The Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report

2026 Edition

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies



IGES

A6IP | Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership

Towards high integrity carbon markets

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 through the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM), and other implementation efforts.

This report has been developed as part of the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center activities FY2026, 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 94 partner countries and over 350 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

Integrity, Transparency, and Impact: Realizing the Potential of Article 6



Kazuhisa KOAKUTSU
Director of A6IP Center, IGES

The year 2026 marks the transition to full-scale implementation of Article 6 and the related transparency arrangements under the Paris Agreement. Article 6 can help Parties cooperate in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), support other international mitigation purposes such as the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA), and create opportunities to raise ambition over time. Its success, however, will depend on whether cooperation delivers measurable climate benefits with integrity, transparency, and trust.

Environmental integrity must therefore remain at the heart of a credible and effective international carbon market. Countries are establishing the domestic institutional frameworks, policies, registries, and procedures needed to authorize and track Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) in line with the Article 6 rules. Equally important is the robust application of corresponding adjustments, which ensures that ITMOs are not counted toward more than one mitigation target.

Article 6 implementation is now advancing through bilateral cooperation, the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM), and mitigation activities developed under independent crediting programs that may seek authorization of ITMOs. This growing landscape is supported by capacity-building initiatives at the global, regional, and national levels. Private-sector engagement, including businesses, investors, project developers, and other non-Party stakeholders, will play a central role in high-integrity mitigation action. The latest NDCs provide the essential policy foundation for these efforts, connecting international cooperation with national priorities and driving climate ambition.

Against this backdrop, the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report (A6ISR) provides a comprehensive global overview of progress, emerging practice, and remaining implementation challenges. As the annual flagship report of the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center, the A6ISR has, since its first edition launched at COP 28, sought to offer policymakers and practitioners a clear and accessible account of the evolving Article 6 landscape.

> **"The Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Status Report (A6ISR) provides a comprehensive global overview of progress, emerging practice, and remaining implementation challenges."**

While retaining its established chapter structure, this edition substantially updates the report's analysis and evidence base. It examines recent developments across national Article 6 policies and institutional arrangements, cooperative approaches and crediting activities, capacity-building efforts, private-sector perspectives, and the relationship between Article 6 implementation and current NDCs. It also presents findings from a survey on CORSIA, helping to illuminate how countries and stakeholders are preparing to engage with a rapidly evolving international carbon market.

We hope this report will serve not only as a record of progress, but also as a practical resource for action. By sharing experience, identifying gaps, and highlighting emerging approaches, the A6ISR aims to support policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders in building the institutions, capabilities, and partnerships required for effective implementation. The task ahead is to turn the promise of Article 6 into credible cooperation that strengthens ambition, safeguards environmental integrity, and delivers meaningful climate outcomes worldwide.

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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
AEF	Agreed Electronic Format
ART	Architecture for REDD+ Transactions
Article 6.4 mechanism	A mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (see PACM)
A6.4ERs	Article 6.4 Emission Reductions
A6TER	Article 6 Technical Expert Review
BA	Bilateral Agreement
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CAD Trust	Climate Action Data Trust
CAR	Climate Action Reserve
CARP	Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMA	Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	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
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICM	Independent Crediting Mechanism
ITMOs	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
LoA	Letter of Authorization
LT-LEDS	Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement (or monitoring), reporting and verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NOGER	Norwegian Global Emission Reduction
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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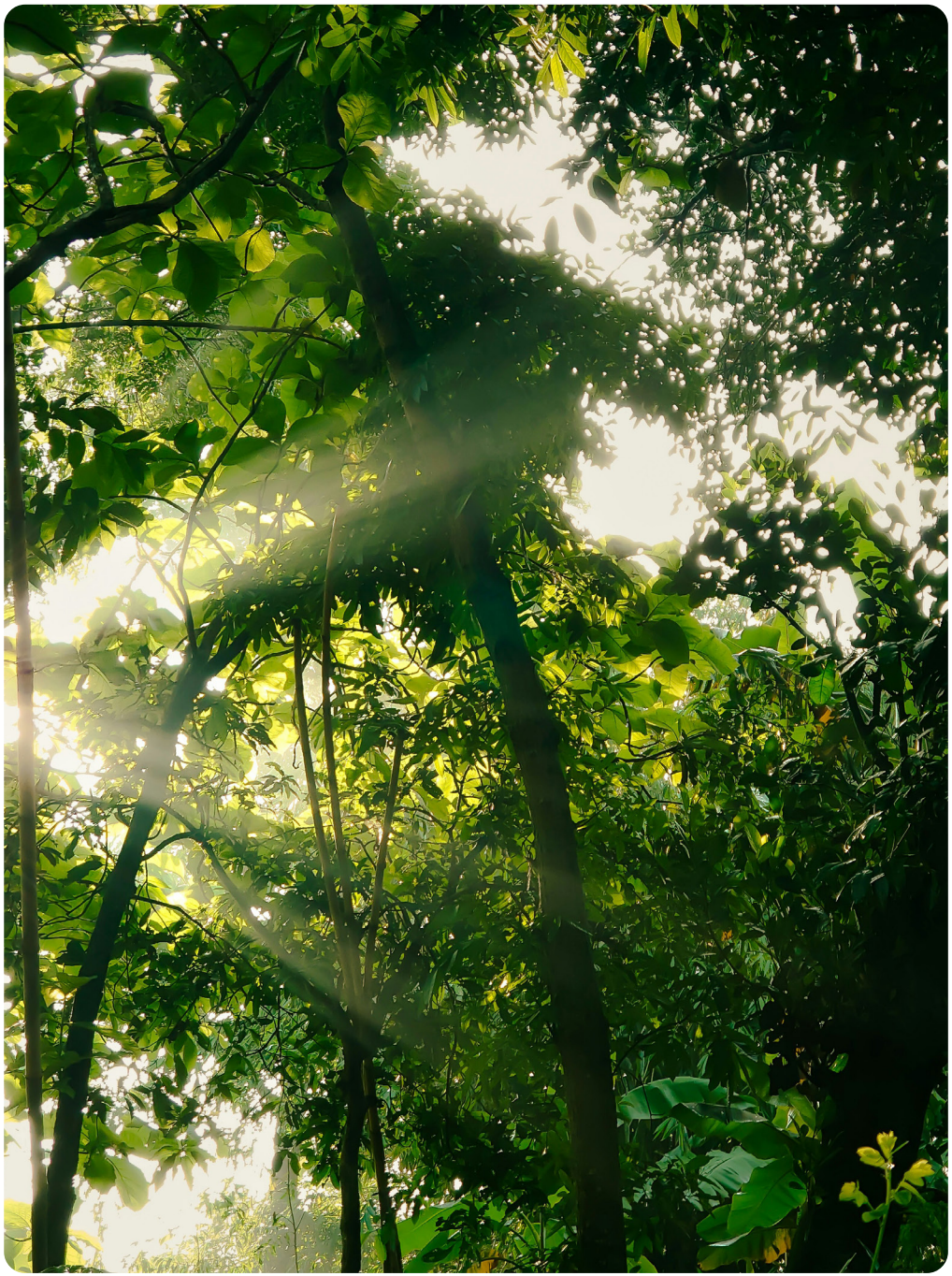
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Executive Summary

The A6ISR captures a snapshot of the global status of implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The 2026 edition includes 106 UNFCCC Parties in detail, covering institutional arrangements, bilateral cooperation arrangements, the PACM, independent crediting programs, capacity-building initiatives, private-sector perspectives, and national climate targets in the context of international carbon markets.

Progress continues across Article 6 institutional arrangement implementation. Ninety-four Parties have authorization and/or tracking arrangements under way; 15 have both in place; and 23 have submitted initial reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for inclusion in the Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform (CARP).

Many countries are considering strategies for identifying potential mitigation activities to facilitate authorization, with 72% of responding Parties considering, developing or using an eligibility list. Publicly available lists are in places for at least nine Parties.

Bilateral cooperation arrangements continue to expand, with 113 arrangements across 68 Parties covering a total of 221 activities, and 151,566 tCO_2e of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) have been transferred under bilateral cooperation.

The PACM continues to progress, with 1,159 submissions for prior consideration notifications. A total of 415 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) activities have received host Party approval to transition, with approved issuance of 1.11 million Article 6.4 Emission Reductions (A6.4ERs) from two transitioned programs of activities (PoA).

Independent crediting programs have a growing role in Article 6 implementation, accounting for approximately 8,948 projects with crediting periods beginning in 2021 or later, alongside 99 activities authorized under Article 6, with 48.2 million tCO_2e of authorized credits being recorded.

Private-sector engagement with Article 6 reflects both improving conditions and persistent barriers. Respondents reported improved government institutional capacity (55%) and legal and regulatory clarity (50%) in the past year. Acceleration of the Article 6.4 mechanism (45%) and integration into additional compliance schemes such as domestic Emissions Trading Systems (ETSs) or carbon taxes (42%) were highlighted as developments that would improve confidence in scaling up Article 6 engagement. Barriers remain, including limited government institutional capacity (50%) and incomplete authorization frameworks (48%).

Targeted support could unlock progress on the CORSIA, even as host Party capacity gaps related to the CORSIA-specific authorization emerge as the most challenging barrier for the private sector, with 55% of respondents rating this very challenging. To support host Parties to unlock CORSIA supply, respondents flagged selecting templates and tools that are consistent with Article 6.2 and CORSIA (55%), as well as support for national inventory availability, readiness for NDC progress tracking, and Article 6.2 accounting (55%).

Article 6 capacity-building and implementation support are active globally with broad geographical coverage and focus areas. In 2026, at least 81 Article 6-related programs, with engagement of over 123 Parties, are being implemented across various development partners, with strong focus on national policies and frameworks, on-the-ground mitigation activities, and knowledge sharing.

The majority of NDC 3.0s indicate an intention to use Article 6. Of 148 NDC 3.0s, 91% indicate an intention to use or consider use of Article 6. Alignment between the NDCs and implementation of Article 6 will be pivotal to raise global ambition.



Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction



> "In 2026, Article 6 implementation accelerated and Parties clarified their intentions to engage with international carbon markets under the Paris Agreement."

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement establishes a foundation for Parties to voluntarily cooperate to implement their climate goals, raise collective global ambition, and promote sustainable development while ensuring environmental integrity. This includes both market and non-market approaches, namely Article 6.2, 6.4, and 6.8. Article 6.2 guidance outlines the accounting framework governing cooperation involving ITMOs, such as bilateral cooperation; Article 6.4 establishes the PACM, a centralized United Nations crediting mechanism; and Article 6.8 promotes cooperation using non-market approaches to meet climate goals.

In 2026, Article 6 implementation accelerated and Parties clarified their intentions to engage with international carbon markets under the Paris Agreement. Many Parties have authorization and/or tracking arrangements under way, report submissions have increased, PACM implementation is ongoing, independent crediting programs are enabling authorization under Article 6, capacity-building and implementation support are active globally, the private sector sees multiple pathways to engage with Article 6, and the majority of NDC 3.0s indicate an intention to use Article 6.

Since the 2024 edition, the A6IP Center has published the A6ISR to facilitate understanding of Article 6. The objective of the A6ISR is to offer a snapshot of the global status of implementation of Article 6, serving as a foundational resource for understanding of ongoing activity for international carbon markets.

The report covers the current status of Article 6.2 guidance, details of ongoing cooperative approaches, projects under the PACM and independent carbon standards, perspectives from the private sector and organizations, an assessment of ongoing capacity building and implementation support programs, as well as an analysis of the most recent NDCs, known as NDC 3.0s.

The report provides a valuable resource by combining key information from A6IP's partners and publicly available information into an up-to-date and accessible format through the A6IP website.

1.2 Methodology

The A6ISR is a comprehensive report, with each chapter following a narrow topic and utilizing a separate methodology.

Chapter 2: Implementation Status of Article 6.2 Guidance

A Qualtrics survey was distributed to Party representatives to share feedback on authorization and tracking arrangements as well as priorities, challenges, and resources. Some survey questions incorporated prefilled information about the respective Parties where available/applicable. Sixty-four of 106 of analyzed Parties submitted eligible, finished responses between June and July 2026. The survey incorporated display logic and optional questions, which may impact the number of responses to some questions. In addition to the surveys, or in cases where no response was received, information was derived from an earlier fact sheet, A6IP internal consultations, and/or publicly available information by mid-August 2026. Select topics were evaluated only for Parties that responded to the survey due to limited publicly available information, constraining the scope. Furthermore, intentions and statuses are subject to the interpretation of survey respondents and A6IP, with descriptions of designations and further details given in the Endnotes.

Chapter 3: Bilateral Cooperation and the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM), and Chapter 4: The Evolving Role of Independent Crediting Programs in Article 6 Implementation

Key data sources for the analysis of bilateral cooperation included the United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC) Article 6 Pipeline, the KliK Foundation, the Global Environmental Centre Foundation (GEC) Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) Database, and the Norwegian Global Emission Reduction (NOGER) Database. Information on Designated National Authorities (DNAs), CDM activities in transition, and prior consideration notifications was sourced primarily from the UNFCCC website. For the analysis of independent carbon-market programs and standards, the principal sources included the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART), American Carbon Registry (ACR), Climate Action Reserve (CAR), Gold Standard (GS), Cercarbono, and Puro.earth. Information collected from these registries and program databases was systematically reviewed and harmonized within the A6IP internal database to support consistent analysis of project activities, sectors, and other relevant attributes. Where differences in terminology, classification systems, or reporting formats existed across the respective sources, the data were standardized, where feasible, to improve consistency and comparability across datasets. The data for Chapter 3 is as of July 2026 and the data for Chapter 4 is as at mid-August 2026.



Chapter 5: Private-sector Perspectives on Article 6 and CORSIA Implementation

A Qualtrics survey was conducted to assess evolving perspectives on Article 6 implementation challenges and support needs in the private sector and organizations. A mixed methods online survey was distributed beginning in June and concluding in July, to A6IP Center private-sector partners with feedback from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and feedback and distribution support from IETA (International Emissions Trading Association). A total of 60 eligible responses were received. Respondents represented 13 distinct organizational types. The online survey included questions on host partner readiness factors and barriers, implementation trends, market development priorities, practical support needs, dialogue quality, authorization condition stability, and CORSIA engagement. The survey employed a gated design that directed the 20 CORSIA respondents (33%) to specialized questions. Analysis is based on 60 respondents for main questions and 20 for CORSIA-specific questions.

Chapter 6: Article 6 Capacity-building and Implementation Support Landscape

For the chapter on Article 6 capacity-building and implementation support, information on relevant programs was updated through direct outreach to partner organizations associated with multiple programs in the previous report to verify the active programs and key updates. In parallel, an online survey was distributed to other listed partners and organizations to promote inclusive coverage. The direct contact and survey data collection was conducted from June to July 2026. The scope of identified initiatives was redefined in the third A6ISR from broader carbon market capacity-building programs and initiatives in the previous report to focusing on capacity-building and implementation support programs that are directly related to or include relevant linkages with Article 6 in this report.

Chapter 7: Role of Article 6 in NDC 3.0

For Chapter 7, the information is derived from the content of the submitted NDC 3.0s on the UNFCCC website. The included NDC 3.0s were submitted by the end of July 2026. Intentions are subject to the interpretation, with descriptions of designations in the Endnotes.

Chapter 2

Implementation Status of Article 6.2

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

Current Implementation Status of Article 6.2 Guidance on Cooperative Approaches

94 of 106

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

15 of 106

Parties analyzed have authorization and tracking arrangements in place

23 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.

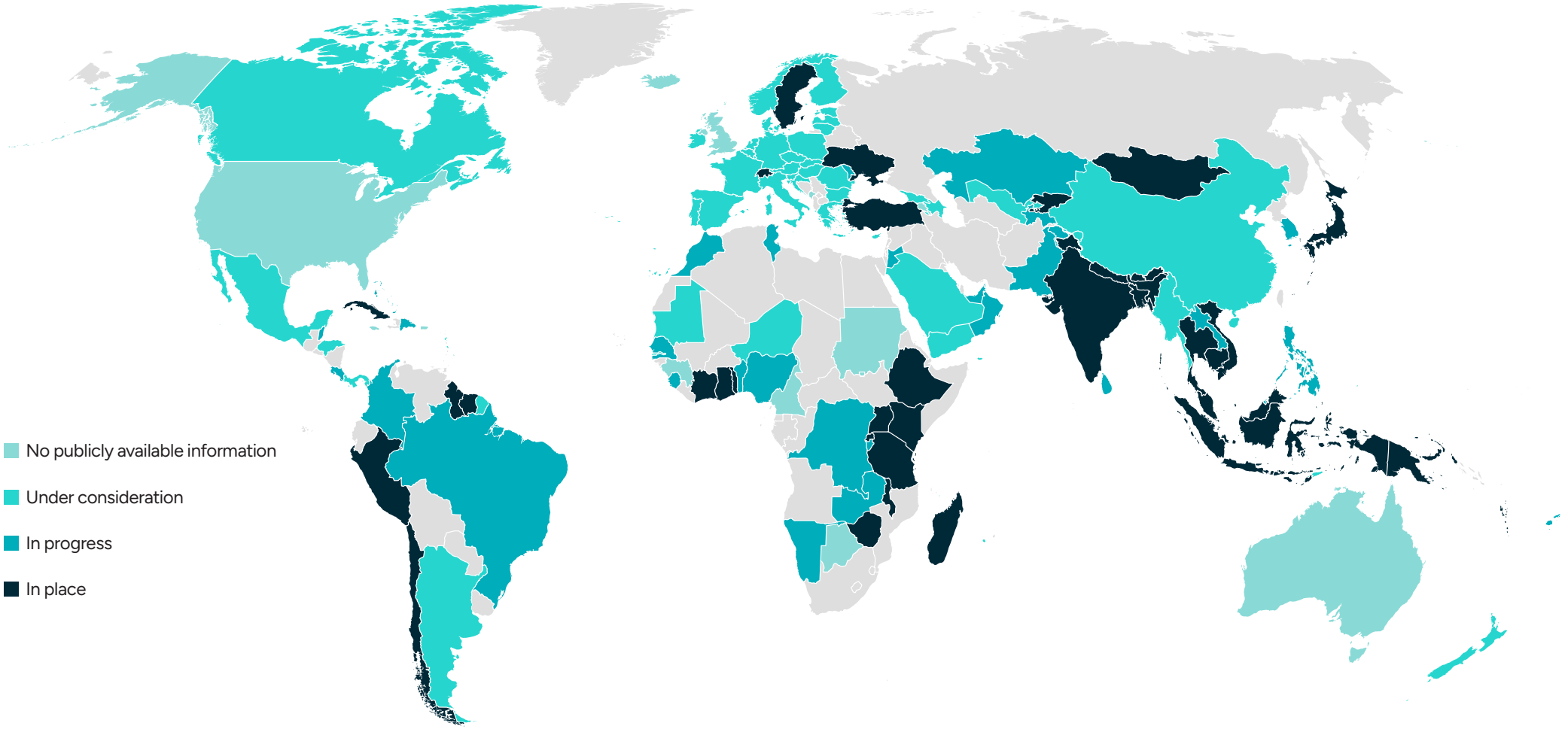
> "The findings continue to suggest a growing interest in implementing Article 6 while highlighting a limited ability to reach full implementation, the need for capacity-building efforts to enable Parties to achieve climate goals through cooperative approaches."



Analysis of Parties' progress on authorization, tracking, and reporting reveals there is currently limited global readiness to implement cooperative approaches. Among the 106 Parties analyzed, only 15 have both authorization and tracking arrangements in place, while 23 Parties have submitted initial reports to the UNFCCC. However, 94 Parties have authorization and/or tracking arrangements in place, in progress, or under consideration, while 12 have no publicly available information for both authorization and tracking arrangements. The findings continue to suggest a growing interest in implementing Article 6 while highlighting a limited ability to reach full implementation, the need for capacity-building efforts to enable Parties to achieve climate goals through cooperative approaches.

2.2 Authorization Under Article 6.2

Map 1. Article 6 Authorization Arrangements Status by Party

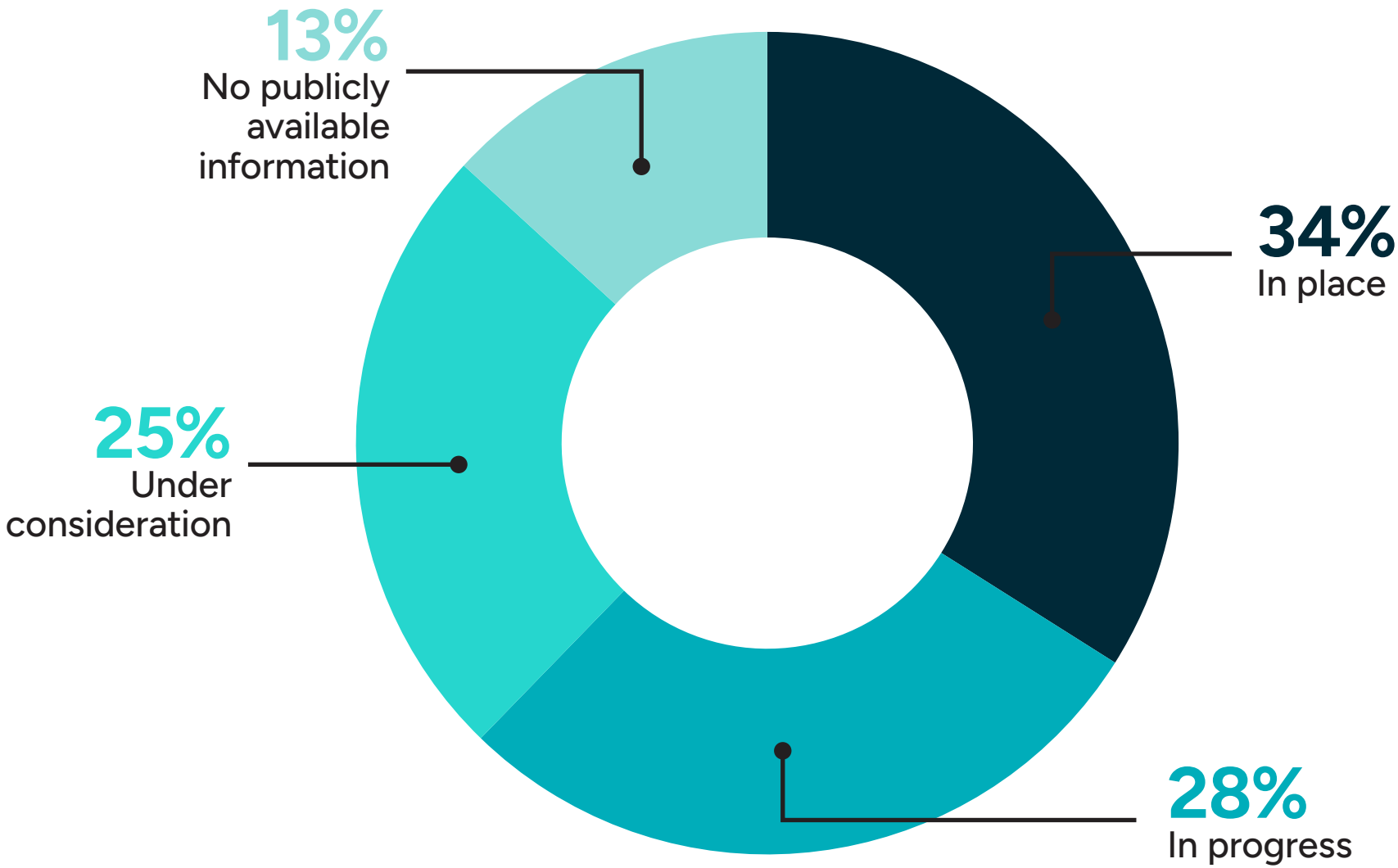


Thirty-six Parties analyzed have authorization arrangements in place, while 56 Parties are estimated to have authorization arrangements in progress or under consideration.

This is an increase from the 2025 findings, where 22 Parties had authorization arrangements in place.

Sources: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1]

Figure 1. Parties' Article 6 Authorization Arrangements Status



The majority of Parties analyzed demonstrate advancement toward Article 6.2 authorization arrangements.

Sources: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1]

Table 1. Examples of Authority to Provide Authorization by Party

Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Argentina	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Azerbaijan	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Bahamas	Office of the Prime Minister
Bangladesh	The Article 6 Designated National Authority Secretariat: Department of Environment
Belize	Belize National Climate Change Council/Climate Change Department
Bhutan	Climate Change Coordination Committee: Department of Environment and Climate Change
Brazil	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change of Brazil in coordination with the Ministry of the External Affairs
Burundi	Geographic Institute of Burundi (IGEBU)
Cambodia	Ministry of Environment of Cambodia (through the Department of Climate Change and the General Directorate for Policy and Strategy)
Chile	Ministry of Environment
China	Ministry of Ecology and Environment
Colombia	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)
Costa Rica	Ministry of Environment and Energy Climate Change Directorate (DCC)/Carbon Board
Côte d'Ivoire	Bureau du Marché Carbone (Carbon Market Office)
Cuba	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA)

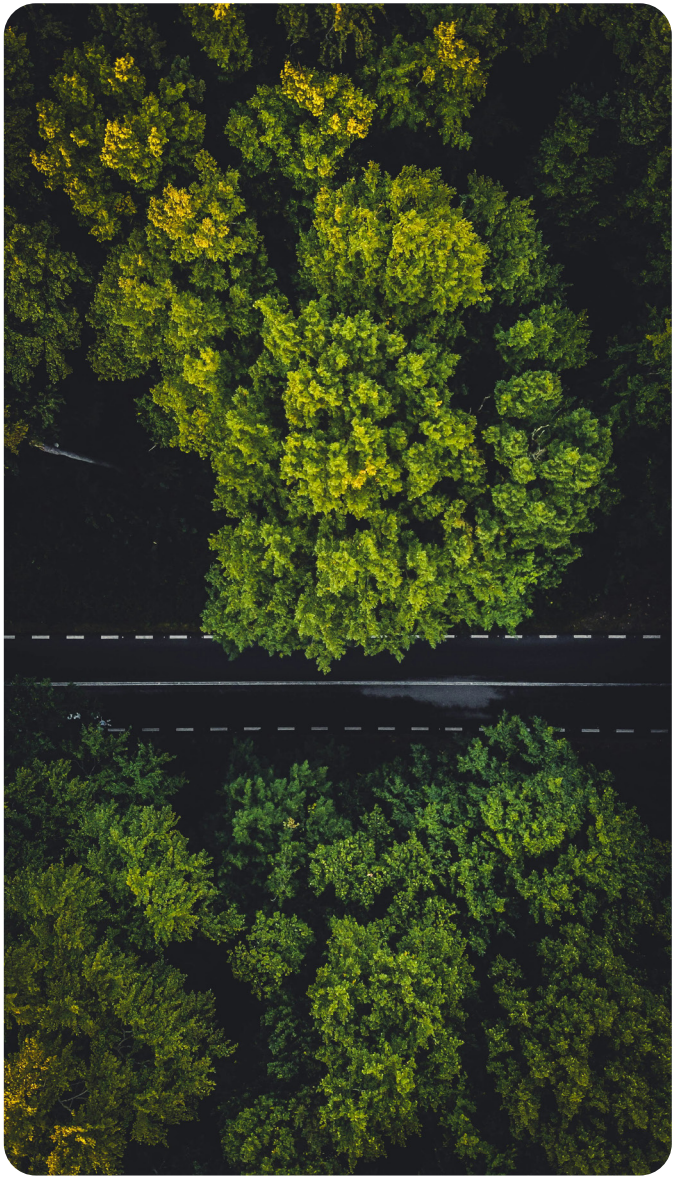
Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Dominican Republic	National Council for Climate Change and Carbon Market
Ethiopia	Ministry of Planning and Development
Fiji	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Georgia	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
Ghana	Ghana's Carbon Market Office
Greece	Directorate of Climate Change and Air Quality
Guinea	Carbon Market Unit
Guyana	Office of the President
Honduras	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
India	National Designated Authority for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (NDAIAPA): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Indonesia	Ministry of Environment
Jamaica	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (Climate Change Branch)
Japan	The JCM Promotion and Utilization Council
Jordan	Ministry of Environment

Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Kazakhstan	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Kenya	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Kyrgyz Republic	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Madagascar	National Office of Climate Change and REDD+
Malawi	Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change
Malaysia	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES)
Maldives	Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy
Mexico	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Monaco	Department of Environment
Mongolia	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Morocco	General Secretariat, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development
Myanmar	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Nepal	Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE)
Niger	Secrétariat Exécutif du CNEDD, Autorité Nationale Désgnée AR6
Nigeria	National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
Oman	Oman Net Zero Centre

Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Panama	Ministry of the Environment (MiAMBIENTE)
Papua New Guinea	Climate Change and Development Authority
Peru	Ministry of the Environment
Philippines	National Designated Authority (NDA) (pending designation via Executive Order)
Republic of Korea	Respectively relevant ministries (i.e. MOE, MOI, KFS etc)
Rwanda	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
Saudi Arabia	Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Senegal	Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition/Directorate of Climate Change, Ecological Transition and Green Finance
Singapore	National Environment Agency (NEA)
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
Tajikistan	Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
Tanzania	The Vice President's Office DNA for Article 6
Thailand	Department of Climate Change and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Party	Name of Authority to Provide Authorization
Tunisia	Designated National Authority (DNA), chaired by the Minister of Environment, composed of representatives from several ministries and national institutions
Türkiye	Directorate of Climate Change of Türkiye, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change of Türkiye
Uganda	Climate Change Department
Ukraine	Ministry of Economy, Environment and Agriculture of Ukraine
United Arab Emirates	Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCE)
United Kingdom	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
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
Vietnam	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE)
Yemen	Carbon Markets Unit in Ministry of Water and Environment
Zambia	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

The authority to provide authorization was identified for 76 Parties.



Sources: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1]

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

Party	Law/Policy/Strategy/Framework	Authorization Arrangement Status
Bahamas	Climate Change Carbon Initiatives Act (2022)	**In progress**
Bangladesh	Notification of DNA	**In place**
Bhutan	Carbon Markets Framework for the Kingdom of Bhutan 2025	**In place**
Cambodia	Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in Cambodia	**In place**
Chile	Supreme Decree No. 32 of 2024	**In place**
Côte d'Ivoire	Manual of Procedures	**In place**
Cuba	Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente GOC-2025-426-O77 Resolución 106/2025	**In place**
Ethiopia	Carbon Market Proclamation, Ethiopia's National Carbon Market Strategy	**In place**
Ghana	Ghana's Framework on International Carbon Markets and Non-market Approaches	**In place**
Guyana	Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030	**In place**
Honduras	Decree 54-2023 Special Law on Carbon Transactions for Climate Justice of 30 October 2023	**Under consideration**
India	Notification of the DNA	**In place**
Indonesia	Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 21 of 2022 on Procedure for Implementation of Carbon Pricing Presidential Regulation No. 110 of 2025 on Implementation of Carbon Economic Value Instruments and National Greenhouse Gas Emission Control Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number 6 of 2026 Concerning Procedures for Carbon Trading Through Greenhouse Gas Emission Offsets in the Forestry Sector Financial Authorization Services (OJK) Decree Number 10 of 2026 (POJK 10/2026) on Carbon Trading through the IDX Carbon Concerning SRUK Transaction	**In place**
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 place**
Kyrgyz Republic	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 133 dated February 24, 2026, the National System for Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Monitoring, Reporting, Verification, and Circulation of Carbon Units of the Kyrgyz Republic (National System)	**In place**
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Decree on Carbon Credits	**In progress**
Madagascar	Arreté No. 14683/2025 portant reforme de l'Autorité Nationale Désignée du Marché de Carbone à Madagascar	**In place**
Malawi	Carbon Market Framework	**In place**
Malaysia	National Carbon Market Policy	**In place**
Mongolia	Law on Climate Change	**In place**
Myanmar	Myanmar Climate Change Policy	**Under consideration**
Namibia	National Framework on International Carbon Markets (under development)	**In progress**
Nepal	Carbon Trading Regulation, 2082 (2025)	**In place**
Nigeria	Carbon Market Framework	**In progress**
Oman	Regulatory Framework for Carbon Markets in the Sultanate of Oman	**In progress**

Party	Law/Policy/Strategy/Framework	Authorization Arrangement Status
Pakistan	Pakistan Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets	**In progress**
Papua New Guinea	Climate Change (Management) (Carbon Markets) Regulation 2025	**In place**
Peru	Decreto Supremo que aprueba las disposiciones para el funcionamiento del Registro Nacional de Medidas de Mitigación (RENAMI)	**In place**
Philippines	National Carbon Market Policy Framework and Executive Order Assigning the DNA and Focal Agency for Carbon Market (In Progress)	**In progress**
Republic of Korea	Guidelines on the Prior Approval of International Mitigation Projects and the Acquisition of International Mitigation Outcomes	**In progress**
Rwanda	National Carbon Market Framework	**In place**
Singapore	International Carbon Credit (ICC) Framework, Eligibility Criteria and Eligibility List under the ICC Framework	**In place**
Sri Lanka	Carbon Market Strategy and Guiding Principles for Sri Lanka	**In progress**
Suriname	Carbon Trading Guidelines (2024)	**In place**
Sweden	STEMFS 2024:2 Föreskrifter om internationella samarbeten i enlighet med artikel 6 i Parisavtalet	**In place**
Switzerland	Corresponding bilateral agreement with the partner countries	**In place**
Tanzania	The Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2023	**In place**
Thailand	International Carbon Credit Guideline	**In place**
Togo	Operational Manual Article 6.2	**In place**
Uganda	The National Climate Change (Climate Change Mechanisms) Regulations, 2025	**In place**
Ukraine	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 766 of June 10, 2026 "On the implementation of a pilot project to implement certain provisions of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement"	**In place**
United Arab Emirates	UAE's National Arrangement of Carbon Market	**In progress**
Vanuatu	Guidance Manual for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) Projects in Vanuatu	**In place**
Vietnam	Decree No. 112/2026/ND-CP: Decree on the International Transfer of Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Outcomes and Carbon Credits	**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**

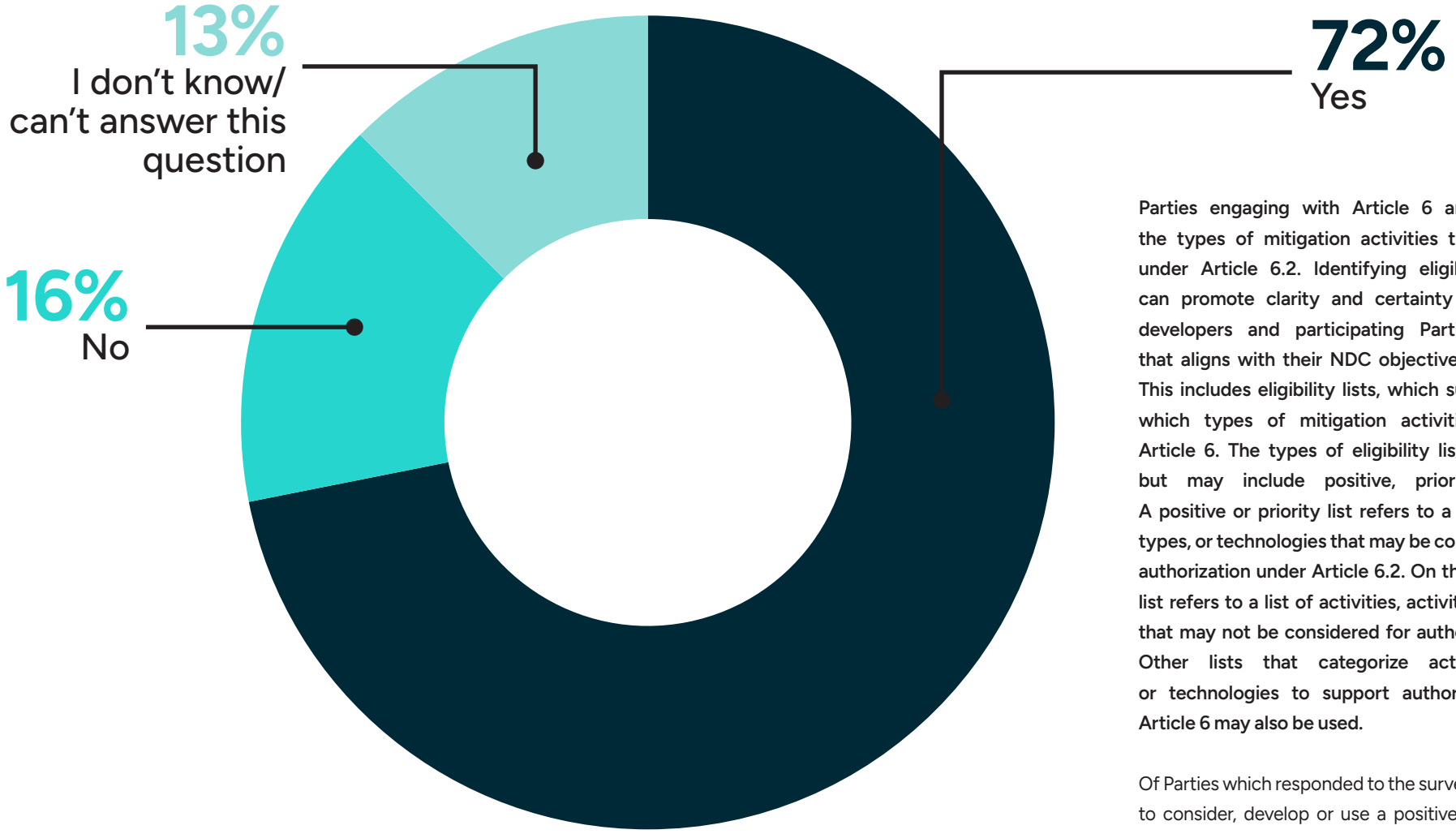
Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1]

Forty-eight laws, policies, strategies, or frameworks regarding authorization for ITMOs have been identified across the Parties analyzed.



2.3 Identification of Potential Mitigation Activities for Authorization Under Article 6.2

Figure 2. Parties Considering, Developing, or Using a Positive, Priority, Negative and/or Other List for Supporting Authorization Under Article 6

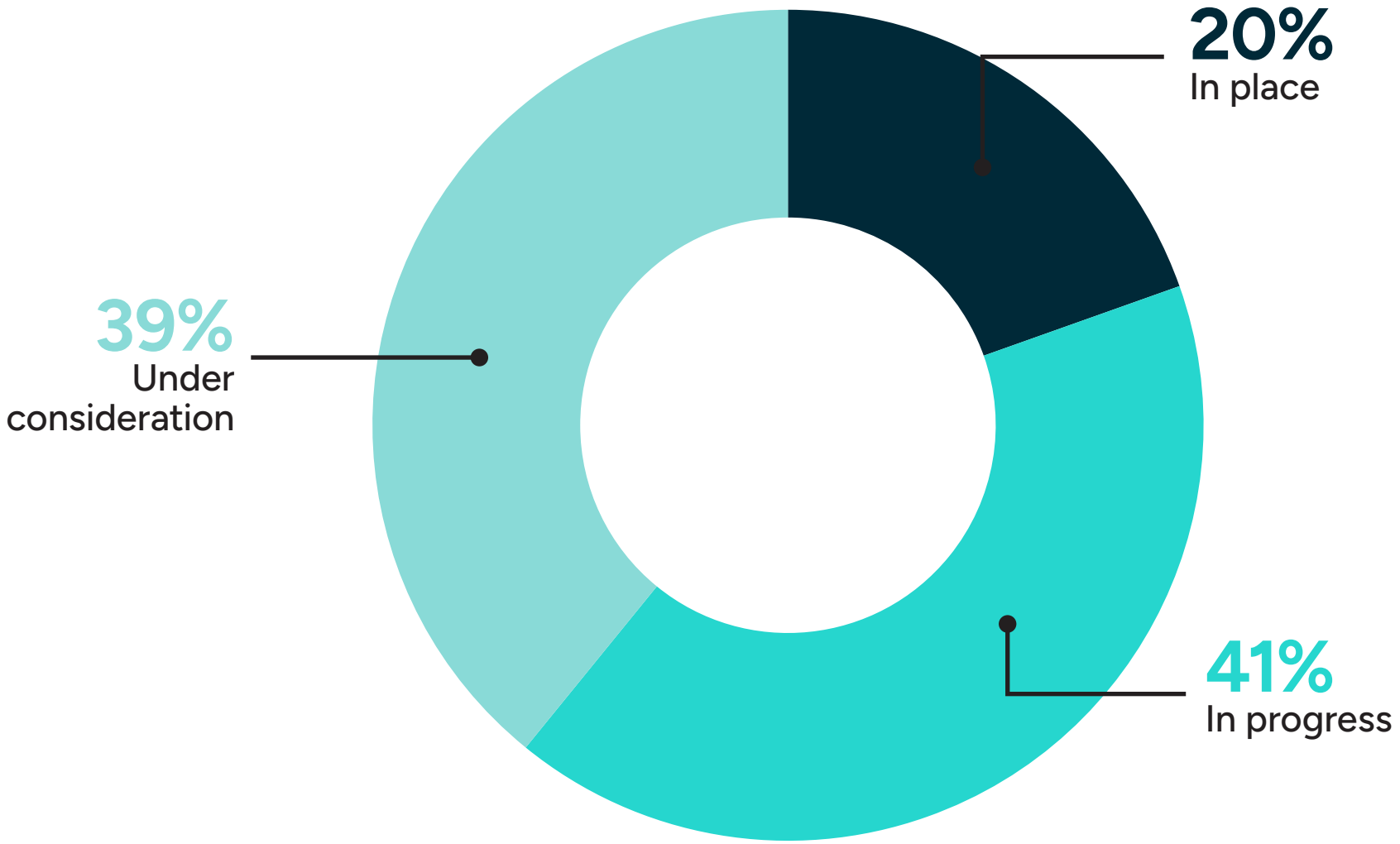


Sources: 2026 A6ISR Survey[4]

Parties engaging with Article 6 are increasingly defining the types of mitigation activities they intend to authorize under Article 6.2. Identifying eligible mitigation activities can promote clarity and certainty to prospective project developers and participating Parties, driving investment that aligns with their NDC objectives and national priorities. This includes eligibility lists, which support Parties to decide which types of mitigation activities to authorize under Article 6. The types of eligibility lists can be wide-ranging, but may include positive, priority, or negative lists. A positive or priority list refers to a list of activities, activity types, or technologies that may be considered or prioritized for authorization under Article 6.2. On the other hand, a negative list refers to a list of activities, activity types, or technologies that may not be considered for authorization under Article 6. Other lists that categorize activities, activity types, or technologies to support authorization decisions under Article 6 may also be used.

Of Parties which responded to the survey, 72% stated an intention to consider, develop or use a positive, priority, negative and/or other list for supporting authorization under Article 6.2.

Figure 3. Status of Positive, Priority, Negative and/or Other List for Supporting Authorization Under Article 6



Of the Parties that indicated this intention in the survey, the status of the eligibility list is: 39% under consideration, 41% in progress, and 20% in place.

Sources: 2026 A6ISR Survey[5]

Table 3. Publicly Available Positive, Priority, Negative and/or Other List for Supporting Authorization of Article 6 Activities

Party	Eligibility list
Bhutan	Positive List of Activities Eligible for Carbon Trading Under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
Chile	Aprueba lista de tipologías de actividades de mitigación priorizadas y contraindicadas para efectos de la autorización de resultados de mitigación de transferencia internacional en el marco del Artículo 6 del Acuerdo de París
Ghana	Whitelist – Ghana Carbon Registry System
India	Revised list of activities to be considered under bilateral/cooperative approaches in India under Article 6.2 Mechanism
Rwanda	Positive List–Mitigation Activities
Singapore	List based on Agreement
Sri Lanka	The list of positive project areas for implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in Sri Lanka
Switzerland	Ordinance on the Reduction of Carbon Emissions (Annex 2a)
Tanzania	Investment Opportunities (priority list)
Thailand	International Carbon Credit Guideline (see section 1, clause 7)

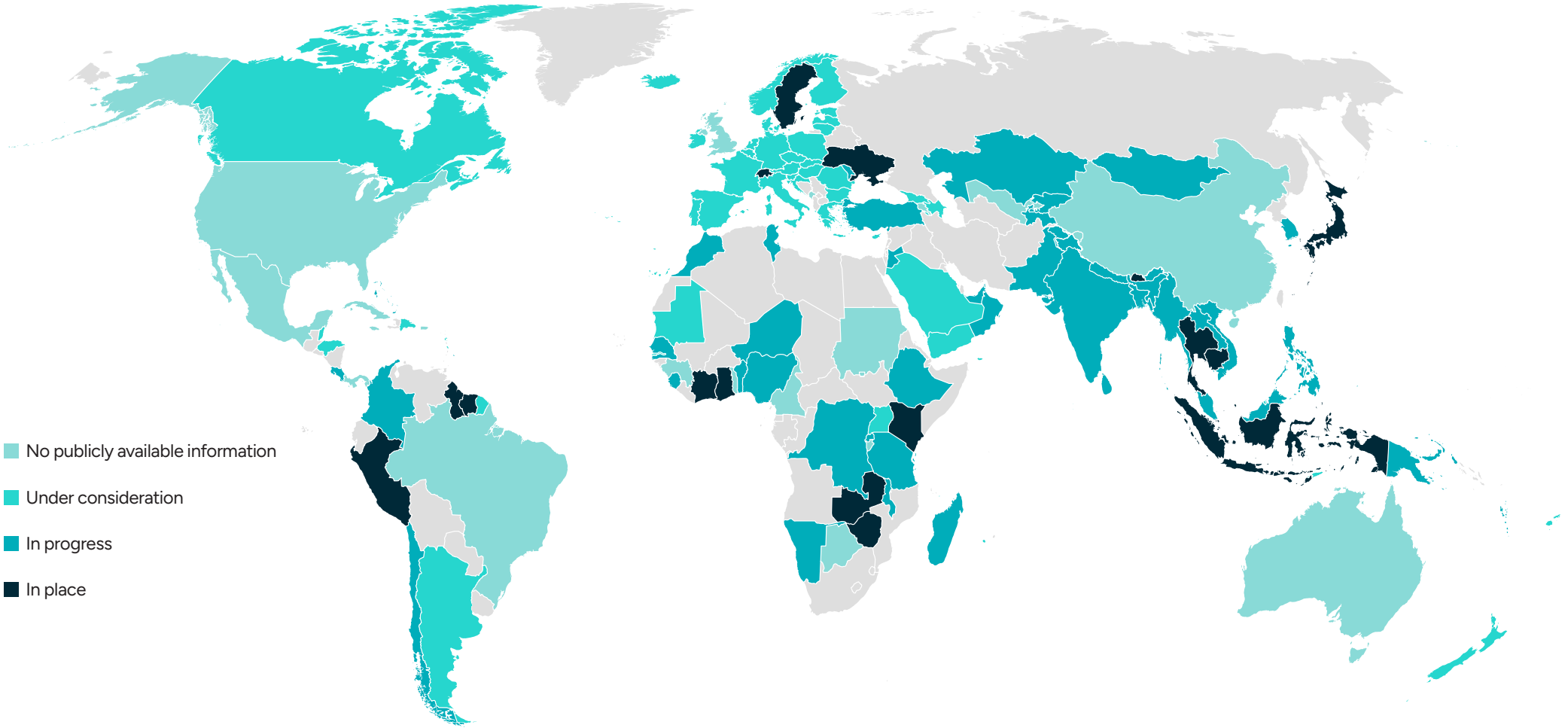
When combining survey information with publicly available information, ten Parties are found to have publicly accessible positive lists.

Sources: 2026 A6ISR Survey and/or eligibility list document



2.4 Tracking Arrangements Under Article 6.2 Guidance

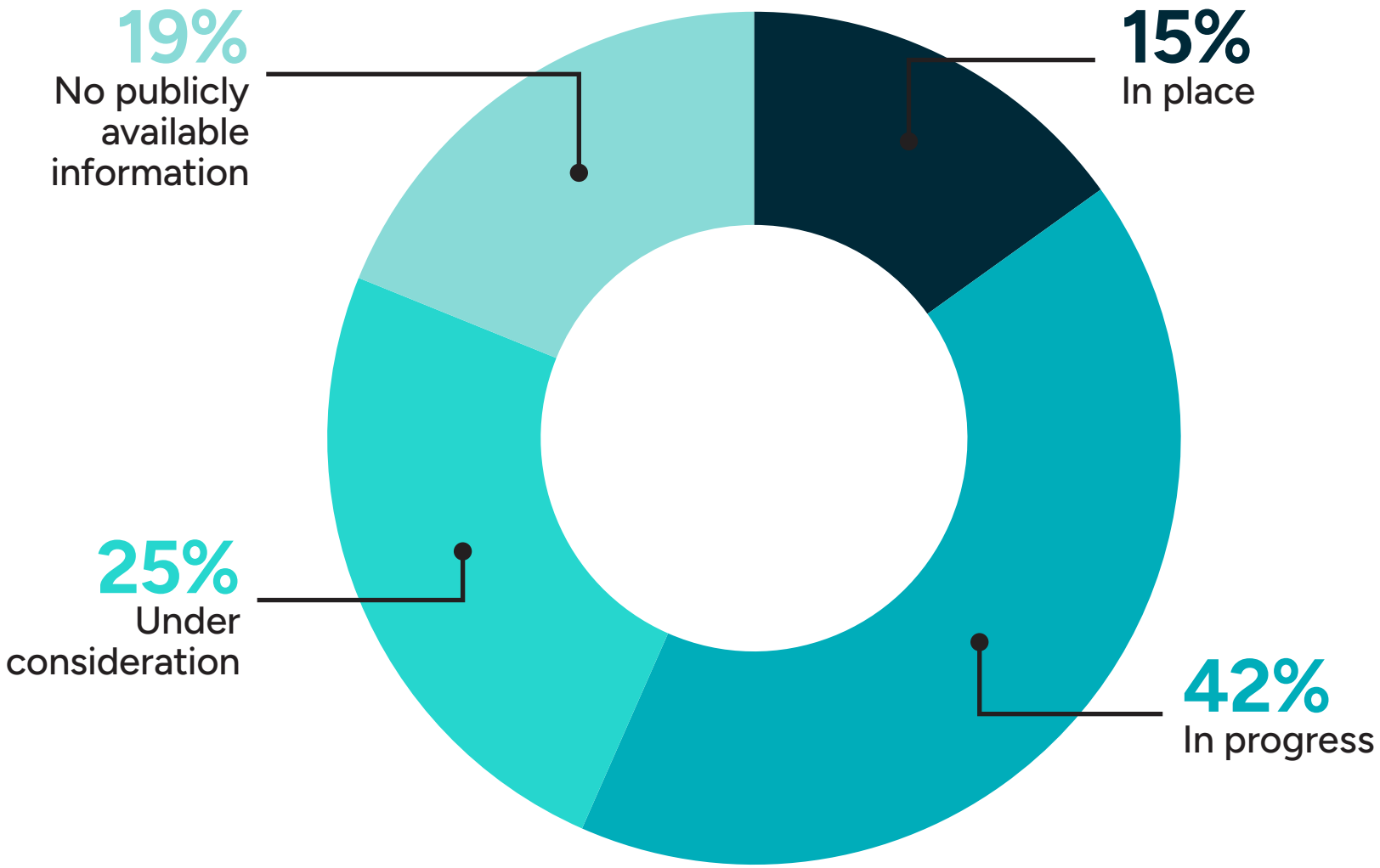
Map 2. Status of Tracking Arrangements for ITMOs by Party



Sixteen Parties analyzed have Article 6.2 tracking arrangements in place, while 70 Parties are estimated to have tracking arrangements in progress or under consideration. Collectively, 81% of Parties have tracking arrangements in place, in progress, or under consideration, indicating many Parties are aiming to establish tracking arrangements for ITMOs.

Sources: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1]

Figure 4. Status of Parties' 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 the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1]

Table 4. Identified Party Registries for ITMOs

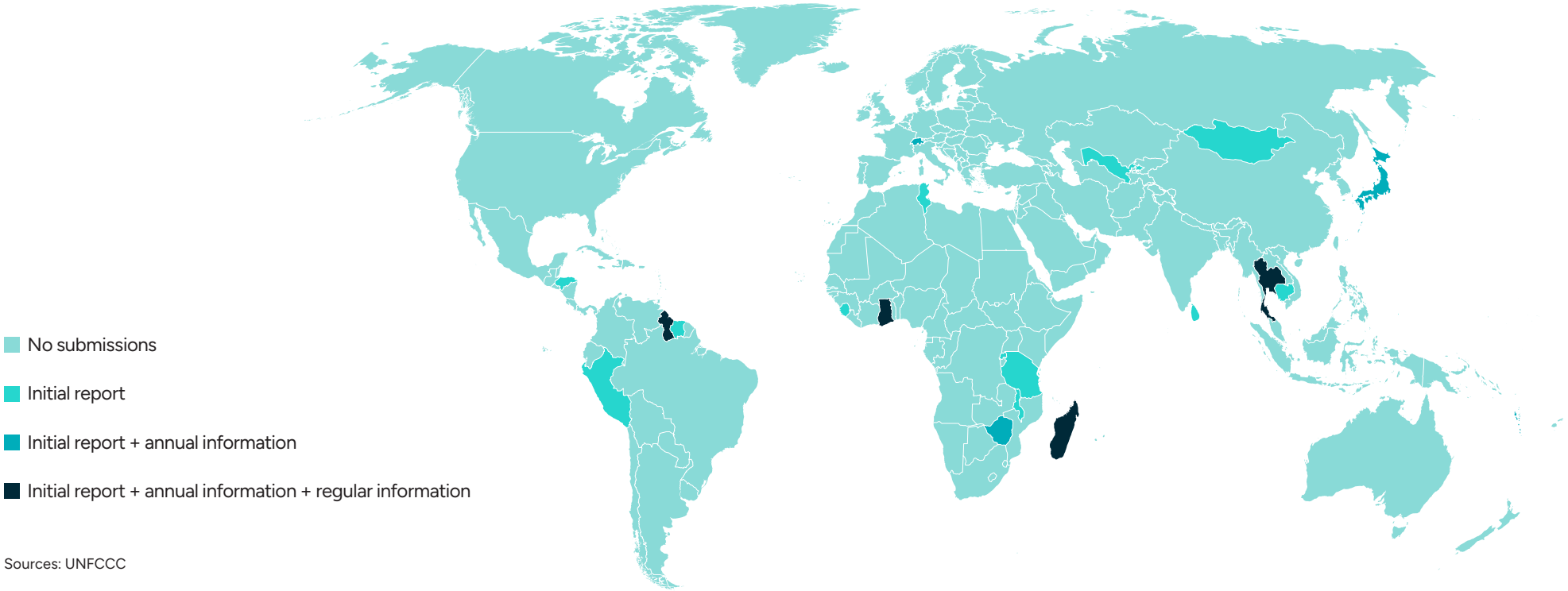
Registries for tracking ITMOs have been identified for 41 Parties.

Party	Registry for ITMOs	Tracking Arrangements Status (for ITMOs)
Bahamas	National Emissions Registry (NER)	**In progress**
Bhutan	National Carbon Registry	**In place**
Cambodia	Cambodia Carbon Registry	**In place**
Chile	Chile National Carbon Registry (from UNDP open source)	**In progress**
Côte d'Ivoire	Registre Carbone National de Côte d'Ivoire	**In place**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lumière Registry (under development)	**In progress**
Georgia	JCM Registry	**Under consideration**
Ghana	Ghana Carbon Registry	**In place**
Guyana	ART TREES Registry	**In place**
Honduras	National Registry through ITMO.com	**Under consideration**
India	Indian Carbon Market (ICM) portal	**In progress**
Indonesia	SRN-PPI with sectoral credit input from Sistem Registri Unit Karbon (SRUK)	**In place**
Japan	The JCM Registry of Japan	**In place**
Kenya	Kenya National Carbon Registry (KNCR)	**In place**
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao Carbon Registry	**In progress**
Malawi	Malawi Carbon Registry System (MCRS)	**In progress**
Maldives	JCM Registry (potentially UNFCCC International Registry in the future)	**In progress**
Mauritania	GCC Registry	**Under consideration**
Monaco	UNFCCC International Registry	**No publicly available information**
Mongolia	National Carbon Registry/JCM Registry	**In progress**
Myanmar	UNFCCC International Registry (PACM)	**In progress**
New Zealand	New Zealand Emissions Trading Register	**Under consideration**
Oman	Oman National Carbon Registry (Meezan)	**In progress**
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	National Carbon Registry (ongoing development)	**In progress**
Rwanda	Rwanda Carbon Registry	**In progress**
Singapore	International Carbon Credit Registry	**In progress**
Sri Lanka	Carbon Market Digital Platform	**In progress**
Suriname	National Registry through ITMO.com	**In place**
Switzerland	Swiss Emissions Trading Registry (EHR)	**In place**
Tanzania	Internationally accesible registry(ies) and Tanzania National Carbon Registry (under development)	**In progress**
Thailand	Thailand Carbon Credit Registry	**In place**
The Gambia	UNFCCC International Registry	**Under consideration**
Tunisia	National Article 6 Registry	**In progress**
Ukraine	National Carbon Registry	**In place**
Vanuatu	National Carbon Registry for ITMO accountings and transfers	**In progress**
Vietnam	Vietnam is establishing the National Registration System for greenhouse gas emission allowances and carbon credits as prescribed in Decree 119/2025/ND-CP	**In progress**
Zambia	Zambia Carbon Registry	**In place**
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Carbon Registry	**In place**

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

2.5 Reporting Under Article 6.2

Map 3. Parties' Reporting Status Under Article 6.2 Guidance



Sources: UNFCCC

Twenty-three Parties have formally submitted an Article 6.2 initial report to the UNFCCC, either by submitting to the CARP and/or as annex to the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Eight Parties have submitted annual information, in the form of an Agreed Electronic Format (AEF) to CARP. Finally, five 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.

The second centralized review of the Article 6 Technical Expert Review (Article 6 TER) was conducted from late 2025 through 2026, with the review finalized and the TER reports published for at least additional nine initial reports. Significant inconsistencies were identified across all initial reports under this review cycle, highlighting ongoing challenges Parties faced in reporting practices and potentially in their engagement in the review process. These results also underscore the urgent needs to strengthen understanding and capacity in Article 6 reporting. A facilitative, efficient, and Party-driven review remains important to encourage timely reporting while maintaining trust and transparency in Article 6 implementation.

> **"These results also underscore the urgent needs to strengthen understanding and capacity in Article 6 reporting. A facilitative, efficient, and Party-driven review remains important to encourage timely reporting while maintaining trust and transparency in Article 6 implementation."**

Table 5. Parties' Current Reporting to the UNFCCC

Party	Article 6.2 Initial Report	Annual Information	Regular Information (in part or in full)
Cambodia	✓		
Ghana	✓	✓	✓
Guyana	✓	✓	✓
Honduras	✓		
Japan	✓	✓	
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓
Malawi	✓		
Maldives	✓	✓	
Mongolia	✓		
Palau	✓		
Peru	✓		
Rwanda	✓		
Sierra Leone	✓		
Sri Lanka	✓		
Suriname	✓		
Switzerland	✓	✓	
Tanzania	✓		
Thailand	✓	✓	✓
The Gambia	✓		
Tunisia	✓		
Uzbekistan	✓		
Vanuatu	✓	✓	
Zimbabwe	✓		✓

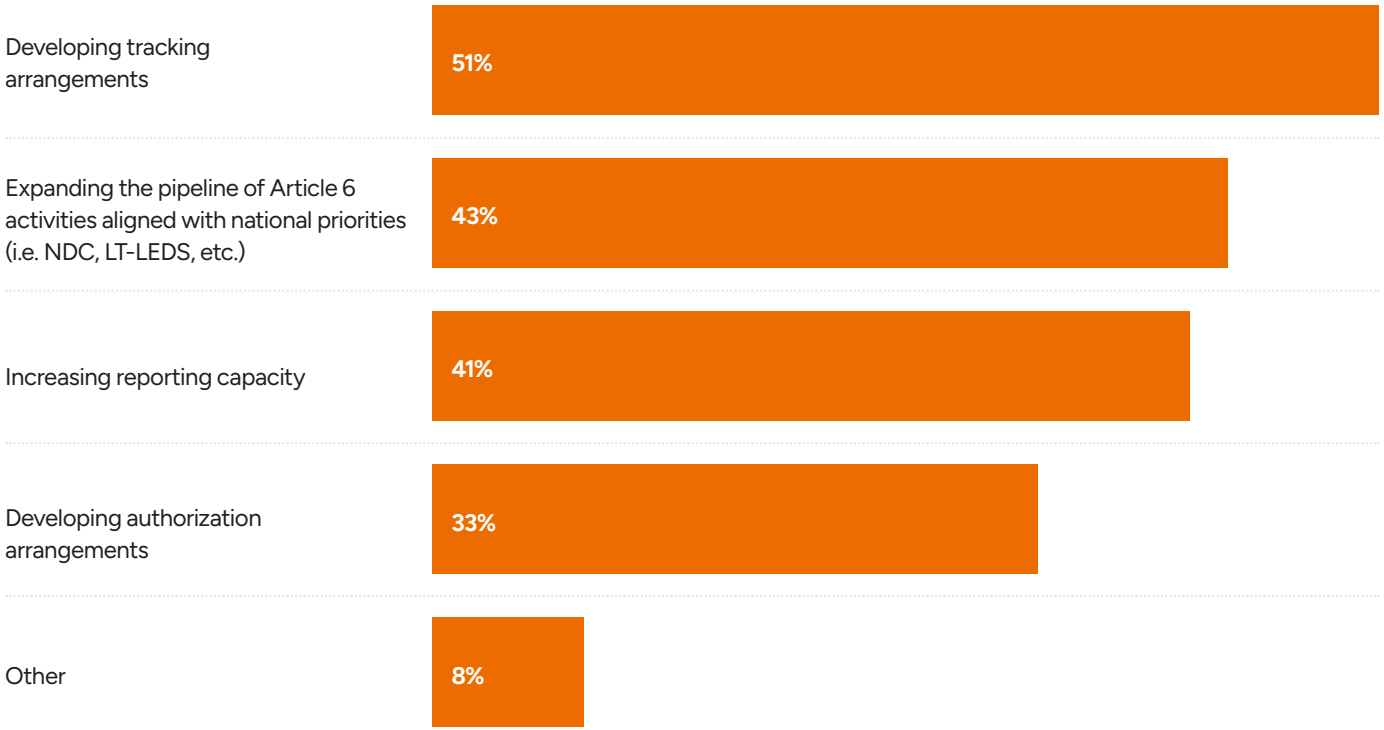
Cambodia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Palau, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, The Gambia, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe have submitted Article 6.2 initial reports, while Ghana, Guyana, Japan, Madagascar, Maldives, Switzerland, Thailand, and Vanuatu have submitted annual information using the draft version of the AEF. Ghana, Guyana, Madagascar, Thailand, and Zimbabwe have also included details relevant to Article 6 regular information in BTRs and/or in the CARP.

Sources: UNFCCC

2.6 Article 6.2 Guidance Implementation Challenges

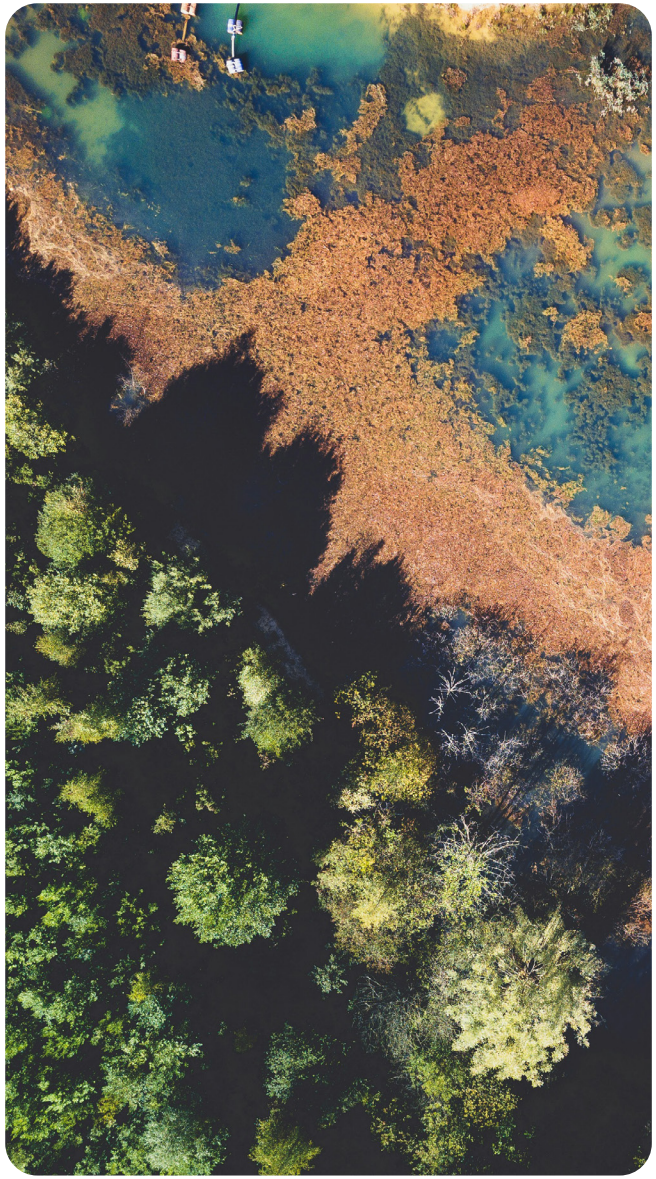
Figure 5. Most Urgent Priorities for Article 6.2 Guidance Implementation

Parties were also invited to share regarding priorities, challenges, and resources for implementing Article 6.2 guidance.



Parties could select up to two urgent priorities. The bar chart reflects the percentage of Parties responding to this question that selected each priority.

Sources: 2026 A6ISR Survey[6]



Of those Parties that responded to this question, developing tracking arrangements was the most frequently indicated urgent priority, followed by expanding the pipeline of Article 6 activities aligned with national priorities (i.e. NDC, Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies, etc.) and increasing reporting capacity. Parties also indicated "other" urgent priorities, such as finishing implementing and designing the national framework (guidelines, arrangements, resolutions, etc.), capacity building, implementing Article 6 activities, and a study to review and update the positive list.

Table 6. Urgent or Pressing Challenges Related to Implementation of the Article 6.2 Guidance

Parties were also invited to share about urgent/specific challenges. Key themes among the urgent challenges shared by responding Parties included:

Governance and Frameworks	Operational and Technical Implementation	Strategic Alignment and Capacity Building
Improved coordination and institutional structuring within government	Monitoring, verification and reporting (mrv) systems	Details regarding strategy, authorization, tracking, reporting, and technical capacity building needs
Developing and operationalizing frameworks	Greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting	Awareness and training among stakeholders (including private sector)
Aligning article 6.2 Authorization with PACM requirements	Using registries to report AEF	Building partnerships
	Registry interoperability and software	Risk of overselling
	Addressing technical expert reviews	Transparency (framework/reporting)
	Corresponding adjustments	Aligning activities with national priorities
	First transfer arrangements	Upfront financing for activities

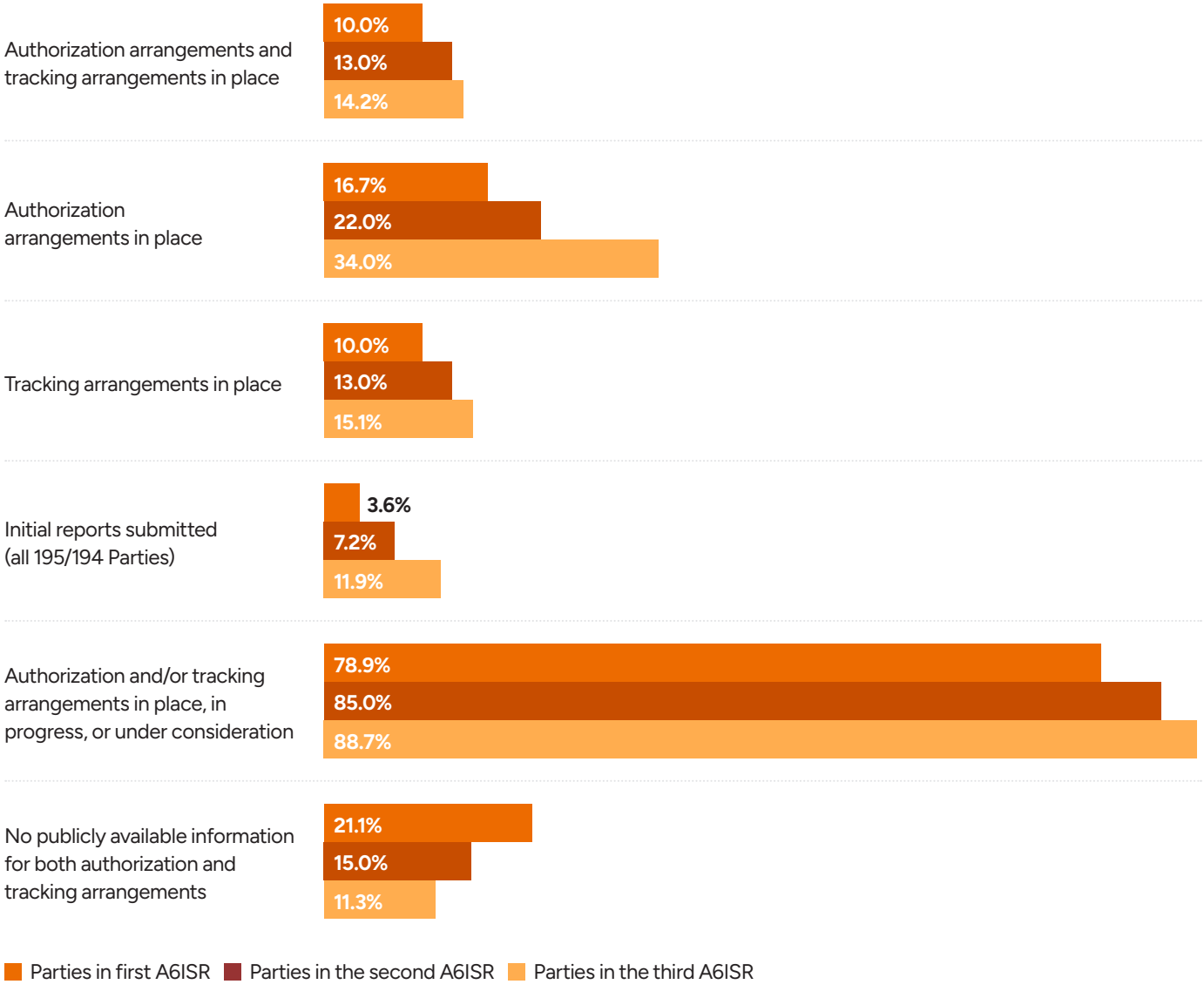
Table 7. Most Helpful Additional Resources or Support to Achieve Effective Implementation of the Article 6.2 Guidance

Finally, Parties optionally shared about specific additional resources or support that would be most helpful to achieve effective Article 6.2 implementation. Examples included:

Capacity Building and Training	Resources and Technical Support
Capacity building/development on authorization, tracking, reporting, MRV, and transparency, including letters of authorization (LOAs), corresponding adjustments, report finalization, and technical review readiness	Market studies
General capacity building for stakeholders/institutions/staff to enable effective participation/ building expertise	Pilot projects/project development
Training and workshops	Financial support/resources
Knowledge sharing	Tools for project developers
Awareness raising	Support for GHG inventory
Improved international cooperation/coordination for forums/exchanges as well as improving partnerships/forging new partnerships	Development of registry/digital infrastructure
	Analyses of domestic frameworks

2.7 Conclusion

Figure 6. Progress of Article 6.2 Guidance Implementation Over Time



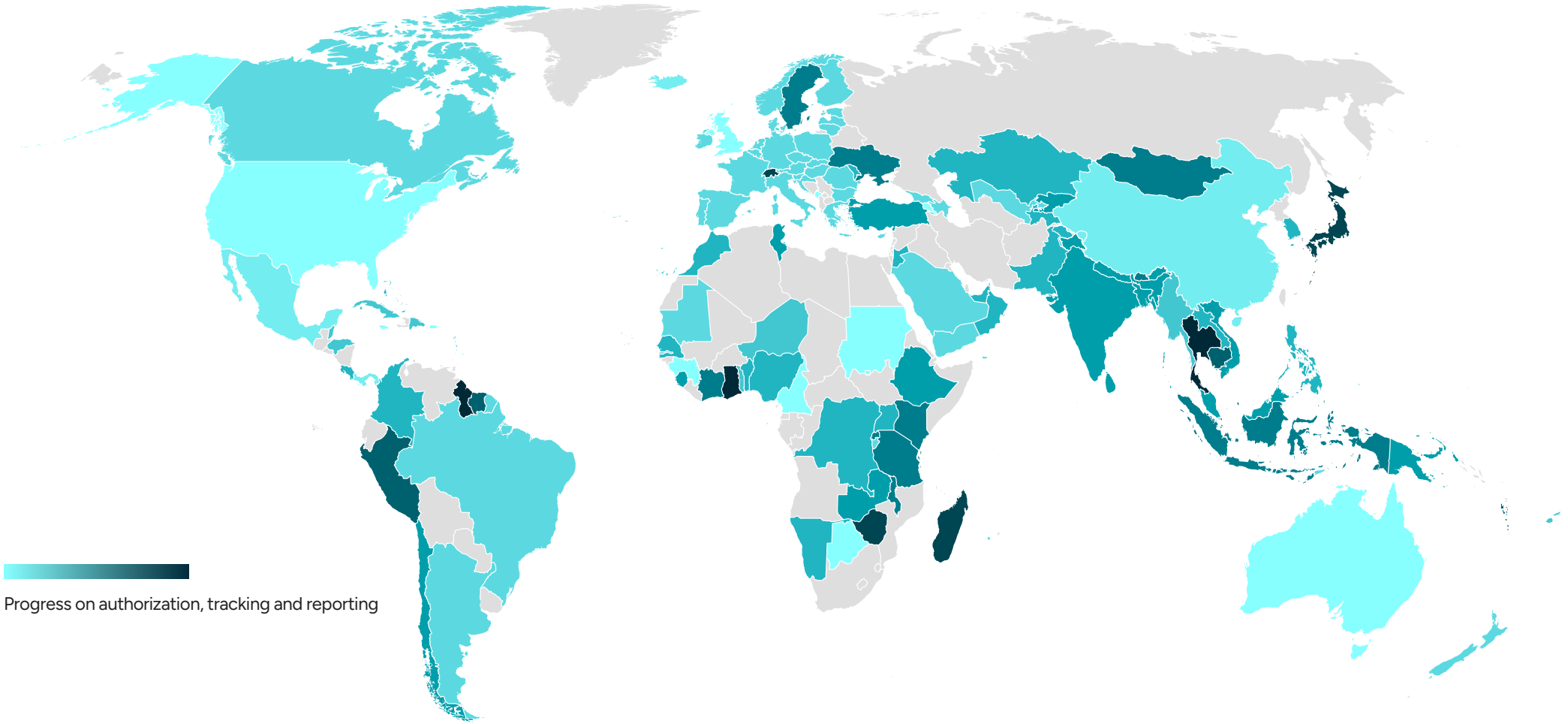
Sources: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1,3,7]

Global readiness for implementing Article 6.2 remains limited, but is gradually increasing from the first iteration of the A6ISR.

The rate of authorization arrangements in place has increased most noticeably in the third report, followed by submission of initial reports. However, the percentage of Parties with both authorization and tracking arrangements in place only slightly increased, impacted by the limited number of tracking arrangements in place. Tracking arrangement development may be a potential implementation bottleneck for Parties, aligning with the most frequently reported urgent priority by survey participants.



Map 4. Implementation Status of Article 6.2 Guidance



Ultimately, 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 and enable Parties to make informed decisions regarding authorization that ensure high integrity, promote NDC implementation and ambition, and align with the long-term goals, record necessary ITMOs information, and effectively report necessary information as required under the Article 6.2 guidance. Finally, timely and robust Article 6 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.

Sources: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys, A6IP internal consultations, and publicly accessible information.[1]

Chapter 3

Bilateral Cooperation and the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM)

3.1 Overview of the Bilateral Cooperation Status

Scaling Cooperation: Bilateral Agreements and Article 6.4 Mechanism

113
Bilateral arrangements

129
Parties have submitted their Article 6.4 DNA information

1,159
Article 6.4 Prior Consideration Notifications submissions

221
Projects under bilateral cooperation frameworks

415
CDM activities approved for transition to Article 6.4 by host Parties

151,566
tCO_2e ITMOs transferred under bilateral cooperation

71
Parties have communicated their host Party Participation Requirements for Article 6

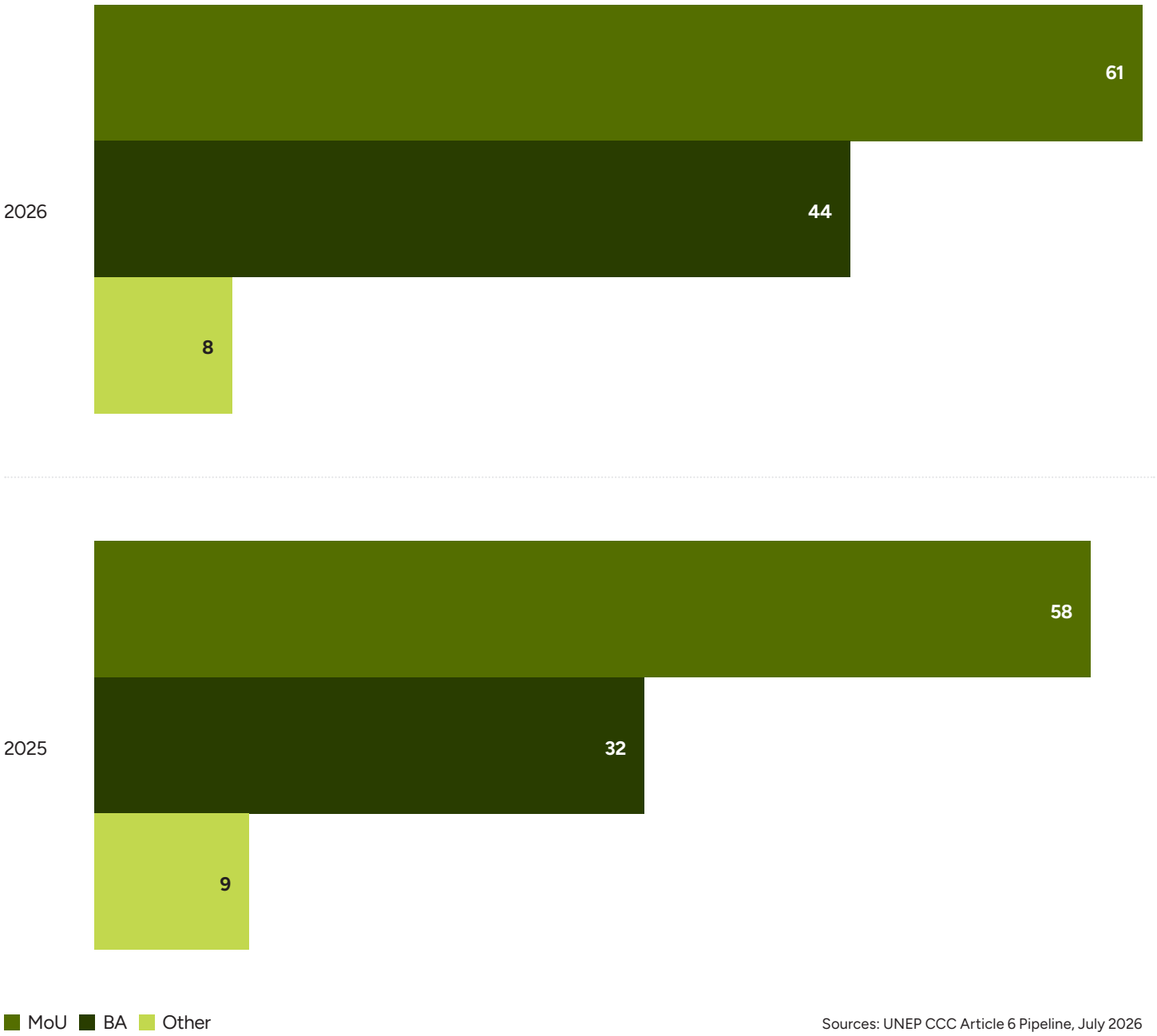
1.11 million
tCO_2e A6.4ERs from two transitioned Program of Activities (PoAs)

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

Bilateral cooperation under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement is continuing to grow, with, with Parties advancing efforts to establish arrangements for international cooperation on mitigation outcomes.



Figure 7. Bilateral Cooperation Status



Sources: UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline, July 2026

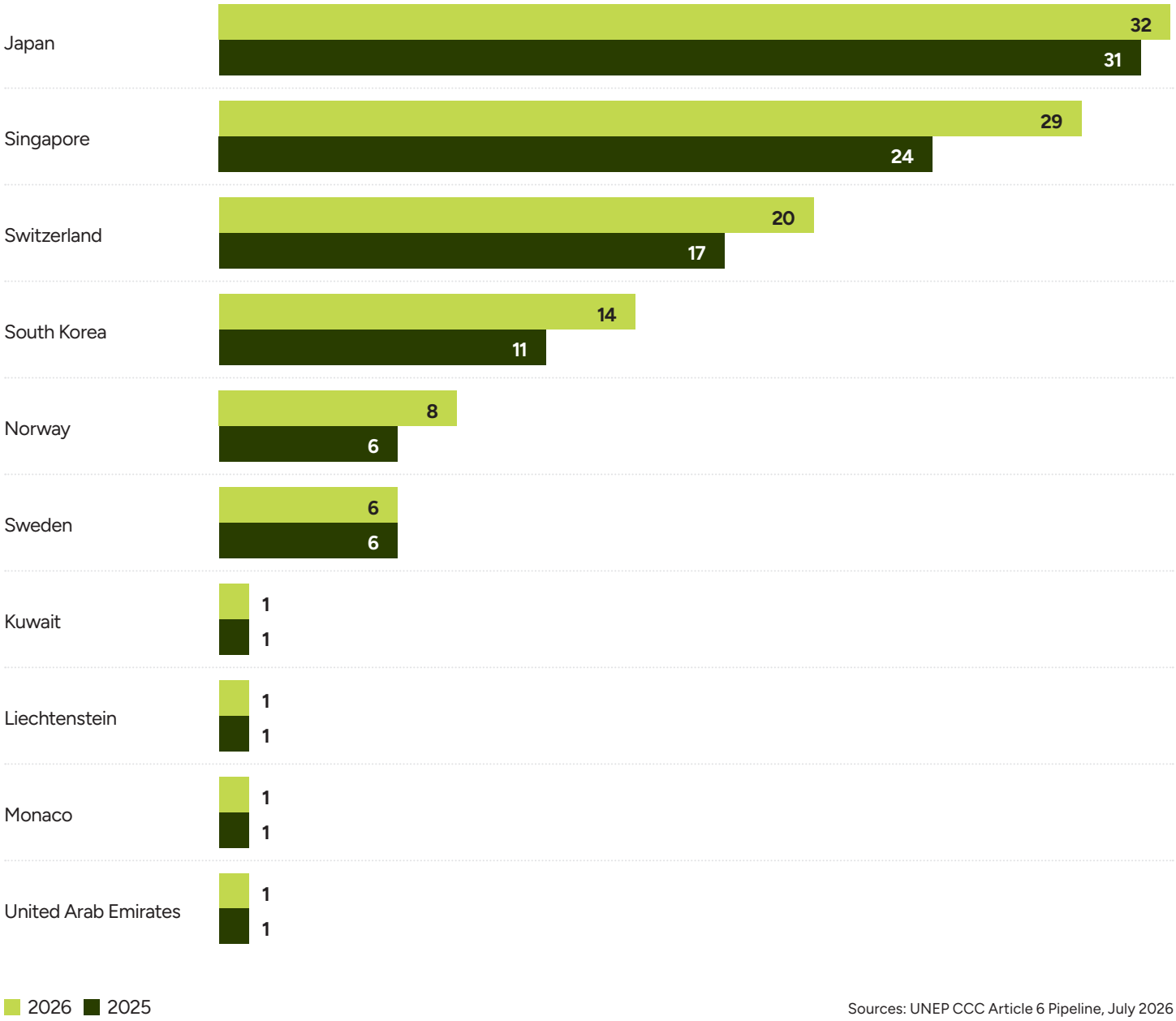
Bilateral cooperation increased from 99 arrangements in 2025 to 113 in 2026, representing a 14% increase, or 14 additional arrangements over the year.

The overall growth reflects an expansion in bilateral cooperation, with the total number of arrangements increasing across the reporting period. Of the 14 additional arrangements, 12 were Bilateral Agreements (BAs), while MoUs increased by three and arrangements classified as "Other" decreased by one. "Other" refers to declarations, statements of intents, and other forms of bilateral arrangement. The number of arrangements in this category may change over time if Parties take the next step toward formalizing their cooperation, for example, through the signing of a MoU or an Implementation Agreement.



> "The overall growth reflects an expansion in bilateral cooperation, with the total number of arrangements increasing across the reporting period."

Figure 8. Acquiring Parties and Number of Partner Host Parties Agreements



Sources: UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline, July 2026

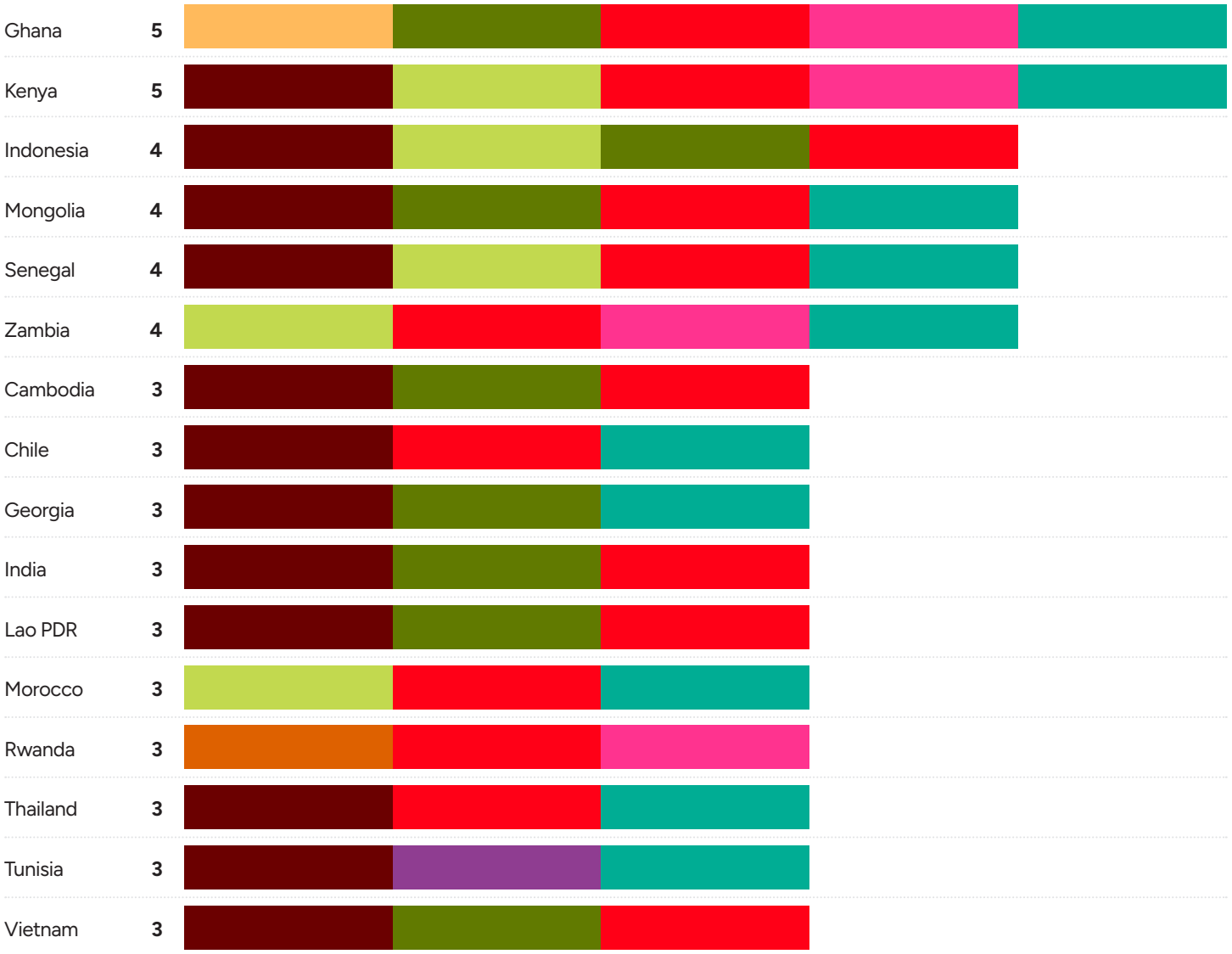
Japan remains the leading acquiring Party, with the number of agreements increasing marginally from 31 in 2025 to 32 in 2026.

Singapore recorded the strongest growth, increasing from 24 to 29 agreements, followed by Switzerland and South Korea, which rose from 17 to 20 and 11 to 14, respectively. Norway also increased its engagement from six to eight agreements, while Sweden remained unchanged at six. Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and the United Arab Emirates each maintained one agreement in both years.



3.2 Bilateral Cooperation Between Parties

Figure 9. Top Host Parties by Number of Bilateral Cooperation



Sources: UNEP CCC Article 6 Pipeline, July 2026

NB: Detailed chart of Party cooperation, including Parties with fewer than three cooperations, can be found on A6IP website

Sixty-eight Parties are currently engaging in bilateral cooperation, consisting of 58 host Parties and 10 acquiring Parties. Some Parties are both acquiring and host Parties, including Norway, Sweden, and the United Arab Emirates.

Ghana and Kenya are among the host Parties with highest bilateral engagement, with five acquiring Parties each. Mongolia, Senegal, Indonesia, and Zambia follow closely with each engaging with four acquiring Parties.



3.3 Mitigation Activities Under the Bilateral Cooperation

There are 221 activities being implemented under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. Japan accounts for 147 activities through the JCM, followed by Switzerland, which has 38 activities, reflecting the active pursuit of high-integrity ITMOs to meet their climate targets.

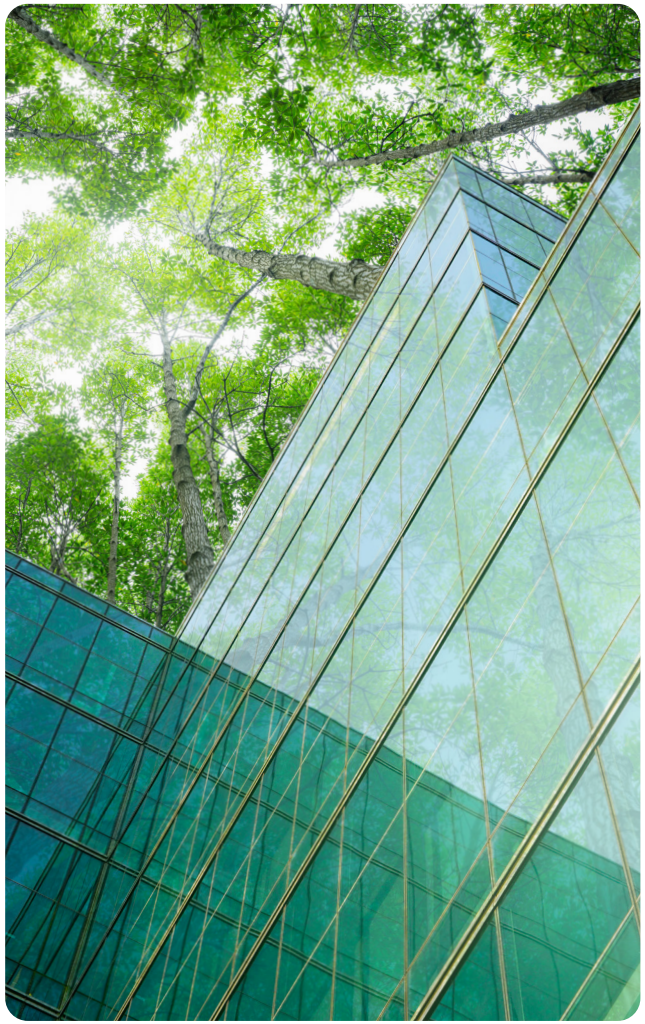
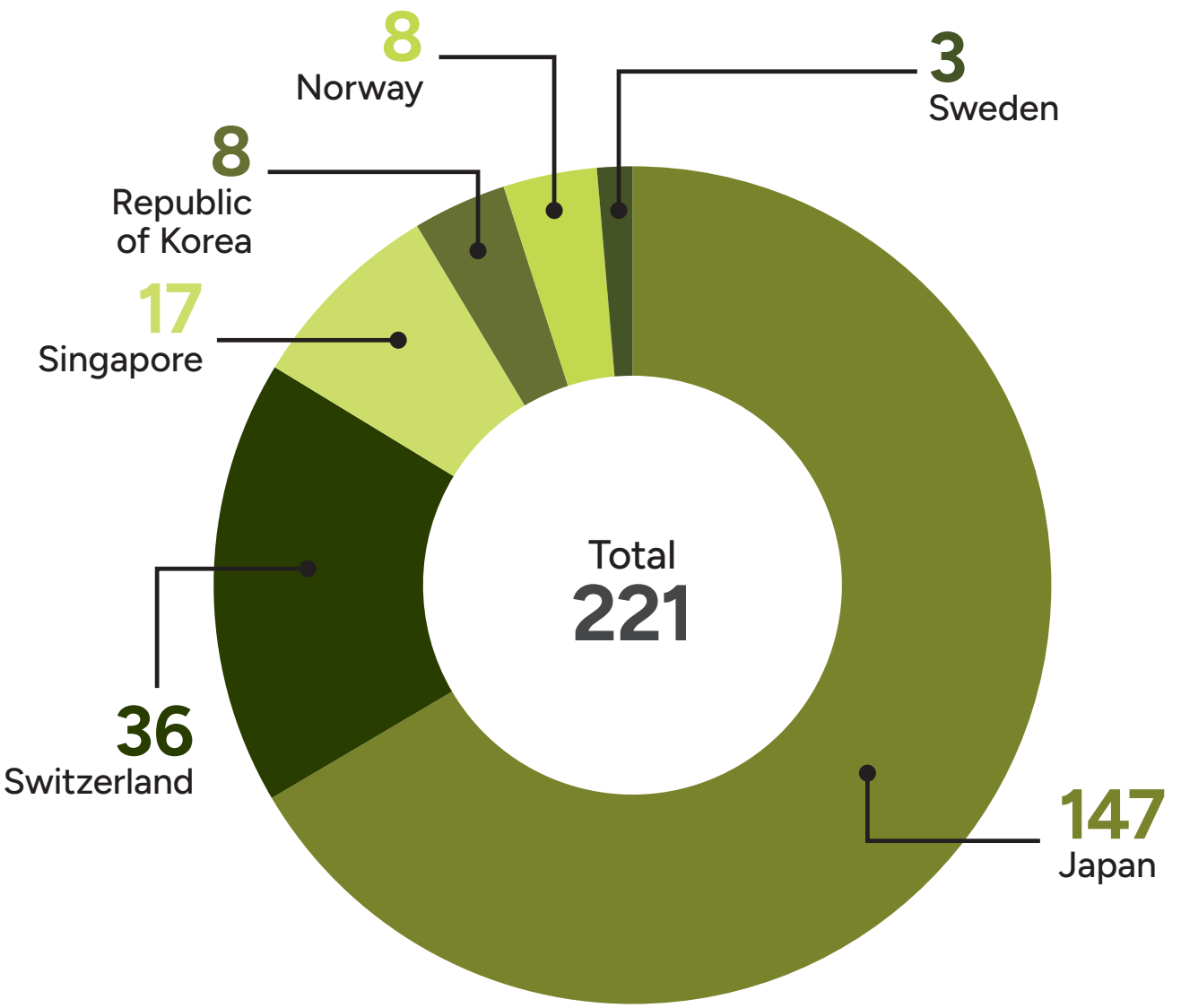
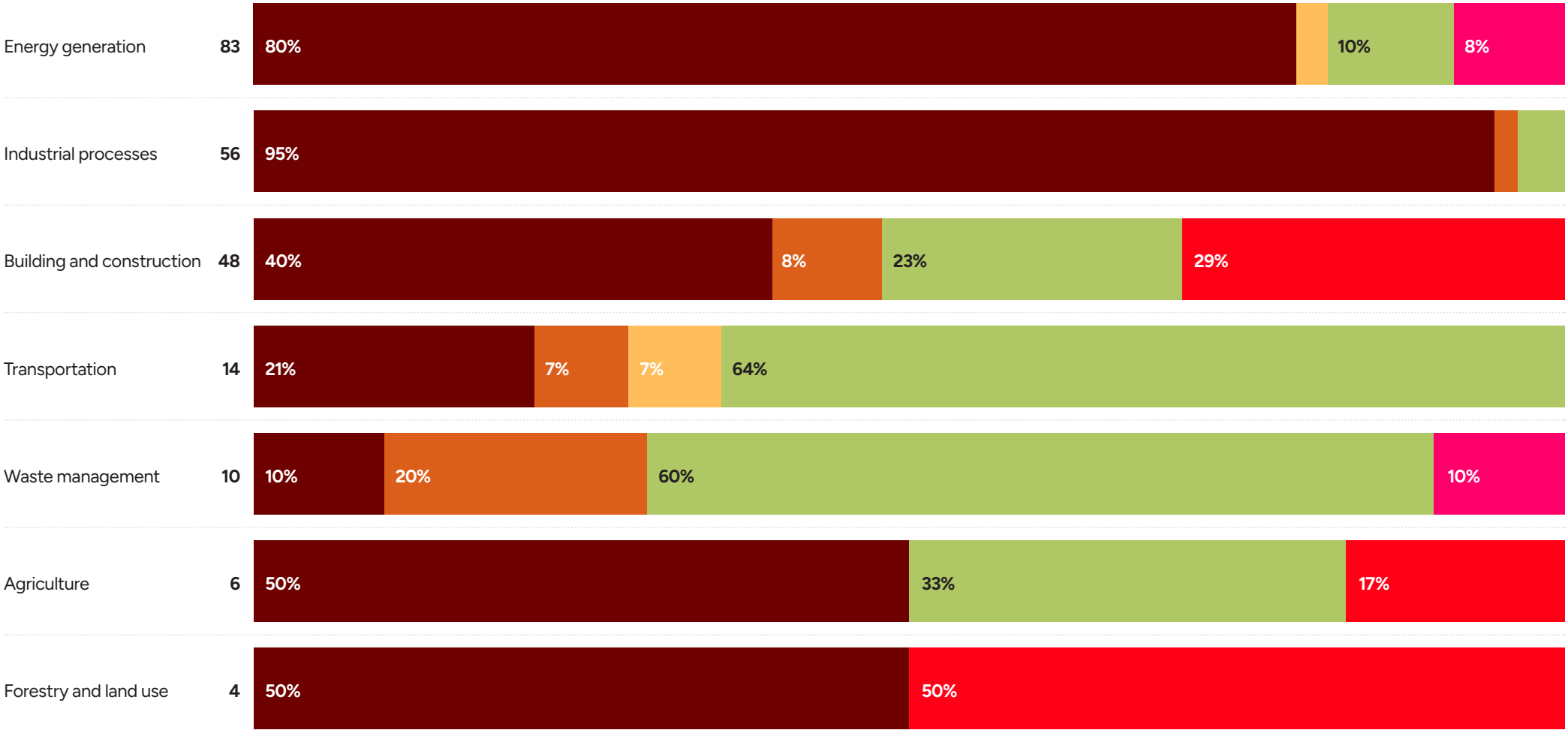


Figure 10. Number of Activities Under Bilateral Cooperation



Source: A6IP Internal Database

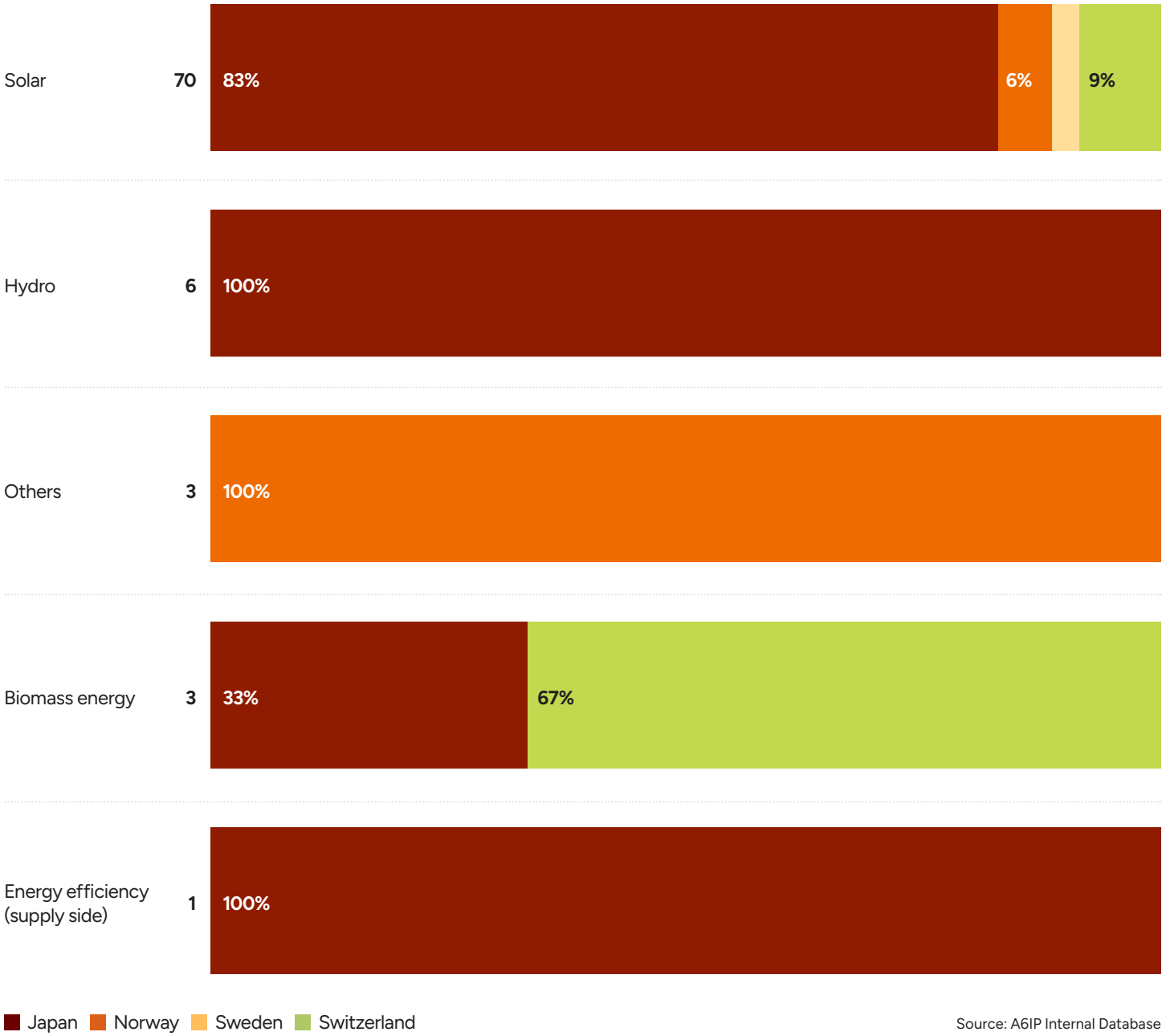
Figure 11. Activities Under the Bilateral Cooperation



Projects under bilateral cooperation are concentrated in energy-generation activities, largely driven by Japan's JCM. Energy generation remains the largest area, with 83 activities, followed by industrial processes (56) and building and construction (48), with Japan accounting for most activities in these sectors. However, the growing involvement of other acquiring Parties and the emergence of activities in transport, waste, agriculture, and forestry indicate that Article 6.2 cooperation is gradually expanding into a wider range of mitigation activities.

Source: A6IP Internal Database

Figure 12. Activity Type Under Energy Generation



Source: A6IP Internal Database

Energy-generation activities are predominantly driven by Japan, particularly through solar and hydro activities, while Norway and Switzerland lead the smaller "Others" and biomass-energy categories, respectively.

The "Others" category also includes bundled renewable-energy activities, where a single activity encompasses multiple renewable-energy activities.



Table 8. ITMOs Transfer Under Bilateral Cooperation

Host Party	Acquiring Party	Activity Type	ITMOs transferred (tCO_2e)
Ghana	Switzerland	Cookstoves	11,733
Maldives	Japan	Renewable Energy	433
Mongolia	Japan	Renewable Energy	86,564
Palau	Japan	Renewable Energy	194
Thailand	Switzerland	Transport	51,633
Thailand	Japan	Renewable Energy and Industrial Waste Water	1,009

Source: A6IP Internal Database

A total of 151,566 tCO_2e of ITMOs have been transferred under bilateral cooperation agreements through these activities. However, the number of completed ITMO transactions remains limited and several factors explain this slow progress. These include the time needed to establish and operationalize national authorization and tracking systems. In addition, project development and verification processes can be lengthy and differences in institutional arrangements may further delay implementation.



"In addition, project development and verification processes can be lengthy and differences in institutional arrangements may further delay implementation."

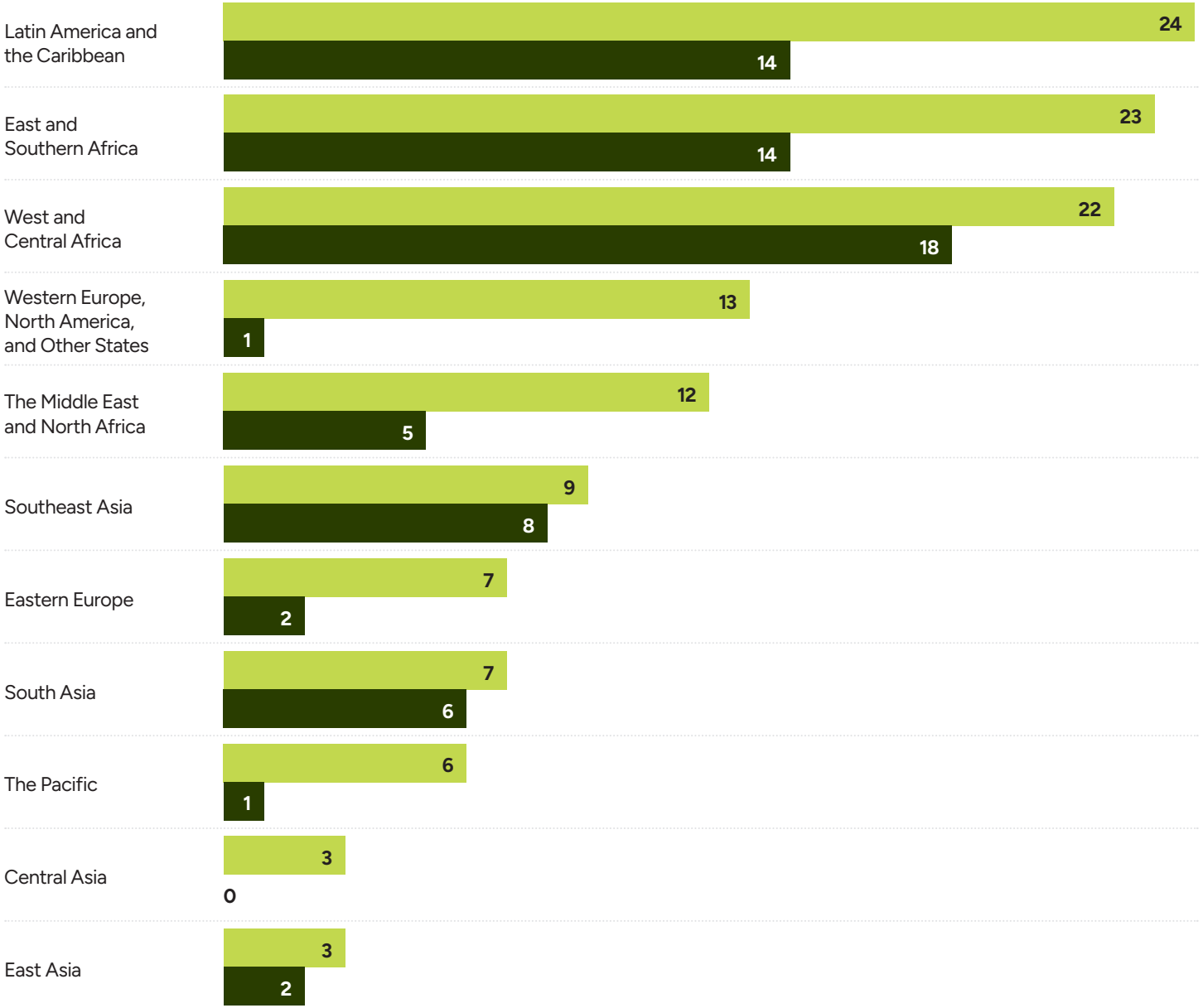
3.4 Article 6.4 Designated National Authority (DNA) and Host Party Participation Requirements

Progress in the communication of Article 6.4 DNA and host Party participation requirements has continued as Parties move toward operationalizing their participation in the PACM or Article 6.4 mechanism. To date, a growing number of host Parties have submitted the required information, providing greater clarity on the national authorities responsible for Article 6.4 participation and the requirements applicable to activities seeking to implement under the mechanism.



> "To date, a growing number of host Parties have submitted the required information, providing greater clarity on the national authorities responsible for Article 6.4 participation and the requirements applicable to activities seeking to implement under the mechanism."

Figure 13. Article 6.4 Mechanism DNA and Host Party Participation Requirements Submissions



Sources: UNFCCC List of Article 6.4 (PACM) DNA

A total of 129 Parties have submitted a Designated National Authority (DNA), while only 71 countries have submitted the host Party participation requirements for Article 6.4 mechanism, highlighting a significant implementation gap. Latin America and the Caribbean, East and Southern Africa, and West and Central Africa have the highest number of DNA submissions, while host Party participation requirements remain comparatively lower. This suggests that although many Parties have established the institutional foundation for PACM participation, further progress is needed to complete the requirements that enable activities to advance under the mechanism.



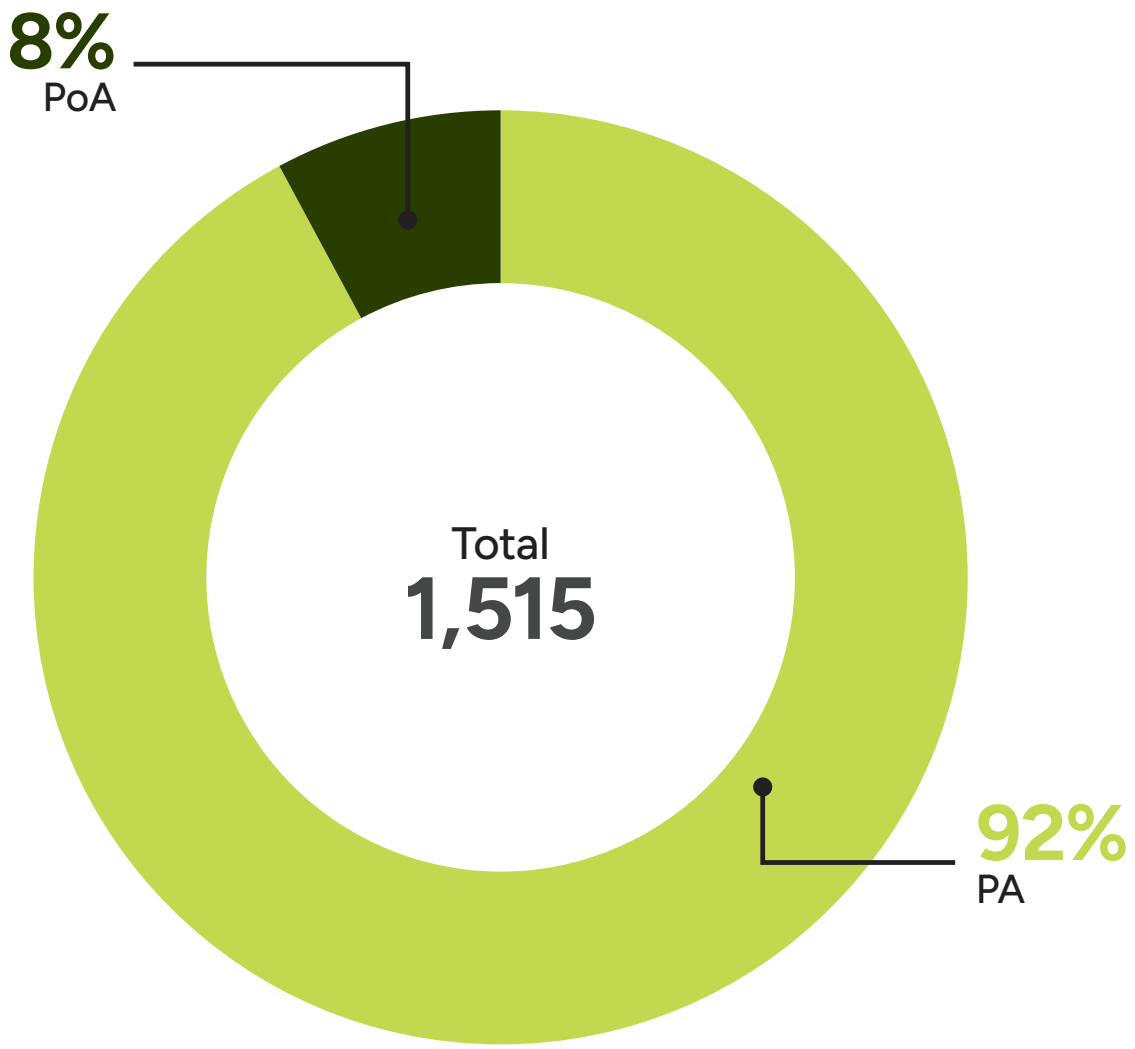
3.5 Transition of CDM Activities to PACM

Based on the Decision 20/CMA.7, the deadline for host Party approval was extended to 30 June 2026, from the original deadline of 31 December 2025. With the extended deadline now passed, the number of activities that have secured host Party approval provides an important indication of progress in the transition process and the extent to which eligible activities are positioned to continue under the Article 6.4 mechanism. Attention is now also turning to the 31 December 2026 deadline for submission of additional documentation for activities continuing to apply their existing CDM methodologies, making timely completion of the remaining transition requirements particularly important.

The transition pipeline from the CDM shows a total of 1,515 CDM activities requested transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism. Of these, 1,396 were Project Activities (PAs), accounting for 92% of the total, while 119 were Program of Activities (PoAs), representing 8%.

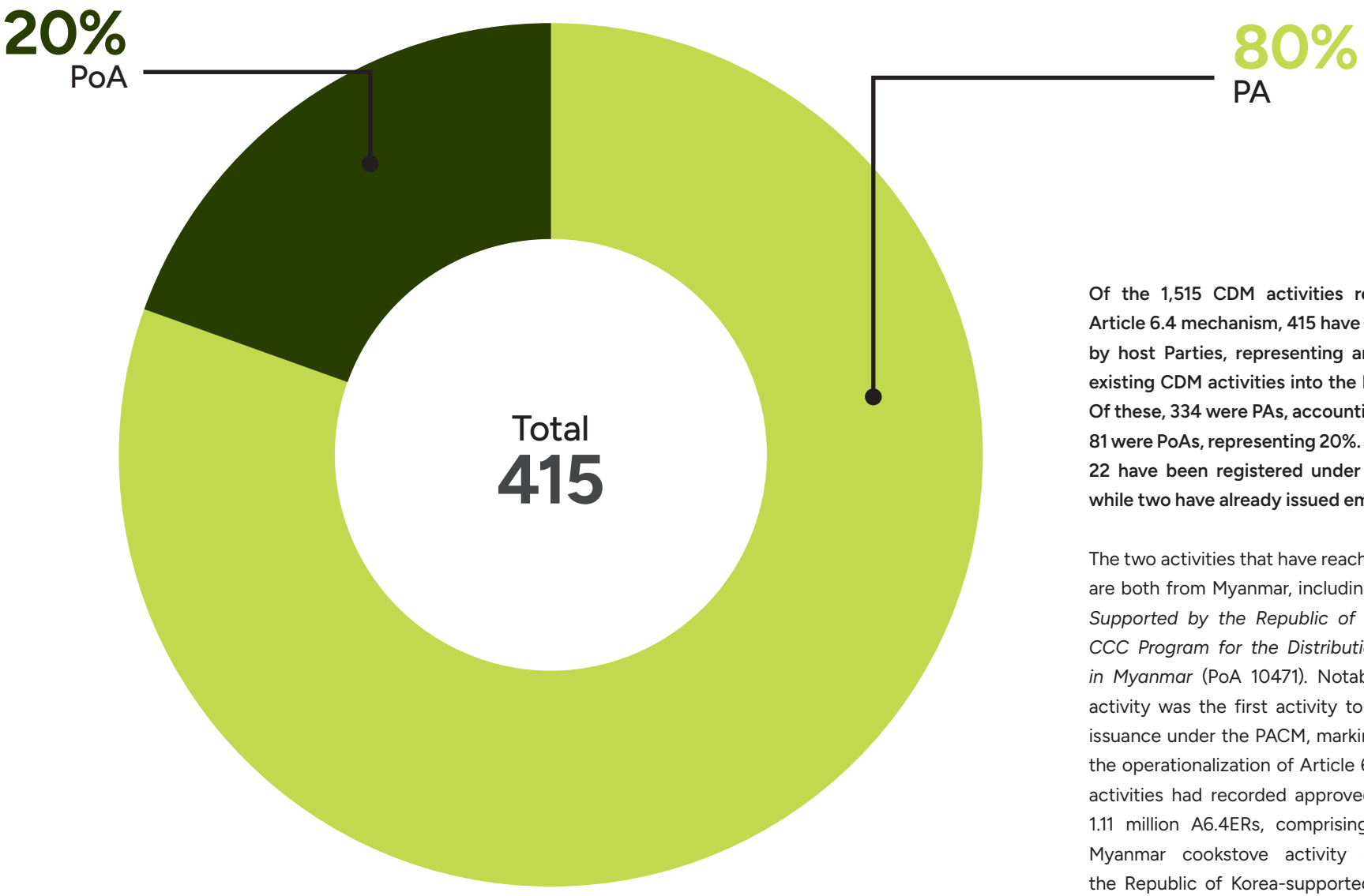
> "Attention is now also turning to the 31 December 2026 deadline for submission of additional documentation for activities continuing to apply their existing CDM methodologies, making timely completion of the remaining transition requirements particularly important."

Figure 14. CDM Activities Requesting Transition to Article 6.4 Mechanism



Source: UNFCCC List of CDM activities in transition

Figure 15. CDM Activities Approved for Transition by Host Party

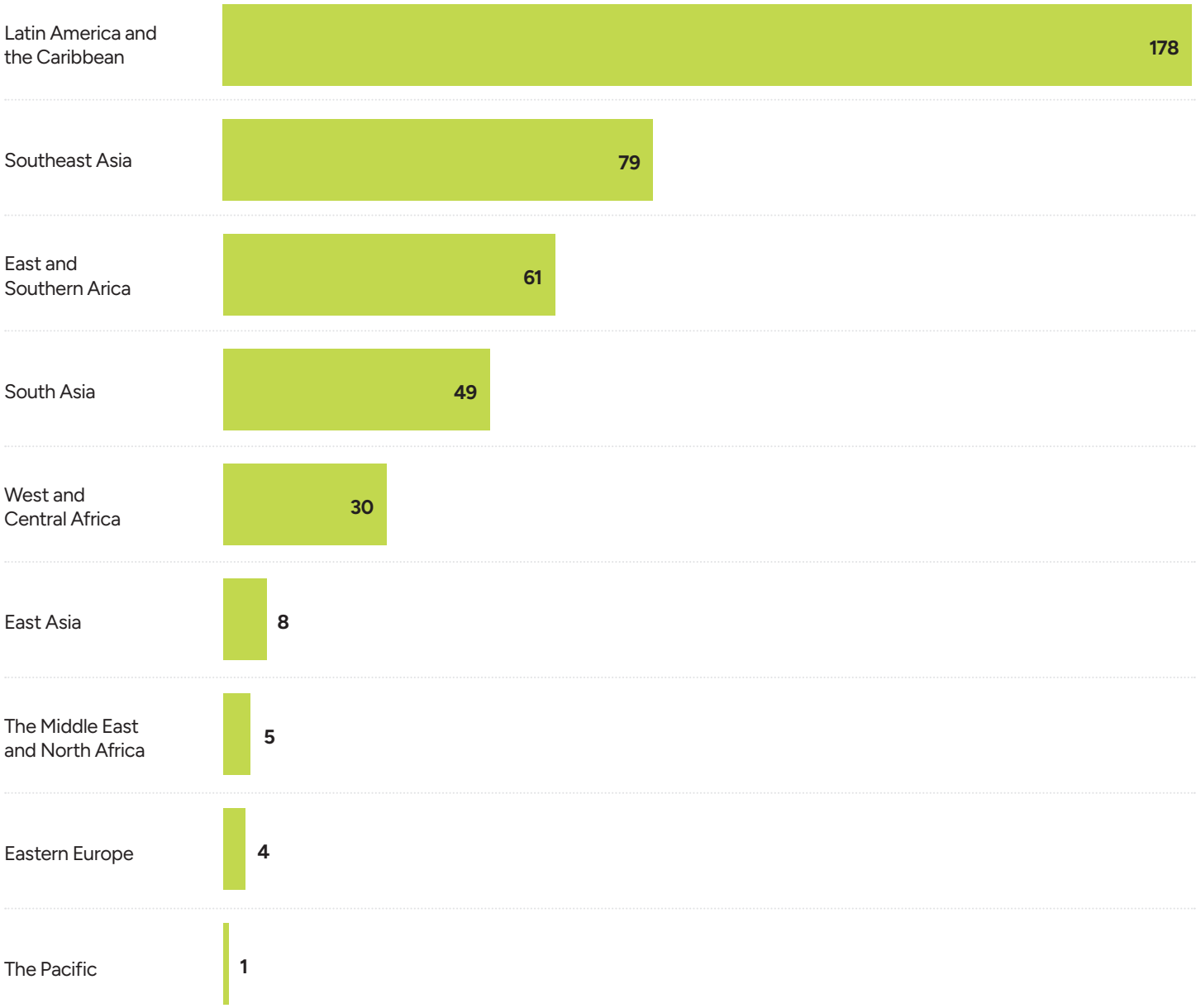


Source: UNFCCC List of CDM activities in transition

Of the 1,515 CDM activities requesting transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism, 415 have been approved for transition by host Parties, representing an important step in moving existing CDM activities into the Paris Agreement framework. Of these, 334 were PAs, accounting for 92% of the total, while 81 were PoAs, representing 20%. Of these approved activities, 22 have been registered under the Article 6.4 mechanism, while two have already issued emission-reduction units.

The two activities that have reached issuance under the PACM are both from Myanmar, including the *Clean Energy Program Supported by the Republic of Korea* (PoA 10415) and the *CCC Program for the Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Myanmar* (PoA 10471). Notably, the Myanmar cookstove activity was the first activity to have A6.4ERs approved for issuance under the PACM, marking an important milestone in the operationalization of Article 6.4. As of July 2026, the two activities had recorded approved issuance of approximately 1.11 million A6.4ERs, comprising 648,783 tCO2e from the Myanmar cookstove activity and 463,373 tCO2e from the Republic of Korea-supported clean energy activity. This demonstrates the transition of CDM activities from host Party approval and registration into actual credit issuance.

Figure 16. CDM Activities Approved for Transition by Host Party by Region



UNFCCC List of CDM Activities in Transition

The approved CDM transition activities show a strong regional concentration in Latin America and the Caribbean, which accounts for the largest share of approvals, followed by Southeast Asia and East and Southern Africa, while other regions have comparatively fewer approved activities. At the country level, Brazil is the leading host country, followed by Chile, Vietnam, Thailand and Pakistan, although a substantial share of approvals is distributed across other countries. Overall, this shows a larger geographical engagement but uneven progress, with approvals concentrated in regions and countries with established CDM activities and active engagement with the Article 6.4 transition process.

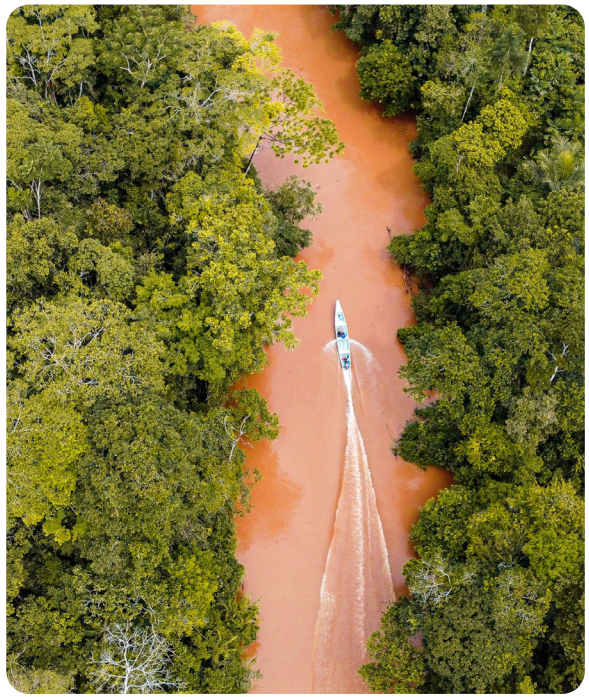
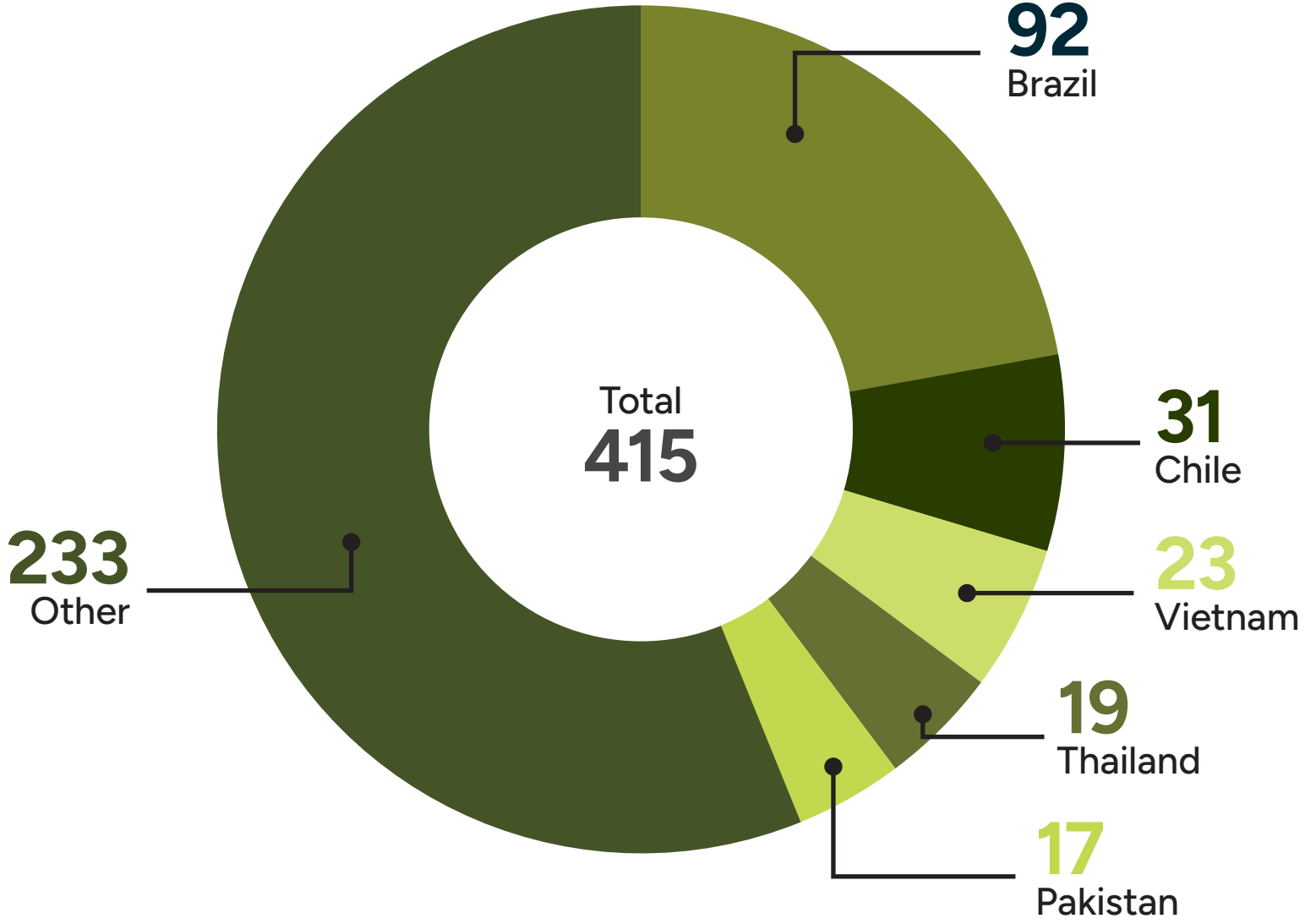
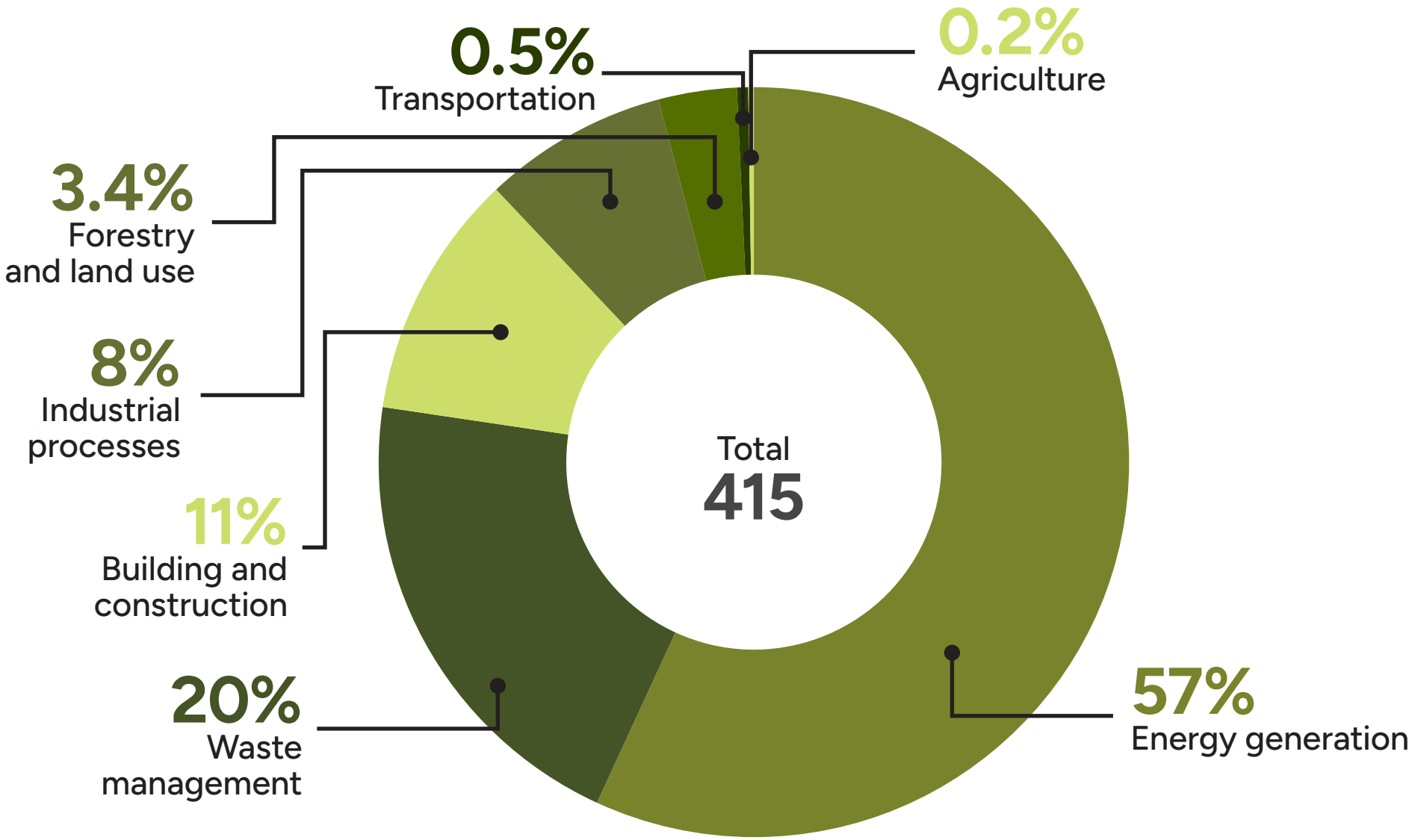


Figure 17. CDM Activities Approved by Host Party Top Five Countries



Sources: UNFCCC List of CDM activities in transition

Figure 18. CDM Activities Approved for Transition by Host Party



The approved CDM activities transitioning to Article 6.4 are heavily concentrated in the energy-generation sector, which accounts for more than half of the approved pipeline. Waste management is the second-largest sector, followed by building and construction and industrial processes, together accounting for a substantial share of the remaining activities. In contrast, forestry and land use, transportation and agriculture have relatively limited representation.

Sources: UNFCCC List of CDM Activities in Transition

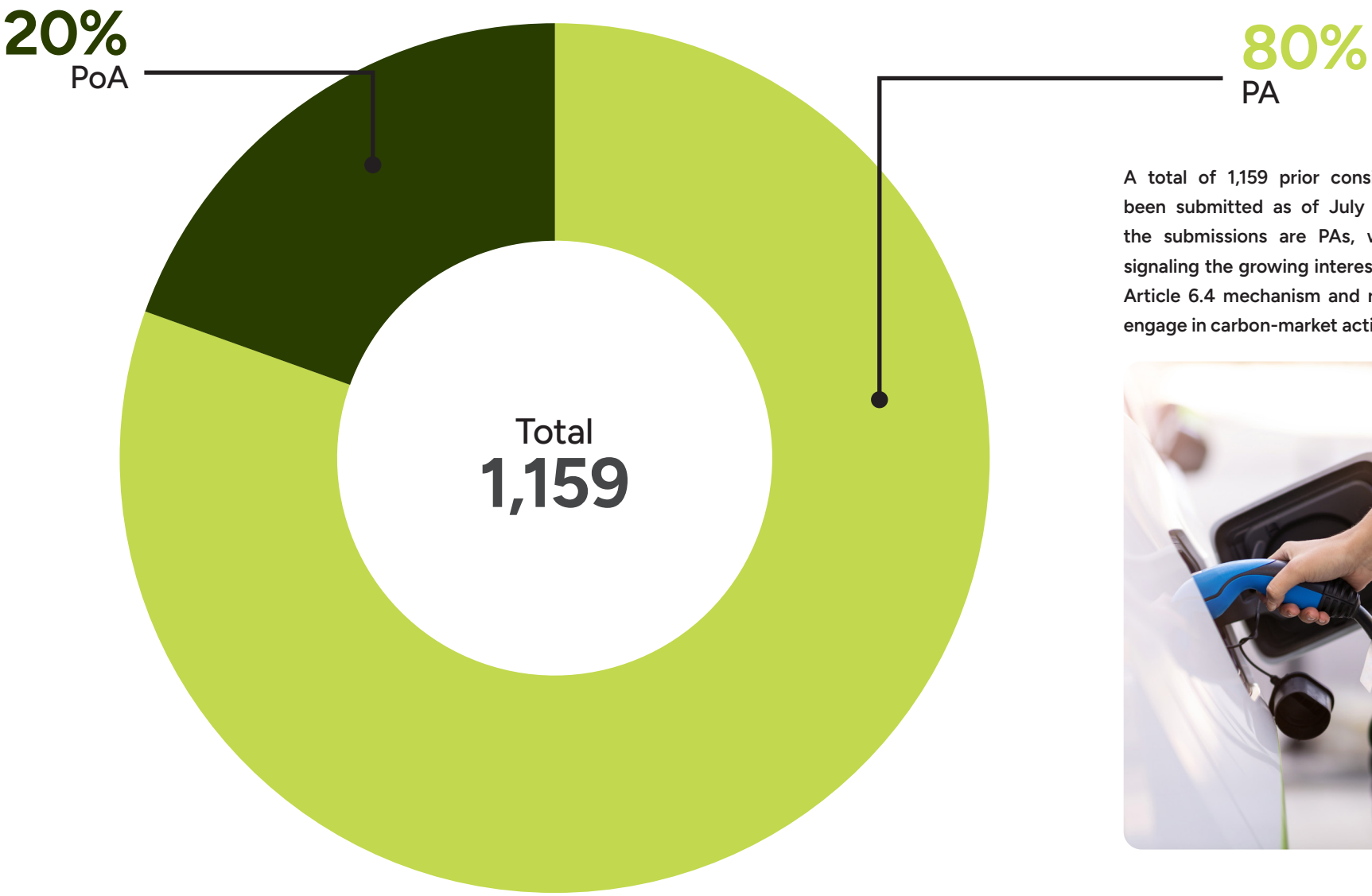
3.6 PACM Prior Consideration Notifications

Prior consideration notifications serve as an early signal of interest from project developers indicating their intention to register activities under PACM. Under the Paris Agreement's Article 6.4 mechanism, participants proposing a new activity are required to demonstrate that they considered the potential benefits of the mechanism before proceeding with its development. This is demonstrated through a prior consideration notification, whereby the participant informs the Article 6.4 mechanism's secretariat of its intention to seek registration of the proposed activity under the mechanism.



> "Under the Paris Agreement's Article 6.4 mechanism, participants proposing a new activity are required to demonstrate that they considered the potential benefits of the mechanism before proceeding with its development."

Figure 19. Prior Consideration Notifications by Type

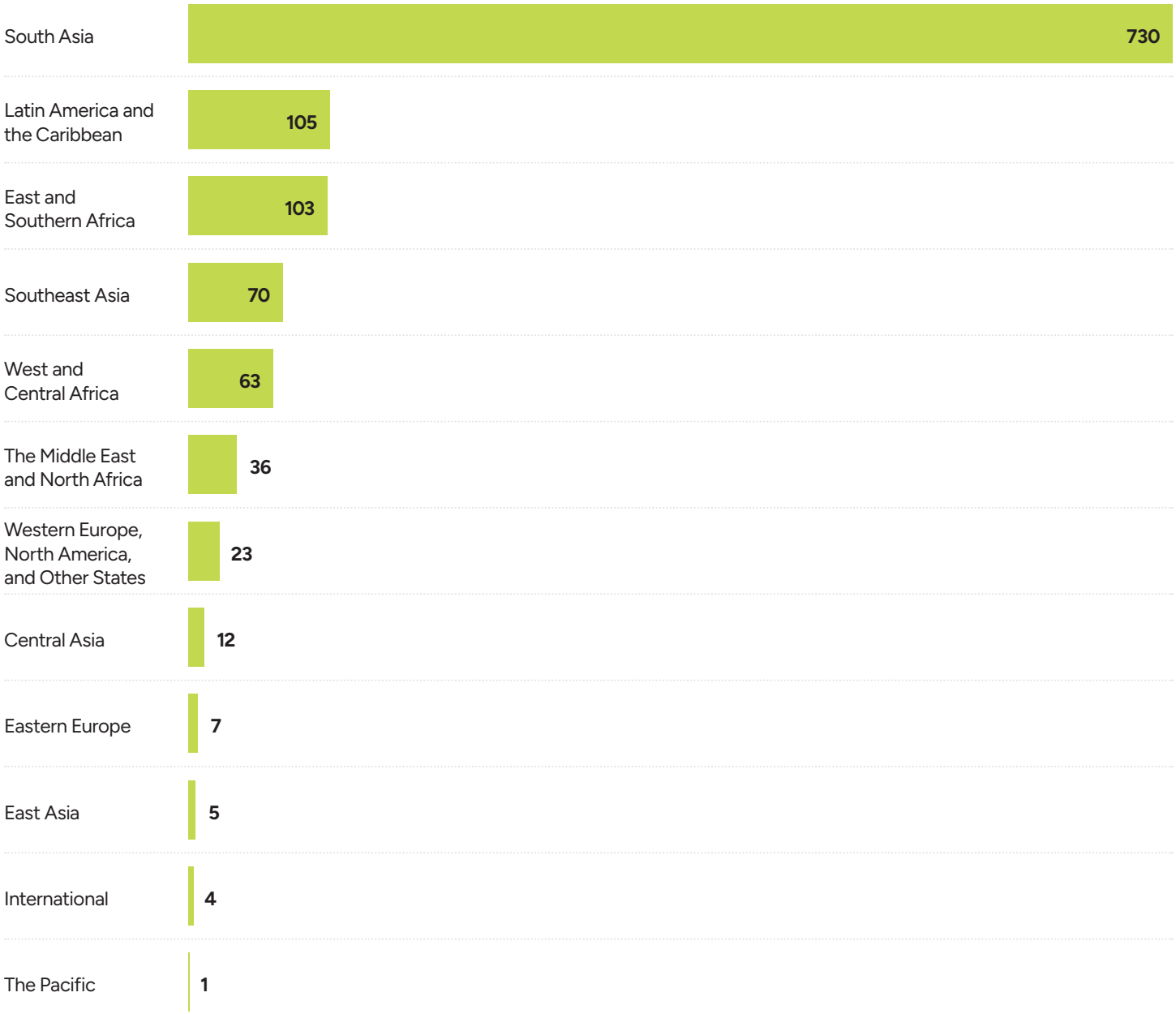


A total of 1,159 prior consideration notifications have been submitted as of July 2026. About 80% (924) of the submissions are PAs, while 20% (235) are PoAs, signaling the growing interest in operationalization of the Article 6.4 mechanism and readiness of stakeholders to engage in carbon-market activities.



Sources: UNFCCC Prior Consideration Notifications

Figure 20. Prior Consideration Notifications by Region



Sources: UNFCCC prior consideration notifications

South Asia is by far the biggest driver of activity, accounting for the vast majority of all notifications submitted so far. A smaller group of projects is emerging across Latin America and the Caribbean as well as East and Southern Africa. The regional distribution of the prior consideration notifications is uneven, and regions including East Asia, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Pacific have submitted substantially fewer notifications.

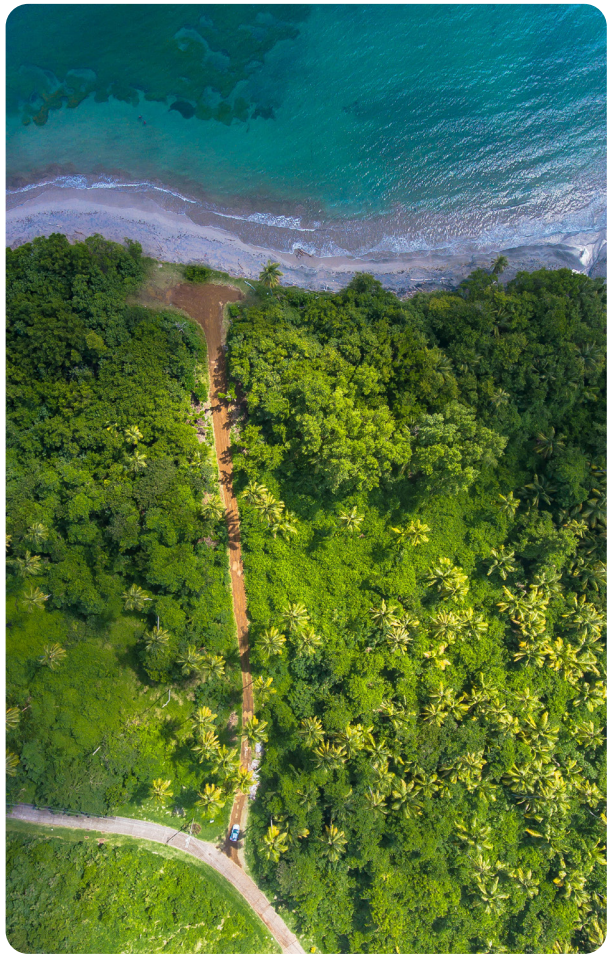
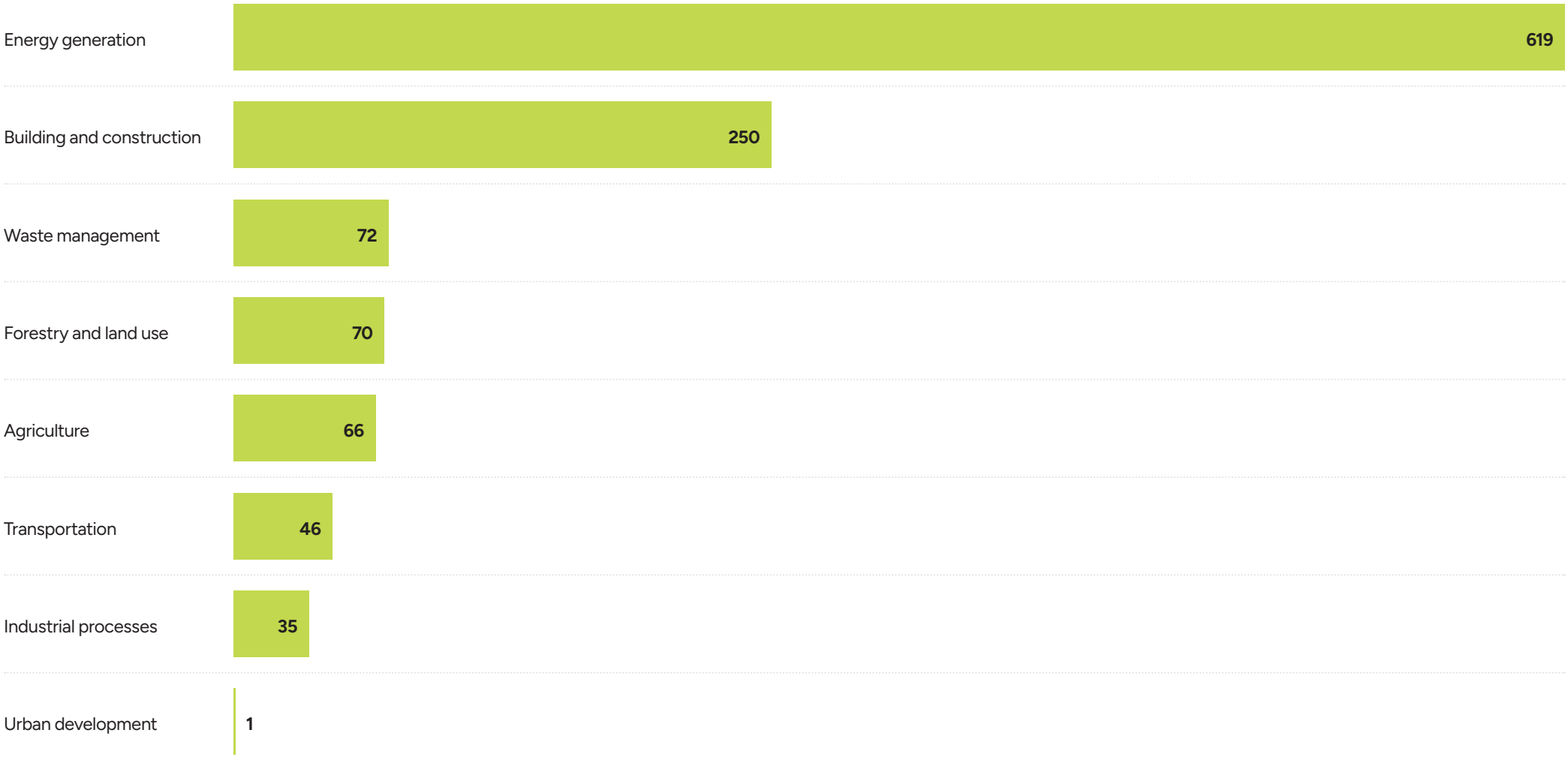


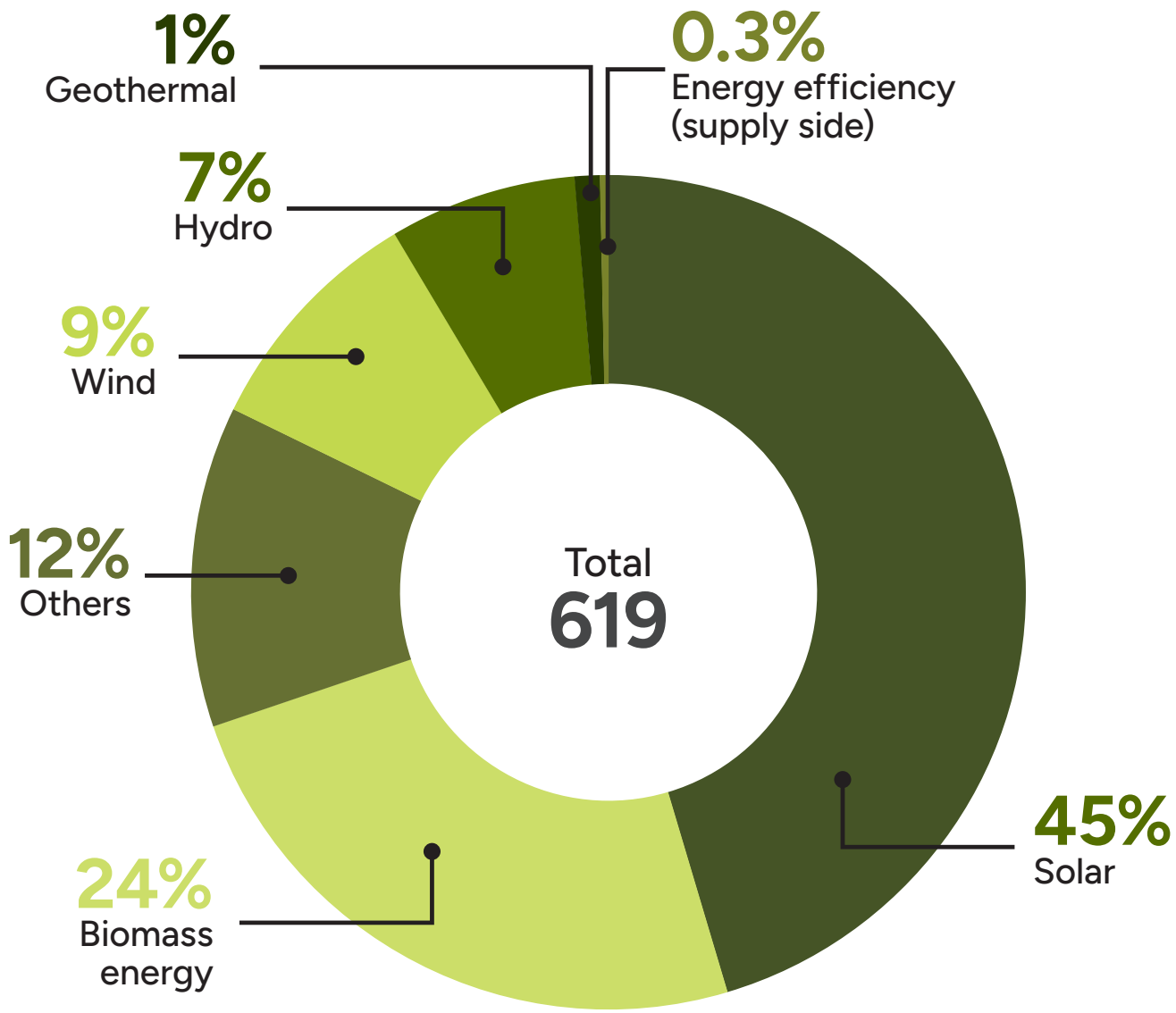
Figure 21. Type of Activities Submitted Under the Prior Consideration Notifications



Energy generation accounts for the largest share, with 619 activities, representing approximately 53% of all activities, followed by building and construction with 250 activities (22%). Together, these two sectors account for around 75% of the activities, highlighting their prominence among activities considering participation under Article 6. Other sectors such as waste management, forestry, agriculture, transport, and industrial processes make up only a small fraction of the pipeline, while urban development projects are the smallest segment.

Source: A6IP Internal Database

Figure 22. Prior Consideration Notifications Activity Types Under Energy Generation



Source: UNFCCC Prior Consideration Notification

A large majority of energy generation prior consideration notifications are concentrated in renewable-energy generation, mainly driven by solar energy and biomass energy, followed by wind and hydro power. The building and construction sector represents the second largest group and is made up entirely of household energy efficiency projects like clean cookstoves and efficient lighting.

The prior consideration notifications show early momentum for the PACM, driven mostly by standalone renewable-energy projects and household energy efficiency activities in South Asia. While this highlights strong private-sector interest in A6.4ERs, the heavy concentration in a few countries and sectors shows that international support and targeted policies will be essential to build a truly global market.



Chapter 4

The Evolving Role of Independent Crediting Programs in Article 6 Implementation

4.1 Introduction

The Role of Independent Carbon Standards to Support Article 6 Implementation

8,948

Activities in pipeline under the independent carbon standards

3,646

Activities in pipeline under Verra Verified Carbon Standards

3,422

Activities in pipeline under Gold Standard

1,880

Activities in pipeline under Global Carbon Council, Climate Action Reserve, American Carbon Registry , Puro.earth and Architecture for REDD+ Transactions

99

Activities authorized for Article 6 under ICPs

48.2 million

tCO_2e credits authorized under Article 6

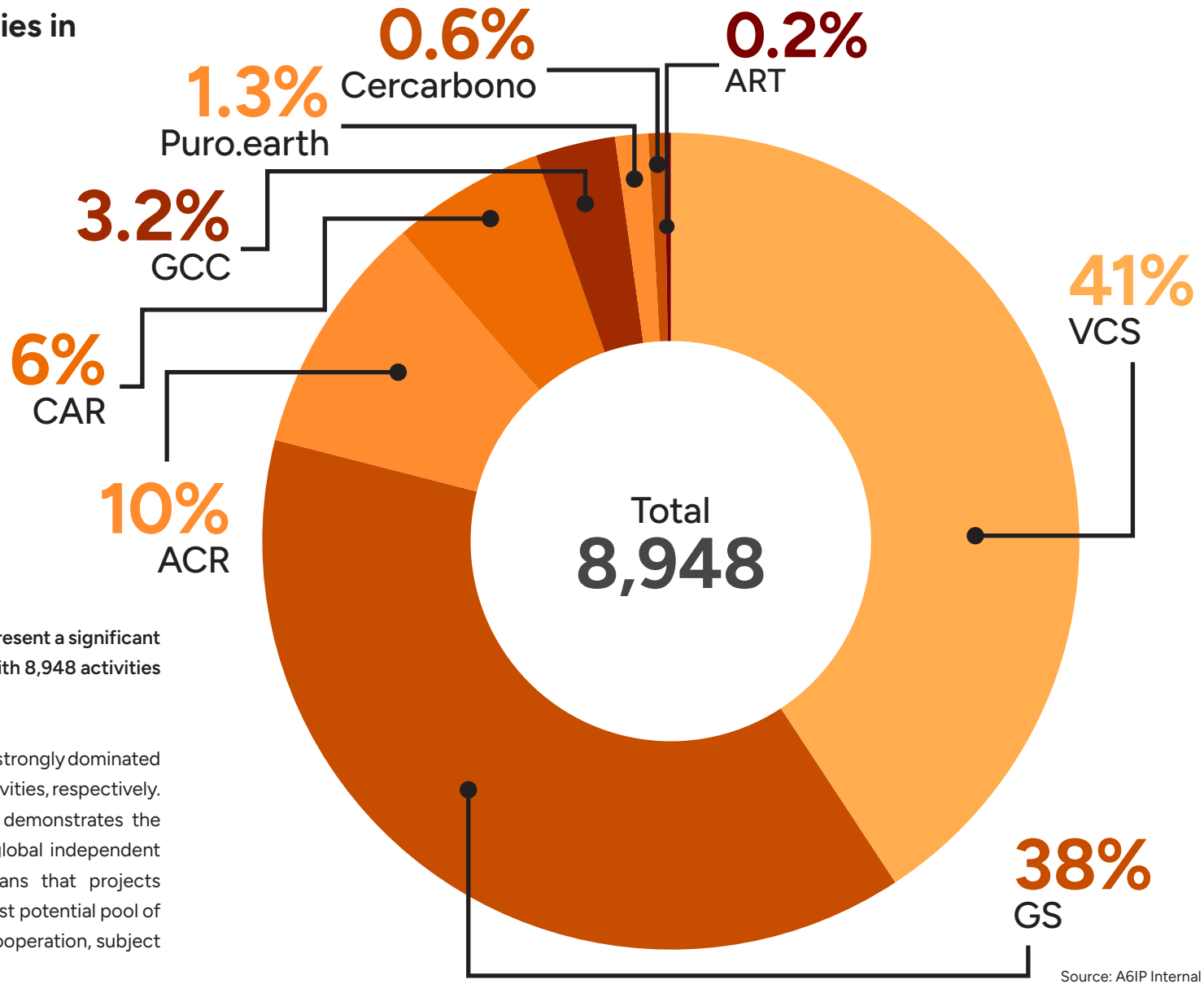
The growing number of activities under independent crediting programs reflects the interest from the private sector and use under Article 6.

The role of independent crediting programs in international carbon markets has been evolving since operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Independent crediting programs play an important role in providing an established pipeline of mitigation activities with crediting periods covering 2021 and the subsequent years under these mechanisms represent a potential pool of activities that could contribute to Article 6 implementation, subject to host Party authorization and other applicable requirements. Examining these programs provides insight into the scale, regional and sectoral distribution of this potential pipeline and how existing carbon-market infrastructure may support the development of international carbon markets under the Paris Agreement.



4.2 Activities in Pipeline Under Independent Crediting Programs with Crediting Periods Covering 2021 and Beyond

Figure 23. Number of Activities in Pipeline Under ICPs

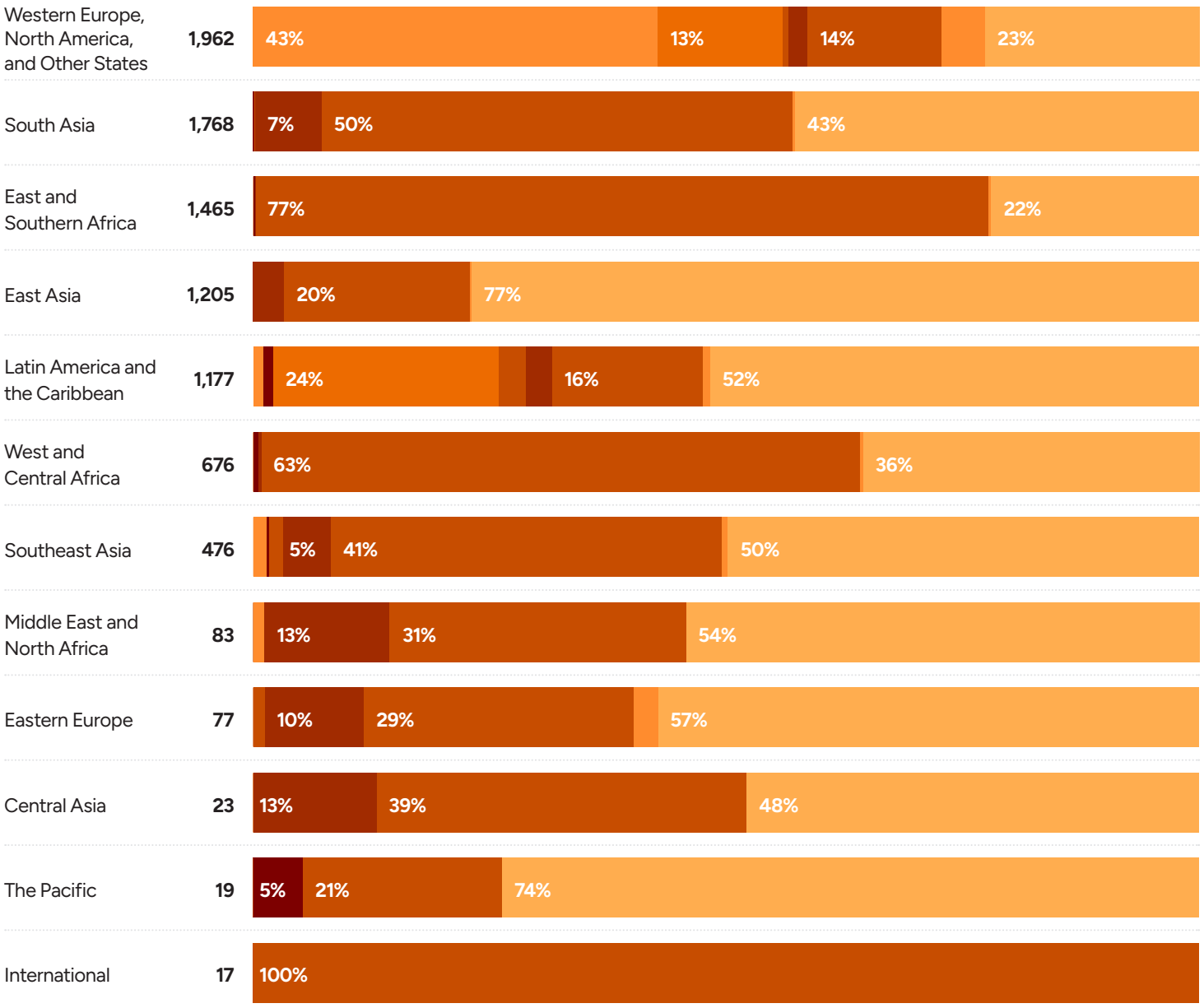


Source: A6IP Internal Database

Independent crediting programs continue to represent a significant part of the global carbon-crediting landscape, with 8,948 activities established across a broad range of regions.

The independent crediting programs landscape is strongly dominated by VCS and GS, accounting for 41% and 38% of activities, respectively. Their combined share of more than four-fifths demonstrates the central position of these two standards in the global independent crediting market. This concentration also means that projects developed under VCS and GS represent the largest potential pool of activities that could be considered for Article 6 cooperation, subject to host-country requirements and authorization.

Figure 24. Number of Activities by Region Under ICPs



Source: A6IP Internal Database

The distribution of ICP activities varies considerably across regions, with Western Europe, North America, and Other States recording the largest number of activities followed by South Asia, East and Southern Africa, East Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the leading standards vary considerably across regions. VCS has the strongest presence in East Asia (77%) and the Pacific (74%), while GS dominate East and Southern Africa (77%) and West and Central Africa (63%). ACR has its strongest presence in Western Europe, North America, and Other States, accounting for 43% of activities. In contrast, the Global Carbon Council (GCC) has a notable share in South Asia (7%), the Middle East and North Africa (13%), Central Asia (13%), and Eastern Europe (10%), while the remaining programs generally account for relatively small shares.

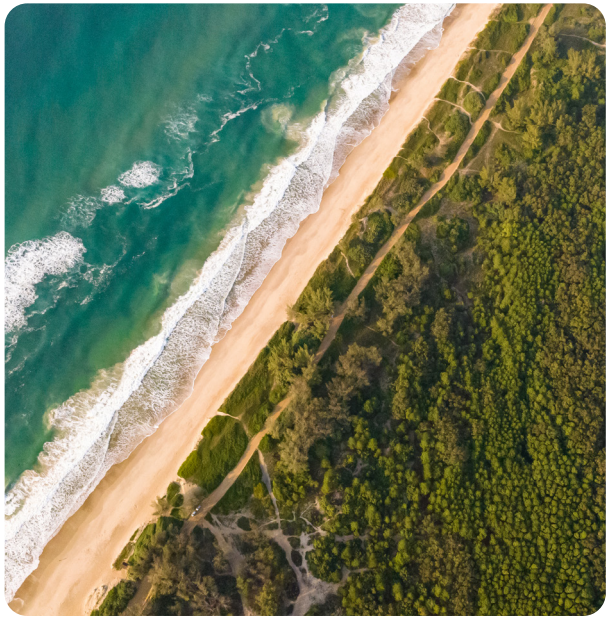
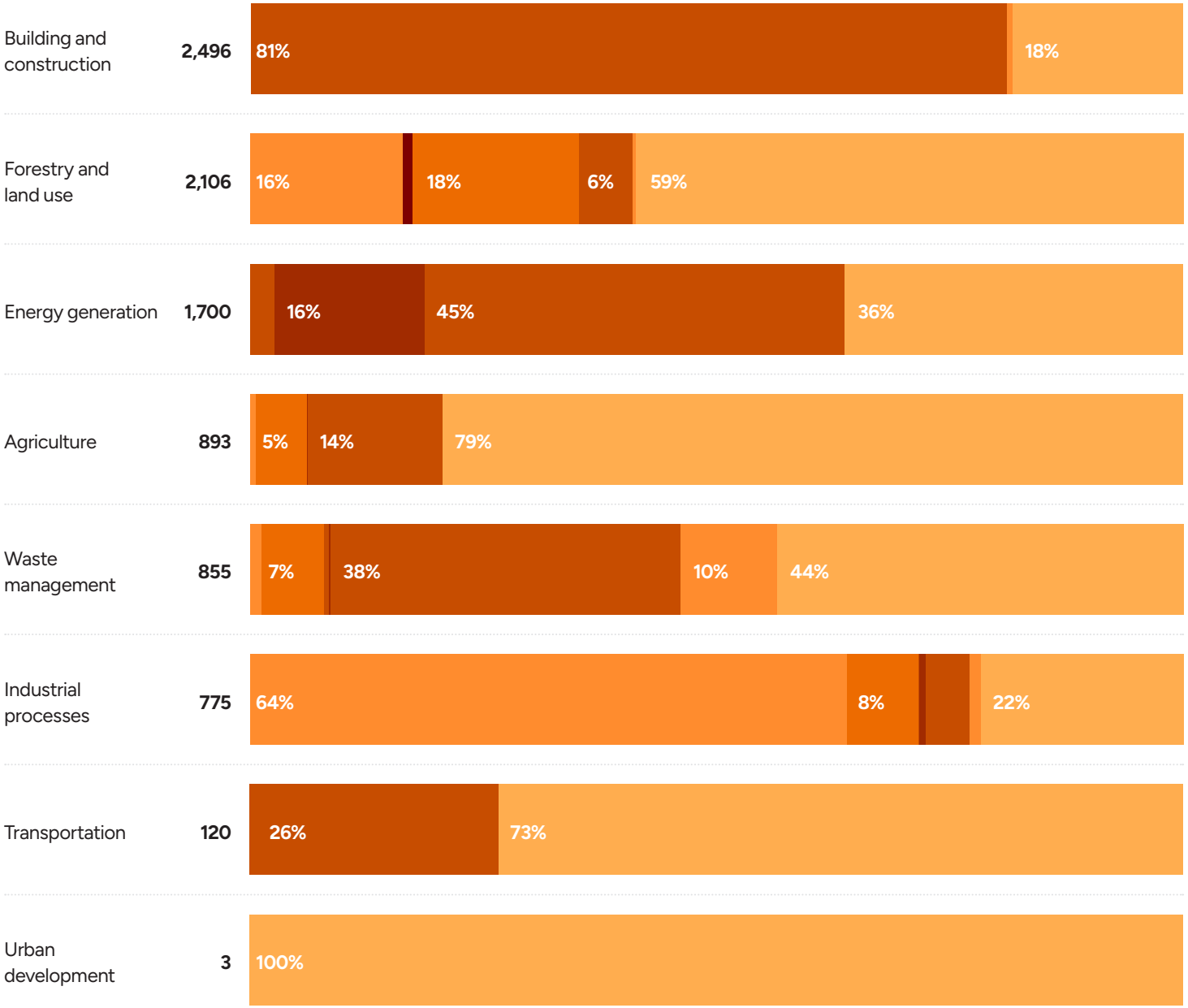


Figure 25. Activity Types Under ICPs



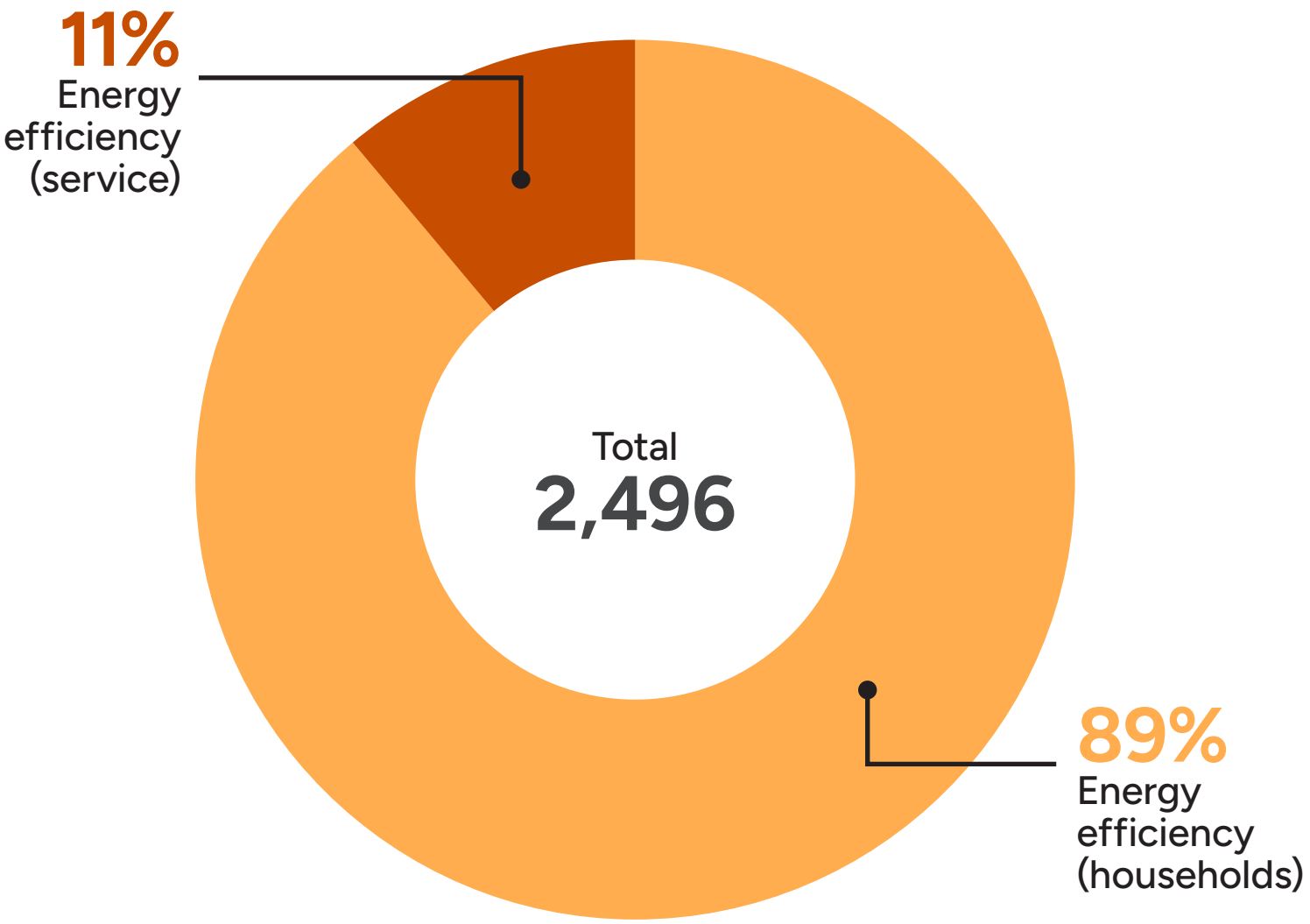
Source: A6IP Internal Database

Activities under Independent Crediting Programs (ICPs) are concentrated in building and construction, forestry and land use, and energy generation. Building and construction is particularly dominated by GS (81%), while forestry and land use is led by VCS (59%), indicating different areas of specialization among the major standards. Energy generation is also largely concentrated under GS (45%) and VCS (36%), while industrial processes show a strong presence of ACR (69%). GCC has a more diversified but comparatively smaller presence across several activities, including energy, waste, and forestry, while Puro.earth is mainly visible in waste management and industrial processes.



> "Building and construction is particularly dominated by GS (81%), while forestry and land use is led by VCS (59%), indicating different areas of specialization among the major standards."

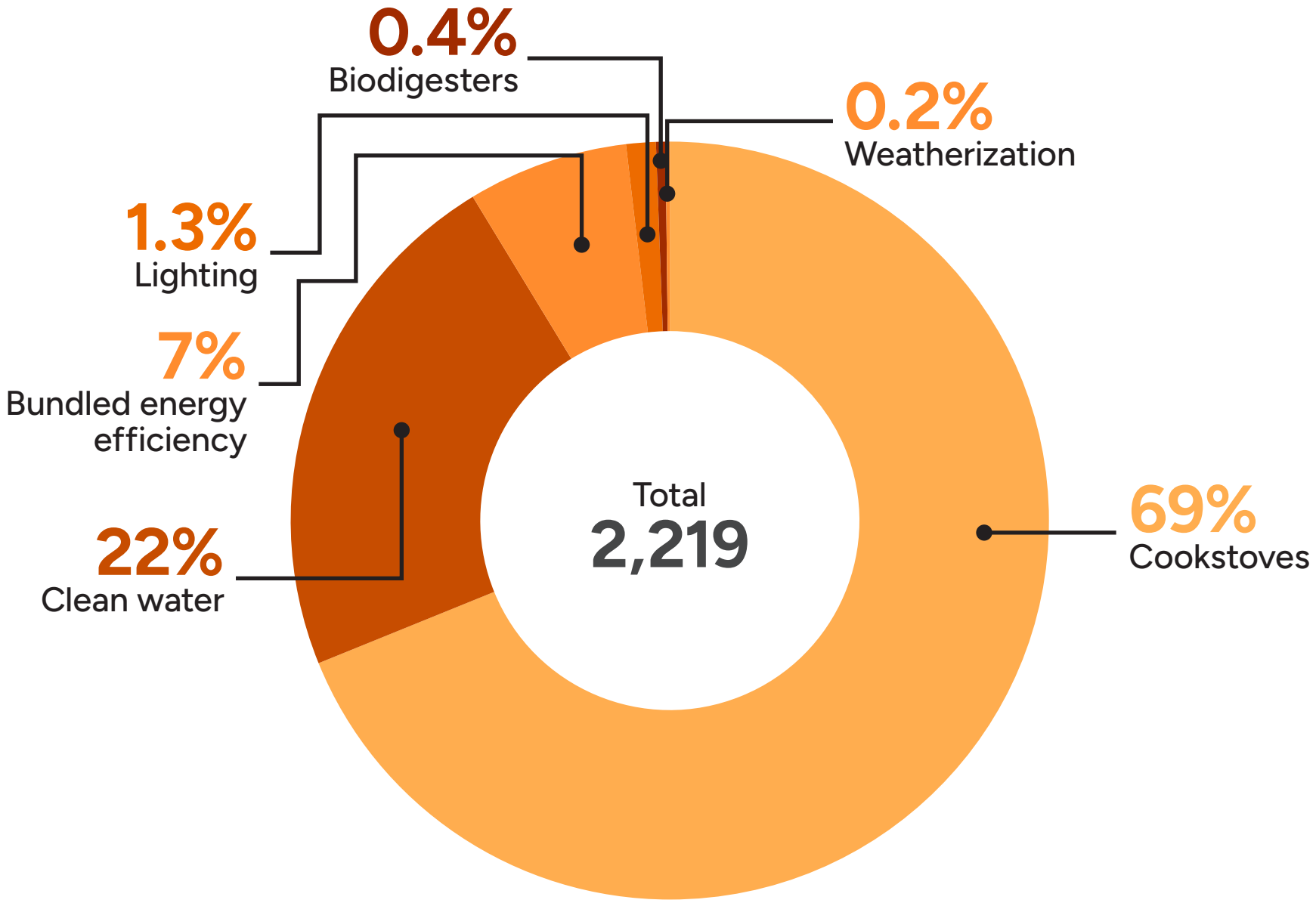
Figure 26. Activities within the Building and Construction Under ICPs



Building and construction is much more concentrated, with household energy efficiency accounting for 89% of activities and service-sector energy efficiency making up the remaining 11%. Within household energy efficiency, cookstove programs constitute the main type of activity, highlighting the dominant role of clean and energy-efficient cooking interventions in this sector.

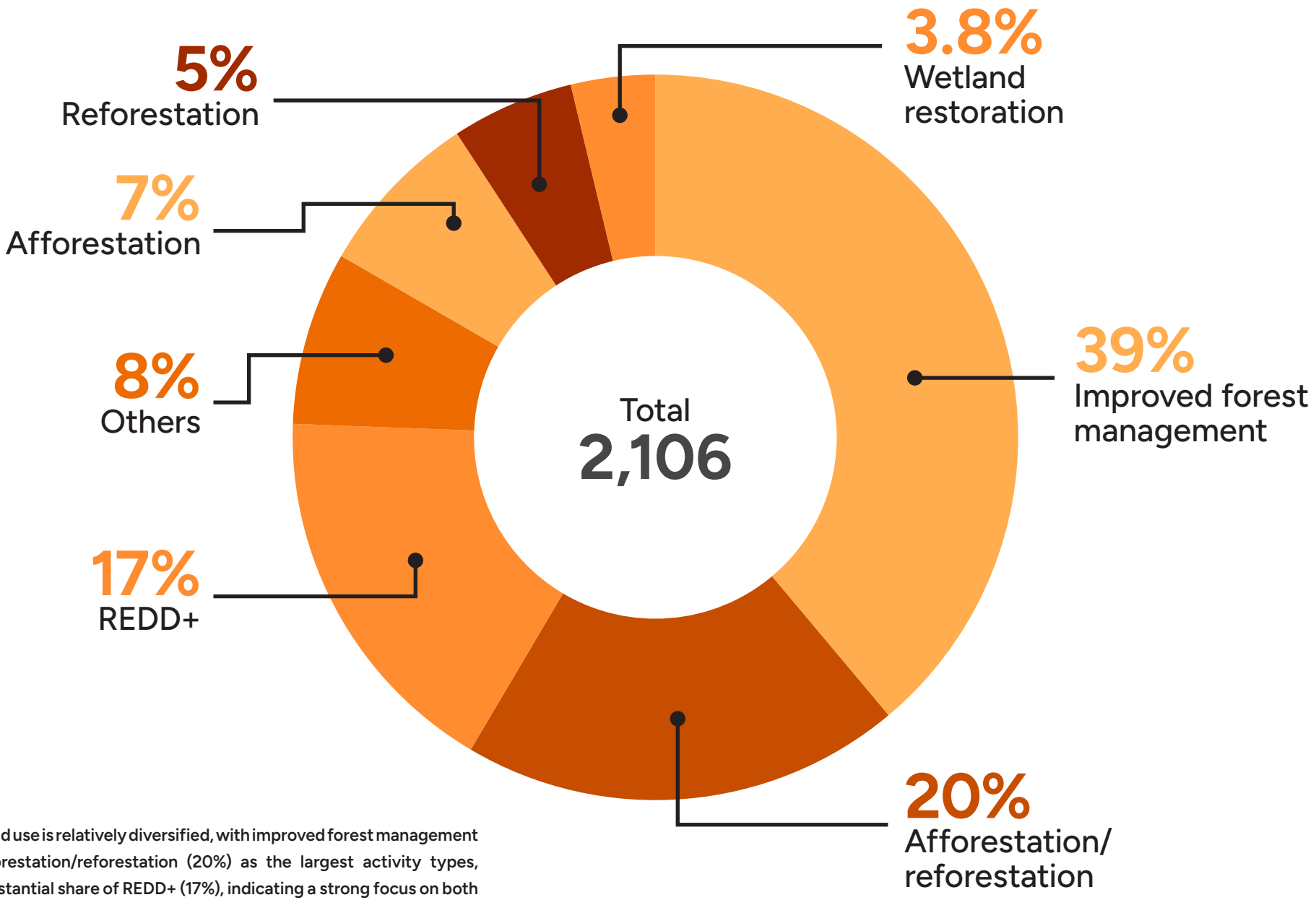
Source: A6IP Internal Database

Figure 27. Energy Efficiency (Households) Activities Under Building and Construction ICPs



Source: A6IP Internal Database

Figure 28. Activities within the Forestry and Land Use Under ICPs



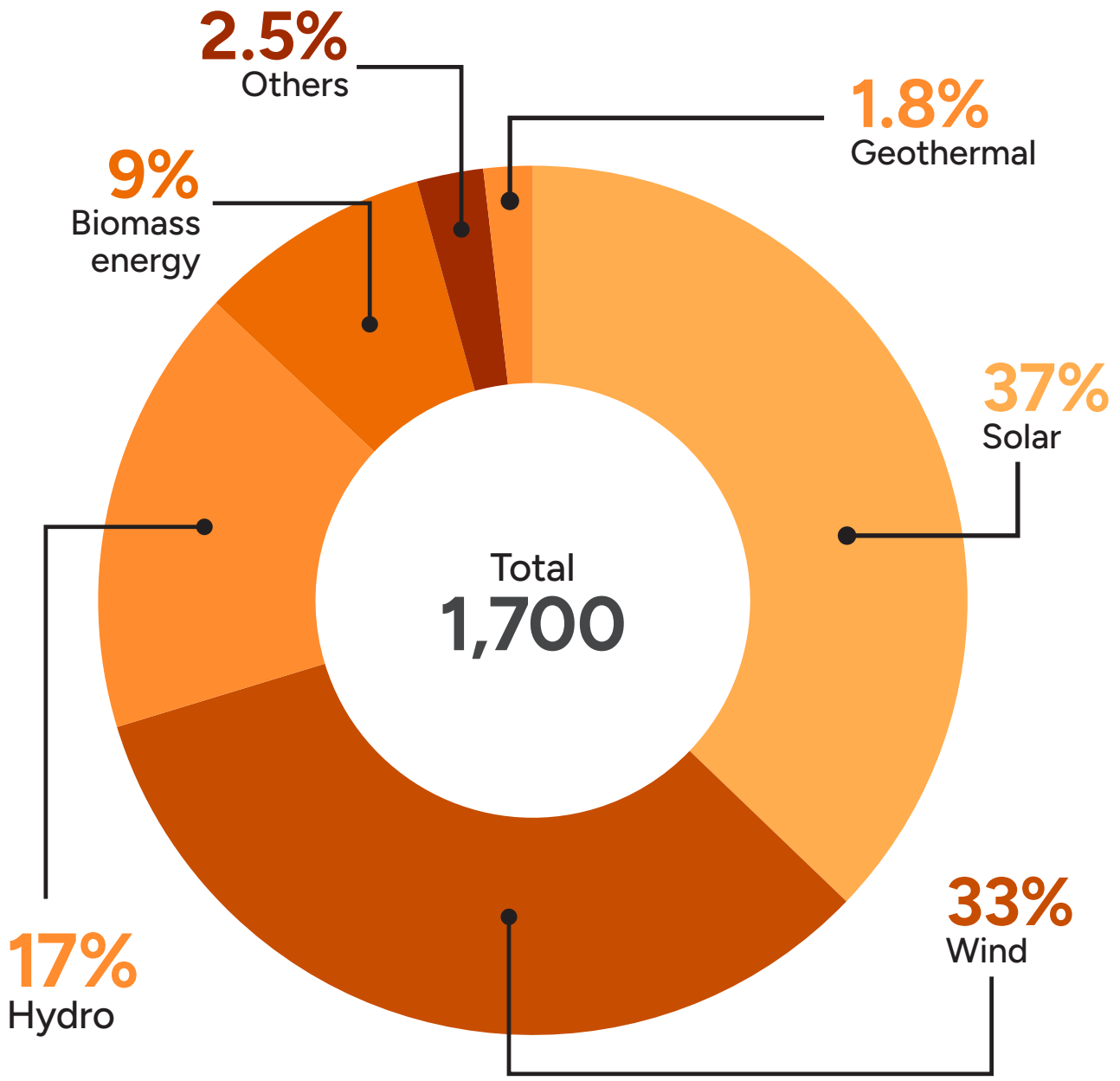
Forestry and land use is relatively diversified, with improved forest management (39%) and afforestation/reforestation (20%) as the largest activity types, alongside a substantial share of REDD+ (17%), indicating a strong focus on both forest conservation and carbon sequestration.

Source: A6IP Internal Database

Figure 29. Activities within the Energy Generation Under ICPs

The 1,700 energy-generation activities under ICPs are predominantly focused on renewable-energy sources, with solar accounting for the largest share at 37%, followed by wind at 33%. Together, these two technologies represent 70% of all energy-generation activities, highlighting the strong emphasis of ICPs on solar and wind deployment. Hydropower accounts for a further 17%, while biomass energy represents 9%, indicating a smaller but still significant contribution from other established renewable technologies. This reflects the broader predominance of renewable-energy technologies within independent crediting programs.





Source: A6IP Internal Database

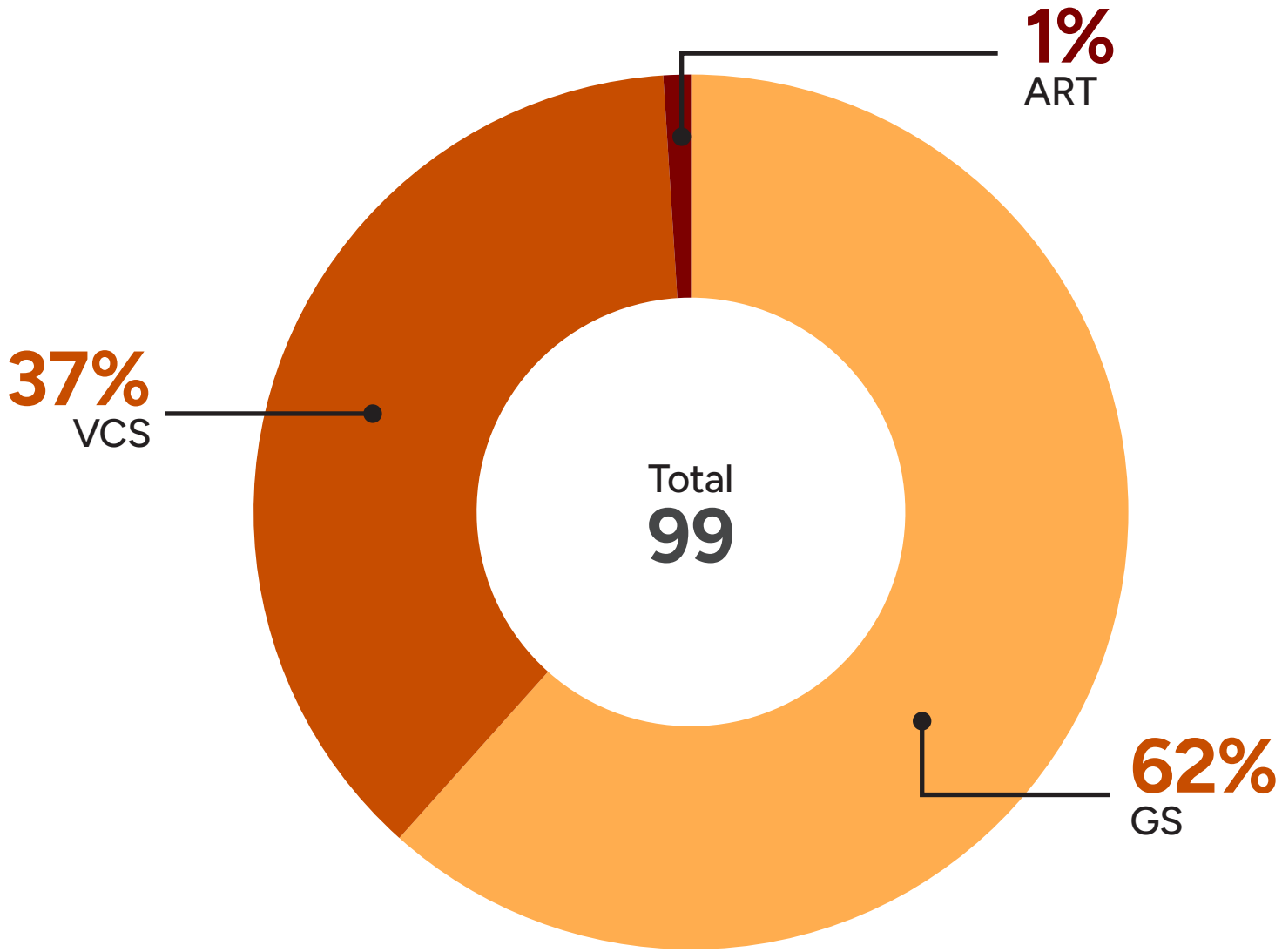
4.3 Article 6 Authorized Activities Under Independent Crediting Programs

Through host-Party authorization, activities can generate ITMOs that may be transferred internationally for different purposes, including use toward NDCs and Other International Mitigation Purposes (OIMPs), such as CORSIA and other purposes. While still at an early stage, host Parties are increasingly providing authorization to projects under ICPs, reflecting growing interest to leverage activities registered with ICPs as part of Article 6 implementation.



> "While still at an early stage, host Parties are increasingly providing authorization to projects under ICPs, reflecting growing interest to leverage activities registered with ICPs as part of Article 6 implementation."

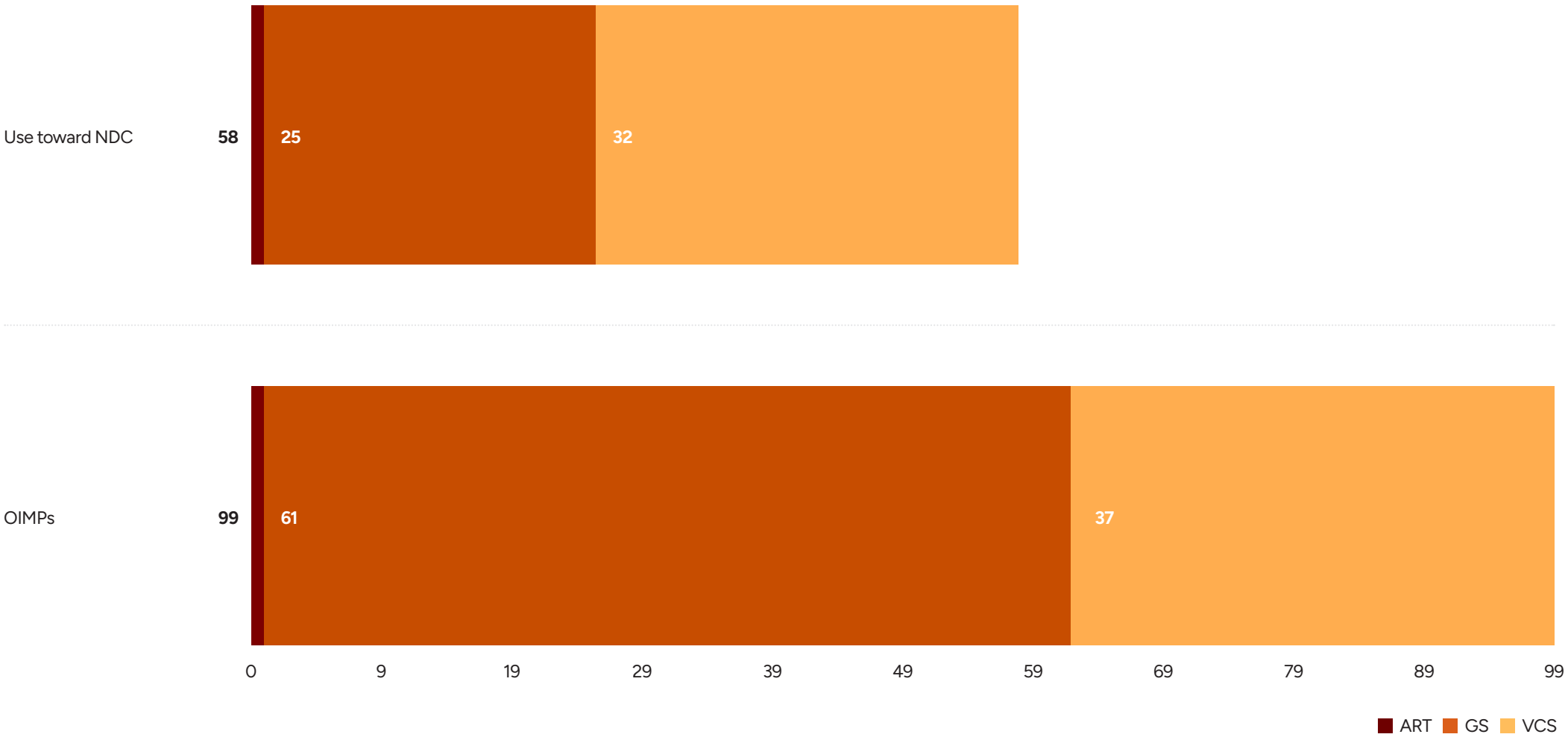
Figure 30. Number of Article 6 Authorized Activities Under the ICPs



The 99 Article 6 authorized activities identified under the ICPs are distributed across three independent crediting mechanisms. GS accounts for 62% of the activities, representing approximately 61 activities, while VCS accounts for 37%, representing approximately 37 activities. ART represents the remaining 1%, corresponding to approximately one activity.

Source: A6IP Internal Database

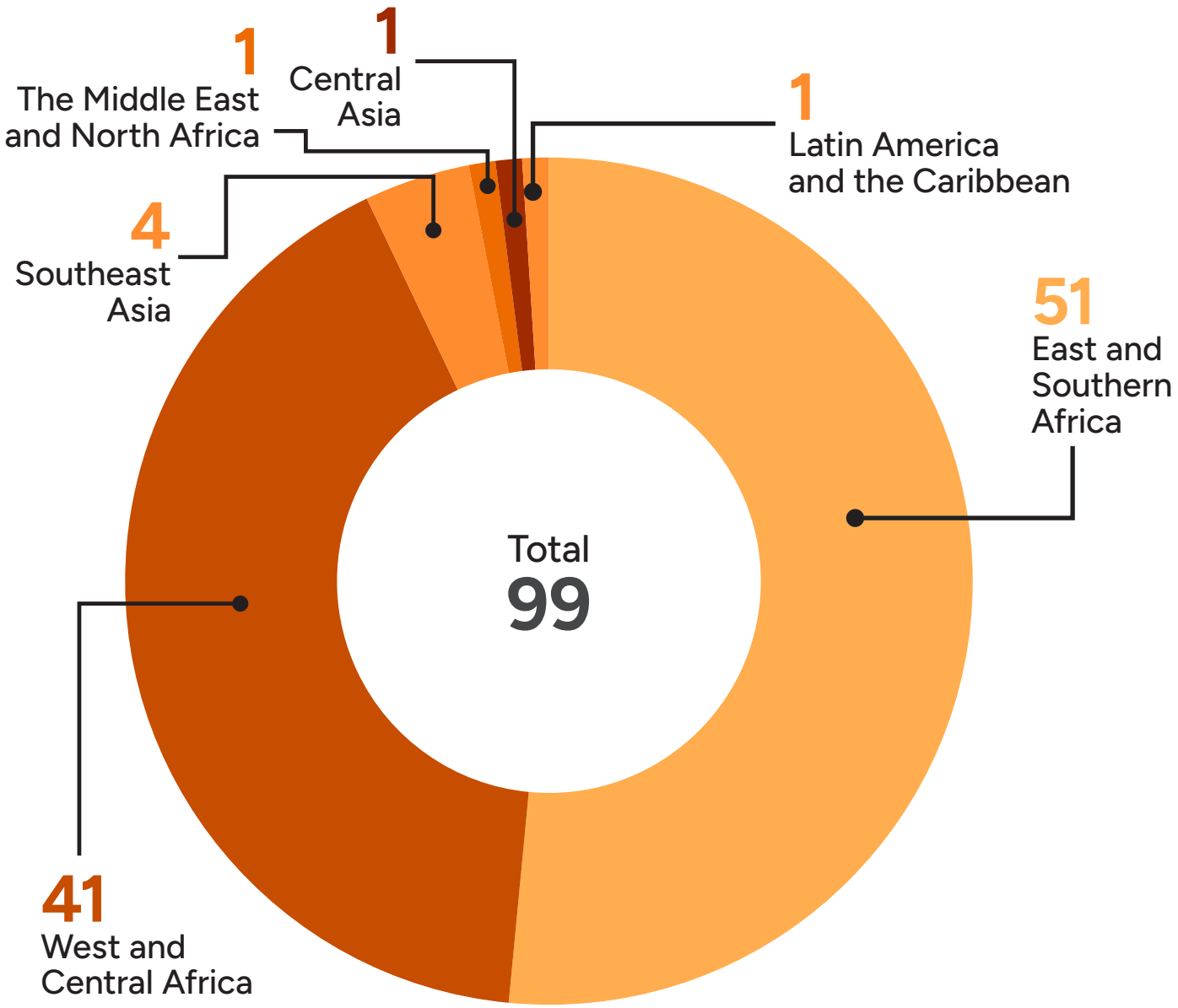
Figure 31. Authorized Purposes Under ICPs



Of all the 99 authorized activities across the three ICPs, 58 include authorization for use towards NDC and 99 use towards OIMPs. This distribution highlights the diverse intended uses of Article 6 authorized activities ITMOs, with international mitigation purposes and voluntary purposes featuring prominently across both GS and VCS.

Source: A6IP Internal Database

Figure 32. Number of Article 6 Authorized Activities by Region Under ICPs



Source: A6IP Internal Database

Regionally, Article 6 authorized activities under ICPs are highly concentrated in Africa, with East and Southern Africa (51 activities) and West and Central Africa (41 activities). This concentration indicates that African countries are currently at the forefront of integrating activities developed under independent carbon standards into Article 6 cooperation. Southeast Asia accounts for a small number of projects, while the Middle East and North Africa, Central Asia and the Pacific have the fewest.

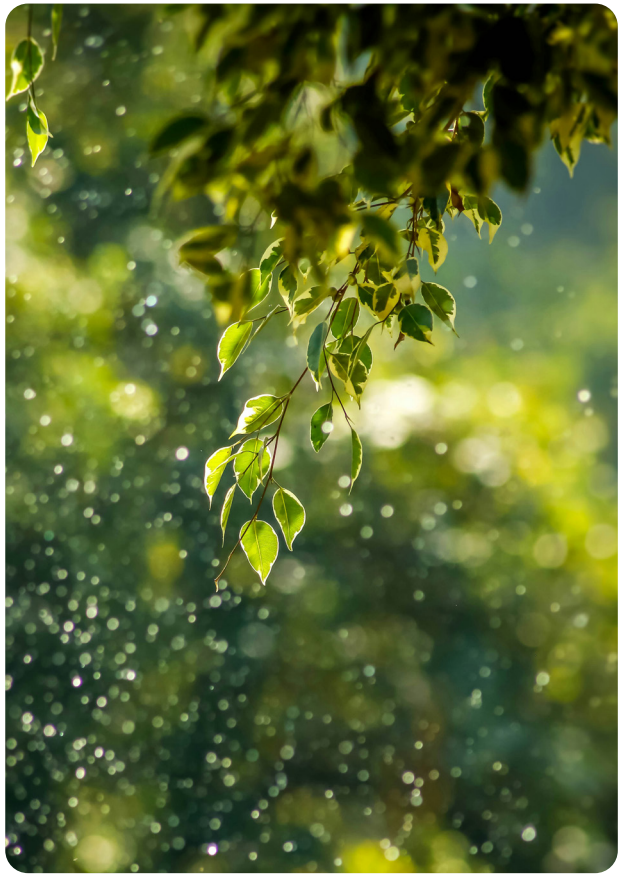
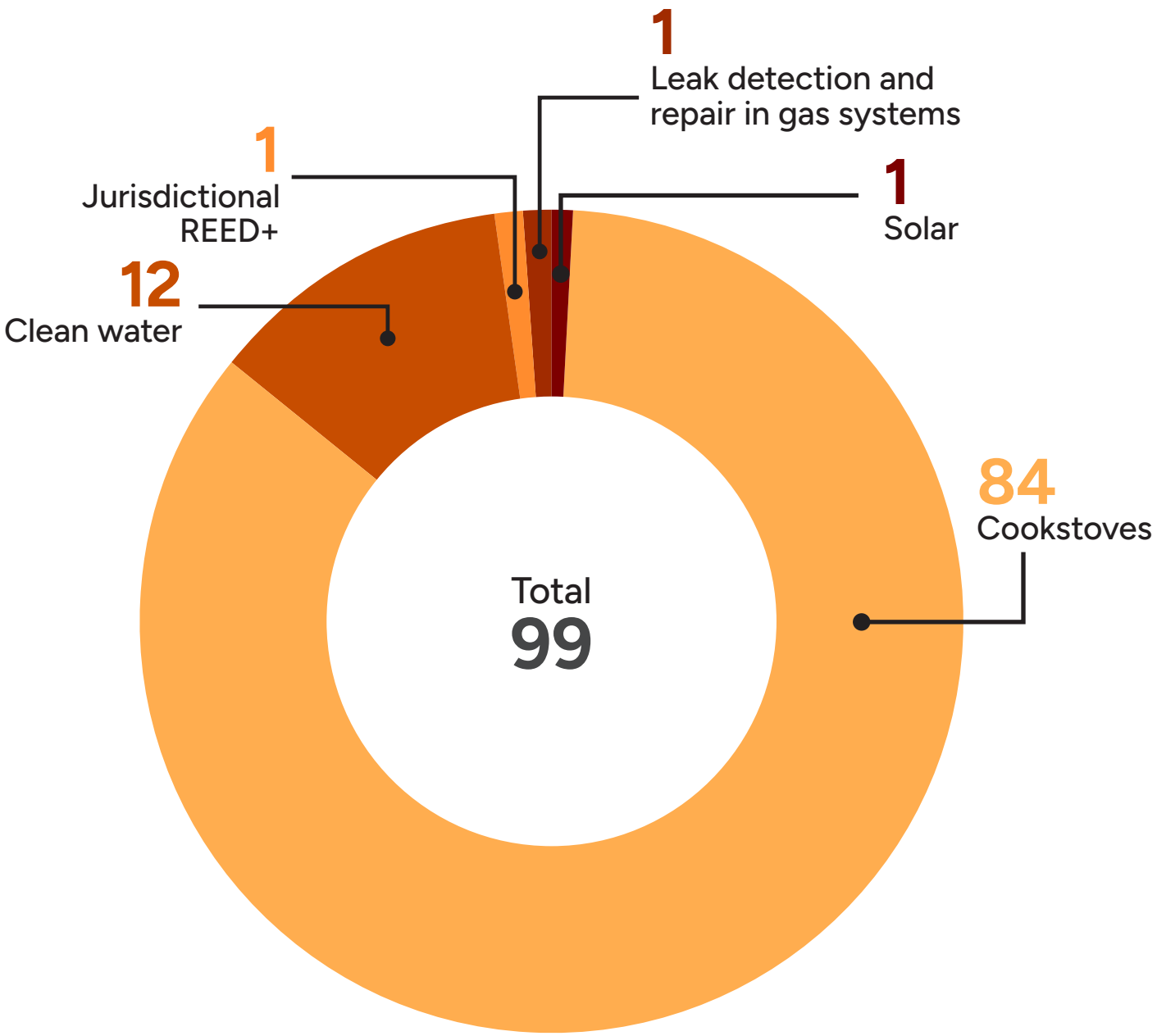


Figure 33. Article 6 Authorized Activity Types Under the ICPs

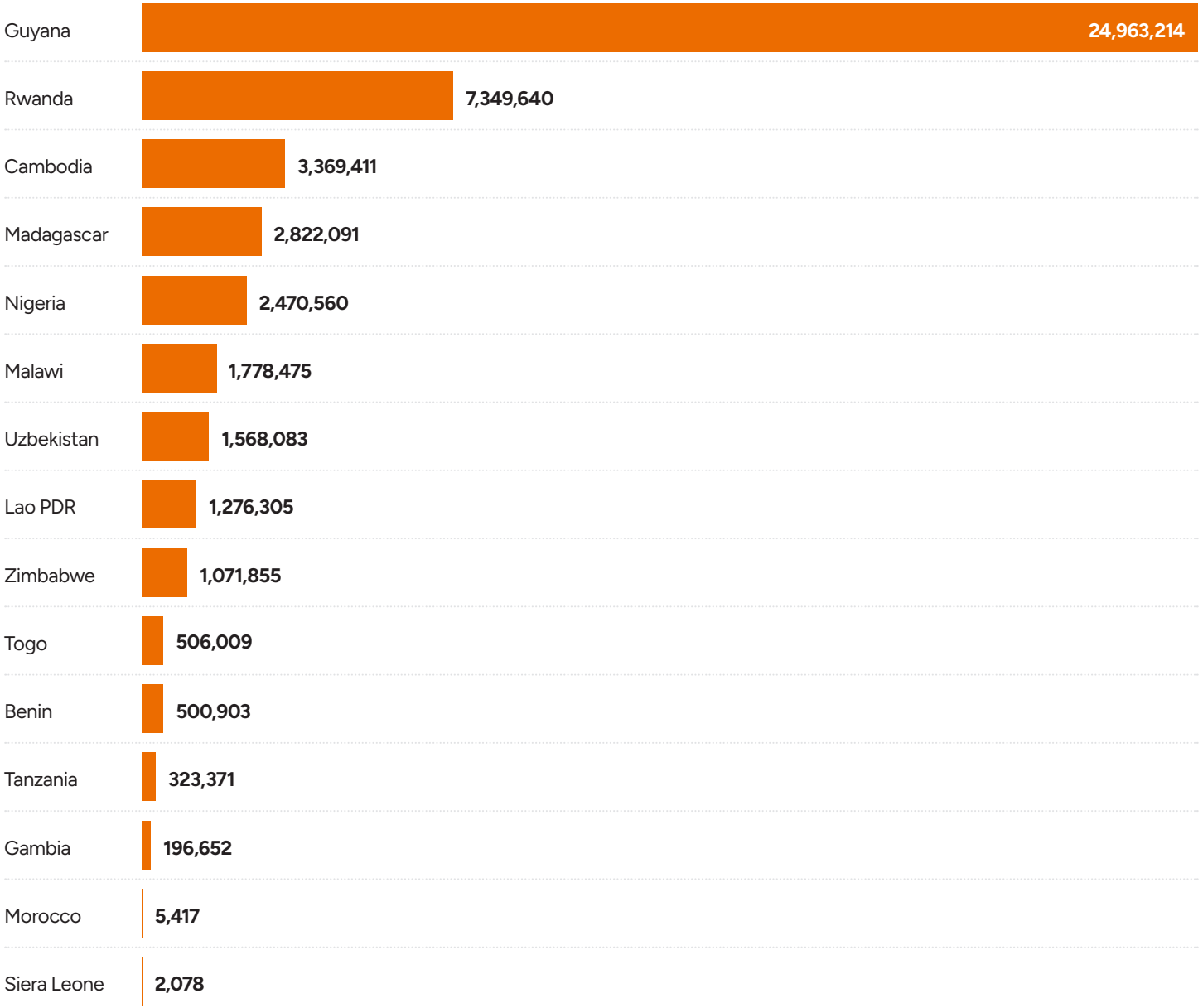
Article 6 authorized activities are highly concentrated in cookstove activities which account for 84 of the 99 authorized activities, representing approximately 84% of the total. Clean water activities constitute the next largest category, with 12 activities. The remaining authorized activities are distributed across solar-centralized, solar-distributed, leak detection and repair in gas systems and jurisdictional REDD+, with one activity in each category. The limited representation of other activities indicates that the transition to Article 6 authorization remains selective and has yet to extend broadly across the wider range of activities supported by ICPs.





Source: A6IP Internal Database

Figure 34. Article 6 Authorized Credits



Source: A6IP Internal Database

Article 6 authorized credits under the ICPs are highly concentrated among a small number of host Parties, with a total of 48.20 million tCO_2e of authorized credits being recorded. Guyana has the highest volume, with 24.96 million tCO_2e, accounting for approximately 52% of the total authorized credits due to the scale of its jurisdictional REDD+ program. Rwanda follows with 7.34 million tCO_2e, while Cambodia, Madagascar and Nigeria account for 3.37 million, 2.82 million and 2.50 million tCO_2e, respectively. Together, these five host Parties account for approximately 85% of the total authorized credits.

The growing authorization of activities under independent crediting mechanisms demonstrates their emerging contribution to Article 6 implementation. While authorizations remain limited, the trend indicates increasing interest from host Parties in leveraging existing ICPs for international cooperation. This could provide an important pathway for expanding Article 6 participation when aligned with national priorities and integrity requirements.

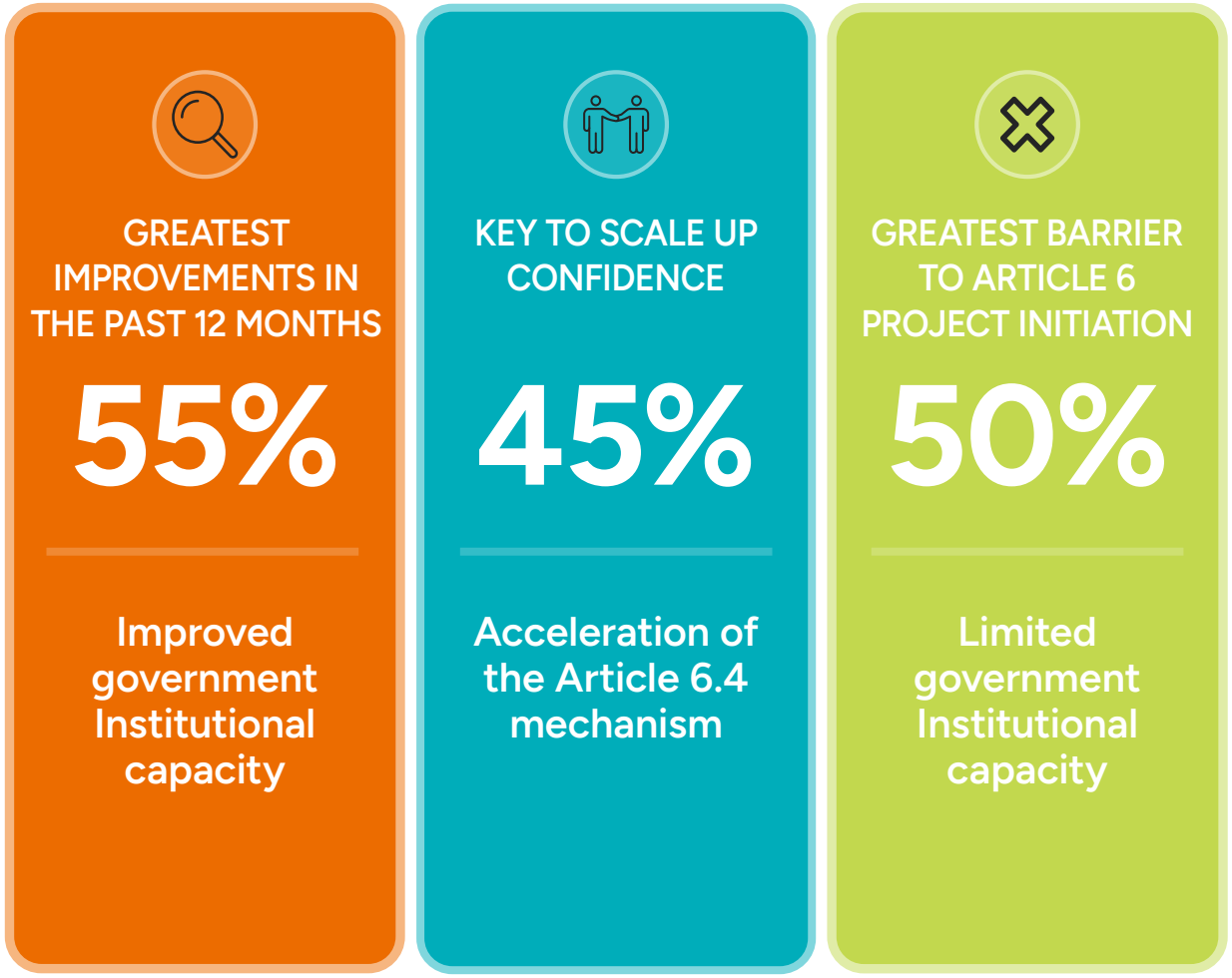


Chapter 5

Private-sector Perspectives on Article 6 and CORSIA Implementation

5.1 Introduction

Private-sector Engagement with Article 6: Progress and Persistent Barriers



Private-sector engagement shows signs of improving conditions, while institutional capacity and authorization frameworks remain key barriers.

The implementation of Article 6 depends on various actors outside the negotiating rooms: the private-sector stakeholders who turn strategies, frameworks, and policies into operational carbon markets. These organizations interface directly with host parties on authorization procedures, corresponding adjustment accounting, credit quality standards, and market demand signals, giving them early, practical insight into where implementation is working and where it is not.

The A6IP Center conducted its private-sector survey from June to July 2026, distributed to A6IP Center private-sector partners with distribution support from the IETA; the IATA reviewed and provided feedback specifically on the CORSIA-related questions and section of the survey, along with feedback from other partner organizations. Of 64 raw submissions received, four duplicate entries were identified and removed, for a final total of 60 responses across 13 distinct organizational types, consultants, companies, project developers, NGOs, research organizations, independent carbon-standards bodies, banks, associations, and other respondent types, including universities, regional organizations, initiatives/partnerships, and UN agencies, representing 27 countries, with the largest single country concentrations from India (seven respondents) and the United States (six respondents). For the first time, the survey included a dedicated CORSIA section, routing the 20 of 60 respondents who reported engaging with CORSIA to a separate set of questions, enabling focused analysis of private-sector engagement with CORSIA linked to Article 6.

This survey relied on a partner-based sample rather than a random or comprehensive sampling frame, and a distribution list count was not retained for this survey cycle, so a formal response rate cannot be reported. Organization size (staff count or annual revenue) was not captured in this survey cycle. Given the sample's size, composition, and distribution method, the findings presented in this chapter should be read as indicative perceptions among private-sector actors engaged with A6IP's and IETA's networks, rather than as representative of the global carbon market as a whole.

5.2 Challenges and Barriers to Article 6 Implementation

Figure 35. Host Party Readiness Factors and Barriers to Article 6 Implementation



Fifty percent of respondents reported limited government capacity as a challenge/barrier, followed closely by incomplete authorization frameworks (48%) and uncertainty regarding corresponding adjustments (45%).

Lack of national Article 6 strategies or positive lists (42%), delays in LoAs issuance (37%), and absence of national registries or tracking systems (37%) also rank among the most pressing challenges.

5.3 Information Gaps and Support Needs: Insights from Open-ended Responses

Information and Documentation Gaps

Common themes from open-ended responses on information struggles

Authorization Procedures and LoA Timelines

Clear criteria, required documents, responsible agencies, and expected timelines for LoAs.

Corresponding Adjustment Guidance

When and how corresponding adjustments apply, and how responsibility is shared between host transferors and acquirers.

Registry and ITMO Tracking Infrastructure

Technical registry specifications, interoperability of ITMO tracking systems, and data-verification requirements.

Positive Lists and Eligible Project Types

Which technologies and activities are eligible, and clarity on national Article 6 strategy and sector coverage.

Transparency and Government Contact Points

Lack of designated contacts forces respondents to "find their own ways" to get information; requests for consolidated, transparent guidance.

Requested Areas for Practical Support from Respondents

Common themes from open-ended responses on practical support needs

Centralized Project Facilitation Platform

A single platform consolidating authorization guidance, approval tracking, and government contact points.

Embedded Government Capacity Building

Technical assistance and Article 6 experts placed directly within host governments to build institutional capacity.

Investment Derisking and Regulatory Predictability

Legal frameworks that enhance market predictability and mitigate regulatory risk, such as change of authorization.

End-to-end Project Development Service

Combining technical documentation support, government access, and investor introductions in one accessible service.

Investor and Demand-side Engagement

Establishing clearer credit demand and stronger investor engagement.

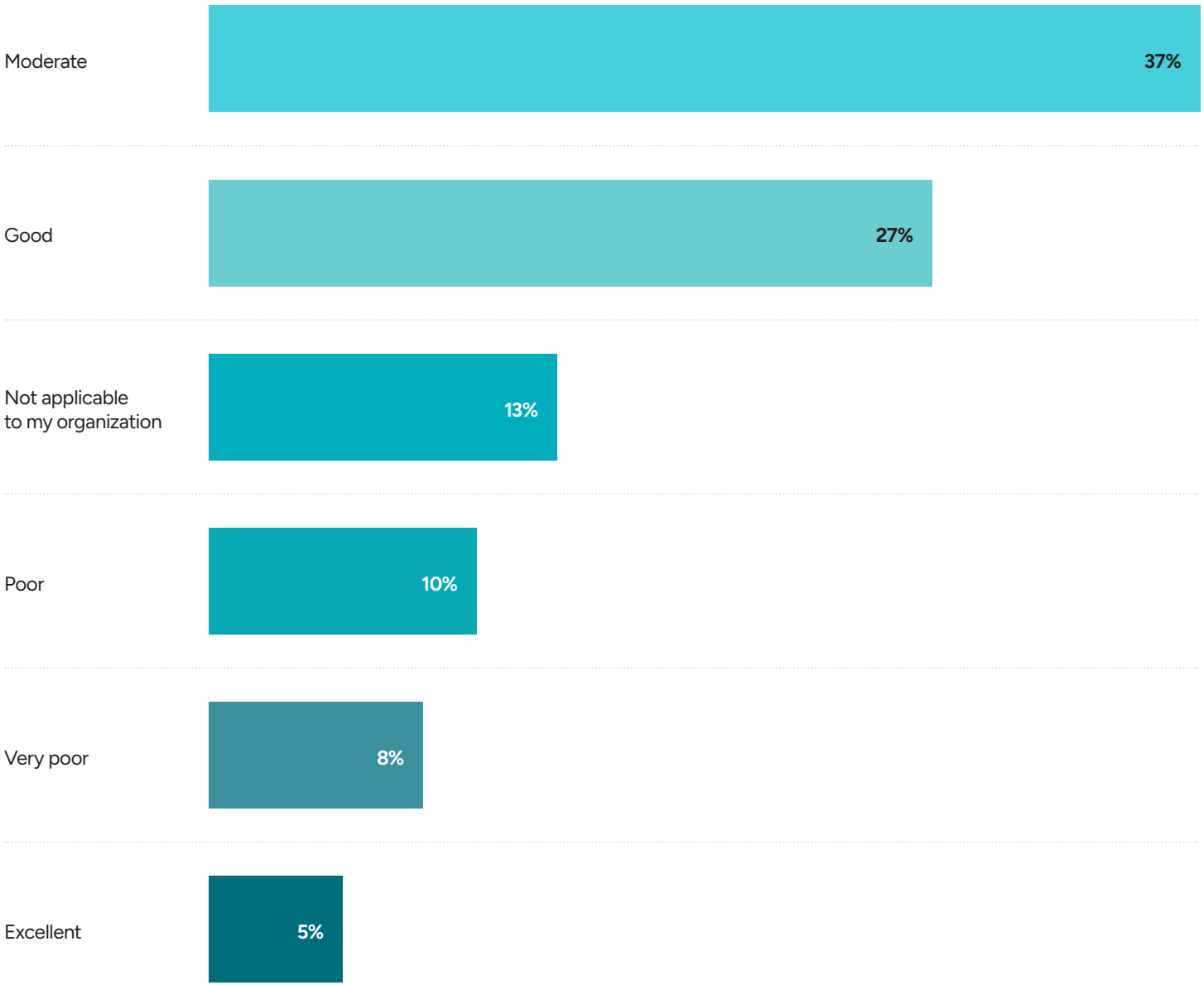
Beyond the closed-ended survey questions, respondents were invited to describe in their own words the information gaps they face, followed by the practical support that would most help advance their Article 6 engagement.

Respondents highlighted harmonization of standards, capacity building, dedicated project-preparation facilities, risk mitigation instruments, and greater transparency as the support most likely to catalyze demand and supply-side engagement, seen as critical to scaling participation, strengthening demand signals, and building trust in Article 6 as a high-integrity framework for international carbon markets.



5.4 Communication between Private Sector and Host Party Governments

Figure 36. Perceived Dialogue Quality with Host Party Governments



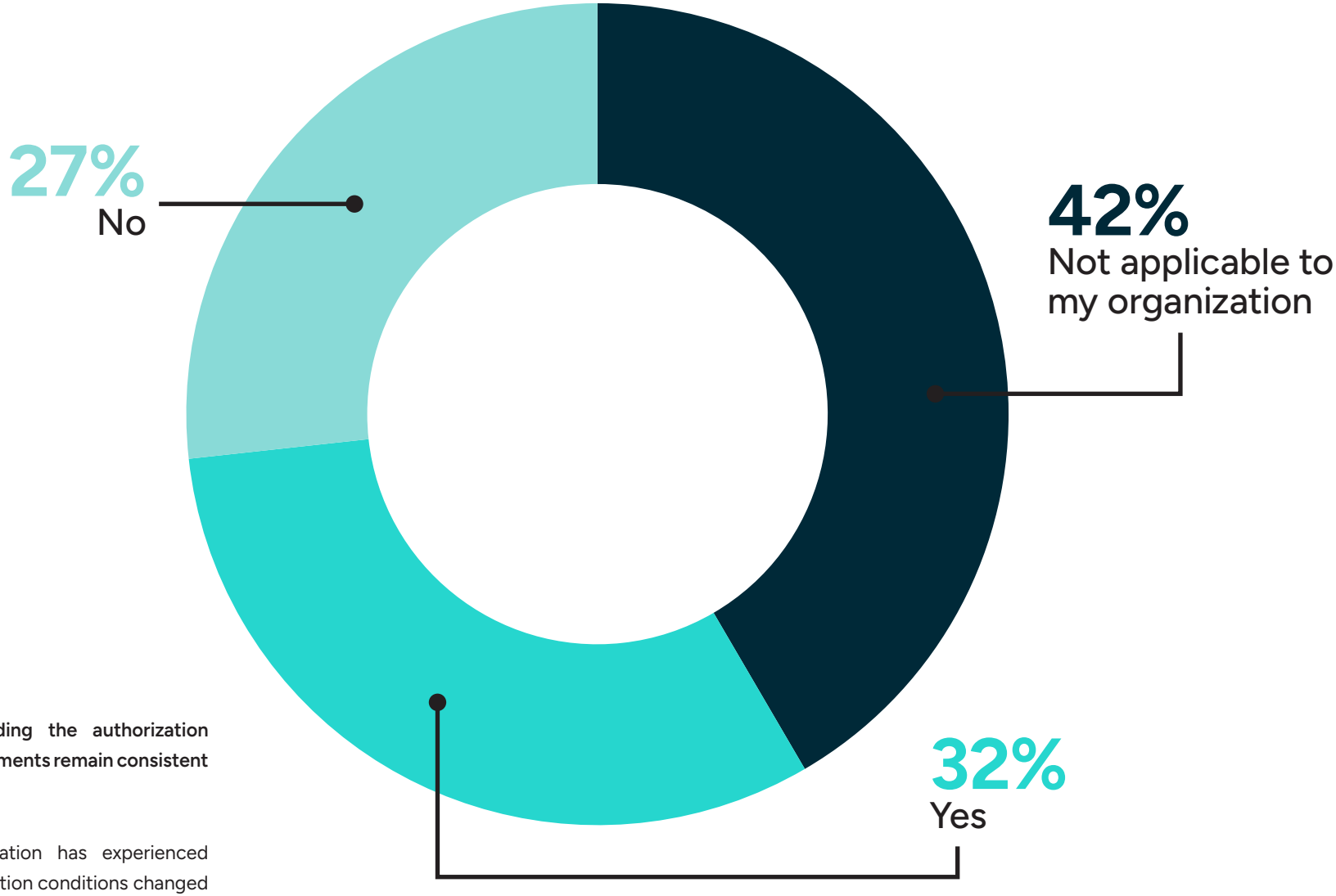
Effective private-sector engagement requires structured, transparent communication and dialogue between market actors and host governments. Respondents were asked to rate the current level of structured dialogue between their organization and host government and the results point to significant challenges.

Only 32% of respondents rate current dialogue with host Party governments as "Good" or "Excellent". "Moderate" is the most frequently reported dialogue quality at 37%. Eighteen percent of respondents report "poor" or "very poor" dialogue quality.



5.5 Authorization Condition Changes

Figure 37. Changes to Host Party Authorization Conditions After Project Start

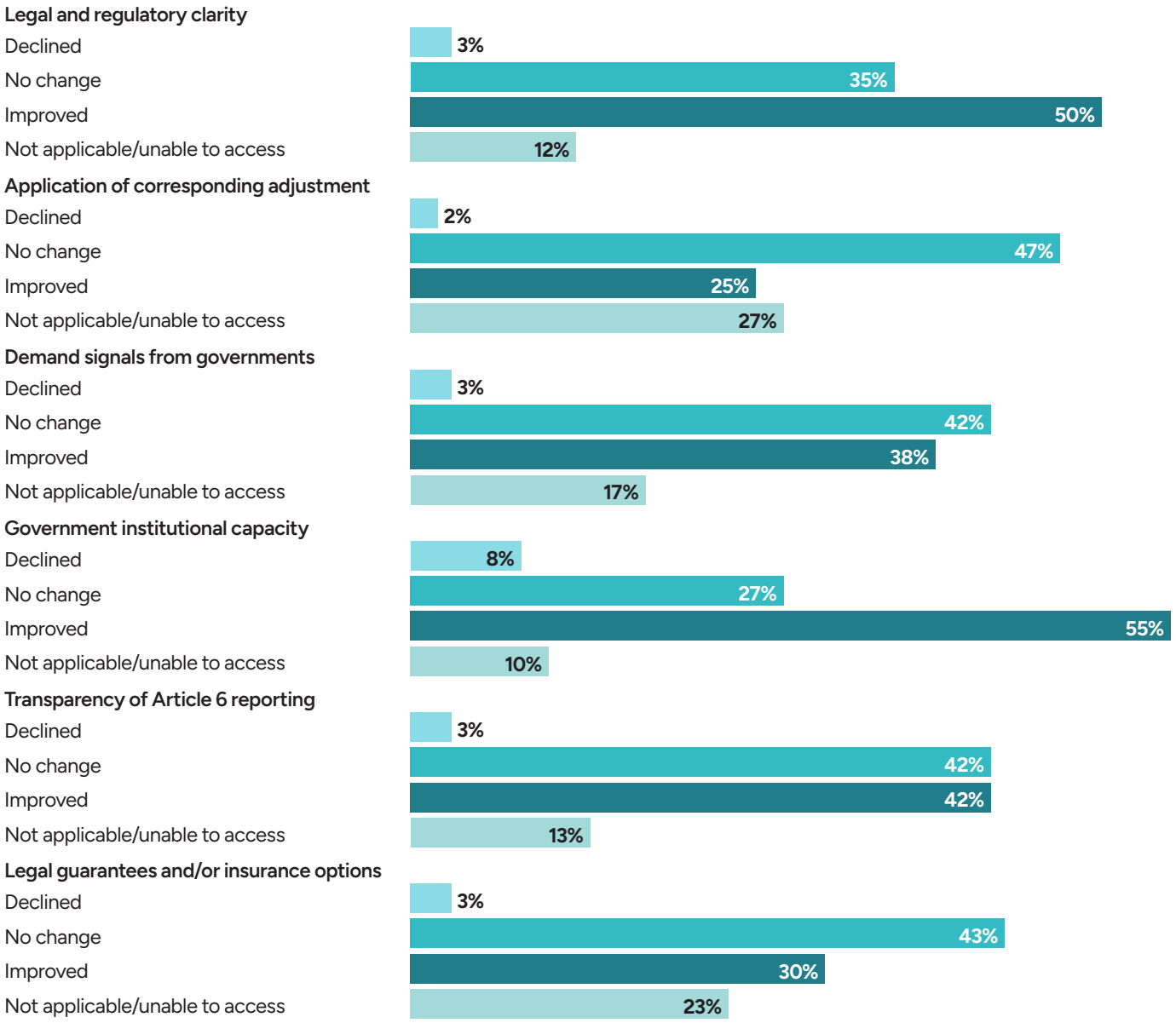


A related concern emerges regarding the authorization conditions: whether host Party requirements remain consistent once a project is already underway.

When asked whether their organization has experienced situations where government authorization conditions changed after a project had begun, 32% of respondents answered affirmatively (19 of 60).

5.6 Twelve-month Implementation Trends

Figure 38. Perceived Changes in Article 6 Implementation Over the Past 12 Months



To assess recent momentum in Article 6 implementation, respondents evaluated whether conditions in six key areas have improved, remained unchanged, or declined over the past 12 months. The percentages shown here are rounded and reflect the full sample of 60 respondents unless otherwise noted.

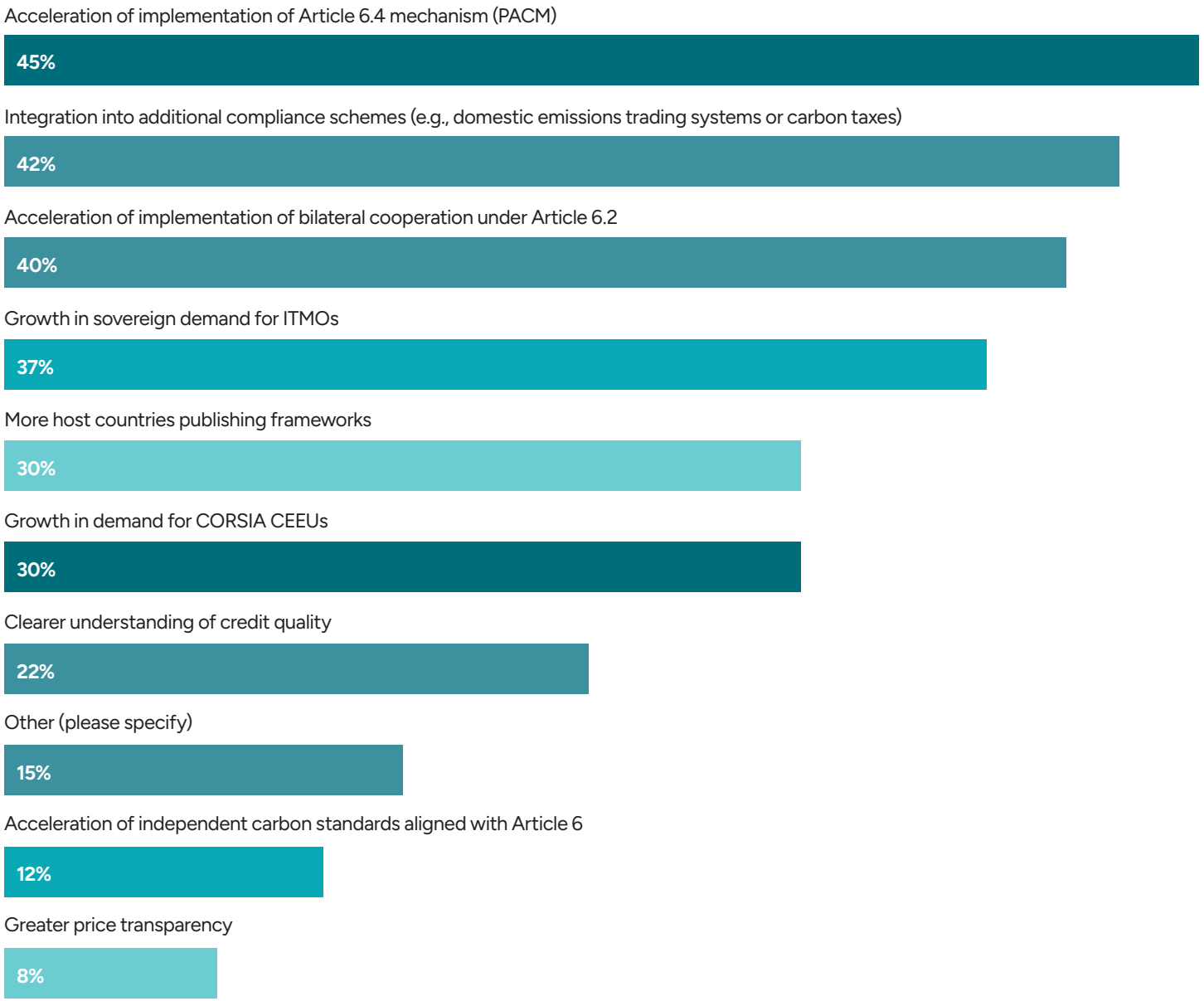
The clearest gains are in government institutional capacity and legal clarity. Institutional capacity improved for 55% of respondents with only 8% reporting decline. Legal and regulatory clarity followed closely, improving for 50% of respondents, with just 3% reporting decline.

Demand signals from governments, by contrast, remain largely stalled. Only 38% of respondents report improvement, while a slightly larger share (42%) report no change at all, indicating that private-sector interest has not yet been consistently matched by clearer government demand signals.

Progress on corresponding adjustment applications remains the most stalled area overall: 47% report no change over the past 12 months, with only 25% reporting improvement. This reflects technical complexity and continued uncertainty about host country interpretation of accounting requirements. While a growing number of Parties have established authorization arrangements (see Chapter 2.2), corresponding adjustment application is a distinct, downstream accounting process that continues to lag behind authorization framework development. Transparency of Article 6 reporting shows similarly mixed results, 42% report improvement, but an equal share report no change. Legal guarantees and insurance options show the most modest improvement of all six areas, with only 30% reporting gains and 43% indicating no change.

5.7 Market Development Priorities

Figure 39. Future Improvements for Article 6 Scaling



When asked which developments in the next 12 to 18 months would most improve confidence in scaling Article 6 engagement, respondents could identify up to three developments.

Acceleration of the PACM emerges as the top priority for 45% of respondents. Integration into additional compliance schemes, most notably CORSIA, is expected by 42% of respondents, indicating recognition that Article 6 credits may satisfy requirements under multiple regulatory frameworks simultaneously. Bilateral cooperation acceleration is anticipated by 40% of respondents, suggesting continued confidence in bilateral pathways despite current implementation delays. Growth in sovereign (government) demand for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes is expected by 37% of respondents, while 30% anticipate growth in CORSIA credit unit demand. Notably, 30% also emphasize the importance of more host countries publishing authorization frameworks, a prerequisite to private-sector project development.



CORSIA

The following three sections (5.8–5.10) examine private-sector engagement with CORSIA specifically, a mechanism closely linked to Article 6.

5.8 CORSIA Engagement

Targeted Support to Unlock CORSIA Supply

The 2026 private-sector survey included questions specific to CORSIA engagement, recognizing CORSIA as an emerging implementation pathway linked to Article 6. CORSIA, which requires international aviation operators to offset emissions growth above a shared 2019 baseline (currently set at 85% of 2019 levels for the 2024–2035 period), has created demand for high-quality international credits that qualify under CORSIA eligibility requirements, expanding the opportunity for private-sector actors to be involved in the implementation of Article 6 through the use of ITMOs that are authorized for OIMPs and eligible for use under CORSIA.

To assess private-sector engagement with this opportunity, respondents were asked whether their organization engages with CORSIA; the 20 who answered "Yes" were then routed to a dedicated set of CORSIA-specific questions (Sections 5.9–5.10), while the remaining 40 skipped ahead past those questions.



MOST CHALLENGING BARRIER TO CORSIA-SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION

55%

Host Party capacity gaps related to CORSIA-specific authorization

MOST VALUABLE SUPPORT TO UNLOCK CORSIA SUPPLY

55%

National inventory availability, NDC progress tracking, and Article 6.2 accounting

Respondents point to targeted host Party support as a practical pathway to unlock CORSIA supply and strengthen Article 6.2 readiness.

5.9 CORSIA Engagement: The Single Most Significant Barrier

Barriers to CORSIA engagement, as described by respondents

Circular Supply–Demand Dynamic

Constrained supply and limited demand catalyst, resulting in the market remaining locked in a low-equilibrium state.

Lack of Demand-side Enforcement

Limited enforcement mechanism and lack of domestic incentives for compliance.

CORSIA-specific Authorization Aspects

Linkages of CORSIA eligibility with the host Parties' frameworks and infrastructure and the LoAs for CORSIA-eligible projects.

Long Stakeholder Timelines

Long timelines affecting stakeholders involved in CORSIA-eligible projects.

Technical Expertise Gap

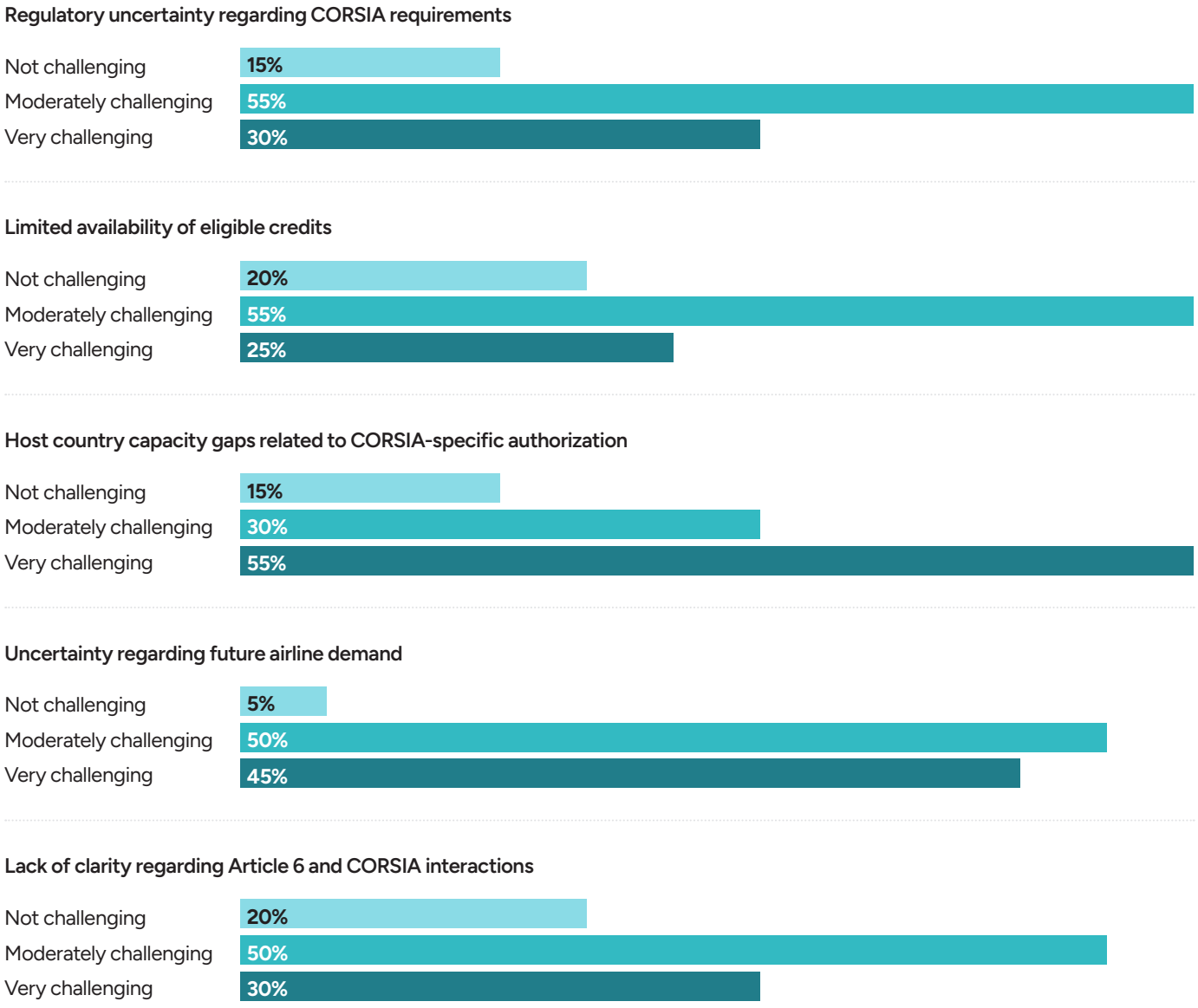
Limited access to specialized technical expertise, MRV guidance, financing, and strategic partnerships.



When asked to identify the single most significant barrier their organization faces in engaging with CORSIA, 10 of the 20 CORSIA engaged respondents provided an open-ended response.

5.10 CORSIA-specific Barriers and Support Priorities

Figure 40. CORSIA-specific Challenges

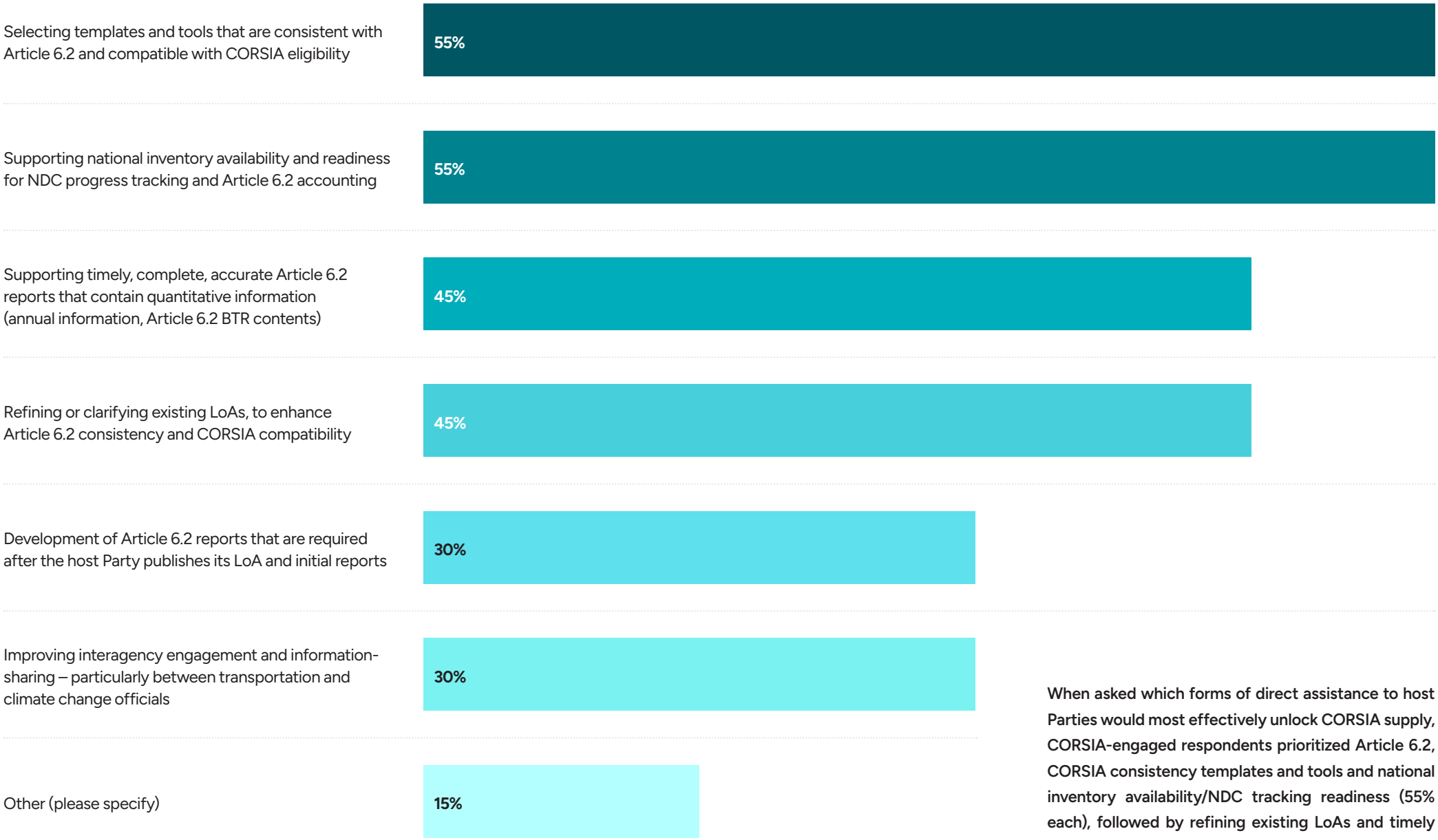


For the 20 CORSIA engaged respondents, this section examines the specific barriers they encounter in engaging with CORSIA, followed by the direct assistance to host Parties they identify as most critical for unlocking CORSIA supply.

Host party capacity gaps related to CORSIA-specific authorization emerge as the most challenging barrier, with 55% rating this as "Very Challenging". Uncertainty regarding future airline demand adds market risk, with 45% rating this as "Very Challenging". Regulatory uncertainty, lack of clarity regarding Article 6 and CORSIA interactions follow, each cited by 30% as "Very Challenging", while limited availability of eligible credits was least frequently rated as "Very Challenging" at 25%.



Figure 41. Most Effective Direct Assistance to Host Parties to Unlock CORSIA Supply



When asked which forms of direct assistance to host Parties would most effectively unlock CORSIA supply, CORSIA-engaged respondents prioritized Article 6.2, CORSIA consistency templates and tools and national inventory availability/NDC tracking readiness (55% each), followed by refining existing LoAs and timely Article 6.2 reporting (45% each).

5.11 Conclusion

The private sector is actively navigating the evolving Article 6 and CORSIA landscape as implementation progresses unevenly among Parties. The recurring thread across barriers, dialogue quality, twelve-month trends, and open-ended feedback alike highlights the importance of institutional development, capacity building, procedural clarity, and regulatory stability to build confident engagement and accelerate potential projects. Engagement with CORSIA reflects the same pattern at a smaller scale: real engagement (one-third of respondents) paired with similar underlying barriers related to authorization capacity and demand side uncertainty. As Article 6 markets mature and increasingly interlink with CORSIA, closing these capacity and information gaps, through embedded technical assistance, accessible platforms, and greater regulatory certainty, can contribute to accelerating and scaling the private capital needed to meet collective climate goals.



> "The recurring thread across barriers, dialogue quality, twelve-month trends, and open-ended feedback alike highlights the importance of institutional development, capacity building, procedural clarity, and regulatory stability to build confident engagement and accelerate potential projects."

Chapter 6

Article 6 Capacity-building and Implementation Support Landscape

6.1 Overview of Article 6 Capacity-building and Implementation Support in 2026

International Carbon-market Initiatives and Capacity-building Landscape

81
Article 6-related programs

123
Parties engaged

West and Central Africa
Highest numbers of programs

32
Programs

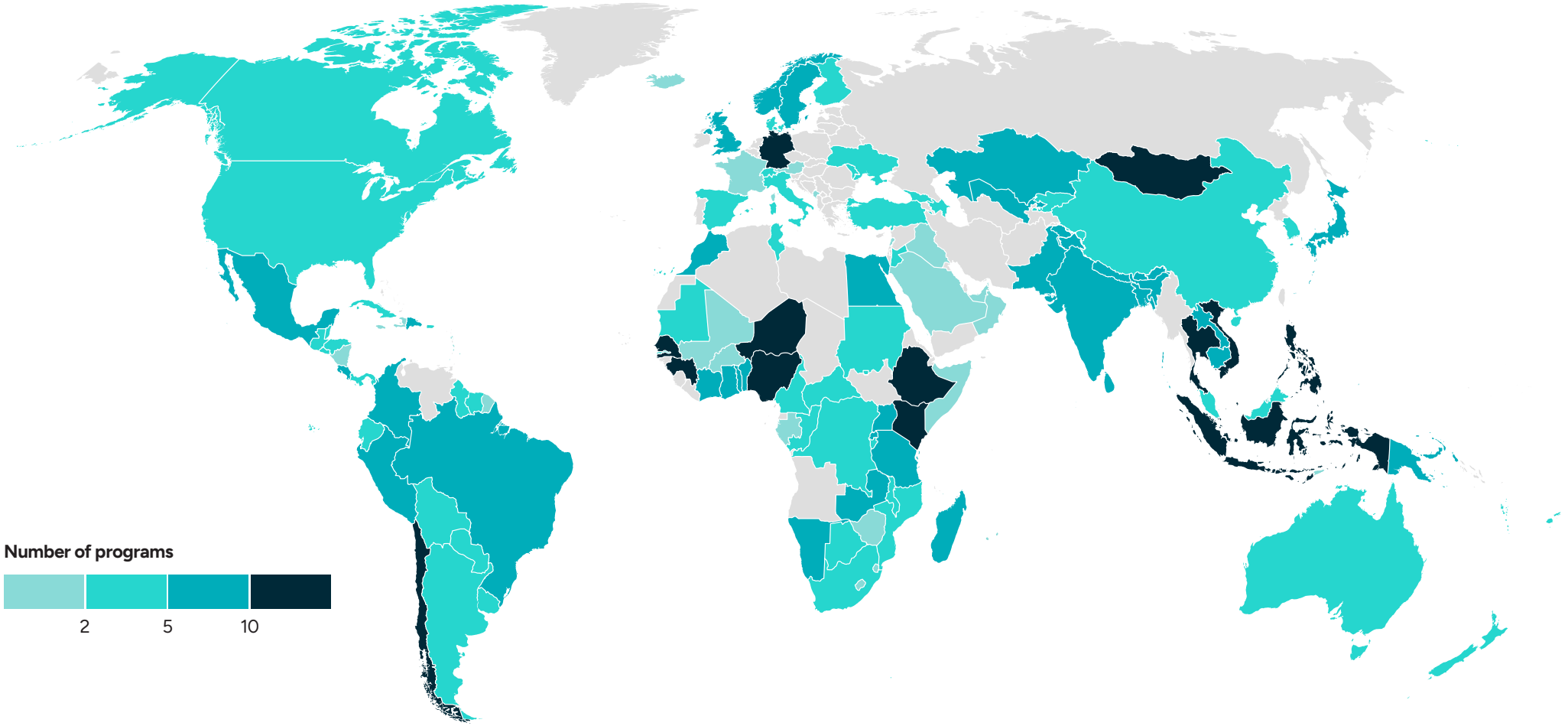
South Asia and Southeast Asia
Highest concentration of programs

7.5-8
Programs per Party



Key focus areas of programs include support on national policies and frameworks, on-the-ground mitigation activities, and knowledge sharing

Map 5. Engagement in Article 6 Capacity-building and Implementation Support

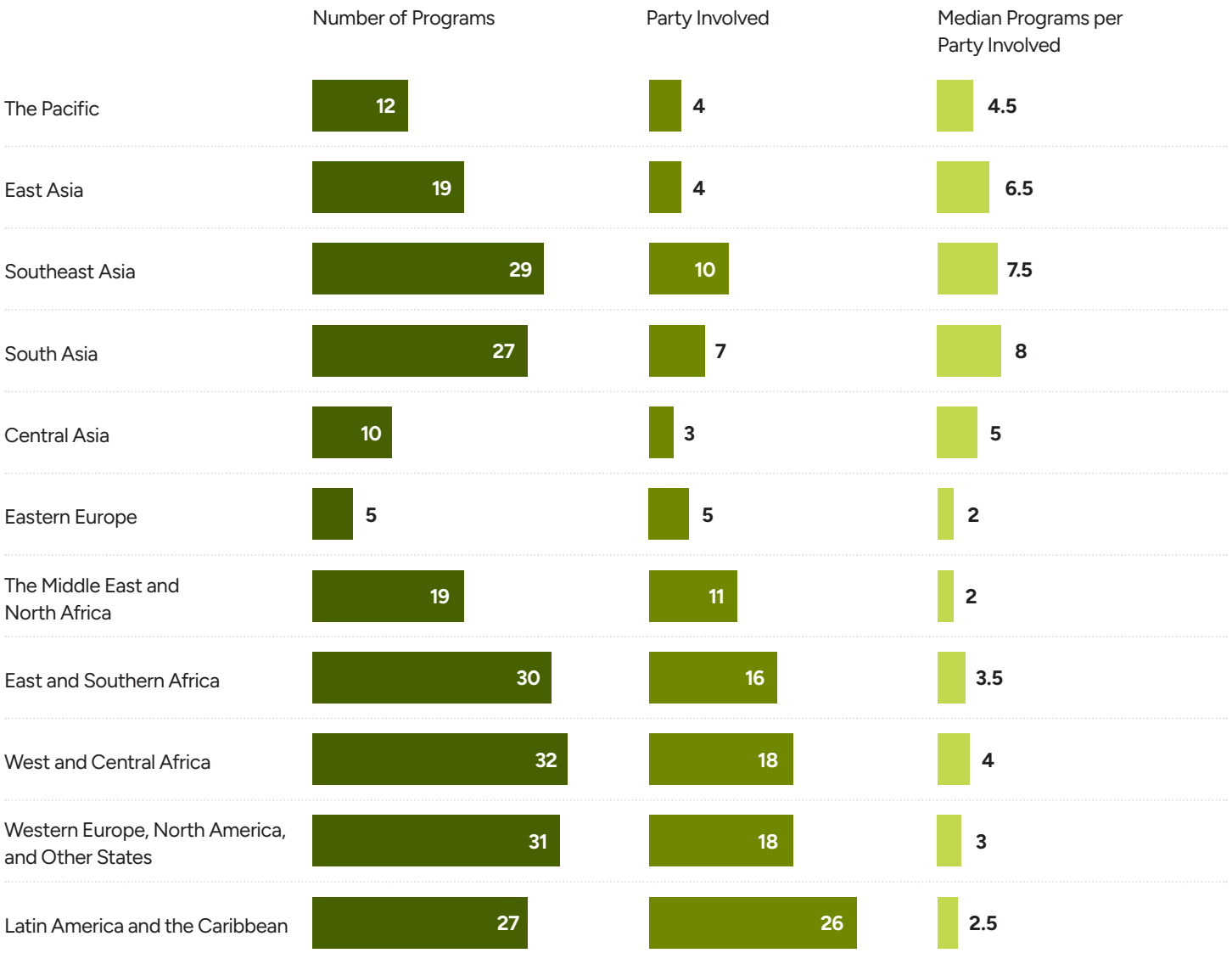


Capacity-building and implementation support play a critical role in assisting Parties to translate the agreed rules and frameworks into practical implementation, including making informed decisions that promote the contribution of Article 6 to the climate goals and ensure high integrity. In 2026, at least 81 capacity-building and implementation support programs relating to Article 6, with engagement of over 123 Parties, have been identified across United Nations entities, regional organizations, international and non-governmental organizations, multilateral development banks, and government-led initiatives.

Source: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys and publicly accessible information

6.2 Regional Distribution of Programs

Figure 42. Programs by Region



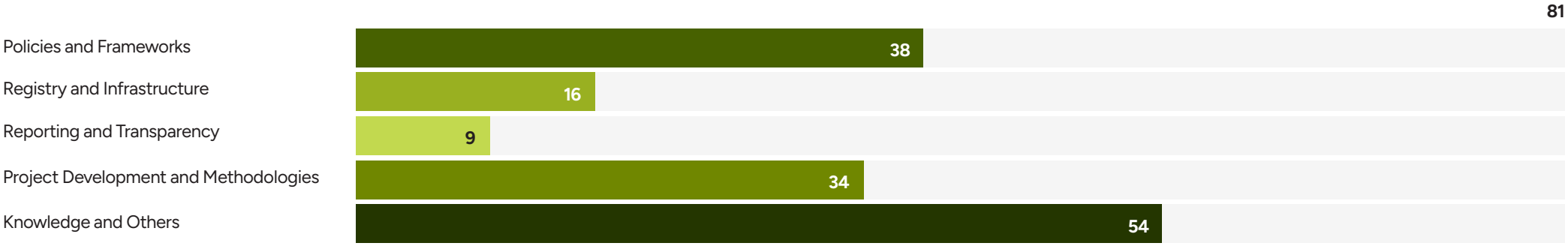
Source: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys and publicly accessible information.



Article 6 capacity-building and implementation-support programs are active globally, with the highest numbers of programs engaged by Parties in West and Central Africa (32 programs), Western Europe, North America, and Other States (which primarily comprise donor or support providing Parties) (31 programs), and East and Southern Africa (30 programs). South Asia and Southeast Asia have the highest median programs per Party involved (8 and 7.5 programs per Party respectively). This represents the concentration of programs in many participating Parties in these regions. Broad coverage of Parties receiving support can be observed in the Latin American and the Caribbean (26 Parties), aligning with the large number of Parties in this region, followed by West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa (18 and 16 Parties respectively), many of which have engaged with the regional alliances in Africa regions. While the findings demonstrate broad geographical coverage of capacity-building and implementation support programs, enhancing regional balance and outreach could further promote inclusive participation and enhance the global potential of Article 6. The presence of multiple programs per Party highlights opportunities for collaboration among implementing partners to harmonize efforts and maximize the alignment of support with the respective Parties' needs.

6.3 Focus Areas of Capacity-building and Implementation Support

Figure 43. Distribution of Focus Area



Source: Information derived from the 2026 A6ISR surveys and publicly accessible information.

Capacity-building and implementation support programs for Article 6 cover a wide range of focus areas, with many programs incorporating multiple areas. The focus areas are categorized into five groups: Policies and Frameworks, Registry and Infrastructure, Reporting and Transparency, Project Development and Methodologies, and Knowledge and Others. The findings highlight key trends and illustrate how support initiatives are responding to the priorities and needs of participating Parties.

Policies and Frameworks (38 programs): Representing the cornerstones of Article 6 readiness and key priorities for many Parties in 2026, support in this area remains the main component of various programs. This area of support includes development and implementation of national Article 6 strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, governance and institutional arrangements, and operational/decision-making procedures. Increasingly, there is a shift towards putting national procedures into practice, enabling actual authorization and implementation of Article 6.2 activities.

Registry and Infrastructure (16 programs): Support for ITMOs registries and other infrastructure ranges from providing technical assistance to develop national registries, including through open-source or public-good solutions, to facilitating access to other available registry options and strengthening registry connections/interoperability. Broader carbon-market infrastructure support also includes national MRV systems and other related digital and IT infrastructure.

Reporting and Transparency (nine programs): As more Parties move toward the implementation stage, support on Article 6 reporting, including the initial reports, annual information, and regular information, becomes increasingly important. Given the close linkages between Article 6 and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, some programs with focus on the enhanced transparency framework also incorporate Article 6-related elements. The 2026 submission timeline for the second BTRs where corresponding adjustments will be reflected for Parties with ITMOs transfers further increases the relevance of this support.

Project Development and Methodologies (34 programs): Support related to Article 6 mitigation-activity development includes identifying potential mitigation activities, conducting feasibility study, developing methodologies, and increasing the capacity of validation and verification bodies, with a number of programs combining technical assistance with financing or investment support for mitigation activities. The significant number of programs in this area indicates a growing emphasis on on-the-ground Article 6 implementation, with focus on accelerating project pipeline and initiating Article 6 activities in participating Parties.



Knowledge and Others (54 programs): This focus area accounts for the largest number of programs and includes policy and technical dialogues among interested Parties, experience exchange platforms, and other knowledge generation initiatives in various formats such as online, in-country, and regional training events. The high level of focus on knowledge building aligns with the frequently identified capacity-building needs by Parties, particularly the need to strengthen understanding and practical application of Article 6 rules and guidelines, and growing interest in mutual learning and sharing of experience among Parties.

6.4 Examples of Capacity-building and Implementation Support Programs

Note: The full list with details of identified Article 6 capacity-building and implementation support is available on the website of the A6IP Center with a searchable function.

United Nations Entities

Advancing Carbon Market Readiness in Mongolia
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Article 6 Academy
UNFCCC Secretariat, University of Oxford

Article 6 Capacity-building Work Programme
UNFCCC Secretariat

Capacity Building to Prepare for the Implementation of Carbon Markets and Article 6 in Latin America (LACS6)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Carbon Market for Development (CM4D) Partnership
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Climate Ambition Raising Through Article 6 (CARTA)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Swedish Energy Agency (SEA)

FAST Partnership Webinar Series on Carbon Markets
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Global Carbon Market Accelerator Programme (GC-MAP)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Global DNA Forum
UNFCCC Secretariat

Halting Deforestation, Degradation and Emissions
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

High-Integrity Carbon Markets initiative
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The Business Partnership for Market Implementation (B-PMI)
International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Integrated Assessment for Article 6 (IAA6)
UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC)

International Registry and Additional Registry Services (ARS)
UNFCCC Secretariat

National Carbon Registry
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing (REdiCAP)
UNFCCC Secretariat

Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI) for Article 6
UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC)

The Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CiACA)
UNFCCC Secretariat



International and Non-governmental Organizations

Article 6 Blue Carbon (ROK-MOF)

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Article 6 Climate Cooperation Fund (ACCTIF)

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Article 6 Connect - Sustainable Development through Carbon Markets in Africa

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Article 6 Country Implementation Support

Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center/Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

CAD Trust Registry Connection

Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust)

Carbon Market Mechanisms Working Group

Perspectives Climate Research gGmbH

Carbon Market Platform

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Carbon Transaction Facility: Article 6 Readiness Facility

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Energy Transition Accelerator (ETA)

Rockefeller Foundation and Bezos Earth Fund

Global Carbon Market

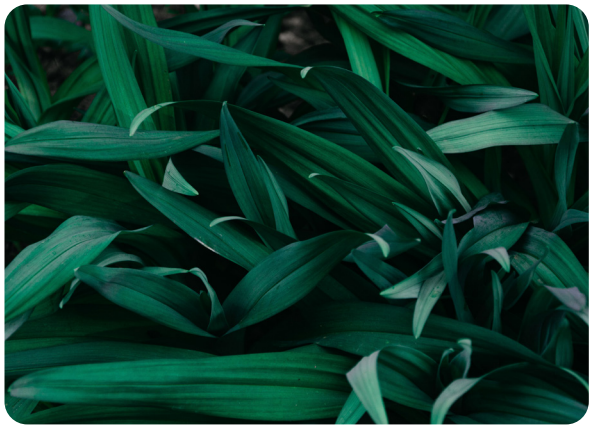
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Integrated Assessment for Article 6 (IAA6) Phase II

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

International Initiative for Development of Article 6 Methodology Tools (II-AMT)

Perspectives Climate Research GmbH



International Initiative for the Phase-out of Sulphur Hexafluoride in the Power Sector (Phase-Out SF6)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

JCM Global Partnership

Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center/Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

NDC Assist II Project – Article 6 Capacity Building Project Component

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

NDC Partnership

NDC Partnership Support Unit

Regional Collaboration on Global Carbon Markets (RC-GCM)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Support for Developing JCM Implementation Frameworks in Partner Countries

Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center/ Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation (SPAR6C)

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Multilateral Development Banks

Article 6 Support Facility (A6SF)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev)

World Bank

Carbon Markets Infrastructure Capacity Building

World Bank



Climate Market Club

World Bank

Enabling Participation in International Carbon Markets

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JFJCM)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Partnership for Market Implementation Facility (PMIF)

World Bank

Piloting Non-Market Based Approaches (Article 6.8) in Africa

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Regional Climate Change Platform of Ministries of Economy and Finance of Latin America and the Caribbean

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Scaling Climate Action by Lowering Emissions (SCALE)

World Bank

Strengthening Legal Readiness for Sustainable and Low-carbon Energy Transition in Asia and the Pacific

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF)

World Bank

West African Countries' ITMO Readiness Scoping Assessment

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Regional and Government-led Initiatives

Article 6 Readiness Support

West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAAC)

Article 6-aligned ITMOs Registry

JCM Implementation Agency (JCMA)

Asia Pacific Carbon Market Roundtable (APCMR)

New Zealand

Asia Zero Emission Community International Conference to Develop Carbon Markets (AZEC-DCM)

Japan

AUDA-NEPAD VVB Accelerator Programme

African Union Development Agency (AUDA)

Country Carbon Market Profiles

Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Market and Climate Finance

East Africa Carbon Markets Forum (EACMF)

Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Market and Climate Finance

Southern Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (SAACMCF)

Nordic Initiative for Cooperative Approaches (NICA)

Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (Nefco)

Norwegian Global Emission Reduction Initiative (NOGER)

Norway

Singapore Carbon Markets Programme

Singapore, World Bank

UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT)

United Kingdom

West Africa Carbon Market Hub

West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAAC)

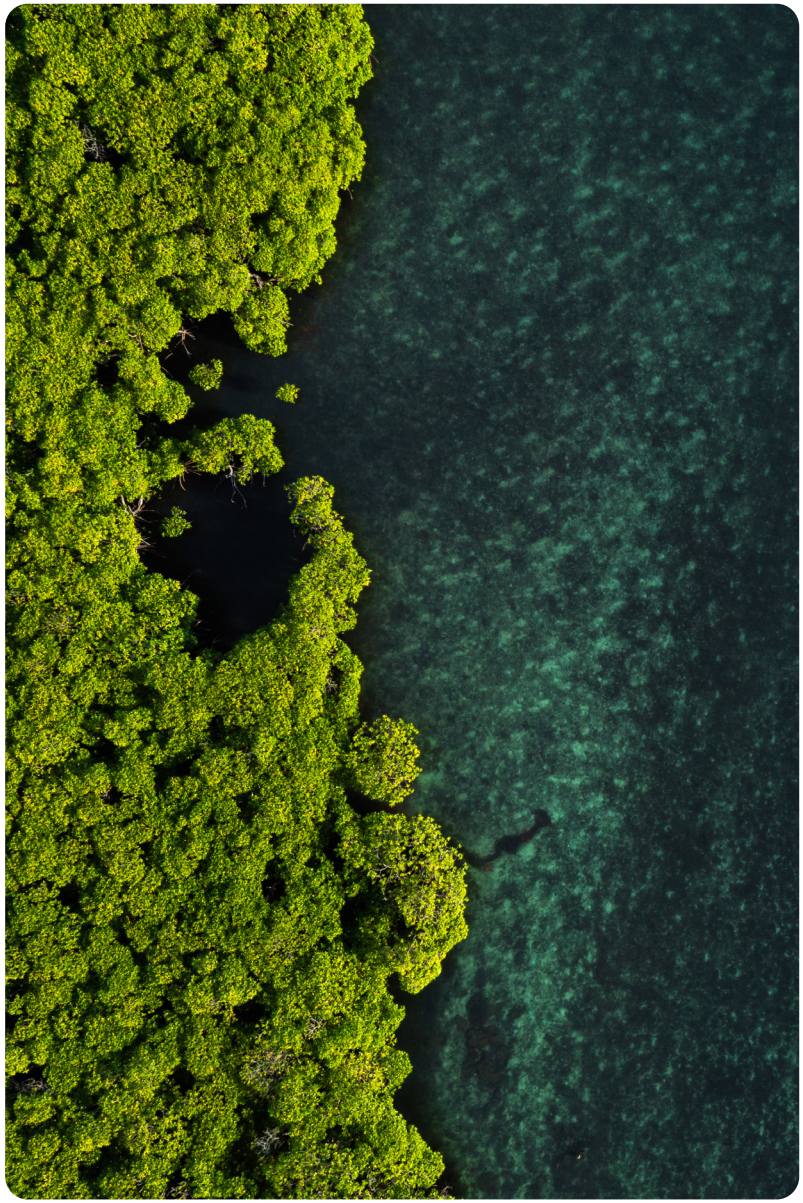


Chapter 7

Role of Article 6 in NDC 3.0

7.1 Introduction

Enhancing NDC Ambition through Article 6



91%

135 of 148

NDC 3.0s indicate an intention to use or consider using Article 6

The vast majority of Parties indicate an intention to use or consider using Article 6.

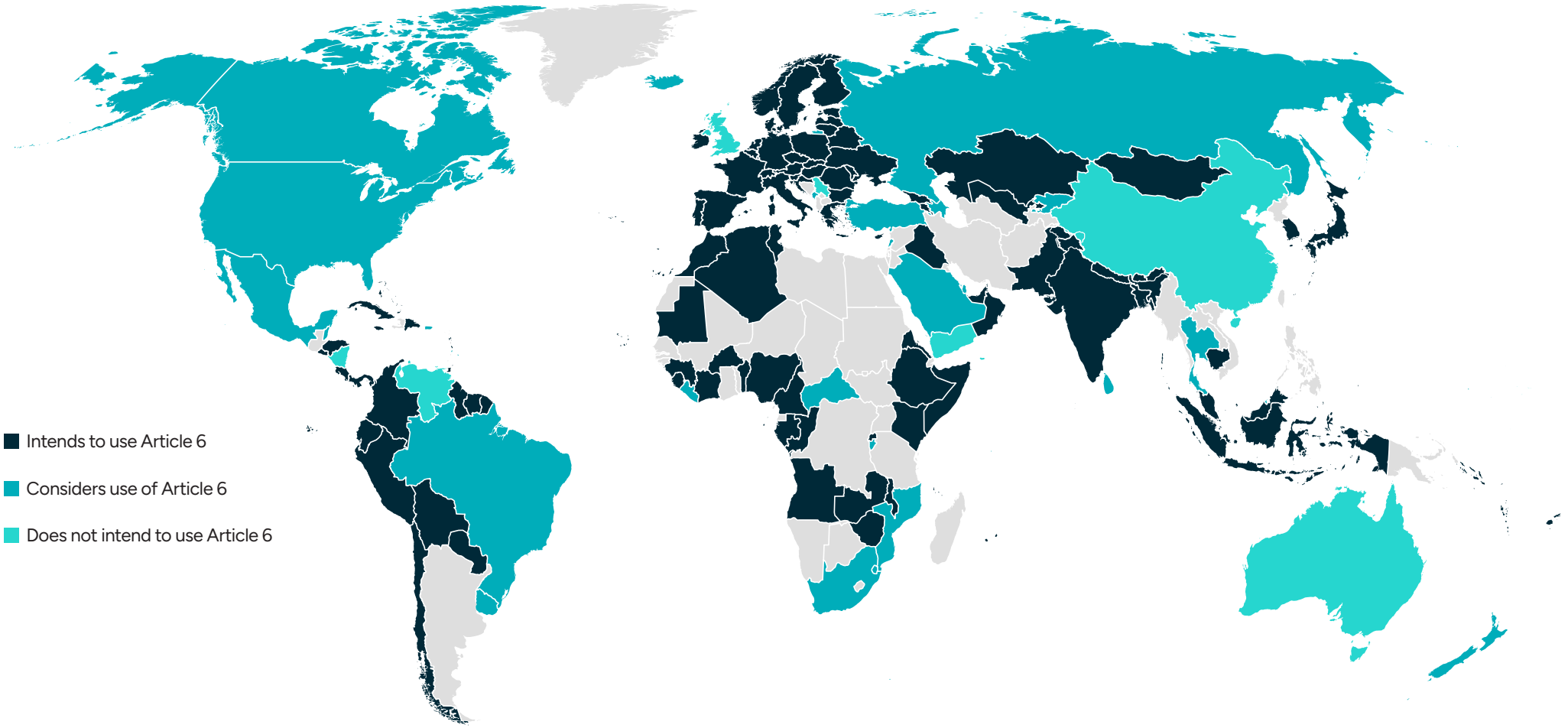
Many Parties have submitted or are continuing to prepare the next round of NDCs, known as NDCs 3.0. The NDC 3.0 represents a Party's next short-to-medium term national climate goals under the Paris Agreement. The NDC 3.0 provides opportunities for Parties to integrate consideration of the use of Article 6 into their NDC planning and focuses on how Article 6 can support and enhance their climate goals.

Understanding the use of Article 6 described in an NDC 3.0 is crucial to understanding how a Party intends to engage with international carbon markets in the short to medium term. Collectively, the NDC 3.0s outline a path to enabling higher global ambition through the use of Article 6.

> "The NDC 3.0 provides opportunities for Parties to integrate consideration of the use of Article 6 into their NDC planning and focuses on how Article 6 can support and enhance their climate goals."

7.2 NDC 3.0 Submissions

Map 6. Intention to Use Article 6 in NDC 3.0s

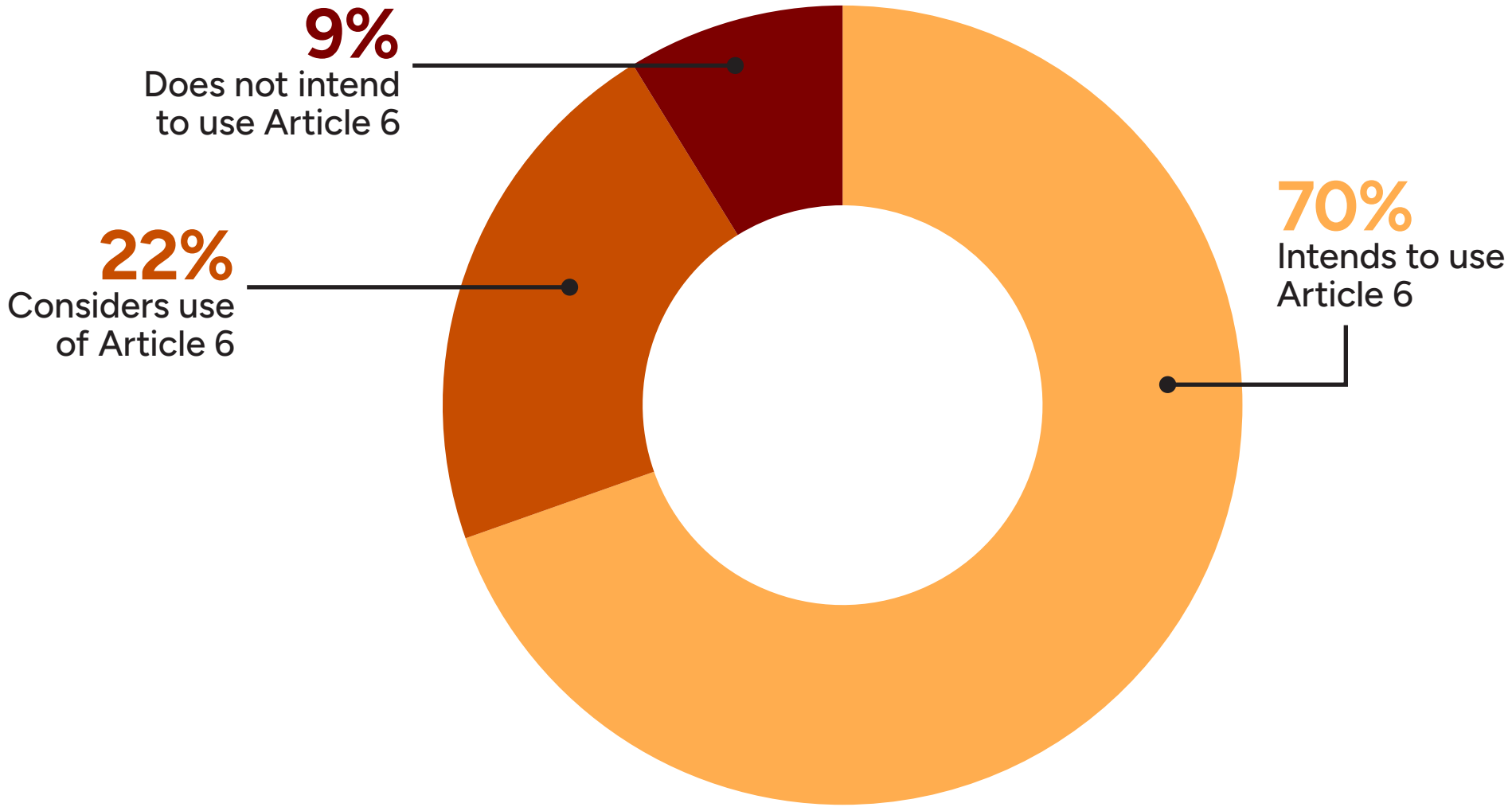


As of mid-August 2026, 146 Parties to the Paris Agreement (and two non-Parties) have submitted an NDC 3.0, for a total of 148 NDC 3.0s.

Source: Analysis of NDCs found in the UNFCCC NDC Registry

7.3 Intention to Use Article 6

Figure 44. Intention to Use Articles in NDC 3.0s



Seventy percent (103) of NDC 3.0s indicate an intention to use Article 6, while 22% (32) are considering its use. Parties not currently intending to use Article 6 represent 9% (13), though do not preclude the possibility of future use.

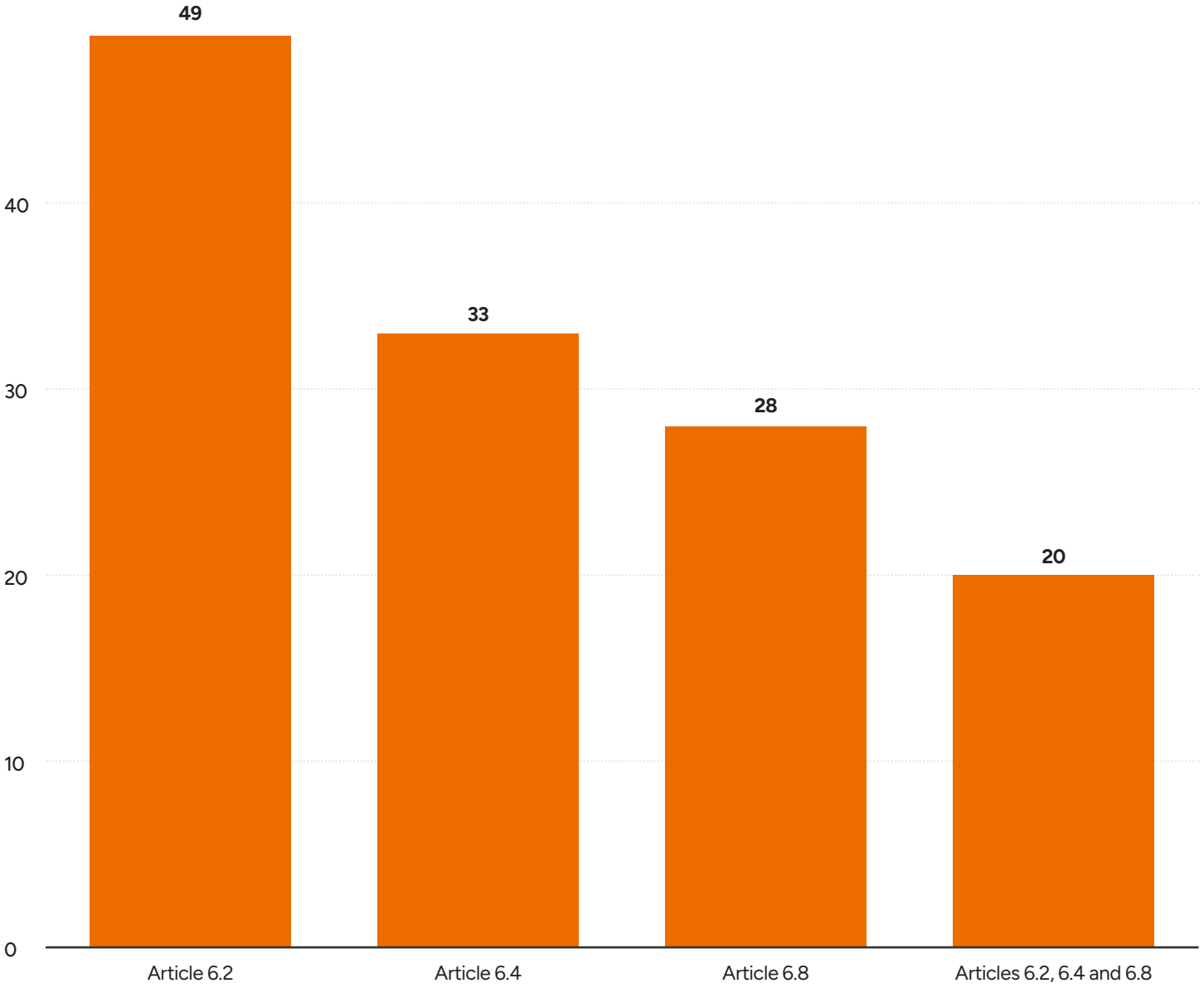
Source: Analysis of NDCs found in the UNFCCC NDC Registry

Table 9. Parties Indicating an Intention to Use Article 6 in the NDC 3.0

One-hundred and three NDC 3.0s indicate an intention to use Article 6.

Parties Intending to Use Article 6				
A	Croatia	**H**	Mauritania	**S**
Algeria	Cuba	Honduras	Mauritius	São Tomé And Príncipe
Angola	Cyprus	Hungary	Moldova	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Czech Republic	**I**	Mongolia	Singapore
Austria	**D**	India	Morocco	Slovak Republic
B	Denmark	Indonesia	**N**	Slovenia
Bahamas	Dominican Republic	Iraq	Nepal	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	**E**	Ireland	Netherlands	Somalia
Belarus	Ecuador	Italy	Nigeria	Spain
Belgium	El Salvador	**J**	Niue	Suriname
Benin	Eritrea	Jamaica	Norway	Sweden
Bhutan	Estonia	Japan	**O**	Switzerland
Bolivia	Ethiopia	**K**	Oman	**T**
Bulgaria	European Union	Kazakhstan	**P**	Timor-Leste
Burkina Faso	**F**	Kenya	Pakistan	Trinidad And Tobago
C	Fiji	**L**	Palau	Tunisia
Cabo Verde	Finland	Latvia	Panama	**U**
Cambodia	France	Liechtenstein	Paraguay	Ukraine
Cameroon	**G**	Lithuania	Peru	United Arab Emirates
Chile	Gabon	Luxembourg	Poland	Uzbekistan
Colombia	Georgia	**M**	Portugal	**V**
Comoros	Germany	Malawi	**R**	Vanuatu
Congo	Greece	Malaysia	Republic of Korea	**Z**
Costa Rica	Guinea	Maldives	Romania	Zambia
Côte d'Ivoire	Guyana	Malta	Rwanda	Zimbabwe

Figure 45. Indicates Specific Article 6 Mechanisms



Source: Analysis of NDCs found in the UNFCCC NDC Registry

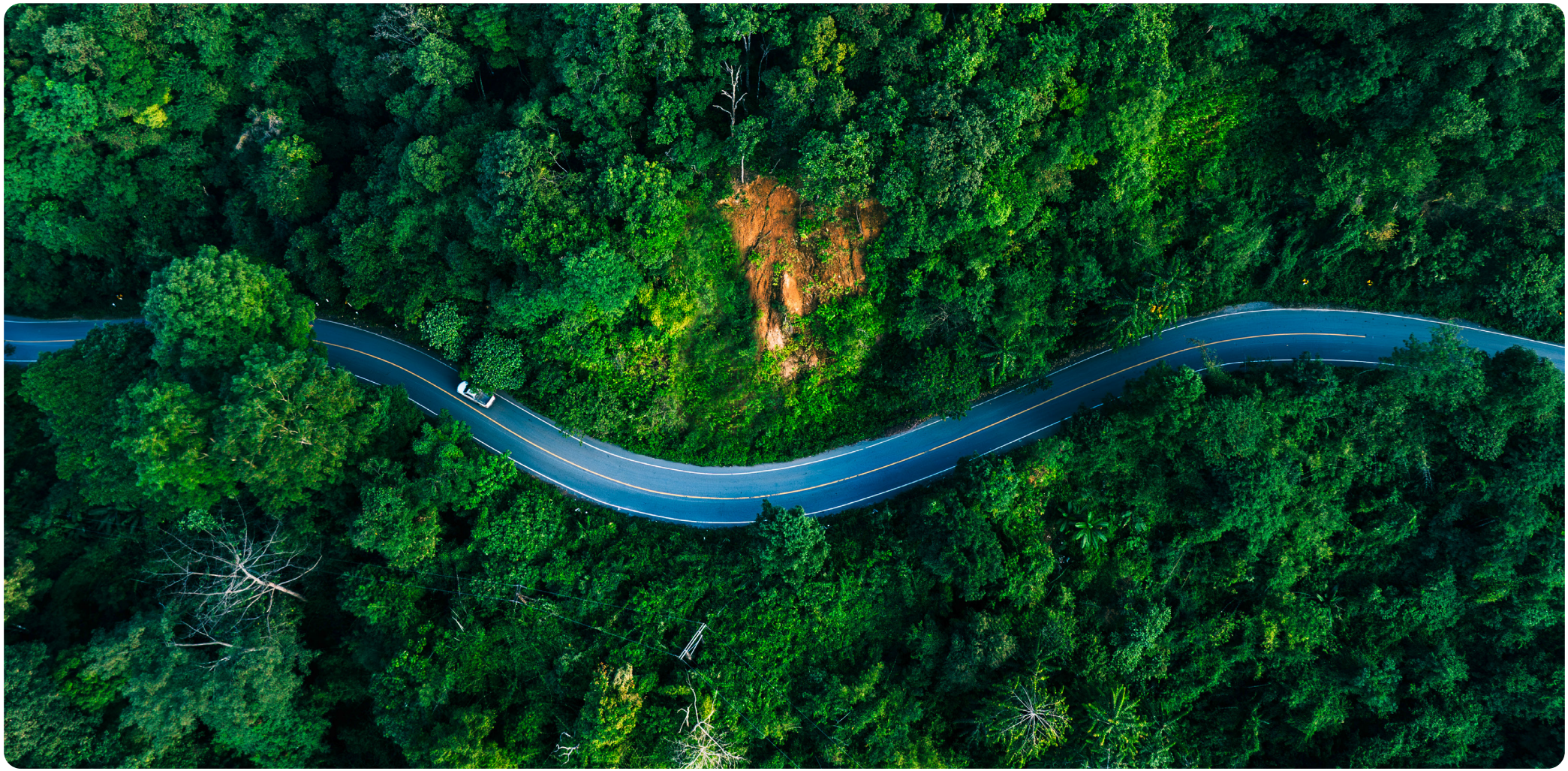
Of Parties intending to or considering use of Article 6, 49 reference cooperative approaches under Article 6.2, which encompasses accounting guidance and bilateral cooperation between Parties. Thirty-three Parties make reference to Article 6.4, or PACM, indicating an intention to engage with the centralized UN mechanism. 28 Parties include Article 6.8, which establishes a framework for non-market approaches. Ultimately, 20 Parties include reference to all three components analyzed: Article 6.2, Article 6.4, and Article 6.8[8].



7.4 Conclusion

Approximately 91% of NDC 3.0s indicate an intention or consideration for using Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the majority of Parties with submitted NDC 3.0s may use Article 6 mechanisms in the short to medium term. In order to align with the rules and guidelines and raise collective ambition, facilitate sustainable development, and ensure transparency, Parties' NDCs should reflect and align with Article 6 implementation efforts.

"Approximately 91% of NDC 3.0s indicate an intention or consideration for using Article 6 of the Paris Agreement."



Endnotes and Remarks

Endnotes and Remarks

"Parties" refers to "Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" unless otherwise specified. Two countries, the United States of America and Yemen, are not Parties to the Paris Agreement but have submitted NDC 3.0s and/or engage with Article 6 in some contexts and therefore may occasionally be encompassed by the term "Parties" in this report.

Endnotes

[1]Designations and information are subject to interpretation, including of survey respondents and the A6IP Center. Please note that survey responses are subject to review, and information in the A6ISR ultimately reflects the understanding of the A6IP Center.

[2]While the A6IP Center has exercised its best effort to ensure accuracy and completeness of information, the "Authority to Provide Authorization by Party" table may not capture all agencies engaging with Article 6 authorization in a Party. The Authority to Provide Authorization listed may not be actively providing authorization.

[3]Data from the first A6ISR was current as of 1 November 2024, data from the second A6ISR was current as of approximately 28 August 2024, and data from the third A6ISR was current as of approximately 18 August 2025.

[4]This chart only includes Parties which responded to the 2026 survey. All Parties that successfully submitted the survey answered this question.

[5]This chart only includes Parties which responded to the 2026 survey and shared a status towards positive, priority, negative and/or other list development.

[6]This chart only includes Parties which responded to the 2026 survey and provided information regarding urgent priorities. Each Party could select up to two priorities.

[7]The number of Parties to the Paris Agreement decreased to 194 for the third A6ISR (applicable to initial report calculation only). Please note that both the United State of America and Yemen are included as "Percentage of Parties in the A6ISR" where relevant in the other calculations in this chart. The total number of Parties in the A6ISR is different for each year of the A6ISR.

[8]Please note that NDC 3.0s which reference Articles 6.2, 6.4, and 6.8 are also counted in each column respectively.

Appendix 1: Supplementary Explanation for Chapter 2

Information regarding designations for the purpose of evaluating implementation status of Parties included in the A6ISR.

Authorization:

- "In place" refers to a Party that has clearly defined the arrangements for the purpose of authorization. This may refer to a Party that has established a legal or administration framework that defines the authority to provide authorization and authorization procedures.
- "In progress" refers to a Party that has taken action toward developing authorization arrangements.
- "Under consideration" indicates a Party may be interested in authorization arrangements but is not yet in the development stage.

Positive list:

- A positive or priority list refers to a list of activities, activity types, or technologies that may be considered or prioritized for authorization under Article 6.
- A negative list refers to a list of activities, activity types, or technologies that may not be considered for authorization under Article 6.
- Other lists are lists that categorize activities, activity types, or technologies to support authorization decisions under Article 6.

Tracking:

- "In place" refers to a Party that has clearly defined the arrangements for the purpose of tracking. This may refer to a Party that has or has access to a fully operational registry that can track ITMOs.
- "In progress" refers to a Party that has taken action toward developing tracking arrangements.
- "Under consideration" indicates a Party may be interested in tracking arrangements but is not yet in the development stage.

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

Where available, links to publicly accessible documentation or websites are available on the digital version of the A6ISR. Please access it at https://a6partnership.org/a6-implementation-status/about



Appendix 2:
Supplementary Explanation for Chapters 3 and 4

Chapters 3 and 4:

Publicly Available Key Data References on Reporting

The data presented in Chapters 3 and 4 follow sectoral classifications derived from the Article 6 common nomenclature established by the UNFCCC, while regional designations are based on A6IP regional categories. Project data used across both chapters have been harmonized and consolidated into the A6IP Internal Database, which incorporates information from multiple data sources to ensure consistency and comparability across the analysis.

For clarity and to provide a more detailed representation of the data, the Building and Construction category on energy efficiency (services) and energy efficiency (households) has been further disaggregated to show the main activities covered under this category. This additional breakdown allows readers to better understand the composition of activities classified under Building and Construction.

Each PoA and PA is referred to and counted as one activity in the analysis, regardless of the number of underlying individual activities that may be included within the PoA or PA. This approach ensures consistency in the counting and presentation of activities across the analysis.

Emission reductions and removals are expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).



Data Sources for Chapter 3	
GEC JCM Database	https://gec.jp/jcm/projects/
The Norwegian Global Emission Reduction (NOGER) Initiative	https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/climate-and-environment/climate/norwegian-global-emission-reduction-initiative/id3074249/?expand=factbox3074453
Klik	https://www.klik.ch/en/switzerland/
Article 6 Pipeline, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC), Accessed July 2026	https://article6pipeline.unepccc.org/
UNFCCC Article 6.4 DNAs	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-64-mechanism/national-authorities#country_AtoZ
UNFCCC Prior Consideration Notifications	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-crediting-mechanism/A64_prior_consideration/pc-list
UNFCCC List of CDM Activities in Transition	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-crediting-mechanism/CDM_transition/transition-list

Data Sources for Chapter 4	
ACR (American Carbon Registry)	https://acrcarbon.org/acr-registry/
ART/TREES (Architecture for REDD+ Transactions)	https://www.artredd.org/art-registry/
Article 6.2 Corresponding Adjustments Reporting Tool (GS and Verra)	https://www.goldstandard.org/publications/article-6.2-corresponding-adjustments-reporting-tool?
CAR (Climate Action Reserve)	https://thereserve2.apx.com/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=111
CAD Trust	https://data.climateactiondata.org/
Cercarbono	https://registry.cercarbono.com/projects-list
GCC (Global Carbon Council)	https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/
GS (Gold Standard)	https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects?q=&page=1
Puro.earth	https://registry.puro.earth/
Verra (VCS – Verified Carbon Standard)	https://registry.verra.org/verra/public/program/VCS

Appendix 3:
Supplementary Explanation for Chapters 6 and 7

Chapter 6

For the purpose of the A6ISR, a "capacity-building and implementation support program" refers to activities implemented to enhance the capacity and ability of countries to implement Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This may include, among others, providing technical assistance; conducting training, workshops, and knowledge-sharing activities; developing tools, systems, methodologies, and infrastructure; supporting mitigation activity development and implementation; and facilitating technical exchange and dialogue. Activities relating to broader carbon markets or international cooperation may also be included where there are relevant linkages with Article 6.

While the A6IP Center strives to provide accurate and up-to-date information, please note that this information is subject to change and ongoing development. Interpretations of the covered programs and focus areas may vary across partner organizations. This analysis serves as a representative overview of relevant programs and should not be construed as exhaustive. On the findings of regional distribution of programs, medians are calculated as the average of the two middle values where the number of Parties in a region is even.

Chapter 7

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

Description of Intentions to Use Article 6

The following are general descriptions used to guide the evaluation. Please note each NDC intention to use Article 6 is evaluated individually. Descriptions and evaluations may be subject to change. Best efforts were made to evaluate the content of the NDC 3.0s for the intentions and indications in alignment with the following descriptions.

Does not intend to use Article 6: This describes a Party that does not plan to use Article 6, including those that do not completely rule out participation. Examples of criteria: Article 6/international carbon markets are not mentioned in the NDC "does not intend," "does not foresee," "does not envisage," and "no plan to use."

Considers use of Article 6: This describes an NDC that expresses openness or uncertainty regarding potential participation in Article 6. Examples of criteria: vague language is used to describe potential participation in Article 6 "should [party] decide to use…," "expresses interest," "may consider," "considering," "currently studying," "possible use," "may participate," "reserves the right to use," and "not made any national decision […] yet."

Intends to use Article 6: This describes an NDC that expresses intent to participate in Article 6, actively or to some extent. Examples of criteria: details of currently implemented activities under Article 6, clear references to legislation pertaining to Article 6, or language such as "intends," "envisages," "will develop," "will work toward," "utilize," "committed to leveraging," "plans to," and "currently developing."



Article 6.2 Indicated: The NDC 3.0 specifically includes reference to Article 6.2 or bilateral cooperation under Article 6, such as relevant mechanisms/programs. This is only assessed for countries considering or intending to use Article 6.

Article 6.4 Indicated: The NDC 3.0 specifically includes reference to Article 6.4 or the PACM. This is only assessed for countries considering or intending to use Article 6.

Article 6.8 Indicated: The NDC 3.0 specifically includes reference to Article 6.8 or non-market approaches under Article 6. This is only assessed for countries considering or intending to use Article 6.

Note regarding excerpts and analysis: Excerpts capture specific text or machine translated text relevant to Article 6 from the NDC 3.0. The excerpt may not represent an exhaustive explanation of Article 6 in the NDC 3.0. Any conclusions, statements, or assessments regarding the intention or content of the text of the NDC 3.0 or machine translations are interpretations.

Notes regarding specific NDCs: Niue and Vatican City are not able to be displayed on the map, so please kindly reference the table for details on the NDC 3.0 of Niue and Vatican City.

Some Parties, including Niue, Sierra Leone, and Venezuela, have an NDC 3.0 end date of 2030. Parties may have an NDC 3.0 that varies from the common time frames referred to in Decision 6/CMA.3.

Note regarding the European Union: The NDC 3.0 of the European Union and its member states includes a 2040 target to which Article 6 is intended to contribute. Please note this NDC was submitted by multiple Parties and is incorporated into the analysis for each Party that has submitted it.

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