

Measures for the Administration of Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)

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Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1: These *Measures* are formulated with the aims of achieving China's endeavors to peak carbon dioxide emissions and achieve carbon neutrality, controlling and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from human activities, encouraging voluntary GHG emission reductions, and standardizing national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading and its related activities. These *Measures* are formulated in accordance with the directives of the Party Central Committee and the State Council regarding establishing a national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading market, and relevant laws and regulations.

Article 2: These *Measures* apply to the activities related to national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading and its supervision and management.

Article 3: National voluntary GHG emission reduction trading is market-oriented, and its related activities adhere to the principles of equity, justice, openness, integrity, and voluntariness.

Article 4: Juridical persons and other legally established organizations within the territory of the People's Republic of China are permitted to engage in voluntary GHG emission reduction-related

activities in accordance with these Measures and are allowed to apply the registration of voluntary GHG emission reduction projects and emission reductions.

Juridical persons, other legally established organizations, and natural persons who adhere to applicable regulations are eligible to engage in voluntary GHG emission reduction trading in compliance with the provisions set forth in these *Measures*.

Article 5: The Ministry of Ecology and Environment is tasked with establishing a national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading market, and formulating administration requirements and technical specifications for national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment holds the responsibility of supervising, managing, and providing guidance for activities related to national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading.

Provincial-level ecological and environmental authorities are responsible for supervising and managing voluntary GHG emission reduction trading and related activities within their respective administrative regions.

Municipal-level ecological and environmental authorities at the district level shall cooperate with the provincial-level ecological and environmental authorities in supervising and managing voluntary GHG emission reduction trading and related activities within their administrative regions.

The market supervision administration authority and the ecological and environmental authorities shall, according to their

respective responsibilities, supervise and manage the bodies engaged in the approval of GHG emission reduction projects and the verification of emission reductions (hereinafter referred to as “validation and verification bodies”) and the bodies validation and verification activities.

Article 6: The Ministry of Ecology and Environment establishes a standardized national voluntary GHG emission reduction registration institution (hereinafter referred to as “registration institution”) and a national voluntary GHG emission reduction registration system (hereinafter referred to as “registration system”).

The registration institution is responsible for operating and managing the registration system, handling the application of the registration and cancelation of emission reduction projects and emission reduction projects through the system. The registration institution also records information related to voluntary GHG emission reduction projects and verified voluntary emissions reduction registration, holdings, changes, and cancellations. The information recorded in the registration system serves as the final basis for determining the attribution and status of verified voluntary emission reductions.

In accordance with relevant national regulations, the registration institution may formulate specific operational rules for the registration of voluntary GHG emission reduction projects and emission reductions and report them to the Ministry of Ecology and Environment for documentation.

Article 7: The Ministry of Ecology and Environment establishes a standardized national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading institution (hereinafter referred to as “trading institution”) and a national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading system (hereinafter referred to as “trading system”).

The trading institution is responsible for operating and managing the trading system, providing centralized and unified trading and settlement services for verified voluntary emission reductions.

The trading institution shall, in accordance with relevant national regulations, implement effective measures to maintain the healthy development of the market, prevent excessive speculation, and guard against financial risks.

The trading institution may, in accordance with relevant national regulations, establish specific operational rules for the trading of verified voluntary emission reductions and report them to the Ministry of Ecology and Environment for documentation.

Article 8: The Ministry of Ecology and Environment is responsible for formulating and releasing methodologies for voluntary GHG emission reduction projects (hereinafter referred to as “project methodologies”) along with other technical specifications. These serve as the basis for the voluntary emission reduction project validation and implementation, and accounting and verification of voluntary emission reductions.

Project methodologies shall outline the application prerequisites, emission reduction accounting methods, monitoring methods,

requirements for project validation and emission reduction verification, and define the eligible time period of project emission reductions for the registration application.

Project methodologies shall undergo timely revisions based on factors such as economic and social development, industrial structure adjustments, sector development phases, and climate change policies. Once conditions are mature, project methodologies shall be incorporated into the national standard system.

Chapter II: Project Validation and Registration

Article 9: Voluntary GHG emission reduction projects applying for registration shall contribute to carbon abatement and sequestration, avoiding or reducing GHG emissions, or achieving GHG removal.

Article 10: Voluntary GHG emission reduction projects applying for registration shall satisfy the following conditions:

- 1) exhibit authenticity, uniqueness, and additionality;
- 2) fall under the areas supported by project methodologies released by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment;
- 3) project construction commenced after November 8, 2012;
- 4) project meets other conditions stipulated by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

Projects obligated under laws, regulations, and national policy to reduce GHG emissions, or projects that are covered by the allowances management in the national or local carbon emission trading market, are not allowed to register as voluntary GHG emission reduction projects.

Article 11: Juridical persons or other legally established organizations registering voluntary GHG emission reduction projects (hereinafter referred to as “project owners”) shall prepare project design documents adhering to the requirements of project methodologies and other relevant technical specifications. Project owners are required to entrust validation and verification bodies with the task of validating the project.

The original records and management ledgers of the data and information related to project design documents shall be retained for

a minimum of ten years following the project's last emission reduction registration.

Article 12: Project owners shall publicly disclose project design documents through the registration system and be responsible for the authenticity, completeness, and validity of the disclosed materials, before applying the registration of voluntary GHG emission reduction projects.

Project owners shall also disclose the name of the validation and verification body they have commissioned while disclosing project design documents.

The project design documents shall be publicly disclosed for a period of twenty workdays. During this disclosure period, the public may submit comments via the registration system.

Article 13: In accordance with relevant national regulations, validation and verification bodies shall conduct validation on the following aspects of registering voluntary GHG emission reduction projects and issue a project validation report. This report shall be uploaded to the registration system and made accessible to the public.

- 1) Whether the project complies with relevant laws, regulations and national policies;
- 2) Whether the project falls under the areas supported by project methodologies;
- 3) Whether the selection and use of project methodologies are appropriate;
- 4) Whether the project exhibits authenticity, uniqueness, and additionality;

5) Whether the project meets the requirements of sustainable development without adversely impacting various facets of sustainable development.

The project validation report shall include an affirmative or negative conclusion regarding the project validation along with an explanation detailing the project owner's handling of public comments received during the public disclosure period.

Validation and verification bodies are responsible for ensuring the compliance, authenticity, and accuracy of the project validation report and shall make commitments to this effect within the report.

Article 14: After receiving the project validation report from the validation and verification bodies, project owners can proceed to register voluntary GHG emission reduction projects through the registration institution.

Upon applying the registration of voluntary GHG emission reduction projects, project owners are required to submit project application forms through the registration system, along with project design documents and project validation reports that have been uploaded by validation and verification bodies. The project owner also shall submit a commitment affirming the uniqueness of the project and ensuring the authenticity, completeness, and validity of the materials provided.

Article 15: The registration institution shall review the completeness and compliance of the materials submitted by the project owners. It shall process and register the voluntary GHG emission reduction project that meet the requirements within fifteen

workdays from the date of receiving the application materials, and publicly disclose the project registration information along with all materials submitted by the project owner. If the registration materials from the project owner are found to be incomplete or non-compliant, the emission reduction project won't be registered, and the project owner shall be informed accordingly.

Article 16: In the event of the dissolution of the project owner, the project ceases to exist, or other such circumstances arise concerning for registered voluntary GHG emission reduction projects, the registration institution shall conduct an investigation and process to cancel the registered project after confirming the status.

Project owners may voluntarily request the registration institution to cancel the registration of their voluntary GHG emission reduction projects.

The cancellation of registered voluntary GHG emission reduction projects shall be publicly disclosed through the registration system. Once canceled, the project cannot be reapplied for registered.

Chapter III Emission Reduction Verification and Registration

Article 17: Voluntary GHG emission reduction projects registered through the registration institution are eligible to register for their emission reductions. For emission reductions to be registered, they shall be measurable, traceable, and verifiable, and shall satisfy the following conditions:

- 1) The accounting of emission reductions consistent with the conservatism principle;
- 2) The emissions reduction must comply with the project methodologies released by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment;
- 3) The emissions reduction must be generated after September 22, 2020;
- 4) The emission reductions are generated within the eligible time period of project registration;
- 5) The emission reductions complied with other conditions specified by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

Project owners may apply for emission reduction registration in multiple installments. The emission reductions applying for registration in each installment must have been generated within five years of the date of its registration application.

Article 18: Project owners seeking to apply the registration of emission reductions shall prepare a project emission reduction accounting report, adhering to the requirements set by project methodologies and other relevant technical specifications. Project

owners shall entrust a validation and verification body to verify the emission reductions. Project owners shall not commission a validation and verification body that was responsible for the same project validation to conduct the verification of emission reductions.

The original records and management ledgers involved in the emission reduction accounting report shall be kept for at least ten years after the last registration of emission reduction.

Project owners shall strengthen their daily monitoring of implementation on voluntary GHG emission reduction projects. Project owners are encouraged to adopt data management measures that incorporate informatize and smart technologies.

Article 19: Before applying for the registration of emission reductions, project owners shall publicly disclose the emission reduction accounting report through the registration system and held accountable to the disclosed materials' authenticity, completeness, and validity.

Upon disclosing the emission reduction accounting report, project owners are also required to disclose the name of the validation and verification body they have commissioned. The emission reduction accounting report will be open for public comment for a period of twenty workdays. During this period, the public may submit comments through the registration system.

Article 20: Validation and verification bodies shall review the following aspects of the emission reductions accounting report and issue an emission reductions verification report, in accordance with relevant national regulations. The emission reductions verification report shall be

uploaded to the registration system and made available to the public:

- 1) Compliance with the requirements of project methodologies and other relevant technical specifications;
- 2) Whether the project has been implemented in accordance with the project design documents;
- 3) Whether the emission reduction accounting is in accordance with the conservatism principle.

The emission reduction verification report shall specify the amount of verified emission reductions and provide an explanation on how the project owner addressed public comments received during the public comment period.

Validation and verification bodies bear responsibility for ensuring the compliance, authenticity, and accuracy of the verification report, and should include commitments to these aspects within the report.

Article 21: After validation and verification bodies issue emission reduction verification reports, project owners are eligible to apply the registration of emission reductions with the registration institution. The emission reductions registered must be consistent with the emission reductions specified in the verification report.

Upon applying the registration of emission reductions, project owners shall submit the emission reduction application form with validation and verification bodies uploaded emission reduction verification report and emission reduction accounting report through the registration system. Project owners are required to provide a commitment affirming the authenticity, completeness, and validity of

the emission reduction accounting report along with other submitted materials.

Article 22: The registration institution shall review the completeness and compliance of the materials submitted by project owners. The registration institutions shall process and register the emission reductions that meet the requirements within fifteen workdays from the date of receiving the application materials, and publicly disclose the emission reduction registration information along with all materials submitted by the project owner. If the application materials are incomplete or non-compliant, the emission reduction won't be registered, and the registration institution shall inform the project owner accordingly.

Project emission reductions that have been registered are referred to as verified voluntary GHG emission reductions, and their unit of measurement is tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

Chapter IV Emission Reduction Trading

Article 23: The trading products of the national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading market are verified voluntary emission reductions. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment may increase other trading products when it is appropriate in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Article 24: Trading entities engaging in the trading of verified voluntary emission reductions shall open accounts in the registration and trading systems.

Article 25: The trading of verified voluntary emission reductions shall be conducted through the trading system.

Various trading methods, such as listed trading agreements, block trading agreements, one-way bidding, and other regulatory-compliant methods, may be utilized for the trading of verified voluntary emission reduction.

Article 26: The registration institutions shall promptly update the relevant information for the trading entity regarding the holding status and the number of holdings on verified voluntary emission reduction, through the registration system based on the transaction result provided by the trading institution.

The registration institution and trading institution shall ensure timely, accurate, and secure data exchange between their systems in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Article 27: If trading entities violate the regulations pertaining to the registration, settlement, or trading of verified voluntary emission reductions, the registration institution and trading institution

shall impose restrictive trade measures against them in adherence to relevant national regulations.

Article 28: Verified voluntary emission reduction that has been utilized for offsetting the allowances surrender of national emissions trading system and local carbon markets, carbon neutrality on large scale events, offsetting enterprises' GHG emissions, and other purposes in accordance with relevant national regulations, shall be canceled in the registration system.

Trading entities are encouraged to voluntarily cancel the verified voluntary emission reductions they hold for public welfare purposes.

Article 29: Specific provisions for cross-border trading and use of verified voluntary emission reductions shall be formulated separately by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in collaboration with relevant departments.

Chapter 5 Oversight of validation and verification bodies

Article 30: In accordance with the provisions of the “Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation” and the “Measures for the Administration of Certification Institutions ”, validation and verification bodies are managed by the administration of certification institutions and shall conduct validation and verification activities fairly, independently, and effectively,

Validation and verification bodies shall have technical and administrative capabilities that are commensurate with validation and verification activities and meet the following conditions:

- 1) Validation and verification bodies have a fixed office place and necessary facilities suitable for validation and verification activities;
- 2) Validation and verification bodies shall have more than ten full-time personnel with validation and verification experience in the relevant field, including at least five personnel with two years or more of experience in GHG emission validation and verification work;
- 3) Validation and verification bodies shall establish a sound management system for validation and verification activities;
- 4) Validation and verification bodies shall have the ability to maintain stable financial support for validation and verification activities, establish risk funds or insurance commensurate with the business risk, and have the capacity to manage and respond to risks;

- 5) Validation and verification bodies shall meet the relevant standard requirements for validation and verification bodies;
- 6) No record of serious breach of trust in the past five years.

When establishing validation and verification bodies, the State Administration for Market Regulation, in collaboration with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, will identify and publish the market demand for validation and verification bodies. The State Administration for Market Regulation and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment will coordinate to form expert review committees to assess approval application of validation and verification bodies. Following the review and with the approval of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, decisions on the approval will be made based on the principles of resource utilization, fair competition, and convenience and effectiveness.

Once approved, validation and verification bodies may conduct relevant activities within their designated validation and verification scope.

Article 31: Validation and verification bodies shall abide by laws, regulations, and relevant provisions issued by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. They must conduct their validation and verification activities with completeness, objectivity and truthfulness. They are required to maintain a comprehensive record of the validation and verification process, and document and preserve it, ensuring that the process and results are traceable. Validation and verification bodies with exemplary performance should be acknowledged and recognized.

Validation and verification bodies are expected to strengthen self-discipline. Validation and verification bodies and their staff bear responsibility for ensuring the compliance, authenticity, and accuracy of the validation and verification reports they issue. They must refrain from falsifying data and shall not disclose the confidentiality of project owners' business secrets.

Article 32: Validation and verification bodies shall submit annual work reports to the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and are accountable for the accuracy of the report contents.

The work reports submitted by validation and verification bodies should provide information on the institution's adherence to laws, regulations, and technical standards for project validation and emission reduction verification, details concerning their validation and verification activities, and the working conditions of their staff.

Article 33: The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the State Administration for Market Regulation will jointly establish the Validation and Verification Technical Committee to coordinate the resolution of technical issues associated with validation and verification. This committee will conduct research and provide recommendations to enhance the consistency, scientific rigor, and logical coherence of validation and verification activities, thereby offering technical support for the supervision and management of these activities.

Chapter 6 Supervision and Management

Article 34: The Ministry of Ecology and Environment guides and supervises local authorities in conducting inspections on voluntary GHG emission reduction trading and related activities. The ministry also investigates and punishes unlawful acts with significance and major social impact.

Provincial-level ecological and environmental authorities, in collaboration with relevant authorities, may carry out inspections to verify the authenticity and compliance of registered voluntary emission reduction projects and verified voluntary emission reductions within their administrative region. They can accept public reports concerning voluntary GHG emission reduction projects in their administrative region and investigate and penalize unlawful activities.

Municipal-level ecological and environmental authorities at the district level shall cooperate in implementing inspections as directed by the provincial-level ecological and environmental authorities.

Provincial-level or higher ecological and environmental authorities may commission legally established service organizations to provide technical support for supervisory inspections, through mechanisms such as government service procurement.

Article 35: The market supervision administration authority, in accordance with laws, regulations, and relevant provisions, carries out routine supervision and inspections of validation and verification activities, taking measures against unlawful activities. Utilizing methods such as random inspections, administrative penalties,

complaint reporting, inclusion on the list of dishonest entities, and big data analysis, it categorizes and supervises validation and verification bodies.

Ecological and environmental authorities and market supervision administration authorities shall establish mechanisms for information sharing and coordination. When issues with validation and verification activities are discovered during supervision and inspection, the ecological and environmental authorities shall promptly transfer them to the market supervision administration authorities.

Article 36: When conducting supervision and inspection of project owners, the ecological and environmental authorities take the following measures:

- 1) Require the inspected entity to provide relevant information and review and copy of relevant information;
- 2) Enter the production, operation, storage, and other premises of the inspected entity for investigations;
- 3) Question the responsible person or other relevant personnel of the inspected entity;
- 4) Request the inspected entity to explain the relevant circumstances as specified in these Measures.

The inspected entity shall cooperate with the inspection, truthfully report the situation, and provide all necessary information. The inspected entity shall not refuse or obstruct the inspection in any way.

Article 37: Ecological and Environmental authorities, the

market supervision administration authority, registration institutions, trading institutions, validation and verification bodies, and their related staff are obligated to execute their duties with integrity, adhere to legal guidelines in performing their responsibilities, and act with fair and clean. They must not misuse their positions for undue gain, nor shall they partake in verified voluntary emission reductions transactions or engage in any activities that might compromise the fairness of validation and verification processes.

Validation and verification bodies shall abstain from accepting any funding that could potentially impact the judgment and fairness of validation and verification activities. They should also avoid engaging in activities such as product development and marketing that might affect the objectivity and fairness of validation and verification activities. Additionally, they must not have financial interests in project owners, nor should they prepare project design documents and emission reduction accounting reports for project owners.

Trading entities shall not manipulate or disrupt the national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading market through fraudulent activities, collusion, or the dissemination of false information.

Article 38: Registration institutions and trading institutions must ensure the secure, stable, and reliable operation of the registration and trading systems. They are required to regularly report the status of national voluntary GHG emission reduction registration and trading activities, as well as the operation status of corresponding institutions, to the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. They should also promptly report matters of significance that impact the voluntary

GHG emission reduction trading market to the Ministry. The pertinent information may also be shared with provincial-level ecological and environmental authorities.

Article 39: Registration institutions and trading institutions shall establish project documentation for registered voluntary GHG emission reduction projects to document, record and archive relevant information.

Article 40: Ecological and environmental authorities and market supervision administration authority shall strengthen credit supervision and management in adherence to the law. Relevant administrative penalty information should be incorporated into the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System.

Article 41: The public, media, and other stakeholders are encouraged to monitor voluntary GHG emission reduction trading and related activities. Any organization or individual has the right to report fraudulent activities or other unlawful actions associated with voluntary GHG emission reduction trading.

Chapter 7 Legal liability

Article 42: Individuals or entities in violation of these measures, either by refusing to accept or obstructing supervisory inspections, or providing false information during such inspections, shall be ordered by the ecological and environmental authorities or the market supervision administration authority to rectify their actions. Additionally, they may be subject to a fine ranging from CNY 10,000 to CNY 100,000.

Article 43: Project owners who provide false materials when registering voluntary GHG emission reduction projects or emission reduction shall be ordered to rectify their actions by the provincial-level or higher ecological and environmental authorities and may be subject to a fine of between CNY 10,000 and CNY 100,000. In cases of intentional falsification, data tampering, or other deceptive practices, the provincial-level or higher ecological and environmental authorities shall also notify the registration institution to cancel the project registration. The project owner will not be eligible to submit applications for voluntary GHG emission reduction projects and emission reduction registration for three years.

For project owners who obtain falsely verified voluntary emission reductions due to fraudulent behavior as outlined in the preceding paragraph, provincial-level or higher ecological and environmental authorities shall notify the registration and trading institutions to suspend the trading of verified voluntary emission reductions held by the project owner. They will instruct the project owner to cancel an equivalent amount of verified voluntary emission

reductions, and impose a fine ranging between CNY 50,000 and CNY 100,000. If the project owner fails to cancel as instructed, the provincial-level or higher ecological and environmental authorities shall direct the registration institution to forcibly cancel the verified voluntary emission reductions held by the project owner, mandate the return of the deficient portion, and levy a fine between CNY 50,000 and CNY 100,000. Consequently, any future registration application for voluntary GHG emissions reduction project and emissions reductions from the project owner will no longer be accepted.

Article 44: Validation and verification bodies engaging in any of the following actions may be ordered by the market supervision administration authority to rectify their actions in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation and may be subject to a fine between CNY 50,000 and CNY 200,000. If they have illegal gains, these gains shall be confiscated. In serious cases, validation and verification bodies may be ordered to cease operations, have their approval revoked, and be subject to public disclosure:

- 1) Engaging in approval and verification activities beyond the approved scope;
- 2) Adding, deleting, or omitting procedures as stipulated by the fundamental norms and rules of validation and verification.

If validation and verification bodies issue false reports or reports with seriously untrue conclusions, the market supervision administration authority may revoke their approval document based on the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Certification

and Accreditation and be subject to publicly disclosed. For the persons in charge and staff directly responsible, their professional qualifications may be revoked.

Validation and verification institutions that accept funding which may compromise the objectivity and fairness of their validation and verification activities, or engage in activities related to product development, marketing, or hold financial interests in project owners, may be directed by the market supervision administration authority to cease operations. In severe cases, their approval may be revoked in accordance with the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation and may be subject to public disclosure. Any illicit gains acquired shall be confiscated.

Article 45: Trading entities that violate these measures by manipulating or disrupting the national voluntary GHG emission reduction trading market through fraudulent activities may be subject to reprimand from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and a fine between CNY 10,000 and CNY 100,000.

Article 46: Staff from the ecological and environmental authority and market supervision administration authority, registration institutions, trading institutions, and other relevant institutions who abuse their authority, neglect their duties, or engage in misconduct shall be directed by their affiliated units or superior administrative authorities to rectify their actions and may be subject to disciplinary actions in accordance with the law.

For staff from the aforementioned authorities involved in the leakage of commercial secrets or other violations of the provisions of

national trade supervision management, they shall be dealt with in accordance with other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 47: Those who violate these measures and are suspected of constituting a crime shall be transferred to the judicial authorities in accordance with the law.

Chapter 8 Supplementary Provisions

Article 48: Definitions of the following terms in these measures:

Greenhouse gas (GHG), refer to natural and anthropogenic gaseous components that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation in the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

Validation and verification bodies refer to qualified assessment organizations that are legally established and engaged in validation or verification activities for voluntary GHG emission reduction projects and emission reduction.

Uniqueness refers that a project has not participated in other GHG emission reduction trading mechanisms and there are no instances of project duplication or duplicate emission reduction calculations.

Additionality refers to the situation when a voluntary GHG emission reduction project is implemented, it doesn't present optimal choice in terms of internal rate of return, financial indicators, and other aspects when compared with other alternative solutions that offer equivalent products and services. There may be obstacles in terms of financing, key technologies, and more. However, implementing the project as a voluntary emission reduction project helps overcome these obstacles and provides additional emission reduction benefits compared to the baseline scenario determined by the relevant project methodologies. This means that the project's GHG emissions are lower than the baseline emissions or its GHG removals

are greater than the baseline removals.

Conservatism refers to the practice of using a conservative approach when estimating or assigning values in the accounting or verification of emission reductions for voluntary GHG emission reduction projects. This is necessary when there is a certain degree of uncertainty due to the lack of effective technical means or technical standard requirements and when it is difficult to make precise judgments about relevant parameters, technical pathways. It ensures that the emission reductions of a project are not overestimated.

Article 49: voluntary GHG emission reduction projects that were documented with the national climate change department before March 14, 2017, shall reapply for project registration in accordance with these measures. Previously documented emission reductions can continue to be used in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Article 50: These measures shall be interpreted by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the State Administration for Market Regulation within their respective areas of responsibility.

Article 51: These measures shall take effect on the date of their release.