

## PMR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT (ISR)

### 1. SUMMARY INFORMATION

Implementing Country/Technical Partner:	Republic of Chile
Reporting Period:	From 05/20/2015 to 04/18/2016
Report Date:	04/18/2016
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Energy
Contact Person:	Elisa Beckdorf. PMR-Chile Project Coordinator.

Grant Executed By:	<b>Recipient:</b> Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI)
Grant Effectiveness and Closing Dates:	09/05/2014 - 09/05/2017
Grant Amount (USD):	USD 3,000,000
Funding Mobilized (USD):	Pending
Funding Committed (USD)	USD 1,380,000

### 2. OVERVIEW

On general terms, progress made focuses on the implementation of the current carbon tax, specifically, in defining institutional roles, products to address technical requirements for the operation of an MRV system, and further, in identifying pathways for future improvement of this carbon pricing option. Work plans for Components 1, 2 and 3 were approved in January 2016, and since, activities are now under execution (as described in sections below). ToR preparation for Component 1, 2 and 3 activities is underway, and public tender procedures are expected to begin at the end of April 2016.

Regarding Component 1 activities specified under Article II of the Grant Agreement, complementary activities related to the review of a regulatory framework needed for one or more carbon pricing instruments, commenced through the Upstream Policy Analysis work program. Such activities enable to analyze carbon tax interaction with other sectorial policies (energy), which furthermore provide a framework for regulatory analysis to be implemented under Component 1, including other carbon pricing options --ETS and domestic carbon market development.

Regarding Component 2 activities, in terms of institutional arrangements, closer coordination between the Ministry of Environment and the Superintendence of Environment has enabled aligning objectives defined in the Tax Reform, specifically regarding carbon and local pollutants taxes, and for MRV capacity-building and resources required expected to support these taxes implementation in the near future, the reporting of other relevant climate change mitigation outcomes related to carbon pricing options, future scenarios, carbon markets, and beyond.

Regarding Component 3 activities, a technical and policy national debate on carbon pricing has been established, and is anticipated to continue gaining traction across numerous fronts. Capacity building activities through the Experts Advisory Council (GCE) engages public, private and civil society stakeholders, and therefore prepares a working basis for activities to be implemented under Component's 3 ToR work, Strategy for Communications, Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement.

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION REPORT BY COMPONENT

#### ***Differences between the Objectives/Activities in the Market Readiness Proposal and the Grant Agreement***

<p>Are there any important and material differences between the objectives/activities proposed in the Market Readiness Proposal and endorsed by the Partnership Assembly of the PMR and those agreed to in the Grant Agreement with the Delivery Partner and described in the Project's Results Framework?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Considering mandates stated under the Tax Reform for Education and Long-Term Energy Policy, adjustments were made on a technical level in Components 1 and 2, to accommodate a shift in priorities that now focus on the implementation of the current carbon tax and MRV system. The latter will be designed as "ETS compatible". This reflects in a new re-grouping of the original procurement plan sub-components. For instance, under Component 1, a focus on building on the current carbon tax (or considering carbon tax design alternatives), is a more recent priority, compared to an original focus mostly on market mechanisms (ETS and carbon markets). Nevertheless, the perspective of moving to a more complete instrument in the future, such as an ETS for the energy sector, remains as a core element of this Component (and of the PMR project as a whole).</p>	

### Implementation Progress by Component

<b>A. Component 1: Regulatory, Institutional, Economic and Co-Benefits Analysis for Carbon Pricing Instruments</b>	
Status:	<p><b>Under implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p>▪ <b>Planning and approval of the work plan for Component 1, PMR-Chile Project.</b> Between June and November 2015, Chile's PMR Team focused on planning activities. The original work plan envisaged for Component 1 in the MRP and Procurement Plan was reworked conjunctly with technical counterparts from the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment, and the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AGCID), to accommodate current carbon pricing focus on carbon tax. This required a re-grouping of the initial activities set out in procurement, re-defining specific objectives and expected results, activities, roles, budget, indicators, scheduling, among other. A review, with several iterations was carried out across ministries, as well as with the PMR Secretariat, to define a final Component 1 work plan for readiness activities, which was granted approval on January 4th, 2016.</p> </li> <li> <p>▪ <b>PMR Components 1, 2, 3 Roadshow for national and international consultants.</b> In January 2016, the PMR Team organized a roadshow to disseminate planned activities for studies and consultancy work, to inform on Chilean public tender administrative procedures (associated to the online portal ChileCompra), and to present the general lines of work for consultants scheduled under each component. This event aimed to inform the public in advance to tenders, in an effort to stimulate partnerships between national and international consulting firms, and to communicate Chile's PMR objectives.</p> </li> <li> <p>▪ <b>ToR preparation for an alternative carbon tax design options.</b> As mentioned in the section above, the current administration's priority focuses on the implementation of the current carbon tax to be enforced in 2017. Under Component 1, one of the main lines of the ToR under development aims to build on <i>ex-post</i> recommendations emerging under Upstream Policy Analysis (UPA) work (TORs 1, 2), wherein options to improve the design of the current carbon tax are brought forward for further analysis. Thus, work is underway under Component 1 to prepare a ToR that focuses on the institutional, regulatory, financial, and overall technical feasibility, of incorporating such measures after 2018. Towards this aim, the use of inputs emerging from PMR technical exchanges and knowledge products are being closely</p> </li> </ul>

	<p>reviewed by the technical team, and socialized at relevant ministerial levels, in advance to discussions expected to emerge in this next stage of Chile’s carbon tax development. This ToR will address issues such as establishing a long-term carbon price signal, distributional, and revenue recycling measures to safeguard social considerations, industrial competitiveness and macroeconomic equilibrium, among other features envisioned to enhance the cost-effectiveness attached to the policy mix for carbon pricing implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p>▪ <b>ToR preparation for institutional, regulatory, co-benefits, economic and transformational impact analysis of carbon markets alongside other carbon pricing options in a post-2020 context.</b> ToR is underway to focus on the current status of verified emission reductions generated in Chile (carbon market), with a view on tracking tendencies in issuance, transactions, additionality, activity across sectoral scopes; incentives for project development, perceptions in the delivery of co-benefits and transformative activities in the energy sector; carbon accounting integration with national GHG inventories, and further, exploring the potential role that a domestic carbon market could play in the post-2020 INDC context.</p> </li> <li> <p>▪ <b>Analysis of the context and international progress on carbon pricing instruments and their implications in the development of Chile’s carbon pricing policies.</b> Lastly, a ToR has been approved for the analysis of potential implications stemming from the Paris Agreement, as well as from other international developments in the current decision-making process led by PMR work in future carbon pricing implementation, within the Chilean context. In particular, a comparative review of countries’ proposals on carbon markets, a review of institutional and regulatory arrangements, an analysis of their role in achieving INDC commitments, opportunities for private and public-private partnerships that may arise under Article 6, and other international developments associated to carbon pricing, are to be addressed in this work by a consultant. It is expected that this consultancy feeds in the decision-making process (carbon pricing roadmap) with concise products that can be shared and commented across ministries.</p> </li> <li> <p>▪ <b>Coordination of the Experts Advisory Council.</b> In terms of other planned activities, Component 1 leads the Technical Coordination of an Experts Advisory Council with public (inter-ministerial Steering Committee), private and civil society representatives, holds sessions on a bi-monthly basis to discuss,</p> </li> </ul>
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	<p>comment and support work in progress presented by the PMR Team. A program of activities for this Council has been established to mirror planned activities under Component 1, and therefore guide the preparation of public-private modes of collaboration, in advance to carbon pricing road mapping in 2017 based on overall ToR results (and on potential political outcomes). So far, the Experts Advisory Council has discussed some of the main issues on current carbon tax design identified in UPA consultancy work, Component 1 and 2 ToRs preparation, and further, in the climate change agenda of the Ministry of Energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participation at the PMR Technical Workshops in Brasilia (February 2016) and Sacramento (November 2015).</li> <li>▪ <b>Regional Technical Seminar and Political High-Level Dialogue on Carbon Pricing (June – July 2016).</b> Under Component 1, work is also underway for a Regional Technical Seminar and a Political High-Level Dialogue (potentially linked to CPLC activities) to be held in Santiago on June-July 2016. A main objective for these two events is to address carbon pricing analysis and implementation from a Latin American, developing country perspective, wherein climate change mitigation objectives may be approached or assimilated to ongoing developmental priorities that require catalyzing transformational change and sustainable outcomes. Within the context of competing national priorities across the region, during the course of these carbon pricing events, the role of carbon pricing as a driver for sustainable development will be discussed through a structured agenda aimed (distinctively) at technical and political audiences, with the participation of public decision-makers, as well as private and civil, national and regional stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ <b>Potential Joint Agreement on Climate Action with British Columbia.</b> Following PMR Technical Workshop on MRV and Registries in Sacramento (November 2015), the Chile PMR team met with climate change authorities in California (CalEPA, ARB), and British Columbia (Climate Change Secretariat) in Victoria. In the case of the latter, a Joint Agreement on Climate Action between Chile and British Columbia was elaborated under Component 1. This Joint Agreement seeks to catalyze further climate action through technical exchange in low carbon activities such as I+D in new sources of renewable energy, electric vehicles, robust MRV systems and public policy design to improve air quality conditions while reducing GHGs. It is possible that the Ministers of Energy, and the Environment of Chile, and</li> </ul>
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	<p>the Minister of Environment from British Columbia, may sign this Agreement at the Political High-Level Dialogue planned in June-July (in Santiago, as mentioned above).</p>
<p>Comments:</p>	<p>Current focus under Components 1 and 2 is on carbon tax implementation. Final reports from Upstream Policy Analysis ToRs, as well as a closer participation of the Ministry of Treasury will inform the elaboration of a ToR to analyze alternative design options for carbon tax, and second ToR to analyze potential impacts. This shift explains a re-arrangement compared to the MRP plan, which targeted the analysis of market mechanisms first.</p>
<p><b>B. Component 2: Design and Implementation of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System and GHG Registry</b></p>	
<p>Status:</p>	<p><b>Under implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Planning and approval of the work plan for Component 2, PMR-Chile Project.</b> Between July and November 2015, the Component 2 coordination team, headed by the Ministry of Environment, focused on preparing the operational plan for the aforementioned component. The plan was submitted to various consultation processes with institutional counterparts on the PMR-Chile Project as well as with the World Bank, who finally approved it on January 4, 2016.</li> <li>▪ <b>Technical exchange missions on auxiliary elements of the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) in California.</b> As mentioned in the previous section, in October 2015, the technical advisers for Components 1 and 2 attended technical meetings at Sacramento, with ARB and CalEPA (please see description under Component 1).</li> <li>▪ <b>Procurement of hardware for the improvement of the current IT capacity of the Ministry of Energy's Environmental Information System</b> (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register), to prepare MRV for carbon tax implementation, starting in January 2017.</li> <li>▪ <b>Roadshow Event for the PMR-Chile Project studies/consultancies.</b> As mentioned in Component 1, on January 15, 2016, an event took place to announce guidelines for work to be executed under tenders for studies and consultancies during 2016-2017, as part of Component 2.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participation at the PMR Technical Workshops in Brasilia (February 2016) and Zurich (March 2016).</li> <li>▪ <b>Consultancy for the development and operation of the environmental information system that will support carbon tax implementation.</b> In the month of May a professional will be hired to support the Ministry, and Superintendence of the Environment during a year, in the diagnose, design, development, implementation, and monitoring of the IT and data security system, related to the MRV system.</li> <li>▪ <b>Consultancy and diagnose of the security and procedures for the operation of the IT system of the Ministry and Superintendence of the Environment, for carbon tax implementation.</b> During the first quarter of 2016, the Ministry and Superintendence of the Environment, with the PMR Secretariat's collaboration, have been working on the development of the ToRs for the contracting of a consulting firm, with the objective of elaborating a detailed diagnose of hardware and human resources conditions located in both institutions, to host the register/registry of GHG emissions for carbon tax. Also, a protocol for IT security, and a manual for administrative procedures for the carbon tax (and other market instruments) are envisioned to form part of this consultancy. Contracting is planned for July 2016.</li> <li>▪ Definition of a work agenda for a capacity-building / technical internship, tentatively suggested to take place in California during May 2016, targeted to professionals from the Ministry, and the Superintendence of the Environment, and Ministry of Finance, working on carbon tax implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>Comments:</p>	<p>It is worth mentioning that the start of the consultancies described above present a delay with respect to the initial program of activities. The latter is due to the need to incorporate a number of actors from the Ministry, and Superintendence of the Environment, in the commitments for activities agreed under MRV implementation. Law 20.780 (Tax Reform) mandates different roles for the two aforementioned institutions, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of the Environment must specify a list of entities that are subject to carbon tax, and local contaminants tax (i.e. other GHGs) starting 2017. This organism is also responsible for the issuance of a regulation for administrative procedures to ensure operation of the overall MRV system.</li> <li>• The Superintendence of the Environment must define system characteristics for measurement/monitoring of CO2/other GHGs, and the requirements to certify those emissions (ex post)</li> </ul>

	<p>that are reportable for carbon tax purposes. Further, this institution is responsible for the definition (another regulation) and control of the obligations stated for entities in terms of monitoring, register and reporting, as well as defining the minimum requirements for the operation, quality control, insurance procedures for monitoring and carbon/GHG accounting, the disclosure of additional information, formats and means to report emissions for carbon tax estimation.</p> <p>Within this context, in the definition of Component’s 2 work plan, it was necessary to include requirements stated in the law above, as well as changes that have been proposed recently, in terms of adjustments for emission factors to be used for the estimation of local contaminants.</p> <p>It is also worth mentioning that the PMR Secretariat has offered permanent support in the development of the ToRs mentioned above, which, while it has added some delay in their approval, this exchange has significantly allowed Chile’s PMR Team to improve the technical quality of these.</p>
<p><b>C. Component 3: Design and Implementation of Communication, Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy</b></p>	
<p>Status:</p>	<p><b>Under implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Planning and approval of the work plan for Component 3, PMR-Chile Project.</b> Between July and November 2015, the PMR Project Coordinator prepared the operational plan for the aforementioned component. The plan was submitted to various consultation processes with the PMR team as well as with the World Bank, who finally approved it on January 4, 2016.</li> <li>▪ <b>Consultancy’s for the design and implementation of a “Communication, Consulting and Participation Strategy”</b>        The consultancy is currently subject to/undergoing a bidding process; it should begin on June 2016 and end by April 2017. The Consultant will have produced, mainly:       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A diagnostic of the communication necessities and challenges of the PMR-Chile Project: it will establish the profiles of the key sectors/actors, segmented according to their most relevant characteristics, in order to achieve the project’s goals; it will also aim to provide the information necessary to complete their knowledge, perceptions, behaviours, experiences and information gaps in terms of carbon pricing instruments and MRV.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Communication, Consultation and Participation Strategy, designed together with the Focal Point and the PMR-Chile Project Coordinator, which will define, based on the previous project and diagnostic, the key actors, communication objectives and goals, messages, corporate identity, communication approaches and channels, and our communication plan.</li> <li>- Communication products, such as brochures, newsletters, technical documentation, merchandising material, etc., designed, produced, printed and distributed, which will provide a graphic identity/visibility to the PMR-Chile Project, on a small scale.</li> <li>- A Mass media plan, set up and implemented in various steps within a communication campaign, will include working with the press, audiovisual and electronic media, which will allow us to promote the communication objectives of the PMR-Chile Project.</li> <li>- A training plan set up and implemented so as to provide and strengthen people’s knowledge within the public and private sectors, which will allow the team to share with them the contribution of the CPI and of a national MRV system. It will be based on the experiences and good practices of leading countries in participatory process, to define climate policies, which will reinforce our sustainable development (setting up workshops with the public and private sectors, and a public consultation on carbon pricing instruments).</li> <li>- Communication strategies, designed and implemented, aimed at helping to fulfil decision makers and other high level interested parties’ political commitments related to the project, so as to create policies and programs on the CPI in the future.</li> </ul> <p>       ■ <b>Consultancy’s on “Design, Implementation and Support, Web Platform PMR-Chile Project”</b>        This consultancy is currently submitted to a bidding process; it should begin on May, 2016. The web page will be available at the beginning of July 2016.     </p>
<p>Comments:</p>	<p>It should be noted that the aforementioned consultancies/studies have started somewhat later than was planned in the work program for Component 3. The delay was occasioned by the requirement to prepare a more detailed operational plan for the specific products related to Component 3, which had to take into account the communication requirements induced by Components 1 and 2 of the Project. The bidding process was thus delayed for both consultancies, as the Chile PMR team needed to create the formats for the processes (contracts proposals, technical and administrative bases, format of the presentations on technical and financial proposals, etc.). The processes are subject to the World Bank’s requirements and the national norm for acquisition.</p>

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*If necessary, please add components in the table above.*

#### 4. PROGRESS, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

##### Important policy or regulatory developments related to the Grant's objectives and activities:

###### Developments:

##### 1. Tax Reform, Law 20.780

This Tax Reform was approved in October 2014, and introduced a tax on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fixed sources, as a means to address environmental externalities. In practice, this carbon tax is applied on an annual basis, and levies CO<sub>2</sub>, among other GHG gases (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, MP), based on boilers and turbines equate or surpass 50MW or more of thermic capacity. The carbon tax is applied on a US\$5 Ton/CO<sub>2</sub> rate, and reporting will begin in 2017.

Institutional actors participating in the design and implementation of the carbon tax include: the National Council for Energy (CNE), the Superintendence of the Environment (SMA), the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), and the Tax Agency (SII).

##### 2. Chile's long-term Energy Policy "Energy 2050" and the role carbon pricing plays:

Chile's long-term energy policy "Energy 2050" was approved on December 30, 2015 by the President of the Republic. It consists in four pillars: Security and Quality of the Energy Supply; Energy as a Driving force for Development; Compatibility with the Environment and Energy Efficiency and Education.

Regarding Energy and Climate Change, carbon pricing is of particular importance here since, in combination with an energy reform, it can provide important incentives for clean technology investments, and therefore for a transition to decarbonisation of the economy. In this regard, the policy states the implementation of a "global pollution tax" in the energy sector, and the analysis of other carbon pricing instruments, in order to internalize the environmental externalities associated to existing, and future energy infrastructure.

In this context, the policy explicitly notes that, "Through the Partnership for Market Readiness initiative, in collaboration with the World Bank, we will evaluate these economic and market-based instruments, such as emissions trading systems (ETS or Cap & Trade), which aim to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the energy sector."

##### 3. Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) under the Paris Agreement (2015)

Among the measures included in the document presented to the UNFCCC, the carbon tax introduced by law 20.780 is considered an important instrument for the delivery of mitigation outcomes.

**Challenges:**

An important standing challenge for Chile is to manage an active participation of the myriad sectors involved in the implementation of the current carbon tax, but also, in assessing nationally appropriate options to build on current carbon tax design, and/or introduce other carbon pricing instruments in the post 2020 context. There remains a challenge to improve institutional coordination, including a wider representation and participation at the ministerial level, as well as opening avenues for civil society participation. Furthermore, there is yet the need to build on commitments on a decision-making level, for the definition of policies and programs for climate change in general, but specifically for carbon pricing implementation. In this sense, one key challenge is to promote the development of a national climate change policy that facilitates the implementation of instruments and policies, such as carbon pricing, that require close collaboration while avoiding inefficiencies, at the governance and implementation levels.

**Lessons learned:**

It is important to integrate existing policy frameworks in the objectives and expected results over the course of the readiness phase, in order to ensure that the work on carbon pricing plays an important role in the delivery of ongoing environmental, social and developmental goals. While it has been challenging to demonstrate locally, the key role that carbon pricing can play as a driver for a low carbon, sustainable economy, analysing and determining the nature of this contribution can facilitate important aspects on a political and technical level, at early stages.

**Important changes in the technical design or approach related to the Grant's activities:****Developments:**

Considering mandates stated under the Tax Reform and Long-Term Energy Policy, adjustments were made on a technical level in Components 1 and 2, to accommodate a shift in priorities that now focus on the implementation of the current carbon tax and MRV system. This reflects in a new re-grouping of the original procurement plan sub-components. For instance, under Component 1, a focus on building on the current carbon tax (or considering carbon tax design alternatives), is a more recent priority, compared to an original focus mostly on market mechanisms (ETS and carbon markets).

**Challenges:**

It is important to avoid duplicating efforts across the comprehensive range of PMR (and other donor) support work programs. For instance, while Upstream Policy Analysis has been an important source of inputs informing the assessment of future carbon tax development under Component 1, work is still underway to delineate the scope of INDC implementation work (envisioned under a new phase for UPA work) and the scope of general carbon pricing modelling work planned under Component 1 during the second semester 2016.

**Lessons learned:**

Inter-ministerial and intra-ministerial coordination is fundamental at early stages of readiness, when work plans should be discussed and defined with close participation of the technical teams that will participate during the implementation phase.

**Key capacity issues (implementation, technical, financial management, procurement) related to the Grant's activities:**
**Developments:**

It is worth mentioning that an agency for the administration of fund requirements at AGCID, with experience in the management of international cooperation initiatives, has been established. Also, technical capacity at AGCID for procurement and financial administrative tasks has been improved. In terms of World Bank guidelines, two workshops on procurement and financial management were held in January and April 2016 respectively.

**Challenges:**

A standardized procedure for procurement associated to PMR activities is still lacking in Chilean regulation. Also, there is the need to define formats for procurement procedures (ToRs, contract templates, technical and administrative foundations, among other).

Moreover, the need remains to define a single entry point for financial and procurement management in AGCI (currently, a number of actors are involved). Also, there is a need to define monitoring procedures to track progress in AGCI. Overall, there is still space for improvement in terms of applying World Bank procedures that are adapted to national regulations at AGCI.

**Lessons learned:**

As described above, PMR project implementation needs building on human technical capacities from the onset. Establishing templates (formats) for project documentation, for example, at early stages, facilitates, and makes coordination more efficient in the development of deliverables such as ToRs and contracts, in view that the support for project management represent a key factor for project expected results.

**Coordination with other carbon pricing initiatives, including those funded by other donors:**
**Developments:**

As described in previous sections, ToRs implemented under Upstream Policy Analysis work, which focus on ex-post analysis of the current carbon design, have been useful source of inputs for the development of ToRs focusing on alternative design options to guide the next stage of policy work for this instrument (Component 1). Moreover, another set of ToRs under UPA focuses on INDC implementation in the energy sector (including the development of a sectorial strategy for climate change mitigation), which should complement work on carbon pricing as defined under PMR Components.

#### **Stakeholder engagement related to the Grant's activities:**

##### **Developments:**

- Establishment of an Experts Advisory Committee (GCE, Grupo Consultivo de Expertos), September 2015. Objectives: to address the need in creating a "critical mass" of stakeholders that collaborates with Chile's PMR Team on a regular basis, and following a structured program of work, to achieve expected results specified under Components 1,2,3.
- Launch of the PMR Project Chile (September 2015).
- Roadshow for studies and consultancy work programmed under Component 1,2 and 3 (January 2016)
- Amendment of the Expert Advisory Committee representation to integrate inter-ministerial, private and civil sector stakeholders, and re-programming of activities for the 2016-2017 period.

##### **Challenges:**

One of the activities attracting attention from stakeholders participating in the Experts Advisory Council is the access to preliminary results provided by ToR consultancy work (i.e. UPA). One challenge emerges within the context of disclosing this kind of information (under development) that can't be yet treated on official, institutional terms. Furthermore, another challenge emerges in ensuring the participation of experts in this Council, but in a manner that is not incompatible with the disclosure of general information on work objectives for ToRs, which are described at these sessions.

##### **Lessons learned:**

It is important to address misperceptions and misinformation on carbon pricing on a general public level, from early stages of readiness, in order to allow for enough time in securing stakeholder engagement.

#### **Other issues related to the Grant's activities**

N/A

## 5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

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