

on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag



Information Note March 2024

## **ARTICLE 6.2 REGISTRIES**

Parties engaged in cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 are required to consistently keep track of ITMO units or ITMO blocks. This tracking should be maintained throughout NDC implementation period as stated in the <a href="CMAGlasgow decision text">CMAGlasgow decision text</a> dating from 2021. Parties have two options to do this:

- **National Registry**: Parties can opt for a national registry, which is developed and managed by their domestic authorities. If they choose this approach, their electronic systems as well as their related technical and administrative arrangements must be capable of supporting ITMO tracking comparable to the international registry would.
- International Registry: Alternatively, Parties can use the international registry overseen by the UNFCCC Secretariat. This registry is designed to be a unified system that combines the registry sections of each participating Party. The UNFCCC Secretariat has key responsibilities in managing this registry, including ensuring security, maintaining quality standards, overseeing registry software, monitoring system changes as well as limiting development and operational costs.

The international registry is open for use by Parties who prefer not to create their own registries, however any Party can request access to the International Registry. The <u>international registry</u> is expected to be fully operational by 2024. In the meantime, the Secretariat has committed to providing a temporary solution, expected to be available by August 2024.

Regardless of the chosen registry type, <u>Article 6.2 registries must adhere to the following requirements</u>:

- 1. **Tracking and Recording**: Registry must track and record various carbon credit transactions, including authorisation, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, use towards NDCs or OIMP, retirement and cancellation.
- 2. **Unique Identifiers**: ITMOs should be tracked, records maintained, and accounts balanced using unique identifiers. These identifiers help ensure clear and accurate accounting.



3. **Data Consistency**: Parties must produce, maintain, and compile records, information, and data consistently in line with the agreed electronic format (AEF), ensuring that the information aligns with their annual reporting.

It is important to note that even when using the international registry, Parties are responsible for actively monitoring their mitigation activities and outcomes, preventing double counting of ITMOs, as stated in a CMA Sharm el-Sheikh decision text dating from 2022. In specific circumstances, Parties retain the discretion to designate certain information pertaining to their engagement in cooperative approaches as confidential. The decision to classify such information is, however, contingent upon the development of explicit guidelines that delineate the conditions and procedures for exercising this option. As of now, these guidelines are yet to be established, leaving the details of when and how confidentiality may be applied within the realm of cooperative approaches subject to future clarification.

Authors: Cinthya Vega, Aayushi Singh (Perspectives Climate Group)