



## Post-2020 markets under the Paris Agreement



Post-2020 markets under the Paris Agreement will be built through a bottom-up approach, as each party to the Agreement is required to track the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions (or removals) achieved—and has considerable leeway to determine how this will be done.



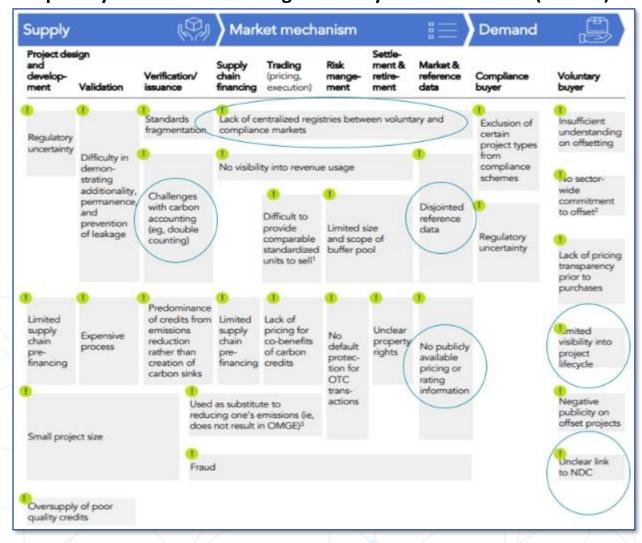
The bottom-up nature of future carbon markets comes with increased complexity and diversity of reporting and verification approaches for GHG emissions inventories and mitigation outcomes:

- Limited transparency
- Limited liquidity
- Market fragmentation and inaccessibility
- Quality variability
- Lagging methodologies



There is significant potential for digital infrastructure to underpin and streamline the functioning of post-2020 carbon markets.

#### Report by Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets (TSVCM)



**Source:** Adams, Tim. Winters, Bill. Nazareth, Annette and Mark Carney Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets Phase 1 Final Report: January 2021, TSVCM, pg. 45





## **Challenges in the Scale-up of Voluntary Carbon Markets**

Sale through Certification **Project Project Ongoing** Corporate Exchange **Development** Investment & issuance **MRV Purchase** /Brokers Inefficiencies in securing certification and revenues Mostly bilateral Lagging methodologies

MRV processes

How can digital infrastructure alleviate these challenges?

Reliance on manual and expensive

Limited market liquidity

**Source:** Google Cloud, SIP, Accelerating Digital Environmental Assets Summit, October 19, 2022





Limited liquidity, transparency, and environmental attributes of

sustainable projects



## **World Bank Climate Warehouse Program:**

Building an End-to-End Digital Ecosystem for Carbon Markets



Pillar 1: Piloting and Developing Global Public Goods

Making digital infrastructure for carbon markets available to client countries through development, testing and prototyping of innovative digital infrastructure for carbon markets.



- Digital for Climate (D4C) Working Group. Collaboration with EBRD, UNDP, UNFCCC, and WB that aims create a modular and interoperable end-to-end digital ecosystem for carbon markets.
- Digital Monitoring, Reviewing and Verification (dMRV) systems.
   Piloting the connection between dMRV systems with national carbon registries and national MRV systems.
- **National Carbon Registries.** Development of opensource offand on-chain transaction registries.
- Climate Action Data Trust (CADT).
- Tokenization instruments. Development of tokenization instruments to tokenize carbon markets



Pillar 2: Global Knowledge and Capacity-Building

Support countries and jurisdictions to in implementation of digital infrastructure for carbon markets needed for GHG mitigation and NDC implementation.

#### **Work Streams:**

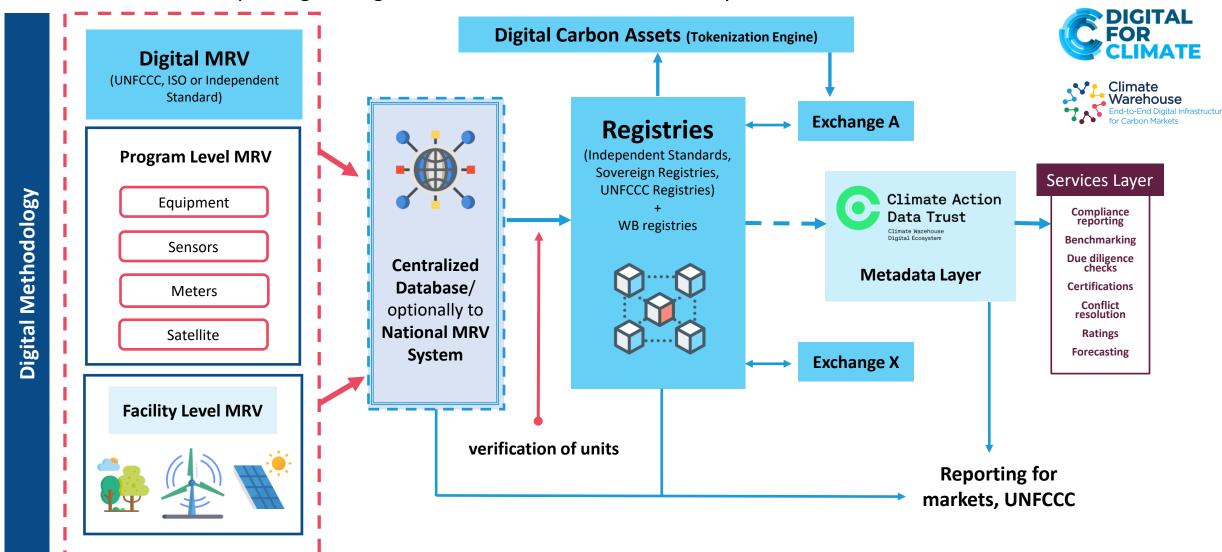
- **Develop** <u>knowledge base on digital infrastructure</u> and facilitate information exchange through technical discussions and knowledge dissemination
- Assist countries to identify and implement best practice approaches and, where relevant, achieve compatibility in design to support the <u>development and linking of digital infrastructure for</u> carbon markets
- Encourage international and national cooperation, and <u>inform the</u>
   <u>domestic and global policy discussions on GHG mitigation</u> by
   sharing lessons learned and providing a platform for collective
   innovation on digital infrastructure products





## Data and trade infrastructure is a precondition to scale a transparent and inclusive carbon market

Climate Warehouse is piloting the digitization of the carbon market ecosystem





## **Climate Action Data Trust**

#### Outcomes of Simulation III



## Platform & Governance

- Developed operational prototype as a global public good that aims to empower a new global carbon market infrastructure through a decentralized information technology platform built on blockchain technology
- Implemented the recommendations from the governance consultations on the operational platform conducted by IETA and the Government of Singapore:
  - Conducted fundraising
  - Formation of governing bodies
  - Set up independent legal entity anchored in Singapore
  - Official launch in December 6-8, 2022



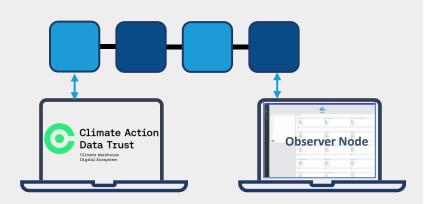
### **Testing activities**

Since 2019, the World Bank has been testing and prototyping the Climate Action Trust (CADT) with partnering governments and organizations. The testing and simulation activities enable participants to envision an interconnected ecosystem, beyond their own standalone system.

#### Outcomes of Simulation III:

- 75 individual testers
  - 30 participating organizations
- 11 governments
- weekly office hour sessions
- 58 testing sessions
- 30 kick-off and onboarding meetings

#### Participation in CADT Simulation III (2022)



#### 22 full participants:

IFC Chile

**WB CATS** Japan **WB CMI** Peru

Rwanda

Senegal **EcoRegistry Colombia** 

Singapore **IHS Markit** 

Sweden **SK Certification Center** 

Switzerland GenZero

Uganda

ClimateCheck IFTA

Open Earth Foundation

Climate Ledger Initiative

8 observers:

Spain

**EBRD** 

**UNDP** 

**UNFCCC** 

ACR

UK

CAR

GCC

Gold Standard

Verra



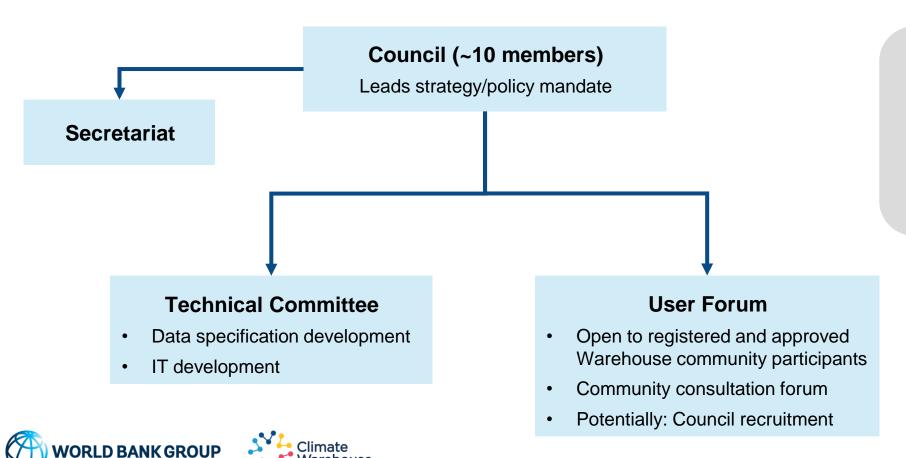


# Climate Action Data Trust Interim Governance

Inception Interim Period Permanent Governance

Jan 2023

Jan 2025



The governance structure follows the recommendations from the **Governance Consultations** convened by IETA, the government of Singapore and World Bank >

Timeline 2022-2023

