

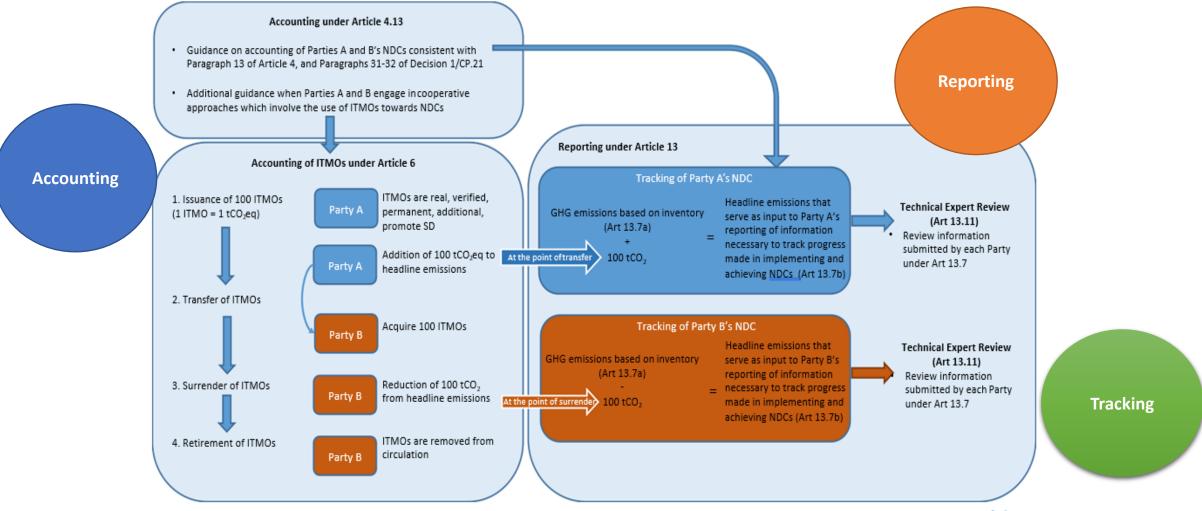
SUPPORTING COUNTRIES WITH DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INTERNATIONAL CARBON MARKETS







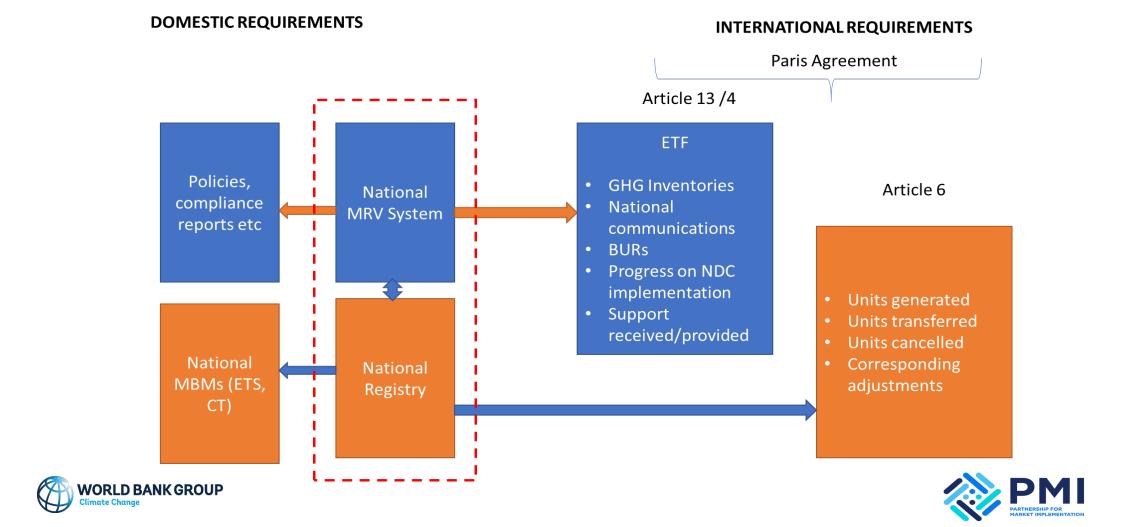
Changing context and changing requirements means countries need to get prepared, *quickly*



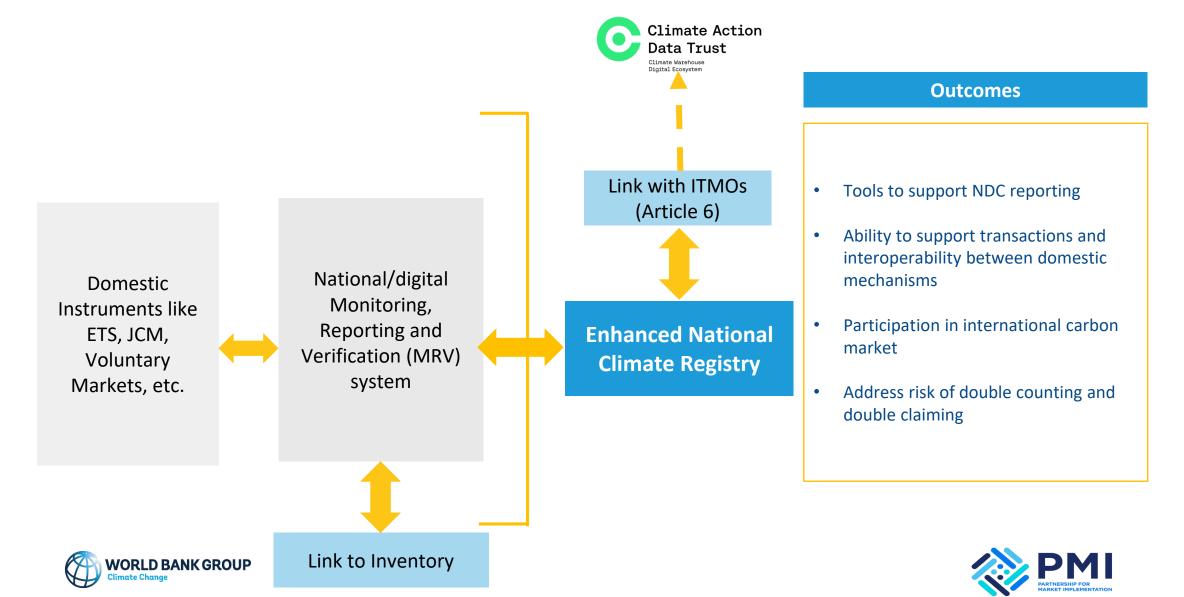




..and, countries need an infrastructure that satisfy multiple requirements



An infrastructure that supports domestic and international markets determines the country's ability to participate in markets and meet climate goals





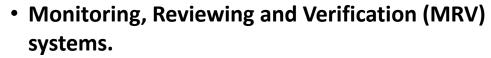
World Bank Climate Warehouse Program:

Building an End-to-End Digital Ecosystem for Carbon Markets



Pillar 1: Piloting and Developing Global Public Goods

Making digital infrastructure for carbon markets available to client countries through development, testing and prototyping of innovative digital infrastructure for carbon markets.



- National Carbon Registries.
- Tokenization instruments.
- Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust).
- → Digital for Climate (D4C) Working Group. Collaboration with EBRD, UNDP, UNFCCC, IETA, ESA for a modular and interoperable end-to-end digital ecosystem for carbon markets.



Pillar 2: Global Knowledge and Capacity-Building

Support countries and jurisdictions to in implementation of digital infrastructure for carbon markets needed for GHG mitigation and NDC implementation.

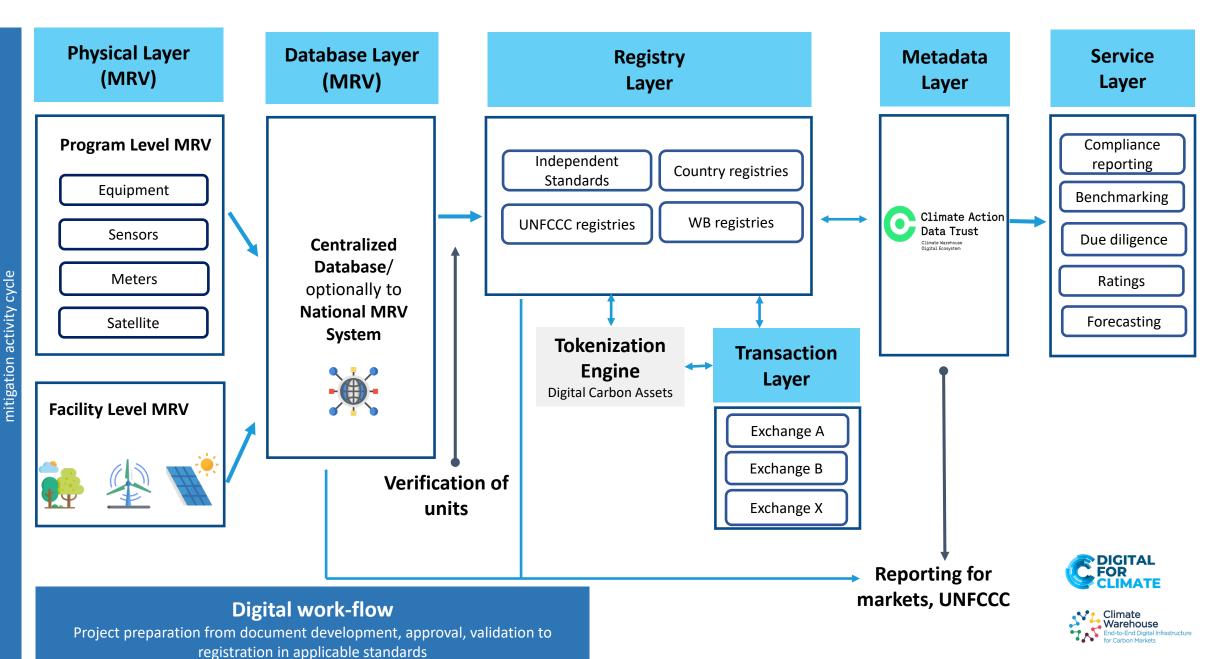
- Develop knowledge base on digital infrastructure and facilitate information exchange through technical discussions and knowledge dissemination
- Assist countries to identify and implement best practice approaches and, where relevant, achieve compatibility in design to support the development and linking of digital infrastructure for carbon markets
- Encourage international and national cooperation, and inform the domestic and global policy discussions on GHG mitigation by sharing lessons learned and providing a platform for collective innovation on digital infrastructure products



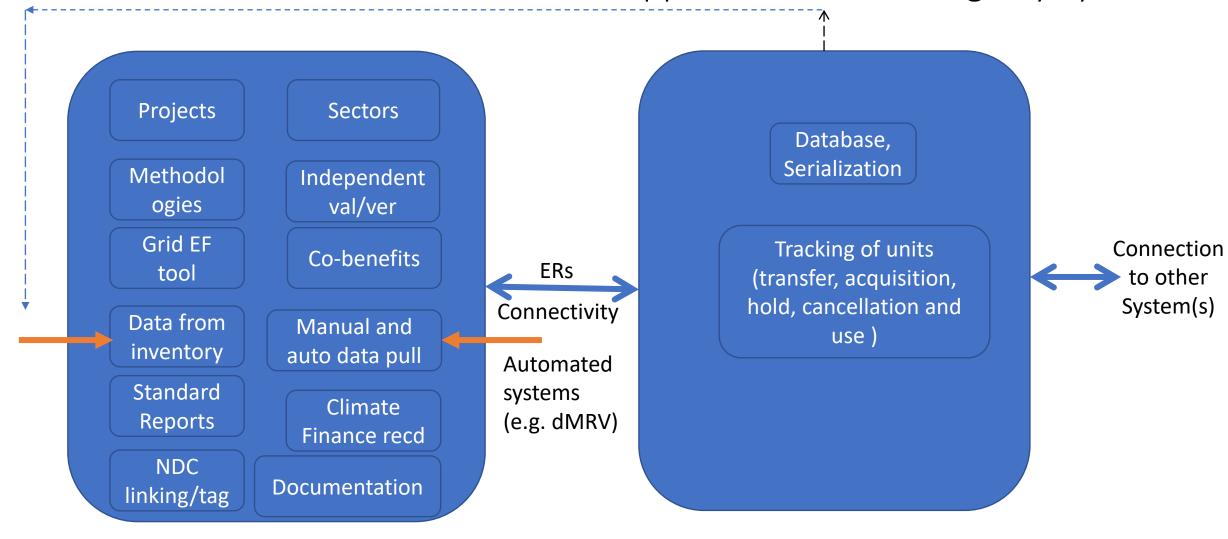




Climate Warehouse Program: Building an End-to-end digital Ecosystem for Carbon Markets



Main Features of the World Bank supported MRV and Registry System



MRV System

Registry System

(Project, Sector, National)







The World Bank offers two opensource national carbon registries

Core Registry	Enhanced Registry		
- Issuance of digital carbon credits	- Issuance of carbon credits		
- Simplified manual entry mechanism to	- Domestic and international crediting		
upload project and unit data	market transactions		
- Tool to digitize carbon credits for	- Embedded national MRV system with		
transactions (tokenization)	automated data entry mechanisms		
- Automatically synced to the global	- Multistakeholder account management		
platform Climate Action Data Trust for	system		
reporting purposes			







What are the Key Characteristic of the Registry Offering?

Functionalities	Required for Article 6	Core Registry (On- chain)	Enhanced Registry (with MRV system)
Add/Remove Project	Yes	~	~
Issue Units	Yes	/	~
Use/Transfer Units	Yes	/	~
Allow for Multiple Account Holders	Yes	~	~
Label Issued ERs (e.g., ITMO Authorization)	Yes	~	~
Dedicated Accounts for OMGE and SOP	Yes	/	~
Link to Climate Action Data Trust (CADT)	No	~	×
Track and Manage Workstreams	No	×	~
Create New Project Types and Methodologies	No	X	/
Link to GHG Inventory	No	×	/
Report Generation	No	×	~
Distributed Ledger Technology	No	/	×
Open-source Software	No		~





Infrastructure Strategy: What countries should do and know?

- Understand the needs
 - What is used for carbon pricing, carbon markets, both
 - MRV or Registry or both
 - Is something already there? What state?
 - What the plans are? Develop a new one or strengthen the existing or add new functionalities
 - MRV project level, facility level, sector level, national level
 - Standards/methodologies domestic, international, both
 - Process who is responsible, who validates, who maintains
 - Registry Register, Transaction registry, linking with other registries
 - Access to the systems only to the govt or market players or both
 - Info public/market participants aggregate date, where to publish, what frequency
 - Maintenance requirements inhouse, domestic or international capacity
- Understanding the functionalities of MRV and Registry that are offered by Partners
- Identify the gaps
- Assess capacity building needs
- Assess the need for regulatory support
- Assess the scope and estimate the budget needs





Some early observations

- Countries with cooperative approaches (under A6.2) are ahead with plans to establish the infrastructure systems
- Countries with already established data mgmt. systems are building on the existing ones; but not a straight-forward process
- Priority to have the registry system over the MRV system; but mainly due to lack of clarity on which one does what and their usefulness
- Lack of understanding on what the UNFCCC registry supports and the need for having a national level registry
- No best practices to adopt for development of systems for carbon markets and to understand the costs to build such (vary from \$50k to \$500k)
- Some countries are ahead of having systems before they develop the policy framework to govern them
- Countries with fewer projects and decided to have systems are likely to make systems redundant
- Countries with domestic carbon pricing or in the process of having one are exploring options to have one that serves both; but influenced by the governance and resources





Some early challenges

- Lack of resources (manpower) to manage the systems
- Inability to get the resources needed for maintenance of systems
- Difficulties to align with the governments own IT policies, mainly on the security of systems and the ownership
- Challenges with the user management
- Obtaining the quality data and in a timely manner
- Connectivity with other registries due to lack of standard communication protocols





For more information, please reach out to:

Hari Gadde (hgadde@worldbank.org)

https://pmiclimate.org



