Badarin ^a	Asia-Pacific States
Mr. Martin Enderlin ^{a, c}	Mr. Olivier Kassi ^a	Western European and other States
Mr. José Domingos Miguez ^b	Mr. Maosheng Duan ^b	Non-Annex I Parties

<i>Members</i>	<i>Alternate members</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>
Ms. Natalie Kushko ^b	Ms. Diana Harutyunyan ^b	Eastern European States
Mr. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu ^{a, d}	Mr. Kadio Ahossane ^a	African States
Mr. Daniel Ortega-Pacheco ^{a, f}	Mr. Eduardo Calvo ^a	Latin American and Caribbean States
Mr. Lambert Schneider ^a (Vice-Chair)	Mr. Kazunari Kainou ^a	Annex I Parties
Mr. Hugh Sealy ^b (Chair)	Mr. Amjad Abdulla ^b	Small island developing States
Mr. Frank Wolke ^b	Vacant ^{b, e}	Annex I Parties
Mr. Washington Zhakata ^b	Mr. Qazi K. Ahmad ^b	Non-Annex I Parties

^a Term: two years ending at the first meeting in 2015.

^b Term: two years ending at the first meeting in 2016.

^c Mr. Peer Stiansen resigned effective immediately prior to the first meeting in 2014.

^d Mr. Victor Kabengele resigned effective immediately prior to the first meeting in 2014.

^e Mr. Chris Faris resigned effective immediately prior to the first meeting in 2014. No replacement for this seat has been received to date.

^f The Coordinator of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries informed the secretariat in writing that Mr. Antonio Huerta-Goldman (Mexico) would serve for one year, after which Mr. Daniel Ortega-Pacheco (Ecuador) would take office to serve for the remaining year of that term on the Board.

82. 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 notes the progress of deliberations on this matter and requests the CMP to find an interim solution at CMP 10, pending the conclusion of a long-term solution.

Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board

83. The Board, at its 77th meeting, elected Mr. Hugh Sealy, a member from a non-Annex I Party, and Mr. Lambert Schneider, from an 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 2015.¹⁰

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

B. Meetings in 2014

85. In the reporting period, the Board held four meetings and an informal planning session. A fifth meeting is scheduled for November 2014 (table 5).

¹⁰ Rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the Board (decision 4/CMP.1, annex I).

86. 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.¹¹

Table 5

Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
Seventy-seventh	17–21 February	Bonn, Germany
Seventy-eighth	31 March to 4 April	Bonn
Seventy-ninth	28 May to 1 June	Bonn (in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies)
Eightieth	14–18 July	Bonn
Eighty-first	24–28 November	Lima, Peru (in conjunction with the session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

C. Interaction with forums and stakeholders

87. The secretariat held three web conferences with members of the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum relating to financing of the forum under the current market conditions. The secretariat also held web conferences with members of the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum and the CDM Accreditation Panel to resolve concerns relating to the implementation of the CDM accreditation standard (version 05.1) as reported by the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum and to identify practical means for DOEs to conduct examinations to qualify their personnel.

88. The Board and its support structure continued its 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 each meeting of the Board. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized some nine workshops, round-table discussions, forums and training sessions in five countries.

89. Stakeholders were also given the opportunity to express their views on the development and implementation of CDM rules and to seek clarification of those rules. The Board received about 70 letters during the reporting period. Channels for the submission of letters and their responses via the DOE, DNA and Board extranets and the CDM public website¹² have been established to increase transparency of the decision-making process and enhance knowledge-sharing on policy-related matters.

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

91. A further opportunity for stakeholders to provide input was provided at a consultation round table on the future of the CDM, held on 15 and 16 September 2014 in

¹¹ <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

¹² The letters and responses are available at <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/submissions/index.html>>.

Bonn, Germany. The round table brought together invited CDM experts to inform the further development of the CDM.

92. In addition to the meetings listed in table 5, the Board took advantage of the unique opportunity presented by the Secretary-General's Climate Summit 2014 and Climate Week NYC by holding its strategic planning session and an informal session in New York, United States of America (21–27 September 2014), during which the Board met with a wide range of stakeholders and policymakers. Outreach was planned under four themes, which aligned with the events and activities happening during Climate Week: climate finance, mechanisms in domestic policies, the emerging sectors of cities and transport, and climate leadership.

93. The secretariat also implemented seven 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 decisions taken by the Board.

D. Communication, promotion and outreach

94. Communication, promotion and outreach efforts in 2014 focused on:

(a) Highlighting the benefits of the CDM: how the mechanism incentivizes projects that not only reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions but enhance well-being and promote sustainable development;

(b) Promoting the use of CERs for compliance purposes, for example, in the emerging emissions trading systems, and on a voluntary basis to offset emissions, for example, in cities, by corporations, by large events and by individuals striving for climate neutrality.

95. Activities of note include the following: training for developing country journalists; outreach at targeted carbon market events; production of videos; publication of CDM-specific content online; and promotional outreach work to encourage demand for the CDM and its CERs among an initial set of companies, organizations and individuals.

96. During the reporting period, more than 15 news releases and announcements were disseminated and more than 80 media queries were responded to regarding the CDM.

97. The RCCs have raised awareness about the CDM in regions with limited numbers of CDM projects. The centres, among other things, contribute a great deal 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.

98. The reporting period saw the continued growth of the Facebook and Twitter accounts dedicated to the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms.

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

99. This section presents information on income and expenditure as at the end of August 2014. As a result of the accumulated reserve, together with prudent management of its funds, the Board is in a strong financial position. Available funds are sufficient for the Board to continue its work in support of previous CMP decisions, to appropriately strengthen the CDM and to carry out new mandates that may be given to it by Parties.

100. There has been a sharp decline in income in 2014 (USD 4.4 million in the first eight months of 2014 compared with USD 28.8 million in the same period in 2013) and the low

levels of income anticipated in the coming years owing to the decline in demand for CERs and the resulting decline in activity in the mechanism. The Board, committed to prudent financial stewardship, continues to monitor its activities while carefully balancing the need to conserve funds with the need to implement and improve the CDM.

101. Using the linear rate of projected expenditure, 2014 expenditure is expected to be USD 31.7 million. This represents an estimated 5 per cent reduction of expenditure compared with 2013, resulting from staff attrition and a decrease in expenses relating to consultancies, expert fees and travel.

102. Total operating income for the first eight months of 2014 amounted to USD 4.4 million (table 6). In comparison, fees and share of proceeds were estimated in the 2014 MAP at USD 25 million, based on a higher predicted CER price.

103. Approximately USD 7.4 million in CER fees remain in pending accounts (from January to August 2014) for which forwarding has not been requested. Under the current CDM rules, the secretariat work invested in CDM projects that do not complete the forwarding stage of the cycle cannot be recovered. Under the prevailing market conditions, the secretariat does not expect to recover the corresponding fees in 2014.

Table 6

Clean development mechanism status of income 2013–2014

(United States dollars)

<i>Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism fees and carry-over</i>	<i>2013^a</i>	<i>2014^b</i>
Carry-over from previous year (A)	147 729 143	148 940 705
Fee income during the year (B)		
Methodology fees ^c	11 913	4 000
Registration fees ^d	1 672 543	1 172 054
Share of proceeds ^e	30 687 967	3 117 739
Accreditation fees	107 385	15 000
Accreditation process-related fees	232 637	110 348
Total of previous year's carry-over (A) and current year's income (B)	180 441 587	153 359 845

^a 1 January to 31 December 2013.

^b 1 January to 31 August 2014. Not included is a reserve fund of USD 45 million.

^c A non-refundable submission fee of USD 1,000 is payable at the time 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 share of proceeds.

^d 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.

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

104. At its 76th meeting, the Board approved a MAP and related budget amounting to USD 32.9 million for the calendar year 2014. This represents a decrease of USD 5.5 million, or 14.2 per cent, compared with the 2013 budget. Expenditures of USD 20.6 million were made in the eight-month period to 31 August 2014. The income for the

corresponding period amounted to USD 4.4 million, resulting in a deficit of USD 16.2 million. On the basis of projected expenditures, the budget utilization rate is expected to approach 97 per cent (table 7).

Table 7

Status of expenditure compared to budget

<i>Budget and expenditure</i>	<i>2013^a</i>	<i>2014^b</i>
Budget (12 months)	USD 38 383 707	USD 32 916 280
Expenditure	USD 33 418 196	USD 20 569 639
Expenditure as percentage of budget	87.1%	62.3%

^a Expenditure from 1 January to 31 December 2013.

^b Expenditure from 1 January to 31 August 2014. Includes total cost recovery expenses from January to June.

105. Income from registration fees and share of proceeds increased significantly in the preceding six years, resulting in a substantial reserve that amounted to USD 132 million as at 31 August 2014. The Board is committed to managing its resources prudently, particularly bearing in mind the uncertainties currently facing the mechanism and future income streams, with a view to ensuring that the administrative expenses of the CDM may be covered until at least the end of the true-up period for the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period (expected to be around mid-2023).

F. Recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

106. The Board invites the CMP to endorse its recommendation that the validation of the monitoring plan may be submitted at any time before the first request for issuance in the case of microscale, small-scale and large-scale project activities and PoAs.

107. The Board invites the CMP to endorse its recommendation that a PDD is not required to be submitted along with a request of revision of a methodology in cases where the Board considers that the assessment of such a request can be conducted without the project-specific information.

108. The Board recommends that the CMP welcome the work of the Board to facilitate voluntary cancellation of CERs.

109. In response to decision 5/CMP.8, paragraph 37, the Board agreed on a recommendation to the CMP on the flexibility in the timing of the verification of afforestation and reforestation project activities.

Annex I

Flexibility in the timing of the verification of afforestation and reforestation project activities

1. Following the request contained in paragraph 37 of decision 5/CMP.8, “Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism”, the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the Board) considered possible flexibility in the timing of the verification of afforestation and reforestation (A/R) projects under the clean development mechanism during a crediting period while ensuring consistency with the principles of temporary certified emission reductions.

2. The Board agreed that flexibility in the timing of the verification of A/R projects during a crediting period could be allowed, while ensuring consistency with the principles of temporary certified emission reductions, by substituting paragraph 32 of the annex to decision 5/CMP.1, “Modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism”, with the following:

“The initial verification and certification of an afforestation or reforestation project activity under the CDM may be undertaken at a time selected by the project participants. In the case of afforestation or reforestation project activities for which tCERs are issued, subsequent verification and certification can be carried out only once in each subsequent commitment period. For afforestation or reforestation project activities for which tCERs were issued in the first commitment period, the second verification and certification shall not be carried out earlier than eight years from the first certification report date. In the case of afforestation or reforestation project activities for which ICERs are issued, subsequent verification and certification shall be carried out within five years of the previous certification report date.”

3. The Board also agreed that if this amendment were to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), it would be necessary to allow project participants to revise their monitoring plans for registered project activities in order to change the timing of the verification.

4. The Board further agreed to recommend that the CMP adopt a draft decision amending the provisions of the annex to decision 5/CMP.1, as provided in paragraph 2 above.

Annex II

[English only]

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 ninth session

Table 8
Summary of the deliverables of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

<i>Decision 3/CMP.9 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Detailed status of implementation</i>
7	The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) urges the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) to expedite its work on evaluating the use of the voluntary sustainable development tool and to report on its findings to CMP 10	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>The Board made an evaluation of the use of the voluntary sustainable development tool and included it in its report to the CMP. See http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/tools/index.html</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>The Board will assess ways to increase the awareness of the existence of the tool as a means to further encourage its use. The Board will also continue to monitor the use of the tool</p>

<i>Decision</i>	<i>3/CMP.9 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Detailed status of implementation</i>
8	The CMP requests the Executive Board to develop guiding tools to assist designated national authorities (DNAs), 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), 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	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>The Board at its 80th meeting (EB 80) (July 2014) agreed on an approach for the development of guiding tools to assist DNAs in monitoring sustainable development benefits on a voluntary basis</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>In 2015 the Board will consider an implementation plan and information on the status of implementation</p>	
9	The CMP encourages the Executive Board to enhance its interactions with DNAs and designated operational entities (DOEs) through its existing forums	Continuous	<p>Continuous:</p> <p>The Board interacts with the Chair of the Designated Operational Entities/Accredited Independent Entities Coordination Forum at every Board meeting and with the Co-Chairs of the Global Designated National Authorities Forum (DNA Forum) twice per year</p>	
10	The CMP requests the Executive Board to analyse allowing the validation of monitoring plans for small-scale and microscale project activities and PoAs before their first verifications	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 79 (May/June 2014) agreed to allow flexibility in the timing of the validation of monitoring plans for all scales (microscale, small-scale and large-scale) of project activities and PoAs. This allows validation of a complete monitoring plan by a DOE and approval by the Board: (a) at registration; (b) at any time prior to the first request for issuance; or (c) at the first request for issuance</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>At its last meeting in 2014, the Board will consider revised regulatory documents (CDM validation and verification standard (VVS), CDM project standard (PS), CDM project cycle procedure (PCP)) incorporating the decision on flexibility in the validation of monitoring plans</p>	

Decision

3/CMP.9 Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

		<i>Status</i>	<i>Detailed status of implementation</i>
11	The CMP reiterates its encouragement to the Executive Board, as contained in decision 5/CMP.8, to continue its work on the simplification and streamlining of methodologies, with the aim of reducing transaction costs for all project activities and PoAs, especially those in regions underrepresented in the CDM	Completed	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 78 (March/April 2014) agreed to prioritize the methodologies, tools and standards to work on, based on an analysis of their usage, relevance to underrepresented regions and existing requests for change communicated by the CDM stakeholders, including project participants (EB 78, annex 8). Over 10 new/revised standards/methodologies to facilitate low-income community projects were approved by EB 79 and the Board is continuing to work on a further 12 small-scale and over 5 large-scale methodological products with a view to finalizing them during the year</p>
12	The CMP requests the Executive Board to analyse the thresholds for component project activities (CPAs) to qualify as microscale activities in PoAs, taking into account regional circumstances while ensuring environmental integrity	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 78 provided guidance on the analysis of thresholds for CPAs to qualify as microscale activities, to be taken into account by the Small-scale Working Group when making recommendations on the thresholds</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>The Board will continue to explore options to facilitate the implementation of microscale or small-scale project activities providing services to households, communities or small and medium-sized enterprises</p>

<i>Decision</i>	<i>3/CMP.9 Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Detailed status of implementation</i>
13	The CMP requests the Executive 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/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 77 (February 2014) adopted a standard titled “Determining coverage of data and validity of standardized baselines” (EB 77, annex 5)</p> <p>EB 78 considered the selection of standardized baselines vis-à-vis approved methodologies and agreed that the application of a standardized baseline within any Party is at the discretion of the DNA of that Party, including the issue as to whether project activities covered by the standardized baseline may use approved methodologies instead of the standardized baseline. In a case where the approval of the standardized baseline could pose a risk to environmental integrity, including as a result of the applicability determined by the DNA, the Board agreed that it could reject the standardized baseline and engage with the DNA to address the risk to environmental integrity</p> <p>EB 79 considered further work on the standardized baseline regulatory framework, including development of top-down thresholds on baseline and additionality for underrepresented countries</p> <p>EB 79 adopted the revised “Guidelines for quality assurance and quality control of data used in the establishment of standardized baselines” (EB 79, annex 7)</p> <p>EB 79 also adopted revised regulatory documents that include elements of standardized baselines: CDM PS (EB 79, annex 3); CDM VVS (EB 79, annex 4); CDM PCP (EB 79, annex 5); and guidelines for completing the proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology form (EB 79, annex 6)</p> <p>EB 79 further considered the issue of inclusion of facilities with registered CDM project activities in the development of standardized baselines and agreed that all CDM facilities shall be included in the cohort of facilities by default; however, if the DNA wishes to exclude a facility with a registered CDM project, cost-based criteria can be applied as decided by the Board</p> <p>Ongoing:</p>

Decision

3/CMP.9 *Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism*

*Status**Detailed status of implementation*

	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Detailed status of implementation</i>
			<p>Sixteen proposed standardized baselines are currently under assessment by the secretariat as reflected on the UNFCCC CDM website at http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/new/sb8_index.html</p> <p>EB 81 (November 2014) will consider: an analysis of different options to define baseline and additionality thresholds; a report on the road-testing of current approaches in the guidelines for the establishment of sector-specific standardized baselines; and the revision of the guidelines for the establishment of sector-specific standardized baselines</p> <p>The Board will consider an analysis of options for the development of sector-wide emission factors in 2015</p>
14	The CMP reiterates its request to the Executive Board, as contained in decision 3/CMP.6, to examine alternative approaches to the demonstration and assessment of additionality	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 78 requested the Methodologies Panel to identify two methodologies and continue to work on the standardization of requirements on additionality in those methodologies</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>EB 81 will consider two large-scale methodologies with standardized requirements on additionality for approval, namely, “ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources” and “ACM0022: Alternative waste treatment processes”, finalized by the Methodologies Panel at its 64th meeting, held in August 2014, and undergoing public consultation</p>
17	The CMP requests the Executive Board to report to CMP 10 on the implementation of paragraph 16 of decision 3/CMP.9, 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, to also make recommendations on possible changes to the	Ongoing	<p>Ongoing:</p> <p>The Board initiated work on developing criteria to determine when a CDM project activity or CPA could be registered at the same physical or geographical location as an existing project activity or CPA whose crediting period has expired</p>

<i>Decision</i>	<i>3/CMP.9 Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Detailed status of implementation</i>
modalities and procedures for the CDM			
18	The CMP requests the Executive Board to simplify and streamline the validation process for project activities and PoAs that are deemed to be automatically additional	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 79 considered the general simplification in the validation process for project activities and PoAs that are deemed to be automatically additional and agreed that these types of activities can benefit from the use of a simplified methodology-specific project design document (PDD) form. The Board also agreed to initiate work on the development of three methodology-specific PDD forms and possible future digitization of these methodology-specific PDD forms</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>EB 81 will revise regulatory documents to reflect the simplification of the validation process and to take note of the development of simplified methodology-specific PDD forms</p>
19	The CMP also requests the Executive Board to further improve and streamline the regulations for PoAs, including those for PoAs with more than one host Party	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>EB 80 revised the regulatory documents to indicate that the coordinating/managing entity shall provide a specific-case CPA design document for each host Party during the registration of the PoA or during expansion of the boundary of the PoA to add additional host Parties</p> <p>EB 80 adopted amendments to the following regulatory documents</p>

Decision

3/CMP.9 *Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism*

*Status**Detailed status of implementation*

			<p>following the introduction of provisions related to PoAs: amendments to the CDM project standard (EB 80, annex 4), the CDM validation and verification standard (EB 80, annex 5), the CDM project cycle procedure (EB 80, annex 6), the standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and PoAs (EB 80, annex 7) and the standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for PoAs (EB 80, annex 8). These changes allow: (a) flexibility in requesting issuance for a PoA (e.g. in two batches of CPAs for a monitoring period); (b) increased options for post-registration changes to PoAs and/or CPAs, including revision of eligibility criteria; (c) simplification of sampling and survey requirements; and (d) simplification of documentation requirements for the PoAs</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>EB 81 will consider further improvements to PoA regulations, including: (a) eligibility criteria developed top-down for specific methodologies; (b) further simplification of batched issuance requests for PoAs; (c) regulations on multi-country PoAs; and (d) simplification of requirements to apply multiple methodologies in a PoA</p>
20	<p>The CMP further requests the Executive Board, with the support of the secretariat, to collaborate with the DNA 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 DNAs, upon their request, for the development of guidelines for local stakeholder consultation in their countries</p>	Completed/ongoing	<p>Completed:</p> <p>The secretariat has published a call to DNAs to share local stakeholder consultation practices, which is available on the UNFCCC CDM website at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/index.html>. One report has been published to date, received from the DNA of Brazil in July 2014</p> <p>Ongoing:</p> <p>The Board will provide technical assistance to DNAs once this has been triggered by a DNA request, and will produce a report on the practices of DNAs once more submissions have been received</p>

<i>Decision 3/CMP.9 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism or action to be taken by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Detailed status of implementation</i>
21	The CMP requests the Executive Board, based on 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 Coordination Forum, to review the concept of materiality in the verification process and, if applicable, how it can be further applied in the CDM	Ongoing	Ongoing: The Board initiated work on the further application of materiality in the CDM with a view to concluding the work in 2015
24	The CMP reiterates its request to the secretariat, as contained in decision 8/CMP.7, to continue enhancing its provision of support to Parties underrepresented in the CDM	Continuous	Completed: EB 77 took note of the annual report on the Nairobi Framework Partnership (NFP) for 2013 and NFP workplan for 2014 EB 79 and EB 80 took note of a report on the status of the CDM regional collaboration centres (RCCs) initiative Regional DNA Forum meeting and training events took place, in particular the Africa Carbon Forum organized in collaboration with the Nairobi Framework partners RCCs have been active in supporting regions underrepresented in the CDM Ongoing: The CDM loan scheme has been operational since 2012 and is being implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services under the oversight of the secretariat

Annex III

[English only]

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 (5 October 2013 to 30 September 2014)

Table 9

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

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation & verification)</i>
BRTÜV Avaliações da Qualidade S.A. (BRTÜV) ^a	1–5, 12–14
Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS (BVCH) ^b	1–15
Carbon Check (Pty) Ltd. (Carbon Check) ^d	1–5, 8–10, 13
Carbon Check (Pty) Ltd. (Carbon Check) ^c	14
CEPREI Certification Body (CEPREI) ^d	1–5, 8–10, 13, 15
China Classification Society Certification Company (CCSC) ^b	1–10, 13
China Environmental United Certification Center Co. Ltd. (CEC) ^b	1–15
China Quality Certification Center (CQC) ^b	1–15
Colombian Institute for Technical Standards and Certification (ICONTEC) ^d	1–5, 7, 10, 13–15
Conestoga-Rovers & Associates Ltd. (CRA) ^b	1, 4–5, 8–10, 12–13
Deloitte Tohmatsu Evaluation and Certification Organization Co. Ltd. (Deloitte–TECO) ^d	1–5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15
Deloitte Tohmatsu Evaluation and Certification Organization Co. Ltd. (Deloitte–TECO) ^e	6
DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) ^b	1–15

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation & verification)</i>
Earthood Services Private Limited ^a	1, 3–5, 8, 10, 12–13, 15
EPIC Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd. (EPIC) ^b	1–11, 13–15
ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited (ERM CVS) ^b	1–5, 8–10, 13, 15
Ernst & Young Associés (France) (EYG) ^b	14
Foundation for Industrial Development – Management System Certification Institute (Thailand) (MASCI) ^b	1, 3–4, 9–10, 13, 15
Germanischer Lloyd Certification GmbH (GLC) ^b	1–5, 7–10, 13, 15
Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency (HKQAA) ^b	1
IBOPE Instituto Brasileiro de Opinião Pública e Estatística Ltda. (IBOPE) ^b	1
Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) ^b	14
JACO CDM Ltd. (JACO CDM) ^d	1, 3, 13, 14
Japan Consulting Institute (JCI) ^f	1, 2, 4–5, 8–10, 13
Japan Management Association (JMA) ^b	1–4, 6, 8–9, 14
Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA) ^b	1, 3–5, 9–10, 13–14
Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA) ^e	11
KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd. (KBS) ^b	1, 3–5, 7, 9–10, 12–13, 15
Korea Energy Management Corporation (KEMCO) ^b	1, 3–5, 7, 9, 11–15
Korea Energy Management Corporation (KEMCO) ^e	2, 6, 8, 10
Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) ^b	1, 3, 13
Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) ^e	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15
Korea Testing & Research Institute (KTR) ^b	1, 4–5, 9–11, 13

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation & verification)</i>
Korean Foundation for Quality (KFQ) ^b	1–5, 8–11, 13
Korean Register of Shipping (KR) ^b	1, 7, 13
Korean Standards Association (KSA) ^b	1–5, 9–10, 13
LGAI Technological Center S.A. (LGAI) ^b	1, 13
Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd. (LRQA) ^b	1–13
Northeast Audit Co. Ltd. (NAC) ^b	1–11, 13, 15
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCES) ^d	1–4, 7, 9–10, 12–13, 15
Re-consult Ltd. (Re-consult) ^b	1
RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) ^b	1–11, 13–15
SGS United Kingdom Ltd. (SGS) ^b	1–7, 9–13, 15
Shenzhen CTI International Certification Co. Ltd. (CTI) ^b	1–4, 6–10, 13
SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd. (SIRIM) ^b	1–4, 7–10, 13, 15
Spanish Association for Standardisation and Certification (AENOR) ^d	1–15
Swiss Association for Quality and Management Systems (SQS) ^f	1–15
TÜV NORD CERT GmbH (TÜV NORD) ^b	1–16
TÜV Rheinland (China) Ltd. (TÜV Rheinland) ^b	1–15
TÜV SÜD South Asia Private Ltd. (TÜV SÜD) ^b	1–15
URS Verification Private Limited (URS) ^b	1, 13

^a Accreditation granted for five years as per paragraph 20 of decision 5/CMP.8.

^b Accreditation period extended from three to five years as per paragraph 20 of decision 5/CMP.8.

^c Extension of scope. For the entities for which the scope of accreditation was extended, only the new sectoral scopes are indicated.

^d Reaccreditation granted for five years as per paragraph 20 of decision 5/CMP.8.

^e Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation. Only the withdrawn sectoral scopes are indicated.

^f Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation in its entirety.

Annex IV

[English only]

Overview of the regulatory documents approved or revised by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism during the reporting period

Table 10
Standards^a

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^b</i>
Clean development mechanism accreditation standard	Version 06.0	EB 80	Annex 3
Clean development mechanism project standard	Version 07.0	EB 79	Annex 3
Clean development mechanism validation and verification standard	Version 07.0	EB 79	Annex 4
Determining coverage of data and validity of standardized baselines	Version 01.0	EB 77	Annex 5

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

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

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

Table 11
Procedures

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Selection and performance evaluation of members of panels and working groups under the CDM Executive Board	Version 01.0	EB 79	Annex 1
Selection and performance evaluation of experts on the CDM accreditation roster of experts	Version 01.0	EB 79	Annex 2
Clean development mechanism project cycle procedure	Version 07.0	EB 79	Annex 5

Abbreviations: CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = CDM Executive Board.

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

Table 12
Guidelines

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Completing the proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology form	Version 02.0	EB 79	Annex 6
Quality assurance and quality control of data used in the establishment of standardized baselines	Version 02.0	EB 79	Annex 7
Letter of approval for carbon dioxide capture and storage project activities	Version 01.0	EB 78	Annex 6

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

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

Table 13
Clarifications

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Use of versions 05.0, 06.0 and 07.0 of the CDM project standard, CDM validation and verification standard and CDM project cycle procedure	Version 01.0	EB 80	Annex 9
Validation of post-registration changes and verification by the same DOE for the same project activity or programme of activities	Version 01.0	EB 77	Annex 12
Verification of reporting of the status of registered project activity or programme of activities	Version 01.0	EB 77	Annex 13

Abbreviations: CDM = clean development mechanism, DOE = designated operational entity, EB = CDM Executive Board.

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

Table 14
Information notes^a

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^b</i>
Status of the CDM MAP 2014 implementation	Version 01.0	EB 80	Annex 1
Transitional provisions for the implementation of the revised CDM accreditation standard	Version 04.0	EB 80	Annex 2
Workplan of the CDM Executive Board Finance Committee for 2014	Version 01.0	EB 78	Annex 1
Transitional provisions for the implementation of the revised CDM accreditation standard	Version 03.0	EB 78	Annex 2
Further work on methodologies, tools and standards	Version 01.0	EB 78	Annex 8

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^b</i>
Workplan of the CDM Executive Board for 2014	Version 01.0	EB 77	Annex 1
Workplan of panels and working groups for 2014	Version 01.0	EB 77	Annex 2
	Version 05.0	EB 77	Annex 3
CDM Executive Board decision and documentation framework			
Calendar of meetings for 2014	Version 01.0	EB 77	Annex 4

Abbreviations: CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = CDM Executive Board, MAP = management plan.

^a 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.

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

Table 15
Amendments

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Amendment to version 07.0 of the CDM project standard	Version 01.0	EB 80	Annex 4
Amendment to version 07.0 of the CDM validation and verification standard	Version 01.0	EB 80	Annex 5
Amendment to version 07.0 of the CDM project cycle procedure	Version 01.0	EB 80	Annex 6
Amendment to version 04.1 of the standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 01.0	EB 80	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 80	Annex 8
Amendment to version 05.0 of the CDM project standard	Version 01.0	EB 78	Annex 3
Amendment to version 05.0 of the CDM validation and verification standard	Version 01.0	EB 78	Annex 4
Amendment to version 05.0 of the CDM project cycle procedure	Version 01.0	EB 78	Annex 5

Abbreviations: CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = CDM Executive Board.

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

Table 16
Forms

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Expression of Agreement for carbon dioxide capture and storage project activities by DNAs	Version 01.0	EB 78	Annex 7

Abbreviations: DNAs = designated national authorities, EB = Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.

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

Table 17
Recommendations to 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^a</i>
Flexibility in the timing of the verification of afforestation and reforestation project activities	Version 01.0	EB 80	Annex 10

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

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

Annex V

[English only]

Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, its regulatory bodies, its forums and other workshops in 2014

Table 18
Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Seventy-seventh	17–21 February	Bonn, Germany
Seventy-eighth	31 March to 4 April	Bonn
Seventy-ninth	28 May to 1 June	Bonn (in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies)
Eightieth	14–18 July	Bonn
Eighty-first	24–28 November	Lima, Peru (in conjunction with the session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Table 19
Accreditation Panel meetings in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Sixty-seventh	22–31 January	Bonn, Germany
Sixty-eighth	5–7 May	Bonn
Sixty-ninth	25–27 August	Bonn
Seventieth	3–5 November	Bonn

Table 20
Methodologies Panel meetings in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Sixty-second	27–31 January	Bonn, Germany
Sixty-third	28 April to 2 May	Bonn
Sixty-fourth	19–22 August	Bonn
Sixty-fifth	21–24 October	Bonn

Table 21
Small-Scale Working Group meetings in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Forty-third	3–5 February	Bonn, Germany
Forty-fourth	5–8 May	Bonn
Forty-fifth	25–28 August	Bonn
Forty-sixth	27–30 October	Bonn

Table 22
Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group meetings in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Thirty-ninth	11 August	Virtual meeting

Table 23
Designated National Authorities Forum

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Fifteenth meeting of the Designated National Authorities Forum	9 and 10 November 2013	Warsaw, Poland
Africa Regional Workshop	30 June and 1 July 2014	Windhoek, Namibia
Regional workshop on the clean development mechanism and nationally appropriate mitigation actions for the Latin America and Caribbean region	31 August to 2 September 2014	Bogota, Columbia
Sixteenth meeting of the Designated National Authorities Forum	13–14 November 2014	Bonn, Germany
Asia and the Pacific Regional Workshop, promoting the clean development mechanism and the market mechanisms	13–15 October 2014	Bangkok, Thailand

Table 24

Meeting in which the secretariat facilitated the participation of designated national authority representatives in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
African Carbon Forum	2–4 July	Windhoek, Namibia

Table 25

Designated Operational Entities/Accredited Independent Entities Coordination Forum in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Designated Operational Entities/Accredited Independent Entities Coordination Forum meeting	6 November	Bonn, Germany

Table 26

Meetings of project participants and other stakeholders in 2014

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Urban methodologies for the built environment workshop	27 and 28 March	Bonn, Germany
Calibrate Assessment Team Leads	5 May	Bonn
The clean development mechanism for the future – harnessing the potential of the clean development mechanism for better contribution to the global climate action	15 and 16 September	Bonn