

# ITMO 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 [CMA Glasgow decision text](#) dating from 2021. Parties have two options to operationalise this tracking:

1. **National Registry:** Parties can opt for a national registry, which is developed and managed by their domestic authorities. National registries must adhere to the following requirements (consistent with the requirements of the international registry) ([2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 29](#))
  - **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.
  - **Unique identifiers:** ITMOs should be tracked, records maintained, and accounts balanced using unique identifiers. These identifiers help ensure clear and accurate accounting.
  - **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.

➤ **Examples in the sub-region:**

 <p>Ghana Carbon Registry</p>	<p>The <a href="#">Ghana Ghana Carbon Registry (GCR)</a> is a transactional registry that tracks the authorisation, transfer, and use of ITMOs, in line with Article 6. All activities seeking to create authorised mitigation outcomes must be registered in the GCR.</p>
 <p>REGISTRE CARBONE NATIONAL REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE</p>	<p>The <a href="#">registre carbone national de la Côte d'Ivoire</a> was designed to operationalise Côte d'Ivoire's Article 6 framework, including other market and non-market approaches for global, national, corporate, and voluntary commitments. It facilitates the transparent listing of information on validated and/or certified projects, issued and retired units, and enables the transfer of units.</p>



**2. 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. As of March 2026, the International Registry and Additional Registry Services (ARS) are under development. An interim solution is currently under development to support offline operations of the International Registry and ARS. During this phase, manual processes will be managed by the Secretariat.

For more information on the Registry Operation, this [webpage](#) provides step-by-step guidance on how to operate within the international registry and additional registry services (ARS), including how to open a Party section, access existing Party section, manage accounts, and perform transactions in line with the [International Registry and Additional Registry Services Procedure](#). Additional guidance will be made available on this page as they become available.

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 ([6/CMA.4](#)). 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, some of these guidelines are established by the UNFCCC in the [Information sensitivity, classification and handling procedures for information designated by participating Parties as confidential under Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement](#).

For further details and information provided by the UNFCCC on this topic, please refer to the following slide deck:

- UNFCCC (2025) : [Article 6.2 International Registry](#), June Climate Meetings (SB 62): Art. 6.2 Information Session.

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