## **Carbon Pricing Readiness: Looking Ahead**

As countries construct their 2030, 2040, and 2050 greenhouse gas mitigation scenarios, they have increasingly identifed cost-efficient policies, including carbon pricing instruments, as essential elements of proposed climate action. Countries' activities in this regard differ based on their unique circumstances, and range from improving "carbon pricing readiness" to designing and piloting various carbon pricing instruments.

Carbon pricing readiness sets a foundation for the implementation of a forthcoming carbon pricing instrument and can include the following activities:

- Design and implement GHG data management systems for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV);
- Set up GHG data registries;
- Design offset programs;
- Engage in policy mapping exercises to ensure new policies align with existing ones;
- Set GHG baselines;
- Determine sector benchmarks;
- Model policies to determine impact (particularly on competitiveness);
- Design institutional arrangements to support new policies; and
- Support stakeholder engagement and alignment.

Some countries are simultaneously pursuing carbon pricing readiness-related activities and carbon pricing intruments. Others are at the readiness stage only. Below is a status table of countries' activities as of 2014, and expected time frame for completion.

Country	Carbon Pricing Readiness	Carbon Pricing Instruments	Expected Delivery
Brazil	MRV capacity	<ul> <li>Explore various carbon pricing systems in order to select suitable instrument for implementation</li> <li>Carbon tax (ongoing analysis of feasibility and deisgn features)</li> </ul>	• 2016
Chile	<ul> <li>MRV and GHG registry systems</li> <li>Stakeholder awareness for market based approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Domestic ETS pilot within the energy sector</li> <li>Carbon tax (on thermoelectric power plants emissions)</li> </ul>	• 2016
China	<ul> <li>Cap setting, allocation, MRV, mechanisms for price containment, market oversight and a legal framework for national ETS</li> <li>Analytical work targeted at the inclusion of state-owned enterprises and the power sector into the national ETS</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Domestic ETS Pilots (seven)</li> <li>Design and prepare for a national ETS</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ETS Pilots – 2013-14</li> <li>National ETS launch - 2018</li> </ul>
Colombia	<ul> <li>MRV capacity</li> <li>Stakeholder engagement</li> <li>Institutional arrangement for carbon pricing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explore options, specifically:         <ol> <li>Crediting NAMAS in transport sector</li> <li>Domestic offset scheme</li> <li>Carbon tax</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Readiness activities - mid-2016
Costa Rica	Domestic offset program	Domestic carbon market/offset	• 2016

	• MBV capacity	scheme	
	<ul><li>MRV capacity</li><li>Data management and registry</li></ul>	scheme	
	<ul> <li>GHG baseline(s)</li> </ul>		
India	Data management		• n/a
	<ul> <li>MRV capacity</li> </ul>		
Indonesia	Pilot MRV framework in power and	Explore options for appropriate	• Pilot MRV – 2017-18
	cement sectors	market instrument(s)	
Jordan	Data management	• Explore crediting mechanisms for	• n/a
	MRV capacity	renewable energy, water (energy	
	<ul> <li>Baseline setting (water and solid</li> </ul>	efficiency in pumping, waste	
	waste sectors)	water treatment) and/or solid	
		waste management sectors	
Kazakhstan	<ul> <li>Upstream policy mapping and</li> </ul>	Natinonal (pilot) ETS	• ETS – 2013
	interaction		<ul> <li>Readiness activities – 2014-15</li> </ul>
	Scoping study on trade barriers		
	Development of sector		
	benchmarking	A Carl an tau	A Carbon tax, January 2015
Mexico	GHG Registry/tracking system	Carbon tax     FTS pilot in energy sector	Carbon tax – January 2015
	Domestic offset program to     complement earliest tay (overlage)	<ul> <li>ETS pilot in energy sector</li> <li>Develop and implement crediting</li> </ul>	• ETS plan – end-2015
	complement carbon tax (explore	Develop and implement crediting	• NAMAs – mid-2016
	suitability)	NAMAs in selected sectors (e.g., housing, appliances, public	
		transport, solid waste & cement)	
Morocco	Data management	Explore crediting mechanism in	• 2017-2020
morocco	Set sectoral baselines	power generation, cement and	2017 2020
	MRV capacity	phosphates extraction and	
	<ul> <li>Insitutional and regulatory</li> </ul>	processing	
	arrangement	P	
Peru	Policy mapping		• n/a
South Africa	Bencmarking for sectors included in	Refine design features of	Carbon tax – early 2016
	domestic carbon tax	proposed carbon tax and	<ul> <li>Benchmarking – end-2014</li> </ul>
		complementary offset mechanism	
Thailand	<ul> <li>Legal and institutional arrangement</li> </ul>	Create an Energy Performance	<ul> <li>End-2019-early 2020</li> </ul>
		Certificate (EPC) scheme	
		<ul> <li>Pilot a Low Carbon City Program</li> </ul>	
		(LCC)	
Tunisia	MRV capacity	Pilot crediting mechanism in a	• n/a
	Institutional arrangement	sector to be determined	
	Stakeholder engagement		
Turkey	Implement installation-level MRV	• Establish road map to implement	MRV system – mid-2015
Lilius in a	system based on the MRV law	a domestic ETS	ETS roadmap – mid-2015
Ukraine	Design installation-level MRV for	• Establish road map to implement	• n/a
Viotnam	<ul> <li>energy sector</li> <li>MRV capacity (national level)</li> </ul>	a domestic ETS	• 2017
Vietnam		Explore market approach for     waste sector	- 2017
	<ul><li>Policy mapping</li><li>Baseline setting and MRV for energy</li></ul>	<ul> <li>waste sector</li> <li>Domestic crediting system</li> </ul>	
	• Baseline setting and MRV for energy efficiency in buildings	<ul> <li>Domestic crediting system (stepping stone to ETS) for steel</li> </ul>	
		sector	