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Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to the clean development mechanism

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

Summary

This report covers the work of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in the reporting period from 10 September 2021 to 8 September 2022, which saw a decrease in project registrations but a marked increase in issuance of certified emission reductions, especially pertaining to the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, since the previous reporting period. The Executive Board continued the temporary measures for the operation of the clean development mechanism after the second commitment period, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its sixteenth session. With the clarity provided at that session on the functioning of the clean development mechanism after the second commitment period, this report contains new recommendations of the Executive Board for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol regarding the future of the mechanism.

* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AIE	accredited independent entity
Article 6.4 mechanism	mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
Board	Executive Board of the clean development mechanism
CDM	clean development mechanism
CDM-MAP	clean development mechanism business and management plan
CER	certified emission reduction
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPA	component project activity
DNA	designated national authority
DNA Forum	Designated National Authorities Forum
DOE	designated operational entity
EB	meeting of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ICER	long-term certified emission reduction
NFP	Nairobi Framework Partnership
PoA	programme of activities
RCC	regional collaboration centre
tCER	temporary certified emission reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. In accordance with the CDM modalities and procedures, the Board reports on its activities at each session of the CMP.¹ In exercising its authority over the CDM, the CMP reviews such reports, provides guidance and takes decisions, as appropriate.

B. Scope

2. This annual report provides information on progress in implementing the CDM in the reporting period from 10 September 2021 to 8 September 2022 and includes recommendations for consideration at CMP 17. Data related to project activities, PoAs and CERs cover 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2022 for consistency with previous annual reports. Information related to standardized baselines, queries from stakeholders and support provided for project activities, PoAs and standardized baselines is reported for the same period.

3. The report describes the status of the CDM, highlights achievements related to its operation and provides information on its governance, management and financial status.

4. Further information is available on the CDM web pages,² the central repository for all reports and other documentation relating to the CDM and the Board.

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

5. In taking note of this report, the CMP may wish to:

(a) Note the work undertaken by the Board during the reporting period, including in response to the requests of CMP 16;

(b) Designate the operational entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated by the Board (see annex I);

(c) Provide guidance on matters covered in the report, particularly in relation to the request for clarity on the functioning of the CDM beyond the end of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (see paras. 97–98 below).

6. The CMP is to elect the following Board members for a term of two years, upon receiving nominations from Parties:

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

(b) One member and one alternate member from Parties included in Annex I;³

(c) Two members and two alternate members from Parties not included in Annex I;

(d) One member and one alternate member from small island developing States.

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

² <http://cdm.unfccc.int/>.

³ As defined in Article 1, para. 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.

II. Status of the clean development mechanism

A. Clean development mechanism in numbers

7. Table 1 presents the number of registered CDM activities, CDM activities issued with CERs and total CERs issued per reporting period for the first and second commitment periods since the inception of the CDM.

Table 1
Clean development mechanism activities and issuance of certified emission reductions

<i>Reporting period</i>	<i>Number of CDM activities registered^{a, b}</i>	<i>Number of CDM activities issued with CERs^c</i>	<i>CERs issued for first commitment period (2008–2012)^d</i>	<i>CERs issued for second commitment period (2013–2020)^d</i>
Inception to 31 August 2012	4 576	1 717	994 936 460	0
1 September 2012 to 31 August 2013	2 856	1 801	372 001 523	10 787 697
1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014	388	596	63 441 117	41 159 734
1 September 2014 to 31 August 2015	134	497	33 506 110	102 841 311
1 September 2015 to 31 August 2016	78	421	9 279 053	90 288 018
1 September 2016 to 31 August 2017	62	473	4 365 708	141 997 832
1 September 2017 to 31 August 2018	32	334	2 058 843	100 492 438
1 September 2018 to 31 August 2019	18	218	764 618	44 562 898
1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020	39	243	223 383	66 615 946
1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021	53	295	38 664	77 675 949
1 September 2021 to 31 August 2022	10	422	937 935	136 027 782
Total	8 246	3 532	1 481 553 414	812 449 605

^a Number registered per reporting period determined on the basis of the dates of the corresponding Board decisions; includes provisional cases.

^b Includes project activities and PoAs. A total of 2,822 CPAs were included in 361 PoAs by the end of the latest reporting period, of which 78 CPAs were included during the latest reporting period and 105 CPAs were included during the previous reporting period.

^c CDM activities for which issuance was completed in the reporting period. An activity may be issued with CERs in more than one period. The total of 3,532 reflects all activities with CERs issued as at the end of the latest reporting period.

^d Includes tCERs and ICERs.

8. The number of CERs issued in the latest reporting period for the first commitment period is significantly higher than in the previous reporting period, at a level of issuance that has not been observed since 2017–2018. Similarly, for the second commitment period more than twice the number of CERs were issued in the latest reporting period than in the previous reporting period, which is the highest level of issuance since 2016–2017.

B. Functioning of the clean development mechanism beyond the end of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol

9. The Board continued operating the temporary measures agreed at EB 108 for post-2020 cases (i.e. requests for registration, renewal of crediting period or PoA period, inclusion

of CPAs in a registered PoA and issuance relating to emission reductions for the period after 31 December 2020). Following the CMP 16 decision on the temporary measures and the implications for the requests accorded with provisional status,⁴ the Board revised the clarification⁵ in relation to regulatory requirements for the temporary measures and the associated form to be submitted.

10. Table 2 provides an overview of the total number of requests submitted and recorded as provisional under the temporary measures as at 8 September 2022. For information specific to the reporting period, see table 3.

Table 2

Total number of requests under the clean development mechanism submitted and recorded as provisional under the temporary measures as at 8 September 2022

<i>Request</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Provisional status</i>
Project activity: registration	22	21
PoA: registration	9	8
Project activity: issuance	63	45
PoA: issuance	6	1
Project activity: renewal of crediting period	103	68
PoA: renewal of PoA period	6	4
PoA: renewal of CPA crediting period	33	33
Inclusion of CPAs	118	118
Total	360	298

III. Work in the reporting period

11. This chapter describes the work of the Board during the reporting period (see also annex II for an overview of the deliverables, and annex III for a list of regulatory documents approved or revised by the Board during the reporting period).

A. Rulings

1. Accreditation

12. In the reporting period, the accreditation of two DOEs expired. This brings the number of DOEs accredited for validation and verification of projects and certification of emission reductions to 28 as at 8 September 2022, compared with 29 in the previous reporting period. Five entities applied for accreditation and are awaiting the outcome of their application. The Board accredited one applicant entity and reaccredited eight DOEs. The Board recommends the entities listed in annex I for designation as operational entities at CMP 17 for the sectoral scopes indicated.

2. Registration of project activities and programmes of activities and issuance of certified emission reductions

13. From 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2022, 136,965,717 CERs (none of which tCERs or ICERs) were issued. The total number of CERs issued as at 31 August 2022 was thus 2,294,003,019, of which 2,273,247,289 CERs, 19,898,977 tCERs and 856,753 ICERs.

14. Of the total CERs, excluding tCERs and ICERs, issued as at 31 August 2022, 1,468,643,144 were issued for the first commitment period and 804,604,145 for the second. Of the total tCERs issued, 12,405,185 were issued for the first commitment period and 7,493,792 for the second. Of the total ICERs issued, 505,085 were issued for the first commitment period and 351,668 for the second.

⁴ Decision 2/CMP.16, paras. 13–15.

⁵ CDM document CDM-EB109-A01-CLAR.

15. Table 3 shows the number of registration- and issuance-related requests submitted and finalized between 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022. Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of registered project activities, PoAs and CPAs by UNFCCC region as at 31 August 2022.

Table 3
Number of requests submitted under the clean development mechanism between 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022

<i>Request</i>	<i>Number submitted^a</i>	<i>Number finalized^b</i>	<i>Number with provisional status^c</i>
Project activity: registration	13	8	11
PoA: registration	9	2	6
Project activity: issuance	701	451	41
PoA: issuance	81	75	1
Project activity: renewal of crediting period	104	82	51
PoA: renewal of PoA period	7	9	4
PoA: renewal of CPA crediting period	32	32	13
Post-registration changes	81	78	Not applicable
Inclusion of CPAs	98	98	98

^a Comprises submissions and resubmissions after incompleteness.

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

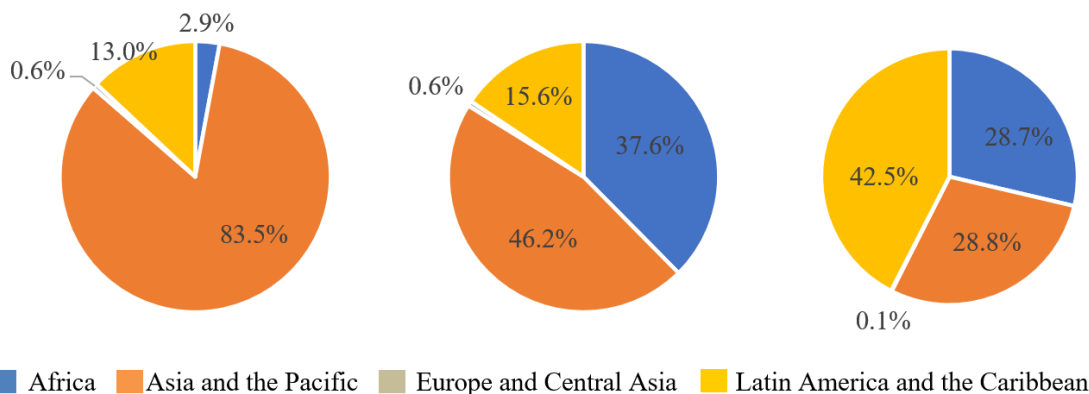
^c Comprises submissions for which the crediting period, PoA period or monitoring period starts on or after 1 January 2021. The analysis of these submissions is completed, and if they meet the conditions for transition, under decision 3/CMA.3, they may transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism.

Figure 1
Percentage distribution of registered clean development mechanism project activities, programmes of activities and component project activities by UNFCCC region, as at 31 August 2022

Total registered projects: 7,885

Total registered PoAs: 361

Total included CPAs: 2,822



16. As at 31 August 2022, CERs had been issued for 3,438 project activities and 94 PoAs; and of the total CERs issued, 56,290,262 had been issued for PoAs.

17. The waiting time for the commencement of assessments for project registration and CER issuance did not exceed 15 days for 41 weeks of the reporting period, as mandated by the Board and the CMP. For 11 weeks of the reporting period in October, November, March, June and July, it was more than 15 days owing to both a sharp increase in the number of submissions and operational exigencies.

18. Details on CER transactions, including forwarding and voluntary and administrative cancellation, are provided in table 4.

Table 4
Completed transactions in the clean development mechanism registry

<i>Transaction type</i>	<i>As at 31 August 2022</i>		<i>1 September 2021 to 31 August 2022</i>	
	<i>Total transactions</i>	<i>Total units</i>	<i>Total transactions</i>	<i>Total units</i>
Issuance	12 027	2 294 003 019	539	136 965 717
Share of proceeds to Adaptation Fund account	11 639	44 489 320	498	2 525 695
Internal and external forwarding	19 693	1 910 819 121	527	88 227 288
Transactions from Adaptation Fund account to registry of Party included in Annex I	402	33 064 476	12	1 894 342
Voluntary cancellation ^a	21 636	131 852 781	4 074	45 352 283
Administrative cancellation	6	1 035 475	0	0
Mandatory cancellation	2	489 229	0	0

^a Initiated directly through the secretariat or through the online platform for voluntary cancellation of CERs.

19. The Board received nine requests related to voluntary deregistration of CDM project activities.

20. Additional data on project activities and PoAs can be found on the CDM web pages.⁶

3. Policy changes

(a) Share of proceeds

21. The share of proceeds for administrative expenses is due to the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism at registration of CDM activities and issuance of CERs. Since 1 June 2018, it has been collected prior to the commencement of completeness checks of issuance requests. As a result, the total amount of share of proceeds due but not paid from CDM activities has declined since its peak in August 2018. To incentivize payment of the outstanding share of proceeds for requests for issuance submitted before 1 June 2018, the Board introduced, also in 2018, a partial payment option limited to three instalments, and subsequently removed the limit of three instalments in July 2020. In the reporting period, the partial payment option was used for 20 project activities for a total of USD 1.6 million, which brings the total recovered through partial payments since the option was introduced to USD 7.3 million from 78 CDM activities.

(b) Renewal of crediting periods

22. EB 100 introduced a deadline of one year after the end of the crediting period for requesting the renewal of a crediting period for a project or CPA. The policy was introduced with a grace period for crediting periods that had been expired for over one year. After one extension of this grace period, it ended on 30 September 2020, when the possibility of renewing the crediting period was lost for 2,384 projects and 1,070 CPAs. With the enforcement of the policy, the right to renewal of crediting period will be lost for projects and CPAs if the deadline is not met. As at 31 August 2022, for 3,957 projects with a renewable crediting period the possibility for it to be renewed had been lost. In addition, the crediting period of 1,619 projects with a fixed crediting period have expired. Together this sums to 5,576 projects that do not have the possibility to transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism. In addition, the crediting period of 1,231 CPAs may no longer be renewed.

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

B. Regulatory matters

1. Online platform for voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions

23. In September 2015, the Board launched the online platform for voluntary cancellation of CERs.⁷ The platform allows project participants to offer CERs for voluntary cancellation to the public and issues cancellation certificates to the purchasers. It is available in English, French and Spanish and supports both online and offline payments.

24. As at 31 August 2022, around 1.4 million CERs from 41 projects were being offered on the platform for voluntary cancellation at prices of USD 2–40 per CER. To date, 86 accounts representing 155 projects and PoAs have completed sales through the platform. The platform has been visited from 193 countries, of which companies, organizations and individuals from 108 countries have completed cancellations.

25. The platform collects self-declared information on which country the companies, organizations and individuals completing cancellations are in. This information is outlined in table 5 and further details on voluntary cancellation can be found on the UNFCCC CDM web pages.⁸ Since the platform was upgraded in 2018, the number of CERs cancelled through it has increased significantly, reaching 7.2 million CERs by 31 August 2022. Figure 2 shows the continuous increase in cancellations through the platform. The number of CERs cancelled during the reporting period was more than double that during the previous reporting period, amounting to 3,525,245 CERs cancelled through 2,893 individual orders.

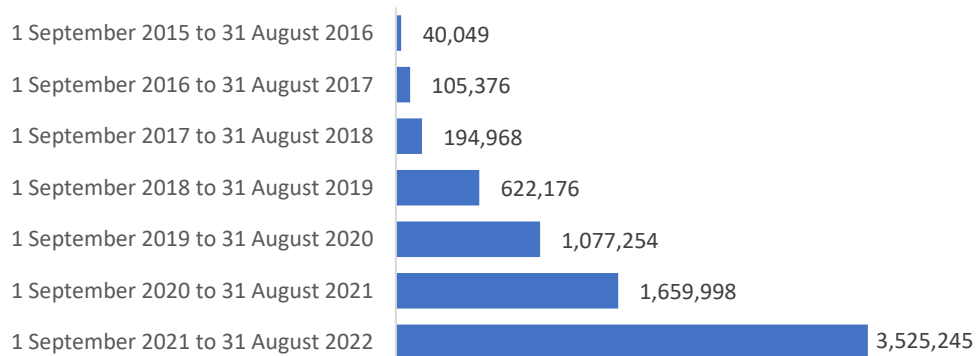
Table 5

Certified emission reductions voluntarily cancelled through the online platform by 31 August 2022

<i>Declared country</i>	<i>CERs cancelled by companies, organizations and individuals</i>
Germany	1 129 206
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	700 351
Australia	434 594
India	402 262
France	263 280

Figure 2

Number of certified emission reductions voluntarily cancelled via the online platform, by reporting period



2. Promoting voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions

26. Companies, organizations, event organizers and individuals are encouraged to voluntarily calculate their emissions, reduce them as much as possible and compensate for

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

⁸ Monthly reports are available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Registry/index.html> and biannual voluntary cancellation reports are available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/report/>.

the remainder by purchasing CERs from CDM projects that reduce, avoid or capture greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development in host countries.

27. The secretariat is contributing to several initiatives aimed at developing approaches to promoting engagement in climate action at the organizational level, thus creating further opportunities to share experience and convey the potential benefits and contributions of the CDM.⁹

28. Direct outreach to companies, organizations and event organizers (sports organizations, event professionals, organizations in the events and meetings sector) is ongoing through the Climate Neutral Now initiative, whereby participants are invited to address their greenhouse gas emissions through estimation, reduction and compensation. As at 31 August 2022, over 4.6 million CERs had been cancelled by Climate Neutral Now signatories.

29. The secretariat has supported the United Nations system in becoming carbon neutral by reducing emissions and compensating with CERs and has collaborated with UNEP to encourage other international organizations to take similar action. Approximately 96 per cent of all the United Nations system's emissions in 2018 were compensated with CERs, increasing to 97 per cent of all emissions in 2019 and 99 per cent in 2020. To date, over 7.7 million CERs have been purchased and cancelled by United Nations entities.

30. In the reporting period, about 3.5 million CERs were voluntarily cancelled via the online platform and slightly over 41.8 million CERs were voluntarily cancelled directly in the CDM registry. Of all CERs voluntarily cancelled, almost 6.5 million were cancelled under projects linked to Colombia, the Republic of Korea and South Africa for the purpose of national schemes. The remaining voluntarily cancelled CERs were claimed mainly by the private sector as part of voluntary efforts towards carbon neutrality. Information about CERs cancelled in the national registries of Parties included in Annex I is not available because such information is not shared. Details on voluntary cancellation transactions in the CDM registry are provided in table 6.

Table 6

Sources of voluntary cancellation in the clean development mechanism registry

<i>Source^a</i>	<i>Voluntary cancellation as at 31 August 2022 (millions of CERs)</i>	<i>Share (%)</i>	<i>Voluntary cancellation from 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2022 (millions of CERs)</i>	<i>Share (%)</i>
Colombian National Carbon Tax	8.7	7	2.4	5
Gold Standard verified emission reductions	2.4	2	0.8	2
Korea Emissions Trading Scheme	32.2	25	2.9	6
National voluntary programmes	16.1	12	5.5	12
South African Carbon Tax	7.8	6	2.6	6
United Nations agencies	1.7	1	0.1	0
Verified Carbon Standard	11.3	9	4.5	10
Other sources	51.2	39	26.5	58
CDM registry track subtotal	124.2	95	41.8	92
Online platform track subtotal	7.2	5	3.5	8
Total	131.4	100	45.3	100

^a Information derived from a free form textual description associated with the respective voluntary cancellation transaction provided by the project participants.

⁹ The initiatives include the working group on International Organization for Standardization standard 14068 on carbon neutrality and the Net Zero Initiative led by Carbone 4.

3. Accreditation system

31. The second iteration of the DOE performance monitoring report covering the fifteenth monitoring period (1 September to 31 December 2020), the first and second iterations of the report covering the sixteenth monitoring period (1 January to 30 April 2021), the first and second iterations of the report covering the seventeenth monitoring period (1 May to 31 August 2021) and the first iteration of the report covering the eighteenth monitoring period (1 September to 31 December 2021) were published in accordance with the procedure “Performance monitoring of designated operational entities” (version 04.0).

32. The seventh annual analysis report of the results of DOE performance monitoring was published in accordance with the procedure “Performance monitoring of designated operational entities” (version 04.0).

33. The Board approved a revision to the procedure “Performance monitoring of designated operational entities”.¹⁰

34. A virtual DOE calibration workshop was held on 12 and 13 October 2021 and an in-person DOE calibration workshop will take place in the fourth quarter of 2022 to strengthen the capacity of DOEs and provide opportunities to share experience of validation and verification under the new CDM regulations approved by the Board.

35. A calibration workshop for the CDM accreditation roster of experts for lead assessors was held virtually in conjunction with the 90th meeting of the CDM Accreditation Panel and an in-person calibration workshop will be held in conjunction with the 93rd meeting of the CDM Accreditation Panel to update lead assessors on the latest CDM regulations.

4. Project cycle

36. The Board adopted the following amendments to the framework regulatory documents for the CDM with a view to providing guidance on remote inspections as an alternative means to on-site inspections at validation or verification by DOEs:

(a) Amendments to version 03.0 of the “CDM validation and verification standard for project activities on remote validation or verification by DOEs”;

(b) Amendments to version 03.0 of the “CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities on remote validation or verification by DOEs”.

37. The Board issued a clarification on the acceptable time frame for submitting requests for post-registration changes to the start date of the crediting period.¹¹

38. The Board requested the secretariat to propose revisions to the relevant regulatory documents of the CDM to incorporate rules on deregistration and rejection.¹² The Board agreed that revisions will be proposed once the rules for transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism have been adopted by the CMA and the Supervisory Body for the mechanism.

5. Methodological standards

39. The Board considered the concept note “Revision of the process for developing, revising and updating standardized baselines” and requested the secretariat to explore the possibility of a fast-track process for the secretariat to engage with and compensate DOEs for preparing assessment reports in order to alleviate the financial and administrative burden on DNAs. The Board requested the secretariat to prepare a revision to the “Procedure for development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines” for consideration by the Board.

40. The Board considered and thanked the CDM Methodologies Panel for preparing the “Technical note on desalination technologies”. On the basis of information provided, the

¹⁰ See CDM document CDM-EB115-A24.

¹¹ See CDM document CDM-EB114-A01-CLAR.

¹² In response to decision 2/CMP.16, paras. 12 and 14.

Board concluded that it is not possible to identify a robust baseline approach for the methodology “NM0377: Energy-saving through the use of the reverse osmosis technology in the water desalination process” that would allow the underlying project activity to claim emission reductions. The Board therefore rejected the new methodology and decided not to pursue the top-down development of a new methodology for the desalination sector.

41. The Board approved a revision to “TOOL06: Project emissions from flaring” to improve the clarity and internal consistency of the tool.

42. The Board approved the revised “TOOL27: Investment analysis”, which updates the default values for the cost of equity for countries with available data.

43. The Board approved the revised methodology “AMS-III.BK.: Strategic feed supplementation in smallholder dairy sector to increase productivity”, which was revised to correct the procedure for calculating project emissions by removing a redundant calculation pertaining to project animals based on the amount of supplement consumed by the project, as the number of project animals is a monitoring parameter.

44. The Board approved a major revision of the methodology “AMS-III.AJ.: Recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes” to include applicability conditions and default values for specific fuel consumption and specific electricity consumption for the recycling of polyvinylchloride.

45. The Board considered the concept note “Ensuring the consistency in definitions of market penetration metrics and thresholds for additionality demonstration” and agreed to include the proposed definitions in the glossary of CDM terms. In relation to the concept note, the Board approved revisions to the relevant methodologies and tools to include a consistent definition and thresholds for market penetration.

46. The Board considered the concept note “Review of default baseline assumptions applied in AMS-I.E, AMS-II.G and TOOL30”¹³ and agreed to the proposed update to the default values. In relation to the concept note, the Board approved revisions to the relevant methodologies and tools to include reference to “TOOL33: Default values for common parameters” and provide alternative procedures for determining the default values contained in TOOL33. With regard to region-specific values for fraction of non-renewable biomass, the Board requested the secretariat to provide information on cost, effort and timeline in relation to developing such region-specific values.

47. The Board approved the new methodological tool “TOOL33: Default values for common parameters”, which includes default values for carbon dioxide emission factor for diesel generating system used for off-grid power generation purposes and carbon dioxide emission factor for kerosene used for lighting applications. The Board approved a revision to relevant methodologies and tools to include reference to TOOL33. Later, the Board approved a revision to TOOL33 to elaborate on the principles of conservativeness of values that will be applied depending on the level of uncertainty of underlying data and to include additional default values such as wood-to-charcoal conversion factor, average annual consumption of woody biomass per person, fraction of non-renewable biomass and efficiency of pre-project cooking devices.

48. The Board approved a revision to “TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass” to clarify the approach to determining project emissions from use of biomass or biomass residues and update the tables and default factors on the basis of the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. Further, to incorporate the change to TOOL16, the Board approved revisions to relevant methodologies.

49. The Board considered the information note “Analysis of share and levelized cost of electricity generation of grid-connected solar photovoltaic technology” prepared by the CDM Methodologies Panel in the context of the revision of “TOOL32: Positive lists of technologies” and approved a revision to TOOL32 to remove grid-connected solar photovoltaic technologies from the positive list of technologies.

¹³ As per decision 2/CMP.16, para. 5.

50. The Board rejected the request for the proposed revision “AM_REV_0260: Broadening the applicability of the approved methodology AM0009 to including recovery and utilization of gas from gas condensate fields that would otherwise be flared or vented” regarding methodology “AM0009: Recovery and utilization of gas from oil fields that would otherwise be flared or vented” (version 07.0).

51. The Board considered the CDM Methodologies Panel’s recommendation to approve the clarification prepared in response to the request for clarification “AM_CLA_0297: Clarification regarding application of ACM0002 for captive purpose” and requested the Panel to review its recommendation. Further, the Board requested the Panel to revise “ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”, or develop a new methodology to clarify the applicability and requirements related to the wheeling and banking of renewable electricity fed into the grid by the project activity, and submit the revised or new methodology, together with the revised response to the above-mentioned request for clarification, to the Board for consideration at a future meeting. The Board also requested the secretariat to continue to apply the current practice to project assessment in relation to wheeling and banking until a revision to methodology ACM0002 or a new methodology has been adopted.

52. The Board considered the information note “Editorial quality, clarity and consistency of draft methodologies, methodological tools and other methodological standards” and took note of progress in implementing mandates from EB 111. In this regard, the Board agreed to approve an additional 10 person months and a budget of USD 25,000 under the project “Enhanced clarity and consistency of CDM methodologies” under objective 1(b) of the CDM-MAP for 2022–2023.¹⁴

53. The Board considered the concept note “Modularization of the CDM methodologies” and welcomed the proposed work. It agreed to test the proposed approach in one sector and requested the secretariat to prepare a detailed concept note on the modularization of methodologies in the energy sector. The concept note is to cover the time frame for developing the proposal and the resources required to implement it.

54. The Board approved the revised methodology “AM0122: Recovery of methane-rich vapours from hydrocarbon storage tanks”, which includes provisions for calculating project emissions from flaring of hydrocarbons.

6. Standardized baselines

55. The Board approved two standardized baselines between 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022;¹⁵ as a result, the cumulative number of approved standardized baselines stands at 62, of which 18 are valid as at 31 August 2022, the remainder having expired.¹⁶

7. Sustainable development tool

56. As at 31 August 2022, 76 sustainable development description reports had been voluntarily published by CDM project participants via the online interface,¹⁷ none of which in the reporting period.

8. Direct communication with stakeholders

57. The 2021 report on stakeholder communication with the Board and the secretariat was published.¹⁸ Many stakeholder concerns were addressed through regulatory improvements, references to existing rules and requirements, and case-by-case consideration of requests associated with the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

¹⁴ CDM document CDM-EB112-A01-INFO (version 02.0).

¹⁵ ASB0053-2021 and ASB0054-2022.

¹⁶ See https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/index.html.

¹⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/sdcmicrosite/Pages/SD-Tool.aspx>.

¹⁸ Available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/report/>.

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

58. The Board continued its cooperation with financial institutions with a view to facilitating mobilization of climate finance in developing countries so as to support them in implementing priority mitigation and adaptation actions in accordance with the goals outlined in their nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and other relevant policies or strategies.

59. The Board and the secretariat continued to engage with ICAO with respect to developing and implementing the CORSIA. In a previous reporting period, the ICAO Council deemed the CDM an eligible offset programme for the first phase of CORSIA and the Board remains in contact with the ICAO Council.

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

1. Supporting designated national authorities

60. Through the secretariat, the Board continued to provide support to DNAs, including by:

- (a) Continuing to deliver, together with RCCs and their partners, online training events, including CDM-related virtual meetings for DNAs in the six RCC regions through the regional virtual platform¹⁹ launched in 2020 in response to the pandemic;
- (b) The RCCs providing direct technical assistance to DNAs for developing and renewing standardized baselines;
- (c) Engaging with DNAs at the regional and global DNA Forums (see table IV.3 for details of the meetings);²⁰
- (d) Engaging with the co-chairs of the DNA Forum at EB 112 and 114;
- (e) Updating DNA contact details on the CDM web pages²¹ as requested by the DNAs.

2. Nairobi Framework Partnership

61. In the context of the NFP,²² the secretariat coordinates the activities of the core and regional partners and supporting organizations.²³ Most of the activities organized by the NFP are within the scope of the regional climate weeks.

62. Africa Climate Week 2021, held from 26 to 29 September, was hosted by the Government of Uganda. The aim of the event was to accelerate collaboration amongst stakeholders and promote integration of climate action into global pandemic recovery efforts.

¹⁹ <https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/current-calls-for-partnerships/regional-collaboration-centres/regional-virtual-platform>.

²⁰ See <https://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/index.html>.

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

²² See <https://nfppartnership.org/>.

²³ Core partners: UNEP, UNFCCC, United Nations Development Programme and World Bank Group. Regional partners: African Development Bank, African Union, Asian Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Supporting organizations: Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, International Emissions Trading Association, International Renewable Energy Agency, Latin American Energy Organization and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, among others.

The report thereon, featuring key takeaways and showcasing diverse engagement, is available on the UNFCCC website.²⁴

63. Middle East and North Africa Climate Week 2022, held from 28 to 31 March, was hosted by the Government of the United Arab Emirates. It provided a platform for governments, cities, private sector leaders, financial institutions and civil society to discuss opportunities for enhancing climate action during recovery from the pandemic. The report thereon, documenting crucial discussions ahead of COP 27, is available on the UNFCCC website.²⁵

64. Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week 2022, held from 18 to 22 July, was hosted by the Government of the Dominican Republic with the aim of empowering stakeholders to drive forward climate action across countries, communities and economies. It served as a collaborative platform for exploring ways to boost resilience to climate risks, transition to a low-emission economy and establish partnerships to solve pressing challenges.²⁶

65. Africa Climate Week 2022, held from 29 August to 2 September, was hosted by the Government of Gabon. It served as a platform for governments, cities, private sector leaders, financial institutions and civil society to address climate change in the context of regional priorities and the need for a green recovery from the pandemic. The event brought together key stakeholders tasked with gauging climate action in the region, exploring climate challenges and opportunities, and showcasing ambitious solutions ahead of COP 27.²⁷

66. The Board wishes to express its gratitude to the Governments of the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates for hosting the regional climate weeks in 2021–2022, and to NFP partners and cooperating organizations for their continued work in the area of carbon markets and mechanisms, including the CDM.

67. A report on the 2021 activities of the NFP, documenting the activities of its partner agencies and cooperating organizations, is available on the CDM web pages.²⁸

3. Regional collaboration centres

68. The RCCs²⁹ work in collaboration with local and regional agencies, multilateral development banks and the RCC host partners³⁰ to improve the regional distribution of CDM projects.

69. The RCCs provide support³¹ to developing countries in relation to CDM methodologies and standardized baselines, incentivizing projects by promoting the use of CERs for voluntary climate neutrality under the Climate Neutral Now initiative; promoting the use of the CDM as part of development and climate strategies; promoting the benefits and potential broader use of the CDM, for example to underpin climate finance; and using the CDM sustainable development tool. They continue to prioritize work in the least developed countries and underrepresented countries (those with 10 or fewer registered CDM projects as at 31 December 2010).³²

²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/africa-climate-week-2021>.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/middle-east-and-north-africa-climate-week-2022>.

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/latin-america-and-the-caribbean-climate-week-2022>.

²⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/africa-climate-week-2022>.

²⁸ See <https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/report/>.

²⁹ The first RCC was established in Lomé, Togo, in 2013 and was followed by RCCs in Kampala, Uganda; St. George's, Grenada; Bogota, Colombia; and Bangkok, Thailand. RCC Bogota, which has been in operation since August 2013, was moved to Panama City, Panama, in March 2017. See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres>.

³⁰ West African Development Bank, Lomé; East African Development Bank, Kampala; Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation, St. George's; UNEP, Panama; and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Bangkok.

³¹ In response to decision 3/CMP.13, para. 3.

³² See https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/cdmprojects.pdf.

70. The work of the RCCs in relation to the CDM is organized in four areas:
- (a) Provision of direct assistance for existing projects and PoAs and identification of new projects and PoAs;
 - (b) Provision of support for:
 - (i) Identification and development of new bottom-up and top-down standardized baselines;
 - (ii) Updating of standardized baselines;
 - (c) Promotion of the use of the CDM and its CERs;
 - (d) Financing and use of the CDM by international finance institutions.

71. As at 31 August 2022, the RCCs had directly supported more than 1,745 CDM project activities and PoAs in developing countries, of which 259 projects and PoAs had moved forward one or more steps through the CDM project cycle and 128 additional projects had entered the CDM pipeline; and supported the development of 351 standardized baselines, of which 58 had been approved by the Board. The RCCs provided capacity-building and training on standardized baselines through direct technical support at the national level and through events at the regional and subregional level.

72. At the RCC Global Forum 2022, held in person on 31 March, each RCC provided an overview and updates on its 2022–2023 workplan, showcasing how it is contextualizing the global climate action agenda with unique regional specificity for optimal impact. The Forum highlighted the importance of regional partnerships for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through market mechanisms such as the CDM.

73. The 2021 report of the RCCs is available on the UNFCCC website.³³ Another report of the RCCs, documenting their CDM-related activities from June to December 2021, is available on the CDM web pages.³⁴

E. Communication and outreach

74. Communication and outreach under the CDM focused on:
- (a) Conveying the usefulness and benefits of the CDM in the broader context of using markets and mechanisms;
 - (b) Increasing use of CERs for voluntary offsetting (see chap. III.B.2 above).

75. Activities undertaken to nurture demand for the CDM and voluntary cancellation of CERs include producing 12 articles and news items and promoting them via UNFCCC communication channels, including the UNFCCC Newsroom, the UNFCCC Climate Action Blog, the CDM In Focus web page, newsletters and social media.

76. Other activities include launching a search engine marketing campaign aimed at raising awareness of and driving traffic to the online platform for the voluntary cancellation of CERs. Partner stakeholders were invited to include referral backlinks to the platform on their websites.

77. The CDM was promoted through webinars,³⁵ which is the preferred channel in the context of the pandemic, with participants from private companies, environmental consultancies, United Nations organizations and sectoral organizations. The CDM was also promoted via virtual events under the Climate Neutral Now initiative.³⁶

³³ <https://unfccc.int/RCCs-annual-report-2021>.

³⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/report/>.

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/current-calls-for-partnerships/regional-collaboration-centres/regional-virtual-platform>.

³⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/climate-neutral-now/climate-neutral-now-events-2021#eq-2>.

78. Communication and outreach efforts are supported by the RCCs and built into various secretariat initiatives, including the secretariat's outreach to sectors such as fashion and sport.³⁷

79. Messages about the CDM and use of markets were delivered by the secretariat and RCCs at virtual events, such as those listed on the regional virtual platform and in the RCC newsletters.³⁸

IV. Governance and management matters

80. The Board and its panels met regularly during the reporting period. In addition, the secretariat organized meetings of the DNA Forum and the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum as well as workshops with stakeholders (see annex IV for a full list).

81. The CDM Accreditation Panel and Methodologies Panel each met three times³⁹ and the terms of office of their members were extended by six months to 30 June 2023. The Afforestation and Reforestation Working Group and the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Working Group did not meet, but the terms of office of their members were extended to 30 June 2024.

A. Membership of the Executive Board

82. At CMP 16, new members and alternate members of the Board were elected to fill vacancies arising from the expiration of their tenure. In 2022 the Board comprised the members and alternate members listed in table 7.

Table 7

Members and alternate members of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism in 2022

<i>Member</i>	<i>Alternate member</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>
Omar Alcock ^a	Amjad Abdulla ^a	Small island developing States
Julio Moises Alvarez ^a	Asmau Jibril ^a	Parties not included in Annex I
El Hadji Mbaye Diagne ^b	Rachid Tahiri ^b	African States
Piotr Dombrowicki ^a	Anna Romanovskaya ^a	Parties included in Annex I
Diana Harutyunyan ^a	Nataliya Kushko ^a	Eastern European States
Lambert Schneider ^b	Kiyoshi Komatsu ^{b, c}	Parties included in Annex I
Muhammad Tariq ^a	Kamal Djemouai ^a	Asia-Pacific States
Spencer Thomas ^b	José Domingos Miguez ^b	Latin American and Caribbean States
Sirous Vatankhah ^b	Hyun Jung Park ^b	Asia-Pacific States
Frank Wolke ^b	Olivier Kassi ^b	Western European and other States

^a Two-year term, ending prior to the first meeting in 2023.

^b Two-year term, ending prior to the first meeting in 2024.

^c Replaced Kazunari Kainou, effective 26 July 2022.

³⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/sectoral-engagement-for-climate-action>.

³⁸ See the web pages of the RCCs, which can be accessed via <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres>.

³⁹ See <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/index.html>.

Election of the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Board

83. At EB 113, Omar Alcock, from a Party not included in Annex I, was elected as Chair, and Frank Wolke, from a Party included in Annex I, as Vice-Chair of the Board. Their tenures will end just before the first meeting of the Board in 2023.⁴⁰

84. The Board expressed its appreciation to the outgoing Chair, Olivier Kassi, and Vice-Chair, Omar Alcock, for their excellent leadership of the Board in 2021.

B. Meetings of the Executive Board

85. In the reporting period, the Board held four meetings (see table 8), in hybrid format. The annotated agendas for the Board meetings, documentation supporting agenda items and reports containing all agreements adopted by the Board are available on the CDM web pages.⁴¹

Table 8

Meetings of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism between 10 September 2021 and 8 September 2022

<i>Meeting^a</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
EB 112	26–29 October 2021	Glasgow, United Kingdom, in conjunction with CMP 16
EB 113	8–11 March 2022	Bonn
EB 114	30 May to 2 June 2022	Bonn, in conjunction with the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies
EB 115	6–8 September 2022	Bonn

^a EB 116 will be held from 31 October to 3 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in conjunction with CMP 17.

C. Interaction with forums and stakeholders

86. 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 co-chairs at EB 112 and 114; and with DOEs through interaction with the Chair of the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum at EB 112, 113 and 114.

87. 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.

88. Stakeholders had the opportunity to comment on the draft annotated agenda for each Board meeting and to respond to calls for input on policy issues that have an impact on stakeholders before decision-making by the Board. The Board made itself available to registered observers at its meetings.

89. The secretariat organized teleconferences with the members of the DOE/AIE Coordination Forum to discuss the outcomes of the meetings and provide clarification on decisions taken by the Board. Members of the CDM Accreditation Panel participated in the teleconferences as observers. A virtual DOE calibration workshop was held from 12 to 13 October 2021 to strengthen the capacity of DOEs and provide opportunities for sharing experience of validation and verification under the new CDM regulations approved by the Board. Preparations are under way for an in-person DOE calibration workshop in New Delhi from 18 to 19 October 2022.

⁴⁰ In accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the Board.

⁴¹ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

90. The Board held a side event entitled “15 years of PoA” on the margins of COP 26.⁴² Preparations are under way for a side event at COP 27.

91. The Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Board wrote⁴³ to the Supervisory Body offering to make available hard and soft infrastructure under the CDM to facilitate expedited implementation of the Article 6.4 mechanism and they received a reply.⁴⁴

D. Financial status of the clean development mechanism

92. The Board continues to ensure its ability to maintain and develop the CDM up to the end of the additional period for fulfilling commitments under the second commitment period by prudently managing income received and the accumulated reserve.⁴⁵

Table 9

Income and expenditure of the clean development mechanism

(United States dollars)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Carry-over from 2020 (A)	75 227 870
Income: 1 January–31 December 2021 (B)	22 282 319
Balance of 2020 carry-over and 2021 income (A+B)	97 510 189
Expenditure: 1 January–31 December 2021 (C)	14 506 713
Transfer for Article 6.4 mechanism	40 000 000
Balance available at 31 December 2021 (A+B-C)	43 003 477

93. The balance available at the end of 2021 and the carry-over into 2022, as shown in tables 9 and 10, take into account decision 2/CMP.16. Pursuant to paras. 18 and 19 of this decision, the CMP decided to authorize the transfer of:⁴⁶

(a) USD 30 million from the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the work of the Supervisory Body to facilitate expedited implementation of the Article 6.4 mechanism (2/CMP.16, para 18);

(b) USD 10 million from the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the work of the Supervisory Body to provide, through the RCCs, capacity-building in developing countries [...] and support for the transition [...] (2/CMP.16, para 19).

94. EB 113 approved the CDM-MAP for 2022–2023⁴⁷ and the related budget for 2022, amounting to USD 15.3 million, which represents a decrease of USD 0.9 million (or 5.5 per cent) compared with the 2021 budget.

95. A projected income of USD 9 million for 2022 was included in the CDM-MAP for 2022–2023. Table 10 provides a comparison between 2021 and 2022 of the CDM status of income in the eight-month period January–August: in 2022 the fees received amounted to USD 18.5 million; in 2021 they amounted to USD 12.5 million. The projected income for 2022 of USD 9.0 million has therefore already been exceeded and the fees received exceed the expenditure indicated in table 11.

⁴² See <https://seors.unfccc.int/seors/reports/archive.html>.

⁴³ In response to decision 2/CMP.16, paras. 10–11.

⁴⁴ Both letters available at <https://unfccc.int/event/Supervisory-Body-1>.

⁴⁵ In accordance with decisions 4/CMP.10, 6/CMP.11, 3/CMP.12 and 4/CMP.14.

⁴⁶ The deduction of USD 20 million from the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism for the Adaptation Fund, pursuant to decision 2/CMP.16, para. 20, is not illustrated as it could not yet be effected for administrative reasons.

⁴⁷ CDM document CDM-EB112-A01-INFO (version 02.0).

Table 10
Comparison of the clean development mechanism status of income for the eight-month period January–August 2021 and 2022

(United States dollars)

<i>Item</i>	<i>2021^a</i>	<i>2022^a</i>
Carry-over from previous year (A)	75 227 870	43 003 477
Fee income		
Registration fees ^b	10 723	–
Share of proceeds ^c	12 401 606	18 423 398
Accreditation fees	99 038	37 475
Accreditation process related fees	21 138	56 881
Subtotal: income for 1 January to 31 August (B)	12 532 504	18 517 754
Total: previous year's carry-over and current year's income (A + B)	87 760 374	61 521 231

^a Excludes the USD 45 million held in reserve.

^b Based on the average annual issuance of CERs over the first crediting period, calculated as a share of proceeds 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 considered to be a prepayment of the share of proceeds to cover administrative expenses.

^c Payable at issuance of CERs: USD 0.10/CER issued for the first 15,000 CERs for which issuance is requested in a given calendar year, and USD 0.20/CER issued for amounts in excess of 15,000 CERs.

96. Table 11 presents a comparison between 2021 and 2022 of the CDM budget and status of expenditure. Expenditure in the eight-month period January–August in 2022 amounted to USD 10.0 million; in 2021 it amounted to USD 11.0 million. The rate of expenditure in 2022 is slightly lower than the expected linear rate of 66.7 per cent for the period and is projected to more closely align with the linear rate as the year progresses.

Table 11

Comparison between 2021 and 2022 of the clean development mechanism budget and status of expenditure

<i>Item</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Budget (12 months) (USD)	16 213 476	15 316 362
Expenditure (first eight months) (USD)	11 007 971	9 988 218
Expenditure as a percentage of budget (%)	67.9	65.2

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

97. To provide further clarity to stakeholders interested in using the CDM in their response to climate change, noting the guidance provided in decision 2/CMP.16 on the functioning of the CDM after the second commitment period, and in view of the end of the additional period for fulfilling commitments under the second commitment period approaching, as well as the ongoing operationalization of the Article 6.4 mechanism, including the transition process for CDM activities, the Board recommends that the CMP provide guidance on:

- (a) The functioning of CDM processes and institutions, including possible time frames, for:
 - (i) Issuance of CERs under the CDM for monitoring periods ending before 1 January 2021;
 - (ii) Approval of new methodologies, methodological tools and standardized baselines, and revising existing methodologies, methodological tools and standardized baselines under the CDM;

- (iii) Accreditation of operational entities and maintenance of the system supporting DOEs under the CDM;
- (iv) Any other operations of the CDM and those of the Board;
- (b) The management of registered CDM activities that have not transitioned to the Article 6.4 mechanism, including possible time frames;
- (c) The management of CERs in the CDM registry that have not been transferred to the Article 6.4 mechanism registry or cancelled, including possible time frames.

98. In addition, the Board recommends that the CMP coordinate with the CMA to align guidance on the CDM and the Article 6.4 mechanism taking into account the work of the subsidiary bodies in accordance with decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 7(b) and 7(c), and decision 2/CMP.16, paragraph 9, for example in regard to the timeline and sequence for the processes for transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism, including provisional cases under the temporary measures, and the transfer of CERs to the Article 6.4 mechanism registry.

Annex I

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>
Ampere for Renewable Energy (Ampere) ^a	1, 3, 13
China Environmental United Certification Center Co., Ltd. (CEC) ^a	1–15
Japan Quality Assurance Organisation (JQA) ^a	1, 3–5, 10, 13, 14
Korea Energy Agency (KEA) ^a	1, 3–5, 7, 9, 11–15
Korea Testing & Research Institute (KTR) ^a	1, 3–5, 11, 13
Korean Foundation for Quality (KFQ) ^a	1–5, 9, 11, 13, 15
Korean Standards Association (KSA) ^a	1–5, 9, 10, 13–15
Re Carbon Gözetim Denetim ve Belgelendirme Limited Sirketi (Re Carbon) ^a	1–3, 13, 15
RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) ^a	1–7, 9–11, 13–15
ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited (ERM CVS) ^b	1, 3–5, 8–10, 13
Foundation for Industrial Development - Management System Certification Institute (Thailand) (MASCI) ^b	1, 13

^a Accreditation granted for five years.

^b Expiration of the accreditation in its entirety.

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 sixteenth session

[English only]

<i>Decision 2/CMP.16 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the CDM and action to be taken by the Board</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
4	Acknowledges the work of the Board in reviewing methodological approaches to calculating emission reductions achieved by project activities that result in the reduced use of non-renewable biomass in households and in including in these approaches region-specific default values for the baseline fossil fuel emission factor	Ongoing: EB 115 considered the concept note “Review of default baseline assumptions applied in AMS-I.E, AMS-II.G and TOOL30” and agreed to the proposed updated default values. In relation to the concept note, the Board approved revisions to the relevant methodologies and tools to include reference to “TOOL33: Default values for common parameters” and provide alternative procedures to determine the default values contained in TOOL33. With regard to region-specific values for fraction of non-renewable biomass, the Board requested the secretariat to provide information on cost, effort and timeline in relation to developing such region-specific values for consideration by the Board at a future meeting.
5	Requests the Board to continue to review the methodological approaches referred to in para. 4 above, in particular with respect to the default baseline assumptions applied	
7	Decides that requests for registration, renewal of crediting period and issuance of CERs for project activities, as well as the equivalent submissions for PoAs, relating to emission reductions occurring after 31 December 2020, may not be submitted under the CDM	Ongoing: The Board does not accept requests for registration, renewal of crediting period or issuance of CERs for project activities, as well as the equivalent submissions for PoAs, relating to emission reductions occurring after 31 December 2020.
10	Also requests the Board to cooperate with the Supervisory Body upon its request to facilitate the expedited implementation of the Article 6.4 mechanism	Ongoing: EB 114 requested the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Board to send a letter to the Supervisory Body offering to make available to it hard and soft infrastructure under the CDM and inviting the Supervisory Body to interact with the Board in order to facilitate expedited implementation of the Article 6.4 mechanism. A letter was sent on 8 July 2022 and the Board is awaiting a request from the Supervisory Body to cooperate.
11	Further requests the Board to make available hard and soft infrastructure under the CDM to the Supervisory Body to facilitate expedited implementation of the Article 6.4 mechanism	
12	Decides that any registered CDM project activities and PoAs that have transitioned to the Article 6.4 mechanism in accordance with decision 3/CMA.3 shall be deregistered from the CDM effective from the date of transition	Ongoing: EB 114 requested the secretariat to propose revisions to the relevant regulatory documents of the CDM and the clarification “Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases” to incorporate (1) deregistration due to the transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism; and (2) the rejection of provisional cases due to the failure to transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism. These revisions are to be proposed after the CMA and the Supervisory Body have adopted rules for the transition.

<i>Decision 2/CMP.16 paragraph reference</i>	<i>Guidance relating to the CDM and action to be taken by the Board</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
13	Requests the Board to retain the provisional status accorded to the requests for registration, renewal of crediting period and issuance of CERs for project activities as well as to the equivalent submissions for PoAs under the temporary measures adopted at EB 108, acknowledging decision 3/CMA.3, according to which the requests and other submissions that have been accorded provisional status under the temporary measures that meet the conditions for transition therein may transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism	Completed: Following the guidance of the CMP, EB 113 adopted the revised clarification “Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases” and “Risk acknowledgement and acceptance form” (CDM-RAA-FORM). The revisions are to reflect decisions 2/CMP.16 and 3/CMA.3.
14	Also requests the Board to reject the requests and other submissions that have been accorded provisional status under the temporary measures but subsequently have not transitioned to the Article 6.4 mechanism	Ongoing: EB 114 requested the secretariat to propose revisions to the relevant regulatory documents of the CDM and the clarification “Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases” to incorporate (1) deregistration due to the transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism; and (2) the rejection of provisional cases due to the failure to transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism. These revisions are to be proposed after the CMA and the Supervisory Body have adopted rules for the transition.
15	Decides that the Board may continue receiving and processing the relevant requests and submissions under the temporary measures until the date when the process for submission of requests to the secretariat to transition the requests and other submissions that have been accorded provisional status to the Article 6.4 mechanism becomes operational, as may be specified by the Supervisory Body	Completed: Following the guidance of the CMP, EB 113 adopted the revised clarification “Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases” and “Risk acknowledgement and acceptance form” (CDM-RAA-FORM). The revisions are to reflect decisions 2/CMP.16 and 3/CMA.3.

Annex III

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

[English only]

Table III.1
Procedures

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Performance monitoring of DOEs	05.0	EB 115	Annex 24
CDM accreditation procedure	16.0	EB 113	Annex 23

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

Table III.2
Information notes

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
CDM Executive Board workplan 2022	01.0	EB 113	Annex 3
CDM Accreditation Panel workplan 2022	01.0	EB 113	Annex 4
CDM Methodologies Panel workplan 2022	01.0	EB 113	Annex 5
CDM two-year MAP 2022–2023	02.0	EB 113	Annex 6
Calendar of meetings for 2022	01.0	EB 113	Annex 24
CDM two-year MAP 2022–2023	01.0	EB 112	Annex 1
Tentative calendar of meetings for 2022	01.0	EB 112	Annex 4

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

Table III.3
Amendments

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Amendments to version 03.0 of the CDM validation and verification standard for project activities on remote validation or verification by DOEs	01.0	EB 113	Annex 7
Amendments to version 03.0 of the CDM validation and verification standard for PoAs on remote validation or verification by DOEs	01.0	EB 113	Annex 8

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

Table III.4
Clarifications

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Post-registration change to the start date of the crediting period	01.0	EB 114	Annex 1
Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases	02.0	EB 113	Annex 1

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

Table III.5

Forms

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report reference^a</i>
Risk acknowledgement and acceptance form (CDM-RAA-FORM)	02.0	EB 113	Annex 2

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

Table III.6

Glossary

<i>Title</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Meeting report CDM reference^a</i>
CDM terms	11.0	EB 115	Annex 1

^a 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

[English only]

Table IV.1
Clean development mechanism Accreditation Panel meetings in 2022

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
91 st	22–24 February	Virtual
92 nd	20–21 June	Bonn
93 rd	21–22 September	Bonn

Table IV.2
Clean development mechanism Methodologies Panel meetings in 2022

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
87 th	7–11 February	Virtual
88 th	28–30 June	Bonn
89 th	27–29 September	Bonn

Table IV.3
Workshops and forums organized for clean development mechanism stakeholders

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
56 th DOE conference call	23 September 2021	Virtual
57 th DOE conference call	15 February 2022	Virtual
58 th DOE conference call	4 May 2022	Virtual
59 th DOE conference call	14 July 2022	Virtual
Africa regional DNA Forum meeting	28 September 2021	Virtual
Africa regional DNA Forum meeting	31 August to 1 September 2022	Libreville
Calibration workshop for applicant entities and DOEs	12–13 October 2021	Virtual
Global DNA Forum meeting	16 December 2021	Virtual
Global DNA Forum meeting	28–29 March 2022	Dubai
Latin America and the Caribbean regional DNA Forum meeting	18–19 July 2022	Santo Domingo
RCC Global Forum	31 March 2022	Dubai