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**Report on the technical expert review under Article 6,  
paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement of the initial report  
referred to in chapter IV.A (Initial report) of the annex to  
decision 2/CMA.3 of Sri Lanka**

**Addendum**

*Summary*

This addendum to the report on the technical expert review under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement of the initial report referred to in chapter IV.A (Initial report) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 of Sri Lanka, conducted by an Article 6 technical expert review team in accordance with chapter V (Review) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, the guidelines for the Article 6 technical expert review, contained in annex II to decision 6/CMA.4, and chapter VII (Process for identifying, notifying and correcting inconsistencies) of decision 4/CMA.6, contains the results of the review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party with the reporting requirements in paragraph 18 of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and, as relevant, with the supplementary elements of information listed in annex I to decision 4/CMA.6. It presents the recommendations of the Article 6 technical expert review team relating to the areas it has identified for improvement of consistency with the reporting requirements as well as any capacity-building needs identified by the Article 6 technical expert review team in consultation with Sri Lanka during the review, including the review week that took place from 8 to 12 December 2025 in Bonn.



## Abbreviations and acronyms

CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
NDC	nationally determined contribution
TERT	technical expert review team

## I. Recommendations<sup>1</sup> relating to the areas for improvement identified during the technical expert review of the Party's initial report

1. Tables 1–2 present the recommendations of the Article<sup>2</sup> 6 TERT relating to the areas for improvement,<sup>3</sup> identified during the technical expert review under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the initial report<sup>4</sup> of Sri Lanka, of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party with the requirements in paragraph 18 of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and, as relevant, with the supplementary elements of information listed in annex I to decision 4/CMA.6.<sup>5</sup>

2. The recommendations are to be implemented for the Party's next relevant submission of information as per chapter IV (Reporting) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, unless otherwise specified. Recommendations for future reporting assume the submission of relevant and up-to-date information at the time of that reporting.

3. The recommendations may also be considered by the Party in the context of reporting the information referred to in paragraph 18(g–i) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 for any further Article 6, paragraph 2, cooperative approaches in which it is a participating Party as per paragraph 19 of the annex to the same decision, as relevant.

Table 1

### Recommendations relating to identified areas for improvement of the consistency of the general information included in Sri Lanka's initial report with the requirements in paragraph 18(a–f) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and, as relevant, with the supplementary elements of information listed in annex I to decision 4/CMA.6

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area for improvement with recommendation</i>
18.A/4.C	The Party has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 4(c))	<p>Sri Lanka reported that its carbon trading policy and guiding principles, as well as its authorization system, all of which are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, were expected to be finalized in the following months.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete as information about the implementation of the authorization arrangements (i.e. for authorization of cooperative approaches, ITMOs and entities, as defined in paragraph 3 of decision 4/CMA.6) was not provided.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT has determined this inconsistency to be significant, considering that having authorization arrangements in place, including for authorizing cooperative approaches, ITMOs and entities, consistently with relevant decisions of the CMA, is a requirement for participating in cooperative approaches and essential for ensuring environmental integrity, particularly in order to avoid double counting and prevent any impact on the emissions balance and/or adjusted indicator.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka further clarified that the carbon trading policy and guiding principles are being finalized and that the authorization arrangements are being considered by its Government, in particular with a two-step approach to authorization envisaged: authorization of the JCM as a cooperative approach with Japan, followed by authorization of ITMOs and entities.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka, but recommends that the Party include information in its future reporting on its agreed arrangements for authorization of cooperative approaches, ITMOs and entities, taking into consideration the process for and timing of the authorization described in paragraphs 2–4 of decision 4/CMA.6. The Article 6 TERT also recommends that the Party include in its future reporting specific</p>

<sup>1</sup> As referred to in decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, para. 5(a).

<sup>2</sup> "Article" in this report refers to an Article of the Paris Agreement.

<sup>3</sup> Referenced in document FCCC/A6/IRTErr.1/2025/LKA, tables 2–3.

<sup>4</sup> Referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chap. IV.A (Initial report).

<sup>5</sup> Such supplementary elements, as referred to in this report, are requested, but not required, to be incorporated in the (updated) initial report as per para. 18 of decision 4/CMA.6. The supplementary elements of information to be reported are written in italics in the tables in this report.

ID#	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area for improvement with recommendation</i>
18.A/4.D	The Party has arrangements in place that are consistent with the guidance in the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and relevant decisions of the CMA for tracking ITMOs (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 4(d))	<p>references to articles of the approved carbon trading policy and guiding principles and other documentation relevant to the authorization arrangements.</p> <p>Sri Lanka reported that authorized JCM credits are issued and tracked in Japan’s JCM registry and that Sri Lanka was developing its own digital platform for tracking cooperative approaches (hereinafter referred to as its national registry), which was expected to be launched in the following months. Sri Lanka also reported that the integration of its national registry with the JCM registry was expected to be finalized in the following months. According to the Party, both the JCM registry and Sri Lanka’s national registry are being developed in accordance with the “Common Specifications of the JCM Registry”.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete, particularly in relation to how the JCM registry and the national registry comply with all requirements in annex I to decision 6/CMA.4 related to form, functions and processes, and interoperability.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT has determined this inconsistency to be significant, considering that having arrangements in place for tracking ITMOs, consistently with relevant decisions of the CMA, is a requirement for participating in cooperative approaches and essential for ensuring environmental integrity, particularly in order to avoid double counting and prevent any impact on the emissions balance and/or adjusted indicator.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that:</p> <p>(a) Japan has not yet provided detailed information on the interface between the JCM registry and the national registries of partner countries, including Sri Lanka. In addition, given that Sri Lanka’s national registry is under development, the Governments of Sri Lanka and Japan have not yet discussed interoperability; once it is available, information thereon will be included in an updated initial report;</p> <p>(b) Both registries (the JCM registry and Sri Lanka’s national registry) are being developed in accordance with the “Common Specifications of the JCM Registry”, which incorporate the core technical elements set out in annex I to decision 6/CMA.4. Chapter C thereof stipulates the elements that make up the unique identifiers for JCM credits and chapters B–E stipulate that the JCM registry takes the form of a database, with holding, cancellation and retirement accounts, where credits are assigned with unique identifiers, and all information regarding the issuance, holding, transfer, acquisition, cancellation and retirement of credits is maintained within the system. However, the Article 6 TERT noted that several aspects of the JCM registry do not align with the requirements for form, functions and processes in annex I to decision 6/CMA.4, such as in relation to recording information related to authorization and including the vintage of the underlying mitigation outcome in the unique identifier for the ITMO. To address this, Japan is developing a new JCM registry;</p> <p>(c) It is developing its national registry with the support of the United Nations Development Programme to facilitate its participation in international carbon markets under Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4. The national registry will be compliant with all requirements in annex I to decision 6/CMA.4, including being interoperable with the JCM registry.</p>
18.A/4.F	The Party’s participation in any cooperative approach contributes to the implementation of its NDC and LT-LEDS, if	<p>Sri Lanka reported that it needs to mobilize substantial finance from mechanisms under the Paris Agreement and leverage bilateral agreements for low-carbon development to meet the conditional component of its NDC target.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to the contribution of its participation in a</p>

ID#	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area for improvement with recommendation</i>
18.D	<p>it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 4(f))</p> <p>Quantification of the Party's mitigation information in its NDC in t CO<sub>2</sub> eq, including the sectors, sources, GHGs and time periods covered by the NDC, the reference level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period, and the target level for its NDC; or, where this is not possible, provision of the methodology for the quantification of the NDC in t CO<sub>2</sub> eq</p>	<p>cooperative approach (the JCM with Japan) to the implementation of its NDC. Sri Lanka did not explain, for example, whether the cooperative approach is related to a particular NDC target and/or source, sector or category of GHG emissions. Additionally, the Party did not report on how its participation in the cooperative approach contributes to the achievement of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that the cooperative approach facilitates the implementation of mitigation activities that contribute to achieving the NDC. As part of its NDC submitted in 2021, for the implementation period 2021–2030, Sri Lanka committed to an unconditional target of reducing its total national GHG emissions by 4 per cent by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario. The cooperative approach also facilitates the implementation of mitigation activities necessary to achieve the higher target of an additional 10.5 per cent emission reduction by 2030 conditional upon securing international support and cooperation. As part of its NDC submitted in 2025, covering 2026–2035, Sri Lanka raised its mitigation ambition to reducing its total national GHG emissions by 20.09 per cent by 2035 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario, with an 8.11 per cent reduction being unconditional and the remaining 11.98 per cent being conditional upon receiving international financial, technological and technical support, access to which the cooperative approach facilitates. Sri Lanka explained that it has not yet submitted its LT-LEDS, but the cooperative approach is designed to facilitate long-term low-emission development by attracting financial, technology and capacity-building support for transformative mitigation activities that are consistent with national development priorities. Furthermore, Sri Lanka explained that its participation in the cooperative approach has helped it to enhance its ambition beyond the unconditional NDC target by appropriately evaluating the GHG emission reductions and removals achieved through the diffusion of decarbonization technologies, products, systems and services in the country. According to the Party, its participation in the approach offers opportunities for climate-resilient socioeconomic development and access to international support. The approach aligns with and will contribute to the country's commitment to achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050, as envisaged in its Carbon Net Zero 2050 Roadmap and Strategic Plan (2023), and supports national policy frameworks. Finally, Sri Lanka explained that the Article 6 mechanisms facilitate global action for emission reductions and removals, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Party's LT-LEDS, including its Climate Prosperity Plan (2022) and NDC Implementation Plan for 2021–2030 (2023), and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting on how participating in the cooperative approach will contribute to the achievement of its 2030 and 2035 NDC targets.</p> <p>Sri Lanka reported its unconditional target to reduce GHG emissions by 4 per cent compared with the 'business as usual' scenario as part of the NDC for 2021–2030 using domestic measures. The conditional NDC target accounts for an additional 10.5 per cent reduction of GHG emissions compared with the 'business as usual' scenario for the same period.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to the quantification of its NDC targets in t CO<sub>2</sub> eq and the methodology used for quantifying the NDC targets in t CO<sub>2</sub> eq.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka clarified that under the NDC submitted in 2021 (covering 2021–2030) its unconditional target is to achieve an emission reduction of 18.40 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq and its conditional target is to achieve an emission reduction of 48.86 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq across six sectors: energy, industry, transport, agriculture, forestry and waste. The Party also clarified that emissions relevant to its NDC targets are projected by using official national data for defining the baseline. For the forestry sector, clean development mechanism methodologies are applied to project net removals. For quantifying emission reductions in terms</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area for improvement with recommendation</i>
	(decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(d))	<p>of the NDC targets, Sri Lanka reported that it used the <i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i> to estimate emissions, along with national modelling of sectoral emissions, and relies on its greenhouse gas inventory to track progress towards its NDC targets.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting.</p>

Table 2

**Recommendations relating to identified areas for improvement of the consistency of the information included in Sri Lanka’s initial report with the requirements in paragraph 18(g–i) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and, as relevant, with the supplementary elements of information listed in annex I to decision 4/CMA.6 for cooperative approach CA0032, “Joint Crediting Mechanism between the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Government of Japan”**

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation</i>
18.G.1	Copy of the authorization by the participating Party (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(g))	<p>Sri Lanka reported that the authorization-related decisions that it takes will be made publicly available on the website of its Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete, as the Article 6 TERT could not find any authorization documents for the cooperative approach on the referenced website or the centralized accounting and reporting platform.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT has determined this inconsistency to be significant, considering that providing a copy of authorizations, consistently with relevant decisions of the CMA, is a requirement for participating in cooperative approaches and essential for ensuring environmental integrity, particularly in order to avoid double counting and prevent any impact on the emissions balance and/or adjusted indicator.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that the mitigation activities listed on the Ministry of Environment’s website could be authorized under a cooperative approach. The Party also explained that the authorization for the cooperative approach is being finalized and will be made publicly available once completed, ensuring that all reporting requirements related to authorization are met.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka, but recommends that the Party include in its future reporting a copy of the authorization, covering the three components of authorization required by paragraph 3 of decision 4/CMA.6 (i.e. authorization of the cooperative approach, ITMOs and entities), as applicable. The Article 6 TERT also recommends that Sri Lanka cover all the elements referred to in paragraph 5 of decision 4/CMA.6 in its authorization.</p>
18.G.6	Authorized entities for the cooperative approach (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(g))	<p>Sri Lanka reported that it approves local participants to take part in JCM projects, and the list of project participants in Sri Lanka can be found on the country page of the JCM website.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete as the information could not be found on the country page of the JCM website.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that, because authorization arrangements for the cooperative approach are being finalized, information on authorized entities was not reported in the initial report and has not yet been made available on the JCM website. Once the authorization arrangements are in place, information on authorized entities will be included in future reporting.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka, but recommends that the Party include information in its future</p>

ID#	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation</i>
18.H.1	How the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity, including that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(h)(i))	<p>reporting on the authorized entities under the cooperative approach, including clarification of whether project participants are also authorized entities.</p> <p>The Party reported that the Governments of Sri Lanka and Japan mutually recognize that part of the credits generated from emission reductions and removals from the implementation of JCM projects may contribute to the achievement of Japan's NDC while ensuring that double counting is avoided by applying corresponding adjustments. Additionally, the Party mentioned that the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in emissions within and between NDC implementation periods through use of methodologies with conservative reference levels and application of corresponding adjustments. It also mentioned that JCM credits will be used towards the achievement of Japan's NDC within the same NDC implementation period as when mitigation outcomes occurred to ensure that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to the methods, assumptions and rationale used to ensure and demonstrate that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods. The Article 6 TERT noted that, while applying corresponding adjustments avoids the risk of double counting, there could still be a net increase in global emissions.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT has determined this inconsistency to be significant, considering that demonstrating that the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity, including that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods, is essential to prevent any impact on the emissions balance and/or adjusted indicator.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that, in addition to applying corresponding adjustments, the Party ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods through the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Only mitigation activities that the Government of Sri Lanka determines contribute to the achievement of the NDC and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement are approved as JCM projects;</li> <li>(b) The Party sets baseline reference emissions below the 'business as usual' level for quantifying emission reductions and ensures that the difference between the 'business as usual' and reference emissions is not credited and is counted as a net reduction for Sri Lanka;</li> <li>(c) Both Parties apply corresponding adjustments for credits authorized and first transferred to Japan to avoid double counting;</li> <li>(d) The Party applies a transparent and inclusive process in selecting projects under the JCM, which helps ensure that only high-integrity mitigation outcomes are approved, thereby contributing to the avoidance of any net increase in global emissions. Sri Lanka also reported that the JCM facilitates access to international financial, technological and technical support for meeting its NDC targets, and that the sharing of ITMOs between Sri Lanka and Japan is capped at 50 per cent of ITMOs generated.</li> </ul> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting.</p> <p>In line with Article 6, paragraph 2, which states in part that Parties shall ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, the Article 6 TERT also recommends that Sri Lanka report complete and transparent information on other reporting requirements relevant to how it ensures that it does not contribute to a net increase in global emissions within and between its NDC implementation periods. Other reporting requirements include those set out in the annex to decision 2/CMA.3: how Sri Lanka's participation in cooperative approaches contributes to the implementation of its NDC and LT-LEDS, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the</p>

ID#	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation</i>
18.H.2	<p>How the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity, including through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels, baselines set in a conservative way and below ‘business as usual’ emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage) (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(h)(ii))</p>	<p>Paris Agreement (para. 18(a) in relation to para. 4(f)); communication of ITMO metrics and the method for applying corresponding adjustments (para. 18(c)); description of the delivery of overall mitigation in global emissions (para. 18(i)(vi)); and description of how each cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity (para. 18(h)(ii–iii)), including how ITMOs are real, verified and additional (para. 1(a)). The Article 6 TERT further recommends that Sri Lanka describe how the approaches it has taken in addressing such other reporting requirements contribute to avoiding a net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods, as relevant.</p> <p>In addition, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka explain in its future reporting how it has applied or will apply the accounting provisions set out in paragraphs 8 and 12 of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and paragraph 14 of decision 4/CMA.6 and any accounting approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation, in accordance with paragraph 18(h)(iii) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, with a view to ensuring the application of robust accounting in relation to ITMOs during and at the end of each NDC implementation period and the corresponding submission of annual information on ITMOs made in the agreed electronic format and the structured summary<sup>a</sup> included in the Party’s BTR.</p> <p>Sri Lanka reported that the Joint Committee was established as the governing body of the JCM. The Committee consists of government officials from Japan and Sri Lanka. All relevant rules and guidelines and decisions made by the Joint Committee are made publicly available on the JCM website. In addition, all calls for public input on methodologies and projects proposed under the JCM are made available on the same website.</p> <p>Additionally, the Party reported that methodologies for quantifying emission reductions from projects under the JCM are developed in accordance with the “JCM Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology”, which explain key concepts such as reference emissions and eligibility criteria for methodologies under the JCM. The Joint Committee assesses and decides whether to approve the proposed methodologies. The Guidelines stipulate that reference emissions be calculated to be below ‘business as usual’ emissions, which represent plausible emissions in providing the same outputs or service level of the proposed JCM project. Therefore, the baselines must be set in such a way that estimated emission reductions would not be an overestimation of the mitigation resulting from an activity.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to how all existing policies are considered, and how uncertainties and potential leakage are addressed, in the quantification of reference emissions when applying the “JCM Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology”.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT has determined this inconsistency to be significant, considering that demonstrating that the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity, including through conservative reference levels, baselines set in a conservative way and below ‘business as usual’ emission projections, is essential to prevent any impact on the emissions balance and/or adjusted indicator.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that the JCM ensures environmental integrity through a conservative approach to setting the baseline (called reference emissions under the JCM), which ensures that emission reductions are not overestimated and avoids a net increase in global emissions. Sri Lanka also explained that reference emissions are calculated to be below ‘business as usual’ emissions, and that the reference emissions are calculated in such a way that the proposed project contributes to the achievement of the latest NDC. Sri Lanka further explained that uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage in terms of removals have not been addressed as the currently listed projects are based on emission reductions. However, these aspects will be addressed through better understanding of their relevance to projects based on emission removals.</p>

ID#	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation</i>
18.H.3	How the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity, including by minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods, and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(h)(iii))	<p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting.</p> <p>Sri Lanka reported that it will establish arrangements for minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation and addressing reversals where there is a risk of non-permanence.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to the arrangements that will be established under the cooperative approach for minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods, and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that currently there are no JCM projects carrying a risk of non-permanence of mitigation or reversal of emission reductions or removals. Should projects carrying the risk of non-permanence or reversal of emission reductions or removals be implemented, Sri Lanka will apply and abide by the established JCM rules and procedures developed by the Joint Committee. Any updated information regarding the arrangements for addressing non-permanence and reversals will be communicated in an updated initial report.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting as well as clarifying the scope of mitigation activities expected under the cooperative approach, in particular those that may carry a risk of non-permanence or reversals.</p>
18.I.2	How the cooperative approach will reflect the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, which acknowledges that climate change is a common concern of humankind and notes that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(i)(ii))	<p>Sri Lanka reported that it monitors each JCM project's compliance with domestic laws and regulations to ensure that the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement is respected. Additionally, the "Guideline on Gender Equality for the JCM" was developed to ensure that consideration of gender equality is incorporated into all stages of the project cycle.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to how the JCM reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement in relation to procedures and safeguards relevant to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities, people in vulnerable situations, the right to development and intergenerational equity.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that the JCM complies with national laws and regulations and that the "Guideline on Gender Equality for the JCM" is applied to ensure that gender considerations are integrated throughout the project cycle. The "JCM Guidelines for Developing Sustainable Development Implementation Plan and Report" are also applied to all JCM projects, according to which project participants are required to submit a sustainable development implementation plan reflecting how the projects contribute to the sustainable development of Sri Lanka, including the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women, intergenerational equity and reduction in human-animal conflicts. Following the implementation of a JCM project, the participants must prepare a sustainable development implementation report based on the results of the implementation of the sustainable development implementation plan for a specific monitoring period and submit it to the Joint Committee for approval. Sri Lanka clarified that no specific procedures or safeguards have yet been developed under the JCM in relation to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities, people in vulnerable situations, the right to development and intergenerational equity, which are addressed through the broader application of domestic legal and regulatory requirements. Sri Lanka clarified that it will</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation</i>
		<p>consider these elements, as relevant, in updating its JCM-related guidelines and procedures in the future.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting.</p>
18.I.5	How the cooperative approach will contribute resources for adaptation pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, if applicable (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(i)(v))	<p>Sri Lanka reported that, as per the bilateral document between itself and Japan for the JCM, both Governments have the aim of contributing to the adaptation efforts of developing countries through the cooperative approach.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to how the cooperative approach will contribute to the adaptation efforts of developing countries.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that paragraph 11 of the JCM memorandum of cooperation indicates an intention to support adaptation efforts after transitioning to a tradable credit type mechanism. At this stage, however, no further bilateral guidance or arrangements have been developed to define how such adaptation contributions will be implemented. These modalities are expected to be discussed and agreed upon during future consultations between Sri Lanka and Japan on the transition to the tradable credit type mechanism.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting. The Article 6 TERT also recommends that the Party include information regarding the modalities for adaptation contributions agreed upon once relevant bilateral guidance or arrangements have been developed.</p>
18.I.6	How the cooperative approach will deliver overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, if applicable (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 18(i)(vi))	<p>Sri Lanka reported that the JCM is aimed at delivering overall mitigation in global emissions.</p> <p>However, the information reported by Sri Lanka was not found to be sufficiently transparent or complete in relation to whether any agreement has been reached on how it is intended for the cooperative approach to achieve such overall mitigation in global emissions.</p> <p>During the review, Sri Lanka explained that there has not yet been agreement on how the JCM will deliver overall mitigation in global emissions, with the specific mechanisms subject to discussion between Sri Lanka and Japan. Any relevant updates will be communicated in an updated initial report.</p> <p>The Article 6 TERT acknowledges the additional information provided by Sri Lanka and considers it relevant to the reporting requirement. Therefore, the Article 6 TERT recommends that Sri Lanka include the information in its future reporting.</p>

<sup>a</sup> Referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 77(d).

## II. Capacity-building needs<sup>6</sup> identified by the Article 6 technical expert review team in consultation with the Party during the review of its initial report

4. Table 3 presents capacity-building needs identified by the Article 6 TERT in consultation with Sri Lanka during the Article 6 technical expert review of its initial report.

<sup>6</sup> As referred to in decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, para. 7.

Table 3  
**Capacity-building needs identified in consultation with the Party**

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Element of information to be reported</i>	<i>Area in which capacity-building is needed</i>
1	Institutional and legal arrangements for authorizing and tracking ITMOs	Designing, documenting and implementing clear procedures for authorizing and tracking the use of ITMOs, as well as ensuring that key personnel understand and comply with all associated requirements established in relevant CMA decisions  Developing, implementing and operating the national registry in line with all associated requirements established in relevant CMA decisions
2	Application of corresponding adjustments	Selecting and applying the appropriate method for applying corresponding adjustments, ensuring that the corresponding adjustments are applied consistently with other Parties participating in the cooperative approach and aligned with all associated requirements established in relevant CMA decisions
3	Ensuring environmental integrity of cooperative approaches	Ensuring the environmental integrity of the cooperative approach, including by improving the ability to assess and apply methodologies for quantifying emission reductions, integrate social and environmental safeguards into projects under the cooperative approach, address risks such as non-permanence of mitigation and understand options for delivering overall mitigation in global emissions. This includes strengthening monitoring, reporting and governance systems to avoid double counting of mitigation outcomes
4	Reporting under Article 6, paragraph 2	Reporting in a consistent and timely manner under Article 6, paragraph 2, including the initial report, updated initial report, annual information and regular information, and in response to related transparency reporting requirements under Article 13, including through collaboration with the Article 6 Implementation Partnership
5	Implementation of Article 6	Enhancing public awareness and understanding of the Paris Agreement and Article 6 among key stakeholders involved at different levels of governance and in different stages of implementation, including through targeted training for civil servants and line agencies, potential project participants and relevant communities and civil society groups, to support effective domestic implementation of Article 6 and cooperative approaches

## Annex

### Documents and information used during the review

#### I. Reference documents

“Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement”. Annex to decision 2/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/460950>.

“Guidelines for the Article 6 technical expert review referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter V (Review)”. Annex II to decision 6/CMA.4. FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/626570>.

Initial report of Sri Lanka. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-62/carp/reports>.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl>.

“Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement”. Decision 4/CMA.6. FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/17/Add.1. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/644937>.

“Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”. Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

#### II. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from K. N. Kumudini Vidyalankara (Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka), including additional material. The following references were provided by Sri Lanka and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

“Common Specifications of the JCM Registry”. Available at [https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM\\_LK\\_Spec\\_Registry\\_ver01.0.pdf](https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM_LK_Spec_Registry_ver01.0.pdf).

“Guideline on Gender Equality for the JCM”. Available at [https://gccc.jp/jcm/jp/kobo/r06/mp/jcmsbsdR6\\_gender\\_en.pdf](https://gccc.jp/jcm/jp/kobo/r06/mp/jcmsbsdR6_gender_en.pdf).

“Joint Crediting Mechanism Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology”. Available at [https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM\\_LK\\_GL\\_PM\\_ver01.0.pdf](https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM_LK_GL_PM_ver01.0.pdf).

“Joint Crediting Mechanism Guidelines for Developing Sustainable Development Implementation Plan and Report”. Available at [https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM\\_LK\\_GL\\_SDIP\\_IR\\_ver01.0.pdf](https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM_LK_GL_SDIP_IR_ver01.0.pdf).

“Joint Crediting Mechanism Project Cycle Procedure”. Available at [https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM\\_LK\\_PCP\\_ver01.0.pdf](https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM_LK_PCP_ver01.0.pdf).

“Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation Plan (2021–2030)”. Available at [https://env.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/policies/Final\\_NDC\\_IP\\_-\\_10072023.pdf](https://env.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/policies/Final_NDC_IP_-_10072023.pdf).

“Project Idea Note for JCM Project”. Available at [https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM\\_LK\\_F\\_PIN\\_ver06.0.pdf](https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM_LK_F_PIN_ver06.0.pdf).

“Rules and guidelines”. Available at <https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/lk-rules-and-guidelines>.

“Sri Lanka Climate Prosperity Plan”. Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SriLanka\\_LTLEDS.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SriLanka_LTLEDS.pdf).

“The JCM Rules of Implementation”. Available at [https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM\\_LK\\_RoI\\_ver01.0.pdf](https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM_LK_RoI_ver01.0.pdf).

“The Memorandum of Cooperation of the Joint Crediting Mechanism for the Low Carbon Growth Partnership Between Japan and Sri Lanka”. Available at [https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM\\_MoC\\_Japan\\_and\\_SriLanka.pdf](https://www.jcm.go.jp/jc/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/JCM_MoC_Japan_and_SriLanka.pdf).

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