

Liechtenstein Side Event:

New Market Mechanisms - Creating demand and safeguarding incentives

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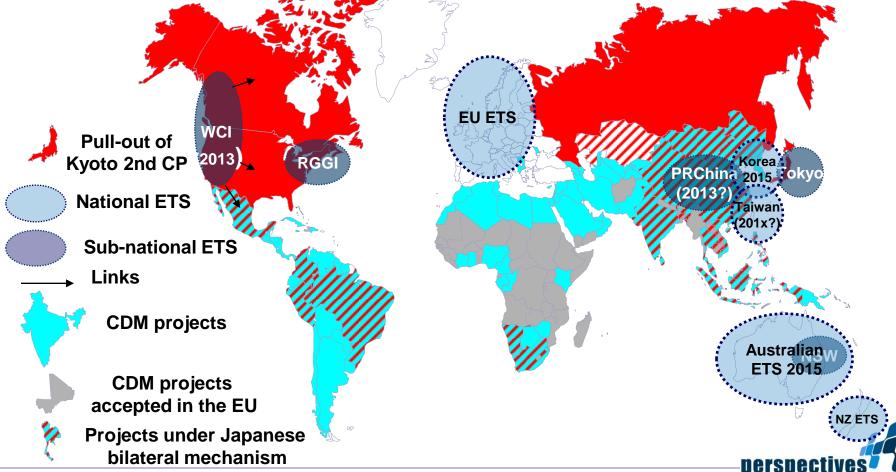


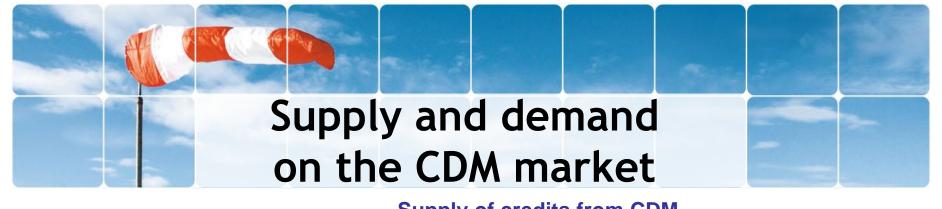


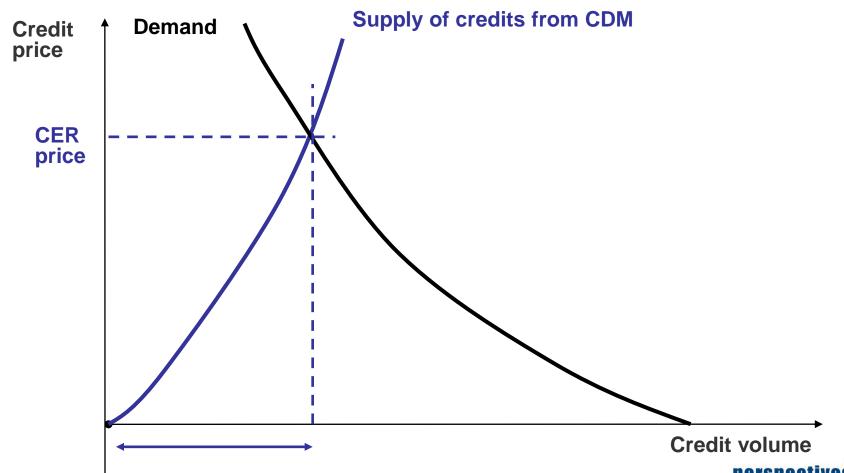
- The fragmented carbon market world
- Competition among carbon market mechanisms
- How baseline and additionality determination influences competitiveness of the mechanisms
 - New Market Mechanism: Contributing to global emission reductions
- Challenges for regulators
- Conclusions



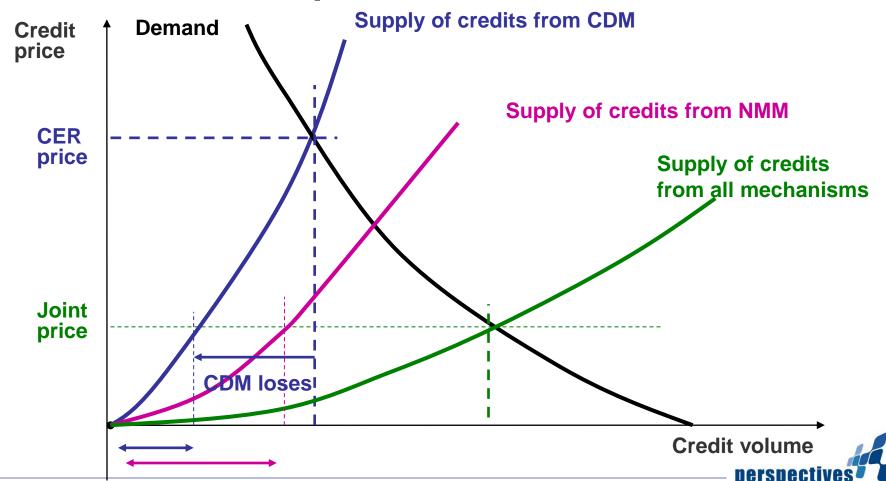




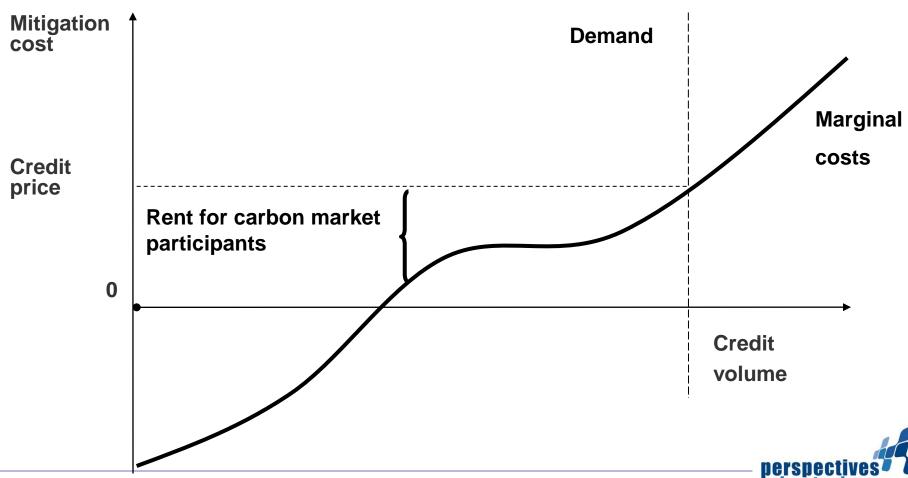


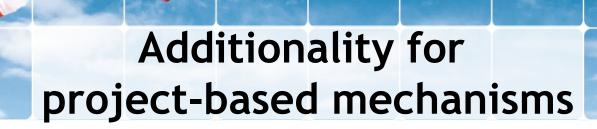


Supply and demand on multiple carbon markets





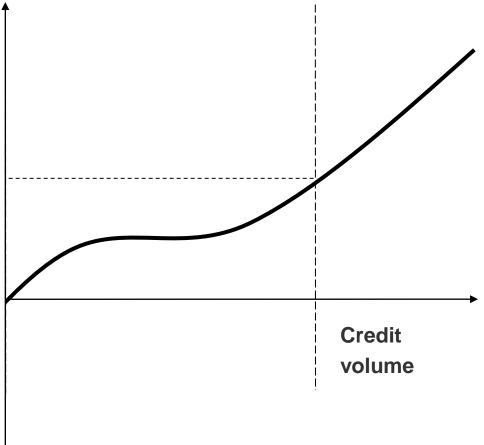


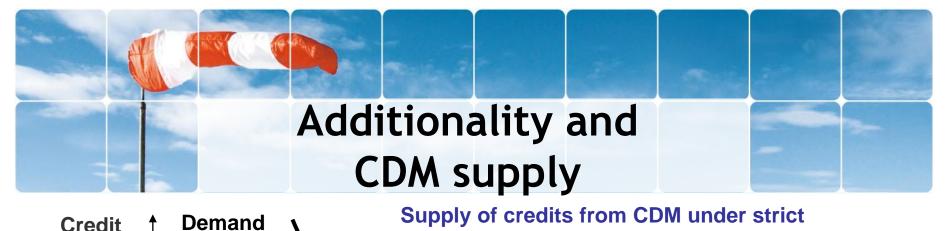


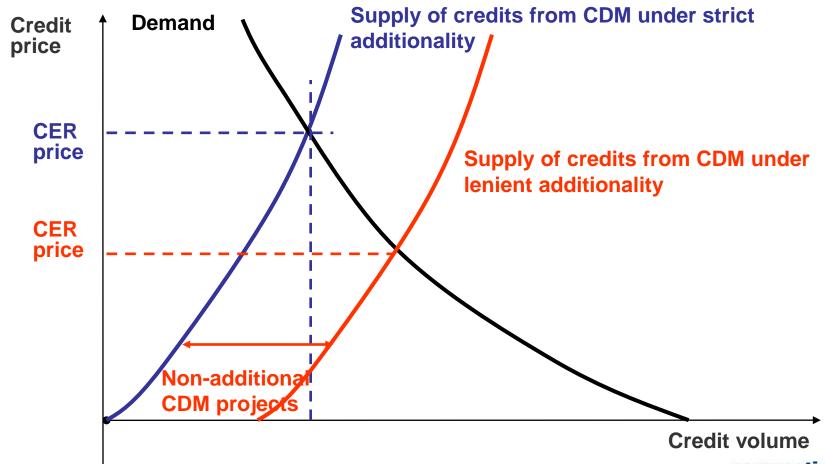
Mitigation cost

Not additional

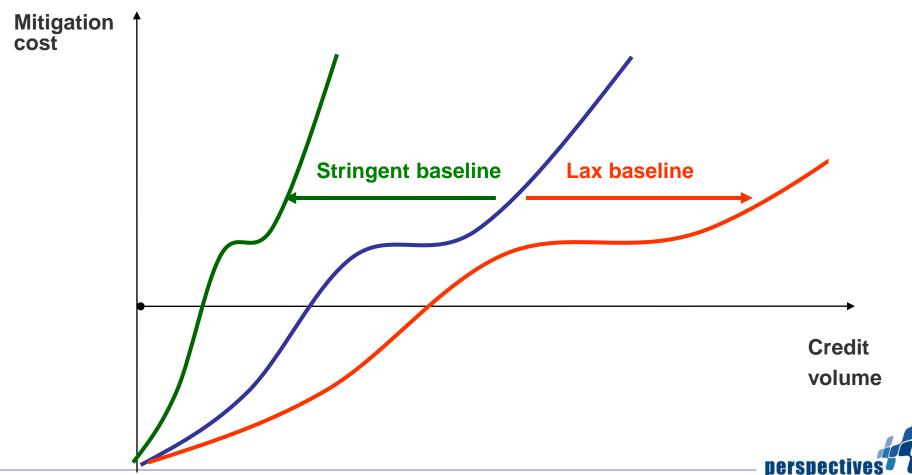
Credit price



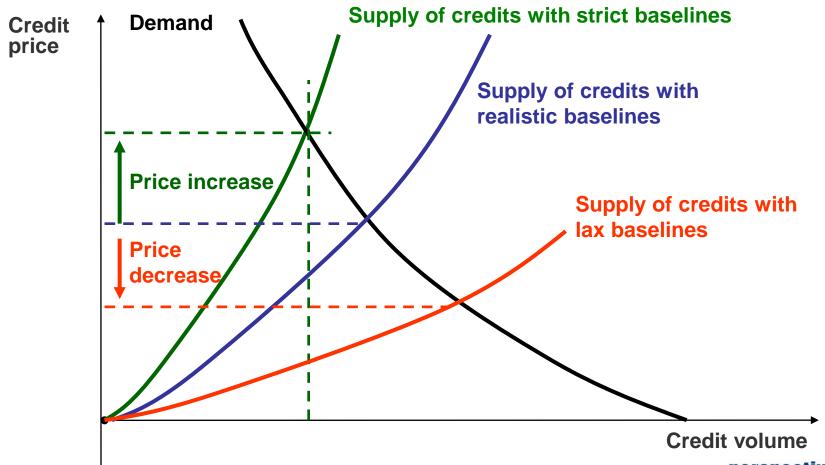








Baseline stringency and credit supply





- Options for contribution of NMM to global emission reductions
 - Stringent baselines below business-as-usual
 - Discounting of emission credits
 - Shortening of crediting periods
- Each option has different impacts on the competitiveness of the NMM...
 - Former two reduce supply immediately
 - Latter keeps competitiveness high as project developers care less for future credits



- Understand interaction between the different mechanisms
 - Joint regulatory body for all mechanisms
 - Strive for consistency in rules
- Understand competitiveness impacts of specific rules
 - Baseline rules change shape of supply curve
 - Additionality rules shift the entire curve
 - Contribution of NMM to global reduction reduces competitiveness compared to 100% offset mechs



- Competitiveness of mechanisms directly depends on rules for baseline setting and additionality determination
 - Understand these implications when negotiating the NMM
 - Understand the competitiveness implications of changes in CDM baseline and additionality rules
 - Standardization
 - Benchmarking
 - Automatic additionality





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Supply and demand on multiple carbon markets

