

Gold Standard PoA Rules and Guidance – Annex F (revised on 30 November, 2011)

This document replaces Annex F dated 23 December 2010 in the rule updates section on the Gold Standard website. Unless specified otherwise 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, taking into consideration all applicable national and/or sectoral policies and regulations of each host country within that chosen boundary.

The PoA boundary must be entirely defined at the time of registration. An expansion of the PoA boundary post-registration may be allowed for by the Gold Standard upon review of documentation submitted in the context of a formal request for 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 renewable twice. It must be defined by the entity 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. 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 of implementation/construction.

Retroactive CPA/VPA – CPA/VPA that started implementation/construction although no Local Stakeholder Consultation has taken place as per Gold Standard requirements.

The date of first submission of a PoA to Gold Standard is defined as the date when the PoA Design Consultation Report is submitted for Gold Standard review. In order for the PoA to be listed under Gold Standard however, a local stakeholder consultation report must be submitted and approved for each one of the methodologies or technologies/practices to be 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 Retroactive registration and retroactive crediting for CDM PoAs and their CPAs

3.3.1 Retroactive registration

Scenario 1

Retroactive CPA(s) must undergo a Pre-Feasibility assessment in order to be included in the PoA¹. The first CPA for each one of the different methodologies or technologies/measures must undergo a full pre-feasibility assessment and cannot be fast-tracked. Subsequent activities can be fast tracked.

In the case of retroactive CPA(s) starting construction/implementation after the time of the first submission of the Programme, the full pre-feasibility assessment identifies inclusion criteria. These criteria must also be checked by the DOE as part of the compliance check, together with the inclusion criteria defined in the PoA. The consolidated list of inclusion criteria shall be presented in a revised version of the PoA DD (and renamed as PoA DD_consolidated). All subsequent CPAs 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 CPA.

Scenario 2

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 some time with the UNFCCC before being submitted to Gold Standard. In such a case, CERs generated since the date of registration with the

¹ Note that as per CDM guidance (EB 47), only PoAs that commenced CDM validation prior to 31st December, 2009 may include CPAs with a starting date between 22 June 2007 and the commencement of CDM validation of the PoA. Furthermore this is allowed for only if a list of such specific CPAs was provided to the validating DOE and the UNFCCC secretariat prior to 31 January 2010.

UNFCCC or generated for a period of up to two years prior to Gold Standard registration, whichever occurs later, can be labelled 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 Retroactive registration and retroactive crediting for Voluntary PoAs and their respective VPAs

3.4.1 Retroactive registration

Scenario 1

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



Scenario 2

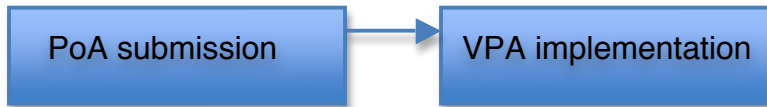
Regular VPA(s) that started implementation before the time of first submission of the PoA to Gold Standard must undergo a full validation and a registration review by the Gold Standard in order to be included in the PoA. Specific attention will be given to the additionality with respect to the early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



Scenario 3

Retroactive VPA(s) that started implementation after 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 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 renamed as PoA DD_consolidated).



Scenario 4

There are no specific requirements for regular VPA(s) that start implementation after the time of first submission of the PoA. Such VPA(s) can be simply 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 be systematically not enforced and that noncompliance 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, additionality at the CPA/VPA level has to be defined as part of the eligibility criteria for the inclusion of a project activity as a CPA/ VPA under the PoA.

5 Use of 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 documents required at the registration step will be uploaded (PoA-DD, PoA Passport) to this GS ID;
- An entry per CPA/VPA is created (apart from the template CPA), each with its own unique GS ID, in the Coordinator account or in the Project Proponents 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 hydro 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 hydropower PoA in Mongolia
GSYYY	GSXXX ABC hydropower PoA- Choybalsan hydropower plant in Mongolia
GSZZZ	GSXXX ABC hydropower PoA- Dzuunmod hydropower plant in Mongolia

6 Stakeholder consultation

Stakeholder consultation 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 level stakeholder consultation is mandatory and consists of a PoA design consultation 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). At least one live meeting shall be conducted between the CME/PP and the stakeholders during the LSC for regular activities and potentially the SFR for retroactive activities (as per the outcome of the pre-feasibility assessment or 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 finalization of the project design and project documentation. This information is reviewed at the time of registration or inclusion, as applicable.

A single LSC live meeting can be organized 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 local stakeholder consultation 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. 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 at the CPA/ VPA equivalent level, unless convincing argumentation, validated by a DOE and approved by the Gold Standard, 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 DNH compliance criteria defined in the PoA-passport. In this case, the PoA passport would contain DNH assessment 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 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 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 must be introduced in the PoA-DD together with a justification for their use.

In the case of methodologies using several technologies/measures (eg: Gold Standard methodology on decentralized thermal energy consumption), all the technologies/measures included in the Programme should be discussed in the PoA-DD along with the justification of their eligibility and use and a real case CPA/VPA-DD must be submitted for each of these technologies/practices must be submitted 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, 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.

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, a VPA-DD² and a VPA-Passport (the same as the GS passport) are required for each VPA in addition to the POA-DD and POA-Passport.

² This template is the same as the CDM-CPA-DD

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 in the case of a methodology allowing multiple technologies considered.
- A completed CPA-DD based on the application of the PoA to one real case, for each one of the different methodologies (or combination of methodologies) or each technology/measure 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 by the DOE 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 shall request formal inclusion by contacting the Gold Standard Regional Manager by email. DOE 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
2. Additionally criteria is being met as defined in the registered PoA-DD
3. The activity being in line with the baseline scenario(s) identified in the PoA-DD
4. Emission Reduction calculations being in accordance with the procedures defined in the registered PoA-DD
5. The monitoring plan of the activity designed as per the applied methodology and in accordance with the PoA-DD
6. In case DNH and SD assessment are done at the PoA level, then SD monitoring plan being 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/practice is introduced in the Programme (if not completed at the time of registering the Programme).

The Gold Standard Foundation can mandate site-visits upon reviews of 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 review period and receive approval by the Gold Standard before being formally included in the Programme. The 2-week period starts the day relevant documents (CPA/VPA-DD, CPA/VPA-passport, DOE inclusion report etc) are uploaded on the Gold Standard registry. The formal date retained for the inclusion is when the 2-week review period ends, even if actual inclusion takes longer due to potential requests for clarification or corrective action.

The Gold Standard Foundation conduct spot-checks for any of the activities proposed for inclusion by the DOE, based on a target-random approach. This activity would undergo a 3-week review period.

The process is different for an activity undergoing a complete validation in view of an inclusion. In such 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 review periods mentioned above, the Gold Standard TAC and NGO supporters may raise any requests that must be addressed in a satisfactory manner for the inclusion to be approved.

12 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 Gold Standard, the CDM registered Programme and activity level documents alongwith the PoA/CPA passports shall be provided to Gold Standard.

Under special circumstances for CDM PoAs, under special circumstances (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 case of a single CPA submitting for registration under Gold Standard, the process followed is the same as for a standalone project activity for either a regular or a retroactive project cycle, as applicable.

In case of multiple CPAs, 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 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 (eg;

- 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 DOE (in case of sampling verification) and all verification reports (in case of systematic verification).
 5. Labelling

The following conditions must also be satisfied:

1. The serial numbers associated with the CERs issued by the UNFCCC to the relevant CDM PoA 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, which 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 Gold Standard.

The approach chosen for the sampling verification shall be defined in the PoA-DD. The Managing Entity shall take into account the following factors, amongst other, 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 sources, 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 for 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 discuss the sampling approach as part of the Validation Report and the Gold Standard shall assess the approach at the time of PoA Registration Review and approve the proposed approach for the sampling verification (including site visits) at the PoA registration stage.

The Gold Standard Foundation initiates a 3-week review period for all activities. Activities selected for verification are systematically reviewed by the Gold Standard. 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.

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 validated 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 deliver in accordance with the registered Voluntary PoA (e.g. the VPA 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 by GS foundation 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 the regular 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.

For PoAs applying for registration under the 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

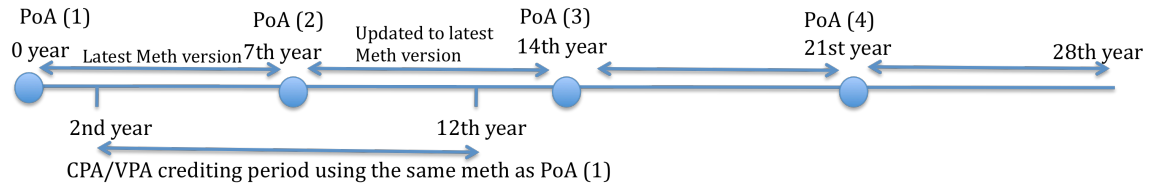
The latest methodology version applicable at the time of first submission to Gold Standard shall be used. At the time of renewal of the PoA (after every 7th year), the latest version of the methodology available at that time shall be adopted.

16.2 CPA/VPA

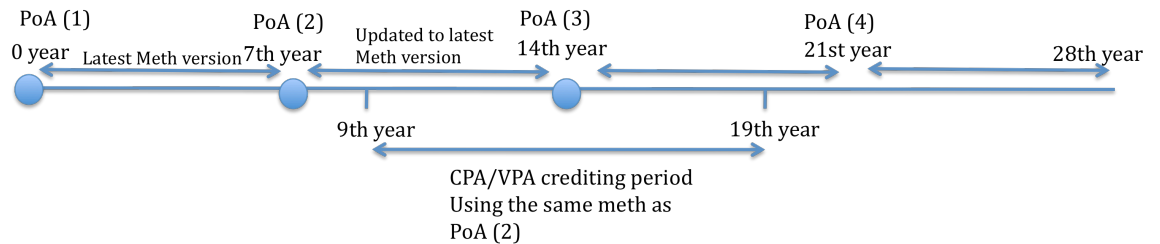
- All CPAs/VPAs to be included in the PoA shall use the same version of the methodology that is defined in the most recent version of the PoA documentation. The use of an updated methodology version is also allowed for, after a validation by a DOE, and followed by a registration review by the Gold Standard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

Examples:

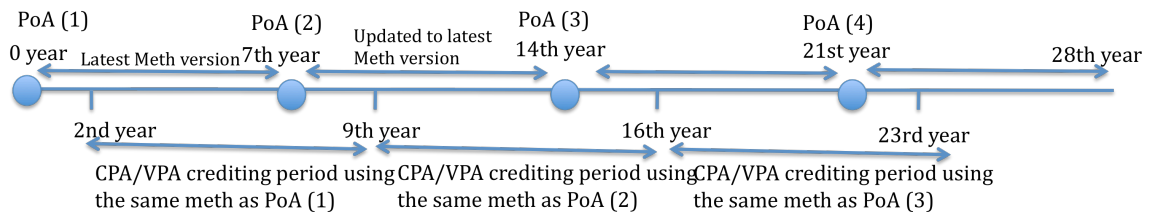
- A CPA/VPA with a fixed crediting period included during the second year of the PoA shall use the methodology version defined in the PoA documentation at the time of registration; this methodology version is valid for the course of the CPA/VPA's crediting period.



- A CPA/VPA with a fixed crediting period included during the 9th year of the PoA shall use the methodology version defined in the PoA documentation that was revised during its renewal after the 7th year; this methodology version is valid for the course of the CPA/VPA's crediting period.



- A renewable CPA/VPA 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.

In the case of a design change, the managing entity shall assess the changes based on the GS rules on design change for stand alone 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 in the Programme, it should be ensured that the stakeholders from this new country accept with 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 upto 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 provided as Annex O the Gold Standard Toolkit, 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:

PoA	Programme of Activities
CPA(s)	CDM Programme Activity(ies)
VPA(s)	Voluntary Programme Activity(ies)
CDM PoA	PoA applying for CDM registration
Voluntary PoA	PoA applying for Gold Standard registration
CDM-POA-DD	Design document for a Programme of Activities applying for CDM registration
CPA-DD	Design document for a CDM Programme of Activity
CME	Coordinating and Managing Entity
LSC	Local stakeholder consultation
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
VER	Voluntary Emission Reduction
SFR	Stakeholder Feedback Round