カーボン・クレジット取引に関する 金融インフラのあり方等に係る検討会 (第3回)

事務局資料

令和6年11月19日

- I. 第2回の振り返り
- II. IOSCO最終報告書等について
- III. 取組み紹介(大和証券、三菱商事、東京海上日動火災保険)
- IV. ご議論いただきたい事項

第2回の振り返り(地域金融機関におけるカーボン・クレジット活用の取組み)

(主な取組み・意見)

- 顧客企業との対話・需要の観点
- 地域内でクレジットを組成・利用する際に、創出事業者側としては売れ残りリスクが懸念事項。他方、購入者側は、数十年の長期間にわたって森林が適切に管理されるのかといったクレジットの継続性等に関心
- (再エネ系に比して)高価な森林系クレジットは、<u>地域でのストーリー性や関係性</u>が購入の契機となっている例も
- 地域の買手はいわゆる「地産地消」を求める声も多く、地域との繋がりが深い地域金融機関の役割は大きい
- 顧客企業がまずは自らのバリューチェーン内の排出削減に努力し、その上でカーボン・クレジットによるオフセットを検討すべきという優先順位を踏まえて、対話をしていくことが重要

■ 顧客保護の観点

- 売手自身も、各クレジットの種類の違い等、クレジットに関する理解を深めることが重要
- <u>買手のオフセットニーズを超過する過剰な量のクレジットを販売する等、優越的地位の濫用との疑義が生じないよ</u> う留意
- J-クレジットとボランタリー・クレジットとで顧客保護の文脈は異なる。特に後者の販売時は、①購入者の理解度 (適合性)、②プロジェクトが本当にクレジットを創出しているのか(購入者が被るグリーンウォッシュに係るレピュ テーショナルリスク)、③クレジットの質(評価機関等の活用)等の観点が重要

■ 取引の普及・拡大の観点

- クレジットの取引種別が多様化していく中で、分かりやすい説明・啓発のあり方を模索していくべきではないか
- ブロックチェーンの活用等、個人が取り組みやすい方法を通じて地域にファイナンスしていくことも有意義ではないか
- クレジット市場がスケールするためには、地域内での地域性の訴求だけでなく、<u>地域外への拡大・横連携も重要</u>
- 短期では啓発目的の商品もあるが、中長期では他の取組みとも連関させる等して収益につなげることを企図

第2回の振り返り(カーボン・クレジット取引におけるテック活用)

(主な取組み・意見)

- カーボン・クレジット市場の現状の課題とブロックチェーンが提供し得る価値
- 市場の断片化と複雑さ:
 - ⇒ 分散型台帳技術により、簡明かつグローバルな市場で需給調整が可能に
- 透明性の欠如:
 - ⇒ 改ざん不可能な公開台帳により、全ての取引と信用の記録が透明化
- 信頼性と検証の問題:
 - ⇒ デジタル測定・報告・検証の活用により、炭素削減・隔離等をリアルタイム検証の可能性も。スマートコントラクトによりクレジットの一意性を担保し二重計上リスクを低減
- 取引コストの高さ:
 - ⇒ スマートコントラクトによる取引プロセスの自動化により中間業者の必要性が減少・コストが低減
- アクセシビリティの低さ:
 - ⇒ <u>トークン化されたクレジットにより小口取引が可能</u>となり、より幅広い参加者の参入を促進
- プロジェクト開発者への資金流入の不十分さ:
 - ⇒ 中間コストの低減により、より多くの資金が直接プロジェクト開発者に流れる仕組みを構築
- その他のブロックチェーン・テック活用の意義
- ブロックチェーン技術は、企業間の取引だけでなく、個人の気候変動対策を加速させる可能性も秘めている
- 実際、地方自治体と連携し、メタバース上でカーボン・クレジット、NFT等を組み合わせる市民参加型の取組みも出てきている。これらの取組みは、気候変動対策の裾野を広げ、社会全体の環境意識向上に寄与し得る
- 世界的に多様なボランタリー・クレジットが存在する中で、<u>複数の登録簿をAPI接続</u>することにより、情報の統一 化・クレジットの透明性向上を図るといった可能性が国際的にも模索されている

- I. 第2回の振り返り
- II. IOSCO最終報告書等について
- III. 取組み紹介(大和証券、三菱商事、東京海上日動火災保険)
- IV. ご議論いただきたい事項

■ <u>証券監督者国際機構(IOSCO)</u>は、市中協議を経て、24年11月14日に最終報告書「<u>Voluntary Carbon</u> Markets Final Report」を公表。特にボランタリー・クレジットに係る取引の透明性・健全性を高め、投資家保護を促進する観点から、21の論点についてのグッドプラクティスを提案(23年12月公表の報告書案と基本的に同様)

I. Regulatory Frameworks (規制のフレームワーク)

- 1. Regulatory treatment (規制上の位置づけ)
- 2. Regulatory approach and scope (適切な規制・監督の在り方)
- 3. Domestic and international consistency and cooperation (国内外の整合性を考慮すること)
- Participants' skill and competence (マネジメント層等の能力開発)

II. Primary Market Issuance(発行市場)

- 5. Standardization (カーボン・クレジットの要素の標準化、検証方法論の強化等)
- 6. Transparency (カーボン・クレジットの組成・検証方法等の組成に係る透明性の強化)
- 7. Disclosure (包括的で、正確・理解可能なリスク等の開示の促進)
- 8. Soundness and accuracy of registries (信頼出来る情報源として、登録簿の記載が正確・適切であること等)
- 9. Due diligence (マネーロンダリングを防ぐための十分な顧客管理手続きなど)

IV. Use and Disclosure of Use of Carbon Credits (使用と開示)

21. Disclosure of Carbon Credits Use (排出目標達成目的での使用についての開示)

III. Secondary Market Trading (流通市場)

- 10. Access to VCMs (セカンダリー市場への開かれた公正なアクセス)
- 11. Integrity of trading (市場参加者に高いインテグリティと公平性を確保すること)
- 12. Public reports (取引所や登録簿等が取引データを広く公開すること)
- 13. Pre-and post-trade disclosure (伝統的な金融市場と同等又は実質的に同等な開示)
- 14. Derivatives standards(デリバティブ契約の十分な内容確保)
- 15. Governance framework (市場関係者における十分なガバナンス)
- 16. Risk management (仲介者、市場運営主体等によるリスク管理)
- 17. Conflicts of interest rules (発行、検証、移転等の各局面における利益相反防止措置)
- 18. Enforcement actions (虚偽・濫用的取引がある場合のエンフォースメントの在り方)
- 19. Market surveillance and monitoring of trading (虚偽・濫用的取引等がないかについてのモニタリング)
- 20. Trading venue resources (取引所等が虚偽取引等を特定・調査するためのリソース)

- IOSCOが特定したボランタリーカーボン市場における主な脆弱性として、クレジットの質やこれに係る情報の利用可能性、データの利用可能性等や市場における透明性の不足、登録簿の実務フレームワーク、利益相反、標準化の欠落等が存在。
 - The key vulnerabilities in VCMs (Voluntary Carbon Markets) IOSCO identified were:
 - ✓ the quality of carbon credits and availability of information pertaining to their quality,
 - √ data availability, accessibility, and general lack of transparency in the market,
 - √ the operating framework of registries,
 - ✓ conflicts of interest across the value chain, and
 - ✓ the lack of standardisation (e.g. verification processes).
- IOSCOの提示するグッドプラクティスは、(i)インテグリティをもって機能するクレジット市場に関心のある関連当局、(ii)高品質の現物クレジットやクレジット・デリバティブに関心のある取引所、(iii)関連する市場参加者に向けられたもの。
 - These final Good Practices are directed at: (i) relevant regulators and authorities interested in carbon credit markets in their jurisdictions that function with integrity, (ii) trading venues interested in listing and trading high-quality spot carbon credits or carbon credit derivative products, and (iii) relevant market participants.
- グッドプラクティスに法的拘束力はないが、健全な市場構造とボランタリーカーボン市場の金融面でのインテグリティ向上に向けられたものであり、秩序立った透明性ある取引を促進するもの。IOSCOの目的である投資家保護、市場の公正性、効率性及び透明性、並びにシステミック・リスクの低減に基づき、透明性、流動性、価格発見、潜在的な詐欺やグリーンウォッシングに対応するもの。
 - While not legally binding, IOSCO's twenty-one (21) Good Practices aim to support sound market structures and enhance financial integrity in VCMs, facilitating orderly and transparent trading of carbon credits. The Good Practices address transparency, liquidity, and price discovery, as well as potential fraud or greenwashing, based on IOSCO's objectives of investor protection, fair, efficient, and transparent markets, and reducing systemic risk.

- 標準化は信頼性・透明性等を向上させるうえで重要。
 - <u>Standardization is important for the credibility, transparency, and comparability</u> of climate change mitigation projects, thereby enhancing the ability of market participants to assess and compare the quality of different projects. This standardization should also improve the effectiveness of the carbon market as a whole. Standardization helps provide clarity and confidence to buyers, sellers, and other stakeholders participating in carbon credit transactions.
- カーボン市場を分断させずに拡大させるためにはグローバルでの一貫性が重要。
 - Global consistency, where possible and if consistent with domestic processes and mandates, is an important component of scaling carbon markets as potential fragmentation in the market could create diverse and different liquidity pools, thereby limiting the scope for growth.
- ボランタリーカーボン市場は、公正で、秩序立ったもので、経済的に健全で、構造的に強靭であるべき。
 - As with any other traded asset market, <u>VCMs should be fair and orderly, economically sound as to pricing</u>
 and information flow, and structurally resilient. VCMs should also have appropriate investor protections and
 afford sufficient and fair access to market participants.
- クレジットの二重計上を防ぐ上で登録簿は重要。二重計上には、1つのクレジットが複数の買主に販売される場合、異なる主体が同一のクレジットを使用する場合があり、いずれも市場のインテグリティを損ない市場参加者に損失を与え得る。
 - A carbon credit is only meaningful if counted once and registries play an important role with regards to preventing double counting.
 - From the perspective of market integrity, double counting can occur in two ways: (i) a single carbon credit is sold to multiple buyers, misleading them about the actual carbon offset achieved, and (ii) different entities claim the same carbon credit for their emissions reductions, overstating the total environmental benefit.

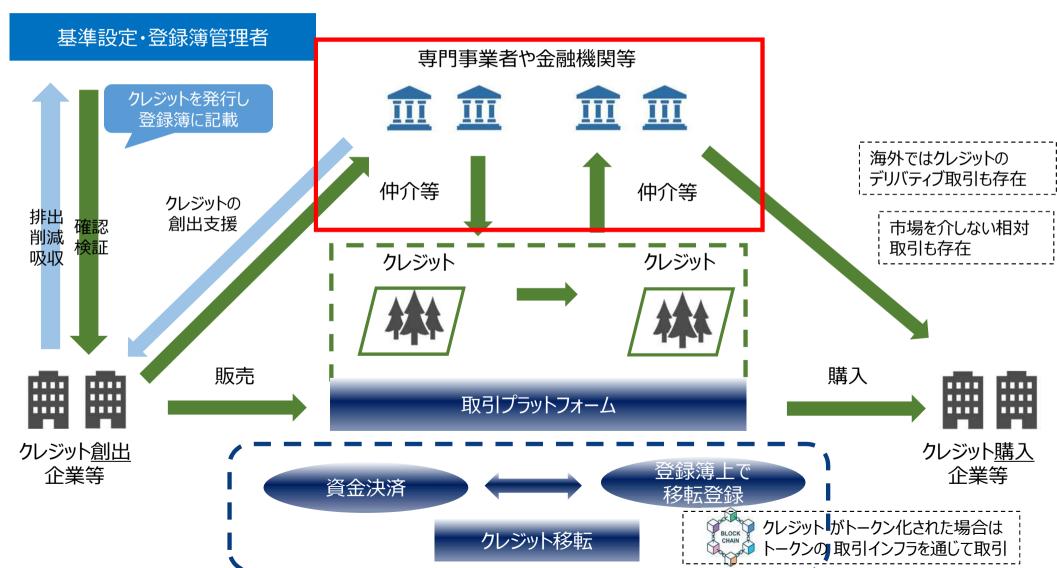
 Both practices undermine market integrity, inflate the perceived impact on emissions reduction, and can lead to significant financial losses and reputational damage for market participants.

- 利益相反は、発行市場及び流通市場いずれにおいても、市場の潜在的な脆弱性である。
 - ···conflicts of interest in the carbon credit ecosystem both at primary and secondary market level are a potential vulnerability and an issue of concern in VCMs. Carbon crediting programs, for example, may rely on compensation from the certification of credits, thus incentivizing them to approve projects lacking measurable emission reductions. Third-party auditing and verification firms may be receiving payment from project developers, and all of the various entities involved in having a project certified may themselves be purchasing and selling carbon credits.
- 規制上の位置づけは、クレジット現物を金融商品・コモディティいずれと位置付けるか含め、各法域で区々である。
 - Regulatory treatment···refers to how these instruments are characterized and regulated by relevant authorities. While in certain jurisdictions, derivatives on carbon credits fall under the regulatory framework applicable to commodity derivatives, there is less certainty about the credits themselves and they can be characterized in different ways, such as financial instruments, commodity instruments, etc.
- クレジットの評価・データ提供機関については、IOSCOのESG評価・データ提供に係る報告書で具体的に特定されていないものの、同報告書で議論した利益相反等の論点・課題が関連し得る。
 - Carbon credit ratings and data product providers were not specifically identified within the scope of the ESG ratings and data product providers covered by IOSCO's Final Report on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Ratings and Data Products Providers. However, many of the issues and challenges discussed in that report with respect to ESG ratings and data product providers such as those relating to conflicts of interest and separation of roles, may also be relevant to carbon credit ratings and carbon data products providers, as was suggested by a large number of respondents to the IOSCO consultation, including some carbon credit rating agencies.

- 現状、クレジット取引の大部分は仲介者を介した相対取引である。標準化の欠落、プロジェクトや方法論等の多様性に 起因する取引の複雑性、買手がプロジェクトと専属的関係の構築を希望すること等の諸要素に起因するとみられる。
 - As confirmed by respondents to IOSCO's consultation report, <u>most trading of carbon credits is currently executed bilaterally OTC, often through an intermediary, with limited pricing information publicly available.</u>
 Several factors might explain the high share of OTC trading, including: the relatively small size of the market; <u>the lack of standardization in the credits; the complexity of the transactions stemming from the variety of project types, standards and methodologies; the buyers' desire to establish exclusive relationships with projects and beneficiaries; and the varying levels of buyer sophistication.</u>
- 一 仲介者は買手・売手間の取引促進のために、多様な注文のプール、市場情報や流動性の提供等の重要な役割を担う。
 - Considering this, <u>intermediaries play an important role in facilitating trade between buyers and sellers.</u>
 Intermediaries can pool different orders to facilitate trading activity, provide clients with market information not readily accessible to many participants, and provide liquidity by bridging the gap between bids and offers. They will typically charge a commission for their services, as they do in other financial markets.
- これらの仲介者は金融機関である場合もあり、重要な役割を担い得る。例えば、他の投資家への資金提供、取引促進、マーケットメイクや流動性の提供、商品組成、マーケットアクセスの促進、ヘッジサービスの提供等である。
 - These intermediaries can be financial institutions, and they can play several key roles in carbon credit markets. They provide financing to other investors, facilitate trading, market making and liquidity provision, develop products such as structured products to facilitate market access, and provide hedging services. In addition, there may also be shorter term traders focusing on market-price distortions and arbitrage opportunities.
- クレジットに係る保険は買手に低パフォーマンス・無効化等のリスクからの保護を提供し、リスク管理ツールとして機能し得る。
 - Finally, carbon credit insurers offer buyers protection against potential underperformance or invalidation of credits. A couple of respondents to IOSCO's consultation mentioned that insurance and buffer pools can play a role as risk management tools. Some carbon credit programs include particular buffers in order to cover for specific risks like forest fires for forestry carbon offsets. However, one respondent to IOSCO's consultation suggested they could potentially be insufficient and that there should be minimum permanence requirements to encourage the development of an insurance market. Carbon credit insurance can therefore play a role when such buffers are either non-existent or to increase the buyer protection because they would be insufficient, for example in case of a major disaster.

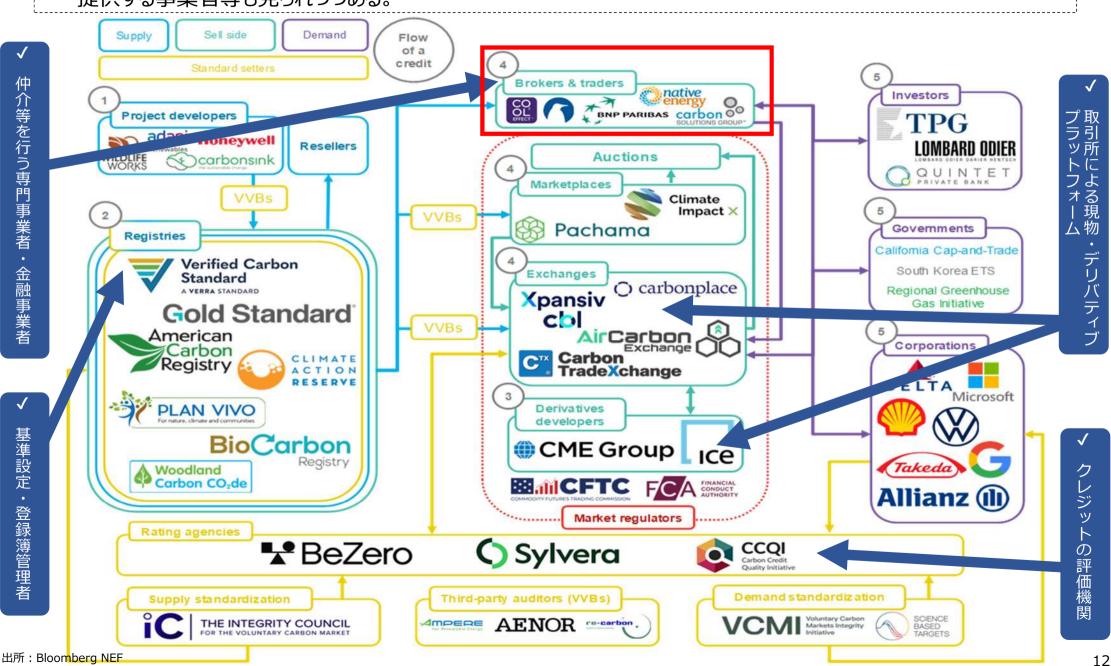
カーボン・クレジット取引の関係主体 (1/2)

■ カーボン・クレジットの取引には、クレジットを創出・購入する企業等のほか、クレジットの基準を設定し、クレジットの発行・保有者等を帳簿管理する基準設定・登録簿管理者(registries)、取引情報の集約・決済機能等を提供する取引プラットフォーム、取引仲介やクレジット生成支援を行う専門事業者・金融機関など、幅広い主体が関与している。



カーボン・クレジット取引の関係主体 (2/2)

■ 国際的には、登録簿管理者、仲介事業者、取引プラットフォーム等のほか、クレジットの評価機関やデリバティブ取引を 提供する事業者等も見られつつある。



- I. 第2回の振り返り
- II. IOSCO最終報告書等について
- III. 取組み紹介(大和証券、三菱商事、東京海上日動火災保険)
- IV. ご議論いただきたい事項

- I. 第2回の振り返り
- II. IOSCO最終報告書等について
- III. 取組み紹介(大和証券、三菱商事、東京海上日動火災保険)
- IV. ご議論いただきたい事項

ご議論いただきたい事項

- IOSCO最終報告書でも指摘があるように、現状、カーボン・クレジット取引は**仲介者** (intermediaries) を介した相対取引が多く、仲介者の担う役割は重要。金融機 関、証券会社、商社等、様々な主体が仲介者として関与し始めている。こうした現状の取引実態において、カーボン・クレジット取引の円滑化・健全な発展を推進する観点から、IOSCO最終報告書や本日の取組み紹介も踏まえ、どのような課題等が考えられるか。特に、投資家保護・顧客保護の観点からどのような点に留意すべきか。
- また、クレジットの信用補完の観点から、クレジット創出前からプロジェクトに関与しクレジット購入をあらかじめ約する手法やカーボン・クレジット保険、評価機関によるクレジット評価などの活用も見られつつある。これらの取組みについて、カーボン・クレジット取引の円滑化・健全な発展を推進する観点から、IOSCO最終報告書や本日の取組み紹介も踏まえ、どのような課題等が考えられるか。特に、投資家保護・顧客保護の観点からどのような点に留意すべきか。

参考資料

IOSCO最終報告書におけるグッドプラクティスの記載(1/4)

■ **1.規制のフレームワーク**として、国内・国際両面での整合性を確保するよう努めつつ、適切な規制・監督のあり方を検討し、規制上の取扱いの透明性を高めていくこと等をグッドプラクティスとして掲げている。

I. Regulatory Frameworks (規制のフレームワーク)

- <u>Good Practice 1 Regulatory treatment:</u>
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider ways to provide clarity regarding the legal and regulatory treatment of carbon credits.
- <u>Good Practice 2 Regulatory approach and scope:</u>
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider ways to apply appropriate and effective regulation, supervision, and oversight to VCMs, covering, among other things, the issuance, trading, and retirement of carbon credits.
- Good Practice 3 Domestic and international consistency and cooperation:
 Consistent with their respective mandates, to foster the global development of VCMs, regulators and other relevant authorities where possible could consider seeking both domestic (between various domestic authorities) and international consistency and if appropriate, consider outreach with peer regulators when developing their own regulatory approach to carbon credits.

Regulators could also seek to make use of cross-border enforcement cooperation, such as that provided by IOSCO's MMoU or EMMoU, when suspected fraudulent or manipulative activities have a cross-border nature.

• Good Practice 4 – Participants' skill and competence:

Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider promoting the need for financial and investment firms and senior management to have adequate skills and competence, including an understanding of the benefits and risks of trading in VCMs, and how existing regulatory frameworks may, or may not, apply. In addition, they could consider developing investor education programs to improve the public's knowledge of carbon credits.

IOSCO最終報告書におけるグッドプラクティスの記載(2/4)

■ **2.発行市場**として、市場関係者と対話を重ねながら、カーボン・クレジットの要素の標準化、検証方法等の強化、クレジット形成過程等に係る透明性の強化、登録簿(registries)の正確性・適切性の確保等に資する方策を検討すること等をグッドプラクティスとして掲げている。

II. Primary Market Issuance(発行市場)

- Good Practice 5 Standardization:
 - Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider engaging with carbon crediting programs, spot market trading platforms, derivatives exchanges, carbon credit rating agencies, private sector initiatives, and other market participants and stakeholders, to standardize a taxonomy of carbon credit attributes, strengthen verification methodologies, and streamline verification processes.
- Good Practice 6 Transparency:
 - Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider appropriate ways to promote transparency around the creation of carbon credits. This could include comprehensive disclosures on: (1) the project development process; (2) verification of, and accounting for, emissions reductions and removals; (3) auditing methodologies; and (4) the entities responsible for measurement, monitoring, reporting, and verification. Transparency of contracts and pricing in the primary market could also be encouraged.
- Good Practice 7 Disclosure:
 - Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider appropriate requirements to promote complete, accurate, and understandable disclosure of information related to the primary issuance of carbon credits, as well as transparent disclosure of any associated risks.
- Good Practice 8 Soundness and accuracy of registries:
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider appropriate requirements around registries, as custodians of carbon credits, to ensure they are accurate, complete, and current in order to serve as reliable sources of information regarding the attributes, issuance, ownership, transfer, and retirement and/or cancellation of carbon credits.
- <u>Good Practice 9 Due diligence:</u>
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider appropriate requirements to ensure that carbon crediting programs perform adequate levels of know-your-customer (KYC) and due diligence procedures to prevent the use of carbon credits for money laundering.

IOSCO最終報告書におけるグッドプラクティスの記載(3/4)

■ **3.流通市場**では、取引の適切性、関係者による開示、ガバナンスやリスク管理の向上、利益相反の防止など、市場取引の適切性確保に向けた様々な要素の検討・推進を包括的にグッドプラクティスとして掲げている。

III. Secondary Market Trading(流通市場)

- Good Practice 10 Access to VCMs:

 Consistent with their respective mandates, regulators and other relevant authorities could consider requirements or policies to foster open and fair access to secondary market trading on VCMs for interested market participants.
- Good Practice 11 Integrity of trading:
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider requirements to ensure that VCM participants observe high standards of integrity and fair dealing with respect to business activities relating to carbon credits.
- Good Practice 12 Public reports:
 Consistent with their respective mandates and with practices in other financial markets, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider requiring that trading venues and registries make public reports which disclose, on an equal basis to all market participants, relevant data regarding trading, including, but not limited to, pre- and post-trade price transparency, trading volume, bid-ask spreads, and deliveries of carbon credits.
 - Good Practice 13 Pre-and post-trade disclosure:

 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider requiring an entity operating a VCM derivatives exchange or an intermediary, to provide pre- and post-trade disclosures in a form and manner that are the same as, or that achieve similar regulatory outcomes as those disclosures that are required in traditional, regulated financial markets. An entity operating a VCM is understood as an entity that lists carbon credits that underlie regulated derivatives.
- <u>Good Practice 14 Derivatives standards:</u>
 Consistent with their respective mandates, regulators and other relevant authorities could consider ways to ensure that contract specifications for carbon credit derivatives include sufficient details on the standards by which the underlying credits were certified, the applicable delivery requirements, and procedures for market participants.
- Good Practice 15 Governance framework:
- Good Practice 16 Risk management:
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider requiring that carbon credit intermediaries, marketplaces, and exchanges have effective enterprise risk management frameworks in place to address any potential operational or technological risks associated with the trading of or provision of services relating to carbon credits.
- Good Practice 17 Conflicts of interest rules:

IOSCO最終報告書におけるグッドプラクティスの記載(4/4)

- 併せて、虚偽・誤解を招く情報提供など、カーボン・クレジット取引の実施に当たって濫用的な取引等が見られる場合には、 各国当局の権限等と合致する形で、エンフォースメント、市場監視等を検討すること等をグッドプラクティスとして掲げている。
- また、**4.クレジットの使用と開示**として、温室効果ガス排出量削減にカーボン・クレジットを利用したかどうか等についての開示を促すこと等をグッドプラクティスとして掲げている。

III. Secondary Market Trading(流通市場)

- Good Practice 18 Enforcement actions:
 - Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities should consider bringing enforcement actions if there are fraudulent or abusive practices in VCMs, such as false or misleading statements regarding the attributes of carbon credits.
 - ➤ In anticipation, consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities, as well as trading venues, could also consider implementing rule enforcement programs with disciplinary mechanisms, including monetary sanctions to deter trade practice violations, as well as recidivism.
 - > This would include putting in place measures to detect and deter fraud with respect to any systems used to issue, track, record, and/or register ownership of a carbon credit.
- Good Practice 19 Market surveillance and monitoring of trading:
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities and trading venues could consider appropriate ways to conduct market surveillance and trade monitoring to identify fraud, manipulation, price distortion, and/or other market disruptions.
- <u>Good Practice 20 Trading venue resources:</u>
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities could consider ensuring that trading venues maintain adequate resources to detect and investigate fraudulent or manipulative practices, including, where appropriate, personnel to perform the functions of a Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Regulatory Officer.

IV. Use and Disclosure of Use of Carbon Credits (使用と開示)

Good Practice 21 – Disclosure of Carbon Credits Use:
 Consistent with their respective mandates, relevant regulators and other authorities in relevant jurisdictions could consider, consistent with their jurisdiction's domestic legal requirements, encouraging or requiring disclosures regarding an entity's use of carbon credits to achieve any net GHG emission targets.