

# FACTORS INFLUENCING REGISTRY CHOICE UNDER ARTICLE 6.2

The checklist presents several factors that can assist Parties in making an informed decision regarding whether to utilise the international registry offered by the UNFCCC or establish and maintain their own national registry for tracking ITMOs under Article 6.2 cooperative approaches. Parties can systematically assess these factors to determine the registry type that aligns most effectively with their unique circumstances and objectives. An interesting alternative to these two options is the collaboration among several countries to build a group of national registries, e.g., through regional institutions such as the West African Economic and Monetary Union ([UEMOA](#)). The WACC member countries could discuss developing such a regional registry.

Checklist 1: Factors influencing the registry choice

Factor	Scope of evaluation/ consideration	Evaluation
Engagement in Article 6.2 Cooperative Approaches	Parties should consider their expected level of engagement in Article 6.2 cooperative approaches, whether they plan to be buyers or sellers of ITMOs. Understanding their role in the market is essential as it will determine their registry needs.	
Number of Activities Leading to ITMO Transfer	Parties should assess the anticipated number of activities that may lead to ITMO transfers under Article 6.2. Recording and managing transactions per sector, per ITMO vintage year and tracking the authorisation and use of the ITMOs transferred will require an elaborate and sophisticated registry. Establishing such a registry will not only require legal and administrative	



arrangements to be put in place, but also investment and a financing structure to bring the implementation of a national registry to fruition. Therefore, it is worthwhile to develop a national registry only if Parties foresee a large volume of carbon market activities<sup>1</sup>.

---

Number of Domestic Projects in Voluntary Carbon Markets	If Parties foresee the role of voluntary carbon markets (VCM) under Article 6.2, for example, approving VCM activities to be eligible under Article 6.2, then it may be worthwhile for Parties to host their own national registries so as to keep track of the progress towards achieving their NDCs.
Past Experience with Carbon Credit Registries	Parties should leverage any past experiences they may have with setting up and maintaining carbon credit registries, especially if they have experience under the Kyoto Protocol. This knowledge can inform their decision-making process.
Capacity Building Needs	Parties need to examine their available technology, technical capacity, and personnel for implementing a tracking and recording system for ITMOs. Any gaps in these areas may require capacity building to ensure effective registry operation, which can increase the implementation and operation costs.
Available Funding and Expected Costs	It is crucial to review the availability of funding and the expected costs associated with establishing and maintaining a registry. This includes considering operational and administrative expenses. Ensuring that funding aligns with costs is vital. Parties may explore the need to develop a funding model that enables the registry to support its operations without relying heavily on external sources.

---

<sup>1</sup> World Bank (2016): [Emissions Trading Registries: Guidance on Regulation, Development and Administration](#), World Bank, Washington DC.



Type of Registry

Parties need to decide whether to implement a transactional or non-transactional registry. They should also consider how their chosen registry type will interoperate with other registries. This choice affects the functionality and compatibility of the registry hence increasing the technological needs and complexities of the registry.

---

Expected Number of Activities or Engagement in Article 6.4 Mechanisms

Parties should consider the potential number of activities or engagement in Article 6.4 mechanisms. This can impact their choice of registry, as different activities may have varying tracking and reporting requirements.

---

Source: Perspectives Climate Group

Authors: Ingrid Wawrzynowicz, Juliana Kessler (Perspectives Climate Group)

