

CDM Transition

What is it?

Why is it important?

Kyoto Protocol (1997)

Paris Agreement (2015)

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

Article 6.4 Mechanism

2005 Dec 2020 Jan 2021

CDM activities

that would have been active on (or after) 1 Jan 2021





CDM Transition

What is it?

Why is it important?



Concerns about environmental integrity (of CDM methodologies)



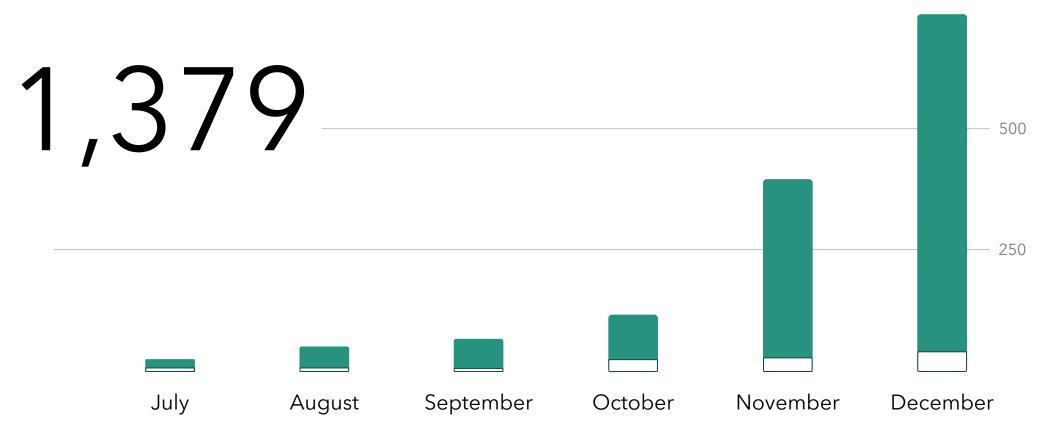
Large potential for reduction claims (which could crowd out additional reductions)



Stakeholder Engagement (consultations within 28 days after publication)





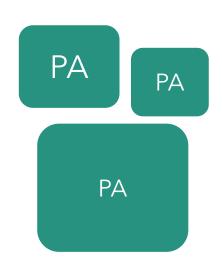


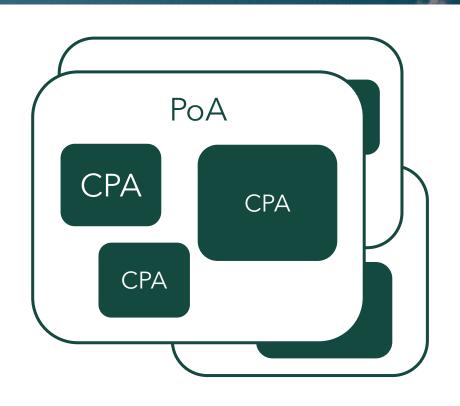












Project Activities

Programmes of Activities

Component Project Activities





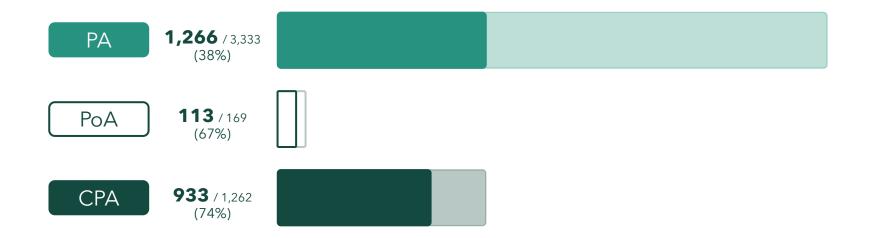
Number of eligible PA, PoA & CPA







Submitted requests for PA, PoA & CPA

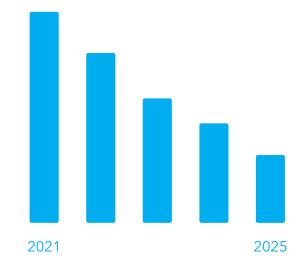






Potential Emission Reductions in tCO2e

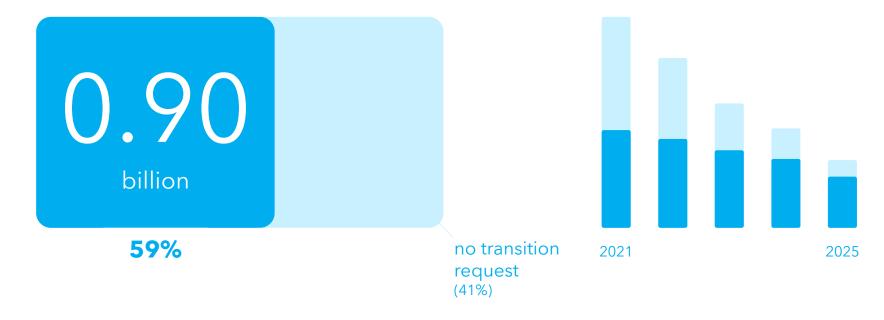








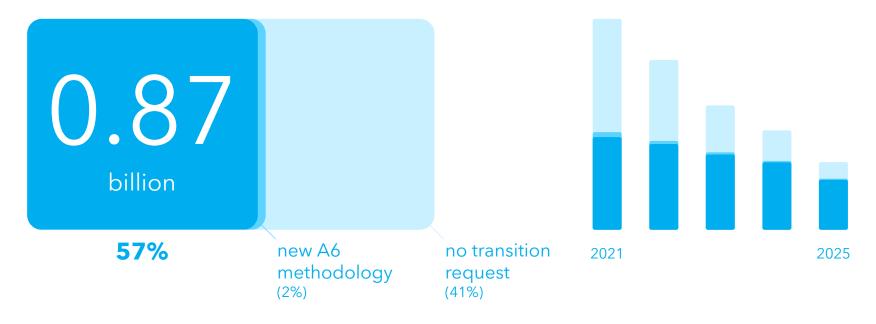
Potential Emission Reductions in tCO2e







Potential Emission Reductions in tCO2e







Potential Emission Reductions in tCO2e

(cumulative between 2021-2025)



Africa (13%)

Americas (16%)

Asia (71%)

63

host countries

host country	MtCO2e	% of eligible
India	208	61
China	189	42
Bangladesh	117	99
Brazil	98	77
Kenya	26	80
Viet Nam	20	59
Indonesia	20	53
South Africa	16	49
Myanmar	15	96
Madagascar	13	81

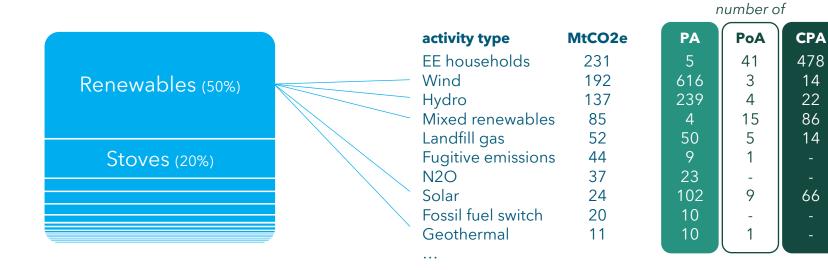
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Potential Emission Reductions in tCO2e









Potential Emission Reductions in tCO2e

(cumulative between 2021-2025)



Renewables (50%)

Stoves (20%)

68
methodologies

non-permanence risk

(additional provisions detailed in the Transition Standard)

3 MtCO2e mainly biomass energy

mandatory (§29)

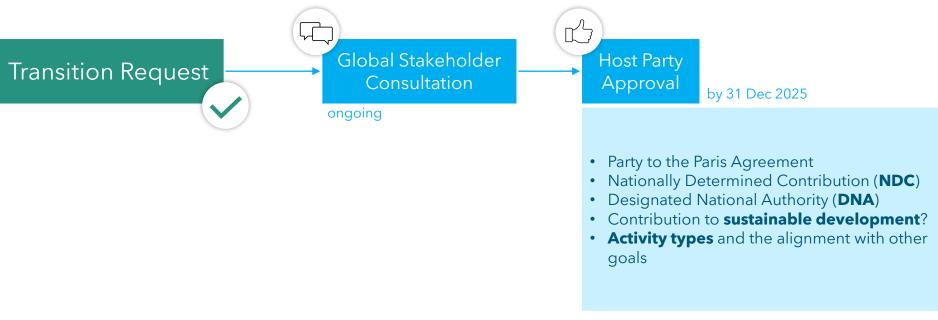
222 MtCO2e mainly household appliances

encouraged (§30)





What's next?



Participation Requirements

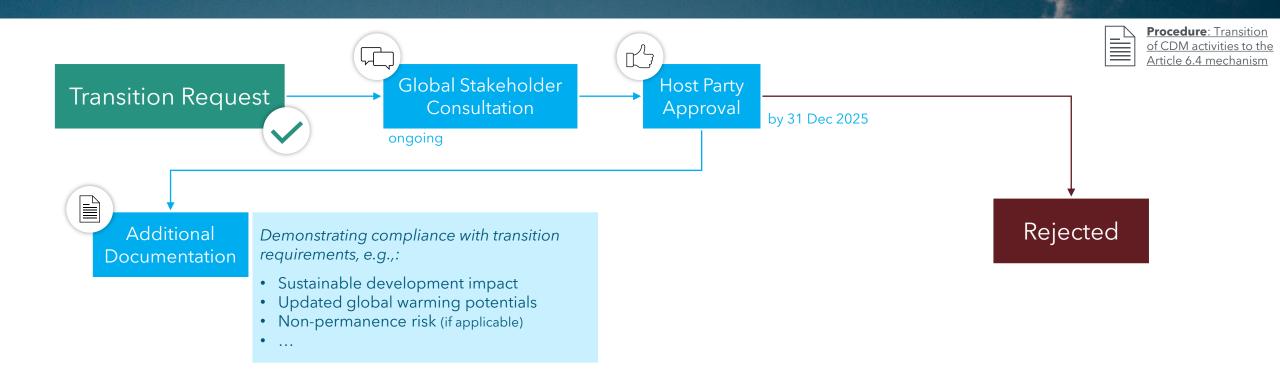


Registration under A6.4 Mechanism



Procedure: Transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism

What's next?

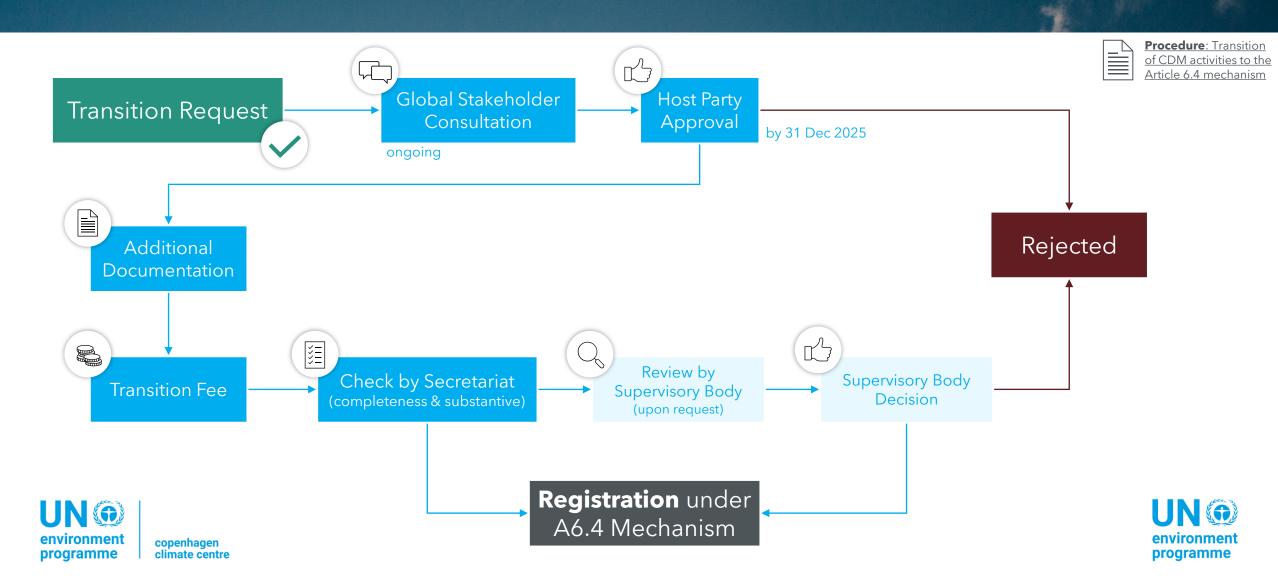








What's next?



Stay updated!









