

THE GOLD STANDARD POA RULES AND GUIDANCE – ANNEX F (GSV2.2)

Unless otherwise specified in this document, Gold Standard PoAs follow the rules for CDM PoAs

1 PoA Eligibility

Where a group of project activities is submitted for Gold Standard registration within a PoA, each of these activities must be in compliance with The Gold Standard eligibility criteria.

2 PoA Boundary

The boundary of a PoA is defined as the geographical area (e.g. municipality, region within a country, country or several countries) within which all CPAs/VPAs included in the PoA will be implemented. All applicable regional and national policies and regulations are taken into consideration for each host country within that chosen boundary.

The PoA boundary must be defined in its entirety at the time of registration. The Gold Standard may permit an expansion of the PoA boundary post-registration upon review of the documentation submitted in the context of a formal request for a design change (see section 17).

3 PoA Timeframe

3.1 Define PoA and CPAs/ VPAs crediting period

The duration of the PoA shall not exceed 28 years. The duration of a CPA/VPA can either be a 10-year fixed crediting period or a 7-year crediting period that can be renewed twice. It must be defined by the entity in the CPA/VPA-DD at the time of inclusion of the CPA/VPA.

Any CPA/VPA can be submitted for inclusion to the PoA at any time during the duration of the PoA by the coordinating/managing entity (CME). The duration of the crediting period of any CPA/VPA shall be limited to the end date of the PoA regardless of when the CPA/VPA was added.

3.2 Definition of regular/retroactive CPA/VPA PoA submission

- **Regular CPA/VPA** – CPA/VPA for which a Local Stakeholder Consultation has been conducted as per Gold Standard requirements before the start date (construction/implementation/real action) of the activity.
- **Retroactive CPA/VPA** – CPA/VPA whose start date (construction/implementation/real action) has passed although no Local Stakeholder Consultation has taken place as per Gold Standard requirements.

The first submission date for a Gold Standard PoA is defined as the date when the PoA Design Consultation Report is submitted for Gold Standard review. However, in order for the PoA to be listed under Gold Standard, a Local Stakeholder Consultation Report must be submitted and approved for each one of the VPAs/CPAs submitted at the time of PoA validation and registration. In the event that

the Local Stakeholder Consultation is conducted at the Programme level only, the listing will be based on the submission of the Programme level Local Stakeholder Consultation Report.

3.3 Registration and retroactive crediting for CDM PoAs and their CPAs

3.3.1 Registration

Case 1 – retroactive activities

The first CPA for each one of the different methodologies or technologies/measures (or combination) must undergo a full pre-feasibility assessment and cannot be fast-tracked. However, subsequent activities will have the opportunity to go through the fast track process.

The full pre-feasibility assessment may identify inclusion criteria in relation with the retroactive nature of the activity. These additional criteria's must also be checked by the DOE as part of the compliance check, together with the inclusion criteria already defined in the PoA. The consolidated list of inclusion criteria shall be presented in a revised version of the PoA Passport.

Case 2 – regular activities

There are no specific requirements for regular CPA(s). Such CPA(s) can simply be included in the registered programme upon a compliance check by a DOE, and may undergo a spot check by The Gold Standard Foundation.

3.3.2 Retroactive crediting

Some CPAs may be operational before registration of a CDM PoA under The Gold Standard, for example when the PoA has been registered for sometime with the UNFCCC before being submitted to The Gold Standard. In such a case, CERs generated since the date of registration with the UNFCCC or generated for a period of up to two years prior to Gold Standard registration, whichever occurs later, can be labeled Gold Standard retroactively.

A CPA submitted for Gold Standard inclusion/registration under the retroactive project cycle is potentially eligible to receive Gold Standard labels for CERs generated since the date of inclusion/registration with the UNFCCC or generated for a maximum of two years prior to Gold Standard registration, whichever occurs later.

3.4 Registration and retroactive crediting for Voluntary PoAs and their respective VPAs

3.4.1 Registration

Case 1 – VPAs with start date prior to time of first submission of PoA to Gold Standard

Retroactive VPA(s) with a start date before the time of first submission of the PoA to Gold Standard must undergo a full pre-feasibility assessment, a full validation and a registration review by The Gold Standard in order to be included in the PoA. These VPA(s) cannot be fast-tracked.



Regular VPA(s) that started implementation before the time of first submission of the PoA to Gold Standard must undergo a full validation and a registration review by The Gold Standard in order to be included in the PoA. Specific attention will be given to the additionality with respect to the early consideration of revenues from VERs.



Case 2 - VPAs with start date after time of first submission of PoA to The Gold Standard

Retroactive VPA(s) with a start date after the time of first submission of the PoA to The Gold Standard can only be included in the PoA subject to a pre-feasibility assessment. The first of such VPA(s) for each one/combination of the different methodologies or technologies/measures undergoes a full pre-feasibility assessment (not eligible for fast-tracking) which identifies inclusion criteria for future retroactive VPAs. These criteria will also have to be checked by the DOE as part of the compliance check, together with the inclusion criteria defined in the PoA. All subsequent VPAs can be fast-tracked but need to ensure that they comply with all inclusion criteria both defined originally in the PoA and in the list of complementary criteria established by the pre-feasibility assessment of the first retroactive VPA. The consolidated list of inclusion criteria shall be presented in a revised version of the PoA DD and PoA Passport (and renamed as PoA DD_consolidated, PoA Passport).



There are no specific requirements for regular VPA(s) with a start date after the time of first submission of the PoA. Such VPA(s) are included in the registered programme upon compliance check by a DOE and may be spot checked by The Gold Standard Foundation.



3.4.2 Retroactive crediting

A VPA submitted for Gold Standard inclusion/registration under the regular/retroactive project cycle is potentially eligible to receive credits for realised emission reductions generated prior to Gold Standard inclusion/registration for a maximum period of two years.

4 Additionality

Additionality must be demonstrated at both the PoA level and CPA/VPA level using an approved UNFCCC or Gold Standard additionality tool, unless the coordinating/managing entity provides convincing justification, validated by a DOE and approved by The Gold Standard, as to why this can be conducted at the programme level only.

Programme level additionality is required to ensure that the programme being implemented is credible, and to ensure more confidence in the expected emission reductions generated from the programme.

A PoA is additional if it can be demonstrated that in the absence of carbon finance (i) the proposed voluntary measure would not be implemented, or (ii) the mandatory policy/regulation would systematically not be enforced and that non-compliance with those requirements is widespread in the country/region, or (iii) that the PoA will lead to a greater level of enforcement of the existing mandatory policy/regulation or to a greater level of adoption of an existing voluntary scheme. This shall constitute the demonstration of additionality of the PoA as a whole.

Whenever the demonstration of additionality at only the programme level is permitted, eligibility criteria for additionality must be identified and provided in the PoA for the inclusion of future CPA/VPA.

5 Use of The Gold Standard Registry

To develop a PoA under The Gold Standard, an account must be opened in The Gold Standard Registry. The PoA and its corresponding CPAs/VPAs will be managed via this account as follows:

- The coordinating/managing entity of the PoA opens an account in their name in The Gold Standard Registry;
- A PoA entry is created under this account with a unique GS ID. All relevant PoA level documents required at the registration step will be uploaded (PoA-DD, PoA Passport) to this GS ID;
- An entry per CPA/VPA is created each with its own unique GS ID, in the Coordinator account or in the Project Participants' accounts depending on what has been agreed to, regarding the issuance of the labels/credits (as per Annex M). All documents relevant to a CPA/VPA (CPA/VPA-DD, CPA/VPA Passport, CPA/VPA LSC Report) will be uploaded to its registry entry; and
- The name of each CPA/VPA **MUST** have a prefix that links it to the relevant PoA.

Example: A cookstove PoA in Mongolia comprised of two project activities will have the following three entries on The Gold Standard Registry:

GS ID	Project Name
GSXXX	GSXXX ABC Cookstove PoA in Mongolia

GSYYY	GSXXX ABC Cookstove PoA - Choybalsan cookstoves in Mongolia
GSZZZ	GSXXX ABC Cookstove PoA - Dzuunmod cookstoves in Mongolia

6 Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultations must happen at both the PoA level and the CPA/VPA level (specific consultations) unless convincing justification is provided in the project documentation as to why consultation at the activity level is not necessary, and approval is granted by The Gold Standard Foundation at the registration stage, following a favourable opinion by the DOE.

The PoA design consultation is mandatory and is conducted to obtain feedback from governments, relevant national authorities, NGO communities, and other stakeholders on the design framework of the programme. This consultation does not necessarily require a live meeting. The CME shall make use of the design consultation template to document this process.

In the case of multi-country programmes, the CME needs to demonstrate that all relevant stakeholders across the different countries have been invited to provide feedback on the design of the programme.

Stakeholder consultations at the activity level must take place in a two-step process, i.e. the Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) meeting and the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR). For regular activities, at least one live meeting shall be conducted between the CME/PP and the stakeholders during the LSC, and, for retroactive activities, a live meeting may need to be held for the SFR depending on the outcome of the pre-feasibility assessment or a DOE's request in case of fast-tracking. See The Gold Standard Toolkit for guidance on how to conduct such consultations.

The Stakeholder Feedback Round shall cover all issues raised in the Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting and report on how due account was taken of the stakeholders' comments in the finalisation of the project design and documentation. This information is reviewed at the time of registration or inclusion, as applicable.

A single LSC live meeting can be organised for several CPA(s)/VPA(s) as long as convincing justification is provided in the project documentation and approved by The Gold Standard Foundation, e.g. the activities are close enough to each other in location and time (start of construction/implementation within the same 2 years), similar socio-economic situations, identical activity or technology, etc. This approach would be approved at the time of listing of the activity i.e. submission of activity level LSC Report.

In cases where no activity level consultations are carried out (programme level consultations only), a LSC meeting is also required during the programme consultation in parallel to the design consultation.

The CME shall use the PoA Local Stakeholder Consultation Template for this process and shall give at least a month's notice to stakeholders invited to attend the meeting. A Stakeholder Feedback Round must then also be conducted at programme level.

7 Sustainability Assessment

7.1 'Do No Harm' Assessment

Coordinating entities submitting a PoA for Gold Standard registration shall conduct the 'Do No Harm' Assessment (DNHA) at the CPA/VPA equivalent level, unless a convincing case, validated by a DOE and approved by The Gold Standard at the time of registration, is provided as to why this can be conducted at PoA level only. In such a case, risks with respect to the relevant safeguarding principles shall be identified at the programme level and future activities can only be included in the programme if they are in line with DNHA compliance criteria defined in the PoA-Passport. In this case, the PoA Passport would contain DNHA criteria per type of activity, defined at programme level.

7.2 Detailed Impact Assessment - Sustainable Development Matrix

Coordinating entities submitting a PoA for Gold Standard registration shall conduct the Detailed Impact Assessment at the CPA/VPA equivalent level, unless convincing justification validated by a DOE and approved by The Gold Standard at the time of registration is provided as to why this could be conducted at PoA level only. In such a case, future activities are included in the programme only if they are in line with sustainable development compliance criteria defined in the PoA-Passport. In this case, the PoA Passport would contain a SD Matrix per type of activity, defined at programme level.

8 Selection of a Baseline and Monitoring Methodology

The Gold Standard allows Voluntary PoAs to use more than one methodology. All methodologies/combination of methodologies must be introduced in the PoA-DD together with a justification for their use. A real case CPA/VPA-DD must be submitted for each/combination of methodologies at the time of validation of the programme.

In the case of methodologies using several technologies/measures (e.g. Gold Standard methodology on decentralized thermal energy consumption), each/combination of the technologies/measures included in the programme should be discussed in the PoA-DD along with the justification of their eligibility and use. A real case CPA/VPA-DD must also be submitted for each/combination of these technologies/s at the time of validation of the programme.

In the event that an activity makes use of a technology/measure that was not discussed in the PoA-DD prior to registration, design change rules at programme level shall apply. Subsequently, a complete validation (including DOE site-visit) and GS registration review of the activity shall be required at the time of inclusion in the programme.

A new methodology not already mentioned in the registered PoA-DD may be introduced post-registration in the programme, but in such a case, design change rules at programme level apply and

the activity applying the new methodology will undergo a full validation and Gold Standard registration review.

When the design change is carried out at the programme level as a result of the introduction of new methodology(ies)/technology(ies)/measure(s) not already discussed in the PoA-DD, the PoA-DD shall be modified accordingly.

9 De-bundling Provisions

De-bundling provisions in EB 54 Report Annex 13 do not apply to Voluntary PoAs.

10 Gold Standard Passport and Project Design Documents

For a CDM PoA, a CPA-DD and a CPA-Passport (the same as the GS Passport) are required for each CPA, in addition to the CDM-POA-DD and POA-Passport.

Similarly, for a Voluntary PoA, in addition to the POA-DD and POA-Passport, a VPA-DD¹ and a VPA-Passport (the same as the GS Passport) are required for each VPA.

11 PoA Validation and CPA/VPA Inclusion

Coordinating entities shall submit to a DOE the following documentation for validation:

- A completed CDM-POA-DD as applicable, prior to registration review. Generic information on baseline and monitoring must be provided for each one of the different methodologies (or combination of methodologies) or technologies/measures (or combination of technologies/measures) in the case of a methodology allowing for multiple technologies to be considered.
- A completed CPA/VPA-DD based on the application of the PoA to a real case activity, for each one of the different methodologies (or combination of methodologies) or each technology/measure (or combination of technologies/measures) considered. This must be completed prior to registration.
- A Gold Standard Passport for the programme and for each one of the CPAs or VPAs.

CPA/VPA inclusion

CPA/VPA inclusion shall be based on a compliance check completed by the DOE and with respect to the inclusion criteria defined in the PoA-DD, and as defined in the PoA-Passport in cases where SD/DNH assessments are conducted at the PoA level only. The DOE/CME/PP shall request formal inclusion by contacting The Gold Standard Regional Manager by email. The DOEs shall take into account the following while preparing the Inclusion Report:

1. Geographic boundary of the activity and whether it is within the boundary of the PoA set at the time of registration;

¹ This template is the same as the CDM-CPA-DD.

2. Additionality criteria is being met as defined in the registered PoA-DD;
3. The activity is in line with the baseline scenario(s) identified in the PoA-DD;
4. Emission reduction calculations are in accordance with the procedures defined in the registered PoA-DD;
5. The monitoring plan of the activity is designed as per the applied methodology and in accordance with the PoA-DD; and
6. In the case of DNHA and SD assessments being done at the PoA level, then check the SD monitoring plan is as per the PoA-Passport.

Site visit requirements during CPA/VPA inclusion

The Managing Entity shall provide details of the approach chosen for site-visits in view of the inclusion of future activities in the PoA-DD. The Managing Entity shall take into consideration the fact that a site visit by the DOE is required every time a new technology/methodology is introduced into the programme (if not completed at the time of registering the programme).

The Gold Standard Foundation can mandate site-visits upon the reviews conducted on the activities in view of their listing or in the context of a pre-feasibility assessment if a specific risk is identified.

Gold Standard spot checks/registration/inclusion review

Activities proposed by a DOE for inclusion, after the compliance check, must undergo a 2-week compliance check period and receive approval by The Gold Standard before being formally included in the programme. The 2-week period starts the day the relevant documents (CPA/VPA-DD, CPA/VPA-Passport, DOE Inclusion Report etc.) are uploaded onto The Gold Standard Registry. The formal date retained for the inclusion is when the 2-week compliance check period ends.

The Gold Standard Foundation may conduct spot-checks for any of the activities proposed for inclusion by the DOE, based on a target-random approach. This activity would undergo an additional 1-week review period.

The process is different for an activity undergoing a complete validation in view of an inclusion. In such a case, the activity must go through an 8-week review period and potential requests for clarification or corrective action must be closed for the inclusion to be approved. The formal date retained for the inclusion is when the 8-week review period ends, even if actual inclusion takes longer due to potential requests for clarification or corrective action.

During any of the periods mentioned above, The Gold Standard TAC and NGO Supporters can raise any requests that must be addressed in a satisfactory manner for the inclusion to be approved.

12 The Gold Standard Registration

12.1 CDM PoAs

The Gold Standard registration process takes place at the PoA level. In case of a full PoA upgrade i.e. all activities of a CDM registered programme wanting to register under The Gold Standard, the CDM registered programme and activity level documents along with the PoA/CPA Passports shall be provided to The Gold Standard.

Documentation submitted to CDM validation will undergo GS validation and registration review. Future activities that were included in the CDM PoA prior to GS registration are reviewed as per Section 3.3

Under special circumstances for CDM PoA (such as when the PoA Coordinating Entity is not willing to act as The Gold Standard Coordinator), registration at the CPA level can be allowed, following an evaluation that will be performed on a case-by-case basis.

In the case of a single CPA submitting for registration under The Gold Standard, the process followed is the same as that for a standalone project activity for either a regular or a retroactive project cycle, as applicable.

In the case of multiple CPAs, a Gold Standard sub-PoA is created and the following steps are followed:

1. PoA/activity level stakeholder consultation
2. PoA validation and registration. Documentation to be submitted to GS are the CDM-POA-DD as given to the CDM EB and the PoA Passport, which would contain additional information relevant for The Gold Standard sub-PoA that was not included in the CDM-PoA-DD, (e.g. sampling verification for GS which would be different from that for CDM), along with the specific CPA-DD and CPA Passport.
3. Activity inclusion based on the CDM-CPA-DD, the CPA Passport and the inclusion report
4. Activity verification, based on submitted monitoring reports and verification reports for activities chosen for actual verification by the DOE (in the case of sampling verification) and all verification reports (in the case of systematic verification)
5. Labelling

The following conditions must also be satisfied:

1. The serial numbers associated with the CERs issued to the relevant CDM PoA by the UNFCCC must allow for a clear differentiation among the various CPAs;
2. The CDM PoA-DD and the different CPA-DDs will have to be provided to GS for review;
3. A CDM PoA-DD and a GS PoA Passport must be submitted to GS for approval. These documents will contain all the information necessary to allow the DOE to perform a GS compliance check for the subsequent CPAs. It will be submitted together with a first CPA-DD; and

4. GS CPA project documentation, i.e., the CPA-DD and the CPA-Passport must be delivered for each one of the GS applicant CPAs.

12.2 Voluntary PoAs

The Gold Standard registration process takes place at the PoA level therefore both the Voluntary PoA and all its VPAs have to be registered with The Gold Standard.

13. Verification

The CME shall submit monitoring reports for all the activities for which request of issuance is intended.

In the case of sampling verification, the DOE shall select activities for verification as per the statistically sound sampling plan defined in the PoA-DD, conduct site visits for all selected activities and deliver a verification report to The Gold Standard.

The approach chosen for the sampling verification shall be discussed in detail in the PoA-DD. The Managing Entity shall take into account the following factors, amongst others, while defining the approach for verification in the PoA-DD:

1. Risks related to the type(s) of project activity
2. Risks related to non-identification of emission and leakage sources
3. Risks related to double counting
4. Uncertainty with respect to the data monitored etc.
5. Different monitoring periods for activities requesting issuance that may lead to sampling verification not being compatible (any period for which Emission Reductions are claimed must be covered by verification). For instance, for a set of activities requesting issuance but having different monitoring periods, it may not be possible to choose a sample and all activities may need to be systematically verified.

For further guidance, refer to Section A.2.4 Validation or Verification approach of the ISO 14064-3 standard.

The DOE shall validate the appropriateness of the sampling approach (including approach proposed for site-visits) as part of the Validation Report, and The Gold Standard shall assess and approve the approach at the time of PoA registration review.

The Gold Standard Foundation initiates a 3-week review period for all activities. The Gold Standard systematically reviews activities that have been selected for verification. The Gold Standard TAC and NGO Supporters may also raise requests for clarification and corrective action as well. All requests must be addressed in a satisfactory way for the verification to be approved and for issuance to proceed.

For activities that are not verified by a DOE, spot-checks based on a target-random approach are conducted by The Gold Standard Foundation. GS would conduct a 3-week review for selected activities.

Multiple DOEs may be contracted within a same programme to verify different activities. In case of the choice of a sampling verification, each one of the DOEs involved in the verification shall comply with the sampling approach defined in the PoA-DD.

14 PoAs and Liability

For Gold Standard voluntary PoAs, the liability lies with the Coordinating and Managing Entity.

An activity is said to be erroneously included when it violates the inclusion criteria set in the PoA-DD/PoA-Passport.

Whenever an erroneous inclusion is identified by the DOE or The Gold Standard Foundation at the time of verification, and in case of sampling verification, activities that have actually been verified, site-visit included, can proceed to issuance while issuance remains on hold for the erroneous activity(ies). All activities that have not actually been verified due to the choice of a sampling verification must also be put on hold until the issue is resolved.

For Voluntary PoAs, whenever a VPA is found to be erroneously included in the Voluntary PoA and has already been issued credits, the CME shall within sixty (60) calendar days after receiving notification of non-compliance:

- Compensate issued Gold Standard credits with Gold Standard credits from other projects of its portfolio; or
- Compensate issued Gold Standard credits with Gold Standard credits bought from other Gold Standard projects.

For Voluntary PoAs, whenever a verified VPA is found not to be delivering in accordance with the registered Voluntary PoA (e.g. the VPA is no longer operating), but credits have already been issued to that PoA, the CME shall within sixty (60) calendar days after receiving notification of non-compliance:

- Compensate issued Gold Standard credits with Gold Standard credits from other projects of its portfolio; or
- Compensate issued Gold Standard credits with Gold Standard credits bought from other Gold Standard projects.

CDM PoAs

Whenever the CDM EB finds an activity to be erroneously included and the credits have been delivered, the equivalent number of labels already issued under Gold Standard for the activity must be compensated by the CME as per the above.

15 Registration, Issuance Fees and Share of Proceeds

15.1 Registration and Issuance Fees

For PoAs applying for registration under either a regular cycle or retroactive cycle, the registration fee (for GSv2.0 PoAs) will be based on the first CPA/VPA and issuance fee will be applicable to all CPAs/VPAs.

15.2 Share of Proceeds

For GSv2.1 PoAs, share of proceeds shall apply to all GS CPAs/VPAs.

16 Methodology Versions and Renewal of Crediting Period for PoA and CPA/VPA

16.1 CDM/Voluntary PoA

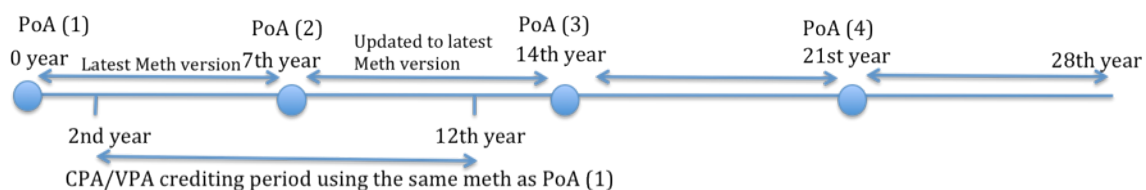
The latest methodology version applicable at the time of first submission to The Gold Standard shall be used. At the time of renewal of the PoA (after every seventh year), the latest version of the methodology available at that time shall be adopted.

16.2 CPA/VPA

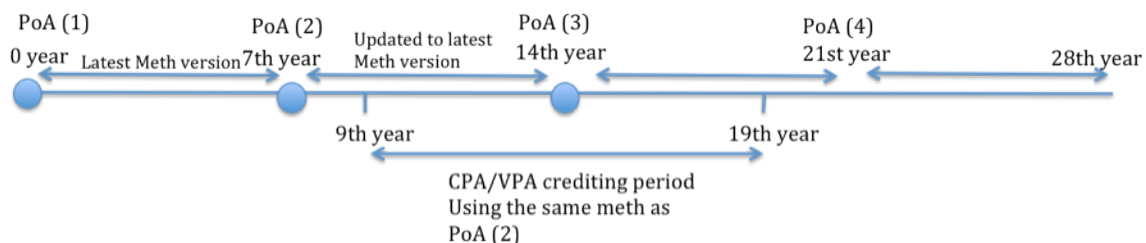
- i. All CPAs/VPAs to be included in the PoA shall use the same version of the methodology that is defined in the most recent version of the PoA documentation. The use of an updated methodology version is also allowed for, after a validation by a DOE, and followed by a registration review by The Gold Standard with respect to the methodology changes.
- ii. At the time of renewal of a CPA/VPA, the methodology version defined in the most recent version of the PoA documentation shall be adopted. The use of an updated version is also allowed for, after a validation by a DOE, and followed by a registration review by The Gold Standard with respect to the methodology changes.

Examples:

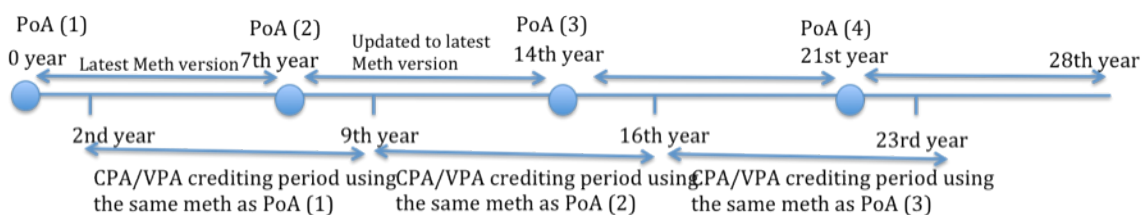
- A CPA/VPA with a fixed crediting period included during the second year of the PoA shall use the methodology version defined in the PoA documentation at the time of registration; this methodology version is valid for the course of the CPA/VPA's crediting period.



- A CPA/VPA with a fixed crediting period included during the ninth year of the PoA shall use the methodology version defined in the PoA documentation that was revised during its renewal after the seventh year; this methodology version is valid for the course of the CPA/VPA's crediting period.



- A CPA/VPA with renewable crediting period included during the second year of the PoA shall use the methodology version defined in the PoA at the time of registration. When the CPA/VPA's crediting period is renewed, it shall use the latest methodology version defined in the PoA documentation that was revised during the crediting period renewal.



16.3 Documents to be submitted for PoA and CPA/VPA during renewal of crediting period.

The documents to be submitted during crediting period renewal shall be in line with the list of documentation mentioned in the GS guidelines for the renewal of a crediting period but with relevant documents to be submitted at both PoA and CPA/VPA levels.

17 Design Changes

In the case of a design change, the managing entity shall assess the changes based on The Gold Standard rules on design change for standalone project activities, but do so for both the activity and programme level. E.g. If a new country (not already mentioned in the geographical boundary of the programme in the PoA-DD) is added to the programme, it should be ensured that the stakeholders from this new country accept the design of the programme and also that this does not impact the additionality demonstrated at the programme level etc.

18 Pre-CDM VERs

The CPAs in a registered programme are eligible to claim up to 2 years of pre-CDM VERs provided the CME/PP enters into an agreement with The Gold Standard Foundation whereby they commit to surrender to The Gold Standard Foundation, for immediate retirement, CERs that will be issued in

respect of GHG reductions generated by the activity (or other activities from that PoA) during the CDM crediting period in an amount equal to the Pre-CDM VERs. The agreement shall make use of The 'Gold Standard CDM Emission Reduction Acquisition Agreement' template, and no delivery is required for a grace period of the first two years of issuance following CDM registration.

19 List of Acronyms

The following acronyms are applicable:

CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CDM PoA	PoA applying for CDM registration
CDM-POA-DD	Design document for a Programme of Activities applying for CDM registration
CME	Coordinating and Managing Entity
CPA(s)	CDM Programme Activity(ies)
CPA-DD	Design document for a CDM Programme of Activity
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
EB	Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board
GS	Gold Standard
GS TAC	Gold Standard Technical Advisory Committee
LSC	Local stakeholder consultation
PoA	Programme of Activities
PP	Project Participant
SFR	Stakeholder Feedback Round
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VER	Voluntary Emission Reduction
Voluntary PoA	PoA applying for Gold Standard registration
VPA(s)	Voluntary Programme Activity(ies)