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**Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting  
of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

**Nineteenth session**

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Item 3(b) of the provisional agenda

**Reports of the subsidiary bodies**

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Report of the administrator of the international transaction  
log under the Kyoto Protocol**

*Summary*

This twentieth annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log provides information to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on the activities of the administrator in the reporting period from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024.



## Abbreviations and acronyms

AAU	assigned amount unit
CDM	clean development mechanism
CER	certified emission reduction
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
ERU	emission reduction unit
EUTL	European Union transaction log
ITL	international transaction log
ICER	long-term certified emission reduction
RMU	removal unit
RSA	registry system administrator
RSA Forum	Registry System Administrators Forum
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SEF	standard electronic format
SIAR	standard independent assessment report
tCER	temporary certified emission reduction
true-up period	additional period for fulfilling commitments for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol

## **I. Introduction**

### **A. Mandate**

1. CMP 1 requested the secretariat to establish and maintain the ITL to verify the validity of transactions proposed by registries established under decisions [3/CMP.1](#) and [13/CMP.1](#).<sup>1</sup> The ITL is essential for implementing the mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol.

2. In addition, COP 10 requested the secretariat, as the ITL administrator, to report annually to the CMP on organizational arrangements, activities and resource requirements and to make any necessary recommendations to enhance the operation of registry systems.<sup>2</sup>

3. Further, CMP 1 requested the SBI to consider, at its future sessions, the annual reports of the ITL administrator with a view to requesting the CMP to provide guidance, as necessary, in relation to the operation of registry systems.<sup>3</sup>

### **B. Scope**

4. This twentieth annual report of the ITL administrator to the CMP, covering the reporting period from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024,<sup>4</sup> contains information on the implementation of the ITL and its operational status, including the facilitation of cooperation with RSAs through the RSA Forum and the independent assessment of registry systems. It also contains information on transactions of Kyoto Protocol units, organizational arrangements and resources.

### **C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

5. The SBI may wish to take note of the information herein and to request the CMP to provide guidance to the secretariat and Parties, as necessary, concerning the operation of registry systems.

## **II. Work in the reporting period**

6. Activities related to the true-up period assessment of national registry systems and the accounting of Kyoto Protocol units were conducted, including processing the SEF tables contained in Parties' true-up period reports and preparing the true-up period assessment reports.

7. The ITL administrator continued to support the operations of the ITL. Detailed information on its operational activities and performance is provided in chapter II.B below.

### **A. Implementation activities**

#### **1. Software release**

8. One release of the ITL software was produced in June 2024 to resolve issues identified during the user acceptance testing phase of the migration of the ITL application servers to WebLogic 14.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Decision [16/CP.10](#), para. 6(m). That decision is endorsed by decision [12/CMP.1](#), para. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Decision [12/CMP.1](#), para. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Financial information is reported until 31 August 2024 unless otherwise specified.

## **2. Standard electronic format reporting application**

9. Parties included in Annex I report, in the SEF tables, information on AAUs, ERUs, RMUs, CERs, ICERs and tCERs from their national registry transferred or acquired in the calendar year preceding the reporting year.<sup>5</sup>

10. The ITL administrator continues to make available to Parties the SEF reporting application, which they used during the reporting period to generate their SEF tables.

## **3. Common operational procedures**

11. No changes were made to the common operational procedures as they were deemed to be well established and still relevant.

## **4. Maintenance and technology refresh**

12. The consolidated certificate authority, which is maintained by the ITL administrator to issue and manage the client, server and virtual private network digital certificates needed for the ITL and registry system infrastructure, issued 135 digital certificates to registry systems.

13. To maintain the ITL service and protect against cybersecurity threats, regular software patching was carried out on the ITL components, including operating systems, application and database servers, and network components. Endpoint detection and response solution and vulnerability assessment agents protect the ITL servers against cyberthreats.

14. To comply with industry security standards, up-to-date versions of the Transport Layer Security encryption protocol are required for communication between the ITL and registries. Additional support for version 1.3 of the protocol was tested against individual national registries and deployed in July 2024.

15. To ensure ongoing third-party product support and security patching, the ITL application servers were migrated to WebLogic 14 in August 2024 following extensive functional and non-functional user acceptance testing.

## **5. Data centre hosting and infrastructure**

16. Following completion of the migration of the data centre hosting of the ITL infrastructure to a cloud-based environment in February 2019, the availability of the ITL has remained stable and its service well within agreed levels.

17. The ITL administrator, jointly with the cloud service provider, successfully carried out testing of the resilience and failover capacity of the components forming the ITL infrastructure.

18. The secretariat continues to monitor the quality of the ITL service and identify areas for enhancing and optimizing service delivery by keeping abreast of new developments and products emerging in the cloud technology landscape.

## **6. Preparations for the true-up period**

19. Following decision [1/CMP.17](#) regarding the date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period,<sup>6</sup> the necessary preparations for the true-up period in relation to the ITL and supporting processes were completed.

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<sup>5</sup> As per decision [15/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 11.

<sup>6</sup> See document [FCCC/SBI/2022/10/Add.1](#), p.11.

## B. Operational activities

### 1. Provision of support for registry testing

20. The ITL administrator supported operational activities and changes for four national registries, including coordinated functional testing, service migrations and disaster recovery testing, and provided connectivity support at application and virtual private network level.

### 2. Disaster recovery testing

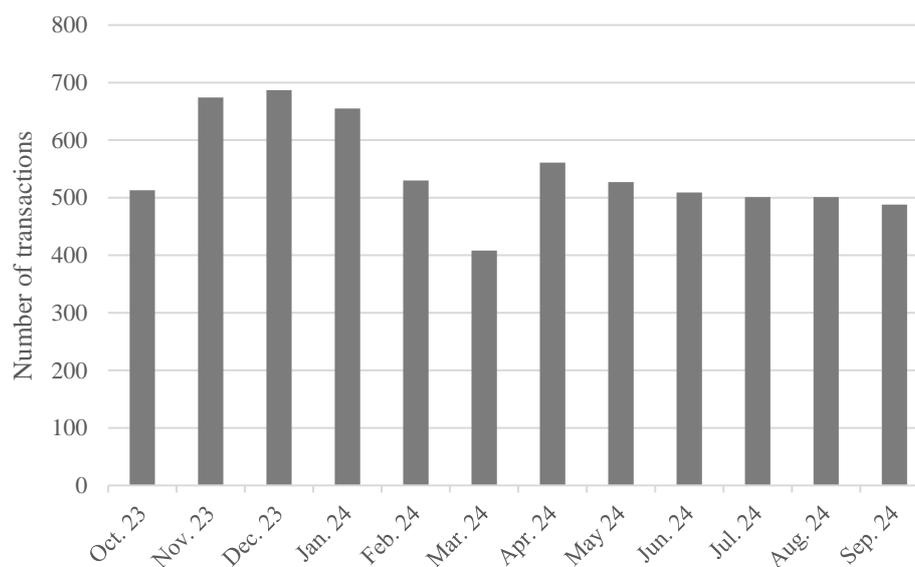
21. Owing to significant changes to the ITL infrastructure, including the migration of ITL application servers to WebLogic 14, no disaster recovery testing took place, as the results would have been invalidated by the infrastructure changes. The next disaster recovery testing exercise is scheduled for the first quarter of 2025.

### 3. Transaction data and their analysis

22. The level of activity in the ITL can be measured using transactional and operational metrics. Figure 1 shows the number of transactions proposed to the ITL in the production environment<sup>7</sup> each month. Breakdowns by registry of the number of transactions and the number of Kyoto Protocol units subject to transactions proposed to the ITL are shown in annexes II and III respectively.

Figure 1

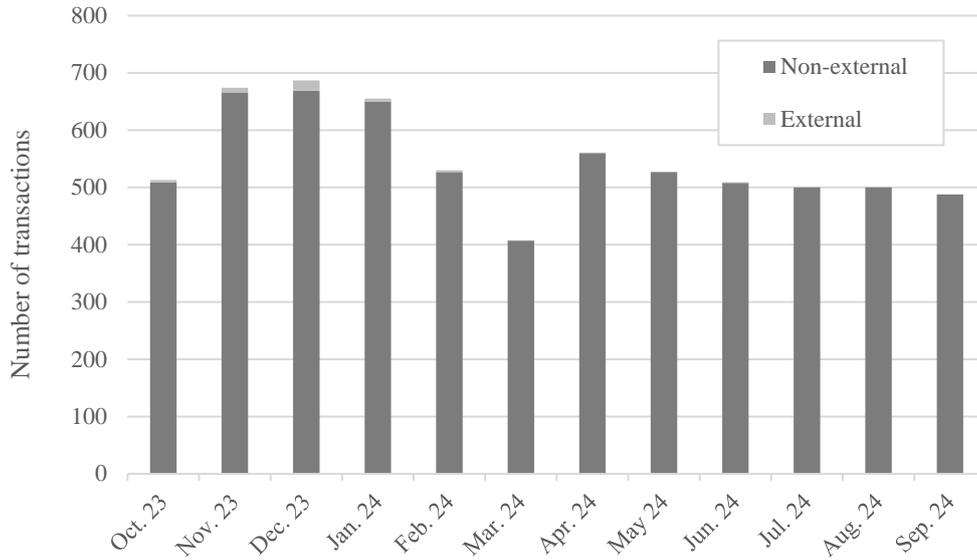
#### Number of transactions proposed to the international transaction log



23. External transactions, in which the units involved leave the originating registry and arrive at a different registry, and non-external transactions, in which the units stay in the same registry, take place in the registry systems and the ITL. Figure 2 shows the evolution of the breakdown of external and non-external transactions in the ITL.

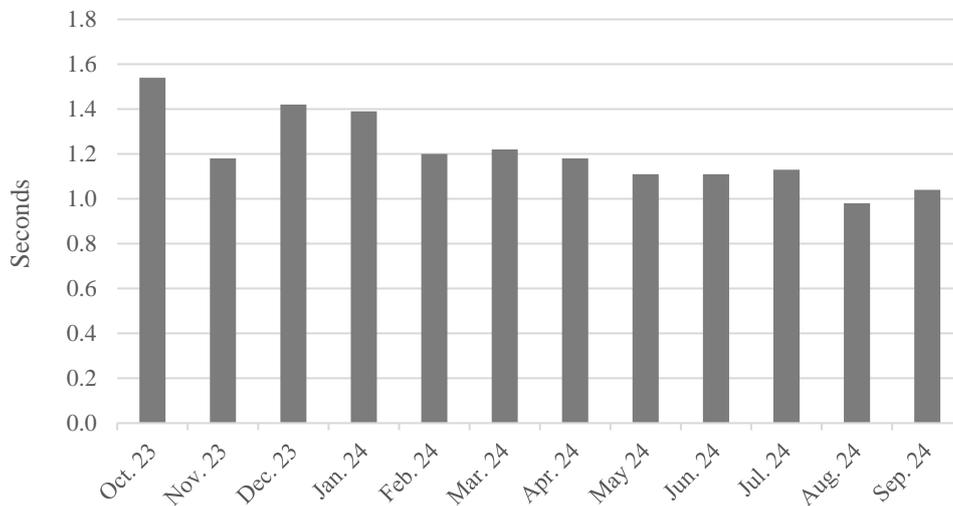
<sup>7</sup> The live system of the ITL used to support emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol.

Figure 2  
**Number of external compared with non-external transactions in the international transaction log**



24. The transaction completion time includes the latency incurred as a result of the travel time of messages through the registry network and the processing time within registries, the ITL and the EUTL (if a European Union Emissions Trading System registry is involved in the transaction). Monthly average transaction completion times are shown in figure 3.

Figure 3  
**Monthly average completion times of transactions proposed to the international transaction log**



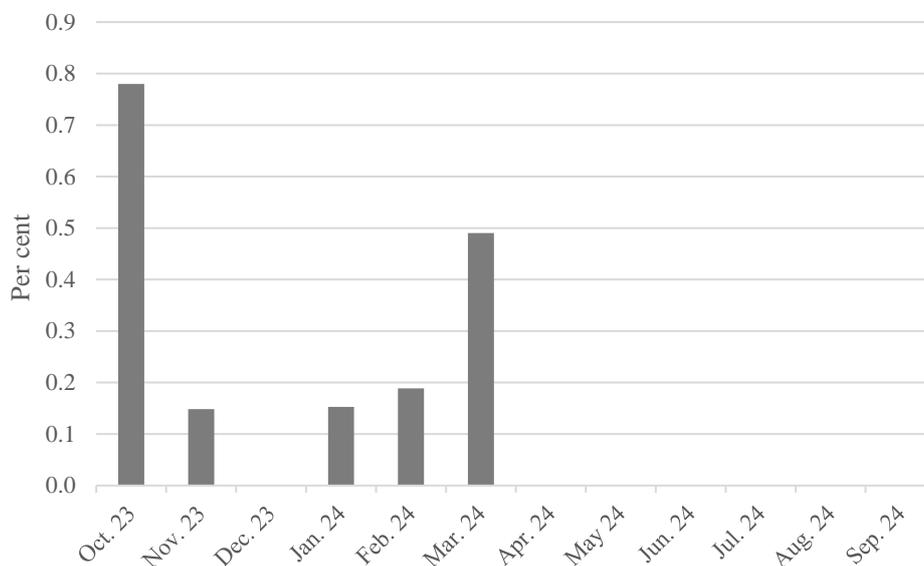
25. The average completion time for a transaction was 1.2 seconds.

26. Transactions that are not compliant with the data exchange standards are terminated by the ITL. The transaction termination ratio, an indicator of the level of internal checking performed by registries to ensure that the proposed transaction is accurate, is obtained by dividing the number of terminated transactions by the number of transactions proposed in a given time frame. The evolution of the termination ratio is shown in figure 4.

27. If a transaction has not reached a final status within 24 hours, it is automatically cancelled by a clean-up mechanism. The transaction cancellation ratio, an indicator of the extent of communication problems in registry systems, is obtained by dividing the number

of cancelled transactions by the number of proposed transactions in a given time frame. There were no cancelled transactions in the reporting period.

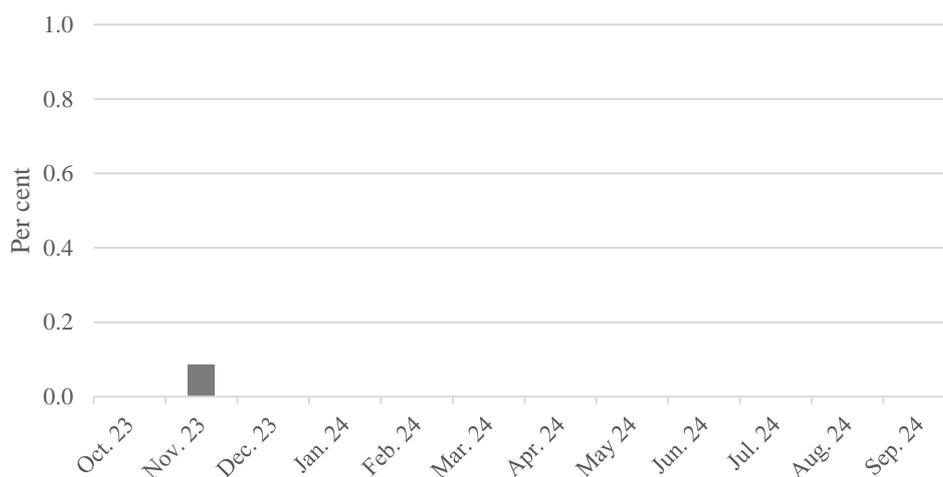
Figure 4  
**International transaction log transaction termination ratios**



28. The higher transaction termination ratios observed in October 2023 are due to the reversal of three transactions incorrectly initiated by a national registry.

29. The reconciliation process ensures that holdings of Kyoto Protocol units are consistent between registries and the ITL. The occurrence of a reconciliation inconsistency indicates a discrepancy between the ITL and a registry’s records. The inconsistent reconciliation ratio is obtained by dividing the number of inconsistent reconciliations by the number of reconciliations initiated in a given time frame. The ratio is an indicator of the capacity of registries to maintain accurate records of their Kyoto Protocol unit holdings (see figure 5).

Figure 5  
**International transaction log inconsistent reconciliation ratios**



30. The ITL facilitates communication between registries in performing their transactions. The ITL can become unavailable during planned maintenance windows, of which RSAs are informed in advance, or during unplanned outages caused by operational incidents. The availability of the ITL service was 100 per cent. The availability of the ITL taking into account planned outages was 99.44 per cent.

**4. Status of carry-over**

31. From 14 December 2016 to 30 September 2024, 24 Parties carried over units issued for the first commitment period to the second commitment period. A total of 140,740,883 CERs, 171,964,728 ERUs and 3,883,723,316 AAUs were carried over, including 9,048,519 AAUs in the reporting period.

**5. Issuance, forwarding and cancellation of certified emission reductions**

32. The ITL started to receive units applicable to the second commitment period in April 2013, when the first issuance of CERs for the second commitment period was made in the CDM registry. As at 30 September 2024, 964,532,565 CERs for the second commitment period had been issued for 1,856 CDM projects.

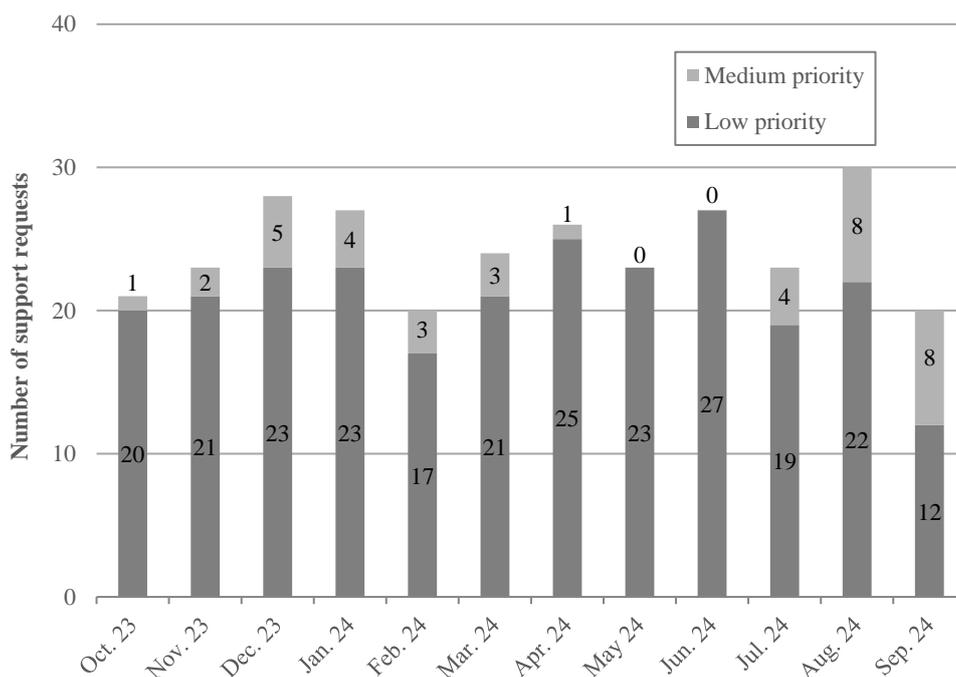
33. In the reporting period, the CDM registry issued 30,983,765 CERs (124 transactions) and forwarded 4,500,886 CERs (39 transactions) to national registries, while 20 registries including national registries and the CDM registry cancelled 44,961,215 CERs (6,070 transactions).

**6. Service desk**

34. The ITL service desk is the focal point for all support provided to RSAs for operating and testing their registries. The service desk carries out technical activities related to incident management, registry connectivity and registry contact and digital certificate management under the supervision of the ITL administrator. The service desk also provides continuous support to RSAs from 8 p.m. on Sundays until midnight on Fridays (Coordinated Universal Time).

35. Figure 6 shows the number of support requests handled by the ITL service desk, categorized by priority. High-priority support requests are initiated when the processing of transactions from one or more registries cannot be performed. Medium-priority support requests are related to the performance or stability of the ITL, which may affect transaction processing. Low-priority support requests are related to information items or performance issues that do not directly affect transaction processing.

Figure 6  
**Number of support requests handled by the international transaction log service desk**



## **7. Change management activities**

36. Since the go-live of the ITL, the administrator has established a change management procedure for making changes to the data exchange standards and common operational procedures governing various processes.

37. During the reporting period, no change requests were submitted and the ITL administrator continued to maintain the data exchange standards in collaboration with RSAs.

38. Owing to divergent views on implementing the carry-over process for Parties included in Annex I without quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments for the second commitment period, it has not been possible to issue a final version of the data exchange standards to provide support for all processes in relation to the second commitment period. The SBI may wish to provide guidance to the ITL administrator on this issue, the resolution of which is essential to ensuring accurate accounting of Kyoto Protocol units.

39. The SBI may also wish to provide guidance to the ITL administrator on the expiration date of tCERs issued for the second commitment period. Some RSAs have noted lack of clarity in this regard, with tCERs due to expire at the end of the commitment period following the one in which they were issued.

## **8. Communications**

40. The ITL administrator continues to facilitate collaboration among RSAs to ensure the accurate, efficient and secure operation of registry systems. To support this process, the ITL administrator uses and maintains a number of communication channels, including pages on the UNFCCC website and the RSA extranet collaboration platform.

41. The ITL administrator continues to maintain on the RSA extranet a large body of documentation and presentations, covering over 16 years of operations, which newcomers can use to familiarize themselves quickly with the registry system processes and procedures and the Kyoto Protocol accounting framework.

## **C. Independent assessment of national registries and go-live activities**

### **1. Activities related to the true-up period assessment**

42. The process of preparing the true-up period assessment reports is similar to the process of preparing the annual SIARs.<sup>8</sup> It relies on an independent assessment of national registry systems, is followed by RSAs when reporting information on accounting of Kyoto Protocol units and guides the activities carried out by assessors when reviewing reported accounting information.

43. The secretariat conducted the true-up period assessment of national registry systems from 19 to 23 February 2024, which took place at the same time as the expert review of the true-up period reports.

44. Seven RSAs participated in the assessment as external assessors, contributing their technical expertise in and in-depth knowledge of national registry system operations. Their role was critical in ensuring the comprehensive and impartial evaluation of the data submitted by Parties and their participation enhanced the integrity and reliability of the assessment process.

45. A total of 35 true-up period reports were assessed, which included SEF tables covering 1 January 2023 to 9 September 2023 and information on the serial numbers of retired Kyoto Protocol units.

46. The ITL administrator assisted with the true-up period assessment by preparing a report, for each assessed national registry system, containing a comparison of the records contained in the ITL with the information provided in the relevant Party's true-up period report, and highlighting any discrepancies. The ITL administrator also prepared, for each national registry system, reports on terminated transactions, notifications, reconciliations of

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<sup>8</sup> See decision [16/CP.10](#), para. 5(a).

holdings of Kyoto Protocol units and the conversion of AAUs and RMUs into ERUs. Lastly, the ITL administrator compared the serial numbers of retired Kyoto Protocol units reported by Parties with the records contained in the ITL. All reports prepared by the ITL administrator were made available to the assessors for their consideration.

47. During the assessment process, the assessors used the true-up period assessment report template created by the secretariat. This template is designed to optimize the work of the assessors and ensure a standardized and consistent approach to preparing the true-up period assessment reports.

48. The assessors applied a two-step approach in preparing the assessment reports with a view to ensuring the completeness and accuracy of the information provided in Parties' submissions. The first step (on completeness) focused on ensuring that Parties had provided all required information in their submissions, while the second step (on substance) checked the accuracy of that information.

49. The assessment resulted in the preparation of 35 true-up period assessment reports, which summarize the findings of the assessors. All true-up period assessment reports are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>9</sup>

50. All finalized true-up period assessment reports were provided to the expert review teams for consideration as part of their review of the true-up period reports submitted by Parties.

## **2. Go-live activities**

51. Since no go-live processes were initiated by registries during the reporting period, the ITL administrator did not need to provide relevant support. As at 30 September 2024, 38 national registries and the CDM registry were connected to the ITL (see annex I).

## **D. Registry System Administrators Forum**

52. The ITL administrator convenes the RSA Forum to coordinate the technical and management activities of RSAs, to provide a platform for RSAs to cooperate with each other and to provide input to the development of common operational procedures, recommended practices and information-sharing measures for registry systems.<sup>10</sup>

53. Participation in the RSA Forum is open to all national registry administrators, the CDM registry administrator and the EUTL administrator. Several experts from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are not included in Annex I to the Convention are also invited to attend.

54. The 26<sup>th</sup> RSA Forum took place in hybrid format on 2 October 2024, attended by around 60 participants. Presentations and discussions at the Forum covered:

- (a) Operations and infrastructure of the ITL;
- (b) True-up period reporting, review under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol and standard independent assessment;
- (c) Long-term preservation of records of registries and the ITL;
- (d) Mapping between the data exchange standards and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- (e) Mandates, budget and resources of the ITL.

55. Referring to the discussions at the 24<sup>th</sup> RSA Forum,<sup>11</sup> the ITL administrator reported at the 26<sup>th</sup> RSA Forum that it had succeeded in updating and upgrading all components of the ITL infrastructure, thus ensuring that the ITL can operate in a predictable, maintainable and

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<sup>9</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review/reporting-and-review-under-the-kyoto-protocol/second-commitment-period/reporting-and-review-process-for-the-true-up-period-of-the-second-commitment-period-of-the-kyoto>.

<sup>10</sup> As per decision 12/CMP.1, para. 5.

<sup>11</sup> See document FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/5, para. 55.

secure manner until at least mid-2027. However, since the ITL software relies on legacy protocols and libraries, it is expected that challenges in finding contractors with relevant technological expertise will remain.

## E. Other activities

56. The purpose of the security working group is to elaborate options for enhancing information security controls in systems supporting emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol, as requested at SBI 40.<sup>12</sup>

57. The security working group did not meet during the reporting period as there were no specific matters to discuss. It may meet in the future to discuss and coordinate the approach to implementing future Transport Layer Security versions in registry systems.

58. The ITL administrator continues to monitor the negotiations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for any potential impacts on the ITL.

## III. Organizational arrangements and resources

59. The functions of the ITL administrator are performed by the Mitigation division of the secretariat. The Information and Communication Technology subdivision is responsible for software delivery and supporting the secretariat's information technology infrastructure, including the infrastructure sustaining the ITL.

### A. Resource requirements and expenditure

60. The resource requirements for activities relating to the ITL and the ITL administrator for 2006–2007, 2008–2009, 2010–2011, 2012–2013, 2014–2015, 2016–2017, 2018–2019, 2020–2021, 2022–2023 and 2024–2025<sup>13</sup> were identified in the proposed programme budgets for the respective bienniums.

61. The ITL budget for 2024–2025 is EUR 3,321,311, including a working capital reserve of EUR 138,759.<sup>14</sup>

62. CMP 3 requested the Executive Secretary to provide a breakdown of expenditure on developing and operating the ITL with a view to optimizing its cost structure.<sup>15</sup> Table 1 shows the expenditure of the ITL in 2024–2025 as at 31 August 2024.

Table 1

#### Expenditure of the international transaction log in 2024–2025 as at 31 August 2024

	<i>Amount (EUR)</i>
Staff costs	414 035
Contractual and consultancy services	422 507
Expert groups	–
Staff travel	3 574
General operating expenses	14 880
Contributions to common services	50 492
Programme support costs	89 051
<b>Total</b>	<b>994 539</b>

<sup>12</sup> [FCCC/SBI/2014/8](#), para. 72.

<sup>13</sup> See documents [FCCC/SBI/2005/8/Add.2](#), [FCCC/SBI/2007/8/Add.2](#), [FCCC/SBI/2009/2/Add.3](#), [FCCC/SBI/2011/2/Add.3](#), [FCCC/SBI/2013/6/Add.3](#), [FCCC/SBI/2015/3/Add.3](#), [FCCC/SBI/2017/4/Add.2](#), [FCCC/SBI/2019/4/Add.2](#), [FCCC/SBI/2021/4/Add.2](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2023/2/Add.2](#) respectively.

<sup>14</sup> See decision [6/CMP.18](#), paras. 1–2.

<sup>15</sup> Decision [11/CMP.3](#), para. 14.

63. Table 2 shows the expected percentage breakdown of estimated expenditure on contractors and consultants in 2024. Operational services are performed by the developer and operators of the ITL to sustain all its operations, such as infrastructure maintenance and the service desk. Software maintenance services are performed by the developer of the ITL to support any relevant software implementation activities, including those outlined in this report. Consultancy expenditure is incurred when the secretariat needs to consult experts in specific fields.

Table 2

**Expected percentage breakdown of expenditure of the international transaction log on contractors and consultants in 2024**

	<i>Share of total expenditure (%)</i>
Operational services	90
Production and disaster recovery environments	58
Cloud platform	11
Cloud management services	35
Licences	12
Service desk	21
Registry developer support	3
Security and disaster recovery testing	8
Software maintenance services	7
Consultancy	3

64. CMP 4 requested the ITL administrator to report on planned activities and the related resource requirements with a view to ensuring that adequate means are available to perform those activities.<sup>16</sup>

65. In 2024, ITL activities have focused on ensuring that registry systems operate securely and reliably, and on optimizing delivery of all operational activities.

66. Owing to the low level of operational activities during the reporting period, the staffing level of the ITL was below the requirements included in its budget.

67. The ITL staff:

(a) Provide technical services through the ITL to enable national registries and the CDM registry to perform transactions of Kyoto Protocol units;

(b) Ensure reliable hosting for the ITL and perform upgrades to the hardware and software of the ITL infrastructure, as necessary;

(c) Support national registries, the consolidated system of European Union Emissions Trading System registries, the EUTL, the CDM registry, the joint implementation and CDM information systems and the compilation and accounting database in order to maintain their connections and operations with the ITL;

(d) Support new releases of ITL software;

(e) Facilitate annual reporting on and review of national registries and accounting of greenhouse gas emission units under Articles 7–8 of the Kyoto Protocol;

(f) Administer and maintain the RSA extranet;

(g) Facilitate cooperation among RSAs through the RSA Forum and its working groups to ensure that registry systems are accurate, efficient and secure;

(h) Support testing of the ITL and registry systems, including through disaster recovery testing and security audits, with a view to enhancing the reliability and security of the ITL;

<sup>16</sup> [FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11](#), para. 72.

(i) Make available to RSAs and relevant experts from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are not included in Annex I to the Convention online training and guidance materials on the general functioning of the ITL and registry systems, the common operational procedures and other relevant knowledge areas;

(j) Support the ITL administrator in meeting its obligations in accordance with all applicable decisions of the COP and the CMP;

(k) Monitor and support the negotiations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to identify potential impacts on the ITL and contribute knowledge and skills relevant to registry systems and greenhouse gas emissions trading to help advance the negotiations on those matters.

## **B. Income for activities**

68. The scale of ITL fees for 2024–2025 as at 30 September 2024 is shown in annex IV. The status of fees and shortfalls as at 30 September 2024 are shown in annex V. As the budget for the ITL in 2024–2025 is fully covered by unspent balances from previous financial periods, Parties connected to the ITL were not required to pay user fees in the biennium 2024–2025 and therefore there are no outstanding user fees for the biennium.<sup>17</sup> One Party still has outstanding fees for 2023 in the amount of EUR 285.

69. CMP 13 requested the ITL administrator to disclose in its annual report the unspent balance of the trust fund for the ITL from the previous biennium as at the time of publication of the report.<sup>18</sup>

70. As at 31 December 2023, the unspent balance of the trust fund for the ITL was USD 7,234,283, not including the operating reserve of USD 178,724.<sup>19</sup>

## **C. Optimization of cost structure**

71. To optimize the ITL cost structure, the ITL administrator is considering or continuing:

(a) Optimizing the data hosting, technology refresh, and licence and third-party support costs of the required software and hardware, including by consolidating existing contracts and/or internalizing some application support functions;

(b) Systematizing, documenting and addressing typical incident, user error and user problem scenarios, while providing proactive guidance to registry systems, to minimize their reoccurrence and associated remedial costs;

(c) Simplifying registry testing arrangements and registry contact management and internalizing digital certificate management with the goal of minimizing associated costs;

(d) Providing options for virtual participation and remote meetings with the goal of reducing travel and meeting costs;

(e) Phasing out the SIAR process upon completion of the true-up period review;

(f) Reducing the frequency of security audits and/or disaster recovery testing, in line with the decreased need for operational support.

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<sup>17</sup> See decision [6/CMP.18](#), paras. 3–4.

<sup>18</sup> Decision [7/CMP.13](#), para. 7.

<sup>19</sup> Preliminary figures.

## Annex I

## Registry status as at 30 September 2024

<i>Registry</i>	<i>Issue date of independent assessment report</i>	<i>Date of live connection to the ITL</i>
CDM	Not applicable	14 November 2007
Australia	19 December 2008	19 December 2008
Austria	12 July 2007	16 October 2008
Belarus	–	–
Belgium	7 December 2007	16 October 2008
Bulgaria	10 April 2008	16 October 2008
Croatia	30 April 2008	11 December 2009
Cyprus	1 February 2017	4 November 2016
Czechia	1 August 2007	16 October 2008
Denmark	16 October 2008	16 October 2008
Estonia	12 November 2007	16 October 2008
European Union	1 February 2008	16 October 2008
Finland	16 November 2007	16 October 2008
France	9 November 2007	16 October 2008
Germany	23 November 2007	16 October 2008
Greece	27 September 2007	16 October 2008
Hungary	8 August 2007	11 July 2008
Iceland	3 January 2008	6 May 2010
Ireland	19 September 2007	16 October 2008
Italy	5 December 2007	16 October 2008
Japan	9 July 2007	14 November 2007
Kazakhstan	–	–
Latvia	13 November 2007	16 October 2008
Liechtenstein	7 December 2007	21 October 2008
Lithuania	29 October 2007	16 October 2008
Luxembourg	7 December 2007	16 October 2008
Malta	22 February 2017	4 November 2016
Monaco	9 April 2008	30 July 2015
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	19 September 2007	16 October 2008
New Zealand	27 July 2007	3 December 2007
Norway	27 September 2007	21 October 2008
Poland	5 December 2007	16 October 2008
Portugal	24 October 2007	16 October 2008
Romania	30 April 2008	16 October 2008
Russian Federation <sup>a</sup>	12 November 2007	4 March 2008
Slovakia	13 September 2007	16 October 2008
Slovenia	25 October 2007	16 October 2008
Spain	8 October 2007	16 October 2008
Sweden	9 November 2007	16 October 2008
Switzerland	8 August 2007	4 December 2007
Ukraine	10 December 2007	28 October 2008
United Kingdom	16 August 2007	16 October 2008

<sup>a</sup> Disconnected from the ITL on 30 December 2015 in accordance with decision [8/CMP.11](#).

## Annex II

**Number of transactions proposed to the international  
transaction log between 1 October 2023 and 30 September  
2024**

<i>Registry</i>	<i>Acquisition<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Transfer<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Forwarding<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Internal transfer<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Issuance<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Retirement<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Cancellation<sup>g</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
CDM	0	0	39	0	124	0	4 273	4 436
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	657
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Belarus <sup>h</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	327
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan <sup>h</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation <sup>h</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	57
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Switzerland	0	0	0	36	0	0	397	433
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	85	0	0	116	201

<i>Registry</i>	<i>Acquisition<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Transfer<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Forwarding<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Internal transfer<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Issuance<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Retirement<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Cancellation<sup>g</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 083</b>	<b>6 368</b>

*Note:* Completed transactions of AAUs, ERUs, RMUs, CERs, ICERs and tCERs have been accounted for.

<sup>a</sup> Acquisition from another national registry. See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 30.

<sup>b</sup> Transfer to another national registry. See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 30.

<sup>c</sup> Forwarding from the CDM registry to a national registry. See decision [3/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 66(b). Transfers from the CDM registry to a national registry in support of the Adaptation Fund are excluded.

<sup>d</sup> Transfer within the registry. See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 30.

<sup>e</sup> See decisions [3/CMP.1](#), annex, paras. 64–66; [5/CMP.1](#), annex, paras. 36–37; and [13/CMP.1](#), annex, paras. 23–29. Issuance of ERUs by converting AAUs or RMUs is included.

<sup>f</sup> See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 34.

<sup>g</sup> See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 33.

<sup>h</sup> Not currently connected to the ITL.

## Annex III

**Number of Kyoto Protocol units subject to transactions  
proposed to the international transaction log between  
1 October 2023 and 30 September 2024**

<i>Registry</i>	<i>Acquisition<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Transfer<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Net transfer<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Forwarding<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Internal transfer<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Issuance<sup>f</sup></i>	<i>Retirement<sup>g</sup></i>	<i>Cancellation<sup>h</sup></i>
CDM	0	0	0	4 500 886	0	30 983 765	0	12 312 921
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 014 382
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52 902
Belarus <sup>i</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 312
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195 278
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 300
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 072 485
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 660 061
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58 124
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan <sup>i</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	659
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27 200
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 474 850
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 736 096
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	44 169	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation <sup>i</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109 853 121
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38 588
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459 986
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41 836
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	2 839 822	0	0	16 594 315
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	3 217 192	0	0	6 040 468

Registry	Acquisition <sup>a</sup>	Transfer <sup>b</sup>	Net transfer <sup>c</sup>	Forwarding <sup>d</sup>	Internal transfer <sup>e</sup>	Issuance <sup>f</sup>	Retirement <sup>g</sup>	Cancellation <sup>h</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 500 886</b>	<b>6 101 183</b>	<b>30 983 765</b>		<b>0 180 648 154</b>

*Note:* Completed transactions of AAUs, ERUs, RMUs, CERs, ICERs and tCERs have been accounted for.

<sup>a</sup> Acquisition from another national registry. See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 30.

<sup>b</sup> Transfer to another national registry. See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 30.

<sup>c</sup> Net transfer is equal to transfer minus acquisition.

<sup>d</sup> Forwarding from the CDM registry to a national registry. See decision [3/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 66(b). Transfers from the CDM registry to a national registry in support of the Adaptation Fund are excluded.

<sup>e</sup> Transfer within the registry. See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 30.

<sup>f</sup> See decisions [3/CMP.1](#), annex, paras. 64–66; [5/CMP.1](#), annex, paras. 36–37; and [13/CMP.1](#), annex, paras. 23–29. Issuance of ERUs by converting AAUs or RMUs is included.

<sup>g</sup> See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 34.

<sup>h</sup> See decision [13/CMP.1](#), annex, para. 33.

<sup>i</sup> Not currently connected to the ITL.

## Annex IV

## Scale of international transaction log fees for 2024–2025 as at 30 September 2024

		2024		2025	
		Budgeted (EUR)	Balance of fees after credit from unspent balances (EUR)	Budgeted (EUR)	Balance of fees after credit from unspent balances (EUR)
Australia	2.841	48 469	0	48 469	0
Austria	1.588	27 092	0	27 092	0
Belarus <sup>a</sup>	0.073	–	–	–	–
Belgium	1.973	33 660	0	33 660	0
Bulgaria	0.036	614	0	614	0
Croatia	0.079	1 348	0	1 348	0
Cyprus	0.061	1 041	0	1 041	0
Czechia	0.503	8 581	0	8 581	0
Denmark	1.323	22 571	0	22 571	0
Estonia	0.028	478	0	478	0
European Union	2.685	45 808	0	45 808	0
Finland	1.009	17 214	0	17 214	0
France	10.667	181 985	0	181 985	0
Germany	15.350	261 880	0	261 880	0
Greece	1.065	18 169	0	18 169	0
Hungary	0.437	7 455	0	7 455	0
Iceland	0.737	12 574	0	12 574	0
Ireland	0.797	13 597	0	13 597	0
Italy	9.090	155 081	0	155 081	0
Japan	14.939	254 868	0	254 868	0
Kazakhstan <sup>b</sup>	0.157	–	–	–	–
Latvia	0.032	546	0	546	0
Liechtenstein	0.188	3 207	0	3 207	0
Lithuania	0.055	938	0	938	0
Luxembourg	0.153	2 610	0	2 610	0
Malta	0.021	358	0	358	0
Monaco	0.181	3 088	0	3 088	0
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3.352	57 187	0	57 187	0
New Zealand	0.961	16 395	0	16 395	0
Norway	2.319	39 563	0	39 563	0
Poland	0.896	15 286	0	15 286	0
Portugal	0.943	16 088	0	16 088	0
Romania	0.125	2 133	0	2 133	0
Russian Federation <sup>b</sup>	2.743	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	0.113	1 928	0	1 928	0
Slovenia	0.171	2 917	0	2 917	0
Spain	5.311	90 609	0	90 609	0
Sweden	1.917	32 705	0	32 705	0
Switzerland	2.760	47 087	0	47 087	0
Ukraine	0.745	12 710	0	12 710	0

United Kingdom	11.888	202 816	0	202 816	0
<b>Total</b>	–	<b>1 660 656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 660 656</b>	<b>0</b>

*Note:* There are no outstanding fee payments for the biennium 2024–2025 owing to the ITL budget for this biennium being fully covered by unspent balances from previous financial periods.

<sup>a</sup> Not currently connected to the ITL but will be subject to ITL fees in case of connection or reconnection to the ITL in accordance with decision [5/CMP.15](#), paras. 11–13.

## Annex V

## Fees for international transaction log activities and cumulative shortfall

Table V.1

### Fees for international transaction log activities in 2007–2009 and cumulative shortfall as at 30 September 2024

(United States dollars)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fees budgeted</i>	<i>Fees received</i>	<i>Shortfall</i>	<i>Cumulative shortfall</i>
2007	2 500 000	1 963 788	536 212	536 212
2008	4 518 060	4 518 060	0	536 212
2009	4 745 741	4 745 741	0	536 212

Table V.2

### Fees for international transaction log activities in 2010–2025 and cumulative shortfall as at 30 September 2024

(Euros)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fees budgeted original</i>	<i>Fees budgeted revised</i>	<i>Fees received</i>	<i>Shortfall</i>	<i>Cumulative shortfall</i>
2010	3 014 423	–	3 014 423	–	374 812 <sup>a</sup>
2011	3 014 423	–	3 014 423	–	374 812
2012	2 885 010	–	2 885 010	–	374 812
2013	2 885 010	–	2 759 483	125 537 <sup>b</sup>	500 339
2014	2 740 760	–	2 740 760	–	374 812
2015	2 740 760	–	2 740 760	–	374 812
2016	2 675 679	2 602 275 <sup>c</sup>	2 602 275	–	374 812
2017	2 675 675	2 602 275 <sup>c</sup>	2 602 275	–	374 812
2018	1 352 360	–	1 352 360	–	374 812
2019	1 352 360	–	1 352 360	–	374 812
2020	1 055 388	–	1 055 388	–	374 812
2021	1 055 388	–	1 055 388	–	374 812
2022	675 974	–	675 974	–	374 812
2023	675 974	–	675 689	285	385 097
2024 <sup>d</sup>	0	–	–	–	385 097
2025 <sup>d</sup>	0	–	–	–	385 097

<sup>a</sup> The shortfall for 2009 in United States dollars was carried over to 2010 in euros using the average exchange rate of EUR 0.699 applicable on the day of conversion.

<sup>b</sup> Canada's shortfall of EUR 125,527 was not carried over to 2014 and the following years owing to Canada's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol and the resulting disconnection of its registry from the ITL.

<sup>c</sup> The amount of fees budgeted for the biennium 2016–2017 decreased resulting from the disconnection of a Party from the ITL in 2015.

<sup>d</sup> No fees are budgeted for 2024–2025 in accordance with decision [6/CMP.18](#), paras. 3–4.