



气候变化框架公约

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作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的 《公约》缔约方会议 第十五届会议 2019年12月2日至13日,圣地亚哥 临时议程项目5 与清洁发展机制有关的事项

> 清洁发展机制执行理事会向作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议 的《公约》缔约方会议提交的年度报告*

概要

本报告涵盖清洁发展机制执行理事会 2018 年 9 月 1 日至 2019 年 9 月 12 日 开展的工作。工作重点在于进一步简化该机制并促进其应用。较之于上一报告 期,本报告期内的项目登记量和核证减排量的发放量有所减少,但进入审定的项 目数量和活动方案中增加的项目活动组成部分数量有所增加。与 2012 年结束的 《京都议定书》第一承诺期需求相比,对清洁发展机制及其核证的减排量的需求 仍然较低。本文件包括作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议 (《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议)第十四届会议要求的关于清洁发展机制财务状 况的报告,以及一项建议,即《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十五届会议就 《京都议定书》第二承诺期结束后清洁发展机制的运作提供指导。



^{*} 因提交方无法控制的情况,本文件计划迟于标准发布日期发布。

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简称和缩略语

AIE 经认证的独立实体

 AP
 认证专门小组

 CDM
 清洁发展机制

CDM-MAP 清洁发展机制业务和管理计划

CER 核证减排量

CMP 作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方

会议(《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议)

COP 缔约方会议

CORSIA 国际航空碳抵消和碳减排计划

 CPA
 项目活动组成部分

 DNA
 指定国家主管部门

DOE指定经营实体DTU丹麦技术大学

EB 清洁发展机制执行理事会会议

EC 电子协商

 ICAO
 国际民用航空组织

 ICER
 长期核证的减排量

 MP
 方法问题专门小组

 NFP
 内罗毕框架伙伴关系

PDD 项目设计书 PoA 活动方案

PoA-DD活动方案设计书RCC区域合作中心SB附属机构的届会

SOP 收益分成 SSC 小规模

tCER 临时核证的减排量 UNEP 联合国环境规划署 UNOPS 联合国项目事务署

一. 导言

A. 任务

1. 根据清洁发展机制的模式和程序,清洁发展机制执行理事会(下称理事会)向《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议每届会议报告其活动。¹《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议在行使对清洁发展机制的权力,审查这些报告,并酌情提供指导和作出决定。

B. 本报告的范围

- 2. 本年度报告介绍清洁发展机制在 2018 年 9 月 1 日至 2019 年 9 月 12 日期间 (下称"本报告期")的执行进展,并提出建议,供《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会 议第十五届会议审议。²
- 3. 本报告介绍了清洁发展机制的现状,着重谈到该机制运作方面的成绩、机遇和挑战,并提供了该机制的治理、管理和财务状况信息。
- 4. 附件一载有清洁发展机制目前财务状况和直至 2023 年底的清洁发展机制活动预计预算的综合报告。³ 附件二载有理事会回应《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议的要求和鼓励的理事会可交付成果总结。经理事会认证和临时指定为经营实体的实体列于附件三,理事会在本报告期内批准或修订的监管文件清单列于附件四,理事会及其支助机构和论坛的会议清单列于附件五。
- 5. 本报告还载有关于理事会对可减少家庭使用不可再生的生物质的项目活动减排量的计算方法的审查的资料。⁴
- 6. 更多信息可查阅清洁发展机制网页, ⁵ 该网页是与理事会相关的所有报告和 其他文件的中央资料库。
- 7. 理事会主席将向《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十五届会议口头介绍拟于本报告发布后举行的理事会第 105 次会议的成果。

C. 有待作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议采取的 行动

- 8. 《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议注意到本报告时不妨:
- (a) 注意理事会在本报告期内应《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议的要求开展的工作(见下文第三和第四章以及附件一和二);

^{1 3/}CMP.1 号决定,附件第 5(c)段。

² 除非另有说明,根据第 1/CMP.2 号决定第 11 段和第 2/CMP.3 号决定第 7 段,本报告所载信息涵盖 2018 年 9 月 1 日至 2019 年 9 月 12 日。

³ 应 4/CMP.14 号决定第 5 段要求。

⁴ 应 4/CMP.14 号决定第 4 段要求。

⁵ http://cdm.unfccc.int/。

- (b) 注意到上文第 4 段所述的关于清洁发展机制目前财务状况和直至 2023 年底的清洁发展机制活动预计预算的综合报告(见附件一);
 - (c) 指定经理事会认证和临时指定的经营实体(见附件三);
- (d) 就本报告所涉事项提供指导,特别是关于澄清清洁发展机制在《京都议定书》第二承诺期结束后的运作的要求提供指导(见下文第四.F.112 段)。
- 9. 《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议有待根据缔约方的提名,选举以下理事会成员,任期两年:
 - (a) 来自东欧国家的一名成员和一名候补成员;
 - (b) 来自附件一所列缔约方的一名成员和一名候补成员;
 - (c) 来自非附件一所列缔约方的两名成员和两名候补成员;
 - (d) 来自小岛屿发展中国家的一名成员和一名候补成员。

二. 清洁发展机制的现状

A. 清洁发展机制的各项数据

10. 与《京都议定书》第一承诺期(2008 至 2012 年)相比,清洁发展机制在本报告期内继续面临着核证减排量需求低的局面。由于需求较低,本报告期内的清洁发展机制活动登记和核证减排量的发放与第一承诺期相比仍然较少。表 1 列出了自第二承诺期开始以来,每个报告期内新登记的清洁发展机制活动、获得核证减排量的活动和发放的核证减排量的总数。

表 1 在清洁发展机制下登记的活动、获得核证减排量的活动和发放的核证减排量

报告期	登记的 活动数量 a	获得核证 减排量的 活动数量 b	发放的核证 减排量 总额
从开始至 2012 年 8 月 31 日(汇总数据)	4 576	1 717	994 936 460
2012年9月1日至2013年8月31日	2 856	1 801	382 789 220
2013年9月1日至2014年8月31日	388	596	104 600 851
2014年9月1日至2015年8月31日	134	497	136 347 421
2015年9月1日至2016年8月31日	78	421	99 567 071
2016年9月1日至2017年8月31日	62	473	146 363 540
2017年9月1日至2018年8月31日	32	334	102 551 281
2018年9月1日至2019年8月31日	11	218	45 327 516
合计	8 137	3 260	2 012 483 360

- 注: 数字包括项目活动和活动方案(在以前的报告中,本表只报告项目活动)。
- a 在报告期登记的活动数量是根据其登记日期确定的。
- b 在报告期内完成核证减排量发放的活动。一项活动可能会在多个时间段内发放。 3,260 这一总数反映了入计期结束时获得核证减排量的所有活动。

11. 由于 2018 年 6 月 1 日以来收益分成收缴政策的变化,现在提前收缴收益分成,获得核证减排量已支付应缴收益分成的百分比从不到 45%(2013 年 9 月 1 日至 2018 年 8 月 31 日)上升到本报告期的 100%。尽管本报告期发放的核证减排量的数量低于上一报告期,但核证减排量的转入和自愿注销数量级相当。这从清洁发展机制的收入中可以明显看出,本报告期的收入高于上一报告期。

B. 成绩和潜力

- 12. 设立清洁发展机制是为了为《公约》附件一所列缔约方履行其在《京都议定书》下所做的量化限排和减排承诺提供变通手段,并协助非附件一所列缔约方实现可持续发展。
- 13. 清洁发展机制创造的鼓励措施激励 111 个国家登记了 8,100 多个项目和活动方案,发放的核证减排量超过 20 亿。
- 14. 因此,该机制表明,它能够激励对减排和清除项目的投资,促进可持续发展,并为更广泛的全球气候行动调动资金,例如通过向适应基金捐款为适应项目调动资金。⁶
- 15. 清洁发展机制的另一个优势在于与其解除的广泛的利害关系方:
 - (a) 指定国家主管部门,核准项目并证明其可持续发展效益;
- (b) 指定经营实体,经认证的第三方实体,负责审定项目并核查减排情况;
- (c) 组成专门小组和技术专家工作组,为理事会履行职能提供支助,包括 审议标准和程序,并向理事会提出知情建议;
- (d) 利用清洁发展机制的私营和公共实体,例如多边开发银行及不同规模的专业化公司;
- (e) 项目参与方,响应清洁发展机制为拟订项目减少排放和促进可持续发展提供的激励措施。
- 16. 清洁发展机制已经并正在表明,一个由强有力的监测、报告和核查制度支持的市场工具可通过缔约方在国内以市场为基础的系统中使用以及作为公司责任努力的一部分的使用而实现的成果。
- 17. 清洁发展机制还继续为其他排放基准和信用交易系统的发展提供依据,并以规则、标准和治理结构的形式创造有价值的国际公益物,这是理事会发展和改进该机制的工作,特别是在清晰度、一致性和效率方面的工作结果。
- 18. 理事会仍然认为,清洁发展机制作为查明减缓机会、形成气候融资和评价缓解成果的一个有效工具,可以继续为国际社会应对气候变化做出贡献,并帮助缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方应对扩大全球气候行动的迫切需要。

⁶ 所发放全部核证减排量的 2%进入适应基金,由世界银行货币化后,供各国用于资助应对气候变化不可避免的影响或针对此类影响建立复原力的项目。

C. 挑战和机遇

- 19. 与今年相同,本报告期内对清洁发展机制的利用水平比《京都议定书》第一承诺期相比较低,在第一承诺期内,需求是通过利用核证减排量实现遵约推动的。
- 20. 尽管与 2018 年相比,2019 年启动的审定数量(项目登记的先兆)和已登记的 清洁发展机制活动方案中的项目活动组成部分数量略有增加,但需求仍然较低。⁷
- 21. 由于对核证减排量的需求较低以及由此导致的核证减排量价格普遍较低,许多清洁发展机制项目在第二承诺期初期停止发放核证减排量。2013 年 8 月 31 日之前发放核证减排量的项目中,有大约 69%的项目在那之后未再获得过核证减排量。
- 22. 清洁发展机制活动的普遍减少继续影响该机制的基础设施,主要是指定经营实体。从事清洁发展机制相关工作的审定和核查公司数量从 2014 年的 44 家减少到 2019 年 9 月 12 日的 31 家。然而,印度的一个新的指定经营实体最近获得了认证,已提交了新的清洁发展机制方法和对现有方法的澄清,以供审议。
- 23. 尽管面临这些挑战,但清洁发展机制继续开展工作,并继续为国际社会应对气候变化做出贡献。

D. 不断变化的外部环境

- 24. 越来越多的地方政府和国家政府以及国际组织正在使用碳定价工具,作为在 其管辖范围内处理温室气体排放问题的努力的一部分。排放权交易系统已在加拿 大、中国某些地区、欧洲、新西兰、大韩民国、瑞士和美利坚合众国建立并投入 运行。智利、哥伦比亚、墨西哥、新加坡和南非也建立并实施了碳税计划。
- 25. 其中一些已投入使用的工具,包括哥伦比亚排放权交易系统和碳税、欧洲联盟排放量交易计划、韩国排放权交易系统、南非碳税和瑞士排放权交易系统,一直使用核证减排量作为这些管辖区内的排放方可用来遵守排放义务的符合条件的抵消单位。
- 26. 此外,中国、印度尼西亚、墨西哥和泰国正在制定国家一级的碳定价工具, 国际民用航空组织和国际海事组织等国际组织也在考虑此类工具(如《国际航空 碳抵消和碳减排计划》)。清洁发展机制是此类计划的一个潜在的抵消提供方。

三. 本报告期内的工作

27. 本章介绍理事会在本报告期内的工作,包括对《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议的要求和鼓励的回应(关于可交付成果的概述,另见附件二,关于理事会在报告期内批准或修订的监管文件清单,见附件四)。

^{7 2019} 年发布了 32 份用于项目活动审定的项目设计书, 而 2018 年为 23 份; 2019 年发布了 20 份用于活动方案审定的活动方案设计书, 而 2018 年为 16 份; 2019 年登记的活动方案中有 141 个新的项目活动组成部分, 而 2018 年为 98 个。

A. 裁决

1. 认证

28. 在本报告期内,理事会认证了一个申请实体为指定经营实体,并重新认证了7个认证即将到期的指定经营实体,使截至2019年9月12日获得认证的审定和核查项目以及认证减排的指定经营实体数量达到31个,而上一个报告期为30个。理事会建议在《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十五届会议上指定附件三所列实体为所注明部门范围的经营实体。

2. 项目活动和活动方案的登记以及核证减排量的发放

29. 从 2018 年 9 月 1 日至 2019 年 8 月 31 日,发放了 45,327,516 个核证减排量单位,其中 1,128,947 个单位为临时核证减排量,351,668 个单位为长期核证减排量。因此,截至 2019 年 8 月 31 日发放的核证减排量单位总数为 2,012,483,360,其中包括 1,996,508,230 个单位核证减排量、15,118,377 个单位临时核证减排量和856,753 个单位长期核证减排量。

30. 截至 2019 年 8 月 31 日发放的核证减排量单位总数(不包括临时核证减排量和长期核证减排量)中,1,467,443,162 个单位为《京都议定书》第一承诺期发放,529,065,068 个单位为第二承诺期发放。在发放的临时核证减排量单位总数中,第一承诺期发放了 12,405,185 个单位,第二承诺期发放了 2,713,192 个单位。在发放的长期核证减排量单位总数中,第一承诺期发放了 505,085 个单位长期核证减排量,第二承诺期发放了 351,668 个单位长期核证减排量。

31. 表 2显示了 2018 年 9 月 1 日至 2019 年 8 月 31 日期间提交和完成的登记和发放相关申请的数量,下图显示了截至 2019 年 8 月 31 日已登记的项目活动、活动方案和项目活动组成部分在《气候公约》各区域的百分比分布情况。

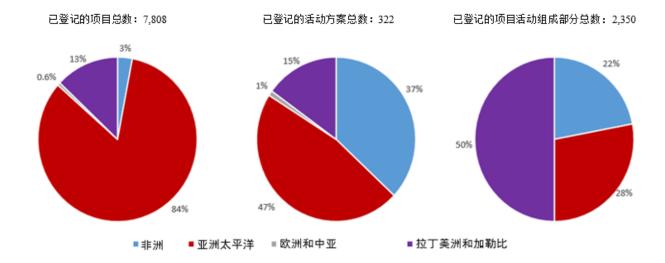
表 2 清洁发展机制 2018 年 9 月 1 日至 2019 年 8 月 31 日期间登记和发放相关申请 情况

申请类型	提交的申请数量a	处理完毕的申请数量 b
项目: 登记	17	4
活动方案: 登记	17	7
项目:发放	276	202
活动方案:发放	105	58
入计期展期	237	138
活动方案期展期	3	1
登记后变更	75	69
项目活动组成部分	180	180

a 包括已提交的申请和因材料不全而重新提交的申请。

b 2018年9月1日至2019年8月31日内提交的已登记、已撤销或已驳回的申请,以及本报告期之前提交并在本报告期内进入受理通道的申请。

截至 2019 年 8 月 31 日已登记的清洁发展机制项目活动、活动方案和项目活动组成部分在《气候公约》各区域的百分比分布情况



- 32. 截至 2019 年 8 月 31 日,已发放核证减排量的项目和活动方案数目分别为 3,194 个和 66 个; 所发放的核证减排量单位总数中,21,064,092 个单位系为活动方案发放。
- 33. 在本报告期内,按照理事会和《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议的规定,登记和发放前开始项目评估的等待时间一直少于 15 天,但 2019 年 7 月和 8 月的几周除外,因为当时提交数量和业务紧急情况突然增加。
- 34. 核证减排量交易详情,包括转入以及自愿注销和管理部门注销情况,见表 3。

表 3 清洁发展机制登记册中完成的交易

	2019 -	截至 年8月31日	2018年9月1日至 2019年8月31日		
交易类型	交易总数	单位总数	交易总数	单位总数	
发放	10 715	2 012 483 360	275	45 327 516	
转入适应基金账户的收益分成	10 503	39 732 346	226	758 942	
内部和外部转入	17 889	1 656 024 303	424	51 465 691	
从适应基金账户转入附件一					
所列缔约方登记册的交易	342	27 347 521	16	617 828	
自愿注销	9 149	44 828 504	5 395	10 415 631	
管理部门注销	6	1 035 475	0	0	

- 35. 自 2015 年 2 月实行自愿注销登记程序以来,理事会收到了十份自愿注销清洁发展机制项目活动登记的申请,本报告期内有三份。
- 36. 关于项目和活动方案的更多数据,可查阅清洁发展机制网页。8

⁸ http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Public/index.html。

3. 收益分成

37. 登记清洁发展机制活动和发放核证减排量时,应向清洁发展机制信托基金 (下称"信托基金")缴纳用于行政支出的收益分成。从 2018 年 6 月 1 日起,收益分成在着手检查发放申请是否完整之前缴纳。因此,清洁发展机制活动尚未支付的应缴收益分成总额自 2018 年 8 月达到峰值以来有所下降。对于 2018 年 6 月 1 日前发放申请已获批但尚未缴纳收益分成的项目,实施了 2018 年 1 月 1 日推出的收益分成部分缴纳方案。在本报告期内,20 个项目采用了部分缴纳方案,共计缴纳 176.7 万美元。

B. 监管事项

1. 自愿注销核证减排量在线平台

38. 2015 年 9 月,理事会启动了自愿注销核证减排量在线平台⁹(下称"平台")。平台允许项目参与方向公众出售核证减排量,供自愿注销,并向认购者发放注销证书。该平台有英文、法文和西班牙文版本,支持在线和离线支付。平台西班牙文版本发布于本报告期内。

39. 在报告期结束时,平台上有 49 个项目共提供了约 230 万个核证减排量单位,每个核证减排量单位的价格在 0.28 至 9 美元之间。世界上大多数国家的人们都访问过这个平台,迄今为止已有 90 个国家的买家完成了取消交易。

40. 在 2018 年 8 月发布平台第二个版本后,通过该平台注销的核证减排量大幅增加,第二版本的特点是符合业界最佳用户体验和可用性标准,增强了各项功能,新增了新的个人碳足迹计算器。在本报告期内,通过 4,600 多起个体交易注销了超过 620,000 个核证减排量单位,约占平台自启动以来注销的所有交易和所有核证减排量的 60%。本报告期内的交易量很高,导致交易流程需要进一步自动化。平台上每个核证减排量单位的平均价格仍为 1 美元左右。大多数交易来自德国、瑞典、瑞士和美国,占通过个体交易取消的所有核证减排量的近 50%,值得注意的是,斯里兰卡是的第五大交易国。

2. 推广自愿注销核证减排量

41. 理事会请秘书处在启动平台时,探索和寻求,包括在非缔约方利害关系方中探索和寻求增加核证减排量需求的机会(另见下文第四章 D 节)。

42. 本报告期内,除通过平台注销之外,清洁发展机制登记册内直接自愿注销了共计 980 万个核证减排量单位。其中 290 万个单位转化为大韩民国冲抵入计量,90 万个单位因哥伦比亚税务方案而注销。其余 600 万个核证减排量单位主要由私营部门作为实现碳中性的自愿努力的一部分而注销,这意味着,自上一个报告期以来,为实现碳中性而注销的核证减排量增加了 70%。国家登记册内注销的核证减排量情况不详,因为各国家登记册不共享此类信息。

https://offset.climateneutralnow.org/。

3. 认证制度

- 43. 理事会请秘书处和清洁发展机制认证小组作为优先事项修订"程序:指定经营实体绩效监测",包括指标和阈值,目的是即使提交量很低,也能对指定经营实体进行系统的绩效监测。这项工作进展顺利,经修订的监测程序将由清洁发展机制认证小组在 2019 年 10 月第 85 次会议上审议,并由理事会在 2019 年 11 月理事会第 105 次会议上审议。
- 44. 将于 2019 年第四季度组织指定经营实体校准讲习班,以加强指定经营实体的能力,并提供机会分享理事会批准的清洁发展机制新规章下的审定和核查经验。
- 45. 将在清洁发展机制认证小组第 85 次会议期间,同步面向主要评估机构组织清洁发展机制认证专家名册校准讲习班,向主要评估机构介绍清洁发展机制最新规章,并分享最近认证评估的结果。

4. 项目周期

- 46. 理事会通过了清洁发展机制下列框架监管文件的 02.0 版,纳入了所有先前发布的修正,并反映了自第一版发布以来为精简和加强要求的完整性或提高要求的清晰度而做出的所有先前商定的修改:
 - (a) "清洁发展机制项目活动项目标准";
 - (b) "清洁发展机制活动方案项目标准";
 - (c) "清洁发展机制项目活动审定和核查标准":
 - (d) "清洁发展机制活动方案审定和核查标准";
 - (e) "清洁发展机制项目活动的项目周期程序";
 - (f) "清洁发展机制活动方案的项目周期程序"。
- 47. 理事会随后通过了对"清洁发展机制活动方案项目标准"、"清洁发展机制活动方案审定和核查标准"和"清洁发展机制活动方案的项目周期程序"的 02.0 版以及"术语表:清洁发展机制术语"10.0 版的修正,以澄清与活动方案发放申请有关的规则,并纠正这些文件中的错误和不一致之处。

5. 方法标准

48. 《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议鼓励执行理事会对可减少家庭使用不可再生生物质的项目活动减排量的计算方法进行审查,10 作为回应,理事会第 102 次会议审议了秘书处编写的一份概念说明,并请清洁发展机制方法问题专门小组分析使用化石燃料排放系数作为生物质燃烧的替代物,包括非二氧化碳温室气体排放,如甲烷和一氧化二氮排放;以及整合炉灶测试的统一标准。理事会审议了说明中指出的其他问题,如减排量少估计数的不确定性、基线生物质消耗默认因素的制定、默认因素可被视为保守的程度、炉灶留用率和炉灶混用做法的监测以及根据文献审查和利害关系方意见纳入黑碳的方法。

¹⁰ 第 4/CMP.14 号决定,第 4 段。

- 49. 清洁发展机制方法问题专门小组第 79 次会议举行了一次为期半天的研讨会,11 代表项目开发方、指定经营实体和专家的约 20 名与会者就清洁炉灶、安全饮用水和采样,包括计算家庭生物质消耗中不可再生生物质所占比例的方法等各种议题交换了意见。
- 50. 在理事会第 103 次会议上,理事会审议了清洁发展机制方法问题专门小组编写的关于可减少家庭使用不可再生生物质的项目活动减排量的计算方法的概念说明。理事会请清洁发展机制方法问题专门小组就这一事项开展进一步工作,并就双炉灶小规模方法的修订版提出建议,供理事会第 105 次会议审议。¹²
- 51. 理事会通过了一项建立具体部门标准化基线的标准,从而确保与标准化基线 有关的要求按照与理事会界定的监管文件等级相一致的标准提出。
- 52. 为简化和理顺证明额外减排能力的方法和指导意见,理事会:
- (a) 批准了新的方法工具"工具 32: 积极技术清单",该工具澄清了赋予某些技术自动额外减排能力的条件、有效期以及更新或延期的程序和时间表;
- (b) 开展工作,了解各种可再生能源技术和化石燃料替代品的现状、市场份额趋势、渗透率和成本,以便就清洁发展机制方法和标准中确定的积极技术清单的定期更新做出知情决定:
- (c) 着手制定在证明技术的额外减排能力时经常提及的技术相关术语"市场份额"、"市场饱和度"和"渗透率"的精确定义,以期建立设定满足条件的阈值的一致方法。
- 53. 为简化方法并使之标准化,扩大方法的适用范围以涵盖城市、交通、建筑和家庭能源,理事会:
- (a) 修订了一些涵盖住宅及商业和公共建筑节能措施的方法,以便能够适用新的"工具31:确定住宅及商业和公共建筑的节能措施标准化基线";
- (b) 核准了新的小规模方法 "AMS-III.BN:公共交通的高效运营",该方法涵盖提高公共交通系统效率的活动,如使用智能交通系统和改善公交线路(包括重新设计线路、实施公交优先线路、铺设高质量路面以及修建高架桥和隧道);
- (c) 修订了经核准的方法"AMS-II.T:通过配电网无功功率补偿减少排放",以提供一种使用建模方法计算减排的额外办法,从而扩大该方法的适用性:
- (d) 修订了核准的方法"AM0031:快速公交系统项目",以取消限制,根据项目城市或地区因人口增加和随之而来的公共汽车需求增加而改变报废的车辆数量;

¹¹ 可通过电子手段远程参与。

¹² 见清洁发展机制文件 CDM-EB103 中理事会第 103 次会议的报告, 第 27-28 段。

- (e) 核准了新的小规模方法 "AMS-III.BO: 通过改善货运设备来减少货运次数",涵盖通过实施拖车和装载设备新技术(例如使用更轻的材料)来实施改善货运措施的活动;
- (f) 审议了关于在城市部门使用清洁发展机制促进在城市减缓工作中使用涵盖多个部门的综合方法的新指南草案,并为清洁发展机制方法问题专门小组改进指南和提高其可用性提供了指导。
- 54. 理事会修订了"工具 30: 不可再生生物质比例的计算",以澄清与收集生物质数据有关的方面,简化计算不可再生生物质比例的要求(例如为可供指定国家主管部门和项目参与方确定比例的参数提供数据源选择),并澄清计算比例时所用参数的所需数据年份。
- 55. 理事会修订了"准则:清洁发展机制小规模方法的一般准则",以进一步澄清与两年期监测有关的要求。
- 56. 理事会审议了一份关于平准化发电成本以及并网太阳能光伏发电和离岸风力发电技术渗透率的情况说明,并同意将这些技术保留在方法和工具中的额外减排能力积极清单之下。

6. 标准化基线

57. 理事会在本报告期内核准了 3 项标准化基线; ¹³ 使已核准的标准化基线总数达到 44 项,其中目前生效的有 21 项,其余已过期。¹⁴ 目前还有 22 项标准化基线正在制订中,包括 7 项由理事会核准按自上而下进程制订、应任职人数不足国家指定国家主管部门要求发起的标准化基线。

7. 可持续发展工具

- 58. 2014 年,秘书处以网上界面的形式推出了可持续发展工具,供项目参与方在自愿基础上系统地报告其清洁发展机制项目和活动方案的可持续发展连带效益。2018 年发布了可持续发展工具的改进版本。¹⁵
- 59. 截至 2019 年 8 月 31 日,共发布了 66 份可持续发展说明报告,其中 7 份是在本报告期内发布的。本报告期内发布的说明报告较少,反映了清洁发展机制活动的总体减少。

8. 与利害关系方直接沟通

60. 本报告期内,受理了利害关系方要求解释清洁发展机制规则和规章的 384 项 问询,其中包括 18 份发给理事会的来文。

¹³ ASB0040-2018、ASB0041-2018 和 ASB0042-2019。

¹⁴ 见 https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/index.html。

¹⁵ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/sdcmicrosite/Pages/SD-Tool.aspx.

61. 清洁发展机制网页上公布了关于 2018 年利害关系方与理事会和秘书处的沟通的年度报告。16 从利害关系方收到的反馈有助于确定清洁发展机制规章和业务活动待改进的领域或可以加快改进工作的领域,例如在简化和精简登记后变化的背景下修订清洁发展机制监管文件,包括入计期展期的进程。

C. 国际金融机构对清洁发展机制的供资和利用,以及清洁发展机制作为工具用于其他用途的可选方案

- 62. 在本报告期内,理事会继续与金融机构合作。¹⁷ 它审议了一份关于国际金融机构对清洁发展机制的供资和利用的报告,¹⁸ 并注意到秘书处与区域合作中心合作提供持续支持的进展。
- 63. 与金融和投资机构合作促进清洁发展机制及其应用的结果是,30 多个新的活动方案和项目,绿色银行的启动和建立以及几个成功的供资以及绿色气候基金准备和筹备支持方案建议书。为确保清洁发展机制资源的持续谨慎管理,秘书处致力于根据《气候公约》下的相辅相成的任务和进程开展进一步的工作,例如基于需求的资助项目。19 该项目的目的是促进调动气候资金,支持发展中国家根据其国家自主贡献、国家适应计划和其他相关政策或战略中概述的目标实施优先减缓和适应行动。
- 64. 理事会注意到《国际航空碳抵消和碳减排计划》下的最新发展,包括制定排放单位标准、设立技术咨询机构以及国际民航组织呼吁提出申请由技术咨询机构根据《国际航空碳抵消和碳减排计划》排放单位标准进行评估。理事会于 2019年7月回信通知国际民航组织,可在清洁发展机制网页上查阅关于清洁发展机制进程和程序的所需信息。此外,理事会审议了国际民航组织索取信息的请求,并同意根据《气候公约》网站上的事实信息作出回应。

D. 改善清洁发展机制项目活动的区域分布状况

1. 支持指定国家主管部门

- 65. 在本报告期内,理事会通过秘书处继续向指定国家主管部门提供支持,包括以下手段:
- (a) 通过区域合作中心,在伯利兹、巴西、柬埔寨、加纳、牙买加、大韩 民国、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯、塞内加尔、泰国和瓦努阿图举行了国家、区域和 次区域培训活动;
- (b) 通过区域合作中心向指定国家主管部门提供制定和更新标准化基线方面的直接技术援助;

¹⁶ 可查阅 https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20190206183708302/Regular%20report_Stakeholder_communication.pdf。

¹⁷ 应第 6/CMP.11 号决定第 7-8 段、第 3/CMP.12 号决定第 4 段和第 3/CMP.13 号决定第 2 段要求。

¹⁸ 见清洁发展机制文件 CDM-EB-103-AA-A-01。

¹⁹ 第 6/CP.23 号决定第 10 段规定的任务。

- (c) 在 2018 年 9 月 19 日至 21 日在德国波恩举行的第 19 次指定国家主管部门论坛上,其中包括一次关于碳入计新方法的技术研讨会;
- (d) 2019 年 6 月 12 月至 14 日在波恩举行的第 20 次指定国家主管部门论坛,其中包括一个关于新的碳入计机会的技术研讨会;
- (e) 在指定国家主管部门论坛期间举行 2019 年和 2020 年指定国家主管部门主席委员会²⁰ 选举;
- (f) 在理事会第 101 和第 103 次会议上与指定国家主管部门论坛的联合主席合作:
- (g) 应指定国家主管部门的请求,更新清洁发展机制网页²¹ 上的指定国家主管部门联系方式。

2. 清洁发展机制贷款计划

- 66. 清洁发展机制贷款计划于 2012 年 4 月启动,由项目署作为执行机构在秘书处的监督下运作。自启动以来,七个申请期共收到 191 份申请,批准了 78 笔贷款,签订了 63 项贷款协议。在本报告所述期间,没有再发放贷款,因为没有新的贷款申请期。
- 67. 约 68%的贷款协议面向最不发达国家的项目提供,其中 74%为非洲国家。贷款大部分用于活动方案(48%),其次用于大规模项目(32%),再次用于小规模项目(20%)。²²
- 68. 在本报告期内,秘书处和项目署遵循《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议的指导,²³ 努力实现所有贷款的结清和偿还。如果由于执行延误或其他原因,得到支持的清洁发展机制项目的贷款被认为不太可能按照贷款协议的条款得到偿还,则贷款进入撤销阶段,须偿还已付金额。
- 69. 根据第 3/CMP.6 号和第 3/CMP.12 号决定,在情况需要时,项目署可根据其规则勾销单笔贷款,并根据适用的《联合国财务条例和细则》核销。项目署和《气候公约》已经建立并正在实施管理此类勾销的程序。
- 70. 根据项目署提供的 2019 年第二次季度贷款计划报告(截至 2019 年 6 月 30 日),商定的 63 笔贷款的状况如下:
 - (a) 19 笔贷款已全部偿还;
 - (b) 5 笔贷款已部分偿还,其余部分勾销;
 - (c) 13 笔贷款已全部勾销;
- (d) 项目署仍在处理 26 笔贷款,取决于每笔贷款的情况,这些贷款将被偿还或勾销。

²⁰ 见 https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/index.html。

²¹ https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/bak/index.html.

²² 清洁发展机制贷款计划的最新年度报告载于清洁发展机制文件 CDM-EB104-AA-A04。

²³ 第 3/CMP.6 和 3/CMP.12 号决定。

- 71. 清洁发展机制贷款计划完全由信托基金的利息供资。截至 2019 年 6 月 30 日 (项目署最新季度报告结束日期),清洁发展机制贷款计划的财务状况如下:
 - (a) 贷款承诺总额: 3,902,070 美元;
 - (b) 支付给贷款方的资金: 3,702,987 美元;
 - (c) 偿还的贷款资金: 1,075,049 美元;
 - (d) 勾销的贷款资金: 580,376 美元。
- 72. 贷款计划定于 2019 年年底结束,所有贷款均结清,安排在 2019 年后进一步还款。

3. 内罗毕框架伙伴关系

73. 秘书处在内罗毕框架伙伴关系范围内,²⁴ 协调各伙伴机构和合作组织²⁵ 的活动。在本报告期内,内罗毕框架伙伴关系的伙伴机构和合作组织重申了对伙伴关系的承诺,并同意通过在区域气候周²⁶ 等场合向广大受众展示清洁发展机制,继续努力扩大对清洁发展机制的需求和参与。

74. 通过在线形式和在 2019 年区域气候周期间举行了一系列协调会议。在非洲气候周期间举行的会议旨在让伙伴机构和合作组织(包括高级官员)聚在一起,审查会议上取得的成果,并就在内罗毕框架伙伴关系下改进工作达成实际安排和业务安排。与会者商定,将设计一个规则手册,以说明每个组织的作用和责任,并确定每个伙伴将为之做出贡献的可交付成果。与会者还商定,将设立一个全球伙伴机构核心小组和一个区域成员小组,并将修订内罗毕框架伙伴关系职权范围,纳入核心伙伴机构的定义。在拉丁美洲和加勒比气候周和亚太气候周期间召开的会议侧重 2020 年气候周的规划。

75. 在本报告期内,清洁发展机制网页上发布了记录内罗毕框架伙伴关系的伙伴 机构和合作组织活动的内罗毕框架伙伴关系 2018 年年度报告。²⁷

76. 在本报告期内,内罗毕框架伙伴关系的伙伴机构和合作组织的联合努力包括组织 2019 年非洲气候周、拉丁美洲和加勒比气候周以及亚太气候周(见附件五,表 3),在这些活动中举行了关于清洁发展机制和碳市场的会议、会外活动和研讨会,理事会代表、指定国家主管部门、项目参与方、潜在投资方和区域专家参加了这些活动。

²⁴ 框架于 2006 年 12 月由时任联合国秘书长科菲·安南启动,旨在传播清洁发展机制的益处,特别是在撒哈拉以南的非洲地区。见 https://nfpartnership.org/。

²⁵ 伙伴机构:非洲开发银行、亚洲开发银行、国际排放交易协会、联合国贸易和发展会议、联合国开发计划署、环境署、环境署里索中心、《气候公约》秘书处和世界银行集团。合作组织:非洲低排放发展伙伴关系、气候市场和投资协会、拉丁美洲开发银行、全球环境战略研究所、美洲开发银行、拉丁美洲能源组织。

²⁶ 见 https://www.regionalclimateweeks.org/。

²⁷ 可查阅 https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20190207182511909/2018%20 NFP%20Status%20Report.pdf。

77. 内罗毕框架伙伴关系 2020 年规划会议将在《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议期间举行。

78. 理事会谨此感谢巴西、加纳和泰国政府主办 2019 年区域气候周,也感谢内罗毕框架伙伴关系的伙伴机构和合作组织围绕碳市场和包括清洁发展机制在内的各项机制不断开展工作。

4. 区域合作中心

79. 各区域合作中心²⁸ 与当地和区域机构及多边开发银行(区域合作中心托管伙伴机构)²⁹ 合作,改善清洁发展机制项目的区域分布情况。2019 年 2 月,与世界绿色经济组织合作,在迪拜为中东和北非以及南亚地区建立了一个新的区域合作中心。迪拜区域合作中心预计将于 2019 年第四季度开始运作。

80. 区域合作中心向发展中国家提供以下方面的支持: 30 清洁发展机制方法和标准化基线;通过在"气候中性现在做起"倡议下,推广利用核证减排量实现自愿气候中性,为项目提供激励;促进将清洁发展机制作为发展和气候战略的一部分;宣传清洁发展机制的益处及其潜在的更广泛用途,如用于支持气候融资;利用清洁发展机制可持续发展工具。区域合作中心继续优先考虑在最不发达国家和项目数不足国家(截至 2010 年 12 月 31 日,已注册清洁发展机制项目达到或少于10 个的国家)的工作。31

- 81. 区域合作中心在四个领域开展工作:
 - (a) 向现有项目和活动方案提供直接援助,并确定新的项目和活动方案;
 - (b) 为下列活动提供支持:
 - (一) 确定和制订新的自下而上和自上而下标准化基线;
 - (二) 更新标准化基线;
 - (c) 推广利用清洁发展机制及其核证减排量;
 - (d) 国际金融机构对清洁发展机制的供资和利用。

82. 自成立以来,区域合作中心直接为超过 1,190 个清洁发展机制项目活动和活动方案提供了支助,其中有 237 个项目和活动方案已在清洁发展机制项目周期中向前迈进了一步或多步,另有 116 个项目已进入清洁发展机制的受理通道;支持制订了 144 项标准化基线,其中有 43 项已获理事会核准;在本报告期内,通过在国家一级的直接技术支持和区域和此区域一级的活动,提供了关于标准化基线的能力建设和培训。

²⁸ 首个区域合作中心于 2013 年在多哥洛美成立设立,之后在乌干达坎帕拉、格林纳达圣乔治、哥伦比亚波哥大和泰国曼谷设立了区域合作中心。自 2013 年 8 月开始运转的波哥大区域合作中心于 2017 年 3 月迁至巴拿马的巴拿马城。见 https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres-

²⁹ 西非开发银行,洛美;东非开发银行,坎帕拉;向风群岛研究与教育基金会,圣乔治;拉丁美洲开发银行,巴拿马;地球环境战略研究机关,曼谷。

³⁰ 应第 3/CMP.13 号决定第 3 段的要求。

³¹ 见 https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/cdmprojects.pdf。

83. 与缔约方会议第二十四届会议同时举行的区域合作中心 2018 年全球论坛为伙伴机构和秘书处提供了一个会面、向理事会提供反馈、盘点、交流想法以及为未来工作和持续合作提出新想法的机会。理事会主席和来自所有五个区域合作中心的区域合作中心托管伙伴机构代表出席了会议。托管伙伴机构重申,他们继续支持与缔约方接触,并传播关于区域合作中心作为区域参与气候变化的主要推动者³² 的重要性的信息。理事会主席承认区域合作中心通过其提交理事会的定期报告做出的实质性贡献,并指出了区域合作中心对清洁发展机制项目和活动方案以及标准化基线制定工作的支持,包括在国家一级提供能力建设和培训。会上发布了区域合作中心 2018 年重点活动的报告。³³

5. 性别问题对话

84. 缔约方会议第二十二届会议要求组成机构在其定期报告中列入关于将性别观点纳入其进程进展情况的信息,³⁴ 应这一要求,理事会参加了在其第 104 次会议期间在波恩举行的能力建设研讨会。理事会讨论了社会和经济效益的量化和货币化、性别在高效和有效减少碳排放方面的作用以及关于性别和气候变化的部门观点。

四. 治理和管理事项

85. 本报告期内,理事会及其专门小组定期举行了会议。此外,秘书处还组织了指定国家主管部门论坛会议以及指定经营实体/经认证的独立实体协调论坛会议,并与利害关系方举办了讲习班(见附件五)。

86. 本报告期内,清洁发展机制认证专门小组、清洁发展机制方法小组举行了三次会议。35 造林和再造林活动工作组及二氧化碳捕集和封存工作组没有举行会议,但在理事会第 103 次会议上,两个工作组的成员任期延长了两年,至 2021 年年底。

87. 在理事会第 103 次会议上,理事会任命 5 名专家为清洁发展机制认证小组成员,12 名专家为清洁发展机制方法问题专门小组成员,23 名专家为登记和发放小组成员,任期为 2019 年 9 月 1 日至 2021 年 12 月 31 日。

88. 2019 年 9 月,理事会通过了《2020-2021 年清洁发展机制业务和管理计划》,并商定继续坚持对已核准的《清洁发展机制业务和管理计划》执行情况进行年中审查的惯例。

³² 合作中心最初是为传播清洁发展机制的益处而设立的,其作用现已扩大。由于各国政府、伙伴机构和联合国其他组织提供的财政和人力资源,区域合作中心得以促进对各国气候行动工作的支持。

³³ 可查阅 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/RCC%20Highlights%202018.pdf。

³⁴ 见第 21/CP.22 号决定。

³⁵ 见 https://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/index.html。

A. 执行理事会的成员

89. 《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议选出了理事会的新成员和候补成员,以填补任期届满产生的空缺。2019年,理事会由表 4 所列成员和候补成员组成。

表 4 2019 年清洁发展机制执行理事会成员和候补成员

成员	候补成员	提名国
Omar Alcock ^a	Amjad Abdulla ^a	小岛屿发展中国家
El Hadji Mbaye Diagne ^b	Rachid Tahiri ^b	非洲国家
Piotr Dombrowicki ^a	Anna Romanovskaya ^a	附件一所列缔约方
Maosheng Duan ^a	José Miguez ^{a, c}	非附件一所列缔约方
Diana Harutyunyan ^a	Natalie Kushko ^a	东欧国家
Benjamin Karmorh Jr.a	Moises Alvarez a, c	非附件一所列缔约方
Olivier Kassi ^b	Frank Wolke ^b	西欧国家和其他国家
Lambert Schneider ^b	Kazunari Kainou ^b	附件一所列缔约方
Spencer Thomas ^b	Eduardo Calvo ^b	拉丁美洲和加勒比国家
Sirous Vatankhah ^b	Muhammad Tariq b	亚太国家

a 任期两年,于理事会 2020 年第一次会议之前结束。

选举理事会主席和副主席

90. 在理事会第 102 次会议上,来自附件一所列缔约方的 Piotr Dombrowicki 当选理事会主席,来自非附件一所列缔约方的 El Hadji Mbaye Diagne 当选副主席。 他们的任期将于 2020 年理事会第一次会议前夕结束。³⁶

91. 理事会对任期即将结束的主席和副主席 2019 年对理事会的卓越领导表示感谢。

B. 执行理事会的会议

92. 本报告期内,理事会举行了四次会议(见表 5)。理事会会议附带说明的议程、各议程项目的辅助文件以及载有理事会通过的所有商定意见的报告,均可在清洁能源机制网页上查阅。³⁷

b 任期两年,于理事会 2021 年第一次会议之前结束。

[。] 提名是秘书处在《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议上收到的。候补成员被视为在《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十三届会议上当选。

³⁶ 根据理事会议事规则第 12 条(第 4/CMP.1 号决定,附件一)。

³⁷ http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html。

表 5	
清洁发展机制执行理事会 2018年9月1日至2019年9月12日的会议	义

会议	日期	地点
第 101 次会议	2018年11月26日至29日	卡托维兹,结合《议定书》/《公约》 缔约方会议第十四届会议举行
第 102 次会议	2019年3月25日至28日	波恩
第 103 次会议	2019年6月12日至14日	波恩,结合附属机构第五十届会议举行
第 104 次会议	2019年9月9日至12日	波恩

注: 理事会第 105 次会议将于 2019 年 11 月 25 日至 28 日结合《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十五届会议在圣地亚哥举行。

C. 与各论坛及利害关系方的互动

- 93. 理事会及其支持机构在本报告期内继续与清洁发展机制利害关系方接触,包括通过指定国家主管部门论坛以及在理事会第 101 次和 103 次会议上与指定国家主管部门论坛联席主席的互动与指定国家主管部门接触,以及通过在理事会第 101、102 和 104 次会议上与指定经营实体/经认证的独立实体协调论坛主席的互动和在第 82 次会议上与清洁发展机制认证专门小组的互动与指定经营实体接触。
- 94. 为利害关系方提供机会,使之可以通过与秘书处和理事会的沟通,就清洁发展机制规则的制订和执行工作发表意见,并要求阐明上述规则。
- 95. 利害关系方有机会就理事会每一次会议附带说明的议程草案发表意见,并响应理事会的号召,在理事会作出决定之前就影响利害关系方的政策问题提出意见和建议。理事会允许登记过的观察员出席理事会会议。
- 96. 秘书处在本报告期内理事会四次会议的每一次会议之后,都与指定经营实体/经认证的独立实体协调论坛成员举行了常规的网络电话会议,讨论会议成果并阐明理事会做出的决定。清洁发展机制认证专门小组的成员作为观察员参加了上述电话会议。
- 97. 本报告期内,理事会举办了两次会外活动:一次是在《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议上,主题是清洁发展机制的经验教训,一次是在附属机构第五十届会议,主题是有力度的气候政策。活动议程以及活动上所作的演示发言可在《气候公约》网站上查阅。38

D. 宣传和外联

- 98. 在本报告期内,宣传和外联侧重两个领域:
 - (a) 在利用市场和机制这一更广泛背景下,宣传清洁发展机制的用途和益处;
 - (b) 增加利用核证减排量进行自愿碳抵消。

³⁸ https://seors.unfccc.int/seors/reports/archive.html。

- 99. 关于第一个重点,信息仍然是,清洁发展机制是一个运作良好、仍在发展和不断改进的工具,取得了有案可查的成绩,可供缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方使用,包括作为基础设施和经验教训的来源。
- 100. 关于第二个重点,清洁发展机制是通过购买和注销核证减排量来扩大气候变化行动的一种手段。鼓励公司、组织、活动组织方和个人计算其排放量,尽可能减少排放量,并利用核证减排量抵消剩余的排放量,特别是在"气候中性现在做起"倡议和自愿注销核证减排量在线平台的背景下。
- 101. 在本报告期内为刺激对清洁发展机制的需求和自愿注销核证减排量而开展的活动包括在社交媒体活动的支持下制作和推广视频和知识测验,³⁹ 以及与公司、组织和部门开展外联。就后者而言,在中国、欧洲、大韩民国和美国寻求或推进了与各种组织的伙伴关系,如国际机场协会成功地开展了机场碳认证方案,又如与西班牙皇家贝蒂斯足球队等体育组织开展了合作。
- 102. 约 200 个组织承诺在"气候中性现在做起"倡议下测量、减少和抵消其排放量,包括通过使用核证减排量。秘书处帮助联合国系统通过减少排放和减排量抵消来实现气候中性,并与环境署合作鼓励其他国际组织采取同样行动。
- 103. 宣传和外联工作得到区域合作中心的支持,并被纳入秘书处的各种举措,包括一年一度的联合国全球气候行动奖及其"气候中性现在做起"支柱,以及秘书处与各部门的外联。
- 104. 在整个报告期内,秘书处及其区域合作中心在区域气候周等活动中传递了 关于清洁发展机制和市场利用的信息。
- 105. 在《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议和附属机构第五十届会议的会外活动中,各小组讨论了清洁发展机制对提高气候政策和行动力度的有用性。

E. 清洁发展机制的财务状况

- 106. 理事会继续通过审慎管理获得的收入和积累的储备金,确保其有能力维持和发展清洁发展机制,直至《京都议定书》第二承诺期调整期结束。⁴⁰
- 107. 附件一载有关于清洁发展机制目前财务状况和直至 2023 年底的清洁发展机制活动预计预算的综合报告。⁴¹
- 108. 理事会第 97 次会议核准了《2018-2019 年清洁发展机制业务和管理计划》 42 和 2019 年的相关预算。预算达 1,950 万美元,较之于 2018 年预算减少了 177,013.00 美元(0.9%)。

³⁹ https://unfccc.int/news/un-launches-climattitude-campaign-find-out-about-your-attitude-to-climate-change.

⁴⁰ 根据第 4/CMP.10、第 6/CMP.11、第 3/CMP.12 和第 4/CMP.14 号决定。

⁴¹ 应第 4/CMP.14 号决定第 5 段要求。

⁴² 见清洁发展机制文件 CDM-EB97-A01-INFO。

109. 《2018-2019 年清洁发展机制业务和管理计划》预测 2019 年收入为 900 万美元(表 12)。表 6 比较了 2018 年和 2019 年 1 月至 8 月这八个月期间清洁发展机制收入状况: 2019 年收到的费用为 830 万美元; ⁴³ 2018 年,这一数值为 680 万美元。2019 年很可能会实现或超过 900 万美元的预计收入。

110. 信托基金积累的利息目前专用于为清洁发展机制贷款计划供资,以支持在登记的清洁发展机制项目活动少于 10 个的国家开发此类项目活动。44

表 6 清洁发展机制 2018 年和 2019 年 1 月至 8 月八个月收入状况比较 (美元)

上年结转和本年收入共计(A+B)	96 788 998	91 687 728
小计: 1月1日至8月31日的收入(B)	6 774 249	8 236 555
认证过程相关收费	65 034	64 984
认证费	113 223	44 980
收益分成 ^c	6 496 483	8 050 423
登记费 b	99 509	156 870
收费收入		
上年结转(A)	90 014 749	83 451 174
收入	2018年 a	2019年 ^a
		-

a 储备金中留存的 4.500 万美元未计入。

- b 根据第 7/CMP.1 号决定第 37 段的规定,此项费用基于第一入计期核证减排量的年均发放量,计为收益分成,用于支付行政开支。年均减排量低于 15,000 吨二氧化碳当量的项目免缴登记费,且需缴费用的最高限额为 350,000 美元。此项费用被视为预缴收益分成,用于支付行政开支。
- c 在发放核证减排量时缴纳:在特定日历年内申请发放的前 15,000 个核证减排量单位,每个单位 0.10 美元,超出 15,000 个核证减排量单位的部分每个单位 0.20 美元。
- 111. 表 7 比较了 2018 年和 2019 年清洁发展机制预算和支出情况: 2019 年 1 月至 8 月这八个月期间的支出为 1,270 万美元; 2018 年为 1,310 万美元。2019 年的支出率低于这一期间的预期线性支出率(66.6%),但预计随着时间的推移将更接近线性支出率。

表 7 清洁发展机制 2018 年和 2019 年的预算和支出情况比较

	2018年	2019 年
预算(12 个月) (美元)	19 657 916	19 480 903
支出(前8个月)(美元)	13 063 836	12 708 848
支出占预算百分比(%)	66.5	65.2

⁴³ 由于本报告定稿时财政年度尚未结束,本报告所列数据可能将有所调整。

⁴⁴ 根据第 3/CMP.6 号决定第 65 段。

F. 向作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议

112. 为了让项目参与方(现有的项目参与方以及那些在清洁发展机制下申请审定和登记的参与方)以及在应对气候变化过程中有意利用清洁发展机制的国家和支持方胸中有数,理事会建议作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议就第二承诺期结束后清洁发展机制的运转问题,向理事会提供指导意见。

Annex I

Report of the Executive Board on the financial situation of the clean development mechanism

[English only]

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. CMP 14 requested the Board and the secretariat to ensure the efficient and prudent use of resources of the Trust Fund to the end of the true-up period for the second commitment period, and to present a comprehensive report to CMP 15 on the present financial situation of the CDM and the foreseen budgets for activities until the end of 2023.

B. Scope of the report

2. This report responds to the mandate from the CMP referred to in paragraph 1 above.

II. Background

- 3. As part of its oversight and implementation of the CDM, the Board develops and publishes successive two-year CDM-MAPs.²
- 4. The development of the CDM-MAP is a collaborative effort between the Board and the secretariat, documented in the procedure "CDM business and management plan preparation, approval and monitoring",³ and includes:
- (a) Strategic planning sessions for launching the preparation of each two-year CDM-MAP, held normally in month 18 of the 24-month cycle of the previous CDM-MAP;
- (b) Developing and documenting in the CDM-MAP the Board's strategy, goals and objectives for the CDM in a given period, including the planned activities and deliverables and the staff and non-staff resources required;
- (c) Monitoring, through regular reports, the status of implementation of the CDM-MAP,⁴ the achievements made against the Board's goals, associated objectives, and specific operational activities and projects included in the CDM-MAP, and the status of the budget (including income, expenditure and how resources were allocated during the reporting period) and making adjustments as needed;
- (d) Considering the midyear and year-end monitoring reports with a view to implementing, where relevant, corrective action and the year-end monitoring report to inform the discussion on the CDM-MAP;

¹ Decision 4/CMP.14, para. 5.

The Board makes decisions regarding the allocation of resources for the CDM through its CDM-MAP, which has been prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the Board and published on the UNFCCC website since 2007; available at http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html.

³ See CDM document CDM-EB97-A12-PROC.

The reports, which have been prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the Board and published on the UNFCCC website since 2012, are available at https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/report/.

- (e) Informing the CMP on a yearly basis,⁵ through the Board's annual reports on progress in implementing the CDM,⁶ on topics such as the governance, management and financial status of the mechanism;
- (f) Considering guidance contained in CMP decisions in the subsequent planning, monitoring and reporting stages of the process.
- 5. The Board and the secretariat applied this concerted and ongoing process in responding to the CMP requests in 2014,⁷ 2015⁸ and 2016⁹ to ensure the prudent management of CDM resources and the sufficiency of resources up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 6. In developing the income scenarios and expenditure projections that informed the Board's CDM budget discussions between 2014 and 2018, the Board and the secretariat applied principles for determining, under the different income scenarios, which expenditure projection was best aligned with the goals and objectives for the CDM set by the Board for a given period, while ensuring the prudent, effective and efficient management of its resources. The principles included that the approach must:
- (a) Provide for a longer-term horizon for managing the CDM budget, while ensuring that the needs of the CDM and the expectations of Parties are met in an effective and cost-efficient way;
- (b) Allow for the safeguarding of financial resources to operate and maintain the CDM up to the end of 2023;
- (c) Allow for the essential skills and expertise required to maintain the CDM process to be managed and maintained for use under any future mechanism.
- 7. In 2013, under the guidance of the Board, the secretariat adopted a strategy of natural attrition as well as seeking ways to further reduce expenditure on consultancies, travel and operating costs. As a result of the natural attrition and staff redeployment processes, 10 alongside reducing consultant, expert, travel and operating costs, the Board and the secretariat were able to reduce the CDM budget by 14.2 per cent between 2013 and 2014.11
- 8. In 2015, the secretariat adopted a human resources strategy with the purpose of taking a more proactive and strategic approach to planning human resources against identified CDM functional areas of work in order to ensure that the secretariat appropriately managed its human resources allocated to CDM-related work.¹² Working closely with the Board, the secretariat's organizational structure was adjusted, significantly reducing the human resources from 137 to 87 (36.5 per cent reduction). This resulted in the Board approving the 2016 CDM budget at a 30.1 per cent reduction in comparison with the 2015 budget.¹³ CMP 11 expressed its appreciation to the secretariat for ensuring the prudent management of its resources.¹⁴
- 9. Between 2016 and 2018, the secretariat, under the guidance of the Board, proactively took a prudent management approach, ensuring that the actual expenditure was between 6.5 and 10 per cent lower than the budget for the respective year (see table 6). Part of this reduction was foreseen in the approval by the Board of the CDM budgets, in which the Board included a contingency cushion to allow for unforeseen events owing to the uncertainty of the external environment at the time.

⁵ As required by decision 3/CMP.1, annex, para. 5(c).

⁶ The Board's annual reports are available at http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/EB_CMP_rep/index.html.

Decision 4/CMP.10, para. 20.

⁸ Decision 6/CMP.11, para. 28.

⁹ Decision 3/CMP.12, para. 18.

¹⁰ See CDM document CDM-EB85-AA-04, paras. 72–77.

¹¹ See CDM document CDM-EB76-A01, version 2.0.

¹² See CDM document CDM-EB85-AA-04, para. 75.

¹³ See CDM document CDM-EB87-A01-INFO, version 01.1, appendix, pp.9–27.

¹⁴ Decision 6/CMP.11, para. 27.

III. Financial situation of the clean development mechanism as at 31 July 2019

A. Income

- 10. Between 2006 and 2012, owing to the number of projects being registered under the CDM during the first commitment period, the level of income of the CDM increased: the total income to the Trust Fund amounted to approximately USD 334 million, and expenditure amounted to USD 157 million, resulting in an accumulated surplus of just over USD 177 million by the end of 2012.
- 11. In 2008, to mitigate potential risks arising from fluctuations in income, the Board introduced an operating cushion (reserve) of USD 30 million against the Trust Fund, representing 1.5 times the 2008 CDM budget. In 2009, considering the increase in the CDM budget, the Board increased the reserve accordingly, to USD 45 million. The level of the reserve has remained unchanged since 2009. The secretariat has accrued liabilities for staff funded under the Trust Fund relating to end-of-service and post-retirement benefits of approximately USD 16.5 million.
- 12. Despite the adoption of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol in 2012 and new emission reduction targets for the second commitment period, a drop in the number of CDM projects being registered and requests for issuance occurred, resulting in reduced revenue for the Trust Fund. At the end of 2014, the accumulated surplus in the Trust Fund amounted to USD 173 million.
- 13. In forecasting income levels in 2014 for the period beyond 2015 up to the end of the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the Board, during the preparation of the 2014–2015 CDM budget, anticipated substantial decline of requests for registration in the short and medium terms and an uncertainty in expectations for requests for issuance of CERs.
- 14. As such, income levels for 2016–2020 were assumed at zero, reflecting a conservative approach. With a forecast annual income level of zero for 2016–2020 and a forecast annual expenditure equal to the 2016 CDM projected expenditure, the Board expected that sufficient funds would be available for the operation of the CDM up to the end of the second commitment period (see table 1).
- 15. In 2017, considering the actual income in 2016 and 2017 to the Trust Fund (see table 2), the Board adjusted the future income scenarios. With a forecast annual income level of USD 9 million for 2016–2023 and a forecast annual expenditure equal to the 2016 CDM proposed budget, the Board expected that sufficient funds would be available for the operation of the CDM up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period and projected a 2023 year-end balance greater than the reserve of USD 45 million (see table 3).

See document FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/3 (Part I), para. 112; and the EB 45 report, annex 71, para. 78, available at https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/045/eb45_repan71.pdf.

Table 1
Carry-over and year-end balance of the clean development mechanism for 2016–2020 under a zero-income scenario with forecast expenditure equal to the projected 2016 expenditure

(United States dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Carry-over ^a	144 238 628	125 742 760	107 246 892	88 751 024	70 255 156
Income ^b	_	_	_	_	_
Expenditure ^c	18 495 868	18 495 868	18 495 868	18 495 868	18 495 868
Year-end balance	125 742 760	107 246 892	88 751 024	70 255 156	51 759 288

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not the interest accumulated earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

Table 2

Forecast income compared with actual income of the clean development mechanism for 2016–2019

(United States dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019 (as at 31 July)
Forecast income	0	0	9 000 000	9 000 000
Actual income	12 313 765	8 452 230	11 191 822	7 635 014

Table 3
Carry-over and year-end balance of the clean development mechanism for 2016–2023 under a USD 9 million income scenario and with forecast expenditure equal to the projected 2016 expenditure
(United States dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	144 238 628	134 742 760	124 140 501	113 538 242	102 935 983	92 333 723	81 731 464	71 129 205
$Income^b$	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Expenditure ^c	18 495 868	19 602 259	19 602 259	19 602 259	19 602 259	19 602 259	19 602 259	19 602 259
Year-end balance	134 742 760	124 140 501	113 538 242	102 935 983	92 333 723	81 731 464	71 129 205	60 526 946

Note: See CDM document CDM-EB-92-A01, table 10.

^b Zero income assumed; very conservative approach.

^c Projected expenditure for 2016 at the time of preparing the 2016 CDM-MAP.

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not the interest accumulated earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

^b USD 9 million was the projected year-end income for 2016 and used as the projected annual income for until 2023.

^c USD 18,495,868 was the projected expenditure for 2016. The 2017 budget of USD 19,602,259 was used as the projected annual expenditure for until 2023.

- 16. The total CDM fees received in 2019 as at 31 July 2019 amounted to USD 7.6 million (see table 4). The income received in the first seven months of 2019 represents 84.8 per cent of the 2019 projected income. The linear rate of income for a seven-month period is 58.3 per cent. On the basis of the current trend, it is likely that the projected income for 2019 of USD 9 million will be realized or exceeded.
- 17. Table 4 presents the CDM fee income received from 1 January 2016 to 31 July 2019.

Table 4
Clean development mechanism fee income received (2016 to 31 July 2019)
(United States dollars)

Fee type	2016	2017	2018	2019 (as at 31 July)
Accreditation fees	180 000	75 000	119 923	44 980
Fees from the accreditation process a	110 047	214 365	126 185	61 267
Methodology fees ^b	2 000	_	_	_
Registration fees ^c	2 006 896	376 520	91 886	34 984
SOP^d	10 014 822	7 786 345	10 853 828	7 493 783
Total income	12 313 765	8 452 230	11 191 822	7 635 014

- ^a Fees related to the accreditation of DOEs under the CDM.
- ^b A submission fee of USD 1,000 is payable when a new methodology is proposed. If the methodology is approved, the project participants receive a credit of USD 1,000 against payment of the registration fee or prepayment of SOP.
- ^c Based on the average annual issuance of CERs over the first crediting period and calculated as a SOP to cover administrative expenses, as defined in decision 7/CMP.1, para. 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 a prepayment of the SOP to cover administrative expenses.
- ^d Payable at issuance of CERs: USD 0.10/CER issued for the first 15,000 CERs for which issuance is requested in each calendar year, and USD 0.20/CER issued for amounts in excess of 15,000 CERs.

B. Expenditure

- 18. In 2012, anticipating the drop in income to the Trust Fund in 2013 and beyond, the Board introduced cost-saving measures and reduced the available CDM budget over time, from USD 39.7 million in 2012 to USD 28.0 million in 2015, with the aim of safeguarding the CDM in the long term as a tool for mitigating climate change and driving sustainable development.
- 19. Considering the levels of accumulated surplus and income trends in 2014 and 2015, and seeking a balance between improving the CDM and ensuring its continuation up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period, the Board requested the secretariat to undertake a major review of expenditure under the CDM.
- 20. As part of that review, as outlined in paragraph 8 above and shown in table 5, in 2015 the secretariat significantly reduced, by 36.5 per cent, the human resources employed under the CDM, from 137 to 87 staff members.

Table 5 Clean development mechanism human resources: number of occupied posts in 2014–2016

	2014	2015	2016
Professional-level posts	105	104	64
General Service level posts	41	33	23
Total occupied posts	146	137	87

- 21. The review resulted in a 30 per cent reduction of the CDM budget from USD 28.0 million in 2015 to approximately USD 19.6 million in 2016.
- 22. Since 2016, under the guidance of the Board, the secretariat has continued to apply a 'prudent management of resources' approach, closely monitoring expenditure and reducing costs. This has resulted in further savings of CDM funds, as shown in table 6.

Table 6
Clean development mechanism budget against expenditure (2016 to 31 July 2019)

	2016	2017	2018	2019 (as at 31 July) ^a
Budget (USD)	19 618 431	19 602 259	19 657 916	11 363 860
Expenditure (USD)	18 349 310	17 584 312	17 873 541	11 092 921
Saving (USD)	1 269 121	2 017 947	1 784 375	270 939
Percentage saving (%)	6.5	10.3	9.1	2.4

^a Expenditure as at 31 July 2019 includes commitments up to the end of 2019; thus saving shown is conservative.

23. Table 7 provides a breakdown of CDM expenditure by category from 1 January 2016 to 31 July 2019, indicating areas of cost saving.

Table 7
Breakdown of clean development mechanism expenditure by category (2016 to 31 July 2019)

(United States dollars)

Expenditure	2016	2017	2018	2019 (as at 31 July)
Staff and other personnel costs ^a	9 841 092	10 307 041	10 337 904	6 330 682
Consultants and experts	660 835	506 000	412 723	297 640
$Travel^b$	1 279 591	1 257 792	1 175 573	652 326
Operating expenses ^c	4 456 809	3 490 506	3 891 093	2 536 097
Programme support costs ^d	2 110 983	2 022 974	2 056 248	1 276 177
Total	18 349 310	17 584 313	17 873 541	11 092 921

^a Covers staff, general temporary assistance salaries and staff-related costs such as overtime payments, dependency allowance, education grant, rental subsidy, home-leave travel, travel on appointment and separation.

IV. Key activities under the clean development mechanism

24. The Board considers that its role, within the guidance set by the CMP, is to ensure that the CDM infrastructure remains a viable and effective tool for use by Parties to meet their objectives under the Kyoto Protocol, allows for the voluntary cancellation of CERs by the public and private sectors, and mobilizes funds for adaptation purposes through its funding of the Adaptation Fund.

^b Covers expert travel of panel and working group members, travel of representatives to meetings and workshops, including travel of Board members and travel of staff.

^c Covers rental of equipment, shipping and transport costs, maintenance costs and other logistical costs normally associated with meetings of regulatory bodies and their panels and working groups; RCC operations, including costs related to administering the RCCs and their staff missions, travel and mission subsistence allowance, the RCC Global Forum and round tables; total cost of ownership and engagement agreements; and information technology costs related to supporting the CDM management projects and the maintenance of the operational information technology infrastructure required to operate the CDM project activity cycle workflows.

^d In accordance with the Financial Procedures of the United Nations, 13 per cent of overhead charges are payable on all trust funds of the UNFCCC to cover administrative services provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva and the UNFCCC secretariat.

- 25. For the period 2020–2021, the Board has agreed, in its two-year MAP, ¹⁶ on the following two goals, and their supporting objectives and key activities. Guidance from the CMP, the status of implementation reports of the 2020–2021 MAP and ongoing monitoring of the external environment will inform the setting of goals, supporting objectives and key activities for the period beyond 2021.
- 26. The following principles guided the elaboration of the activities and resources supporting the goals and objectives in the 2020–2021 CDM-MAP:
- (a) A biennium budget that allows for the safeguarding of the financial resources of the CDM and ensures that there is no financial constraint in operating the CDM through to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment (2023);
- (b) Ensure that the needs of the CDM and the expectations of the Parties regarding the CDM are met in an effective and cost-efficient way;
- (c) Ensure that the CDM remains an effective tool used by Parties to mitigate climate change and drive sustainable development;
- (d) Allow for the essential skills and expertise to be retained by the secretariat for use under any future mechanism to avoid offboarding/onboarding costs to the optimum.

A. Goal 1: enable the efficient and transparent implementation of mitigation activities to ensure the trusted certification of their outcomes

- 27. This goal intends to build upon and continue the work of the Board to improve the credibility, transparency, user-friendliness, environmental integrity and consistency of the CDM. This goal also allows for the development of innovative ways to increase the scale of mitigation activities that can be addressed through the CDM. These include considering how emission sources can be targeted through the CDM, how greater use of standardization can reduce transaction costs and how the use of the CDM can further contribute to reductions in global emissions.
- 28. Under this goal, the following objectives and key activities have been identified:
- (a) **Operate efficient project and entity assessment processes**: The Board intends to fully implement the project cycle and accreditation procedures and meet all prescribed timelines without compromising the quality of assessments;
- (b) Operate an effective regulatory framework resulting in reduced transaction costs for participants in the mechanism: The Board intends to continue its past efforts to simplify relevant standards and procedures;
- (c) Develop simplified and user-friendly standards and procedures that increase efficiency and ensure environmental integrity: The Board intends, inter alia, to further the work on the development of simplified CDM methodologies and standardized baselines while maintaining environmental integrity; continue the development of digitized project and programme design document forms for CDM project activities and PoAs; and continue to explore possibilities for reducing the transaction costs of monitoring by expanding the use of tiered approaches, offering a choice between conservative default values and direct measurements.

B. Goal 2: nurture the demand for, and participation in, the clean development mechanism

29. This goal intends to build upon and continue the work of the Board in recent years to position the CDM as a reliable source of trusted emission reductions. This goal encourages the use of the CDM and its CERs for compliance and voluntary purposes, thereby increasing the use of voluntary cancellations and enhancing the contribution of the CDM to sustainable development. The Board and the secretariat will continue to support DNAs and

¹⁶ See CDM document CDM-EB104-A01-INFO.

project participants in underrepresented countries and sectors, including by supporting projects and conducting regional training events through the CDM RCCs, supporting the NFP and engaging with the Global DNA Forum. These activities are additional to the work of the Board in developing new approaches under the CDM that are particularly well-suited to underrepresented countries, including the development of standardized baselines, PoAs, specific methodologies and tools, positive lists of technologies, the incorporation of suppressed demand and tools that the market demands.

- 30. Under this goal, the following objectives and key activities have been identified:
- (a) Facilitate the acceptance of CERs for compliance purposes: In addition to the use of CERs by Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Board intends to nurture existing relationships and strategic partnerships;
- (b) **Enhance the use of the CDM for voluntary purposes**: The Board intends, inter alia, to continue to broaden the strategy for achieving greater offsetting or mitigation by public and private entities;
- (c) Further develop the CDM as a tool for monitoring, reporting and verifying the outcomes of mitigation finance: The Board intends to continue to further improve the CDM as well as the links between it and other components of the evolving international response to climate change.

V. Income scenarios and expenditure projections

- 31. The Board acknowledges the challenges it faces in forecasting income and presenting expenditure projections beyond the budget cycle, due to the current lack of clarity in the future of the mechanism after 2020.
- 32. The Board, in responding to the request of the CMP, applied three financial forecasting approaches for its foreseen budgets up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period.

A. Using historical data as a proxy for future income and expenditure

33. In preparing the CDM-MAP for 2020–2021, historical data were used as a proxy for future income and expenditure (see table 8).¹⁷

Table 8

Projected carry-over and year-end balances of the clean development mechanism for 2020–2023

(United States dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	118 736 189	109 743 157	102 530 041	93 316 565
Income b	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Expenditure ^c	18 714 985	17 992 672	16 213 476	16 213 476	16 213 476
Year-end balance	118 736 189	109 743 517	102 530 041	95 316 565	88 103 089

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not the interest accumulated that is earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

^b Assumed constant at USD 9 million based on average annual income received in 2016–2019.

^c Values for 2020 and 2021 are the budgeted values given in the 2020–2021 CDM-MAP. For 2022–2023, expenditure is assumed at the same level as in 2021.

Among other actions, the Board considered the status of the 2018–2019 CDM–MAP and the goals and objectives set for the CDM in the previous biennium. Resource allocations to activities supporting the goals and objectives were prepared by the secretariat using staff and non-staff data from the previous biennium, as recorded in the secretariat's effort-tracking system.

34. The projections in table 8 indicate that there are sufficient resources to continue funding a programme of work for the CDM whereby mandated responsibilities can be fulfilled and an appropriate level of operations can be sustained up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period, resulting in a healthy balance at the end of 2023.

B. Using a linear reduction approach to project future income and expenditure

- 35. Tables 9–13 present income forecasts and expenditure projections for 2019–2023 calculated using a linear reduction approach. All forecasts and projections assume:
- (a) That the goals, objectives and supporting activities established for the CDM for 2019 remain relevant but less resources would be required;
- (b) A declining trend in activities over time, with the intention to provide a range of income scenarios that reflects the uncertainty of the future level of issuance of CERs;
- (c) The need to provide expenditure projections that are broad enough to accommodate numerous possible outcomes of the relevant ongoing negotiations.
- 36. All of the linear reduction projections presented indicate that there are sufficient resources to continue funding a programme of work for the CDM whereby mandated responsibilities can be fulfilled and an appropriate level of operations can be sustained up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period, resulting in a healthy balance at the end of 2023.

C. Scenario with no registration after 2020 and the potential for issuance for monitoring periods only up to 2020

- 37. Table 14 presents a scenario developed using an approach to income combined with expenditure projections, including the following assumptions:
 - (a) No registration of projects or PoAs after 2020;
 - (b) Possibility of issuance of CERs for monitoring periods up to 2020;
 - (c) No other significant demand for CERs.
- 38. In this projection scenario, there are sufficient resources to continue funding a programme of work for the CDM whereby mandated responsibilities can be fulfilled and an appropriate level of operations can be sustained up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period, resulting in a healthy balance at the end of 2023.

Table 9
Scenario (a): year-end balances for the period 2019–2023 with variable income scenarios and constant expenditure projections (United States dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	107 489 368	97 008 465	86 527 562
$Income^b$	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Expenditure ^c	19 480 903	19 480 903	19 480 903	19 480 903	19 480 903
Year-end balance	117 970 271	107 489 368	97 008 465	86 527 562	76 046 659
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	105 489 368	91 008 465	74 527 562
Income with USD 2 million/year linear reduction	9 000 000	7 000 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000
Expenditure ^c	19 480 903	19 480 903	19 480 903	19 480 903	19 480 903
Year-end balance	117 970 271	105 489 368	91 008 465	74 527 562	56 046 659

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not interest accumulated that is earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

Table 10

Scenario (b): year-end balances for the period 2019–2023 with variable income scenario and a 3 per cent expenditure reduction per year (United States dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	108 056 773	98 694 153	89 866 368
$Income^b$	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Expenditure with 3%/year linear reduction	19 480 903 ^c	18 913 498	18 362 619	17 827 786	17 308 530
Year-end balance	117 970 271	108 056 773	98 694 153	89 866 368	81 557 838
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	106 056 773	92 694 153	77 866 368
Income with USD 2 million/year linear reduction	9 000 000	7 000 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000
Expenditure with 3%/year linear reduction	19 480 903 ^c	18 913 498	18 362 619	17 827 786	17 308 530
Year-end balance	117 970 271	106 056 773	92 694 153	77 866 368	61 557 838

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not interest accumulated that is earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

^b Assumed constant at USD 9 million based on average annual income received in 2016–2019.

^c Assumed constant at USD 19,480,903 based on 2019 CDM budget.

^b Assumed constant at USD 9 million based on average annual income received in 2016–2019.

^c Assumed based on 2019 CDM budget.

Table 11
Scenario (c): year-end balances for the period 2019–2023 with variable income scenarios and a 5 per cent expenditure reduction per year (United States dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	108 417 030	99 747 277	91 918 940
$Income^b$	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Expenditure with 5%/year linear reduction	19 480 903°	18 553 241	17 669 753	16 828 336	16 026 987
Year-end balance	117 970 271	108 417 030	99 747 277	91 918 940	84 891 953
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	106 417 030	93 747 277	79 918 940
Income with USD 2 million/year linear reduction	9 000 000	7 000 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000
Expenditure with 5%/year linear reduction	19 480 903°	18 553 241	17 669 753	16 828 336	16 026 987
Year-end balance	117 970 271	106 417 030	93 747 277	79 918 940	64 891 953

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not interest accumulated that is earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

Table 12

Scenario (d): year-end balances for the period 2019–2023 with variable income scenarios and a 5 per cent expenditure reduction per year for 2020–2021 and a 7 per cent expenditure reduction per year for 2022–2023

(United States dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	108 417 030	99 747 277	92 233 489
Income ^b	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Expenditure with linear reduction of 5%/year 2020–2021 and 7%/year 2022–2023 Year-end balance	19 480 903° 117 970 271	18 553 241 108 417 030	17 669 753 99 747 277	16 513 788 92 233 489	15 433 447 85 800 042
	100 451 174	117.070.271	107 417 020	02 747 277	00 222 400
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	106 417 030	93 747 277	80 233 489
Income with linear reduction of USD 2 million/year	9 000 000	7 000 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000
Expenditure with linear reduction of 5%/year 2020–2021 and 7%/year 2022–2023	19 480 903 ^c	18 553 241	17 669 753	16 513 788	15 433 447

^b Assumed constant at USD 9 million based on average annual income received in 2016–2019.

^c Assumed based on 2019 CDM budget.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Year-end balance	117 970 271	106 417 030	93 747 277	80 233 489	65 800 042

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not interest accumulated that is earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

Table 13

Scenario (e): year-end balances for the period 2019–2023 with varying income scenarios and a 7.5 per cent expenditure reduction per year (United States dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	108 848 501	100 991 040	94 309 681
$Income^b$	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Expenditure with 7.5%/year linear reduction	19 480 903 ^c	18 121 770	16 857 461	15 681 359	14 587 310
Year-end balance	117 970 271	108 848 501	100 991 040	94 309 681	88 722 371
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	117 970 271	106 848 501	94 991 040	82 309 681
Income with USD 2 million/year linear reduction	9 000 000	7 000 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000
Expenditure with 7.5%/year linear reduction	19 480 903 ^c	18 121 770	16 857 461	15 681 359	14 587 310
Year-end balance	117 970 271	106 848 501	94 991 040	82 309 681	68 722 371

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not interest accumulated that is earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

Table 14

Scenario (f): year-end balances for the period 2020–2023 with a scenario with no registration after 2020 and the potential for issuance for monitoring periods only up to 2020

(United States dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry-over ^a	128 451 174	118 736 189	109 451 144	107 369 807	104 142 882
Income ^b	9 000 000 ^c	7 457 900	8 571 492 ^d	3 734 287	721 989
Expenditure ^b	18 714 985 ^e	16 742 945	10 652 829	6 961 212	5 868 781
Year-end balance	118 736 189	109 451 144	107 369 807	104 142 882	98 996 090

^a Includes reserve of USD 45 million but not interest accumulated that is earmarked for the CDM Loan Scheme.

^b Assumed constant at USD 9 million based on average annual income received in 2016–2019.

^c Assumed based on 2019 CDM budget.

^b Assumed constant at USD 9 million based on average annual income received in 2016–2019.

^c Assumed based on 2019 CDM budget.

- ^b Income forecasts and expenditure projections for 2020–2023 were determined through a modelling exercise using both statistical modelling (where future volume estimations for activities were calculated using historical performance ratios adjusted for key event assumptions) and best estimates (of minimum resource capacity required).
- ^c Assumed based on average annual income received in 2016–2019.
- ^d Higher than for 2020 since some monitoring reports, with monitoring periods of up to two years, are expected in 2021.
- ^e Assumed based on expenditure projection for 2019 as at 31 July 2019.

VI. Conclusions

- 39. The Board recognizes that the exercise of forecasting requires use of the best data available and that, in the current period of uncertainty in the negotiations, the forecasts will need to be continually updated as new information becomes available.
- 40. The Board and the secretariat are confident that, at the current level of activity, there will be sufficient funds to maintain the operation of the CDM until the end of 2023.
- 41. The Board and the secretariat will continue to ensure the efficient and prudent use of the Trust Fund resources up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period through the CDM-MAP preparation, monitoring and approval process, which includes regular reviews and annual reporting to the CMP.

Annex II

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 fourteenth session

[English only]

Decision 4/CMP.14 paragraph reference	Guidance relating to the CDM and action to be taken by the Board	Status of implementation	
4	Encourages the Executive Board to review methodological	Completed:	
	approaches for calculating emission reductions from project activities, resulting in the reduced use of non-renewable biomass in households	EB 102 (March 2019) considered a concept note prepared by the secretariat on such approaches	
		EB 103 (June 2019) considered a concept note prepared by the CDM Methodologies Panel on such approaches	
		The Board requested the MP to conduct further work on the matter and to recommend for approval revised versions of two cookstove small-scale methodologies for consideration at EB 105	
		Ongoing:	
		EB 105 (November 2019) will consider the further analysis requested by the Board on this matter and consider for approval revised versions of two cookstove small-scale methodologies (AMS-II-G and AMS-I-E)	
5	Requests the Executive Board and the secretariat to ensure	Completed:	
	up period for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and to present a comprehensive report to CMP 15	EB 103 (June 2019) considered the report prepared on the financial situation of the CDM $$	
		EB 104 (September 2019) considered the report and cleared it for inclusion in the Board's annual report to the CMP as annex I	

Annex III

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

[English only]

Name of entity	Sectoral scopes (validation and verification)
AENOR INTERNACIONAL, S.A.U. (AENOR) ^a	1–15
Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (Carbon Check) ^a	1, 3–5, 9, 10, 13, 14
Deloitte Tohmatsu Sustainability, Co., Ltd. $(DTSUS)^a$	1–3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15
Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthood) ^a	1, 3–7, 9, 10, 13–15
4K Earth Science Private Limited (4KES) ^a	1–3, 5, 6, 12–15
Colombian Institute for Technical Standards and Certification (ICONTEC) a	1–3, 7, 13, 14

^a Accreditation granted for five years.

Annex IV

Regulatory documents approved by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

[English only]

Table 1 **Standards**

Title	Version	Adopted	Meeting report reference ^a
Establishment of standardized baselines for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM	01.0	EB 102	Annex 4
CDM project standard for project activities	02.0	EB 101	Annex 1
CDM validation and verification standard for project activities	02.0	EB 101	Annex 2
CDM project standard for PoAs	02.0	EB 101	Annex 3
CDM validation and verification standard for PoAs	02.0	EB 101	Annex 4
Establishment of sector-specific standardized baselines	01.0	EB 101	Annex 5

Notes: (1) Approved methodological standards are available at http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html; (2) approved standardized baselines are available at https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard base/index.html.

Table 2 **Procedures**

Title	Version	Adopted	Meeting report reference ^a
CDM project cycle procedure for project activities	02.0	EB 101	Annex 16
CDM project cycle procedure for PoAs	02.0	EB 101	Annex 17

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

Table 3 **Guideline**

Title	Version	Adopted	Meeting report reference ^a
General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies	23.0	EB 104	Annex 5

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

Table 4 **Information notes**

Title	Version	Adopted	Meeting report reference ^a
CDM two-year business and management plan 2020–2021	01.0	EB 104	Annex 1
CDM Executive Board workplan 2019	01.0	EB 102	Annex 1
CDM Accreditation Panel workplan 2019	01.0	EB 102	Annex 2
CDM Methodologies Panel workplan 2019	01.0	EB 102	Annex 3
Calendar of meetings for 2019	01.0	EB 102	Annex 11
Tentative calendar of meetings for 2019	01.0	EB 101	Annex 18

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

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

Table 5
Amendments

Title	Version	Adopted	Meeting report reference ^a
Amendments to version 02.0 of the "CDM project standard for programmes of activities"	01.0	EB 104	Annex 2
Amendments to version 02.0 of the "CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities"	01.0	EB 104	Annex 3
Amendments to version 02.0 of the "CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities"	01.0	EB 104	Annex 7

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

Table 6 Glossary

Title	Version	Adopted	Meeting report reference ^a
CDM terms	10.0	EB 104	Annex 4

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

Annex V

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

[English only]

Table 1 Clean development mechanism Accreditation Panel meetings

Meeting	Date	Venue
AP 82	9 and 10 October 2018	Bonn
AP 83	11 and 12 February 2019	Bonn
AP 84	21 and 22 May	Bonn

Table 2 Clean development mechanism Methodologies Panel meetings

Meeting	Date	Venue
MP 77	2–5 October 2018	Bonn
MP 78	26 February to 1 March 2019	Bonn
MP 79	6–9 May	Bonn
MP80-EC01	21 June to 24 July	Electronic consultation
MP80-EC02	29 July to 26 August	Electronic consultation

Table 3
Workshops and forums organized for clean development mechanism stakeholders

Meeting	Date	Venue
19th DNA Global Forum	19–21 September 2018	Bonn
45 th DOE conference call	2 October 2018	Web based
NFP Coordination meeting	29-30 October 2018	Bonn
46 th DOE conference call	20 February 2019	Web based
Africa Climate Week	18-22 March 2019	Accra, Ghana
47 th DOE conference call	25 April 2019	Web based
20 th DNA Global Forum	12-14 June 2019	Bonn
48 th DOE conference call	16 July 2019	Web based
Latin American and Caribbean Climate Week	19–23 August 2019	Salvador, Brazil
Asia-Pacific Climate Week	2–6 September 2019	Bangkok