Introduction to carbon markets

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Agenda

- Development of Carbon Markets and purpose
- Interaction between Compliance and Voluntary Markets
- Driving Finance
- LOAs and Corresponding Adjustments
- Methodologies and Eligibility
- Market Developments

Development of carbon markets

Carbon markets have emerged as critical tools in the global effort to mitigate climate change, driven by the objectives set forth in the Kyoto Protocol 1997 and the Paris Agreement 2015.

Concept – ONE ATMOSPHERE

Aspect	Kyoto Protocol	Paris Agreement
Adopted	1997	2015
Objective	Emissions reductions (Annex 1 only)	Limit warming below 2 degrees
Commitments	Top down - binding targets	Bottom up - universal NDC, binding on transparency

Two types of tradeable instrument



- Government issued
- Allocated or auctioned
- Purchased for submission in a compliance scheme



Some Verified Carbon Credits are eligible for use in certain Compliance Schemes. Eligibility is set by the rules of the scheme and usually specifies certain crediting standards and certain methodologies and certain jurisdiction of projects.



- Unit that represents the achievement of a reduction in, or removal of, GHGs
- As a result of a carbon mitigation project
- Verified by an independent VVB
- Measured in 1tonne CO2 equivalent

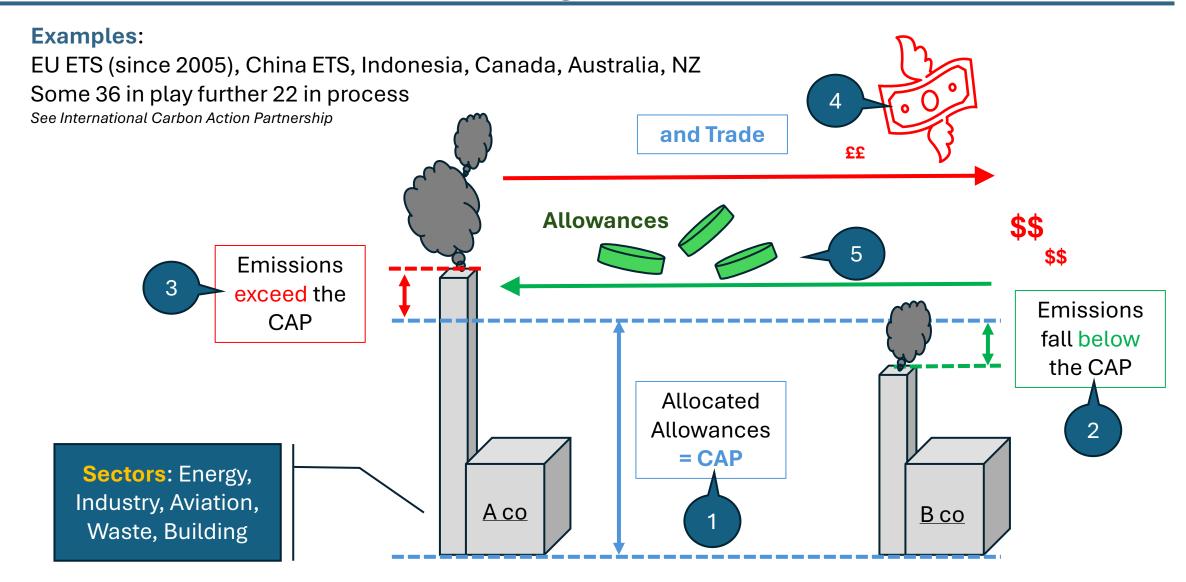
Carbon credits issued by:

- Independent bodies e.g. Verra, Gold Standard
- Domestic bodies e.g. UK, Thailand, Malaysia
- United Nations under Article 6.4 Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism, (PACM)

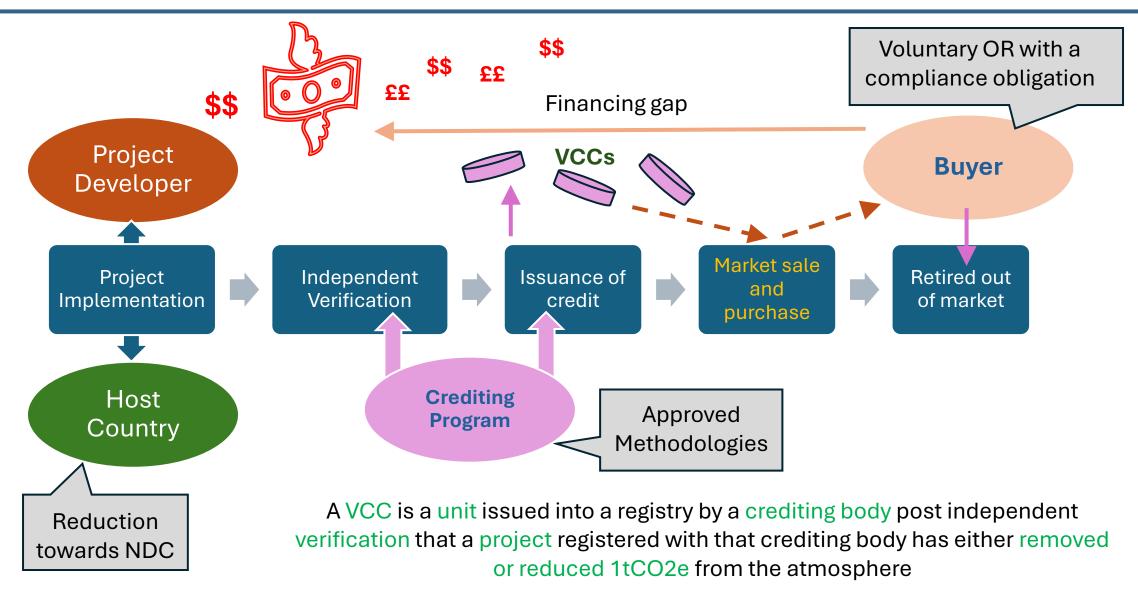


Purchased to fulfil voluntary climate commitments

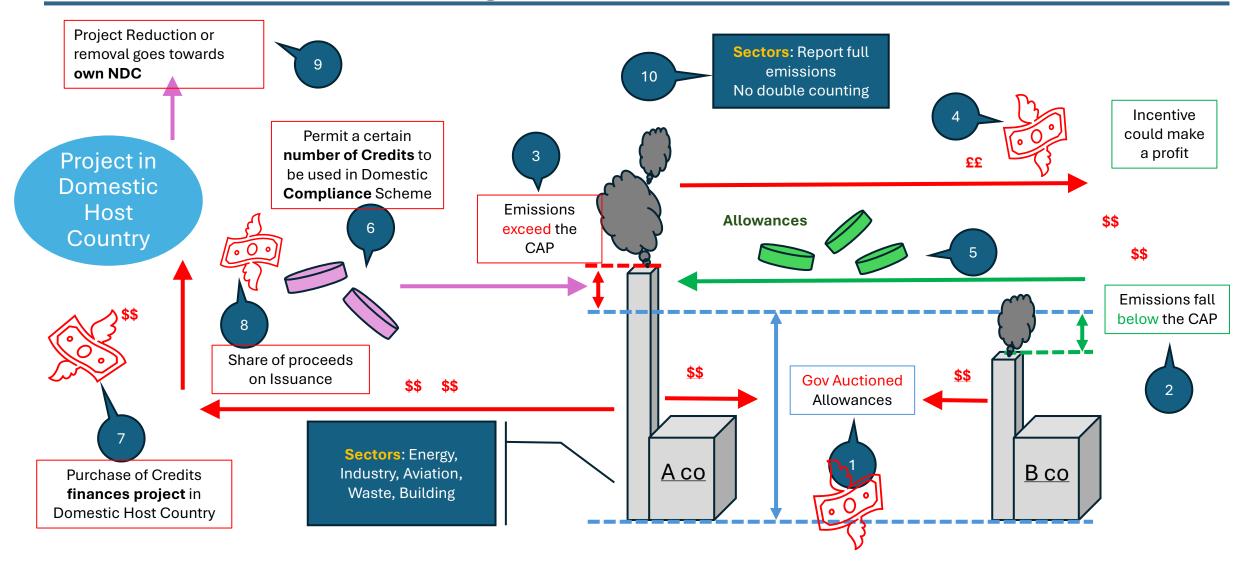
Domestic Emissions Trading Scheme



Markets in Verified Carbon Credits



Revenue and meeting NDCs



LOA and Corresponding Adjustments

- Project implemented in Host Country reducing or removing carbon within that country
- Reduction or removal is counted by the Host Country towards its NDC
- Must avoid Double Counting i.e. avoid counting the reduction or removal across more than one NDC
- Where the credit is exported for use by another country that will count the reduction or removal towards its NDC the Host Country must make a Corresponding Adjustment to its own NDC to avoid such reduction or removal being Double Counted
 - use towards NDC or Other International Mitigation Purpose
 (OIMP) e/g/ CORSIA must be Correspondingly Adjusted
 - use in the Voluntary Market do not need to be
 Correspondingly Adjusted as not being used for another NDC

Letter of Authorisation

Between

Host Country

And

Project Developer

And

All transferees of credits

Hereby

- Authorising Activity
- Authorising Use Case
- Conditions e.g.
 - benefit sharing
 - share of proceeds
 - Percentage of production only
 - Fixed time period

End User in
Compliance Market
subject to eligibility
criteria set by the rules
of that scheme



DEMAND Drives Finance



End User in Voluntary Market





Verified Carbon Credit Issued by Crediting Standard Body

Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Fuel Switching Weatherising Buildings Gas Leakage – HF, CH,

Reduced methane from Ruminants

TECH

Nature

Reduction

Biochar
Carbon capture and
storage (CCS)
Bioenergy and carbon
capture (BECCs)
Direct Air Capture (DACs)
Enhanced weathering

TECH

Nature

Removal

Afforestation and reforestation
Soil carbon sequestration
Biochar
Enhanced weathering

Nature

Preservation of Sinks

Methodologies Permanence and Cost

Project

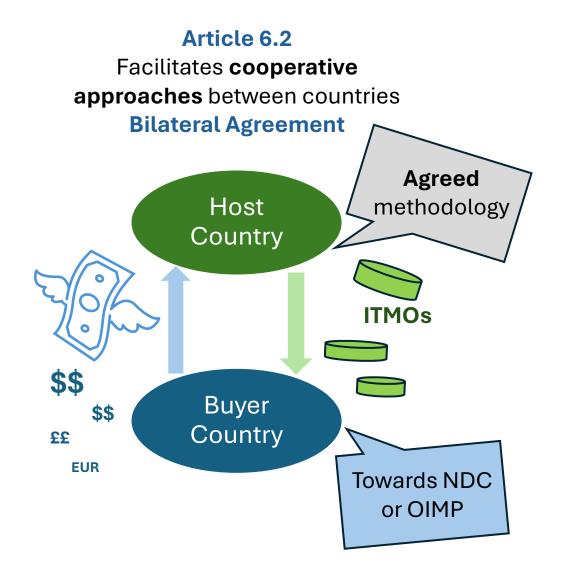
1 Ton CO2e reduced or removed in the Host Country

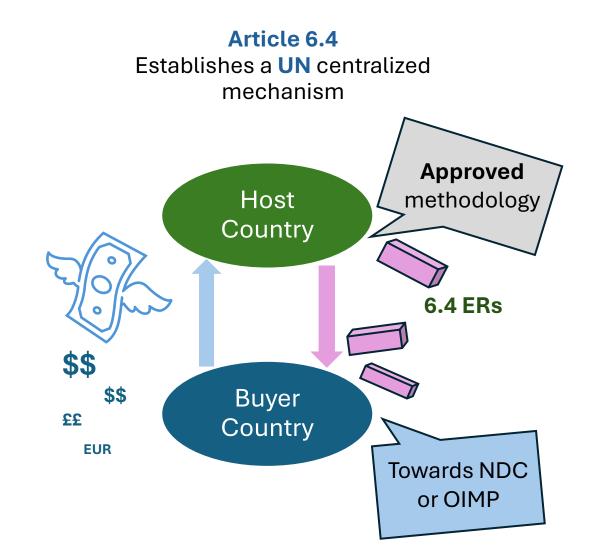
Host Country

Global ETS



Paris Agreement Article 6





ASIA ETS

ETS	Status
China X Regional	In force
China National ETS	In force
India	Under Development
Indonesia	In force
Japan GX-ETS	Under Development 2026
Japan Saitama	In force
Japan Tokyo	In force
Kazakhstan	In force
Korea	In force
Malaysia	Under consideration
Pakistan	Under consideration
Philippines	Under consideration
Taiwan, China	Under consideration
Thailand	Under consideration
Vietnam	Under Development 2030

SECTORS

- Energy
- Aviation
- Transport
- Industry
- Waste
- Buildings



Domestic

Some International

CBAM

EU Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanism

- Importers of selected carbon-intensive goods into the EU must report the carbon content of their imports, and from 2026 they will be required to pay for that carbon content by purchasing CBAM certificates at a price equivalent to EU carbon price
- Carbon price paid in the country of origin will be deducted

Reaction

- China cost of their steel exports rise by 49% by 2034, China plans to extend application of ETS beyond just power to aluminium, steel and cement
- India considering taxing exporters to the EU based on their carbon content
- UK trade treaty relinking the UK and EU ETS
- South Korea K-ETS considering changes (in development)
- Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand carbon taxes and voluntary systems

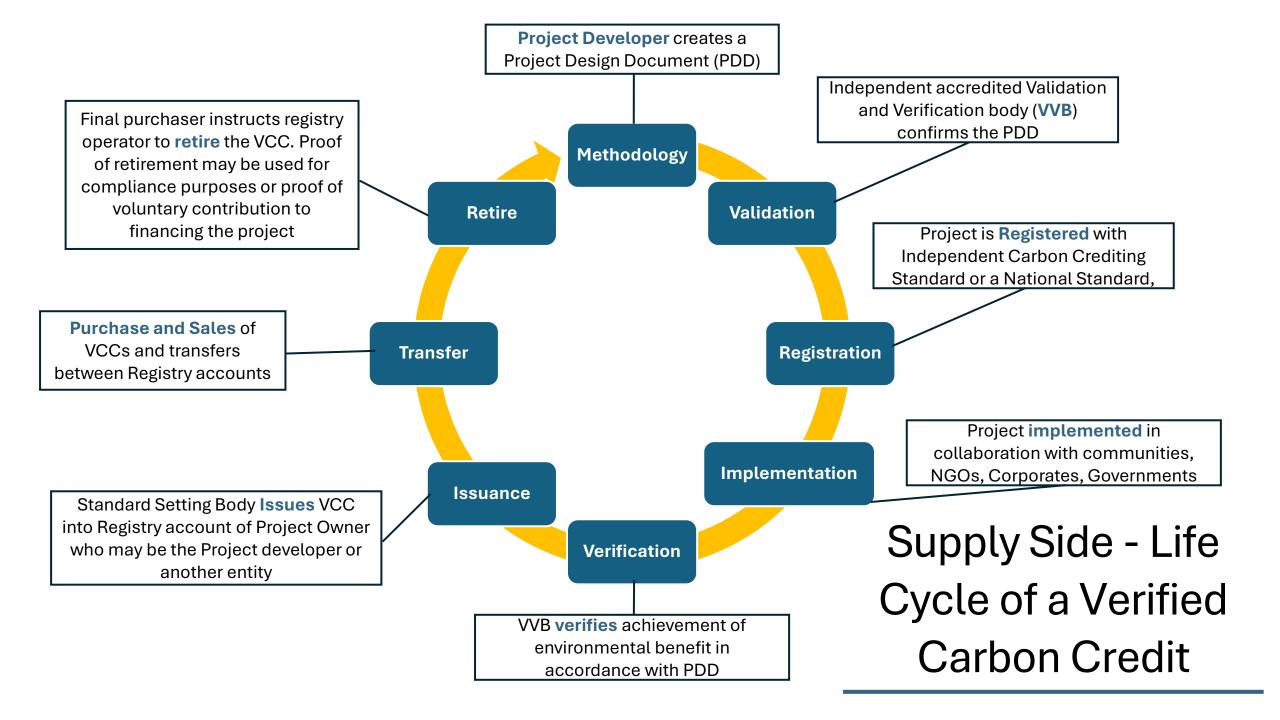
ASEAN Common Carbon Framework (ACCF)

- Develop a regional and globally interlinked carbon market
 - Align with international standards and support linking
 - Support implementation of Art 6
 - Support mutual recognition of methodologies
- Strengthen market infrastructure to facilitate trade in carbon markets
 - Establish a global/regional registry
 - Oversight of verification
- Adopt global standards ICVCM and VCMI Claims code
- Standard carbon accounting and reporting GHG Protocol



Aligning carbon pricing frameworks and strengthening market integrity, ASEAN can drive investment into low-carbon technologies and nature-based solutions, ensuring its long-term competitiveness in global trade and advancing the region's transition to net zero

Independent crediting program support



Eligibility

CORSIA

- authorized by the host country for use in CORSIA
- corresponding adjustment has already been applied, or Guaranteed

Standard	Exclusion include:
American Carbon	
Registry (ACR)	ROCs or EAOC or REDD+ country large AFOLOU
Architecture for	
REDD+ (ART)	None
Climate Action	RECs or EAOC or REDD+ country large AFOLOU, or
Reserve (CAR)	FMUs, have reversal risk
Global Carbon	
Council (GCC)	Nuclear, HFC, REDD, Affℜ, CCS
	PERs, REDD+ country large AFOLOU, large
Gold Standard	renewable, engineered renewable
	ROCs or EAOC or REDD+ country large AFOLOU,
	or large REDD+ (with exemptions), larger
Verra (VCS)	renewable,

Singapore

 Eligibility List sets out the requirements that international carbon credits (ICCs) must meet to be accepted by the National Environment Agency (NEA) for carbon taxliable companies in Singapore to offset up to 5% of their taxable emissions from 1 Jan 2024

Carbon Crediting Programme	
Gold Standard for the Global Goals (GS4GG)	
Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)	
American Carbon Registry (ACR)	
Global Carbon Council (GCC)	

Independent Crediting Programs



Working closely with Governments to Accelerate Climate Action

- Support the design and implementation
 - policies and provide capacity building
 - domestic market mechanisms
- Knowledge sharing
- VCS methodology development
- Verra's **review** processes
- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan
 - Putrajaya, Malaysia June 19, 2024 | The Malaysia Forest Fund (MFF)
 - MFF's Forest Conservation Certificate (FCC) and Forest Carbon Offset (FCO) standards to meet requirements of Verra's VCS Program. Activities include on the general carbon market operation of the Verra Registry, VCS Program requirements, VCS methodology development, and





- Factsheets offering guidance and insights for policy makers considering national regulations
- Master classes

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