



Article 6.2 Ambition Dialogue Session 2

AOSIS Presentation

COP 30

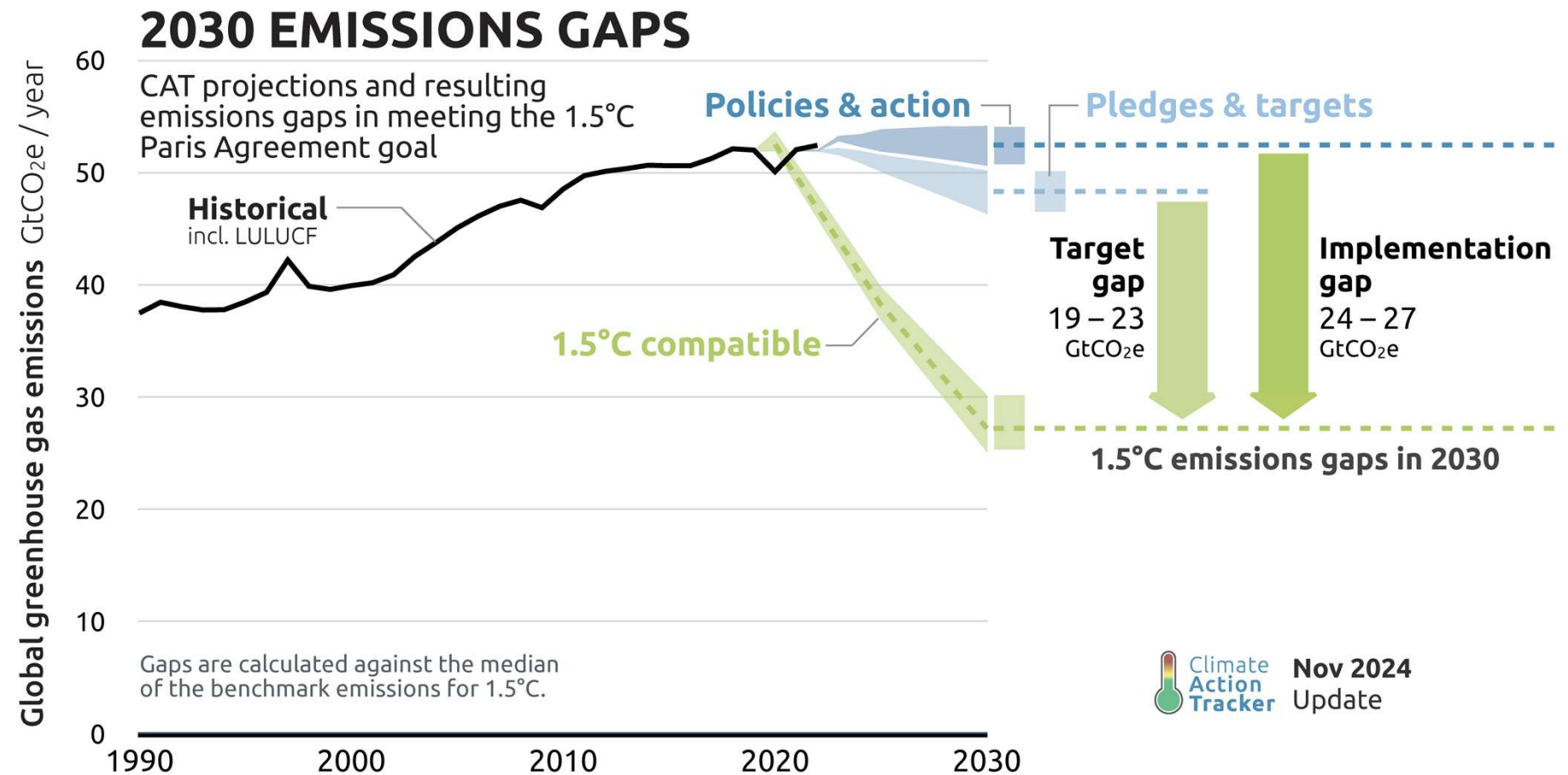
November 10, 2025

Alliance of Small Island States

1) We are in a climate crisis with NDCs collectively not 1.5-aligned

- ICJ Advisory Opinion emphasizes that it is the legal responsibility of Parties to collectively deliver 1.5 aligned NDCs
- Every fraction of a degree of warming adds damage and risk, commits us to greater long-term sea level rise, ocean acidification, biodiversity loss, heat stress, economic impacts
- We now risk crossing tipping points with catastrophic and potentially irreversible implications – (coral loss, AMOC collapse, West Antarctic ice sheet melt, Greenland ice sheet) - and some tipping points may already have been crossed
- Where markets are used to meet NDCs, high integrity is essential because the stakes could not be higher
- We cannot afford to erode ambition or create the wrong incentives

2) Article 6 use needs to increase global mitigation and adaptation ambition



3) Offsetting between existing NDCs will not itself increase what NDCs deliver in aggregate

- High integrity credits are necessary but not sufficient
- We need to ***push the envelope in view of the climate crisis***
- Acquiring Parties should use Article 6 to ***go beyond*** their existing highest possible ambition NDC – topping up their NDC ambition toward 1.5C consistency, rather than replacing domestic effort
- Host Parties should use Article 6 to finance relatively more costly mitigation measures that would be ***truly*** difficult or impossible to implement domestically
- Recycling savings into further mitigation, discounting at use, targeting specific technologies with future positive tipping point potential – a range of ideas needs exploration to leverage the impact of Article 6 investments to generate still further abatement and benefits

4) Supporting land-based removals directly where possible can tighten the market and avoid risks

- To achieve the 1.5C limit, urgent emission reductions are needed and removals must also be scaled up – huge need for CDR
- But there are known risks from a scientific perspective in relying on land-based removals in Article 6
 - Offsetting permanent emissions with impermanent removals is problematic
 - Potential for large-scale land-based CDR is limited
 - The absorptive capacity of carbon sinks is decreasing due to climate change
 - Accounting is challenging, due to impermanence, additionality, leakage and potential for reversals
- To limit any 1.5 overshoot, removals are needed ***on top of*** emission reductions – not instead of emission reductions
- Where possible, ***direct financial support*** to land-based removals outside an offsetting context is far preferable and will build trust
- Host Party interest in land-based removals in a markets context is because financial support is not flowing through other pathways

5) Normalizing Share of Proceeds (SOP) and Overall Mitigation in Global Emissions (OMGE) can enhance global adaptation and mitigation ambition

- Article 6.4 applies 5% SOP and a minimum 2% OMGE
- The CMA has “strongly encouraged” Parties and Stakeholders using cooperative approaches to commit to contribute resources for adaptation, in particular through contributions to the Adaptation Fund, and to cancel ITMOs to deliver an overall mitigation in global emissions (2/CMA.3, paras 37-40)
- Article 6.2 cooperative approaches are beginning to build in SOP and OMGE – contributing to enhanced adaptation and mitigation ambition.
- We urge more Parties and stakeholders using Article 6.2 to do the same, in recognition of the NDC shortfall, mitigation gap and growing adaptation needs
- We also urge voluntary carbon market standards to incorporate these elements, stepping up to best practice under Article 6.4. See AOSIS letter to the ICVCM
- These elements build trust, support collective action, and express solidarity