



Navigating CORSIA and Article 6.2

*Practical insights on authorization, eligibility, and
market use*

Angelo Sartori, Sr. Director, Government and Policy Engagement
Liz Guinessey, Manager, VCS Program Development

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Photo by Lisa Murray. Bale Mountains Eco-Region REDD+ Project, Ethiopia
(Verra Project 1340).



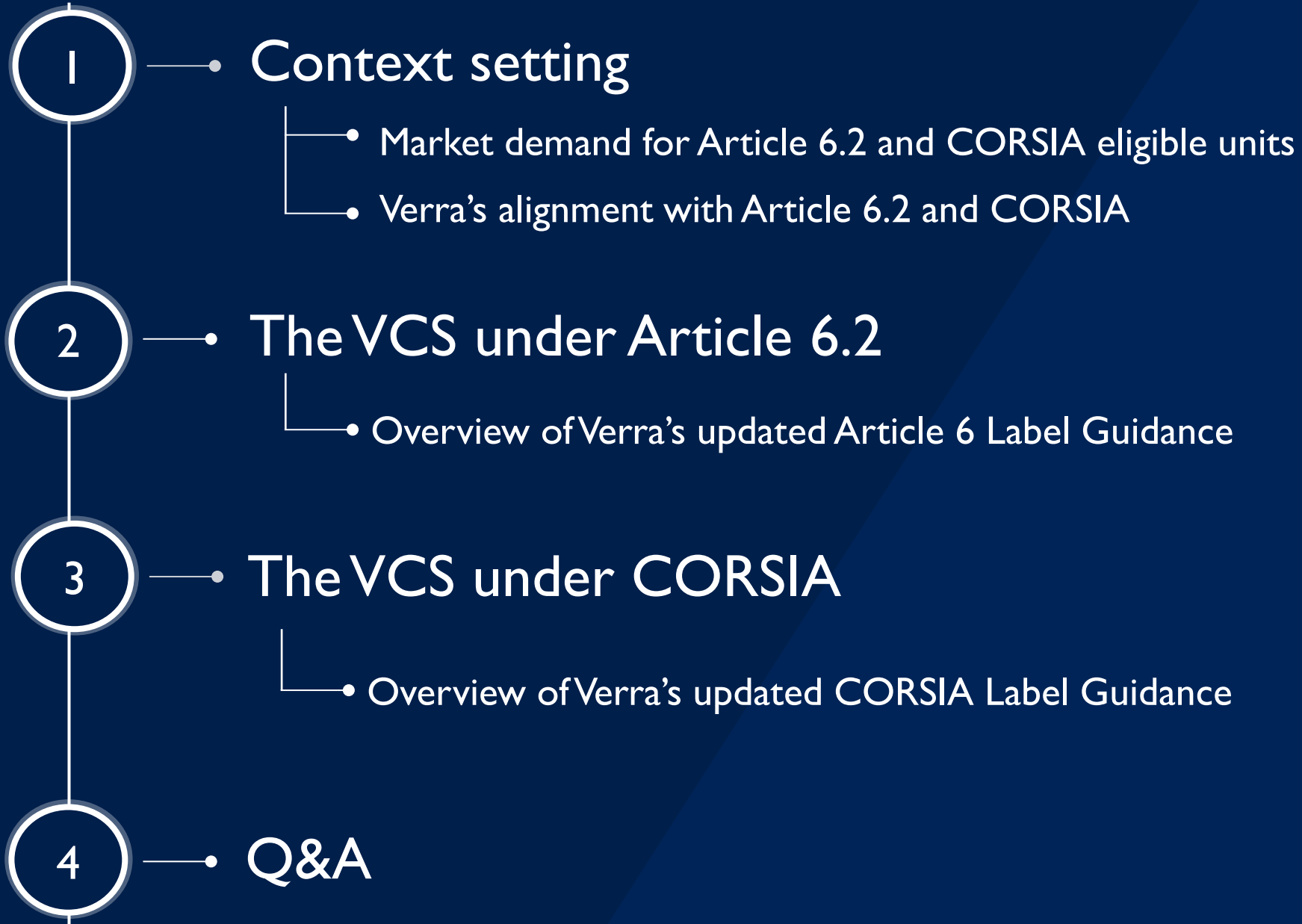
Welcome and housekeeping

- Please use the Q&A box to submit questions at any time during the webinar.
- We ask that questions be limited to topics related to the Article 6 and CORSIA labeling process. For any other general questions, please email secretariat@verra.org.
- We will do our best to address all questions during the webinar. Any questions we are unable to cover will be followed up on after the event.



Photo courtesy of Katingan Mentaya. Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project, Indonesia (Verra Project 1477).

Agenda



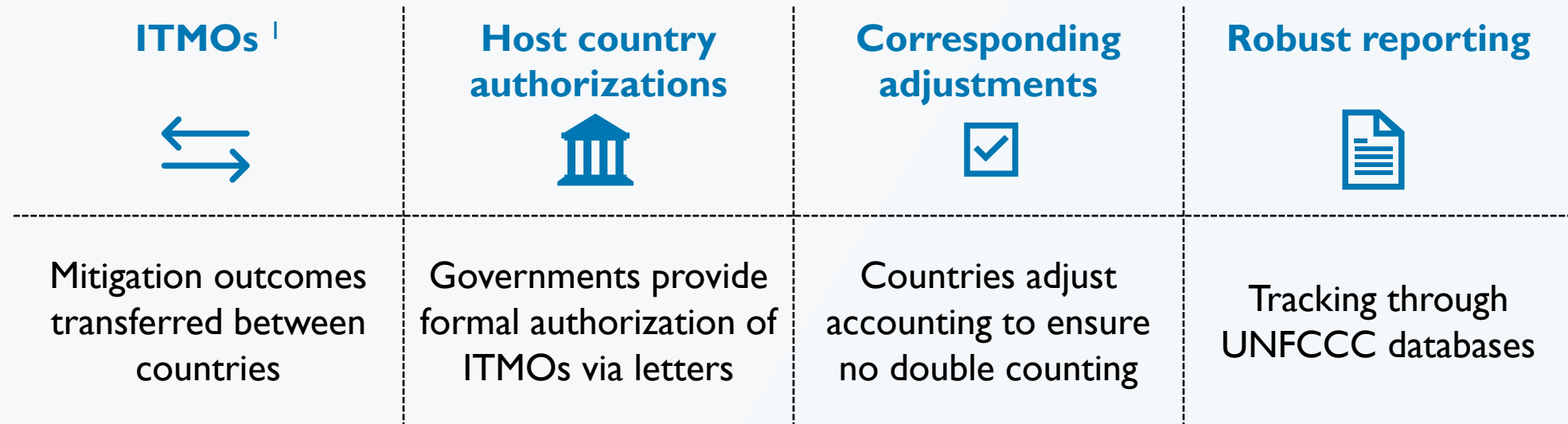
A man in a pink shirt is shown in a close-up, looking intently at a branch of coffee plants. He is holding a cluster of coffee cherries, which are in various stages of ripeness, ranging from green to red. The background is filled with lush green leaves, suggesting a coffee plantation setting. The entire image has a semi-transparent dark blue overlay.

CONTEXT SETTING

What is Article 6.2?



Article 6.2 under the Paris Agreement establishes a framework enabling countries to voluntarily cooperate in achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through the transfer of ITMOs (i.e., reductions or removals transferred between host countries)



What is CORSIA?

- The **Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation** was established by ICAO
- Aircraft operators must offset emissions exceeding their share of allowable emissions based on 2019 levels
- VCUs in the VCS Program can receive CORSIA labels to be used as CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units (EEUs)

Pilot Phase

2021–2023

Voluntary participation



First Phase

2024–2026

Voluntary participation



Second Phase

2027–2029

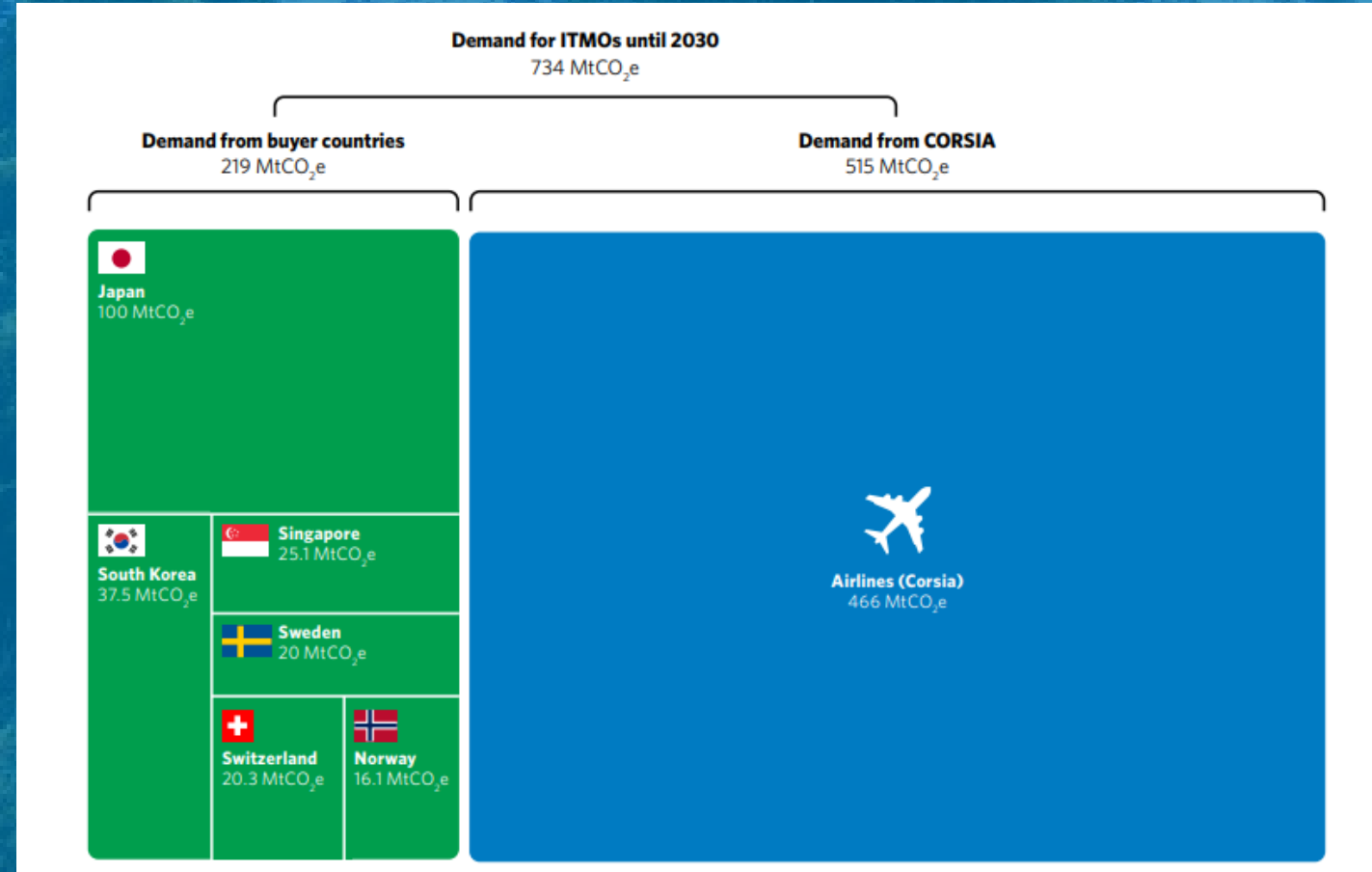
Mandatory participation



Why Verra is engaging with Article 6.2 and CORSIA

- Compliance demand is emerging under CORSIA and Article 6.2
- Governments are operationalizing authorization frameworks and approval processes
- Airlines face increasing compliance obligations and need eligible supply
- Project proponents are seeking practical pathways to access these markets

This is not a voluntary market trend - it is driven by regulation and government action



Source: The Nature Conservancy, Article 6 Explainer Update (COP30)

Government engagement and emerging Article 6 frameworks

Access to Article 6.2 and CORSIA markets is shaped by country-specific regulation and approval processes.

Examples:

- **Chile** - Article 6.2 bilateral cooperation and domestic regulation under development (see Article 6 regulation, 2024)
- **Peru** - advancing national carbon market framework and authorization processes
- **Paraguay** - early-stage design of carbon market and international cooperation pathways
- **Indonesia** - national carbon market system with ministerial approval for issuance
- **Malawi and others** - increasing engagement on authorization pathways and Article 6 readiness

Market access is not automatic - it is granted through government authorization.



Why updated guidance now

Previous guidance no longer reflects how these mechanisms are being implemented in practice



Previous guidance:

- Article 6 Label Guidance, v1.0 - October 2023
- CORSIA Label Guidance, v1.0 - January 2025

Since then:



- COP decisions advancing Article 6 implementation (post-Glasgow)
- ICAO updates on eligibility and accounting requirements (October 2025)
- Operational experience from Verra:
 - Processing Letters of Authorization (LOAs)
 - Reviewing BTR submissions
 - Tracking CARP developments under the UNFCCC



New guidance (April 2026):

- Reflects real-world implementation
- Provides clearer, more practical pathways for projects

Early implementation: from concept to application

- First CORSIA-eligible labels have already been applied to VCS credits
 - 21 VCS projects with CORSIA-eligible labels for the CORSIA first phase
- Demonstrates that:
 - Authorization, eligibility, and use can be operationalized
 - Market demand is already translating into transactions

This is already happening – no longer theoretical

Footer citation: <https://verra.org/verra-applies-first-corsia-labels-to-credits/>



Verra Applies First CORSIA Labels to Credits

30 JANUARY 2026



Photo by Mark Olsen via Unsplash.com.

WASHINGTON – Jan. 30, 2026 | Verra has applied the first labels confirming CORSIA eligibility to 4,776,194 credits issued by the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Program, indicating that the program is ready to support demand in the international aviation market.

The first batch of labeled credits comes from DelAgua-led projects in Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia, which implement activities like clean cooking and other household energy transitions that deliver both emission reductions and measurable community benefits. (The specific Verra project IDs are: 3699, 3837, 4000, and 4150.)

A photograph of a man in a forest, carrying a large log on his shoulder. He is wearing a patterned headband and a jacket. The forest is dense with green foliage and trees. In the background, other people can be seen walking on a path. The overall scene is dimly lit, with a blueish tint.

The VCS under Article 6.2

Overview of Verra's updated Article 6 Label Guidance document

- Verra's updated guidance document incorporates the latest UNFCCC and ICAO decisions
- It reflects how the VCS Program is Paris-aligned
 - Article 6 labels reflect how VCS Program interacts with Paris Agreement's accounting framework under Article 6.2, including **considerations to avoid double counting**
 - Labels track host country authorization status across the project lifecycle, **enhancing transparency**
 - Where a CA is confirmed in a BTR, Verra may apply the Article 6 Correspondingly Adjusted label, **enabling traceability** on the Verra Registry



Released 9 April 2026

Reporting and accounting under Article 6.2

Cooperative approaches

- Voluntary mechanisms that allow host countries to transfer mitigation outcomes to another country, to CORSIA, or other purposes
- Host countries must register and update these in the CARP



Authorization

- A formal authorization, issued via a Letter of Authorization (LOA)
- LOA specifies what a VCU can be used for and when a Corresponding Adjustment is triggered



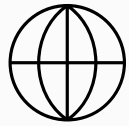
Corresponding Adjustments

- An accounting entry made by host country to ensure a mitigation outcome is only counted once
- Reported in BTRs to the UNFCCC



Article 6.2 sets out rules for how countries account for mitigation outcomes that are transferred internationally, through a system that ensures environmental integrity

Article 6 sequencing



UNFCCC reporting framework, including the recording of authorizations and cooperative approach information in the CARP, as well as tracking CAs in BTRs, is the primary mechanism for substantiating authorization status and the application of CAs



Authorized uses under Article 6

NDC Use



- Credits used by an acquiring country toward its NDC
- Requires a Corresponding Adjustment triggered at first international transfer

International mitigation purposes



- Currently applies to CORSIA
- Requires host country authorization, with more flexible first transfer conditions (authorization, issuance, or use)

Other purposes



- Voluntary corporate and other VCM uses
- Host countries may choose to authorize, not yet widespread. Also subject to a CA if authorized

First transfer conditions

	AUTHORIZED USES			
First Transfer condition	NDC Use	International mitigation purposes	Other purposes	Multiple uses including NDC use*
Authorization	NO	YES	YES	Earlier of: 1) first international transfer, or 2) the first transfer condition as defined by the host country for other authorized uses
Issuance	NO	YES	YES	
First International transfer	YES	NO	NO	
Use	NO	YES	YES	

- A first transfer condition is the specific trigger, defined by the host country, that determines when a CA must be applied
- Clearly specifying this condition helps align expectations among governments, project proponents, and buyers regarding timing of accounting obligations under Article 6
- ***Clarification:** Where multiple uses include NDC use, the first transfer condition is the earlier of 1) the first international transfer, or 2) any other first transfer conditions defined by the host country (e.g., for OIMP)

Verra's Article 6 labels

Article 6 Authorized

- Applied where Verra receives and approves an LOA
- May require Letter of Positive Examination (LOPE) or equivalent
- Distinguished by authorized use(s) for the VCU:
 - **Article 6 Authorized - NDC Use**
 - **Article 6 Authorized - International Mitigation Purposes**
 - **Article 6 Authorized - Other Purposes**

Article 6 Correspondingly Adjusted

- Applied once the application of CAs has been confirmed through a BTR
- Such confirmation must be traceable to:
 - relevant project
 - applicable vintages
 - authorized VCU quantities

ARTICLE 6 AUTHORIZED LABELS

- NDC use
- International mitigation purposes
- Other purposes



ARTICLE 6 CORRESPONDINGLY ADJUSTED LABEL

LABEL REQUIREMENTS

- LOA with sufficient info accepted by Verra
- LOPE accepted, where relevant

LABEL REQUIREMENTS

- Host country submits BTR to UNFCCC CARP
- CA confirmed and traceable to VCU

Updated eligibility requirements

For VCUs from 1 January 2021 onward

For Article 6 Authorized Labels

- ✓ LOA submitted using UNFCCC template or host country template
- ✓ LOA contains all required elements per Decision 4/CMA.6
- ✓ LOA reflected in CARP or national/third-party registry
 - ✓ LOA signed by DNA
 - ✓ LOPE submitted, where required
- ✓ VCUs meet all conditions specified in the LOA or LOPE

For Article 6 Correspondingly Adjusted Label

- ✓ VCU holds an Article 6 Authorized label
- ✓ Project proponent provides evidence of a completed CA in a BTR submitted to the UNFCCC
 - ✓ Evidence is traceable to the specific VCUs:
 - ✓ Verra Project ID, vintage, and approved quantity
 - ✓ Where traceability is insufficient, additional evidence must be provided

Effective for LOAs signed on or after 9 April 2026

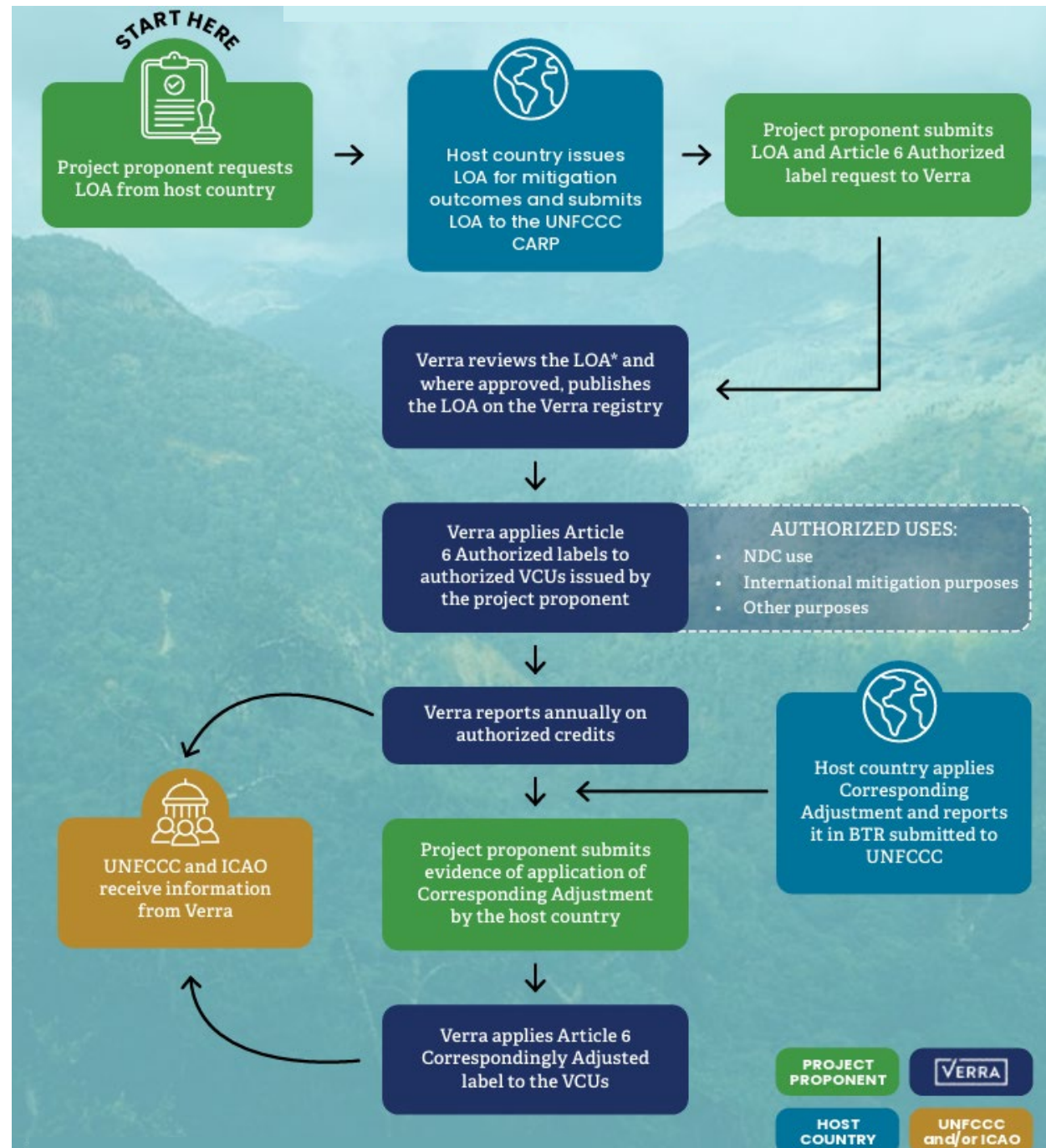
LOA checklist for project proponents

- Verra also released a user-friendly checklist that provides project proponents with an efficient way to confirm their LOA from a host country meets the criteria for receiving an Article 6 Authorization label
- The checklist is available on Verra's website and should be submitted with requests for Article 6 Authorized labels

Eligibility criteria	Assessment
1. LOA template Does the LOA use the UNFCCC template, or an equivalent template provided by the host country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Required elements under Article 6 Does the LOA contain the required elements under Article 6, as listed in Decision 4/CMA.6 Section B, paragraph 5? These elements are listed in (a)-(n) below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No



Verra's Article 6 labeling process throughout the project lifecycle



*In certain cases, a LOPE may also be required

Evidence of CA in BTR

Why require confirmation in the BTR?

- Highest level of confirmation = **evidence of corresponding adjustment in a BTR** submitted by host country
- While Article 6 reporting framework allows for provision of information through other channels (e.g., initial reports, annual information), these do not provide same **level of finality** as BTR
- In certain circumstances, Verra may **withdraw Article 6 labels** where CA has not been made two years after the last BTR in which adjustment should have been applied

*Corresponding Adjustments ensure mitigation outcomes are **counted only once**, preventing double counting between countries under the Paris Agreement*

? My VCU has an Article 6 label – what does it mean?

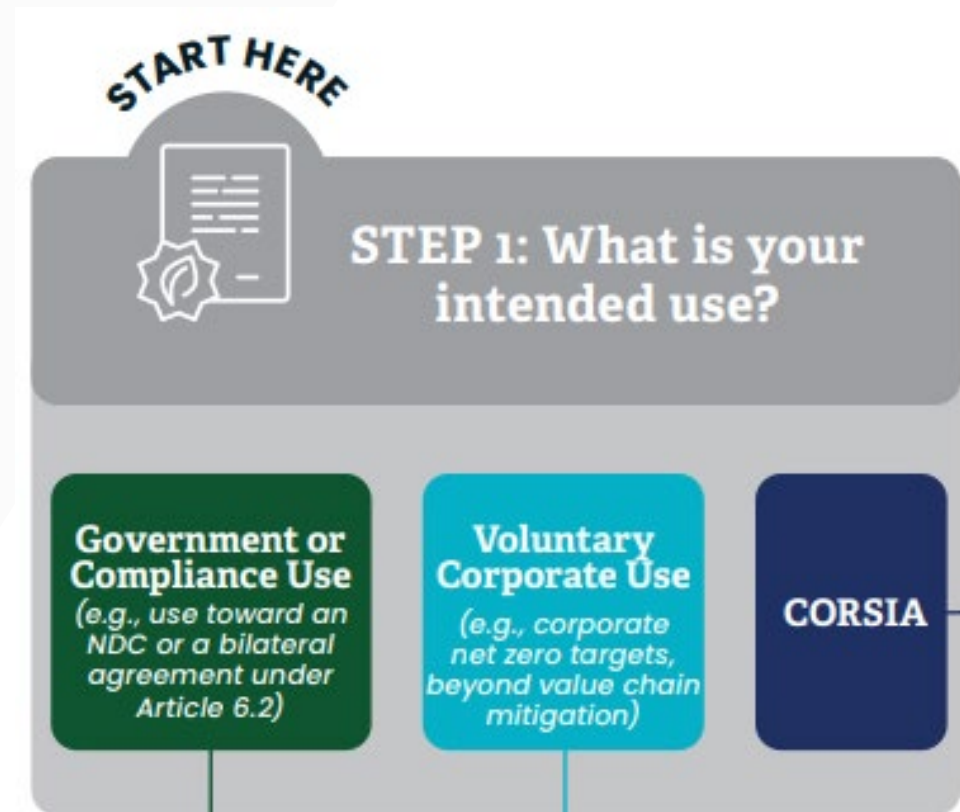
Article 6 Authorized - NDC Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Credits are authorized for use toward an acquiring country's NDC
Article 6 Authorized - International Mitigation Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Credits are authorized for use toward international programs such as CORSIA
Article 6 Authorized - Other Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Credits are authorized for use toward other purposes, such as voluntary climate commitments
Article 6 Correspondingly Adjusted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Host country has confirmed a CA of the mitigation outcomes in its BTR to the UNFCCC• Highest level of assurance, confirms the VCU has been fully accounted for under the Paris Agreement and cannot be double counted

CHOOSING THE RIGHT ARTICLE 6 LABEL

- Verra released a buyer's guide to help buyers navigate the differences between Verra's Article 6 labels
- The guide helps buyers choose the label that best fits their needs



Buyer's guide



A photograph of a small boat on the ocean at sunset. Two people are silhouetted against the bright, low sun. One person stands at the stern, holding a net or fishing gear, while the other is bent over at the bow. The water is dark blue with gentle ripples, and the sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue. The overall mood is serene and quiet.

The VCS under CORSIA

Overview of Verra's updated CORSIA Label Guidance document

- Verra's updated guidance document reflects the latest UNFCCC and ICAO decisions
- Includes Verra's CORSIA second phase eligibility
- Updates to align with Verra's CORSIA insurance criteria and CORSIA Accounting Representation deed
- Clarifications on required evidence of no double claiming



Released 9 April 2026

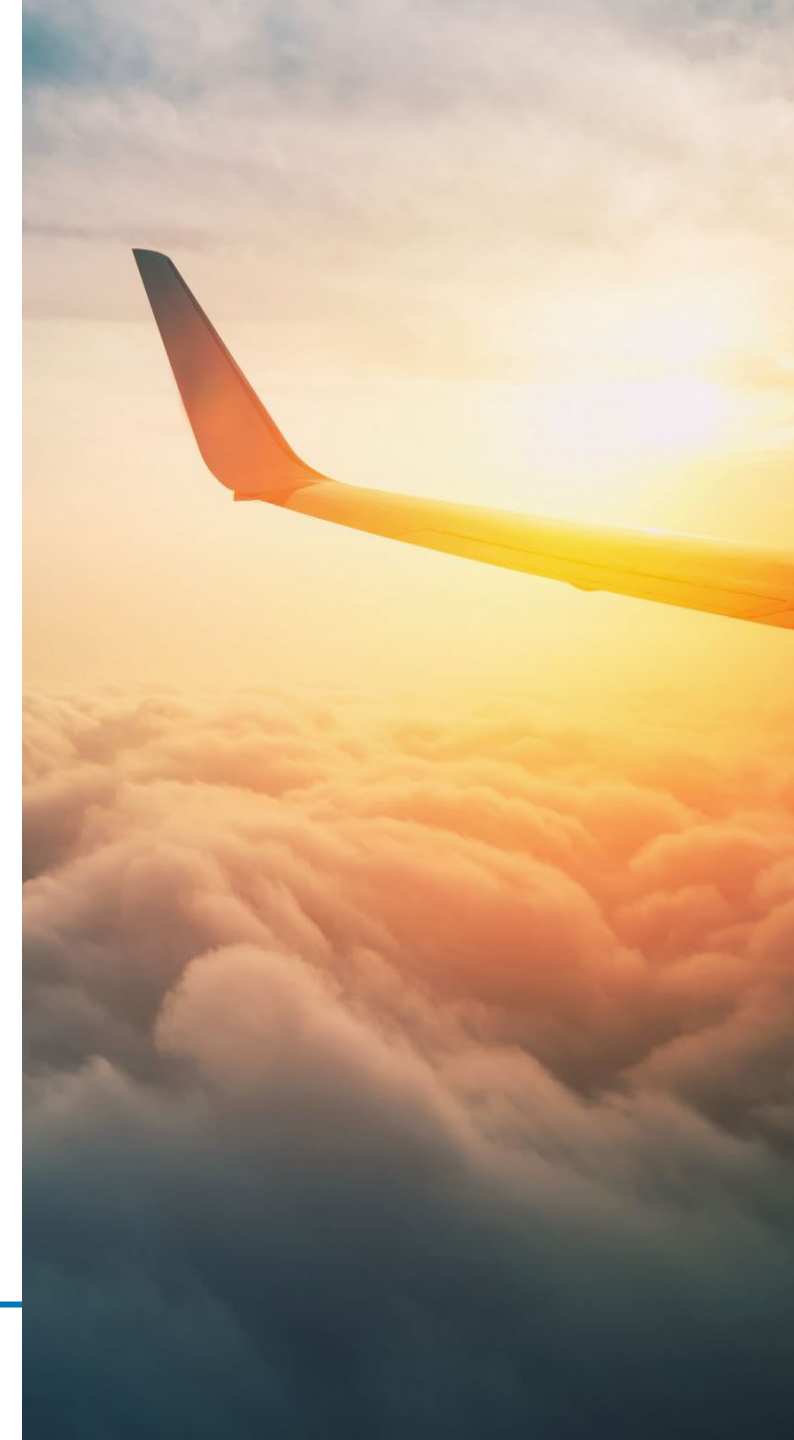
Two types of CORSIA labels

CORSIA scope









- Indicates VCU is within ICAO's scope of eligibility for stated phase
- Based on project type, methodology, vintage, and SD reporting
- For vintages from 2021 onward: scope label does NOT make a VCU eligible for CORSIA use

CORSIA-eligible

- Confirms full eligibility for CORSIA retirement
- For 2021+ vintages: requires Article 6 authorization and assurance of no double claiming (completed CA in BTR or insurance)
- Must be in place before VCU can be retired for CORSIA



VCS under CORSIA – project eligibility at a glance

Smooth Air (what's in)	Turbulence (what's out)
<p>COOKSTOVE PROJECTS</p>  <p><i>Must not use CDM TOOL 30 for fNRB value</i></p>	<p>LARGE RENEWABLE PROJECTS (>15MW)</p>  <p><i>Excluded</i></p>
<p>REDD, ARR, IFM PROJECTS IN NON-REDD+ COUNTRIES OR NESTED</p>  <p><i>Eligible in non-REDD+ locations or as part of a jurisdictional program</i></p>	<p>REDD, ARR, IFM PROJECTS IN REDD+ COUNTRIES</p>  <p><i>Excluded, where not part of jurisdictional program</i></p>
<p>NON-FOREST AFOLU PROJECTS</p>  <p><i>Agriculture, grasslands, wetlands</i></p>	<p>EARLY COAL RETIREMENT PROJECTS</p>  <p><i>Excluded</i></p>
<p>OTHER E&I PROJECTS</p>  <p><i>Waste, methane abatement, and more</i></p>	<p>ENGINEERED REMOVALS</p>  <p><i>Excluded, except for CCS</i></p>

CORSIA and Article 6 authorization

Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

- The Paris Agreement is an international treaty where each country has set targets (i.e., NDCs) to reduce emissions
- Article 6 enables cooperative approaches between countries to achieve NDCs
- Host countries authorize mitigation outcomes for different uses



VCUs must be authorized for use toward CORSIA under Article 6.2

CORSIA

- International scheme to offset emissions from international aviation
- International aviation emissions sit outside national emissions addressed by Paris Agreement
- Requires double claiming assurance that CORSIA units will not be double counted toward host country NDC



Double claiming assurance

For VCUs with vintages from 2021 onward, assurance of no double claiming required

Option 1: BTR Route

- Evidence of a completed Corresponding Adjustment confirmed in BTR submitted to the UNFCCC



Option 2: Insurance Route

- A signed CORSIA Accounting Representation Deed committing to compensate
- A certificate of insurance from a Verra-approved insurance product



Overview of CORSIA insurance route



When should it be used

- Where a project proponent would like to apply CORSIA-eligible labels, but evidence of a completed corresponding adjustment is not yet available



CORSIA Accounting Representation Deed

- Deed must be signed by the project proponent(s)
- Commitment to compensate in the event a Corresponding Adjustment is not applied
- Must be submitted along with insurance certificate



Insurance Products

- Verra has approved three insurance products to date (listed on Verra website), which provide coverage if a CA is not applied
- Project proponents should engage directly with insurers
- Insurance claim period must last until at least two years after deadline for host country to submit next BTR
- Separate insurance policies required for each vintage of CORSIA-labeled VCU

Process to obtain CORSIA labels



Confirm Scope Eligibility

Project must meet ICAO eligibility criteria for relevant phase (project type, methodology, vintage, SD reporting)



Obtain Article 6 Authorization

For VCUs from 2021 onward, LOA from the host country is required for use toward international mitigation purposes



Provide Double Claiming Assurance

Either evidence of completed Corresponding Adjustment in BTR submitted to UNFCCC, OR signed CORSIA Accounting Representation Deed + certificate of insurance



Request CORSIA-Eligible Label

Once all conditions are met, the CORSIA-eligible label can be applied



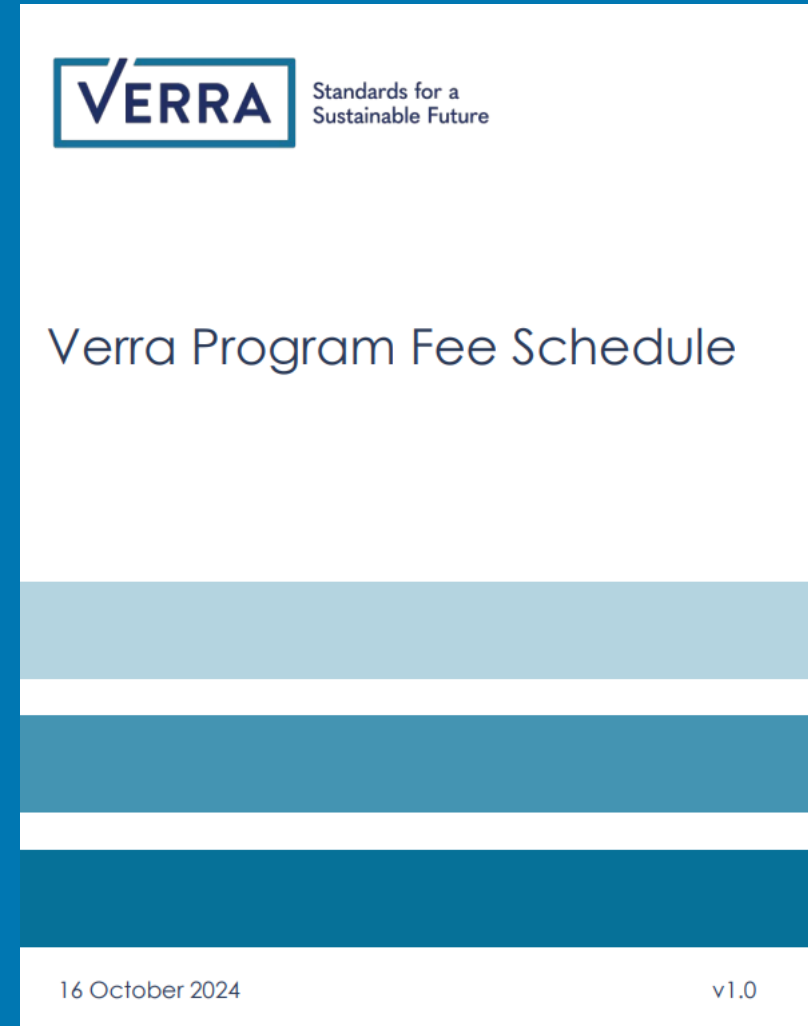
Retire VCUs for CORSIA

Select the correct retirement reason in the Verra Registry; ensure public designation and aircraft operator name are recorded



Labeling fees

- No fees to apply CORSIA labels
- There is a fee for applying Article 6 labels. However, Verra charges only once for any such request
 - Where a project has already paid for the Article 6 Authorized label, no additional fees required for the Article 6 Correspondingly Adjusted label



An aerial photograph of a lush green valley. In the foreground, there's a dense forest of various green trees. The middle ground shows rolling green hills and a wide, open grassy area. In the background, a lake is visible, surrounded by more greenery and mountains. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds. The entire image has a blue-green color overlay, and a large, semi-transparent blue triangle is positioned on the right side.

Thank you!

Q&A