

METHODOLOGY DOCUMENTATION

Compliance Scheme Eligibility Model

Credit- and project-level eligibility classification across global carbon pricing schemes

VERSION v1.0	DATE September 2026	TYPE SQL	PREPARED BY AlliedOffsets Policy Team
------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------	---

Overview

This model classifies every carbon credit in the AlliedOffsets database against the eligibility criteria of compliance carbon pricing schemes, covering carbon taxes, emissions trading systems, and sector-specific offset programmes across multiple continents. Eligibility criteria for each scheme are first established through qualitative analysis conducted by the AlliedOffsets Policy Team, drawing on official scheme regulations, approved methodology publications, bilateral Implementation Agreements, and other authoritative sources. Those criteria are then translated into structured database queries that evaluate every credit in the AlliedOffsets database and produce a boolean eligibility flag per scheme. For each credit, this allows clients to filter the global voluntary credit supply to only those units that qualify for a specific compliance obligation. Because credits are linked to their parent projects, the model also enables identification of which projects — and which portions of their issued supply — are eligible for each scheme. Eligibility is assessed using a combination of five technical signal types: confirmed retirement data, registry membership, project geography, approved methodology lists, and vintage date constraints.

Data Inputs

Field / Parameter	Description	Source / Notes
Credit attributes	Core credit-level fields including the unique credit serial number, current lifecycle status (issued, retired, cancelled, or pending), vintage dates defining the period over which emission reductions were generated, and free-text retirement fields recording the stated purpose and details of each retirement. Retirement fields are the primary source for identifying confirmed compliance use.	Registry credit data
Project attributes	Project-level fields linked to each credit, including the country or countries in which the project operates, the registry under which it is certified, the methodologies it applies, its sector and sub-sector classification, and the developer organisation responsible for it. These attributes are used to assess prospective eligibility for schemes that restrict access by geography, methodology, or sector.	Registry project data
Scheme eligibility rules	The specific criteria governing which credits qualify for each compliance scheme, derived from qualitative analysis of official scheme regulations conducted by the AlliedOffsets Policy Team. Criteria include approved registry lists, permitted project geographies, accepted methodology sets, vintage date windows, and sector-based inclusion or exclusion rules. For Singapore, criteria vary by bilateral partner country in accordance with each published Implementation Agreement. These criteria are reviewed and updated by the Policy Team	AlliedOffsets Policy Team — sourced from official scheme regulations, approved methodology publications, and bilateral Implementation Agreements

Field / Parameter	Description	Source / Notes
-------------------	-------------	----------------

when scheme regulations change, and the corresponding database queries are revised accordingly.

Logical Flow

1	Qualitative analysis of scheme regulations For each compliance scheme, the AlliedOffsets Policy Team conducts a structured review of the official regulations, policies, and published guidance governing offset use. This includes analysing the legal instruments that define the scheme, the approved lists of registries, project types, methodologies, and geographies that qualify, any vintage date requirements, and any sector-specific inclusion or exclusion rules. For schemes operating through bilateral agreements — such as Singapore under its International Carbon Credit Framework — each Implementation Agreement is reviewed individually, since approved criteria differ by partner country. The output of this analysis is a documented set of eligibility criteria per scheme (and per bilateral partner where applicable), which forms the basis for the technical implementation.
2	Evaluate eligibility per scheme For each compliance scheme, the eligibility criteria established through the Policy Team analysis are evaluated against relevant credit and project attributes. A credit is marked as eligible if it satisfies the conditions for any of that scheme's defined eligibility pathways. Credits that do not meet any pathway condition are not flagged as eligible for that scheme.
3	Identify eligible supply Eligibility flags are applied at the credit level and linked to their parent projects, enabling identification of both confirmed compliance use and prospectively eligible supply across the database.
4	Produce the output table The result is written to a persistent output table with one row per credit serial. Each row carries the credit's core attributes alongside an eligibility flag for each scheme covered. Downstream analytics and client-facing dashboards query this table directly, supporting both credit-level filtering and project-level aggregation of eligible supply.

Key Calculations

Singapore ICC Framework — Implementation Agreement criteria	Singapore's International Carbon Credit (ICC) Framework operates through bilateral Implementation Agreements (IAs) concluded with individual partner countries under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Each IA specifies the project types, sectors, and methodologies approved for credits originating from that partner country to be used toward Singapore's carbon tax obligations. Eligibility assessment for Singapore therefore applies country-differentiated criteria: the approved methodology and sector lists that govern a project in one partner country may differ from those that apply to a project in another. The model evaluates each credit against the criteria set out in the IA applicable to its host country, rather than against a single uniform approved list.
Vintage date window calculation	For schemes that impose a recency requirement on credits, eligible vintage windows are defined by the Policy Team based on each scheme's regulations and calculated dynamically at query execution time, ensuring the model remains current without manual updates.

Assumptions

- Eligibility criteria are derived from qualitative analysis of official scheme regulations and published Implementation Agreements conducted by the AlliedOffsets Policy Team. The accuracy of eligibility flags is therefore contingent on the completeness and accuracy of that analysis, as well as the timeliness of updates when regulations change.
- Scheme eligibility rules embedded in the model reflect scheme regulations as of the version date. Changes to approved registry lists, methodology approvals, bilateral Implementation Agreements, or vintage date windows require the model to be updated to remain accurate.
- Where a credit lacks methodology data, sector data, or country data, eligibility tests that depend on those fields will return null rather than false. The credit will not be flagged as eligible for schemes that require those fields.
- Singapore eligibility criteria are sourced from published Implementation Agreements. Where an IA has been signed but its approved methodology or sector list has not yet been formally published, that bilateral relationship is not reflected in the model until the relevant criteria are available.

Limitations

- The model identifies eligibility based on registry data and scheme rules. It does not capture compliance retirements that have occurred outside AlliedOffsets registry coverage, such as credits retired directly with national authorities or through bilateral arrangements not reflected in registry records.
- The model does not account for quantity limits, quality tiers, or proportional caps within schemes. Eligibility flags indicate that a credit meets the qualitative criteria for scheme acceptance; they do not indicate whether a regulated entity has remaining headroom to use additional credits under any applicable limit.
- As Singapore concludes new Implementation Agreements with additional partner countries, the eligibility criteria for those countries will need to be added to the model before credits from those countries can be assessed.
- The model reflects scheme rules at a point in time. Carbon pricing regulations, approved methodology lists, and bilateral Implementation Agreements are subject to change; eligibility classifications should be treated as current as of the version date.

Output

A persistent table with one row per credit serial, containing the credit's core attributes — project identifier, vintage dates, host country, registry, sector, methodology, and developer — alongside an eligibility flag for each compliance scheme covered. Because credits are linked to their parent projects, the table supports project-level analysis: users can identify which projects carry scheme-eligible supply, aggregate eligible volumes by project or country, and track what proportion of a project's issued credits qualify for each scheme.