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## 6 LESSONS FOR ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

JISC side-event COP22  
8 November 2016

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## Lesson 1: additionality & baselines

- ...need to be ensured given the “hot air” against the 2°C trajectory

Greenhouse gas emissions (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr, 100 ABM)

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## Lesson 2: timeline & permanence

- ...is critical given the implicit need for carbon sinks under the Paris Agreement




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## Lesson 3: monitoring uncertainty

- ...has to be taken into account given different sectors' uncertainty and monitoring costs



*accurate and precise*      *precise, but not accurate*      *not accurate not precise*

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## Lesson 4: UN-accredited auditors

- ...can be used for verification of ITMOs under Article 6, but accountability to be ensured



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## Lesson 5: centralized governance

- ...to ensure environmental integrity, but sovereignty in approving projects and ITMOs




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## Lesson 6: stringency vs costs

- ...need to strike a balance, as transaction costs vary greatly among sectors



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## Conclusion

- Do not reinvent the wheel!
- Do not repeat old mistakes!



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Thank you for your attention!

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Download our policy brief  
Six lessons on carbon accounting for Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

<http://bit.ly/2fBj3kv>



**SUMMARY**

The Paris Agreement article 6 is being set in November 2016 countries will start negotiating technical provisions for its implementation. One of the main goals will be the rules for carbon accounting under Article 6 that provides for the possibility of international transfers of voluntary carbon units (VCUs). However, given the currently uncertain nature of the form of carbon accounting framework under Article 6, it is important to assess the lessons from past experience. Article 6 could greatly benefit from building upon the experience and lessons of the CDL and JI in all stages of the accounting, reporting, and certification (ARC) process. Furthermore, the new flexibility mechanisms that will be developed under the CDL and JI that led to comprehensive environmental integrity in some cases. Moving forward, a compact and flexible carbon accounting system is needed to ensure the environmental integrity and the contribution of Article 6 to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

**Background Article 6 carbon accounting should build upon the Kyoto experience**

The Paris Agreement on climate change entered into force in October 2016, and will be implemented by 2020. The Paris Agreement is a landmark moment in the history of global climate action. It is the first time that all major greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting nations are part of a single agreement. The Paris Agreement has set a clear goal of limiting global average temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. The Paris Agreement is a landmark moment in the history of global climate action. It is the first time that all major greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting nations are part of a single agreement. The Paris Agreement has set a clear goal of limiting global average temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

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