

GLOBAL ARTICLE 6 READINESS RATING REPORT

September 2025



Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations and acronyms

Article 6 or A6	Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
Article 6.2 or A6.2 mechanism	Cooperative approaches
Article 6.4 or A6.4 mechanism or PACM	Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
ART	Architecture for REDD+ transactions
AIR	Annual information report
ASR	Average scoring rate
BTR	Biennial transparency report
CAs	Corresponding adjustments
CCUS	Carbon capture, utilization and storage
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
COP26/29	26 th /29 th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
DNA	Designated National Authority
ETF	Enhanced transparency framework
GS	Gold Standard
IAs	Implementation agreements
IR	Initial report
ITMOs	Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes
JI	Joint Implementation
JCM	Joint Carbon Mechanism
LDCs	Least developed countries
LoA	Letter of Authorization
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OIMP	Other International Mitigation Purpose
PRF	Participation Requirement Form
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries
RIR	Regular Information Report
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UIR	Updated initial report
VCM	Voluntary carbon market
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard

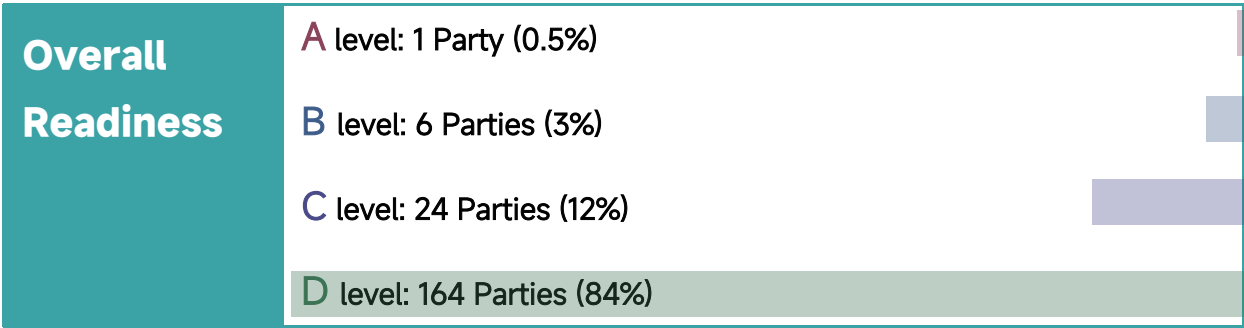
Executive summary

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (Article 6 or A6) has transformed the international carbon markets by establishing two market-based mechanisms, i.e., voluntarily cooperative approaches (Article 6.2 or A6.2 mechanism) and a centralized Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (Article 6.4 or A6.4 mechanism or PACM), which are both built on lessons learned from the Kyoto Protocol era and the voluntary carbon market (VCM) in recent years. Achieving the ambitious climate goal of the Paris Agreement fundamentally rests on the effective and scalable implementation of Article 6 within Parties.

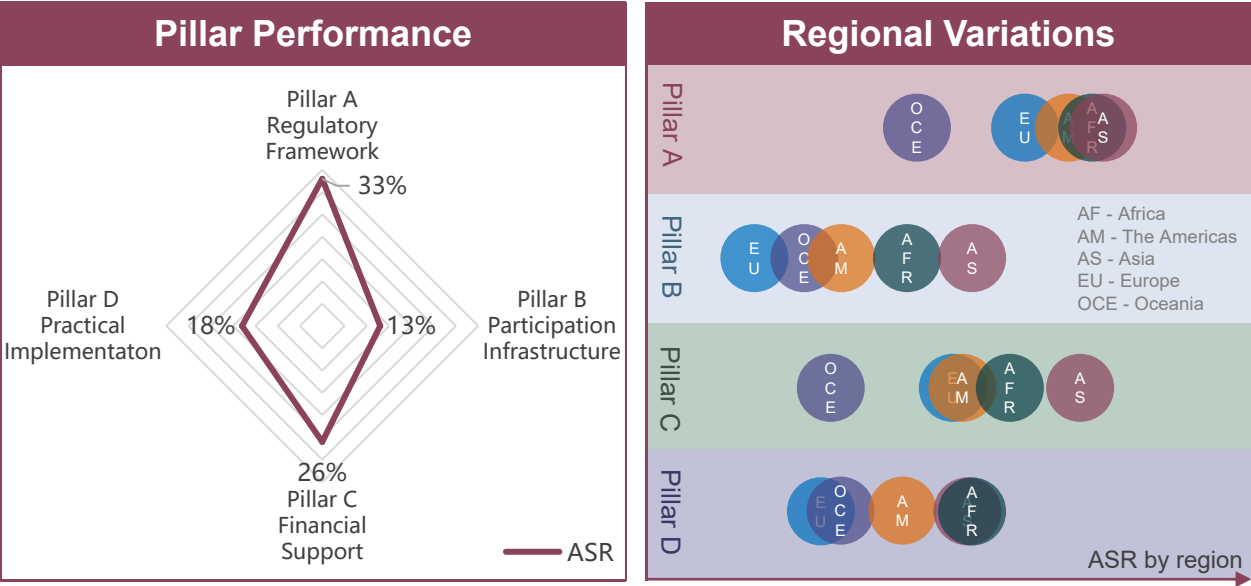
This Report delivers the **FIRST** holistic readiness assessment for all 195 Parties to the Paris Agreement. It evaluates their preparedness across **FOUR** main critical rating pillars for engaging with the A6 mechanisms: **Regulatory Framework, Participation Infrastructure, Financial Support, and Practical Implementation**. With the rigorously sourced primary and secondary data, Parties are rated on a scale from A (“Ready”) to D (“In Planning”), reflecting their level of preparedness across these dimensions in A6 landscape by this Report’s data cutoff.

The major rating findings are presented below.

- i. Overall Readiness:** Only one Party (0.5%) achieved A level. Six Parties (3%) were rated B, 24 (12%) rated C, and the overwhelming majority, 164 Parties (84%) rated D. These results highlight significant global gaps in readiness for the A6 mechanisms.
- ii. Pillar Performance:** Parties demonstrate stronger performance in the rating pillar of Regulatory Framework, with an average scoring rate (ASR) of 33%. This is followed by Financial Support (ASR: 26%), Practical Implementation (ASR: 18%), and Participation Infrastructure (ASR: 13%).
- iii. Regional Disparities:** While Asia and Africa dominate in overall readiness, especially in Regulatory Framework (ASR: 37% and 36%) and Financial Support (ASR: 34% and 28%), Europe and Oceania lag significantly in Participation Infrastructure (ASR: 3% and 9%) and Practical Implementation (ASR: 9% and 13%).



Executive summary



The stark disparities in readiness levels reveal critical deficiencies cross all four rating pillars, necessitating targeted and catalytic interventions to accelerate global engagement under Article 6. The sole A-level Party (Ghana) exemplifies best practice through its comprehensive regulatory frameworks, operational infrastructure, and advanced implementation. Furthermore, A- and B-Level Parties are strategically positioned to unlock climate finance for ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation, while C-level Parties demonstrate uneven progress, particularly in Practical Implementation, requiring urgent reinforcement. Alarming, D-level Parties (84% of Parties) may face significant readiness challenges that threaten to delay their Article 6 participation timelines.

Nevertheless, there are also encouraging findings observed in progress to bolster market confidence in the operationalization of the Article 6 mechanisms. Key observations include:

Regulatory and Institutional Development

20% of Parties have developed regulatory frameworks for the Article 6 mechanisms (formalized or draft); Near-universal engagement in rating sub-pillar Participation Responsibilities, with 95% of D-level Parties demonstrating active involvement; Substantial progress in sub-pillar Institutional Arrangements for the A6 mechanisms, with approximately 50% of engagement rates among D-level Parties;

Infrastructure Setup

16% have adopted MRV protocols, of which 59% choose to utilize existing standards for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) development, 6% for self-established and 34% opt for both; 11% have deployed ITMOs registries, 86% by self-established;

Executive summary

Financial Support

27% have engaged in financial support activities (receiving/providing) for ITMOs developments and transfers.

Practical Implementation Milestones

86%

have organized/participated in the A6 mechanism-relevant capacity building activities or initiatives, or received market development support; Growing coverage of capacity building in Parties, nearly half of all Parties attain maximum scores in the sub-pillar Capacity Building, which further facilitate several Parties rapid involvement in A6 market even without internal regulatory framework and external cooperation agreement in place;

27%

have secured A6 mechanism cooperative framework agreements, including 14% with binding Implementing Agreements (IAs);

21

Parties have issued Letters of Authorization (LoAs) of ITMOs for mitigation activities;

22

Parties have published eligible sector/technology whitelists for prioritizing A6 mechanism mitigation activity development;

6

Parties have approved transitions of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects to the A6.4 mechanism;

Thailand has pioneered the **first** transfer of ITMOs with application of corresponding adjustments (CAs) in its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR);

Reduced readiness gaps in the fourth main pillar Practical Implementation, although D-level Parties still generally lag behind other level Parties in this pillar, the readiness gap is narrower in this pillar than others.



Executive summary

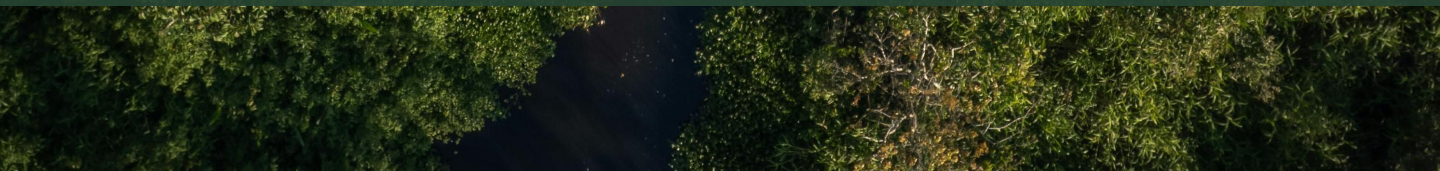
Those inspiring observations underscore the A6 market's maturity growing, which may be not fully expected by market actors. There is an old Chinese saying – A single spark can start a prairie fire. Obviously, the remarkable progress outlined above far surpass the power of a single spark. This allows us to believe that the A6 market can ultimately reshape the global carbon markets, bring sustainable development and benefits to the global communities, and advance the climate goals of the Paris Agreement.

An effective market aligned with the Paris Agreement requires more Parties to join and take solid actions, enhance collective readiness, especially for some major players among those currently rated D-level Parties, which possess sufficient capabilities and keys to lead this market toward becoming a functional one. To achieve this goal, our recommendations are listed below.

- ▶ **Enhance Capacity Buildings:** Prioritize expansion of communication platforms for higher rated Parties and UN official collaboration centers to share their know-how and lessons about establishment and implementation of A6 frameworks and for lower rated Parties to share their concerns and difficulties, thereby helping underprepared Parties address their technical and practical challenges base on national circumstances and needs.
- ▶ **Try “learning by doing”:** Step into this A6 market through pilot initiatives with the strategy of “learning by doing” before everything for participation is ready, which was adopted by several Parties, even without specific regulatory frameworks for participation in A6, as shown in this Report. This underlying strategy is more constructive for some big potential players as they have mature domestic general regulatory framework, sufficient prevailing experience of carbon projects, capable human resources and wiliness to participate in the international carbon market.
- ▶ **Boost Investor Confidence:** Publish a roadmap or action plan for A6 market participation as soon as possible, or directly introduce specific regulatory framework. Maximize standardization of ITMOs authorization procedures within Parties, and introduce CAs revocation and dispute resolution procedures. Establish a whitelist of eligible sectors and technologies for A6 mitigation projects development based on national NDC and national circumstances, along with sound and recognized MRV systems with high environmental integrity, to enhance investors interests and confidence.
- ▶ **Engage Market Actors:** Encourage private sector proactive engagement in project funding support and delivering advanced technical solutions and professional consulting services to address capacity and implementation gaps in MRV protocols, registry setup, administrative procedures, ITMOs development and authorization, and reporting compliance.



1. Introduction



Concerns regarding the environmental integrity and roles of carbon credits have persisted throughout the evolution of the international carbon market. As a representative of high environmental integrity programs, the operationalization of Article 6 has injected renewed momentum into achieving the climate objectives of the Paris Agreement through practical pathways. Article 6 enables Parties to leverage comparative strengths, share implementation costs, and broaden participation to fulfill their NDCs, enhance ambitious contribution levels, and ultimately realize global net-zero emissions. It encompasses three synergistic approaches – two market-based approaches (Article 6.2 and Article A6.4), and

one non-market approach (Article 6.8). This rating report exclusively evaluates the two market mechanisms.

The A6.2 mechanism operates through decentralized frameworks, allowing Parties to voluntarily establish bilateral or multilateral cooperation arrangements aligned with national circumstances and priorities for production and transfer of emission reductions via ITMOs. The centralized Article 6.4 mechanism, regarded as the successor to the CDM and also supervised by the UN, reached critical procedural readiness for operationalization at COP29 following cumbersome negotiations that began at COP26.

This year 2025 marks the inaugural year of transition from years-long papers negotiations to full implementation under Article 6. A growing cohort of Parties and market participants are joining this market, each with distinct circumstances. Some have been involved in international carbon trading for over a decade, with sufficient professional human resources and extensive experience in projects and rules. Others face significant climate change adaptation risks yet possessing considerable mitigation project potential, but are constrained by limited understanding of the carbon market, especially the underway global market based on Article 6. Some are urgently seeking to procure carbon credits to meet national NDC targets, but the heterogeneous host country landscapes can be daunting. Others aim to monetize their domestic carbon assets for capital or technology access,

but are uncertain of optimal partnerships. Some Parties have established robust regulatory and institutional frameworks for A6, deployed essential infrastructure, such as Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) methodologies and Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) tools, and made tangible progress through involvement in capacity building and financial support for ITMOs development and acquisition, others remain at significantly differing stages of preparedness, and so on.

These disparities, particularly for a nascent and complex global carbon market, increase mitigation projects investment complexity and hinder the rapid scaling of ITMOs generation and authorization, especially as these disparities are often not readily apparent.



To address these structural market disparities and provide market actors with a holistic picture of going-ons occurring on the global market landscape, Leon Low-Carbon has compiled this inaugural Report. The rating results empower stakeholders to formulate evidence-based participation strategies by benchmarking national preparedness against global dynamics.

Government decision-makers require detailed readiness assessment to formulate effective A6 participation strategies. Parties that demonstrate robust preparation, due to their policy certainties, naturally attract bilateral partners and secure international climate finance and technology transfer. Meanwhile, underprepared Parties may learn from leaders to tailor strategies mitigating

the impacts of delayed participation and the erosion of first-mover advantages. Market participants, including financial institutions, project developers, and consultancies, face significant information asymmetry that lead to higher transaction costs and investment risks. Reliable readiness assessments are therefore indispensable for informed capital deployment, activity portfolio development, and risk management strategies. Moreover, detailed readiness assessment serves stakeholders beyond government and market actors. These stakeholders leverage readiness ratings to shape research agendas (regional, sectoral, or Party-specific), design targeted capacity building programs, and optimize the allocation of technical assistance resources.

The Report introduces a comprehensive A6 participation readiness rating framework, designed to systematically evaluate all Parties to the Paris Agreement. Transcending binary classifications of "ready" or "not ready", the framework categorizes Parties' readiness into four nuanced levels: **A ("Ready")**, **B ("Approaching Readiness")**, **C ("Developing")** and **D ("In Planning")**. This granular approach captures the complex, multidimensional nature of A6 engagement preparedness. The rating aims to accelerate inclusive and effective participation in the A6 mechanisms, while unlock the full potential of international carbon market to submit the ambitious targets in NDC3.0 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, contributing to the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.

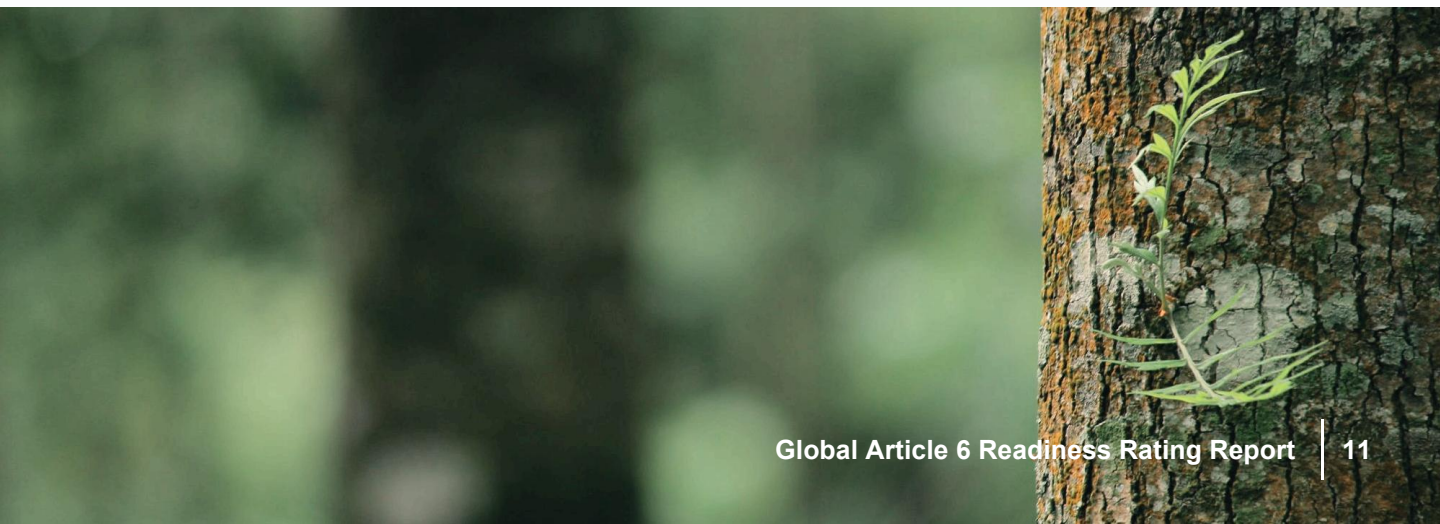
Least but not last, the Parties' endeavor to implement both Article 6 mechanisms is evident in daily developments within the evolving carbon market landscape. The following events occur after the Report's data cutoff.

- According to its supervisory body, the A6.4 mechanism's recent progress includes the establishment of 113 DNAs by 7 August 2025, and 22 countries have submitted information on the fulfilment of the host Party participation requirements.
- Uzbekistan adopted the Regulation No. PD-110, "On Measures for Participation in the International Carbon Units Market" in early July, which introduced procedures authorizing activities related to the trading of ITMOs and designated its Ministry of Economy and Finance as the responsible body for coordinating the Article 6 implementation. It also mandates the launch of a national carbon

registry by January 1, 2026, and that relevant departments would submit a list of potential project cooperation within three months of this notice's publication.

- Thailand updated its policy on the implementation of Article 6 with publication of key regulatory document – International Carbon Credit Guideline. In this document, a whitelist of project types eligible for carbon credits transfer is detailed. Meanwhile, the projects from which the carbon credits are developed have to be under a cooperation agreement between Parties to the Paris Agreement.
- India established National Designated Authority for carbon market, with key responsibilities for recommending eligible activities for trading emission reductions units under Article 6, evaluating, approving and authorizing projects for carbon trading. Furthermore, on August 7, 2025, India has signed its first carbon trading bilateral agreement with Japan under the Joint Carbon Mechanism (JCM).
- Kenya unveiled its first draft of the climate change (carbon trading) regulations, coupled with its mandate of the climate change (carbon markets) regulations, 2024, showing commitments in efforts to position itself as a pioneering force in Africa's A6-aligned carbon trading landscape.

These growing numbers of participating Parties and established procedural mandates reflect the importance Parties place on the Article 6 and their high expectations for their implementation.





2.

Methodology



This chapter outlines the methodology employed to rate the Parties' readiness and performance in participation of A6 mechanisms. The methodology is designed to provide a structured, quantitative, transparent, unbiased and reliable framework for evaluating that how ready Parties have prepared to participate in international carbon market under the A6 mechanisms. Our rating approach centers on four main pillars: Regulatory Framework, Participation Infrastructure, Financial Support, and Practical Implementation, which collectively capture the essential elements of readiness for Article 6 engagement. Data for the rating is obtained from both primary and secondary sources and processed with rigor to maximize robustness and minimize bias, while ensuring full alignment with the methodology. The rating results are determined based on the clearly defined scoring and rating criteria. This systematic methodology delivers a thorough evaluation of the Parties' readiness under the A6 mechanisms. It offers valuable and actionable insights for the policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding participation targets, strategies and tools in the international carbon market.

2.1 Rating pillars

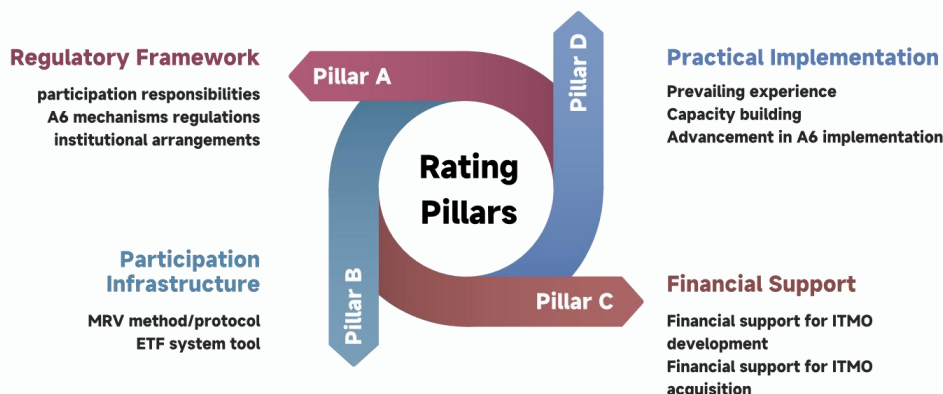


Figure 1 Overview of main rating pillars

The rating framework is built upon four main pillars, each representing a pivotal dimension of a Party's preparedness and capability to implement the A6 mechanisms. These pillars were selected based on their foundational roles in facilitating each Party's effective participation in the Article 6 market. Below, each pillar is detailed with its rationale and key elements.

Pillar A Regulatory Framework

For each Party, the regulatory framework forms the cornerstone for several critical aspects of its Article 6 implementation.

- Basic eligibility requirements specify the prerequisites for a Party to participate in the A6 mechanisms;
- Detailed regulations provide administrative and procedural grounds necessary for governing the entire life cycle of ITMOs;
- Designated institutional arrangement is critical for implementing and overseeing A6 activities, ensuring accountability, transparency, and compliance with international standards.

Key elements assessed under this pillar include participation responsibilities, i.e. participating responsibilities outlined in Guidance on cooperative approach under A6.2; regulations that govern the specifics of authorizing, transferring, applying CAs of ITMOs; and institutional arrangements that establish the

necessary bodies for overseeing and enforcing the regulatory requirements.

Pillar B Participation Infrastructure

This pillar evaluates technical readiness from both the software and hardware perspectives to safeguard environmental integrity and transparency.

- A well-designed MRV method or protocol system can reasonably and conservatively estimate the mitigation outcomes of emission reduction or removal activities, maintaining the overall environmental integrity of the A6 mechanisms while keeping equity among collaborative Parties;
- A proper ETF system prevents the same mitigation outcome from being counted by multiple Parties and undermining the environmental integrity, a fundamental requirement under the A6 mechanisms to uphold the Paris Agreement's temperature goals.

Key elements assessed under this pillar include MRV method/protocol system adopted for ensuring that the environmental benefits claimed are real, additional, and verifiable, and fostering trust and fairness among participating Parties; ETF system for transparently recording and tracking ITMOs to prevent double counting and enable traceability of ITMOs.

Pillar C Financial Support

At an early stage of market development, the availability of financial resources is pivotal for initiating and scaling up carbon market participation under the A6 mechanisms.

- Financial support is important for developing countries, where most ITMOs sources are located, in order to implement the A6 mechanisms for ITMOs development and it is especially important for the least developed countries (LDCs);
- Financial tool also plays a crucial role in acquiring ITMOs, enabling Parties to leverage international cooperation to achieve their committed NDC targets cost-effectively and raise their ambitions.

This pillar intends to assess the availability and accessibility of various sources of financial supports for each Party, including public and private finance for the Article 6 implementation.

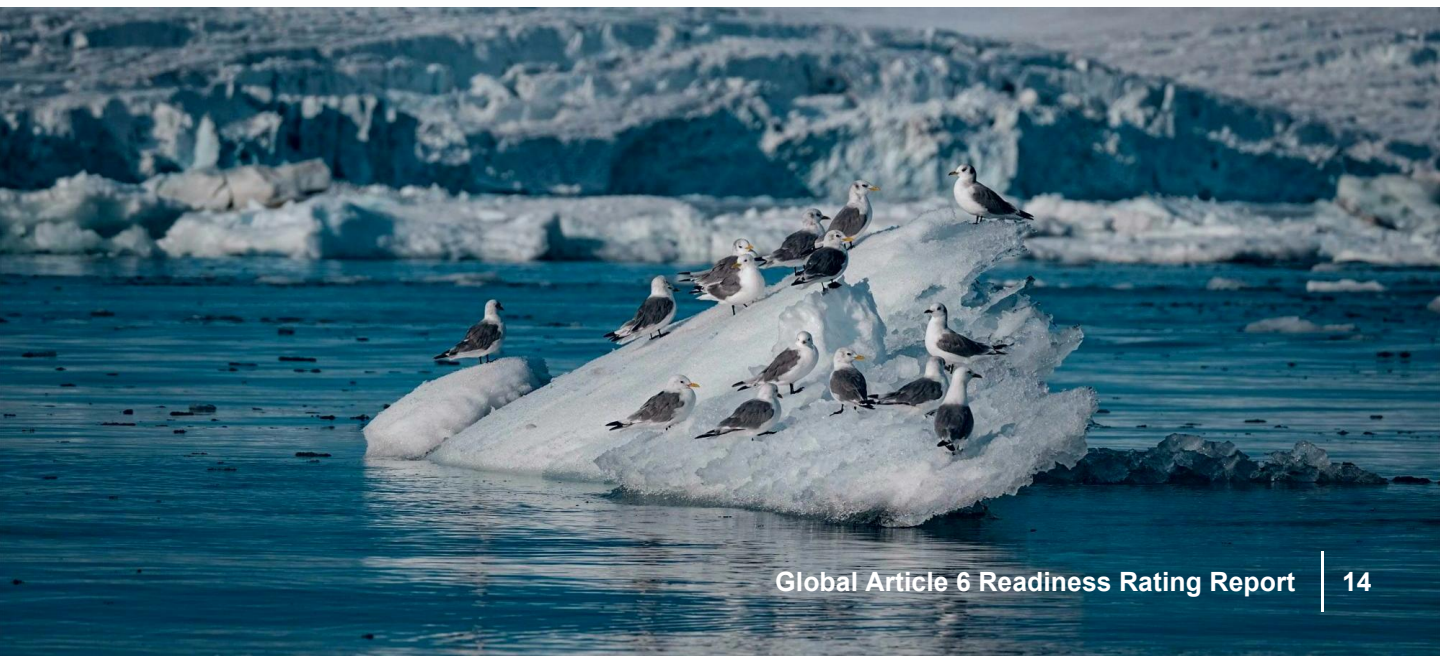
Pillar D Practical Implementaton

A Party's prevailing experience and ongoing efforts in carbon markets reflect its capacity, readiness and commitment to the A6 mechanisms, which is of great significance against the backdrop of the A6.2 mechanism

being operational and the A6.4 mechanism to be fully operationalized.

- Historical involvement in carbon crediting mechanisms like the CDM or independent carbon crediting schemes provides valuable industrial expertise and network, capable human resources, infrastructure, and lessons that enhance A6 readiness;
- Capacity building undertaken by Parties enhances their technical, institutional, and human resource capabilities for effective participation in the A6 mechanisms;
- Current advanced practices in the Article 6 implementation demonstrates a Party's determination and proactive stance, even though in some cases, its regulatory framework or infrastructure is still under development.

Key elements assessed under this pillar include the involvement in the A6-related capacity building activities; engagement in bilateral cooperation with other Parties and submission of required reports to the UNFCCC; experience gained from participating in existing international carbon crediting mechanisms; and progress under the A6 mechanisms, which present tangible indicators of advancement, such as LoAs issued for ITMOs, submission of A6.4 host party participation requirement form (PFR), approval of CDM transition projects, etc.



2.2 Data sourcing and processing

To ensure a credible result, data applied for the rating was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The data processing procedure was designed to ensure the high standards of accuracy, reliability, and validity.

2.2.1 Data collection

Primary Data

For primary data collection, the surveys have been distributed to all Parties which have submitted their A6.4 DNA to the UNFCCC, to gather direct, up-to-date information on each Party's regulatory frameworks, infrastructure, support availability, and practical experiences and progress related to the Article 6 implementation. By directly engaging with Parties, the primary data collected provides valuable first-hand insights that may not be available through other sources, ensuring a more accurate and up-to-date assessment of A6 readiness of Parties.

Secondary Data

Secondary data has been obtained from a wide range of recognized and public information sources. These include each Party's government

release; data and publications from international organizations and the A6-related initiatives, such as the UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Center, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, Green Climate Fund, West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, Eastern African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, The Pacific Alliance, Global Green Growth Institute, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Perspectives Climate Research GmbH, Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, Article 6 Implementation Partnership Center (A6IP), Indo-Pacific Carbon Offsets Scheme, etc.; information and data from independent crediting mechanisms in VCM, like Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard (GS), Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART), etc., and from international carbon intelligence agencies and public websites.

2.2.2 Data processing

Once the data is collected, a rigorous processing procedure is followed to ensure its quality and reliability.

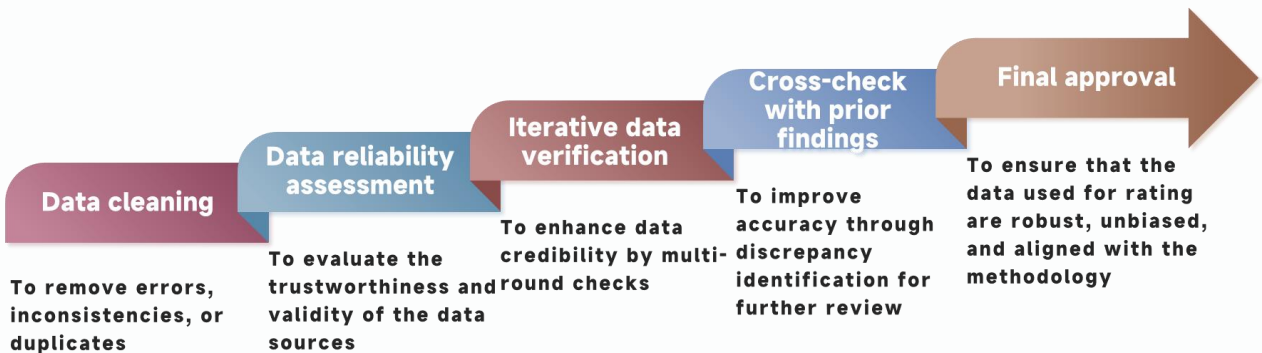


Figure 2 Data processing procedure

2.3 Scoring and rating

2.3.1 Scoring criteria

The scoring criteria are designed to be clear and non-overlapping, ensuring that each aspect of A6 readiness is assessed independently. Each pillar and its corresponding elements are assigned specific weights based on their relative importance in the overall Article 6 implementation framework. The scoring is conducted on a standardized scale, allowing for a consistent and objective comparison of all Parties' performance across all assessed dimensions.

2.3.2 Rating criteria and indication

Based on the scores obtained, Parties are assigned an A to D that indicate their levels of readiness for implementing the A6 mechanisms. The ratings signify the following:

- A ("Ready"): Party performs strongly across all rating pillars, demonstrating minimal gaps and

a high level of readiness to engage effectively in the A6 mechanisms;

- B ("Approaching Readiness"): Party has made significant progress and established most of the necessary elements, but needs to address a few remaining areas to be ready for full A6 participation;
- C ("Developing"): Party has initiated efforts in several rating areas but faces substantial challenges and gaps that need to be addressed before it can fully participate in the A6 mechanisms;
- D ("In Planning"): Party is in early stages of considering and planning for the Article 6 implementation, with limited concrete actions or developments to date.

These rating level indicators provide a clear, intuitive snapshot of each Party progress towards A6 readiness, helping identify priorities and areas for further improvement.

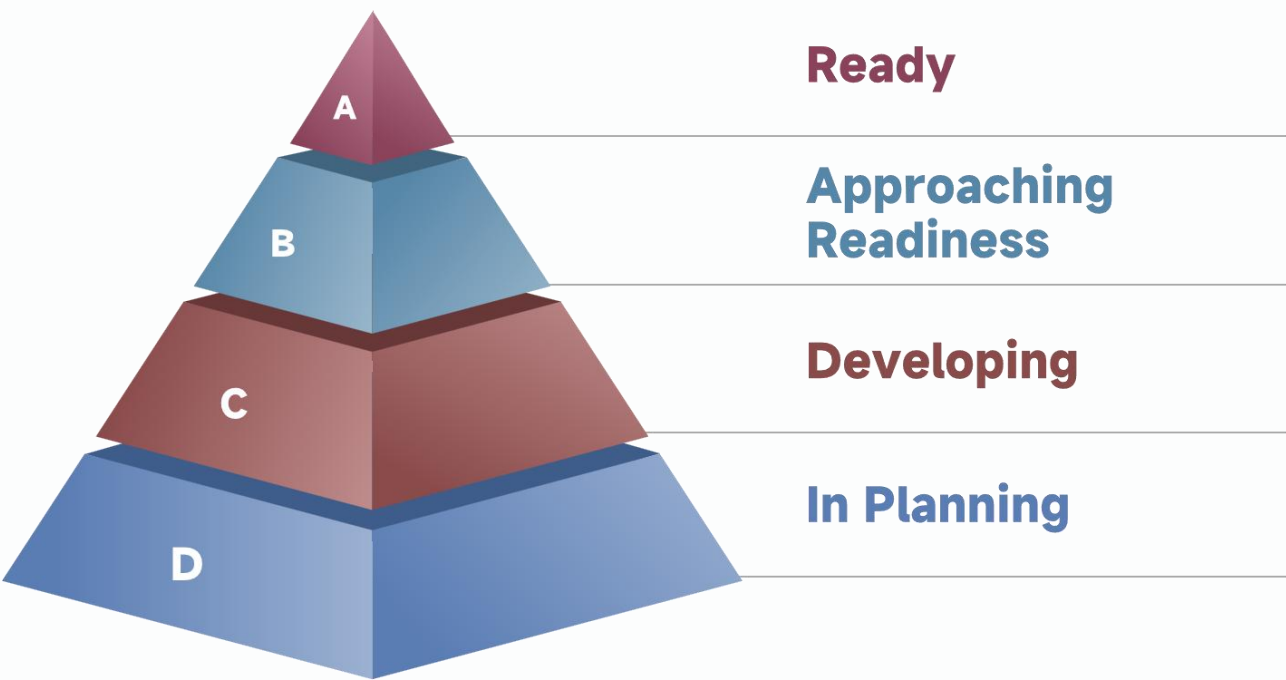


Figure 3 Indication of rating levels



3. Rating results

This chapter aims to present and summarize the rating results, structured by rating pillar and further analyzed across rating levels and regions.

3.1 Overall readiness

Table 1 Parties by readiness rating level

Level	Party		
A	Ghana		
B	Benin	Rwanda	Thailand
	Cambodia	Switzerland	Vanuatu
C	Bangladesh	Madagascar	Sri Lanka
	Bhutan	Mongolia	Suriname
	Chile	Morocco	Sweden
	Dominican Republic	Nepal	Togo
	Indonesia	Nigeria	Uganda
	Japan	Paraguay	United Republic of Tanzania
	Kenya	Peru	Zambia
	Lao PDR	Singapore	Zimbabwe

All Parties have been classified into four readiness levels (A-D) based on overall assessment scores. Parties rated A through C are presented in Table 1. Parties, not rated as A/B/C-level Parties, among all Parties to the Paris Agreement are not displayed in the Report due to space limitation.

Among the 195 Parties assessed, only 31 (16%) attained level C or higher. Merely seven Parties (4%) reached level B or above, with a single Party (0.5%) achieving level A. Alarminglly, 164 Parties (84%) were rated level D, demonstrating substantial readiness gaps per the assessment framework of this Report.

Parties demonstrate stronger performance in Regulatory Framework and Financial Support with ASR of 33% and 26% respectively. In contrast, progress in Participation Infrastructure (ASR: 13%) and Practical Implementation (ASR: 18%) remains more modest. Figure 5 illustrates the ASRs by Parties rating level (A-D) across the four main pillars..

Notably, A-level Party consistently achieves high ASRs across all pillars, outperforming other levels significantly except for pillar B. B-level Parties also exhibit robust performance, with ASRs exceeding 60% in every pillar. C-level Parties show a scoring pattern similar to A-level Party, despite a 30%-40% overall gap between these two levels. Conversely, D-level Parties

score substantially lower than all other levels across pillars.

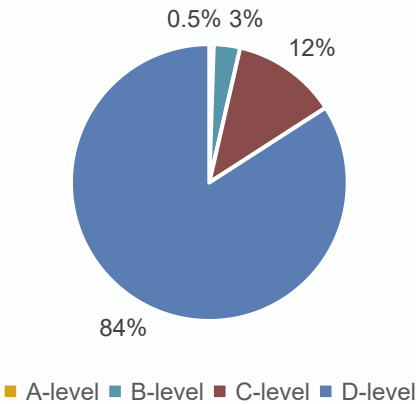


Figure 4 Readiness distribution (A-D)

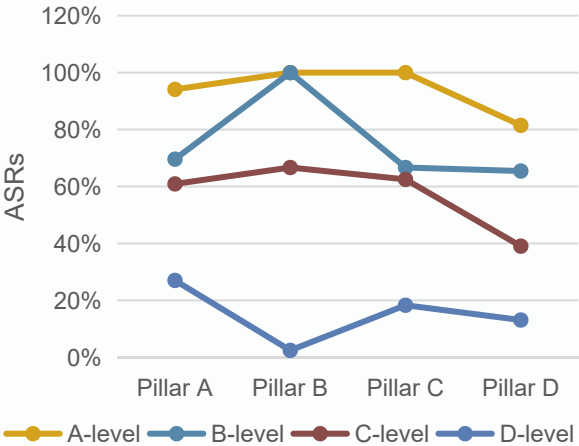


Figure 5 ASRs by pillar for rating level (A-D)

3.2 Rating results by pillar

This section describes the rating outcomes across the four core pillars of the readiness assessment framework. By disaggregating performance by pillar, the analysis reveals Parties’ comparative strengths and deficiencies in the readiness of each pillar. These results pinpoint areas where targeted support and interventions could strengthen Article 6 engagement most effectively.

3.2.1 Pillar A: Regulatory Framework

Cross-Level Snapshot

Pillar A: Regulatory Framework comprises three sub-pillars, with engagement rates¹ by rating level detailed in Figure 6.

- **Participation Responsibilities:** Active engagement is widespread, notably including 95% of D-level Parties.
- **A6 Mechanism Regulations:** Significant disparities emerge. Engagement rates reach 100% (A/B levels), 75% (C level), yet only 8% of D-level Parties show progress.
- **Institutional Arrangements:** In contrast to Participation Responsibilities, all levels A-C-level Parties demonstrate engagement, but participation drops ~50% among D-level Parties.

Collectively, levels A and B Parties engage all sub-pillars, reflecting their regulatory framework leadership.

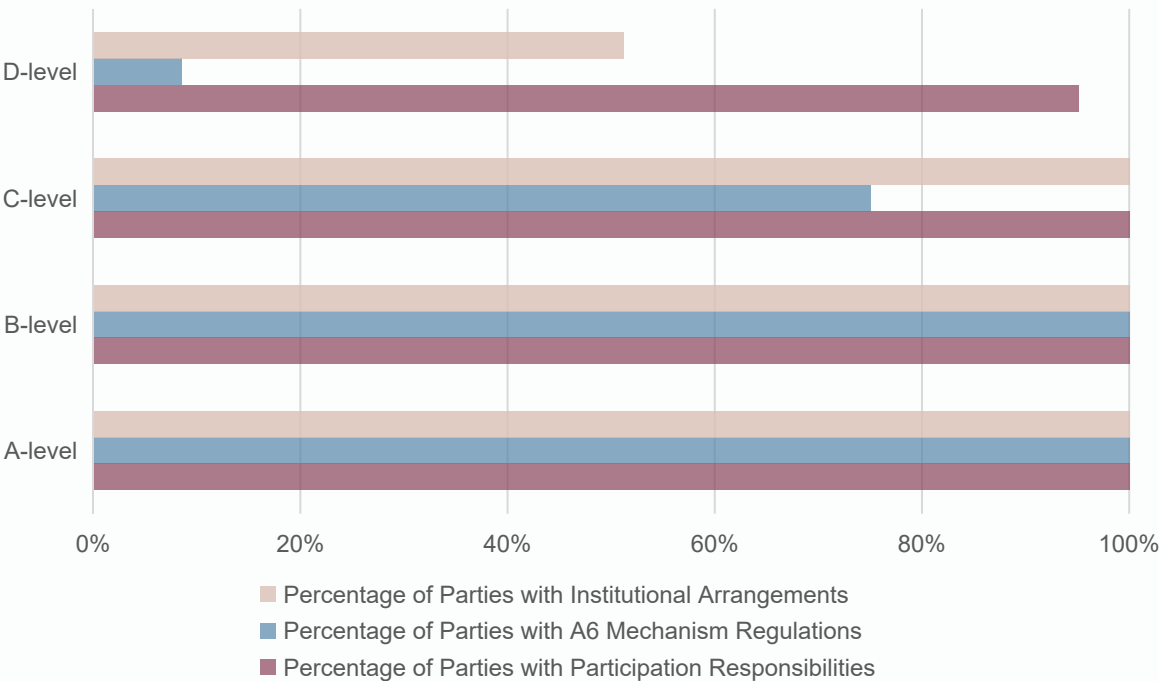


Figure 6 Engagement rates in sub-pillars of pillar A by rating level

¹ Engagement rate refers to the percentage of Parties that have gained scores.

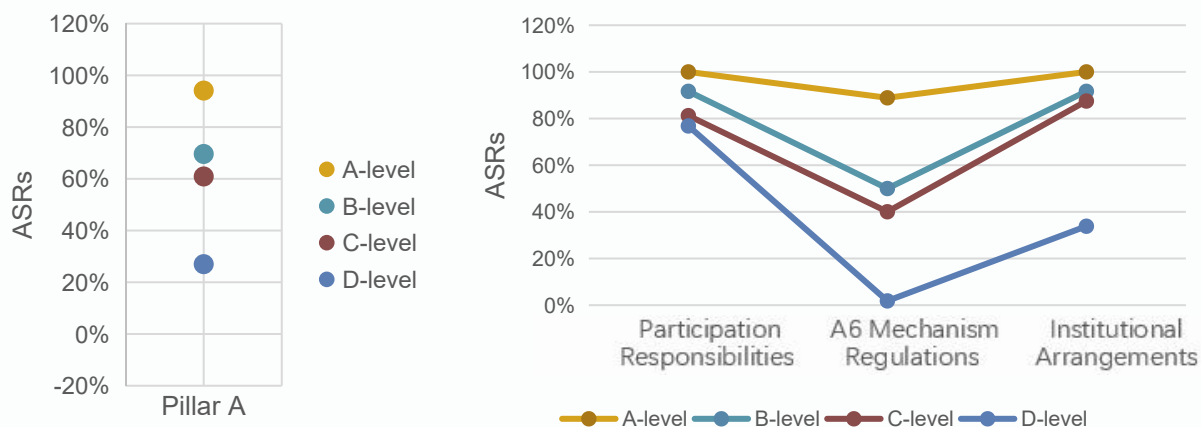


Figure 7 ASRs of pillar A (left) and sub-pillars (right) by rating level

As shown in Figure 7, level A Parties exhibit higher ASRs across all three sub-pillars. Notably, the ASRs for A6 Mechanism Regulations lag behind the other two sub-pillars consistently across all levels of Parties.

A6 Mechanism Regulations

Across readiness rating levels, the proportion of Parties that have published both general A6 regulations and specific implementing rules (whether draft or formalized) reveals a level-dependent pattern. Level A and B exhibit significantly higher adoption rates of both regulatory types, while level D Parties show notably lower engagement. Collectively, the data demonstrates a clear downward trend in

regulatory development from level A to level D.

A6 implementing rules typically build upon general A6 regulations, translating high-level frameworks into operational guidance. Consequently, progress in implementing rules lags behind general regulations across levels. Nevertheless, level A and B Parties maintain comparable advancement in both dimensions, indicating a balanced regulatory development under Article 6. Notably, Ghana (A level), alongside Thailand, Cambodia, Rwanda, and Switzerland (all B level), have established both general A6 regulations and specific implementing rules, demonstrating proactive regulatory engagement.

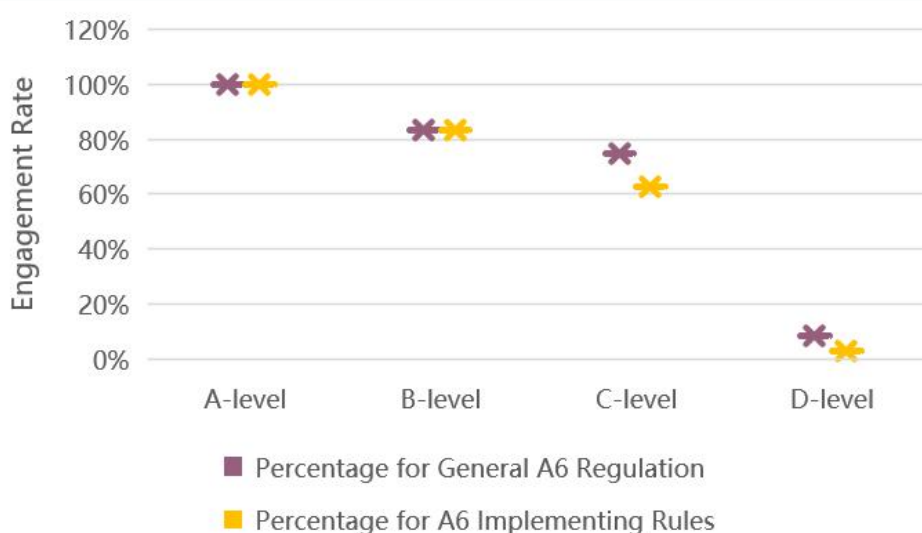


Figure 8 Engagement rate in A6 mechanism regulations by rating level

Box 1: Timing of authorization

Authorization of ITMOs is one of the inevitable concerning topics across the landscape of the A6 mechanism-based market. Only authorized mitigation outcomes qualify as ITMOs, which Parties can use towards achieving their NDCs or for other international mitigation purposes (OIMPs). To respond to this requirement, the establishment of authorization procedures is normally considered as the first material step for Parties to participate in the A6 mechanisms. The design of authorization procedure prevalently reflects each Party's national legal circumstances and level of capacity building for carbon pricing instruments. Specifically, the authorization timing as detailed below can help market stakeholders understand the difference between procedural authorization and more effectively leverage the A6 mechanisms for their needs.

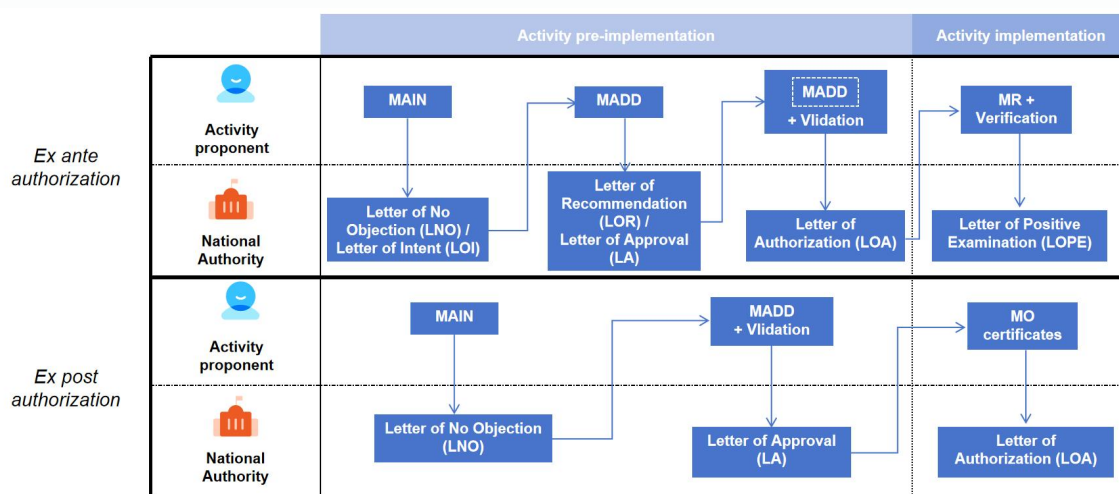
As of the Report's data cutoff, 18 out of all Parties have formal procedures in place for authorization. Among A-level and B-level Parties, only Benin hasn't yet published the formal authorization procedures. Additionally, 12 C-level Parties have initiated the formal authorization procedures, while no D-level Parties have made material progress on this aspect. Please refer to the below table for a list of Parties with formal procedures for authorization.

Timing of authorization	Rating level	Party			
<i>Ex ante</i> authorization	A	Ghana			
	B	Cambodia	Switzerland	Thailand	Vanuatu
	C	Kenya	Singapore	Zambia	Zimbabwe
<i>Ex post</i> authorization	B	Rwanda			
	C	Indonesia	Japan	Paraguay	Uganda
Both	C	Sweden			
Not clear	C	Nigeria	Suriname	United Republic of Tanzania	

Note:

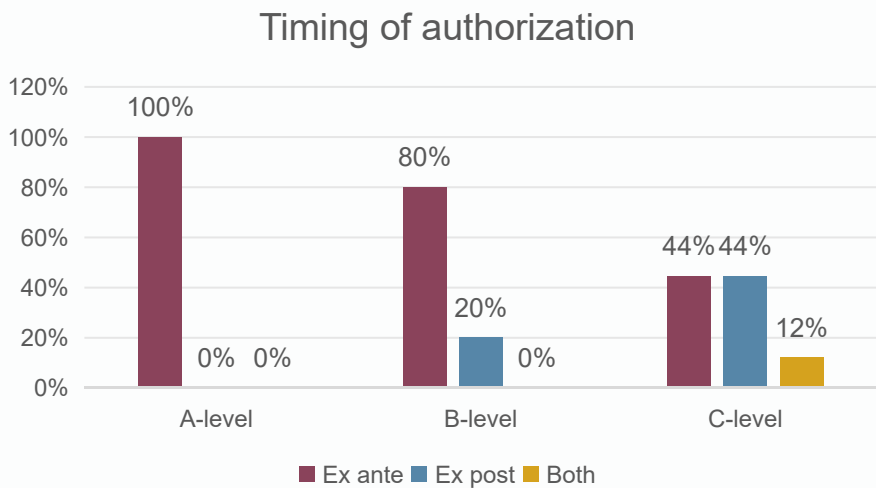
Timing of authorization is defined as the point in time at which the authorization of ITMOs is granted. Where the authorization of ITMOs is granted prior to the generation of mitigation outcomes, it is referred to as *Ex ante* authorization; where the authorization of ITMOs is granted after the mitigation outcomes have been generated, it is referred to as *Ex post* authorization.

A review of these formal authorization procedures reveals that while the major steps of authorization are largely consistent, the timing of authorization varies. The below figure presents sample procedures for authorization drawn from 15 Parties that have clearly defined authorization details.



MAIN: mitigation activity idea note; MADD: mitigation activity design document; MR: monitoring report; MO: mitigation outcome

Of the Parties that have published formal procedures for authorizing ITMOs, three did not clearly indicate when authorization occurs. The remaining fifteen can be categorized into three groups based on authorization timing. The A-level Party and most B-level Parties opt for ex ante authorization, issuing a letter of authorization before the mitigation outcomes are generated. Conversely, nearly half of the C-level Parties use ex post authorization, issuing a letter of authorization afterward. Sweden uniquely offers both approaches.



The below table highlights the trade-offs between ex ante and ex post authorization of ITMOs under the A6 mechanisms.

Indicator	Ex ante authorization	Ex post authorization
Timing	Before MOs have been generated	After MOs have been generated
Certainty for developers	High – early assurance of ITMO eligibility and credit potential	Low – risk of post-facto rejection or non-recognition as ITMOs
Investor confidence	Strong – attracts private investment due to the early endorsement	Weak – uncertainty may discourage participation
Administrative burden	Heavy – significant upfront workload for Party’s institutions	Light - reduced early-stage burden with decision made later
Authorization basis	Based on projections and expected impacts	Based on actual performance and achieved mitigation outcomes
Needs for additional steps	Positive examination on post-performance is required for ITMOs first transfer	Authorization of the use of ITMOs from a cooperative approach and the positive examination for ITMOs first transfer can be combined

Parties seeking to establish authorization procedures may choose between the two approaches subject to their national legal framework, participation capacities, priorities, institutional readiness and UNFCCC’s latest requirement on the content of authorization. Furthermore, providing activity developers with the option to select between the two approaches can offer flexibility, while requiring higher institutional capacities to ensure effective implementation.

3.2.2 Pillar B: Participation Infrastructure

Cross-Level Snapshot

Pillar B: Participation Infrastructure comprises two sub-pillars: MRV methods/protocols and ETF system tools (i.e. registries). As shown in Figure 9, 81% of all Parties show no progress in this pillar B, though A-C level Parties demonstrate relatively high engagement. Only 9% of all Parties engage in both sub-pillars, encompassing all level A and B Parties, along with nine level C Parties (Bhutan, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Peru, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). In contrast, level D Parties exhibit minimal development in this pillar B.

Figure 10 below supplements the ASRs in the sub-pillars of Parties at each rating level.

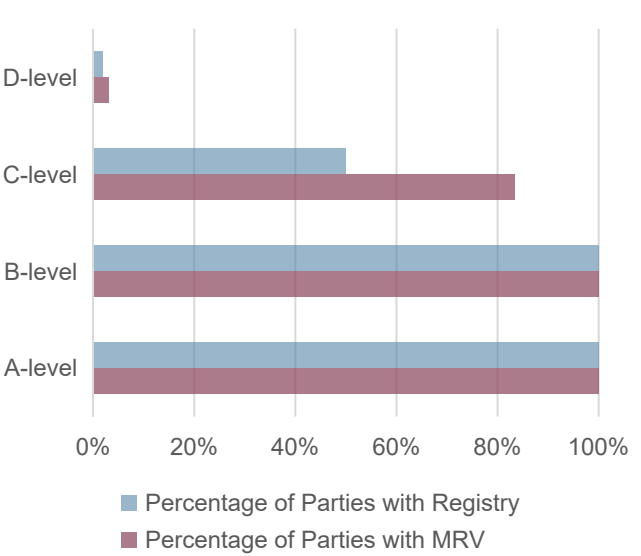


Figure 9 Engagement rate in sub-pillars of pillar B by rating level

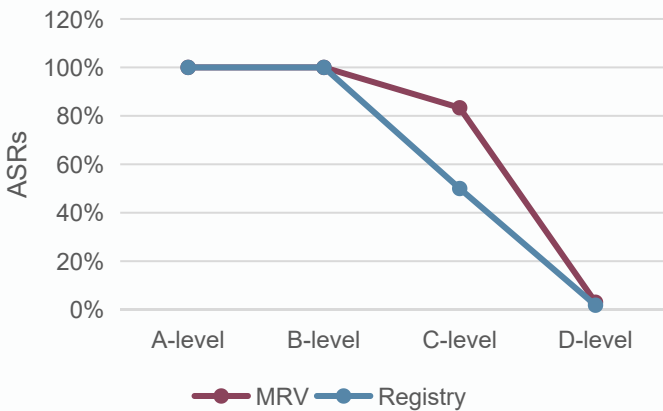
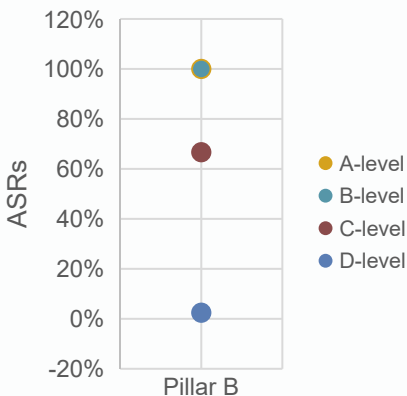


Figure 10 ASRs of pillar B (left) and sub-pillars (right) by rating level

Existing or Self-established

The choice among between self-established and existing participation infrastructure constitutes a crucial strategic decision for all Parties under Article 6. Figure 11 depicts the distribution of these choices among Parties having designated either MRV protocols or registries. For MRV protocols, a majority of Parties (59%) opted for existing crediting mechanisms (such as A6.4 mechanism, VCS, GS etc.), followed by 34% of Parties having preference with both of existing and self-established (such as JCM), and only 6% choosing for self-established. In contrast, most Parties established national registries for registry systems.

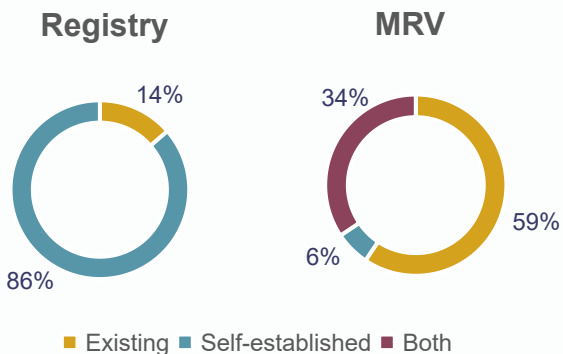


Figure 11 Percentage of respective choices among Parties with registries (left) or MRV protocols (right)

3.2.3 Pillar C: Financial Support

To present readiness ratings under Pillar C, Parties were categorized into two groups based on their ITMOs transaction roles. For host Parties intending to sell ITMOs, financial support denotes funding for ITMOs development, while for acquiring Parties intending to purchase ITMOs, financial support refers to funding for ITMOs acquisition. For the purpose of rating, potential acquiring Parties are defined as Parties listed in Annex II to the UNFCCC² as well as buyer Parties in signed IAs or Memoranda of

Understanding (MOUs) not covered under UNFCCC Annex II Parties (i.e. Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Singapore, United Arab Emirates). All other Parties were classified as host Parties.

Among 30 potential acquiring Parties, nearly half (47%) provided financial support for ITMOs acquisition. However, with host Parties substantially outnumbering acquiring Parties (165 vs. 30), financial coverage remains limited: only 22% of host Parties received support. This disparity underscores a critical imbalance, constraining the reach of financial assistance.

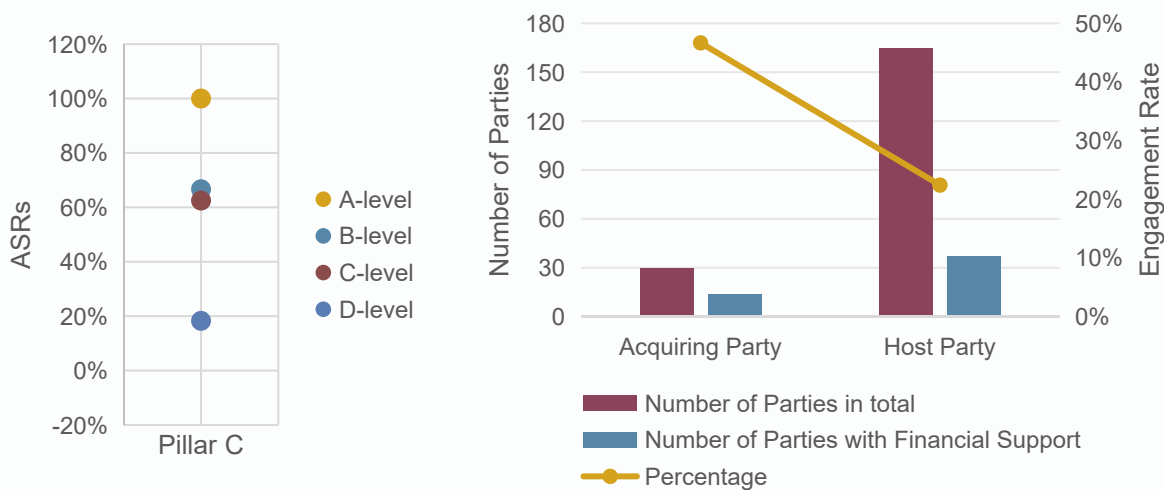


Figure 12 ASRs of Pillar C (left) by rating level and engagement rate in financial support (right)

3.2.4 Pillar D: Practical Implementation

Cross-Level Snapshot

As shown in Figure 13, a significant proportion of Parties across all rating levels have engaged in at least one form of A6-relevant practical implementation activity, such as capacity building,

prevailing experience and advancement in A6 implementation. As expected, the A-level Party demonstrates full engagement across all sub-pillars through concrete implementation efforts. Similarly, B- and C-level Parties exhibit strong involvement. Nevertheless, while D-level Parties continue to trail, the readiness gap between them and the higher Parties is narrower in this pillar than in others.

² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/convention_text_with_annexes_english_for_posting.pdf

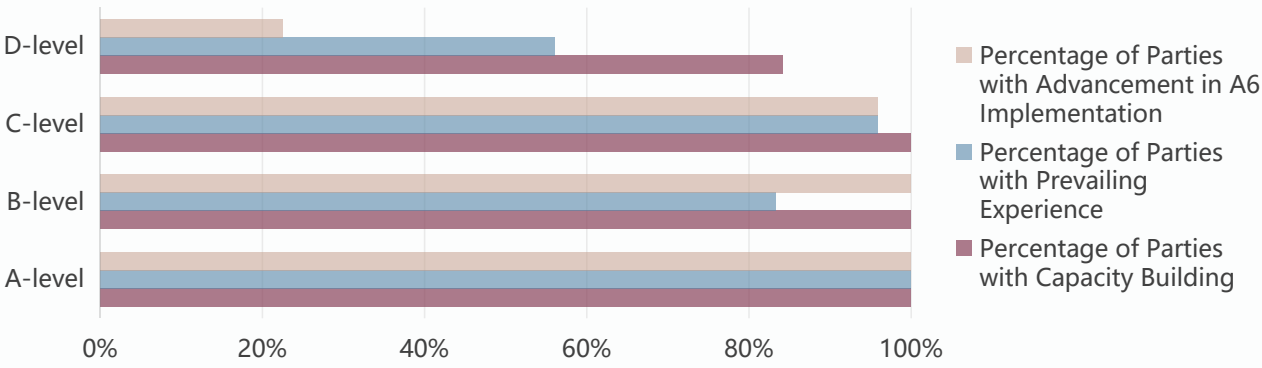


Figure 13 Engagement rate in sub-pillars of pillar D by rating level

Figure 14 provides a more intuitive overview of the current status of Parties in pillar D. For sub-pillar Capacity Building, readiness is robust across all rating levels—even D-level Parties achieve an ASR of 61%. However, sub-pillar Prevailing Experience remains limited for all

Parties except the A-level Party. Sub-pillar Advancement in A6 Implementation shows the weakest readiness among the three sub-pillars, with even the A-level Party scoring only 75%. Moreover, disparities between rating levels are most pronounced in this sub-pillar.

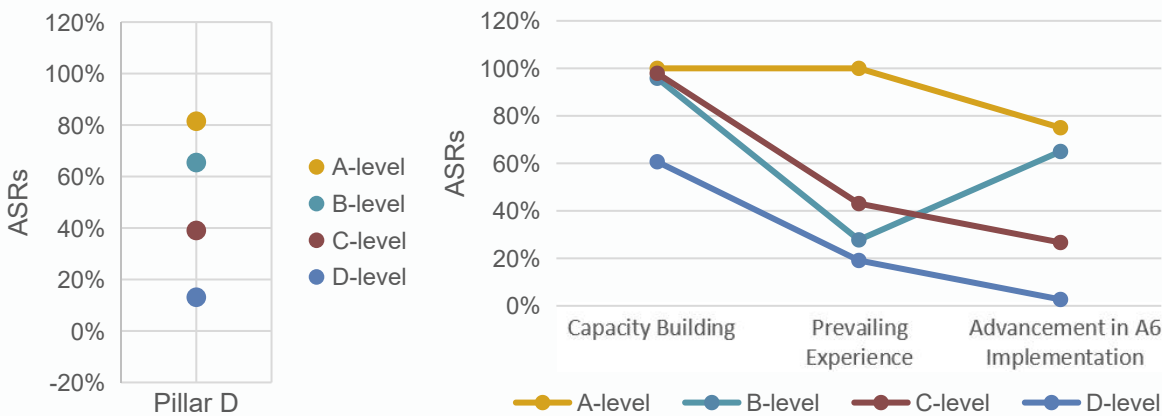


Figure 14 ASRs of pillar D (left) and sub-pillars (right) by rating level

3.2.4.1 Capacity building

Capacity building is pivotal for enhancing a Party’s readiness to participate effectively and credibly in the A6 mechanisms. Given the technical complexity of Article 6 implementation, particularly regarding authorization procedures, CAs application and transparent reporting, many developing Parties face regulatory, institutional, and technical capacity gaps that constrain their rapid and full engagement. Consequently, these Parties prioritize capacity building initiative related to Article 6.

distribution of Parties across different engagement rates. Higher engagement in capacity building is observed further along the x-axis. Nearly half of Parties demonstrate an active approach to capacity building efforts.

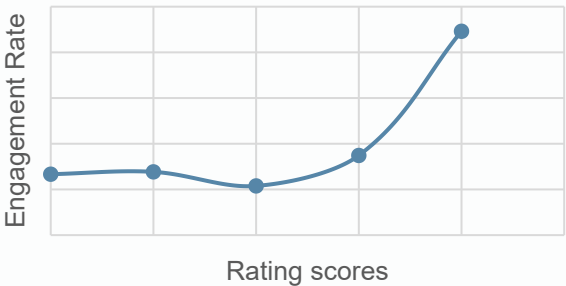


Figure 15 Readiness of all Parties in capacity building

Figure 15 depicts the overall readiness of all 195 Parties in capacity building, illustrating the

3.2.4.2 Prevailing experience

This analysis specifically examines the factors contributing to the readiness levels among different level Parties within this sub-pillar, which evaluates two dimensions: (i) Parties experience in carbon projects (e.g., CDM, JI, GS, VCS, REDD+, and ART), and (ii) host Party approval of CDM project transition to the A6.4 mechanism.

Carbon project experience is prevalent across all rating levels, 100% of A-level, 83% of B-level

and 96% of C-level Parties have such experience. In contrast, only 56% of D-level Parties demonstrate prevailing experience.

According to the readiness assessment, six Parties have approved the transition of CDM projects to the A6.4 mechanism by the Report's data cutoff. These include Ghana (A-level), alongside Uganda, Bhutan, Dominican Republic and Bangladesh (C-level); and Myanmar (D-level). Notably absent are B-level Parties, no such approval was recorded.

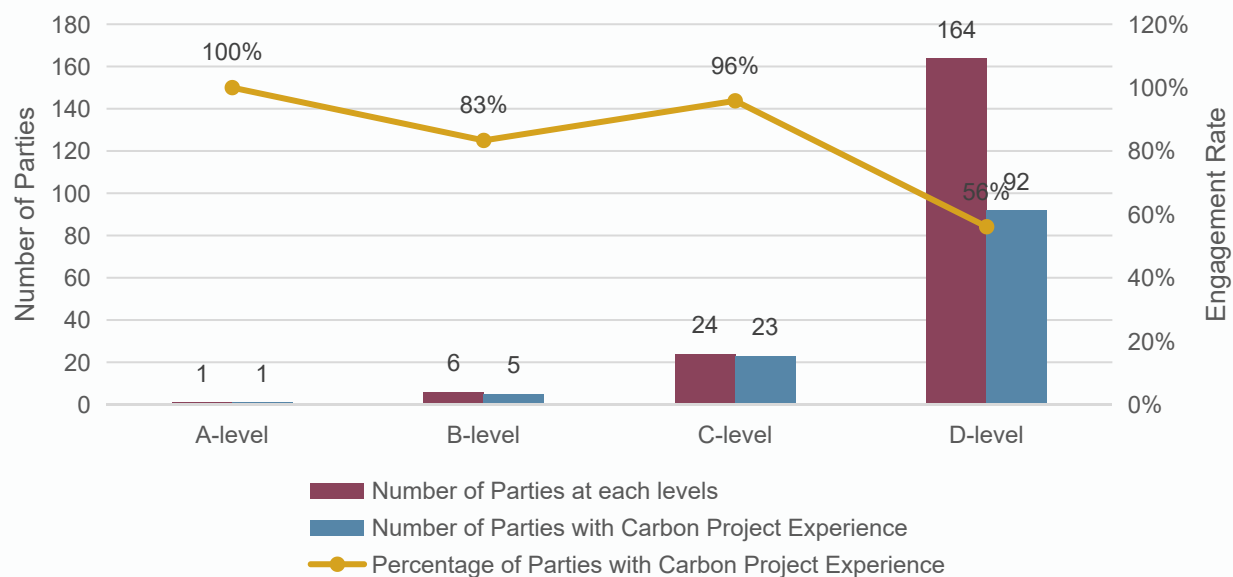


Figure 16 Parties' carbon project experience

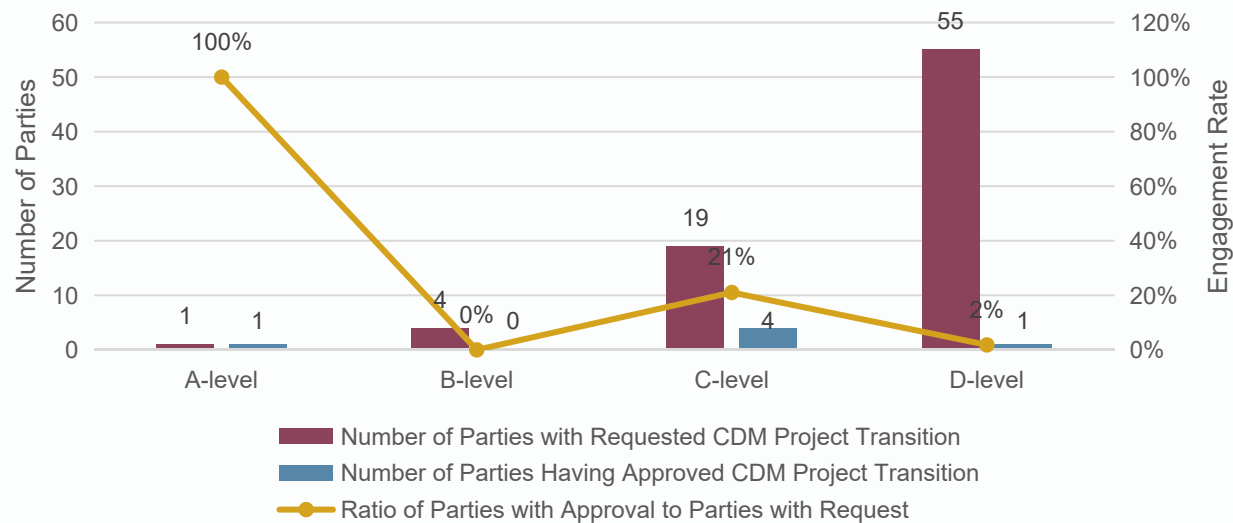


Figure 17 Host Party's progress on CDM project transition to A6.4 mechanism by rating level

3.2.4.3 Advancement in A6 implementation

This section documents the rating findings relating to concrete implementation milestones under A6 mechanism, encompassing the reported cooperative approaches, signed IAs & MOUs, issued LoAs for ITMOs, submitted A6.4 PRFs and published whitelist for eligible mitigation activity development under the A6 frameworks.

Reported cooperative approaches

The following includes an overview of the status of cooperative approaches reported by Parties under the A6.2 mechanism to the UNFCCC.

Table 3 lists ten Parties (5% of all Parties) that submitted reports under cooperative approaches by the cutoff date. Among them, only four Parties—Thailand, Ghana, Vanuatu, and Guyana—submitted both IR/UIR and AIR. Notably, two Parties submitted reports without entering bilateral agreements, indicating their proactive engagement with A6 mechanisms despite lacking formal partnerships.

Table 2 Required reporting to the UNFCCC under A6.2 mechanism

Report	Purpose	Timing of submission
Initial Report / updated Initial Report (IR/UIR)	To report on each authorized cooperative approach	Submitted no later than authorization of ITMOs from a cooperative approach, or in conjunction with next BTR if practical
Annual Information Report (AIR)	To provide yearly updates on any actions regarding ITMOs from cooperative approaches	Submitted annually by no later than 15 April of the year following the ITMO actions
Regular Information Report (RIR) Note: by the cutoff date of this Report, there is no submitted standalone RIR, which is therefore not considered in the rating framework.	To present a comprehensive set of disclosures regarding a Party's involvement in cooperative approaches including ITMOs authorizations, application of CAs, safeguarding environmental integrity, capacity building engagement, and contributions to sustainable development etc.	Submitted as an annex to BTRs by no later than 31 December of the relevant year

Table 3 Parties made submissions under cooperative approaches

No.	Party	Rating Level	IR/UIR	AIR	Bilateral Agreement
1	Ghana	A	☑	☑	☑
2	Cambodia	B	☑		☑
3	Japan	B	☑		☑
4	Switzerland	B	☑		☑
5	Sri Lanka	B	☑		☑
6	Thailand	B	☑	☑	☑
7	Vanuatu	B	☑	☑	☑
8	Mongolia	C	☑		☑
9	Suriname	C	☑		
10	Guyana	D	☑	☑	

Signed IA & MOU

The execution of IAs and MOUs marks a significant milestone in bilateral cooperation under the A6.2 mechanism. Typically, collaboration initiates with an MOU establishing the foundational framework, followed by an IA detailing specific and actionable commitments. Consequently, IAs reflect a more advanced engagement phase than MOUs.

Among 195 Parties, 26% have formalized

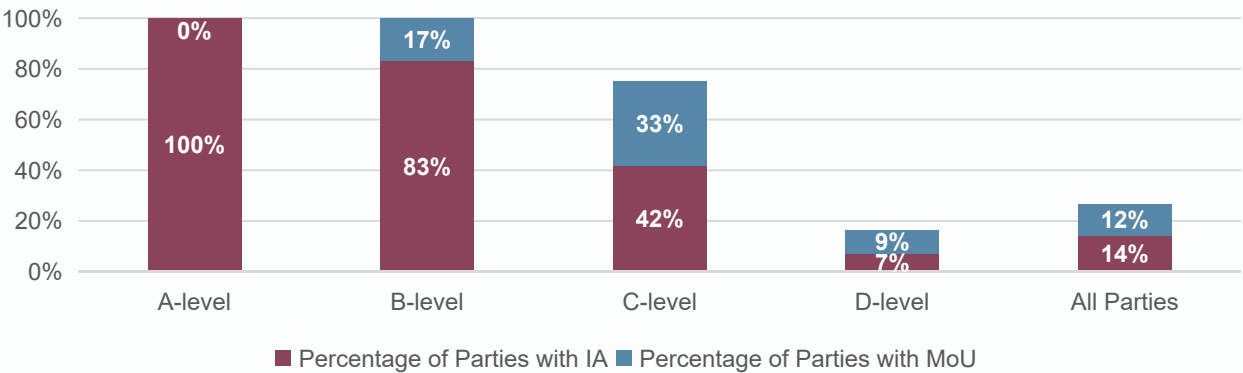


Figure 18 Percentage of Parties signing IAs or MOUs under A6.2 by rating level

Issued LoA for ITMOs

A LoA is a formal instrument issued by a Party, certifying that mitigation outcomes generated under A6 cooperative approaches qualify as ITMOs for use towards achievement of NDCs or for OIMPs. As of the Report’s data cutoff, 21 out of all 195 Parties have issued LoAs. Among them, nearly half (ten Parties) have also established

formal authorization procedures.

All A- and B-level Parties have issued at least one LoA for A6 mitigation activities, irrespective of the underlying crediting standard. In contrast, LoA issuance declines significantly among lower-level Parties, less than 50% of C-level Parties have issued LoA, and only 4% of D-level Parties have done so.

Table 4 Current status of Parties with issued LoAs

Among all Parties	21
Parties issued LoAs	
	10 Parties have also established formal procedures to authorize ITMOs

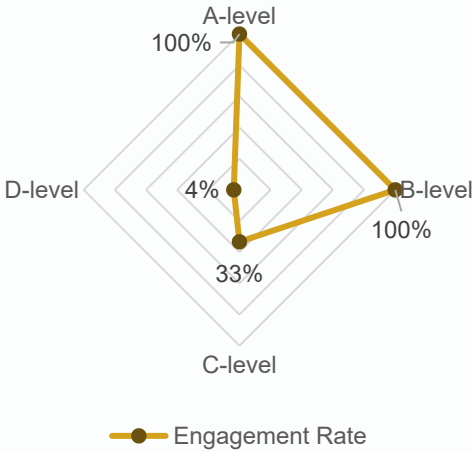


Figure 19 Percentage of Parties having issued LoAs by rating level

A6.4 Participation Requirement Form

The PRF serves as the foundational document that Parties must submit to the UNFCCC to be eligible to participate in the A6.4 mechanism. As of the Report’s data cutoff, 16 Parties, namely Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Togo, and Uganda, have submitted their PRFs.

Submission rates vary significantly across readiness levels. Except for the only A-level Party Ghana, B- and C-level Parties show relatively low engagement, while for D-level Parties, this submission rate is as low as 2%.

Published whitelist for A6 mitigation activity development

As of the Report’s data cutoff, 22 Parties have released whitelists or positive designating priority sectors or technologies for

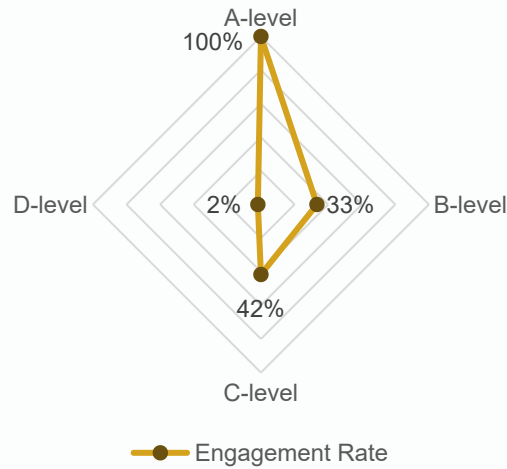


Figure 20 Percentage of Parties with PRF by rating level

development of A6 mitigation activities. These whitelists are more prevalent among Parties with higher A6 readiness rating levels as shown in Figure 21, reflecting their advanced institutional development and strategic planning capabilities for A6 implementation.

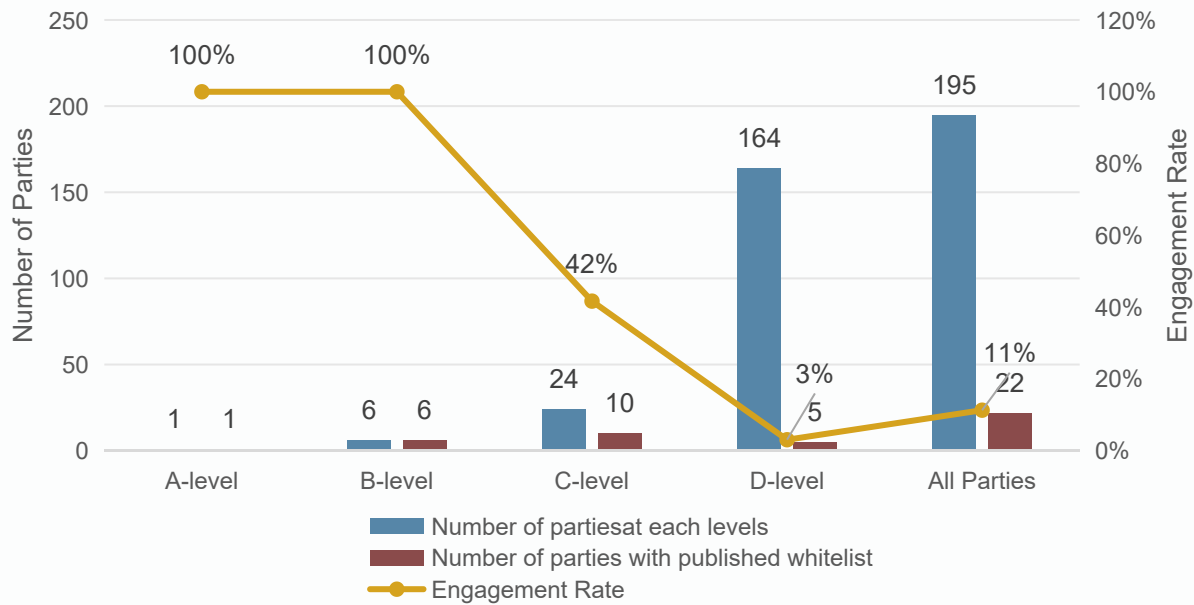
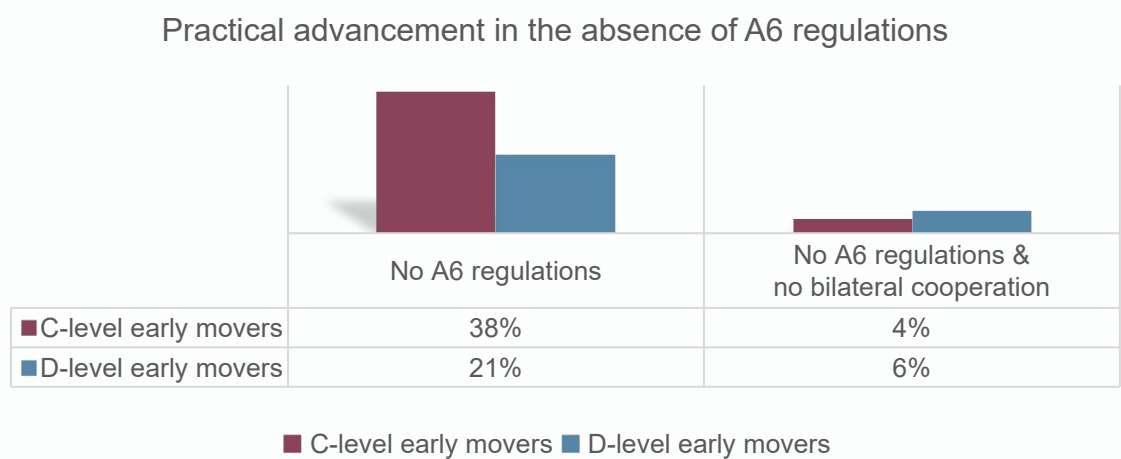


Figure 21 Whitelist release by rating level

Box 2: Proactive strategy in A6 participation

The conventional approach to implement a carbon crediting mechanism typically begins with establishing regulatory frameworks before operational actions. However, a notable trend has emerged: over 20% of all Parties have initiated practical measures before formal regulations were in place. Specifically, 38% of C-level Parties and 21% of D-level Parties have made advancement in A6 implementation in the absence of formal A6 regulations (hereafter referred to as C-level early movers and D-level early movers

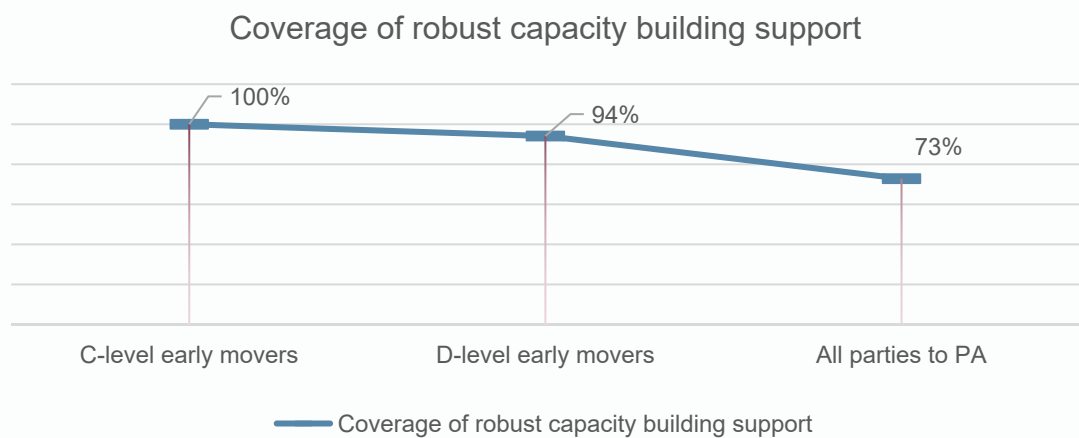
respectively). Intriguingly, several of these early movers have not yet entered into any bilateral cooperation under the A6 mechanisms, suggesting their proactive engagement stems from internal strategic motivations rather than external agreements.



This forward-leaning strategy demonstrates an effort to position these Parties advantageously within the evolving Article 6 landscape, potentially enhancing their international credibility, attracting investment, and laying the groundwork for future partnerships.

This approach underscores a firm commitment to participation and a “learning by doing” paradigm. It stands in contrast to a more cautious, reactive strategy where actions are deferred until regulatory completeness. These early actions are often strategically motivated by a desire to gain a competitive advantage in the emerging carbon credit market under the Paris Agreement, which facilitates unlocking funding for mitigation activities, incentivizes private sector participation and innovation in climate solutions and raises climate ambition collectively.

The analytic results highlight the pivotal role of capacity building in the proactive engagement of these early movers. As shown in the below figure, whereas 73% of all Parties to the Paris Agreement achieved at least half of the total scores under the capacity building support sub-pillar (referred to as robust capacity building support), 100% and 94% of C- and D-level early movers have benefited from such robust capacity building support, respectively.



This suggests that capacity building is more than supplementary. It serves as a critical enabler for Parties to act swiftly and effectively amid evolving regulatory frameworks. Prioritizing tailored, on-going capacity building supports for C- and D-level Parties will bridge readiness gaps and enhance overall A6 participation.

3.3 Rating results by region

Table 5 Readiness level by region

Level \ Region	A	B	C	
Africa	Ghana	Benin Rwanda	Kenya Madagascar Morocco Nigeria Togo	Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe
The Americas	-	-	Chile Dominican Republic Paraguay	Peru Suriname
Asia	-	Cambodia Thailand	Bangladesh Bhutan Indonesia Japan Lao PDR	Mongolia Nepal Singapore Sri Lanka
Europe	-	Switzerland	Sweden	
Oceania	-	Vanuatu	-	

Based on the pillar-specific readiness rating, this section categorizes Parties by geographic region to examine disparities in Article 6 preparedness across five regions: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. As explained before, D-level is not displayed in the Report.

Regional readiness assessments reveal Africa and Asia lead in A6 preparedness, with the remaining regions ranked in descending order as follows: the Americas, Europe, and Oceania. Notably, Oceania's scores fall below half of Asia.

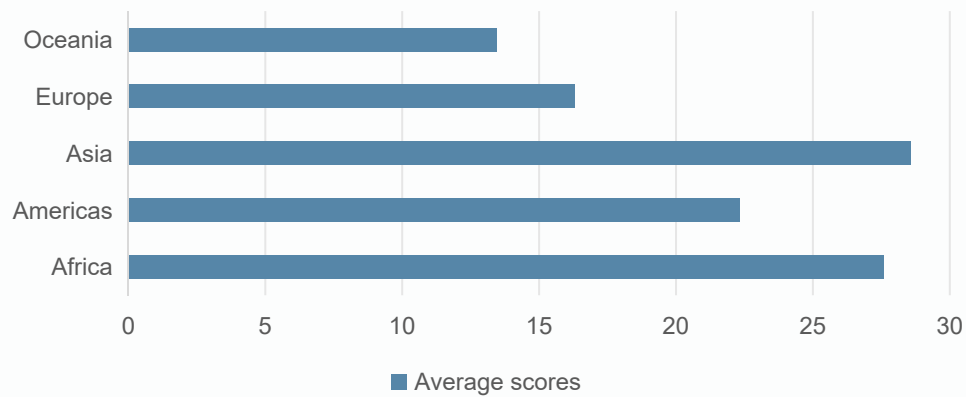


Figure 22 Readiness scores by region

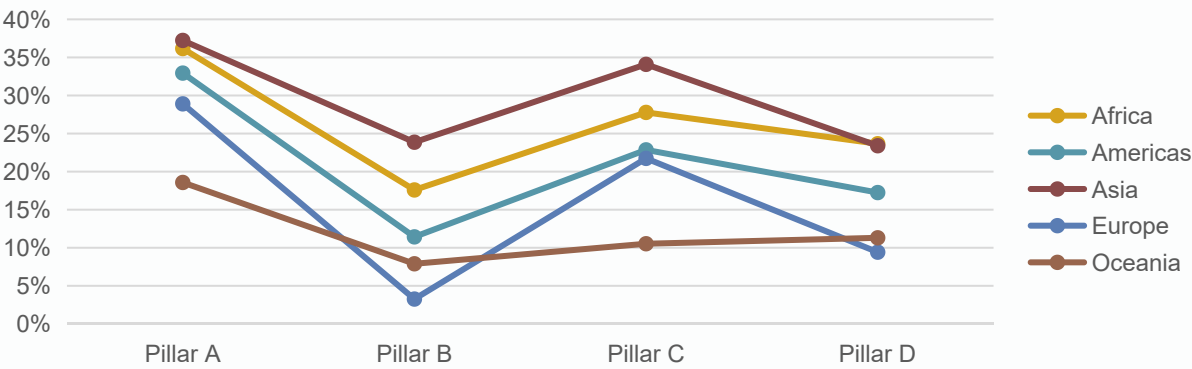


Figure 23 Readiness ASRs by region

Figure 23 compares the regional ASRs across the four main pillars (A-D). Three key patterns emerge.

- Consistent performance hierarchy.
- Pillars A and C exhibit higher ASRs universally;
- Pillars B and D show systematically lower achievement across regions.
- Asia's dominance.
- Leads in overall readiness, particularly excelling in pillars B and C with ASRs significantly surpassing other regions.
- Regional volatility contrasts.
- Europe displays extreme fluctuations, scoring the lowest in pillar B (below 5%), then rising sharply above Oceania in pillar C (around 22%), and dropping again to the lowest position in pillar D.

- For Oceania, despite almost consistently ranking last, maintains relatively balanced inter-pillar readiness with minimal fluctuation.

The consistent patterns observed in ASRs are primarily driven by shared characteristics among Parties within each region. However, divergences within these patterns arise from distinct regional characteristics in readiness across specific assessment elements. The following section highlights key similarities and differences by focusing on selected elements that are both representative and of particular relevance.

3.3.1 Participation readiness

While a significant number of Parties across all regions have designated a DNA for the A6.4 mechanism, only a small fraction have submitted their PRFs. Notably, no Parties from Europe or Oceania have submitted these forms by the Report's data cutoff.

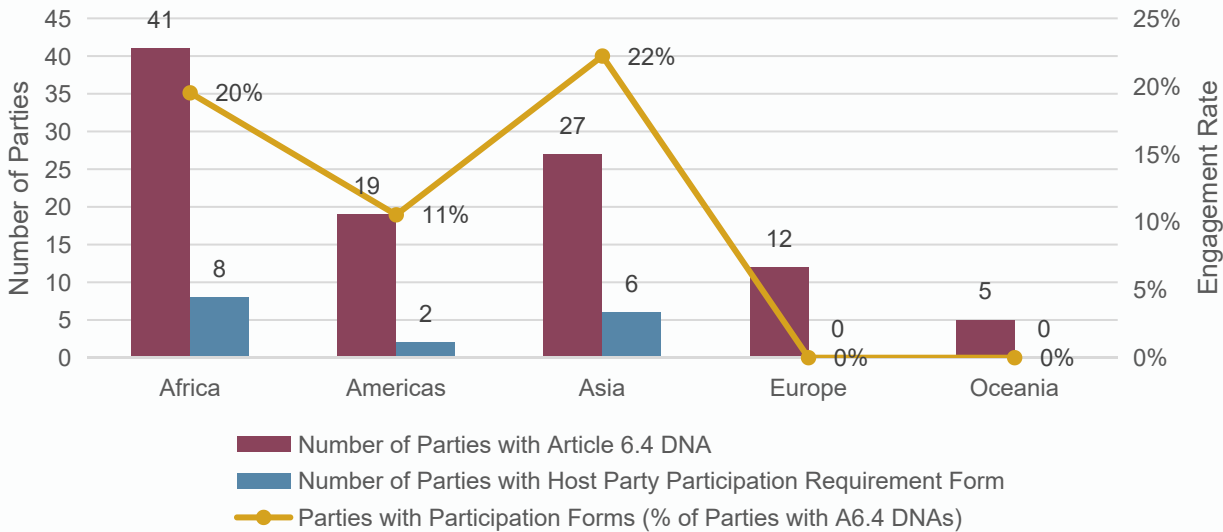


Figure 24 Parties' progress on A6.4 DNA designation and RPF submission

3.3.2 Experience readiness

Figure 25 compares regional distributions of two metrics: (1) Parties with carbon project experience; (2) Parties approving CDM project transition. Key regional patterns emerge:

- Asia and Africa dominate in both metrics, reflecting concentrated expertise in carbon project application;

- Europe and Oceania lag significantly, with carbon project experience rates at 31% and 25%, respectively, which is reasonable in consideration of their potential and roles for carbon projects;
- Zero approved CDM transitions in Europe/Oceania align with minimal number of CDM projects and corresponding requests, i.e., two transition requests from Europe and one from Oceania.

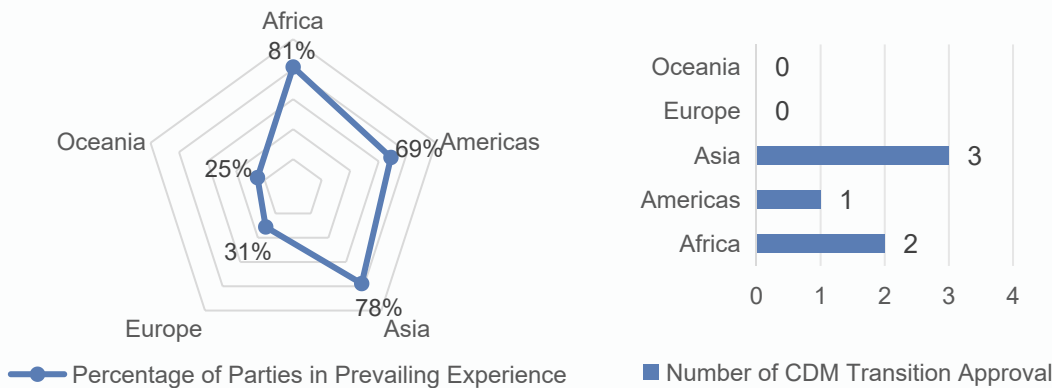


Figure 25 Percentage of Parties with carbon project experience by region (left), Number of Parties having approved CDM project transition by region (right)

3.3.3 Practice readiness

Figure 26 maps regional advancements in A6 implementation, highlighting key progress metrics. Africa and Asia dominate the readiness landscape, collectively leading all elements in the line chart. Notably, while Asian Parties rank first across the four main pillars (A-D), they hold the top position only in published whitelists. In the

remaining three metrics, African Parties outperform Asia significantly, securing first place.

Conversely, Oceania, the Americas, and Europe exhibit flat trendlines across metrics, reflecting highly concentrated progress within few Parties. Critically, no Parties from these three regions have yet issued carbon credits with Article 6 label under the VCS or GS.

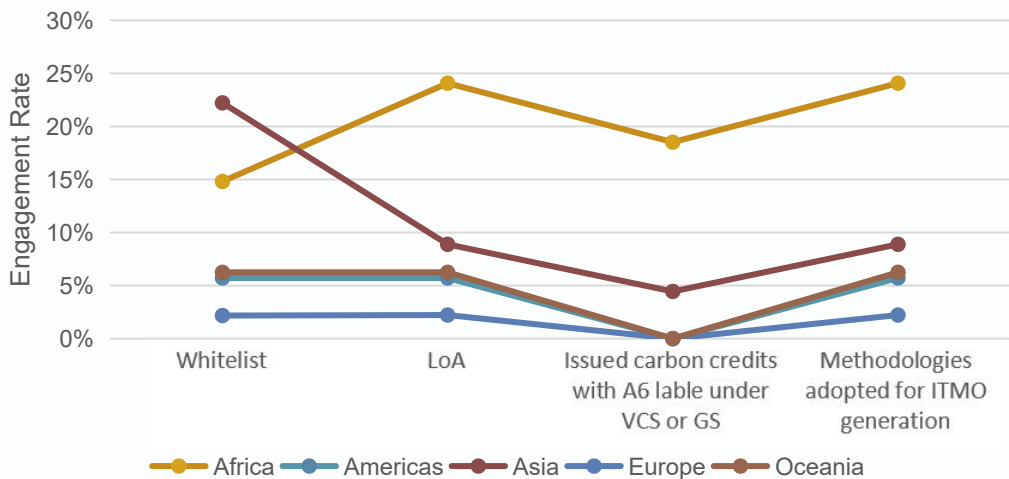
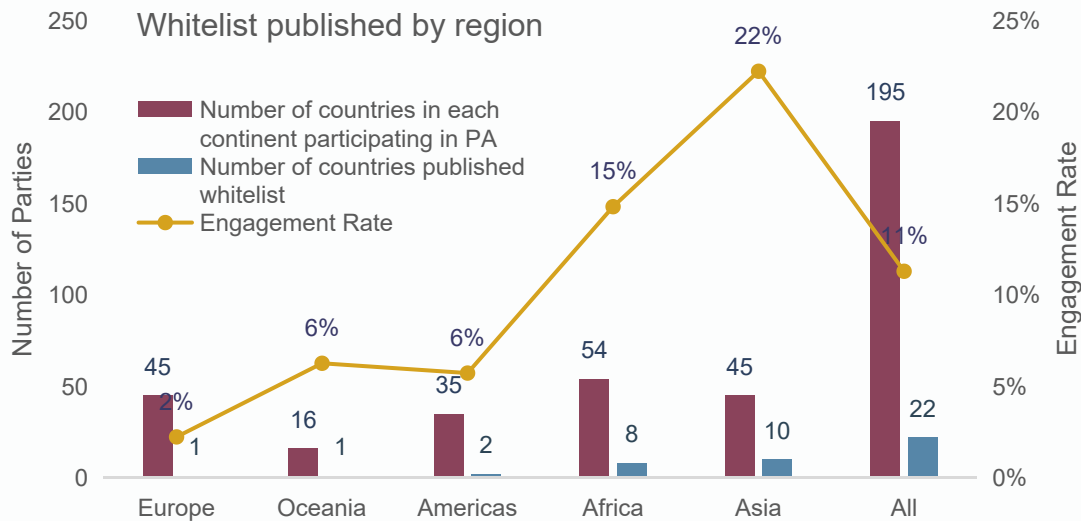


Figure 26 Percentage of Parties with advanced practices by region

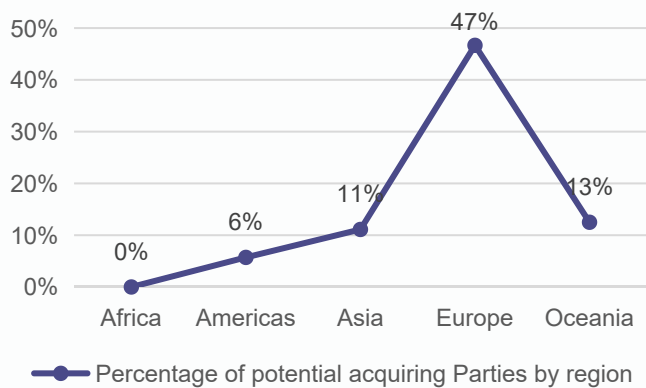
Box 3: Whitelist publication across regions

Regional analysis of whitelist publication reveals marked disparities in distribution patterns. Asian Parties and African Parties lead in publication volume, reflecting proactive engagement with Article 6 frameworks. Conversely, regions with concentrated potential acquiring Parties (defined as UNFCCC Annex II-listed Parties and buyer Parties in signed IAs/MOUs) exhibit lower publication rates. This inverse correlation is particularly evident in Oceania and Europe, where the relatively small number of Parties currently acted as buyer Parties may contribute to the trend.



Divergent approaches to whitelist formulation derive from the distinct roles and priorities of acquiring versus host Parties, as well as regional disparities in economic structures, resource endowments, institutional capacities and their submitted NDCs.

Switzerland (Europe’s sole acquiring Party with published whitelists) prioritizes household energy efficiency, household and industry renewable energy, electric mobility and methane reduction in agriculture, over sector/technology-specific commitments, enabling relatively feasible ITMOs procurement strategies.



Vanuatu (Oceania’s only whitelist-issuing host Party) adopts cross-sectoral coverage to address multidimensional vulnerability as a Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Overall, in Africa, the renewable energy sector is the preferred source for ITMOs development among most whitelisted Parties. In addition, most of African Parties prioritize the waste management sector, while agriculture and forestry are also commonly selected as priority sectors.

The whitelists published by ten Asian Parties show considerable diversity, ranging from an emphasis on cutting-edge global technologies to strategies focused on developing relatively mature technologies. This variation reflects the region’s diversified economic structures and uneven technology penetration levels. For instance, India prioritizes advanced fields, such as green hydrogen, ocean salinity gradient energy, and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), Nepal and Thailand are both focusing on sustainable infrastructure development in key sectors including renewable energy and transportation.



4. Conclusion

The assessment of Article 6 readiness across all Parties to the Paris Agreement reveals a landscape marked by both promising advancements and persistent disparities. While a select group of Parties, particularly those rated at higher readiness levels, have made substantial progress in establishing regulatory frameworks, developing participation infrastructure, securing financial support, and advancing practical implementation, the majority remain in the early stages of preparedness. This uneven readiness highlights critical gaps that undermine inclusivity and equity for realizing the full mitigation potential of the A6 mechanisms. Addressing these disparities is vital to fostering an international carbon market that supports ambitious climate goals.



The readiness rating results emphasize urgent striking discrepancies in A6 preparedness. Only 16% of Parties achieved a rating level of C or above, with a mere 0.5% (one Party) reaching A-level readiness. The remaining 84% of Parties, rated D, may face significant engagement challenges, including limited establishment capacity of regulatory frameworks, access to technical assistance, and international financing. Slow progress in developing authorization procedures and MRV/ETF tools further exacerbate these challenges, particularly for lower-income and less-developed Parties. Despite their strong political will, these Parties often lack the resources to translate ambition into tangible outcomes, risking delayed participation and missed opportunities for climate finance and technology transfer.

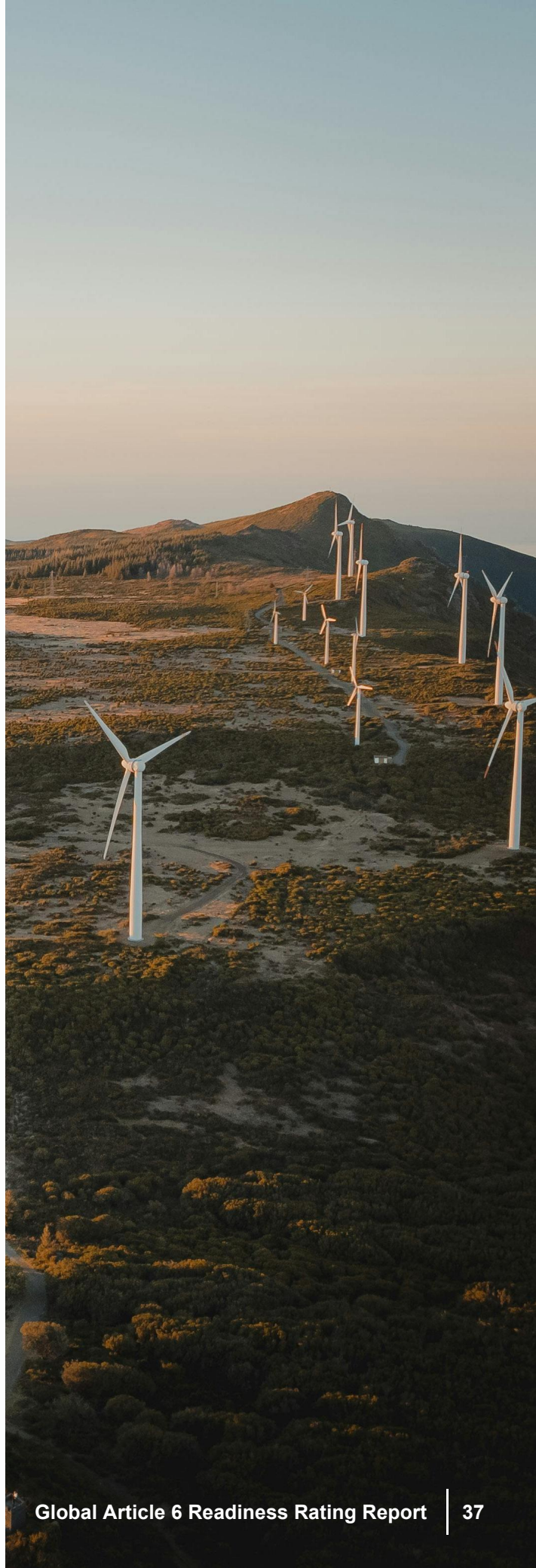
Despite the challenges, the international carbon market under Article 6 holds transformative potential. A well-functioning market can bridge readiness gaps and foster a virtuous cycle of innovation, implementation, and refinement. By addressing capacity constraints, market mechanisms can unlock investment opportunities, incentivize private sector innovation, and align commercial interests with global climate goals. For instance, Parties with high mitigation potential but limited capacity can benefit from increased financial and technical support, creating win-win opportunities for host Parties, buying Parties and private actors. The growing number of signed bilateral agreements, reported cooperative approaches, and established regulatory frameworks signals rising momentum and political commitment to Article 6 participation.

To promote equitable and accelerated Article 6 participation, the following strategic interventions are recommended: expand capacity building platforms for Parties to share know-how, lessons and concerns on implementing A6 frameworks for increasing collective readiness; adopting “learning by doing” strategy to participate in A6 market, particularly for potential major players in this market; publish roadmap/action plan or regulatory frameworks for A6 participation,

standardize ITMOs authorization procedures and introduce transparent revocation and dispute resolution mechanisms. Establish a whitelist of eligible sectors and technologies aligned with national NDCs, as well as robust MRV systems to ensure environmental integrity, all above to boost investor confidence and attract scalable investment; encourage private sector proactive involvement in project funding, and providing advanced technical solutions and consulting services to address capacity gaps in MRV system design, registry setup, regulatory frameworks, ITMOs development and authorization, reporting compliance.

The readiness assessment framework in this Report provides a dynamic tool to guide these efforts, but limitations must be acknowledged. The rapidly evolving nature of A6 implementation means some developments have occurred after the Report's data cutoff. Variations in data availability, self-reporting, and definitional interpretations may also affect the assessment. Therefore, the readiness rating should be understood as an on-going assessment framework to be refined through ongoing updates and stakeholder input.

In conclusion, the Report depicts an accelerating global carbon market with mix of considerable participation momentum and multi-levels of readiness for Parties. While full A6 readiness entails complexity, targeted interventions, effective and tailored participation strategies, and strengthened international cooperation can collectively propel the successful transition toward a robust, equitable, and effective international carbon market.



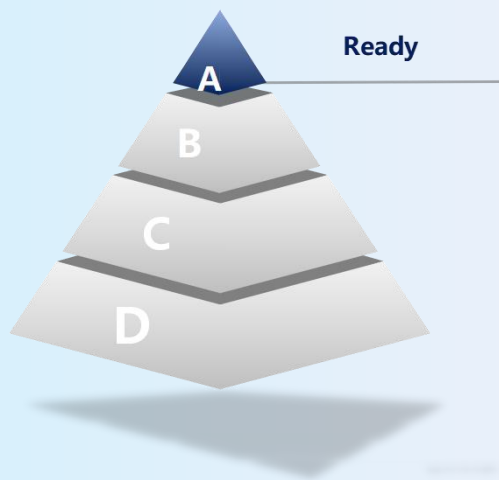


5. Fact sheets

This chapter presents the structured fact sheets documenting some Article 6 readiness of four selected Parties as of the Report's data cutoff. The selection encompasses the A-level Party and each representative from B/C/D-level Parties to simply display A6 practice and readiness of differentiated rated Parties. Each fact sheet offers a partial but critical overview of the Party's progress across the four rating pillars (A-D), highlighting specific efforts and achievements by the Report's data cutoff.

The analyses within these fact sheets are informed by systematic analysis of primary and secondary data conducted by the authors. They reflect the authors' independent evaluations and do not constitute official positions of Parties.

For the fact sheet(s) of other Party(ies), the reader can contact the author for specific acquisition method by sending email to tanyi@leontest.com.



Institutional Arrangements

Article 6 Authority



Carbon Market Office

Article 6.4 Designated National Authority submitted to the UNFCCC



Environmental Protection Agency

Regulatory Frameworks



Ghana's framework on international carbon markets and non-market approaches

NDC Overview

Ghana First NDC (Updated submission)

- ◆ **Target:** Ghana aims to implement 34 mitigation measures to achieve absolute emission reductions of 64 MtCO₂e by 2030. Out of the 34, nine unconditional measures are expected to lead to a 24.6 MtCO₂e emission reduction amount.
- ◆ **A6 Intention:** Ghana intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement to achieve up to 55% (which is about 24 million tonnes of emission reductions) of its conditional absolute emission reductions.

Infrastructure

Registry for recording and tracking ITMOs

[Ghana Carbon Registry](#)

MRV methods/protocols in place for Article 6 participation

Yes

Readiness Support

- ☑ Organized or participated in capacity building
- ☑ Joined relevant initiative or group
- ☑ Received capacity support from international organization
- ☑ Received or provided relevant financial support

Implementation

Submissions to the UNFCCC

- ☑ IR/UIR
- ☑ AIR
- ☑ 6.4 PRF

Bilateral cooperation

Signed IA

CDM project transition approved to PACM

Yes

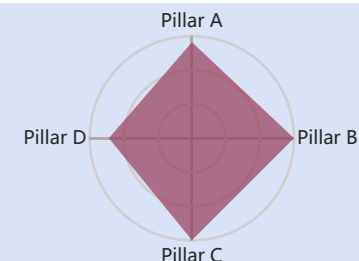
Authorization issued to A6 mitigation activity

Yes

Eligible sectors/technologies for ITMOs generation under Article 6 (Whitelist)

- Electric mobility (bike-based, bus-based and car-based modes)
- Low-carbon hydrogen (e.g. production and downstream use, industrial derivatives)
- Value-added waste management (e.g. waste to energy, biological treatments, waste to compost, circularity)
- Tech-based (e.g. carbon capture, storage and use) and nature-based (e.g. soil enhancement, mangrove restoration, forest management) carbon removals
- High-tech improved, and low-carbon fuel cookstoves (e.g. electric cooking devices, energy efficient biomass cooking stoves)
- Renewable energy applications (e.g. solar-powered irrigation, green stand-alone electricity grid, geothermal energy, onshore wind, etc)
- Energy efficiency and low-carbon cooling measures

Rating Pillar Performance



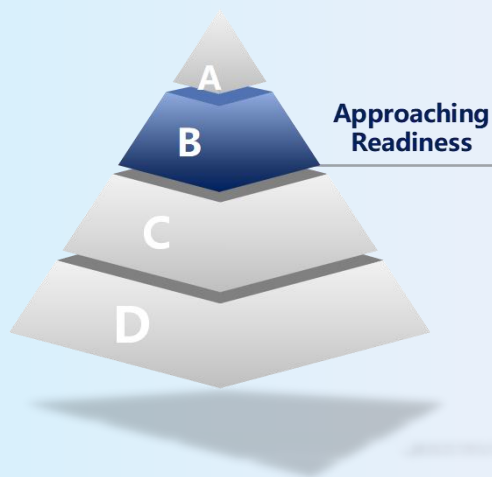


NDC Overview

Rwanda First NDC (Updated submission)

◆ **Target:** With the domestically supported unconditional mitigation measures, 2030 emissions are forecast to instead rise to around 10.2 MtCO₂e, representing a reduction against BAU of around 16%. With both domestic and conditional mitigation measures, emissions are forecast to instead total around 7.5 MtCO₂e, equal to a reduction of 38% by 2030 against the same baseline.

◆ **A6 Intention:** Rwanda intends to meet its conditional contribution through the use of climate finance and international market mechanisms where appropriate. These include the potential involvement in international cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.



Institutional Arrangements

Article 6 Authority



Rwanda Environment Management Authority

Article 6.4 Designated National Authority submitted to the UNFCCC



Rwanda Environment Management Authority

Regulatory Frameworks



Rwanda National Carbon Market Framework

Infrastructure

Registry for recording and tracking ITMOs

[Rwanda Carbon Registry](#)

MRV methods/protocols in place for Article 6 participation

Yes

Readiness Support

- ☒ Organized or participated in capacity building
- ☒ Joined relevant initiative or group
- ☒ Received capacity support from international organization
- ☒ Received or provided relevant financial support

Implementation

Submissions to the UNFCCC

- ☐ IR/UIR
- ☐ AIR
- ☒ 6.4 PRF

Bilateral cooperation

Signed IA

CDM project transition approved to PACM

No

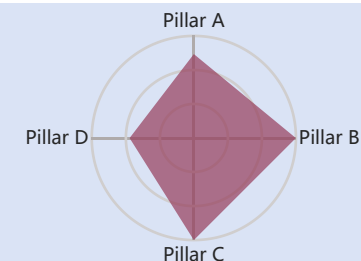
Authorization issued to A6 mitigation activity

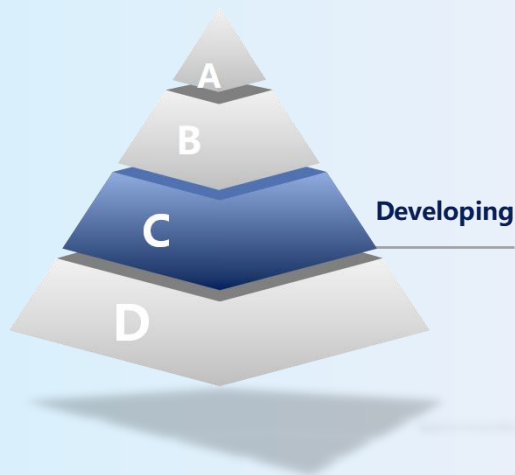
Yes

Eligible sectors/technologies for ITMOs generation under Article 6 (Whitelist)

- Electric mobility (electric vehicles, e-motos and hybrid)
- Waste management (waste to energy, landfill gas utilization, wastewater treatment, composting and biogas)
- Agriculture conservation and livestock improvement (Climate smart agriculture, livestock breeding, improved species, manure management)
- Energy generation (Hydropower, solar power plants)
- Clean cooking (electric cooking and LPG)
- Sustainable forest management and nature-based solutions (Afforestation and reforestation, agroforestry, wetland restoration)
- Renewable energy applications (e.g. solar-powered irrigation, solar water heaters)

Rating Pillar Performance





NDC Overview

Suriname Second NDC

- ◆ **Target:** Suriname aims to increase the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030.
- ◆ **A6 Intention:** Suriname will consider the use of the cooperative approaches available to it under Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement, especially those under Article 6.8.

Institutional Arrangements

Article 6 Authority



The High Level Cluster Team (HLCT)

Article 6.4 Designated National Authority submitted to the UNFCCC



Not submitted

Regulatory Frameworks



Suriname's National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading

Infrastructure

Registry for recording and tracking ITMOs

[ITMO Registry](#)

MRV methods/protocols in place for Article 6 participation

Yes

Readiness Support

- ☒ Organized or participated in capacity building
- ☒ Joined relevant initiative or group
- ☒ Received capacity support from international organization
- ☐ Received or provided relevant financial support

Implementation

Submissions to the UNFCCC

- ☒ IR/UIR
- ☐ AIR
- ☐ 6.4 PRF

Bilateral cooperation

N/A

CDM project transition approved to PACM

No

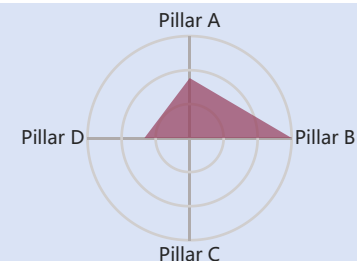
Authorization issued to A6 mitigation activity

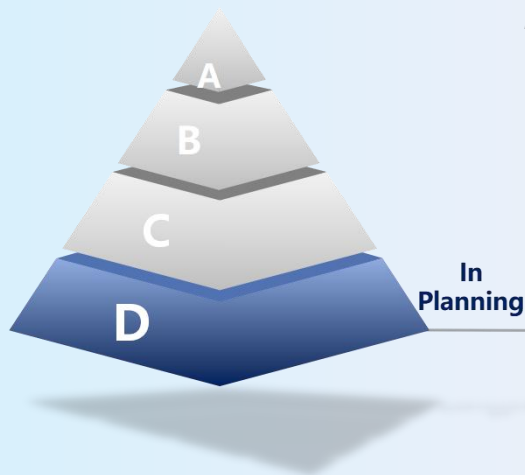
Yes

Eligible sectors/technologies for ITMOs generation under Article 6 (Whitelist)

Not available

Rating Pillar Performance





NDC Overview

Fiji First NDC (Updated submission)

◆ **Target:** 30% of BAU CO₂ emissions from the energy sector by 2030. Absolute reduction as compared to reference year emissions. Of the 30% reduction of BAU baseline CO₂ emissions, 10% will be achieved “unconditionally” using available resources in the country and 20% achieved “conditionally”.

◆ **A6 Intention:** Fiji will explore the potential of bilateral, regional and multilateral market-based cooperation, including in the context of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to support the achievement of its own NDC and to provide additional mitigation outcomes to support NDC attainment by other countries.

Institutional Arrangements

Article 6 Authority



The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Article 6.4 Designated National Authority submitted to the UNFCCC



Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD), Ministry of Economy

Regulatory Frameworks



CLIMATE CHANGE ACT 2021 (ACT NO. 43 OF 2021)

Infrastructure

Registry for recording and tracking ITMOs

No

MRV methods/protocols in place for Article 6 participation

No

Readiness Support

- ☒ Organized or participated in capacity building
- ☒ Joined relevant initiative or group
- ☒ Received capacity support from international organization
- ☒ Received or provided relevant financial support

Implementation

Submissions to the UNFCCC

- ☐ IR/UIR
- ☐ AIR
- ☐ 6.4 PRF

Bilateral cooperation

Signed MoU

CDM project transition approved to PACM

No

Authorization issued to A6 mitigation activity

No

Eligible sectors/technologies for ITMOs generation under Article 6 (Whitelist)

Not available

Rating Pillar Performance

