# Training Material on Tracking Implementation of Article 6 (Draft)

Toshinori Hamaguchi Programme Manager, IGES





# Training Material on Tracking Implementation of Article 6

## 1. Objectives:

- 1) To understand the Tracking (Registries) aspects of Article 6.2.
- 2) To understand possible options to set up a registry system.
- 3) To understand experiences of countries having the registry system & international projects on development of a registry system.
- 2. Focus: Tracking (Registries) aspects of Article 6.2.
- 3. Targets: Personnel who are involved in tracking process of Article 6.2.

# Outline of Training Material on Tracking

- 1. Background of Tracking in the Paris Agreement Article 6
  - 1) Guidance on cooperative approaches (Decision 2/CMA.3)
  - 2) Guidance on tracking (Decision 6/CMA.4)
    - (1) Registry of each party participating in a cooperative approach
    - (2) International Registry
- 2. Current situations & challenges on Tracking & Carbon Markets
- 3. Possible options to set up a registry component for countries
- 4. Examples of countries having the domestic registry & major international projects on development of the registry system.
  - 1) Countries having the domestic registry (e.g. Ghana, Japan, etc.)
  - 2) Major international projects on development of the registry system (e.g. Climate Warehouse, National Carbon Registry, CAD Trust, VCS, etc.)
- 5. Plan on development of the Training Material on Tracking by A6IP.

2. Current situations & challenges on Tracking & Carbon Markets.



- 2. Current situations & challenges on Carbon Markets & Tracking
  - 1) Current situations on Carbon Markets:
- 2) Challenges:
  - Fragmentation of data that constrains market integration & scalability.
  - Lack of centralized registries between voluntary & compliance markets.
  - No joint reference data to compare different carbon units.
  - Lack of pricing transparency and complexity of transactions.
  - Limited visibility of project lifecycle.
  - Unclear link of credits to the Nationally Determined Contributions.
  - Lack of trust in the markets.

3. Possible options to set up a registry component for countries.

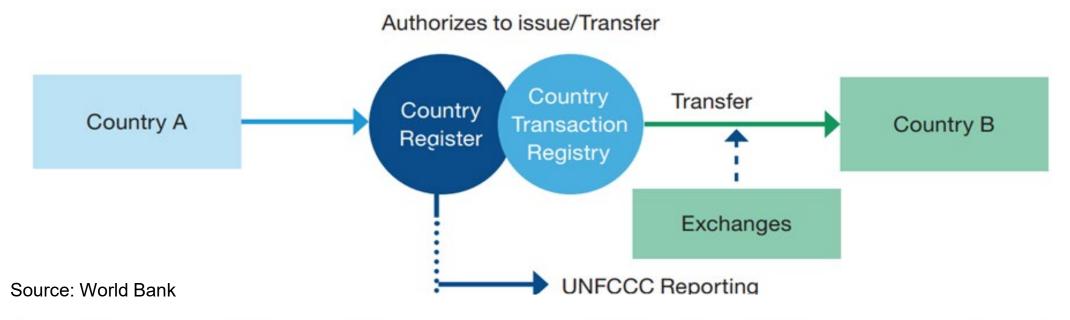


## 3. Possible options to set up a registry component for countries

## Option 1: Developing a Domestic Registry

If Country A will participate in multiple cooperative approaches or implement a domestic cap & trade system or sector-wide crediting, a domestic registry will be able to support them.

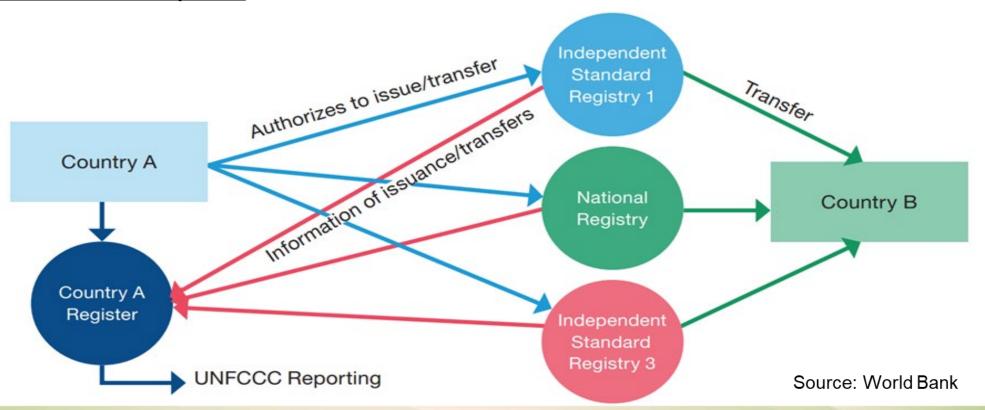
Important: Country A needs to have its enough capacity to implement, operate & maintain the domestic registry.



# 3. Possible options to set up a registry component for countries

## Option 2: Using Independent Standard or Third Party Registry Systems

Most of the independent standards have their own registries which link to the registries of other countries & the UNFCCC's international registry system. If country A will not participate in many cooperative approaches, outsourcing the registry infrastructure could be the best option.



# 3. Possible options to set up a registry component for countries Option 3: Using International Registry of the UNFCCC Secretariat

It might be a possible option for countries which do not have or do not have access to the registry system. It was agreed in COP 27 that the UNFCCC Secretariat shall implement the International Registry by 2024.



# 3. Possible options to set up a registry component for countries Summary

	1. Developing a Domestic Registry	2. Using Independent Standard or Third Party Registry Systems	3. Using International Registry of the UNFCCC Secretariat		
a. Countries suitable for this option	Countries participating in multiple cooperative approaches or intends to implement a domestic cap & trade system or sector-wide crediting.	Countries which do not intend to participate in many cooperative approaches.	Countries which do not have enough resources & capacities to the Option 1 & 2.		
b. Advantages	<ul> <li>It can maintain control of reporting infrastructure &amp; track domestic emission reduction programs.</li> <li>Possibility of using existing registry to develop it.</li> <li>Possibility of getting technical &amp; financial support from the partner countries &amp; institutions.</li> </ul>	· Most of the independent standards have their own registry. · The reporting functions are mostly compliant with Article 6 requirements & the third party is responsible for ensuring linkage with other registry systems.	<ul> <li>No need to develop a domestic registry.</li> <li>It will accommodate the reporting &amp; tracking requirements of the Paris Agreement.</li> </ul>		
c. Disadvantages	This option requires a country to have or develop enough capacity to implement & operate a registry.	<ul> <li>Inability to customize the registry to the unique needs of the country.</li> <li>Fees to the registry owner or operator for having a country account &amp; migrating a country's information to a different registry, or domestic registry.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inability to customize the registry to the unique needs of the country.</li> <li>(It will be implemented by the end of 2024.)</li> </ul>		



- Continuous development of this Training Material (especially, the part of Section 4) in cooperation with voluntary member countries having the registry & institutions implementing the project on development of the registry system.

### Information to be requested to the countries having the registry to implement A6

- 1) Name of the country.
- 2) Contact information of the national institution being responsible for operation of the registry.
- 3) Introduction of the national registry (e.g. When & how has it been developed by how much costs?).
- 4) Characteristic and functions of the registry.
- 5) Lessons learned and advice on development and operation of the registry for other countries.
- 6) Support country or organization to develop the registry, etc.

### Information to be requested to the international projects on development of the registry

- 1) Name of the international project.
- 2) Contact information of the implementing organization.
- 3) Countries where the project was or is being or will be implemented.
- 4) Introduction of the project.
- 5) Approximate cost to develop the registry.
- 6) Possible support activities by the project.
- 7) How to get the support on development of the registry from the project, etc.
- Compiling & analysis of all the info. & finalization of this TM in the beginning of 2024.

## WG Schedule and A6 Material development timeline

		Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Authorization WG	2 <sup>nd</sup> WG Meeting		26 Sep. ★				
	Material development			1 <sup>st</sup> dra	it •	<b>COP28</b> ★2 <sup>nd</sup>	draft
Reporting WG	2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting			18 Oct. ★			
	Material development			<b>1</b> s	draft	<b>★</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	draft
Tracking WG	2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting				21 Nov. ★		
	Material development				1 <sup>st</sup> draft	<b>★</b> — 2 <sup>nd</sup>	draft

## Thank you for your attention

Any questions

Contact: a6\_partnership@iges.or.jp

Website: https://a6partnership.org



