FNCI Meeting: COP25 Highlights & Article 6

Overview & Outlooks 18 December 2019 Vancouver, Canada



IETA Members Worldwide



Overview

- Madrid High-Level Outcomes
- Journey Through COP25 & Era of Enhanced Ambition
- Why International Cooperation & Markets Matter?
- Article 6 What Is It?
- Article 6 Now What? Outlooks Through COP26 (Glasgow)
- Key Take-Aways for BC/Canadian Engagement



COP25 High-Level Outcomes

- Chile-Madrid Time for Action: soft language around ambition
- Long-Term Goal: agreed to scope of second review (mid-2020 to 2022)
- Loss & Damage: limited progress in the review of WIM
- CDM Guidance: procedural outcome
- Common NDC timeframes and Transparency Framework: no outcome
- Markets: No outcome on Article 6...again!
- Santiago Call for Action on Forests
- Santiago Action Plan on Finance
- Adaptation Finance Commitments
- High Ambition Alliance (Grows)
- San Jose Principles on Carbon Market
- Katowice Declaration on Sound Accounting









ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

Number of countries pledging to cut climate pollution

197

100



КҮОТО, 1997

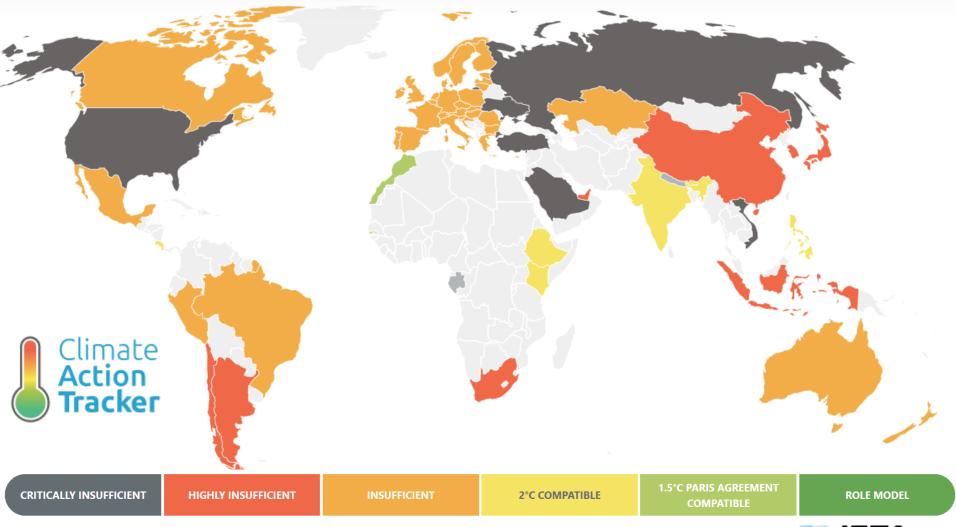


COPENHAGEN, 2009



PARIS, 2015

Tracking National Climate Action & Progress



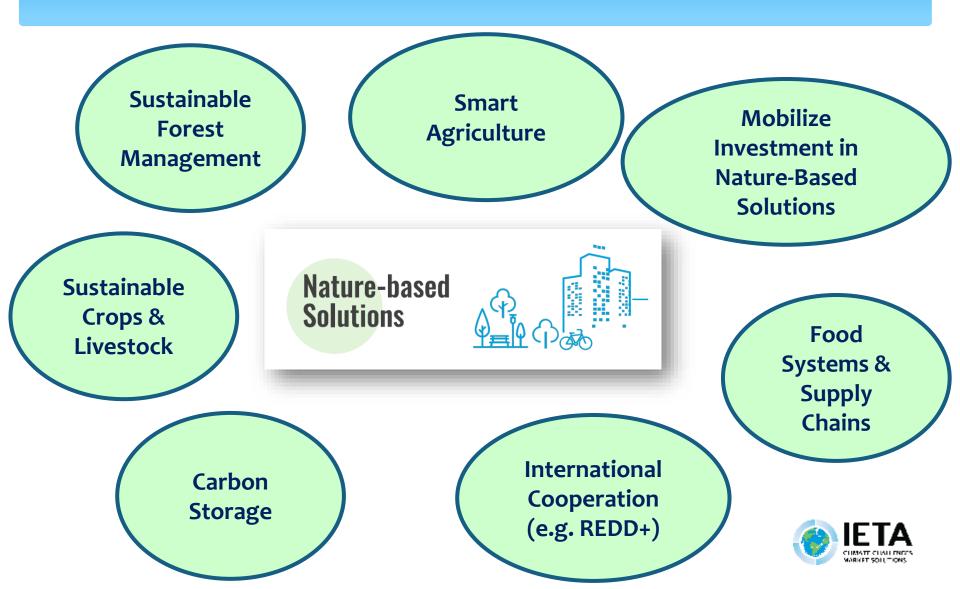


CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT





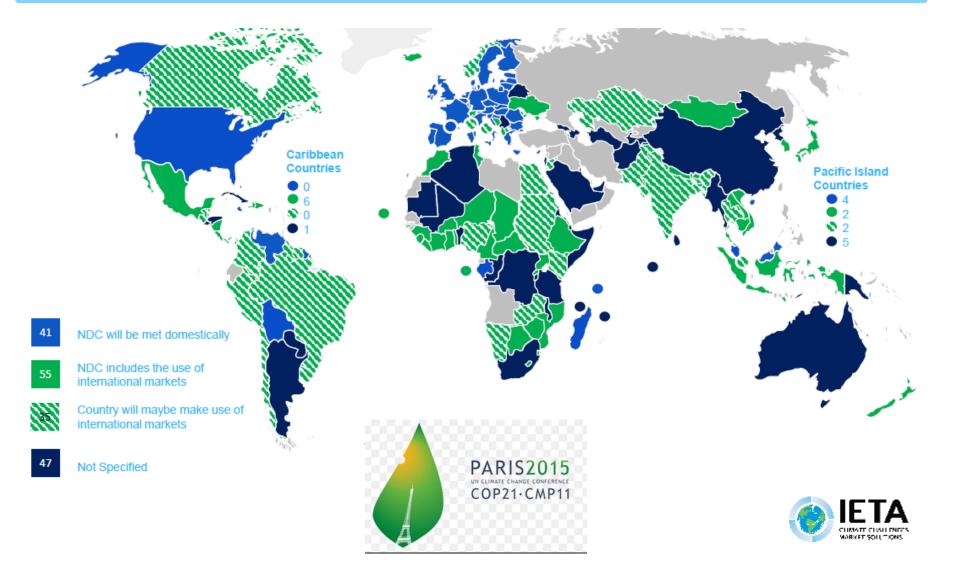
Nature-Based Solutions Track



Climate Finance-Carbon Pricing Track



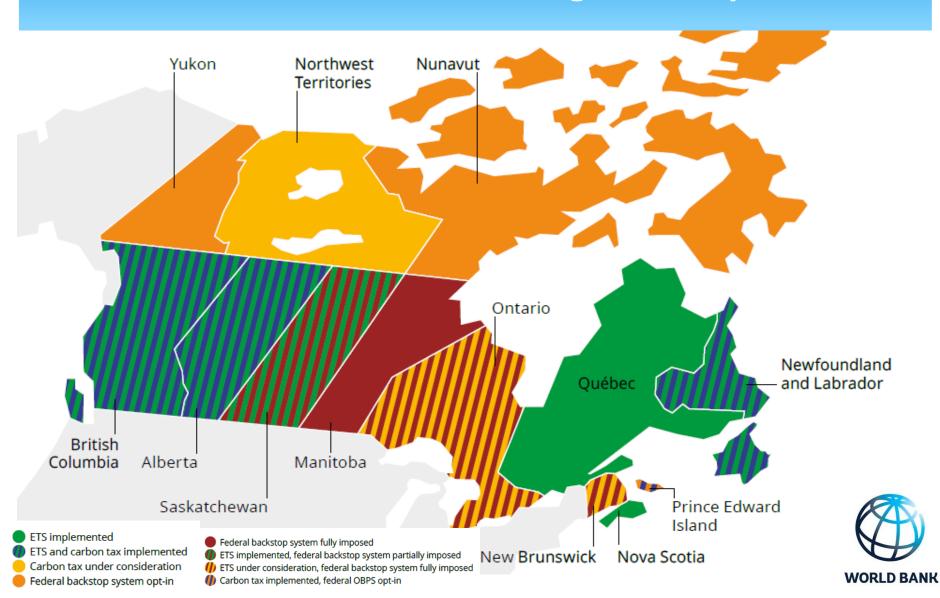
100+ Market-Friendly Country Climate Targets



Global Carbon MARKETS 2019



Canada's Carbon Pricing Landscape



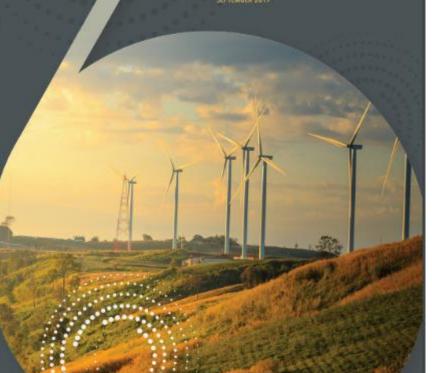
IETA A6 Modeling Report (Sep 2019)





The Economic Potential of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and Implementation Challenges

EPTEMBER 2019



SUMMARY REPORT

The Economic Potential of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and Implementation Challenges

head of the 2019 United Nations Framework Convertion on Climate Change IEOP 251 in Chile in December 2019, where decision on to implement Article 6 of the Paris Agreement are expected to be made, IETA and the university of Maryland, with co-funding from the Carbon Princip Leaderbiely Coalition, undertook an assessment of the economic potential of Article 6, and the possible implications of the various design options being negotiated. The results of this assessment are summarized here.

CARBON PRICING

Key messages

- Article 6 has the potential to improve the accountic efficiency of implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- These efficiencies could halve the cost of implementing NOCs, to \$250 billion a year In 2030 or, if the cost remains constant, increase the amount of emissions removed by 5 gigstone of carbon clioxide (GrCD, Ja year.
- Achieving these benefits requires careful consideration of the framework design and implementation.
- Poorty designed rules could have the opposite effect.
- Additional research is needed before COP 25 in Chile.

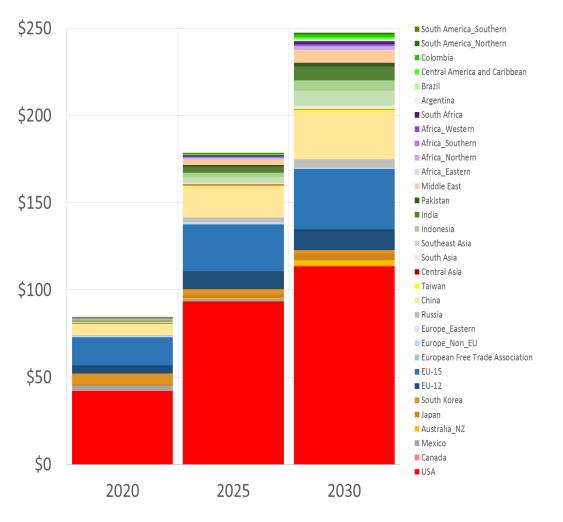


How Valuable is Article 6? (Cost Savings)

Article 6 holds significant potential to reduce cost and enhance ambition

2030: \$250 billion (2015)

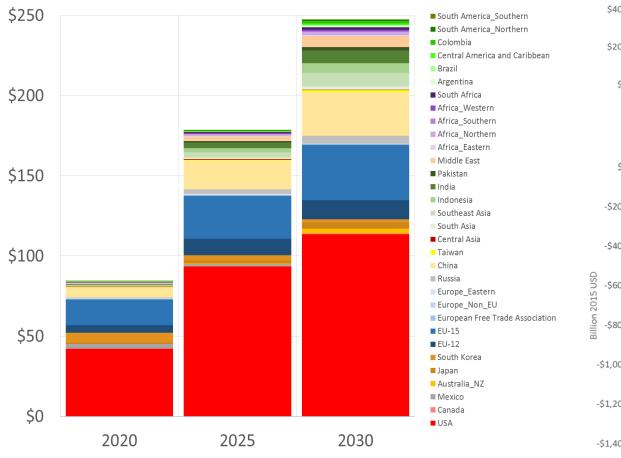
Some countries would benefit more, but everyone would be better off through collaboration



Net Annual GDP Change (J-NDC less I-NDC) (billion 2015\$)

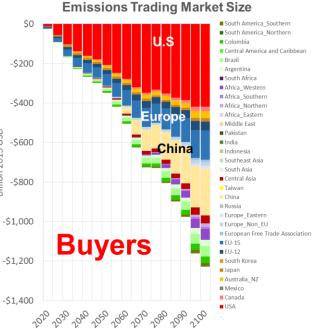
Who are the Buyers & Sellers

Net Annual GDP Change (J-NDC less I-NDC) (billion 2015\$)



Emissions Trading Market Size \$1,400 South America_Southern South America_Northern Sellers Colombia Central America and Caribbean Brazil \$1,200 Argentina South Africa Africa_Western Africa Southern \$1,000 Africa_Northern Africa Eastern Middle East Billion 2015 USD Pakistan \$800 India Indonesia Southeast Asia South Asia Central Asia \$600 Taiwan China ndia III Russia Europe_Eastern \$400 Europe_Non_EU European Free Trade Association EU-15 South & EU-12 \$200 outheast Asia South Korea Australia NZ ■ Mexico China \$0 Canada USA 2100 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2010 2080 2090

10



Article 6: What Is It?

6.1 Frames cooperation in implementing NDCs: to allow higher ambition, to promote environmental integrity and to promote sustainable development

6.2-6.3

Approaches using Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) towards NDCs - guidance for robust accounting. Countries ensure transparency, environmental integrity and promote sustainable development.

6.4-6.7

Establishes a **centralized mechanism** under the authority of the UNFCCC, to reduce GHGs and support sustainable development. (successor to JI/CDM?)

> **6.8-**6.9 Framework for **non-market** approaches

Article 6: Katowice Legacy Some Unresolved Issues...

- Katowice saw Paris Rule Book Adopted (minus Article 6)
- Madrid Failed to Adopt Rule Set Article 6 Core Sticking Issues:
- Accounting
 - How to define and make Corresponding Adjustments in national balances for ITMO transfers?
 - How to treat transfers from outside scope of NDC?
 - Accounting for non-NDC use of ITMOs (CORSIA, IMO etc.)
 - Whether to make CAs for units produced by 6.4 mechanism
- Kyoto Protocol (KP) Post-2020 Transition
 - Full CDM Transition, AAU transition, No Transition?
- Share of Proceeds (SOPs)
 - Share of 6.2 transfers to provide more funds for Adaptation?
- Operationalize Overall Mitigation of Global Emissions (OMGE)
 - Cancellation, Discounting Voluntary? Mandatory?



Article 6: Where Are We?

6.1 Frames cooperation in implementing NDCs: to allow higher ambition, to promote environmental integrity and to promote sustainable development

6.2-6.3

Approaches using Internationally Transferred Mitigation Optimization Transferred Mitigation Optimization Optimization NDCs - guidance for robust accounting. Countries ensuremental integrity and promote sustainable developed

6.2 - Good Progress and Foundation for COP26

6.4 – Poor Progress and Challenge for COP26

6.4-6.7

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(successor to JI/CDM?)

6.8-6.9 Framework for **non-market** approaches 6.8 - Good Progress and Foundation for COP26

The Way Forward

- Work continues through 2020 rules to be adopted at COP26
- All 3 iterations of Presidency texts basis of work going forward
- This will not stop Article 6 pilots and international market cooperation in the "real world" from proceeding
- Some Parties to use draft Article 6.2 text as guidance for pilots
- Big role for bilateral cooperation, clubs and independent standards.
- Biggest missed opportunity and "loser" in Madrid and potentially Glasgow – is the new 6.4 Mechanism



Emerging Carbon Clubs & Pilots

ADB Article 6 Support Facility

AfDB The Adaptation Benefit Mechanism

Canada – Chile Program to reduce emissions in the waste sector

Japan

The Joint Crediting Mechanism

NEFCO – Peru: Cooperative arrangement pilot in the solid waste sector

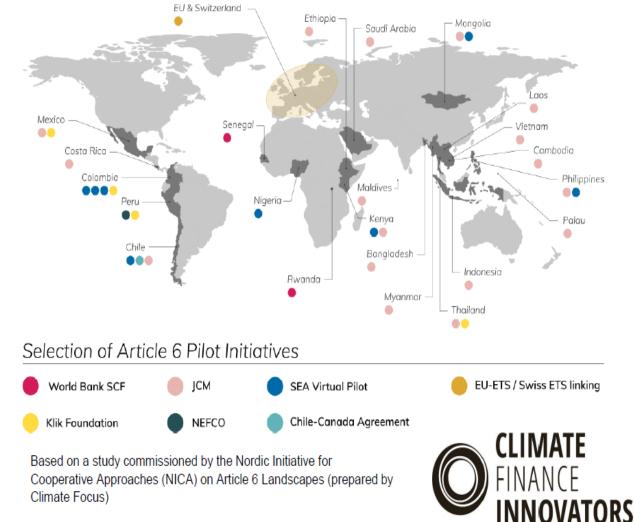
SEA A virtual pilot study in Nigeria

Switzerland

Pilot activities of the Climate Cent Foundation / ITMO purchase program of the KliK Foundation

World Bank

The Standardized Crediting Framework / The Transformative Carbon Asset Facility / The Warehouse Facility



Seizing the International Markets' Opportunity

Environmental Integrity is Critical

- Business won't play ball, if there are questions about environmental integrity and "acceptance" of reductions-removals
- The Business Case MUST exist
 - What's the clear and stable compliance or financial value?
- "Window of Opportunity" is Open, but Fleeting...
 - Canada including BC is extremely well-positioned
 - Support market "building blocks" and signals to unlock private capital
 - Carbon Clubs and Pilots with integrity move forward
- Meaningful Partnerships and Coordination are Vital
 - Government, Business, First Nations, NGO-Civil Society



Canada and ITMO Opportunities – Final Thoughts

- Clear Link to Canadian Clean Exports & Products
 - Various policy/financial options worth exploring
 - Article 6 and beyond options...
- Diversification
 - Buffet of Canadian clean export innovations that require support
 - Some will be better positioned than others to leverage A6
 - Nature-based solutions, waste tech, CCUS, methane etc.
- Prioritize Bilat Bottom-Up Opportunities
 - Identify key trade partners and competitors moving forward with ETS
 - Most likely to collaborate on market cooperation?
 - Most likely to ensure environmental integrity through transfers?
 - Look at Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and other innovative models





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