

Kyoto Protocol

Clean Development Mechanism

The Struggle Against Climate Change Through Sustainable Development

The Flexibility Mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol and especially the Clean Development Mechanism, constitute a fundamental tool in the combined struggle of countries, businesses and organisations against climate change. A growing volume of projects and emission reductions in a highly dynamic and constantly evolving environment require the utmost commitment to quality, rigor and the highest level of prestige.

What is it?

The **Clean Development Mechanism** consist of the execution of projects in non Annex I countries that generate emissions savings beyond those that could have been produced in the case of having used conventional technology or not having taken advantage of the absorption capacity of forests.

The Objective of the **CDM Projects** is to help the least developed countries achieve sustainable development through the promotion of environmentally friendly investment on the part of governments or business from industrialised countries. These mechanisms, beyond contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, permit technology transfer and public and private financing for developing countries. Currently, AENOR is involved in the validation and verification certification of **more than 160 projects** in all of the geographical areas where projects are being executed: **Latin America** (The region with the highest number of actions), **Africa** (Morocco, Egypt, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Cameroon and Tunisia), **Asia** (Israel, India, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea and Indonesia).

For the development of these projects, AENOR has signed various collaboration agreements with leading research organisms and universities with the goal of including technical experts from the academic and scientific research communities in the validation and verification teams.

CDM Projects

- The projects are developed in a voluntary manner.
- The objective gases are those indicated in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC, PFC and SF₆.
- The emissions reductions or the increased absorptions should originate from the project and should be additional to those that could have been produced in the absence of the CDM project. The projects should achieve real, measurable and long-term benefits in relational to mitigating climate change.
- In all cases, the projects should contribute to the sustainable development of the host country that also must approve all actions.
- The projects should not provoke negative environmental impacts.
- The development of the project will monitor the corresponding technology transfer and ecologically innocuous and rational knowledge. If a project is financed with public funds from an Annex I country, it must be declared that such financing is not derived from official development aid.
- The project should have a period of limited accreditation established by the participants in the project.
- Nuclear energy projects are not permitted.



AENOR

Supporting Solutions in the Climate Change challenge



AENOR. Designated Operational Entity

The project should be validated to prove that it meets the requirements of the UNFCCC and that the emission savings should be verified and certified to guarantee that the number of CERs is precise and correct. Both the validation and verification should be conducted by a Designated Operational Entity (DOE), accredited by the Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board.

AENOR, as the **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Designated Operational Entity of the Kyoto Protocol**, has been re-accredited having additionally expanded its operations into all the Mechanism's sectors. This expansion affects both the validation activities of the project and the verification and certification of the equivalent carbon dioxide emission reductions attained periodically by registered projects.



CDM projects give rise to
- **Certified Emission Reductions or CERs**



The Market

The Certified Emission Reductions (CER) obtained by these means can be marketed or acquired by public or private entities from developed countries or from transitional economies to fulfil their Kyoto Protocol reduction commitments.

New Process, normally conducted annually

Cooperation

Beyond contributing to the emission reductions of GHG, this mechanism permits the mobilisation of technology transfer and the direction of public and private financing towards the countries involved in the projects.

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