The Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report

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Towards high integrity carbon markets

IGES

The Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report

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Featured Acknowledgments

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Preface
The Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report (A6ISR) is an annual report intended to offer a snapshot of the current implementation readiness, activities, challenges and engagement surrounding Article 6. Compiled by the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center through fact sheets, country and partner organization surveys, internal consultations and publicly accessible data, the A6IP Center has taken efforts to ensure accuracy. The A6ISR is intended as an informational resource for decision-makers, providing insights into Article 6 implementation and readiness, which includes Article 6.2, Article 6.4 and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) transition and other areas of implementation efforts.

This report has been developed as part of the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center activities FY2025, which is commissioned and supported by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

The Ministry of the Environment, Japan, launched the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center during COP27 to address Article 6 implementation challenges and promote international collaboration for capacity building related to Article 6, including by sharing good practices and supporting the implementation of Article 6. The A6IP Center, established at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) following the 2023 Sapporo Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy, and the Environment, provides the A6IP secretariat services. A6IP works with 90 partner countries and over 250 partner organizations in promoting institutional and technical capacity development by providing guidance on authorization, reporting, and tracking to achieve best practices and enhance global collaboration.

For updated information, please visit the online version of this report at **www.a6partnership.org/a6-implementation-status/about**

Foreword

Navigating Toward Net Zero: Charting a Course with International Carbon Markets

Kazuhisa KOAKUTSU
Director of A6IP Center, IGES

International carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement are at a critical juncture as we advance toward the upcoming annual United Nations' climate conference (COP30). Following the resolution of Article 6 rules at last year's COP29, the focus has now shifted to on-the-ground implementation of these market mechanisms. The Paris Agreement sets a clear destination: reaching global net zero by 2050. Article 6 and countries' climate action plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), are crucial instruments to progress toward this goal.

The Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report (A6ISR) serves as a vital tool for navigating the complex landscape of international carbon markets. It provides a detailed account of progress, from government authorization arrangements to bilateral cooperation agreements. The A6ISR also provides updates on the progress of the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM) and highlights key issues and potential solutions based on stakeholder input.

With the foundational rules for Article 6 now in place, the upcoming COP 30 will serve as a platform for countries to showcase progress and ambition. The information from the first Global Stocktake and the submission of the first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) gives countries the data needed to inform and enhance their next round of NDCs. The A6ISR sheds light on how Article 6 can be used to strengthen these commitments, driving higher ambition in both mitigation and adaptation. Decisions from COP29 have also reinforced the integrity of carbon markets by setting clear guidelines, preparing these markets to scale up and deliver finance.

> "The Paris Agreement sets a clear destination: reaching global net zero by 2050. Article 6 and countries' climate action plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), are crucial instruments to progress toward this goal."

The full operationalization of Article 6 is expected to drive higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation. The Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center will continue to develop the A6ISR as an effective tool for monitoring progress, helping all stakeholders advance toward the global net-zero goal through high-integrity carbon markets.

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List of Acronyms

A6IP	Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership
A6ISR	Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report
ACR	American Carbon Registry
ART	Architecture for REDD+ Transactions
Article 6.4 mechanism	A mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (*see* PACM)
BA	Bilateral Agreements
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CAD TRUST	Climate Action Data Trust
CAR	Climate Action Reserve
CARP	Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
COP29	29th Conference of the Parties (to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
CORSIA	Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation
DNA	Designated National Authority
ETS	Emissions Trading System
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Carbon Council
GEC	Global Environmental Centre Foundation
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GS	Gold Standard
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
LoA	Letter of Authorization
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OIMPs	Other International Mitigation Purposes
PA	Project Activities
PACM	Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (*see* Article 6.4 mechanism)
PoA	Program of Activities
TREES	The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
UNEP CCC	United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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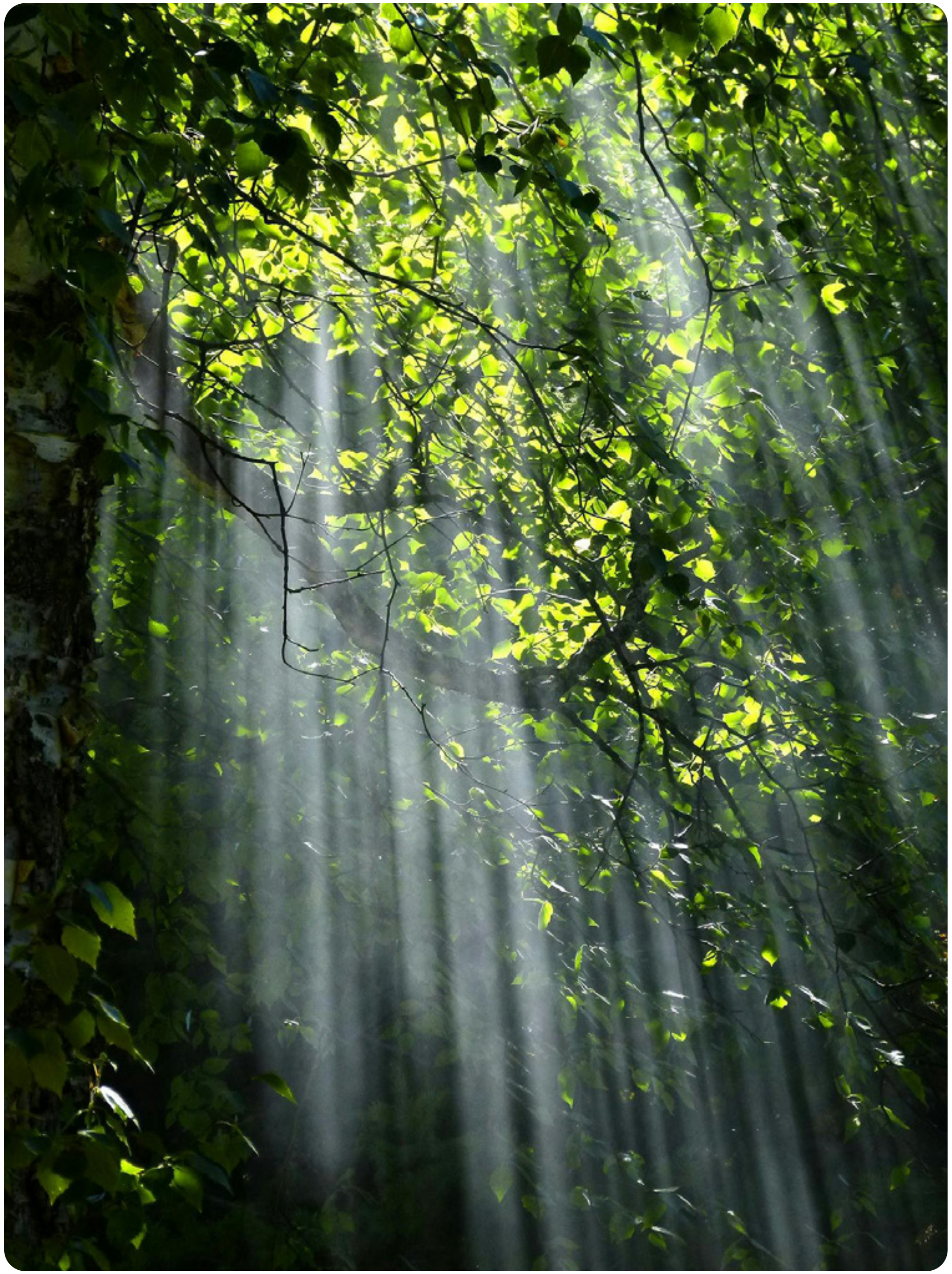


Executive Summary

The A6ISR offers a snapshot of global progress in implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Compiled by the A6IP Center, the report examines the readiness of 100 countries to participate in international carbon markets; analyzes global carbon-market activities; and identifies current status, challenges and areas of support, offering insights to guide decision-makers in leveraging Article 6 for enhanced national climate ambition and achievement of the Paris goals.

Progress is evident: 85 countries have authorization and/or tracking arrangements under way; 13 have both in place; and 14 have submitted initial reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Bilateral agreements and cooperation arrangements are growing, now reaching 99 agreements or arrangements across 61 Parties. The Article 6.4 mechanism, also known as the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM) has received about 1,000 prior consideration notifications, 1,500 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) activities have requested transition to PACM, and 92 of those have received approval for transition by the host Party. Independent standards have a growing role, with 11,000 pipeline projects and eight Letters of Authorization (LoAs) issued.

Ninety-six activities have been identified, with the median Party participating in seven initiatives.

Private sector and partner organizations identified challenges and barriers to implementation of Article 6, including unclear legal frameworks, uncertainty around carbon-credit demand and prices, and limited access to finance. The most useful support identified to implement Article 6 included clear legal rules and government guidance, stronger government demand for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), targeted incentives, clarity on corresponding adjustments, and project development.

The year 2025 is critical for enhancing ambition: A total of 30 Parties have submitted NDC 3.0 and expressed an intention to engage in voluntary cooperation under Article 6 in their NDCs. Coordinated international cooperation and tailored capacity-building efforts will be essential to address gaps, strengthen policy frameworks, and promote robust implementation.

By 2025, countries are demonstrating increased readiness for Article 6 authorization and tracking, alongside a rise in reporting.

Countries are progressing toward full implementation, accelerating through growing bilateral cooperation, increasing projects in the pipeline, and expanding capacity-building support.

Parties are engaging with carbon-market initiatives and capacity building to support implementation.

Engaging private-sector perspectives helps inform targeted efforts to facilitate project implementation and establishment of high-integrity international carbon markets.

Article 6 is emerging as a pivotal tool in NDC 3.0, enabling countries to leverage international cooperation to raise ambition and align with the Paris goals.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

At the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) in Baku, Azerbaijan, the negotiations for international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement concluded, enabling its "full operationalization". A rapid transition to implementation of international carbon markets in accordance with the Article 6 rules, guidelines, and decisions is now required to maximize the impact of Article 6 in mitigating climate change and contributing to sustainable development. With new NDCs to be submitted in 2025 (NDC 3.0), this year is critical to ensure that Article 6 plays a strong role in NDC enhancement.

> "The A6ISR provides a snapshot of global progress in implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, assessing the current readiness status of Parties to participate effectively in international carbon markets."

Capacity building is crucial to ensure a foundational understanding of the potential of Article 6 among all Parties[1] and enable Parties that wish to voluntarily participate to fully implement Article 6. Ensuring the understanding and contributions of the private sector, civil society, academia, local communities, and all stakeholders in international carbon markets is key to ensuring Article 6 accomplishes its goals of mitigating climate change and contributing to sustainable development.

The A6ISR provides a snapshot of global progress in implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, assessing the current readiness status of Parties to participate effectively in international carbon markets. Building on data from the first A6ISR coupled with additional analyses and information gathering, the second A6ISR continues to deliver actionable insights for decision-makers. It evaluates the strategies, challenges, and capacity-building efforts necessary for effective engagement, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and technical support to accelerate implementation. The report presents an overview of Article 6 readiness across 100 Parties, examining policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, and legal structures. It also provides a global analysis of voluntary carbon-market activities, highlighting their role in supporting Article 6 implementation and guiding decision-makers on how to leverage these mechanisms to enhance national climate ambitions and deliver sustainable development benefits. Additionally, the report highlights challenges and areas of support to empower the private sector to engage further with Article 6.

1.2 Methodology

The second iteration of the A6ISR is built upon the data collected during the first iteration of the A6ISR. In the first A6ISR, main sources included the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center survey completed by Party representatives and information collected through fact sheets and sent to representatives of Parties, Party focal points, A6IP Center regional leads, the World Bank, UNFCCC secretariat as well as publicly available information. Additional information was derived from A6IP's internal knowledge of Article 6 readiness and insights were gathered from consultations with partner Parties and organizations. Key data from external sources includes the UNFCCC secretariat, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Clean Development Mechanism (IGES CDM) Database, Global Environmental Centre Foundation Joint Crediting Mechanism (GEC JCM) Database, Berkeley Voluntary Registry Offsets Database, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART), Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), American Carbon Registry (ACR), Carbon Action Reserve (CAR), Gold Standard (GS), and United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC) Article 6 Pipeline.

For the second A6ISR, a Qualtrics survey was distributed to Party representative(s) to share about authorization and tracking arrangements as well as engagement with carbon-market initiatives and capacity-building programs. Survey content and questions were prefilled with existing information about the respective Parties where available/applicable. In addition to the surveys, or in cases where no response was received, information was derived from the earlier fact sheet, A6IP internal consultations, and/or publicly available information.

In parallel, a second Qualtrics survey was conducted with A6IP Center's partner organizations to gain insight on the private sector's perspective on challenges and need for support. A total of 24 responses were received from the A6IP partner organizations. Respondents represented a diverse range of market stakeholders, including project developers, consultants, NGOs, companies, UN agencies, universities, international organizations, research organizations, and independent carbon standards organizations. The online survey was divided into two sets of questions, one on challenges and barriers (17 subcategories) for the implementation of Article 6, and one on types of support (16 subcategories) for the implementation of Article 6. A total of 24 responses were received for the challenges and barriers set of questions, resulting in a total of 408 answers. The support questions, with 24 respondents, resulted in a total of 384 answers. With both a ranking and an open response format, the survey of organizations provided both quantitative and qualitative data.

"A total of 24 responses were received for the challenges and barriers set of questions, resulting in a total of 408 answers. The support questions,with 24 respondents, resulted in a total of 384 answers."

Chapter 2

Advancing Article 6.2: Progress on the Implementation of Article 6.2 Guidance

2.1 Introduction

Current Implementation Status of Article 6.2 Guidance on Cooperative Approaches

85
of 100

Parties analyzed have authorization and/or tracking arrangements in place, in progress, or under consideration

13
of 100

Parties analyzed have authorization and tracking arrangements in place

14
of all parties

Have submitted initial reports

Parties demonstrate significant interest in Article 6 and are gradually progressing toward full implementation of Article 6.2 guidance.

> "The findings suggest a growing interest in implementing Article 6 while highlighting the need for capacity-building efforts to enable Parties to achieve climate goals through cooperative approaches."

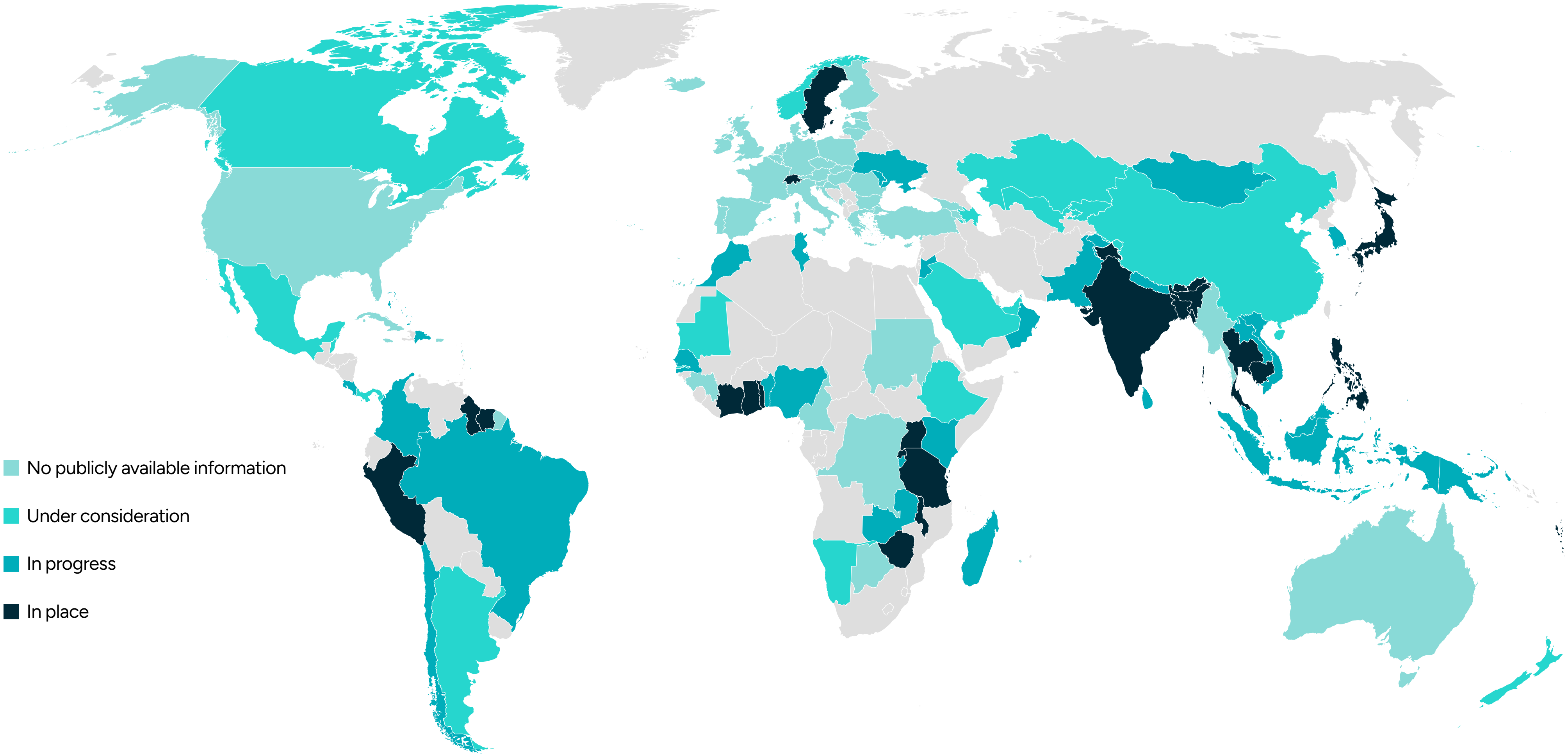
Analysis of Parties' progress on authorization, tracking, and reporting reveals there is currently limited global readiness to implement cooperative approaches. Among the 100 Parties analyzed, only 13 have both authorization and tracking arrangements in place, while 14 Parties have submitted initial reports to the UNFCCC. However, 85 Parties have authorization and/or tracking arrangements in place, in progress, or under consideration, while 15 have no publicly available information for both authorization and tracking arrangements. The findings suggest a growing interest in implementing Article 6 while highlighting the need for capacity-building efforts to enable Parties to achieve climate goals through cooperative approaches.

In the previous A6ISR iteration, 10% of Parties analyzed had both authorization and tracking arrangements in place, which has now grown to 13% of Parties. The number of initial reports submitted globally has doubled since the previous analysis, from seven to 14. Furthermore, 85% of Parties are estimated to have authorization and/or tracking arrangements in place, in progress, or under consideration, whereas previously this described about 79% of Parties.

This indicates a gradual increase in authorization and tracking arrangement progress, coupled with a much more rapid increase in reporting. This may reflect that some Parties developed and submitted an initial report while developing national arrangements. It may also reflect an increasing number of authorized mitigation activities, prompting Parties to submit initial reports on those activities. Additionally, Parties may be receiving capacity-building support for reporting, facilitating initial report development and submission.

2.2 Authorization

Map 1. Article 6 Authorization Arrangement Status by Party

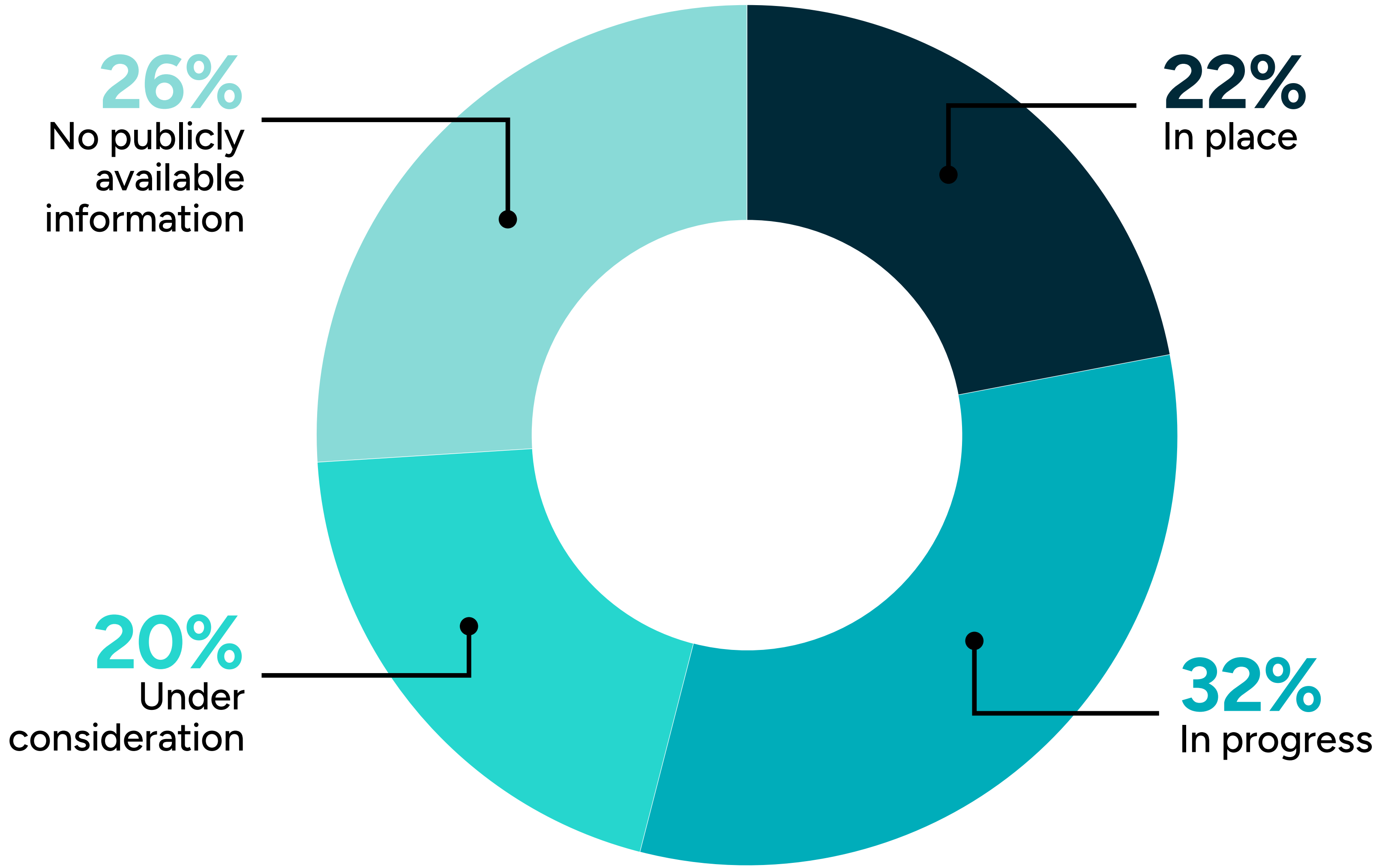


Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

Twenty-two Parties analyzed have authorization arrangements in place, while 52 Parties are estimated to have authorization arrangements in progress or under consideration.

The majority of Parties analyzed demonstrate advancement towards Article 6.2 authorization arrangements. The authority to provide authorization was identified for 62 Parties.

Figure 1. Parties' Article 6 Authorization Arrangement Status



Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

Table 1. Authority to Provide Authorization by Party

Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization	Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Argentina	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	**Ghana**	Ghana's Carbon Market Office
Azerbaijan	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	**Guinea**	Carbon Market Unit
Bahamas	Office of the Prime Minister	**Guyana**	Office of the President
Bangladesh	The Article 6 Designated National Authority Secretariat: Department of Environment	**India**	National Designated Authority for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (NDAIAPA): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Belize	Belize National Climate Change Council/Climate Change Department	**Indonesia**	Ministry of Environment
Bhutan	Climate Change Coordination Committee: Department of Environment and Climate Change	**Jamaica**	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (Climate Change Branch)
Burundi	Geographic Institute of Burundi	**Japan**	The JCM Promotion and Utilization Council
Cambodia	Ministry of Environment of Cambodia	**Jordan**	Ministry of Environment
Chile	Ministry of Environment	**Kazakhstan**	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
China	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	**Kenya**	The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (Cabinet Secretary)
Colombia	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	**Kyrgyz Republic**	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
Costa Rica	The Ministry of Environment and Energy Climate Change Directorate (DCC)/ Carbon Board	**Lao People's Democratic Republic**	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Côte d'Ivoire	Bureau du Marché Carbone (Carbon Market Office)	**Madagascar**	National Office of Climate Change and REDD+
Dominican Republic	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	**Malawi**	Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change
Fiji	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	**Malaysia**	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES)
Georgia	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	**Maldives**	Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Mexico	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Moldova	National Commission on Climate Change
Mongolia	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Morocco	General Secretariat, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development
Nepal	Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE)
Nigeria	National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
Oman	Environment Authority
Panama	Ministry of the Environment (MiAMBIENTE)
Papua New Guinea	Climate Change and Development Authority
Peru	Ministry of the Environment
Philippines	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Rwanda	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
Saudi Arabia	Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Senegal	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), the Department of the Environment and Classified Establishments
Singapore	National Environment Agency (NEA)

Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Sri Lanka	Ministry of Environment
Suriname	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM)
Sweden	Swedish Energy Agency
Switzerland	Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications
Tanzania	The Vice President’s Office DNA for Article 6
Thailand	Department of Climate Change and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
The Gambia	The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
Togo	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources (DNA)
Tunisia	Ministry of Environment
United Arab Emirates	Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCE)
Uzbekistan	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Vanuatu	Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geohazards Environment, Energy and Disaster Management, through the Department of Climate Change
Viet Nam	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE)
Zambia	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

The authority to provide authorization was identified for 62 Parties.

This represents an increase from the first A6ISR, which included 52 authorities.

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

Table 2. Reference for Authorization Arrangements to Implement Article 6.2 Guidance

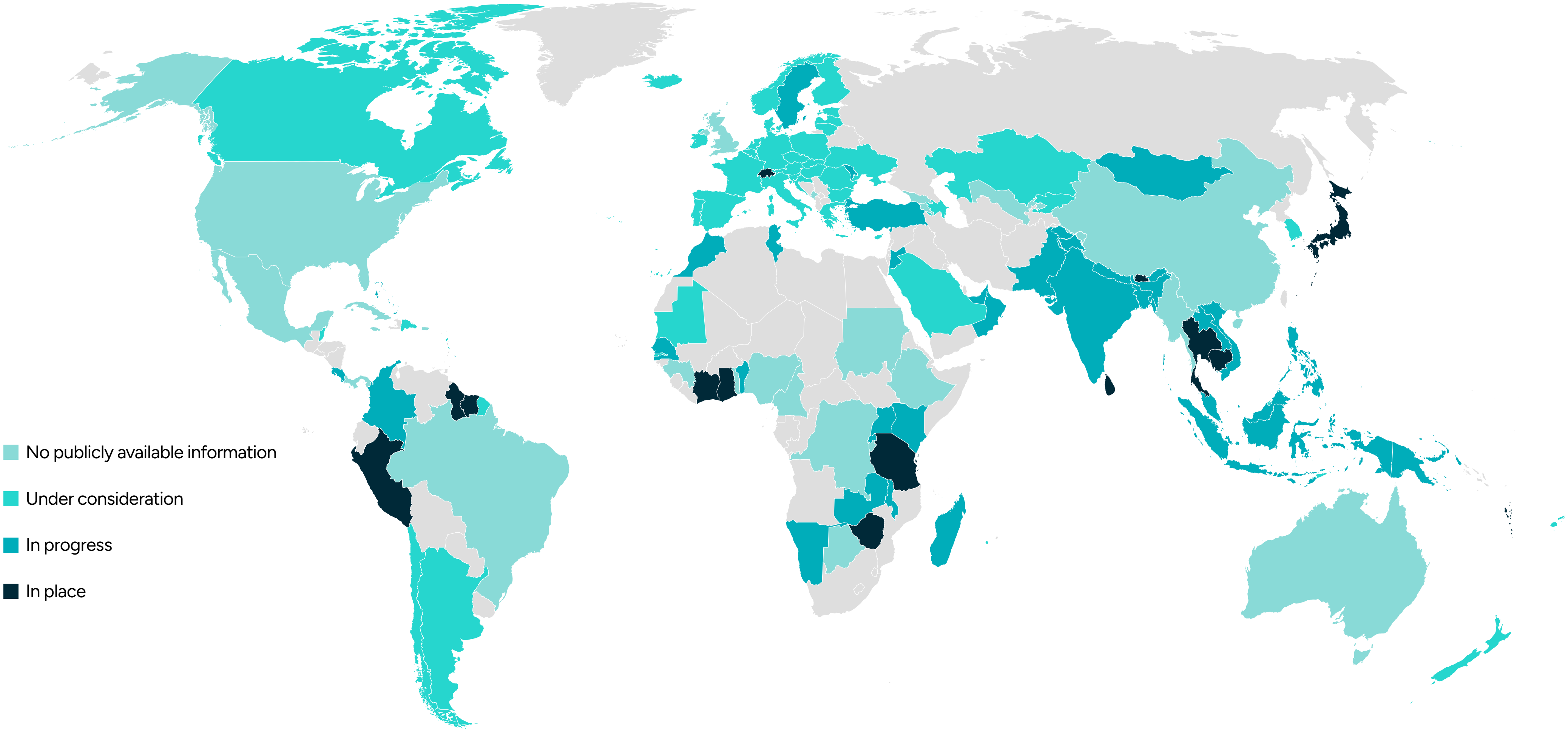
Party	Policy/Strategy/Framework	Status
Bahamas	Climate Change Carbon Initiatives Act (2022)	**In progress**
Bangladesh	Notification of DNA	**In place**
Bhutan	Carbon Markets Rules for the Kingdom of Bhutan 2023	**In place**
Cambodia	Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in Cambodia	**In place**
Chile	A regulation issued by the Ministry of the Environment pursuant to Article 15 of the Framework Law on Climate Change	**In progress**
Ghana	Ghana's framework on international carbon markets and non-market approaches	**In place**
Indonesia	Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia number 21 of 2022 on procedure for implementation of carbon pricing	**In progress**
Japan	Establishment of the JCM Promotion and Utilization Council	**In place**
Jordan	Jordan's Policy Framework for Cooperative Approaches under Article 6 and other international carbon markets	**In progress**
Kenya	The Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulations, 2024	**In progress**
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Decree on Carbon Credits	**In progress**
Malawi	Carbon Market Framework	**In place**
Pakistan	Pakistan Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets	**In progress**
Peru	Decreto Supremo que aprueba las Disposiciones para el funcionamiento del Registro Nacional de Medidas de Mitigación (RENAMI)	**In place**
Rwanda	National Carbon Market Framework	**In place**
Singapore	International Carbon Credit (ICC) Framework, Eligibility Criteria and Eligibility List under the ICC Framework	**In place**
Switzerland	Federal Act on the Reduction of CO2 Emissions (CO2 Act) (Articles 5–12), Process description for authorization and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of mitigation activities under Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement	**In place**
Tanzania	The Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2023	**In place**
Thailand	International Carbon Credit Guideline	**In place**
Uganda	The National Climate Change (Climate Change Mechanisms) Regulations, 2025	**In place**
Vanuatu	Guidance Manual for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) Projects in Vanuatu	**In place**
Zambia	Guidelines for the Submission and Evaluation of Proposed Mitigation Activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	**In progress**
Zimbabwe	Carbon Credits Trading (General) Regulations, 2025	**In place**

Twenty-three policies regarding authorization for ITMOs have been identified across the Parties analyzed.

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

2.3 Tracking

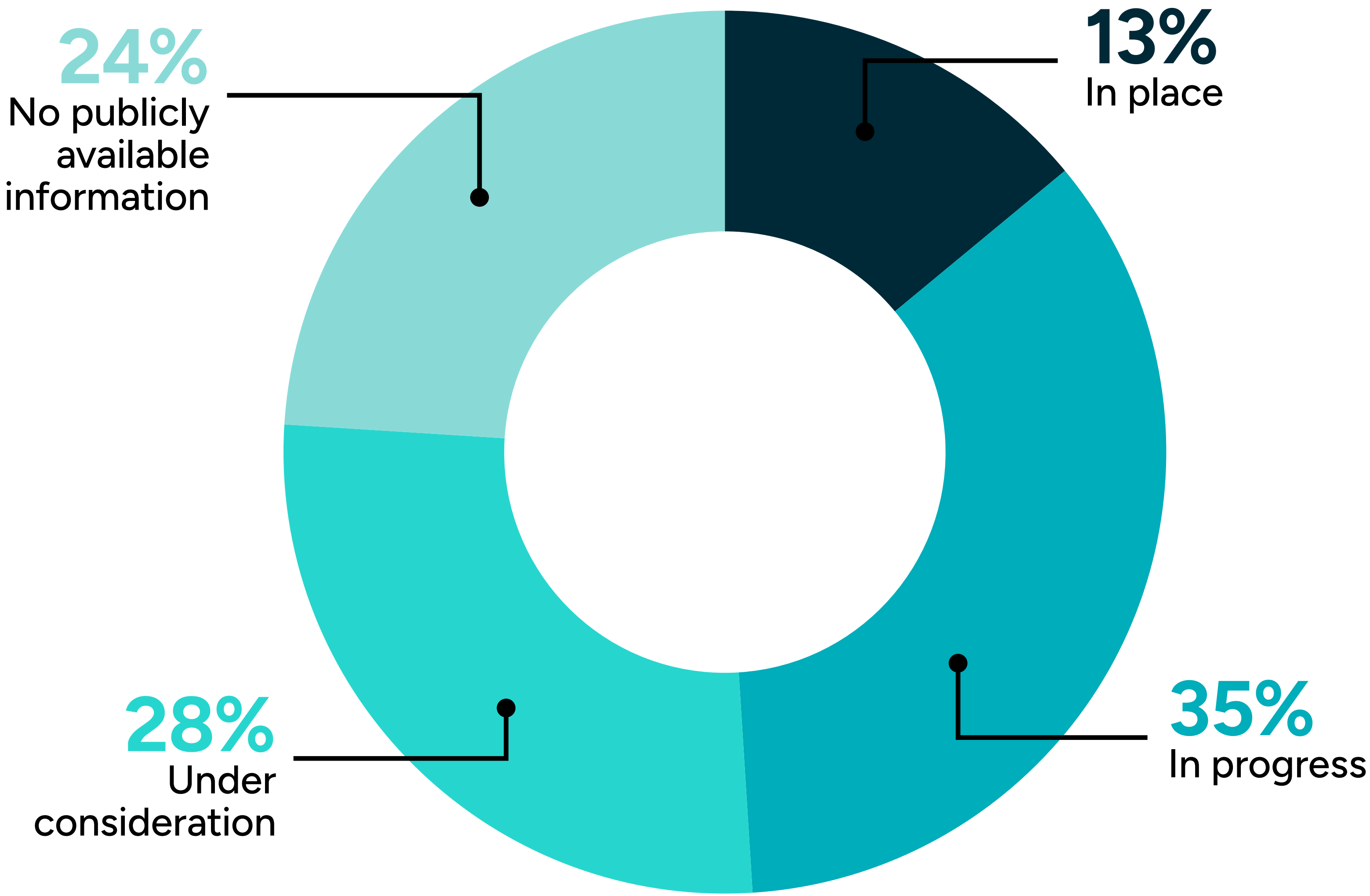
Map 2. Status of Tracking Arrangements for ITMOs by Party



Thirteen Parties analyzed have Article 6.2 tracking arrangements in place, while 62 Parties are estimated to have tracking arrangements in progress or under consideration.

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

Figure 2. Status of Tracking Arrangements for ITMOs



The majority of Parties analyzed have tracking arrangements for ITMOs in progress, under consideration, or in place.

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

Table 3. Identified Party Registries for ITMOs

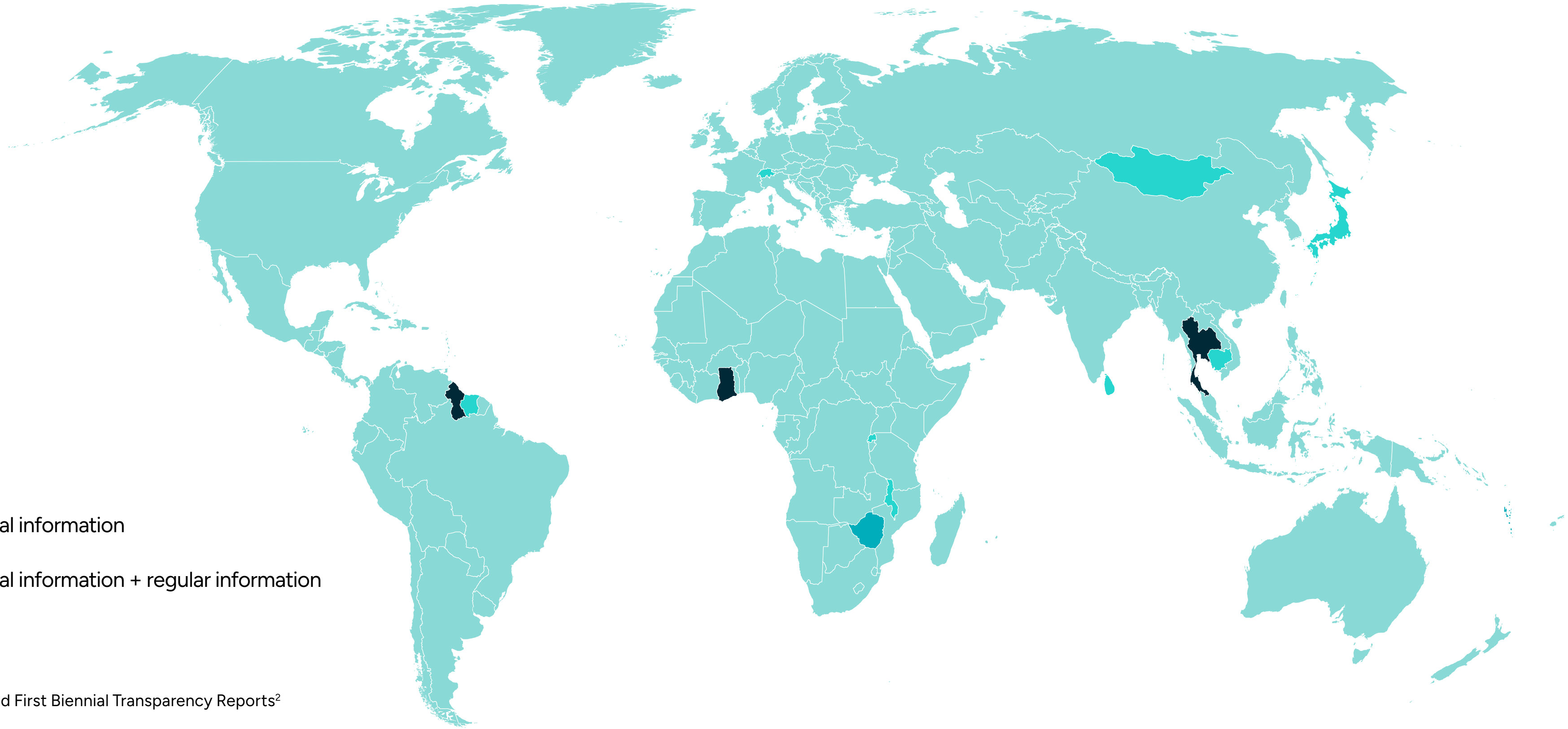
Party	Registry for ITMOs	Tracking Arrangements Status (for ITMOS)
Bahamas	National Emissions Registry	**In progress**
Bhutan	Bhutan National Registry	**In place**
Cambodia	Cambodia Carbon Registry	**In place**
Côte d'Ivoire	Registre carbone national de Côte d'Ivoire	**In place**
Ghana	Ghana Carbon Registry	**In place**
Guyana	ART TREES Registry	**In place**
Japan	The JCM Registry of Japan	**In place**
Maldives	JCM Registry	**In progress**
Mongolia	National Carbon Registry/JCM Registry	**In progress**
New Zealand	New Zealand Emissions Trading Register	**Under consideration**
Palau	JCM Registry	**In progress**
Papua New Guinea	National Registry/JCM Registry	**In progress**
Peru	Registro Nacional de Medidas de Mitigación (RENAMI)	**In place**
Philippines	JCM Registry	**In progress**
Rwanda	Rwanda Carbon Registry	**In progress**
Singapore	National Registry (the NEA has set out eligibility criteria for carbon credits under the ICC Framework)	**In progress**
Sri Lanka	JCM Registry	**In place**
Suriname	National Registry through ITMO.com	**In place**
Switzerland	Swiss Emissions Trading Registry (EHR)	**In place**
Tanzania	Internationally accesible registry(ies)	**In place**
Thailand	Thailand Carbon Credit Registry	**In place**
The Gambia	Verra (at present), interest in transitioning to international registry	**Under consideration**
Vanuatu	National Carbon Registry for ITMO accountings and transfers	**In place**
Viet Nam	National Registry supported by UNDP	**In progress**
Zambia	Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) Registry	**In progress**
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Carbon Registry	**In place**

Registries for tracking ITMOs have been identified for 26 Parties.

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

2.4 Reporting

Map 3. Parties' Reporting Status Under Article 6.2 Guidance



Sources: UNFCCC CARP and First Biennial Transparency Reports[2]

Fourteen Parties have formally submitted an Article 6.2 initial report to the UNFCCC, either by submitting to the Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform (CARP) and/or as annex to the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Four Parties have submitted annual information, in the form of an agreed electronic format (AEF) to CARP. Finally, four Parties have submitted details on Article 6 implementation (relevant to regular information, in part or in full) as part of the BTR.

Overall, submission of initial reports for Article 6.2 remains limited but has doubled since the previous iteration of the A6ISR. Initial reports are key to enable transparency of cooperative approaches under Article 6.

Additionally, Article 6 technical expert reviews have been finalized for the first five initial reports, representing progress in promoting consistency in Article 6.2 reporting. Areas of improvement and capacity-building needs have also been identified by the Article 6 technical expert review team in consultation with the Parties, fostering continuous improvements in Article 6.2 reporting.

> "Areas of improvement and capacity-building needs have also been identified by the Article 6 technical expert review team in consultation with the Parties, fostering continuous improvements in Article 6.2 reporting."

Table 4. Parties' Current Reporting to the UNFCCC

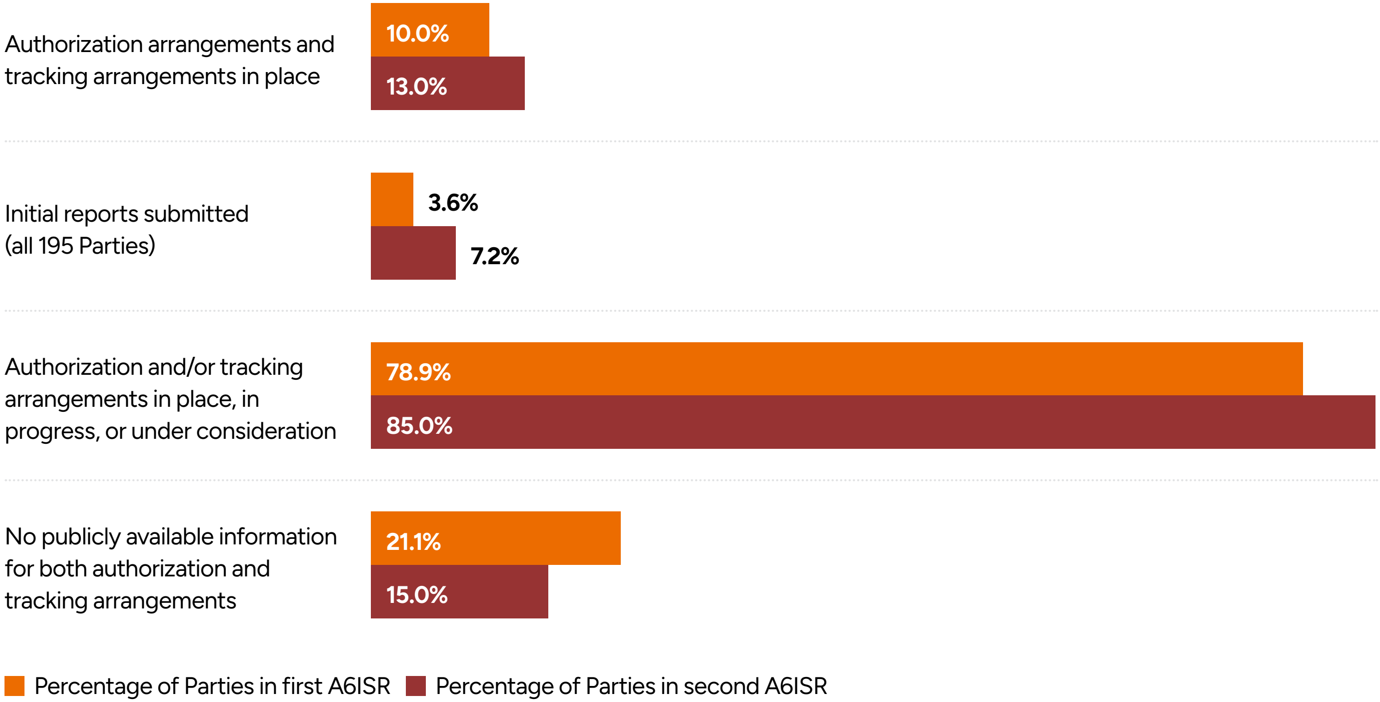
Party	Initial Report	Annual Information	Regular Information/ BTR Relevant to Article 6
Cambodia	✓		
Ghana	✓	✓	✓
Guyana	✓	✓	✓
Japan	✓		
Malawi	✓		
Maldives	✓		
Mongolia	✓		
Rwanda	✓		
Sri Lanka	✓		
Suriname	✓		
Switzerland	✓		
Thailand	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✓	✓	
Zimbabwe	✓		✓

Cambodia, Ghana, Guyana, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe have submitted Article 6.2 initial reports, while Ghana, Guyana, Thailand, and Vanuatu have submitted annual information using the draft version of the AEF. Ghana, Guyana, Thailand, and Zimbabwe have also included details relevant to Article 6 regular information in BTRs.

Sources: UNFCCC CARP and Biennial Transparency Reports[2]

2.5 Conclusion

Figure 3. Change in Status of Article 6.2 Guidance Implementation Over Time[2]



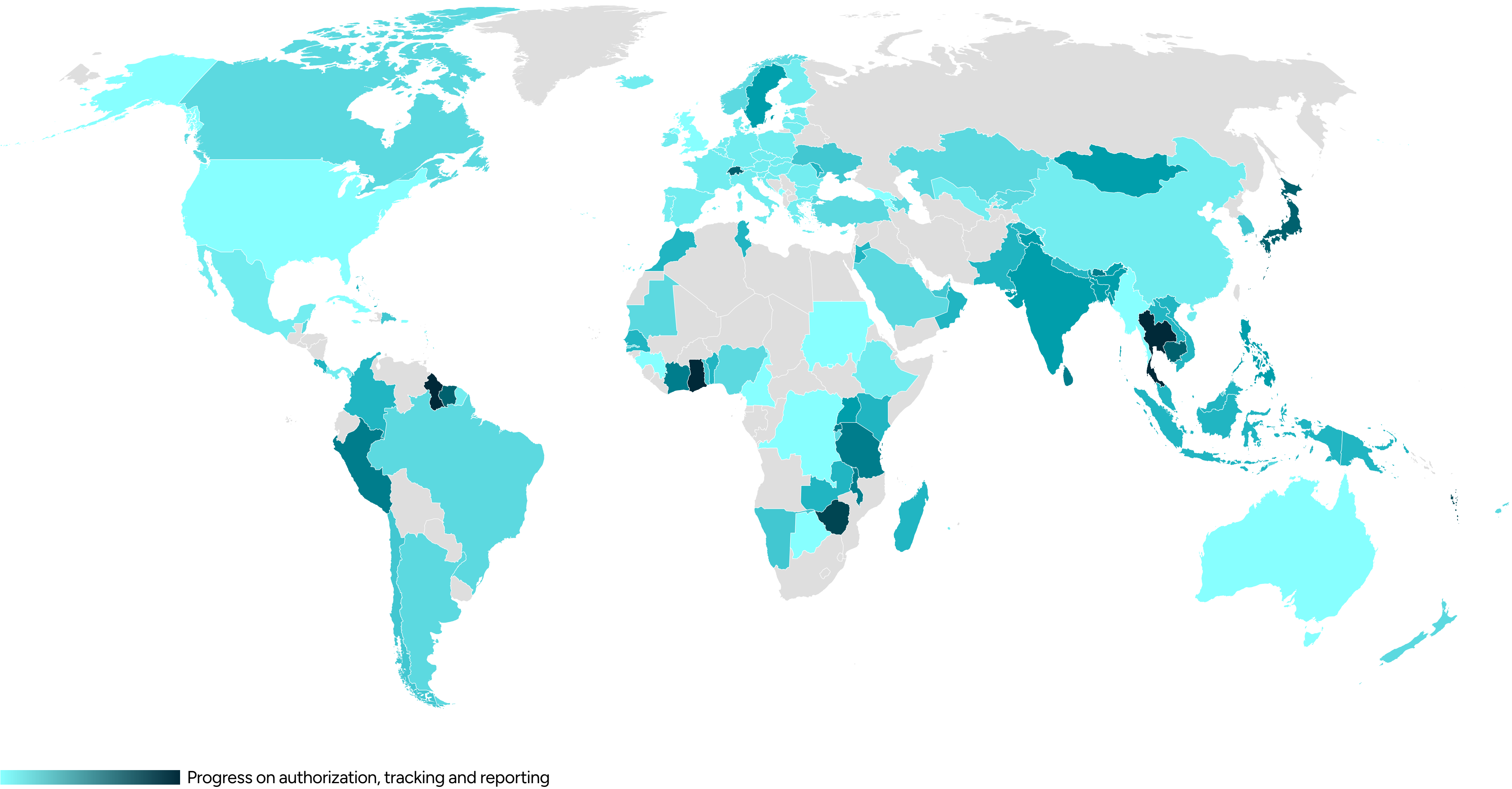
Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations. Initial report information derived from UNFCCC CARP and/or BTRs.[3]

Global readiness for implementing Article 6.2 remains limited, but has increased from the previous iteration of the A6ISR.

Many Parties are considering implementation, representing various stages of development of authorization and tracking arrangements.

Having arrangements in place is critical to demonstrate fulfillment of participation responsibilities under Article 6.2. Parties should establish arrangements that enable informed decisions regarding authorization that ensure high integrity, promote NDC implementation and ambition, and align with long-term goals. The Parties should also ensure that tracking arrangements can record necessary ITMOs information and effectively report necessary information as required under Article 6.2 guidance. Finally, ensuring timely and robust reporting is pivotal for promoting transparency and trust in the cooperative approach implementation. Map 4 displays the overall implementation status of Article 6.2 for each Party analyzed considering authorization, tracking, and reporting statuses.

Map 4. Implementation Status of Article 6.2 Guidance



Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations.[2]

Chapter 3

Scaling Cooperation: Bilateral Agreements and Article 6.4 Mechanism

3.1 Bilateral Cooperations

Scaling Cooperation: Bilateral Agreements and Article 6.4 Mechanism

99

Bilateral Agreements and

110

Parties have submitted their DNA information

1,000

Article 6.4 prior consideration notifications submissions

290

Pilot projects under bilateral cooperation frameworks in accordance with Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

23

Have communicated their host Party participation requirements

1,500

CDM activities in transition

92

Activities approved by the host Party for transition

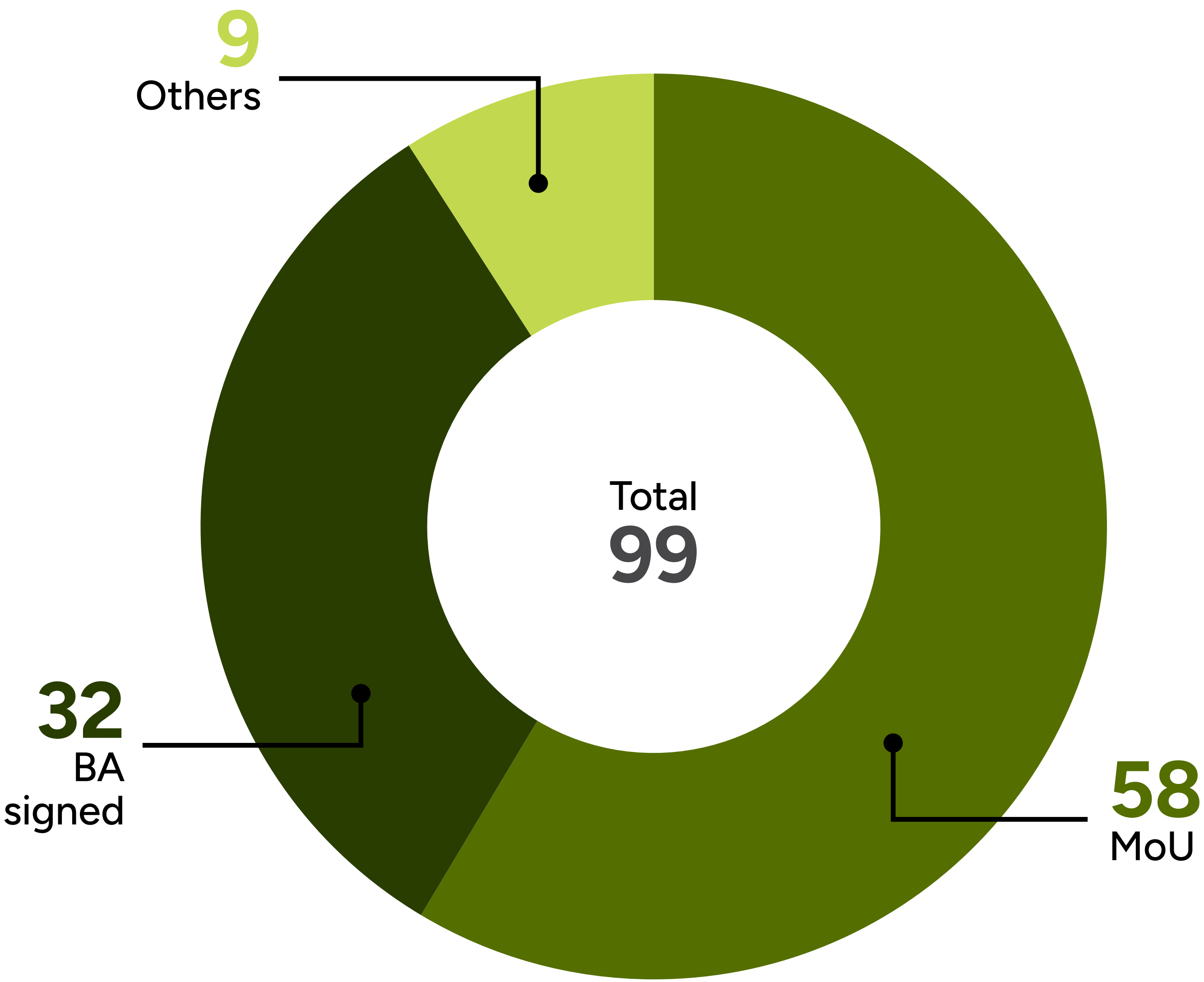
There are a growing number of Parties engaging in bilateral cooperation and for the Article 6.4 mechanism.

3.1.1 Bilateral Cooperation Status

Bilateral agreements under Article 6 are increasing. To date, 99 bilateral arrangements have been formalized. These include 57 Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), 32 Bilateral Agreements (BA), and nine others, which include declarations of intents and other forms of bilateral agreement. The increase in the agreements highlights the momentum in international cooperation as Parties seek to operationalize Article 6 cooperative approaches.

> "The increase in the agreements highlights the momentum in international cooperation as Parties seek to operationalize Article 6 cooperative approaches."

Figure 4. Bilateral Cooperation Status

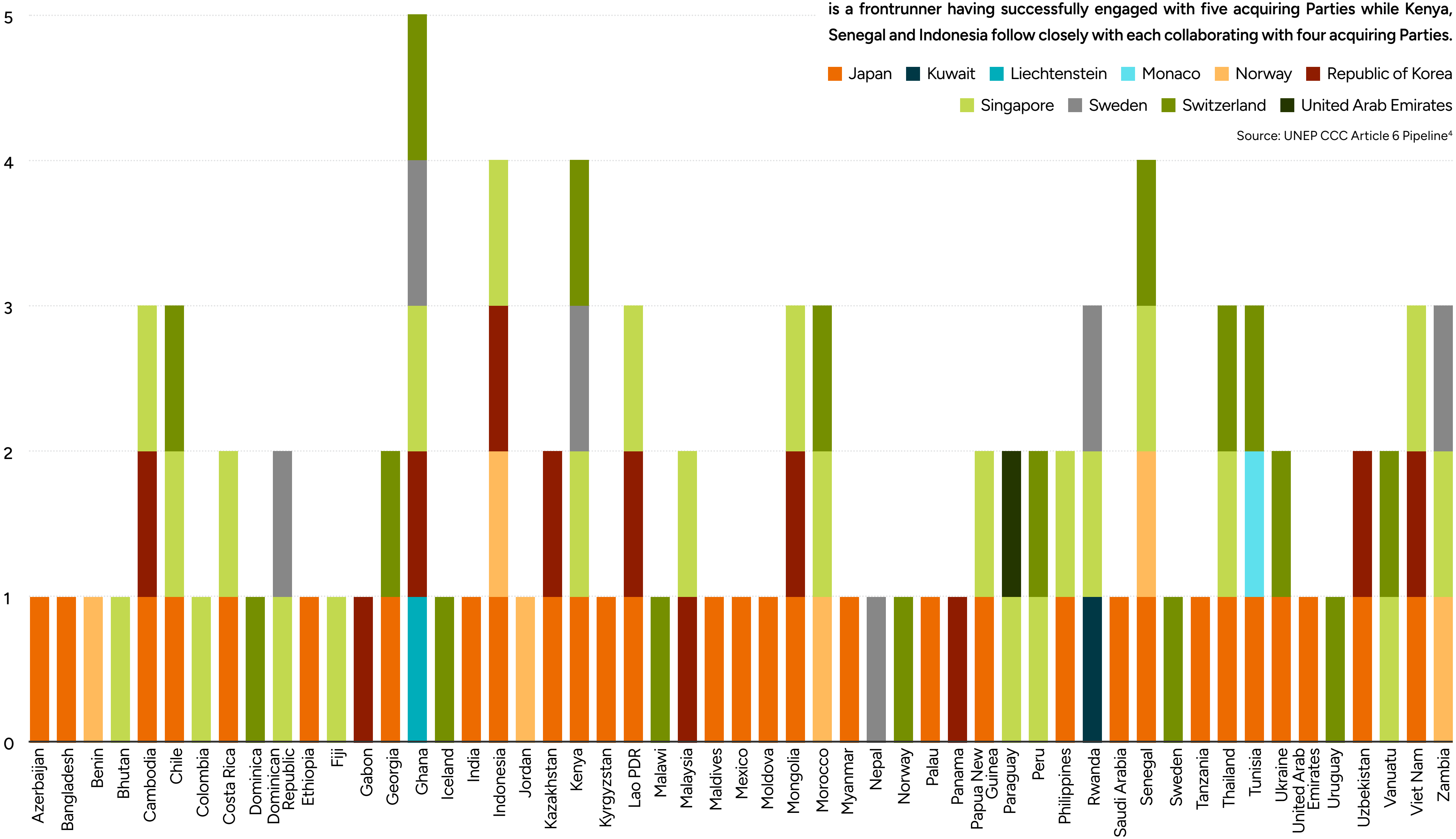


Source: UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline[4]

3.1.2 Bilateral Cooperation between Parties

Figure 5. Bilateral Cooperation between Parties

Indicating a growing interest among the host Parties to utilize Article 6 to achieve their climate goals, 61 Parties are currently engaging in bilateral cooperation, consisting of 51 host Parties and 10 acquiring Parties with some Parties being both buyer and seller countries, for instance Norway, Sweden, and the United Arab Emirates. Ghana is a frontrunner having successfully engaged with five acquiring Parties while Kenya, Senegal and Indonesia follow closely with each collaborating with four acquiring Parties.



Source: UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline[4]

3.1.3 Number of Projects under Bilateral Cooperation

According to publicly available information, there are currently 159 projects and activities being implemented under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement, all conducted through bilateral cooperation agreements between countries (Table 5). These demonstrate how nations are beginning to operationalize international carbon markets. Japan accounts for 132 out of the 159 projects through the JCM. Switzerland has developed 21 projects, reflecting its active pursuit of high-integrity ITMOs to meet its domestic climate targets. Sweden has initiated three projects and the Republic of Korea has one project.

In addition to these registered pilots, there are about 133 JCM projects currently in the pre-registration stage. When combined with the total 132 JCM projects already registered, the total pipeline of JCM activities amounts to 265 projects adding up to 292 projects for all projects in the pipeline under the bilateral cooperations, showing the scale and momentum of bilateral cooperation under Article 6.2.

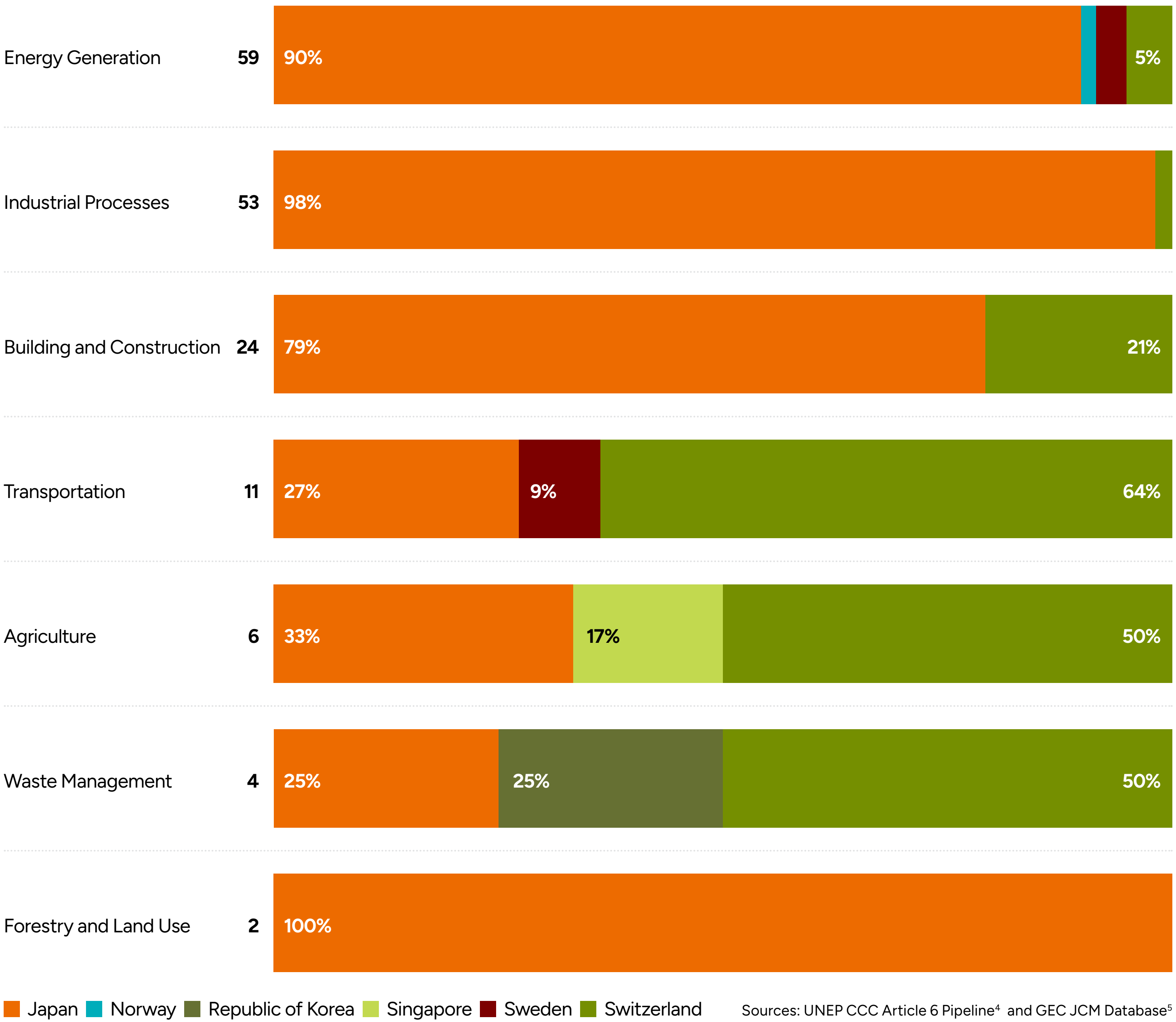
> "Japan accounts for 132 out of the 159 projects through the JCM. Switzerland has developed 21 projects, reflecting its active pursuit of high-integrity ITMOs to meet its domestic climate targets. Sweden has initiated three projects and the Republic of Korea has one project."

Table 5. Number of Emerging Projects under Bilateral Cooperation

Aquiring Party	Host Party	Number of Emerging Projects
Japan	Bangladesh	**4**
Japan	Cambodia	**5**
Japan	Chile	**5**
Japan	Costa Rica	**2**
Japan	Indonesia	**39**
Japan	Kenya	**2**
Japan	Lao PDR	**5**
Japan	Maldives	**2**
Japan	Mongolia	**6**
Japan	Myanmar	**2**
Japan	Palau	**5**
Japan	Philippines	**9**
Japan	Saudi Arabia	**1**
Japan	Thailand	**25**
Japan	Viet Nam	**20**
Norway	Benin	**1**
Republic of Korea	Uzbekistan	**1**
Singapore	Ghana	**1**
Sweden	Ghana	**3**
Switzerland	Chile	**1**
Switzerland	Dominican Republic	**1**
Switzerland	Ghana	**11**
Switzerland	Malawi	**1**
Switzerland	Peru	**1**
Switzerland	Senegal	**3**
Switzerland	Thailand	**1**
Switzerland	Uruguay	**1**
Switzerland	Vanuatu	**1**

Sources: UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline[4] and GEC JCM Database[5]

Figure 6. Emerging Sector Types under Bilateral Cooperation



Sources: UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline[4] and GEC JCM Database[5]

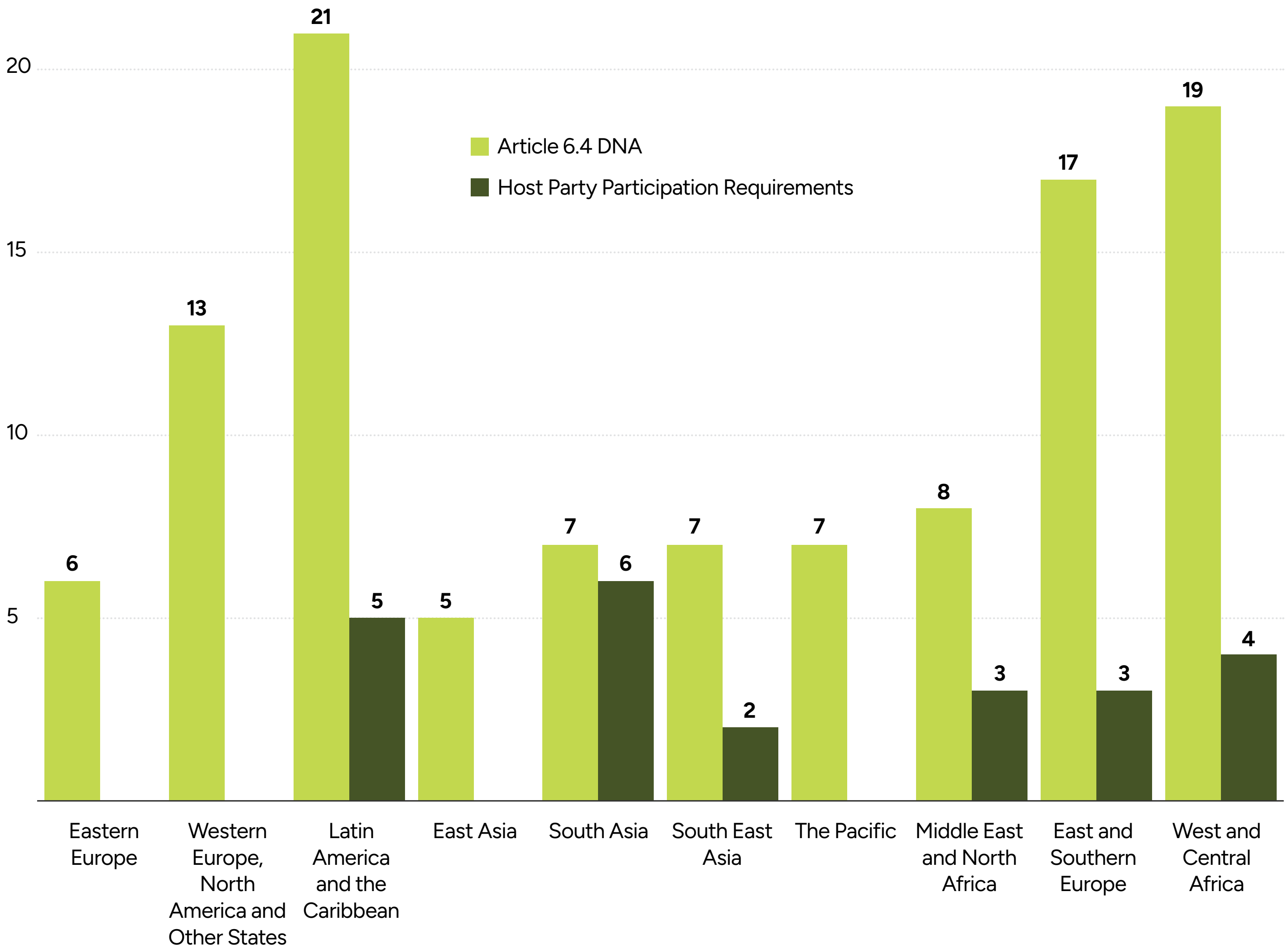
Figure 6 highlights the sectors countries are supporting through bilateral agreements under Article 6. JCM projects between Japan and partner countries cover various sectors, from energy and industry to forestry. Switzerland, on the other hand, focuses strongly on transportation and agriculture, making up the largest share in those areas. Early projects under the bilateral cooperation with Norway are focusing on energy generation, Singapore on agriculture, Sweden on transport, and the Republic of Korea on waste management.

3.2 Article 6.4 Mechanism (Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism)

3.2.1 Article 6.4 Designated National Authorities and Host Party Requirements

Countries are increasingly adopting the Article 6.4 mechanism by creating the systems required for cooperation. A total of 110 Parties have formally submitted information about their Designated National Authorities (DNAs). East and Southern and West and Central Africa have contributed 36 submissions, while Latin America and the Caribbean submitted 21 and Asia 19 (Figure 7). However, only 23 host Party participation requirements have been communicated, showing a gap in readiness and need to empower DNAs to fully operationalize the Article 6.4 mechanism.

Figure 7. Article 6.4 Mechanism DNA

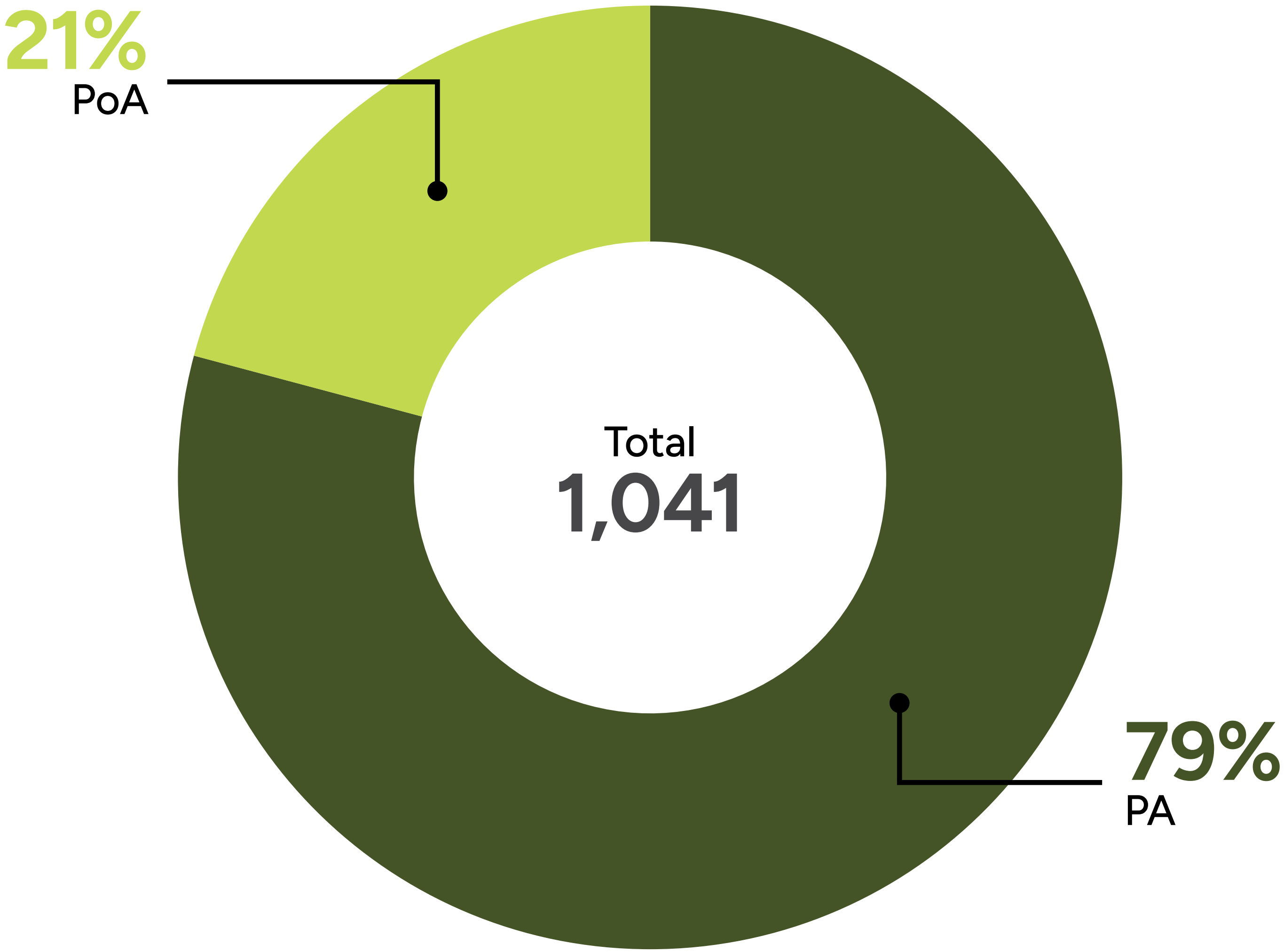


Source: UNFCCC Article 6.4 DNA[6]

3.2.2 Prior Consideration Notification Activities

A significant development under the Article 6.4 mechanism is the large number of prior consideration notifications, with a total of 1,041 submitted as of August 2025. These notifications serve as an early signal of interest from project developers indicating their intention to register activities under the mechanism. About 824 of the submissions relate to project activities (PA), while 217 are for programs of activities (PoA), demonstrating the growing interest in operationalization of the Article 6.4 mechanism and readiness of stakeholders to engage in carbon-market activities. The Article 6.4 mechanism is expected to play a central role in expanding carbon-market activity (Figure 8).

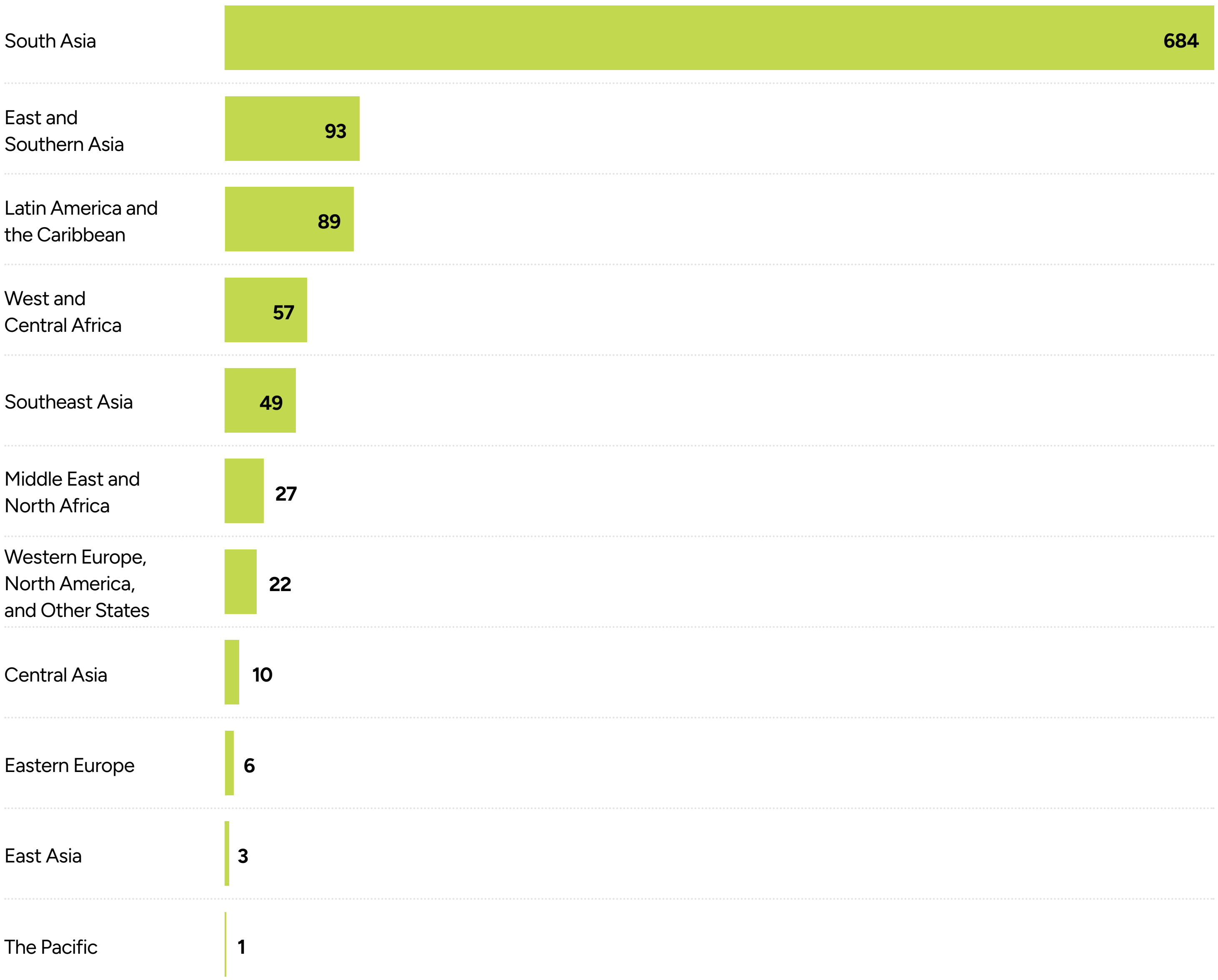
Figure 8. Prior Consideration Notification Submissions



Source: UNFCCC Prior Consideration Notification[7]

3.2.3 Prior Consideration Notification Submissions by Region

Figure 9. Prior Consideration Notification Submissions by Region

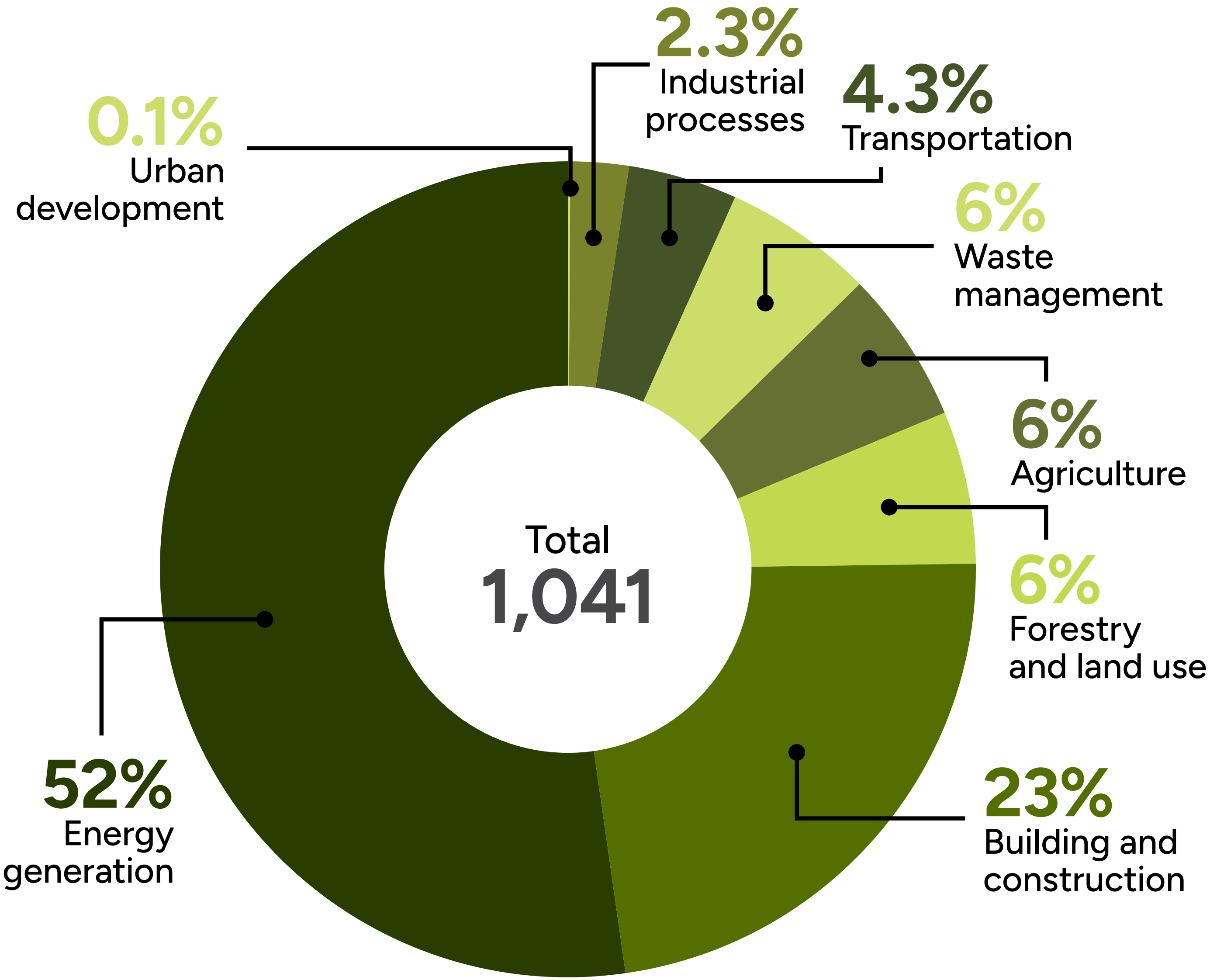


Source: UNFCCC Prior Consideration Notification[7]

An analysis of prior consideration notifications under the Article 6.4 mechanism shows regional differences. South Asia has the highest number with 684 submissions, while on the other hand the Pacific and East Asia record the lowest number of submissions. These variations may reflect differences in perceived mitigation potentials, the policy signals from governments, and the degree of reliance on international project-based approaches across regions.

3.2.4 Prior Consideration Notification by Sector

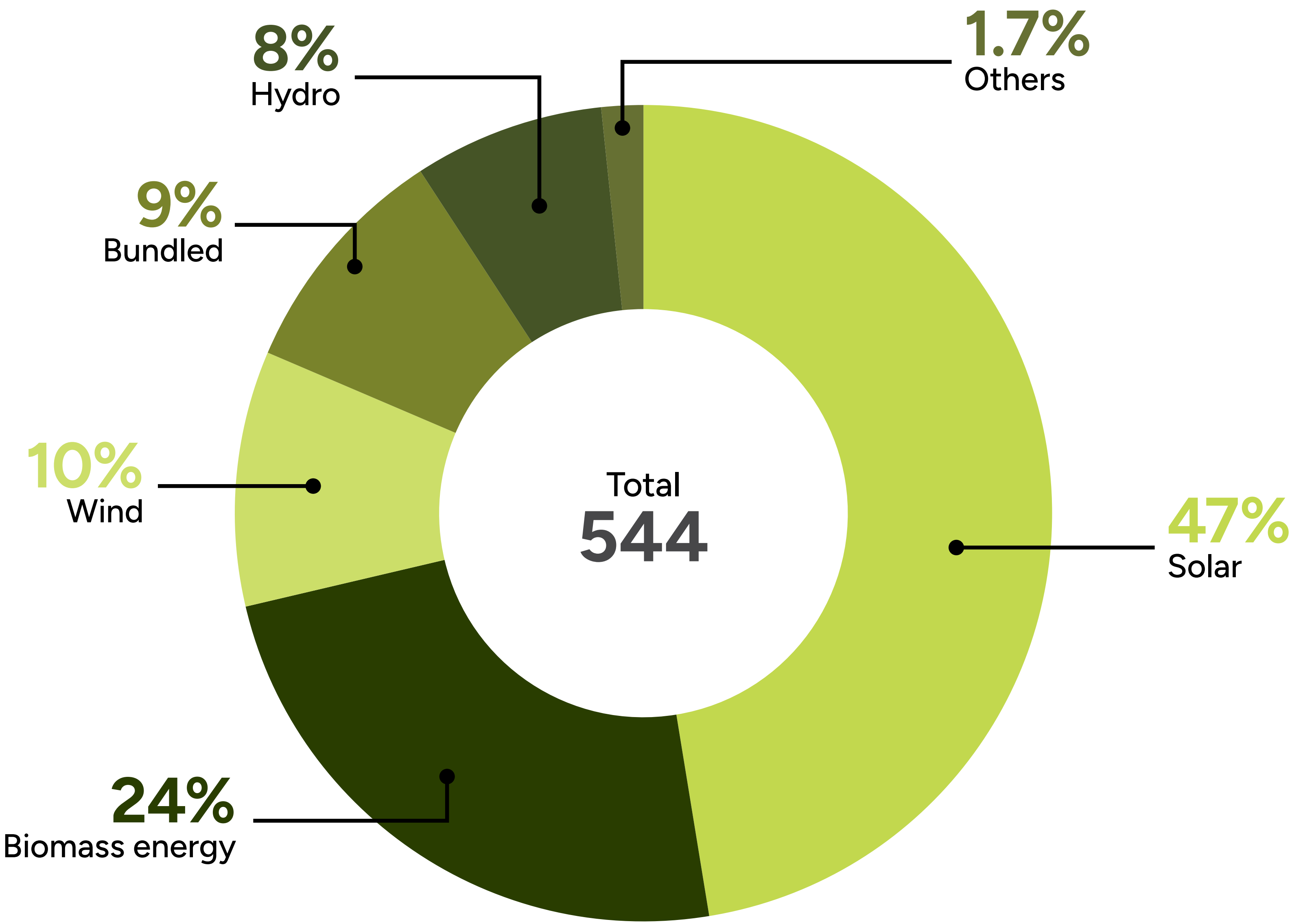
Figure 10. Prior Consideration Notification Submissions by Sector



Source: UNFCCC Prior Consideration Notification[7]

An analysis of sectors under prior consideration notifications shows a concentration in the energy-generation sector, with more than 50%, and the building and construction sector following with more than 20%. Within the energy-generation sector, the data reveals the dominance of renewable-energy technologies with solar power leading at 47% of submissions. Following solar, biomass energy accounts for 24% of submissions. In the building and construction sector, 100% of the submissions are focused on household energy efficiency activities.

Figure 11. PACM Prior Consideration Notification by Sector: Energy Generation

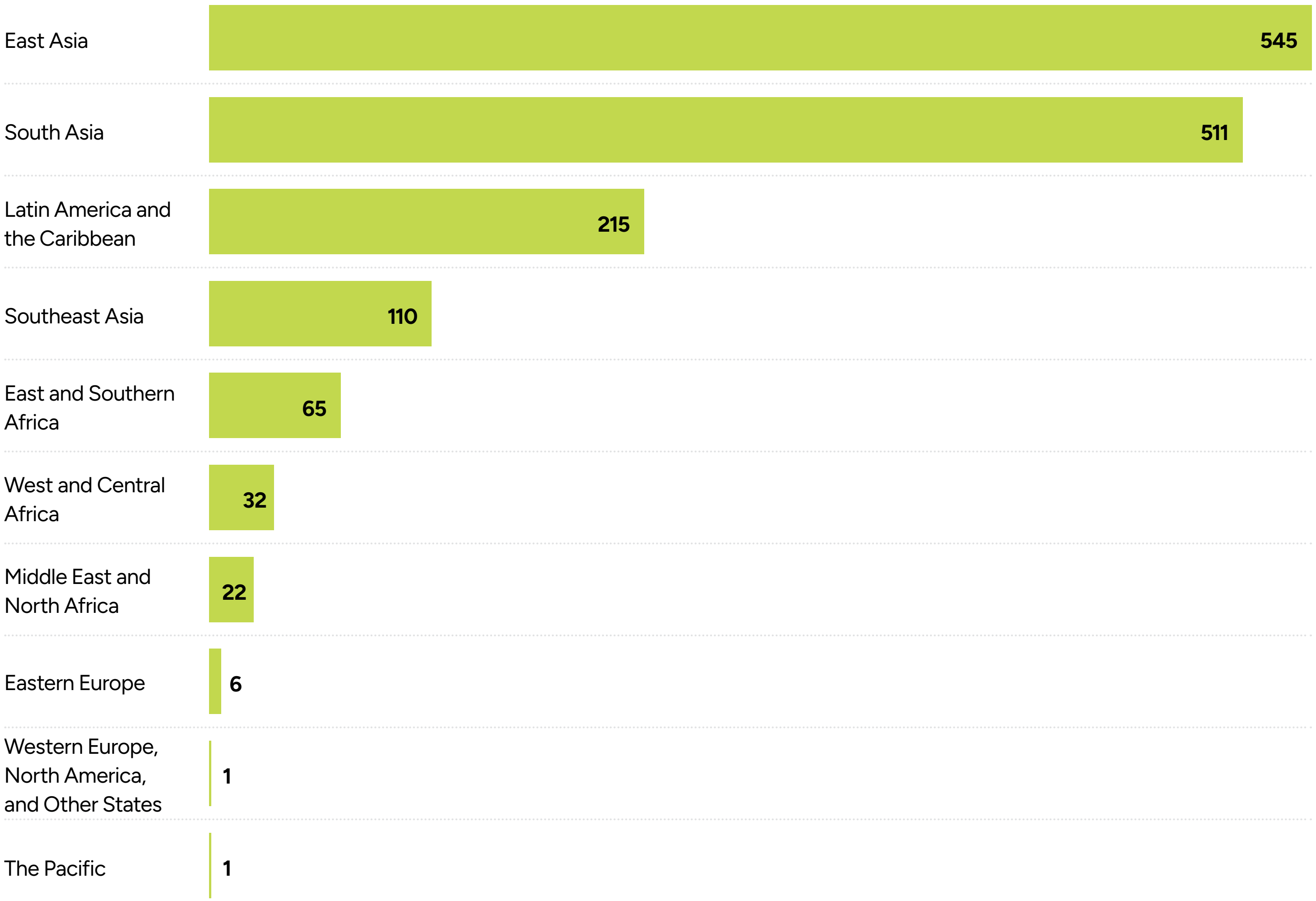


Source: UNFCCC Prior Consideration Notification[7]

3.3 Transition of the Clean Development Mechanism Activities to Article 6.4 Mechanism

3.3.1 CDM activities in transition and approved for transition

Figure 12. Number of CDM Activities in transition by region

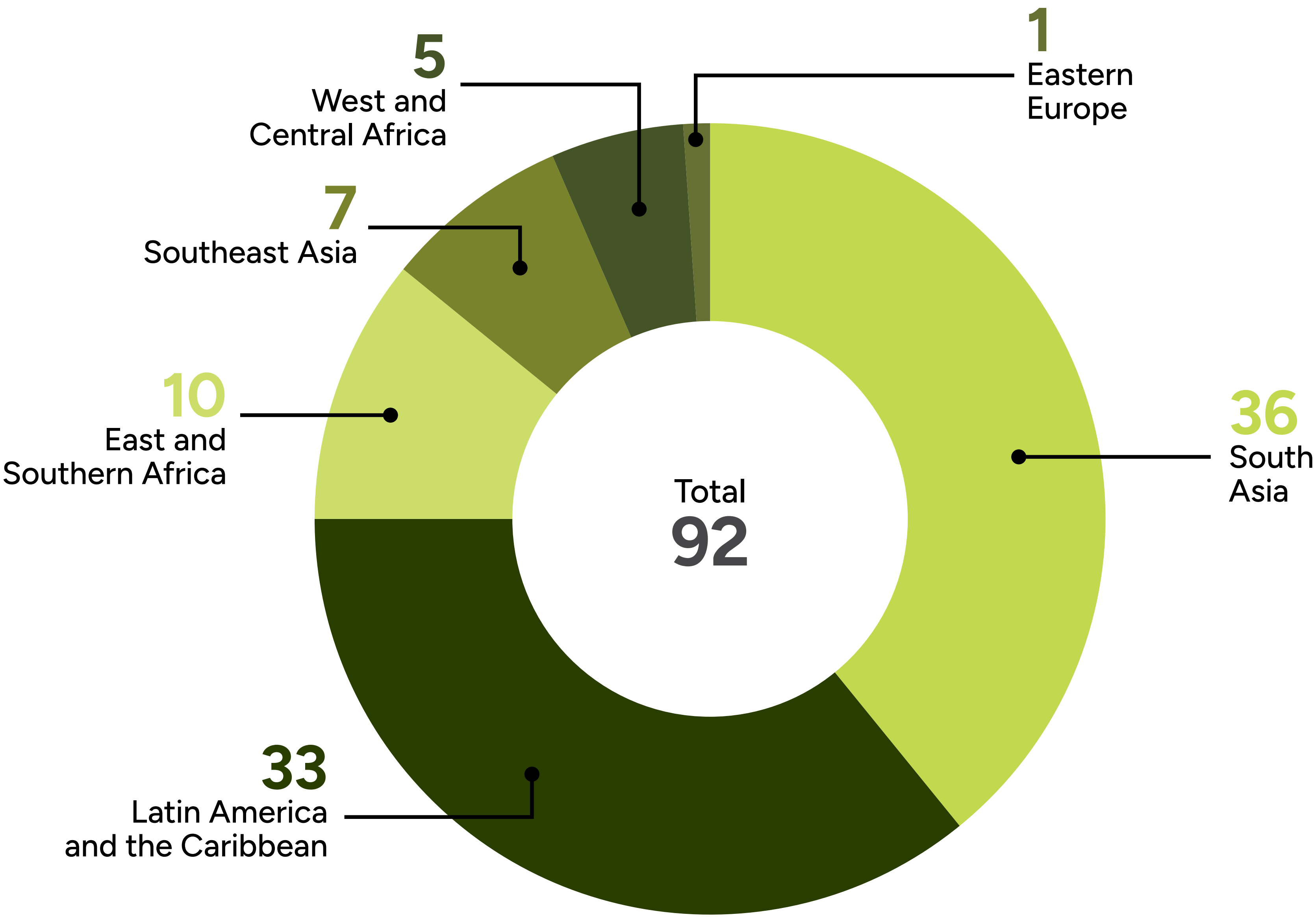


Source: UNFCCC Transition of CDM Activities[8]

Approximately 1,500 CDM activities have requested transition to Article 6.4 mechanism, showing an interest from the project developers in maintaining their participation under PACM. East Asia has the highest number of activities requesting transition (545) with more than 96% of those coming from CDM activities in China, followed by South Asia (511) with more than 90% from India. As of September 2025, 92 activities have been approved by the host Party representing 6% of the total. Of the approved requests, South Asia leads, followed by East and Southern Africa. The low approval rate of CDM activities transitioning to the Article 6.4 mechanism reflects the diligent approach by host Parties, which must ensure that projects align with their updated NDCs and sustainable development priorities. It also reflects the more stringent standards of Article 6.4, which emphasize environmental integrity, sustainable development, and policy alignment.

"East Asia has the highest number of activities requesting transition (545) with more than 96% of those coming from CDM activities in China, followed by South Asia (511) with more than 90% from India."

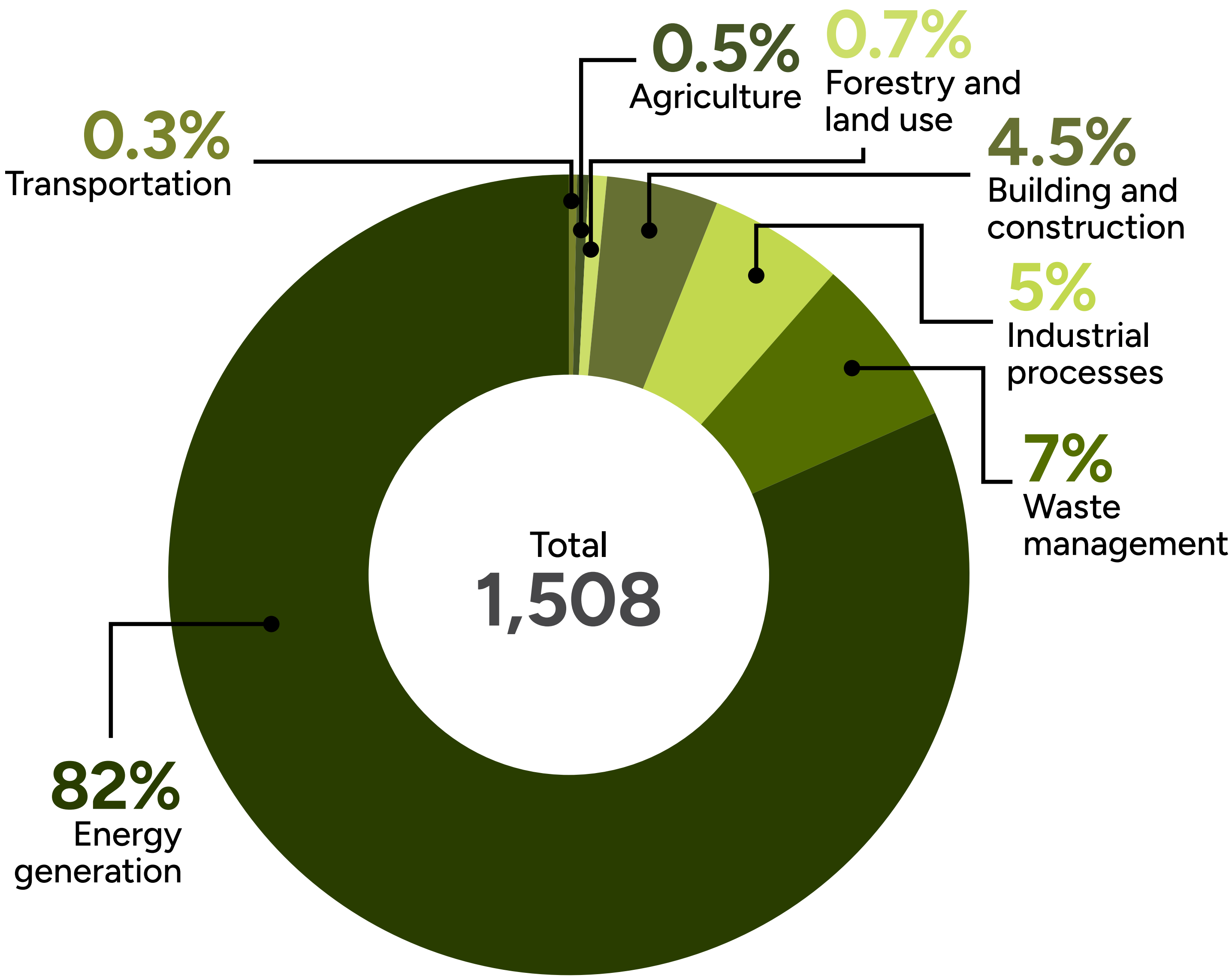
Figure 13. Number of CDM Activities Approved by Host Party



Source: UNFCCC Transition of CDM Activities[8]

3.3.2 CDM Activities in Transition by Sector

Figure 14. CDM Activities in Transition by Sector

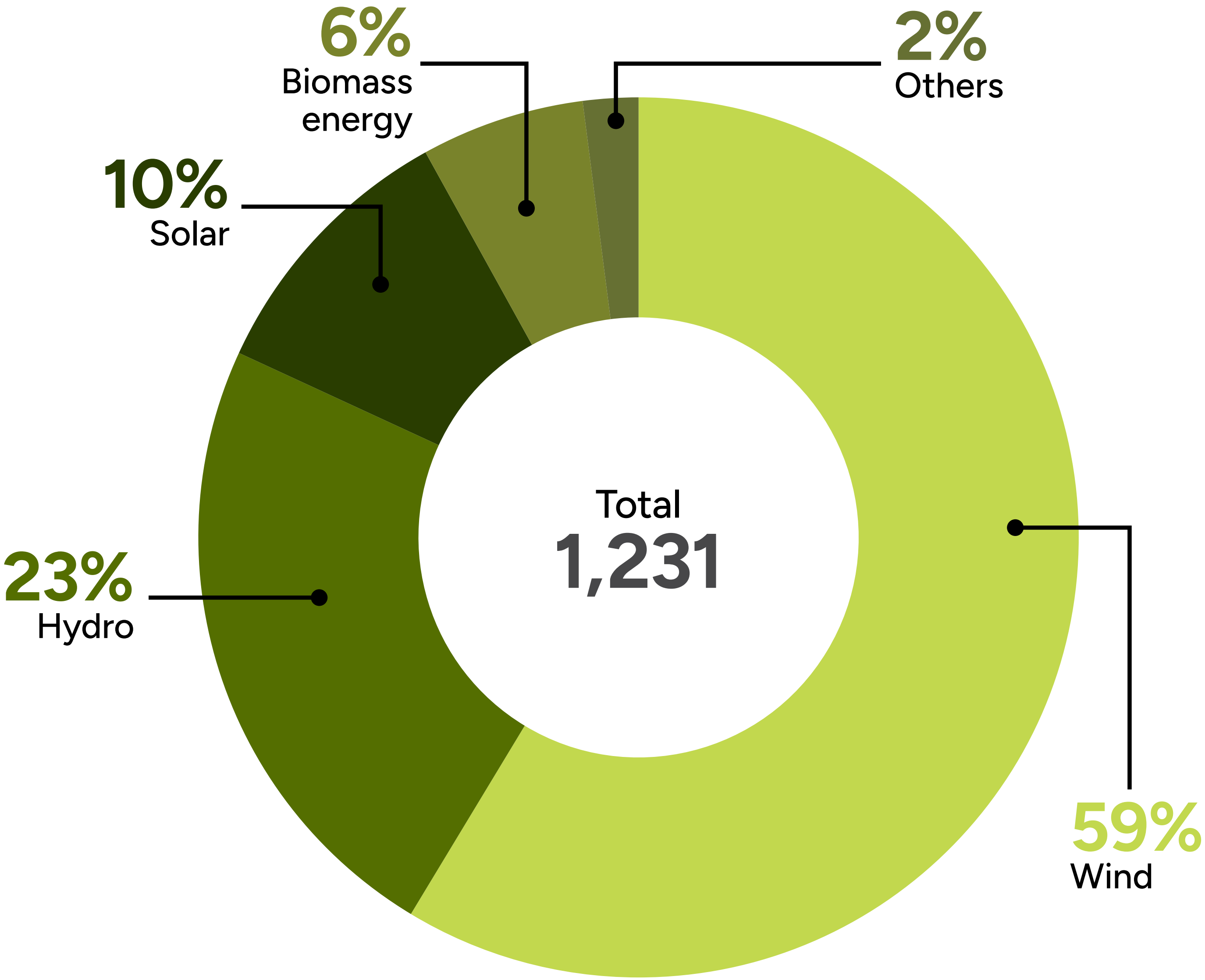


The CDM activities requesting transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism are largely concentrated in the energy-generation sector. Within the energy-generation sector, the majority of transition requests are linked to renewable-energy technologies, with wind-power projects making up 59% of the total and hydropower projects representing the second-largest share at 23%.

Source: UNFCCC Transition of CDM Activities[8]

Figure 15. CDM Activities in Transition by Sector: Energy Generation

According to the rules adopted at COP26, the transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism requires approval by the CDM host Party by the end of December 2025. For host Parties that wish to provide approval, they must first fulfil the Article 6.4 participation requirements, including by submitting the host Party participation requirements form, posing challenges for some countries in meeting the stipulated deadline.



Source: UNFCCC Transition of CDM Activities[8]

Chapter 4

The Role of Independent Carbon Standards to Support Article 6 Implementation

4.1 Article 6 and Independent Carbon Standards

The Role of Independent Carbon Standards to Support Article 6 Implementation

11,000

Projects in pipeline under the independent carbon standards

4,600

Verified Carbon Standards projects in pipeline

3,800

Gold Standard projects in pipeline

3,000

Projects in pipeline under Global Carbon, Council Climate Action Reserve, American Carbon Registry and Architecture for REDD+ Transactions

42

Article 6 authorized activities

9

Letters of Authorization Issued

3

Initial Reports developed and submitted to the UNFCCC

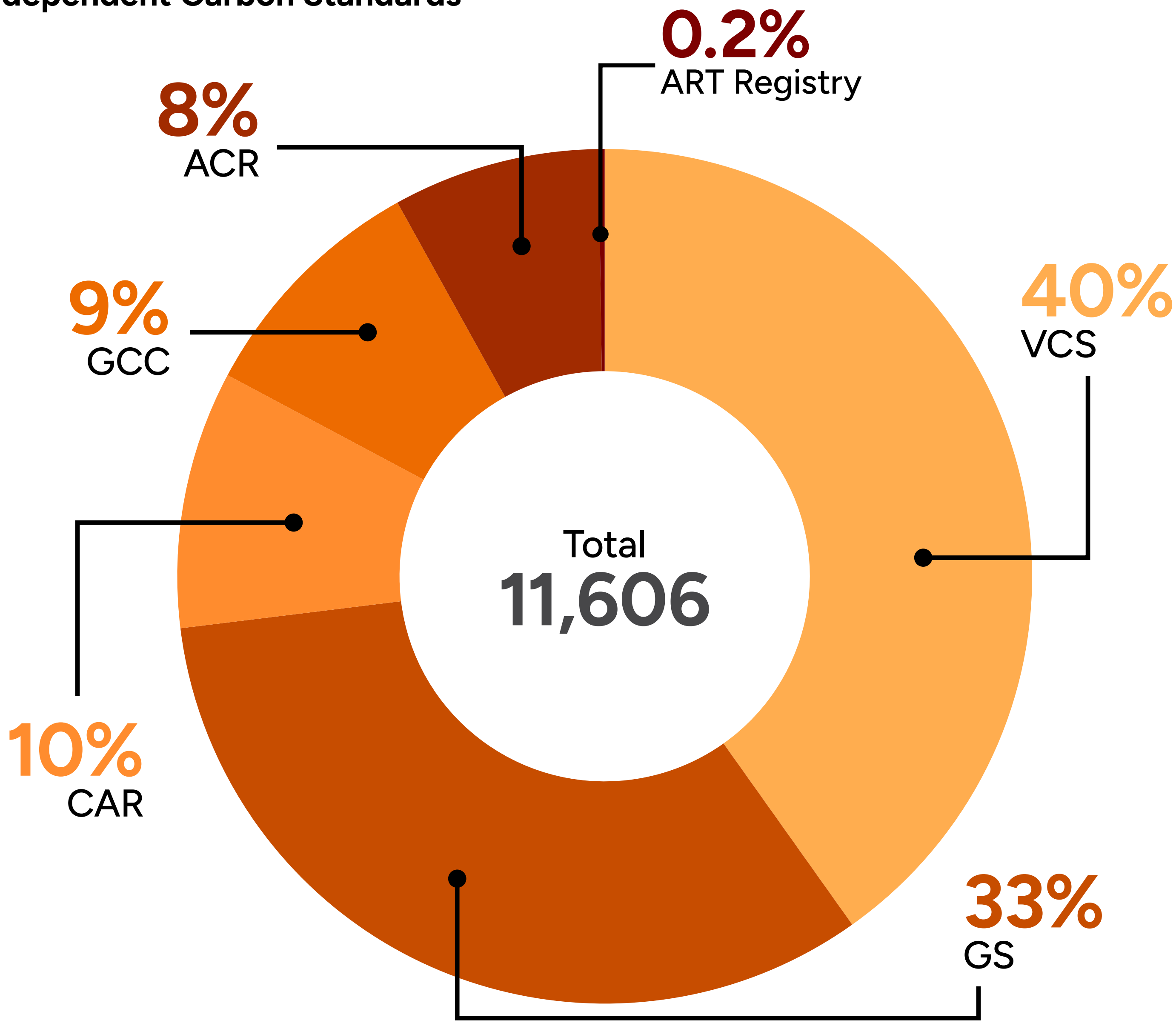
The growing number of projects under independent carbon standards reflects the interest from the private sector and use under Article 6.

Independent carbon standards offer established systems for developing and tracking carbon projects for countries and the private sector, including providing ready-to-use methodologies and tools to monitor and track emission reductions. By aligning their systems with national Article 6 processes, independent standards could enable projects to shift from the voluntary space into the compliance market. This integration helps ensure that emission reductions are counted properly, avoids double counting, and ultimately supports countries in meeting their climate targets under the Paris Agreement.

4.2.1 Number of Projects under Independent Carbon Standards

Figure 16. Number of projects under Independent Carbon Standards

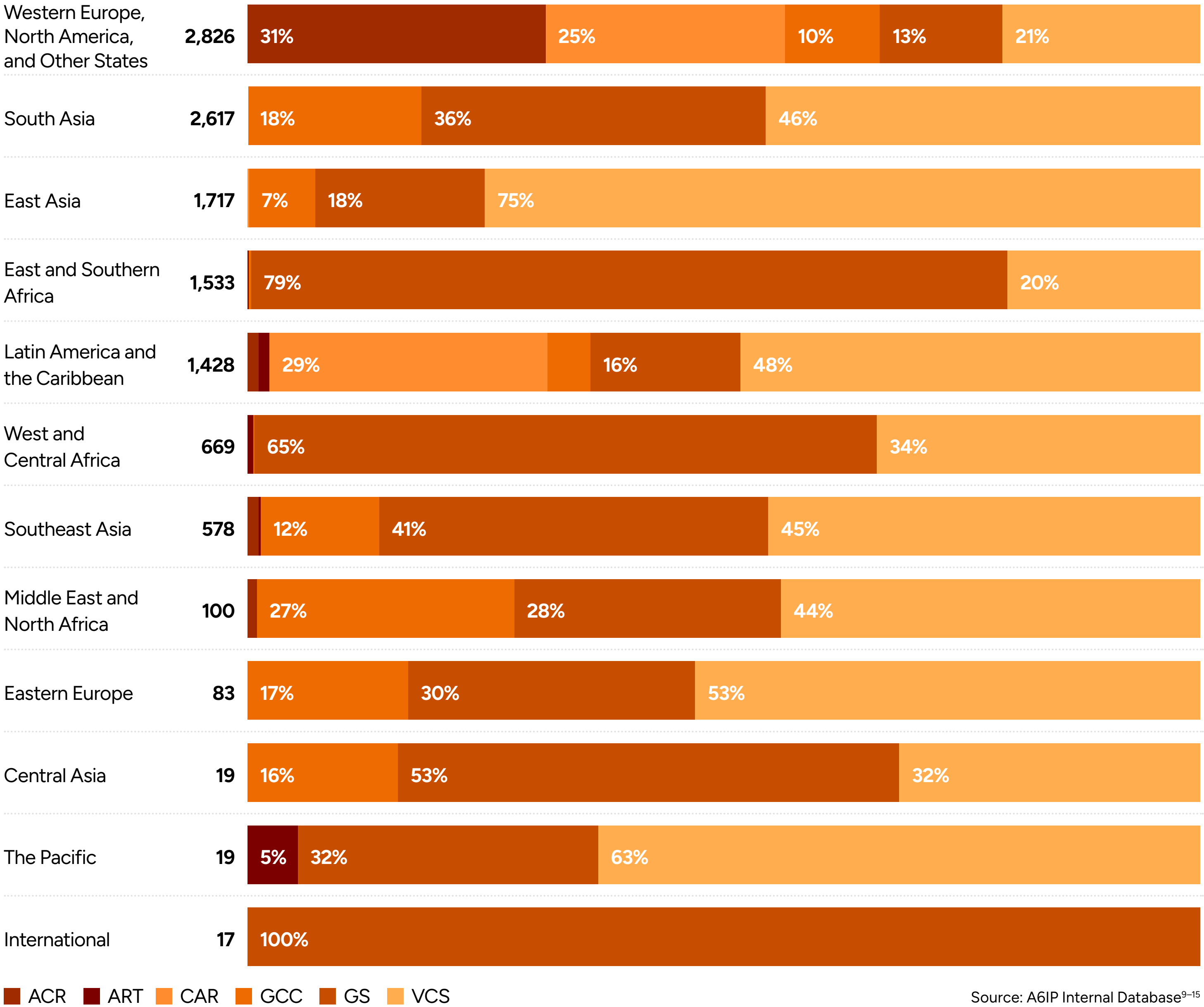
An analysis of projects listed under various independent carbon standards shows that Verra VCS accounts for the largest share, representing 40% (4,662 projects). The second-largest standard is Gold Standard (GS), representing about 33% of projects (3,817) in total. The Climate Action Reserve (CAR) follows with 10% (1,131 projects), mainly serving North American markets, while the Global Carbon Council (GCC), which has recently gained traction and focusing on emerging economies represents 9% (1,061 projects). The American Carbon Registry (ACR), one of the older standards in the market, holds an 8% share with 909 projects. In contrast, ART Registry accounts for 0.2% (26 projects). It is important to note that this analysis does not cover all independent carbon standards currently in operation.



Source: A6IP Internal Database[9–15]

4.2.2 Number of Projects by Region under Independent Carbon Standards

Figure 17. Number of Projects by Region under Independent Carbon Standards

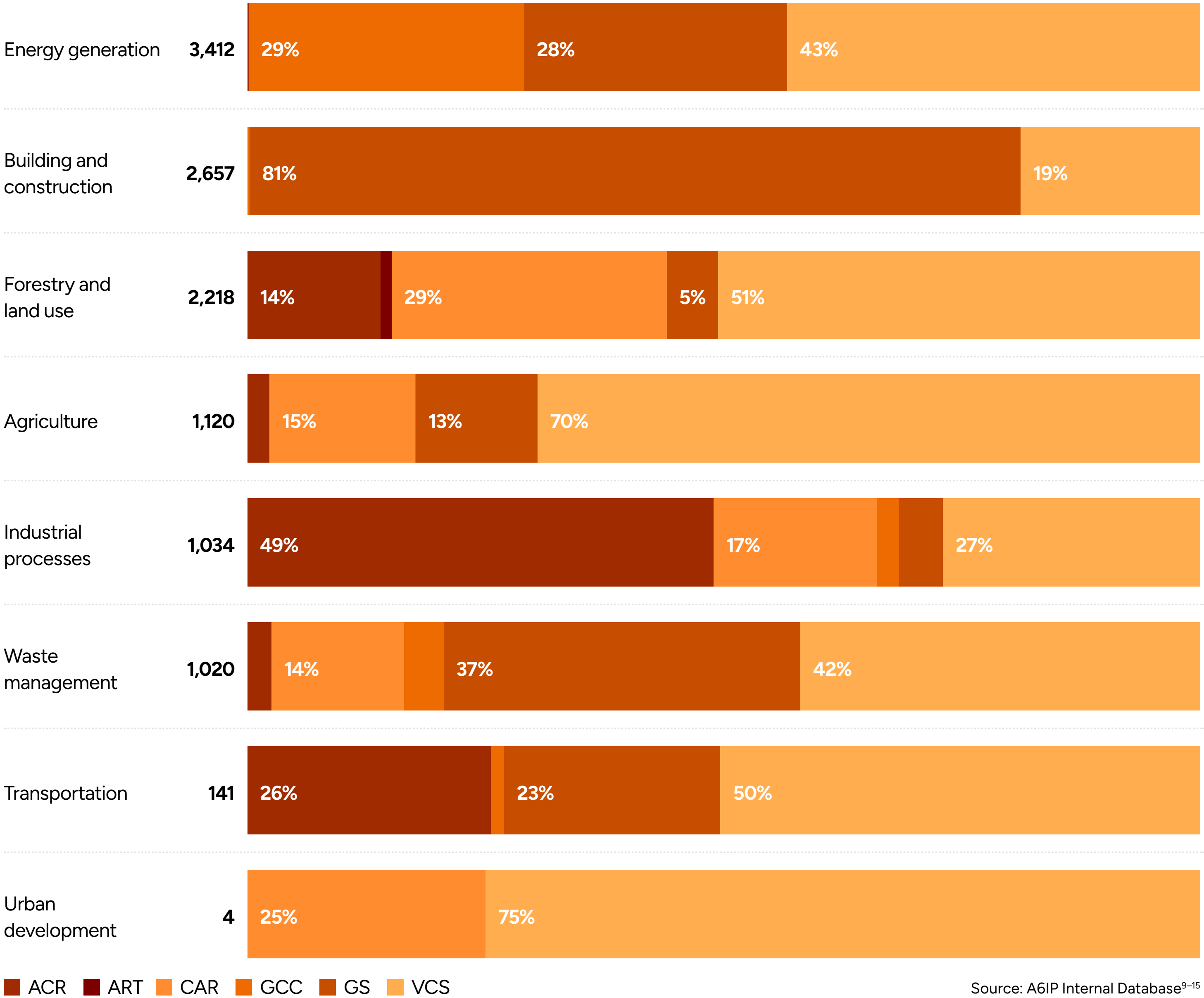


Source: A6IP Internal Database[9–15]

Figure 17 shows how the projects are distributed across regions and the independent standards used. Western Europe, North America, and other states have the most projects. South Asia (2,617 projects) and East Asia (1,717 projects) also stand out. East Asia is dominated by the VCS, with 75% of projects in the region under the standard. Latin America and the Caribbean (1,428 projects) rely heavily on VCS as well, while East and Southern Africa (1,533 projects) mostly use the GS standard. Projects are concentrated in certain regions, and the choice of standard reflects both the scale of the projects and the development co-benefits that host countries and investors prioritize.

4.2.3 Sector Types by Independent Carbon Standards

Figure 18. Sector Type under the Independent Carbon Standards

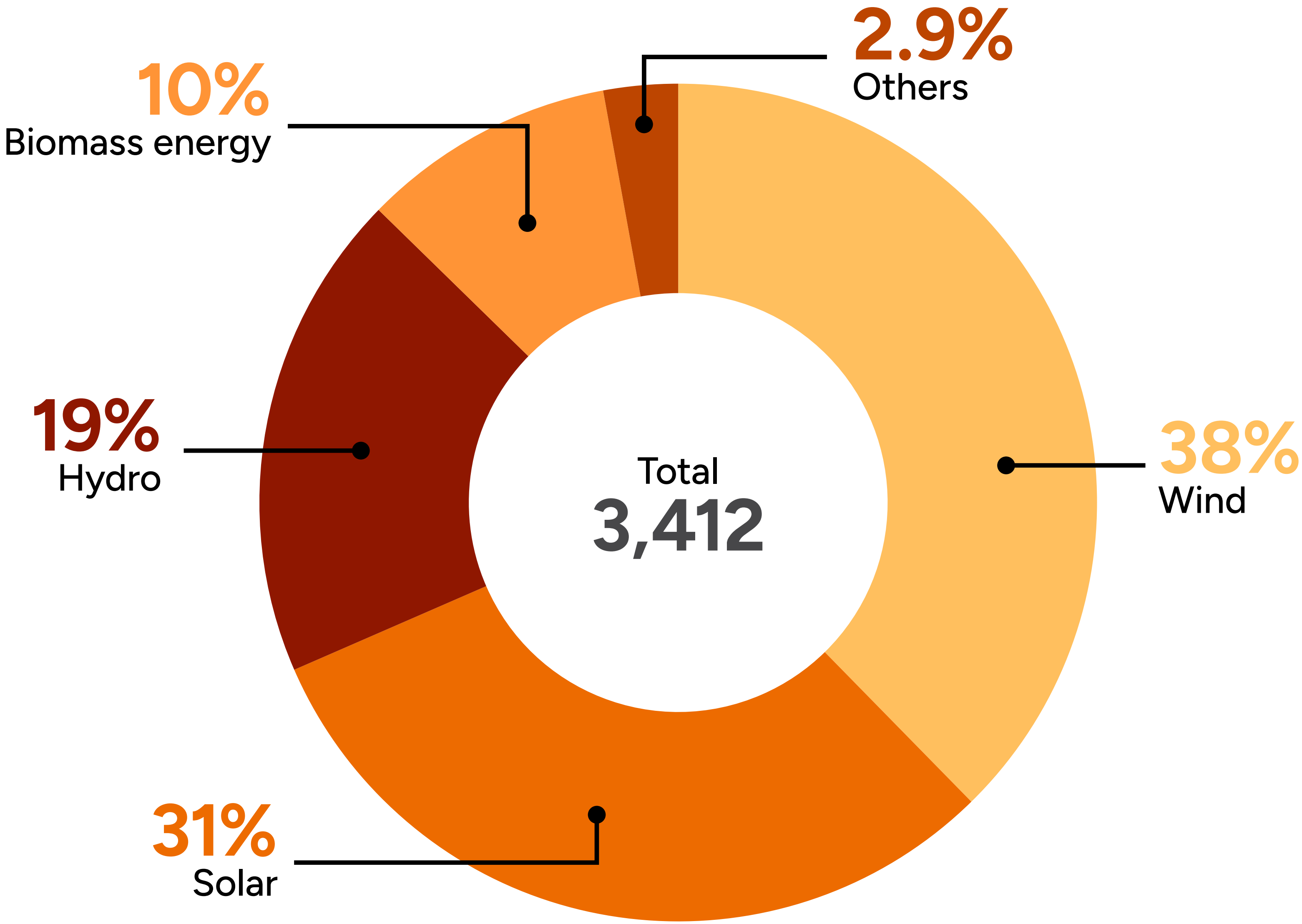


Source: A6IP Internal Database[9–15]

The analysis of sectors registered under independent carbon standards indicates that the energy-generation sector leads with 3,412 projects, primarily certified under the GS (43%) and GCC (29%). In the agricultural sector, most projects are certified by the VCS (70%). The building and construction sector follows with 2,657 projects, dominated by the ACR (81%), while the remaining share is under VCS (19%). For forestry and land use (2,218 projects), certification is more diversified, with ACR (14%), ART (29%), and GS (5%). The industrial processes sector (1,034 projects) is largely under ACR (49%) and GS (17%). Meanwhile, waste management (1,020 projects) is mainly divided between CAR (37%) and VCS (42%). Overall, VCS maintains a strong presence across most categories, particularly in agriculture, forestry and waste management, whereas ACR plays a dominant role in construction and industrial processes.

> "Overall, VCS maintains a strong presence across most categories, particularly in agriculture, forestry, and waste management, whereas ACR plays a dominant role in construction and industrial processes."

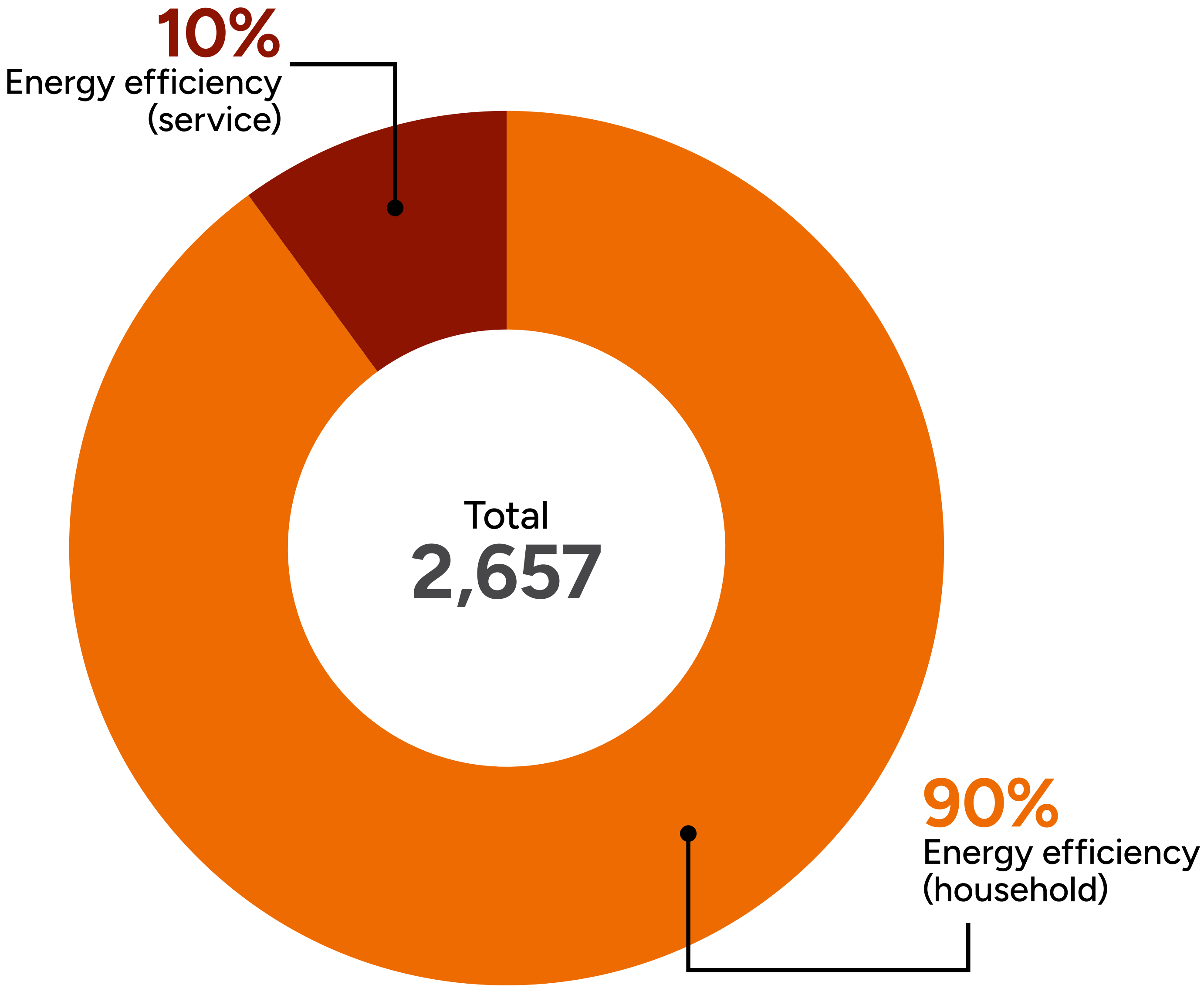
Figure 19. Sector Type under Independent Carbon Standards: Energy Generation



Source: A6IP Internal Database[9]

Figure 20. Sector Type under Independent Carbon Standards: Building and Construction

Under the energy-generation sector (Figure 19), wind power is the leading technology, accounting for 38% of projects across major Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) standards. Solar power follows at 31%, while other technologies such as hydro, biomass, and other technologies have smaller shares. The building and construction sector (Figure 20) is second after the energy-generation sector in which energy efficiency for households accounts for about 90% of all activities while energy-efficiency for services accounts for only 10%.



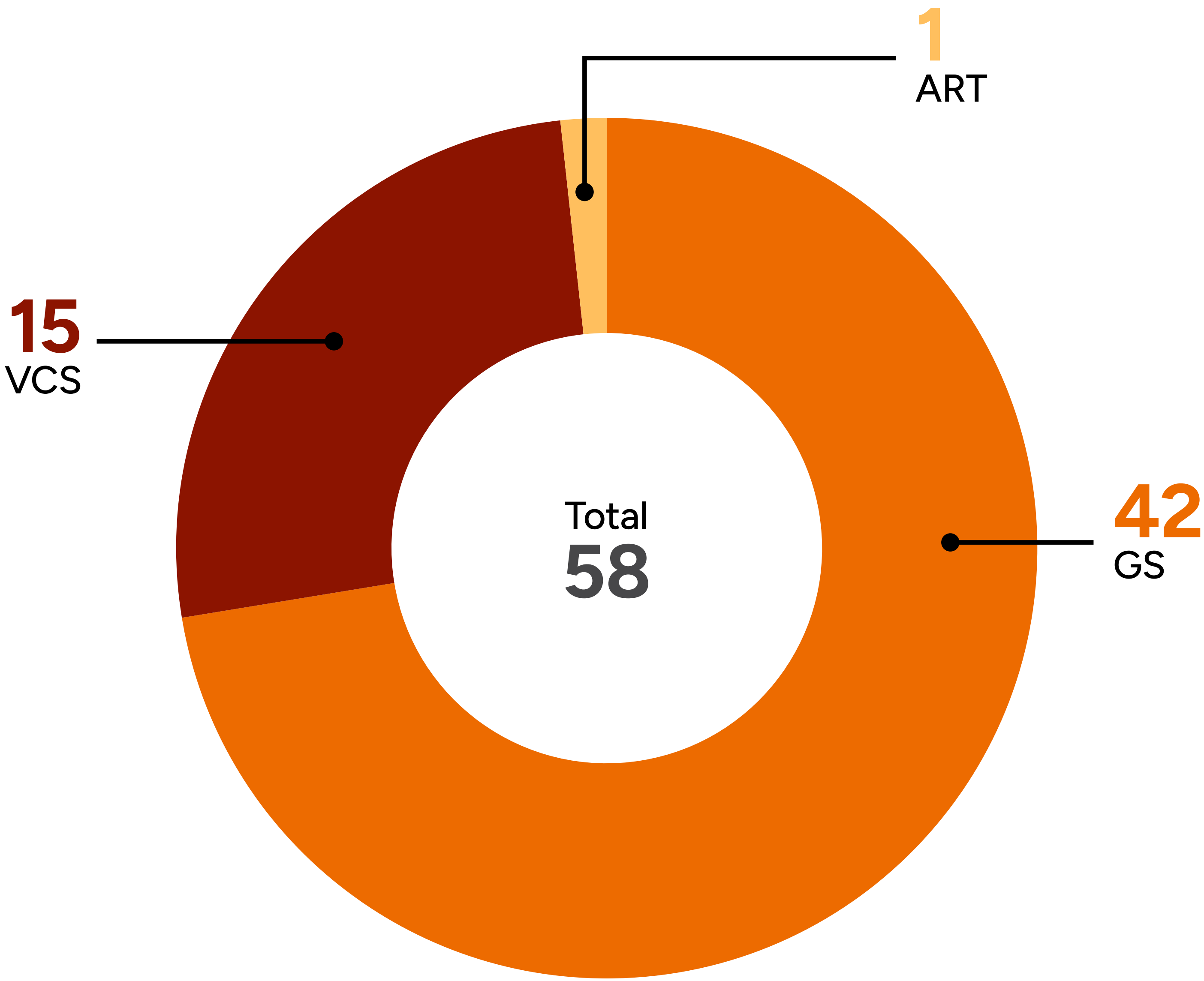
Source: A6IP Internal Database[9–15]

4.2.4 Article 6 Authorized Activities under Independent Carbon Standards

The introduction of authorized activities under independent carbon standards marks an important shift in the global carbon market, linking VCMs with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Traditionally, independent carbon standards focused on certifying voluntary emission reductions, but with Article 6, they are now facilitating projects that can generate ITMOs authorized by host governments. This demonstrates the convergence of voluntary and compliance carbon markets, as an increasing number of countries are recognizing and using independent carbon standards as the underlying standards to generate ITMOs and include them in their eligibility frameworks. The process requires LoAs that ensure alignment with national accounting systems and avoid double counting, while distinguishing between credits used for voluntary corporate claims and those applied toward NDC targets.

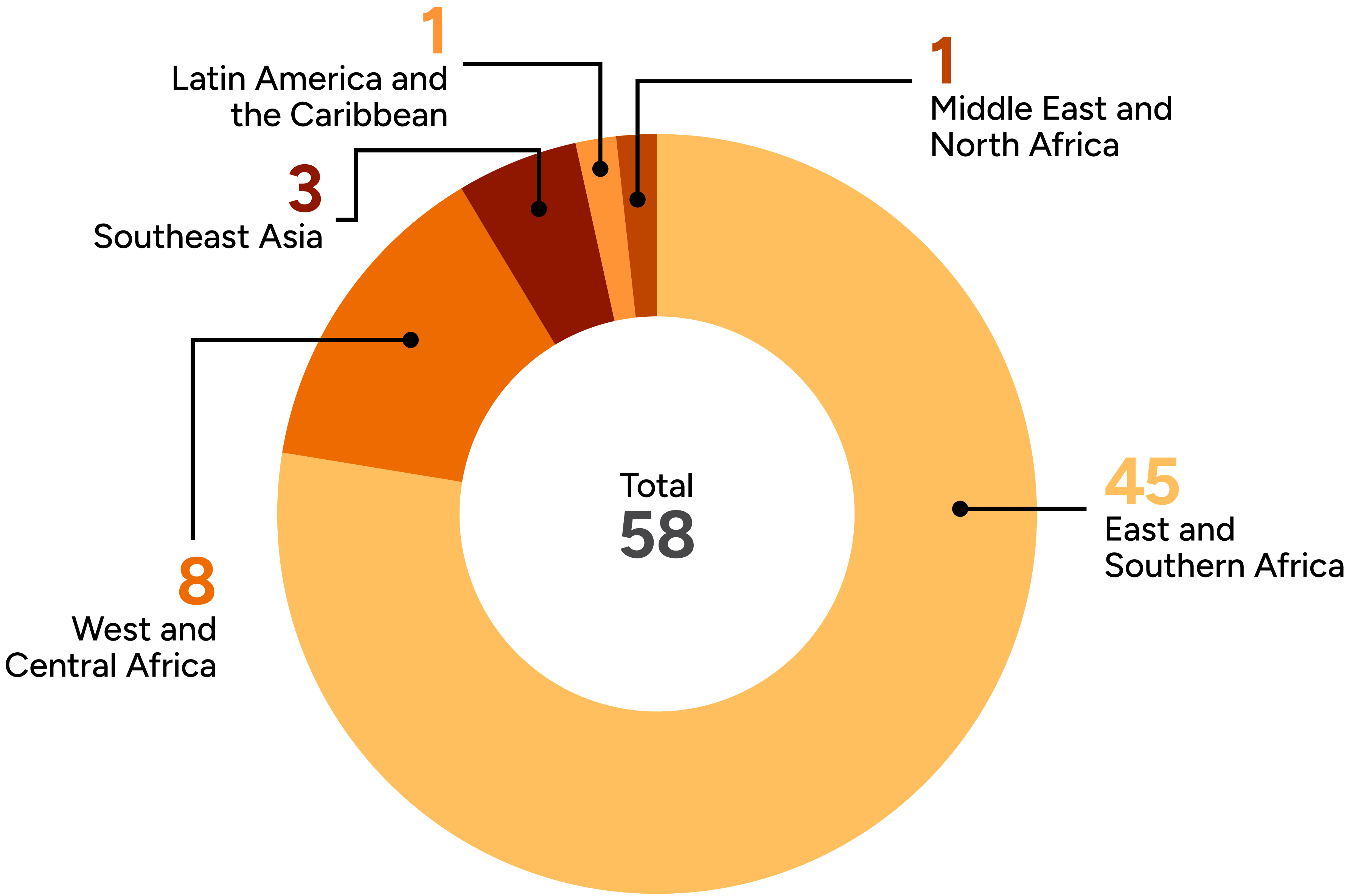
To assess the current status of Article 6 authorization under independent carbon standards and to analyze the transparency of related information, credit issuance data was collected from each registry. Based on publicly available data, 42 activities under GS have issued credits authorized for Article 6, with nine of those included NDC use ("compliance") while all covers "voluntary or other purposes" with none "authorized for the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)." As for VCS, Article 6-authorized credits have been issued from 15 projects, 13 of which have been authorized for NDC use, international mitigation purposes (including CORSIA) and other purposes, and two that cover only international mitigation purposes and other purposes. As for ART, there are currently two registered projects, and one of them has issued credits authorized for NDC, international mitigation purposes, and other purposes.

Figure 21. Article 6 Authorized Activities under the Independent Carbon Standards



Source: A6IP Internal Database[9]

Figure 22. Authorized Activities by Region under Independent Carbon Standards



Source: A6IP Internal Database[9]

4.2.5 Initial Reports Submitted under Independent Carbon Standards

Table 6 illustrates the growing momentum among countries in submitting their Initial Reports under independent carbon standards, marking an important step in operationalizing Article 6 mechanisms beyond bilateral arrangements. Notably, Guyana, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and Malawi have already submitted their Initial Reports for projects under independent carbon standards, signaling institutional readiness and progress in reporting.

> "Notably, Guyana, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and Malawi have already submitted their Initial Reports for projects under independent carbon standards, signaling institutional readiness and progress in reporting."

The submissions reflect not only the strengthening of national reporting frameworks but also an increasing capacity to align domestic carbon initiatives with internationally recognized standards. By participating in the process, these countries are showcasing commitment to credible emissions accounting and compliance with evolving global carbon governance requirements. This trend also signals a growing role of independent carbon standards as pathways for supporting the broader implementation of cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Table 6. Initial Reports under Independent Carbon Standards

Party	Standard	Project/ID	LoA Date	Authorized use(s)	Initial Report Submission Date
Guyana	ART TREES	Jurisdictional REDD+ (ART 102)	February 2024	Authorized for OIMP	February 2024
Rwanda	Gold Standard	VPA-1 (GS 11639)	May 2024	Authorized for OIMP	December 2024
Rwanda	Gold Standard	atmosfair Improved Cookstoves (PoA 6207/GS 1023)	November 2023	Authorized for OIMP	December 2024
Malawi	Gold Standard	Hestian Biomass Energy Conservation (GS 11677, PoA & CPAs)	December 2023	Authorized for OIMP	August 2025
Zimbabwe	Gold Standard	Cicada Clean Cooking Zimbabwe (GS 11551)	May 2025	Authorized for NDCs & OIMP	July 2025
Rwanda	Verra (VCS)	DelAgua – Clean Cookstove Program (VCS 4150)	December 2023	Authorized for OIMP	December 2024
Rwanda	Verra (VCS)	DelAgua – Improved Cookstoves (VCS 2749)	June 2024	Authorized for OIMP	December 2024
Rwanda	Verra (VCS)	BB Energy – Improved Cookstove (VCS 3654)	October 2023	Authorized for OIMP	December 2024

Source: UNFCCC CARP[15]

Chapter 5

Private Sector and Organizational Perspectives on Challenges and Support for Article 6 Implementation

5.1 Article 6 Implementation Status Report Private Sector and Organizations Survey

Private Sector and Organizational Perspectives on Article 6 Implementation

CHALLENGES

58%

VERY CHALLENGING

LACK OF CLEAR RULES

SUPPORT NEEDS

83%

VERY HELPFUL

CLEAR LEGAL RULES OR FRAMEWORKS

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

KEY THEMES

FRAGMENTATION

WEAK DEMAND

TRANSPARENCY GAPS

AUTHORIZATION DELAYS

Private-sector respondents highlighted the need for clear legal frameworks, citing fragmentation, weak demand, transparency gaps, and authorization delays.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement channels private investments to contribute to the achievements of countries' NDCs while creating opportunities to increase ambition of NDCs for private-sector participation. While navigating this early stage of Article 6 implementation, the private-sector stakeholders may face certain challenges, including uncertainty on the authorization, technical complexity, and aligning activities with host country NDCs. For investors, the limited harmonized information as well as unclear signals around demand and credit quality and approaches to market transparency could hamper efforts. Together, these barriers could slow the mobilization of private capital and delay project initiation, representing various areas of support that could be focused to foster an enabling environment for the private sector's involvement.

In response to these implementation challenges, the A6ISR conducted a new edition survey of A6IP partner organizations to gather firsthand perspectives from a diverse range of market stakeholders. The aim of the survey was to better understand the most pressing challenges and barriers facing actors engaging with Article 6, the types of support that stakeholders find most useful in advancing implementation, and the current level of awareness and engagement among A6IP Center partner organizations.

In gathering these perspectives directly from A6IP Center partner organizations that are active in or considering Article 6 engagement, the survey aims to help to inform targeted efforts to facilitate project implementation, enhance institutional preparedness and support the establishment of high-integrity international carbon markets.

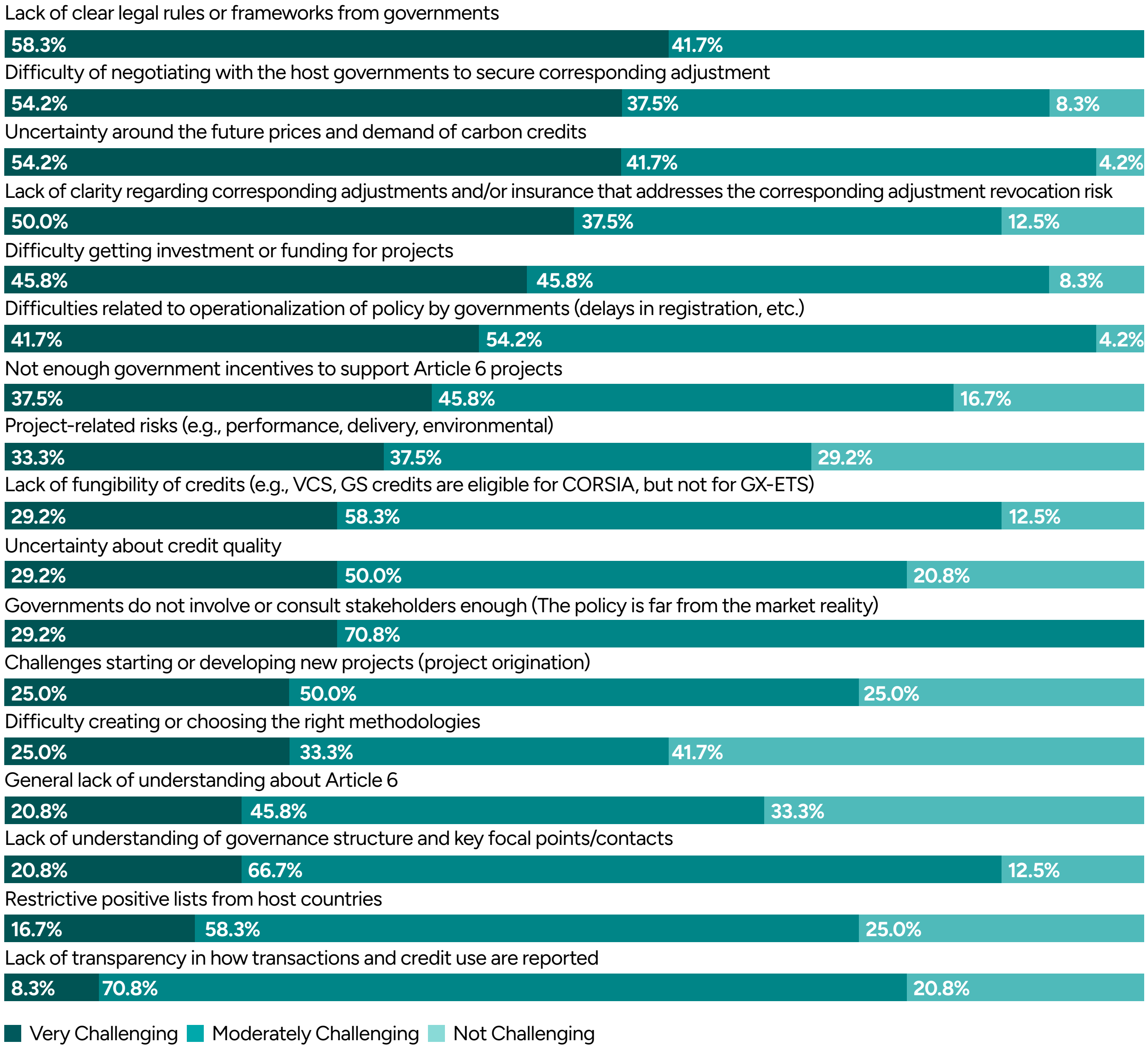
5.2 Challenges and Barriers Associated with Article 6 Implementation

Survey responses revealed a diverse set of barriers and challenges for Article 6 implementation, as shown in Figure 23. Among the respondents, the most highlighted challenge was identified as the lack of clear legal rules or frameworks from governments, with 58% rating it as very challenging and an additional 42% as moderately challenging. Similarly, uncertainty around the future prices and demand of carbon credits and difficulties in negotiating with host governments to secure corresponding adjustments were both rated as very challenging by 54% of respondents, highlighting acute concerns about market stability and government engagement. Lack of clarity regarding corresponding adjustments and insurance mechanisms also ranked highly, with 50% describing this issue as very challenging.

Some categories were generally viewed as comparatively less challenging. Less than 25% of respondents find the general lack of understanding about Article 6 (21%) and the understanding of the Article 6 governance structures posed major difficulties (21%). Restrictive positive lists from host countries (17%) and lack of transparency in how transactions are reported (8%) were among the least pressing major challenges, although over half of the participants still regard these areas as moderately challenging.

Overall, Article 6 implementation faces notably challenges and barriers in four main areas including legal structure development, government negotiations, market price uncertainty and clarity on corresponding adjustments, which stand out as consistent challenges and barriers to effective Article 6 implementation. These results suggest that targeted efforts to provide policy clarity, enhance government engagement, and stabilize market mechanisms would address the most critical concerns identified by private stakeholders.

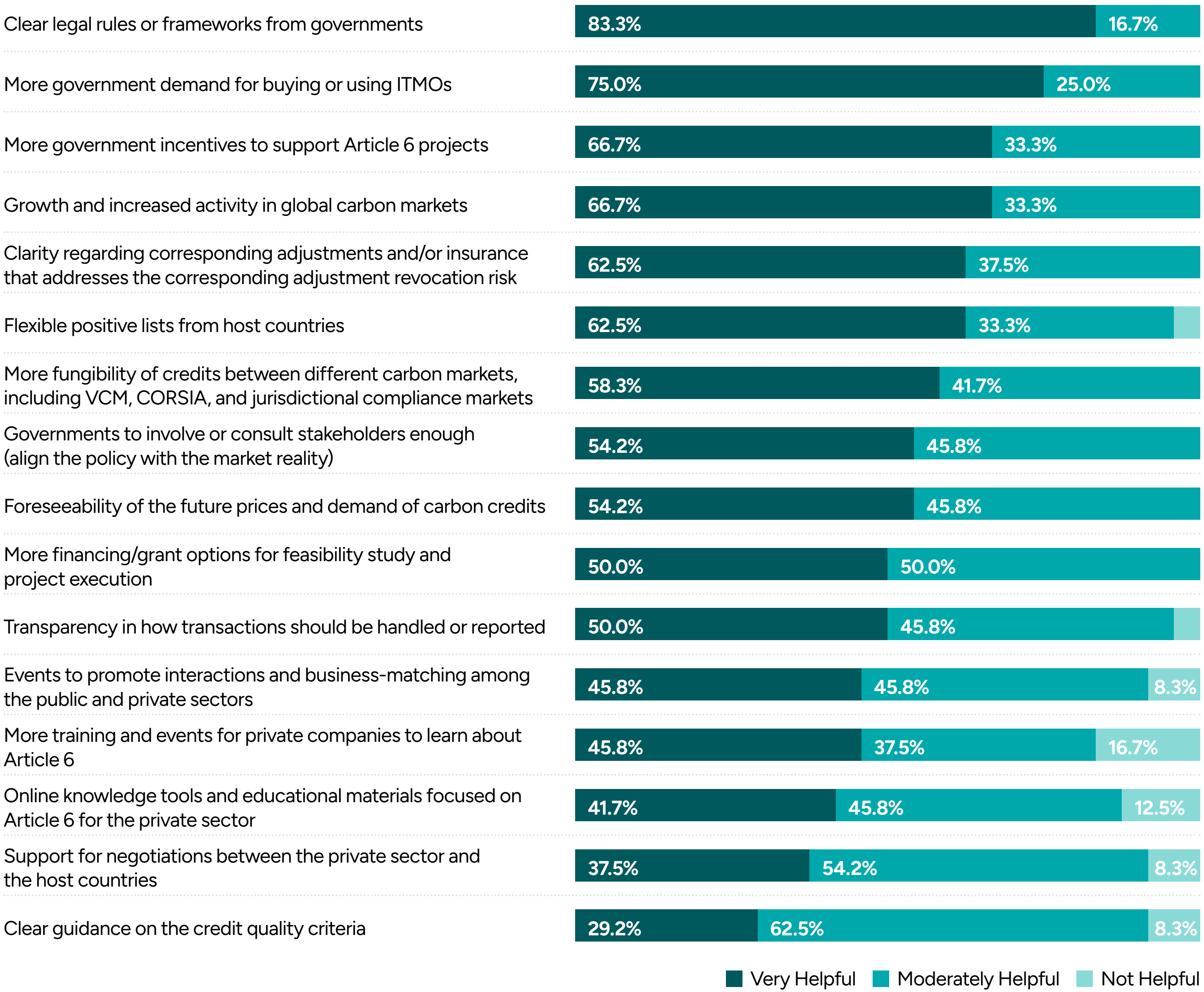
Figure 23. Challenges and Barriers Private Sector and Organizations Face



5.3 Types of Support Most Useful to Facilitate Article 6 Implementation

Figure 24 indicates the type of support that private-sector actors and organizations find most useful to facilitate implementation of Article 6. The overwhelming majority of responses were placed in the Very Helpful or Moderately Helpful categories, reflecting strong demand for the various support mechanisms in each category. A very small proportion of the responses were recorded as not helpful.

Figure 24. Usefulness of Support Measure for Article 6 Implementation



The category that received the highest support was clear legal rules or frameworks provided by governments, with 83% of the responses placed in the Very Helpful category and the remaining 17% in the Moderately Helpful category. Additional demand from governments to buy or use ITMOs also received a high rating, with 75% of the responses in the Very Helpful category and 25% in the Moderately Helpful category. Government incentives to support Article 6 projects and growth and increased activity in global carbon markets each received a 67% Very Helpful rating, with the remaining 33% in the Moderately Helpful category.

Additional support categories earned relatively high ratings. For instance, 46% of training and events for private companies were ranked as very helpful, 38% as moderately helpful, and 17% as not helpful. Some 42% of online knowledge tools and educational materials were rated as very helpful, 46% as moderately helpful, and 13% as not helpful. Twenty-nine percent of respondents rated financing/grant options for feasibility studies as very helpful, while 54% find it moderately helpful and 17% not helpful. Forty-two percent of respondents rated support for negotiations with host countries as very helpful, 50% rated it as moderately helpful, and only 8% rated it not helpful.

Transparency on how transactions are processed, positive lists from host countries with flexibility for additionality types, and events to support public–private dialogue and networking were more commonly seen as moderately helpful by a majority of respondents, but still received substantial ratings of very helpful.

Overall, the responses demonstrate that every type of support among the 16 was deemed helpful to some extent although the degree of helpfulness varied. At one end of the spectrum were legal clarity, government engagement, and market-support measures, which were strong priorities for the majority of respondents. At the other end were knowledge tools, training and events, and facilitation options, which were less of a priority, but most respondents still found them to be at least moderately helpful. This suggests that stakeholders not only expect governments to provide enabling conditions, but also value a range of additional support options that can provide greater confidence and reduce participation hurdles in Article 6 markets.

> “Transparency on how transactions are processed, positive lists from host countries with flexibility for additionality types, and events to support public–private dialogue and networking were more commonly seen as moderately helpful by a majority of respondents, but still received substantial ratings of very helpful.”

Together, these results highlight the concentrated nature of private-sector priorities, and suggest that while respondents expect governments to provide enabling conditions for private-sector engagement by providing legal clarity, incentives, and consultation, they also place a high value on technical clarity and financing mechanisms which lower the barriers to participation. The results confirm that targeted support in these five areas would be most effective for enhancing private-sector engagement with Article 6 implementation.

5.4 Additional Challenges and Areas for Improvement Identified by Organizations Implementing Article 6

In the Free Response portion of the survey, respondents highlighted the following key additional challenges:

Fragmentation across different Article 6 implementation approaches, including the different recognition of methodologies applicable to each bilateral arrangement	Clarity on the interplay between Article 6.4 mechanism and Article 6.2 guidance, and the interconnection between international compliance and voluntary markets	Alignment with other international frameworks, particularly with CORSIA	Limited understanding on the application of corresponding adjustments
Concerns around transparency on the allocation of mitigation outcomes from Article 6 projects	Transparent and timely disclosures of information from the registry system	Capacity constraints within governments that lead to delayed consideration and approvals processes	Weak demand signals and lack of visibility of Article 6 projects

To address these challenges, respondents recommended potential areas for improvements, which include:

Promotion of harmonized, consistent, and interoperated Article 6 implementation across various approaches	Leverage the carbon trading platforms to improve demand signal and engagement with investors	Collaborative training programs through various partner organizations, with suggestions for targeted workshops, project clinics and hands-on technical assistance for developers and acquirers	Promotion of enabling finance, recognizing the importance of ex-ante finance to support readiness activities and institutional capacity and structures	Application of risk-reduction instruments, performance insurance products, and formalized dispute resolution mechanisms to strengthen investment confidence and trust

Overall, respondents highlighted harmonization of standards, capacity building, readiness finance, risk-mitigation instruments and greater transparency as the most helpful forms of support that could catalyze demand and supply-side engagement. Bridging these gaps are seen as critical to scale participation, strengthen demand signals and build trust in Article 6 as a high-integrity framework for international carbon markets.

Chapter 6

Article 6 Capacity-Building Landscape: Engagement with Carbon-Market Initiatives and Capacity Building

6.1 Global Carbon-Market Capacity Building and Initiatives

International Carbon-Market Initiatives and Capacity-Building Landscape

ABOUT
7
Carbon-market and capacity-building initiatives per Party

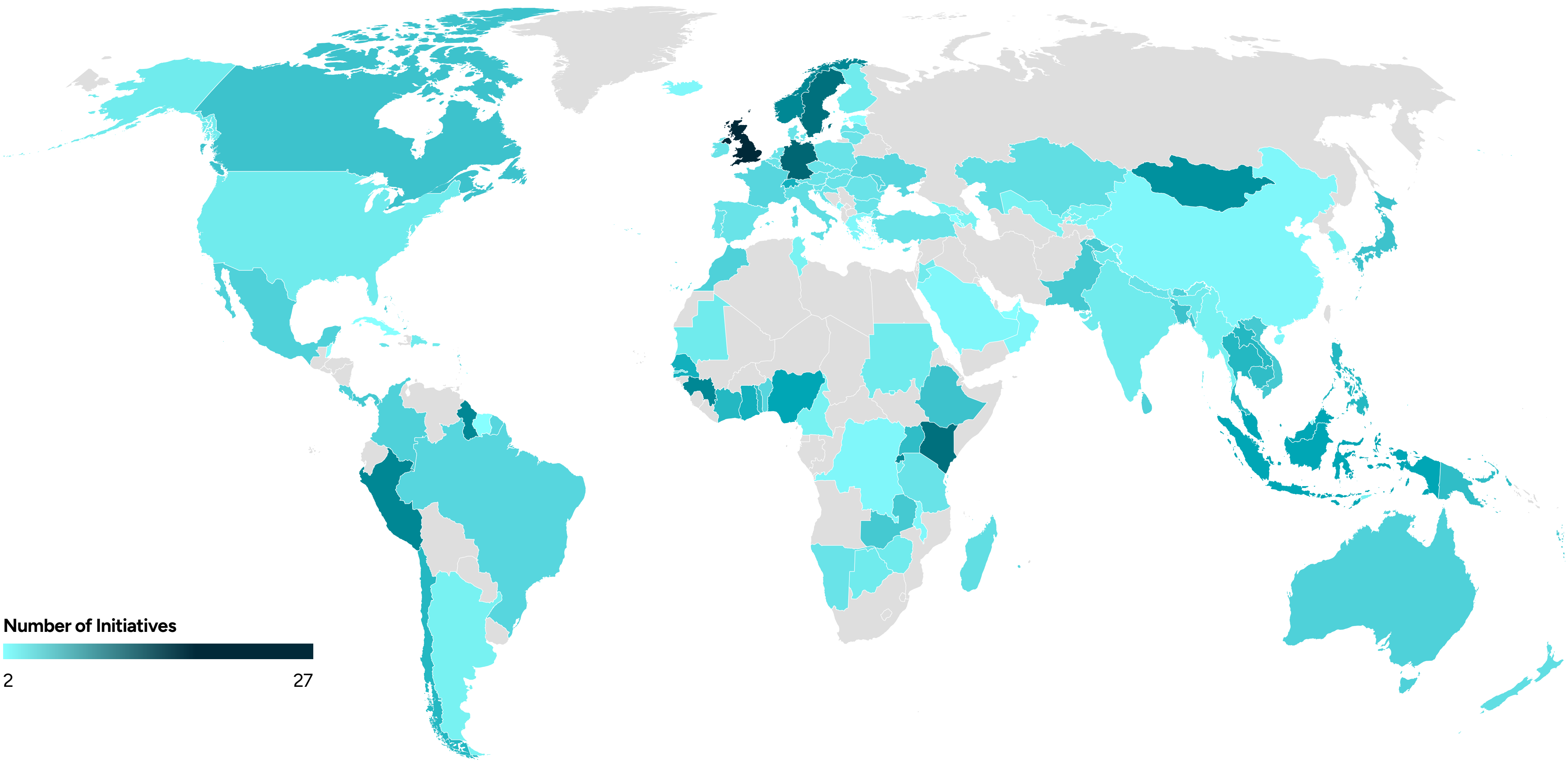
AT LEAST
58
Implementers are engaged with carbon-market initiatives and capacity building

AT LEAST
96
Carbon-market initiatives and capacity-building programs identified

Parties' engagement with carbon-market initiatives and capacity building can impact global, regional, and national readiness to implement Article 6. Parties are engaging with carbon markets in light of their national contexts and climate commitments, leading to varied participation and program types. Activities were analyzed across 100 Parties and included engagement with United Nations organizations, multilateral development banks, regional organizations, international/non-governmental organizations, and government initiatives relevant to international carbon markets.

The number of carbon-market and capacity-building initiatives suggests demand from Parties to participate in Article 6, as well as emerging opportunities for Parties to receive implementation support.

Map 5. Membership/Engagement in Carbon-Market Initiatives and Capacity Building



Parties are a member of a median of seven carbon-market and capacity-building initiatives.

All Parties analyzed are a member of at least two initiatives.

The findings suggest that most Parties have moderate engagement with carbon-market capacity building, while a few Parties are highly engaged. There are emerging opportunities for Parties to participate in initiatives as interest in international carbon markets grows.

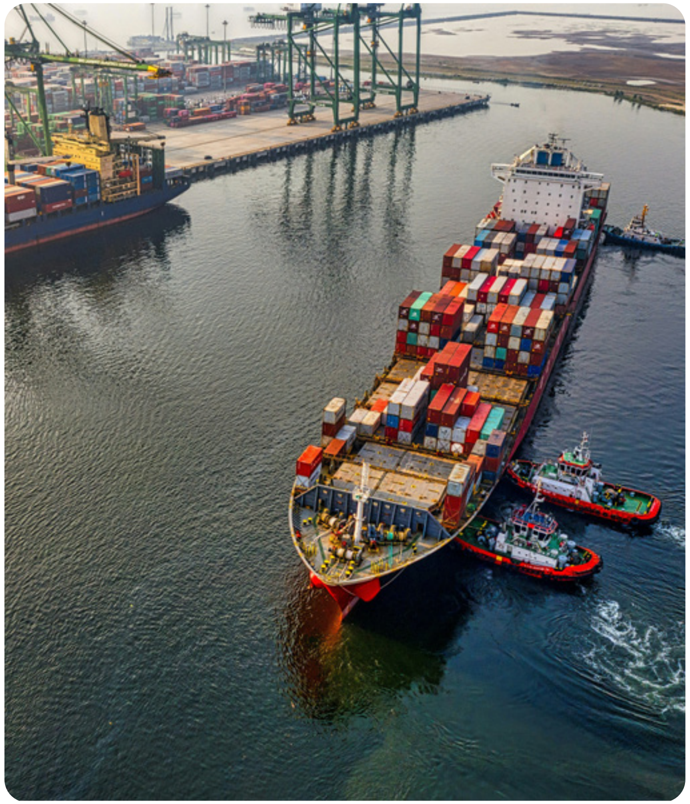
Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations and information gathering.[16]

6.2 Regional Landscape of Carbon-Market Capacity Building and Initiatives

Table 7. Carbon-Market Initiatives and Capacity-Building Programs by Region

Region	Median Number of Initiatives
Africa	7.5
America	8.5
Asia	6.0
Europe	7.0
Oceania	8.0

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations and information gathering.[16]



Of the Parties analyzed, Parties in the Americas are a member of a median of 8.5 initiatives per Party. Asia demonstrates limited engagement, with a median of six initiatives per Party.

The findings suggest minor differences in engagement with/ membership in capacity-building initiatives across regions. All regions appear to be seeking or enabling support to implement international carbon markets. Coupled with the lack of in-place arrangements (see Ch. 2), there is evidently a greater need for meaningful capacity-building engagement in all regions. With the lowest median number of initiatives, Asia may have the greatest potential for additional capacity-building efforts to accelerate the implementation of international carbon markets.

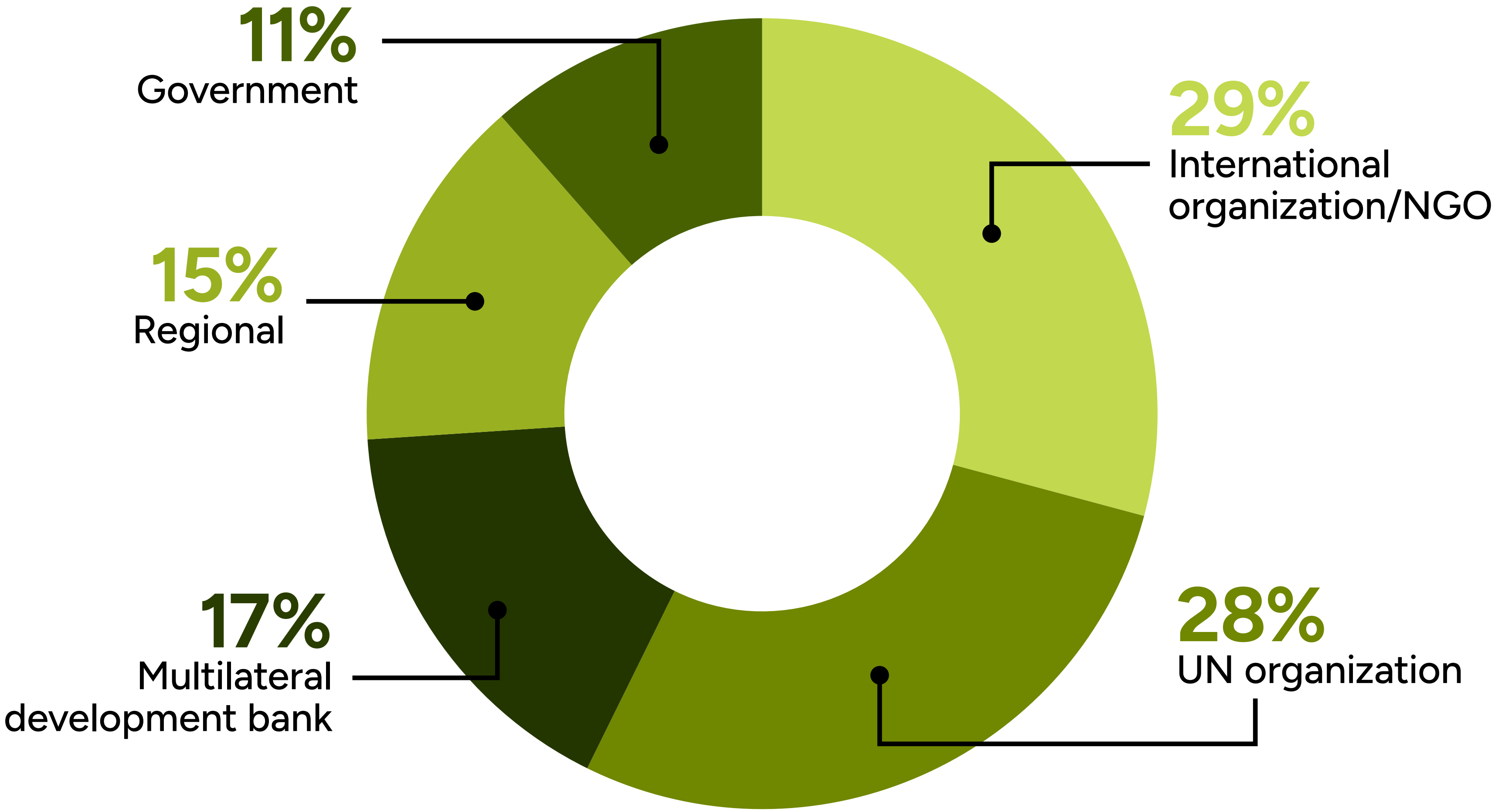
> "All regions appear to be seeking or enabling support to implement international carbon markets."

6.3 Global Initiatives

Global initiatives provide support for a very wide range of Parties or all Parties and these include the Article 6 Capacity-Building Work Programme from the UNFCCC, the NDC Partnership, Regional Training provided by the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres, and the UNDP Climate Promise. Participation in these global initiatives is not listed for specific Parties.

6.4 Implementers of Carbon-Market Initiatives and Capacity Building

Figure 25. Implementers of Carbon-Market Initiatives and Capacity Building



The most prominent implementing organization type is international organization/NGO at 29% (28 initiatives), followed closely by UN organizations at 28% (27 initiatives).

Comparatively fewer initiatives were identified to be implemented by governments and regionally, suggesting that governments may designate the implementer role to other organizations, such as international organizations or NGOs.

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, and A6IP internal consultations and information gathering.[16]

6.5 Examples of Key Capacity Building and Initiatives

Table 8. Examples of Key Carbon-Market Initiatives and Capacity Building

UN Organization				
Advancing Carbon-Market Readiness in Mongolia, UNDP	AIM4Forests, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Article 6 Capacity-Building Work Programme, UNFCCC	Article 6 Transfer Readiness Assistance (TRA), UNDP	Capacity Building for UNFCCC Reporting, UNFCCC RCC
Carbon Cooperation Platform (Platform for Voluntary Bilateral Cooperation), UNDP	Carbon Market Readiness Project (2025–2027), UNDP	Carbon Payment for Development (CP4D), UNDP	Clean energy and climate action, UNIDO	Climate Ambition Raising Through Article 6, UNDP
Climate Finance Workshop (July 2024), UNESCAP	Climate Promise, UNDP	Contribution to support enhance transparency and capacity-building activities under Article 5 with close links to Article 6, UNFCCC	Digital for Climate (D4C), UNDP	High-Integrity Carbon Markets Initiative, UNDP
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), UNOPS (Secretariat)	Integrated Assessment for Article 6 (IAA6), UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC)	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) for Development, Coalition for Rainforest Nations	National Carbon Registry, UNDP	NDC Support Programme, UNDP
Online Course, Operationalizing Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement: Achieving ambitious climate action through cooperative approaches, UNDP	Readiness - Capacity Building to prepare for the implementation of Carbon Markets and Article 6 in Latin America (LACS6), UNEP	Regional Training, UNFCCC RCC	Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI) for Article 6, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Center (UNEP CCC)	The Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CiACA), UNFCCC
The National Workshop for the Development of a Framework for the Implementation of Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement and an Operational Manual for Togo (03–04 June 2025), UNFCCC RCC		UN-REDD, UN-REDD Programme Secretariat		

Multilateral Development Bank

Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM), African Development Bank (AfDB)	Article 6 Support Facility (A6SF), Asian Development Bank	Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev), World Bank	Carbon Partnership Facility, World Bank
Climate Action Catalyst Fund (CACF), Asian Development Bank	Climate Market Club, World Bank	Core Registry and Enhanced Registry, World Bank	Decarbonization of the cement industry in Peru, International Finance Corporation (IFC)
MidSEFF, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	National Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) System, World Bank	Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI), World Bank	Piloting Market-Based Approaches in Africa, African Development Bank (AfDB)
Scaling Climate Action by Lowering Emissions (SCALE), World Bank	Technical Assistance (TA) on Climate Finance and Markets, Asian Development Bank	Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF), World Bank	West African Countries' ITMO Readiness Scoping Assessment, African Development Bank (AfDB)

International Organization/NGO

Article 6 Community Center, European Roundtable on Climate Change and Sustainable Transition (ERCST)	Article 6 Policy Support (2020), Gold Standard	Carbon Market Platform, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Carbon Transaction Facility, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Cavex, Financial Sector Deepening Africa (FSDA)
Climate Action Enhancement Package, NDC Support Unit	Climate Finance Innovators Project, International Climate Initiative (IKI)	Designing Article 6 Policy Approaches (DAPA), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Energy Transition Accelerator, Rockefeller Foundation and Bezos Earth Fund	GHG reductions using LEAP-IBC models, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Global Carbon Pricing Challenge, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Greenhouse Gas Management Institute Online Courses, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI)	Informal Dialogues on Article 6, European Roundtable on Climate Change and Sustainable Transition (ERCST)	International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP), ICAP Secretariat	International Initiative for Development of Article 6 Methodology Tools (II-AMT), Perspectives Climate Research gGmbH
Inventory Training, Global Research Alliance	LEAF Coalition, Emergent	Mobilizing Article 6 Trading Structures (MATS), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	NDC Partnership, NDC Support Unit	Norwegian Article 6 Climate Action (NACA) Fund, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Online Course: The Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development and the Law	Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership Center (A6IP), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Program not specified, Gold Standard	Program not specified, Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC)	Program not specified, Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust)
Registry Support, ART TREES	Support for use of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, atmosfair gGmbH	Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation (SPAR6C), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)		

Regional

Article 6 Readiness Support, West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAAC)	Asia Pacific Carbon Market Roundtable (APCMR), New Zealand	Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC), Japan	Training on International Carbon Market under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, Pacific NDC HUB
Regional Workshop on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Carbon Pricing in the Americas (CPA), Canada and Mexico	Country Carbon Market Profiles, Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Market and Climate Finance	East Africa Carbon Markets Forum, Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Market and Climate Finance
Harmonization of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Systems in the Pacific Alliance, Environment and Climate Change Canada	Nordic Initiative for Cooperative Approaches (NICA), Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)	Program not specified, West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAAC)	Regional Climate Change Platform of Economy and Finance Ministries, Inter-American Development Bank
Unpacking correspondence adjustment, Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Market and Climate Finance		West Africa Carbon Markets Hub, West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAAC)	

Government

Climate finance: Bilateral Support for Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation and Climate Governance, Environment and Climate Change Canada	Cooling Program for Southern Africa (CooPSA), Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany (BMWK)	Global Carbon Market, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy: subsidy program, Republic of Korea
NDC Assist II Project – Article 6 Capacity Building Project Component, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Norwegian Global Emission Reduction Initiative (NOGER), Norway	Strengthened Institutions for a Sustainable Climate (SISC) (2019–2024), Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Support Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) Partner Countries for expanding Third-Party Entity (TPE), Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)
Technical Assistance to Support Carbon Farming Project, EU	The Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets, Kenya, Singapore, United Kingdom	UK PACT (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions), United Kingdom	

It is estimated that at least 58 organizations are engaged with carbon-market development, collectively supporting at least 96 different carbon-market initiatives and capacity building activities across the 100 Parties.

As countries become more interested in accelerating implementation of Article 6, the findings suggest that there is a growing need for capacity-building support and efforts to meet demand. Fragmentation and duplication of capacity-building efforts may become an increasingly significant challenge facing cohesive and efficient capacity-building support as the number of initiatives grow. Resources such as the A6ISR aim to share information with key stakeholders to facilitate cohesive capacity building for international carbon markets. The A6IP Center Knowledge Hub serves as an additional one-stop digital platform to promote access to capacity-building materials, knowledge products, and relevant tools from a wide range of partner organizations to assist policymakers, practitioners, and all interested stakeholders with Article 6 implementation.

Sources: Information derived from partner organizations, governments, A6IP internal consultations and information gathering.[16]

Chapter 7

NDC Ambition and Article 6

7.1 Role of Article 6 in NDC 3.0

Enhancing NDC Ambition through Article 6

29

Parties submitted NDC 3.0 and expressed an intent to engage in voluntary cooperation under Article 6 in their NDCs

2025

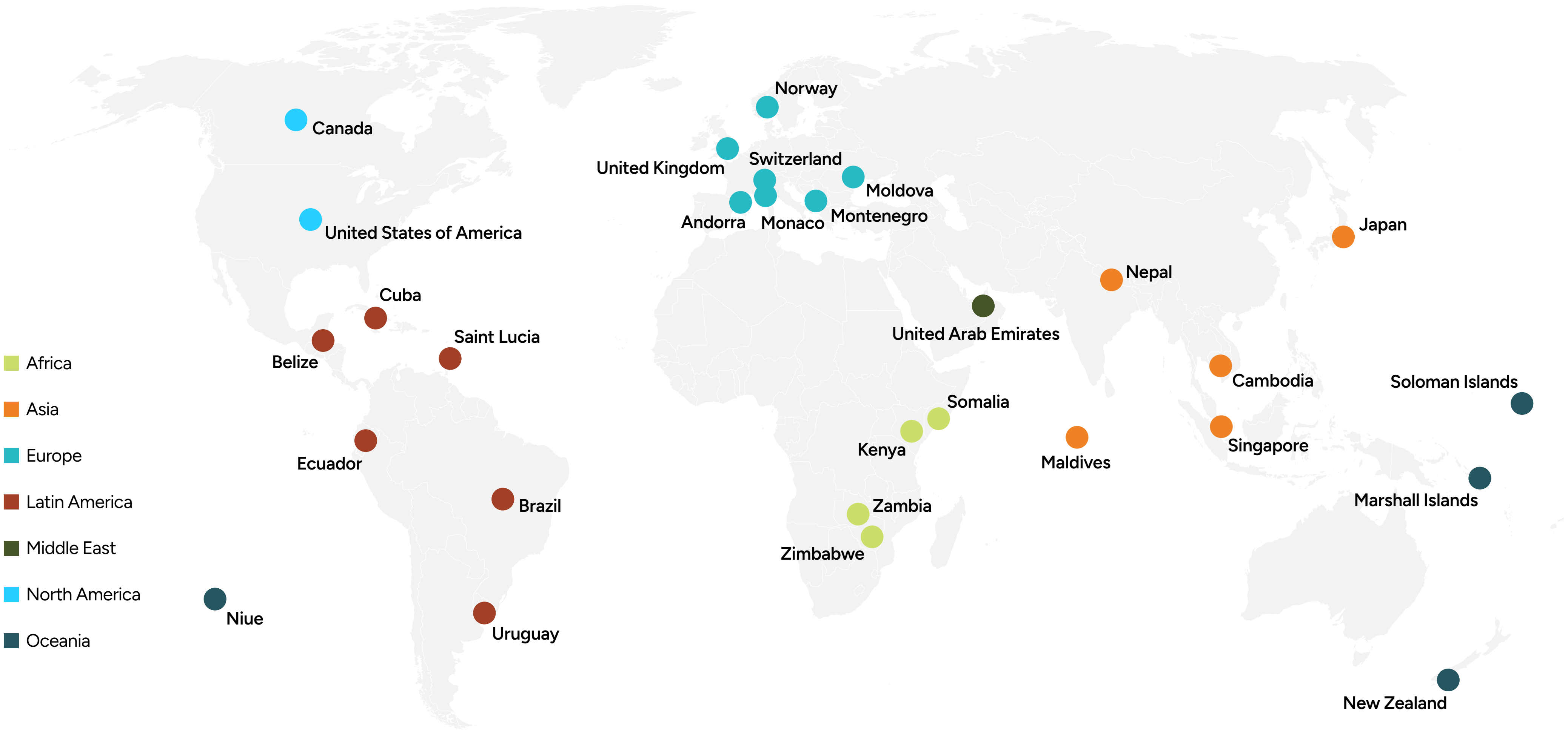
Is a critical year for enhancing NDC ambition through Article 6

The number of Parties submitting NDC 3.0 is limited, yet the year 2025 is critical for NDC enhancement.

Countries are currently preparing their next round of NDCs, known as NDCs 3.0. The new NDCs represent a critical step in strengthening global climate ambition under the Paris Agreement. As countries move from setting broad climate targets toward detailed implementation, Article 6 plays a pivotal role as a key mechanism to help close the gap between ambition and action. By enabling international cooperation through carbon markets and non-market approaches, Article 6 provides countries with tools to achieve their targets more cost-effectively while enhancing transparency and environmental integrity. This chapter provides an early overview of how countries that have so far submitted their NDC 3.0 are engaging with international market cooperation under Article 6.

7.1.1 NDC 3.0 Submissions

Map 6. NDC 3.0 Submissions



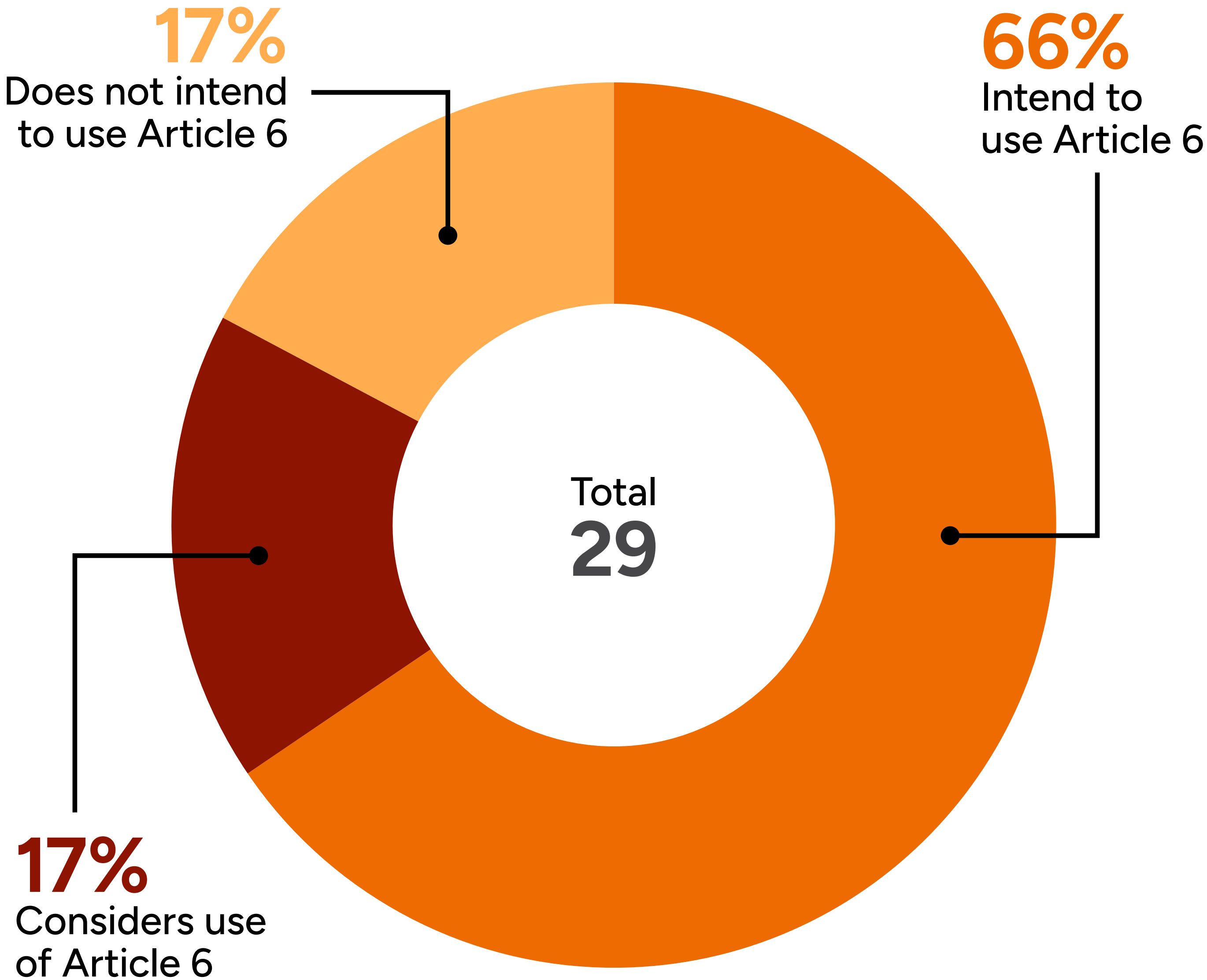
As of mid- August 2025, a total of 29 Parties had submitted their NDC 3.0. The map above shows a geographical diverse pattern, with submissions concentrated in Europe and Africa. The early submissions provide an important snapshot of global ambition, showing the need and central role of international cooperation in achieving climate goals.

Source: UNFCCC NDC 3.0[17]

7.1.2 Intention to Use Article 6

Article 6 is critical in enabling countries to achieve their climate targets. Out of the 29 Parties that have submitted their NDC 3.0 so far, 66% (19) Parties state their intention to use Article 6 to enhance ambition and achieve their targets. In addition, 17% (5) Parties are still considering the use of Article 6 and 17 % (5) do not intend the use of Article 6 leaving it open for potential future engagements. This indicates that Article 6 is critical in enabling countries to achieve their climate targets.

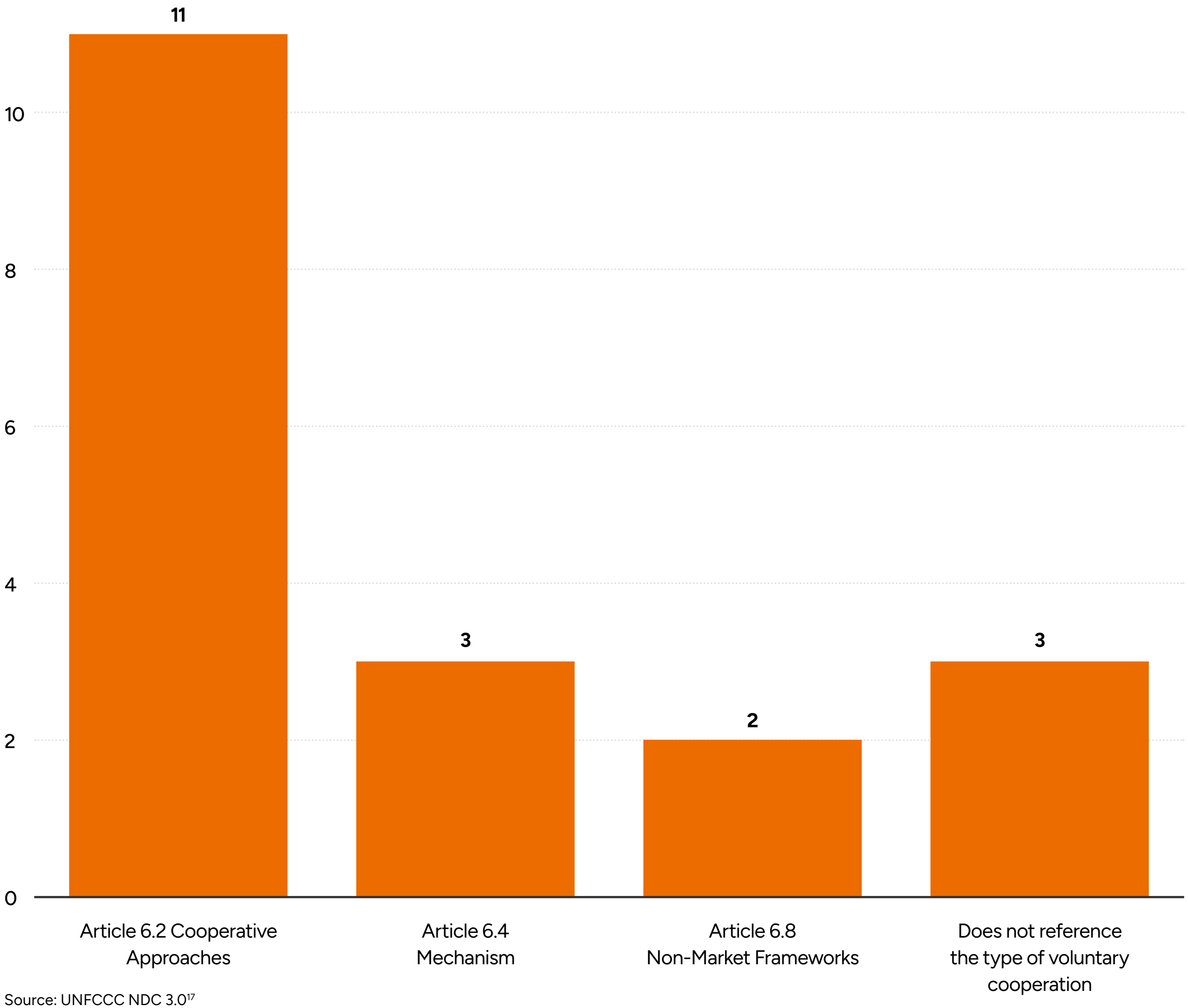
Figure 26. Intention to Use Article 6



Source: UNFCCC NDC 3.0[17]

7.1.3 Types of Voluntary Cooperation

Figure 27. Types of Voluntary Cooperation

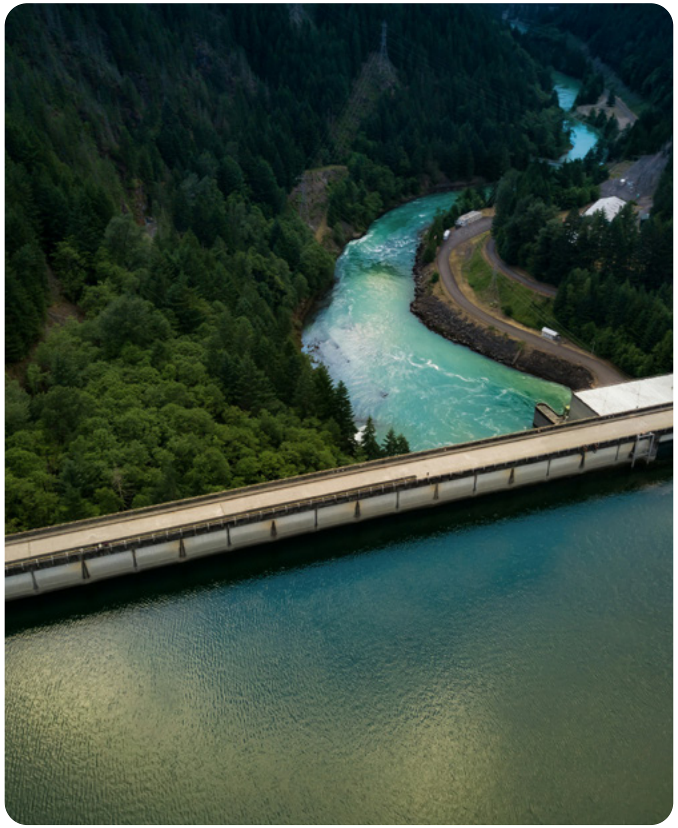


Source: UNFCCC NDC 3.0[17]

Of the Parties intending to use Article 6, 11 reference cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 which enables the use of ITMOs to meet NDC commitments. Three Parties make reference to the Article 6.4 mechanism, emphasizing interest in generating high-quality emission reductions through an international crediting framework. In addition, two Parties highlight Article 6.8 which establishes a framework for non-market approaches to climate cooperation and three of the Parties do not mention the type of voluntary cooperation. Beyond the core provisions of Article 3 five Parties note that they will integrate their domestic Emissions Trading Systems (ETS) within the scope of Article 6 cooperation, while three regional trading systems are also mentioned as part of countries' market-based strategies.

7.1.4 Aligning Article 6 with NDC Frameworks

The year 2025 represents a pivotal milestone for global climate policy as countries submit their NDC 3.0 under the Paris Agreement. An important question is how international cooperation, through Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, can help countries go further. By working together and using carbon markets, countries can reduce emissions more affordably and also support sustainable development. In this section, we look at two case studies to see how countries are aligning their climate plans with Article 6 to strengthen their ambition.



Case Study 1
Zambia (Host Party)

Zambia has strengthened its climate-policy framework, with its NDC 3.0 marking an important step toward reducing emissions across the whole economy. Zambia highlights the use of international carbon markets to help meet its conditional targets, with Article 6 as a way to enhance its ambition.

Zambia has been continuously strengthening its climate-policy commitments through its NDC Submissions. Zambia's first NDC (2015) focused on a few sectors including energy, agriculture, and forestry. Its NDC was mainly conditional with a limited reference to market-based mechanisms, reflecting its early stage of engaging in international carbon markets.

In its second NDC (2021), Zambia expanded sectoral coverage to seven areas, including forestry, waste, and industrial processes. This indicated a growing ambition in terms of mitigation, but despite this progress, the country's conditions for engaging with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement remained undeveloped.

The third NDC (2025) marked an important step forward in ambition and scope. Zambia now targets a 73% emissions reduction by 2040, sectoral coverage has grown to 12 areas, with the inclusion of cement production under the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors that are often difficult to decarbonize. This clear outline of sectoral priorities and the role of Article 6 is particularly important for the private sector, helping investors identify viable project opportunities and mobilize finance.

> "Zambia has been continuously strengthening its climate policy commitments through its NDC Submissions. Zambia's First NDC (2015) focused on a few sectors which include energy, agriculture, and forestry sectors."

A key consideration for Zambia is the conditional nature of its NDC, which emphasizes the role of Article 6 cooperation in mobilizing resources. ITMOs can provide the bridge for delivering mitigation in hard-to-abate sectors while also attracting investment. Strengthening institutional frameworks, establishing authorization processes, and ensuring environmental integrity will be critical steps for translating ambition into implementation.

Table 9. Comparative Analysis of Zambia's NDCs

Dimension	Previous NDCs	NDC 3.0
Ambition	Targets were moderate and conditional; 47% conditional by 2030 vs. 2010.	Aims for a very ambitious 73% emissions reduction by 2040. However, this is still conditional on receiving international support.
Article 6 Reference	References to international carbon markets and Article 6 were very limited and vague. There was no clear indication on how Zambia would participate.	Clearly recognizes Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) and the role of carbon markets in achieving climate goals.
Sectoral Coverage	Started with only three sectors (energy, agriculture, forestry) in 2015, then expanded to seven sectors in 2021, adding waste and industrial processes.	Covers 12 sectors, including hard to abate sectors like cement production and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU).
Institutional Framework	In progress, with few systems or institutions in place to support international carbon market participation.	Moving toward operational readiness, with efforts to set up rules, authorization processes, and monitoring systems to engage with Article 6 more effectively.

Source: UNFCCC NDC Registry[18]

Zambia's NDC3.0 uses Article 6 as a strategic tool to unlock its full potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions across multiple sectors while also supporting its sustainable development goals. Its success, however, will depend on the establishment of robust institutional systems, clarity in authorization and Share of Proceeds arrangements, and the ability to access climate finance and international support that ensures environmental integrity and equitable benefits for the country's development.

Case Study 2
Japan (Acquiring Party)

Japan is promoting international cooperation through carbon markets. The JCM and the Green Transformation (GX) Emissions Trading Scheme demonstrate how domestic and international market instruments can be aligned with NDC commitments The country's NDC 3.0 demonstrates both increased ambition and stronger institutional alignment with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

In its first NDC (2016), Japan set a 2030 target of reducing emissions by 26% compared to 2013 levels. The JCM was included to achieve a 50–100 million t-CO2 equivalent total emission reductions globally. Japan updated its NDC in 2021 and raised its ambition to 46% by 2030, with an additional effort toward 50% while the JCM target was increased to 100 million t-CO2.

The third NDC raised ambition, aiming to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 60% in fiscal year (FY) 2035 and by 73% in FY 2040, respectively, from its FY 2013 levels, as ambitious targets aligned with the global 1.5°C goal and on a straight pathway toward the achievement of net zero by 2050. To achieve this goal, the JCM will be used to generate ITMOs while the GX ETS was introduced to link domestic emissions trading with international cooperation. Accordingly, the JCM target was enhanced from 100 million t-CO2 to 200 million t-CO2.

Japan's approach highlights two main considerations for aligning with Article 6. First, scaling up the JCM allows Japan to enable host countries to reduce emissions while also generating ITMOs that count toward Japan's own targets. Second, the GX ETS strengthens this framework by linking domestic and international efforts, while the clear authorization of ITMOs adds transparency and accountability.

Table 10. Comparative Analysis of Japan's NDCs

Dimension	Previous NDCs	NDC 3.0
Target	Japan committed to reduce emissions by 26% by 2030. This target remained the same for both the first (2016) and second (2020) NDCs. Japan updated its 2020 NDC to and raised its ambition to 46% by 2030, with an additional effort toward 50%, still using 2013 as the baseline.	Japan aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 60% in fiscal year (FY) 2035 and by 73% in FY 2040, respectively, from its FY 2013 levels, as ambitious targets aligned with the global 1.5°C goal and on a straight pathway toward the achievement of net zero by 2050.
Role of JCM	The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) was mentioned but played a secondary role. In 2016, the was included to achieve 50-100 million t-CO2 equivalent total emission reductions globally and was increased to 100 million t-CO2 in 2021.	The JCM has become a central mechanism for generating Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) that Japan counts toward its own NDC. In NDC 3.0 the JCM target was enhanced from 100 million tons to 200 million tons CO2 equivalent.
Domestic ETS	No domestic ETS was included in the earlier NDCs.	The Green Transformation (GX) ETS was introduced, creating a structured domestic carbon market and linking it to Article 6 mechanisms.
International Role	Japan emphasized the benefits for host countries, such as technology transfer, capacity building, and support for low-carbon development.	Japan has moved toward a framework where both Japan and host countries gain from JCM projects through ITMOs.

Source: UNFCCC NDC Registry[18]

Overall, Japan's NDC3.0 demonstrates a more advanced and integrated use of Article 6. By strengthening the JCM and launching the GX ETS, Japan has positioned itself as a leader in making carbon markets a practical tool for both national targets and global climate action.

Endnotes and Remarks

Endnotes and Remarks

[1]The terms Parties and Party throughout this report refer to Parties/Party to the Paris Agreement unless otherwise specified

Chapter 2

[2]Information Regarding Cooperative Approach Designations: For the purpose of evaluating the implementation status of Parties included in the A6ISR, "in place" refers to a Party that has clearly defined the arrangements for the purpose of authorization/tracking. "In progress" refers to a Party that has taken action toward developing authorization/tracking arrangements. "Under consideration" indicates a Party may be interested in authorization/tracking arrangements, but is not yet in the development stage. All designations are subject to interpretation and are based on the data-collection efforts and understanding of A6IP. While the A6IP Center has exercised its best effort to ensure completeness of information, the "Authority to Provide Authorization by Party" table may not capture all agencies engaging with Article 6 authorization in a Party.

Chapter 2 Publicly Available Key Data References on Reporting	
UNFCCC CARP	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-62/carp/reports
UNFCCC BTR Records	https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports

[3]Data from the first A6ISR was current as of 1 November 2024, whereas data for the second A6ISR is current as of approximately 28 August 2025.

Chapters 3 and 4

The data presented in these chapters follow sectoral classifications derived from the Article 6 common nomenclature established by the UNFCCC. Regional designations are based upon A6IP regional categories. Please note that the data used in Chapter 4 has been harmonized into an A6IP Internal Database incorporating information from multiple data sources listed in the table above right.

Data Sources for Chapter 3	
[4]UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline	https://unepccc.org/article-6-pipeline/
[5]GEC JCM Database	https://gec.jp/jcm/projects/
[6]UNFCCC Article 6.4 DNAs	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-64-mechanism/national-authorities
[7]UNFCCC PCN	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-crediting-mechanism/A64_prior_consideration/pc-list
[8]UNFCCC CDM Transition	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-crediting-mechanism/CDM_transition/transition-list

A6IP Internal Database Sources for Chapter 4	
[9]ART TREES	https://art.apx.com/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=111
[10]ACR	https://acr2.apx.com/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=111
[11]CAR	https://thereserve2.apx.com/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=111
[12]GCC	https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/pages/submitted_projects
[13]GS	https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects?q=&page=1
[14]VCS	https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/All%20Projects
[15]UNFCCC CARP	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-62/carp/reports

Chapter 6

[16]A6IP Center has undertaken efforts to ensure the accuracy of the carbon-market initiatives and capacity-building information. Please note that this information is subject to change and there may be differences in activity/organization names and categorization due to variations in responses and information compilation. While Parties are members of or engaged with a median of seven initiatives, this does not necessarily indicate active engagement with each initiative listed. Actual participation may vary. Some information may be subject to interpretation. The classification of a program as a "carbon-market initiative" and/or "capacity-building program" is open to interpretation. A6IP does not claim to have captured all relevant initiatives in each country included in this analysis. Parties that submitted the survey may have more accurate and complete information.

Chapter 7

The regional categorization presented in this chapter is based on the UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline. Note that, "intention to use Article 6" refers to cases where Parties mention in their NDC a form of engagement with Article 6 which includes references to carbon-market legislation, institutional arrangements related to Article 6, or an explicit statement of intent to use Article 6 or international carbon markets. In this context, "considering use of Article 6" refers to Parties which mention the potential to use of or consideration for using cooperative approaches under Article 6, or no decision has been made yet for how or if to use cooperative approaches. The phrase "does not intend to use Article 6" refers to Parties that do not plan to use Article 6. While these countries do not explicitly rule out future participation, their current position is that they have no intention to use Article 6.

Data Sources for Chapter 7	
[17]UNFCCC NDC 3.0	https://unfccc.int/ndc-3.0
[18]UNFCCC NDC Registry	https://unfccc.int/NDCREG

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