

Accelerating Article 6.4 Engagement

Finance, NDCs, and Industrial Transformation



United Nations
Climate Change

At COP29, Baku made Article 6 fully operational.
This week, Baku sees it delivering.



**The mechanism is operational.
The question for this room is how to move from intent to registered activities,
authorized units and mobilized finance.**

Day 1 | Operational clarity

Where PACM stands, the CDM transition, the activity cycle end-to-end, approval versus authorization, market dynamics and access to finance.

Day 2 | Developing the pipeline

Bottom-up methodologies, registry mechanics, the Article 6.2 route and reporting, country sector priorities, and an open townhall.

2. PACM: State of Play

- **Where does the Article 6 stand in its implementation?**

Andi Sanusi | UNEP-CCC

- **Where does the PACM stand?**

Zubair Shahid | UNFCCC Secretariat

- **Why does PACM matter?**

Perumal Arumugam | UNFCCC Secretariat

Implementation statistics from the Article 6 Pipeline

Andi Sanusi

UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre



Scan for the Article 6
Pipeline
article6pipeline.unepccc.org

PACM State of Play

Accelerating Article 6.4 Engagement: Finance,
NDCs, and Industrial Transformation

UNFCCC Climate Week 4 - Baku

Article 6 Pipeline

Andi Sanusi
Programme Officer

Article 6 Pipeline Overview

Our aim

Provide insights on the development of Article 6 activities and their impacts on countries' NDC and SDGs at the national and global level



Activities' tracking and classification

- 30+** Activity types
- 150+** Activity subtypes
- 6** Sectors



Sustainable Development Impacts

Insights from Article 6.4 Sustainable Development tool and initial reports



Institutional arrangements

- A6.2 Bilateral agreements
- Information from CARP
- Host Party Participation Requirements
- Eligibility lists



Existing climate policy

- Country **NDC commitment**
- **Net Zero** targets
- Current **emissions profile**



United Nations
Climate Change

UNFCCC as a strategic partner: The Article 6 Pipeline data is gathered through a strategic collaboration with the UNFCCC

Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism

Overview



- Activity cycle and what the Pipeline tracks
- Methodology & Where activities stand
- Methodology coverage
- What countries say they will approve

PACM Activity Cycle



Designated National Authority (DNA)/
Country government

Activity participant

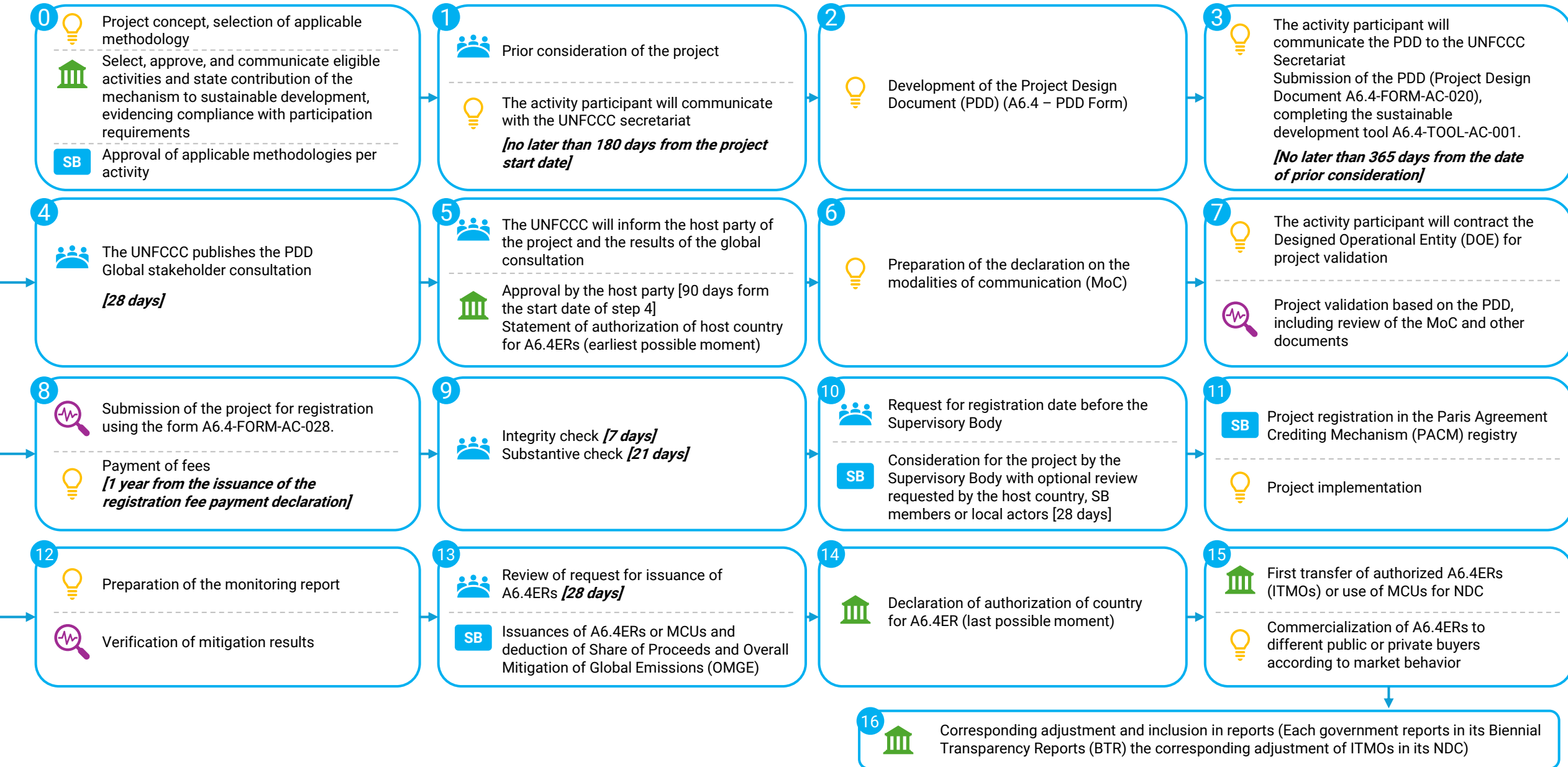


UNFCCC Secretariat

Supervisory Body (SBM)



Designated Operational Entity (DOE)



PACM Activity Cycle – A6 Pipeline



Designated National Authority (DNA)/
Country government

Activity participant



UNFCCC Secretariat

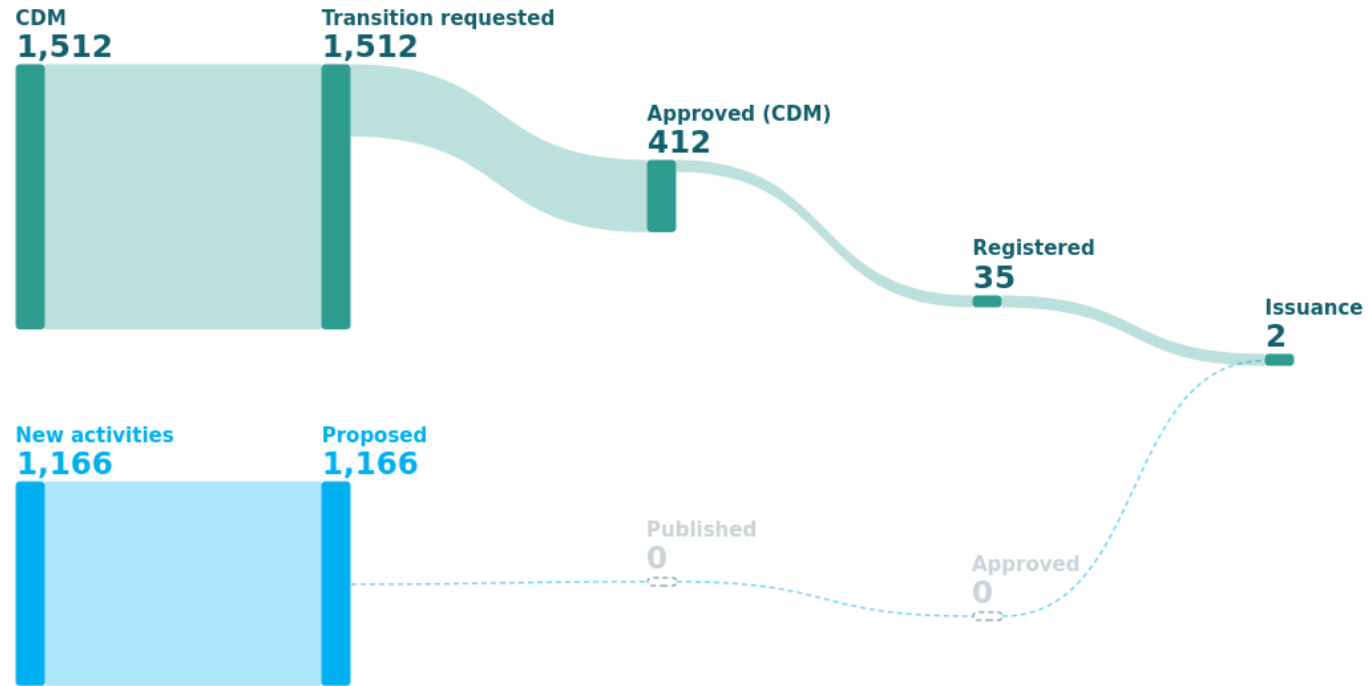
Supervisory Body (SBM)



Designated Operational Entity (DOE)



A6 Pipeline PACM stages



Activities in the PACM pipeline. Counts are cumulative, so each stage includes activities that have since moved further along.

Out of the ~2,678 activities entering the PACM pipeline (1,512 CDM transitions and 1,166 PCNs), 35 are registered with 2 activities having issued units. **Of the 1,512 CDM activities requesting transition, 412 have host Party approval, and approved activities have until 31 December to submit addendums.**

PACM – What activities are registered?

35 Registered activities

20 Projects

15 Programmes

Registered PACM activities account for around **39 million tCO₂e** a year of estimated emission reductions, with about **72% concentrated in Bangladesh** (24.4 million) and **Uganda** (3.85 million)

REGISTERED

Registered PACM projects and programmes



ER ISSUED

Projects and programmes with units issued



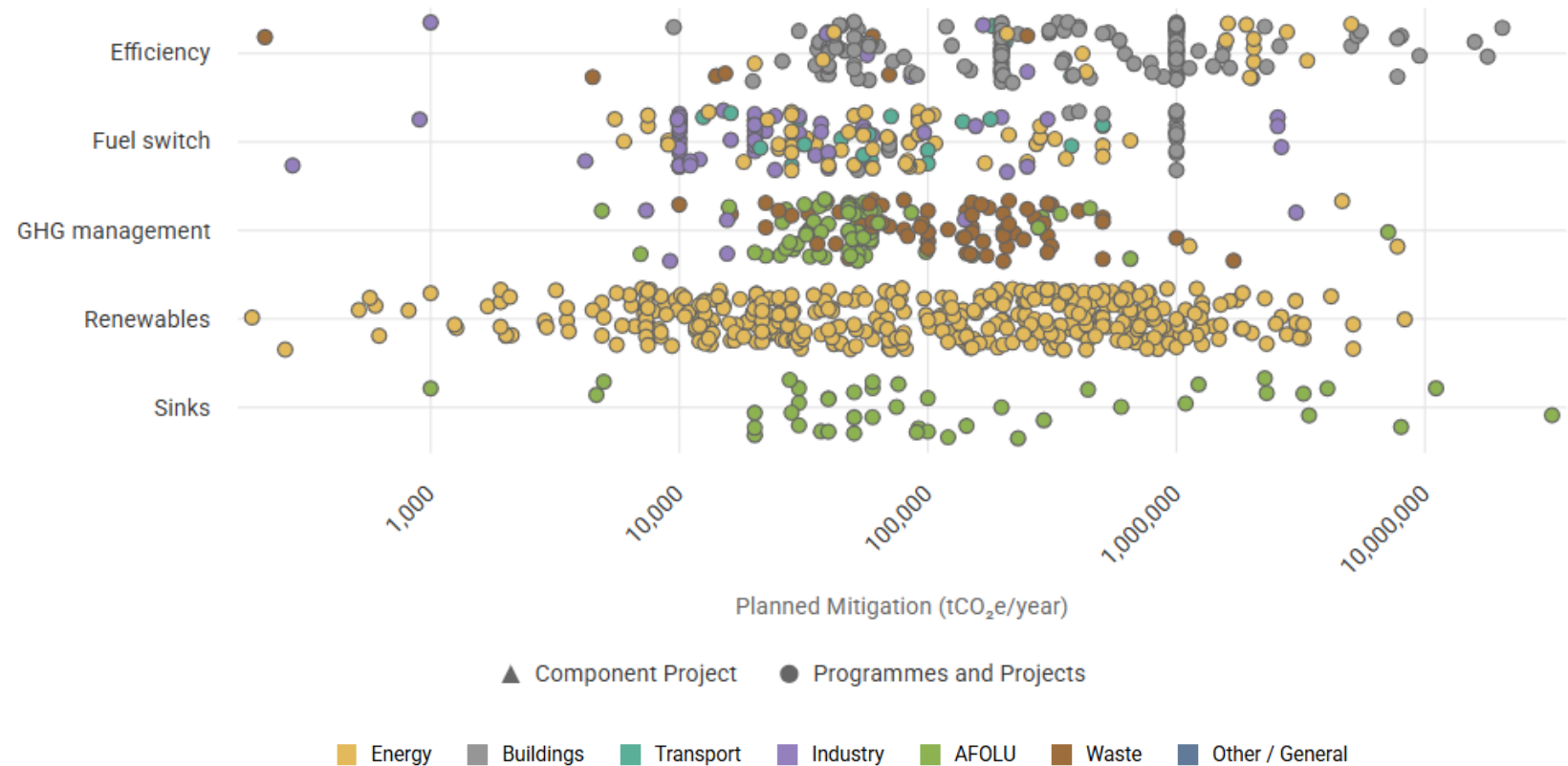
Registered PACM activities by host country. Bars are scaled to the largest host country.

PACM – What activities are proposed?

1,166 PCNs Submitted
931 Projects
235 Programmes

Proposed PACM projects account for around **509 million tCO₂e a year** of estimated emission reductions, with about 62% concentrated in India (270 million) and Paraguay (43.4 million).

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES



PACM – Methodology pipeline

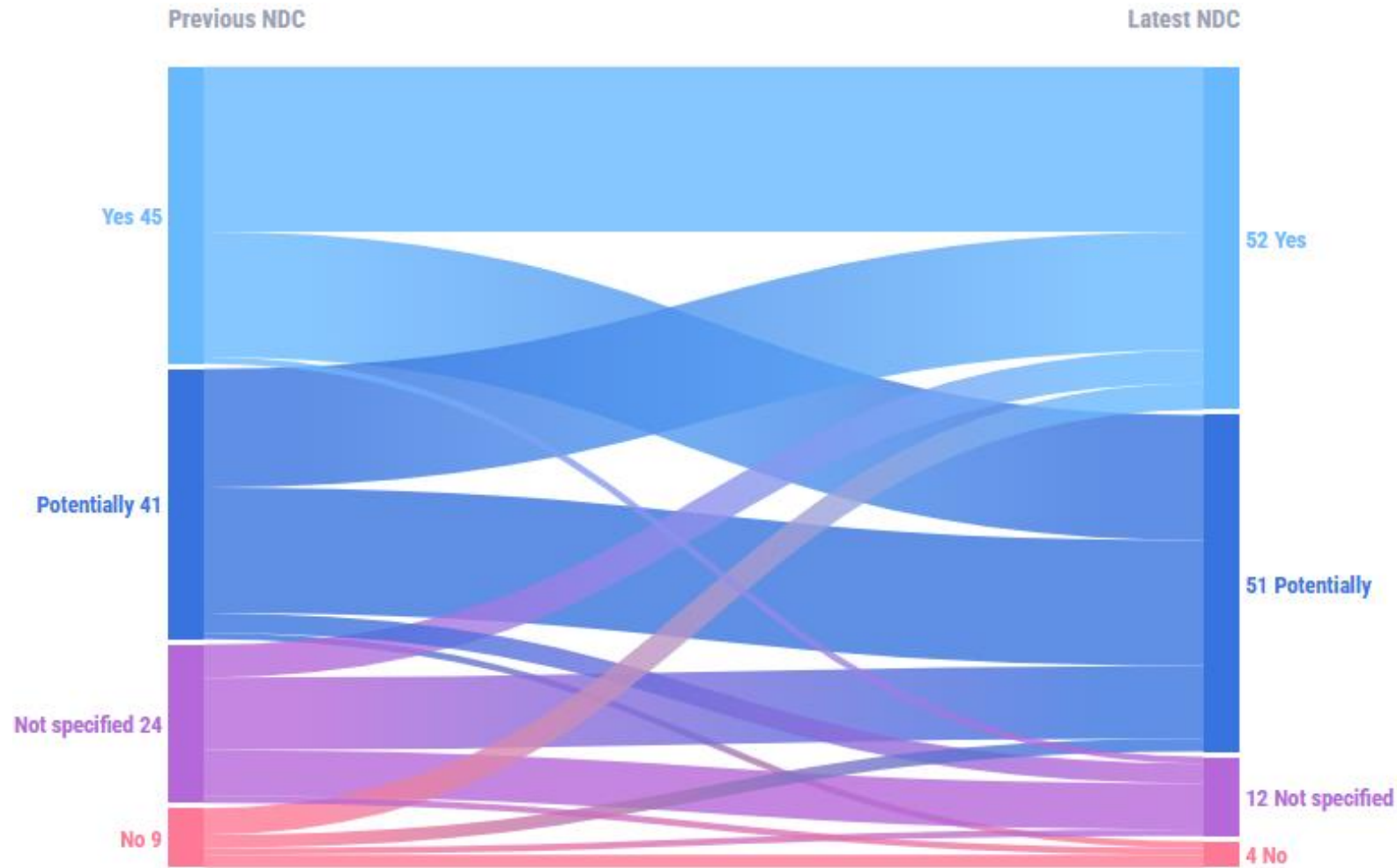
3 Mechanism Methodologies

The first three approved PACM methodologies already have a pipeline behind them, including **407 projects** and about **166 million tCO₂e/year** of estimated mitigation.

		No. of activities	Estimated annual mitigation (tCO ₂ e/year)
Flaring or use of landfill gas	Submitted PCN	45	11.35 Mn
N ₂ O abatement from nitric acid production	Submitted PCN	1	0.14 Mn
Electricity generation from renewable sources connected to electricity system	Submitted PCN	361	154.33 Mn
Total		407	165.82 Mn

Article 6 and NDC

Who mentioned using Article 6 in their NDC 3.0?



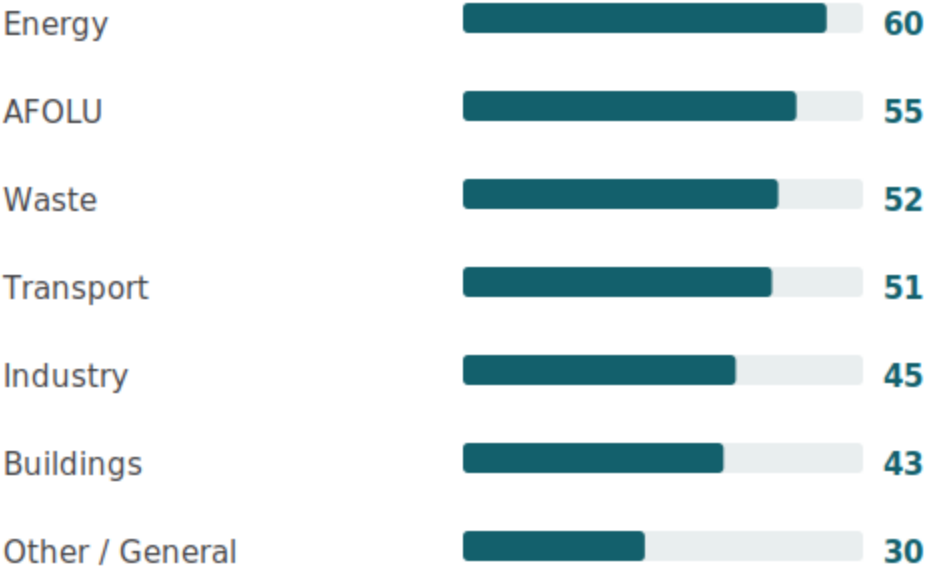
Data source: Climate Watch

In the latest round, the intention to use Article 6 markets shifted upward, with **103 NDCs indicating an openness** to use Article 6

Which activities do Host Parties say they would approve

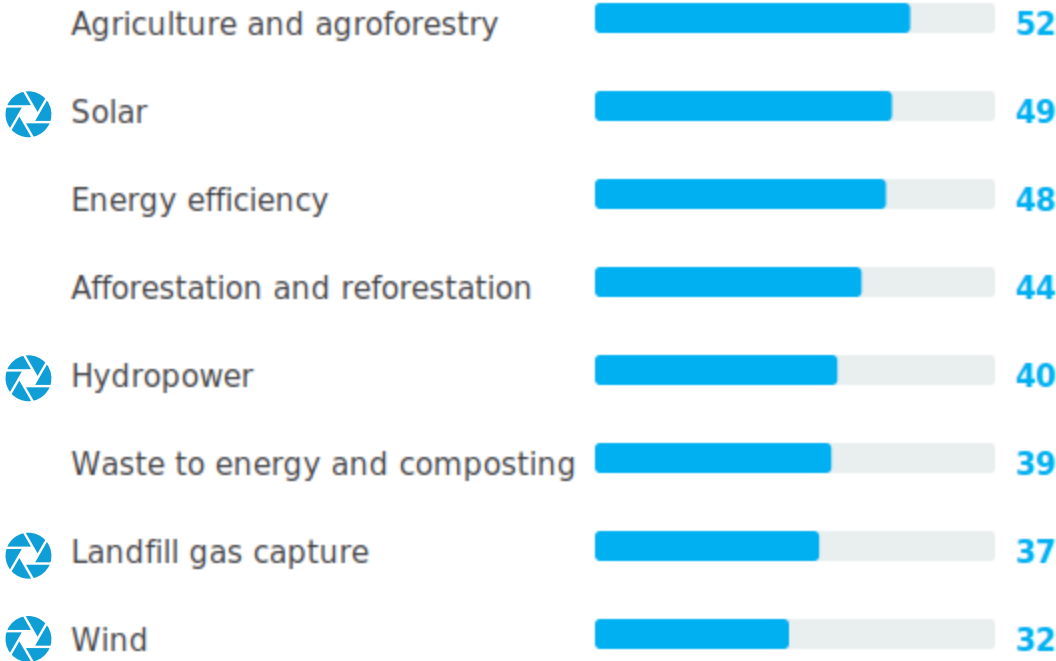
BY SECTOR

Parties naming at least one eligible activity



MOST NAMED ACTIVITY THEMES

Indicative, matched on keywords in Party text



Activities that Parties have said they would consider approving under PACM, from 66 host Party eligibility lists. Bars show the number of Parties, out of 66. Entries are Party free text, so themes are indicative rather than a classification. 726 of the 792 entries are unique wordings.



Possible use of available PACM methodology as of September 2026

Access the Article 6 Pipeline



<https://article6pipeline.unepccc.org>

Where does PACM stand?

Zubair Shahid
UNFCCC Secretariat

Geared up and rolling out

3

**approved mechanism
methodologies**

Landfill gas flaring or use (Oct 2025), N₂O abatement in nitric acid production (May 2026), grid-connected renewable electricity (Jul 2026)

[PACM Methodologies](#)

9 + 1

**methodological tools plus
the mandatory SD Tool**

Common practice, investment analysis, lock-in risk, non-renewable biomass fraction, grid emissions and more.

[PACM Methodologies](#)

18

DOEs accredited

Under the Article 6.4 accreditation standard; first regular surveillance assessments launched July 2026.

129

**designated national
authorities**

As of 29 July 2026: 69 Parties have communicated host party participation requirements

[SBM O22 report](#)



MILESTONE

First-ever issuance of A6.4ERs approved on 26 February 2026:

A clean-cooking programme in Myanmar transitioned from the CDM: 648,783 tCO₂e verified for 2021–2022, about 40 per cent below what the CDM would have credited.

[UNFCCC news, 26 Feb 2026](#)



The regulatory framework is complete and in effect

Layer	Instruments in force (current version)
Activity cycle	Activity standard for projects and for PoAs (v03.0); validation and verification standards (v03.0); activity cycle procedures (v03.0)
Methodological standards	Methodology standards; removals; additionality (v02.0); baseline setting; leakage; suppressed demand; non-permanence and reversals
Methodologies and tools	A6.4-AMM-001 to 003; A6.4- AMT-001 to 009; Sustainable Development Tool (mandatory, v01.1)
Accreditation	Accreditation standard and procedure (v02.0); performance monitoring procedure
Registry	Mechanism registry procedure (v03.0) — account types, issuance, SOP and OMGE, first transfer, fees
Transition	Transition procedure (v07.0) — 30 Jun 2026 approval deadline; 31 Dec 2026 addendum deadline
Governance	Glossary (v01.0); appeals and grievance process; CMA.7 request for regulatory stability

2026 so far for PACM

- 16–20 Feb ● [SBM 020](#) — transition deadline extended to 30 June 2026; glossary; tools 006–007; four DOEs accredited
- 26 Feb ● First issuance of A6.4ERs approved — Myanmar clean-cooking programme of activities
- 18–21 May ● [SBM 021](#) — N₂O nitric acid methodology; lock-in and fNRB tools; additionality standard v02.0; three DOEs accredited; [registry procedure](#) consultation
- 30 Jun ● Host party approval deadline for CDM transition requests — 418 activities approved
- 27–30 Jul ● [SBM 022](#) — grid-connected renewable electricity methodology; [registry procedure](#) v03.0; DOE surveillance launched; 129 DNAs, 69 participation requirements
- 5–9 Oct ● [SBM 023](#) — revised activity standard, VVS and activity cycle procedure targeted for adoption; cookstove methodology revision (AMS-II.G / AMS-I.E) targeted
- 9–20 Nov ● CMA.8, Antalya — annual report of the Supervisory Body and further guidance

The Supervisory Body and MEP workplans for the rest of 2026

Methodologies in the pipeline

- Revision of AMS-II.G / AMS-I.E (cookstoves and biomass) targeted for [SBM 023](#);
- Draft 'energy efficiency in household cooking' under MEP assessment;
- Nine bottom-up proposals under MEP consideration;
- AM0023, AMS-III.AV and AM0026 revisions scheduled for 2027. — [MEP workplan v03.0](#)

Standards and procedures

Final adoption of the revised activity standard,

VVS and activity cycle procedure for projects at [SBM 023](#);

Further revision of the [registry procedure](#);

PoA applicability review across seven standards and tools;

Sustainable Development Tool revision for early 2027. — [SBM 2026 workplan](#)

Institutions and resources

DOE surveillance assessments within one year of accreditation;

Mechanism Registry – MVP and final launch

Capacity Building and country support

Why does PACM matter?

Perumal Arumugam
UNFCCC Secretariat

The GST defined the gap and named markets as part of closing it

14.9 Gt

2030 emissions above 2 °C pathways

with full implementation of current NDCs; 22.7 Gt above 1.5 °C pathways

[2024 NDC synthesis report](#)

2.1–2.8 °C

best-estimate peak warming this century

Conditional NDC elements, dependent inter alia on market-based mechanisms, are what enable global peaking before 2030

[2024 NDC synthesis report](#)

89%

of Parties plan to or may use Article 6

in the new round of NDCs.

[2025 synthesis report](#)

–14%

projected 2035 emissions versus 2019

if conditional elements are implemented (–12 per cent unconditional) — 113 Parties, 69 per cent of global emissions

[NDC synthesis update, 10 Nov 2025](#)

PACM : At the frontier of high integrity and impactful international carbon markets

\$250B+

reduction in NDC implementation costs

Bilateral deals are proliferating, but buyer confidence hinges on the credibility of the units acquired.

168

Parties signalling intent to use Article 6

Interest is surging, yet many lack the institutional architecture to make transfers serve their NDCs.

11%

of carbon credit projects rated high integrity*

High-integrity credits have traded at more than 4x the price of the low-integrity index.

*MSCI State of integrity in global carbon markets (2025), rated A or AA

Markets scale on confidence. PACM turns integrity from a claim into a system:

THE GAP TODAY

- Fragmented bilateral deals
- No common baseline for credit quality
- Buyers cannot differentiate
- Host countries undervalue outcomes

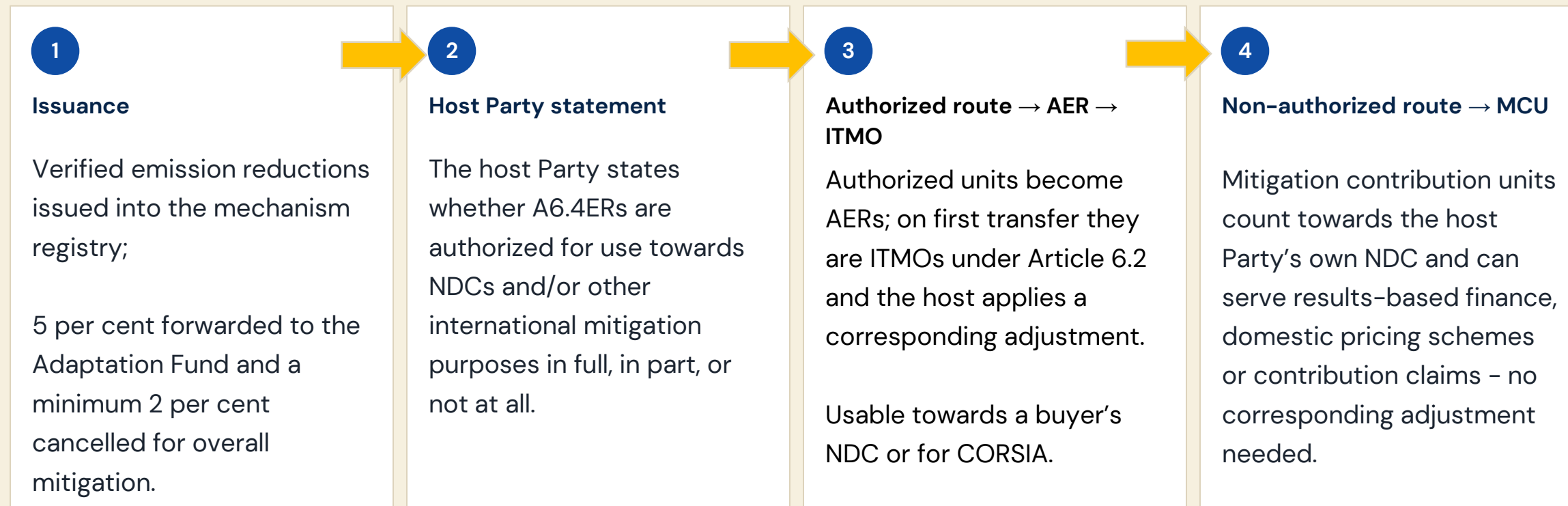
WHAT PACM SUPPLIES

- Supervised, multilateral governance
- Robust methodologies, approved and in the pipeline
- Centralized registry with interoperability
- SD Tool and safeguard requirements
- Independent validation and verification
- Built-in compliance with Paris Agreement

With PACM, high Integrity is no longer a constraint, but a competitive advantage.

One mechanism, multiple avenues

What the host Party decides about authorization determines which route the unit takes.



The distinct advantage for Parties:

- Standardized integrity infrastructure with bilateral flexibility
- Quality assurance under Supervisory Body oversight,
- Structural support, and
- A significantly reduced reporting burden compared with standalone cooperative approaches.

A robust and responsive governance structure in place

CMA

Authority and guidance

The mechanism operates under the authority and guidance of the CMA — every Party has a seat where the rules are set.

SBM

Supervisory Body

24 members and alternates drawn from all UN regional groups, including LDCs and SIDS — an intergovernmental body accountable to the CMA.

MEP & AEP

Expert panels

A Methodological Expert Panel and an Accreditation Expert Panel carry the technical work on methodologies and auditor accreditation.

A&G

Appeals, grievances, consultation

An independent appeal and grievance process, plus public consultation at governance, rulemaking and activity levels.

A complete, accountable oversight architecture comes with the mechanism

The highest integrity assured

Integrity safeguards, acknowledged by all stakeholders, are properties of the mechanism, not variable clauses to be agreed partner by partner.

Baselines Below business-as-usual and adjusted downward, promoting ambition over time (RMPs, paras. 33 and 36).

Additionality Mandatory demonstration under a dedicated standard — including avoidance of lock-in of high-emission technologies.

Leakage Identified, avoided or minimized, and any remainder quantified and deducted, under a dedicated standard.

Non-permanence Activity risk ratings feed a Reversal Risk Buffer Pool; reversals are monitored and addressed in full.

Safeguards Sustainable Development Tool, environmental and social risk assessment, stakeholder consultation, and a grievance process.

Global ambition 5% of issuance to the Adaptation Fund; at least 2% cancelled outright for overall mitigation in global emissions (OMGE).

What the mechanism carries and what it saves the Parties

Avoided upfront and significant establishment and maintenance costs, before a single unit moves

1 No registry programme

No build, hosting, security, administrator staffing or upgrade cycle, the mechanism registry is maintained centrally.

2 No methodology shopping

Approved methodologies, standards and tools are developed and kept current by the Supervisory Body and its expert panel.

3 No per-partner rule-making

Integrity rules, templates and procedures are not renegotiated for each counterpart — one framework serves all participants.

4 Less legal drafting

Mandatory standard forms replace bespoke authorization and reporting instruments.

5 Access-friendly fees

The PACM fee structure provides concessions for LDCs and SIDs, including waivers of issuance-linked administrative shares of proceeds.

6 Costs that scale with use

Mechanism fees arise per activity and issuance not as fixed national infrastructure that must be financed whether or not the pipeline grows.

What the mechanism carries and what it saves the Parties

Capacity support is part of the system

Secretariat support

Dedicated Article 6 capacity-building work, regional trainings and direct support to designated national authorities as they set up their processes.

Public documentation

Activity-level information lives on the mechanism's public pages; Parties can reference it rather than reproducing it in national systems and reports.

Templates and manuals

Published forms for every step: participation requirements, approvals, authorizations alongside the Article 6.2 reference manual for the accounting and reporting side.

A growing peer community

Over a hundred designated national authorities, transition experience from the CDM, and an expanding body of registered activities to learn from.

Discussion



3. CDM Transition to PACM

Seoyoung Lim
UNFCCC Secretariat

- The status after 30 June 2026
- What approved activities must do before 31 December 2026
- Methodology retention versus replacement
- Addendum submissions
- What does the narrowing legacy pipeline means for new activity development?

CDM Highlights



8,200

Registered CDM
Activities



2,800

Components of
Activities



140

Countries with CDM
projects
including **36 LDCs**



2.5 Billion

CERs have been
issued



200+

Methodologies and 39
standardized baselines



1 Million

Efficient cookstoves
installed

Reducing emissions and
improving health



1 Million

People provided
with drinking water



300 Billion USD

Invested in climate
and SD projects



150 Million

Trees planted



110 GW

RE capacity delivered,
roughly equivalent to half
the power generation
capacity of Africa



16 Million CERs

Voluntary cancellation by
individuals, companies and
organizations in VCP,
generating an additional USD
30 million in climate finance

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



and benefits
across other
SDGs

The transition funnel

3,494

CDM activities eligible to transition

Projects and Programme of Activities that could request transition

▼ 43% of those eligible

1,512

requests for host party approval

1,393 projects and 119 PoAs

▼ 28% of requests

418

activities approved by host parties

As of 30 June 2026, across 60 host countries

▼ 8% of approvals

35

activities fully registered under PACM as of 6 September 2026

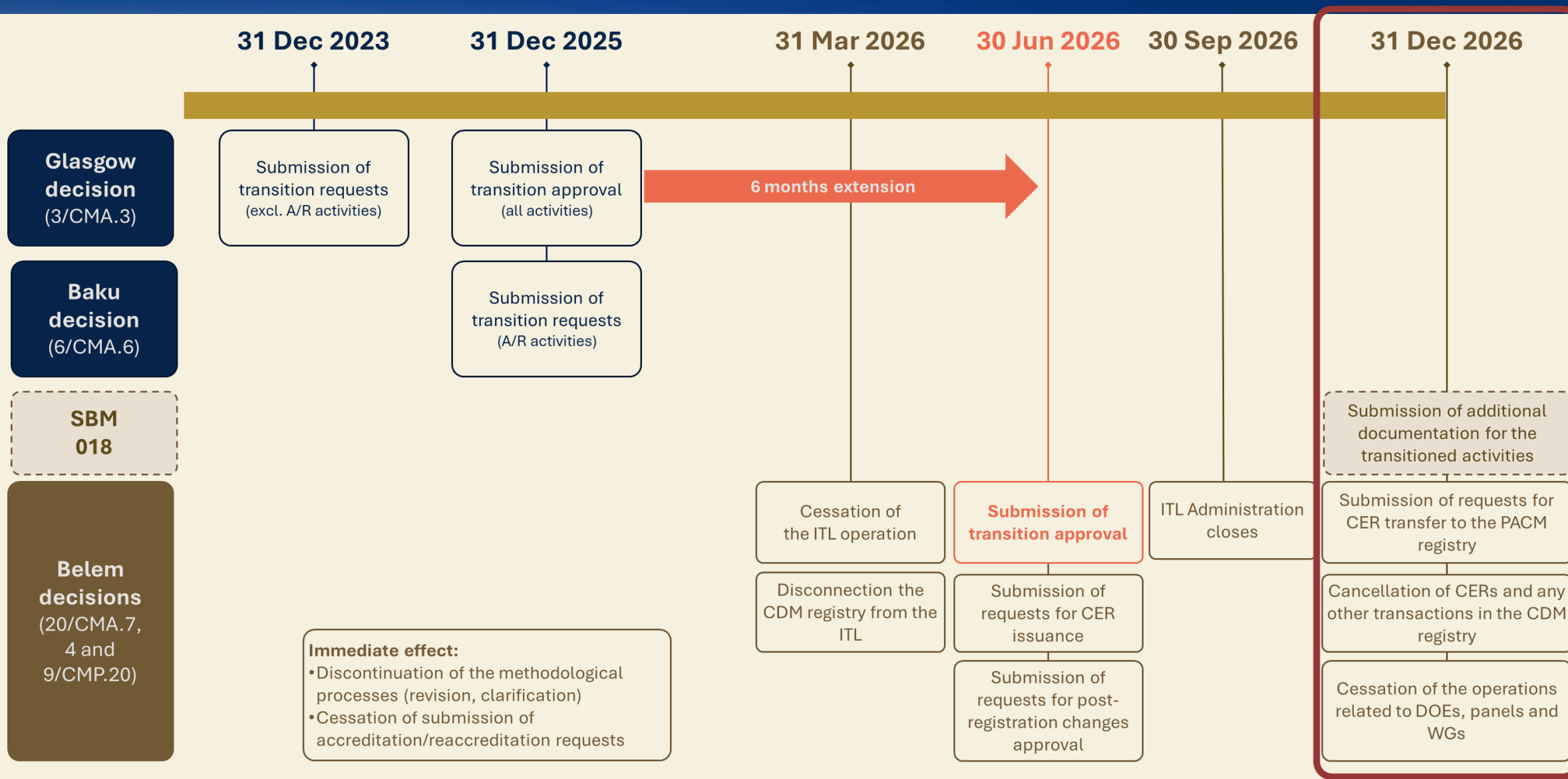
20 projects and 15 PoAs

What next?

357 approved activities still need to submit their additional documentation.

The addendum **deadline is 31 December 2026**, no extension is foreseen, and the **CDM registry ceases operations at the end of 2026**.

The road ahead



The addendum: what approved activities must file by 31 December 2026

An activity continuing to apply its CDM methodology submits an addendum to its registered design document ([transition procedure](#), appendix 3).

The addendum is checked for completeness within 7 days and substantively within 21 days; a 28-day review window follows, after which registration is deemed approved.

Fees are waived for activities hosted in least developed countries and small island developing States.

Crediting under the mechanism starts no earlier than 1 January 2021. Issuance for post-2025 vintages requires the Paris-aligned methodology or a revised CDM methodology approved by the Supervisory Body.

1 Environmental and social impacts

Summary of impacts and a sustainable development assessment using the mandatory Sustainable Development Tool.

2 Non-permanence and integrity risks

Fossil-fuel use, negative emission reductions, and re-evaluated fNRB or leakage discount factors — applied at first issuance.

3 Confirmation of compliance

That the activity continues to conform with the registered design document; for A/R activities, reversal-risk identification, mitigation and post-crediting monitoring.

4 Host party approval on file

Approval recorded by 30 June 2026; authorization of units is a separate, later statement (Session 5).

Methodology retention versus replacement: what drives the choice

	Retain the CDM methodology	Replace with an A6.4 mechanism methodology
Applicability	Allowed until the earlier of the end of the current crediting period or 31 December 2025; post-2025 issuances need a revised, Paris-aligned methodology	Required where an approved mechanism methodology covers the activity (landfill gas, N ₂ O nitric acid, grid renewables); more become available as CDM methodologies are revised
Validation	Addendum only – no new DOE validation of the design document	DOE validation and revised design documents within one year of publication of host party approval, or within one year of the methodology becoming available, whichever is later
Crediting consequences	Existing baseline retained for now; fNRB and leakage discount factors re-evaluated at first issuance	Downward-adjusted baselines, stricter additionality and lock-in tests — the Myanmar case credited about 40 per cent less than under the CDM — UNFCCC news, 26 Feb 2026
Cost and timeline	Lower near-term cost; exposure to methodology expiry for later vintages	Higher up-front cost; longer-lived eligibility and cleaner alignment with buyer and CORSIA expectations
Who chose what	85% of approved activities	15% of approved activities

Six gaps that stop a submission before the check

Most delays arise before the seven-day completeness check is ever passed. Here are the things to take into account:

1 SD Tool not applied or incomplete

The Sustainable Development Tool is mandatory; a narrative summary without the tool's assessment is returned.

2 Risk factors not re-evaluated

fNRB values, leakage discounts and fossil-fuel use must be re-assessed against current mechanism standards, not carried over from the CDM PDD.

3 Design-document mismatch

Changes since CDM registration (capacity, technology, boundary) not reconciled; post-registration changes must be documented.

4 Crediting period errors

Periods starting before 1 January 2021, or renewal assumptions inconsistent with the host party's stated crediting period policy.

5 Approval and authorization conflated

Authorization statements submitted in place of, or mixed with, the host party approval; use the dedicated forms GOV-002/003.

6 Timing after methodology switch

Missing the one-year window for revised design documents and DOE validation when moving to a PACM methodology.

The completeness check

7 days

Secretariat completeness check on every addendum submission

Complete — proceeds to substantive review

If a gap is found, it is returned to the submitter, and the clock restarts

Discussion



Technical Clinic: Completing CDM Transition Requirements under the PACM

To support project participants, UN Climate Change and its Regional Collaboration Centres are hosting a series of technical support clinics covering the additional documentation required for transition, including the **Addendum to the Project Design Document and the Article 6.4 Sustainable Development Tool**.

SESSIONS (CEST)

DATE	TIME	LANGUAGE / INTERPRETATION
 Thursday, 17 September 2026	 11:00	 French interpretation available
 Thursday, 17 September 2026	 16:00	 Spanish & Portuguese interpretation available
 Friday, 18 September 2026	 08:00	 English only

YOU WILL GET



Practical guidance
on completing the
transition forms



Support on
completeness checks
and review processes



Live Q&A
with technical
experts

REGISTER NOW



Scan to register

4. PACM Activity Cycle: A Guided Walkthrough

Umamaheswaran Krishnan

UNFCCC RCC

MENA and South Asia

The PACM Activity Cycle

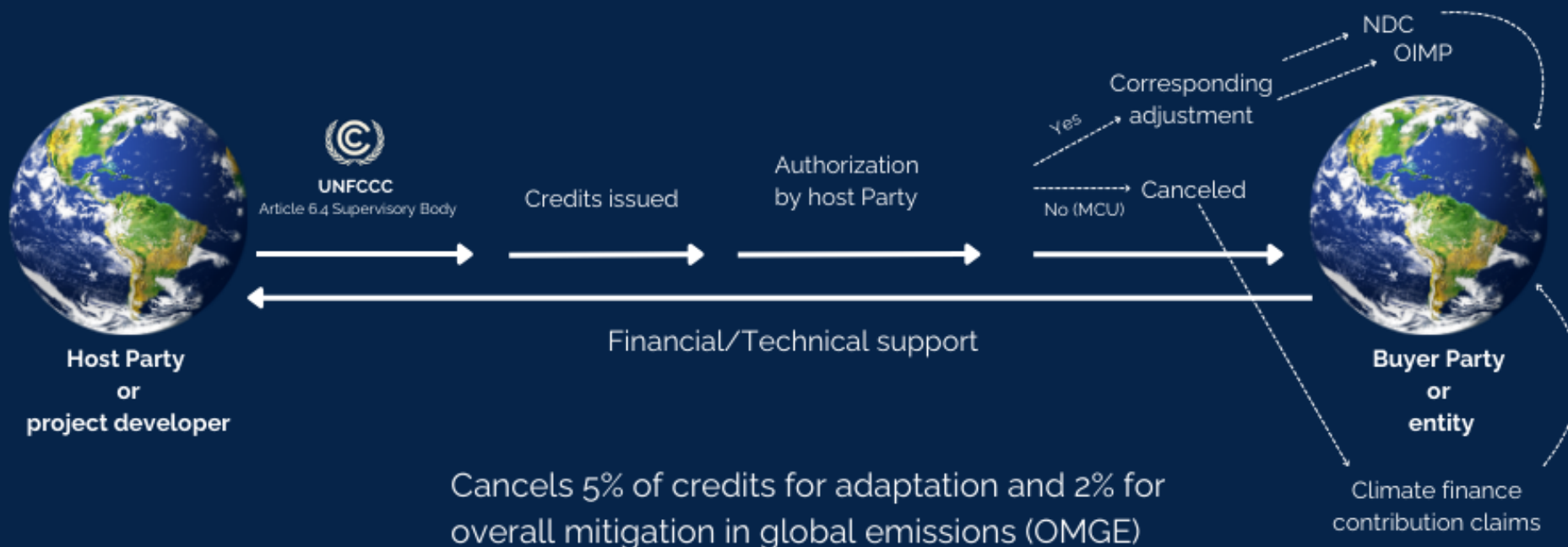
Accelerating Article 6.4 Engagement: Finance, NDCs and Industrial Transformation | Baku, 7 – 8 Sep 2026



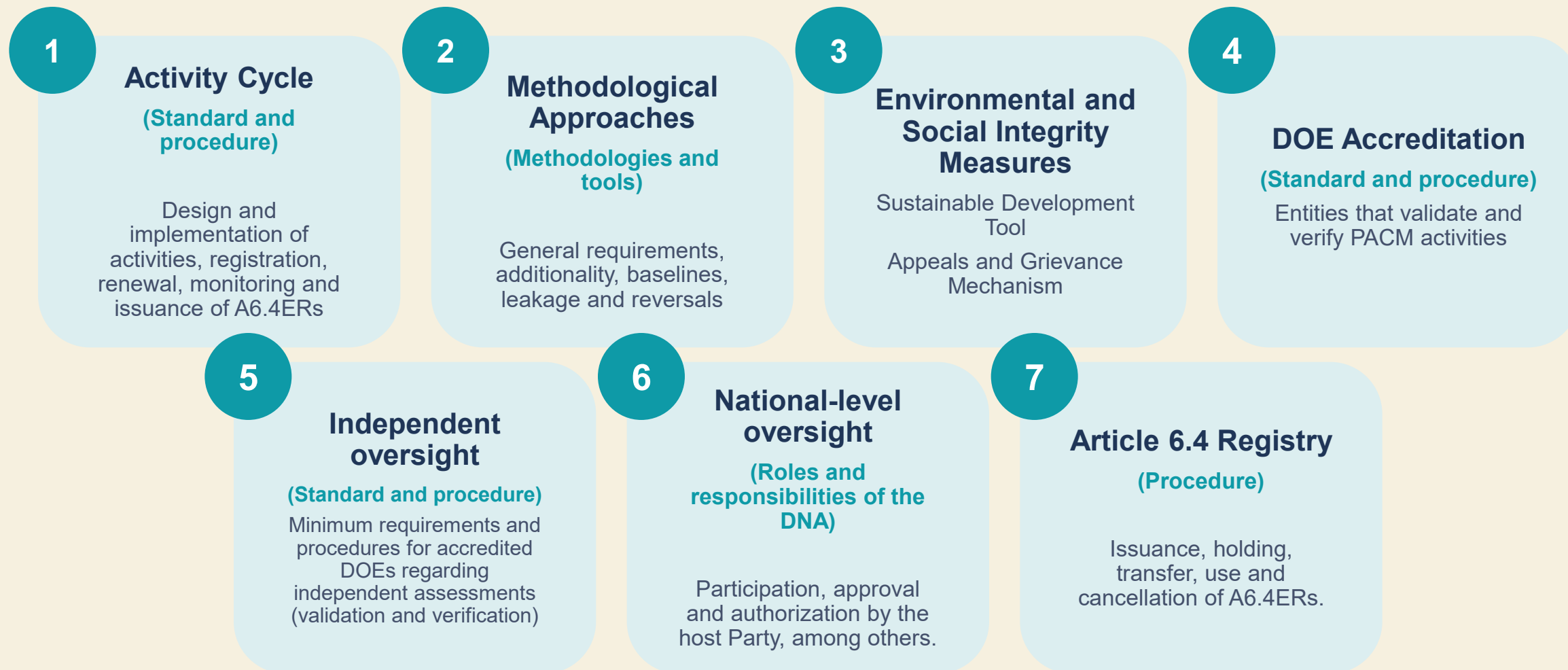
United Nations
Climate Change

ARTICLE 6.4

Host Party generates credits by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism and transfers them to buyer Party and other buyers.



Elements Ensuring Integrity of Article 6.4 Activities



Key Requirements of the Activity Cycle Standard

1 General principles

- Relevance, completeness, consistency, conservativeness and transparency (based on ISO 14064-2).

4 Type and length of the crediting period

- Emission reductions: renewable max. 5 years (up to 3 periods / 15 years) or fixed max. 10 years.
- Removals: 15 years (up to 3 periods/45 years).

7 Stakeholder consultation

- Local/subnational consultation per host country rules, plus a 28-day global consultation via publication of the PDD on the UNFCCC website.

2 Methodologies and baseline

- Select methodologies and, where applicable, standardized baselines approved by the Supervisory Body and consistent with host country requirements.

5 Monitoring plan

- Continuously measured and recorded variables, calibrated equipment, QA/QC, and data archived for at least 2 years after the last period or issuance.

8 No double counting or double issuance

- Confirm that the reductions/removals are not also credited under other schemes, markets or environmental frameworks.

3 Additionality

- Demonstrate that the project would not have occurred without the incentives of the mechanism, assessed holistically for the whole activity.

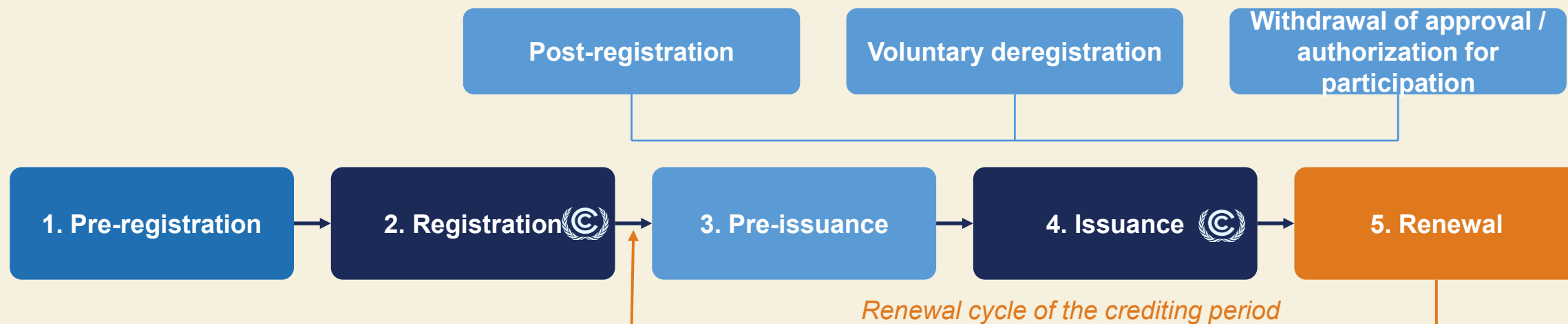
6 Safeguards and sustainable development

- Apply the A6.4 SD Tool: identification of environmental/social risks, management plan and assessment of sustainable development impacts.

9 Integrity

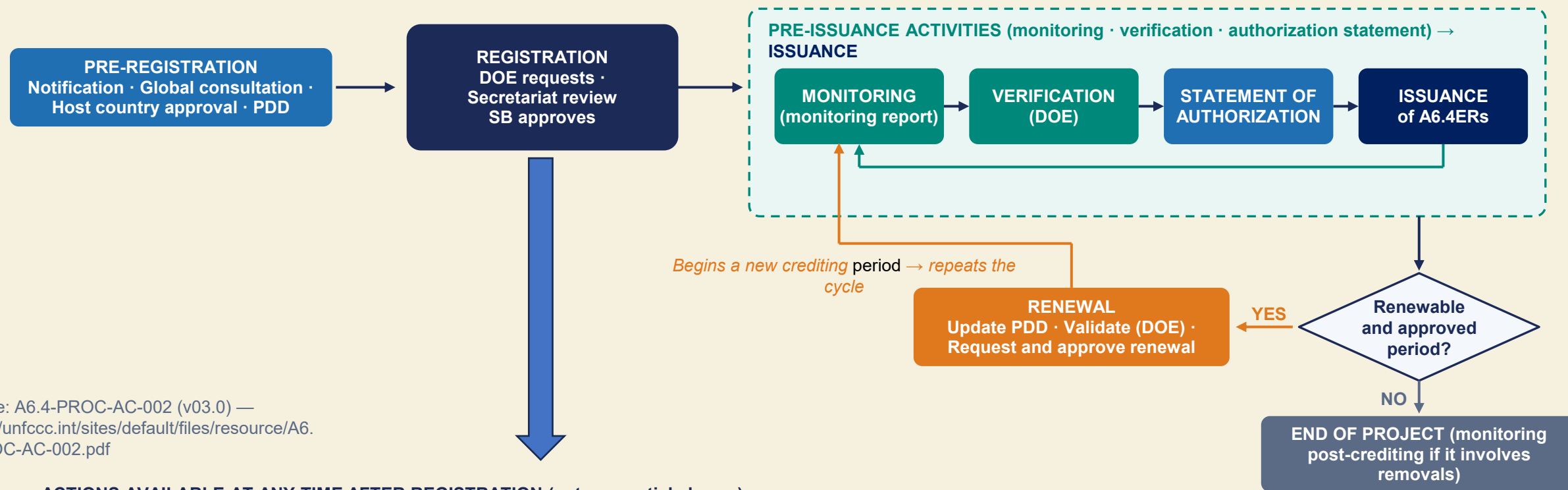
- The development, implementation and operation of the project must not involve illegal activities (money laundering, fraud, bribery, tax evasion).

Overview of the PACM Activity Cycle



- Start of the process: the activity is submitted and reviewed for prior consideration under the PACM and approval by the host country.
- The activity is designed, undergoes applicable consultations, obtains host country approval and is validated by a DOE before requesting registration.
- The activity is implemented and monitored. A DOE verifies and certifies the reductions or removals achieved and submits the issuance request.
- Verified emission reductions or removals are officially issued as A6.4ER units.
- Where applicable, the activity may request renewal of its crediting period to begin a new period.

PACM activity cycle flowchart



Source: A6.4-PROC-AC-002 (v03.0) —
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/A6.4-PROC-AC-002.pdf>

ACTIONS AVAILABLE AT ANY TIME AFTER REGISTRATION (not sequential phases)

Ongoing stakeholder engagement

- Parties and stakeholders may comment at any time on an already registered project.

Post-registration changes

- Temporary deviations or permanent changes to the project; require DOE validation and Supervisory Body approval. Processed together with, or before, an issuance request.

Changes to communication modalities

- Changes of focal points or participants; 90-day deadline from when the change occurs.

Voluntary deregistration

- Participants may request to exit the mechanism at any time after registration.

Withdrawal of approval / participation

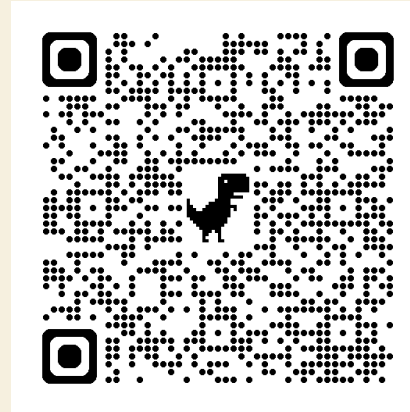
- The host country or a participant may withdraw its approval or participation in the activity.

PACM Activity Cycle Procedure for Projects: Pre Registration

Notification of Prior Consideration

Minimum required information

- 1 Project title and names of participants
- 2 Host Party and Precise geographic location
- 3 Description of the technologies or measures
- 4 A6.4 Methodology to be applied (if known)
- 5 Actual or planned start date
- 6 Type and length of the crediting period



Access Prior consideration
notification for projects
A6.4 Form-AC-002

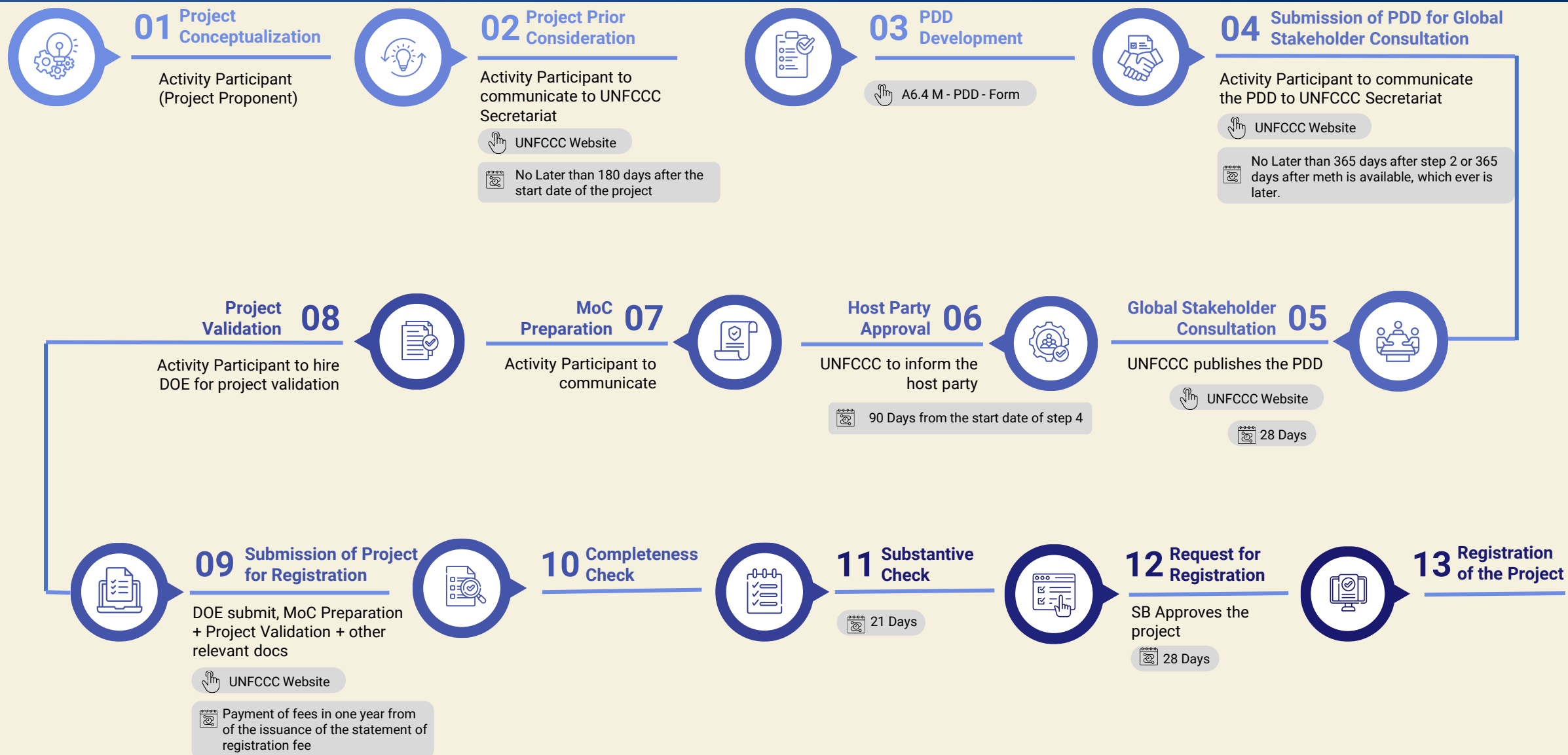
DEADLINE

If the project has already started, the notification must be submitted within 180 days of the start date.

What is it for?

- Signals early on the interest of the activity participant (proponent) in registering the activity under the PACM.
- Allows advance planning of validation and later stages of the cycle.
- It does not replace the registration request or host country approval.

PACM Activity Cycle Procedure for Projects: Pre Registration



PACM Activity Cycle Procedure for Projects: Pre Registration

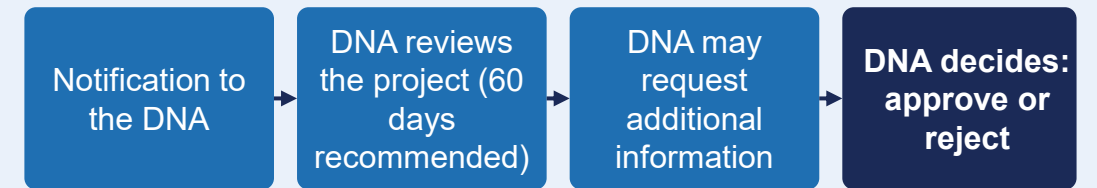
Global Consultation and Host Country Approval

Global Stakeholder Consultation

- 1 Participants submit the [Project Design Document \(PDD\)](#) to the Secretariat.

Access A6.4-FORM-AC-020 PDD Form for A6.4 Projects
- 2 The Secretariat publishes the PDD on the UNFCCC website.
- 3 Parties, stakeholders and observer organizations may submit comments (in English) for 28 days.
- 4 The Secretariat publishes the comments received and informs the participants and the DNA of the host country.

Host Country Approval (DNA)



Host country approval must confirm how the project fosters sustainable development and its relationship to the NDC of the country.

If the DNA rejects the project, it must state the reason and the project cannot proceed to registration. Other participating Parties must authorize the participants before the first transfer of A6.4ERs.

PACM – Rules and Regulations (1/3)

Two documents of the Article 6.4 Supervisory Body govern how a project activity enters, progresses through and exits the mechanism.

S

Activity Cycle Standard for Project Activities **([A6.4-STAN-AC-002](#))**

- Defines the mandatory stages of the cycle and the eligibility requirements for a project activity.
- Establishes the roles of the participants, the host Party and the designated operational entities (DOE).
- Sets the criteria every activity must meet to register and remain in the PACM.

P

Activity Cycle Procedure for Project Activities **([A6.4-PROC-AC-002](#))**

- Details the operational steps, forms and submission channels for each stage of the cycle.
- Specifies the applicable timeframes: notification, public consultation, review and verification.
- Sets out registration fees and exemptions for LDCs and SIDS.

KEY ACTORS IN THE CYCLE

DNA

Designated National Authority

Approves the project on behalf of the host Party.

AP

Activity Participants

Develop and implement the activity and submit the documentation.

DOE

Designated Operational Entity

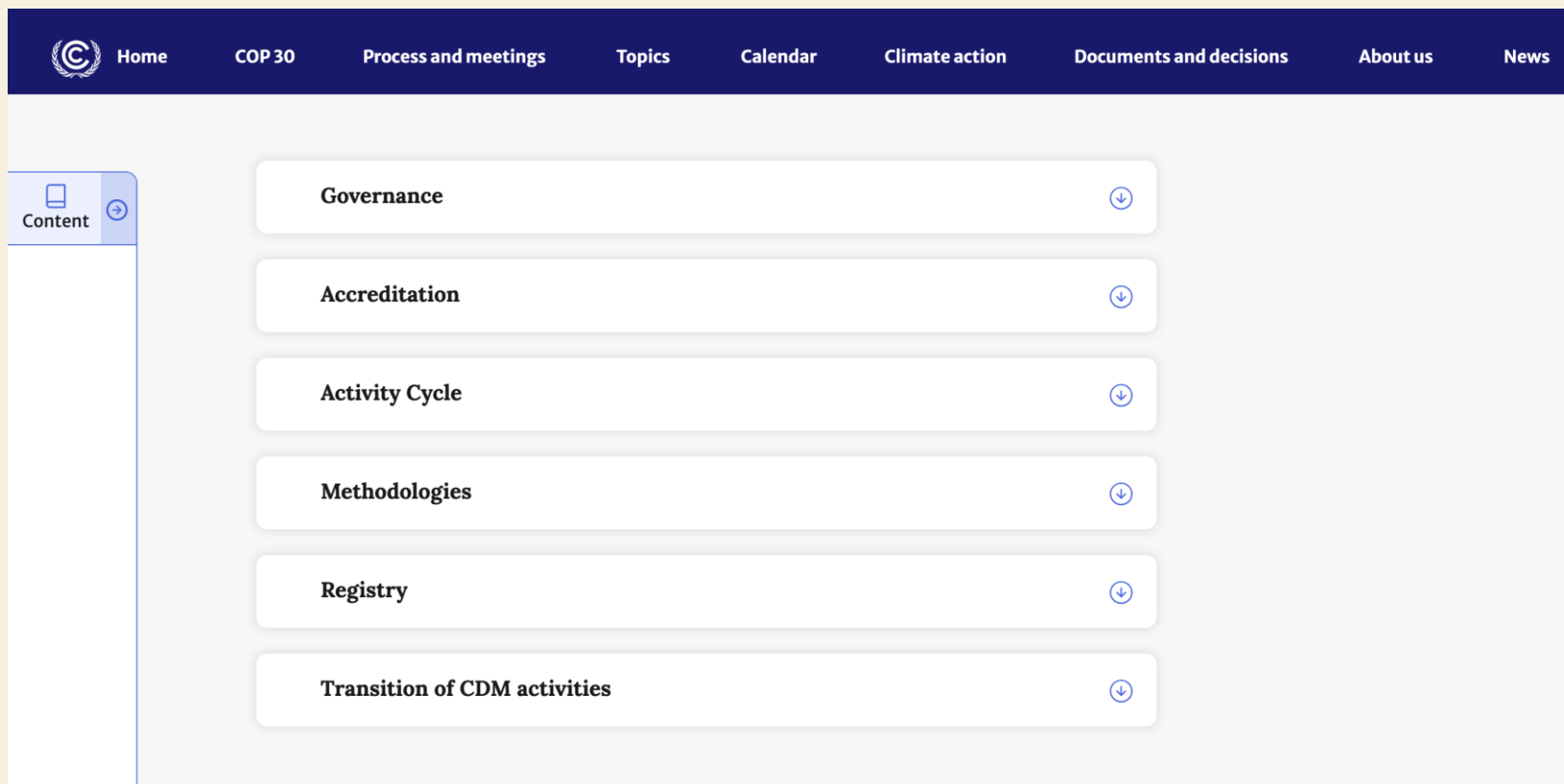
Validates, verifies and requests registration / issuance.

SBM

Article 6.4 Supervisory Body

Decides on registration, changes and issuance.

PACM – Rules and Regulations (2/3)



The screenshot displays the UNFCCC website's navigation bar and a sidebar menu. The navigation bar includes links for Home, COP 30, Process and meetings, Topics, Calendar, Climate action, Documents and decisions, About us, and News. The sidebar menu, labeled 'Content', lists six categories: Governance, Accreditation, Activity Cycle, Methodologies, Registry, and Transition of CDM activities. Each category is represented by a white button with a blue downward arrow icon on the right side.

Home COP 30 Process and meetings Topics Calendar Climate action Documents and decisions About us News

Content

- Governance
- Accreditation
- Activity Cycle
- Methodologies
- Registry
- Transition of CDM activities



PACM – Rules and Regulations (3/3)

A. STANDARDS

1. [Transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism](#): Sets out required activity design and other attributes of CDM projects, PoAs and CPAs for the transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism. **(Ver 5.1)**
2. [Article 6.4 activity standard for projects](#) **(Ver 3.0)** and [Article 6.4 activity standard for PoAs](#) **(Ver 3.0)**: Sets out requirements relating to the design, implementation and other attributes of A6.4 projects
3. [Article 6.4 validation and verification standard for projects](#) **(Ver 3.0)** and [Article 6.4 validation and verification standard for PoAs](#) **(Ver 3.0)**: Provides DOEs the minimum requirements for validation, post-registration and renewal of the crediting period of an A6.4 project, and the verification of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals.

B. PROCEDURES

1. [Transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism](#): Sets out procedural steps for CDM projects, PoAs and CPAs to transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism. **(Ver 7.0)**
2. [Article 6.4 activity cycle procedure for projects](#) **(Ver 3.0)** and [Article 6.4 activity cycle procedure for PoAs](#) **(Ver 3.0)**: Describes the administrative steps to follow for the pre-registration, registration, post-registration change and renewal of the crediting period, and pre-issuance and issuance of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals.
3. [Appeals and grievance procedure](#) **(Ver 1.0)**: Describes the administrative steps to follow to file an appeal against a decision of the Supervisory Body, submit a grievance against an A6.4 project and to process appeals and grievances.

PACM Forms

[Home](#)
[COP 30](#)
[Process and meetings](#)
[Topics](#)
[Calendar](#)
[Climate action](#)
[Documents and decisions](#)
[About us](#)
[News](#)

Content

Activity Cycle - Projects

Title	Current version	Symbol number	Previous versions
Design Document			
Project design document (PDD) form	ver. 01.0 (Word) ver. 01.0 (PDF)	A6.4-FORM-AC-020	-
Pre-issuance			
Monitoring report form	ver. 01.0 (Word) ver. 01.0 (PDF)	A6.4-FORM-AC-021	-
Validation and Verification Report			
Validation report form	ver. 01.0 (Word) ver. 01.0 (PDF)	A6.4-FORM-AC-022	-
Verification and certification report form	ver. 01.0 (Word) ver. 01.0 (PDF)	A6.4-FORM-AC-023	-
Validation report form for renewal of crediting period	ver. 01.0 (Word) ver. 01.0 (PDF)	A6.4-FORM-AC-024	-
Validation report for post-registration changes for A6.4 projects under the prior approval track	ver. 01.0 (Word) ver. 01.0 (PDF)	A6.4-FORM-AC-025	-
Activity Cycle Process			



137 Forms

1. Governance
2. Accreditation – DOE Focus
3. Activity Cycle - Projects
4. Activity Cycle - Programmes of Activities
5. Activity Cycle - Component Projects, Sustainable Development Tool
6. Methodology
7. Registry
8. Transition of CDM Activities

PACM Forms – Mitigation Activity Development

PDD

Stage	Form Name	Purpose	Who submits
Prior consideration	Prior Consideration Notification	Notify intention to develop activity before start date	Project participant
Mitigation Activity Design	Project Design Document (PDD)	Main project document	Project participant
Mitigation Activity Design	Programme of Activity Design Document (PoA-DD)	PoA submission	Project participant
Mitigation Activity Design	Component Project Design Document (CP-DD)	Component under PoA	Project participant
Mitigation Activity Design	A6.4 sustainable development impact form	SD impacts	Project participant
Mitigation Activity Design	A6.4 environmental and social safeguards risk assessment form	Risk assessment	Project participant
Mitigation Activity Design	A6.4 environmental and social management plan form	management plan	Project participant
Validation / Registration	Request for Registration	Request to register activity	DOE / Project
Registration review	Request for Review	Request review of registration	Party / SB
Monitoring	Monitoring Report	Report emission reductions	Project participant
Validation report form	Verification Report	Verify ERs	DOE
Verification and Certification report form	Certification	Confirm ERs	DOE
Issuance	Request for Issuance	Issue A6.4ERs	DOE / Project
Issuance review	Request review of issuance	Review issuance	Party / SB
Authorization	Authorization / Approval	Party approval / CA	Host Party
Authorization	Corresponding Adjustment info	ITMO / use info	Party
CDM transition	CDM Transition Request	Transition CDM project	Project participant
CDM transition review	Review of Transition Request	Review transition	Party / SB
Methodology	New methodology	Submit methodology	Project / entity
Methodology	Revise methodology	Update methodology	Methodology developer
Appeal / review	SB review request	Appeal / review	Party / participant

Article 6.4 PACM Methodological Progress (as of 31 Aug 2026)

Accelerating Article 6.4 Engagement: Finance, NDCs and Industrial Transformation | Baku, 7 – 8 Sep 2026

Decision 3/CMA.3 (RMP)

← Glasgow (2021)

Application of the requirements of Chapter V.B (**Methodologies**) for the development and assessment of Article 6.4 mechanism methodologies

Requirements for activities involving **removals** under the Article 6.4 mechanism

← Baku (2024) decision 5/CMA.6 (took note)

Methodology: Flaring or use of LFG (AMM-001)

Methodology: N2O abatement from nitric acid production (AMM-002)

Electricity generation from renewable sources connected to an electricity system (AMM-003)

Approved

Leakage

Non-permanence and reversals

Setting the Baseline

Suppressed demand

Development & Assessment Of Article 6.4 Mechanism Methodologies

Additionality

Requirements for activities involving removals

Tools

1. Common practice analysis
2. Investment analysis
3. Emissions from solid waste disposal sites
4. Project emissions from flaring
5. Mass flow of a greenhouse gas in a gaseous stream
6. Determination of the technical lifetime of equipment
7. Emissions from electricity generation and consumption
8. Analysis of lock-in risk
9. Fraction of non-renewable biomass

Partial substitution of fossil fuels by MSW in cement manufacture

GHG emission reductions through shifting to a low-carbon navigation route for passenger vehicles

Leak detection and repair in natural gas transmission and distribution systems

Open for public input

Sampling guideline

Sampling standard

Reversal risk tool

Baseline efficiency tool

Fossil fuel combustion

Leakage from biomass

Work in progress

1. Recovery and plasma-based destruction of residual HFCs remaining in ISO tank containers
2. Fertilizer production with renewables-based ammonia
3. Savanna Fire Management (SFM)
4. Comprehensive Lowered Emission Assessment and Reporting (CLEAR) Methodology for Cooking Energy Transitions
5. Pumped Hydro Storage and Supply of Electricity to the Grid
6. N2O abatement from nitric acid production
7. Production of Ammonia through electrolysis of water, air separation and synthesis of hydrogen and nitrogen

Discussion



5. Activity approval and authorization

Seoyoung Lim
UNFCCC Secretariat

Two decisions, two sets of consequences

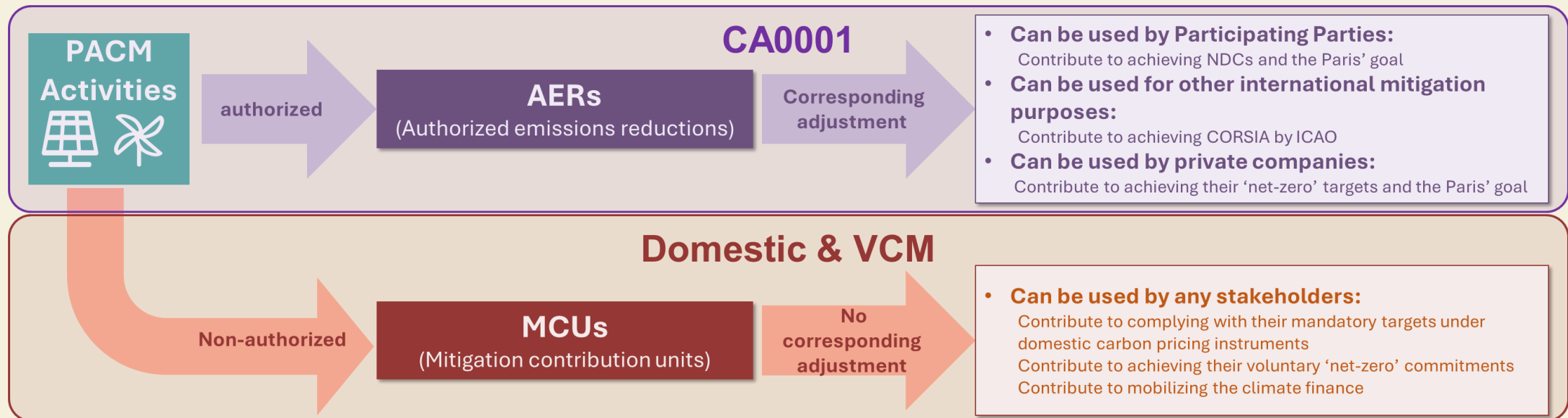
	APPROVAL	AUTHORIZATION
What is decided	Participation of the activity and its contribution to sustainable development; how it relates to the NDC (RMPs para 40)	Whether A6.4ERs are authorized for use towards NDCs and/or other international mitigation purposes (RMPs para 42)
When	Before the request for registration — a precondition for it	In the activity cycle or later; may cover units already issued (Decision 6/CMA.6 , para 12); changes possible under CMA guidance
Unit outcome	None by itself — “approval of a project does not create any rights or obligations regarding the authorization” — Article 6.4 host party manual	Authorized emission reductions (AERs), subject to corresponding adjustment on first transfer; otherwise mitigation contribution units (MCUs)
Who it signals to	Developers and DOEs — the activity can proceed to validation and registration	Buyers and financiers — the units can be transferred, counted towards another NDC or used for CORSIA

Predictability is bankability.

The timing, content, conditions and stability of authorization are what financiers price above project risk.

AERs versus MCUs: what each unit can do

- Article 6.4 Emission Reductions (**A6.4ERs**) can be used in **both compliance and voluntary carbon markets**, subject to **authorization** by the host Party
- Mitigation Contribution Units (**MCUs**) can be used for **domestic purposes, including carbon pricing instruments**, without triggering Article 6.2 reporting and accounting requirements for the host Party, while enabling users to contribute to the Paris goals



AERs to ITMOs

Host Party

A6.4-FORM-GOV-002

HOST PARTY AUTHORIZATION OF THE USE OF ARTICLE 6.4 EMISSION REDUCTIONS FORM FOR ARTICLE 6.4 PROJECTS (Version 01.0)

DETAILS OF THE AUTHORIZATION	
Authorization ID:	>>
Version of the authorization:	>>
Date of last change to the authorization, if applicable:	Click or tap to enter a date.
Effective date of the change to the authorization, if applicable:	Click or tap to enter a date.
SECTION A	
SECTION A.1. DETAILS OF THE PROJECT	
Project title:	>>
Project UNFCCC reference number:	>>
Mitigation type:	☐ Emission reductions ☐ Removals ☐ Combined emission reductions and removals
Applied methodology(ies) and their version(s):	>>
Sector(s) covered:	>>
Sectoral scope(s):	>>
Activity type(s):	>>
SECTION A.2. DETAILS OF THE HOST PARTY AND DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITY (DNA)	
Name of the host Party:	Choose a Party.
Name of the DNA:	>>

A6.4-FORM-GOV-002

As early as possible,
no later than at the time of first issuance

- ☒ Authorize (in full or in part)
- ☐ Does not authorize
- ☒ Allow issuance of A6.4ERs (with the option for future authorization)

SBM

Via dedicated interface



PACM Registry Administrator



MCU

Authorize at a later stage

First transfer

“Internationally Transferred Mitigation outcomes” (ITMOs)

NDC

International Mitigation Purposes

Other purposes

OIMP

**Article 6.2 Guidance
(Reporting and Accounting Rules)**

Implications

Reporting and review

Tracking

Accounting

Commitment of the country to apply **corresponding adjustments** to avoid double counting of ITMOs authorized and “first transferred”

What an authorization statement must contain

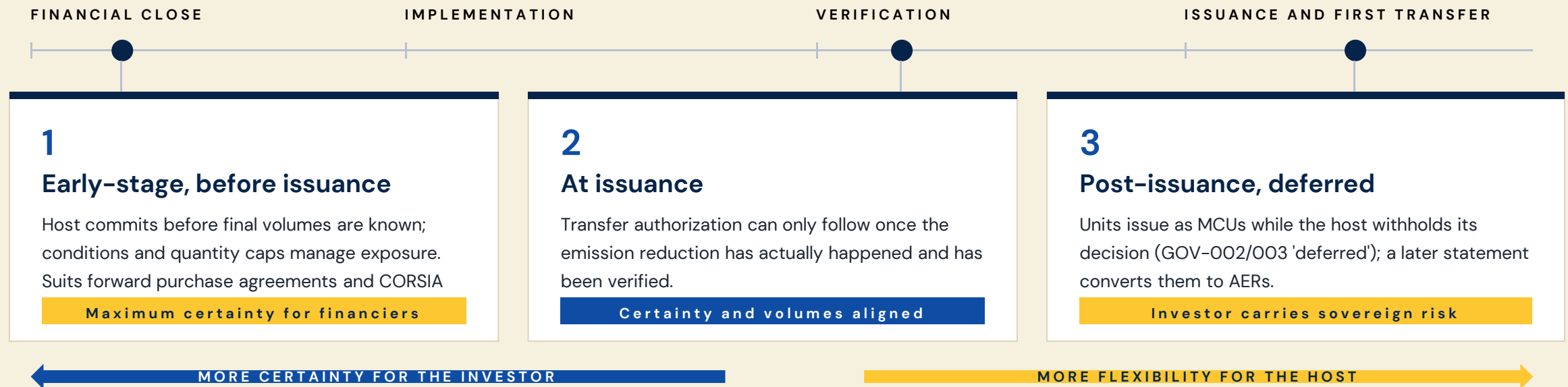
Identity and scope	Use and transfer	Governance and tracking
(a) Unique identifier of the cooperative approach from the CARP , where available	(d) Specification of the first transfer of the mitigation outcome	(f) Cross-reference to the underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures
(b) Name(s) of participating Party(ies) and/or entities covered	(e) Uses covered — NDC achievement and/or other international mitigation purposes	(g) Circumstances in which changes to the authorization may occur and the process for managing them
(c) Date and duration, including the final date for mitigation outcomes to be issued, used or cancelled	(h) Quantity of ITMOs, if applicable	(i) Registry for tracking and recording ITMOs; (j) registries in the underlying framework
(k) Vintage(s) covered	(l) Metrics, units of measurement or conversion, and GHGs covered	(m) Sector(s) and (n) activity type(s) or activities covered, if applicable

Parties may use a single consolidated authorization or sequential processes (para 4). Changes shall not affect mitigation outcomes already first transferred unless the Parties specify otherwise (para 7). [Decision 4/CMA.6](#)

The secretariat's Article 6.4 forms [GOV-002](#) (projects) and [GOV-003](#) (PoAs) capture full, partial, no or deferred authorization.

When authorization lands in the cycle

The same decision, taken at three points in the activity lifecycle, each of which has trade-offs for investor certainty against host flexibility.



THE PREDICTABILITY TEST

Can a developer read the framework and know, before financial close, what will be authorized, under which conditions, and how changes are handled? If not, the risk premium may be priced into every activity in the country.

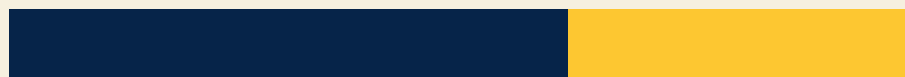
Prerequisites: a DNA, communicated host party participation requirements (69 Parties so far), Article 6.2 tracking arrangements, and an initial report before or with the first authorization. Changes to authorization must match its own terms, must not lead to double counting, and do not apply to units already first transferred [Decision 6/CMA.6, para 13](#)

Over-authorization

Authorizing away the reductions the NDC is counting on.

Once a corresponding adjustment is applied, the tonne no longer counts towards the host party's own target. The authorization decision is irreversible for that unit.

A HOST PARTY MITIGATION POTENTIAL



Reserved for the unconditional target

**Available to
authorize**

Over-authorization is what happens when the amber band is sold twice.

FOUR SETTINGS THAT KEEP IT IN CHECK

HOW MUCH

Quantity and vintage caps

Authorize a defined volume or share per activity and per sector, with vintages tied to the NDC period.

WHERE

Sector screening against the NDC

Reserve the sectors needed for unconditional targets; open conditional-element sectors; revisit at each NDC update.

ON WHAT TERMS

Conditions with a managed change process

State the circumstances for change up front : a predictable change process is worth more to financiers than an unconditional promise.

AT WHAT PRICE

Fees and share of proceeds

A transparent corresponding-adjustment fee funds the DNA and signals seriousness.

Discussion Points

1

FOR DNAS

What would you need to know — about demand, price, your own NDC pathway — before authorizing in a given sector, and what makes you hesitate today?

2

FOR DEVELOPERS AND FINANCIERS

At what point in the cycle do you need authorization certainty, and what assurance short of full authorization would move a financing decision?

How do you structure activities under authorization uncertainty, and what does an MCU-only route change commercially?

3

FOR ALL

Is over-authorization a real risk in your context — and what safeguards would address it without deterring investment?

6 Understanding the market dynamics

Zubair Shahid
UNFCCC Secretariat

The carbon pricing landscape 2026

87

carbon pricing instruments

29%

of global emissions covered

\$107bn+

government revenues, 2025

~\$21/t

average carbon price

CARBON PRICES — USD PER TONNE, 2026

COMPLIANCE PRICES

Europe & Central Asia

\$68

Global average

\$21

East Asia & Pacific

\$11

CREDIT PRICES

CORSIA-eligible

\$15–22

Other categories

\$1–14

Compliance systems, border adjustments and crediting mechanisms are converging into one ecosystem.
Article 6 sits at its international interface.

Where demand for units comes from

Compliance-driven demand

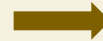
e.g. CORSIA obliges airlines to cancel eligible units for international aviation emissions the largest defined, dated demand for correspondingly adjusted credits today.

Sovereign demand

Buying Parties acquiring ITMOs, including authorized A6.4ERs, towards their own NDC targets through Article 6.2 cooperation.

Corporate demand

Voluntary purchases complementing national efforts, shifting decisively towards high-integrity, correspondingly adjusted units as claims standards tighten.



ALL THREE CONVERGE ON

Correspondingly adjusted, mechanism-issued units

A corresponding adjustment by the host party, issuance under the mechanism is what makes a unit usable in every stream.

Supply that clears this bar can be sold into any of the three streams.

Sovereign engagement is building fast

ENGAGEMENT IS BROAD

112

bilateral Article 6.2 agreements and MoUs

65 countries involved — 61 MoUs, 44 bilateral agreements, 7 other.
Japan 32, Singapore 28, Switzerland 20.

68

Parties engaged in bilateral cooperation

58 host and 10 acquiring Parties; 169 activities being implemented.

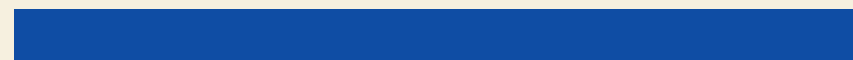
51

cooperative approaches on the CARP

Identifiers issued by the secretariat as of 23 August 2026; 23 Parties have submitted initial reports, 8 annual information.

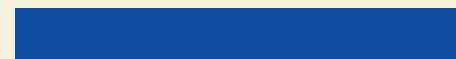
READINESS NEEDS TO COVER SOME GROUND

129



Parties with a PACM designated national authority

69



have communicated host party participation requirements

With a need for support to establish approval and authorization arrangements.

Buyer programmes: what the main acquiring Parties have announced thus far

Buyer	Volume or budget	Vehicle and status	Price signals
Switzerland / Klik	20 million ITMOs by 2030 (about CHF 600 million); at least 80 million for 2031–2040	Bilateral agreements with 16–17 countries; 22 new contracts in 2025; ERPAs with prepayment options	Average CHF 27–35 per tonne; cookstove deals USD 20–25
Japan / JCM	100 Mt by FY2030; 200 Mt by FY2040	31 partner countries; 293 projects (Jan 2026); more than USD 3 billion invested; GX-ETS from April 2026 — MOEJ, Jan 2026	Project-financed; credit shares negotiated
Singapore	2.175 Mt contracted for 2026–2030 (about S\$76 million); second RFP under way — MTI Singapore	Implementation agreements with 9+ countries, 28 agreements counted by UNEP-CCC; carbon-tax offset up to 5 per cent	About S\$35 per tonne; bids S\$25–55 — NCCS Singapore
Sweden	SEK 1.5 billion frame through 2032	Agreements with Ghana, Nepal, Zambia, Kenya, Dominican Republic, Switzerland; contributions to ADB CACF and GGGI	Not disclosed
Norway (NOGER)	NOK 15 billion mandate — Government of Norway	USD 80 million to TCAF ; up to USD 100 million to GGGI NACA fund; up to USD 50 million to ADB CACF ; bilateral agreements	TCAF : USD 30 per tonne under Article 6.2
Republic of Korea	37.5 Mt by 2030 via overseas reductions	MoUs with 10+ countries; first PACM A6.4ERs (Myanmar) authorized for use in the K-ETS — UNFCCC news, 26 Feb 2026	K-ETS allowance about USD 20 (Q3 2026) up from USD 7 in end of 2025.

CORSIA: dated demand, four to six times the eligible supply

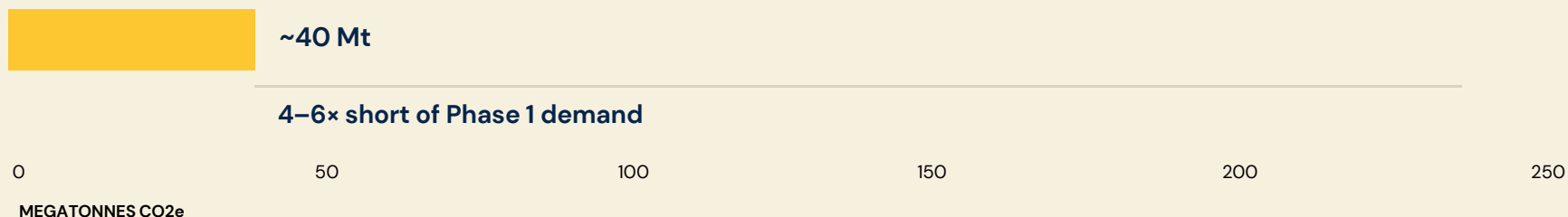
Phase 1 demand is dated and known. Eligible supply is a fraction of it.

PHASE 1, 2024–2026

Demand estimate
IATA range



Eligible supply
authorized and labelled

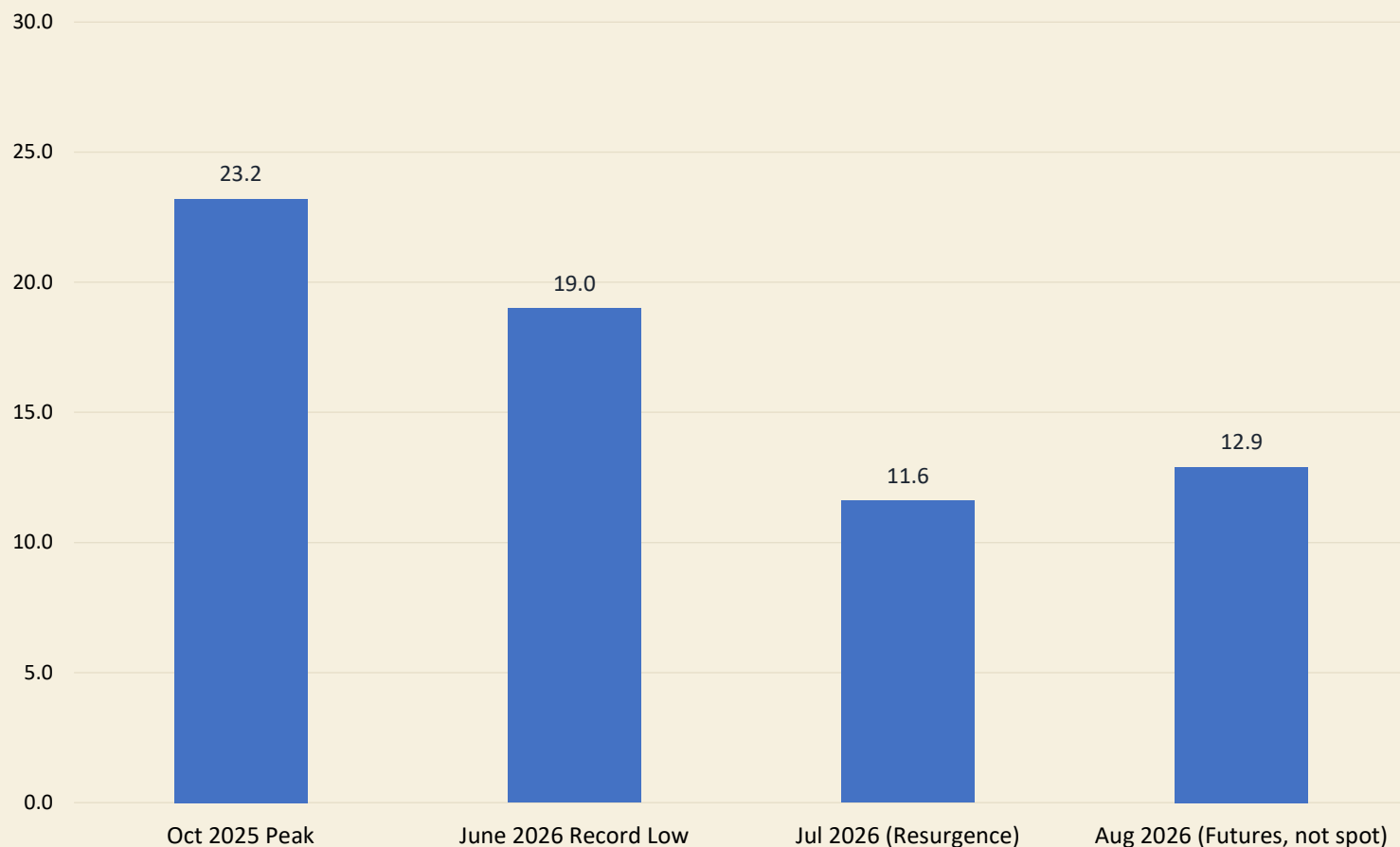


PHASE 2, 2027–2035

0.88 – 1.35 Gt

Roughly four to six times Phase 1, when participation becomes mandatory.

CORSIA-eligible unit prices, 2025–2026 (USD per tCO₂e)



<https://www.fastmarkets.com/insights/corsia-phase-1-prices-squeezed-between-uncertain-demand-and-expanded-supply-potential/>
<https://www.fastmarkets.com/insights/eu-proposes-removing-additional-corsia-credit-quality-criteria-for-phase-1/>
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099051826185087983/pdf/P502283-3ee8b1dc-6f1a-46dd-8141-e6534fd34af9.pdf>

Why prices fell

Eligible supply roughly doubled between January and June 2026 as independent standard credited units entered the market, while airlines deferred purchases towards the 2028 deadline.

What it means for A6.4ERs

No public A6.4ER trade price yet exists.

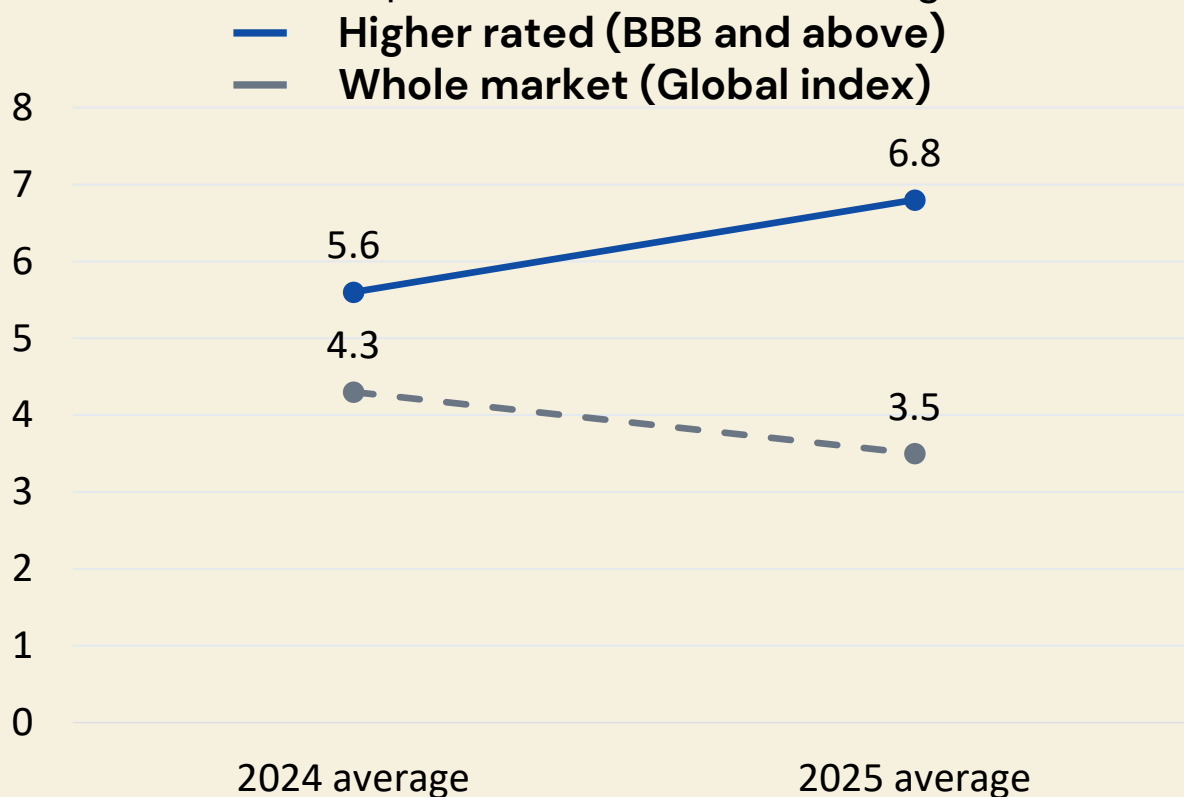
CORSIA eligibility for PACM units, once granted, would connect mechanism supply to this demand and to its price trends.

EU Proposal for PACM aligned credits?

The integrity premium: value over volume

The price-integrity premium widened through 2025

MSCI carbon credit price indexes, annual averages, USD/tCO₂e



1.3×

2024: higher-rated vs whole-market average (USD 5.6 vs 4.3)

1.9×

2025 — the gap widens (USD 6.8 vs 3.5) as the whole market drifts down

> USD 7

year-end 2025 spread between higher- and lower-rated credits reflecting a premium of about 360%, up from USD 2.9 in 2024

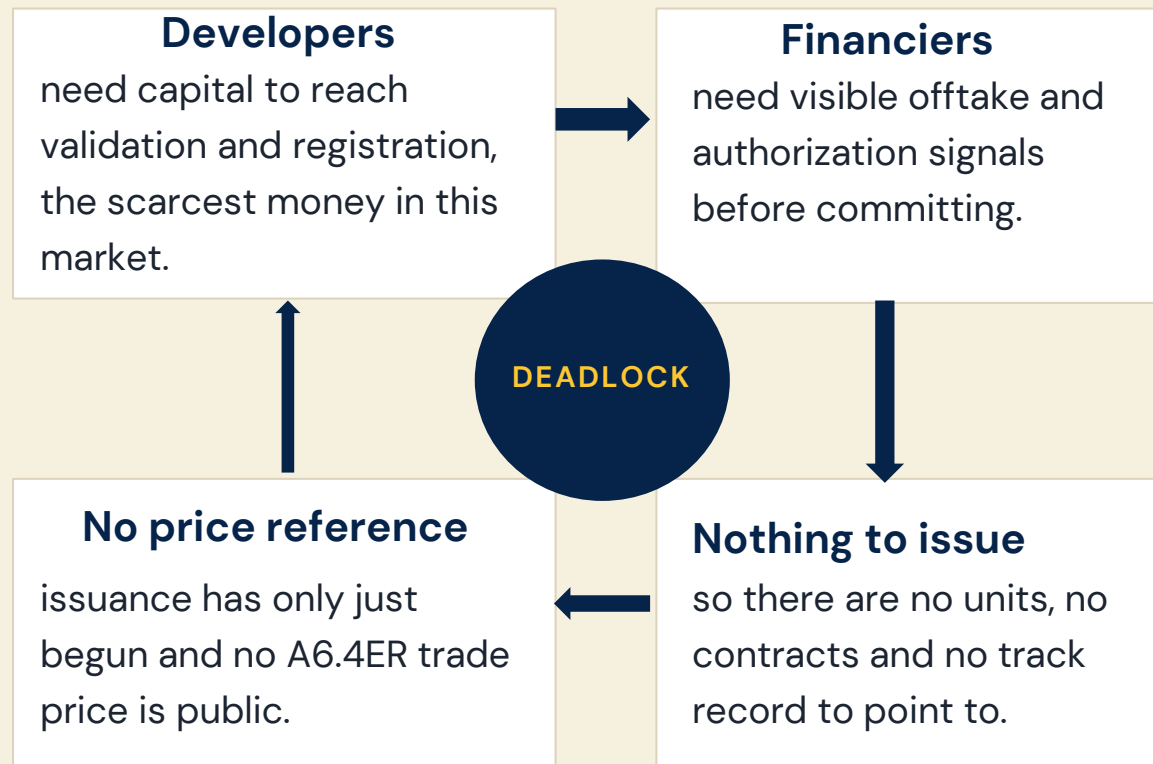
Discussion

-
- 1 FOR BUYERS, DEVELOPERS AND FINANCIERS**
Which sectors and unit types does your NDC point you towards and what authorization features enable confidence in a pipeline?
 - 2 FOR HOST COUNTRIES**
How are you approaching the decision on what to authorize or sell versus retain for your own NDC and what demand information would change your answer?
 - 3 FOR ALL**
Where is the current market failing to clear — what does demand want that supply cannot yet offer, and vice versa?

7 From signals to financing

Moderated Discussion

The commitment loop



Someone has to move first

The circle breaks where a credible signal exists — a demand statement, a sector preference, an authorization framework.

What offtake does

A forward purchase agreement or letter of intent converts projected issuance into projected revenue, something lender can actually underwrite.

How approval and authorization enter

Approval tells a lender the activity can be registered; authorization tells the buyer the units can be counted.

Some project facilitation and finance facilities relevant to Article 6 pipelines

Facility	Instrument and what it offers	Entry stage and preconditions	Scale
ADB CACF and Article 6 Support Facility	Purchase of ITMOs from ADB-supported projects; TA to develop and test mitigation actions under Article 6	Activities within ADB operations; host-country agreement with fund donors	Target above USD 100 million (Sweden SEK 300 million, Norway up to USD 50 million); TA USD 7.8 million
GCF readiness / PMI	Readiness grants and technical assistance for Article 6 frameworks, registries and MRV	Governments via national designated authorities	Grants; no transaction finance
GGGI Carbon Transaction Facility	ITMO purchase funds (NACA, ACCTIF) and an Article 6 readiness facility	Countries with bilateral agreements with Norway or Sweden; GGGI members	Up to USD 100 million Norway; USD 28.5 million Sweden; USD 500 million ambition
IRENA	Project finance and capital mobilization through Energy Transition Accelerator Facility (ETAF) and Climate Investment Platform (CIP)	IRENA Member countries and project participants from the member countries.	Transaction and project facilitation and development
KliK / Swedish Energy Agency / NOGER	ERPAs and ITMO purchase agreements, prepayment options; fund contributions	Activity in a country with a bilateral agreement; authorized by both; additional; no double counting	
UNDP CP4D	Payment-for-results for ITMOs to private proponents who invest up front	Enterprises in nine partner countries; private investment four times the carbon payment	USD 42 million (Switzerland)
World Bank Ci-Dev / SCALE	ERPAs for energy-access projects; standardized crediting framework; SCALE umbrella for RBCF and transaction advice	Project or PoA level; Africa focus; SCALE via World Bank country operations	About USD 76 million across 13 ERPAs
World Bank TCAF	Results-based payments for verified reductions from policy, sectoral and jurisdictional programmes; Uzbekistan iCRAFT first Article 6.2 operation	Government-level programmes; authorization and corresponding-adjustment arrangements	USD 46 million Uzbekistan; USD 15/t RBCF, USD 30/t under 6.2

Note: IRENA runs the ETAF platform for investment-ready renewable projects but has no Article 6-specific facility. Terms to be confirmed by the presenting facilities.

Discussion



Synthesis

Accelerating Article 6.4 Engagement

Finance, NDCs, and Industrial Transformation



United Nations
Climate Change

Agenda



8 Methodologies under PACM

Approved, Pipeline and Bottoms-up submission pathways

Zubair Shahid
UNFCCC Secretariat

Eduardo Cardoso Filho
UNFCCC Secretariat

Standardized requirements under Supervisory Body oversight & an embedded guarantee of Paris alignment on which market confidence rests.

One rulebook

Seven methodological standards and nine tools apply across all methodologies, so buyers and host Parties compare like with like.

Independent oversight

The MEP recommends, the Supervisory Body adopts, CMA guidance governs.

Ambition built in

Baselines below BAU with downward adjustment, lock-in tests and reversal safeguards.

Three questions every methodology must answer

QUESTION ONE

Would it have happened anyway?

Ambition-aligned baselines STAN-METH-004

Set below business-as-usual (BAU) on a performance-based or best-available-technology (BAT) approach, consistent with the host Party's NDC.

Additionality STAN-METH-003 v02.0

Regulatory, investment, common-practice and lock-in analysis — with stricter thresholds than the CDM, and provisions for additionality that erodes over the crediting period.

QUESTION TWO

Can it be undone?

Leakage STAN-METH-005

Emission increases outside the activity boundary must be identified, quantified and deducted.

Non-permanence and reversals STAN-METH-007 / 002

Reversal risk assessment, monitoring beyond the crediting period and remediation where reversals occur — with a dedicated standard for removals.

QUESTION THREE

Can we trust the numbers?

Uncertainty and monitoring AMM-002

Conservative treatment of uncertainty, continuous monitoring where feasible, and applicable data quality requirements.

Suppressed demand STAN-METH-006

Where minimum service levels are unmet, baselines may reflect a defined service level — subject to the safeguards the standard sets.

Answer all three with evidence and the tonne is real, that is the whole of methodological integrity.

Approved, in the pipeline, and under bottom-up consideration

Status	Methodology	Sector	Timing
Approved	A6.4-AMM-001 Flaring or use of landfill gas	Waste (scopes 1, 13)	In force 30 Oct 2025
Approved	A6.4-AMM-002 N ₂ O abatement from nitric acid production	Chemical industry (scope 5)	In force 21 May 2026
Approved	A6.4-AMM-003 Electricity generation from renewable sources connected to an electricity system	Energy (scope 1)	Adopted 30 Jul 2026
Top-down revision	AMS-II.G and AMS-I.E (efficient cookstoves, thermal energy from biomass)	Household energy	Targeted SBM 023 , Oct 2026
Top-down new	Energy efficiency measures in household cooking (draft A6.4-MEP013-A02)	Household energy	Under MEP assessment (reversal risk, thresholds)
Top-down revision	AM0023 gas leak detection and repair; AMS-III.AV safe drinking water; AM0026	Oil and gas; water; energy	2027
Bottom-up (9 PMMs)	Ammonia via electrolysis (2); pumped hydro storage; cooking energy transitions; savanna fire management; HFC recovery and destruction; natural gas leak detection; low-carbon navigation routing; N ₂ O nitric acid	Industry, energy, AFOLU, transport, refrigerants	Under MEP consideration

Bridging the industrial coverage gaps: The bottoms-up methodology pathway

24%

of direct global GHG emissions from industry (2019)

about 14 GtCO₂e; 34 per cent (20 Gt) when indirect emissions from electricity and heat are attributed to industry — [IPCC AR6 WGIII SPM B.2.1](#)

~70%

of industrial CO₂ from steel, cement and chemicals

around 6 Gt of the roughly 9 Gt of direct industrial CO₂ per year ([IEA](#))

1

approved industrial methodology

N₂O abatement in nitric acid — the proof that the mechanism can serve industrial abatement

3

industrial proposals in the bottom-up track

ammonia via electrolysis (two proposals) and HFC recovery and destruction; gas-leak detection sits in oil and gas

THE GAPS THAT MATTER MOST

Cement and clinker substitution; iron and steel (DRI, EAF, hydrogen); aluminium; refining and petrochemicals beyond nitric acid and ammonia; industrial energy efficiency and waste-heat recovery; fuel switching in process heat.

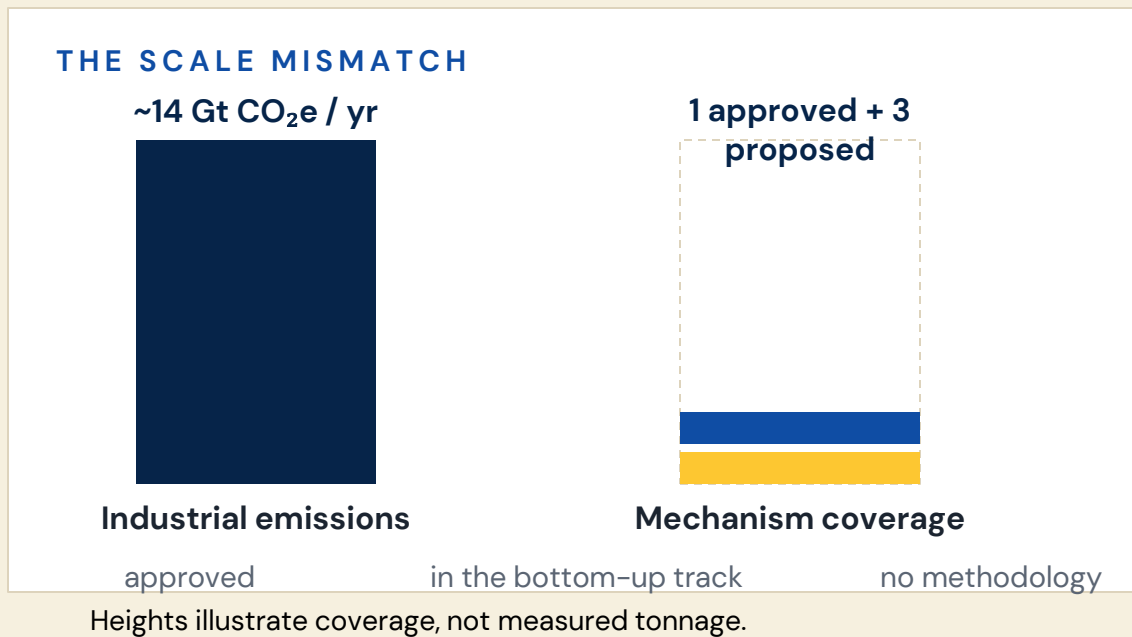
Industrial emissions grew faster since 2000 than any other sector's. — [IPCC AR6 WGIII, ch. 11](#)

WHO IS POSITIONED TO PROPOSE

Host Parties with industrial NDC priorities, industry associations and technical institutions — individually or jointly. The Secretariat facilitates use of the official procedure; it does not prejudge what the Supervisory Body or the Panel will approve.

Bottoms up methodologies as an avenue to enhance coverage

Industry is a quarter of global emissions.



Some examples of where no methodology currently exists

Cement and clinker
substitution

Iron and steel: DRI,
EAF, hydrogen

Aluminum

Refining and
petrochemicals

Energy efficiency
and waste heat

Fuel switching in
process heat

~70% of industrial CO₂ sits in steel, cement and chemicals, around 6 of the roughly 9 Gt emitted each year. (IEA)

Submission, Screening, Assessment, Approval

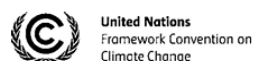
ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-PROC-METH-001

Procedure

Development, revision and clarification of methodologies and methodological tools

Version 01.1



01 SUBMISSION

8 WEEKS AHEAD

Prepare

- Form A6.4-FORM-METH-001;
- Form A6.4-FORM-METH-002;
- Form A6.4-FORM-AC-020 (for a project) or form A6.4-FORM-AC-041 (for PoAs)

Submit by the deadline

By email to the mechanism methodologies inbox. Deadlines fall eight weeks before each Panel meeting

- Forms available at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/article-64-supervisory-body/rules-and-regulations#Forms>
 - **A6.4-FORM-METH-002:** description of the methodology, compliance with methodological requirements;
 - **A6.4-FORM-AC-020:** PDD form (existing or planned project, fill only the description of the project, application of the methodology and duration and crediting period);
 - **A6.4-FORM-AC-041:** PoA-DD form (existing or planned PoA, fill only the description of the PoA, eligibility criteria, general description of the generic CP, application of the methodology to a typical CP);

MEP meeting	Submission deadlines	Information in relation to the submission deadlines
MEP 017	Monday, 05 October 2026 (23:59 CEST)	Eight weeks prior to MEP 017 (30 November to 4 December 2026)

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-64-pacm/methodologies#-How-to-submit-a-proposal-for-a-mechanism-methodology-or-methodological-tool-for-approval-under-the-A64-mechanism>

WHAT YOU SUBMIT

Form A6.4-FORM-METH-001 and -002

Draft design document

Submission, Screening, Assessment, Approval

ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-PROC-METH-001

Procedure

Development, revision and clarification of methodologies and methodological tools

Version 01.1



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

01 SUBMISSION

COMPLIANCE WITH METHODOLOGICAL STANDARDS

Apply requirements of

- **Additionality Standard (A6.4-STAN-METH-003);**
 - How methodologies shall require the demonstration of additionality
- **Baseline standard (A6.4-STAN-METH-004);**
 - Which baseline approach shall be selected, how to determine the unadjusted baseline emissions, downward adjusted baseline, BAU scenario and emissions, guidance on uncertainty and avoidance of double-counting
- **Leakage standard (A6.4-STAN-METH-005);**
 - How methodologies shall identify, avoid and discount leakage;
- **Removals standard (A6.4-STAN-METH-002);***
 - High-level requirements on monitoring, reporting, accounting removals, addressing reversals, PCMP;
- **Reversals standard (A6.4-STAN-METH-007);***
 - Identification of the GHG reservoir, quantification or ERs and/or net removals, identification and quantification of reversals

ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-STAN-METH-003

Standard

Demonstration of additionality in mechanism methodologies

Version 01.2



ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-STAN-METH-004

Standard

Setting the baseline in mechanism methodologies

Version 01.0



ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-STAN-METH-005

Standard

Addressing leakage in mechanism methodologies

Version 01.0



ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-STAN-METH-007

Standard

Addressing non-permanence and reversals in mechanism methodologies

Version 01.0



Submission, Screening, Assessment, Approval

ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-PROC-METH-001

Procedure

Development, revision and clarification of methodologies and methodological tools

Version 01.1



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

01 SUBMISSION

APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

Application of a methodological tool is voluntary

- Common practice tool (A6.4-AMT-001);
 - Stepwise process to assess common practice;
- Investment analysis tool (A6.4-AMT-002);
 - How to operationalize the investment analysis;
- Emissions from solid waste tool (A6.4-AMT-003);
 - How to calculate and monitor emissions from solid waste decomposition;
- Emissions form flaring tool (A6.4-AMT-004);
 - How to calculate and monitor the emissions from flaring of methane;
- Mass-flow tool (A6.4-AMT-005);
 - How to calculate and monitor the concentration of GHG in a gaseous flow;
- Equipment lifetime tool (A6.4-AMT-006);
 - How to determine the technical lifetime of equipment;
- Electricity emissions tool (A6.4-ATM-007);
 - How to calculate and monitor the baseline, activity and leakage emissions from electricity generation and consumption (including the grid emission factor);
- Lock-in risk tool (A6.4-AMT-008);
 - How to assess the risk of lock-in;
- fNRB tool (A6.4-AMT-009);
 - Provides default values of fNRB

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/article-64-supervisory-body/rules-and-regulations#Meth-Tools>

Submission, Screening, Assessment, Approval

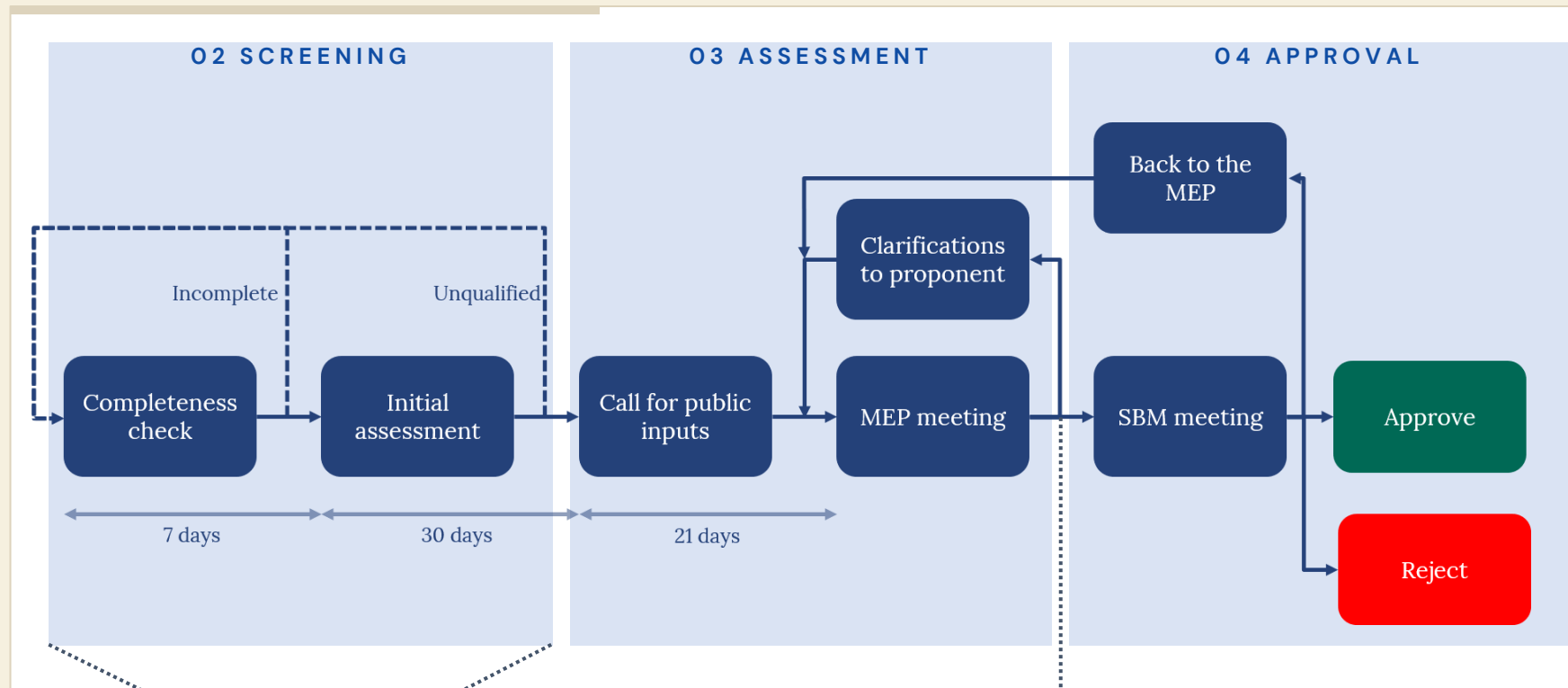
ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

A6.4-PROC-METH-001

Procedure

Development, revision and clarification of methodologies and methodological tools

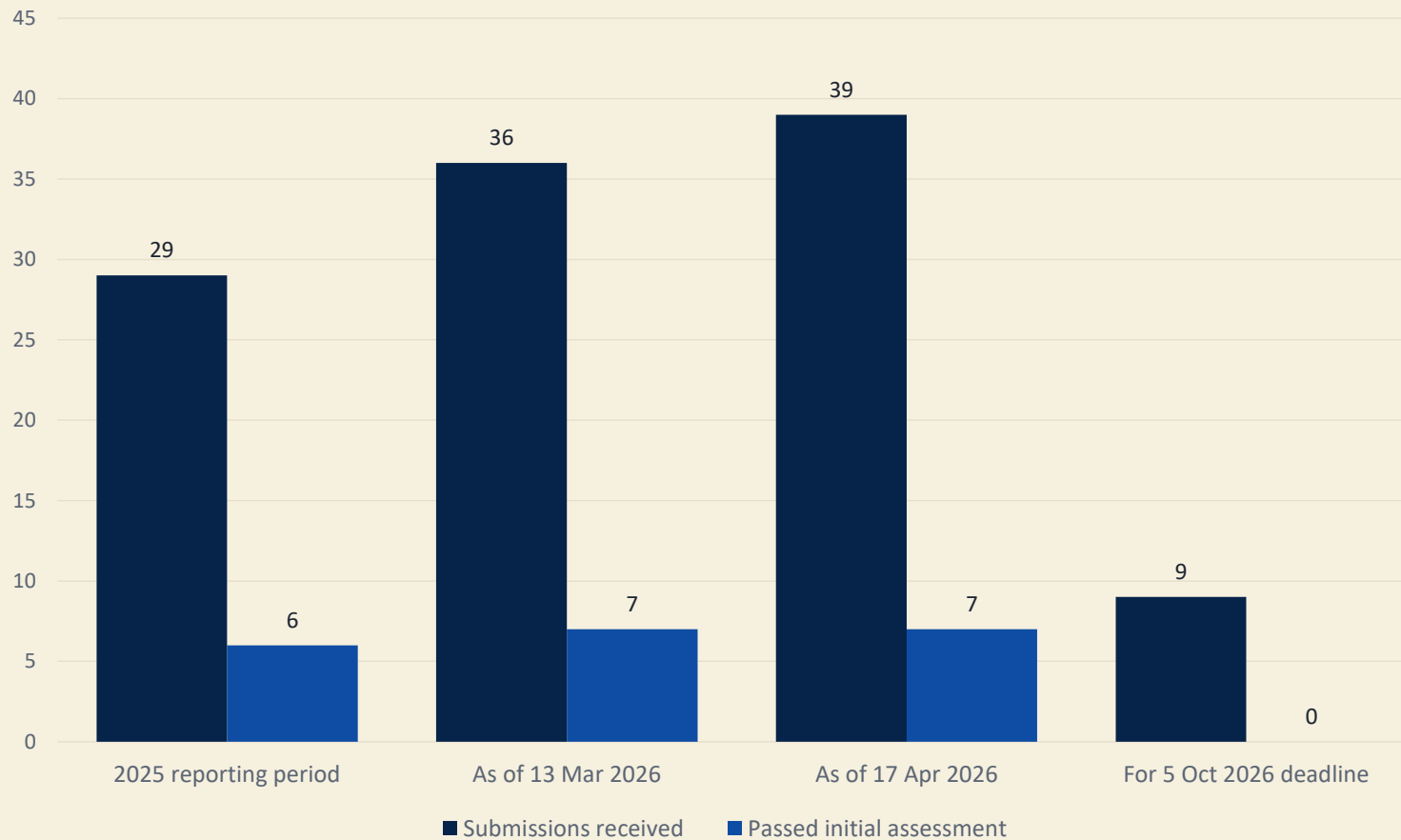
Version 01.1



Usually where a submission fails

Finalize the recommendation within 3 consecutive meetings

What gets returned and why: most submissions fail at completeness



2025: 29 received, 23 returned as incomplete

Clarification requests were sent for 23 of 29 bottom-up submissions in the 2025 reporting period. By April 2026, 39 proposals had been received and seven had passed initial assessment.

[A6.4-INFO-GOV-031](#)

Completeness or substance?

Both. Incomplete forms, a missing draft design document and unanswered applicability questions stop a proposal at day seven; static or historic baselines, thin leakage treatment and additionality not framed by the standard stop it at day thirty.

What gets returned and why: most submissions fail at completeness

Webinar on Article 6.4 Mechanism

Decoding bottom-up methodology development under PACM: A practical guide to high-quality submissions

https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/article-64-supervisory-body/webinars#__-January-2026---Webinar-Decoding-Bottom-Up-Methodology-Development-Under-PACM-A-Practical-Guide-to-High-Quality-Submissions



A pre-submission checklist: the recurring reasons proposals are returned

1**Forms incomplete**

Sections of [METH-002](#) left blank or cross-referenced to external documents; no draft design document showing the methodology applied to a real activity.

2**Baseline not ambition-aligned**

A historic-emissions or fixed-factor baseline with no downward adjustment, no BAT benchmark and no link to the host Party's NDC or long-term strategy.

3**Additionality asserted, not demonstrated**

No elaboration of the requirements from the additionality standard; thresholds taken from CDM practice rather than the v02.0 standard.

4**Leakage dismissed**

No assessment of the minimum sources of leakage required by the leakage standard; No substantive elaboration on why a source is not relevant (e.g. upstream emissions);

5**Monitoring not verifiable**

Parameters without measurement methods, frequencies, QA/QC or uncertainty treatment a DOE could verify.

6**Scope and applicability unclear**

Applicability conditions that cannot be checked at validation; overlapping scope with an existing methodology without justification for a new one; reference to other CDM methodologies.

MEP meeting dates and what they mean for planning a submission

Eight weeks before a Panel meeting is the deadline; allow one to three meetings for consideration; then the next Supervisory Body meeting for adoption.

A realistic submission-to-approval horizon is nine to eighteen months.

- 7–11 Sep 2026 ● [MEP 016](#), Bonn — considering proposals from the 13 July 2026 deadline; cookstove revision for [SBM 023](#)
- 5 Oct 2026 ● Submission deadline (23:59 CEST) for the November–December Panel meeting — nine proposals already received — [UNFCCC methodologies page](#)
- 5–9 Oct 2026 ● [SBM 023](#), Bonn — adoption window for Panel recommendations
- 30 Nov – 4 Dec 2026 ● [MEP 017](#), Bonn — initial consideration of October submissions; initial consideration of CDM revisions (AM0023, AMS–III.AV, AMS–III.AR, AM0026); revision of [AMM–001](#)
- Q1 2027 ● First Supervisory Body meeting of 2027 — earliest realistic adoption for a strong October 2026 submission; SD Tool revision due; revision of AMM–001
- 2027 ● [MEP workplan](#): recommendation of CDM revisions AM0023, AMS–III.AV, AMS–III.AR, AM0026

Discussion

9 Registry Matters

Technical briefing on the Mechanism Registry

Nuria Aznar

UNFCCC Secretariat

Santhosh Thanjavur Prakasam

UNFCCC Secretariat

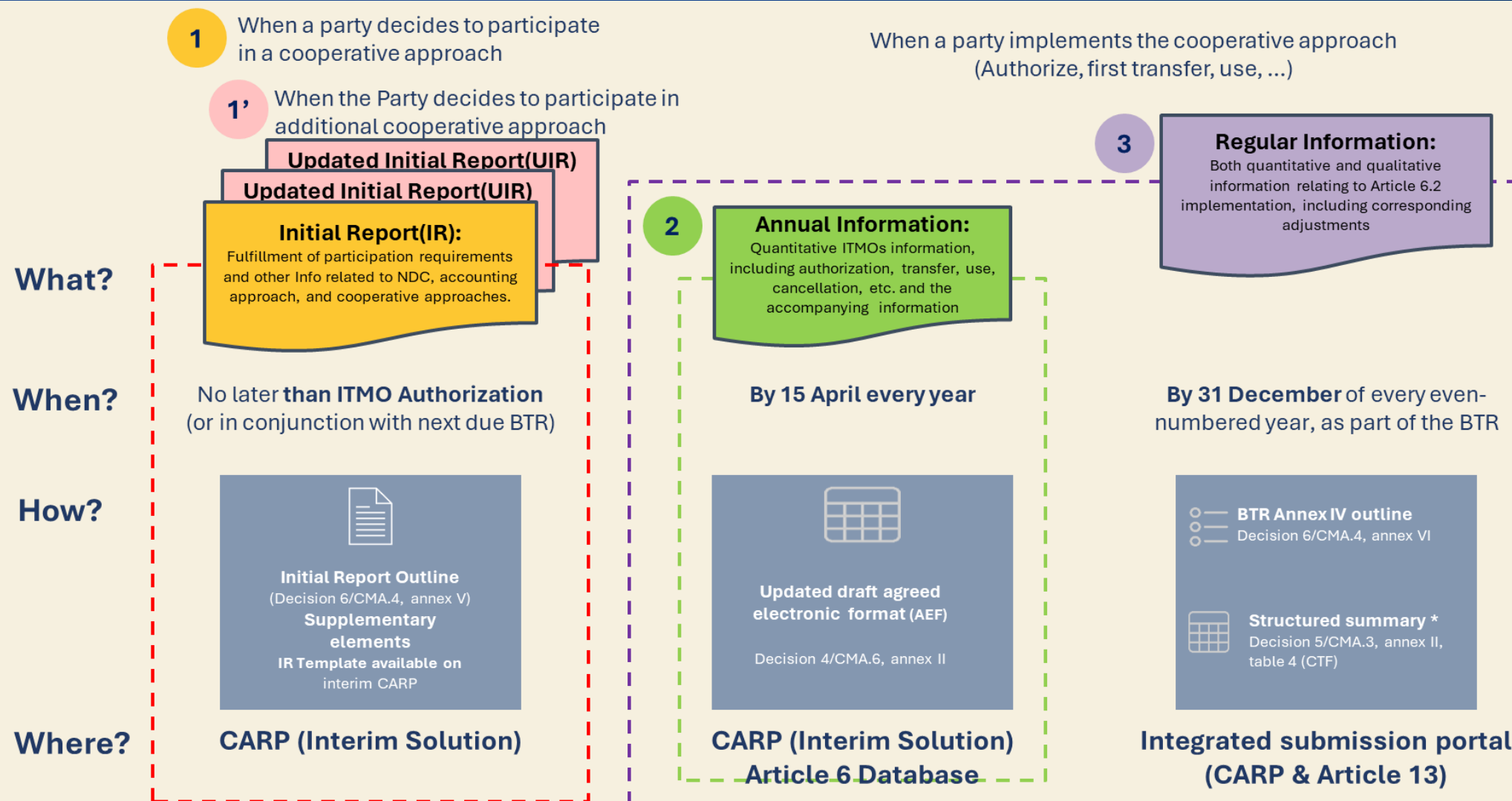
10 The PACM pathway to Cooperative Approaches under 6.2, and reporting matters

Perumal Arumugam

UNFCCC Secretariat

— PACM: A substitute or a complement to cooperative approaches under Article 6.2?

3 Layers of Article 6 Reporting



Reporting Matters under Article 6

THE FIRST REPORT

Initial report

- Parts I–III carry Party-level information (participation responsibilities, NDC description, metrics and the corresponding-adjustment method);
- Part IV describes each cooperative approach. Due no later than authorization of ITMO use or, where practical, with the next BTR.

THE LEDGER

Annual information

- Authorizations, first and subsequent transfers, acquisitions, holdings and cancellations, reported in the agreed electronic format (AEF)

THE NARRATIVE

Regular information

An annex to each biennial transparency report:

- Updates, how corresponding adjustments avoid double counting,
- How each approach ensures environmental integrity and supports the NDC.

Everything flows into the centralized accounting and reporting platform (CARP) and the Article 6 database, with initial reports subject to Article 6 technical expert review.

— PACM: A substitute or a complement to cooperative approaches under Article 6.2?

PACM offers a direct pathway to Article 6.2. subject to Party's choice

PATHWAY 1

PACM issued AERs and MCUs

Host activities and run the activity cycle: participation requirements, activity approval, authorization of entities, validation, registration, issuance, registry operations.

No authorization for NDC/international use?

No Article 6.2 obligations arise. Units serve as mitigation contribution units (MCUs), usable for domestic mitigation, results-based climate finance or domestic price-based measures, still contributing to the host Party's own emission levels.

PATHWAY 2

Use of AERs as ITMOs

Triggered when A6.4ERs are authorized for use towards NDCs and/or other international mitigation purposes and first transferred from that point they are ITMOs.

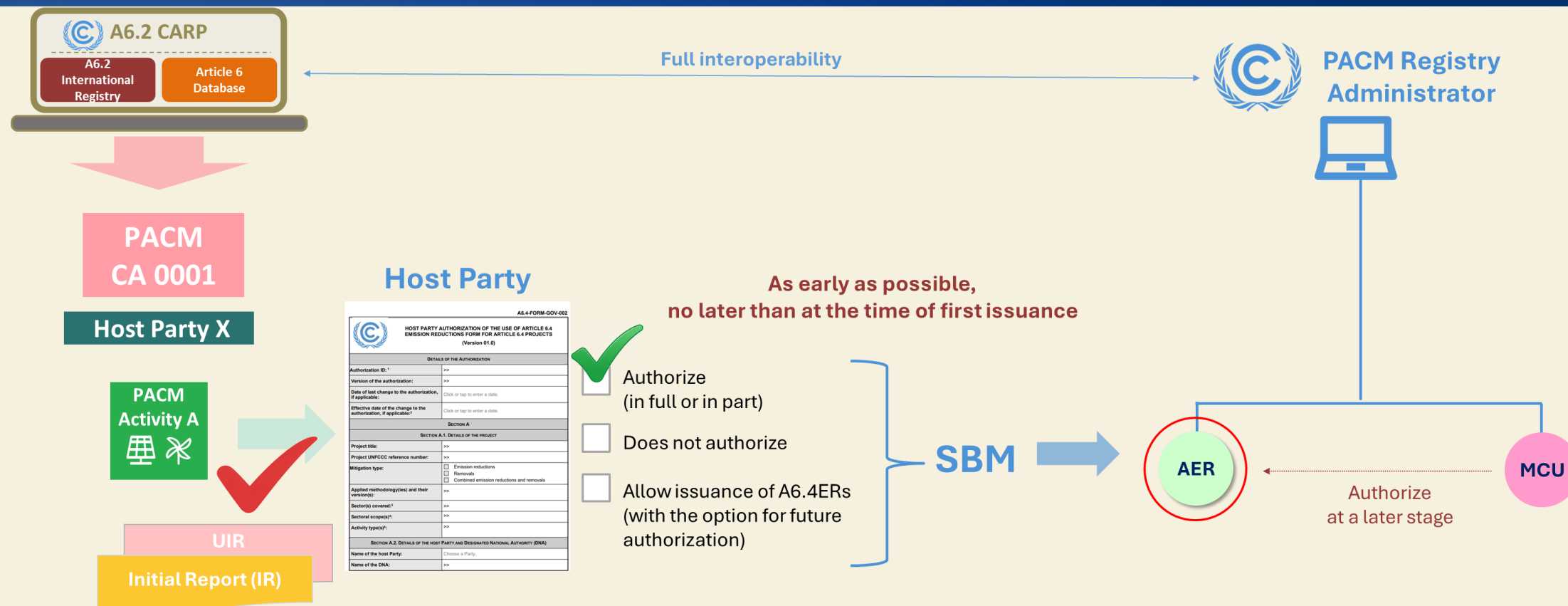
This engages the Article 6.2 accounting, reporting and review obligations: an initial report (or update), annual information in the agreed electronic format, and regular information annexed to each biennial transparency report.

The decision rests exclusively with a Party – what do they authorize the Article 6.4ERs for?

The mechanism creates the option, and never the obligation.

— PACM: A substitute or a complement to cooperative approaches under Article 6.2?

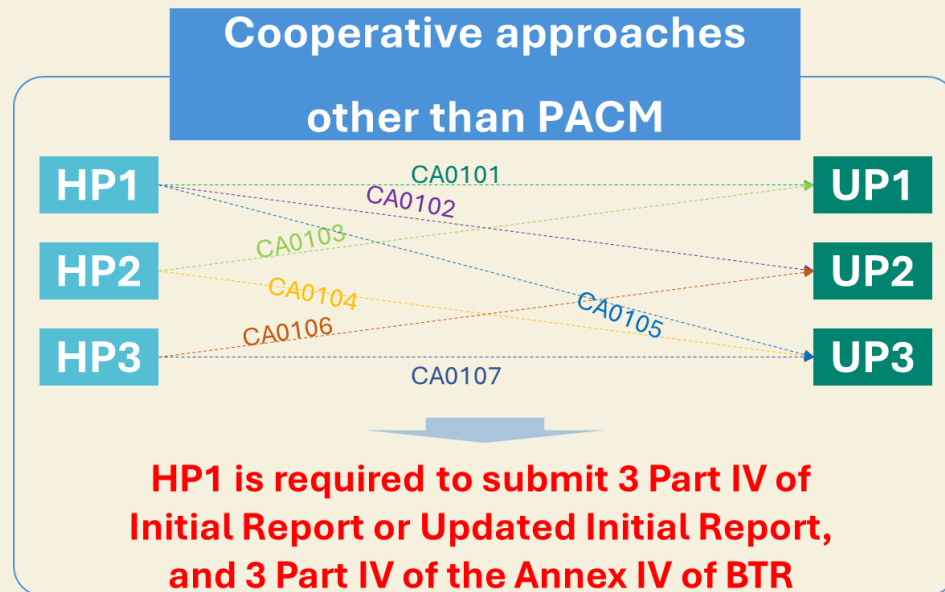
Initial Report: Timing of Submission in the context of PACM



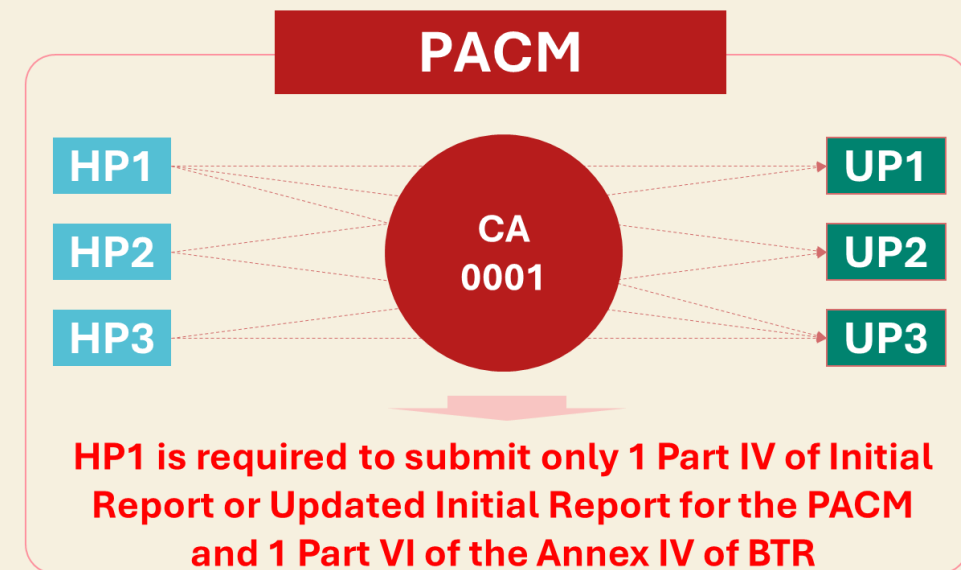
For PACM, one-time submission, either before the host Party's first authorization of A6.4ERs or in conjunction with the authorization statement.

PACM as Cooperative Approach 0001

- Participation in the PACM offers several benefits, inter alia, including the **flexible use of emission reductions** and the **ease of Article 6 reporting** through **full interoperability** between the Article 6.2 infrastructure and the PACM registry



HP: Host Party / UP: Using Party



Simplified Reporting

A PARTY IN THREE BILATERAL APPROACHES

Cooperative approach CA000X

Own Part IV entry · own Annex 4 entry · own AEF lines · own agreement to maintain

Cooperative approach CA000Y

Own Part IV entry · own Annex 4 entry · own AEF lines · own agreement to maintain

Cooperative approach CA000Z

Own Part IV entry · own Annex 4 entry · own AEF lines · own agreement to maintain

Three parallel accounting and reporting tracks:

Duplication, coordination overhead, and three sets of updates every reporting cycle.

THE SAME PARTY IN THE PACM

CA0001 | All PACM activities

One Part IV entry in the initial report covering every PACM activity the Party hosts or buys from.

One Annex 4 entry of regular information with each BTR.

Updates only on material change — new activities do not create new cooperative approaches to report.

Reporting effort stops scaling with the pipeline: the tenth PACM activity adds no more Part IV entries than the first.

Simplified Reporting

What the Article 6 technical expert review looks at and what it does not need to

Parts I–III are reviewed

Party-level information (participation responsibilities, NDC description, metrics and corresponding-adjustment methods) is subject to Article 6 technical expert review, as for any cooperative approach.

Part IV for CA0001

Information describing the PACM's own processes reflects rules adopted under CMA authority and elaborated by the Supervisory Body, thus falling under CMA-governed processes rather than Party-specific review.

Updates only what changed

Where Parts I–III are unchanged from previously reviewed submissions, no further technical expert review is required; updated initial reports focus on Part IV and genuinely new information.

Join a system, or build and maintain multiple ones?

ESTABLISHING A BILATERAL COOPERATIVE APPROACH

- Negotiate the agreement: scope, sectors, terms, partners
- Design or adopt methodologies, baselines and integrity rules
- Draft authorization instruments and templates
- Establish or procure a registry and unit-tracking systems
- Define MRV arrangements and governance
- Maintain all of the above, for each partnership

JOINING THE PACM

The rulebook, methodologies, standardized forms, registry and oversight already exist: developed and maintained centrally by the Supervisory Body and the secretariat under CMA authority.

A Party's entry work reduces to its own decisions: participation requirements, activity approval, entity authorization, and the authorization choice for units.

Maintenance, upgrades and rule evolution are carried by the PACM, not by each Party.

Standardization is not a constraint, it is inherited infrastructure.

Every element a bilateral approach must create and maintain, the PACM already provides.

PACM reduces the machinery, not the sovereignty

What remains with the Party, and should:

1 The authorization decision

Authorize, don't, or decide later (options A/B/C) — including vintages, permitted uses, duration and any expiry.

2 Corresponding adjustments

Applied on first transfer, to the year the mitigation occurred; NDC use stays within the same NDC implementation period as the underlying mitigation.

3 NDC quantification

The relevant portion of the NDC must be quantifiable in greenhouse-gas terms for the sectors from which units are authorized.

4 National arrangements

A mandated authority, approval processes and the legal or administrative framework for authorization.

5 Parts I–III and the BTR

Party-level reporting, the biennial transparency report and its Annex 4 remain Party obligations.

6 The pipeline itself

Which activities to approve, which entities to authorize, and how participation serves the NDC and long-term strategy.

10 NDCs and Corresponding Adjustment Tracking Tool

Andi Sanusi
UNEP-CCC

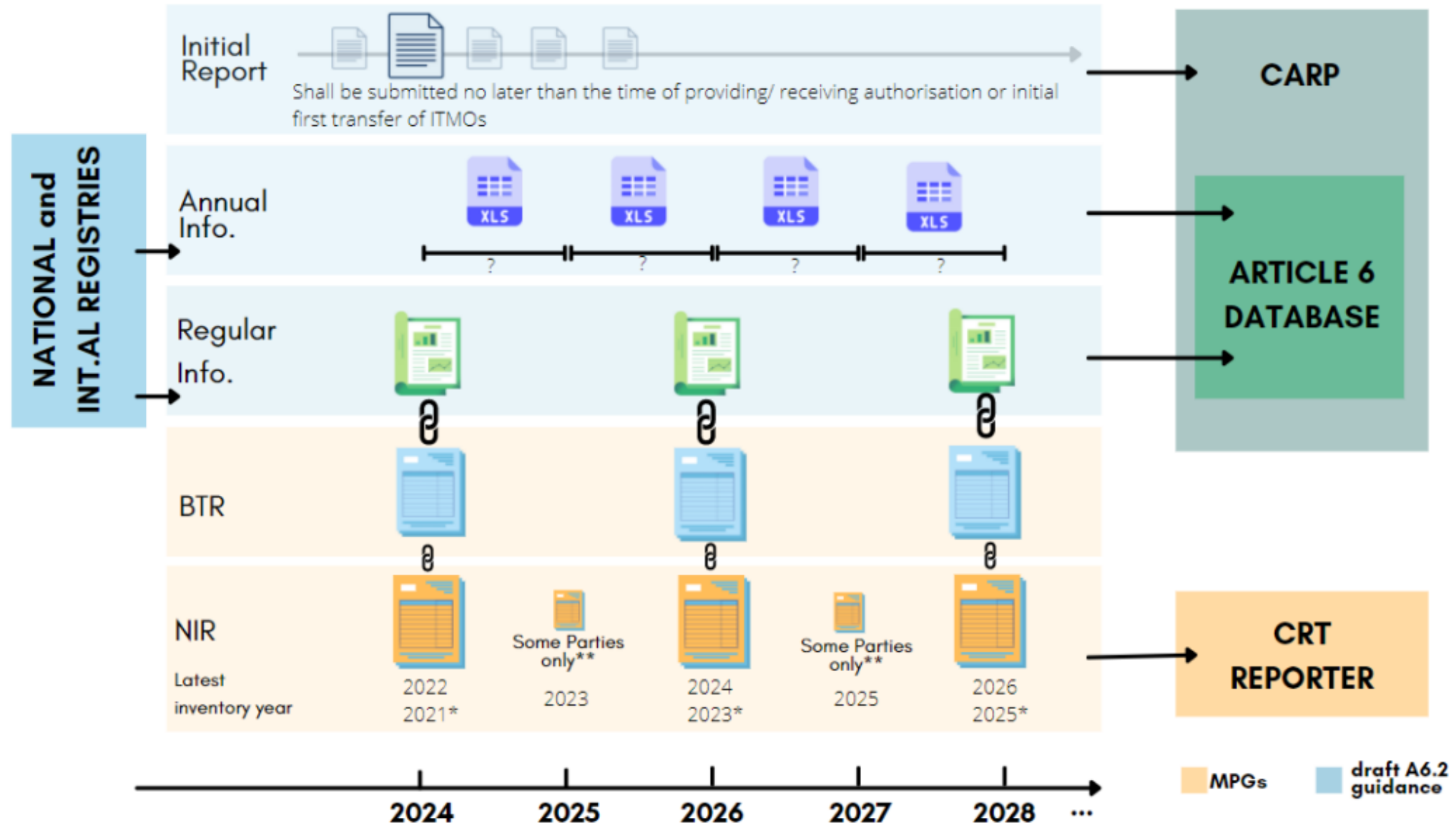
NDC and Corresponding Adjustment Tracking (NDC-CAT) tool

Accelerating Article 6.4 engagement: finance, NDCs, and industrial transformation, Day 2
UNFCCC Climate Week 4 (Baku)

Part 1:

NDC reporting, and what Article 6 adds

Reporting timelines under Articles 6 and 13



How the BTR reviewers assess progress towards the NDC

If the achieved GHG emission level in the target year is:

below the NDC target

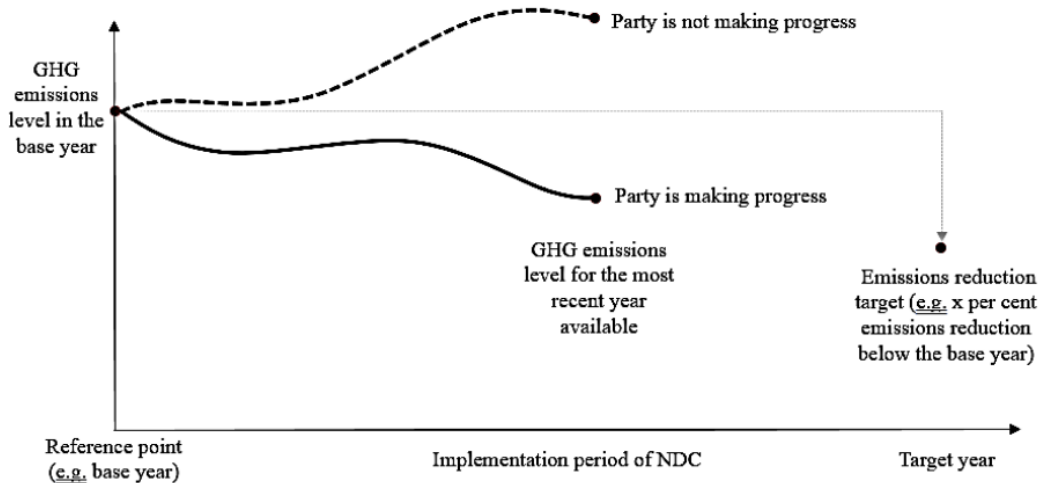
- the NDC is considered to be **achieved**.

above the NDC target

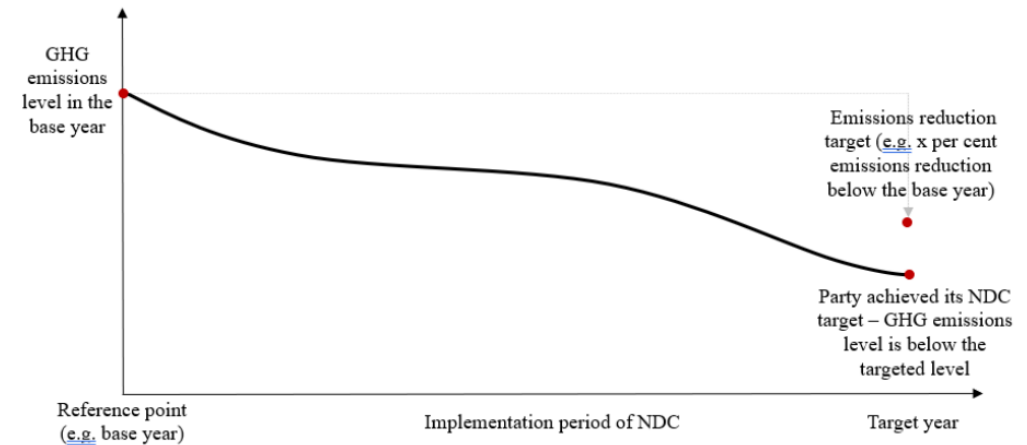
- the NDC is considered to be **not achieved**.

Example of the Party that is not accounting for the contribution from the LULUCF sector and not using ITMOs.

Progress in implementation

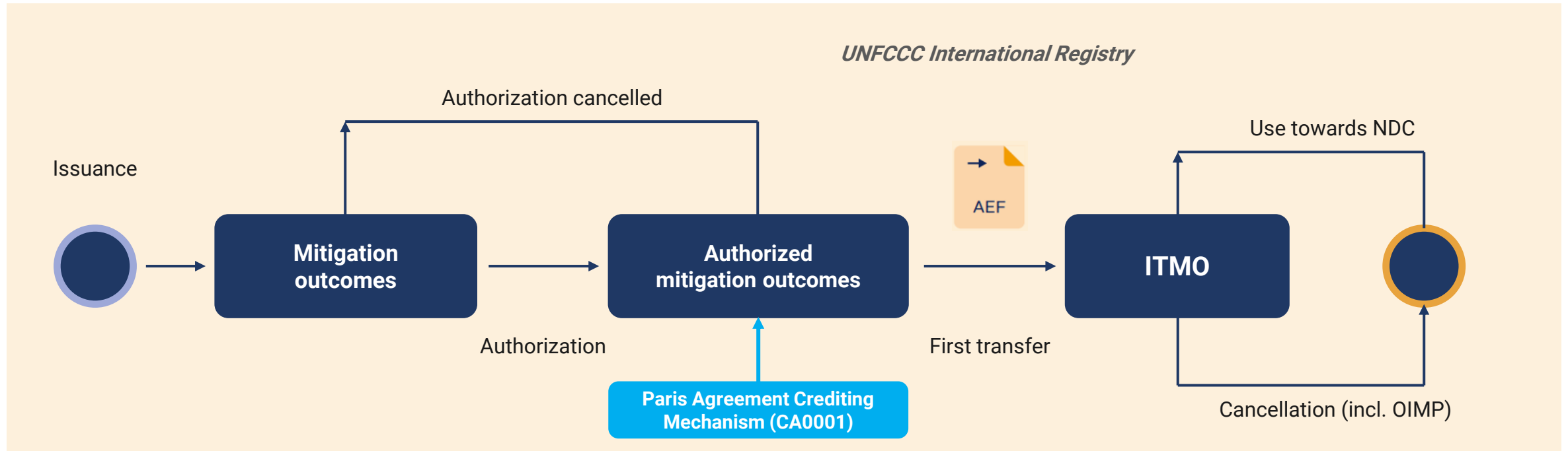


Progress in achievement



Source: Sub-course C.2 Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC | UNFCCC

From issuance to ITMO: Reporting pathways under Article 6.2



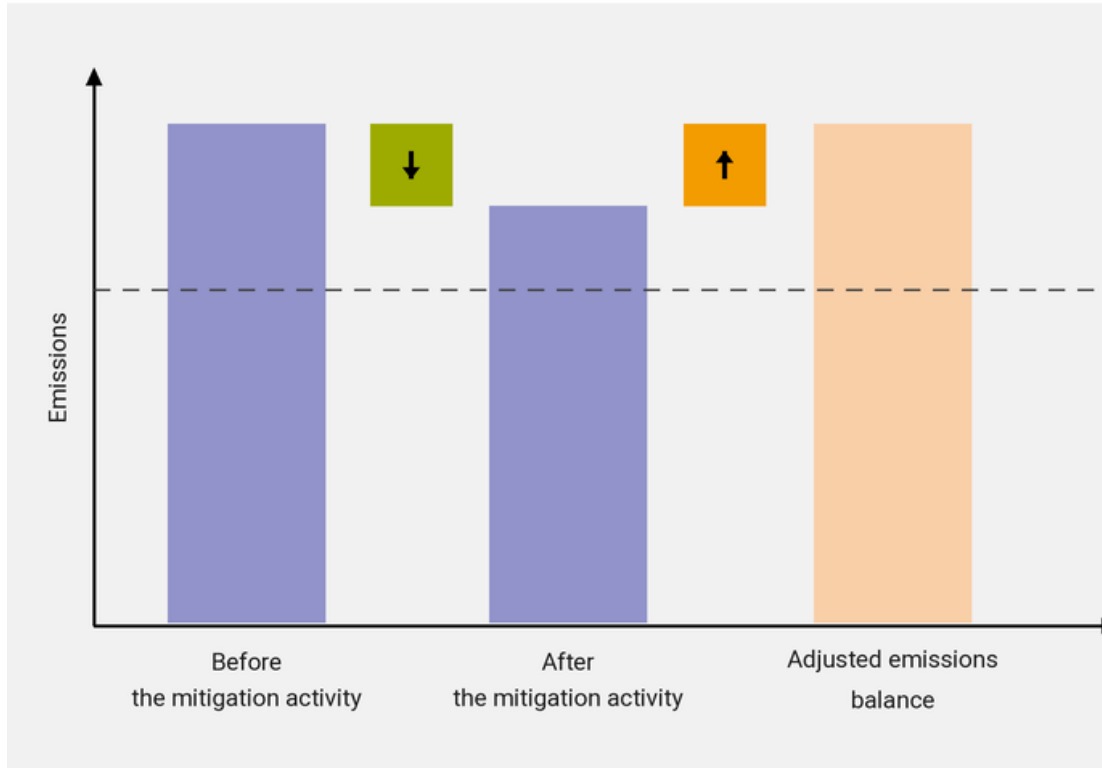
Adapted from UNFCCC secretariat (2025), Figure 5.3: ITMO lifecycle within the Article 6.2 registry ecosystem

Where A6.4ER join

An A6.4ER authorised by the host Party enters this cycle as an authorized mitigation outcome. On first transfer it is recorded in the AEF under cooperative approach CA0001, the identifier the CARP assigns to the Article 6.4 mechanism.

Corresponding adjustments

Corresponding adjustments for the transferring country



Corresponding adjustments

The emission levels a country reports when tracking progress towards its NDC are adjusted to reflect the transfer (export) or the receipt (import) of mitigation outcomes.

Several accounting methods exist

- Averaging
- Trajectory
- Budget

Adjusted emissions balance

= gross inventory emissions + corresponding adjustment

This is the number compared against the NDC target, not the inventory itself.

What CTF Table 4 looks like, and what Article 6 adds to it

	Based on annex to decision 2/CMA.3	Reference point	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total GHG emissions and removals							
Reference point, level, baseline or base year							
Annual quantity of ITMOs first transferred	23(c)						
Annual quantity of mitigation outcomes authorized for other international mitigation purposes	23(d)						
Annual quantity of ITMOs used towards achievement of the NDC	23(e)						
Net annual quantity of ITMOs	23(f)						
Cumulative amount of ITMOs divided by elapsed years	7(a)(ii)						
Total quantitative corresponding adjustments used	23(g)						
Cumulative information in respect of the annual information	23(h)						
Annual emissions balance	23(k)(i)						

Article 6
relevant rows

Where the Article 6 numbers come from

Information required

Methodologies, SDGs,
transparency, accounting

Planned ITMO transfers,
Total corresponding
adjustments, net quantity
of ITMOs

Emissions trajectory, NDC
implementation budget

Perspective sources

Country initial reports

Annual information (AEF)

NDC submissions



Why this matters

- Understanding role of Mitigation Outcomes in the context of country NDC targets
- Avoiding overselling of ITMOs
- Creating confidence in ITMO buyers

Annual information (AEF): key contents

Annual Information

- Includes details on **ITMO authorizations, authorized entities, ITMO transfers, ITMO holdings, and updates and changes**

Authorization of ITMOs for Use

- Specifies the **cooperative approach, other international mitigation purposes**, and relevant parties involved
- Includes information on the **year of mitigation, sectors, activity types, and unique identifiers**

Transfer and Acquisition

- Covers the **first transfer, cooperative approach, and other international mitigation purposes**
- Similar details as above, including **unique identifiers**

Which cooperative approach?

Every AEF record names the cooperative approach it belongs to, and for PACM units that field is **CA0001**.

Extract from the CARP

CA0001

Article 6.4 mechanism (Parties to the Paris Agreement)

CA0002

Sustainable rice cultivation, Ghana (Ghana and Switzerland)

CA0003

E-buses, Bangkok (Switzerland and Thailand)

Part 2:

NDC and Corresponding Adjustment Tracking (NDC-CAT) tool

NDC-CAT: what it is

What it is

- Provide a **quantitative, step-by-step approach** for integrating **NDC progress tracking** with **Article 6 adjusted emissions balances** and corresponding adjustment calculations
- Show clear **linkages between national GHG inventories, NDC implementation and achievement, and ITMO transactions**
- Runs in two settings, **ex post** for reporting and **ex ante** for projections and planning.

What the output is

- **Ready-to-use structured summary** that meets **UNFCCC reporting requirements**
- Enabling countries to make **informed decisions** for **NDC implementation** and their participation in **Article 6 mechanisms**.

NDC-CAT: how it works



Organize and enter all **necessary NDC, GHG inventory, and Article 6 data** in a structured way



Calculate **target-year emissions, corresponding adjustments, adjusted emissions balances**



Assess progress toward NDC achievement over time by **comparing adjusted emissions** to the base-year level and target-year level, it shows whether a **country is on track to meet its NDC**.

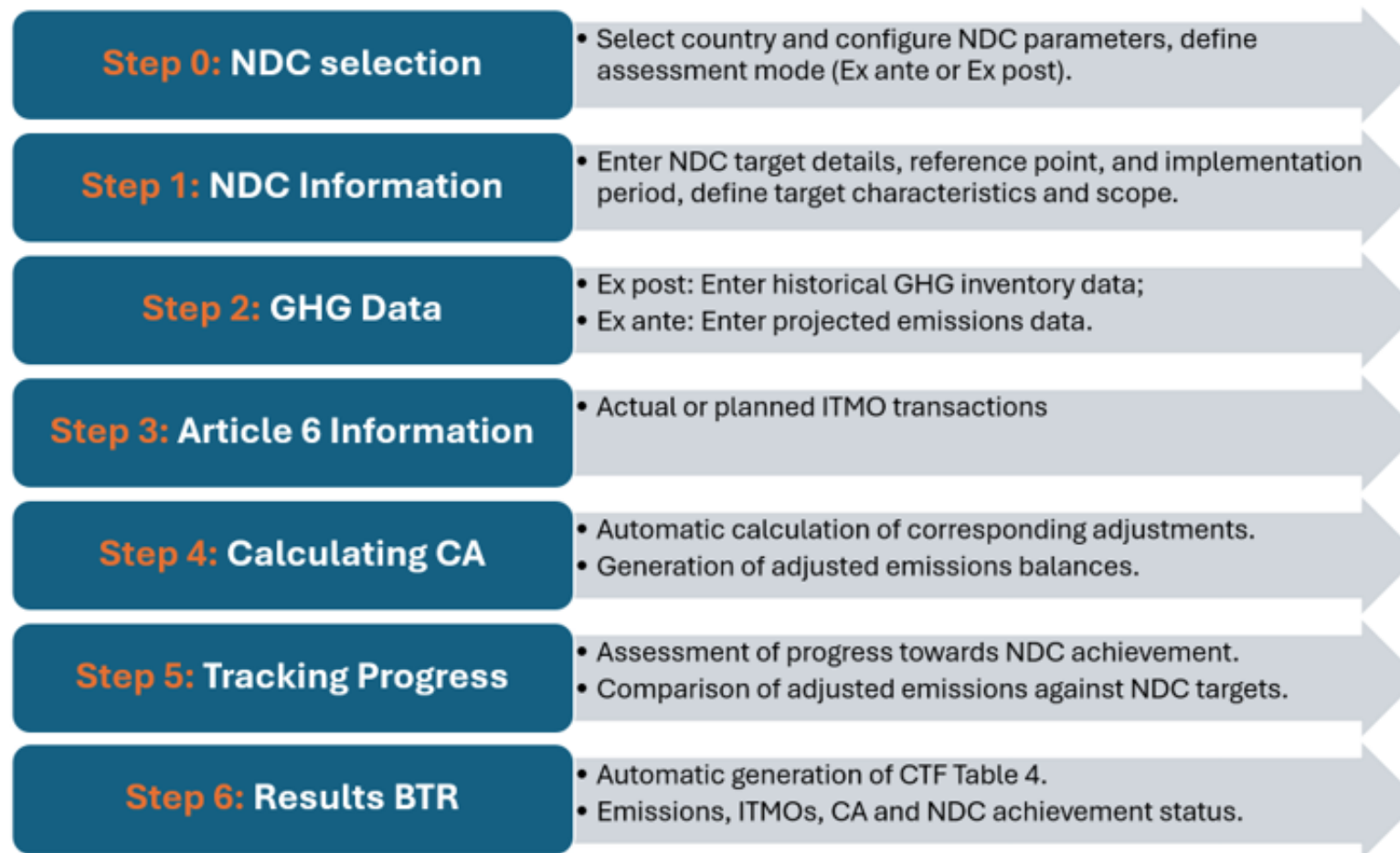


Produce the **official reporting table for the Biennial Transparency Report (CTF Table 4)**.



Provide the possibility to make projections through the **Ex post setting**

NDC-CAT Steps



Step 0: information on NDC type

Step 0: Information on your NDC Type

Use the dropdown below to describe your NDC

Country	
Ex ante or ex post model	
NDC type	
Year of NDC submission	
NDC Implementation Period (Start year)	
NDC Implementation Period (End year)	
Latest inventory year	
Name of the selected indicator for NDC tracking	
Reference Point	BAU
Target type: single year or multi-year	Single Year
LULUCF included in NDC	
Is the Target Economy Wide	

Step 0: information on NDC type

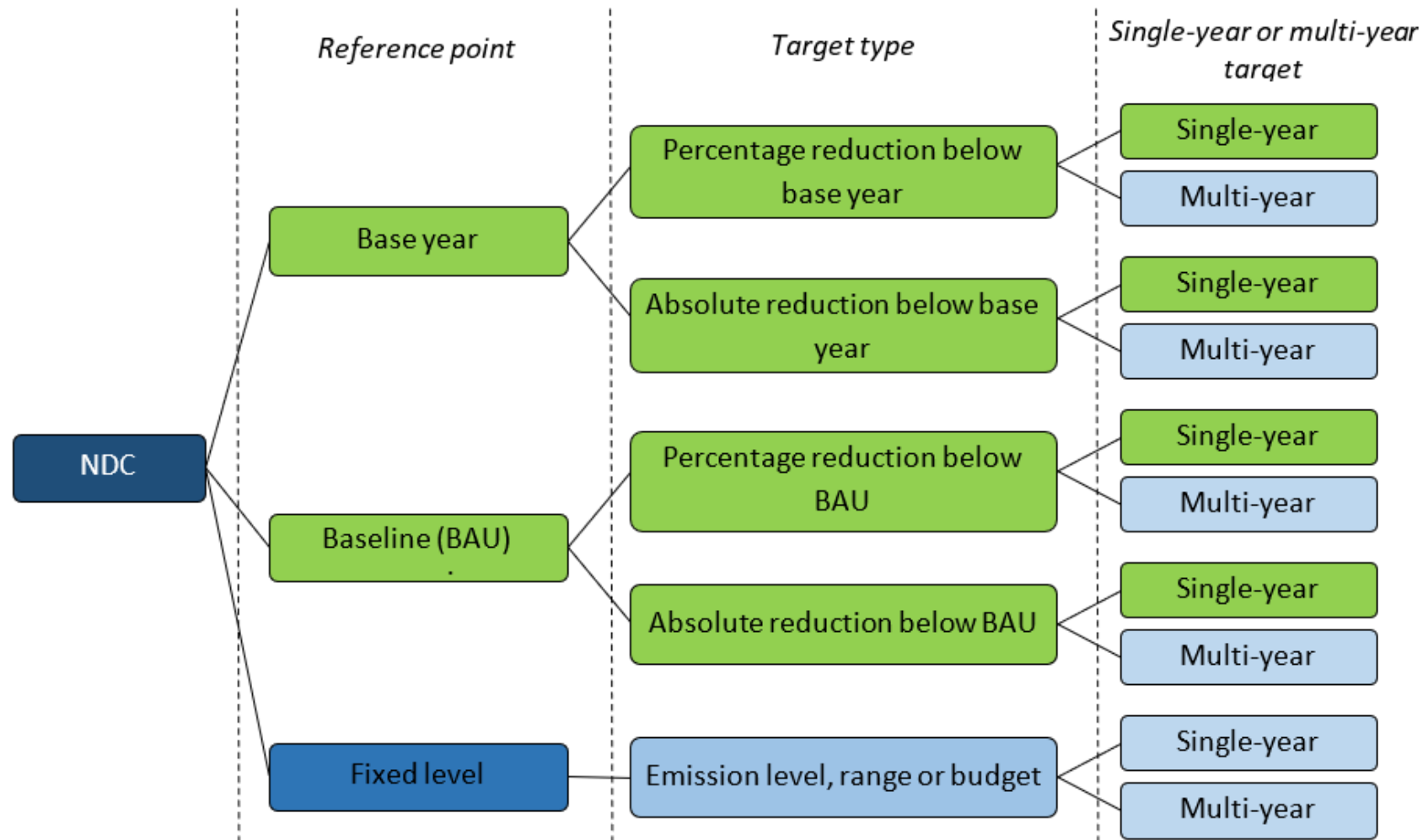


Figure 5: Type of NDCs covered within the scope of this tool (highlighted in green)

Step 1: NDC target Information

Step 1: NDC Target Information

Please fill in the relevant base year or reference point information and NDC target level

NDC Implementation Period (Start year)	
NDC Implementation Period (End year)	
Latest Inventory Year	
Target type	
Is the table empty (i.e. without any data)?	Yes

Required NDC target information

NDC with Base Year	
NDC Information	Input
Base Year	
Base Year Value (ktCO2e)	
Base Year Emissions (ktCO2e)	
Base Year Emissions (ktCO2e)	
Target year	
Target Year Level (ktCO2e)	

Required information in NDCs with base year as the reference point

NDC with BAU scenario	
NDC Information	Input
NDC Target year	
BAU scenario emissions, ktCO2e	
2021	
2022	
2023	
2024	
2025	
2026	
2027	
2028	
2029	
2030	
2031	
2032	
2033	
2034	
2035	
Target Year Level (ktCO2e)	

Required information for NDC with BAU as reference point

Step 2: GHG inventory, or projections in ex-ante mode

Step 2: GHG Inventory

Please insert the values for your GHG inventory, up to your most recent inventory year. If your NDC target is non-economy wide, please leave the relevant sectoral row blank.

Unit: kt CO2 eq.

Sectors	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1. Energy					
2. Industrial processes and product use					
3. Agriculture					
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry					
5. Waste					
6. Other					
Total (with LULUCF)					
Total (without LULUCF)					

Is the table empty (i.e. without any data)?	Yes
---	-----

Step 2: ex-ante mode emissions projections

The document is now in 'projections setting' as the user selected 'Ex ante' on Step 0, which allows to explore potential scenarios regarding emissions reduction. To continue the exercise, please fill the cells with emissions data. Note that the file will calculate emissions using the variable 'Total with LULUCF' (row 16) if you have answered 'Yes' to the 'LULUCF included in NDC' question in Step 0, if you answered 'no', the file will take into account the 'Total without LULUCF' (Row 17). If you want to switch to reporting, please delete current data in steps 0-3 and, on Step 0, select 'Ex post'

Step 2: Emissions projections

Please insert your projections in the table below

Unit: kt CO2 eq.

Sectors	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
1. Energy									
2. Industrial processes and product use									
3. Agriculture									
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry									
5. Waste									
6. Other									
Total (with LULUCF)									
Total (without LULUCF)									

Is the table empty (i.e. without any data)? Yes

Step 3: Article 6 and ITMO use or transfer

Step 3: Article 6 and ITMO use or transfer

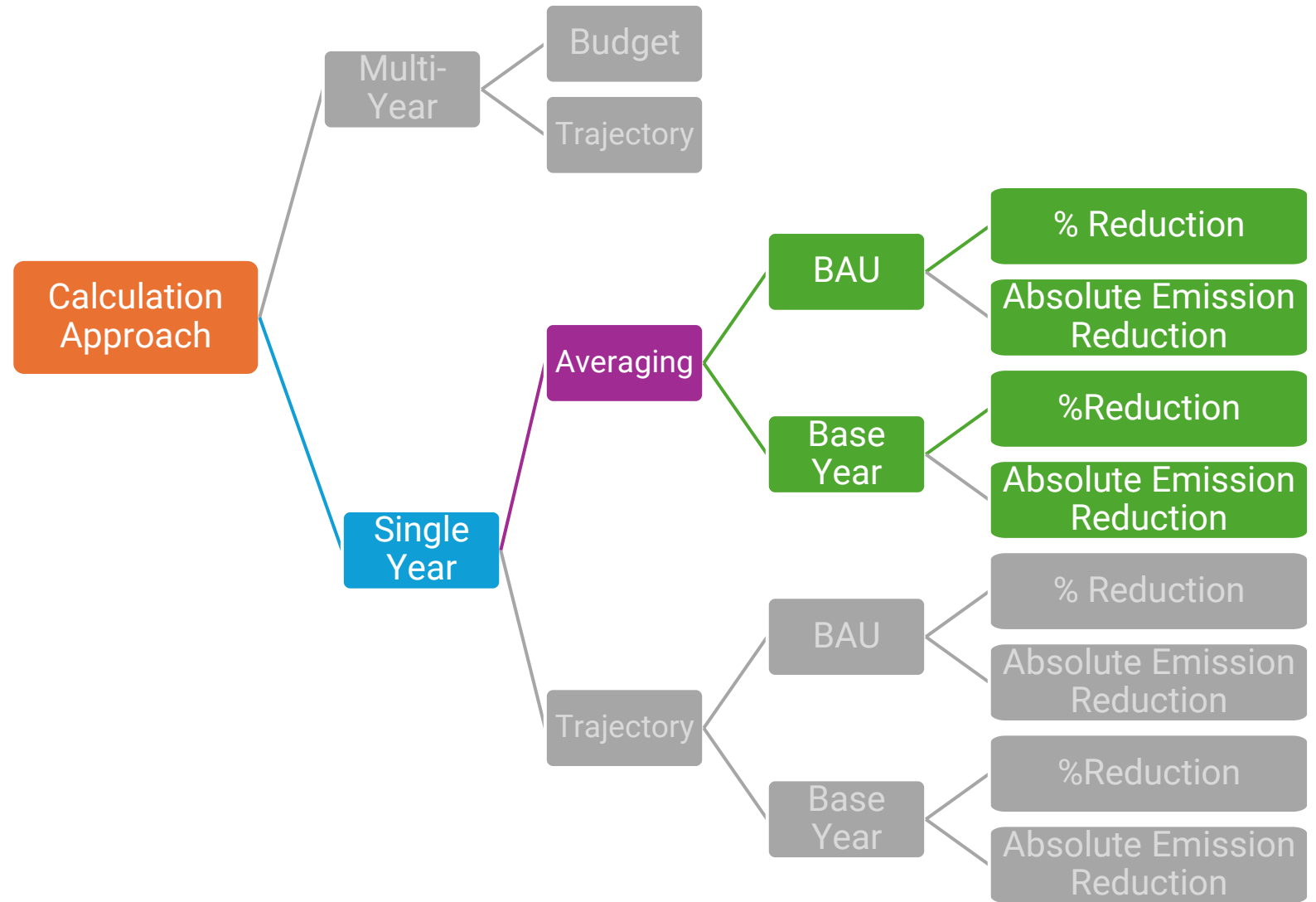
Describe Article 6 and ITMO use or transfers

Are you Acquiring ITMOs (importing) from a Host Party?	No
Are you providing ITMOs (exporting) to other Parties?	Yes
Is the table empty (i.e. without any data)?	Yes

INSERT DATA HERE DIRECTLY FROM AEF (tCO2)

[illegible]

Article 6 Corresponding adjustment: Calculation methodology



Remember this slide?

If the achieved GHG emission level in the target year is:

below the NDC target

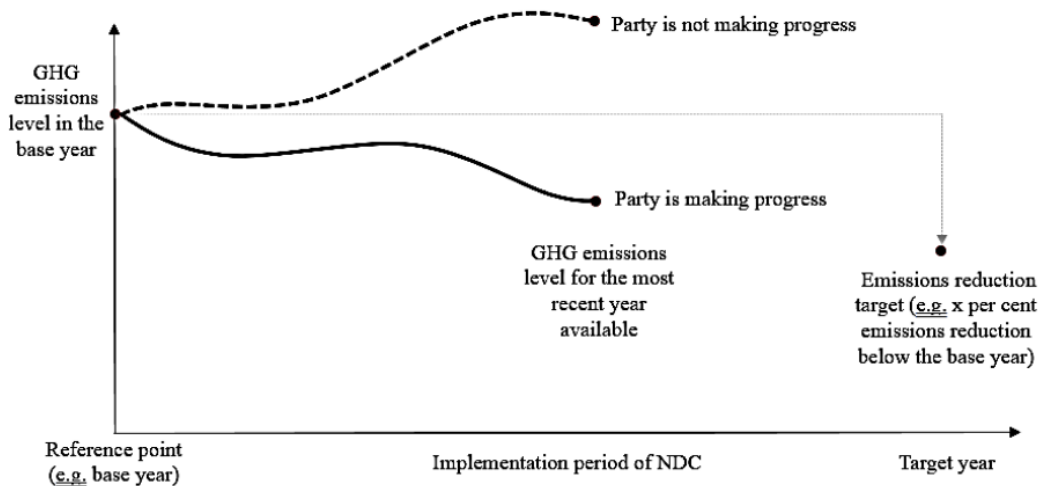
- the NDC is considered to be **achieved**.

above the NDC target

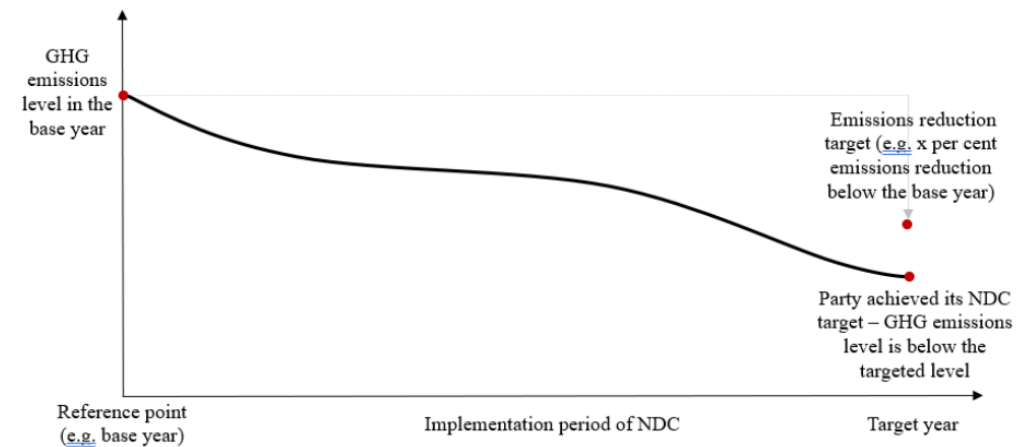
- the NDC is considered to be **not achieved**.

Example of the Party that is not accounting for the contribution from the LULUCF sector and not using ITMOs.

Progress in implementation



Progress in achievement



Source: Sub-course C.2 Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC | UNFCCC

How the tool tracks progress

Step 5 compares the adjusted emissions balance against two reference lines. The comparison is always with the adjusted balance, never the raw inventory.

Intermediary progress	Are emissions falling?	Final achievement	Is the target met?
Compares the most recent adjusted emissions balance with the reference level. NDC with a base year % reduction from base year level = 1 – (Adjusted emissions balance / Base year emissions reference level) NDC with a BAU scenario % reduction from BAU level = 1 – (Adjusted emissions balance / BAU emissions reference level)		Compares the most recent adjusted emissions balance with the target-year level. Base year and BAU alike % reduction from target level = 1 – (Adjusted emissions balance / NDC target level)	

The tool also answers each comparison directly, as Below base year level? and Below target level?, so a user does not have to read the sign of a percentage to know where they stand.

Reading the result

A positive percentage means a reduction. A negative percentage means emissions are above the reference or target level.

Variable	Value	What it means
% reduction from base year level	50%	Emissions have halved against the base year
% reduction from base year level	-30%	Emissions are 30% higher than the base year level
% reduction from target level	12%	The adjusted balance is 12% below the NDC target, so the target is met
% reduction from target level	-5%	The adjusted balance is 5% above the NDC target, so the target is not met

Step 6: Populated CTF table 4

		2015	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Annual quantity of ITMOs first transferred (para. 23(c), annex to decision 2/CMA.3) (para. 77(d)(ii) of the MPGs)	kt CO ₂ equivalent		0.00	150.00	300.00	450.00	600.00	700.00	750.00	800.00
Annual quantity of mitigation outcomes authorized for use for other international mitigation purposes and entities authorized to use such mitigation outcomes, as appropriate (para. 23(d), annex to decision 2/CMA.3) (para. 77(d)(ii) of the MPGs)	Not Applicable		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual quantity of ITMOs used towards achievement of the NDC (para. 23(e), annex to decision 2/CMA.3) (para. 77(d)(ii) of the MPGs)	kt CO ₂ equivalent		0.00	0.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	300.00
Net annual quantity of ITMOs resulting from paras. 23(c)-(e), annex to decision 2/CMA.3 (para. 23(f), annex to decision 2/CMA.3)	kt CO ₂ equivalent		0.00	150.00	200.00	300.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	500.00
If applicable, the cumulative amount of ITMOs, divided by the number of elapsed years in the NDC implementation period (para. 7(a)(ii), annex to decision 2/CMA.3)	kt CO ₂ equivalent		312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50
Total quantitative corresponding adjustments used to calculate the emissions balance referred to in para. 23(k)(i), annex to decision 2/CMA.3, in accordance with the Party's method for applying corresponding adjustments consistent with section III.B, annex to decision 2/CMA.3 (Application of corresponding adjustments) (para. 23(g), annex to decision 2/CMA.3)	kt CO ₂ equivalent		312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50	312.50
The cumulative information in respect of the annual information in para. 23(f), annex to decision 2/CMA.3, as applicable (para. 23(h), annex to decision 2/CMA.3)	kt CO ₂ equivalent		0.00	150.00	350.00	650.00	1,050.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
For metrics in tonnes of CO ₂ eq. or non-GHG, an annual emissions balance consistent with chapter III.B (Application of corresponding adjustment), annex, decision 2/CMA.3 (para. 23(k)(i), annex to decision 2/CMA.3) (as part of para. 77 (d)(ii) of the MPGs)	kt CO ₂ equivalent		51,312.50	50,512.50	49,812.50	49,112.50	48,512.50	47,912.50	47,412.50	47,012.50

Thank you!

Register below for the full launch of the
NDC and Corresponding Adjustment Tracking (NDC-CAT) tool



[Registration link](#)

11 Aligning pipelines with country priorities

Umamaheswaran Krishnan & Zubair Shahid

Six lenses for deciding which sectors to open and which to reserve

1

NDC alignment

Is the sector inside the unconditional target, a conditional element, or outside the NDC scope? Conditional elements are the natural first candidates.

2

Over-authorization risk

How cheap is the abatement, and will the country need it for its own target before 2030 or 2035? Set caps and vintages accordingly.

3

Data and MRV readiness

Is sector data good enough to set conservative baselines and to report the corresponding adjustment with confidence?

4

Methodology availability

Is there an approved methodology (waste, nitric acid, grid renewables), one in the pipeline (cooking), or a gap that would need a bottom-up proposal?

5

Sustainable development priorities

Which sectors deliver the co-benefits the country prioritizes — energy access, air quality, jobs, technology transfer?

6

Demand and finance fit

Do buyers and facilities in the room want what this sector produces — and at what authorization features?

NDC 3.0 Alignment : The Entry Point

**Objective: Position PACM as a delivery tool for NDC 3.0, not a parallel mechanism
(PACM = CA0001 = Article 6.2)**

Action Points

- Map NDC sectoral targets to PACM-eligible activities and approved methodologies
- Identify conditional targets with finance gaps — primary space for carbon finance
- Identify hard-to-abate sectors requiring technology or finance beyond domestic capacity
- Develop a PACM Opportunity Note: NDC priorities → eligible project types → finance gaps

The gap between unconditional and conditional NDC targets defines the primary space in which Article 6.4 carbon finance operates as the enabling mechanism.

Sectoral Prioritisation

Tier 1: Fast-Track Sectors

Sector	Rationale	Strategy
Renewable Energy	Mature, scalable, strong methodology library	Bundle via PoA; grid EF baselines
Energy Efficiency	Immediate reductions	Standardised baselines; aggregation
Waste / Methane	High GWP; city-level scalability	Municipal programmes; MSW + wastewater
Transport	EV + public transit alignment	EV fleet; modal shift programmes

Tier 2: Strategic / Next-Generation Sectors

Sector	Rationale	Development Strategy
Green Hydrogen	Future demand certainty; CORSIA	Pilot A6.4 methodologies; MDB partnerships
CCUS	Hard-to-abate industry; premium ITMO pricing	Industry partnerships; SB methodology dev.
Nature-Based Solutions	Co-benefits; SDG alignment; premium market	Jurisdictional; community forestry

Pipeline Development : 4 Step Process

Target: 5 to 10 activities per pilot country within 6 months

Sector Screening

- Aligning NDC priorities with potential projects and applicable methodologies
- Assess the political economy & regulatory environment to identify feasible entry points and quick-win sectors

Project Identification

- Screening and engaging with national agencies and private developers to surface viable opportunities,
- Review of IFI/MDB portfolios to identify a pipeline of bankable projects aligned with Article 6 (Inform A6.4 DNA)

Pre-feasibility

- Conducting additionality screening, assessing the availability of baseline data, evaluating MRV readiness, and engaging with the DNA on Approval vs Authorization requirements to determine the viability of potential Article 6 activities.

Pipeline Structuring

- Support DNA to pursue individual projects or programmatic approaches (PoA)

Aligning pipelines with country priorities

1

PREFERENCES

Which sectors does your country currently see as preferred candidates for PACM mitigation activities and which are you reserving, at least for now, for domestic target achievement?

2

DRIVERS

What drives those preferences NDC structure, abatement costs, data readiness, development priorities and where is the assessment still open?

3

NEEDS

What would your country need information, analysis, support to move from an indicative preference to a formalized framework?

4

FOR DEVELOPERS AND FINANCIERS

Seeing this map, where would you engage first, and what additional signal would convert interest into activity development?

Sri Lanka's Experiences and Learnings in building Authorization Framework

Kumudini Vidyalkankara

A.6.4 DNA

Sri Lanka

Outline



Positive Project
Area list



Additionality and
risk mitigation



Corresponding
Adjustment and
accounting
Integrity



Sustainable
development
goals and
safeguards



Formal Letter of
Authorization



Benefit sharing
and Revenue
Structure

1. Positive Project Area List

Sectoral Alignment:

Focuses strictly on the six key NDC mitigation sectors: Electricity, Transport, Industry, Waste, Forestry, and Agriculture.

NDCs and Unconditional Target Exclusion:

Filters out unconditional targets to ensure international carbon finance supports activities beyond Sri Lanka's existing domestic commitments.

Preventing "Low-Hanging Fruit" Drain:

Ensures cost-effective, easily implementable mitigation measures are reserved for domestic NDC fulfilment rather than exported as Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs).

2. Additionality & Risk Mitigation

Multidimensional Additionality:

Requires projects to prove additionality across financial (requiring carbon revenues to be viable), technical (using innovative technology beyond baseline), and regulatory (exceeding existing legal requirements) barriers.

Permanence & Reversal Risk Management: Currently excludes forestry and carbon capture/storage projects

3. Corresponding Adjustments & Accounting Integrity

Double Counting Prevention:

Establishes clear accounting rules to prevent double claiming, double issuing, and double selling of mitigation outcomes between Sri Lanka and buyer countries.

National Registry Infrastructure: Carbon Market Digital Platform enables end-to-end tracking of emission reduction activities—covering project registration, validation, verification, credit issuance, ITMO authorization, and international transfers. It ensures transparency, environmental integrity, and accountability

4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & Safeguards

SDG Impact Assessment:
Mandates that projects explicitly demonstrate tangible contributions to local SDGs (e.g., job creation, clean energy access, gender equity).

Environmental & Social Safeguards:
Implements grievance mechanisms and mandatory impact assessments to protect local communities and ecosystems. (EIA etc.)

5. Formal Letter of Authorization (LoA)

Standardization: Adopts official UNFCCC-compliant templates for issuing Letters of Authorization.

Authorization Scope: Explicitly defines whether authorized credits are intended for Article 6.2 ITMOs, Article 6.4 emissions reductions, or International Mitigation Purposes (e.g., CORSIA or voluntary markets).

6. Benefit Sharing & Revenue Structure

National Reinvestment: Frameworks to ensure a portion of carbon proceeds or adaptation levies are channelled back into domestic sustainable development and climate actions.

No provisions to create new funds, hence hope to use Consolidate fund or CANOPY fund

3 levels of Authorization

Level	Focus	Authorization Instrument(s)	Issuing Authority
1 Cooperative Approach	Approves an MA's participation in a cooperative approach.	Consent Letter	A6.2 Office
2 Entity (MA Proponent)	Approves the mitigation activity/project to operate under Article 6.	CDM Project Transition Approval Letter; PACM Host Party Approval Letter; Project-Level Authorization (Stage a of the NDC/OIMP Authorization Letters)	A6.4 DNA / A6.2 Office
3 Emission Reductions (MOs)	Authorizes verified MOs as ITMOs (LK.AERs).	MO Authorization (Stage b of the NDC/OIMP Authorization Letters)	A6.2 Office, in coordination with the ACCM

Thank you



Morocco's Article 6 readiness and progress

Focus on Article 6.4 - the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism

Institutional architecture • Authorization • NDC safeguards • Pilot pipeline

September 2026



Morocco is moving from architecture to implementation

01 National framework

A comprehensive Article 6 framework defines the strategic, institutional, procedural and financial architecture.

02 Rules approaching completion

The authorization and governance decrees are in final drafting; the fee structure has been validated.

03 NDC-risk tools underway

A dynamic MACC, positive/negative lists, corresponding-adjustment method and overselling strategy are being developed.

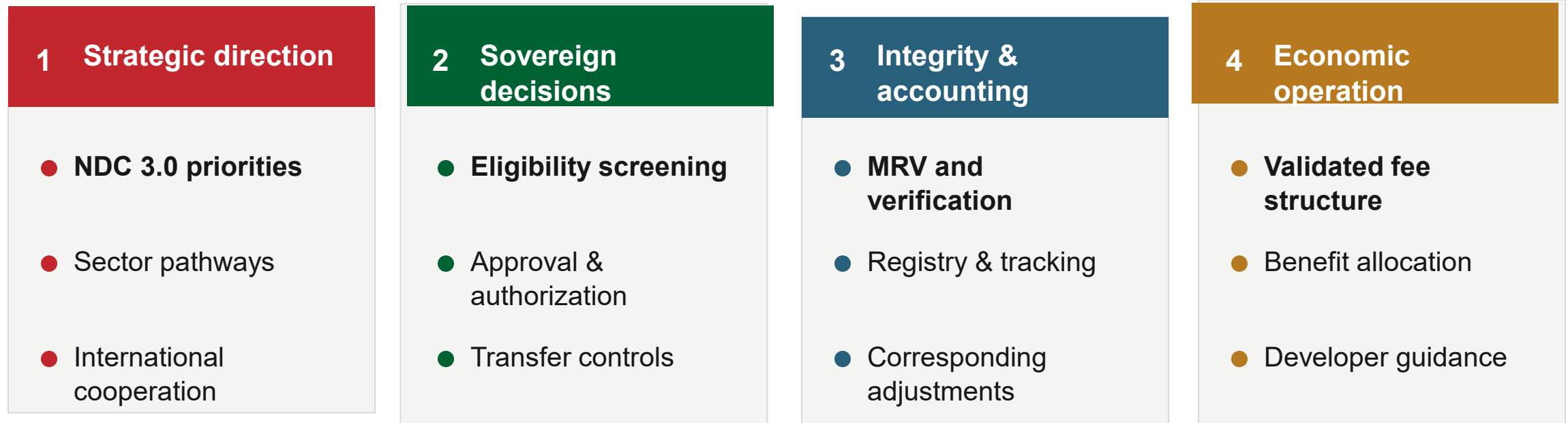
04 PACM pilots remain selective

Only three PACM methodologies are approved today, so the first pipeline must focus on clear applicability and high readiness.

Core proposition

Predictability for investors, preserved sovereign control for Morocco.

One system links policy, authorization and finance



Morocco's national architecture for Article 6.4/PACM links four functions into a single system: strategic direction, sovereign decisions, integrity and accounting, and economic operation.

The guiding design principle is that this same national logic should apply consistently across both Article 6.2 and Article 6.4, even as each follows its own distinct international process.

Article 6 is a means of implementation for our NDC

53%

reduction by 2035
against BAU

21.6%

unconditional
36.02 MtCO₂eq

31.4%

conditional on
international support

90

mitigation projects
USD 60 billion

Morocco's NDC 3.0 (2026-2035) carries the largest conditional component in its history. That component is not an aspiration to be funded later - it is the part of our ambition whose delivery depends on mobilising international support, and Article 6 is one of the instruments through which that support can arrive.

Which is why our framework draws the line where it does

Mitigation activities inside the NDC are eligible for Article 6 only if they belong to the conditional target.

Everything in the unconditional scope is on the negative list. We do not sell what we have already committed to deliver ourselves.

Six instruments, built together

1 National Article 6 Framework

Covering 6.2 and 6.4: institutions, activity cycle, eligibility, authorization, registry, fees.

Version 6 - finalisation

2 Authorization decree

Modalities for issuing approvals and authorizations of mitigation outcomes.

Final drafting

3 Governance decree

Carbon market governance and institutional arrangements.

Final drafting

4 Article 6 fee structure

Administrative, listing, issuance and buffer fees; managed through a dedicated fund.

Validated by government

5 Corresponding adjustment methodology

National method for applying and reporting CAs on all authorized outcomes.

In development

6 Overselling risk strategy

National buffer account and non-monetary buffer fee against over-crediting.

In development

Every one of these instruments serves Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 alike. We did not build two frameworks - the authorization function is the same, only the supply channel differs.

A legal architecture in three layers

Draft Climate Law No. 62.25

1

Climate change and the regulation of the carbon market. Creates the national carbon registry by law, defines carbon credits as intangible movable property with clear ownership rules, and devotes a full chapter to the Article 6.4 mechanism.

Adoption expected to take time - hence the interim instruments below

Two autonomous decrees

2

Decree 1 - modalities for issuing authorizations. Decree 2 - carbon market governance and institutional arrangements. Both are designed to become implementing decrees of the climate law once it is adopted.

Final drafting

National Article 6 Framework

3

The operational layer: activity cycles, eligibility lists, templates, evaluation tools, registry procedures and fee levels for both 6.2 and 6.4.

Version 6 - in finalisation

The sequencing is deliberate: the decrees carry the framework into force while the law completes its parliamentary path.

Who does what under Article 6.4

National Commission for Climate Change and Biodiversity

Oversight and policy coordination. Reviews and recommends approvals and eligibility criteria.

Sub-Commission for Climate Change

Technical advisory unit through the GHG Mitigation Working Group. Reviews design documents and methodologies.

Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development

Department for Sustainable Development - Carbon Office

Operational authority - day to day

Four decisions sit with the Carbon Office

Approvals · Authorizations
Corresponding adjustments
Crediting periods and baselines

Article 6.4 Supervisory Body

Receives Morocco's approval support statements and letters of authorization; registers activities and issues units.

Fund Manager

Signs purchase agreements with acquiring Parties and manages all international financial flows.

The Carbon Office is the operational designated national authority; the Commission provides oversight and the Sub-Commission the technical review. An Article 6.4 Technical Committee supports the mechanism's implementation.

Approval is not authorization

APPROVAL DELIVRED THROUGH:

Approval Support Statement

- Confirms the activity contributes to sustainable development in Morocco
- Explains how it relates to NDC implementation
- Authorizes the participating entities
- Mandatory precondition for registration with the mechanism

Unlocks registration and issuance

AUTHORIZATION

Letter of Authorization (A6.4LOA)

- A separate act, taken later
- Specifies the quantity of outcomes and the duration of transfer
- Identifies the recipient of the transfer
- Triggers Morocco's corresponding adjustment obligation

Unlocks international transfer and use

Morocco's framework draws a sharp legal distinction between two acts that are often conflated: approval and authorization: approval of an activity does not constitute an authorization to transfer its outcomes internationally, and approval of a project concept creates no acquired right to an authorization or to corresponding adjustments.

Authorization in three acts

Morocco's authorization framework is structured as a **three-step process**

1

Letter of no objection

On the activity idea note (MAIN), at concept stage.

The developer can start work knowing the sector is open.

2

Approval and authorization of the activity

After the design document and a positive validation report.

The financier sees a legible signal before construction.

3

Authorization to transfer

After the verification report - and only once Morocco itself meets all Article 6 participation requirements.

The corresponding adjustment liability crystallises here, and nowhere earlier.

Assurance arrives in step with de-risking, rather than as a single all-or-nothing act at the end.

The design was built for our bilateral cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 - it maps onto the 6.4 activity cycle without modification, because the mechanism separates the same two decisions.

The modalities set in national legislation

A national filter first	A concept-approval stage precedes any engagement with the Supervisory Body: the activity is assessed against national priorities, sustainable development, and whether it would affect Morocco’s ability to meet its own target.
No acquired right	Concept approval creates no right to a transfer authorization, and none to corresponding adjustments.
Two separate acts	Approval of an activity is not an authorization to transfer its outcomes internationally.
Decided on verification	The transfer authorization is decided on the verification report, and may be granted in part, restricted or refused where NDC achievement would be affected.
Quantity and duration	Each authorization states the quantity of outcomes, the transfer period and the recipient - and the quantity is set on the basis of the NDC.
Withdrawal	Possible for breach of the conditions attached, but only before the first transfer has taken place.

Why this matters

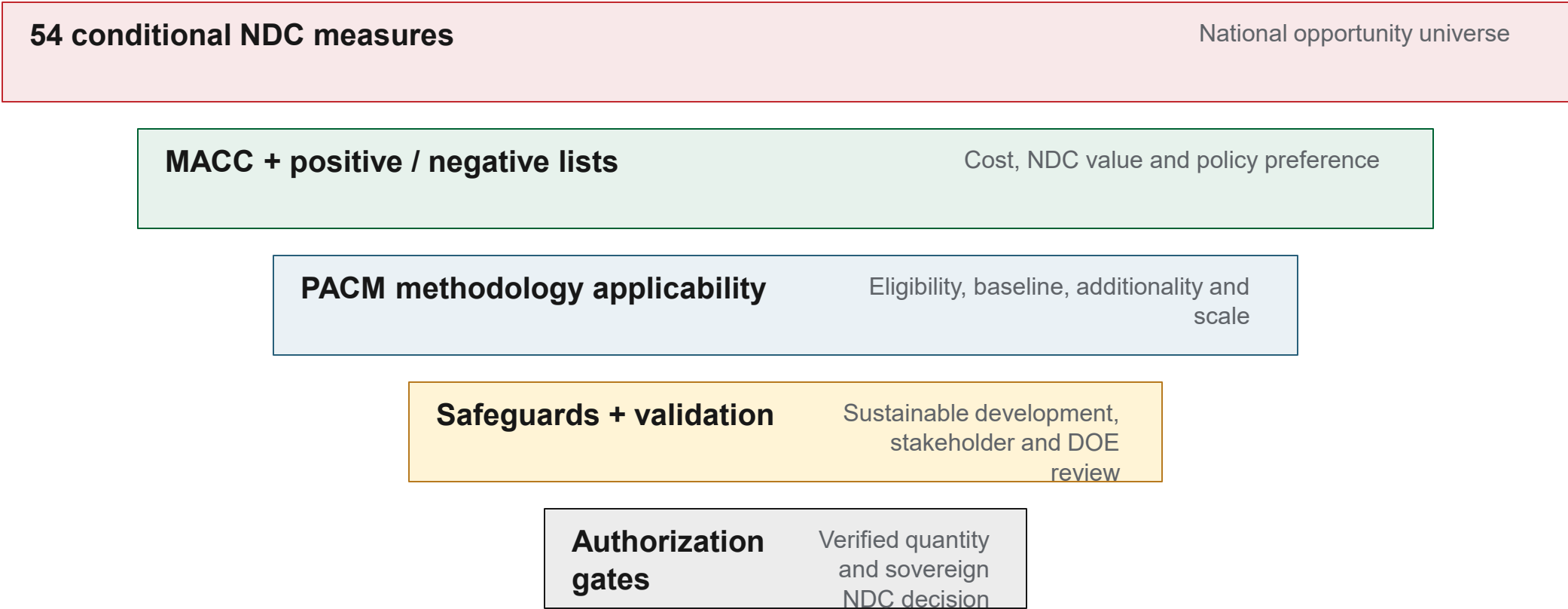
The mechanism’s rules permit authorization in full or in part, but contain no procedure for changing or withdrawing one.

Morocco has drawn that boundary nationally: quantity and duration are stated on the face of the authorization, and withdrawal is possible only before the first transfer.

*Predictable for the investor.
Flexible across NDC cycles for the State.*

These modalities are set out in Morocco’s framework and in the legislation now in preparation; the drafting is not yet final.

The conditional NDC is a candidate universe



RESULT A smaller, bankable set of projects that Morocco can approve, authorize and account for with confidence.

What may be authorized, and what may not

POSITIVE LIST - eligible NDC sectors

Electricity production

Industry

Phosphates

Buildings

Transport

Waste

Agriculture

Technologies Morocco intends to promote as coverage develops: green hydrogen, geothermal, carbon capture and storage, carbon capture and utilisation.

NEGATIVE LIST - never authorized

- Any activity within the unconditional NDC scope
- Any activity outside the national GHG inventory scope
- Nuclear energy
- Hydro plants above 20 MW
- Waste activities without material or energy recovery
- Activities conflicting with ratified environmental and human rights conventions

Anything not on either list is assessed project by project - and the two lists will be reissued once the MACC study is complete.

Safeguards against over-authorization

To protect its NDC from over-authorization, Morocco's framework layers four safeguards:

1 Conditional-only rule

Activities inside the NDC are eligible only if they belong to the conditional target. The unconditional scope is on the negative list.

2 National buffer account

A non-monetary buffer fee is a condition of the transfer authorization, reducing the risk of crediting beyond the unconditional NDC scope.

3 Quantity and duration on the authorization

Every authorization states the volume and the transfer period, determined on the basis of the NDC - never open-ended.

4 Corresponding adjustment methodology and overselling risk strategy

A national method for applying CAs, and a strategy dedicated to overselling risk, are formal deliverables of the framework.

Investors aren't **scared off by strict rules** . **They're scared off by not knowing the rules in advance**. If a rule is published upfront, they can factor it into their plans. But if the decision is only made later, case by case, there's no way to plan around it.

Registry and fees

MARCS - Morocco's Carbon Registry System

- Created by the draft climate law as the national carbon market registry
- Accounts and identification numbers for participants, activities and verification bodies
- Issuance, transfer, cancellation and retirement; a national reserve account
- Records every authorization, and tracks corresponding adjustments
- Carbon credits recognised as intangible movable property, with ownership rules set in law

A validated fee structure

Administrative fee

Processing of applications and authorizations

Listing fee

Entry of an activity into the registry

Issuance fee

Levied on outcomes issued

Buffer fee

Non-monetary - feeds the national buffer account

Revenues are collected and managed through a dedicated state fund, giving the authority a resourcing base that does not depend on annual budget allocation.

Open question we bring to this workshop: the technical specifications for interoperability between a national registry and the mechanism registry.

Where the Article 6.4 pipeline actually stands

3 approved methodologies under the mechanism today

Landfill gas flaring or use · N₂O abatement from nitric acid production · Grid-connected renewable electricity

None of them reaches the sectors that dominate our industrial pipeline.

So we will say it plainly: **progress on Article 6.4 pilot activities is weak** - and it is weak for a reason that is **not a host-country reason**.

Methodology coverage sits upstream of every authorization decision we could take.

A framework can be ready and a pipeline still cannot form. A **pipeline** is the actual flow of bankable projects moving through validation, registration, financing, and issuance. **The claim** is that solving the first doesn't automatically produce the second. They're **different layers of risk**, and **Article 6 readiness** can fix the top one while leaving the bottom one untouched

What is ready

Institutions, activity cycle, eligibility lists, authorization procedure, registry design and fee levels - all of it applies to 6.4 exactly as it applies to 6.2.

What is missing

Methodologies for cement, phosphates, green hydrogen and its derivatives - the activities where Morocco's mitigation potential and its export industry actually meet.

What we intend

To act as a proponent under the bottom-up track, alone or jointly with other host Parties in the region, once the cost and the timeline of doing so are clear.

Where our pilots are today: Article 6.2

Morocco's operational pipeline **sits under bilateral cooperative approaches**, where methodologies from established standards are available and the partners are identified.

These activities are the proving ground for the same national procedures that will serve Article 6.4.

MOROCCO - NORWAY

GBI (Generation-Based Incentive) Programme

A renewable energy programme under the Morocco-Norway bilateral agreement, and the first test of our authorization sequence end to end.

MOROCCO - SWITZERLAND

Solar Rooftop programme

A distributed rooftop solar cooperative approach - the type of aggregated activity that a programmatic route under the mechanism would need to accommodate.

MOROCCO - SWITZERLAND

Casablanca waste valorisation

Delegated management of household waste treatment and valorisation for the Casablanca area, under a separate cooperative approach.

The lesson we would offer: the constraint on Article 6.4 is not host-country readiness. Our procedures are the same on both tracks. What differs is whether a methodology exists.

The candidate pool is the conditional NDC

Unconditional component

On the negative list. Not available for crediting under any circumstance.

Conditional component

The full candidate pool for Article 6.4 pilot activities, pending the MACC study.

The framework already states that Morocco will host Article 6.4 activities from its NDC's conditional targets.

Until the **marginal abatement cost curve** is complete and the positive and negative lists are reissued on that basis, we are treating the entire conditional component as the eligible universe - and **narrowing it with analysis rather than with intuition.**

1 MACC study

Establishes what abatement is cheap enough to keep for the NDC, and what genuinely needs carbon revenue.

2 Official positive and negative lists

Derived from the curve, published, and given legal force through the decrees.

3 Authorization by sector, vintage and volume

Applied through the sequential procedure already in place.

Illustrative candidate activities, two per sector

Sector	Candidate activity	Candidate activity
Electricity	National wind plan - multiple sites, 2,180 MW	Concentrated solar and photovoltaic plants - 4,000 MW
Industry	Rooftop PV for industrial self-consumption - 1,500 MW	Biomass valorisation as a fuel-oil substitute
Phosphates	Solar drying of phosphate, replacing fuel oil	CO ₂ capture and valorisation from phosphoric stacks
Buildings	Solar water heaters - 40,000 m ² per year	Rooftop PV, residential and tertiary - 1,000 MWp
Transport	Electric vehicle fleets and charging infrastructure	Modal shift and non-motorised mobility
Waste	Biogas capture at wastewater treatment plants	Mechanical-biological treatment with co-incineration
Agriculture	Date palm programme, phase 2 - 2 million plants	Cactus planting programme, phase 2 - 85,150 hectares

Drawn from the eligible NDC sectors and measures listed in Morocco’s Article 6 Framework.

Indicative only: these illustrate the **type of activity that could enter an Article 6.4 pipeline**. Nothing here is **an offer, a sector commitment, or a signal** that a given activity will be authorized.

Any authorization will depend on the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve study, the official lists, and the relevant decrees

Townhall discussion



Help us serve you better

Evaluation Form Climate Week 4 -
Accelerating engagement with
PACM



Coming Up at CW4: Article 6 and Carbon Market Events

Article 6.8: Understanding and engaging with non-market approaches

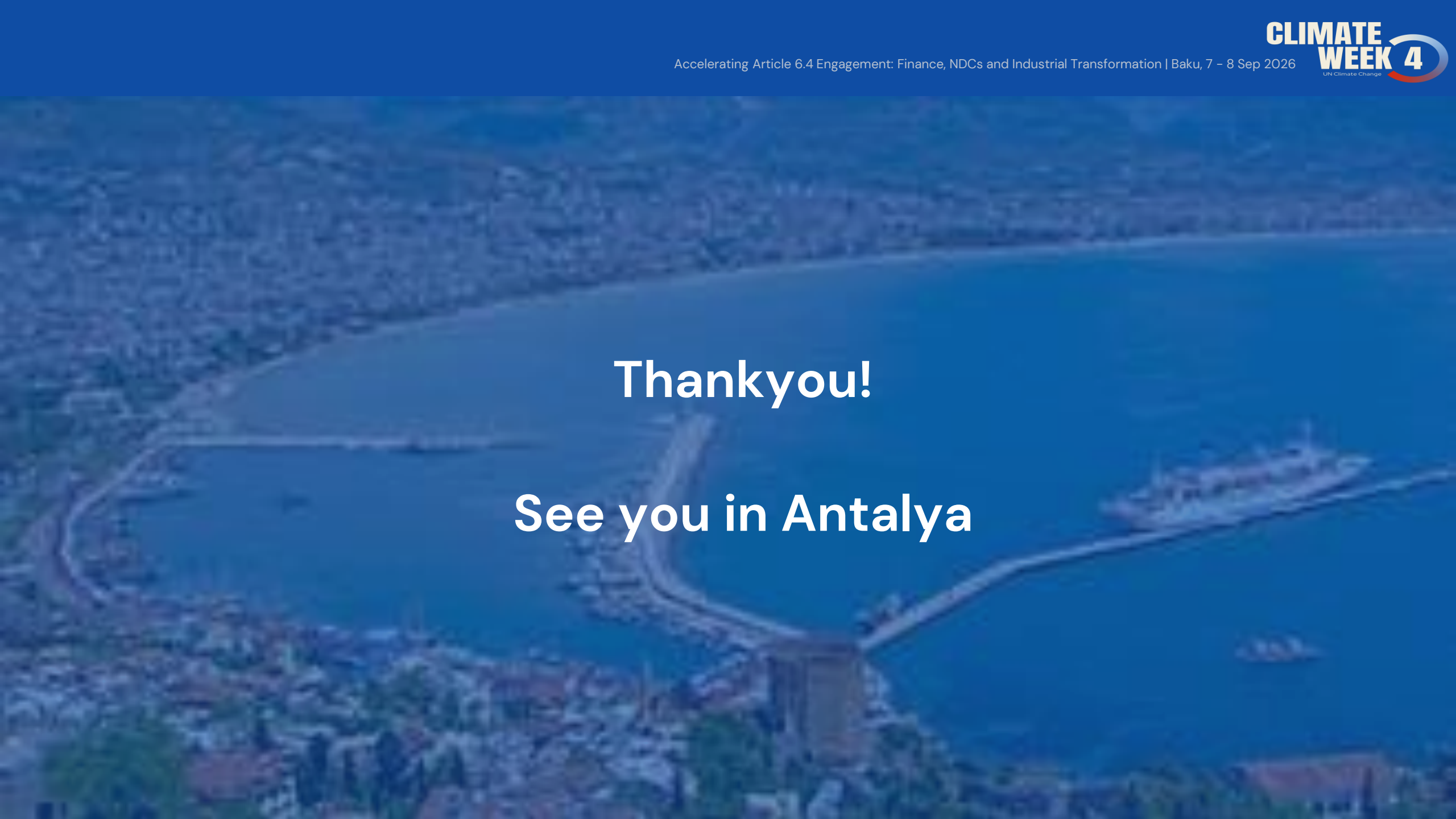
10 September 2026, 09:00–11:00,
Room A1, Baku Convention Center



Regional Dialogue on Carbon Pricing (REDiCAP): Carbon Pricing and Carbon Markets for Cooperative Implementation of NDCs

10 September 2026, 11:00–13:00,
Room A1, Baku Convention Center



An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely Antalya, Turkey, featuring a large harbor, a bridge, and surrounding urban areas. The image is overlaid with a blue gradient.

Thankyou!

See you in Antalya