

**Summary of the**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Working Group of the Paris Agreement Article 6  
Implementation Partnership**

**March 14, 2024**

**Disclaimer**

The organizers have taken diligent measures to maintain objectivity and present a thorough working group summary. However, it is important to acknowledge the possibility of occasional errors. The organizers do not accept any liability or responsibility for inaccuracies in this report. We kindly recommend referring to the meeting webpage for additional materials pertaining to each speaker's presentation.

**Objective:**

- Stocktaking on Article 6 implementation progress and achievements
- Exchange information on the outcomes of Article 6 support activities by partner organizations
- Introduce A6IP capacity-building tools and invite inputs/contributions

**Key takeaways:**

1. A6IP (Article 6 Implementation Program) is developing capacity-building tools and e-learning courses to support the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (A6). These tools aim to clarify the rules and guidelines agreed upon in A6 and will be implemented by various countries based on their national contexts.
2. The next two years are crucial for operationalizing A6 and contributing to achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in collaboration with partner countries and institutions.
3. A Support Package (SP) is being developed and will be implemented in collaboration with partner countries and institutions. The SP covers six elements and can be tailored to meet the specific needs of different countries.
4. Progress on A6 implementation is being made by various countries and institutions, including capacity-building activities by the UNFCCC Secretariat, bilateral agreements between Switzerland and partner countries, initiatives by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and awareness events by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).
5. Environmental integrity is crucial for the credibility of cooperation under Article 6.2, and commonly accepted high-integrity standards would support faster implementation.
6. Incentives are needed to encourage private sector investments in Article 6 initiatives, including enhancing business certainty, creating a favorable business environment, and justifying implicit and explicit fees.

## Session 1: Introduction

- **Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Director of A6IP Center, IGES**
  - Provided updates on A6IP activities, highlighting that A6IP is actively developing capacity-building tools and E-learning courses. Additionally, they are collaborating with several countries to implement the A6IP's Support Package (SP), aimed at promoting the implementation of Article 6 (A6) of the Paris Agreement. A6IP's objective is to operationalize A6 within a 2-year timeframe and play a significant role in assisting partner countries and institutions in achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through collaborative efforts.
- **Perumal Arumugam, Manager, Mitigation Division, UNFCCC Secretariat**

Outlined their active engagement in A6 capacity building, highlighting:

  - Over 50 capacity-building activities undertaken since June 2023, including conferences, workshops, webinars, and forums, providing direct regional and in-country support.
  - The establishment of databases cataloguing regional and national stakeholders, partnerships between Parties, and carbon pricing instruments and policies to assess countries' engagement, needs, and readiness gaps for Article 6.
  - Development of diverse knowledge products such as training manuals, best practice examples, policy briefs, videos, infographics, and case studies to facilitate understanding and support A6 implementation efforts.

## Session 2: Key Milestones in Article 6 Implementation and Support

### *1. Sharing key milestone on Article 6 implementation experiences from partner countries*

- **Simon Fellermeier, Climate Policy Adviser, Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland**

Shared key milestones in Article 6 implementation experiences which include:

  - Signing 13 bilateral agreements related to Article 6, with progress noted in some leading to the authorization of five project activities.
  - Submission of an initial report by Switzerland, detailing its method for corresponding adjustments to prevent double counting.
  - Successful engagement with Thailand resulting in the issuance of the first Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome (ITMO) transfer for NDC use, though questions about its additionality in emission reduction were raised.
  - Reflection on the resource-intensive nature of bilateral Article 6.2 cooperation, with a suggestion that commonly accepted high-integrity standards could facilitate faster implementation.
- **Daniel Tutu Benefoh, Acting Director at the Climate Change. Unit of Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**

Ghana shared its lessons from implementing Article 6, emphasizing:

  - The need to establish internal capacity linkages between NDC baseline, initial report, and emission balance.
  - The critical role of information and data management.
  - Consideration of an internal consistency check template.
  - Importance of coordination and information sharing with participating parties.
  - Collaboration between NDC and Article 6 teams throughout implementation.

- **Rui Yun GAN, Senior Manager, Global Partnerships, National Climate Change Secretariat, Singapore**

Singapore shared its approach to Article 6.2 cooperation, emphasizing the criticality of environmental integrity. They ensure this through:

- Cancelling emission reduction credits to deliver mitigation in global emissions (2% OMGE).
- Involving local stakeholders and supporting local adaptation (5% Share of Proceeds).
- Utilizing existing standards like the Gold Standard and Verra whenever possible.
- Engaging expertise in finance, technology, and capacity-building.
- Authorizing projects based on environmental integrity criteria, with eligible carbon crediting programs and methodologies.

Furthermore, incentivizing private sector investment involves:

- Enhancing business certainty by providing guidelines, frameworks, and rules (e.g., certainty for corresponding adjustments post-authorization).
- Fostering a conducive business environment with clear property rights and non-discriminatory treatment.
- Implementing justified implicit and explicit fees.

## **2. Presentation on outcomes of Article 6 support activities by partner organizations**

- **Virender K. Duggal, The Asian Development Bank**

ADB presented two key initiatives: the Article 6 Support Facility (A6SF) and the Climate Action Catalyst Fund (CACF).

- The A6SF provides technical and capacity-building support to ADB's developing member countries for their participation in post-2020 carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. It is funded by ADB, the Government of Germany, and the Government of Sweden.
- The CACF, operational since January 2024 with a fund size exceeding \$100 million, offers upfront finance for high-impact climate mitigation actions, ensuring future delivery of carbon credits. The Swedish Energy Agency has contributed approximately \$27 million to the CACF.

- **Marshall Brown, Program Manager SPAR6C, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)**

GGGI provided insights into their Article 6 support activities, indicating:

- They are actively engaged in capacity-building efforts, conducting over 27 awareness events across 8 countries and producing various knowledge products.
- GGGI has supported several countries in assessing their readiness and needs for Article 6, while also developing strategy frameworks and projects in some nations.
- Additionally, they have signed MoUs with Indonesia, Morocco, and Senegal in 2023 to implement renewable energy activities, including solar and wind power projects.

## **Session 3: A6IP Capacity Building Tools**

- **Supanut Chotevitayatarakorn, Program Manager, A6IP Center, IGES**

Provided an overview of A6IP Capacity Building Tools for authorization, tracking and reporting, coverage and the development timeline.

- **Abdessalem Rabhi, Program Manager, A6IP Center, IGES**

- Introduced A6IP's capacity-building tools, focusing on the authorization process of Article 6. This included foundational principles like the Paris Agreement and NDCs, as well as

steps for readiness and fulfilling participation requirements. Detailed guidance was given on the authorization process itself, covering aspects like timing, what to authorize, and reporting.

- **Toshinori Hamaguchi, Program Manager, A6IP Center, IGES**

- Introduced A6IP capacity-building tools focusing on Article 6 tracking. The tools include a Rulebook outlining Article 6.2 tracking guidelines, offers step-by-step instructions for setting up registry components, and showcases highlighting countries with existing domestic registries and major international projects.

**Chatthep Chanyam, Technical Officer, A6IP Center, IGES**

Introduced the progress of developing A6IP capacity-building tools related to the A6 reporting aspects. These tools aim to facilitate the reporting process concerning various elements of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The tool includes guidelines, templates, and resources to assist countries in accurately and effectively reporting their activities and progress under Article 6.

#### **Session 4: Concluding**

- **Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Director of A6IP Center, IGES**

Summarized the session and outlined the following key points for the way forward:

- Capacity-building tools will include the agreed-upon A6 rules and guidelines, with countries responsible for their implementation in diverse national contexts.
- Over the next two years, the Support Package will be implemented through collaborations with partner countries and institutions, with flexibility tailored to countries' specific needs.
- Encouraging signs of progress are evident from countries and institutions, providing a foundation to build upon by sharing implementation experiences, best practices, and case studies.
- Efforts will be made to integrate support from other partners and the development of capacity-building tools by A6IP into the Support Package, albeit with acknowledged challenges and opportunities for countries.
- Priority is given to the development of Initial Reports this year, with templates and tools provided to guide countries in collecting necessary information and making appropriate arrangements.
- Support will be extended to pioneering countries, including those present, in the development of regular information alongside structural summaries for inclusion in their Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR).