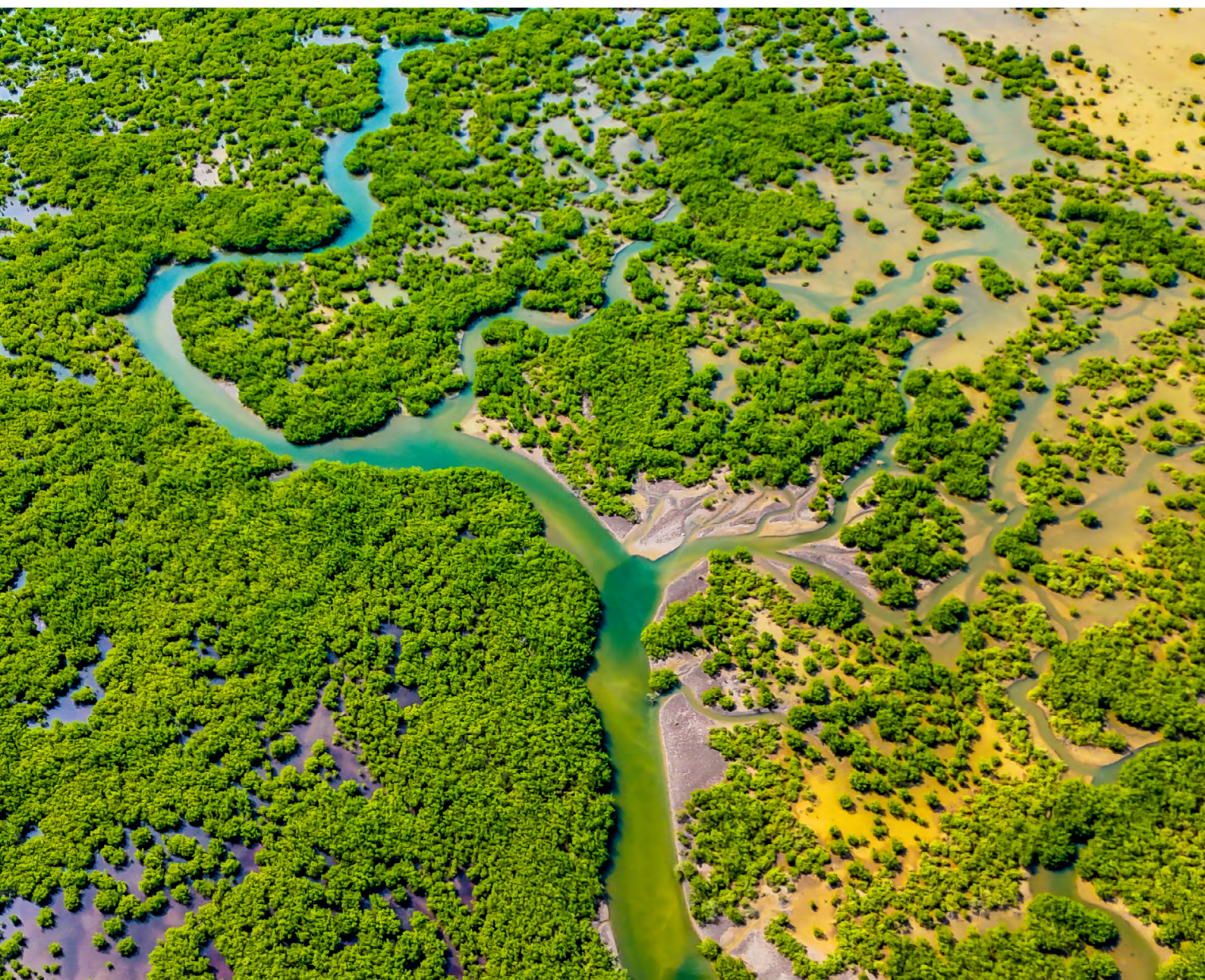


Carbon Markets

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



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About this publication

This publication was developed with support from the UN-REDD Programme. UN-REDD is the UN knowledge and advisory platform on forest solutions to the climate crisis. It supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to mobilize finance for and implement REDD+ activities agreed under the UNFCCC. UN-REDD builds on the convening capacity and technical expertise of FAO, UNDP and UNEP, serving 65 partner countries. UN-REDD is made possible through support from the European Commission and the governments of Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Japan, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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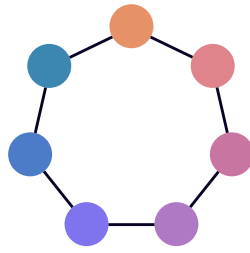
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1 What is the Paris Agreement?

A: The **Paris Agreement** is a legally binding international treaty aiming to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. It was adopted by 196 Parties in 2015 at COP21 in Paris and entered into force in 2016.

The Paris Agreement recognizes the need for some Parties to pursue voluntary cooperation to achieve higher ambition in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and, to this end, establishes a new framework on compliance for carbon markets and non-market approaches. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement recognizes that some parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

2 What are NDCs and why do they matter when talking about carbon markets?

A: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are climate pledges and action plans that each country is required to develop in line with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5° C. NDCs represent short to medium-term plans that are updated every five years with higher ambition on climate. NDCs outline mitigation and adaptation priorities a country will pursue to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, build resilience, and adapt to climate change, as well as financing strategies and monitoring and verification approaches.

As of 9 September 2024, NDCs under the Paris Agreement are estimated to be 8.3 percent above the 2010 global emissions level in 2030. 78 percent of countries indicated their intention to use market-based mechanisms to achieve their NDC targets.¹

3 Is it mandatory for a country to designate conditional and unconditional components of its NDC?

A: Several developing countries have included in their NDCs both conditional and unconditional targets. Unconditional targets are achieved by climate action financed using domestic resources, i.e., a country can achieve unconditional targets without external financial support. Conditional targets are dependent on countries receiving external financial support.

There are no UNFCCC requirements in either the NDC or Article 6 related decisions to specify which components of a country's NDC are conditional versus unconditional. This has been used as a tool, however, by many countries, to communicate their climate finance needs and how, if such needs are met, higher ambition may be achieved.

4 What are carbon markets?

A: Carbon markets are trading mechanisms that create financial incentives for activities that reduce or remove GHG emissions. In these mechanisms, emissions are quantified into carbon credits that can be bought and sold. One tradable carbon credit

¹ UNFCCC (2024). [2024 NDC Synthesis Report](#).



equals one tonne of carbon dioxide or the equivalent amount of a different GHG reduced, sequestered or avoided.

Carbon credits can be bought by countries to contribute to meeting their NDC targets, by corporations with sustainability targets, and by private individuals that want to compensate for their carbon footprint.

There are different types of carbon markets, namely the compliance carbon markets established by the Paris Agreement and the Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCM) (see Q12-15).

5 What is high integrity in the context of carbon markets?

A: High integrity on the supply-side (generation of carbon credits) means that emission reductions and removals are real, additional, have verifiable climate impacts, are aligned with the country's NDC and supportive of higher ambition. In addition to this environmental integrity, there must be transparency in the institutional and financial infrastructure for carbon market transactions. There must also be a robust application of social and environmental safeguards to manage potential adverse project impacts and the promotion of positive, measurable sustainable development impacts. Demand-side integrity relies on entities buying high-integrity carbon credits and having real commitments to reduce emissions from their own operational and value chain processes. For more information on this, see [UNDP's High Integrity Carbon Market Initiative](#) and associated FAQ.

6 What are compliance carbon markets?

A: Compliance carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, consist of:

Article 6.2 framework for cooperative approaches, which involves the trading and use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) between or amongst Parties, on a voluntary basis, and via bilateral/plurilateral agreements to achieve NDCs and promote sustainable development.

Article 6.4 mechanism, which is centrally regulated under the authority and guidance of the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC and aiming among other objectives to (i) promote the mitigation of GHG while foresting sustainable development; (ii) incentivize and facilitate participation of public and private entities authorized by a Party in the mitigation of GHG; (iii) contribute to the reduction of emission levels in the host Party, which will benefit from mitigation activities resulting in emission reductions that can also be used by another Party to fulfil its nationally determined contribution and (iv) deliver overall mitigation in global emissions (OMGE).

7 What is an ITMO?

A: An Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome (ITMO) represents real, verified, and additional emission reductions and/or removals generated from 2021 onwards and measured in tCO₂e (or in other non-GHG metric that is consistent with the NDCs of the participating Parties). It includes all authorized units from Article 6.2 and 6.4 and requires a corresponding adjustment to the NDC, authorized by the

host country for use towards achievement of another country's NDC and/or for use of other international mitigation purposes (e.g., [Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation, CORSIA](#)).

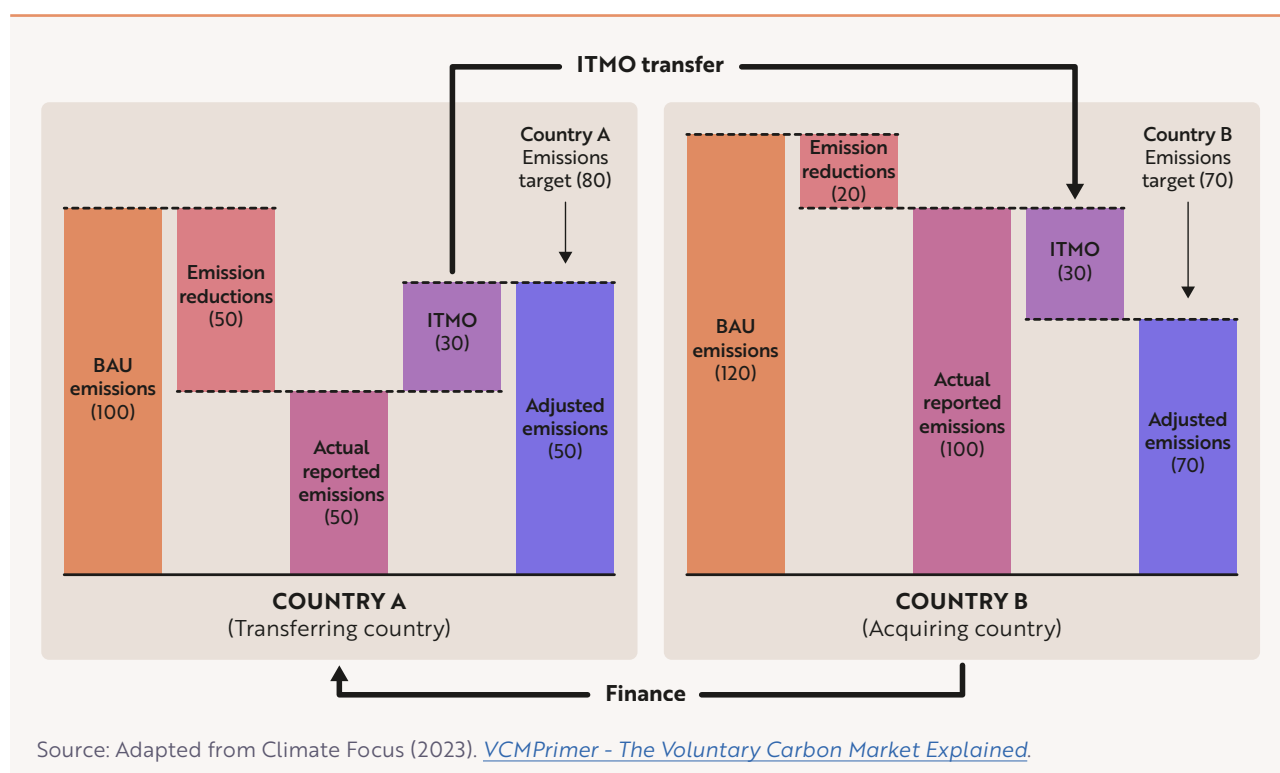
8 What is a corresponding adjustment?

A: A corresponding adjustment (CA) is an accounting tool agreed in the Article 6 decisions to avoid double-counting between countries' NDCs. Host countries can authorize mitigation outcomes (Art. 6.2) or emission reductions (Art. 6.4 ERs) to be used for NDC compliance, international mitigation and 'other purposes.' Such authorization comes with the obligation to apply a CA. Not all the emission reductions and/or removals generated by Art. 6 activities must be authorized. If they are not

authorized, they do not need require CA. Non-authorized Article 6 units are called "mitigation contributions" that can be used in other markets, such as the VCM or domestic compliance markets.

Even though authorization of ITMOs and the associated CAs is an important safeguard to protect countries' NDCs and ensure countries' ownership of the process, it is important to acknowledge that many developing countries do not have the institutional setting and capacity to ensure full coordination and allow for a transparent and independent authorization processes. There are open questions regarding what an authorization entails: what needs to be authorized, when an authorization should be provided and who in the Government should issue an authorization. In many countries, authorization processes are likely to be subject to current governance and political dynamics

Figure 1. Illustration of corresponding adjustment between two countries





that can be influenced by both short-term political gains and pressure from private sector/lobby groups.

9 Does Article 6 create one centralized carbon market under the Paris Agreement? Or can any carbon market be used if the emission reduction credit is registered as an ITMO?

A: Article 6 does **not** create a single centralized global market. Art. 6.4 is a centrally regulated mechanism along the lines of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).² VCM projects can become eligible under Art. 6.4, provided they meet all requirements of the Art. 6.4 mechanism and are authorized by its Supervisory Body. However, there will continue to be VCM transactions that are not authorized as ITMOs. Unlike 6.4, Art. 6.2 is more flexibly defined, and host countries have discretion on how to design cooperative approaches via bilateral or plurilateral agreements. There is no expected alignment of these various decentralized cooperative approaches/systems that are already emerging. Host countries can design cooperative approaches that include and approve VCM activities.

10 Does Article 6 include REDD+?

A: The scope under Article 6 includes both emission reductions and removals. The full scope of REDD+ activities, as defined in the context of the UNFCCC is “reducing emissions

from deforestation and forest degradation, plus conservation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks and sustainable management of forests”. A reasonable and generally agreed interpretation is that REDD+ activities meeting all other applicable Article 6 requirements are or will be eligible. However, varying interpretations have emerged regarding the role of REDD+ in Article 6 – with indications by some that it’s clearly eligible under Article 6, while others assert that it’s been excluded, and still others recognizing a lack of clarity on this. It is important to note that there is general agreement by Parties that Article 6 doesn’t include emissions avoidance. Both Articles 6.2 and 6.4 state that further work will be done to consider whether “emission avoidance” could be eligible. This has generated debate around the concept of emissions avoidance and whether this undefined term could potentially include nature-based activities. The term emission avoidance is not officially defined by the UNFCCC nor the IPCC, and it is not even referenced within the IPCC’s definition of mitigation of climate change. Regardless of the lack of clarity around the term “emissions avoidance nature-based solutions fall under the definition of emission reductions or emission removals (e.g. protecting, restoring, and managing natural ecosystems such as forests, mangroves, croplands, grasslands and peatlands), and are therefore eligible under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. At COP28, countries failed to reach consensus on the definition of emissions avoidance and will resume discussions at COP29.

11 Are all REDD+ activities eligible for Article 6 type of transactions?

A: Given that the definition of ITMOs includes both emission reductions and removals with no

² For more information on the CDM, please see [UNFCCC- The Clean Development Mechanism](#).

explicit inclusion or exclusion of specific sectors, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as well as removals, or enhancement are REDD+ activities that can become ITMOs. On this basis, we expect that high-quality jurisdictional-scale REDD+ programmes that meet all other Article 6.2 requirements can be used by Parties to achieve their NDCs and other international mitigation purposes.

In the case of the 6.4 mechanism, there is critical ongoing work, particularly the Supervisory Body's³ review of eligible activities and methodologies, including those from the CDM as well as those related to "other market-based mechanisms," which could include methodologies from private carbon standards used in the VCMs. So, again, just as in Article 6.2, there has been no outright inclusion or exclusion of REDD+, but Article 6.4 differs because the Supervisory Body will decide what is, and is not, eligible.

While there is no formal agreement, there is, however, a general agreement on the exclusion of "emissions avoidance" for both Article 6.2 and 6.4, as well as to "conservation enhancement" for Article 6.4 specifically. We interpret these terms as potentially applicable only to specific REDD+ activities within the broader scope described above. There is no exact definition of "emissions avoidance" and an interpretation that automatically equates it to avoided deforestation does not have a strong basis. While the term "conservation enhancement" does not have a specific definition, its use, versus enhancement or removals more generally, can be interpreted as a way to focus on ongoing removals in conserved forests, for which there have been specific questions raised, in terms of how, for example, to ensure additionality, if this is the definition being applied.

12 What are voluntary carbon markets?

A: VCMs refer to carbon market transactions, or the issuance, buying and selling of carbon credits certified by carbon standards, on a voluntary basis, rather than because of any policy-related regulatory national and/or international requirement. The VCM aims to mitigate climate change by creating space for private actors to finance activities that remove GHG emissions from the atmosphere or reduce GHG emissions associated with industry, transportation, energy, buildings, agriculture, deforestation, or any other aspect of human life. The supply of voluntary carbon credits comes mostly from private entities that develop carbon projects or jurisdictions and national governments that develop programs that generate emission reductions and/or removals that are certified by a third party and registered under private standards. The demand for voluntary carbon credits comes from private individuals who wish to compensate for their carbon footprints, corporations with corporate sustainability targets and other actors aiming to trade credits at a higher price.

13 What is the role of governments in the VCM?

A: Governments engage with the VCM by instituting policies, regulations and safeguards that influence VCM activities creating enabling environments that facilitate VCM projects or programmes, and sponsoring VCM projects or programmes within their territories.

³ The Article 6.4 mechanism, also known as the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism, has a Supervisory Body tasked with developing and supervising the requirements and processes needed to operationalize the mechanism. This includes developing and/or approving methodologies, registering activities, accrediting third-party verification bodies, and managing the Article 6.4 Registry. The Supervisory Body is fully accountable to the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).



14 What is the role of carbon standards in the VCM?

A: Carbon standards provide and administer the rules and requirements for VCM projects and programmes, certify and issue carbon credits, and track the units through a unique ID/serial number, making this information publicly available in their registries.

15 What is a voluntary carbon credit?

A: Carbon credits in the VCM are generated by the activities of projects and programmes that are certified by carbon standards. The credits are purchased by companies, individuals, and other entities to offset GHG emissions or otherwise contribute to emissions abatement. The prices of carbon credits are determined by the types and quality of VCM activities and the demand for credits from those activities.

16 What is carbon offsetting? Are all VCM units used as offsets?

A: A carbon offset broadly refers to a reduction in GHG emissions or an increase in carbon sequestration that is used to compensate for GHG emissions that occur elsewhere. Carbon offsetting can be part of either compliance or VCM. Carbon credits can be used as an offset unit if the applicable system allows for that. However, carbon credits can also be used for other voluntary corporate commitments or claims that are not based on offsetting (see Q19 for more).

17 What makes a high-quality carbon credit?

A: A high-quality carbon credit accurately or conservatively represents GHG emission reductions or removals achieved through activities. Carbon projects and programmes that generate high-quality carbon credits maximize climate, socio-economic and ecological benefits for local communities and ecosystems as appropriate to the project type and sector. Thus, high-quality carbon credits are the result of well-informed decisions made during project design and development following guidance from reputable carbon standards and in alignment with host country regulations. Globally, the [Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market \(IC-VCM\)](#), a multi-stakeholder led independent governance body, has established a global benchmark for high-integrity, the [Core Carbon Principles](#). The IC-VCM is now assessing carbon crediting programs and categories of carbon credits adherence with the CCP criteria. This label will help buyers identify reputable carbon standards.

18 How are carbon credits used?

A: Carbon credits in the VCM are used by private individuals, corporations and other actors to voluntarily compensate for GHG emissions as part of their voluntary climate mitigation commitments (i.e., not regulated or mandated by a government). Carbon credits may also be purchased and retired without being used for offsetting, which drives reductions in overall GHG emissions and may enable buyers to claim other social and environmental contributions.

19 What is a corporate claim? What are the potential types of claims?

A: A corporate claim is a statement that a private company makes about the use of carbon credits as part of its voluntary climate change mitigation targets. A critical foundation to understand corporate claims in the VCM is the corporate GHG inventory. Corporate GHG inventories quantify the amount of GHGs a company emits into the atmosphere. These inventories serve as a critical management tool for companies of all sizes and sectors, enabling them to identify their emission sources and track changes over time. Information presented in a GHG inventory can help inform corporate strategies and prioritize actions to reduce emissions.

As far as what is included in corporate GHG inventories, companies aggregate GHG data from all owned or controlled facilities and operations at the corporate level, and classify emissions into the following categories:

Scope 1 (required; direct GHG emissions) – emissions from sources that the company owns or controls.

Scope 2 (required; indirect GHG emission from purchased electricity, steam, or heat) – emissions associated with the generation of electricity, steam, or heat purchased and consumed by facilities or equipment that the company owns or controls.

Scope 3 (optional; other indirect GHG emissions) – emissions from other sources the company does not own or control. This may include waste disposal, leased/outsourced activities, or emissions such as those related to business travel and employee commuting.

The credibility of corporate claims will benefit from clearer guidance to ensure greater transparency, no double counting, and contributions to credible mitigation pathways. To address this issue, the Voluntary Carbon Market Integrity (VCMI) initiative worked with technical experts and countries to develop a [claims code](#) to be used by private companies that buy voluntary carbon credits, to ensure the high integrity of the demand-side. UNDP is a strategic partner to the VCMI.

20 What is greenwashing? How does it impact VCM?

A: Greenwashing refers to companies purchasing carbon credits from projects that are not actually achieving their emission reduction goals, as well as companies being overly dependent on VCMs, i.e., not decarbonizing their internal systems and processes. Greenwashing means companies use bad carbon credits (i.e., that are not real, additional, and fully measured, reported and verified) as part of a market strategy to sell an image of a company that is assuming its responsibility and contributing to global efforts to mitigate climate change. There are different types of claims that are currently made by companies, including being net zero, or having climate neutral products or productions, amongst others. A recent report from the New Climate Institute, the [Corporate Climate Responsibility Monitor](#), has evaluated the climate pledges of 25 of the world's largest companies which correspond to 5 percent of total global GHG emissions and found that their "net zero" and "carbon neutral" claims were resulting in a 40 percent reduction in emissions on average, not 100 percent, as suggested by their claims.



Reaching net zero requires ensuring that carbon dioxide emissions from human activity are balanced by human efforts to remove carbon dioxide emissions (for example, by creating carbon sinks to absorb carbon dioxide) - thereby stopping further increases in the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere. Transitioning to net zero requires a complete transformation of energy, transportation, and production and consumption systems. This is necessary to avert the worst consequences of climate change.

21 What is the relationship between the VCM and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement?

A: The Paris Agreement and its implementing decisions on Art. 6 do not regulate the VCM. The decisions do not prescribe CA for the VCM. However, they give host countries the option to link VCM transactions to Art. 6.2 and Art. 6.4 and offer CAs for authorized uses of carbon credits.

Countries ultimately decide whether to engage in Art. 6 and whether to link VCM activities to Art. 6. Countries can make use of Art 6.2 and Art. 6.4 provided they fulfill the conditions required for each of them. These conditions cover a range of institutional, strategy and regulatory requirements. Host countries will have more responsibilities (and discretion) under Art. 6 than they had in the past (under the CDM). The VCM can continue to co-exist and supplement Art. 6 activities and transition. There are multiple ways to link VCM to Art. 6.

VCM will continue to be an important means for channeling private climate finance to

NDC implementation moving forward. VCM transactions will continue to exist outside the UNFCCC, and it is critical to ensure these will be carried out with high integrity. Several independent carbon markets standards, first [Gold Standard](#) and more recently [Verra](#), have created a way on their registry for voluntary credits that can be used by countries as part of their cooperative approaches to be tagged as having a CA to the host country's NDC.

22 Are VCMs included within the scope of "other international mitigation purposes"?

A: Article 6 decisions do not specify the scope of "other international mitigation purposes". VCM transactions may be considered as part of "other mitigation purposes" depending on the authorization by the host Party for a corresponding adjustment to its NDC. While Article 6 does create a path for CA's to potentially be applied for VCM transactions to the NDC of the Party that hosts these initiatives, it does not create an obligation.

The UNFCCC, as a framework of signatory Parties, does not have the legal jurisdiction to regulate voluntary transactions, which are governed by private standards and not by international or national regulatory bodies. Recognizing this limitation, Article 6 decisions of the Paris Agreement Rulebook went as far as possible, i.e., to require CAs to "other international mitigation purposes", without explicitly defining what those are. There is now also the possibility of using Article 6 units that do not have an authorization for CA as a mitigation contribution.

Opinions and interpretations on the Glasgow decisions⁴ are not unanimous. Countries, stakeholders, and carbon standards take different views on when CAs would be needed, and by when they will be possible. Verra and the Gold Standard have both announced that voluntary carbon units (VCUs) can be issued with or without CA. Those pushing for VCM transactions to be considered as “other international mitigation purposes” and to require CAs are advocating that this is the only way to ensure that there is no double counting and to promote high environmental integrity of carbon market transactions. However, a CA is not a singular tool/approach to ensure the integrity of carbon market transactions. There are rather, multiple elements, including, but not limited to reflecting emission reductions/removals that are real, additional, measurable, and verifiable; application of robust, credible baselines; and measures in place to address risks of non-permanence and leakage.

It is important to recall that CAs serve a specific purpose – to avoid double-counting between NDCs. There is not a risk, however, of a companies’ use of carbon credits being counted toward country NDC targets other than the host country, if the appropriate guardrails are in place to ensure that companies report their GHG emissions inventories separately and independently of any carbon credits they use. This is addressed in the context of VCMI claims guidance.

23 When does a CA occur for the VCM?

A: All CAs require express authorization from the host Party national government. Additional technical work will

continue through to COP29 (end of 2024) to refine elements of the technical guidance and requirements for Article 6 around authorizations, including if and how there can be revocation. The other key topic of discussion amongst Parties in 2024 includes the relationship/linkages between Art 6.2 and the Art 6.4 mechanism, the Agreed Electronic Format (AEF), sequencing of reviews, addressing inconsistencies, and registries.

If the VCM requires CAs from the NDCs of developing countries for all VCM transactions, these countries would have to make additional efforts to mitigate emissions, likely at higher costs than those traded in markets. The long-term impacts of such authorizations would be the inability of these countries to achieve their own NDC targets or potentially ending their NDC commitment periods with large debts depending on how seriously compliance will be taken under the Paris Agreement (Art 15).

24 Do we envision a transition from or phasing out of VCM and a shift to only compliance markets?

A: A fully operational Article 6.4 mechanism is estimated to only be ready in 2026. While it is expected that VCM activities will continue to co-exist and supplement Article 6 in the longer-term, they will continue to play a particularly crucial and central role to maintain climate mitigation action and the channeling of private sector finance to developing countries, in this near-term period. It is likely that institutional and reporting responsibilities may represent a considerable task for developing countries and

⁴ The decisions on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement at the 2021 UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 26) in Glasgow includes CMA 12a, CMA 12b, and CMA 12c. For more information see: UNFCCC, [COP26 Outcomes: Market mechanisms and non-market approaches \(Article 6\)](#).



therefore take significant time to meet. Any voluntary carbon credit that is to be backed by a CA will need to go through Art. 6.2 or Art. 6.4 and fulfill their respective criteria. In turn, to achieve Art. 6 “readiness,” significant capacity building will be needed.

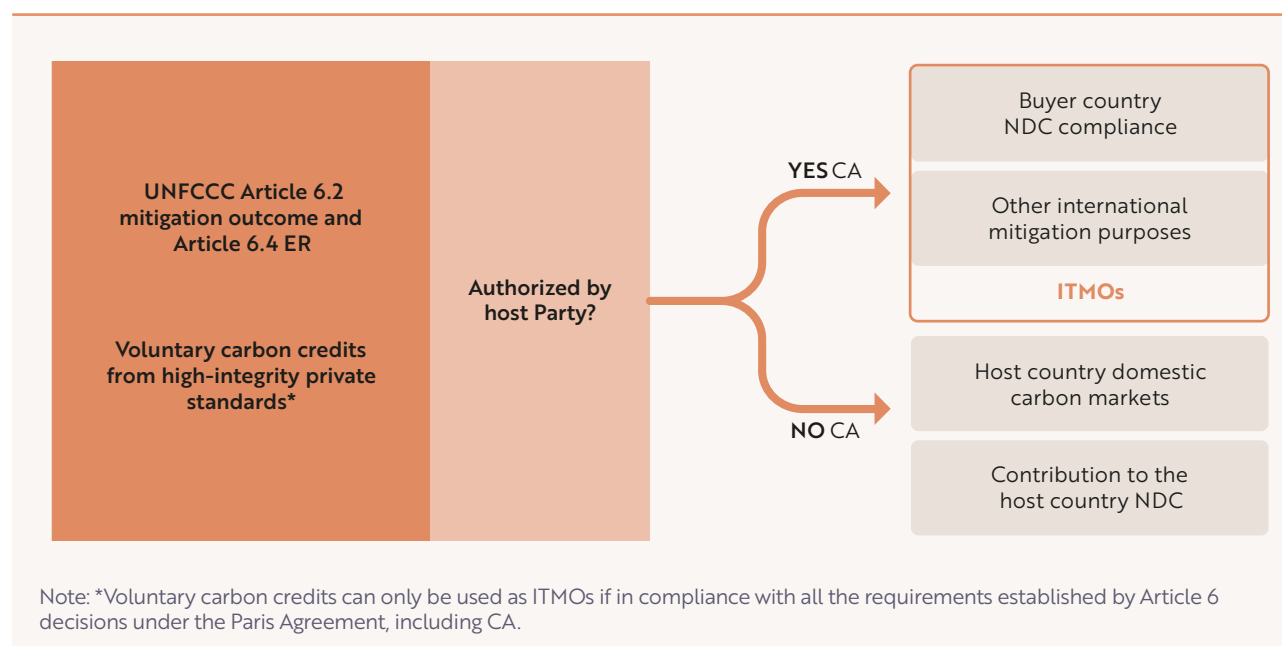
25 Is there a difference between climate finance and carbon finance? Can VCM be considered as climate finance?

A: The Paris Agreement recognizes the difference between climate finance and carbon finance by separating these two items into different articles.

Climate finance (Art 9 of the Paris Agreement) recognizes common but differentiated responsibilities and the need to financially

support developing countries for the achievement of their NDCs. It refers to financial resources and instruments that are used to support action on climate change. Large-scale climate finance investments are needed to transition to a low-carbon global economy and to help societies build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Climate finance can come from different sources, public or private, national, or international, bilateral, or multilateral. It can employ different instruments such as grants and donations, green bonds, debt swaps, guarantees, and concessional loans. And it can be used for different activities, including mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building. Climate finance is not flowing to the global south at the pace needed to support the achievement of the 1.5 C target. According to 2023 data from the Climate Policy Initiative, less than 3 percent of the global total climate finance (\$30 billion) went to or within least developed countries (LDCs), while only 15 percent went to or within emerging markets and developing economies (excluding China)⁵.

Figure 2. Implications of corresponding adjustment in the utilization of ITMO



⁵ Climate Policy Initiative (2023). [Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2023](#).

Carbon finance (Art 6 of the Paris Agreement) is the revenue realized through the sale of carbon credits. There is a transfer of the asset, ITMO, from the seller to the buyer. The buyer country uses the ITMO for its own targets. The resources accrued do not contribute to achievement of the host country NDC, but instead these units are transferred and used by the buyer country for its NDC. With the CA, the seller country will need to undertake additional climate change mitigation efforts to meet its own NDC target, and it is not guaranteed that the resources received from carbon finance will be reinvested into that.

VCM, on the other hand, can be an important means through which international private climate finance flows to developing countries⁶. As there is no transfer from the NDC of the host country to the country that buys these credits, the investments received contribute to the achievement of the host country NDC, not of the buyer country.

26 Are VCM only for the forest sector?

A: No, VCM consists of emission reduction and removal activities across several sectors, including land use, land-use change and forestry, agriculture, energy and waste. Up to July 2024, Nature-based Solutions (which includes afforestation, reforestation, improved forest management, avoided deforestation and low-carbon agriculture) represented only 13.6 percent of the total projects registered and 37.9 percent of the total credits issued.⁷

27 How does the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) incorporate REDD+?

A: The VCM incorporates REDD+ through the certification and trade of carbon credits that are generated by projects and programmes that seek to reduce deforestation and/or forest degradation. REDD+ is included under NbS. Carbon standards have developed methodologies to certify certain types of REDD+ activities, including standards focused specifically on the certification of jurisdictional-scale REDD+.

28 What does the non-market approach refer to?

A: In addition to carbon market approaches (Article 6.2 & Article 6.4), [Article 6.8](#) of the Paris Agreement provides Parties with the possibility to engage into integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches to effectively implement their NDC. These non-market approaches shall aim to: (i) promote mitigation and adaptation ambition; (ii) enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of NDC; and (iii) enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.

⁶ According to 2024 *State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets report*, the total volume of VCM transactions value was US\$723 million. On average buyers paid \$6.53/ tCO₂ in 2023.

⁷ For more, see: Climate Focus (2022). [Climate focus VCM Dashboard](#) [accessed September 2024].



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