

## **Building a Transparent and Strong Carbon Marketplace: Navigating Climate Policies, Regulations, and Carbon Taxes**

In the global endeavor to combat climate change, carbon marketplaces have emerged as a promising tool to incentivize emissions reductions and foster sustainability across industries. The Paris Agreement, the prevailing international framework for carbon emission reductions, acknowledges this potential. Article 6 of the agreement outlines the principles for a global marketplace that would interconnect individual country markets. Estimates are that with a comprehensive market infrastructure, governments can fulfill their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at half the cost, leading to potential savings of \$250 billion annually by 2030.

Given these substantial advantages, it is not surprising that an increasing number of countries are adopting carbon markets as a pivotal element of climate policy, alongside carbon taxes, following the European Union's launch of the world's first Emissions Trading Scheme in 2005. However, establishing a transparent and robust carbon marketplace is no small feat. Promoters of such marketplaces must navigate a complex landscape of technical intricacies, regulatory constraints, and policy considerations.

Experienced market operators, like exchanges, are well-equipped to address technical hurdles. They possess existing infrastructure, including trading and payment systems, risk management protocols, market oversight mechanisms, and registry and depository databases. Their expertise in developing resilient standardized contracts can be readily applied to products such as Carbon Emission Reduction Certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates, Offset Credits, or Biodiversity Credits.

However, the success of the marketplace also hinges on alignment with the country's regulatory framework. Governments play a crucial role in establishing rules, standards, and guidelines that govern carbon trading. Collaborating effectively with public and private entities, governments can address a challenge often difficult for private sector market operators: establishing trust in the system's integrity. They can ensure the accuracy, verifiability, and enforceability of carbon credits as well as other environmental and social credits. Recent disruptions in global carbon offset markets due to a loss of trust highlight the need for such measures. Indonesia has the world's highest potential to benefit from such offsets, so this crisis of confidence costs it dearly. Collaborative efforts between the Indonesian government and market operators could restore integrity to the offset market and position the nation as a leader in climate action.

Additionally, the marketplace also must align itself with national and international climate policies, including national carbon taxes and upcoming import taxes on carbon-intensive goods (the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism will take effect in 2026). Carbon markets and carbon taxes are complimentary tools, with taxes targeting industries where cap-and-trade mechanism are impractical. Poorly calibrated taxes, however, discourage companies from investing in emission reductions and may hinder the emergence of a vibrant marketplace.

Carbon markets serve as a significant instrument for achieving climate policy objectives, prompting more governments to embrace them. Beyond facilitating the attainment of NDCs in a cost-effective manner, these markets harness the enthusiasm of companies and individuals to reduce carbon footprints, even in the absence of immediate governmental pressure. A well-designed marketplace will mirror the government's climate policy and regulatory framework in such a way that it catalyzes the maximum contribution of the wider society to the achievement of climate goals. While challenges persist, a seasoned marketplace operator, working in tandem with relevant government entities, can establish a transparent and effective market that truly benefits the environment.

### **About the ICDX Group:**

The Indonesia Commodity & Derivatives & Exchange Group (ICDX Group) is a trading ecosystem consisting of the Commodity Exchange (ICDX), the Indonesian Clearing House (ICH), ICDX Bonded Logistics (ILB) and the Indonesia Climate Exchange (ICX). ICDX Group facilitates transactions of various types of commodities, finance and climate, which was established in 2009. ICDX Group has a vision to modernize trade and financial infrastructure through a commodity trading system ecosystem and market deepening through derivative contracts

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### **About the Indonesia Climate Exchange:**

Indonesia Climate Exchange, a part of the ICDX Group, was established to aid the government's mission of decreasing carbon emissions. It specializes in trading climate instruments and aims to make decarbonization accessible for all industry participants through convenient transactions, diverse product options, and transparent accountability. This enables businesses to seamlessly transition to low-carbon operations by utilizing Indonesia Climate Exchange services.

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