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INITIATIVE

Gold Standard



Climate-KIC is supported by the
EIT, a body of the European Union

THE POWER OF BLOCKCHAIN FOR CLIMATE ACTION UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Room Warmia | Tuesday 04 Dec 2018 | 18:30 - 20:00

PROGRAM

Heike Summer , Office of the Environment, Liechtenstein	Welcome and introductions of panelists
Antonia Sutter , Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland	Blockchain from a development agency perspective
Juerg Fuessler , INFRAS + Climate Ledger Initiative (CLI) Felipe De León , Consultant and Adviser to the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Costa Rica Sven Braden , LIFE Climate Foundation + CLI	Launch of Navigating Blockchain for Climate Action Presentation of key concepts for policymakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blockchain technology + needs of PA operationalisation • Article 6/networking markets • Digitising MRV • Supply chain applications
Nick Beglinger , Cleantech21, Hack4Climate + CLI Sven Braden , LIFE Climate Foundation + CLI	Innovations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use cases in REDDchain; RE + Hack4Climate • Wood tracking protocol • IXO Protocol
Alain Patrick Medenou , UNFCCC Secretariat	UNFCCC work on blockchain
Sarah Leugers , Gold Standard, CLI	Facilitated roundtable discussion / Audience Q&A

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NAVIGATING BLOCKCHAIN AND CLIMATE ACTION

An Overview

4 December 2018

| **BLOCKCHAIN + PARIS AGREEMENT**

Juerg Fuessler

INFRAS

Climate Ledger Initiative



Mission: To accelerate the momentum for climate action under the Paris Agreement by fostering the use of the emerging blockchain technology.

Activities:

- **Analysis and research**
- **Innovation use cases**
- **Platform for exchange and joint learning**

Supported by Government of Switzerland, the Government of Liechtenstein and EIT Climate-KIC

Collaboration with network including UNFCCC Sec. and World Bank

Founding member of the Climate Chain Coalition

Operated by: Cleantech21 Foundation, LIFE Climate Foundation, INFRAS and the Gold Standard Foundation

Blockchain Technology and the World Economy

2015



2016

42 Financial Intermediaries start bc based collaboration



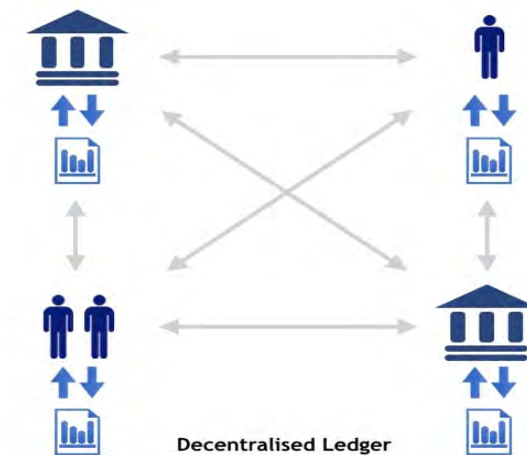
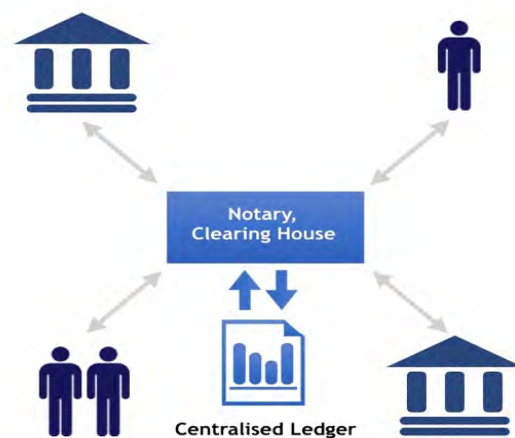
2017



«By 2027 about 10% of World GDP will be stored on blockchains»

Blockchain Technology – What is it?

- A **new kind of decentralized database**;
- Data is not stored centralized but distributed over many participating computers;
- In principle, all transactions in the network are transparent for its participants;
- All data base entries («blocks») are linked using cryptographic processes thereby creating an immutable chain of data blocks;
- All participants continuously monitor and record transactions and check database records for coherence;
- This process is automatized through a network protocol – similar to HTTP.



Blockchain Technology accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



The Paris Agreement and Blockchain Technology

Characteristics of Paris Agreement

- De-centralized, *hybrid* bottom-up *and* top-down approach
- **Transparency** as key pillar of PA
- Important role of measuring, accounting, tracking, reporting
- **Exchange of information** and review
- Important role of **private sector players**

Risks: Lack in ambition levels and transparency

Features of Blockchain/DLT Technology

- De-centralized notary, also for small systems
- Brings trust to peer-to-peer interactions
- Accessibility and distributed systems
- Increased transparency
- Permanent ledger
- Efficiency – Smart contracts
- Public / permissioned blockchain

Risks: pilot/ demonstration stage, complex, high power consumption, only a hype?

CLI Report - Navigating Blockchain and Climate Action

Why?	Huge Amount of dispersed information available, primarily on individual use cases, start ups, ICOs. Need for an objective overview and mapping of climate-related initiatives , applications and policies.
Who?	Contributions from Governments, Multilateral Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Private Sector: 17 lead authors and more than 20 reviewers from over 20 different countries
Whom?	Report is addressed for a non-technical audience within the climate community, e.g. for policy makers, interested practitioners
What?	Report provides an overview and orientation of blockchain development (and within the broader field of DLT) which are relevant for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
When?	Official launch on December 4 th 2018, COP24 in Katowice. The field is rapidly developing, therefore CLI plans to update the report on an annual basis.
Where?	www.climateledger.org

CLI Navigating Blockchain and Climate Action Report

Content in three Parts:

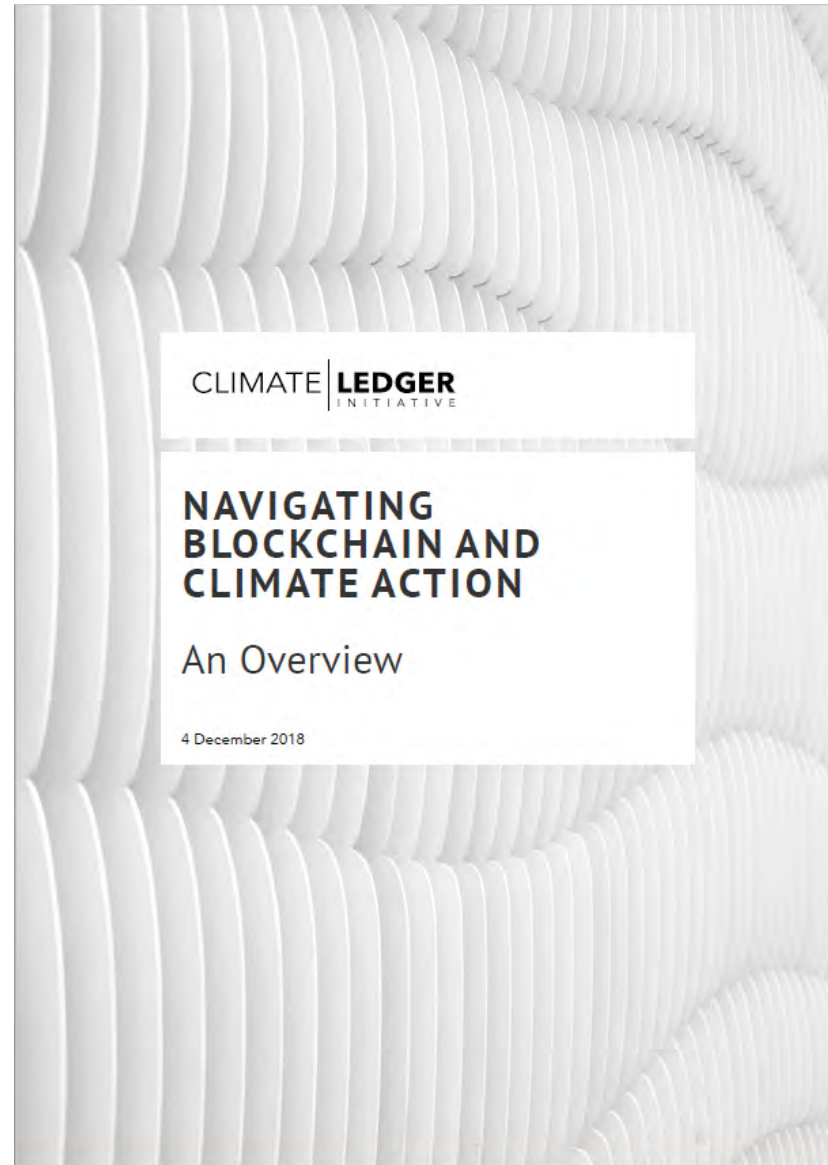
Chapter	Author(s)	Institution
PART 1: Blockchain for the Paris Agreement and Compliance		
1 Introduction – setting the scene	J. Fuessler	INFRAS & CLI
2 The Paris Agreement – a bird’s eye view		
3 Blockchain supporting a hybrid, decentralised climate treaty	Felipe De León	MINAE, Costa Rica
4 Networking carbon markets to scale up climate action	Rachel Wok, Susan David Carevic, Andrea Prada H	The World Bank
5 Measuring, reporting and verification	Owen Hewlett	The Gold Standard & CLI
6 Accounting for climate finance	Cristian Retamal, Iván Razo-Zapata, Gustavo Arciniegas López	COCOA
7 Tracking climate adaptation measures and their impacts		

CLI Navigating Blockchain and Climate Action Report

Chapter	Author(s)	Institution
Part II: Blockchain for implementing climate action		
8 Engaging corporations and Individuals	Massamba Thioye	UNFCCC Secretariat
9 Combining innovative carbon taxation and blockchain	Nick Beglinger	Cleantech21, Hack4Climate & CLI
10 Crowd financing for climate action, role of tokenisation	Sven Braden	LIFE Climate Foundation & CLI
11 Blockchain technology as a driving force for renewable energy development	Christian Hübner	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Peru
12 Blockchain for corporate climate and sustainability	Marion Verles	The Gold Standard & CLI
Part III: Good blockchain		
13 What blockchain technology is and how it works	Sven Braden Madeleine Guyer	LIFE Climate Foundation INFRAS & CLI
14 Governance for blockchain and climate action	Juerg Fuessler	INFRAS & CLI

Thank you.

Juerg Fuessler
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Next side event:
**Unleashing the potential
for climate mitigation and
adaptation action with
blockchain technology**
EU Pavilion, COP24
Wednesday 05
December 2018
18:30 - 20:00

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NAVIGATING BLOCKCHAIN AND CLIMATE ACTION

An Overview

4 December 2018

| REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Sven Braden

LIFE Climate Foundation Liechtenstein

Climate Ledger Initiative

The Paris Agreement and Blockchain Technology– shared characteristics

Backbone – UNFCCC level information system(s)					Transparency Framework of Paris Agreement
GHG Inventories (national) Sources and sinks		Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)			
GHG Inventories (corporate, ETS, footprinting)		Company targets, ESG, green supply chains			
Markets PA Article 6 Voluntary	Emission Trading Schemes National/Intl. Clubs	Carbon taxes and levies Carbon pricing Carbon asset reserve	Further regulation and voluntary instruments (Feed-in tariffs, RECs, PATs, subsidies, results based finance, benchmarking)		
ICAO-CORSIA WMO	National market instruments	BTA			
MRV, carbon accounting and reporting					
Climate finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation					
Fostering green technologies and access (energy prosumers, mini-grids, microfinance, crowd funding, incentive tokens)					
Blockchain/ distributed ledger technology – potential of decentralized ledger approaches for improved accuracy/ transparency/ trust, accurate tracking, distributed/ pervasive sources, smart contracts, double counting, etc.					

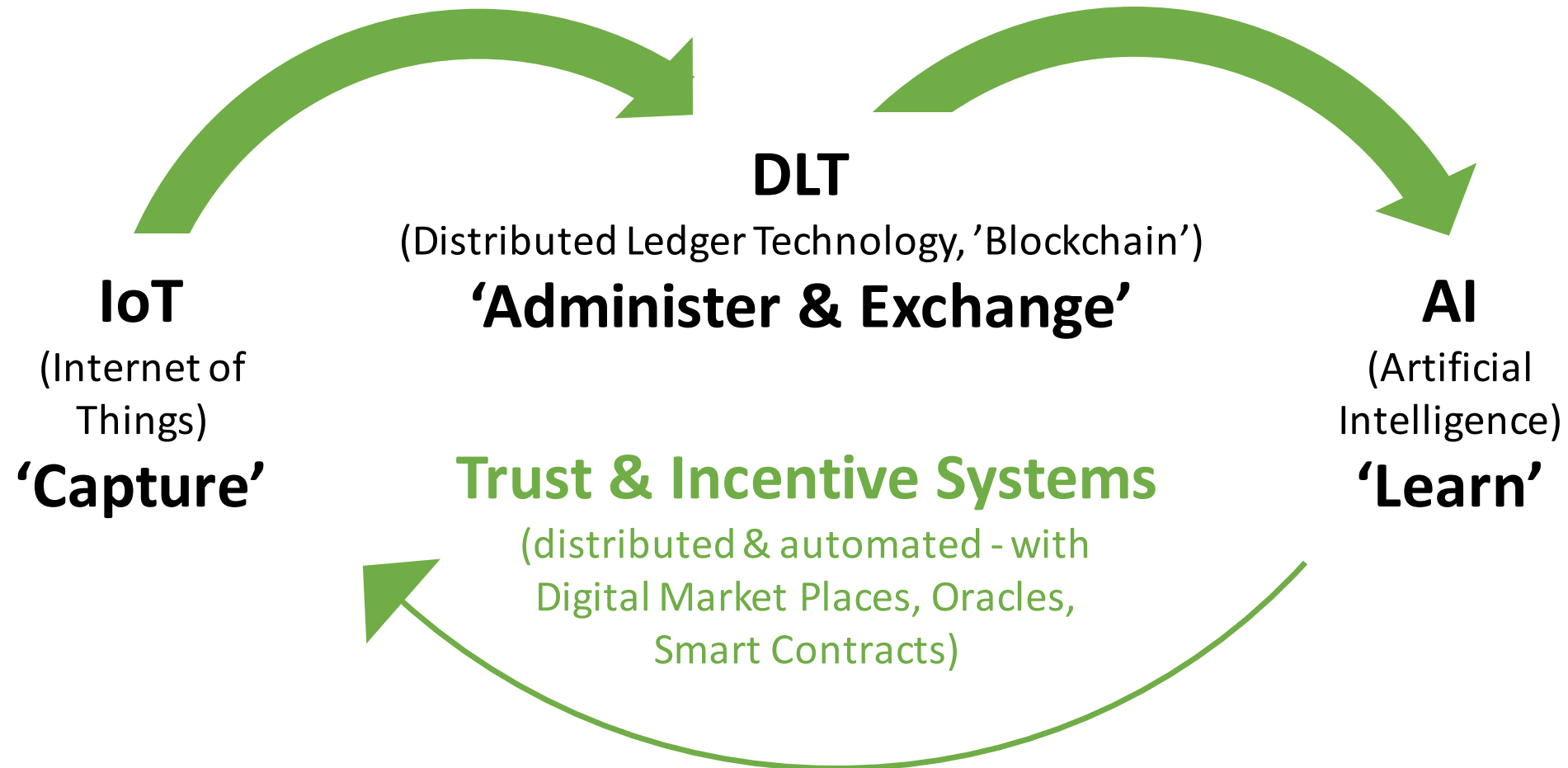
Source: Climate Ledger Initiative.
 Abbreviations: GHG: Greenhouse gases, ETS: Emissions Trading Schemes, ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance Criteria in the Finance industry, PA: Paris Agreement, ICAO-CORSIA: The International Civil Aviation Organization's Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation, WMO: World Maritime Organization, BTA: Border Tax Adjustments, REC: Renewable Energy Certificate, PAT: Perform Achieve Trade Scheme for Energy Efficiency in India's Industry, MRV: Measuring, Reporting and Verification.

Outline

- Example 1 Art. 13 PA, Measuring, reporting and verification of and tracking mitigation activities
- Example 2 Art. 9 PA, The role of blockchain and its potential for climate finance
- Example 3 Role of blockchain in corporate sustainability

CLI-Report - Navigating Blockchain and Climate Action

Ex: Art. 13 PA, MRV and tracking mitigation activities, managing project cycle



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Examples

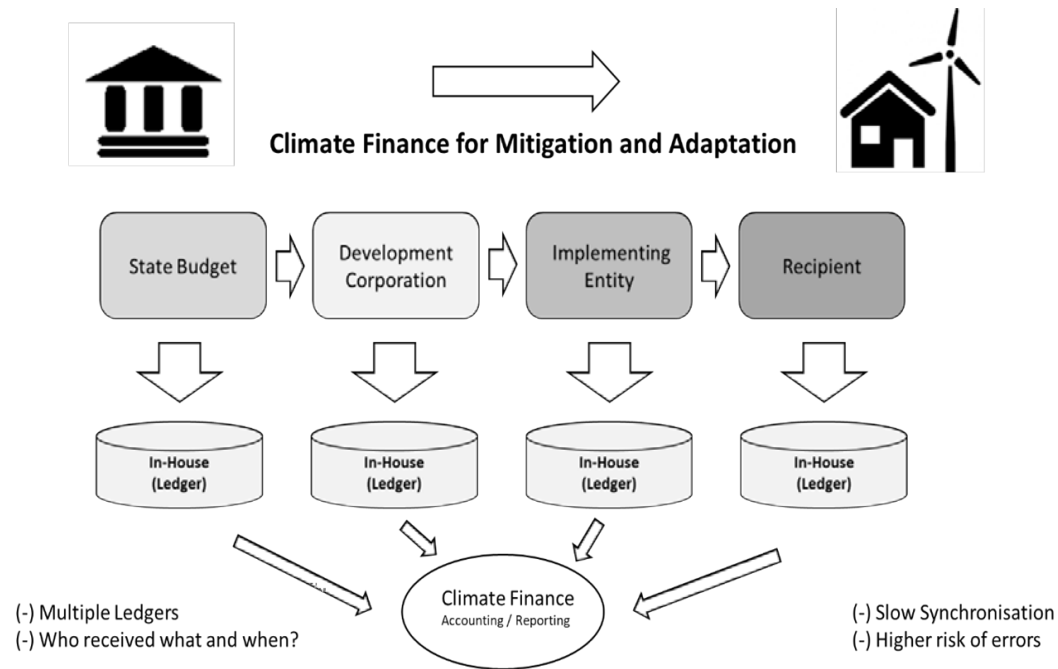
Art. 13 PA, Measuring, reporting and verification of and tracking mitigation activities, managing project cycle

Challenges in MRV	Opportunities for blockchain	Remarks
Lack of trust in data, forgery	Increased confidence in, transparency and accuracy of MRV Reduced potential for human error or corruption in data collection and reporting as well as verification	Avoiding “garbage-in, garbage-out” is key! Simplification of ways to establish the origin of data and how it has been collected and verified via automated systems for collection, recording and cross-checking.
Costly, complex collection of data for individual and dispersed mitigation action	Automated collection of data through IoT, recorded and made immutable by blockchain	The automated collection, upload of data and the calculations needed to determine impact reduces the need for manual interventions in both collection and review and speeds up the process of data verification .
Costly , complex impact quantification and reporting	Smart contract and online applications in conjunction with blockchain to automate the process of impact calculation, based on automated data collection and pre-set methodological approaches	The digitisation of methodologies to calculate emission reductions will require to adapt existing methodologies to be embedded in a blockchain system in the form of smart contracts; some requirements may no longer be relevant, new requirements may be needed to ensure the appropriate use of technology .
Automated quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC)	Smart contracts on blockchain to automatically check monitoring data for plausibility and outliers	Data that does not pass the quality check may be automatically removed from issuance or switch to more conservative methodology.
Costly verification of emission reductions	Efficiency gains in verification including crowd verification and smarter, risk-based selection of what to audit and when; potential to pre-condition verification based on wider data to automate much of the process, use of blockchain’s notary function	This implies a gradual switch from verification of each calculation to the verification of the technology system that produces the output .

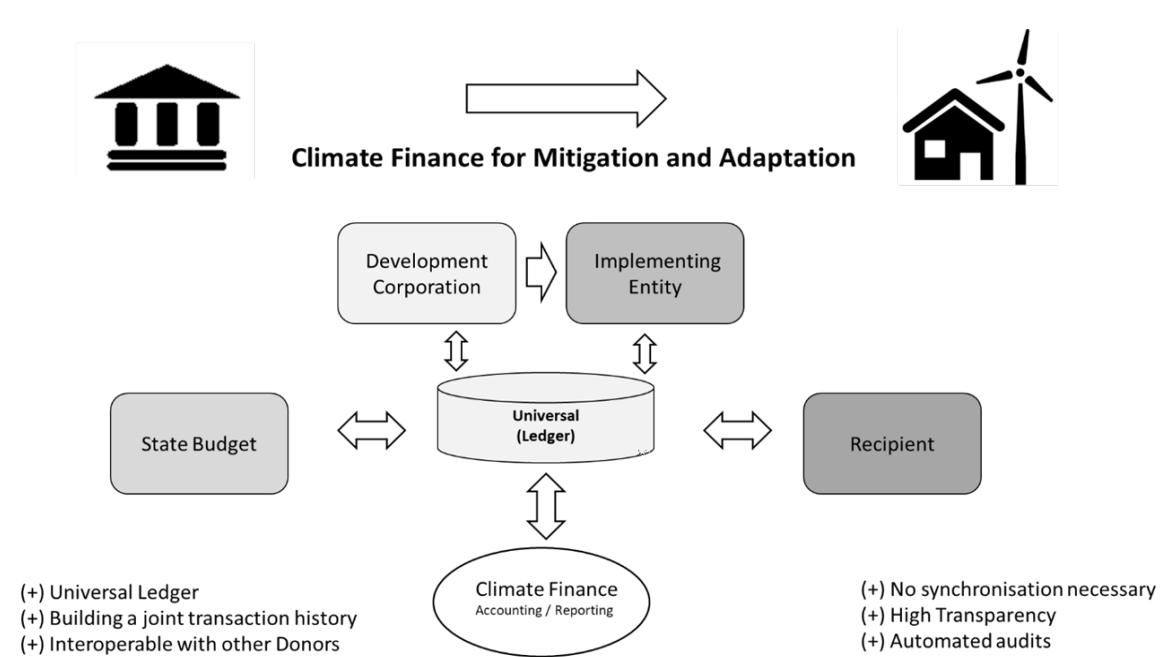
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Examples

Art. 9 PA, The role of blockchain and its potential for climate finance



In-House Ledger



Universal Ledger

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Examples

Art. 9 PA, The role of blockchain and its potential for climate finance

Challenges	Opportunities for blockchain	Remarks
Reconciling climate finance spending and host country attribution	Automated tracking and reporting of financial flows from donors to recipients	Smart contracts can help automate reconciliation if they are designed to analyse and report on financial transfers.
Rules for transparency framework and reporting not yet developed	Allowance for developing bottom-up systems where actors in the whole chain of climate finance flows adopt innovative blockchain approaches for best practice in reporting and transparency	This requires schemes to fully share best practices, open-source development, and open data .
Donor and beneficiaries lack mutual trust in data, risk of forgery	Trusted transfer of financial resources Increased confidence in and accuracy of emission-relevant data on climate finance	Blockchain must be able to track how fiat money and/or cryptocurrencies are spent on climate actions.
Recipients lack bank accounts	Identification mechanisms to assure digital identity of recipients on blockchain; Provision of cryptocurrency for countries with weak monetary systems	Tellers might be required to facilitate exchanges.
Reporting and transparency under Paris Agreement	Tamper-proof single point of truth that records all information on financial and technology transfers as well as non-refundable funds for technical assistance	Reporting requires defining smart contracts. Transparency relies on what must be recorded in the blockchain.

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Examples

Role of blockchain in corporate sustainability



← Blockchain solutions for traceable, immutable impact data →

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Examples

Role of blockchain in corporate sustainability

Challenges in corporate sustainability	Opportunities for Blockchain / AI / IoT	Remarks
Managing and automating supplier data	Data input enabled across a large network of internal and external stakeholders ; automated identification of users ; enhanced data security; increased data quality from IoT solutions and 'Big data'; data verification and analysis supported by AI	Especially relevant in the context of supply chains where suppliers may not necessarily trust each other but are required to share data
Quantifying impacts	Translating paper based, impact quantification methodologies into smart contracts and apps to convert dataset into a quantified impact that can be validated by the network and certified by an external third party	Helps to quantify and certify the sustainability profile of goods purchased and transacted
Reporting progress	Credible, transparent reporting via impacts stored on the blockchain to leverage data submitted by multiple actors and produce a consolidated picture of a product or a corporate sustainability profile	Responds to growing need for transparent disclosure of sustainability attributes at company- and product-level
Ensuring traceability of goods	Goods, services and their associated impacts digitised and traded on the blockchain transparently and securely	Significant existing gap in ability to translate input / production data into credible impact information to generate the full “impact profile” of a commodity
Creating business value	Tokenisation of impacts associated with goods and services to unlock monetisation opportunities	Need to properly design the ecosystem to create incentives for users to exchange and value tokens

CLI-Report – Key Findings on the role of blockchains

- Digitising Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

Blockchain is **part of an ecosystem** of digital technologies including **remote sensors, internet of things, big data and artificial intelligence**. Digitisation of MRV allows the coding of methodologies and processes in the form of smart contracts for the automated issuance, transfer and payment of climate outcomes: Highly relevant for **carbon markets** or **results-based finance schemes**.

- Decentralised access to climate finance

Bottom-up development of Blockchain approaches **to integrate stakeholders** into the whole climate finance value chain; Blockchain technology combined with new fingerprint, iris or face recognition technology **allow individuals who lack identity documents or bank account to access climate finance** in the form of micro credits, subsidy schemes of payments for mitigation or adaptation action.

- Corporate Sustainability / Supply Chains

Decentralized Blockchain networks provide for the opportunity to transform **sustainability aspects** (e.g. impact) into fungible tokens – which makes overall corporate sustainability more transparent, tangible **and can unlock considerable monetization opportunities**.

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| INNOVATION/USE CASE

Nick Beglinger
Cleantech21, Hack4Climate
Climate Ledger Initiative



Cleantech21

#Hack4Climate

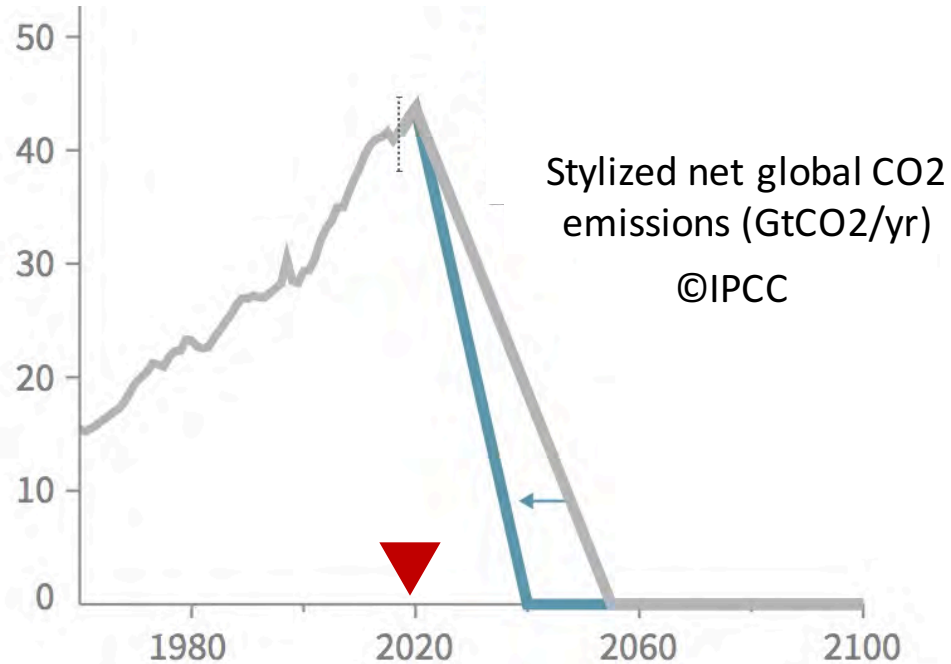
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CLI Side Event
(@COP24, 04/12/2018)

Climate Change: Exponential Action Needs Exponential Innovation

(‘disruptive’ to implement Paris Agreement, for business & government)

Challenge: Exponential decarbonization



30 years to net-zero!

Source:

<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>

Solution: Fourth Industrial Revolution



1st

Mechanisation,
Steam and
Water Power



2nd

Mass
production,
Assembly lines,
electricity



3rd

Computer &
Automation



4th

Cyber Physical
Systems,
networks, AI

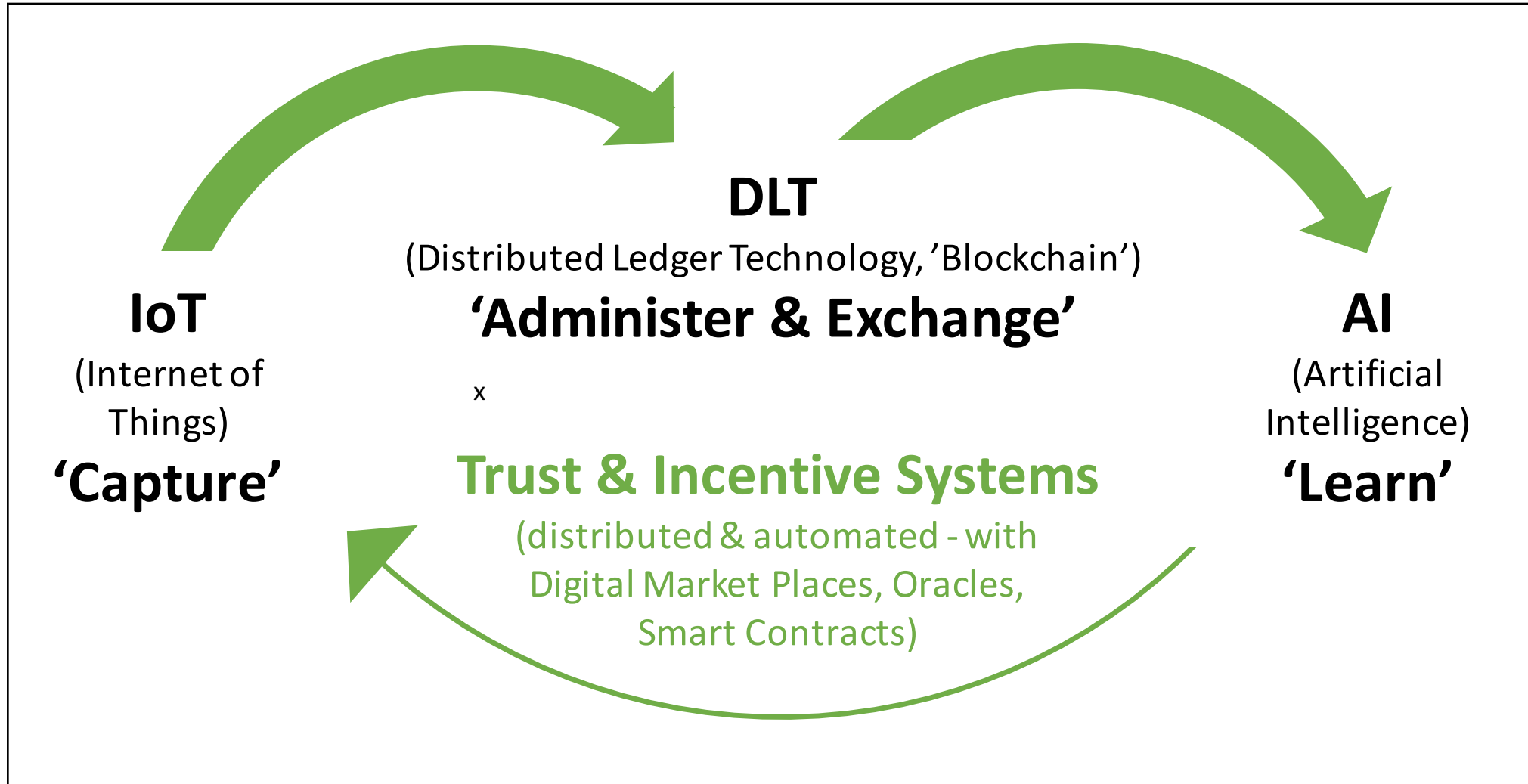
Now!

Note C21 Whitepaper:

‘A climate innovation perspective
on the fourth industrial revolution’

IoT, DLT & AI - the Disruptive Troika

(exponential innovation, focus continued/confirmed, use case experience)



#Hack4Climate, first pilot COP23, Climate Action Success

(100 hackers from 33 countries, 40 experts, 5 days – use case experience)



"My COP highlight"
James Close, World Bank



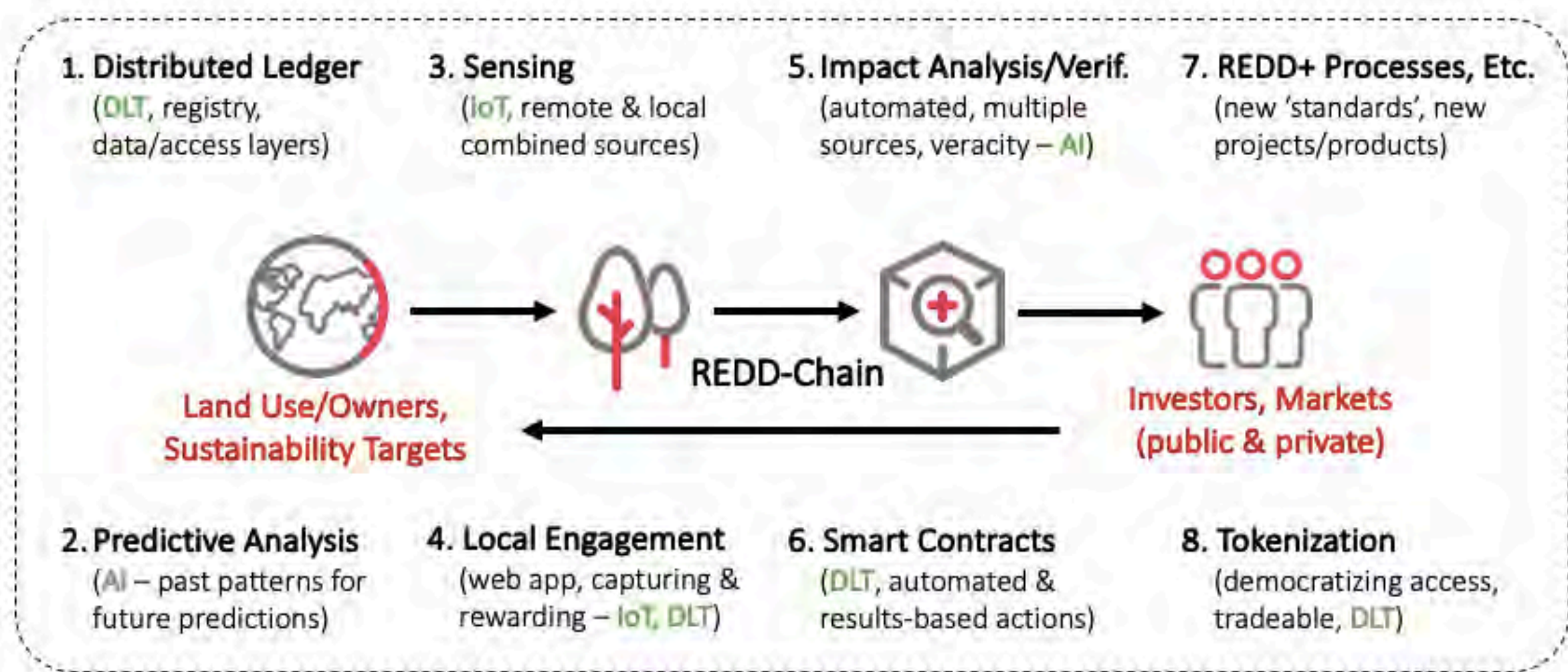
"A truly inspiring event"
Michael Casey, MIT



From Hackathon to Innovation Program (approach works, needs more – definition/hack/accelerator)



Use Case Example REDD-Chain (Forest Management, 'digital MRV' applied)



Cleantech21



Quantis



GAINFOREST



Pilot, Q1 2019

H4C @COP24, Second Pilot Year (in Katowice, Poland 09-13/12/2018)



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| USE CASES

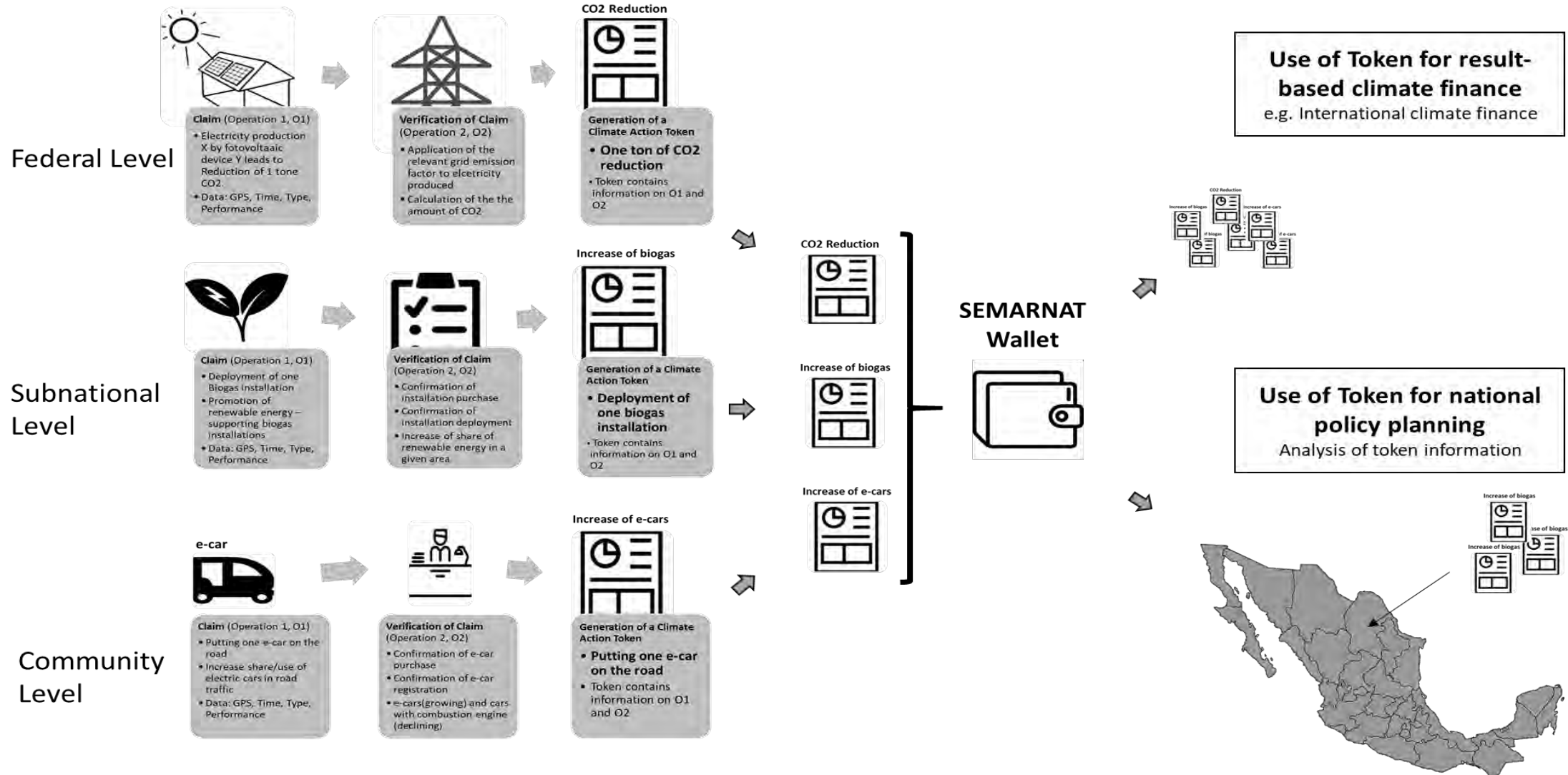
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LIFE Climate Foundation Liechtenstein

Climate Ledger Initiative

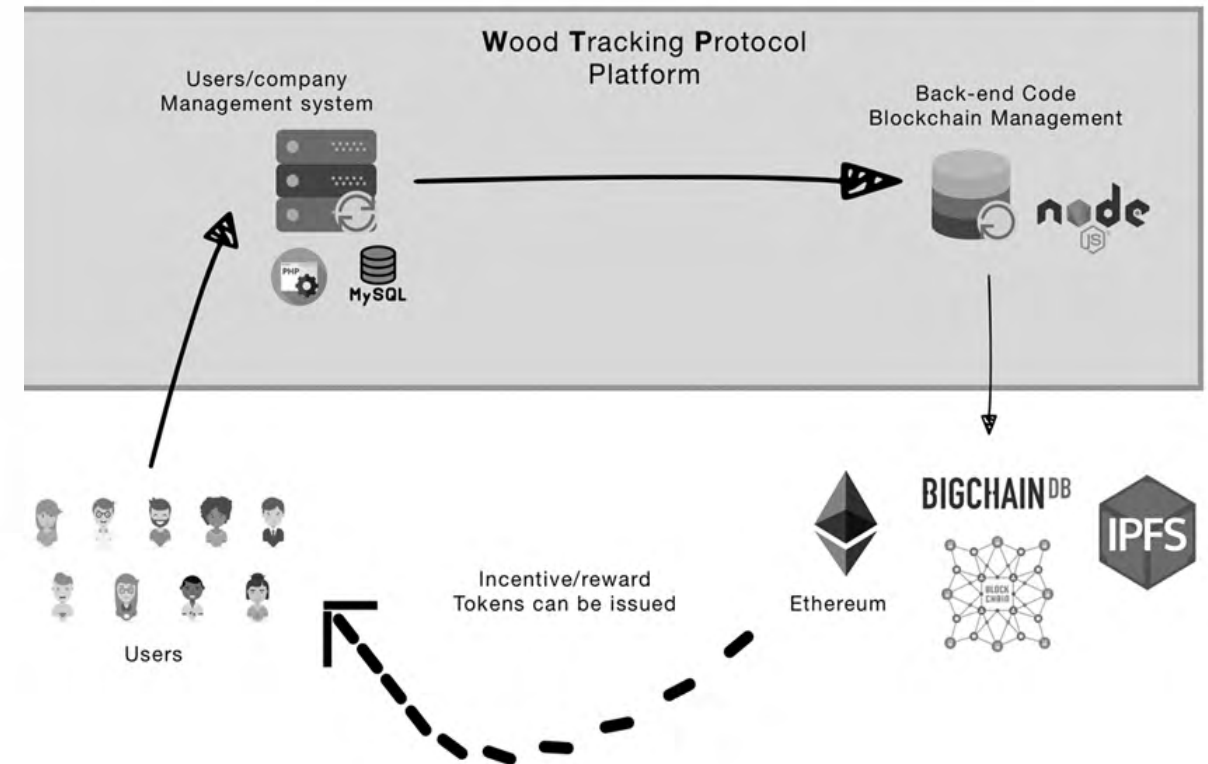
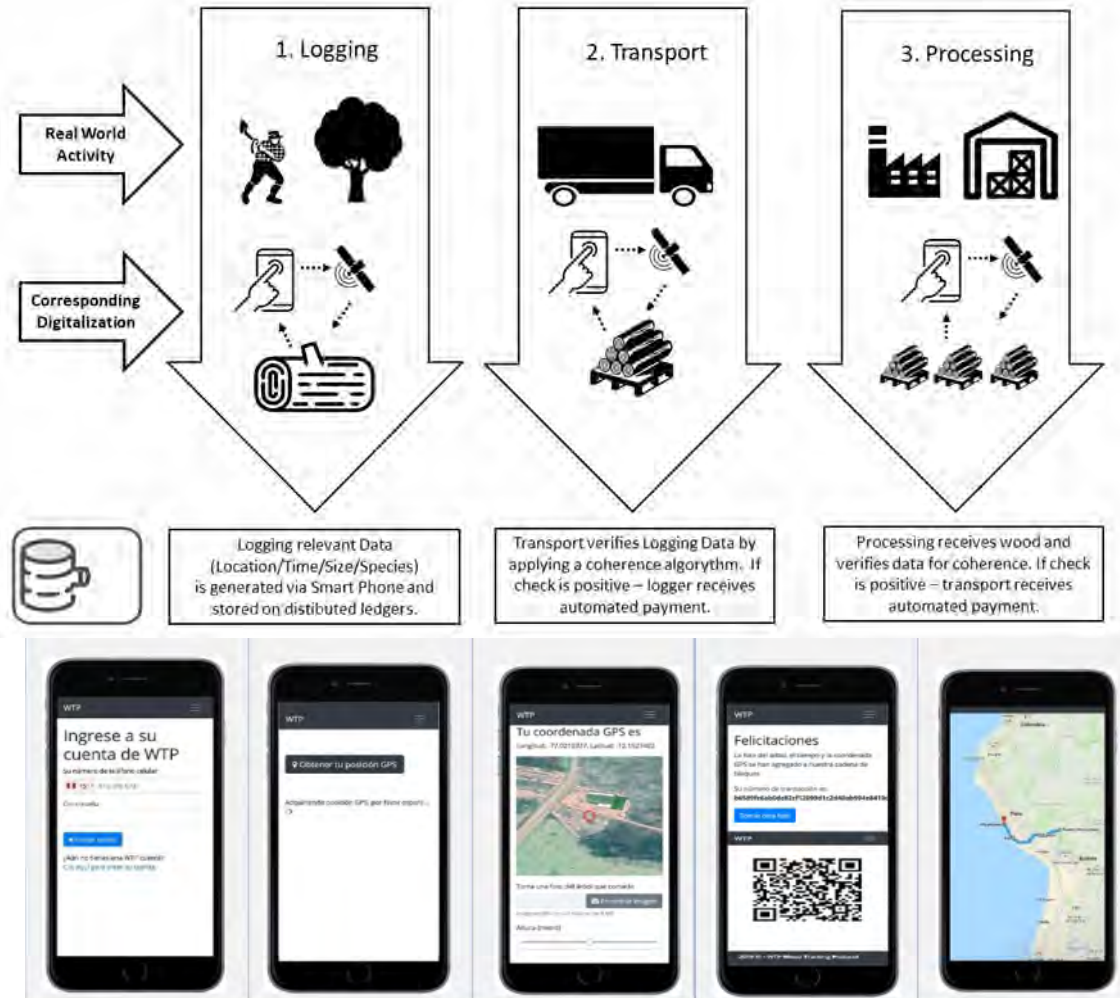
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Use Cases – VERIFICATION PLATFORM (GIZ Mexico)



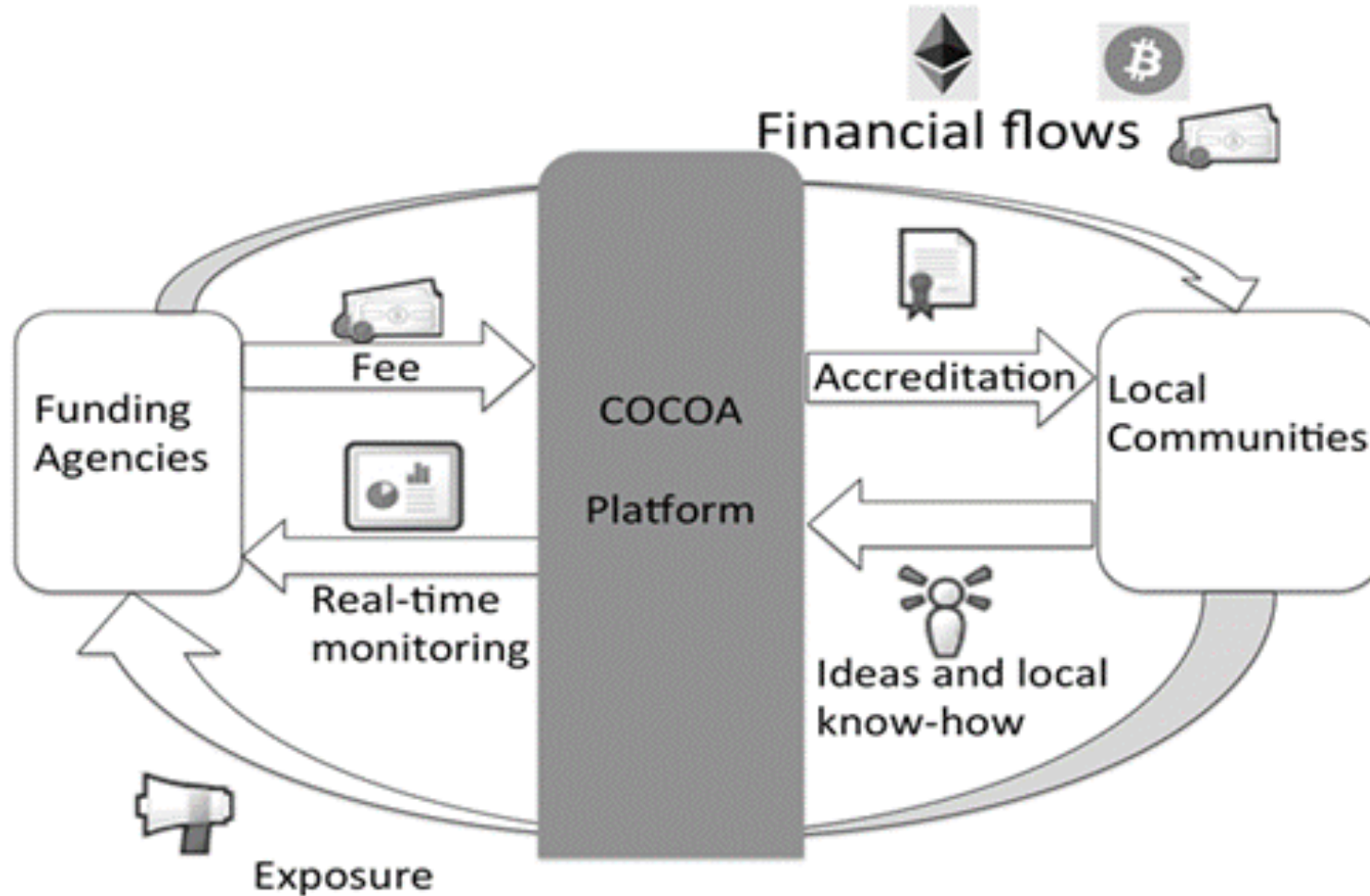
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Use Cases – WOOD TRACKING PROTOCOL (DEZA Peru)



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Use Cases – COCOA Platform for community-based adaptation



- Focus on climate adaptation
- Realtime tracking the of financial and other resources
- Tracking progress of initiatives with real-time monitoring
- Strengthening of local PPP initiatives
- Reduction of time and transaction costs during project implementation

| PANEL

- **Antonia Sutter**, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland
- **Juerg Fuessler**, INFRAS + Climate Ledger Initiative
- **Felipe De León**, Consultant to the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Costa Rica
- **Sven Braden**, LIFE Climate Foundation + CLI
- **Nick Beglinger**, Cleantech21, Hack4Climate + CLI
- **Alain Patrick Medenou**, UNFCCC Secretariat
- **Kwon Sei-joong**, Director General for Climate Change, MOFA Foreign Affairs, Korea
- Moderated by: **Sarah Leugers**, Gold Standard + CLI