



CITY SCIENCE
endless possibilities

INSETTING & LOCALISED OFFSETTING WORKSHOP

Heathrow Strategic Planning
Group
22nd November 2021

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INSETTING & LOCALISED OFFSETTING WORKSHOP Mentimeter

WHY ARE WE HERE?

1. Align project objectives and scope
2. Surface technical, regulatory and possible delivery challenges
3. Understand the scale of the project
4. Begin developing an understanding of the delivery roadmap

INSETTING & LOCALISED OFFSETTING WORKSHOP

AGENDA

Time	Session	Description
9:00 am	Introductions	Brief introductions for those new to the call / project
9:05 am	Outcomes	Confirm outcomes the project aims to achieve Identify any immediate issues with the proposed outcomes
9:30 am	Scope	Scope session to cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of projects.• Geographic scope. Where would offsets be accepted?• Acceptance criteria. Who would we accept offsets from?• Additionality criteria. Market failure or deployment?
10:00 am	Recap / Summary	Summary of Outcomes and Scope discussion
10:05 am	Challenges / Design Parameters	Reflecting on the scope participants to discuss perceived challenges and design parameters including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• User Requirements: Considering the perspectives of a buyer, the public, local authorities, other stakeholders.• Challenges/Design: Considering issues of design from a Political, Economic/Financial, Social, Technological, Legal, Environmental perspective• Ownership and leverage: Who owns the asset? Transfer of assets?• Monitoring and management: Monitoring and management considerations
10:50 am	Next Steps	Discussion around possible immediate next steps
10:55 am	Summary and close	



WE HELP ORGANISATIONS,
COMMITTED TO
DECARBONISATION, THAT
AREN'T PROGRESSING AS
QUICKLY AS THEY'D LIKE...

A scenic landscape featuring several white wind turbines perched on a dark, grassy mountain ridge. The background consists of layered mountain ranges under a sky with warm, orange, and yellow hues, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall atmosphere is serene and majestic.

INTRODUCTIONS

INSETTING & LOCALISED OFFSETTING WORKSHOP

KEY AREAS OF FOCUS

Outcomes



- What is insetting/offsetting?
 - What are we trying to achieve?

Scope



- Do we all share the same vision?
- Exploring the boundaries

Challenges and Design Parameters



- Identifying minimum acceptance criteria
- Identifying key risks

Instructions





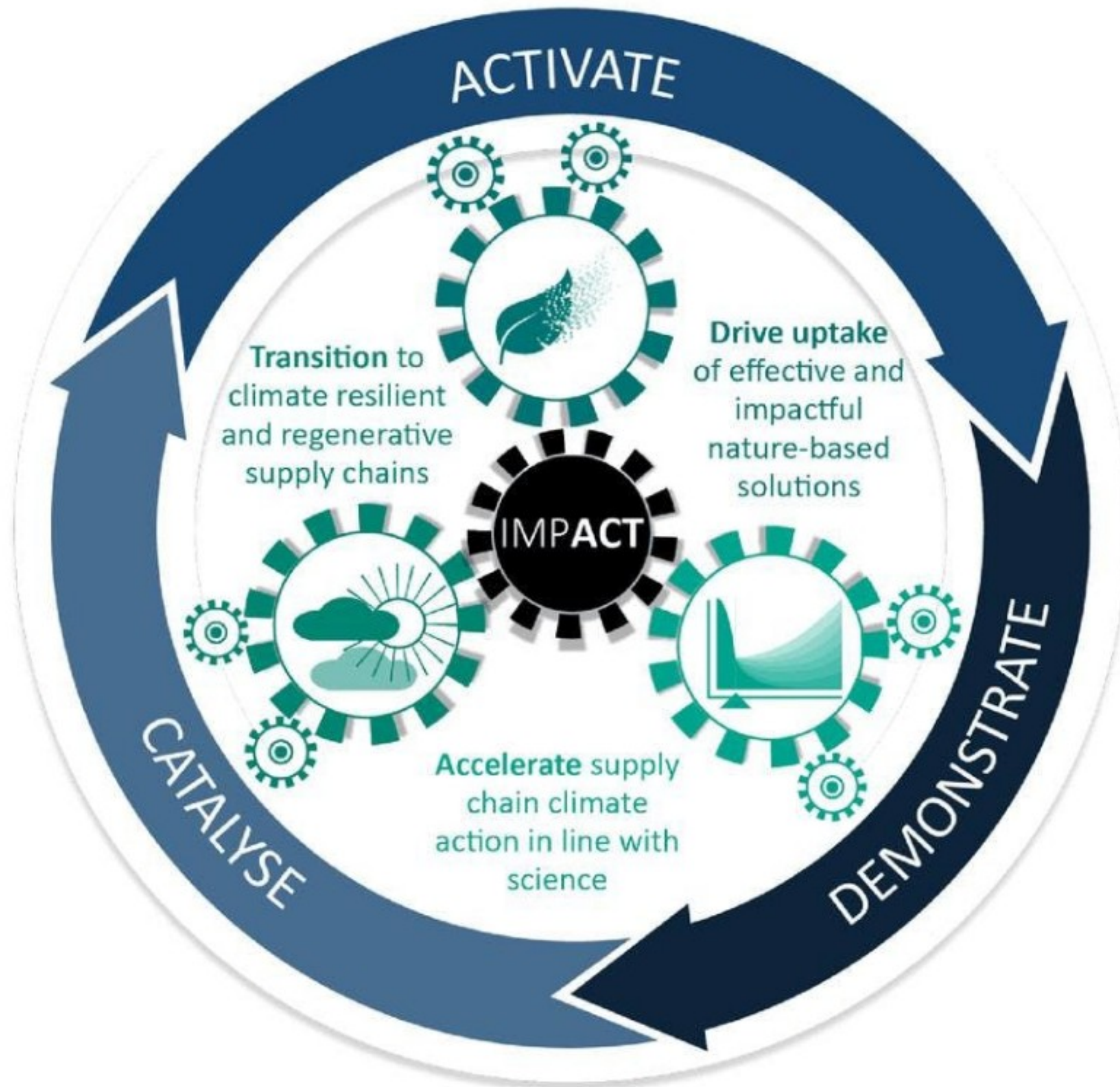
Insetting:



**HEATHROW STRATEGIC
PLANNING GROUP**

OUTCOMES

WHAT IS INSETTING / OFFSETTING?



Businesses, developers
and public sector

Increasingly need to
decarbonise directly or offset
emissions

Local Offsets

Direct purchase of local
offsets

Investment into local
projects

Projects designed to deliver
local decarbonisation

D | Setting Core Carbon Principles is key to driving the Taskforce's dual ambition

Mentimeter



High-integrity carbon credits...

Develop core carbon principle threshold standard for what constitutes a high-integrity credit and ensure robust governance for overseeing it

Allowing companies to pursue corporate claims that require specific credit types e.g. removals

The Taskforce will not exclude any credits from the market and simply label high-quality CCP credits



Dual ambition for the TSVCM



...Traded in robust, transparent and liquid markets





Catalyze market players to develop infrastructure and solutions that promote data transparency, funding availability, ease of access and price transparency

Companies' internal decarbonization and emissions reporting remain the priority with offsetting playing an important but complementary role

INSETTING & LOCALISED OFFSETTING WORKSHOP

EXAMPLES:

DETAILS OF TAXONOMY BREAKDOWNS IN THE APPENDIX
UPDATED 10.03.2021

	eNGO Taxonomy	Public standard	Independent Standards (not exhaustive)			
Organization	 Ecosystem Marketplace	 Clean Development Mechanism	 American Carbon Registry	 Verified Carbon Standard	 Gold Standard	 Plan Vivo
Purpose of structure	Build a common understanding of methodologies through their survey to market actors	Lay-out a standard set of methodologies to uphold market integrity	Enable decisions on eligible credits based on the standards specific criteria			
Granularity	4 Methodology groups 12 Methodologies	57 Methodology types 150+ Methodologies	6 Methodology groups 16 eligible Methodologies	10 Methodology groups 70 eligible Methodologies	26 Gold Standard methodologies	6 Methodology groups 10 eligible Methodologies
Approach	Categorizes other organizations' methodologies, does not list individual methodologies : covers fossil fuel reduction, biogas and sequestration	Broad, granular approach: divides methodologies by sector and by offset type (e.g. construction, ghg destruction)	Focused, granular approach : 19 eligible methodologies around fuel, industrial processes, CCS and land use in the US	Broad, granular approach : based on CDM methodologies divided into 10 sector-aligned groups	Dual approach : GS methodologies (26) grouped by types and a subset of CDM-approved methodologies	Flexible approach : projects deemed eligible based on an additionality assessment , focus on REDD+

OUTCOMES

WHAT ARE OUR OBJECTIVES?



Reduction in GHG Emissions?

Addressing market failures?

Fund infrastructure?

Innovation?

Delivering Local Investment?

Addressing policy gaps?

Improve air quality?

Supporting bold targets across the region?

Revenue Funding?

Supporting public sector decarbonisation?

Deliver co-benefits?

Job creation and economic benefits?

Supporting businesses to decarbonise?

Enabling community action?

Address inequality (e.g. fuel poverty, access to funding)?

Other?

How would you rank the outcomes?



OUTCOMES DISCUSSION



1. Are the priorities right?
2. Do any of the outcomes conflict?
3. Do any of the outcomes raise any immediate questions or concerns?
4. What are the risks? E.g. investing in something that would have happened anyway? Offsets allow high carbon behaviour to continue?

SCOPE

TYPES OF PROJECTS



Incentivising EVs and EV infrastructure

Sustainable Transport

Renewable Energy

Retrofit housing and community buildings

Nature-based solutions

Decarbonising freight and logistics

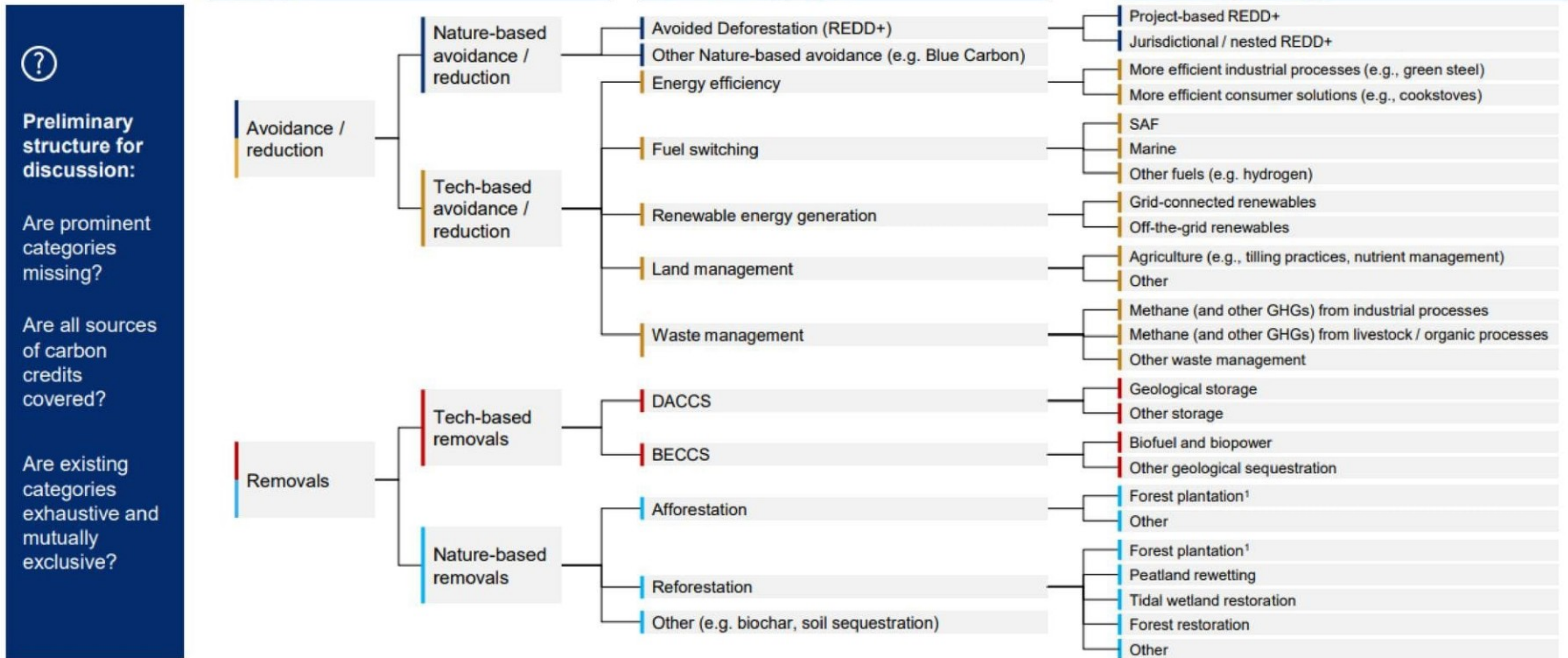
Decarbonising taxi and private hire vehicles

Other?

INSETTING & LOCALISED OFFSETTING WORKSHOP

EXAMPLES: 

BASED ON EXISTING CCP STRUCTURES DETAILED IN APPENDIX



SCOPE

TYPES OF PROJECTS



Incentivising EVs and EV infrastructure

Sustainable Transport

Renewable Energy

Retrofit housing and community buildings

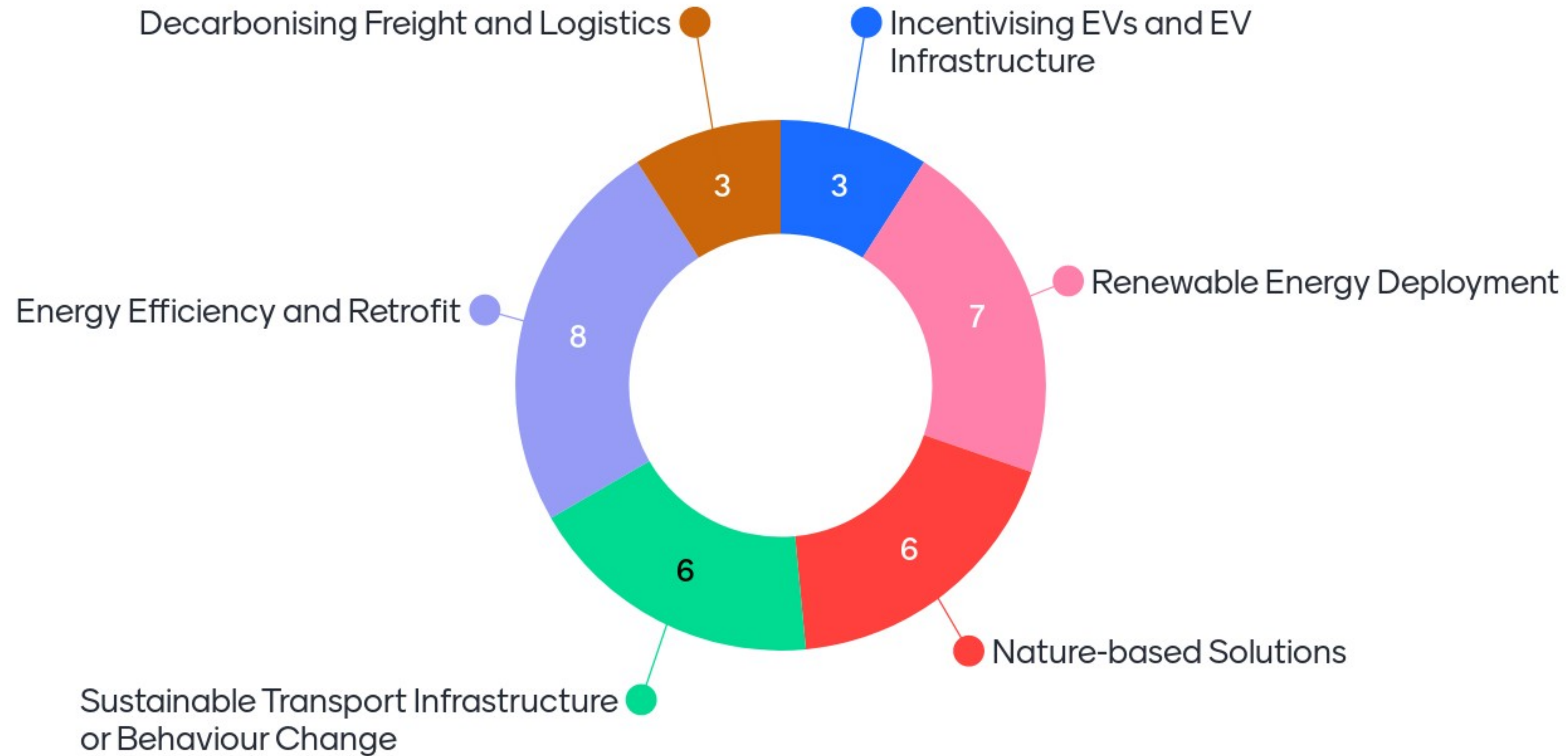
Nature-based solutions

Decarbonising freight and logistics

Decarbonising taxi and private hire vehicles

Other?

What types of projects would you most like to enable?



SCOPE

SCOPE QUESTIONS



1. Geographic Scope:

- a) Where would we accept funding from?
- b) Where would we facilitate projects?
- c) What if there is a mis-match in projects/funds?

2. Acceptance criteria:

- a) Any limits on who we would accept offset funding from?
- b) Any limits on projects we would investigate? E.g. due to size
- c) Any other acceptance considerations?

SCOPE

SCOPE QUESTIONS



3. Additionality criteria:

- a) Market failure or investible solutions?
- b) Other additionality considerations?

4. Portfolio scope:

- a) Loans or grants?
- b) Grant %
- c) Portfolio diversity?

CHALLENGES & DESIGN PARAMETERS

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



Source: Taskforce for Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets, Institute for International Finance

Core Carbon Principles (CCPs) are **high level principles of credit integrity** that become tangible through an Assessment Framework for Standards and a set of credit-eligibility criteria

They were defined to be comparable to ICROA and CORSIA dimensions

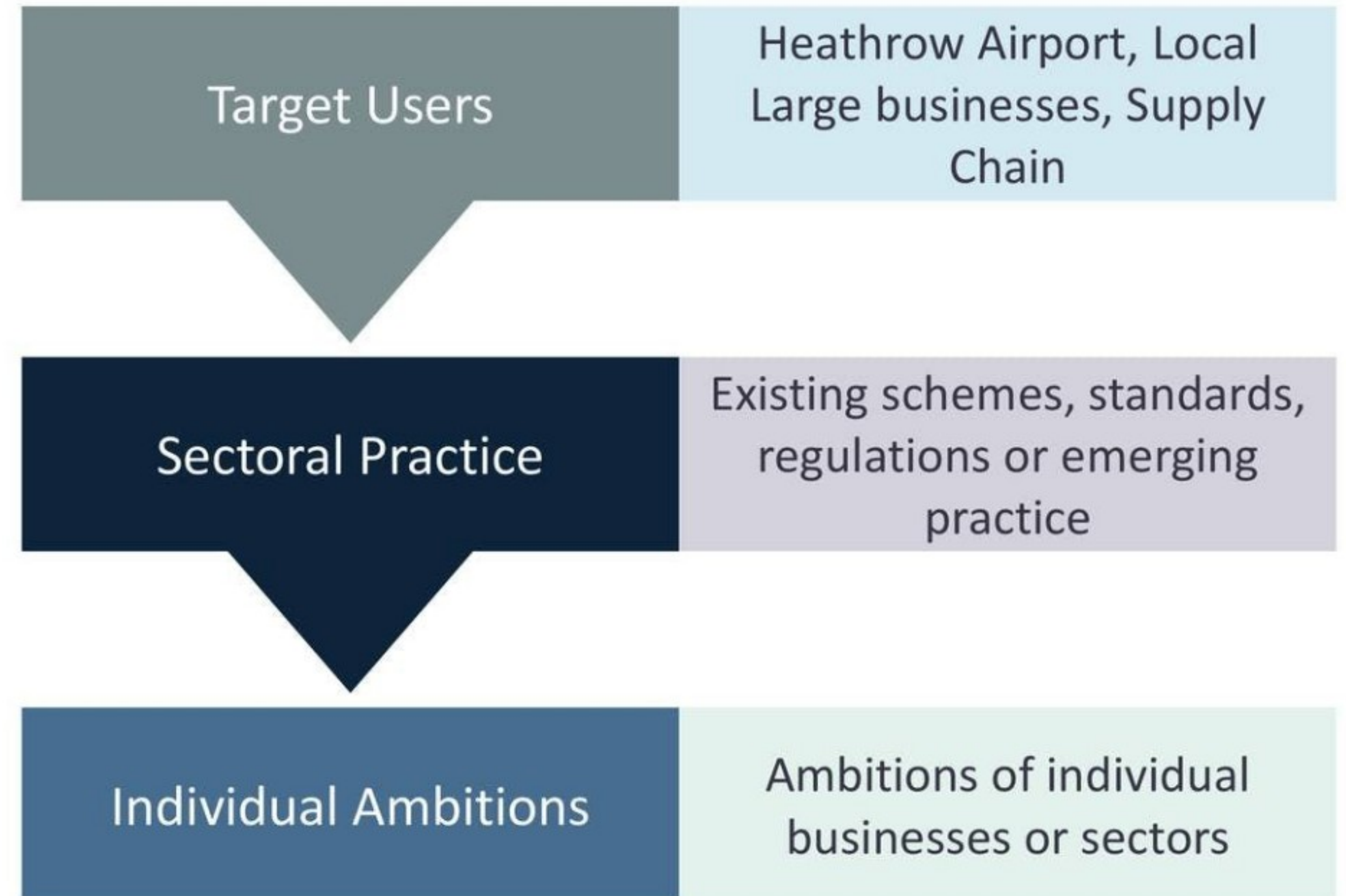
Credit-level principles ¹			Operational principles		
Principles		✓ TSV CM dimensions ● ICROA dimensions ● CORSIA dimensions			
	Real	✓ ● ●	Program governance	✓ ● ●	
	Based on realistic and credible baselines	✓ ● ●	Program transparency and public participation provisions	✓ ● ●	
	Monitored, reported and verified	✓ ● ●	Clear and transparent requirements for independent third-party verification	✓ ● ●	
	Permanent	✓ ● ●	Legal underpinning	✓ ● ●	
	Additional	✓ ● ●	Publicly accessible registry	✓ ● ●	
	Leakage accounted for and minimized	✓ ● ●	Registry operation	✓ ● ●	
	Only counted once	✓ ● ●			
	Do no net harm	✓ ● ●			
Specific rules	Earliest project start date 2016 ²	●	Inclusion of Clean Development Mechanism		●
	Only jurisdictional or nested REDD	●			



Detailed definitions of the CCPs in the Assessment Framework for Standards

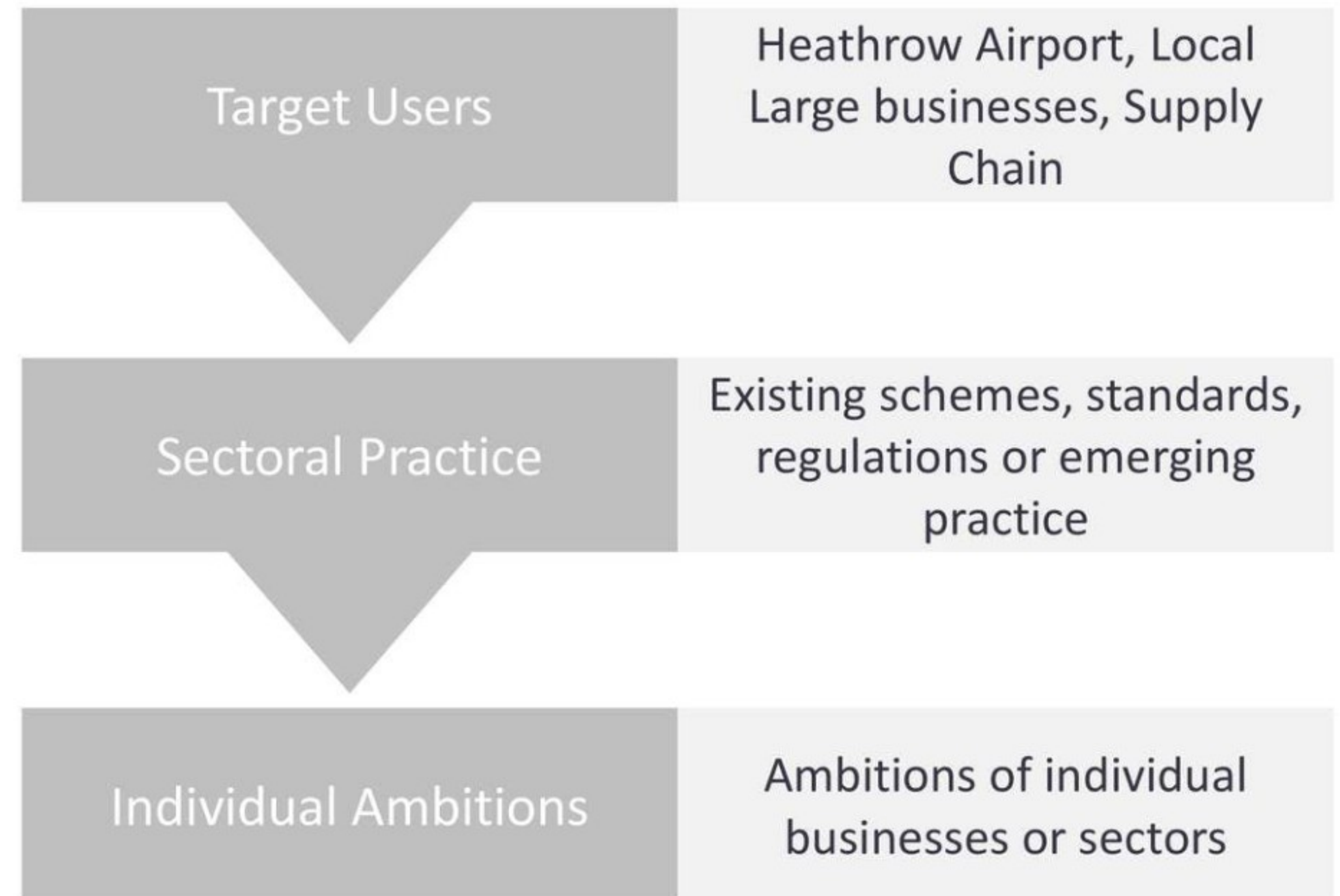
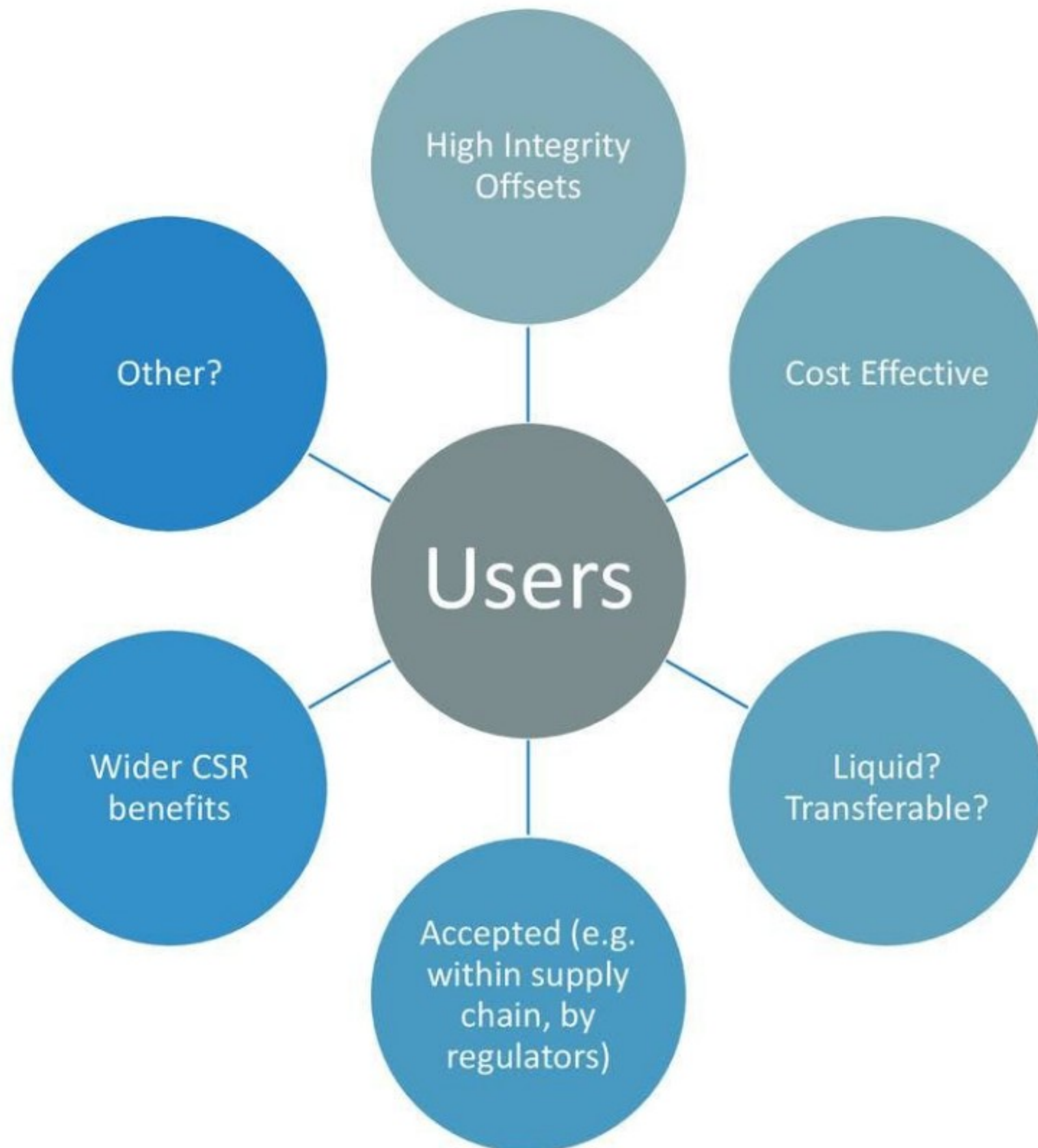
CHALLENGES & DESIGN PARAMETERS

USER NEEDS

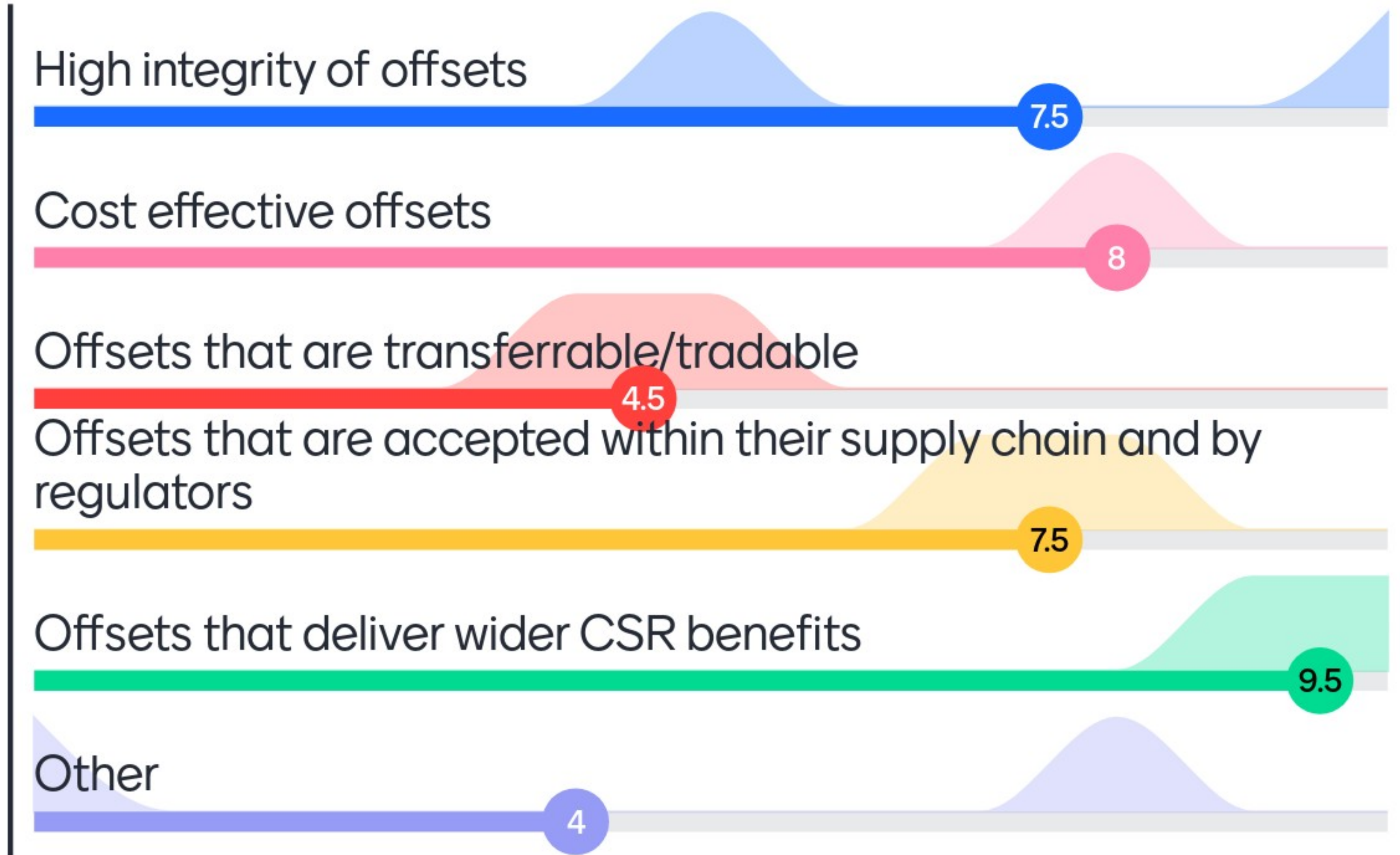


CHALLENGES & DESIGN PARAMETERS

USER NEEDS



What is the value of the following to users?



CHALLENGES & DESIGN PARAMETERS

CHALLENGES



Political

Legal

Economic / Financial

Environmental

Social

Other?

Technological

Challenges

Creating something that is overly complex for a local authority to deliver/participate

Mismatch between local authorities' funding need areas and what is considered verifiable and valid to businesses

Working into the market place alongside CORSIA etc in order to access

Capacity (financial/expertise) of local actors to fund set up costs of such a scheme.

LAs / HSPG need to scope / get sense of scale of nature based opportunity? Then move to appoint specialist managing agent to deliver verifiable/ tradable projects on public owned land? Plus private owned green belt??

Can HSPG operate legally on behalf 13 Authorities and act as single source of climate finance initiatives

Verification challenges distort schemes - i.e. we move towards projects we can easily measure rather than ones that deliver most bang for buck or social value

Proving additionality

Really like the idea of segmented approach - but concerned the non-corporate VCS tier may look like 'just' and community fund - how to address this?

Challenges

Rules (additionality and requirement for removal) within the offsetting systems making it very hard if not impossible to fund the interventions that would of very high value locally.

Nature based solutions require long term funding (stewardship etc) as well as short term

The focus on carbon - runs a risk of losing sight of other emissions of concern, net habitat gain etc. However, a segmented approach can however help ensure other issues addressed

Lack of offsets. Are there sufficient offsets of any quality to meet the needs of corporates and their supply chains?

Want to attract in non- airport related buyers too - keep open appearance

Capacity building in terms of knowledge , resourcing and funding

Local projects only ever likely to be a small slice of corporate's portfolio of offsets (which is fine)

CHALLENGES & DESIGN PARAMETERS

CHALLENGES



Political

Economic / Financial

Social

Technological

Legal

Environmental

Other?

CHALLENGES & DESIGN PARAMETERS

CHALLENGES - OWNERSHIP



User Perspective

- What does the user own?
- Does the user have any claim to the underlying assets / investments?
- Who maintains the asset?
- Can we foresee any “red lines”?

Local Authority Perspective

- What do local authority partners own?
- What costs and risks does the public sector bear?
- Can we foresee any “red lines”?

CHALLENGES & DESIGN PARAMETERS

CHALLENGES - MANAGEMENT



INSETTING & LOCALISED OFFSETTING WORKSHOP

NEXT STEPS



Next Steps?





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SUMMARY & CLOSE

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