IETA

Pan-Canada Vision Paper

September 2026

CANADA'S CARBON MARKET OPPORTUNITY

A VISION FOR CLIMATE COMPETITIVENESS & GROWTH

INTRODUCTION

CANADA IS AT AN ECONOMIC AND CLIMATE INFLECTION POINT. TRADE IS FRAGMENTING, INDUSTRIAL POLICY IS BEING RESHAPED, AND CARBON PERFORMANCE IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING A CONDITION OF MARKET ACCESS. TO ACCOUNT FOR THIS CHANGING LANDSCAPE, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS FOCUSED ON BUILDING ONE CANADIAN ECONOMY, DIVERSIFYING TRADE AND ATTRACTING INVESTMENT.

Carbon markets sit squarely at the nexus of these priorities. Industrial carbon pricing is already a central pillar of Canada's climate-competitiveness framework, and the country already has deep project and financial expertise, abundant low-carbon resources, and established trade relationships with many of the world's leading and emerging carbon markets. Decades of experience and empirical evidence show that well-designed compliance carbon markets can reduce emissions at lower cost, create durable investment signals, and reward companies with more efficient production.

The next task is not only to improve coordination among Canada's domestic markets, but to ensure they can connect and transact with the growing network of international carbon markets – a critical step that would unlock significant climate and economic benefits for Canadians.

The opportunity is now. Canada is updating the federal industrial carbon pricing benchmark by late 2026, while carbon-related trade measures such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), product-level carbon accounting and new compliance markets are reshaping global commerce and trade corridors. This creates a near-term window to align domestic carbon market reform with Canada's trade, investment and industrial priorities.

IETA's vision is straightforward: turn Canada's carbon market architecture into a competitive advantage. In the near term, Canada should improve market interoperability and pursue practical linkage(s) among domestic industrial carbon markets, while building the international pathways that allow Canadian low-carbon products, technologies and high-integrity carbon assets to compete globally.

The prize is larger than climate policy. A more connected pan-Canadian (domestically aligned) market can deepen liquidity, lower compliance costs, strengthen long-term investment signals and reduce unnecessary friction for companies operating across jurisdictions. Internationally, credible carbon accounting, Article 6 cooperation and carbon-market partnerships can open new channels for trade and investment. Together, these actions can help Canada attract capital, grow low-carbon industries and secure market share in an increasingly carbon-conscious global economy.

MAKING CARBON MARKETS A CANADIAN COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

CONNECT CANADA AT HOME. COMPETE MORE EFFECTIVELY ABROAD.

Canada's economic and international trade strategy increasingly rests on two imperatives: build a more integrated domestic economy and diversify trade beyond traditional markets. **Carbon-market-modernization can advance both.** Domestically, greater interoperability can reduce friction and improve the economics of decarbonization. Internationally, credible carbon pricing and accounting can strengthen Canada's position as trading partners place greater weight on embedded emissions, carbon costs and verifiable product-level performance.

With a growing number of multi-national leadership initiatives aimed at international collaboration on carbon markets, Canada has an unmatched and unprecedented opportunity to collaborate and lead in the global-low carbon transition.

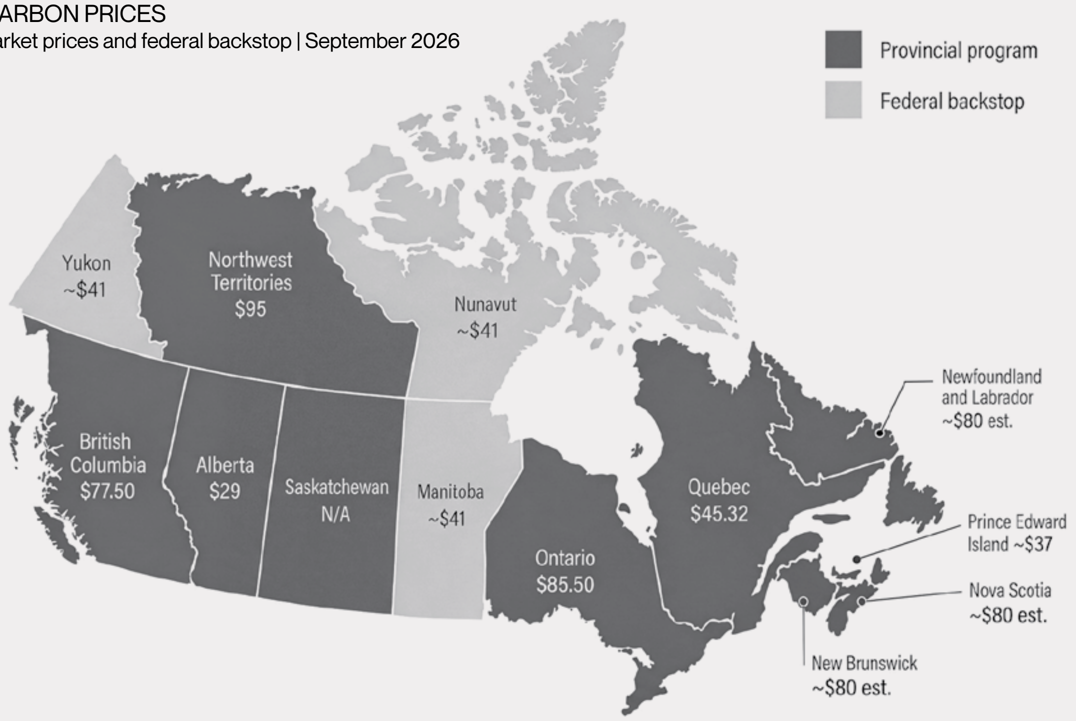
IETA recommends a two-track strategy:

1. Build foundations for a more connected pan-Canadian carbon market; and
2. Convert that stronger domestic platform into international opportunity through Article 6, low-carbon product markets, carbon accounting and targeted market partnerships.

MODERNIZING CANADA'S CARBON MARKETS IS AN IDEAL PATH TO DEMONSTRATE AFFORDABLE CLIMATE ACTION IN TANDEM WITH INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

CANADA CARBON PRICES

Observed market prices and federal backstop | September 2026



All prices in CAD per tCO_2e. Market observations as of Sep 1, 2026. Source: provincial systems and ClearBlue market observations.

DOMESTIC OPPORTUNITY: PAN-CANADA CARBON MARKET LINKAGE

MOVE FROM A PATCHWORK OF MARKETS TOWARD INTEROPERABILITY, FUNGIBILITY AND LINKAGE(S).

LINKING CANADA'S FRAGMENTED CARBON MARKETS INTO A SINGLE UNIFIED SYSTEM SUPPORTS EFFICIENT EMISSIONS REDUCTION WHILE MINIMIZING COMPLIANCE COST TO CANADIANS.

Canada's current industrial carbon pricing systems reflect legitimate provincial and territorial concerns around autonomy and flexibility. This can be preserved while still taking action to improve the currently fragmented and highly inefficient market landscape. The recent launch of a federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) "Working Group on Carbon Market Linking" creates a critical opportunity to identify where common rules, reciprocal recognition and shared market infrastructure can deliver economic value without displacing jurisdictional authority.

For businesses, the objective is simple: reduce unnecessary friction and asymmetric carbon compliance burdens across the country. Greater transparency, more consistent market rules and increased fungibility of eligible compliance instruments can expand access to supply and demand, improve liquidity and reduce uneven compliance burdens across jurisdictions. It can also create a clearer, more durable investment signal for major decarbonization projects.

The 2026 federal benchmark process is the immediate policy lever. Ottawa should use it to establish the conditions for stronger, more investable markets. Clear long-term signals, credible market scarcity, transparent rules and pathways for interoperability are realistic goals, all of which can be realized while preserving jurisdictional flexibility (and revenue use) in system design.

OVERVIEW OF OUTPUT-BASED PRICING SYSTEM (OBPS) PROGRAMS IN CANADA

Program	Mandatory Threshold	Opt-in Threshold	GHGs Covered	Emission Sources Covered	Sectoral Scope / Coverage	Offset Credit Usage
Federal OBPS (Backstop)	50,000 tCO_2e	10,000 tCO_2e	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3	Stationary combustion, industrial process and product use, venting, flaring, leakage, on-site transport, waste, wastewater	Broad coverage across major industrial sectors	Allowed — Federal GHG Offset Credit System; maximum credit usage of 75%
B.C. OBPS	10,000 tCO_2e	Allowed	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, other prescribed gases	Same as federal	~80% of provincial industrial emissions	Allowed — B.C. Offset Credits from B.C. Carbon Registry; maximum credit usage of 30% (2026 onwards)
Alberta TIER	100,000 tCO_2e & facilities importing more than 10,000 tonnes of hydrogen	2,000 tCO_2e (EITE sectors)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3	Same as federal; also requires reporting of indirect imports (electricity, heat, hydrogen)	~62.5% of provincial emissions (2023)	Allowed — Alberta Emission Offsets; maximum credit usage of 90% (2026 onwards)
Ontario EPS	50,000 tCO_2e	10,000 tCO_2e	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3	Same as federal	~85% of provincial industrial emissions	Not allowed — no offset usage in EPS
Saskatchewan OBPS	25,000 tCO_2e	Voluntary facilities suspended as of April 1, 2025	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, other prescribed gases	Same as federal	Broader facility inclusion relative to federal due to a lower threshold	Allowed in principle — framework allows offset compliance once provincial protocols finalize
NB OBPS	50,000 tCO_2e	10,000 tCO_2e	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, other prescribed gases	Same as federal	—	Not allowed — no offset usage in NB OBPS
NL PSS	25,000 tCO_2e	15,000 tCO_2e	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, other prescribed gases	Same as federal	—	Not allowed — no offset usage in NL PSS
NS OBPS	50,000 tCO_2e	10,000 tCO_2e	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, other prescribed gases	Same as federal	—	Not allowed — no offset usage in NS OBPS

Table 1. Comparison of federal and provincial industrial carbon pricing programs across Canada, including compliance thresholds, coverage, and offset credit rules. Québec is not included in this comparison given its differentiation as a cap-and-trade program. Source: ClearBlue Markets.

THIS PROCESS DOES NOT NEED TO HAPPEN OVERNIGHT. HARMONIZATION AND LINKAGE CAN OCCUR THROUGH RELATIVELY MODEST INTERVENTIONS AT MULTIPLE LEVELS.

Linkage (or "linkage by degrees") should be built deliberately and can be rolled out in phases. Canada can start with practical measures that deliver value quickly and create the infrastructure for deeper integration over time. Priority steps should include: greater alignment of offset eligibility and usage rules; reciprocal or cross-jurisdictional recognition of high-integrity protocols where appropriate; common approaches to market data and asset identification; and interoperable registry, API, security and Know-Your-Customer (KYC) standards. Shared digital infrastructure and consistent accounting can improve transparency, reduce transaction costs and make it easier for market participants to operate across Canada. These are all viable and extremely practical building blocks for progressively deeper linkage.

Canada can also draw on proven subnational experience, including the Western Climate Initiative (WCI) and the anticipated linkage of Washington State with Québec and California. Here, the lesson is not that every Canadian system must become identical; but rather that distinct systems can connect when rules, environmental integrity and market infrastructure are sufficiently aligned.

The near-term goal should therefore be a connected Canadian carbon-market architecture: interoperable where possible, linked where beneficial, and designed to let capital and emissions reduction opportunities move more efficiently. This would strengthen price discovery, expand the investable market and make industrial decarbonization more cost-effective, all while maintaining Canadian jurisdictional realities.

INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITY: CARBON PERFORMANCE UNLOCKS TRADE & INVESTMENT

BUILD THE DOMESTIC PLATFORM. USE IT TO WIN INTERNATIONALLY.

Canada's push to diversify trade creates a parallel opportunity to diversify its climate-market relationships. Many of Canada's priority partners already operate carbon market systems and/or are engaging in international Article 6 "cooperative" arrangements. Canada should treat carbon market cooperation as a strategic economic instrument; a vital tool to defensibly and cost-effectively meet its climate goals, mobilize clean private capital, support exports and improve global access for low-carbon Canadian products.

ARTICLE 6 OF THE UN PARIS AGREEMENT CAN SUPPORT REACHING CANADA'S CLIMATE TARGETS BOTH AFFORDABLY AND EFFICIENTLY.

There are significant low-cost, high-impact routes Canada can and should take to drive mitigation efforts that do not require more stringent carbon programs. This includes Paris Agreement Article 6 cooperation and transaction opportunities that, to date, have gone entirely untapped by Canada.

As outlined in Canada's Net Zero Advisory Body (NZAB) 3rd Annual Report (January 2026), Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) are cost-effective mechanisms to supplement international climate investment and emissions reduction that should be applied to Canada's net-zero strategy. Canada's engagement with Article 6 can take various forms[1] including:

- A buyer in international mitigation projects
- A seller of high-quality emissions reductions from Canadian projects
- A technology partner
- A leader in carbon accounting and governance

The Article 6 opportunity is now especially relevant as Canada weighs how to meet its international climate commitments in a changing domestic policy environment. Used with strong integrity safeguards, Article 6 can provide flexibility while creating commercial relationships around clean energy, industrial decarbonization and climate technology. The objective should not be to substitute for domestic investment, but to expand Canada's toolkit and connect climate ambition to trade and investment strategy.

1. See The Missing Article Report on opportunities for further analysis on opportunities for Canada's involvement with Article 6, co-authored by IETA, Resilient LLP and the Public Policy Forum.

THE BIG PRIZE FOR CANADA IS LOW-CARBON TRADE. AS GOVERNMENTS AND COMPANIES INCREASINGLY DIFFERENTIATE PRODUCTS BY EMBEDDED EMISSIONS, CANADA HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO TURN VERIFIABLE CARBON PERFORMANCE INTO MARKET ACCESS, CUSTOMER PREFERENCE AND INVESTMENT ADVANTAGE.

Carbon accounting is rapidly becoming central to strategic trade infrastructure. The EU CBAM, evolving disclosure requirements, updates to established frameworks such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO standards, and growing interest in product-level carbon intensity are increasing the value of credible, comparable emissions data. For Canadian exporters, the ability to demonstrate how a product was made – and the compliance carbon cost already borne in Canada – will increasingly matter alongside price, quality and reliability.

Canada should loudly champion interoperable carbon accounting approaches that connect product-, facility-, corporate- and national-level data without creating duplicative reporting burdens. Done well, this can support recognition of Canadian carbon costs, enable credible low-carbon product claims, reduce trade friction and help Canadian producers compete for customers seeking lower-carbon industrial products and technologies.

THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT LOW-COST, HIGH-IMPACT ROUTES CANADA CAN TAKE TO DRIVE MITIGATION THAT DO NOT REQUIRE MORE STRINGENT CARBON PROGRAMS.

IETA strongly believes Canada is extremely well-positioned to play a leadership role in these global conversations that are directly linked to high integrity carbon markets, low-carbon product opportunities and evolving trade corridors.

The time is now to take advantage of these opportunities. At COP30 in November 2025, three (3) multinational, seminal initiatives were launched: the Integrated Forum on Climate Change and Trade; the Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets; and the Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets.

3. **Integrated Forum on Climate Change and Trade (IFCCT):** Open to all UNFCCC members and co-chaired by Brazil, the IFCCT will work across the intersection of climate change and trade policy for the next three years. With industry support, IFCCT's aim is to provide a forum for international collaboration and advance solutions that unlock economic and social progress while cooperatively reaching climate mitigation targets and supporting resiliency. A key lever for doing so is by championing pragmatic, harmonized carbon accounting frameworks to enable carbon-differentiated markets.

4. **Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets (OCCCM):** The Open Coalition has already been endorsed by 18 countries including the EU and China. Canada was one of the first countries to join. The initiative centers around uplifting compliance carbon market integrity and functionality, in part through establishing shared principles and best practices for MRV, offsets/credits, and carbon accounting. IETA is an industry partner to the Open Coalition.

5. **Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets (CGCM):** Canada is part of this public and private collaboration to scale the use of high-integrity carbon credits for both voluntary and compliance use. Co-chaired by the Governments of Kenya, Singapore and the UK, the Coalition aims to unlock and mobilize much-needed global climate finance through consistent, shared principles. IETA is a partner to the Coalition and will work closely with members on a series of platforms, deliverables and best practice information sharing.

Importantly, Canada should actively pursue "new" demand sources for high-integrity carbon credit generation occurring across all parts of the diverse country. These new sources could be via voluntary or quasi-voluntary buyers (corporate demand) and/or international buyers (corporate, airlines, other sovereigns). Where environmental integrity, authorization and accounting requirements are met, access to voluntary, international and other eligible markets can deepen liquidity and improve the investment case for emissions reduction and removal projects in Canada. This should be developed as part of Canada's broader international investment push and ambitious trade-diversification agenda.

CANADA IS WELL-POSITIONED TO PLAY A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN GLOBAL CONVERSATIONS LINKED TO HIGH-INTEGRITY CARBON MARKETS AND EVOLVING TRADE CORRIDORS.

CONCLUSION

Canada faces a rare alignment of policy necessity and economic opportunity, but the window to act is narrow. Today's case for Canada to move decisively on carbon market reform is clear: the federal carbon pricing benchmark is being reset; governments across Canada have committed to reducing internal trade barriers; many of Canada's international partners, who remain committed to climate action, and are developing carbon markets, low-carbon trade standards, and related infrastructure; and investors are seeking credible destinations for major sums of low-carbon and transition capital.

Together, these developments create an opportunity for Canada to act now. Success will not be achieved by adding complexity but by making Canada's existing carbon markets work better together and by connecting them to global opportunities.

Through 2027, IETA's vision is for Canada to advance on two fronts simultaneously: first, by building a more interoperable and investable pan-Canadian carbon market; and second, by pursuing international carbon-market and low-carbon trade partnerships that reward Canadian performance.

Success would mean lower-cost emissions reductions, stronger and more durable investment signals, more competitive Canadian products, and new channels for capital and trade.

LINK CANADA'S CARBON MARKETS, SCALE THE SYSTEM, LEAD THE GLOBAL TRANSITION.

ANNEX

Canada Trade Partners: Status, Climate Provisions and Domestic/A6 Approach

Partner	Canada Trade Status & Key Climate Provisions	Carbon Price / ETS Status	Article 6.2 Status
Australia	CPTPP in force	Safeguard Mechanism in force with reforms planned	Active in Article 6 negotiations and supports capacity building for other countries' participation.
Brazil	Mercosur FTA negotiations underway: discussions with Canada include "partnership across trade, critical minerals, energy, and investment"	National ETS law adopted in 2024; regulations, governance, allocation, registry, and compliance rules remain under development	Article 6.2 bilateral agreements reported with both Singapore and Switzerland
Cambodia	ASEAN FTA negotiations underway	Carbon-market readiness; no domestic ETS or carbon tax in force	Article 6.2 cooperation with Japan and Singapore; Cambodia has submitted an Article 6.2 initial report; cooperation with Korea
Chile	Canada–Chile FTA and CPTPP in force: Relevant legal text is the Canada–Chile Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (CCAEC), signed alongside the FTA - Article 1 objectives focused on environment	National carbon tax; Domestic carbon-market / potential ETS expansion policy work	Singapore implementation agreement in force, plus a JCM relationship with Japan.
Colombia	Canada-Colombia FTA in force: Article 1701(2) "The Parties recognize the mutual supportiveness between trade and environment policies and the need of implementing this Agreement in a manner consistent with environmental protection and conservation and sustainable use of their resources."	National carbon tax in effect; ETS / domestic market development	Singapore Article 6.2 MOU, but no implementation agreement
EU	The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) is provisionally applied/ in force for Canadian exporters. Canada and the EU signalled a move beyond CETA toward a stronger alliance aimed at deepening economic security and trade cooperation, including collaboration on climate, clean technology and critical minerals	EU ETS is the most financially valuable and established ETS; ETS2 anticipated to become fully operational in 2028	Member State engagement concentrated in Sweden; Member States establish their own approaches to Article 6.2 cooperation
India	Notice of Intent filed to enter into a Canada-India Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA): Canada discussions include "Strengthened collaboration on clean energy initiatives in solar, wind, biofuels, and hydropower"	Phased national compliance carbon-credit trading / ETS framework with plans for expansion	Host/potential transferring Party. JCM agreement with Japan signed in August 2025.
Indonesia	Canada–Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement signed, not yet in force: Canada discussions include "Canadian companies specializing in carbon capture and storage, waste-to-energy solutions, smart grid technologies, and transportation infrastructure stand to benefit from the CEPA's tariff reductions and investment protections." ASEAN FTA negotiations underway	Power-sector ETS in force and planned for expansion	Host/potential transferring Party. JCM arrangement with Japan and Singapore-related Article 6.2 cooperation referenced in market reporting
Japan	CPTPP in force	Carbon tax — in effect; GX-ETS mandatory phase — in effect since 2026; Near term expansion of GX-ETS coverage, auctioning and compliance-market reforms	Acquiring Party / buyer: Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) operated as Article 6.2 cooperation; 30+ partners reported in April 2026

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Malaysia	CPTPP in force; ASEAN FTA negotiations underway	National ETS/carbon-tax policy development; voluntary-market infrastructure exists, but no mandatory direct system in force	Potential host; identified in Japan JCM partner framework.
New Zealand	CPTPP in force	New Zealand ETS in force with reforms planned	Active in Article 6 negotiations and supports capacity building for other countries' participation.
Norway	Canada–EFTA FTA in force	Carbon tax and EU ETS participation with expansion anticipated including EU ETS2	Cooperation with Switzerland for negative-emissions transfers; multiple bilateral agreements signed.
Peru	CPTPP in force Canada-Peru FTA in force: Canada-Peru Agreement on the Environment, signed in parallel to the Free Trade Agreement, is a legally binding mechanism for bilateral environmental cooperation.	Fossil fuel tax; Carbon-market and potential ETS policy development	Article 6.2 arrangements with both Switzerland and Singapore.
Philippines	Notice of Intent filed to enter into negotiations for a Canada–Philippines FTA: Canada discussions include strengthening "future cooperation in the energy sector with focus on energy security including [...] resilient, sustainable, and responsible supply chains in enabling clean energy technologies, electrification, and energy-transition pathways" ASEAN FTA negotiations underway	Carbon-market and ETS-policy development; no ETS or carbon tax in force	First Article 6 implementation agreement, with Singapore signed in April 2026; identified as Japan JCM partner.
Republic of Korea	Canada–Korea Free Trade Agreement (CKFTA): Chapter 17 declares "The Parties affirm their commitments to promoting the development of international trade in such a way as to contribute to the objective of sustainable development"	K-ETS is one of the earliest nationwide systems in East Asia, covering approximately 70% of South Korea's national emissions across power, industry, building, waste, and domestic aviation sectors.	Intention to secure authorized international mitigation outcomes that can contribute to Korea's NDC accounting; active project with Cambodia
Singapore	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)[2] in force: "Article 20.15: Transition to a Low Emissions and Resilient Economy: "Areas of cooperation may include [...] development of cost-effective, low emissions technologies and alternative, clean and renewable energy sources; emissions monitoring; market and non-market mechanisms" Canada-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) FTA negotiations underway: Canada and ASEAN "shared the view on the importance of working together in the areas of trade and investment [...], climate change, sustainability, renewable energy, emerging technologies, and connectivity."	Carbon tax in effect; Escalating carbon-tax rate and expanding eligibility for high-quality international credits	Acquiring Party / buyer: Article 6.2 implementation agreements with Mongolia, Chile, Peru, Thailand and other partners, MOU signed with Malaysia, Philippines, Colombia

2. CPTPP originally included 11 Parties, with accession in force for the UK as of September 1, 2026 as a twelfth Party, Accession Working Groups underway with Costa Rica and Uruguay, and preparatory discussions for accession initiated with the UAE, Indonesia, and the Philippines as of June 2026. In a Ministerial Statement issued that same day, the Parties' declaration included promoting "free and open markets and rules-based trade" and recognizing "the contribution of trade and trade policy to energy diversification – including supporting the energy transition [and] promoting the uptake of clean energy resources".

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Switzerland	Canada-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Free Trade Agreement in force: Recognizes “the need for mutually supportive trade and environmental policies” to achieve sustainable development	CO2 levy — in effect; Swiss ETS — in effect; ETS linked to EU ETS	Major acquiring Party / buyer: bilateral Article 6.2 arrangements with Peru, Thailand, Ukraine, and others; host of removals for Sweden/Norway arrangements
Thailand	Notice of Intent filed to enter into negotiations for a Canada–Thailand FTA: Canada discussions include "expanding trade and investment across clean energy" ASEAN FTA negotiations underway	National ETS/carbon-market development and sector expansion anticipated	Host / transferring Party: Article 6.2 arrangements with Switzerland, Singapore and Japan
Türkiye	Canada–Türkiye FTA negotiations underway	National ETS legislation and implementation framework in development	Article 6.2 policy/readiness engagement
UAE	Canada–UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations concluded; agenda for negotiations included framing around energy, technology, and investment	National carbon-market framework and ETS concepts in development; no broad direct price or ETS in force	Potential host; identified in Japan JCM partner framework.
UK	Canada-UK Trade Continuity Agreement (TCA): carries over Canada-Europe CETA designated Trade and Environment chapter post-Brexit CPTPP in force	UK ETS is the successor to UK participation in EU ETS; covers power, energy-intensive industry, and domestic aviation, with planned maritime extension; political agreement in 2025 to work towards linkage with EU ETS	Supportive; the UK participated actively in negotiations to finalise operational rules
Ukraine	Canada–Ukraine FTA in force: climate provisions are in Chapter 13 (Environment)	ETS/carbon-market framework and EU-alignment work in development; carbon-tax treatment exists but no mature ETS in force	Switzerland and Japan Article 6.2 bilateral frameworks
Vietnam	CPTPP in force; ASEAN FTA negotiations underway	Phased ETS/carbon-market framework with planned expansion	Singapore implementation agreement and Japan JCM partnership

ABOUT IETA

FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS, THE INTERNATIONAL EMISSIONS TRADING ASSOCIATION (**IETA**) HAS BEEN THE LEADING GLOBAL BUSINESS VOICE ON ROBUST MARKET SOLUTIONS TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE WHILE DRIVING CLEAN FINANCE AT SCALE. IETA REPRESENTS A BROAD AND DIVERSE GROUP OF STAKEHOLDERS (300+ MEMBERS WORLDWIDE) THAT INCLUDES INDUSTRY, FINANCE, INSURANCE, PROJECT DEVELOPERS, LAW FIRMS, AND OTHER BUSINESSES WHO ARE AT THE FOREFRONT OF CLIMATE ACTION. IETA'S EXPERTISE IS REGULARLY CALLED UPON TO INFORM CARBON MARKET SOLUTIONS THAT DELIVER MEASURABLE CLIMATE OUTCOMES, ADDRESS ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, BALANCE EFFICIENCIES AND SUPPORT AN AFFORDABLE TRANSITION.

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