

IETA

**MAKING NET
ZERO POSSIBLE:
THE ROLE OF
CARBON MARKETS**
OCTOBER 2023

BJÖRN FONDÉN
INTERNATIONAL POLICY ADVISOR

ABOUT IETA



WE ARE THE TRUSTED BUSINESS VOICE ON MARKET- BASED CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

- Non-profit industry association founded in 1999 with over 300+ business members representing the entire market landscape
- Empowering the private sector to engage in climate action, by supporting the establishment of effective market-based trading systems for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals that are environmentally robust, fair, open and efficient



ABOUT IETA

- Shaping policy, providing thought leadership, carbon market intelligence
- A number of special initiatives and high-level events



IETA MEMBERSHIP



SIZE & TRENDS IN THE CARBON MARKET



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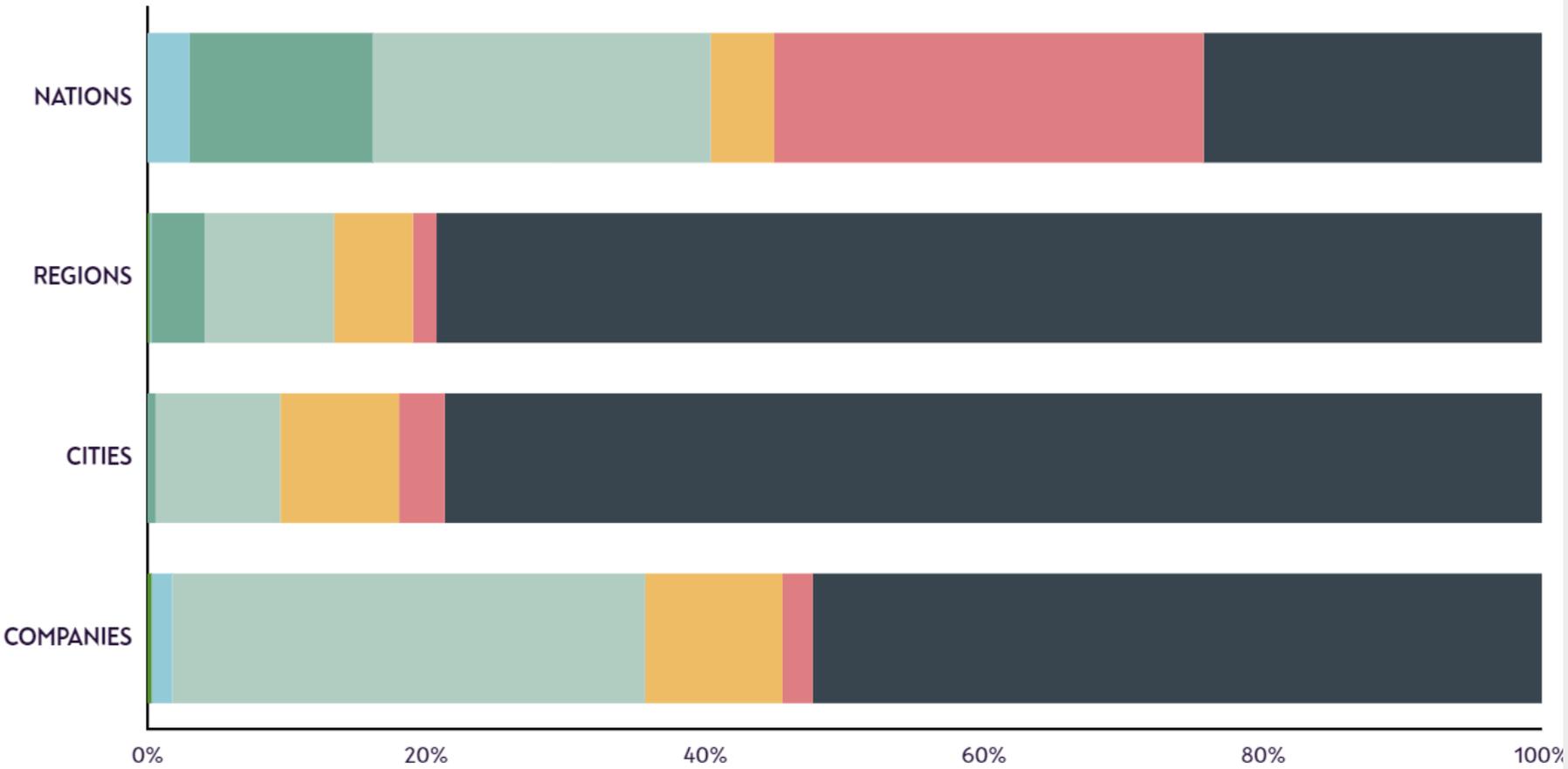
THE CARBON MARKET IS...



A tool to deliver climate action where it is most effective

- A way to incentivize emission reductions (by giving them a price/value)
- Recognizing that...
 - We urgently need to reduce global emissions
 - It does not matter where those emissions reductions take place (allowing for trade)
 - We need an increase of more than 590% in annual climate finance (including both public, private and international sources)

WHY CARBON MARKETS?



GLOBAL NET ZERO COVERAGE

Emissions	GDP (PPP)	Population

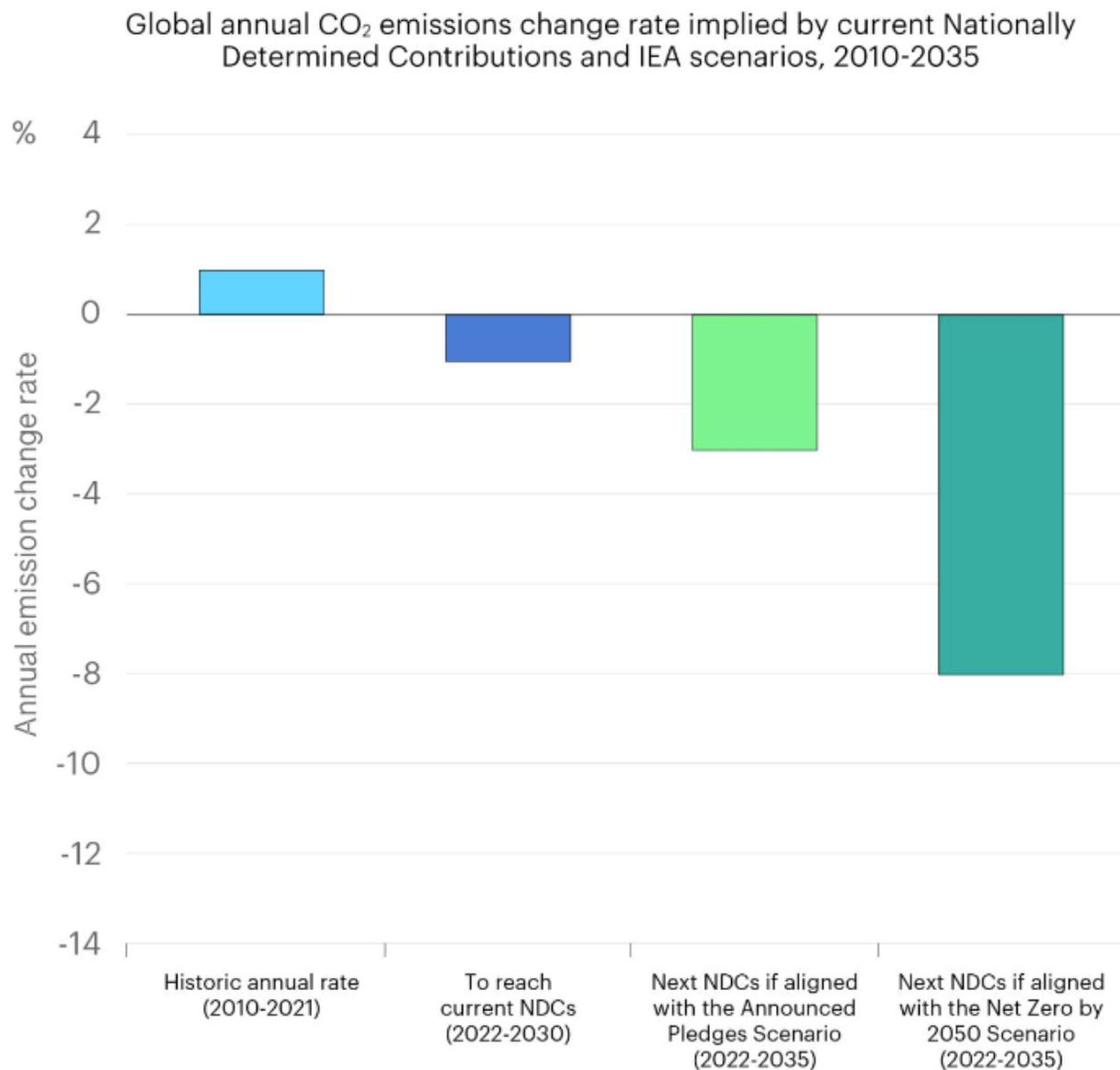
NET ZERO NUMBERS

Countries	Regions
150	147
Cities	Companies
253	945

Source: Net-Zero Tracker



Stronger ambition is needed to align many countries' NDCs with their own net zero pledges



Carbon markets to:

- Allow for increased ambition
- Enable net-zero

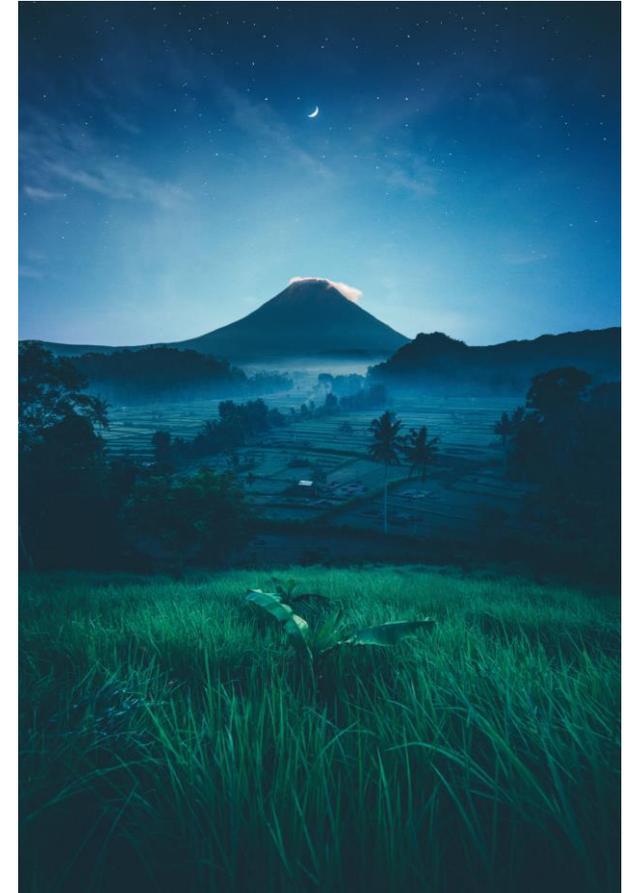


DIFFERENT TYPES OF CARBON MARKETS

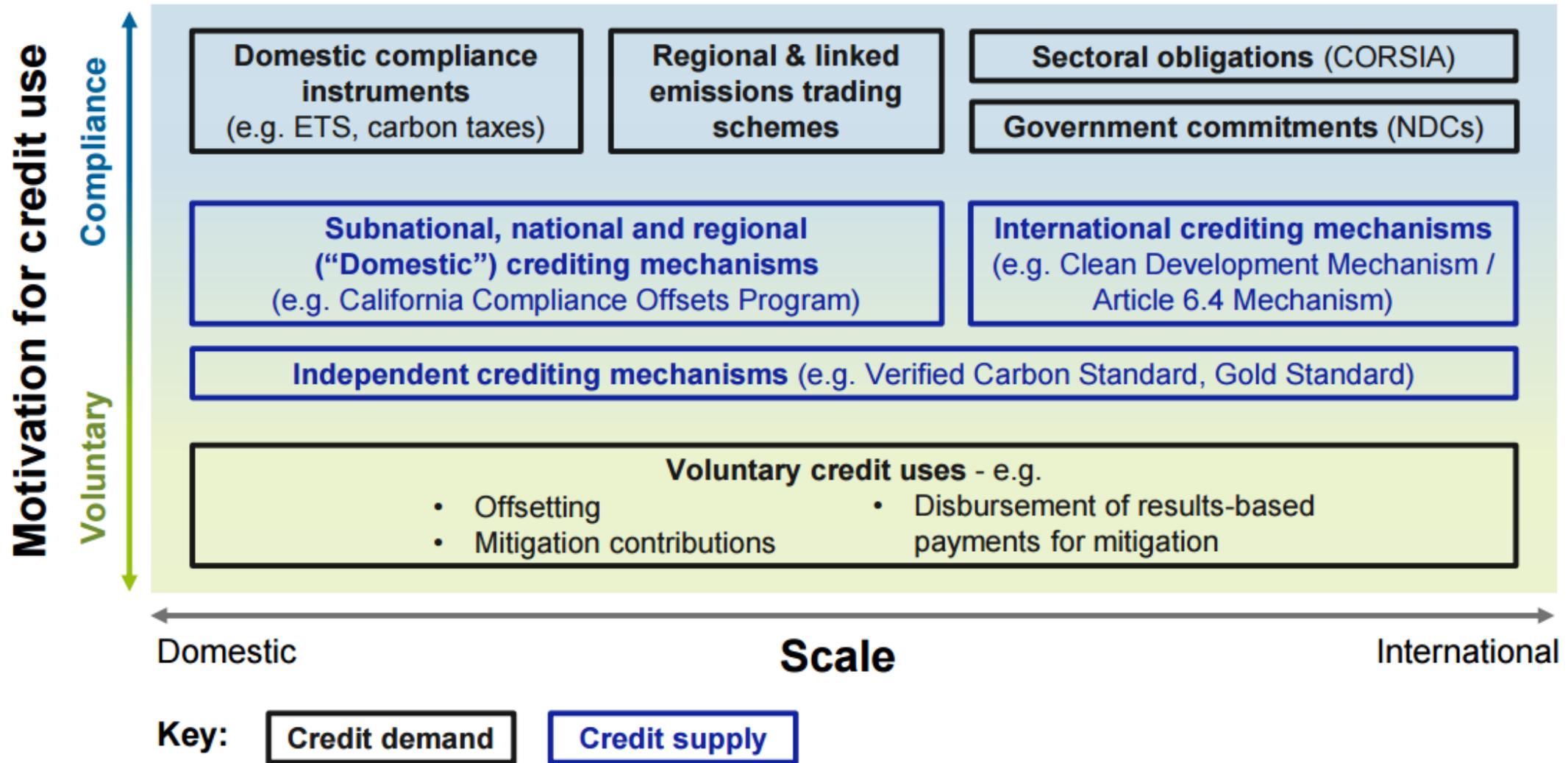
- **Cap-and-trade**
carbon **allowances** = tradable permits to emit (polluter pays principle)
- **Baseline-and-credit**
carbon **credits** = verified emission reductions or removals, can be used to offset emissions

Carbon credit use cases:

- Offsets in cap-and-trade systems
 - California, China ETS (domestic), Korea ETS
- Offsets in carbon taxation schemes
 - Colombia, South Africa (domestic), Singapore
- **Voluntary offsetting**
 - Both domestic and international



CARBON CREDIT DEMAND



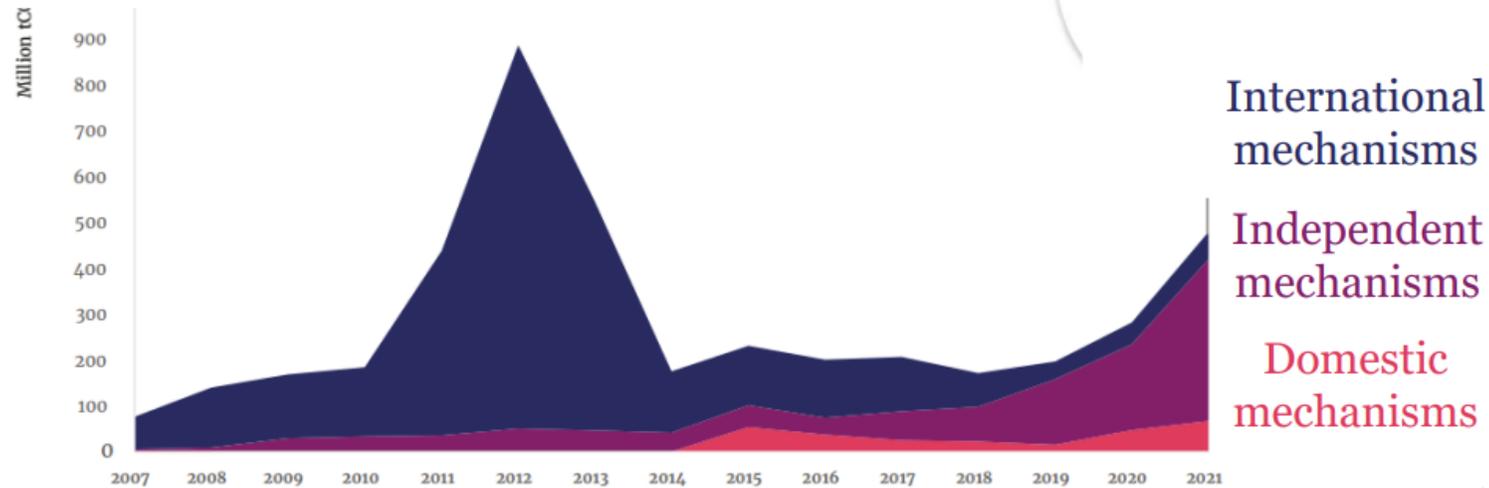
CARBON CREDIT MARKETS ARE STILL SMALL RELATIVE TO OTHER CARBON PRICING INSTRUMENTS

- In 2022, ETSs reached over **USD 65 billion** in annual revenue and over 9 Gt CO₂-eq in GHG emissions coverage,
- and carbon taxes amounted to **USD 29 billion** in annual revenue and almost 3 Gt CO₂-eq in GHG emissions coverage;
- compared to **USD 1.3 billion** and 0.17 Gt CO₂-eq respectively in carbon credit markets.



CARBON CREDIT SUPPLY OVER TIME (World Bank, OECD)

Global volume of issuances by crediting mechanisms category (MtCO₂e)



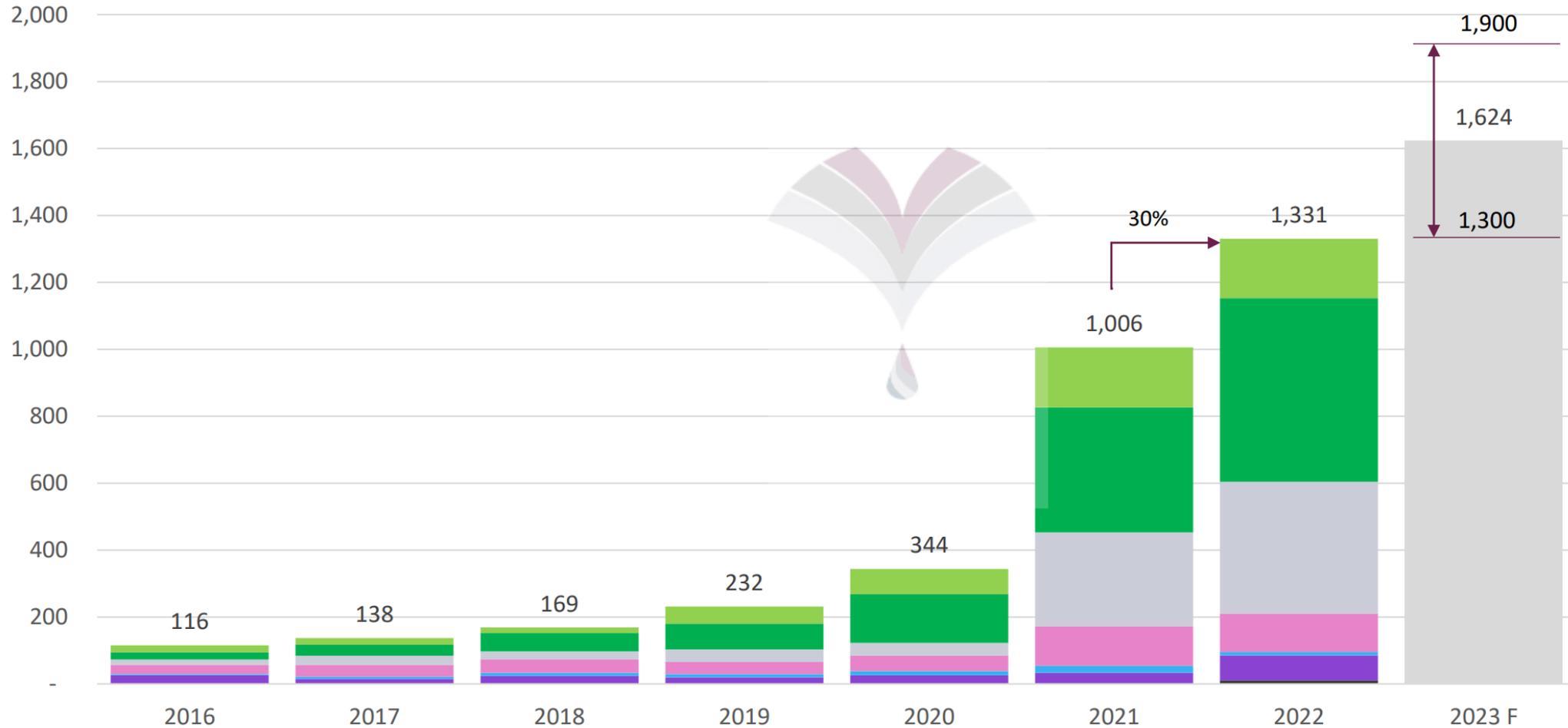
Early carbon markets
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) led to a wave of compliance carbon market activity.

Continuity with Voluntary carbon markets
After CDM demand collapsed, voluntary carbon market (often modelled on CDM) grew

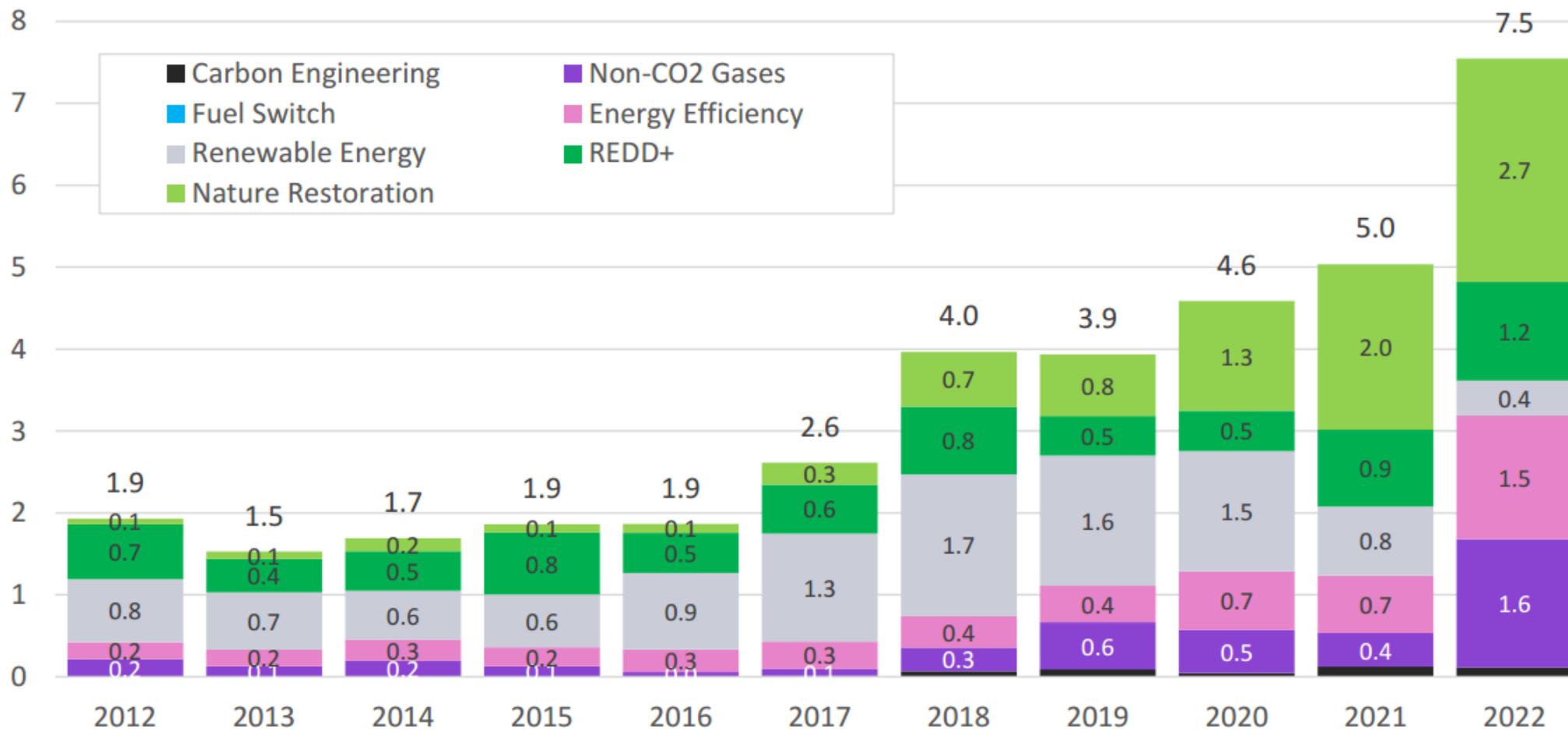
Towards a new carbon boom?
Following COP26 breakthrough on Article 6 and thousands of corporate net zero targets, many expect growth for both voluntary and compliance markets



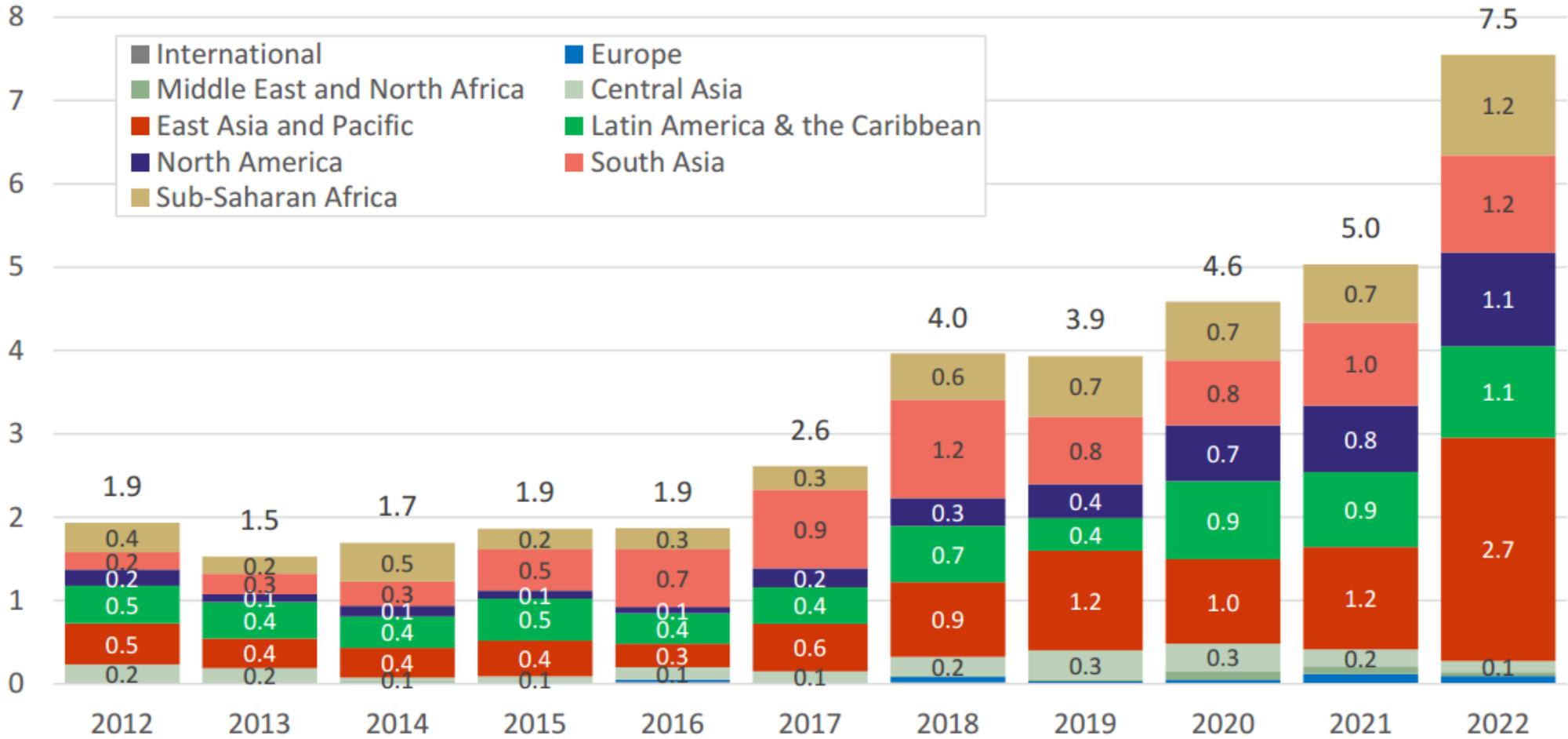
PRIMARY MARKET SIZE



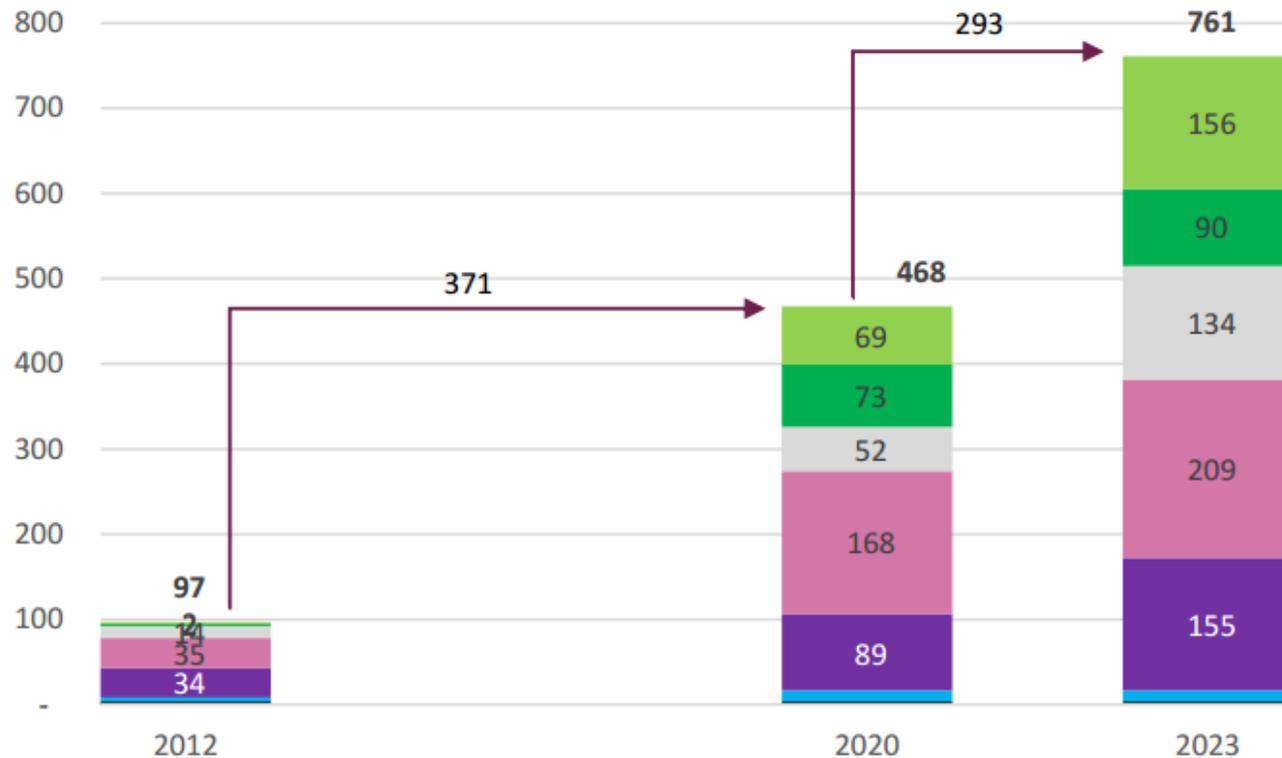
Project investment by project type (\$bn)



Project investment by region (\$bn)



Expected annual carbon reductions from registered projects (MtCO₂e/yr) ⁽²⁾



Since 2020 **over 1,500 new carbon credit projects have been developed and registered** with the five main registries. This is equivalent to around **520 new projects a year**. The rate of new project registrations in the **last three years is 160%** of the rate from 2012 to 2020. The new projects added since the **start of 2020 claim to save an additional 300MtCO₂e/yr of carbon emissions** – roughly the same as the annual carbon emissions of the UK.



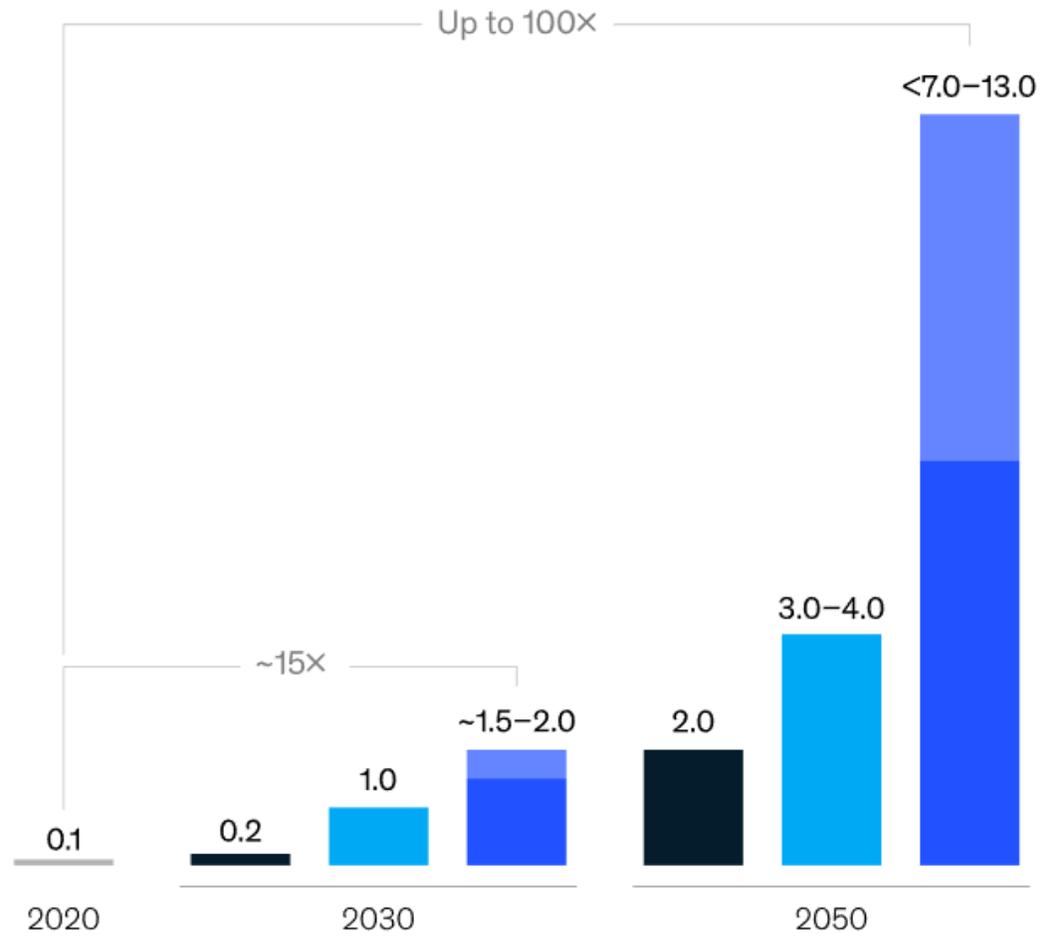
ICROA ENDORSED STANDARDS

Carbon credits certified under Verra's VCS represented 72% of total issuance recorded in 2022, followed by the Gold Standard at 16% the ACR at just under 8% and CAR at 3.5%, Plan Vivo at 0.6%, and GCC at 0.15%.



VCM MARKET SIZE

Voluntary demand scenarios for carbon credits, gigatons per year



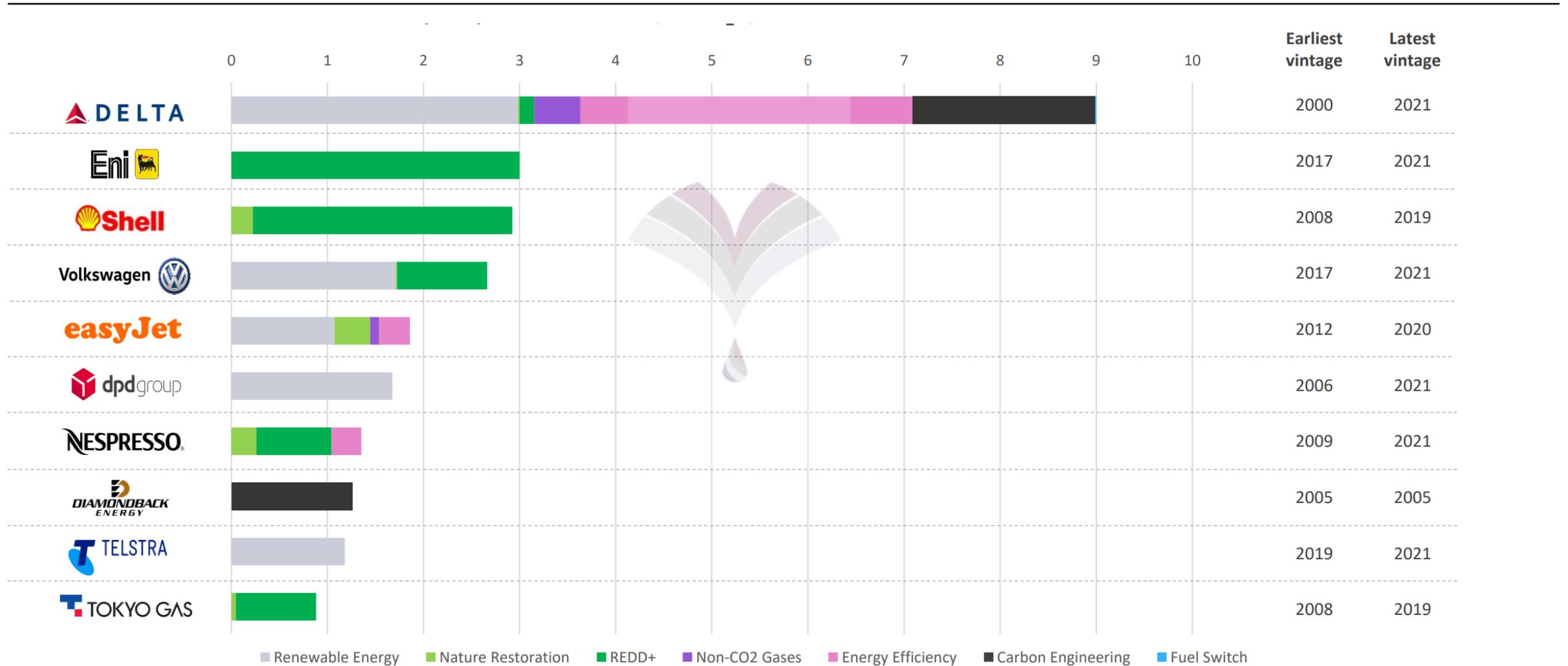
Growth forecasts, BNEF (2023):

- 1.2Gt/year in 2030
- 5.4Gt/year in 2050

Growth forecasts, McKinsey (2022)



WHERE IS THE DEMAND COMING FROM?



Driven mainly by voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions - stakeholders



IN RECENT NEWS...

Environmentalists sue Dutch airline KLM for 'greenwashing'

Carbon credit speculators could lose billions as offsets deemed 'worthless'

Many credits in the voluntary market going unused, with study finding some offsetting could make global heating worse

The age of extinction is supported by



Revealed: more than 90% of rainforest carbon offsets by biggest certifier are worthless, analysis shows

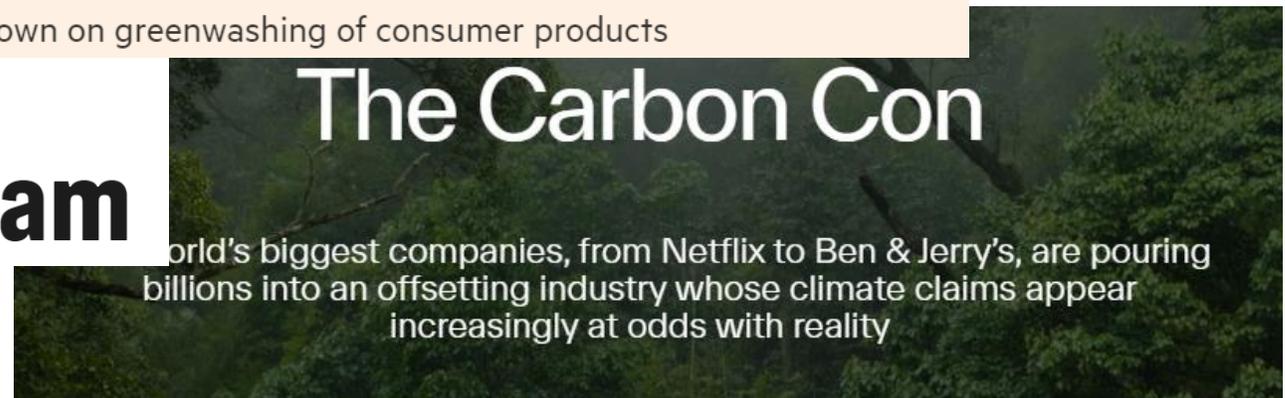
Investigation into Verra carbon standard finds most are 'phantom credits' and may worsen global heating

EU to ban 'climate neutral' claims by 2026

Brussels to crack down on greenwashing of consumer products

Stories > Energy | Nature

Carbon offsets are a scam



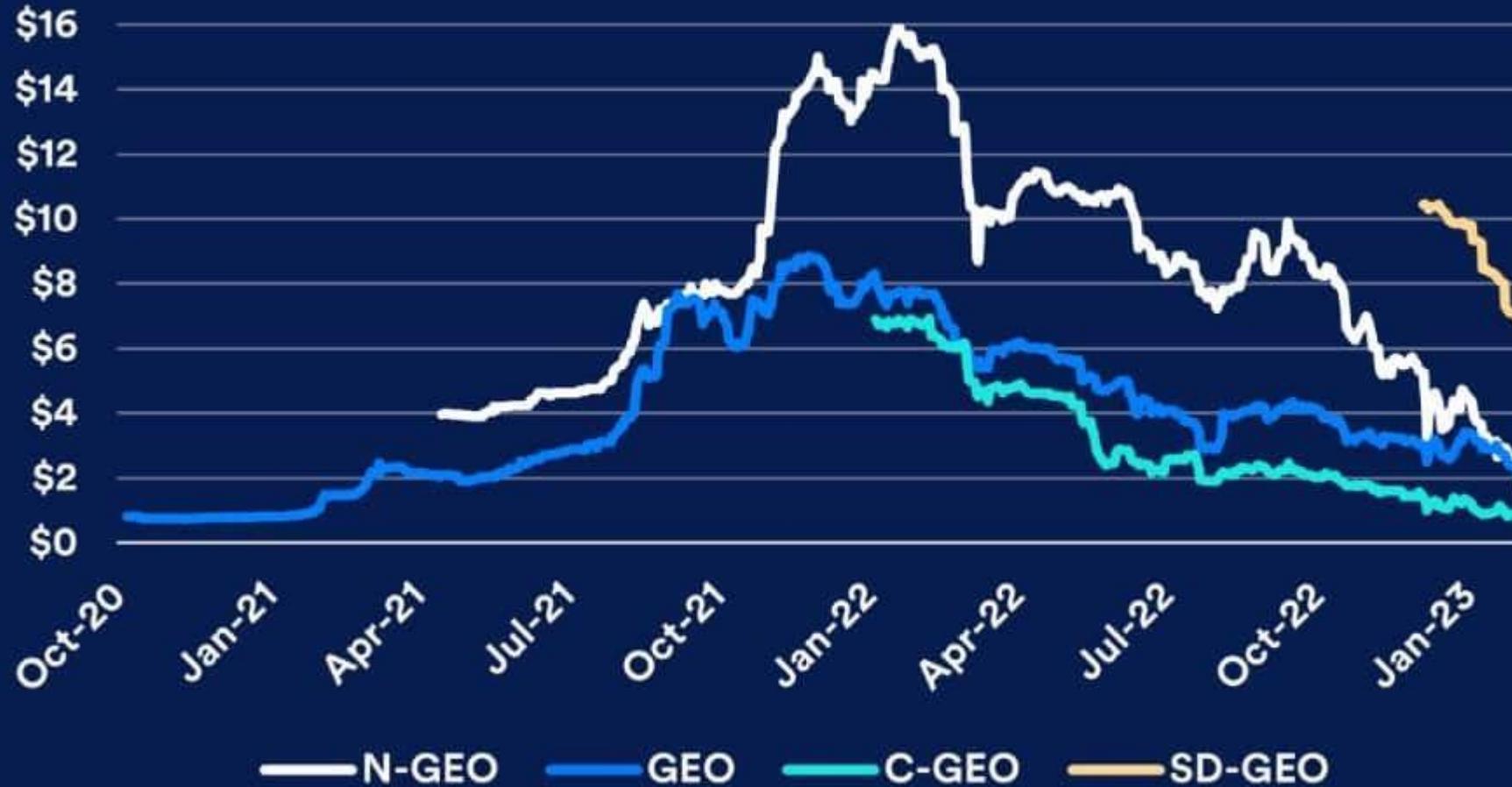
The Carbon Con

World's biggest companies, from Netflix to Ben & Jerry's, are pouring billions into an offsetting industry whose climate claims appear increasingly at odds with reality

"the number of credits retired by companies fell 6-8% in the first half of 2023"



Historical Standardized Contract Prices



Xpansiv CBL, the world's largest spot carbon exchange (2023).



VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKETS...



Exists largely in the absence of mandatory legislation

- Driven by **voluntary commitments** to reduce greenhouse gas emissions - stakeholders
- Can help to finance climate action and sustainable development, especially in developing countries
- Should lead to an **increase** in global climate action



Voluntary carbon
buyers are

3.4X

more likely than non-buyers to
have an approved science-
based climate target

1.8X

more likely than non-buyers to be
decarbonizing year-over-year



IN CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF...

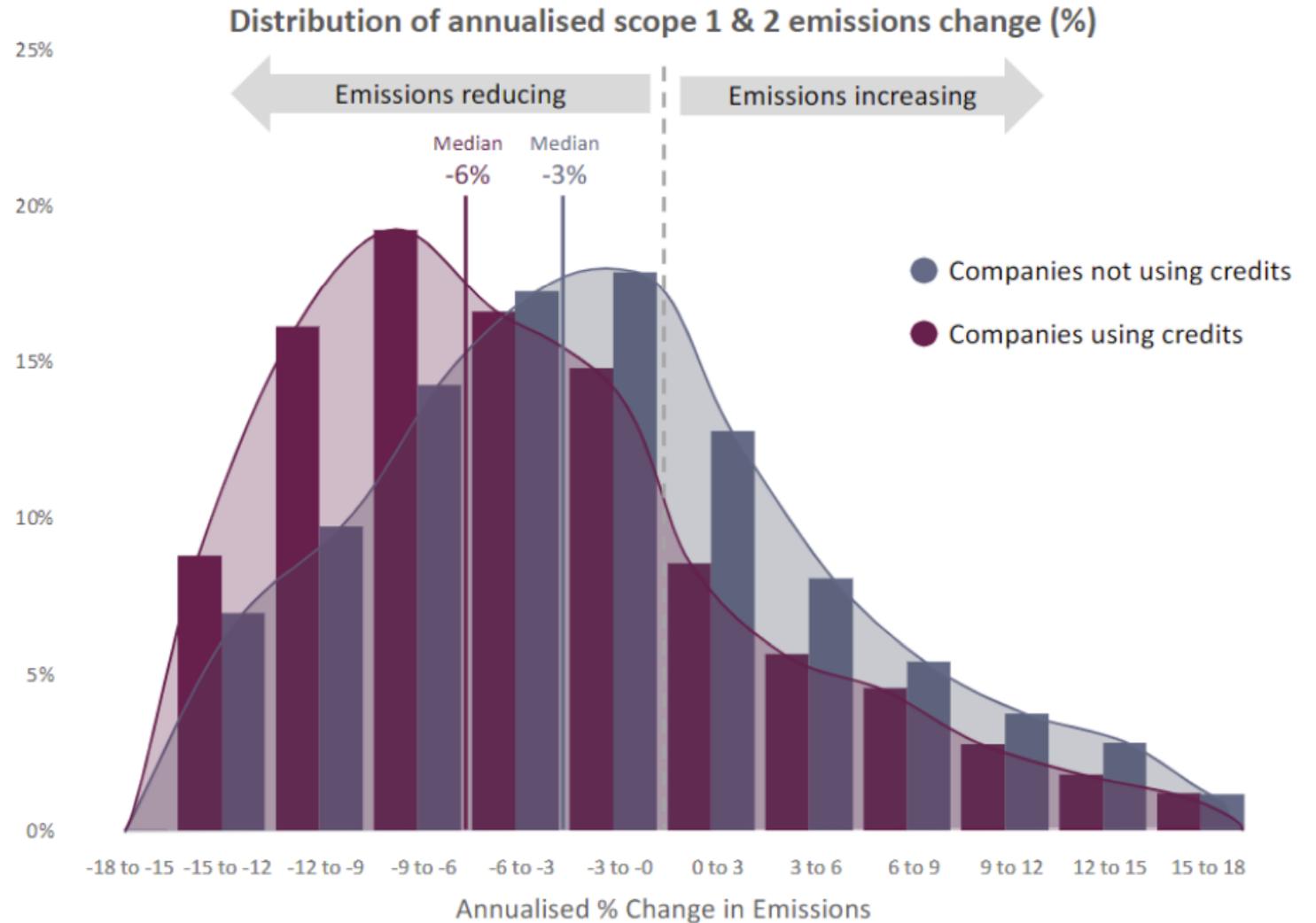
Median rate of emission reductions among 350 firms that voluntarily use 'material' quantities of carbon credits is roughly twice that of 3800 firms that do not use carbon credits.

~6% internal reductions for credit users

vs

~3% internal reductions for non-users

Expense from voluntary purchase provides financial motivation to reduce emissions



Supply-side integrity

- **1 credit \leq 1 real tCO₂e** avoided / removed / reduced
- **Effective use** and **no double counting of CO₂ and \$**
- **Do no harm** to social and environmental objectives

Market integrity

- Reduce **information asymmetries**
- **Interoperable, liquid** and **standardised** markets
- Importance of **governance**

Demand-side integrity

- **Prioritise mitigation** over offset use
- **High-quality, uniquely claimed** credits
- **Claims** should be **credible**
- **Transparent reporting**

Credit supply

Credit demand 

(OECD, 2022)





Unimpeachable quality

Promote social and environmental integrity in the generation of carbon credits by developing a **Core Carbon Principle (CCP) threshold standard** for what constitutes a high-integrity credit, along with governance to ensure proper oversight.



Honest claims

Ensure integrity in the use of carbon credits by defining **high-integrity corporate claims** and creating norms around their use in the context of a robust net-zero pathway

G7 Principles for High-Integrity Carbon Markets, Call for Paris Aligned Carbon Markets, UN HLEG, *Article 6 of the Paris Agreement...*





THE CORE CARBON PRINCIPLES

The CCPs are a set of interlinked principles to define a threshold standard to ensure integrity in the voluntary carbon market.

EMISSIONS IMPACT

1. Additionality
2. Permanence
3. Robust quantification of emission reductions and removals
4. No double counting

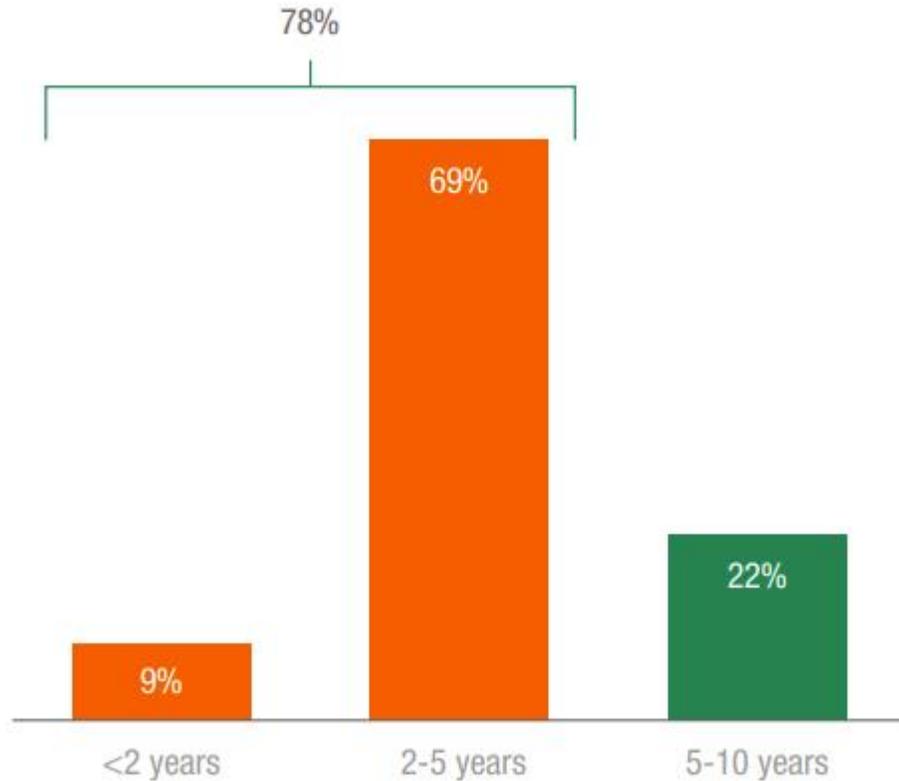
GOVERNANCE

5. Effective governance
6. Tracking
7. Transparency
8. Robust independent third-party validation and verification

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

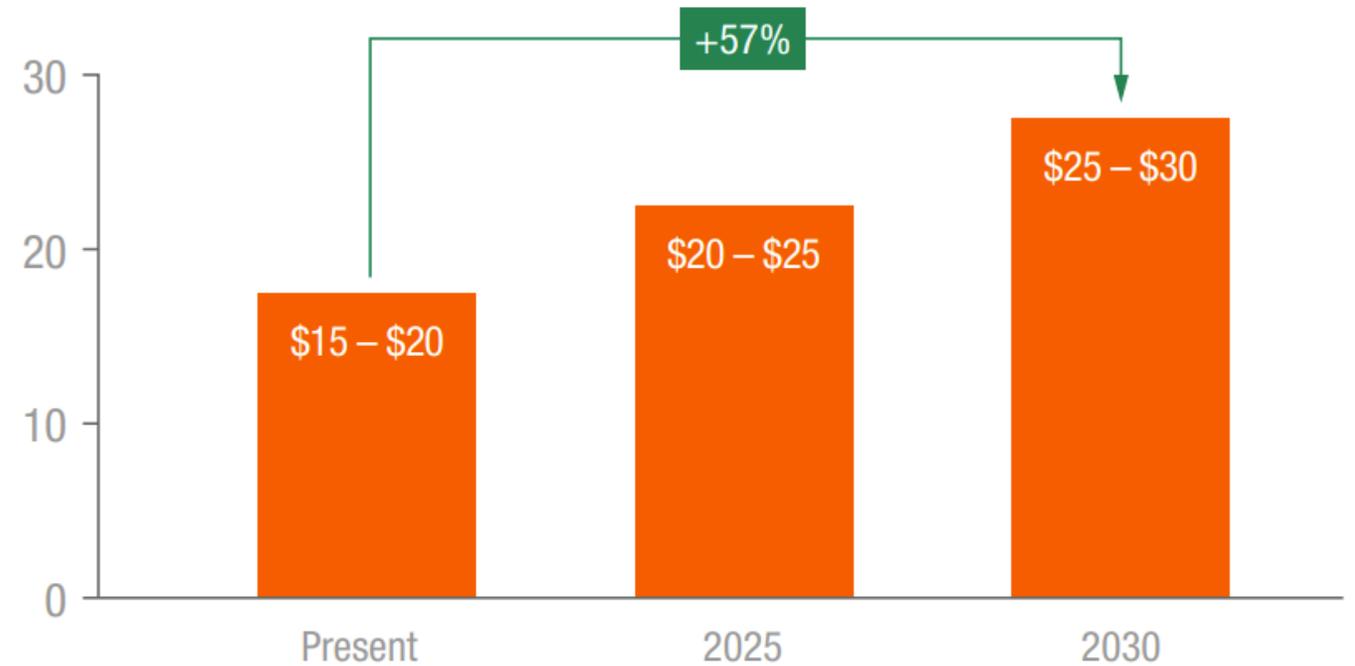
9. Sustainable development benefits and safeguards
10. Contribution to net zero transition

~80% of participants believe corresponding adjustments will be active within 5 years



Source: Expert Survey; BCG Analysis

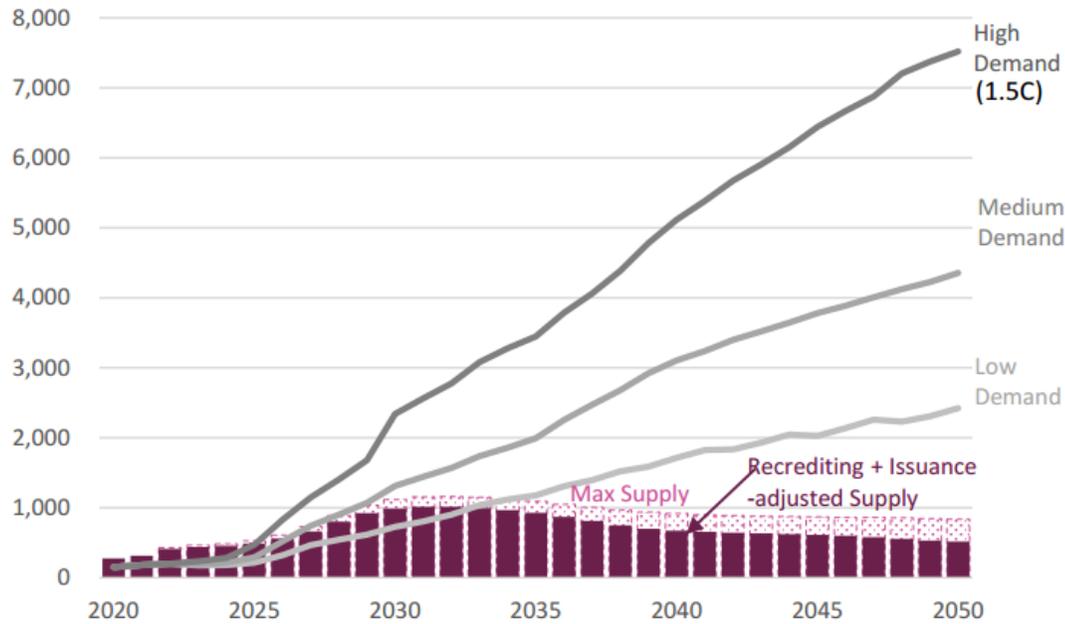
What is the average price you expect to pay? (\$/t)^E



E. Median price
Source: Expert Survey; BCG Analysis



Annual supply and demand – all credits (MtCO₂e/yr)⁽¹⁾



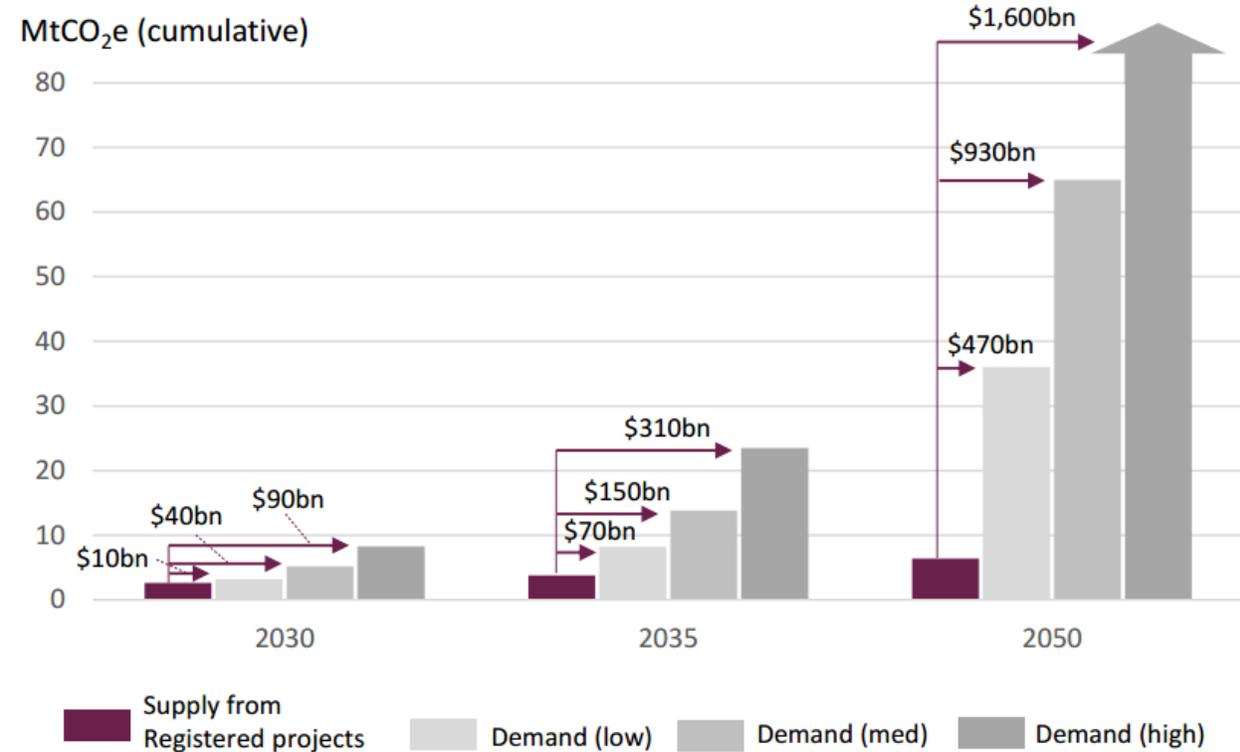
Source: Trove Research analysis

1. Demand includes potential demand from corporates net zero targets (SBTI and non-SBTI approved), carbon neutral claims, CORSIA, compliance schemes, and governments under Art 6.2/6.4. Supply includes registered and pipeline projects. By 2030 roughly half of credits supply will come from registered and half from pipeline projects.

13 September 2023

Trove Research Limited

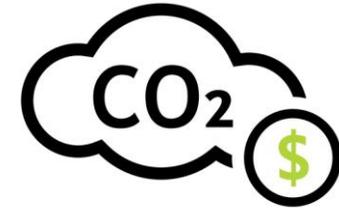
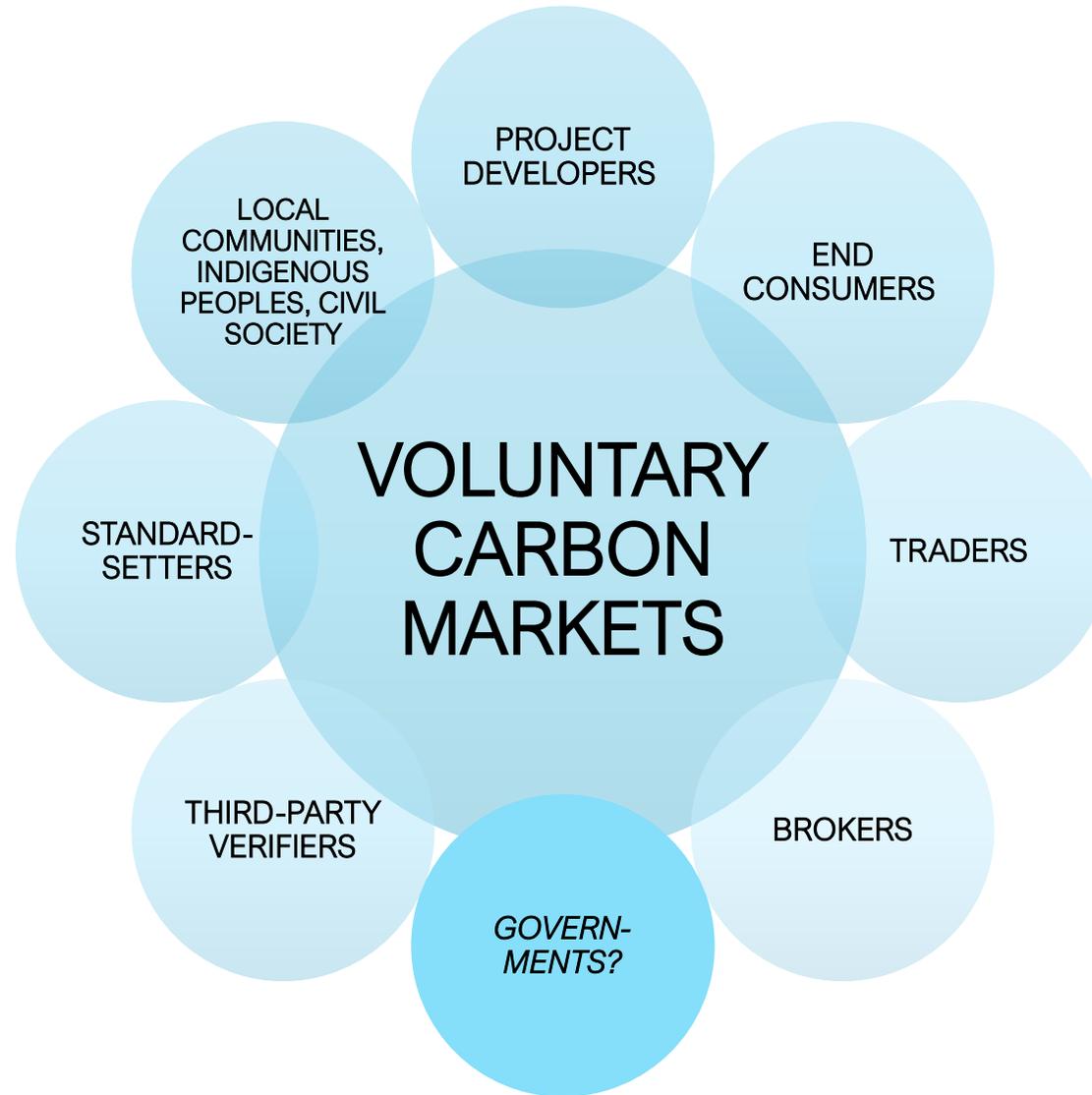
Cumulative demand and supply of credits and capital investment needed to 2050



Supply from Registered projects Demand (low) Demand (med) Demand (high)

Trove Research 15





The Evolving Voluntary Carbon Market

Purpose: Shed light on how the VCM is evolving

- The mosaic of opportunities / Issues and uncertainties

Why the VCM?

- To provide a robust mechanism for corporates to reduce or remove emissions beyond their value chain in support of science-aligned net zero pathways.
- To channel finance to where it is desperately needed, including to LLMIC, removals, forest conservation and delivery of the UN SDGs.
- To pave the way towards compliance markets

Call to action:

IETA want to see the pace of investment in VCM increase at this critical time when the world rapidly inches closer to the 1.5 degree C warming above pre-industrial average limit



Investment trends and outcomes in the global carbon credit market

13 Sept 2023



With support from



ARTICLE 6: STATE OF PLAY & POTENTIAL

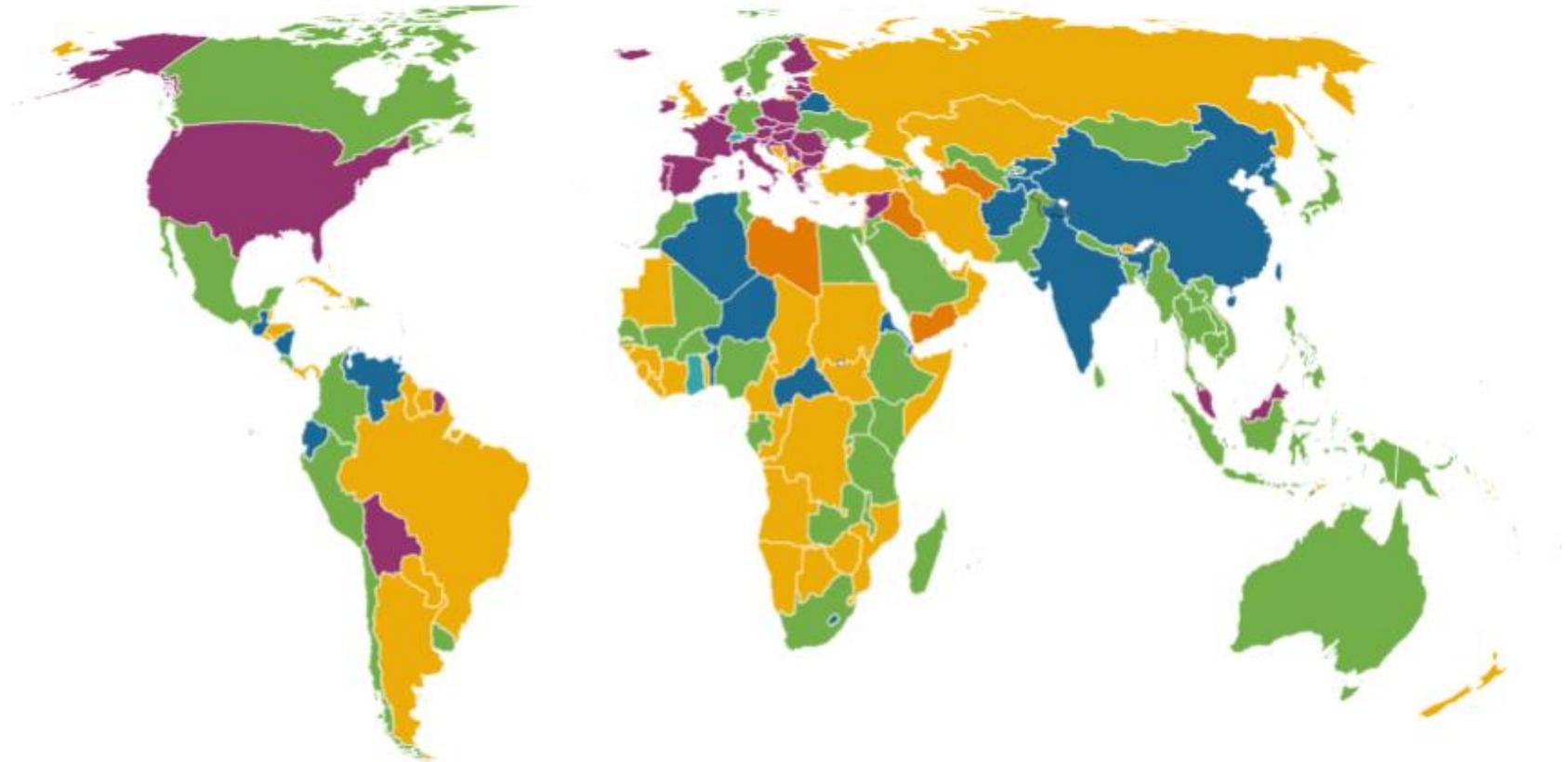


03

NDCs AND ARTICLE 6

80% of countries signalled their intention to use international market mechanisms or broad international support to meet their NDCs or increase ambition

Over 20% of countries actively engaged in at least one cooperative approach through bilateral agreements, MOUs or participation in pilot projects.



- Considers broad international support for achieving its NDC or increasing its climate ambition
- Considers or intends to use international market mechanisms to achieve its NDC or increase its climate ambition
- Already engaged with some sort of cooperation to implement cooperative approaches (MOUs, pilot projects, etc.)
- Does not mention or consider using international carbon market mechanisms
- Already Authorizing and Transacting ITMOs
- Has not delivered the NDC or without information

Updated: May 2023



Why the private sector cares about Article 6

Investment opportunities in mitigation projects

Energy; transport; waste management; agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU); etc.



NDCs and political momentum on climate change

Access to cheaper abatement options

To be used as offsets in domestic carbon tax or or cap-and-trade schemes



Moderate growth; carbon pricing schemes on the rise globally, but use of int'l offsets not always allowed

Voluntary emission reduction objectives

Offsetting claims



Dramatic growth in last 2-3 years; trend expected to continue

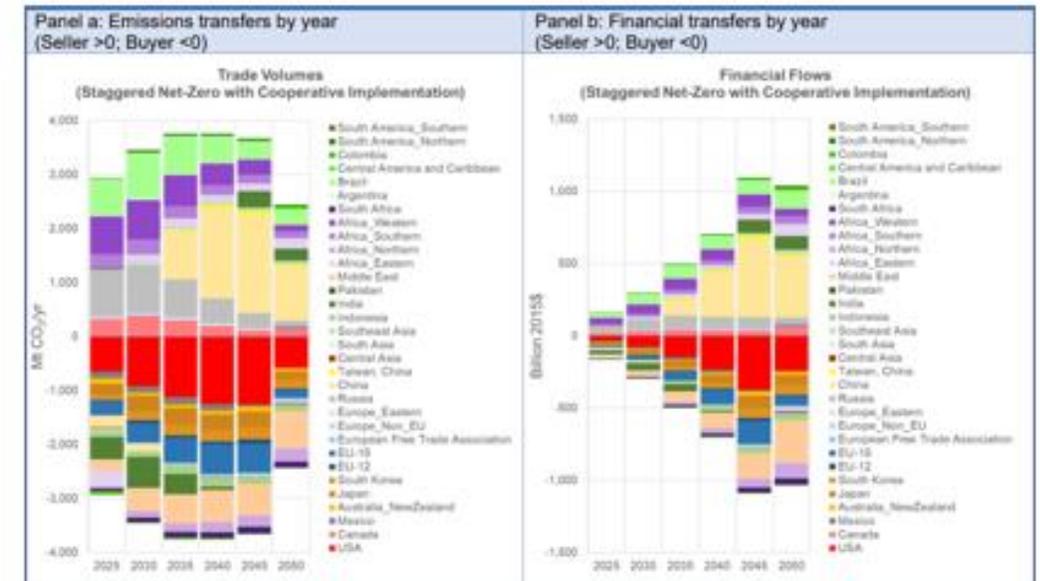


MODELLING THE POTENTIAL OF ARTICLE 6

\$250 billion a year in savings by 2030 when implementing NDC using Article 6 vs. independent implementation.

Reduction of 5Gt CO₂eq. per year by 2030 if savings are invested in additional mitigation activities.

Up to \$1 trillion a year by 2050 in international financial flows towards emission reduction and removal activities.



IETA's "INGREDIENTS FOR SUCCESS" for ARTICLE 6

To access the IETA discussion [paper](#) **click below:**



Intention



Authorization



Transparency



Interoperability



Accountability



Capacity building



June 2022

[IETA Article 6 Discussion Paper](#)

How Governments Can Implement NDCs Cooperatively and Encourage Private Sector Investment

KEY MESSAGE BOX – "INGREDIENTS FOR SUCCESS"

Intention:

- Countries should announce whether they intend to directly make use of Article 6 and/or authorise entities in their jurisdictions to participate in Article 6 transactions.
- Countries should determine whether they intend to participate or allow participation in Article 6 either as a seller, a buyer, or both.

Authorization:

- Countries should provide a clear strategy and guidelines on which sectors, projects, and vintages of emission reductions and removals will be eligible for Article 6 and how they relate to the national inventory and nationally determined contribution (NDC).
- Countries should specify whether activities are (i) authorised for use towards an NDC, (ii) authorised for use for "other international mitigation purposes," or (iii) both.

Transparency:

- Countries should articulate how Article 6 will help achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and contribute to sustainable development.
- Host countries should elaborate a policy framework for Article 6 and NDC compliance and determine how it will interact with other countries.

Interoperability:

- Countries should establish an effective interaction between voluntary market activity in the country and the compliance markets.
- Countries should support the emergence of a widely accessible traded market for carbon credits.

Accountability:

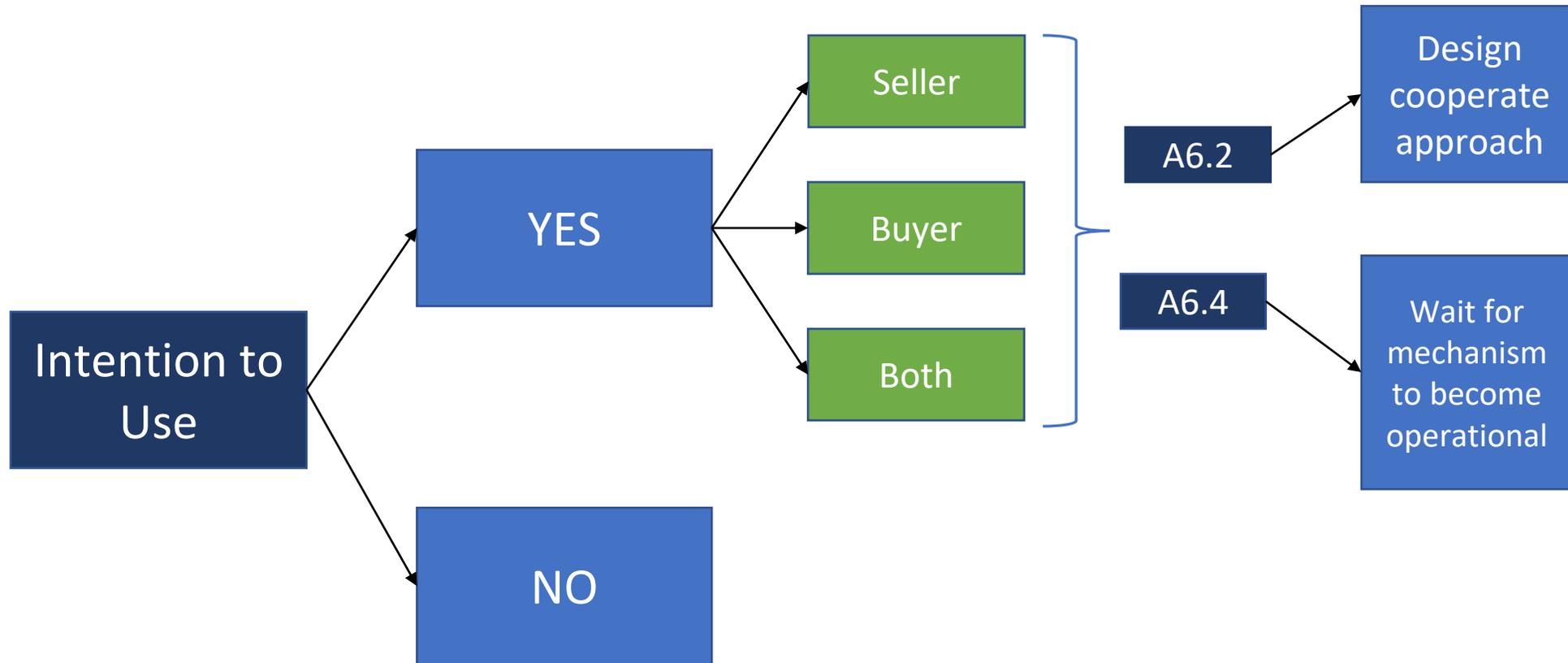
- Countries should ensure that they have a suitable digital registry or other infrastructure for GHG accounting, and that reporting is in place and designed to link to UNFCCC and other registry systems.
- Countries should identify key risks in the transaction lifecycle and identify mechanisms to reduce them.

Capacity building:

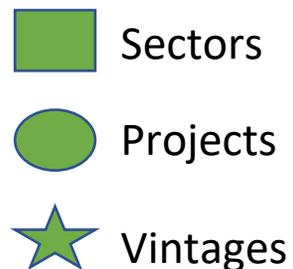
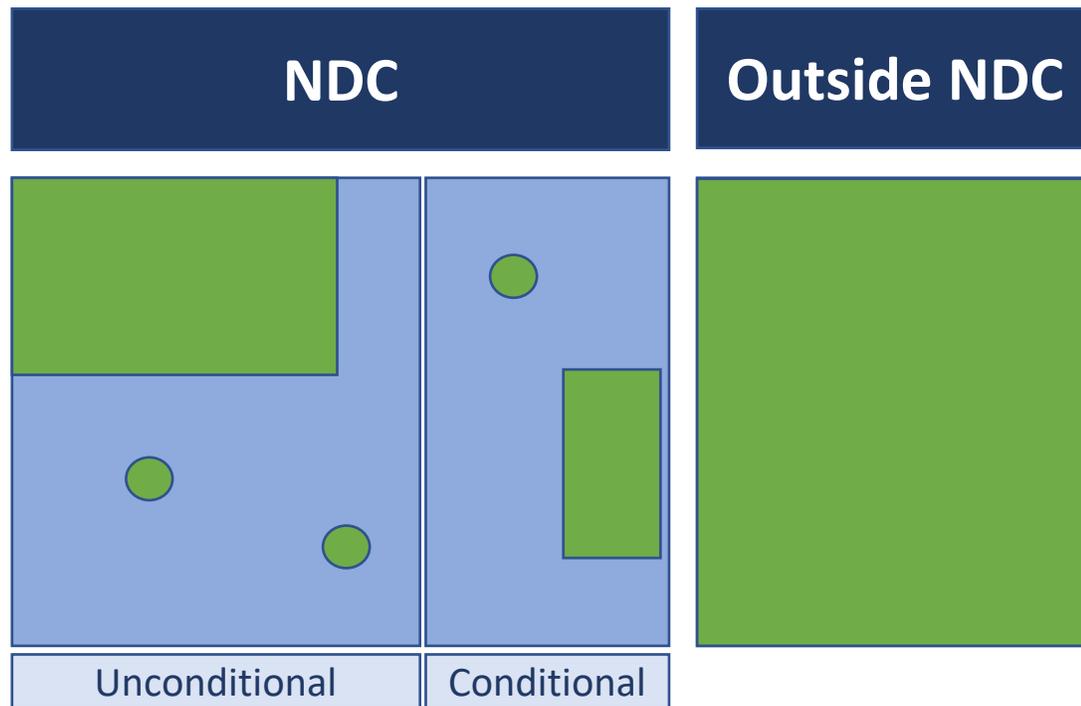
- Countries should emphasise the areas where capacity building is required and the role of international organisations.



1. INTENTION



2. AUTHORIZATION



Governments to clarify:

- Eligibility
- Conditions

- **Whitelists** of sectors or activity types where private sector is encouraged to engage
- **Model letter of authorisation** to streamline and standardise the process
- **NDC conditionality** = what is eligible for Article 6? Clear guidance needed, avoid policy uncertainty

Pragmatic approach – look beyond current NDC cycle:

- Article 6 as a tool to finance NDCs and long-term decarbonisation strategies
- Impact of authorized activities at the end of crediting period

Project type	Project subtype	Total costs (\$/tCO ₂ e)
Carbon Engineering	Carbon Capture and Storage	50 to 130
	Biochar	10 to 60
Energy Efficiency	Clean Cooking	3 to 15
Nature Restoration	Afforestation/reforestation/revegetation	5 to 30
	Agricultural Land Management	10 to 70
	Avoided Conversion of Grasslands and Shrublands	4 to 40
	Mangroves	10 to 45
	Peatlands	5 to 25
	Seagrass Meadows	100 to 500
	Improved Forest Management	5 to 20
Non-CO2 Gases	Landfill Gas	1 to 20
	Waste Management	0 to 15
	Fugitive Emissions	0 to 20
REDD+	Various	10 to 20
Renewable Energy	Various	1 to 20



3. TRANSPARENCY

Elaborate policy framework and operational procedures on:

Framework agreements with other countries

Eligible standards and crediting mechanisms

Volume and types of credits

Programme and national registries, infrastructure to track and report transfers

How authorizations and corresponding adjustments will be implemented

How compliance and voluntary markets will interact

How standalone projects and nesting will interact

Applicable taxation related to transfers and any other levy or mechanisms that may impact the project's economics

Articulate how the use of Article 6 will:

- Allow for higher ambition
- Promote sustainable development and environmental integrity

Minimise perverse incentives:

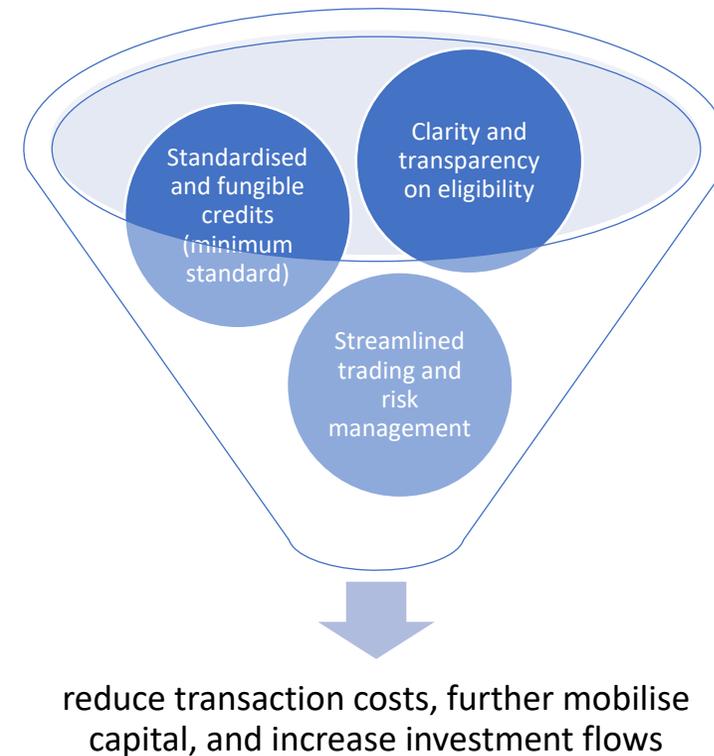
- Overselling
- Lower ambition in NDC setting

4. INTEROPERABILITY

Establish an effective interaction between compliance instruments and the voluntary carbon market (VCM)

- Article 6 guidelines do NOT directly regulate the VCM
- Reductions related to voluntary activities remain in host country's GHG emission inventory and can count towards its NDC
- VCM credits may be subject to corresponding adjustment if developer requests it and host country authorises – in this case reductions will NOT count towards the host country's NDC
- Different types of credit should be clearly identified as such, and will have different market value

Support the emergence of a widely accessible traded market for carbon credits



Ensure a suitable digital registry for carbon accounting and reporting is in place

- Sound accounting and reporting is integral to the effective and credibility of Article 6
- Provisions on reporting, recording and tracking in Article 6.2 guidelines are basic requirement – greater transparency and data availability will boost credibility and investor confidence
- Technology provides effective solutions at moderate cost

Identify key risks in activity cycles and mechanisms to reduce them

- Private sector exposure may extend throughout the full lifecycle of the project
- Significant sovereign/country risk, for instance:
 - Delay, denial, retraction of letter of authorisation
 - Lack of ITMO issuance
 - Lack of corresponding adjustment
 - Various types of policy changes
- Clarity on investor recourse and liabilities
- Political risk insurance products may be needed

6. CAPACITY BUILDING

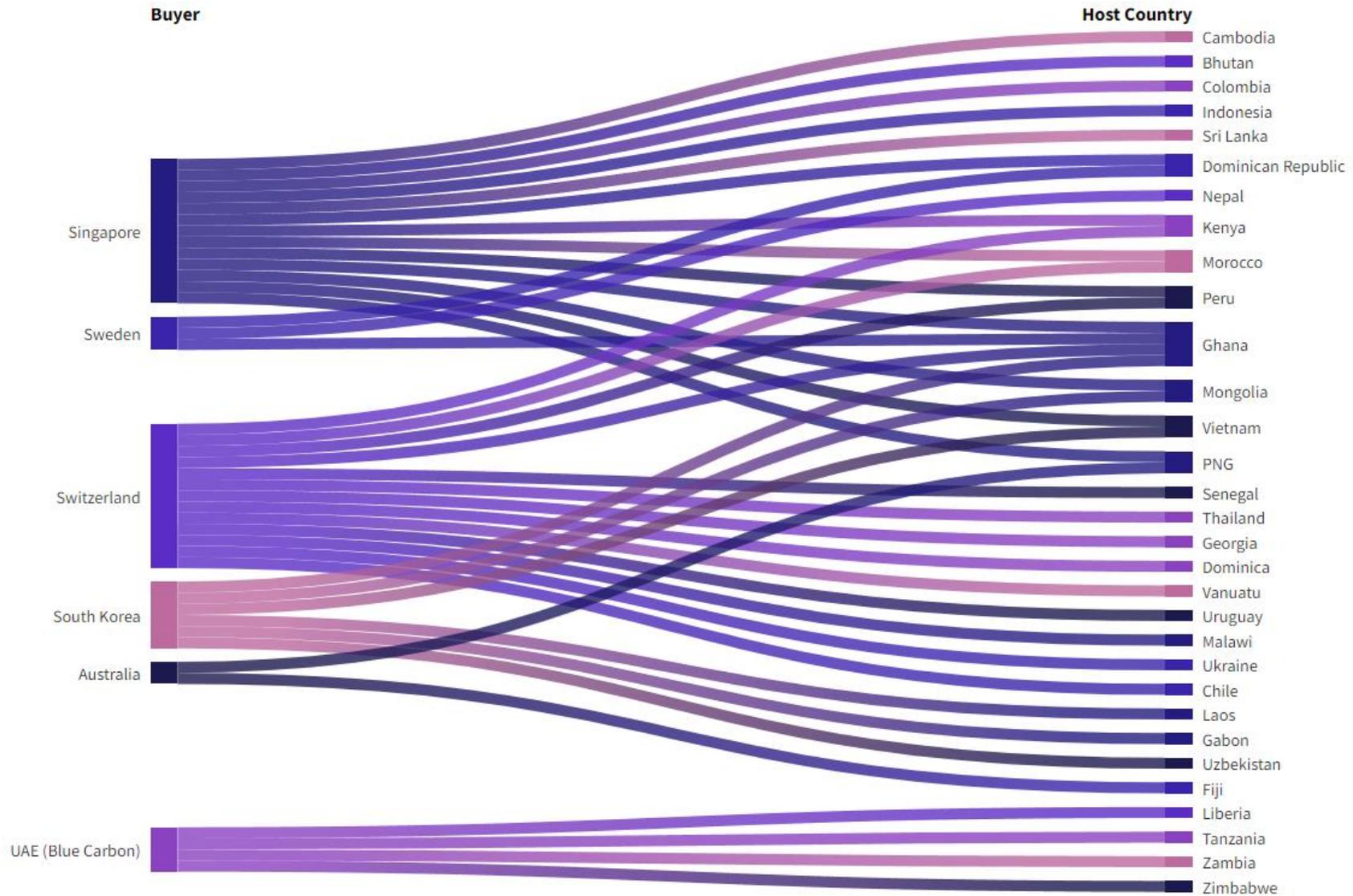


- Needed at both government level and among market participants (project developers, MRV, investors, traders)
- **Inform market participants about the opportunities that exists and how to access them**
- Identify partnerships with international organisations, academia and industry bodies (e.g. UNFCCC, GGGI, IETA)
- Set up clear pathway for receiving questions and provide guidance on engagement
- Allow for bottom-up ideas to come through and mechanisms to consult with private sector

What we are doing now!



ONGOING ARTICLE 6.2 IMPLEMENTATION



<https://www.ieta.org/resources/visualising-article-6-implementation/>

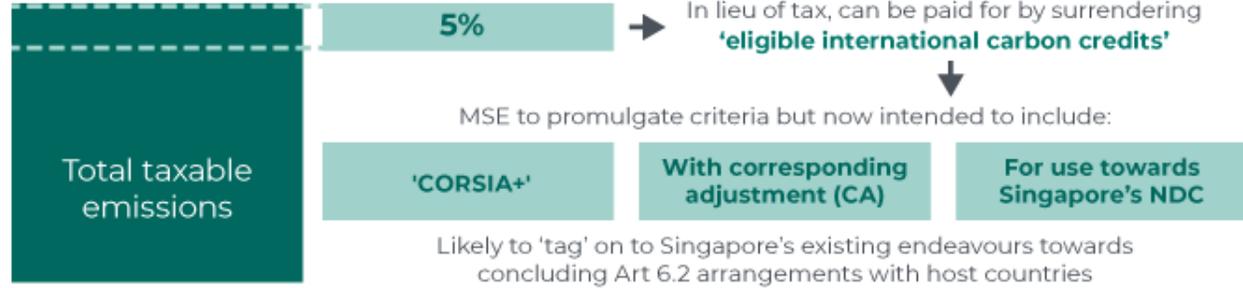


CASE: SINGAPORE CARBON TAX

1 What is it?

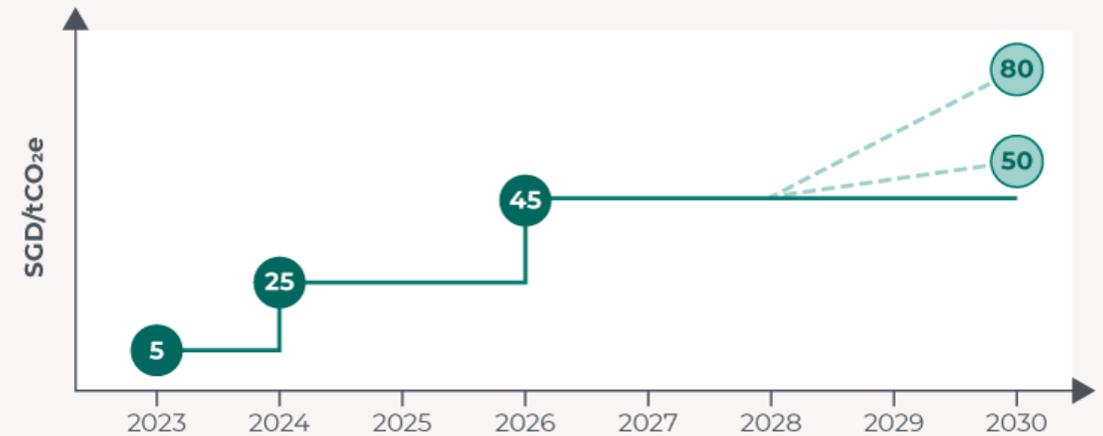
- Tax on GHG emissions pursuant to Carbon Pricing Act 2018*
- Covers 80% of SG's total GHG emissions from approx. 50 facilities in the manufacturing, power, waste, and water sectors

2 What's interesting about it?

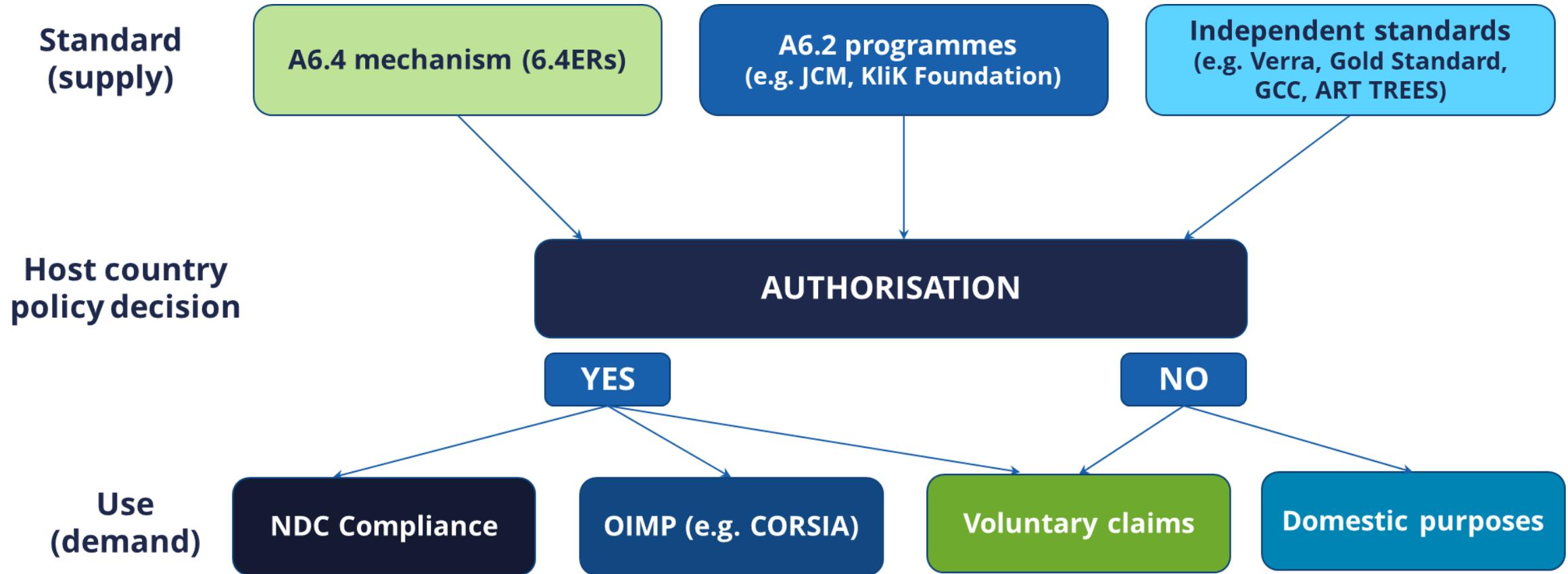


3 What's the opportunity here?

- Purchase 'eligible international carbon credits' at a lower price than the price of payable carbon tax for a specific year



CARBON MARKETS INTERPLAY



Article 6 does not regulate the VCM – but likely to have a material impact; methodologies, authorization, share of proceeds...



SWITZERLAND

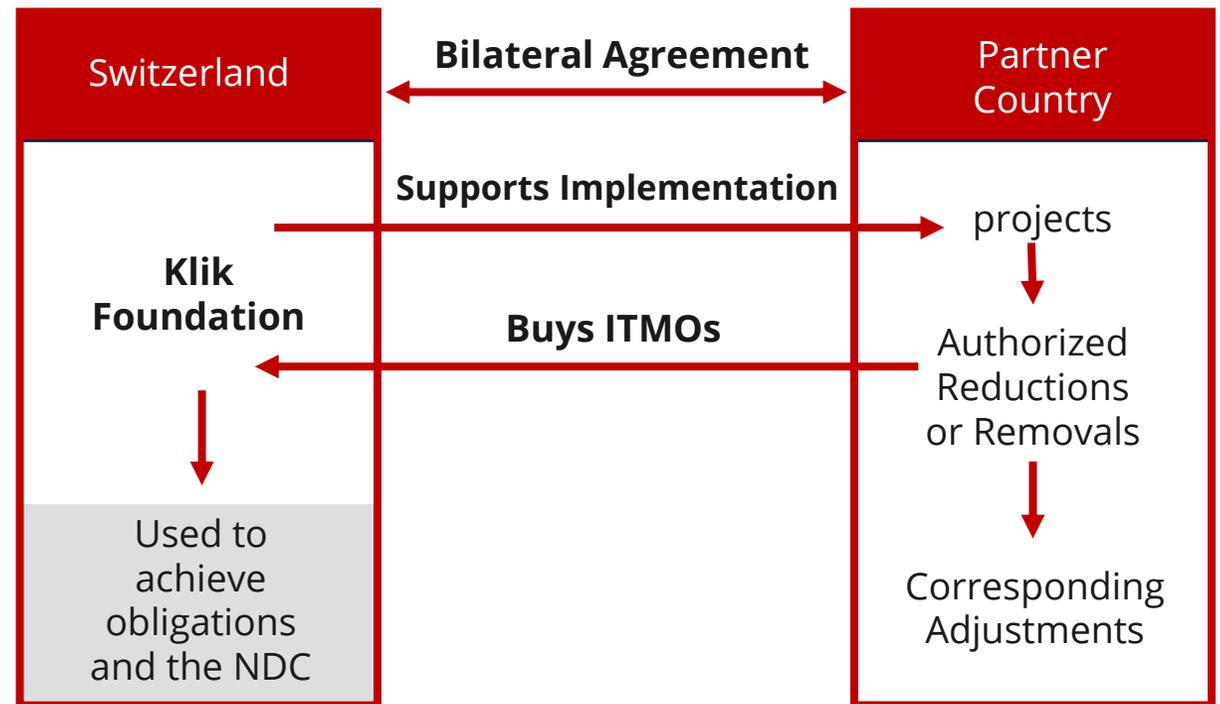
Buyers: Fossil fuel importers in Switzerland (must obligations under the Swiss Law)

Bilateral agreement: Through it, Switzerland and the seller country authorize proposed activities.

Corresponding adjustments: The seller country must authorize and cancel domestic units from a domestic registry system for all transactions.

Klik Foundation: it is the non-profit foundation that supports projects for fossil fuel companies to meet their obligations in Switzerland

Project developers: can be either local or international project developers.



SOURCE: Own adaptation / TNC

1st authorized programme in Asia under Art 6 framework



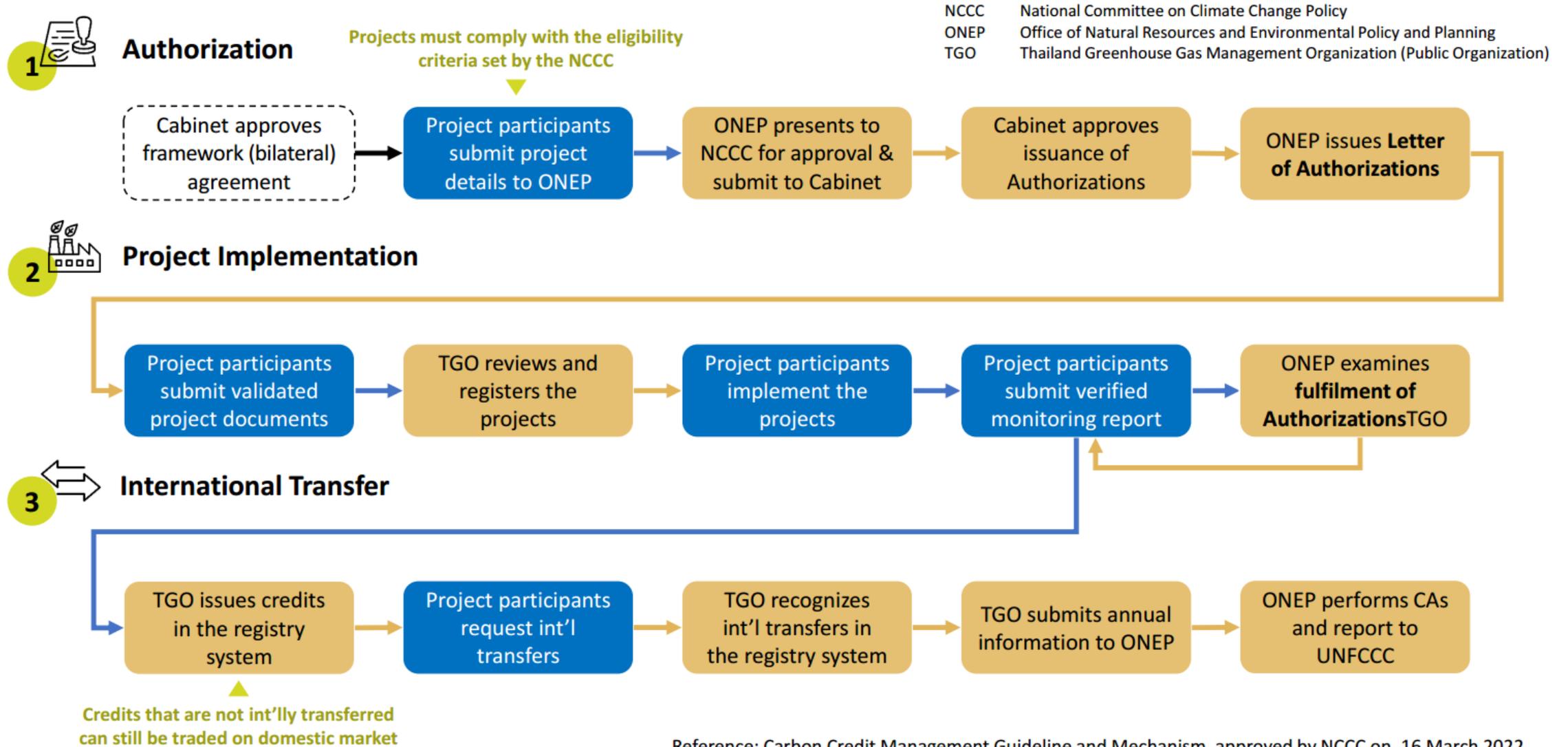
- ▶ Thailand-Switzerland cooperation framework
- ▶ The mitigation outcomes units from this program are inside Thailand's NDC and **surplus to its unconditional NDC**
- ▶ By **purchasing the resulting emission reductions**, the KliK Foundation provides the **necessary financial contribution** to make the programme financially viable.
- ▶ **Purchase Agreement** between KliK Foundation and Thai company Energy Absolute signed in June 2022
- ▶ Term: Oct **2022** - Dec **2030**
- ▶ **ITMO volume: min. 500'000 tCo2e**
- ▶ **Number of buses:** minimum 1900 e-buses on 122 (existing and new) privately operated bus routes
- ▶ Further information:
<https://www.international.klik.ch/news/publications/bangkok-e-bus--337>



Bangkok's first 40 electric public buses begin service today, said Transport Minister Saksayam Chidchob, adding that it marks an important shift away from polluting diesel engines.

Klik

THAILAND'S AUTHORIZATION FRAMEWORK

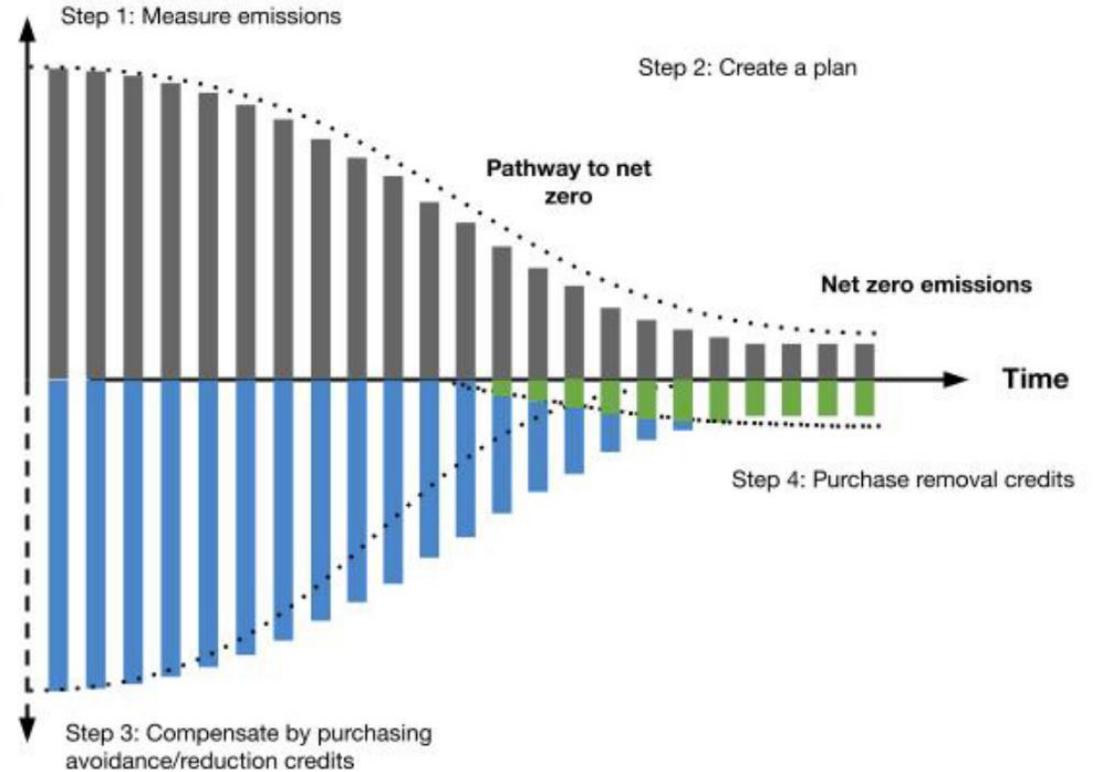


Reference: Carbon Credit Management Guideline and Mechanism, approved by NCCC on 16 March 2022



LONG-TERM TRENDS IN THE CARBON MARKET

- Increasing convergence between voluntary (independent), compliance and international markets
- Increasing quality and integrity of projects, including sustainable development co-benefits (CCPs, ratings, gov intervention)
- Increasing importance of durable removals as we move towards net-zero
- Increasing carbon prices due to more limited supply (CA, quality) and continued demand



WHAT TO EXPECT AT COP 28 AND BEYOND

- 1st Global Stocktake → what role for carbon market in NDCs?
- Busy agenda for Article 6 negotiators...
 - Finalise reporting requirements and review rules
 - Rules on interoperability of registries
 - Recommendations on authorization (timing, changes, revocation...)
 - Definition and treatment of “emissions avoidance”
 - Methodological requirements, removal activities
- Article 6.4 Supervisory Body must operationalise requirements for methodologies before market participants can credit activities under the Art. 6.4 Mechanism
- UNFCCC Secretariat to build IT infrastructure for ITMO tracking: Art. 6.4 registry, international registry, Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform (CARP), Article 6 database
- Capacity building in host countries (and for private sector)





THANK YOU!

Björn Fondén
International Policy Advisor
fonden@ieta.org



Connecting carbon markets through open data



Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust) is a decentralised metadata platform that links, aggregates and harmonises all major carbon registry data to enhance transparent accounting in line with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

The CAD Trust open-source metadata system uses blockchain technology to create a decentralised record of carbon market activity with the aim to avoid double counting, increase trust in carbon credit data and build confidence in carbon markets.



Current Challenges



- Fragmentation across standards
- Lack of centralised registries between voluntary and compliance markets
- No joint reference data
- Lack of pricing transparency
- Limited visibility of project lifecycle
- Unclear link of credits to the NDCs



Key Value Propositions

COMMON DATA MODEL

Enable reconciliation of data from registries and facilitate peer-to-peer connection among registries through blockchain technology.

TRANSPARENCY

Enhance transparency and trust among market participants and enable tracking of carbon credits and reduce the risk of double-counting.

CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENTS

Provide visibility into corresponding adjustment procedures and the lifecycle of carbon credits from issuance to retirement, safeguarding against double counting and simplifying reporting requirements.

INFORMATION & STATUS

Surface publicly available information on carbon credits and record status changes to provide information on how the credits are used.

ARTICLE 6

Help to operationalise processes under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement such as compliance reporting and registry data model development.

Key Benefits for stakeholders



BUYERS & TRADERS

- Aggregated trustworthy data to search through
- Easier access to project developer information

PROJECT DEVELOPERS

- Building trust in the accounting of MOs will enable transparency and trade, benefiting project developers

EXCHANGES

- Decreases market fragmentation and eases integration
- Promotes standardisation and asset integrity
- Adds information security to the data needed from registries for transactions
- Increases volume of standard asset types

GOVERNMENTS

- Increases visibility and credibility of a country's climate activities
- View MOs to potentially purchase
- Promotes new project activity
- Can increase market participation of private sector
- Can provide an aggregate view of projects within their jurisdiction, ability to identify duplicative projects
- Increases accountability

UNFCCC

- Aggregate reporting

INDEPENDENT STANDARDS

- Reduces burden on monitoring external systems for due diligence processes because of the ease of aggregating information together
- Facilitates trust and transparency between systems

VERIFICATION BODIES

- Access to aggregated information, ability to audit transactions and changes to data

Data Model

PROJECT LOCATION

- CAD Trust Project ID* (FK)
- Project Location ID (PK)
- Country*
- In Country Region
- Geographic Identifier*

PROJECT RATING

- CAD Trust Project ID* (FK)
- Project Rating ID (PK)
- Rating Type*
- Rating Range Lowest*
- Rating Range Highest*
- Rating*
- Rating Link*

CO-BENEFITS

- CAD Trust Project ID* (FK)
- Co-Benefit ID (PK)
- Co-Benefit

ESTIMATIONS

- CAD Trust Project ID* (FK)
- Estimations ID (PK)
- Crediting Period Start*
- Crediting Period End*
- Unit Count*

PROJECTS

- CAD Trust Project ID* (PK)
- Current Registry*
- Project ID*
- Registry of Origin*
- Program
- Project Name*
- Project Description
- Project Link*
- Project Developer*
- Sector*
- Project Type*
- Project Tags
- Covered by NDC*
- NDC Information
- Project Status*
- Project Status Date*
- Unit Metric*
- Methodology*
- Validation Body
- Validation Date

Each ID is global unique, meaning no organisations will generate the same ID for any table.

RELATED PROJECTS

- CAD Trust Project ID* (FK)
- Related Project ID (PK)
- Relationship Type
- Registry

ISSUANCES

- CAD Trust Project ID* (FK)
- Issuance ID (PK)
- Issuance Start Date*
- Issuance End Date*
- Verification Approach*
- Verification Report Date*
- Verification Body*

LABELS

- CAD Trust Project ID* (FK)
- Label ID (PK)
- Label Type*
- Label*
- Crediting Period Start Date*
- Crediting Period End Date*
- Validity Start Date*
- Validity End Date*
- Unit Quantity*
- Label Link*

UNITS

- Issuance ID* (FK)
- CAD Trust Unit ID* (PK)
- Unit Issuance Location* (FK to project loc ID)
- Label ID* (FK)
- Unit Owner
- Country Jurisdiction of Owner*
- In-Country Jurisdiction of Owner*
- Unit Block Start*
- Unit Block End*
- Unit Count*
- Unit Type*
- Marketplace
- Marketplace Link
- Marketplace Identifier
- Unit Tags
- Unit Status*
- Unit Status Reason
- Unit Registry Link*
- Corresponding Adjustment Declaration*
- Corresponding Adjustment Status*

Fields with an * are required form fields
PK denotes primary key for a specific table
FK denotes foreign key which links tables together

GOVERNANCE (PICKLIST VALUES)

- Registry values
- Project Sector values
- Project Status values
- Project Type values
- Methodology values
- Unit Metric values
- Validation Body values
- Country values
- Rating Type values
- Unit Type Values
- Unit Status values
- Corresponding Adjustment Declaration values
- Corresponding Adjustment Status values
- Related Project
- Relationship type values
- Label Type values
- Verification Body values
- Tag values
- Co-benefit values



A common data taxonomy that enables reconciliation of data from registries.

Through blockchain technology, it facilitates a peer-to-peer connection among decentralized registries with the aim to link, aggregate and harmonize the underlying data



Provide visibility into corresponding adjustment procedures and the lifecycle of carbon offsets from issuances to retirement, which will safeguard against double counting and ease reporting requirements.



Surface publicly-available information on MOs and record status changes to provide information on how MOs are used.



Enhance transparency and trust among market participants and enable tracking of MOs and reduce double counting risk. CAD Trust would not hold assets or directly facilitate.





Climate Action
Data Trust

W

www.climateactiondata.org

E

contact@climateactiondata.org

