

Article 6.2 Ambition Dialogue Day 2 (13 June 2026)

Cooperative approach-level design considerations

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Key technical design elements for cooperative approaches to ensure environmental integrity

- o Baseline setting and additionality
- o Approaches to addressing non-permanence
- o Alignment to NDCs and LT-LEDs

Emerging practices from cooperative approaches

A6 implementation practices from **over 20 initial reports** reflect technical design considerations of cooperative approaches implemented at three levels: (1) Bilateral cooperation level (where applicable), (2) National level, and (3) Program/activity level.

Topics	Bilateral cooperation	National framework	Program/activity standards
Baseline setting and additionality	To ensure Environmental integrity: - Baseline/reference emissions below BaU - Mitigation outcomes must be real, verified, and additional	National framework includes criteria for evaluating programs/ projects and/or methodologies such as: - Conservative baseline aligning with the NDC - Generate mitigation beyond existing policies	Apply approved methodologies and agreed rules and guidelines (R&G) such as: - CDM methodologies with refinements - JCM methodologies - Independent crediting program (e.g. GS, VCS, ART) - Nationally developed methodologies
Non-permanence	Requirements to address reversals in full	Embed the principles and governance/oversight into national framework	Clearly define how non-permanence will be addressed based on meths and standards e.g. - Buffer/reserve credits - Monitoring of reversal risks
Alignment to NDCs, LT-LEDS, and Paris Goals	- Contributes to the Party's NDC - Alignment with long-term global/national decarbonization pathways	- National framework requires consideration of the NDC and national climate policies - Inclusion in priority/positive lists	Clearly demonstrate how the program/project supports Party's NDC such as: - Supports the specific NDC sector's decarbonization beyond existing measures - Complements government programs rather than replacing them

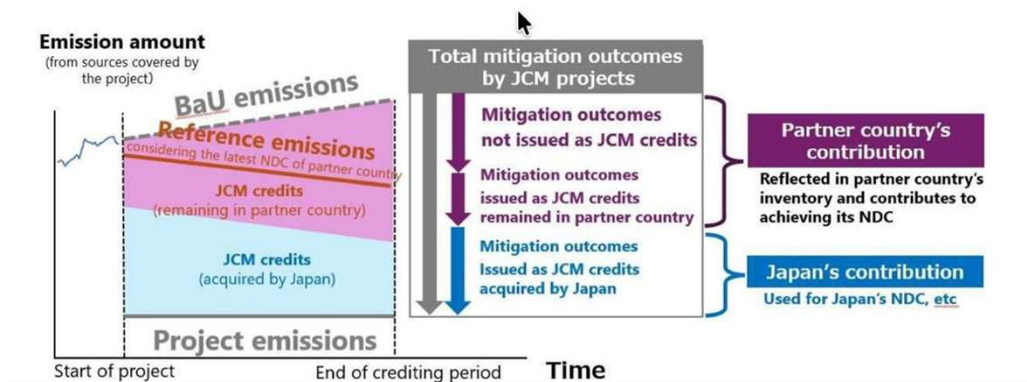
Key technical design elements is: Baseline emissions need to be below BAU and contribute to NDC and LT-LEDs

Bilateral cooperation	National framework	Program/activity standards
• Japan's JCM rules and guidelines include requirements for reference emissions calculated <u>below BAU</u> emissions established in a manner that the proposed project contributes to the <u>achievement of the Partner Country's NDC</u>. • Switzerland's implementing agreements set out minimum principles and criteria for ensuring environmental integrity - including baseline emissions <u>below BAU</u>, taking into account existing and planned national policies, <u>in line with LT-LEDs and low emissions transition</u>, <u>avoid locking in</u>	• Thailand's International Carbon Credit Guideline sets out criteria for evaluating the activities, including that the activities must be <u>beyond domestic measures and contribution to NDC and LT-LEDs</u>. • Peru's Provisions for the Operation of the National Registry of Mitigation Measures (RENAMI) evaluates methodologies against criteria including additionality, robust quantification, uncertainty, leakage quantification, and sustainable development.	• Cambodia (Improved Cookstove Projects): Baselines set conservatively and <u>below BAU</u> / Application of a voluntary 26% uncertainty deduction for fNRB / On the <u>positive list of NDC-relevant conditional measures</u>. • Guyana (J-REDD+) applies <u>conservative reference level below the FREL benchmark</u> / Application of reversal risk framework / <u>5% reversal buffer account</u> to address potential reversals.

Ambition can be achieved through global emission reductions while contributing to NDCs

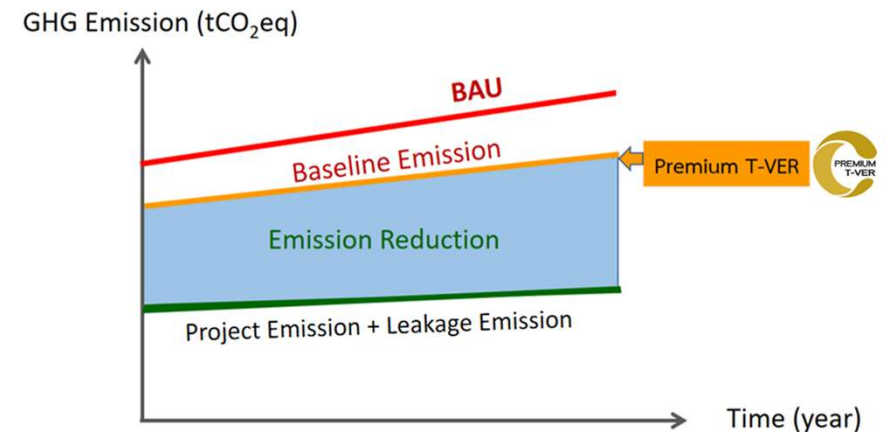
- ✓ Conservative baseline below BAU and sharing of emission reductions with host country
- ✓ Global emission reductions = host country emission reductions with corresponding adjustments
- ✓ More 6.2 cooperative approaches = more emission reductions and ambition raising

Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) between Japan and Partner Countries



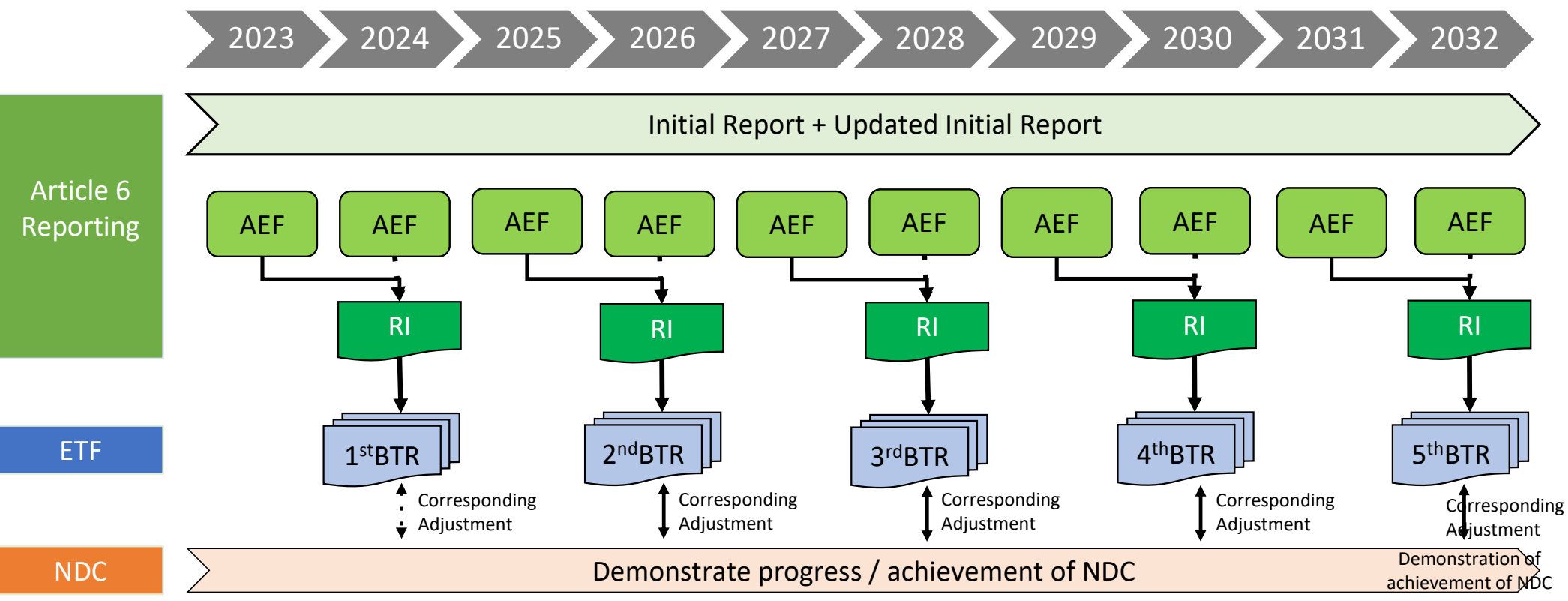
Source: MOEJ

Premium Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program used under Article 6.2



Source: TGO

Article 6 reporting with Article 13 (transparency framework) is the only way to know whether environmental integrity has been achieved



AEF: Agreed Electronic Format
 BTR: Biennial Transparency Report
 ETF: Enhanced Transparency Framework

Key takeaways



- **Initial Reports** represents emerging practices in their cooperative approaches:
 - **Baseline:** below BAU and contribution to NDC
 - **Non permanence:** buffer pool approach
 - **Alignment to NDC and LT-LEDs:** positive list, baseline setting
- **Ensuring environmental integrity** is only be possible through Article 6 and Article 13 transparency reporting together with BTRs and AEF, where actual emission reductions and removals toward NDCs are reported.
- **We should therefore keep reporting and review** as facilitative, promotive, and efficient as possible, so that Parties can focus on implementation and accelerating mitigation action.