



United Nations

ADVANCE VERSION

FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/3



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
21 September 2018

Original: English

**Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting
of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

Fourteenth session

Katowice, 2–14 December 2018

Item X of the provisional agenda

**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 23 September 2017 to 31 August 2018. Work focused on further simplifying the mechanism and promoting its use in the international response to climate change. The reporting period saw a decrease in project registrations and issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs) compared with the previous reporting period. Demand for the CDM and its CERs remains low compared with demand in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which ended in 2012. This report includes a recommendation for action and a request for overall guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourteenth session. During the reporting period the Board held its 100th meeting and took the opportunity to reflect on the achievements of the CDM, which are described in an online publication launched at that meeting.

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1–5	3
A. Mandate	1	3
B. Scope of the report.....	2–3	3
C. Action to be taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.....	4–5	3
II. Status of the clean development mechanism.....	6–19	3
A. The clean development mechanism in numbers	6	3
B. Achievements and opportunities.....	7–14	4
C. Challenges faced by the clean development mechanism	15–19	5
III. Work undertaken in the reporting period	20–90	5
A. Rulings, regulatory matters and various work to improve and promote the clean development mechanism	20–21	5
B. Rulings.....	22–31	6
C. Regulatory matters.....	32–67	8
D. Financing and use of the clean development mechanism by international climate financing institutions and options for using the clean development mechanism as a tool for other uses	68–70	12
E. Improving the regional distribution of project activities under the clean development mechanism.....	71–88	13
F. Gender Dialogue.....	89	16
G. Stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition	90	16
IV. Governance and management matters.....	91–113	16
A. Membership issues.....	95–97	16
B. Meetings of the Executive Board.....	98	17
C. Interaction with forums and stakeholders	99–103	18
D. Communication and outreach	104–107	18
E. Status of financial resources for work on the clean development mechanism	108–112	19
F. Recommendations for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.....	113	20

Annexes

I. Summary of the deliverables of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in response to requests and encouragements of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its thirteenth session	21
II. Entities accredited and provisionally designated by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.....	22
III. List of regulatory documents approved by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism.....	23
IV. Meetings of the support bodies and forums of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in the reporting period	24

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. In accordance with the modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism (CDM),¹ 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 such reports, provides guidance and takes decisions, as appropriate.

B. Scope of the report

2. This annual report provides information on progress in implementing the CDM during the period from 23 September 2017 to 31 August 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the reporting period) and includes recommendations for consideration at CMP 14. It describes the status of the CDM, highlights the achievements, opportunities 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 CDM web pages,² which are the central repository for all reports and other documentation relating to the Board.

3. The outcomes of the Board's 101st meeting (EB 101), to be held after the publication of this report, will be reported orally by the Chair of the Board to CMP 14.

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

4. CMP 14, in taking note of this report, may wish:

(a) To note the work of the Board in response to requests of CMP 13 (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 covered in this report.

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

(a) One member and one alternate member from the African States;

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

(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.

II. Status of the clean development mechanism

A. Clean development mechanism in numbers

6. In 2018 the CDM has continued to face low demand for certified emission reductions (CERs) compared with demand in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which

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

² <http://cdm.unfccc.int/>.

ended in 2012. Project registrations and issuance of CERs also remain at a low level compared with in the first commitment period. Table 1 shows the numbers of projects registered, projects issued with CERs and CERs issued (including programmes of activities (PoAs)).

Table 1
Numbers of projects registered, projects issued with certified emission reductions and certified emission reductions issued (including programmes of activities) since 2011

<i>Reporting period</i>	<i>Projects registered^a</i>	<i>Projects issued with CERs^b</i>	<i>CERs issued</i>
October 2011 to September 2012	1 218	1 256	264 495 437
October 2012 to September 2013	2 789	1 779	379 458 772
October 2013 to September 2014	322	575	104 113 269
October 2014 to September 2015	126	465	129 451 024
October 2015 to September 2016	83	434	105 331 578
October 2016 to September 2017	53	460	146 383 355
October 2017 to August 2018	31	300	92 945 094

Abbreviation: CER = certified emission reduction.

^a The number of projects registered was calculated using the date of registration.

^b Projects that completed the issuance of CERs during the reporting period.

B. Achievements and opportunities

7. The CDM was created as a tool, a flexibility mechanism, of the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM fulfils the twin roles of providing flexibility to Parties included in Annex I³ in meeting their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and of assisting developing countries in achieving their sustainable development goals.

8. The opportunity created under the CDM for project participants to earn a saleable credit for each tonne of greenhouse gases (GHGs) they reduce or avoid has catalysed the registration of more than 8,100 projects and PoAs in 111 countries and has led to the issuance of more than 1.9 billion CERs.

9. The mechanism has thus proven that it can drive investment in emission reduction projects, contribute to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and, through its funding of the Adaptation Fund,⁴ mobilize funds for adaptation purposes.

10. The rules, standards and governance structure created under the CDM – designed to ensure that CERs represent true emission reductions compared with ‘business as usual’ – are a valuable international public good. The mechanism has informed the creation of other emission baseline-and-crediting systems and its standards have been borrowed outright.

11. The CDM has continued to operate, evolve and improve following a learning-by-doing approach that has engaged a broad range of stakeholders in the work of the Board and its support structure. Notable among these stakeholders are:

(a) Designated national authorities (DNAs), which approve projects and attest to their sustainable development benefits;

(b) Designated operational entities (DOEs), which are accredited third-party entities that validate projects and verify emission reductions;

³ Parties to the Kyoto Protocol used more than one billion CERs towards Kyoto Protocol compliance. Many Parties used or cancelled CERs despite having emissions below their first commitment period targets.

⁴ Two per cent of all CERs issued are directed to the Adaptation Fund, monetized by the World Bank and used by countries to fund projects that address or build resilience to the inevitable effects of climate change.

(c) Private and public entities, such as multilateral development banks and companies of varying scale and specialization, which support and make use of the CDM;

(d) Project participants, which have responded to the incentive provided by the CDM to create methodologies, register projects, reduce emissions and contribute to sustainable development.

12. The Board is of the view that the CDM is the world's leading example of a baseline-and-crediting mechanism, that it provides a tool for use in the international response to climate change and that it provides a wealth of experience and lessons learned.

13. The CDM is a proven, functioning tool that continues to be used by both Parties and non-Party stakeholders for various purposes, some not related to targets under the Kyoto Protocol (see chapter III.D below). The Board, with the encouragement of the CMP, continues to explore and support such expanded uses of the mechanism in order to promote and facilitate the mechanism's contribution to climate action and to ensure that CERs continue to be recognized for their quality.

14. On the occasion of its 100th meeting, the Board launched a report titled *Achievements of the Clean Development Mechanism: Harnessing Incentive for Climate Action 2001–2018*.⁵ The report details some of the achievements of the mechanism both in numbers and through the reflections of CDM stakeholders.

C. Challenges faced by the clean development mechanism

15. Despite its strengths and achievements, use of the CDM has been low in 2018 compared with its use in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008–2012), when demand was driven by the use of CERs for compliance.

16. Owing to the low demand for CERs and the resulting generally low CER price, many CDM projects have stopped issuing CERs. Approximately 25 per cent of the projects that had CERs issued up to 31 December 2012 have not had further CERs issued.

17. New demand could arise, depending on the outcome of negotiations in various forums, from countries wishing to use the CDM and its CERs as part of their efforts towards fulfilling their nationally determined contributions and from the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation, adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization, to be launched in 2021.

18. In the meantime, the decline in CDM activity continues to affect the mechanism's infrastructure, principally the DOEs. The number of professionals working with DOEs on the CDM has dropped significantly, and the number of validation and verification companies engaged in any work on the CDM has declined from 50 to 30.

19. The CDM, as a tool for the identification of mitigation opportunities, generation of climate finance and evaluation of mitigation outcomes, can continue to contribute to the international response to climate change. It can also be considered as part of whatever Parties choose to build to facilitate cooperation and development under the Paris Agreement.

III. Work undertaken in the reporting period

A. Rulings, regulatory matters and various work to improve and promote the clean development mechanism

20. This chapter describes the work of the Board in the reporting period, including its response to requests and encouragements of the CMP.

21. Annex I contains an overview of the deliverables of the Board in response to requests and encouragements of CMP 13. A list of the regulatory documents (standards, procedures,

⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/181797>.

information notes and amendments) approved or revised by the Board during the reporting period can be found in annex III.

B. Rulings

1. Rulings related to accreditation

22. In the reporting period the Board placed one DOE under suspension and subsequently withdrew its accreditation in its entirety. Further, the Board reaccredited one DOE whose accreditation had expired. Thus, the number of DOEs for the validation and verification of projects and certification of emission reductions as at 31 August 2018 remained at 30 as in the previous reporting period. Two applicant entities have applied for accreditation. They may be accredited as DOEs if the initial accreditation process has a successful outcome. The Board recommends the entities listed in annex II for designation as operational entities at CMP 14 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

23. Of the total CERs issued as at 31 August 2018, 1,466,678,544 were issued for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and 485,982,785 for the second commitment period. Of the total temporary certified emission reductions (tCERs) issued, 12,405,185 were issued for the first commitment period and 1,584,245 for the second commitment period. All 505,085 long-term certified emission reductions (lCERs) were issued for the first commitment period.

24. In the reporting period a total of 94,223,760 CERs were issued, of which 2,761,561 were tCERs. Thus, the total number of CERs issued as at 31 August 2018 was 1,967,155,844, comprising 1,952,661,329 CERs, 13,989,430 tCERs and 505,085 lCERs.

25. Table 2 provides information on registration- and issuance-related requests in the period from 1 October 2017 to 31 August 2018 and the figure below shows the percentage distribution of registered project activities, PoAs and component project activities (CPAs) by UNFCCC region.

Table 2

Clean development mechanism registration- and issuance-related requests in the period from 1 October 2017 to 31 August 2018

<i>Request</i>	<i>Number of requests submitted^a</i>	<i>Number of finalized requests^b</i>
Project: registration	26	27
Project: issuance	274	278
Programme of activities: registration	20	5
Programme of activities: issuance	61	45
Renewal of crediting period	52	41
Post-registration changes	53	28
Component project activities	89	90

^a Comprising submissions as well as resubmissions due to incompleteness.

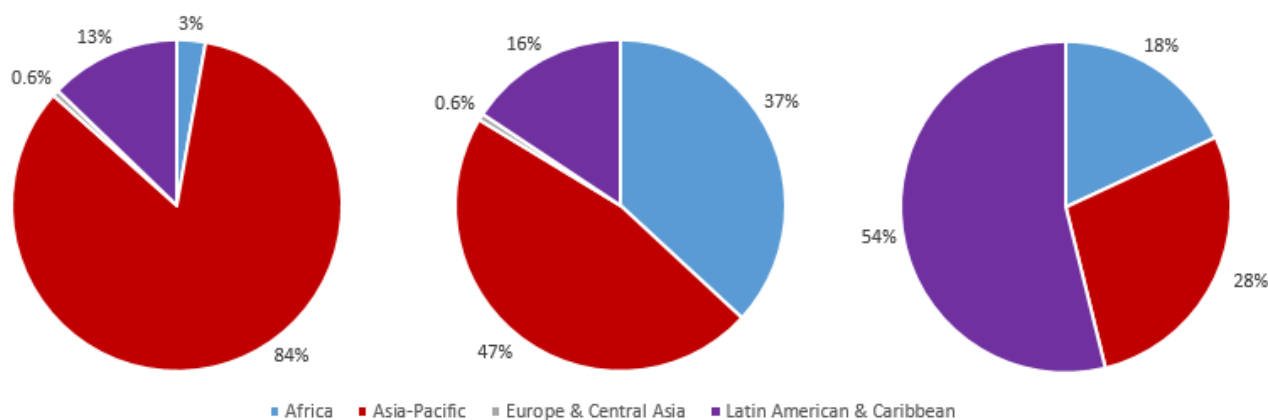
^b Comprising registered, withdrawn and rejected requests submitted within the reporting period as well as requests submitted prior to the reporting period that entered the processing pipeline during the reporting period.

Percentage distribution of registered clean development mechanism project activities, programmes of activities and component project activities by UNFCCC region

Total registered projects: 7 811

Total registered PoAs: 315

Total included CPAs: 2 158



Abbreviations: CPA = component project activity, PoA = programme of activities.

26. The numbers of projects and PoAs that had received issuance by the end of the reporting period were 3,146 and 56, respectively. Of the total CERs issued, 14,649,442 had been issued for PoAs by the end of the reporting period.

27. During the reporting period the waiting time for commencement of project assessments for registration and issuance was consistently below 15 days, as mandated by the Board and the CMP.

28. Details on transactions with CERs, including forwarding and voluntary and administrative cancellation, are provided in table 3.

Table 3

Overview of completed transactions in the clean development mechanism registry

Transaction type	As at 31 August 2018		1 October 2017 to 31 August 2018	
	Transactions	CERs ^a	Transactions	Units
Issuance transactions	10 440	1 967 155 844	349	92 945 094
Share of proceeds transactions to the Adaptation Fund account	10 277	38 973 404	324	1 762 013
Internal and external forwarding transactions	17 465	1 604 558 612	480	31 588 224
Transactions from the Adaptation Fund account to the registries of Parties included in Annex I	326	26 729 693	11	421 409
Voluntary cancellation transactions	3 754	34 412 873	1 454	10 831 439
Administrative cancellation transactions	6	1 035 475	0	0

Abbreviation: CER = certified emission reduction.

^a Covering CERs, temporary CERs and long-term CERs.

29. The Board has received seven requests for the voluntary deregistration of CDM project activities since the implementation of the procedure for voluntary deregistration in February 2015. There were four requests for voluntary deregistration in the reporting period.

30. Additional data on projects and PoAs can be found on the CDM web pages.⁶

3. Rulings related to share of proceeds

31. The share of proceeds for administrative expenses is due to the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism at registration of CDM activities and at issuance of CERs. From 1 June 2018 the share of proceeds is being collected prior to the secretariat commencing its completeness check of the issuance request. For approved requests for issuance with pending shares of proceeds, the option of partial payment towards CERs for forwarding or voluntary cancellation was implemented and made available on 1 January 2018. During the reporting period the option of partial payment was utilized for 17 projects for a total of USD 0.40 million.

C. Regulatory matters

1. Online platform for voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions

32. In September 2015 the Board launched the online platform for voluntary cancellation of CERs⁷ (hereinafter referred to as the platform). The platform allows project participants to offer CERs for voluntary cancellation to the public and issues cancellation certificates to the purchasers. The platform is available in English and French and supports both online and offline payments. The translation of the platform into Spanish is under way and will be released in late 2018.

33. Forty-eight projects are offering about 1.9 million CERs on the platform at prices between USD 0.30 and 8.50. The platform has been visited by people from most of the countries in the world, with purchasers from 80 countries completing cancellations so far.

34. The number of CERs cancelled through the platform since its launch has reached 340,393. More than 192,800 CERs have been cancelled in the reporting period through more than 960 individual transactions. The average price was USD 1.18. The main contributions came from Australia, Switzerland and the United States of America, together responsible for more than 50 per cent of the CERs cancelled.

35. With respect to the further development of the platform to make it more user-friendly, a new version was released in August 2018 on the occasion of the 100th Board meeting. The new interface meets industry-best standards for user-experience and usability and features enhanced capabilities and a new personal carbon footprint calculator.

36. A second⁸ partnership agreement, with CBL Markets LLC,⁹ was concluded by the secretariat to allow the offering and cancellation of CERs on the partner's exchange. Trading of CERs on partnership exchanges has not yet picked up and is not expected to grow at the current level of demand. However, there is interest from trading companies in partnering with the secretariat, possibly in anticipation of future demand.

2. Promotion of voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions

37. In the reporting period activities to nurture demand for the CDM and its CERs were undertaken in accordance with the CDM business and management plan (CDM-MAP).¹⁰ The activities included direct outreach to companies, cities and intergovernmental organizations, as well as to specific sectors, such as airports, fashion, sports and tourism, to encourage them to measure, reduce and offset unavoidable emissions with CERs.

38. In the reporting period, in addition to the cancellations through the platform, a total of 10.64 million CERs were voluntarily cancelled directly in the CDM registry. Of those, 4.46

⁶ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Public/index.html>.

⁷ <https://offset.climateneutralnow.org/>.

⁸ The first partnership was concluded with Carbon Trade Exchange in the previous reporting period.

⁹ The partnership was concluded with a group of related companies, of which CBL Markets LLC is the company that operates the exchange.

¹⁰ CDM document CDM-EB97-A01-INFO. Available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Notes/index.html>.

million CERs were converted to Korean offset credits, 2.81 million were cancelled for the Colombian tax scheme, and 0.06 million were cancelled for transfer to Verified Carbon Standard credits. The remaining 3.31 million CERs were cancelled with the aim of achieving climate neutrality, mainly by the private sector. Information about CERs cancelled in national registries is not available because the registries do not share such information.

3. Accreditation system

39. The Board, at its 98th meeting, adopted the revised CDM accreditation standard and the revised CDM accreditation procedure. The revised CDM accreditation standard includes a revision of the provisions for the on-the-job performance evaluation of DOE personnel and integrates three clarifications adopted by the Board at its 86th meeting. The revised CDM accreditation procedure includes the extension, until 2020, of the temporary arrangement of a reduced number of performance assessments of DOEs (i.e. a minimum of three mandatory performance assessments in the five-year accreditation cycle for any DOE) and the revision of the modalities for performance assessment of the verification and certification function.

40. To increase the transparency of the DOE profile page on the CDM web pages,¹¹ the Board, at its 98th meeting, agreed to make available additional information related to the status of DOE accreditation (suspension, withdrawal, reaccreditation and expiry). The changes were reflected on the CDM web pages as at July 2018.

41. During the reporting period a DOE calibration workshop was organized. It was attended by 17 participants from Asia, Europe and Latin America representing 10 entities. The workshop aimed to strengthen the capacity of DOEs and provided opportunities for sharing validation and verification experience among DOEs and the secretariat with regard to the application of the new CDM regulations approved by the Board. Many related technical issues regarding CDM validation and verification were discussed and clarified. The workshop included a brief session on the recent amendments to the CDM accreditation standard and the CDM accreditation procedure. As DOEs work on CDM projects on the ground and are aware of project-specific problems, the workshop provided an excellent platform and opportunity for the secretariat to gain understanding of the practical, field-level concerns regarding the revised CDM standards and procedures and their implementation.

42. A calibration workshop for the CDM accreditation roster of experts for lead assessors was organized in conjunction with the CDM Accreditation Panel (CDM-AP) meeting held in October 2017 in Bonn to provide training on the revised accreditation standards and procedures and to update the lead assessors on the latest CDM regulations.

4. Project cycle

43. With regard to post-registration changes to registered CDM project activities, PoAs or CPAs, the Board agreed on the following improvements to the relevant rules:

- (a) To introduce a cap on claimable CERs in relation to a capacity increase of 20 per cent of the original capacity for large-scale project activities and CPAs if the increase is within the control of the project participants;
- (b) To clarify the conditions for the addition of and/or changes to technologies or measures;
- (c) To introduce a process to notify the DNAs involved in the project activity or PoA for post-registration changes of increase in capacity or addition of technologies or measures;
- (d) To introduce a deadline for the submission of requests for approval of changes.

44. With regard to the renewal of the crediting period for registered CDM project activities and the renewal of the PoA period for registered CDM PoAs, the Board agreed on the following improvements to the relevant rules:

- (a) Renewal of the crediting period for project activities:

¹¹ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/list/index.html>.

- (i) To abolish the step of notification of renewal intention, and therefore abolish the penalty ('unclaimable period' of CERs) for late notification;
 - (ii) To introduce earliest and latest possible dates for submission of a renewal request (270 days prior to, and one year after, the expiry of the crediting period, respectively), with the consequence that missing the latter date will disallow the project activity from renewing its crediting period;
 - (iii) To remind project participants of the approaching end of the crediting period 270 days in advance;
 - (iv) To provide a grace period, until 31 December 2019, for the submission of a renewal request for existing registered project activities whose crediting period has expired but has not been renewed;
- (b) Renewal of the PoA period:
- (i) To abolish the step of notification of renewal intention;
 - (ii) To introduce an earliest possible date for submission of a renewal request (270 days prior to the expiry of the PoA period);
 - (iii) To correct the current regulatory provision so that during the 'gap period' in the PoA period renewal process no new CPA may be included nor may any included CPA renew its crediting period;
 - (iv) To remind project participants of the approaching end of the PoA period 270 days in advance.

5. Simplification and streamlining of methodological standards, including standardized baselines

45. In response to decision 3/CMP.13, paragraph 1, the Board considered a concept note on the simplification of the process for the development and approval of standardized baselines and agreed to reflect the changes, as agreed, in the next revision of the relevant CDM regulatory documents. The Board decided to clarify the requirements for data currentness for both bottom-up and top-down development of standardized baselines, and to provide clear requirements for the coverage period and currentness of activity data and non-activity data.

46. The Board adopted the revised procedure "Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines":

- (a) To indicate that project participants have the option to choose a validity period longer than the default three years;
- (b) To introduce a deadline for the DNA to provide the requested input or receive confirmation from the DNA of its intention to continue the consideration of the submission;
- (c) To clarify the requirements regarding assessment reports for underrepresented countries;
- (d) To simplify the documentation requirements by listing the required information, such as a spreadsheet and a quality control report, and by removing the provisions related to the use of "sector-specific data templates";
- (e) To clarify that the validity period of the standardized baseline does not change due to the revision.

47. The Board adopted the revised standard "Determining coverage of data and validity of standardized baselines" to clarify the requirements for data currentness and the difference in the requirements for the coverage period and currentness of activity data and non-activity data.

48. The Board approved three standardized baselines, bringing the total number of approved standardized baselines to 40. A further 21 standardized baselines are under development, including 8 that the Board has approved for development under the top-down process, initiated at the request of DNAs of underrepresented countries.

49. The Board undertook a broad range of activities in 2018 to simplify and streamline methodologies. The Board also carried out work on the standardization of methods across broadly applicable methodologies covering cities, transport and agriculture. Paragraphs 50–59 below highlight the more prominent examples.

50. The Board approved a new methodology for activities that shift the mode of transport of urban passengers to bicycles by implementing in urban areas related infrastructure such as bicycle lanes, bicycle-sharing programmes and bicycle parking areas. The approved methodology will expand the coverage of eligible measures for transport under the CDM.

51. The Board approved a new methodology and methodological tool for activities that involve energy-efficient refrigerators and air conditioners.

52. The Board made further improvements to the tool for demonstrating the additionality of small-scale and microscale project activities by including robust methods to determine a positive list of technologies for automatic additionality.

53. The Board adopted the revised procedure “Submission and consideration of microscale renewable energy technologies for automatic additionality” to update the definition of “special underdeveloped zones” and correct the titles of the documents referenced in the procedure.

54. The Board revised a tool for calculating the emission factor for an electricity system to introduce simplified approaches for small isolated grids in small island developing States and the least developed countries, and to enhance the clarity of the requirements related to determining transmission constraints between projects and connected electricity systems.

55. The Board approved a revision of methodologies for activities introducing improved cookstoves. The Board also approved a new methodological tool for calculating the fraction of non-renewable biomass, which will facilitate the implementation of project activities and PoAs in the cookstove sector.

56. The Board expanded the application of the small-scale biofuel methodology to cover other biofuels.

57. The Board continued work on including non-binding best practice examples in approved methodologies, specifically in relation to cookstoves, power generation with biomass, nitrous oxide abatement and thermal energy production.

58. The Board approved a new tool for facilitating the determination of standardized baselines for energy efficiency measures in residential, commercial and institutional buildings. The tool enables the determination of specific GHG emissions of baseline buildings (i.e. emissions per unit area) associated with the consumption of electricity, fuel and chilled and hot water.

59. The Board took note of an update on the digitization of methodologies for the web-based generation of project design documents and monitoring templates.

6. Cost-effective and context-appropriate approaches to monitoring, reporting and verification, with a focus on project activities involving households and communities

60. The applicability of existing methodologies with high GHG mitigation potential in the area of waste management, including recovery and recycling, was broadened. Improvements to the tool for demonstrating the additionality of small-scale and microscale project activities were made to include robust methods to determine a positive list of technologies for automatic additionality.

61. Existing methodologies with high GHG mitigation potential in the area of low GHG intensive water purification and efficient cookstoves were improved, besides the addition of best practice examples; improvements to the small-scale and microscale tools for demonstrating additionality were made; and the positive list of technologies or measures for automatic additionality was broadened and streamlined to enhance access to clean energy for rural communities.

7. Communicating the sustainable development co-benefits of clean development mechanism project activities and programmes of activities to the public

62. In 2014 the secretariat launched the sustainable development tool as an online web interface where project participants can, on a voluntary basis, systematically report the sustainable development co-benefits of their CDM projects and PoAs. Without changing the structure of the sustainable development co-benefits description report, a new version of the sustainable development tool was released in early 2018, substantially enhancing its user functionalities.

63. As at 31 August 2018 a total of 59 sustainable development co-benefits description reports had been published, of which 10 were published in the reporting period.

64. In the reporting period the secretariat received 14 requests from project participants or coordinating or managing entities for access to the sustainable development tool.

65. During the reporting period the secretariat conducted an informative email campaign directed at CDM project participants, PoA coordinating or managing entities, and DNAs to remind them about the availability of the sustainable development tool and the benefits of publishing a CDM sustainable development co-benefits description report. This outreach activity was supported by the regional collaboration centres (RCCs) at several events.

8. Direct communication with stakeholders

66. During the reporting period 357 queries from stakeholders seeking clarification on CDM rules and regulations, including 26 communications addressed to the Board, were processed.

67. The annual report on stakeholder communications was prepared, which includes a summary and analysis of communications to the Board and the secretariat.¹² The feedback received from stakeholders resulted in the identification of areas for improvement with respect to CDM regulations and operational activities and/or the acceleration of improvement work.

D. Financing and use of the clean development mechanism by international climate financing institutions and options for using the clean development mechanism as a tool for other uses

68. In response to decision 6/CMP.11, paragraphs 7 and 8, decision 3/CMP.12, paragraph 4, and decision 3/CMP.13, paragraph 2, the Board continued its cooperation with financial institutions. The Board, at its 96th meeting, took note of an update on the progress of the support provided to international climate finance institutions.

69. Engagement with financial and investment institutions to promote the CDM and its uses primarily took the form of assisting in arranging finance for projects, initiating financing facilities for projects and supporting national development banks in establishing funding facilities for projects. A significant portion of this work was carried out in a country-driven process by convening stakeholders using a green investment catalyst process. This successful process, initiated in 2017 by the secretariat together with RCCs, comprises three phases and has started to channel finance towards projects. The first green investment catalyst round table took place in June 2017 in Côte d'Ivoire, together with the African Development Bank; the second, in December 2017, in Zimbabwe together with the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe and the Development Bank of Southern Africa; and the third, in June 2018, in Singapore together with the Asia Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

¹² See CDM document CDM-2017SC-INFO01. Available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20180131185151228/Regular%20report%20Stakeholder%20communication.pdf>.

70. The Board considered the invitation from the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization to the informal testing of sample programmes against the draft emissions unit eligibility criteria of the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation, and responded through a letter in May 2018 containing factual summaries of the CDM processes and procedures. The secretariat also attended an in-person meeting in Montreal in July 2018.

E. Improving the regional distribution of project activities under the clean development mechanism

1. Provision of support to designated national authorities

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

- (a) National, regional and subregional training events, through RCCs, in Brazil, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Kenya, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Zimbabwe;
- (b) Direct technical assistance from RCCs for the development and renewal of standardized baselines;
- (c) The 19th CDM Designated National Authorities Forum (DNA Forum), held from 19 to 21 September 2018 in Bonn, and a one-day training workshop;
- (d) Engagement with the co-chairs of the DNA Forum for the DNA Forum interactions at EB 99 and EB 101.

2. Clean development mechanism Loan Scheme

72. The CDM Loan Scheme, launched in April 2012 and operated by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) as implementing agency under the supervision of the secretariat, has completed seven periods of application for loans. As at 31 August 2018 a total of 191 applications had been received, with 78 loans approved and 63 loan agreements affected, for a total commitment of USD 7.04 million. No further loans were entered into during the reporting period as no new periods for loan applications were opened.

73. Some 68 per cent of the loan agreements were for projects in the least developed countries, of which 74 per cent were in African countries. Most loans cover PoAs (48 per cent), followed by large-scale projects (32 per cent) and small-scale projects (20 per cent).¹³

74. The CDM Loan Scheme is entirely funded from the interest on the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism. Total disbursements as at 31 August 2018 by UNOPS to loan recipients totalled USD 3,677,987. The total loan repayments by loan recipients of loan funds disbursed was USD 623,841.

75. In response to the guidance contained in decision 3/CMP.12, the CDM Loan Scheme is now winding down, with closure of operations scheduled for the end of 2018 and financial closure to take place in 2019.

76. During the reporting period the secretariat and UNOPS implemented the CMP guidance referred to in paragraph 75 above, including by initiating a process to regularly assess if loan agreements are still viable to continue until the completion of the loan cycle as per the loan agreement terms. In cases where the supported CDM projects are significantly delayed or the loans are deemed unlikely to be repaid as per the terms in the loan agreement for other reasons, the loans enter a cancellation phase in which repayment of disbursed funds is sought.

77. Where it becomes evident that it will not be feasible for the loan recipient to repay the disbursed funds, as per the CDM Loan Scheme guidelines and modalities and CMP guidance,

¹³ See the annual report on the CDM Loan Scheme, contained in CDM document CDM-EB100-AA-A08, for more information. Available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Meetings/MeetingInfo/DB/YRCWQVDELB29H4J/view>.

the implementing agency, after consultation with the secretariat, may write off amounts disbursed under individual loans on a case-by-case basis in accordance with applicable Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the guidance from the CMP referred to in paragraph 75 above. Such write-offs by UNOPS would correspondingly be recorded in the accounts of the secretariat in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. Processes for managing write-offs have been established and are now implemented by UNOPS and the UNFCCC. Two loans were written off in the reporting period, amounting to a total value of USD 193,514.

3. Nairobi Framework Partnership

78. In the context of the Nairobi Framework Partnership (NFP),¹⁴ the secretariat coordinates the activities¹⁵ of the partners and cooperating organizations.¹⁶ The partners met in November 2017 on the margins of COP 23 and agreed on the scope and direction of the regional climate weeks, including:

- (a) Supporting countries in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions and ensuring the transparency and continuity of mitigation actions originating through the CDM;
- (b) Supporting countries in the creation and implementation of carbon markets, including exploring the future of the CDM as the basis for new markets;
- (c) Contributing to the dissemination of green technologies;
- (d) Considering the use of the CDM to finance climate action;
- (e) Developing climate policies.

79. A series of coordination meetings were held on the sidelines of the Innovate4Climate event in May 2018 in Frankfurt. The overall objective of the meetings was to bring together NFP partners and cooperating organizations, including senior directors, to review the workplan and results achieved as well as agree on practical and operational arrangements for the delivery of work under the NFP.

80. NFP partners and cooperating organizations reaffirmed their commitment to continuing the partnership and agreed to continue promoting broad demand for and participation in the CDM by showcasing the CDM to a wide audience through, for example, the carbon forums held during the regional climate weeks.

81. Joint efforts of NFP partners and cooperating organizations in the reporting period included organizing the Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum (held in Mexico City from 18 to 20 October 2017), the Africa Climate Week (held in Nairobi from 9 to 13 April 2018), the Asia-Pacific Climate Weeks (held in Bangkok from 13 to 15 December 2017 and in Singapore from 10 to 13 July 2018) and the Latin American and Caribbean Climate Week (held in Montevideo from 20 to 23 August 2018). During these events, sessions, side events

¹⁴ The Nairobi Framework was launched in December 2006 by then United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan to spread the benefits of the CDM, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. See <https://nfppartnership.org/>.

¹⁵ See the Nairobi Framework Partnership 2017 annual report, available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20180215135956158/2017%20NFP%20Status%20Report.pdf>.

¹⁶ Partner agencies: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Emissions Trading Association, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNEP DTU Partnership (formerly known as the UNEP Risoe Centre, the partnership operates under a tripartite agreement between Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and UNEP), UNFCCC and World Bank Group; cooperating organizations: Africa Low Emission Development Partnership, Climate Markets and Investment Association, Development Bank of Latin America, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Inter-American Development Bank and Latin American Energy Organization.

and workshops on the CDM and carbon markets were held involving DNAs, project participants, potential investors and regional experts.

82. Another NFP coordination meeting planned for 2018 is the NFP 2019 planning meeting to be held during COP 24.

83. The Board wishes to express its gratitude to the Governments of Kenya, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand and Uruguay for hosting the regional climate weeks and the regional carbon forum and to the NFP partners and cooperating organizations for their continued work on carbon markets and mechanisms, including the CDM.

4. Regional collaboration centres

84. The first RCC was established in Lomé, in 2013 and was followed by RCCs in Bangkok, Bogotá, Kampala and St. George's. The RCC in Bogotá, which has been in operation since August 2013, was moved to Panama City in March 2017. The RCCs work in partnership with local and regional agencies and multilateral development banks to improve the regional distribution of CDM projects.¹⁷

85. The work of the RCCs is organized into three areas:

- (a) Provision of direct assistance to existing projects and identification of new projects;
- (b) Promotion of the use of the CDM and its CERs;
- (c) Provision of support for:
 - (i) Identification and development of new bottom-up and top-down standardized baselines;
 - (ii) Renewal of standardized baselines.

86. Since their inception the RCCs have directly supported more than 967 CDM project activities and PoAs, of which 215 projects and PoAs have moved forward one or more steps through the CDM project cycle and 106 additional projects have entered the CDM pipeline; supported the development of 139 standardized baselines, of which 39 have been approved by the Board (an additional 88 potential standardized baselines have been identified); and, in the reporting period, provided capacity-building and training at the national level through the provision of direct technical support to five countries (Chad, Djibouti, Panama, Philippines and Saint Lucia) and through regional and subregional events in Abidjan, Bangkok, Harare, Lomé, Mexico City, Nairobi, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, San José de David and Singapore.

87. The RCCs continue to prioritize work in the least developed countries and in underrepresented countries (those with 10 or fewer registered CDM projects as at 31 December 2010¹⁸). A side event entitled "Supporting climate action on the ground: Initiatives, opportunities and collaborations" was held on 7 May 2018 during the first part of the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. Six panellists showcased examples of on-the-ground initiatives, including the provision of support to CDM stakeholders. During the side event, the publication *Regional Collaboration Centres: 2017 Highlights*¹⁹ was launched.

88. In response to decision 3/CMP.13, paragraph 3, the RCCs have continued supporting developing countries in relation to (1) CDM methodologies and standardized baselines; (2) incentivizing projects by promoting the use of CERs for voluntary climate neutrality under the Climate Neutral Now initiative; (3) promoting the use of the CDM as part of development and climate strategies; (4) promoting the benefits and potential broadened use of the CDM, for example to underpin climate finance; and (5) using the CDM sustainable development tool.

¹⁷ West African Development Bank, Lomé; East African Development Bank, Kampala; Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation, St. George's; Development Bank of Latin America, Panama City; and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Bangkok.

¹⁸ For the list of countries, see https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/cdmprojects.pdf.

¹⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/RCC%20Highlights%202017.pdf>.

F. Gender dialogue

89. In accordance with decision 3/CP.23, on the establishment of a gender action plan, and upon the request of the COP, the Vice-Chair of the Board represented the Board at the gender dialogue held on 5 May 2018 during the first part of the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. The secretariat supported the preparation of a technical paper and outcome reports on this matter.

G. Stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition

90. As per the request from COP 23²⁰ and the invitation from the COP 23 President and the COP 24 President Designate in a letter of 17 June 2018, the Board, during the reporting period, initiated efforts to provide input for the stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition to be held at COP 24.

IV. Governance and management matters

91. In November 2017 the Board adopted the CDM-MAP 2018–2019 and agreed to continue its practice of conducting a midyear review of the status of implementation of the approved CDM-MAP.

92. The Board and its panels met regularly during the reporting period. In addition, the secretariat organized meetings of the DNA Forum and the DOE/accredited independent entity (AIE) Coordination Forum, as well as workshops with stakeholders (see annex IV).

93. During the reporting period the CDM-AP and the CDM Methodologies Panel met three times. The Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group and the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Working Group did not meet during the reporting period.

94. The Board extended the terms of office of the members of the CDM-AP, the CDM Methodologies Panel, the Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group and the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Working Group for one year, until the end of August 2019.

A. Membership issues

95. At CMP 13 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>
Mr. Amjad Abdulla ^b	Mr. Omar Alcock ^b	Small island developing States
Mr. Piotr Dombrowicki ^b	Mr. Frank Wolke ^b	Parties included in Annex I
Mr. Maosheng Duan ^b	Mr. José Miguez ^{b, c}	Parties not included in Annex I
Mr. Balisi Gopolang ^a	Mr. El Hadji Mbaye Diagne ^a	African States
Ms. Diana Harutyunyan ^b	Ms. Natalie Kushko ^b	Eastern European States
Mr. Kazunari Kainou ^a	Mr. Lambert Schneider ^a	Parties included in Annex I

²⁰ See decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 17.

<i>Members</i>	<i>Alternate members</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>
Mr. Benjamin Karmorh Jr. ^b	Mr. Moises Alvarez ^{b, c}	Parties not included in Annex I
Mr. Martin Enderlin ^a	Mr. Olivier Kassi ^a	Western European and other States
Mr. Arthur Rolle ^a	Mr. Eduardo Calvo ^a	Latin American and Caribbean States
Mr. Muhammad Tariq ^a	Mr. Daegyun Oh ^a	Asia-Pacific States

^a Term: two years (i.e. ending prior to the first meeting in 2019).

^b Term: two years (i.e. ending prior to the first meeting in 2020).

^c Nomination pending from the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The alternate member remains in office until their successor is elected.

Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board

96. The Board, at EB 98, elected Mr. Arthur Rolle, from a Party not included in Annex I, as Chair, and Mr. Piotr Dombrowicki, from a Party included in Annex I, as Vice-Chair. Their tenures as Chair and Vice-Chair will end just before the first meeting of the Board in 2019.²¹

97. The Board expressed its appreciation to the Chair and Vice-Chair for their excellent leadership of the Board in 2018.

B. Meetings of the Executive Board

98. In the reporting period the Board held four meetings (see table 5). The annotated agendas for the meetings, documentation supporting agenda items and reports containing all agreements adopted by the Board are available on the Board meetings web page.²²

Table 5

Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism from 23 September 2017 to 31 August 2018

<i>Meeting number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
97	30 October to 3 November 2017	Bonn (held in conjunction with the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)
98	27 February to 1 March 2018	Bonn
99	23–26 April 2018	Bonn (held in conjunction with the first part of the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies)
100	27–31 August 2018	Bangkok (held in conjunction with the second part of the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies)

Note: The Executive Board of the clean development mechanism will hold its 101st meeting from 26 to 29 November 2018 in Katowice in conjunction with the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

²¹ In accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the Board (decision 4/CMP.1, annex I).

²² <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

C. Interaction with forums and stakeholders

99. 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 EB 99, and with DOEs, through the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum's interaction with the Board at each of its meetings and with the CDM-AP at its 80th meeting in February 2018.

100. 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 through communication with the secretariat and the Board.

101. Stakeholders continue to have an 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 decision-making by the Board. The Board made itself available to registered observers at its meetings.

102. The secretariat organized, after each of the four Board meetings, regular teleconferences with members of the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum to discuss the outcomes of the meetings and to provide clarification on decisions taken by the Board. Members of the CDM-AP participated in the teleconferences as observers.

103. During the reporting period the Board held two side events: one at CMP 13, titled "CDM: Driving mitigation and sustainable development now and beyond 2020"; and one at the first part of the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, titled "The CDM Toolbox". The event agendas and presentations made are available on the UNFCCC website.²³

D. Communication and outreach

104. Communication and outreach efforts in 2018 focused on the usefulness and benefits of the CDM in the broader context of the use of markets and mechanisms in the ongoing international response to climate change; and the use of CERs for voluntary offsetting, in the context of the secretariat's Climate Neutral Now initiative.

105. The core message delivered by the secretariat on behalf of the Board, with RCC support, is that the CDM is a functioning tool, at the disposal of Parties and non-Party stakeholders, that can incentivize projects that reduce or avoid GHG emissions and contribute to sustainable development.

106. During the reporting period communications work was carried out in support of key events, including Africa Climate Week and the Africa Carbon Forum, and the sessions of the subsidiary bodies, specifically side events relating to the CDM and RCCs, in May 2018. Planning, coordination of communications and production of communications materials in support of Asia-Pacific Climate Week and the Asia-Pacific Carbon Forum, including leading the communications work of the NFP, were undertaken.

107. During the reporting period activities to nurture demand for the CDM and the voluntary cancellation of CERs included partnerships with various organizations aimed at encouraging them to measure, reduce and offset with CERs their climate footprints. Examples of organizations engaged in the reporting period include:

(a) Airports Council International, which is running a carbon accreditation programme for airports. Currently 237 airports in 66 countries welcoming 3.3 billion passengers annually are enrolled in the programme;

(b) Fédération Internationale de Football Association, which is striving to make its operations climate neutral and encouraged fans travelling to the Russian Federation in 2018 for the World Cup to offset their climate footprint with CERs. The World Cup reduced and offset its climate footprint by a total of 259,547 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent;

²³ <https://seors.unfccc.int/seors/reports/archive.html>.

(c) The United Nations system of 68 organizations, agencies and funds, which are cooperating to achieve climate neutrality by 2020. In addition, 10 intergovernmental organizations have joined this effort;

(d) Individual companies and organizations that have committed to climate neutrality, including Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, BNP Paribas, the International Paralympic Committee, SAP SE, Statkraft, Sustainable Museums of Hawaii, the World Travel and Tourism Council and approximately 20 other private sector organizations.

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

108. Information on CDM income and expenditure as at 31 August 2018 is presented below. 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. The total fees received during the first eight months in 2018 amounted to USD 6.8 million (see table 6). A projected income of USD 9 million for 2018 was included in the CDM-MAP 2018–2019.²⁴ The total fees received during the same period (from January to August) in 2017 amounted to USD 5.2 million.

110. In accordance with decision 3/CMP.6, paragraph 65, the accrued interest is currently earmarked to fund the CDM Loan Scheme to support the development of CDM project activities in countries with fewer than 10 such activities registered.

Table 6

Clean development mechanism status of income in 2017 and 2018 as at 31 August 2018

(United States dollars)

	2017	2018 ^a
Carry-over from previous year (A)	99 430 690	90 014 749
Fee income during the year		
Methodology fees	–	–
Registration fees ^b	233 478	99 509
Share of proceeds ^c	4 747 600	6 496 483
Accreditation fees	37 500	113 223
Accreditation process related fees	141 699	65 034
Subtotal – income for 1 January to 31 August (B)	5 160 278	6 774 249
Total of previous year's carry-over and current year's income (A + B)	104 590 968	96 788 998

^a USD 45 million held in reserve is not included.

^b 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.

^c 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.

111. At EB 97 the Board approved the CDM-MAP 2018–2019 and the related budget, amounting to USD 19.7 million for 2018. This represents an increase of USD 55,657.00 (0.28

²⁴ See table 12 in CDM document CDM-EB97-A01-INFO. Available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Notes/index.html>.

per cent) compared with the 2017 budget. Table 7 shows the status of budget and expenditure of the CDM for 2017 and 2018.

112. Expenditure was USD 13.1 million in the eight-month period to 31 August 2018. The rate of expenditure for the 2018 budget is below the expected linear rate (66.7 per cent) for the period and is projected to more closely align with the linear rate as the year progresses.

Table 7

Status of budget and expenditure of the clean development mechanism for 2017 and 2018

(United States dollars)

	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Budget (12 months)	19 602 259	19 657 916
Expenditure (first 8 months)	12 319 733	13 063 836
Expenditure as percentage of budget (per cent)	62.8	66.5

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

113. To provide clarity to project participants – existing project participants and those pursuing validation and registration under the CDM – and countries and constituencies interested in using the CDM in their response to climate change, the Board recommends that the CMP provide guidance to the Board on the functioning of the CDM beyond the end of the second commitment period.

Annex I

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

[English only]

<i>Decision 3/CMP.13 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the CDM and action to be taken by the EB</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
1	Requests the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism to continue to simplify the process for the development and approval of standardized baselines and to support designated national authorities in developing standardized baselines upon the request of the designated national authorities	<p>Completed</p> <p>EB 99 (April 2018) considered a concept note on the simplification of the process for the development and approval of standardized baselines</p> <p>EB 100 (August 2018) adopted the revised procedure “Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines”</p>
2	Encourages the Executive Board to continue its cooperation with financial institutions in response to decision 6/CMP.11, paragraphs 7 [Also encourages the Executive Board to continue exploring options for using the clean development mechanism as a tool for other uses and report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its twelfth session] and 8 [Further encourages the Executive Board to explore the opportunities for the financing of the clean development mechanism through international climate financing institutions, such as the Green Climate Fund, and report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its twelfth session]	<p>Completed</p> <p>EB 99 (April 2018) took note of an update on the progress of the support provided to international climate finance institutions</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>EB 101 (November 2018) will consider an update on the progress of the support provided to international climate finance institutions</p>
3	Recognizes the support provided to stakeholders in the clean development mechanism through the regional collaboration centres, and requests the Executive Board to continue to support clean development mechanism project development via the regional collaboration centres and to report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourteenth session (December 2018)	<p>Completed</p> <p>EB 100 (August 2018) took note of a report on regional support for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, the development of standardized baselines supported by RCCs, and information on the promotion of the CDM, capacity-building and inter-agency partnerships of RCCs during the period 1 January to 30 June 2018</p>

Abbreviations: CDM = clean development mechanism, EB = Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, RCC = regional collaboration centre.

Annex II

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

[English only]

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation and verification)</i>
Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd. (BVI) ^a	1–5, 7–10 and 12–15
CEPREI certification body (CEPREI) ^a	1–5, 8–10, 13 and 15
EPIC Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd. (EPIC) ^a	1–16
LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (LGAI Tech. Center S.A) ^a	1, 3 and 13
Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd. (LRQA) ^a	1–3, 7 and 13
GHD Limited (GHD) ^a	1, 4, 5, 8–10, 12 and 13
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCES) ^b	4, 7, 10, 12 and 15
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCES) ^c	1–3, 9 and 13
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCES) ^d	1–3, 9 and 13
Shenzhen CTI International Certification Co., Ltd (CTI) ^a	1–15
TÜV NORD CERT GmbH (TÜV NORD) ^a	1–16
TÜV SÜD South Asia Private Limited (TÜV SÜD) ^a	1, 3–5, 7, 10, 11 and 13–15

^a Accreditation granted for five years.

^b Withdrawal of accreditation by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism; only the withdrawn sectoral scopes are indicated.

^c Entity provisionally suspended; only the suspended sectoral scopes are indicated.

^d Withdrawal of accreditation in its entirety by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism; the withdrawn sectoral scopes are indicated.

Annex III

List of regulatory documents approved by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

[English only]

Table 1
Standards

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Determining coverage of data and validity of standardized baselines	02.0	EB 100	Annex 1
CDM accreditation standard	07.0	EB 98	Annex 4

Note: Approved methodological standards are available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html> and approved standardized baselines are available at https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/index.html.

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

^a For the meeting reports, see <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

Table 2
Procedures

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines	05.0	EB 100	Annex 14
Submission and consideration of microscale renewable energy technologies for automatic additionality	04.0	EB 99	Annex 4
CDM accreditation procedure	14.0	EB 98	Annex 8
CDM business and management plan preparation, approval and monitoring	01.0	EB 97	Annex 12

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

^a For the meeting reports, see <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

Table 3
Information notes

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
CDM Executive Board workplan 2018	01.0	EB 98	Annex 1
Methodologies Panel workplan 2018	01.0	EB 98	Annex 2
CDM Accreditation Panel workplan 2018	01.0	EB 98	Annex 3
Calendar of meetings for 2018	02.0	EB 98	Annex 9
CDM two-year business and management plan 2018–2019	01.0	EB 97	Annex 1
Tentative calendar of meetings for 2018	01.0	EB 97	Annex 13

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

^a For the meeting reports, see <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

Table 4
Amendments

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Amendment to version 01.0 of the CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities	01.0	EB 98	Annex 5

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

^a For the meeting reports, see <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

Annex IV

Meetings of the support bodies and forums of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in the reporting period

[English only]

Table 1
Clean development mechanism Accreditation Panel meetings

<i>Meeting number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
79	11–13 October 2017	Bonn
80	5 and 6 February 2018	Bonn
81	14 and 15 June 2018	Bonn

Table 2
Clean development mechanism Methodologies Panel meetings

<i>Meeting number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
74	26–29 September 2017	Bonn
75	19–21 March 2018	Bonn
76	5–8 June 2018	Bonn

Table 3
Workshops and forums organized for clean development mechanism stakeholders

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
18 th global DOE Forum	24 October 2017	Web based
41 st DOE conference call	24 October 2017	Web based
42 nd DOE conference call	1 December 2017	Web based
43 rd DOE conference call	27 March 2018	Web based
44 th DOE conference call	17 May 2018	Web based
Africa Carbon Forum	11–13 April 2018	Nairobi
Asia-Pacific Carbon Forum	13–15 December 2017	Bangkok
Asia-Pacific Carbon Forum	11–13 July 2018	Singapore
Calibration workshop for the CDM accreditation roster of experts for lead assessors	10 and 11 October 2017	Bonn
DOE calibration workshop	28 May 2018	Bonn
Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum	18–20 October 2017	Mexico City
Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum	21–23 August 2018	Montevideo

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