[PDF] Voluntary Carbon Markets An International Business Guide
To What They Are And How They Work Environmental Markets Insight Series

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Voluntary Carbon Markets Arnaud Brohé 2012-05-16 Winner of the Choice Outstanding Academic Titles of 2010 award. This book is a comprehensive and accessible guide to understanding the opportunities offered by regulated and voluntary carbon markets for tackling climate change. Coverage includes: - An overview of the problem of climate change, with a concise review of the most recent scientific evidence in different fields - A highly accessible introduction to the economic theory and different constitutive elements of a carbon allowances market - Explanation of the Kyoto Protocol and its flexibility mechanisms - Explanation of how the EU Emissions Trading Scheme works in practice - Ongoing developments in regulated carbon markets in the US - Up-to-the-minute coverage of regulated carbon markets in Australia - Developments in New Zealand and Japan - Carbon offsetting and voluntary carbon markets. Combining theoretical aspects with practical applications, this book is for business leaders, financiers, carbon traders, lawyers, bankers, researchers, policy makers and anyone interested in market mechanisms to mitigate climate change. The carbon emissions resulting from the production of this book have been calculated, reduced and offset to render the book carbon neutral. Published with CO2 Neutral

Exploring the Market for Voluntary Carbon Offsets Nadaa Taiyab 2006 Explores the potential for financing small-scale high-benefit sustainable development projects through the voluntary and retail sector of the carbon market.

Country Perspectives Partnership for market readiness 2021 The Paris Agreement, with its universal requirement on all countries to submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs), marks a significant change for the framework of international cooperation through carbon markets. With all countries committing themselves to climate action to reduce emissions and achieve their NDCs, the ability to exert exclusive claims over the emission impact from carbon market investments and count them towards emission targets is becoming increasingly complicated. This study seeks to understand perspectives of potential host countries on the role of international voluntary carbon markets might play in the context of their NDCs and the Paris Agreement. In doing so, it explores emerging issues and challenges these markets may face and clarifies key aspects host countries may need to consider in relation to their market participation. The study takes voluntary carbon markets to refer to carbon market transactions that are undertaken by entities on a voluntary basis and not as a result of any policy-related regulatory requirements. Recent years have already seen traditional distinctions between voluntary and regulatory markets break down as standards bodies and the push for environmental and social co-benefits begin to cross the old boundaries. And increasingly, companies are adopting net-zero emission targets, which has been accompanied by a surge of interest and investment in the voluntary carbon market. Indications are that voluntary action and voluntary demand for credits is on an upward trajectory and expected to witness substantial growth in the coming years. A greater understanding of host countries’ roles in international voluntary carbon markets, aligned with the Paris Agreement, will help to build on this momentum.

Carbon Markets in a Climate-Changing Capitalism Gareth Bryant 2019-02-21 The promise of harnessing market forces to combat climate change has been unsettled by low carbon prices, financial losses, and ongoing controversies in global carbon markets. And yet governments around the world remain committed to market-based solutions to bring down greenhouse gas emissions. This book discusses what went wrong with the marketisation of climate change and what this means for the future of action on climate change. The book explores the co-production of capitalism and climate change by developing new understandings of relationships between the appropriation, commodification and capitalisation of nature. The book reveals contradictions in carbon markets for addressing climate change as a socio-ecological, economic and political crisis, and points towards more targeted and democratic policies to combat climate change. This book will appeal to students, researchers, policy makers and campaigners who are interested in climate change and climate policy, and the political economy of capitalism and the environment.

Legal Aspects of Carbon Trading David Freestone 2009-10-01 Since 2005 the international carbon market has grown to a value of nearly $100 billion per annum. This new book examines all the main legal and policy issues which are raised by emissions trading and carbon finance. It covers not only the Kyoto Flexibility Mechanisms but also the regional emission trading scheme.
in the EU and emerging schemes in the US, Australia, and New Zealand. The Parties to the 1992 UN Framework Convention are in the process of negotiating a successor regime to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol whose first commitment period ends in 2012. As scientists predict that the threat of dangerous climate change requires much more radical mitigation actions, the negotiations aim for a more comprehensive and wide ranging agreement which includes new players - such as the US - as well as taking account of new sources (including aircraft emissions) and new mechanisms such as the creation of incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This volume builds on the success of the editors' previous volume published by OUP in 2005: Legal Aspects of Implementing the Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms: Making Kyoto Work, which remains the standard work of reference for legal practitioners and researchers on carbon finance and trading under the Kyoto Protocol.

Climate Change and Forests-Charlotte Streck 2009-10-30 The global climate change problem has finally entered the world's consciousness. While efforts to find a solution have increased momentum, international attention has focused primarily on the industrial and energy sectors. The forest, and land-use sector, however, remains one of the most significant untapped opportunities for carbon mitigation. The expiration of the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period in 2012 presents an opportunity for the international community to put this sector back on the agenda. In this timely, wide-ranging volume, an international team of experts explain the links between climate change and forests, highlighting the potential utility of this sector within emerging climate policy frameworks and carbon markets. After framing forestry activities within the larger context of climate-change policy, the contributors analyze the operation and efficacy of market-based mechanisms for forest conservation and climate change. Drawing on experiences from around the world, the authors present concrete recommendations for future policies, and market participants. They discuss sequestration rights in Chile, carbon offset programs in Australia and New Zealand, and emerging policy incentives at all levels of the U.S. government. The book also explores the different voluntary schemes for carbon credit, providing an overview of best practices in carbon accounting, and presents tools for use in future sequestration and offset programs. It concludes with consideration of various incentive options for slowing deforestation and protecting the world's remaining forests. Climate Change and Forests provides a realistic view of the role that the forest and land-use sector can play in a post-Kyoto regime. It will serve as a practical reference manual for anyone concerned about climate policy, including the negotiators working to define a robust and enduring international framework for addressing climate change.

Quality Enhancement in Voluntary Carbon Market-Kathleen Leonard 2009-02-09 Inhaltsangabe:Introduction. Climate change represents an ongoing threat, and increasingly media attention. Therefore, scientists urge to reduce the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in order to prevent most disastrous consequences. One method, chosen by the international community to achieve this reduction and therewith mitigate global warming, is via the establishment of voluntary carbon markets. Juxtaposition will allow for evaluating strengths and weaknesses of both systems. For gaining an understanding of the supply chain in the voluntary carbon market and comprehend underlying motivations, a presentation of market participants will follow in the second chapter. Based on market actors motives, a model for high quality carbon commodities will be established in the third part, whereby criticism is also taken into account. An examination of instruments to enhance quality and to overcome shortcomings of non-mandatory markets will be examined in the following. The fourth chapter will provide an evaluation of and an outlook on the beforehand described quality mechanisms. Additionally, different scenarios will be developed in order to predict the future of voluntary carbon trading.

The Handbook of Carbon Accounting-Arnaud Brobé 2017-09-08 Carbon Accounting is a vital tool in enabling organisations to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions. As the need to respond to the causes and impacts of climate change becomes increasingly urgent, emissions calculations and inventories are a vital first step towards mastering climatic risk. The Handbook of Carbon Accounting offers an accessible and comprehensive guide to the discipline. The book examines the different methods or instruments implemented by countries and companies—such as carbon taxation, carbon markets and voluntary offsetting—while revealing how these stem not simply from the aim of reducing emissions for the lowest cost, but more as a compromise between divergent interests and individual world views. It also traces the history of the emergence of carbon accounting, assessing its evolution since the Rio Conference in 1992 and the signing of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, to the latest Conference of Parties in 2015 in Paris. The book concludes with a very practical guide to calculate, reduce, offset and disclose your carbon footprint. Like other management tools, carbon accounting may not be an exact science, but its contribution has never been more important. The Handbook of Carbon Accounting is a vital educational resource that will help readers— including those with no prior knowledge of the field —to understand carbon flows and stocks and to take action. It forms part of a movement that heralds the start of a new economic era in which the search for prosperity can live in harmony with the environment.

Accounting and Corporate Reporting-Soner Golten 2017-09-20 We have spent a great deal of time on the continued development of accounting and auditing standards, which are used as a primary component of corporate reporting, to reach today's financial reporting framework. However, is it possible to say that, currently, financial statements provide full and prompt disclosure? Or will they still be useful as a primary element with their current structures in corporate reporting? Undoubtedly, we are deeply concerned about these issues in recent times. This volume contains chapters to discuss the today's and tomorrow's accounting and corporate reporting phenomena in a comprehensive and multidimensional way. Therefore, this book is organized into six sections: "Achieving Sustainability through Corporate Reporting", "International Standardization", "Financial Reporting Quality", "Accounting Profession and Behavioral Aspects", "Public Sector Accounting and Reporting", and "Managerial Accounting".

Carbon Rush-Amy Miller 2014-01-15 Written by award-winning documentarian Miller, this book focuses on the real meaning of carbon trading, and looks at the zero-sum formula where the amount of carbon-based pollution is not being reduced—only moved by brokers among countries.

Handbook of Carbon Offset Programs-Anjali Kollmus 2010 Greenhouse gas (GHG) offsets have long been promoted as an important element of a comprehensive climate policy approach. Offset programs can reduce the overall cost of achieving a given emission goal by enabling emission reductions to occur where costs are lower. Offsets have the potential to deliver sustainability co-benefits, through technology development and transfer. They can also develop human and institutional capacity for reducing emissions in sectors and locations not included in a cap and trade or a mandatory government policy. However, offsets can pose a risk to the environmental integrity of climate actions, especially if issues surrounding additionality, permanence, leakage, quantification and verification are not adequately addressed. The challenge is to design offset programs and
policies that can maximize their potential benefits while minimizing their potential risks. This handbook provides a systematic and comprehensive review of existing offset programs. It looks at what offsets are, how offset mechanisms function, and the successes and pitfalls they have encountered. Coverage includes offset programs across the full swath of applications including mandatory and voluntary systems, government regulated and private markets, carbon offset funds, and accounting and reporting protocols such as the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Learning from the successes and failures of these programs will be essential to crafting effective climate policy. This is an essential reference for all regulators, policy makers, business leaders and NGOs concerned with the design and operation of GHG offset programs world-wide. Published with SEI

Voluntary Carbon Markets-Pierre Guignon 2010

Carbon Markets-Arnaud Brohé 2009 Winner of the Choice Outstanding Academic Titles of 2010 award. This book is a comprehensive and accessible guide to understanding the opportunities offered by regulated and voluntary carbon markets for tackling climate change. Coverage includes:- An overview of the problem of climate change, with a concise review of the most recent scientific evidence in different fields- A highly accessible introduction to the economic theory and different constitutive elements of a carbon allowances market- Explanation of the Kyoto Protocol and its flexibility mechanisms- Explanation of how the EU Emissions.

Carbon Trading in China-Alex Lo 2016-04-29 This book explores the political aspects of China’s climate change policy, focusing on the newly established carbon markets and carbon trading schemes. Lo makes a case for understanding the policy change in terms of discourse and in relation to narratives of national power and development.

The voluntary carbon offsets market: An analysis of market characteristics and opportunities for sustainable development- 2007

Profiting from Clean Energy-Richard W. Asplund 2008-03-03 With Profiting from Clean Energy, respected investment analyst Richard Asplund provides an up-to-date review of the technology and industry structure behind various sectors of this field and in the process identifies more than 150 stocks related to clean energy. Along the way, Asplund discusses exactly what it takes to effectively invest in clean energy—whether it be through buying individual stocks, investing in green exchange-traded funds or mutual funds, or trading the biofuel and carbon credit markets.

Global Carbon Pricing-Peter Cranton 2017-06-16 Why the traditional “pledge and review” climate agreements have failed, and how carbon pricing, based on trust and reciprocity, could succeed. After twenty-five years of failure, climate negotiations continue to use a “pledge and review” approach: countries pledge (almost anything), subject to (unenforced) review. This approach ignores everything we know about human cooperation. In this book, leading economists describe an alternate model for climate agreements, drawing on the work of the late Nobel laureate Elinor Ostrom and others. They show that a “common commitment” scheme is more effective than an “individual commitment” scheme; the latter depends on altruism while the former involves reciprocity (“we will if you will”). The contributors propose that global carbon pricing is the best candidate for a reciprocal common commitment in climate negotiations. Each country would commit to placing charges on carbon emissions sufficient to match an agreed global price formula. The contributors show that carbon pricing would facilitate negotiations and enforcement, improve efficiency and flexibility, and make other climate policies more effective. Additionally, they analyze the failings of the 2015 Paris climate conference. Contributors Richard N. Cooper, Peter Cranton, Ottmar Edenhofer, Christian Gollier, Éloi Laurent, David JC MacKay, William Nordhaus, Axel Ockenfels, Joseph E. Stiglitz, Steven Stoft, Jean Tirole, Martin L. Weitzman

Climate Change Mitigation Finance for Smallholder Agriculture-Leahy Lipper 2011 Building on FAO policy advice and incorporating lessons from ongoing agricultural carbon finance projects of FAO and other organizations, this document will provide an overview of potential mitigation outcomes for smallholder agriculture. The second part is aimed primarily at carbon projects developers and decision makers at national level concerned with environmental and agriculture policies and incentives and farmers’ associations working towards rural development and poverty alleviation.

Forests, Taking Root in the Voluntary Carbon Markets- 2008

Demystifying Carbon Markets-Michiel Arnoldus 2011 Setting up a social and environmentally sustainable business is hard work. Most entrepreneurs struggle to raise investment capital and make a small profit. Carbon credits can be a welcome source of additional revenue for those businesses and projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. But where do you start? Practical information that is easy to apply to your specific situation is hard to find. The information you can find is often either too general, or full of complicated terminology. Hiring an expert is risky without an indication of whether you will be able to earn the money back. As a result many entrepreneurs are discouraged and never properly explore the possibilities of carbon credits, or get stuck somewhere in the process. This book is a beginner’s guide for entrepreneurs who want to assess whether they can generate additional revenue with carbon credits. It provides a concise overview of the basics of carbon credits with a minimum of jargon, and illustrated with practical examples from real cases. Topics include: What are carbon credits? What are the basic requirements for a business or project to produce carbon credits? Where and how are they sold? What are the current prices and what influences these? Who are the different players in the industry, and what do they do? What are the different steps in the development of a carbon offset project? How do I choose a certification standard? How can I estimate the amount of carbon credits and revenue I can generate? This book addresses these questions in a way that is relevant to a wide variety of project types. Particular attention is given to the challenges of smaller projects in developing countries as well as forestry, agroforestry and biofuel projects.

Reporting for Carbon Trading and International Accounting Standards-Fagen Öker 2017 During the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, many developed countries were forced to restrict carbon emissions. Flexible mechanisms were initiated to reduce carbon emissions and support clean energy projects. Regulated carbon markets were established to trade carbon premiums produced by these projects by signatory countries, while carbon premiums produced by nonsignatory countries were traded in voluntary markets. Following limited participation in the Kyoto Protocol, by the leadership of European Union, 195 countries presented contributive ideas in Paris Agreement, which is the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. Kyoto Protocol sets commitment targets that have legal force, while the Paris Agreement emphasizes on consensus building and allows for voluntary and nationally determined targets. Another key difference between Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol is its scope. It does not provide a specific division between developed and developing nations. By means of these changes, trading in voluntary carbon markets is expected to increase due to the higher demand to offset unavoidable carbon emissions. There has been no authoritative guidance published on carbon accounting by the International Accounting Standards Board or the Financial Accounting Standards Board. This study proposes how to measure and report the carbon allowances and carbon credits.

Free Market Environmentalism-Terry L. Anderson 2019-03-04

The New Carbon Economy-Peter Newill 2012-02-03 The New Carbon Economy provides a critical understanding of the carbon economy. It offers key insights into the constitution, governance and effects of the carbon economy, across a variety of geographical settings. Examines different dimensions of the carbon economy from arange of disciplinary angles in a diversity of settings Provides ways for researchers to subject claims of carbon nature and uniqueness to critical scrutiny Historizes claims of the ‘newness’ of the carbon economy Covers a range of geographical settings including Europe, the US and Central America

Personal Carbon Trading-Tina Fawcett 2017-07-28 Personal carbon trading is rapidly moving up the political agenda as recognition grows of its potential to address urgent issues of climate change and natural resource use. Under personal carbon trading schemes a carbon allowance would be allocated to each individual, to be used and traded in the same way as in national and international carbon trading schemes. This volume presents the latest research on personal carbon trading at different scales - from the effects on the individual, communities and organisations, to its place in national, EU (including the EU ETS) and global policy landscapes. It presents key research on the economic and policy barriers and implications, and will be essential reading for anyone involved in emissions trading research or policymaking.

Water Marketing, the Next Generation-Terry Lee Anderson 1997 Unified by their desire to produce innovative solutions to the problem of allocating fresh water, the prominent contributors to Water Marketing argue that government regulations inadvertently encourage the waste of our most vital resource by preventing the evolution of property rights to water marketing. This volume offers insightful public policy alternatives to water marketing that will stimulate a rethinking of traditional policies.

Carbon Sinks and Climate Change-Colin A. G. Hunt 2009-01-01 The importance of this book lies in being one of the first comprehensive attempts to summarise major findings in the field of carbon sinks and climate change. ... The book also deals comprehensively with the present and future role of forests in climate change policy and practice. ... This timely book is essential reading for policy decision-makers and foresters alike. Wasantha Athukorala, Economic Analysis and Policy Reforestation and avoiding the development of methods and geography, economics, science policy, forestry, development studies as well as carbon market participants and forest developers in the private sector will find it especially useful.

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)-Emily Fripp 2014-12-09 One of the aims of the CoLUPSIA project is to explore options for establishing payments for ecosystem services (PES) within the two districts where the project is working: Seram and Kupas Hulu. These guidelines were prepared to support the CoLUPSIA team in completing this assessment and have since been revised to incorporate some findings from the field assessments.

The Business of Carbon Offsets-Paul Darpusch 2012 Carbon offsets are a critical component of international climate policy and carbon markets, the authors discuss the motivations, market and business contexts of carbon offset project development and examine opportunities for enhanced sustainability outcomes from carbon offset project development. This insightful book also includes a guide for how proponents can develop their own offset projects in either regulated or voluntary carbon markets.

Demand in a Fragmented Global Carbon Market-Sampo Seppänen 2013-03-06 The global carbon market currently faces a deep demand crisis. The consequent price fall reduces the incentive to make low-carbon investments and thus increases the risk of locking in carbon-intensive infrastructure. The global carbon market relies on ambitious climate policy and consists of a mosaic of different schemes. Despite the current lack of ambitious global climate policy, various market-based approaches are emerging around the world, indicating increasing scope and segmentation of the carbon markets. This report, conducted by GreenStream together with Climate Focus, analyses the status and outlook of global carbon markets and identifies measures and circumstances how new demand for carbon credits could be created to strengthen global efforts to limit the global average temperature rise to 2°C, taking into account the trend towards fragmentation of carbon markets.

Upsetting the Offset-Benz Böhmer 2009-01-01 Upsetting the Offset engages critically with the political economy of carbon markets. It presents a range of case studies and critiques from around the world, showing how the scam of carbon markets affects the lives of communities. But the book doesn’t stop there. It also presents a number of alternatives to carbon markets which enable communities to live in real low-carbon futures.

Voluntary Carbon Offsets- 2007 Businesses and individuals are buying carbon offsets to reduce their “carbon footprint” or to categorize an activity as “carbon neutral.” A carbon offset is a measurable avoidance, reduction, or sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO2) or other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Offsets generally fall within the following four categories: biological sequestration, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and reduction of non-CO2 emissions. In terms of the carbon concentration in the atmosphere, an emission reduction, avoidance, or sequestration is beneficial regardless of where or how it occurs. A credible offset equates to an emission reduction from a direct emission source, such as a smokestack or exhaust pipe. The core issue for carbon offset projects is: do they actually offset emissions generated elsewhere? If the credibility of the voluntary offsets is uncertain, claims of carbon neutrality may be challenged. Evidence suggests that not all offset projects are of equal quality, because they are developed through a range of standards. In the voluntary market, there are no commonly accepted standards. Although some standards are considered stringent, others are less so. At least 30 companies and organizations (domestic and international) sell carbon offsets to individuals or groups in the international, voluntary carbon market. Two recent studies that examined many of the offset sellers found a general correlation between offset price and offset quality. Due to the lack of common standards, some observers have referred to the market as the “wild west.” This does not suggest that all carbon offsets are low quality, but that the consumer must necessarily adopt a buyer-beware mentality when purchasing carbon offsets. This places the responsibility on consumers to judge the quality of carbon offsets. The viability of the voluntary offset market may influence future policy decisions regarding climate change mitigation. For example, credible offsets could play an important role, particularly in terms of climate policy or the carbon market, but they are not a solution in the absence of socio-economic and regulatory commitments. There is some concern that the range in the quality of voluntary market offsets may damage the overall credibility of carbon offsets. If this occurs, it may affect policy decisions concerning whether or not to include offsets as an option in a mandatory reduction program.

Beyond Free Trade-K. Ervine 2015-04-08 The world of trade is changing rapidly, from the ‘rise of the South’ to the growth of unconventional projects like fair trade and carbon trading. Beyond Free Trade advances alternative ways for understanding these new dynamics, based on historical, political, or sociological methods that go beyond the limitations of conventional trade economics.

Fiscal Policy to Mitigate Climate Change-Rud R. de Moor 2012-06-15 Efforts to control atmospheric accumulations of greenhouse gases that threaten to heat up the planet are in their infancy. Also, the role of IMF in this area is limited. The IMF is not an environmental organization, environmental issues matter for the organization’s mission when they have major implications for macroeconomic performance and fiscal policy. Climate change clearly passes both these tests. This volume provides practical guidelines for the design of fiscal policies (carbon taxes and emissions trading systems with allowance auctions) to reduce greenhouse gases. Not only are these instruments potentially the most effective at exploiting emission reduction opportunities in the near and longer term, but they can also generate for many countries a valuable new source of government revenue. The chapters, written by leading experts, explain the case for fiscal policies over other approaches; how these policies can be implemented; reasonable levels for emissions prices; policies for the forest sector; appropriate policy for developing countries; the most promising fiscal instruments for climate finance; and lessons to be drawn from prior policy experience. This is essential reading for policymakers in finance and environment ministries in developed and developing countries alike, and others grappling with...
Effective Carbon Rates 2021 Pricing Carbon Emissions through Taxes and Emissions Trading - OECD 2021-05-05 Carbon pricing very effectively encourages the shift of production and consumption choices towards low and zero carbon options that is required to limit climate change. Are countries using this tool to its full potential? This report measures the pricing of CO2-emissions from energy use in 44 OECD and G20 countries, covering around 80% of world emissions.