



ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT



**Operations Manual for the
Implementation of Article 6
of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change
in Cambodia**

2024





ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

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ជម្រាបជូន

ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

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អាស្រ័យដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមឯកឧត្តមជ្រាបនិងចាត់ចែងអនុវត្ត។

ជ. រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

រដ្ឋលេខាធិការ

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- ចម្លងជូន:**
- ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
 - ក្រសួងការបរទេស និងសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ
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 - ឯកសារ កាលប្បវត្តិ

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Office of the Council of Ministers

Number: 1380 Sor Chor Nor.Dor Bor

Phnom Penh, Thursday 14 December 2023

Permanent Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of Office of the Council of Ministers
To
Minister of Environment

Objective : Request an official approval to launch “Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Climate change in Cambodia”.

Reference : - Ministry of Environment’s letter N.2145 Sor.Nor.Bor.Sthor dated on 6 December 2023.

- A memo by Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia dated on 8 December 2023.

In accordance with the above objective and references, the Office of the Council of Ministers would like to inform your excellency, the Minister of Environment, the Royal Government of Cambodia approved the permission to launch “Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Climate change in Cambodia” which would provide the Ministry of Environment the means for resource mobilization from carbon trading for environmental and social funds.

Accordance with the above mentioned, please, Your Excellency, be informed and proceed.

(supersede) Minister in charge of Office of the Council of Ministers

Secretary of State

(Signed and Stamped)

Soung Sophorn

CC:

- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Commerce
- Cabinet of Samdech Prime Minister
- Cabinet of the Permanent Deputy Prime Minister
- Records-Archives

Foreword

In December 2015, 196 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including the Kingdom of Cambodia, adopted the Paris Agreement with the aim of limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. All Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to communicate nationally determined contribution (NDC), which included targets for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions to the UNFCCC every 5 years.

Cambodia updated and submitted her NDC in 2020 by committing to reducing 41.7% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to business as usual (BAU) with adequate finance support. Also, Cambodia submitted Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) in 2021, targeting to become a carbon neutral country by 2050. The greenhouse gas emissions reduction (GHG ER) target set is challenging that need to be considered, and several creative mitigation activities have been identified that will enable Cambodia to continue pursuing economic and industrial growth through sustainable and low-carbon solutions.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement allows countries to cooperate voluntarily in the implementation of their NDC. In practice, Article 6 voluntary cooperation refers to the international trading of GHG ER credits between countries, with the GHG ER achieved in one country counted towards the NDC targets of another in exchange for payment. Article 6 cooperative approaches, therefore, provide a mechanism through which international finance can be channeled to GHG ER projects that face barriers for implementation.

To facilitate the implementation of Article 6 cooperative approaches, the Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in Cambodia has been developed through cooperation between the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). This Operations Manual will support increased flows of finance for the ministries' priority projects. It establishes eligibility criteria for Article 6 projects and clarifies the role of government in managing relevant Article 6 processes. The manual will provide clarity and assurance to project proponents and potential buyers, ultimately supporting the growth of robust and high-integrity international carbon markets.

I, therefore, would like to express my sincere gratitude to all line ministries and other relevant stakeholders as well as GGGI for their ongoing advisory assistance, expertise, and technical support in developing this comprehensive manual. This manual is a result of proactive work, which shall wisely be considered implementing subject to Cambodia's development circumstances.

Phnom Penh, 09 January 2024



Dr. EANG Sopheleth,

Minister, Ministry of Environment

Introduction to the Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in Cambodia

The Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in Cambodia (Article 6 Operations Manual) formalizes the institutional framework for Article 6 cooperative approaches to which Cambodia is a party. This document is intended to guide the following actors:

- **Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)** by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the National Authority (NA) for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions (GHG ER) Mechanisms and the processes for managing requests for GHG ER authorization (Chapters 1–3).
- **Project proponents seeking to generate authorized GHG ERs from projects implemented in Cambodia** by communicating the criteria against which requests for authorization are assessed (Chapter 2) and clarifying the processes specific to Article 6 GHG ER projects that project proponents must follow (Chapter 3).
- **Potential buyer entities** by demonstrating that the RGC has established arrangements for authorization and reporting on Article 6 cooperative approaches to which it is a party, and that Cambodia meets the Article 6.2 participation requirements (Chapter 1).

The manual is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 1** describes the policy context and framework for Cambodia’s participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This chapter covers the RGC’s climate change mitigation strategies, the regulatory framework for managing carbon market mechanisms, including the role of the National Authority, ownership rights of authorized GHG ERs, and applicable administrative fees, and the approach and framework for Article 6 engagement, including how Cambodia meets the Article 6 participation requirements.
- **Chapter 2** details the eligibility criteria that GHG ER projects must meet to obtain Article 6 authorization.
- **Chapter 3** outlines the process established by the RGC for the authorization of GHG ERs generated from projects implemented in Cambodia, as well as for the issuance and transfer or cancellation of authorized GHG ERs. Chapter 3 is intended to guide project proponents through the process that must be followed to generate authorized GHG ERs for transfer under an Article 6 cooperative approach to which Cambodia is a party.

List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
FOLU	Forestry and other land use
GHG ER	Greenhouse gas emissions reduction
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GWP	Global warming potential
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITMO	Internationally transferred mitigation outcome
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
LTS4CN	Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality
MO	Mitigation outcome
NA	National Authority
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
NSGHGI	National Sub-working Group of Greenhouse Gas Inventory
OIMP	Other international mitigation purposes
OMGE	Overall mitigation in global emissions
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SOP	Share of proceeds
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard

Definition of key terms

The Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC's) National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSd) has developed a list of key terms and definitions related to sustainable development, along with their official translations in Khmer.¹ This list aims to avoid any confusion regarding the use of certain words and ensure consistency in their use. The following table defines some of the key terms used in the NCSd lexicon and this manual, and the corresponding term used in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) texts.

<i>Term</i>	<i>UNFCCC equivalent</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (GHG ER)	Mitigation outcome (MO)	A GHG ER represents one ton of emissions reductions or removals, measured in CO ₂ equivalent terms (i.e. 1 GHG ER = 1tCO ₂ eq). Under the Paris Agreement, GHG ERs are referred to as 'mitigation outcomes', or MOs. This manual uses the term GHG ER when referring to MOs.
Greenhouse gas emissions reduction project (GHG ER project)	Mitigation activity and/or cooperative approach	A GHG ER project is the underlying activity that generates GHG ERs. Under the Paris Agreement, GHG ER projects are referred to as 'mitigation activities'. This manual uses the term GHG ER project when referring to mitigation activities. Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement also refers to 'cooperative approaches' and provides that the RGC must provide authorization for cooperative approaches to which Cambodia is a participating Party. For clarity, a 'cooperative approach' in the context of this manual refers to the GHG ER project that generates GHG ERs for use under Article 6.
Article 6 authorized greenhouse gas emissions reduction (Authorized GHG ER)	Internationally transferred mitigation outcome (ITMO)	An 'Article 6 authorized GHG ER' refers to a GHG ER for which the RGC has provided an authorization for its international transfer under an Article 6 cooperative approach. Under the Paris Agreement, Article 6 authorized GHG ERs are referred to as 'internationally transferred mitigation outcomes', or ITMOs. This manual uses the term 'authorized GHG ER' when referring to ITMOs.

¹ <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/lexicon>

<i>Term</i>	<i>UNFCCC equivalent</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Article 6.2 guidance	Decision 2/CMA.3 and Decision 6/CMA.4	The term 'Article 6.2 guidance' in the context of this manual refers to the relevant decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) that provide guidance on the cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement. These decisions include but are not limited to those taken at COP26 (Decision 2/CMA.3) and COP27 (Decision 6/CMA.4). ²

² All relevant decisions are available at <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation>

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1. Context and framework for participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

This chapter describes the policy context and framework for Cambodia's participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This covers the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC's) climate change mitigation strategies, the regulatory framework for managing carbon market mechanisms, including the entities mandated to act on behalf of the RGC with respect to Article 6 cooperative approaches and ownership rights related to GHG ERs, and the approach and framework for Article 6 engagement, including how Cambodia meets the Article 6 participation requirements.

1.1 The Paris Agreement and nationally determined contributions

The Paris Agreement, adopted by 196 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015, aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. All Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to submit national plans and targets for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. These plans, updated and communicated to the UNFCCC every 5 years, are known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement allows countries to cooperate voluntarily in the implementation of their NDCs. In practice, Article 6 voluntary cooperation refers to the international trading of greenhouse gas emission reduction (GHG ER) credits between countries, with the GHG ERs achieved in one country counted towards the NDC targets of another in exchange for payment.³ Article 6 cooperative approaches therefore provide a mechanism through which international finance can be channeled to GHG ER projects that face barriers to implementation.

Key provisions of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

There are several paragraphs of Article 6 that are particularly relevant for its operationalization:

- **Article 6.2** provides the basis for countries to participate in cooperative approaches. The UNFCCC has provided guidance for Article 6.2 cooperation, including the participation and reporting requirements.⁴ The Article 6.2 guidance also specifies how to account for the international transfer of GHG ERs through the application of corresponding adjustments. Article 6.2 serves as an overarching framework for the international transfer of all GHG ERs 'authorized' by a host government, irrespective of the mechanism through which the GHG ERs are issued (Figure 1).
- **Article 6.4** establishes a centralized mechanism which will issue GHG ERs succeeding the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).⁵ The GHG ERs that are issued by the Article 6.4 mechanism must

³ Article 6 also provides for authorized GHG ERs to be used for international mitigation purposes other than a cooperative approach or for other purposes as determined by the transferring Party; these are collectively referred to as 'other international mitigation purposes'.

⁴ UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3 and Decision 6/CMA.4.

⁵ UNFCCC Decision 3/CMA.3, Annex. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf#page=25.

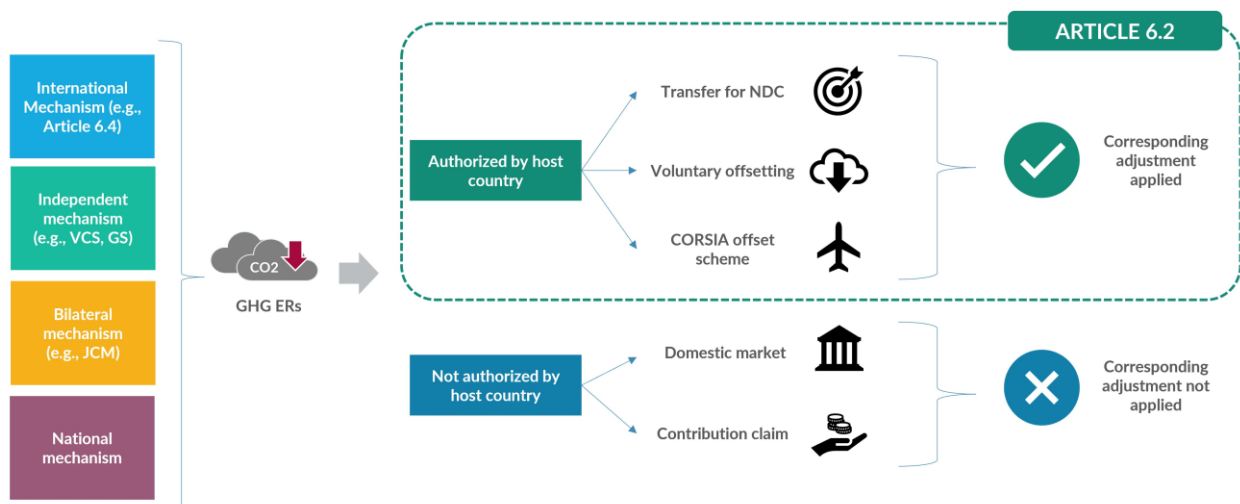
still be authorized as per the Article 6.2 guidance in order to be used towards another country’s NDC or for other international mitigation purposes (OIMP) as shown in Figure 1. The mechanism established under Article 6.4 will be governed by an international Supervisory Body under the guidance of the Paris Agreement.⁶

Article 6.8 provides for ‘non-market approaches’ which do not entail the transfer of emissions reductions. These approaches fall outside the scope of the current document.

Importance of host country authorization under Article 6

The key action taken by a host country⁷ to allow an activity to generate GHG ERs for international transfer under Article 6 is ‘authorization’. The authorization of GHG ERs by a host country introduces an obligation to apply corresponding adjustments upon the first transfer of those GHG ERs, as per the Article 6.2 guidance. Host countries must therefore establish strong institutional arrangements for the authorization of GHG ERs.

Figure 1. Use of authorized and non-authorized GHG ERs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.



In addition, the authorization of a GHG ER under the Article 6.2 framework impacts the types of claims that can be made by the buyer of the GHG ER. As shown in Figure 1, GHG ERs can be authorized for use towards the achievement of another country’s NDC or for OIMP, including voluntary offsetting or for use under compliance schemes, such as CORSIA, the offset scheme for international airlines. The potential uses of non-authorized GHG ERs are more limited under the framework provided by the Paris Agreement.

1.2 Cambodia’s climate change mitigation strategies

Cambodia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Paris Agreement in February 2017. Despite making historically low contributions to global GHG emissions, Cambodia has committed to ambitious climate change

⁶ The Supervisory Body is made up of 12 members, representing Parties to the Paris Agreement. The Supervisory Body is accountable to the CMA.

⁷ The country hosting the GHG ER project that generates the GHG ERs for international transfer under Article 6; also known as the ‘seller country’ or ‘transferring country’.

mitigation actions through both its updated NDC and the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) by 2050.

Cambodia's Updated NDC

In 2020, the RGC submitted an updated NDC to the UNFCCC, which included a commitment to reduce national GHG emissions by 64.6 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent in 2030 compared to a 'business-as-usual' baseline scenario.⁸ The cost of implementing the mitigation actions identified in the NDC is estimated at USD 5.8 billion for the period 2021 to 2030, with the majority of actions conditional on the provision of international finance. To help achieve its NDC goals, Cambodia has indicated that Article 6 cooperation will be a part of the financing strategy used to reach sector-specific targets.

Long Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN)

In 2021, the RGC submitted its Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) to the UNFCCC.⁹ The LTS4CN outlines Cambodia's plan to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit increases in the global temperature. The annual cost of implementing the LTS4CN is projected to be USD 690 million in 2030, rising to over USD 2 billion by 2050. Investment from the private sector is expected to account for a consistent 75% of the financial burden of implementing the LTS4CN.

1.3 Regulatory framework for managing GHG ER mechanisms

Establishment of the National Authority for GHG ER Mechanisms

The RGC designates the Ministry of Environment as the permanent National Authority for GHG ER Mechanisms (hereafter referred to as the 'National Authority'). The National Authority is the solely authorized entity to act on behalf of the RGC when issuing letters of no objection for GHG ER projects, and issuing letters of authorization and positive examination for GHG ERs generated from eligible projects in Cambodia. The National Authority is also responsible for engaging in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement with other Parties on behalf of the RGC.

The structure, functions and criteria of the National Authority may be amended in further regulatory framework to be developed by the Ministry of Environment.

Structure of the National Authority

The National Authority shall have the following composition:

- 1. Chair of the National Authority**
- 2. Coordinator of the National Authority**
- 3. Technical Group of the National Authority**
- 4. Secretariat of the National Authority**

The Chair of the NCSD / Minister of Environment shall serve as the Chair of the National Authority.

⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/20201231_NDC_Update_Cambodia.pdf

⁹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/KHM_LTS_Dec2021.pdf

Functions of the National Authority

1. Chair of the National Authority

- a. The Chair of the National Authority shall be the solely authorized representative to sign letters of authorization for the international transfer of GHG ERs under Article 6, upon recommendation from the Coordinator of the National Authority.

2. Coordinator of the National Authority

- a. Sign Letters of No Objection for GHG ER projects.
- b. Make determinations on requests for authorization of GHG ERs, taking into consideration the findings and recommendations of the technical assessment provided by the Technical Group of the National Authority.
- c. Submit Letters of Authorization for GHG ERs to the Chair of the National Authority for signing.
- d. Notify GHG ER project proponents of the rejection of requests for No Objection, authorization, and positive examination.
- e. Recruit or invite international and national experts to assist the Technical Group of the National Authority in the assessment of project documents, as required.
- f. Monitor compliance with the provisions of this Article 6 Operations Manual, and recommend to the Chair to issue sanctions as needed, including withdrawal of its authorization in the case where the GHG ER project proponent fails to comply with commitments made in the Letter of Authorization.
- g. Notify the GHG ER project proponent, relevant carbon crediting mechanism, and acquiring country Party of any revocations of authorization of GHG ERs, pursuant to point (f) above.
- h. Submit relevant reports and information to the UNFCCC with respect to Cambodia's participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

3. Technical Group of the National Authority

- a. Review and assess requests for the authorization of GHG ERs and produce a technical assessment report with findings and recommendations to assist the Coordinator of the National Authority in deciding on requests for authorization of GHG ERs.
- b. Members of the Technical Group of the National Authority may delegate their functions to other senior technical staff of their respective institutions, provided they indicate their representative to the Chair of the Technical Group within 5 working days of receiving a request for authorization of GHG ERs for review.

4. Secretariat of the National Authority

- a. Receive requests for the No Objection of GHG ER projects, and requests for the authorization and positive examination of GHG ERs, on behalf of the National Authority, and track such requests through all steps of the relevant processes and assist the Coordinator of the National Authority in all related administrative matters.
- b. Organize meetings, distribute documentation, take minutes, and produce reports of the working sessions of the Technical Group of the National Authority.

- c. Support the assessment and monitoring of activities of the National Authority, including the issuance of requests to GHG ER project proponents for further information or to full access to the project development site, as required.
- d. Recruit national or international technical experts, when requested by the Coordinator of the National Authority.
- e. Support information management of the National Registry of the GHG ER (once operationalized), including the registration of new GHG ER projects and of actions related to the authorization and transfer of GHG ERs.
- f. Prepare relevant reports and information to the UNFCCC with respect to Cambodia's participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Ownership of GHG ERs authorized for international transfer under Article 6

The RGC has sovereign rights to the GHG ER resources that can be achieved in Cambodia. Given Cambodia's commitment to promoting GHG ER efforts, the following provisions regarding ownership of GHG ERs for which authorization for international transfer under Article 6 is being sought will apply:

1. Cambodia shall confer ownership of the GHG ER Units to be generated from the GHG ER resources to the authorized GHG ER project participants, entitling them to the authorized GHG ER units generated from the respective GHG ER projects and to the proceeds obtained from future sale and transfer of ownership those authorized GHG ER units to other entities as follows:
 - a. For the GHG ER projects which have obtained a Letter of Authorization from the RGC, ownership shall be conferred to the authorized project participant at the time of issuance of GHG ERs, according to the agreed distribution of the GHG ER units specified in the Letter of Authorization.
 - b. Where the RGC is not a project participant but where it is explicitly stated that the government takes the lead related to the enactment of enabling policies or legal frameworks necessary for the successful generation of the GHG ER units by the project, the RGC may claim ownership up to a maximum of 10% of those GHG ER units.
2. All proceeds of the sales of the authorized GHG ERs corresponding to the share owned by the RGC shall be allocated to the Environmental and Social Fund.
3. Ownership of GHG ERs units conferred to the relevant GHG ER project proponent as per (1) above can be revoked in case of non-compliance with applicable provisions of this Article 6 Operations Manual.

Fees on GHG ER projects

For GHG ER projects seeking to generate Article 6 authorized GHG ERs, an administrative fee will be charged to cover the costs associated with the functioning of the NA Secretariat and the payment of experts. The administrative fee shall be paid prior to the issuance of a Letter of Authorization.

For REDD+ related GHG ER projects, an additional fee may be charged to cover the costs associated with the monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ - related GHG ER projects. GHG ER project proponents should refer to the relevant REDD+ regulations.

A corresponding adjustment fee will also be charged for the authorization of each GHG ER unit, to support the RGC to raise its level of mitigation and adaptation ambition. The corresponding adjustment fee shall be paid to the National Authority prior to the issuance of a Letter of Positive Examination.

The administrative fee structure and corresponding adjustment fee will be further developed and regulated through the legal framework by the Ministry of Environment and communicated to GHG ER project proponents.

National GHG ER Registry

The RGC will seek to develop a National GHG ER Registry to support the tracking of GHG ER projects being planned or implemented in Cambodia and the GHG ERs such projects generate. Prior to the operationalization of a National GHG ER Registry, the RGC shall take the following approach with respect to participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:

- Utilize the international registry to be provided by the UNFCCC; or
- Utilize the registry infrastructure provided by the issuing carbon crediting mechanism. This may include bilateral crediting mechanisms or independent crediting mechanisms, provided that such mechanisms have established procedures to facilitate the provision of all information required by the RGC to fulfill Article 6 reporting requirements.

Appeal process

GHG ER project proponents have the right to appeal a negative decision (i.e., a rejection of a request for No Objection of a GHG ER project, or of a request for authorization or positive examination of GHG ERs) from the National Authority.

The appeal shall be addressed to the Head of the NCSO Secretariat and submitted by the GHG ER project proponent to the National Authority Secretariat, with an explanation of the reasons for the appeal and the original documents (or authenticated copies) within thirty (30) working days from the date of receipt of the relevant negative decision.

The Head of the NCSO Secretariat will assess whether the decision of the National Authority was taken in conformity with this Article 6 Operations Manual within fifteen (15) days of receiving the appeal, and will communicate their decision to the National Authority Coordinator and Secretariat. The National Authority will immediately notify the GHG ER project proponent of the decision on the appeal.

The appeals process may be amended in further regulatory guidance to be developed by the Ministry of Environment.

Related regulations and procedures

This Article 6 Operations Manual is applicable to all GHG ER projects implemented in Cambodia and seeking the authorization of GHG ERs for international transfer under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Other relevant regulations and procedures for managing GHG ER mechanisms in Cambodia may apply, including those relating to sector-specific GHG ER projects (such as REDD+) or to GHG ER projects being implemented under the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), for which relevant provisions in the JCM Manual will apply. If a GHG ER project has multiple relevant characteristics, then project proponents must follow all relevant guidance. For example, a GHG ER project seeking both registration under the JCM *and* authorization under Article 6 would be required to follow the requirements and processes contained in both the JCM Manual and the Article 6 Operations Manual.

1.4 Article 6 engagement approach and participation requirements

Phased approach to Article 6 engagement

In 2021, the RGC began preparations for Article 6 engagement. As part of these preparations the RGC received technical assistance from partner organizations including the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). These preparations have led to the establishment of a set of strategic parameters to guide Cambodia's Article 6 engagement, ensuring alignment with national climate change and sustainable development priorities while reducing the risk of overselling Article 6 authorized GHG ERs.

Cambodia is adopting a phased approach to Article 6 engagement (see Figure 2). The following strategic parameters will be applicable to the first phase, which will enable Cambodia to be an early mover, while managing the risks of such engagement:

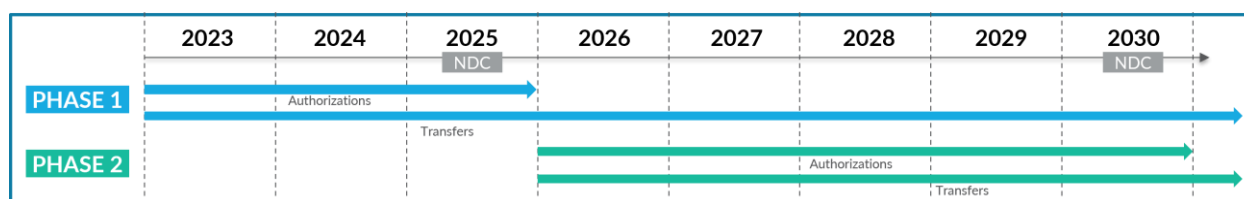
- **Phase 1: Pilot Article 6 engagement:**

This version of the Article 6 Operations Manual establishes the criteria against which Article 6 authorization requests will be evaluated until December 2025. This limited period has been chosen to minimize the number of GHG ER projects granted Article 6 authorization while the RGC gains familiarity with newly established governance frameworks, national tracking systems, and relevant UNFCCC reporting requirements. This approach will also allow Cambodia to assess the impact of Article 6 participation on achieving national mitigation targets, and its contribution to raising Cambodia's level of climate ambition.

- **Phase 2: Scaled-up Article 6 engagement:**

Lessons learned from Phase 1 will inform the review of authorization criteria which, if required, will be updated in the next scheduled revision of the Article 6 Operations Manual in 2025. This review process will also align with the process to update Cambodia's NDC for the period 2026-2035.

Figure 2. Cambodia's Article 6 engagement strategy.



Article 6 participation requirements

As a Party to the Paris Agreement, Cambodia will ensure that its participation in cooperative approaches and the authorization, transfer and use of GHG ERs is consistent with the Article 6.2 guidance and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).¹⁰ Cambodia's participation is consistent with the participation requirements stipulated in the Article 6.2 guidance, as detailed as follows:

- Cambodia ratified the Paris Agreement in February 2017.¹¹
- Cambodia's updated NDC was submitted to the UNFCCC on 31 December 2020.¹²
 - All emission reduction targets are communicated in tCO₂eq using global warming potential (GWP) values taken from the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
 - Emission reduction targets are defined against a projected business-as-usual baseline scenario in 2030.
 - Tier 1 methodologies set out in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and IPCC default emission factors and country specific activity data from 1994 to 2016 were used for the business-as-usual assessment.
 - Seven sectors are covered: Energy, waste, industry, transport, agriculture, building, and forestry and other land use (FOLU).
 - The NDC implementation period is 2021 to 2030.
 - Cambodia has also made available an online NDC tracking tool, which is updated annually.¹³
- Cambodia has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of GHG ERs towards the achievement of NDCs. These arrangements are formalized in the Article 6 Operations Manual.
- Cambodia has arrangements in place for tracking authorized GHG ERs. These arrangements are detailed in the Article 6 Operations Manual, with the National Authority responsible for tracking and reporting related to authorized GHG ERs. The RGC will develop a National GHG ER Registry for tracking authorized GHG ERs and supporting the submission of relevant information to the UNFCCC. Prior to such operationalization, the RGC will:
 - Utilize the international registry to be provided by the UNFCCC; or

¹⁰ The (authorized) GHG ERs referred to in this document correspond to the term 'internationally transferred mitigation outcomes' (ITMOs) used in the context of the Paris Agreement.

¹¹ https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=en

¹² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/20201231_NDC_Update_Cambodia.pdf

¹³ <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ndc-tracking/>

- Utilize the registry infrastructure provided by the issuing carbon crediting mechanism, provided that such mechanisms have established procedures to facilitate the provision of all information required by the RGC to fulfill Article 6 reporting requirements.
- Cambodia provided its most recent national inventory report to the UNFCCC in September 2022.¹⁴
- Cambodia’s participation in cooperative approaches contributes to the implementation of its NDC and LTS4CN, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
 - To ensure that participation in Article 6 cooperative approaches contributes to the implementation of Cambodia’s NDC, the RGC will only authorize activities included on the country’s ‘positive list’, i.e., those activities in the updated NDC that have been designated as conditional upon international support (see Chapter 2).
 - The financing plan for the LTS4CN notes a significant need for international financial support. Article 6 cooperative approaches are expected to play an important role in providing some of the finance that is required for the implementation of the LTS4CN.

Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions

The Article 6.2 guidance strongly encourages parties to commit to contribute resources for adaptation.¹⁵ Cambodia’s National Authority will discuss with the buyer entity (and/or the Party in which the buyer entity is located) the share of proceeds (SOP) to be levied on any transfer of authorized GHG ERs and reserved as a contribution to adaptation in Cambodia. Such discussions may also take into account any adaptation co-benefits associated with a GHG ER project.

The Article 6.2 guidance also strongly encourages parties to cancel authorized GHG ERs so that they are not counted towards any country’s NDC or for OIMP, to deliver an overall mitigation in global emissions (OMGE).¹⁶ Cambodia’s National Authority will discuss with the buyer entity (and/or the Party in which the buyer entity is located) the share of authorized GHG ERs that may be cancelled to help deliver OMGE.

¹⁴https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20220921_Third%20National%20Communication_Cambodia.pdf

¹⁵ UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, paragraph 37.

¹⁶ UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, paragraph 39.

2. Eligibility of GHG ER projects for Article 6 authorization









This chapter details the eligibility criteria that GHG ER projects must meet to obtain Article 6 authorization. The National Authority will provide Article 6 authorization for GHG ERs based on these criteria.

2.1 Authorization criteria for GHG ER projects

This section formalizes the criteria used to determine whether GHG ERs generated from a project being implemented in Cambodia are eligible for Article 6 authorization. The authorization criteria have been developed to ensure that such GHG ER projects are aligned with both national policy priorities and the Article 6 requirements. The authorization criteria are also intended to minimize the risk that authorizing an excessive volume of GHG ERs will jeopardize the achievement of Cambodia’s current and/or future NDC targets.

All project proponents seeking the authorization of GHG ERs generated from their projects are required to satisfy the criteria listed in Table 1. Further information on these criteria is provided in the section below.

Table 1. Eligibility criteria for Article 6 authorization of GHG ERs in Cambodia.

	1. Inclusion in ‘positive list’ of GHG ER projects
	2. Share of GHG ERs reserved for domestic use
	3. Authorization period aligned to Article 6.4 crediting periods
	4. Authorized GHG ERs issued by an eligible carbon mechanism
	5. GHG ERs are real, verified, and additional
	6. GHG ERs are generated from 2021 onward
	7. GHG ER project ensures environmental integrity by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Setting baselines conservatively and below ‘business-as-usual’ emission projections ii. Minimizing risk of non-permanence of mitigation
	8. GHG ER project is aligned with Cambodia’s sustainable development priorities

1. Inclusion in ‘positive list’ of GHG ER projects

- Only GHG ERs from projects included in Cambodia’s ‘positive list’ of mitigation activities are eligible for Article 6 authorization.

- The positive list encompasses all activities designated as ‘conditional’ in the RGC’s updated NDC.¹⁷

2. Share of GHG ERs reserved for domestic use

- A share of the GHG ERs generated from the project must be reserved for domestic use (i.e., they cannot be authorized and transferred internationally). This ensures that a portion of the GHG ERs generated from projects implemented in Cambodia count towards Cambodia’s NDC targets.
- The share of GHG ERs will be determined on a case-by-case basis. GHG ER project proponents must specify the share of GHG ERs to be reserved for domestic use in their request for authorization.

3. Authorization period aligned to Article 6.4 crediting periods

- The period during which authorized GHG ERs can be internationally transferred (i.e., the authorization period) must not exceed the maximum crediting periods stipulated in the Article 6.4 guidance.¹⁸
- Authorizations will be granted for a maximum period of either:
 - 5 years, renewable a maximum of twice, for a total of 15 years; or
 - 10 years with no option of renewal; or
 - 15 years, renewable a maximum of twice, for a total of 45 years (only applicable for GHG ER projects involving removals).¹⁹

4. Authorized GHG ERs issued by an eligible carbon mechanism

- GHG ERs authorized by the RGC must be issued by an eligible carbon mechanism.
- The following types of carbon mechanisms are eligible to issue authorized GHG ERs for projects implemented in Cambodia:
 - **Bilateral carbon mechanisms**
 - Bilateral mechanisms are those established through an agreement between Cambodia and another Party to the Paris Agreement.²⁰
 - **Independent carbon mechanisms**
 - Independent carbon mechanisms are not governed by any national regulation or international treaties. They are administered by independent, third-party organizations.²¹
 - **Article 6.4 mechanism**
 - The Article 6.4 mechanism is the international mechanism established under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement.²²

¹⁷ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/20201231_NDC_Update_Cambodia.pdf

¹⁸ UNFCCC Decision 3/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 31(f).

¹⁹ GHG ER removals include both nature-based and technological solutions. Nature-based removals may include activities such as afforestation, soil carbon sequestration and wetland restoration.

²⁰ An example of a bilateral crediting mechanism is the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) established between Japan and partner countries.

²¹ Examples of independent crediting mechanisms include Gold Standard and the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).

²² The Article 6.4 mechanism is not expected to be operational until the end of 2024.

The carbon mechanisms that issue authorized GHG ERs generated from projects implemented in Cambodia must exhibit the following characteristics:²³

- Carbon mechanisms must generate units that represent emissions reductions or removals that are additional.²⁴
- GHG ER units must be quantified, monitored, reported, and verified.
- GHG ER units must have a clear and transparent chain of custody within the carbon mechanism (i.e., each authorized GHG ER must be assigned a unique identifier that can be tracked from when the unit is issued through to its transfer and/or cancellation).
- GHG ER units must represent emissions reductions or removals that are permanent.
- Carbon mechanisms must have measures in place to assess and mitigate incidences of leakage.
- GHG ERs are only counted once towards a mitigation obligation (i.e., the carbon mechanism has in place measures to avoid double issuance, double use, and double claiming).
- GHG ER units must represent emissions reductions or removals from projects that do no net harm.

5. GHG ER are real, verified, and additional

- The Article 6.2 guidance stipulates that authorized GHG ER from a cooperative approach must be real, verified, and additional.²⁵
 - The use of an eligible carbon mechanism to issue GHG ER units and the application of conservative baselines ensures that GHG ERs from Article 6.2 cooperative approaches to which Cambodia is a party represent real emission reductions or removals.
 - All GHG ERs from Article 6.2 cooperative approaches to which Cambodia is a party must be independently verified, as per the procedures of the carbon mechanism with which the underlying GHG ER project is registered.
 - GHG ERs from Article 6.2 cooperative approaches to which Cambodia is a party must be additional. The additionality of GHG ER is assured in the following ways:
 - The RGC will only provide a Letter of Authorization for GHG ERs generated from activities in Cambodia's 'positive list' of mitigation activities. This list encompasses activities designated as 'conditional' in the RGC's updated NDC, meaning that they would not take place in the absence of the support provided by the cooperative approach.
 - Additionality is also assessed at the level of the carbon mechanism with which the underlying GHG ER project is registered, as per the relevant methodology used by the carbon mechanism.

²³ Adapted from the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria (March 2019). Available at https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Documents/ICAO_Document_09.pdf.

²⁴ Meaning that the GHG ERs must be generated from a project that would not have taken place in the absence of the cooperative approach.

²⁵ UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, paragraph 1(a).

6. GHG ERs are generated from 2021 onward

- It is a requirement of the Article 6.2 guidance that authorized GHG ERs are generated in respect of or represent mitigation from 2021 onward.²⁶
- The RGC will not provide a Letter of Authorization for GHG ERs achieved prior to 2021.

7. GHG ER project ensures environmental integrity

- All GHG ER project proponents intending to generate authorized GHG ERs must demonstrate as part of their request for authorization that they ensure environmental integrity by:
 - Setting baselines conservatively and below ‘business-as-usual’ emission projections.
 - Minimizing risk of non-permanence of mitigation.
- The RGC will not provide a Letter of Authorization to project proponents that fail to demonstrate that the GHG ER project ensures environmental integrity.

8. GHG ER project is aligned with Cambodia’s sustainable development priorities

- The projects from which authorized GHG ERs are generated must be consistent with and contribute to the sustainable development objectives of Cambodia. The RGC has already developed criteria to assess the alignment of GHG ER projects with Cambodia’s sustainable development priorities which are outlined in Table 2.
- All GHG ER projects must satisfy these criteria in order to obtain approval from the National Authority. GHG ER project proponents must demonstrate as part of their request for authorization how they meet the sustainable development priorities, using the template in the template Request Form for Authorization of GHG ERs (Annex 3).
- Any minus score is disqualifying.

Table 2. List of sustainable development criteria for assessment of GHG ER project proposals in Cambodia.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
Category 1. Social enhancement of Income and Quality of Life	
1.1 Poverty alleviation	+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of income generation opportunities for local people • Improvement of livelihood of local people, in particular the poor and the disadvantaged groups 0 No significant impact on livelihoods of local people - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of ability of local people to access resources for income generation • Displacement of people without provision of alternatives for income generation
1.2 Provision of community infrastructure	+ Provision of community infrastructures (wells, roads, schools etc.) 0 No significant impact on community infrastructures

²⁶ UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, paragraph 1(e).

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of community infrastructures (wells, roads, schools etc.) by project related activities
1.3 Stakeholder consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation from the beginning of the project • Project designed in collaboration with stakeholders • Local stakeholders support the project • Participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process 0 Stakeholders were consulted and minimal impact identified - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No consultation of stakeholders • Disregard of stakeholders' comments • Consultation of stakeholders only at the end of the project design with no opportunity to modify the project • Local stakeholders do not support the project or are opposed to it
1.4 Access to community assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Improved access for the target communities to community assets 0 No significant change in access for the target communities to community assets - Reduction of access for the target communities to community assets
1.5 Equity in accessing the community benefits of the project for the target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Support the most disadvantaged groups of the target communities to access to the community benefits of the project 0 Equitable access for the target communities to the community benefits of the project - Inequitable access for the target communities to the community benefits of the project
1.6 Creation of employment in country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Increase in number of jobs at national/regional or local levels 0 No significant change in employment compared to the baseline; no jobs are created or lost - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All jobs identified in the baseline are eliminated • Job losses
1.7 Impact on public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Improvement in public health 0 No significant impact on public health - Adverse impact on public health
1.8 Gender equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Promotion of gender equity and women empowerment 0 No significant change in gender equity and women empowerment - Reduction in gender equity, discrimination against women
1.9 Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Contribution to enhancement of adaptation capacity 0 No significant change in enhancement of adaptation capacity - Decrease or reduction in adaptation capacity

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
Category 2. Technology Transfer	
2.1 Transfer of appropriate and best available technology	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best available technology in advanced industrial economies • Best available technology and technology well proven • Best available technology and technology can easily be maintained locally • Best available technology and technology appropriate for local economic and social conditions <p>0 Standard technology used</p> <p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate technology, not adapted to local needs and capacity • Equipment and skills for maintenance not available in Cambodia • Technology not proven, using Cambodia as a testing ground • Technology would not be allowed in investors' countries
2.2 Capacity building	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of skills for use and maintenance of technology/equipment • Use of local companies to install and maintain equipment • Training of local technicians in areas of expertise not available in Cambodia <p>0 Training of local technicians in areas of expertise already available in Cambodia</p> <p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer of skills for use and maintenance of technology/equipment • No use of local companies to install and maintain equipment • Reliance on international experts to install/maintain equipment
Category 3. Economic Benefits	
3.1 Use of local businesses and industries	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project working directly in local partnership • Use of local companies to manufacture equipment <p>0 Minimal use of local businesses and industries</p> <p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No local companies employed during the designing, construction, implementation or maintenance stages • No local companies employed to produce equipment
3.2 Share of project budget spent in country	<p>+ Significant proportion of total budget spent in country on Cambodian economy</p> <p>0 Reasonable proportion of total budget spent in country on Cambodian economy</p> <p>- Minimal total budget spent in country on Cambodian economy</p>
3.3 Reduced dependence on fossil fuels (energy projects only)	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of dependence on fossil fuels • Increased use of renewable and/or clean energy resources <p>0 No significant impact on dependence on fossil fuels</p> <p>- Increased dependence on fossil fuels</p>

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
3.4 Reduced dependence on imported energy (energy projects only)	<p>+ Reduction of dependence on imported energy</p> <p>0 No significant impact on dependence on imported energy</p> <p>- Increased dependence on imported energy</p>

3. Process for Article 6 GHG ER projects

This chapter is intended to provide guidance through the process that must be followed to generate authorized GHG ERs for use under an Article 6 cooperative approach to which Cambodia is a party. The chapter outlines the process established by the RGC for the ‘No Objection’ to a GHG ER project, the authorization of GHG ERs generated from projects implemented in Cambodia, as well as for the issuance and transfer or cancellation of authorized GHG ERs.

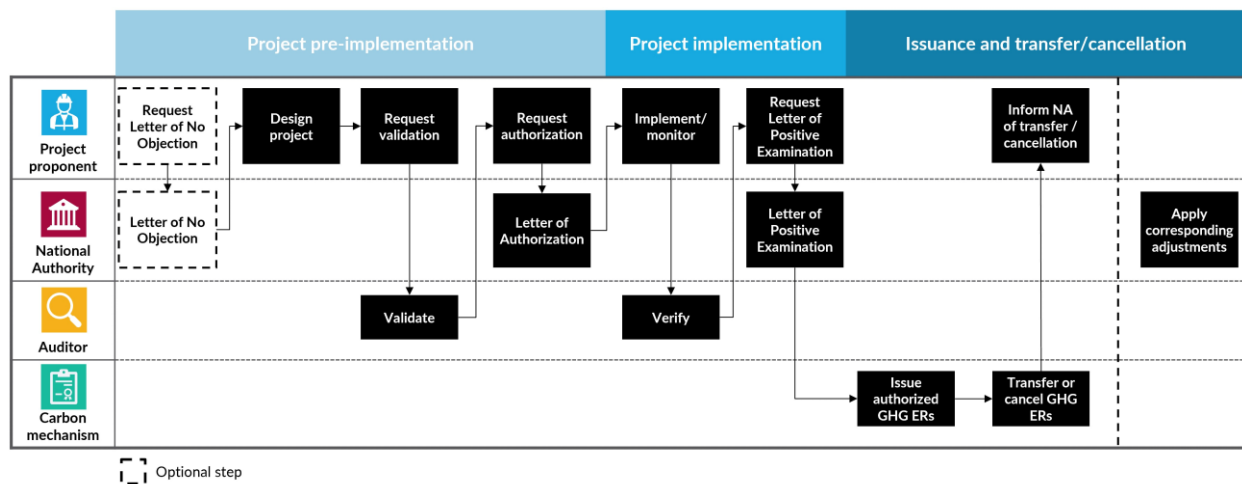
Specifically, this chapter:

- Formalizes the procedures, including the sequence and timing of actions, that project proponents seeking the authorization of GHG ERs must follow.
- Lists the supporting documents that GHG ER project proponents must submit to the National Authority at specific steps. Relevant templates are included in the Annexes to this document.
- Clarifies the actions of relevant National Authority entities throughout the Article 6 GHG ER project cycle, including reporting requirements.

3.1 Structure of chapter

The Article 6 GHG ER project cycle covered in this chapter is divided into three discrete stages: project pre-implementation; project implementation; and issuance and transfer/cancellation.





Figure 3. Stages of Article 6 GHG ER cycle.



This chapter is divided into three sections, corresponding to the three stages of the Article 6 GHG ER project cycle as illustrated in Figure 3. Each section includes:

- A process flowchart, indicating the actions required by specific actors.
- A list of steps covered in the process flowchart, with icons (see Table 3) to indicate the relevant actors, and links to other documents where applicable.
- A table that provides detailed steps for GHG ER project proponents and the National Authority regarding the submission and assessment of ‘No Objection’ of GHG ER projects, the authorization and positive examination of GHG ERs, and the issuance and transfer/cancellation of authorized GHG ERs.

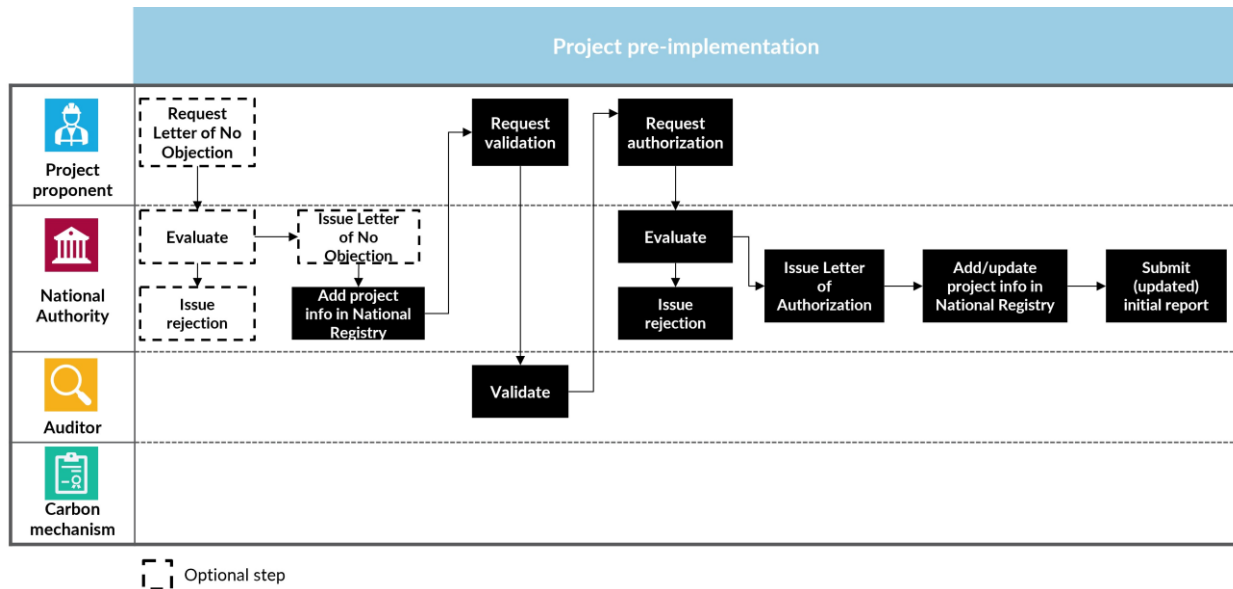
Table 3. Description of actors

Actor	Description
<p>Project proponent</p> 	<p>The project proponent (also known as project developer) is an entity that designs and implements projects that generate GHG ERs. Project proponents could be government entities, private sector entities, or non-governmental organizations.</p>
<p>National Authority (NA)</p> 	<p>The National Authority for GHG ER Mechanisms is a body established through this Article 6 Operations Manual. The National Authority has responsibility for authorizing GHG ERs generated by GHG ER projects for use under Article 6 cooperative approaches to which Cambodia is a party.</p>
<p>Carbon mechanism</p> 	<p>A carbon crediting mechanism (also known as a carbon standard) is a system that allows for the remuneration of GHG ERs by issuing tradeable offset credits. Carbon crediting mechanisms set the framework through which GHG ERs are measured, verified, and issued as credits. Key functions performed by carbon crediting mechanisms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and approving methodologies that specify how to calculate baselines and measure GHG ERs. • Accrediting third-party independent auditors who are responsible for validating the design of projects against a particular methodology used by the crediting mechanism and verifying GHG ERs actually achieved. • Operating a registry that issues carbon credits (1 credit = 1tCO_{2e}) and allows for the transfer of ownership of credits.
<p>Independent auditor</p> 	<p>Independent auditors are entities accredited by carbon crediting mechanisms to perform two key functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validating the design of GHG ER projects against the applicable rules and requirements of the mechanism/standard and the applicable methodology. • Verifying the GHG ERs that have occurred as a result of the project activity. The verification process confirms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GHG ERs, achieved, as per the validated project documents. ○ Correct utilization of the applicable methodologies and tools of the carbon mechanism. ○ That the project continues to meet the rules and requirements of the carbon mechanism.

3.2 Project pre-implementation

This section 3.2 (*Project pre-implementation*) outlines the process for requesting the ‘No Objection’ of a GHG ER project, and the authorization of GHG ERs generated from projects implemented in Cambodia during the project pre-implementation phase (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Process for authorization of GHG ERs.







1. Step 1: No Objection (*optional*)

- **Requesting a Letter of No Objection is an optional step for all GHG ER projects.** The National Authority encourages project proponents to request a Letter of No Objection to receive recommendations from the National Authority on how to maximize sustainable development co-benefits and to ensure alignment with national development priorities.
- The procedure for requesting and obtaining a Letter of No Objection is detailed in Table 4. Project proponents will submit a GHG ER project concept note together with the request for a Letter of No Objection.
- Following the issuance of a Letter of No Objection, the National Authority will also be responsible for adding the project details in the National GHG ER Registry.²⁷
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - National Authority (NA)



²⁷ Prior to the operationalization of the National GHG ER Registry, the National Authority may utilize other means of tracking GHG ER projects that have been issued with a Letter of No Objection.

Table 4. Process for No Objection of GHG ER project.

Step	Actor	Input	Action	Output
1.1	Project proponent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Objection request form (Annex 1) Project concept note 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit No Objection request form to NA Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA Secretariat receives No Objection request.
1.2	NA Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Objection request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify completeness of No Objection request within 5 working days. Request additional information if deemed necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify project proponent of receipt of authorization request, and; Immediately send authorization request to NA Coordinator and Chair of NA Technical Group.
1.3	Chair of NA Technical Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Objection request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with two NA Technical Group Members from relevant sector/s. Make recommendations within 15 working days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit findings and recommendations to NA Coordinator.
1.4	NA Coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings and recommendation of Chair of NA Technical Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make final decision (acceptance/rejection) on No Objection request within 5 working days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of positive decision, issue Letter of No Objection to project proponent. In case of negative decision, notify project proponent of rejection.

2. Step 2: Validation

- Project proponents shall submit a request for independent validation in line with the procedures established by the relevant carbon mechanism.
- Carbon mechanisms eligible to issue authorized GHG ERs generated from projects in Cambodia are listed in Chapter 2.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - Auditor
 - Carbon crediting mechanism









3. Step 3: Authorization

- Requesting a Letter of Authorization is a mandatory step for all project proponents seeking the Article 6 authorization of GHG ERs generated from their projects.**
- The process for requesting the authorization of GHG ERs is detailed in Table 5.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - National Authority (NA)



Table 5. Process for authorization of GHG ERs.

Step	Actor	Input	Action	Output
3.1	Project proponent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization request form (Annex 3) Validation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit authorization request form to NA Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA Secretariat receives authorization request.
3.2	NA Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify completeness of authorization request within 5 working days. Request additional documentation if deemed necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify project proponent of receipt of authorization request, and; Immediately send authorization request to NA Coordinator and Chair of NA Technical Group.
3.3	Chair of NA Technical Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate members of NA Technical Review Panel within 10 working days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify individuals designated to serve as Technical Review Panel members.
3.4	NA Technical Review Panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess authorization request against authorization criteria within 30 working days. Authorization criteria are listed in Error! Reference source not found.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit report with findings and recommendations to Chair of NA Technical Group.
3.5	Chair of NA Technical Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of NA Technical Review Panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make final technical recommendation within 5 working days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide final technical recommendation to NA Coordinator.
3.6	NA Coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final recommendation of Chair of NA Technical Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make final decision on authorization request within 10 working days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of positive decision, obtain signature of Chair of NA and issue Letter of Authorization (Annex 2) to project proponent. In case of negative decision, issue Letter of Rejection to project proponent (including recommendations on modifications, if applicable).

4. Step 4: Initial report

- Following issuance of a Letter of Authorization, the National Authority Secretariat will submit an Article 6 initial report to the UNFCCC for the relevant cooperative approach.
- The process for submitting an initial report is further detailed below (*UNFCCC reporting requirements*).
- Relevant actor:
 - National Authority



UNFCCC reporting requirements

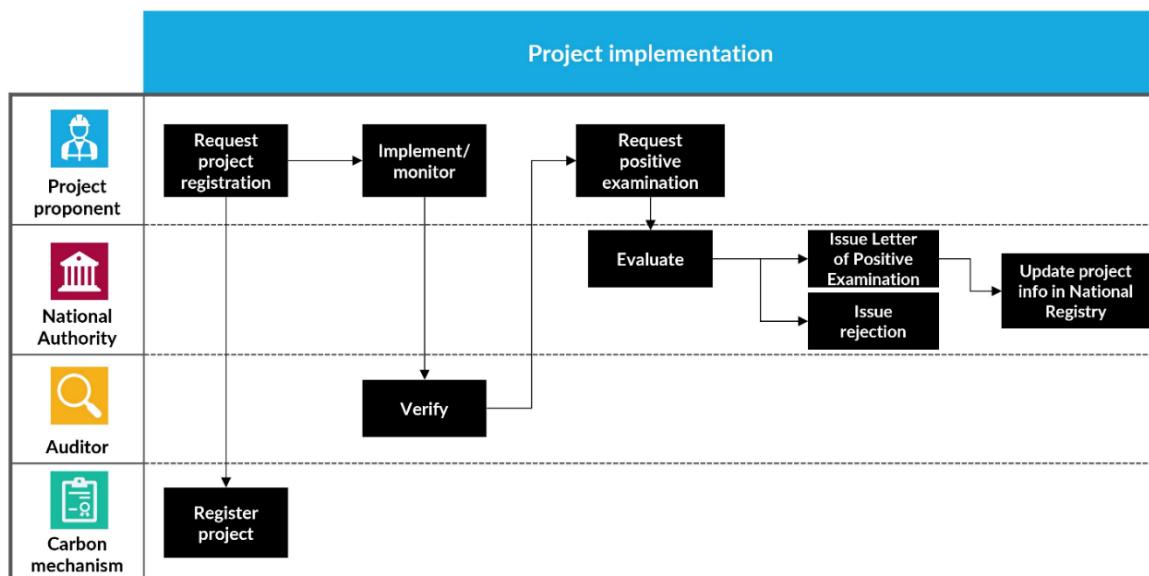
- **Initial report**

- The National Authority Secretariat will submit an Article 6.2 initial report in accordance with the Article 6.2 guidance:²⁸
 - An Article 6.2 initial report shall be submitted no later than the authorization of GHG ERs from a cooperative approach in conjunction with Cambodia’s next biennial transparency report.²⁹
 - Cambodia’s National Focal Point shall submit the initial report through the UNFCCC’s Submission Portal.³⁰
 - The UNFCCC has provided a template initial report.³¹
- For each further cooperative approach, Cambodia shall submit information on that cooperative approach in an updated initial report and include it in the next biennial transparency report due.³²

3.3 Project implementation

This section 3.3 (*Project implementation*) outlines the process for Article 6 GHG ER projects implemented in Cambodia during the project implementation phase (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Process for positive examination of GHG ERs.



²⁸ UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, paragraph 18.

²⁹ According to paragraph 17(a) of the preamble to the Article 6.2 guidance adopted at CMA.4, further guidance regarding the sequencing and timing of the submission of the initial report is expected to be considered at CMA.5.

³⁰ This is an interim solution, pending the establishment of the UNFCCC centralized accounting and reporting platform (CARP). The submission portal can be accessed at:

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

³¹ The initial report template is available at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/centralized-accounting-and-reporting-platform#Template>.

³² UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, paragraph 19.

1. Step 1: Project registration

- Project proponents must request registration of the GHG ER project with the relevant carbon mechanism, as per the procedures of the mechanism.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - Carbon crediting mechanism



2. Step 2: Project implementation

- Project proponent implements GHG ER project.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent



3. Step 3: Verification

- Project proponents must submit a request for independent verification in line with the procedures established by the relevant carbon mechanism.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - Auditor
 - Carbon crediting mechanism








4. Step 4: Positive Examination

- Requesting a Letter of Positive Examination is a mandatory step for all project proponents seeking the issuance of authorized GHG ERs generated from their projects.
- **Any GHG ERs issued without a Letter of Positive Examination will not be considered as authorized GHG ERs by the RGC.**
- The process for requesting the positive examination of GHG ERs is detailed in Table 6.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - National Authority (NA)



Table 6. Process for positive examination of GHG ERs.

Step	Actor	Input	Action	Output
4.1	Project proponent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination request form (Annex 5) • Verification report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit examination request form and verification report to NA Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA Secretariat receives examination request.
4.2	NA Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify completeness of examination request within 5 working days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify project proponent of receipt of examination request.

Step	Actor	Input	Action	Output
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request additional documentation if deemed necessary. 	
4.3	NA Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify that examination request is aligned with authorization elements in the authorization letter within 5 working days.³³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of positive assessment, provide recommendation to NA Coordinator. In case of negative assessment, provide recommendation to reject to NA Coordinator.
4.4	NA Coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA Secretariat's recommendation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make final decision on examination request within 10 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of positive decision, direct NA Secretariat to issue Letter of Positive Examination (Annex 6) to project proponent. In case of negative decision, direct NA Secretariat to issue rejection to project proponent.
4.5	NA Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter of Positive Examination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update National GHG ER Registry with volume of authorized GHG ERs eligible for issuance from project.³⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project information is updated in National GHG ER Registry to indicate that project may generate specified volume of authorized GHG ERs.

5. Step 5: Update project information in national registry

- Following issuance of the Letter of Positive Examination, the National Authority shall update information for the corresponding GHG ER project in the National GHG ER Registry to indicate that the project can now issue and transfer authorized GHG ERs (as per the conditions stated in the Letter of Authorization).
- Alternatively, prior to the operationalization of the National GHG ER Registry, the National Authority may utilize the international registry to be provided by the UNFCCC, or utilize the infrastructure provided by independent carbon crediting mechanisms with respect to the provision of all information required by the RGC to fulfill Article 6 reporting requirements.
- Relevant actors:
 - National Authority



UNFCCC reporting requirements

There are no UNFCCC reporting requirements during this stage.

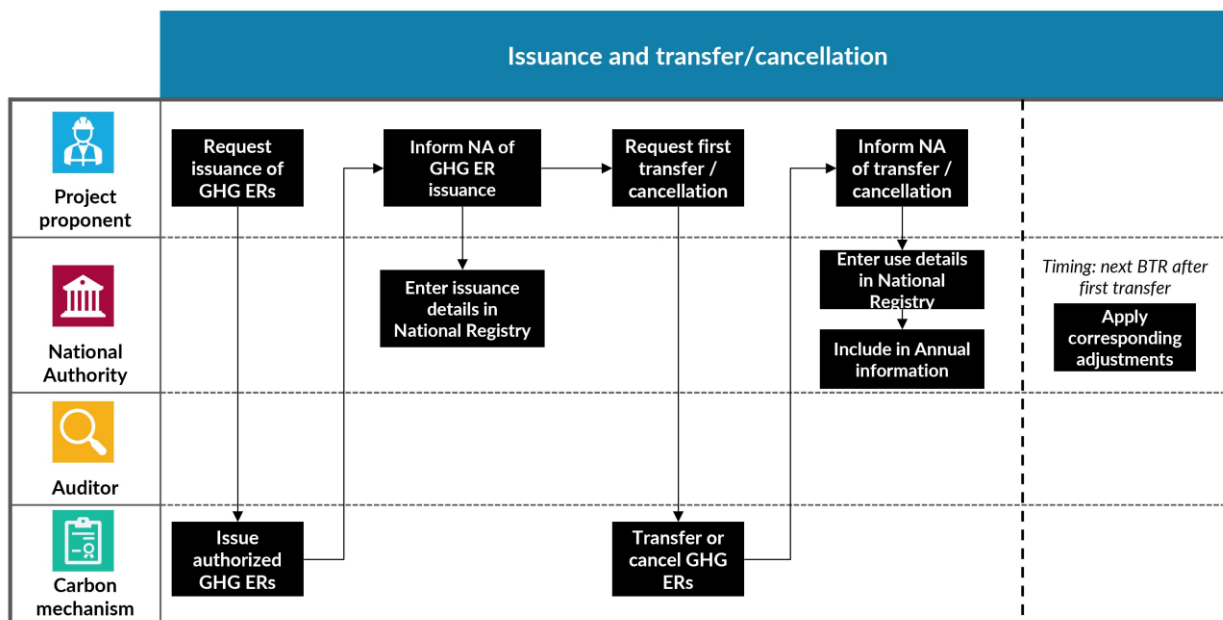
³³ These elements are detailed in the Letter of Authorization. They are: Authorized cooperative approach; Authorized entity; Total cumulative maximum volume of GHG ERs for which international transfer and use are authorized; Authorization period; NDC period during which the GHG ERs are authorized for use; Issuing carbon mechanism; Authorized use for GHG ERs.

³⁴ Prior to the operationalization of the National GHG ER Registry, the National Authority may utilize other means of tracking GHG ER projects that may generate authorized GHG ERs.

3.4 Issuance and transfer/cancellation

This section 3.4 (*Issuance and transfer/cancellation*) outlines the process for the issuance and transfer and/or cancellation of authorized GHG ERs (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Process for issuance and transfer/cancellation of authorized GHG ERs.



1. Step 1: Request issuance of GHG ERs

- Once a Letter of Positive Examination has been obtained, a project proponent may submit a request for issuance of GHG ERs with the relevant carbon mechanism, in line with the procedures established by the mechanism.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - Carbon crediting mechanism





2. Step 2: Inform National Authority of GHG ER issuance

- Project proponents are required to inform the National Authority of the issuance of GHG ERs within twenty (20) working days of such issuance, as specified in Table 7.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - National Authority (NA)



Table 7. Issuance of authorized GHG ERs.

Step	Actor	Input	Action	Output
2.1	Project proponent 	Letter of Positive Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request carbon mechanism to issue authorized GHG ERs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon mechanism issues specified quantity of authorized GHG ERs.
2.2	Project proponent 	Proof of issuance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit proof of issuance of authorized GHG ERs to NA Secretariat within 20 working days of issuance. Unless otherwise specified, such notice should be sent via email to the National Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If National GHG ER Registry is operational, NA Secretariat updates National GHG ER Registry with corresponding volume of issued GHG ERs and their identifying serial numbers and changes label to 'issued'. If National GHG ER Registry is not operational, NA Secretariat will rely on information provided by the relevant crediting mechanism.

3. Step 3: Request first transfer/cancellation of GHG ERs

- Project proponents shall request the transfer and/or cancellation of GHG ERs in line with the procedures established by the relevant carbon mechanism.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - Carbon crediting mechanism




4. Step 4: Inform National Authority of first transfer/cancellation of GHG ERs


- Project proponents implementing Article 6 GHG ER projects are required to inform the National Authority of the transfer and/or cancellation of authorized GHG ERs within twenty (20) working days of such transfer and/or cancellation, as specified in Table 8.
- Relevant actors:
 - Project proponent
 - National Authority (NA)




Table 8. Transfer/cancellation of authorized GHG ERs.

Step	Actor	Input	Action	Output
4.1	Project proponent 	Proof of transfer / cancellation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify NA Secretariat of transfer/cancellation of authorized GHG ERs within 20 working days of transfer/cancellation. • Unless otherwise specified, such notice should be sent via email to the National Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If National GHG ER Registry is operational, NA Secretariat updates label of corresponding GHG ERs in National GHG ER Registry to 'transferred' or 'cancelled'. • If National GHG ER Registry is not operational, NA Secretariat will rely on information provided by the relevant crediting mechanism.

5. Step 5: Include GHG ER use in annual information

- The National Authority Secretariat shall include information relating to the first transfer, acquisition, holdings, and cancellation of GHG ERs authorized by the RGC in the information that it submits to the Article 6 database on an annual basis.
- The process for submitting annual information is further detailed in *UNFCCC reporting requirements*.
- Relevant actor:
 - National Authority 

6. Step 6: Apply corresponding adjustment(s)

- The National Authority Secretariat shall apply corresponding adjustments for all authorized GHG ERs that have been 'first transferred', resulting in an emissions balance that will be submitted to the UNFCCC in conjunction with the biennial transparency report.
- The process for applying and reporting corresponding adjustments is detailed below (*Trigger for applying corresponding adjustments* and *Application of corresponding adjustments*).
- Relevant actor:
 - National Authority 

Trigger for applying corresponding adjustments

- Corresponding adjustments must be applied for the total amount of authorized GHG ERs that are 'first transferred' for each year in the NDC implementation period.³⁵
- The definition of 'first transfer' depends on the use for which GHG ERs have been authorized:
 - For GHG ERs authorized for use towards another country's NDC, the 'first transfer' is the **first international transfer** of the GHG ERs.

³⁵ UNFCCC Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 7.

- In the case that GHG ERs are authorized for use towards another country's NDC, the receipt of notification from the project proponent that the first international transfer of authorized GHG ERs has occurred is the 'trigger' for the National Authority Secretariat to apply a corresponding adjustment to the RGC's emissions balance equivalent to the volume of GHG ERs first transferred.
- For GHG ERs authorized for OIMP, the 'first transfer' is either 1) the authorization, or 2) the issuance, or 3) the use or cancellation of the GHG ER, as specified in the Letter of Authorization.³⁶

Application of corresponding adjustments

- Following the 'first transfer' of authorized GHG ERs, corresponding adjustments will be applied to the emissions balance that is reported in the regular information to the UNFCCC, submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report (see *UNFCCC reporting requirements*).
- The RGC will use the 'averaging' approach to apply corresponding adjustments for all authorized GHG ERs first transferred. The 'averaging' approach is detailed in UNFCCC decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 7(a), and summarized here:
 - The RGC is required to calculate the average annual amount of authorized GHG ERs first transferred internationally by taking the cumulative amount of first transferred GHG ERs and dividing it by the number of years elapsed in the NDC implementation period. 'Indicative' corresponding adjustments equal to this average amount are applied annually, and corresponding adjustments equal to this average amount are then applied in the NDC target year.
 - The application of corresponding adjustments to calculate the RGC's emissions balance will be included in the 'regular information' reporting (annex to the biennial transparency report) to the UNFCCC.

UNFCCC reporting requirements

- **Annual information**
 - The National Authority Secretariat will upload annual information to the Article 6 database using the template provided by the UNFCCC.³⁷ Information contained in the annual report includes information relating to the issuance, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, holdings, cancellation, and voluntary cancellation of authorized GHG ERs.
 - Annual information must be submitted on an annual basis by no later than 15 April of the following year.
- **Regular information**
 - The National Authority Secretariat will submit 'regular information' to the UNFCCC as an **annex to Cambodia's biennial transparency reports** in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Submission shall be made no later than 31 December of the relevant year.

³⁶ OIMP refers to both 'international mitigation purposes other than NDC achievement' (e.g. use in CORSIA) and 'other purposes' (e.g. voluntary use).

³⁷ The draft template is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/624366>.

- The UNFCCC will provide a template for the regular information.
- The RGC will apply indicative corresponding adjustments for all authorized GHG ERs first transferred during the relevant reporting period and report these in the regular information.
- For the biennial transparency report that covers Cambodia's target NDC year (2030), corresponding adjustments will be applied using the averaging approach to calculate an emissions balance.

Annexes: Template documentation

Annex number	Document name
1	Request for No Objection of GHG ER project
2	No Objection Letter
3	Request for Authorization of GHG ERs
4	Letter of Authorization
5	Request for Positive Examination of GHG ERs
6	Letter of Positive Examination

1. Request Form for Letter of No Objection

REQUEST FOR LETTER OF NO OBJECTION

Instructions for completing this form:

- This request form should be submitted in electronic format (MS Word) to the National Authority.
- To facilitate the timely processing of requests, ensure that all fields are completed to the extent possible. If the requested information is unavailable, provide a brief explanation as to why this is the case.
- The following supporting documentation must be submitted in conjunction with this application for No Objection of GHG ER project:
 - Project idea note.
 - Other relevant documentation (such as Environmental Impact Assessment).

Please complete all fields in the following table:

Project implementing entity	
Date of submission	
Submission of: (please mark the relevant box with X) <i>Note: This application form must be accompanied by a completed PIN</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Project idea note <input type="checkbox"/> Other relevant documentation (specify):
A. Project details	
Project name	
Has this project been reviewed previously by the National Authority?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If YES, please provide the date of first submission, whether it was an application for No Objection or for Authorization, and summarize the outcome of the National Authority review (1-2 lines only)	If YES, provide date and summarize outcome of review:
Project location	<i>Please give address/location</i>
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply <input type="checkbox"/> Energy demand <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial processes <input type="checkbox"/> Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry/land use <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
Greenhouse gases targeted	<i>Please specify, and provide estimated emissions reductions of project (in tCO₂eq)</i>

Please specify how the GHG ER project aligns to Cambodia's 'positive list' of GHG ER projects	
Please specify how the GHG ER project is aligned with Cambodia's sustainable development priorities	<i>Please complete Table 2 below to the extent possible. Please limit the response to each criterion to 200 words.</i>
Project start date	
Project end date	
First year of GHG ER delivery	
B. Project proponent details	
Organizational category	<i>Select most applicable:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> National government <input type="checkbox"/> Government agency <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial government <input type="checkbox"/> Local authority <input type="checkbox"/> Private company <input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
Address	
Postal address (if different from above)	
Contact person	
Email address	
Telephone number	

Table 2: Alignment with Cambodia's sustainable development priorities.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	DETAILS
Category 1. Social enhancement of Income and Quality of Life	
1.1 Poverty alleviation	
1.2 Provision of community infrastructure	
1.3 Stakeholder consultation	
1.4 Access to community assets	
1.5 Equity in accessing the community benefits of the project for the target communities	
1.6 Creation of employment in country	
1.7 Impact on public health	
1.8 Gender equity	
1.9 Adaptation	
Category 2. Technology Transfer	
2.1 Transfer of appropriate and best available technology	
2.2 Capacity building	
Category 3. Economic Benefits	
3.1 Use of local businesses and industries	

3.2 Share of project budget spent in country	
3.3 Reduced dependence on fossil fuels (energy projects only)	
3.4 Reduced dependence on imported energy (energy projects only)	

END

2. Letter of No Objection for GHG ER project

LETTER OF NO OBJECTION

[Date]

Reference number:

FROM: Royal Government of Cambodia

[Name], Coordinator of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms

Letter of No Objection related to [Name of project]

As the designated responsible entity of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms hereby informs you that it has No Objection to '[Name of project]'. [Name of project] is eligible to apply for the authorization of GHG ERs generated by the project, pursuant to the provisions and processes outlined in the Article 6 Operations Manual of Cambodia.

This Letter of No Objection does not constitute a guarantee that any GHG ERs generated by the project will be authorized by the National Authority for international transfer under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

The Letter of No-Objection is signed by [Name], Coordinator of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms, Royal Government of Cambodia.

.....

[Name]

Coordinator of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms

Issuing authority:

National Council for Sustainable Development

3rd floor, Morodok Techo Building, Lot 503, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

gssdadmin@camclimate.org.kh

END

3. Request Form for Authorization of GHG ERs

REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION OF GHG ERs

Instructions for completing this form:

- This request form should be submitted in electronic format (MS Word) to the National Authority.
- To facilitate the timely processing of requests, ensure that all fields are completed to the extent possible. If the requested information is unavailable, provide a brief explanation as to why this is the case.
- Prior to issuance of a Letter of Authorization, the project proponent shall pay a fee to the National Authority, as per the guidance to be developed by the Ministry of Environment.
- The following supporting documentation must be submitted in conjunction with this request for authorization of GHG ERs:
 - Letter of No Objection (if applicable).
 - Project design document.
 - Validation report.
 - Prior Letter/s of Authorization (only applicable if requesting the renewal of an authorization period).

Please complete all fields in the following table:

Project implementing entity	
Date of submission	
A. Project details	
Project name	
Submission request: (Please mark the relevant box with X) <i>Note: For requests related to the renewal of an authorization period, the original Letter(s) of Authorization must be submitted</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Request for authorization <input type="checkbox"/> Request for renewal of authorization period
Has the National Authority previously rejected a request for authorization related to the same GHG ER project? If YES, please provide the date of first submission and the reason for rejection (1-2 lines only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If YES, reason for rejection:
Specify the volume (in tCO ₂ eq) of GHG ERs for which authorization is being sought	

B. Alignment to eligibility criteria	
1. Please specify how the underlying GHG ER project aligns to Cambodia's 'positive list' of GHG ER projects	
2. Specify the share of GHG ERs that will be reserved for domestic use (i.e. that will not be authorized)	
3. Specify the period for which authorization is being requested (start date – end date)	
4. Specify the type of carbon mechanism with which the GHG ER project is or will be registered	<input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> Independent mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> Article 6.4 mechanism
	Name of carbon mechanism:
	Registration number of GHG ER project (if applicable):
5. Specify how the underlying GHG ER project ensures environmental integrity in the following respects: Please refer to the GHG ER project design document and/or validation report where relevant.	<i>Baselines are set conservatively and below 'business-as-usual' emission projections. Please limit response to 300 words or less.</i>
	<i>The risk of non-permanence of mitigation is minimized. Please limit response to 300 words or less.</i>
6. Specify how the underlying GHG ER project is aligned with Cambodia's sustainable development priorities.	<i>Please complete Table 2 at the bottom of this form. Limit responses to each criterion to 300 words.</i>
C. Buyer details	
Has a buyer for the authorized GHG ERs been identified?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – complete Section C <input type="checkbox"/> No – skip to Section D
Type of buyer	<input type="checkbox"/> National government (or authorized representative) <input type="checkbox"/> Other buyer
Specify the use of GHG ERs for which authorization is being requested (select all options that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Use towards the achievement of an NDC <input type="checkbox"/> Other international mitigation purposes
Has the country in which the buyer is based entered into a framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

agreement for Article 6.2 cooperation with the Royal Government of Cambodia? ³⁸	If YES, specify country name:
D. Acknowledgements and declarations	
I (project proponent) acknowledge that the authorization granted by the Royal Government of Cambodia is contingent upon receipt of a Letter of Positive Examination, to be granted following the submission of a request for positive examination and a verification report for the underlying GHG ER project.	
I (project proponent) hereby declare to adhere to existing laws and regulations on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Cambodia, as well as Environmental and Social Safeguards specific to the GHG ER mechanism(s) under which this project is proposed.	
I (project proponent) hereby declare to refrain from double registration for the same project under two or more international GHG ER mechanisms that results in double counting, and accept the cancelation of credits and applicable sanctions in the event of double counting.	
I (project proponent) hereby agree to submit the project in a timely manner in accordance to the rules set by the National Authority.	
I (project proponent) hereby acknowledge that all information submitted to the National Authority is consistent, accurate, and completed.	
E. Project proponent contact details	
Email address	
Phone number	

Table 2: Alignment with Cambodia's sustainable development priorities.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	DETAILS
Category 1. Social enhancement of Income and Quality of Life	
1.1 Poverty alleviation	
1.2 Provision of community infrastructure	
1.3 Stakeholder consultation	
1.4 Access to community assets	
1.5 Equity in accessing the community benefits of the project for the target communities	
1.6 Creation of employment in country	
1.7 Impact on public health	
1.8 Gender equity	
1.9 Adaptation	
Category 2. Technology Transfer	
2.1 Transfer of appropriate and best available technology	
2.2 Capacity building	
Category 3. Economic Benefits	
3.1 Use of local businesses and industries	
3.2 Share of project budget spent in country	

³⁸ Note that if the buyer entity is based in a country which has entered into a framework agreement for Article 6.2 cooperation with the Royal Government of Cambodia, any additional conditions stipulated in the framework agreement will apply to this request for authorization.

3.3 Reduced dependence on fossil fuels (energy projects only)	
3.4 Reduced dependence on imported energy (energy projects only)	

.....

[Name]

END

4. Letter of Authorization for GHG ERs

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

[Date]

Reference number:

FROM: Royal Government of Cambodia

[Name], Chair of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms

Letter of Authorization related to [Name of project]

As the designated responsible entity of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms hereby informs you that '[Name of project]', registered as [project number] in Cambodia's National GHG ER Registry, is authorized to generate greenhouse gas emission reductions (GHG ERs) for international transfer under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, as per the conditions specified in this Letter.³⁹

The Royal Government of Cambodia confirms that:

- a) Cambodia ratified the Paris Agreement on 6 February 2017 and submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on 31 December 2020;
- b) The project is inside the scope of Cambodia's conditional NDC;
- c) The transferred GHG ERs under the project shall not be used by the Royal Government of Cambodia to demonstrate achievement of its own NDC;
- d) The participation of Cambodia in the cooperative approach associated with this project is voluntary;
- e) The project contributes to sustainable development in Cambodia; and
- f) The Royal Government of Cambodia shall follow all requirements of the Paris Agreement, including reporting, preventing double counting, and undertaking Corresponding Adjustments, as needed.

The Royal Government of Cambodia authorizes [project implementing entity] to coordinate, manage, and implement the project as the coordinating and managing entity, and to enter into agreements for the transfer of [maximum authorized volume] of GHG ERs generated by the project for the period [authorization period].

³⁹ The authorized GHG ERs referred to in this Letter of Authorization correspond to the term 'internationally transferred mitigation outcomes' (ITMOs) used in the context of the Paris Agreement.

[Project implementing entity] is granted ownership rights with respect to [all] authorized GHG ERs generated by the project.

The conditions in the table below shall apply to this authorization:

Authorization element	Details
Authorized cooperative approach	[Insert name of GHG ER project]
Authorized entity	[Insert name of GHG ER project implementing entity]
Total cumulative maximum volume of GHG ERs for which international transfer and use are authorized	[Insert tCO ₂ eq, covering all years of the cooperative approach]
Authorization period	[Years over which volume above may be generated for international transfer under Article 6]
NDC period during which the GHG ERs are authorized for use	[Insert years of NDC period(s)]
Issuing carbon mechanism	[Insert name of carbon mechanism from which authorized GHG ERs will be issued]
Authorized use for GHG ERs	<p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> Use towards the achievement of a nationally determined contribution</p> <p>B. <input type="checkbox"/> Use for other international mitigation purposes</p> <p>If B, the authorized GHG ERs will be deemed 'first transferred' at:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Authorization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Issuance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use or cancellation</p>

Through this letter, the Royal Government of Cambodia commits that it shall support the transfer and accounting of GHG ERs from the project, in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement.

This authorization is contingent upon receipt of a Letter of Positive Examination, to be issued by the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms prior to the issuance and first transfer of the authorized GHG ERs referred to in this Letter of Authorization.

The Letter of Authorization is signed by [Name], Chair of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms, Royal Government of Cambodia.

.....

[Name]

Chair of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms

Issuing authority:

National Council for Sustainable Development

3rd floor, Morodok Techo Building, Lot 503, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

gssdadmin@camclimate.org.kh

END

5. Request Form for Positive Examination

REQUEST FOR POSITIVE EXAMINATION

Instructions for completing this form:

- This request form should be submitted in electronic format (MS Word) to the National Authority.
- To facilitate the timely processing of requests, ensure that all fields are completed to the extent possible. If the requested information is unavailable, provide a brief explanation as to why this is the case.
- The following supporting documentation must be submitted in conjunction with this request for the positive examination of GHG ERs:
 - Letter of Authorization.
 - Letter of Approval.
 - Verification report.

Please complete all fields in the following table:

General information	
Authorized cooperative approach	[Insert name of GHG ER project]
Authorized entity	[Insert name of GHG ER project implementing entity]
Date of submission	
Authorization information	
Specify the volume (in tCO ₂ eq) of GHG ERs for which authorization is being sought	
Specify the share of GHG ERs that will be reserved for domestic use (i.e. that will not be authorized)	
Specify the period for which authorization is being requested (start date – end date)	
Specify the type of carbon mechanism from which the GHG ERs will be issued, and accompanying information about the carbon mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> Independent mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> Article 6.4 mechanism
	Name of carbon mechanism:
	Registration number of GHG ER project:
Specify the use of GHG ERs for which authorization is being requested	<input type="checkbox"/> Use towards the achievement of an NDC <input type="checkbox"/> Other international mitigation purposes <input type="checkbox"/> Any use
Project proponent contact details	
Email address	
Phone number	

.....

[Name]

6. Letter of Positive Examination

LETTER OF POSITIVE EXAMINATION

[Date]

Reference number:

FROM: Royal Government of Cambodia

[Name], Coordinator of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms

Letter of Positive Examination related to [Name of project]

As the designated responsible entity of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms hereby confirms that '[Name of project]', registered as [project number] in Cambodia's National GHG ER Registry, is authorized to generate greenhouse gas emission reductions (GHG ERs) for international transfer under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, as per the conditions specified in the corresponding Letter of Authorization [reference number].⁴⁰

The balance of GHG ERs generated from the underlying project that have been authorized, positively examined, and first transferred to date are shown in the table below.

Information	Volume (tCO ₂ eq)
Total volume of authorized GHG ERs	
Total cumulative volume of GHG ERs that have received positive examination	
Remaining volume eligible for positive examination	

⁴⁰ The authorized GHG ERs referred to in this Letter of Positive Examination and the Letter of Authorization correspond to the term 'internationally transferred mitigation outcomes' (ITMOs) used in the context of the Paris Agreement.

The Letter of Positive Examination is signed by [Name], Coordinator of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms, Royal Government of Cambodia.

.....

[Name]

Coordinator of the National Authority for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Mechanisms

Issuing authority:

National Council for Sustainable Development

3rd floor, Morodok Techo Building, Lot 503, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

gssdadmin@camclimate.org.kh

END