

[draft] Jordan's Policy Framework for Cooperative Approaches under Article 6 and other international carbon markets

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PRE-AMBLE

1. Jordan is a Paris Agreement Party and is committed to its obligations under the Paris Agreement, and wishes to operationalise, at a national level, the provisions of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and its applicable rules.
2. Jordan wishes to promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency in pursuing any cooperative approaches that it agrees with any other country (e.g., under Article 6.2), any Article 6.4 activities in the country, as well as mitigation outcomes authorized for other mitigation purposes (e.g., Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) or voluntary carbon markets).
3. This Policy Framework sets out the elements of how Jordan will achieve higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions through voluntary cooperation with other Parties to the Paris Agreement.
4. This Policy Framework is based on the “Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on its third session, held in Glasgow from 31 October to 13 November 2021”, FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1, decision 2/CMA.3 (hereafter referred to as “Article 6.2 Guidance”) and 3/CMA.3 (hereafter referred to as “Rules on Article 6.4”).

PART I – SCOPE AND OBLIGATIONS

1. SCOPE AND OBLIGATIONS

- 1.1 This Policy Framework governs the process for generation, authorization and transfers of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), from approved MO activities, which must:
 - a) promote sustainable development (section 9)
 - b) ensure environmental integrity (section 9)
 - c) ensure transparency, including in governance (Part IV)
 - d) apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting (Part VII)
- 1.2 Jordan will grant approval of mitigation activities and authorization of MOs for international transfers pursuant to the procedures indicated in Part V of this Policy Framework.
- 1.3 Jordan has established the eligibility criteria for MO activities and mitigation outcomes, and these are presented in Annex 1, in addition to being published on the Ministry of Environment website.
- 1.4 Jordan will establish, communicate, review [every two years] and potentially amend the eligibility criteria for MO activities and mitigation outcomes, which will be included in a revised Annex 1, in addition to being published on the Ministry of Environment website. The registration and authorization processes in all cases will be those established in this Policy Framework (Part V).
- 1.5 [Jordan will undertake corresponding adjustments as specified in the Article 6.2 Guidance for all ITMOs it has first transferred for all purposes, and for all ITMOs it has used towards achievement of its own NDC].
- 1.6 Jordan will undertake reporting as specified in the Article 6.2 Guidance for all authorizations of ITMOs
- 1.7 Each MO activity must demonstrate environmental integrity as per the Article 6.2 Guidance in the specific context in Jordan.

- 1.8 The principles and guidelines set out in this policy framework provide the basis for any bilateral agreement with other Parties to the Paris Agreement. As a minimum all principles and guidelines outlined in this framework should be reflected in any bilateral agreement with other Parties to the Paris Agreement.
- 1.9 This Policy Framework will be amended, as required, to ensure conformity with the most recent version of Article 6.2 Guidance and Rules on Article 6.4 and any relevant decisions of the CMA. To the extent that any existing provisions of this Policy Framework are inconsistent with Article 6.2 Guidance and/or Rules on Article 6.4 and any relevant decisions of the CMA, they shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the latter prior to amendment.
- 1.10 A glossary of relevant terms is included at the end of this document.

PART II – PREREQUISITES

2. PRE-REQUISITES

- 2.1 Jordan has participated in the Paris Agreement since 2016 when the INDC was submitted to the UNFCCC with the aim of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. This NDCs Action Plan was formally approved by Government of Jordan in August 2019. Jordan submitted its latest NDC update to the UNFCCC in October 2021. In its NDC update to the UNFCCC submitted in October 2021, Jordan enhanced its commitment by raising its conditional greenhouse gas emissions reduction target to 31% by 2030 compared to business as usual, which is quantified to be 11 269 Gg CO₂ eq. This commitment remains valid unless the latest NDC submission to the UNFCCC prescribes a more ambitious commitment.¹
- 2.2 Jordan will comply with the reporting obligations established in article 13 of the Paris Agreement on the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
- 2.3 Jordan has the required institutional arrangements to authorize and transfer mitigation results, as set out in Part IV of this document and annex xx.
- 2.4 The metric for all mitigation outcomes in Jordan is tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq), consistent with the metric used in the NDC.
- 2.5 Jordan declares that this Article 6 strategy is in line with the country's NDC [and its Long-Term Climate Strategy]
- 2.6 [For purposes of accounting against Jordan's single year target in 2030, Jordan will establish an indicative multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget for the NDC implementation period and will implement annual corresponding adjustments as specified in the Article 6.2 Guidance.]
- 2.7 Double counting of mitigation outcomes will be avoided by applying corresponding adjustments as required by the Article 6.2 guidance (see Part IX).
- 2.8 Authorizations and transfers will be executed through a national registry which conforms with the infrastructure requirements to be established under Article 6. This national registry will be used to store, track and report on all the required information on authorization and transfer of MOs.
- 2.9 This policy framework is valid as long as Jordan continues to participate in the Paris Agreement.

¹ See <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG> for the latest NDC from Jordan

PART III EARLY ENGAGEMENT

3. EARLY ENGAGEMENT

- 3.1 Early engagement in bilateral agreements facilitates building national capacity related to cooperative approaches. Early engagement in Article 6 bilateral agreements also provide timely technical and financial support to help develop high ambition mitigation projects. Early engagement in hosting Article 6 activities is therefore beneficial for developing first-hand experience with emerging international carbon market mechanisms.
- 3.2 As part of developing an Article 6 strategy, including for early engagement in bilateral agreements Jordan undertakes the following:
- a) Identifies project types/sectors where international support is needed
 - b) Defines the type of technical and/or financial support needed
 - c) Engages with funds and governments according to the projects of interest and required support
 - d) Works collaboratively on the methodological approach for the activities
- 3.3 Jordan will evaluate the results and assess the experience of early engagement in order to make necessary amendments towards the further implementation of Article 6 projects.
- 3.4 Jordan will operate a database of Article 6 activities and a national registry for authorizations and mitigation outcomes transactions (the national Carbon Registry) operated by the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment.

4. STRATEGY FOR MITIGATING OVERSELLING RISKS

- 4.1 Activities which include measures which are considered to achieve the NDC target of Jordan and are specified in the country's most recently submitted NDC may lead to overselling risks if mitigation outcomes from these activities are transferred to another Party to the Paris Agreement. The measures which are considered to achieve the NDC target of Jordan are listed in Annex 2. Any activity which includes one or more of the measures listed in the template may therefore lead to overselling risks, and paragraphs 4.3 and 4.4 below will therefore be applicable. Any activity which does not include at least one of the measures listed in the template are considered to avoid any overselling risks, in which case paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 are not applicable.
- 4.2 The Ministry of Environment of Jordan may also develop a positive or negative list of activities. For projects on the positive list, no overselling risk is expected and paragraphs 4.3 and 4.4 are therefore not applicable to these projects. For projects on the negative list, overselling risk is expected to be significant and such activities will not be registered or approved for issuance of MOs. For projects that are neither on the positive or negative list, paragraph 4.1 applies.
- 4.3 Jordan has a process for overselling risk assessment for specific proposed activities requesting authorization and registration. As part of this, the Ministry of Environment will carry out the risk assessment of overselling to ensure that activities that the country intends to use to meet its NDC target are not part of the mitigation activities used for Article 6 cooperation.
- 4.4 Options available to Jordan for mitigating overselling risks related to Article 6 pilot activities include, but not limited to, i) not transferring all mitigation outcomes that are generated from cooperative mitigation actions; ii) implementing pricing strategies that create a pool of funds to invest in additional mitigation if necessary. In the short-term option i) is to be implemented.

PART IV – INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARTICLE 6 STRATEGIES

- 5.1 Jordan's institutional arrangements for Article 6 engagement include the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the Article 6 policy coordination body; the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) for Article 6 rulemaking/executive body; the Directorate of Climate Change of the MoEnv as the Article 6 administrator; and the National Technical Advisory Committee (TNAC) as technical advisor for the strategy.
- 5.2 The National Climate Change Committee has overall authority for policy coordination of Article 6 in Jordan. This committee has the following functions, where relevant:
- a) Agree on overall scope of Article 6 engagement: sectors, technologies, project types, methodologies, etc.
 - b) Agree on the use of elements of international crediting programs or recognition of any existing crediting programs/independent standards
 - c) Approve procedures for the authorization of mitigation outcomes.
 - d) Approve reports to be submitted to UNFCCC the related information to authorized mitigation actions, including the corresponding adjustments according to Part IX of this Policy Framework.
 - e) Designate other regulatory and administrative functions to the Ministry of Environment and the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment.
- 5.3 The Ministry of Environment is the designated authority for rulemaking and overseeing Article 6 activities performance. The responsibilities of the Ministry of Environment in Article 6 activities will be as follows:
- a) Approve methodologies, technical standards and guidelines
 - b) Approve accreditation rules for third-party auditors
 - c) Approve NDC-related parameters to be used in emission reduction calculations.
 - d) Define criteria and requirements for project registration and authorization of ITMOs.
 - e) Guide and oversee Article 6 program administration.
 - f) Authorize ITMOs.
 - g) Address grievances and appeals (e.g., by project proponents, civil society, etc.).
 - h) Approve activities and authorize activity participants under Article 6.4
 - i) Approve transition of CDM projects to Article 6.4, when applicable.
 - j) Approval of initial, biennial and annual reports according to Part IX, including corresponding adjustments.
- 5.4 The list of methodologies and technical standards approved by the Ministry of Environment is presented in Annex 3.
- 5.5 The Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment is designated as the administrator of the Article 6 activities with the following functions:
- a) Review and register eligible projects and their crediting period.

- b) Authorize mitigation outcomes for transfer, when delegated by a higher-level authority.
 - c) Issue emission reduction units.
 - d) Execute transfer for ITMOs.
 - e) Accredite auditors to carry out validation and verification, if relevant.
 - f) Maintain a registry of projects and emission reductions, including links with international registries where required.
 - g) Implement corresponding adjustments.
 - h) Prepare initial, annual and biennial reports to be approved by the Ministry of Environment including projects, ITMOs, transfers and corresponding adjustments according to Part IX.
 - i) Serve as the designated national authority (DNA) for Article 6.4 activities
- 5.6 The National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC)² is the designated technical advisor for implementation of the Article 6 activities with the following functions:
- a) Provide analysis of impact of potential projects/transfers on NDC compliance.
 - b) Review development of new methodologies, technical guidelines, default factors, etc., where this work was undertaken by third parties.
 - c) Review international methodologies, technical guidelines, default factors, etc. for use within country, where relevant.
 - d) Develop new (top-down) methodologies, technical guidelines, default factors, etc.
 - e) Other advisory functions delegated by the Ministry of Environment.
- 5.7 The National Climate Change Committee will determine the functions that will rely on domestic institutions and the functions that will be carried out under an international standard from the registration process to the ITMO transfers (based on cancelled units), as applicable. The international standards to rely on are provided in Annex 3.
6. PENALTIES
- 6.1 The government of Jordan has specified penalties for noncompliance with this Policy Framework by MO activities or Activity Participants.
- 6.2 The government of Jordan has specified the mechanism for revocation of any Letters of Approval or Letters of Authorization.
- 6.3 Penalties and the mechanism for revocation are described in Annex 4.
7. APPEALS AND APPEALS COMMITTEE
- 7.1 The government of Jordan has determined the process for appeals and the terms of reference for the Appeals Committee.
- 7.2 The Appeals Committee shall hear and decide appeals arising from:
- a) [Rejection of activity]

² Jordan might want to consider inviting to the Article 6 Technical Committee participants from the Article 6 Technical Working Group that was established in September 2020 to support the Ministry of Environment in evaluating Jordan's options for engagement in Article 6 and finalizing the Article 6 strategy document.

- b) [Rejection of entities to participate in activities]
 - c) [Rejection of ITMOs]
 - d) Penalties for noncompliance with this Policy Framework by MO activities or Activity Participants
 - e) Revocation of any Letters of Approval or Letters of Authorization.
 - f) [...]
- 7.3 The process for appeals and the terms of reference for the Appeals Committee are presented in Annex 5.

PART V – PROCEDURES FOR PROJECT APPROVAL, REGISTRATION AND ITMO AUTHORIZATION

8. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 8.1 All activities intended to issue emission reduction units or ITMO's must:
- a) Request activity registration and ITMO authorization as established in section 7 and 8 of this Policy Framework for cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement or for international mitigation purposes
 - b) Request project approval, registration and ITMO authorization as established in section 7 and 8 of this Policy Framework for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement
- 8.2 The project proponents must complete and submit the corresponding forms requested to carry out the processes of activity registration.
- 8.3 All the projects intended to issue emission reduction units or ITMO's must demonstrate that they meet the following eligibility criteria:
- a) Promote sustainable development
 - b) Ensure environmental integrity
 - c) Ensure transparency, including in governance
 - d) Apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting
- 8.4 The forms to fill out by project proponents to accomplish with project registration and authorization procedures, will be publicly available in the [XXXX] website.

9. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY

- 9.1 Each MO activity must promote sustainable development, [community benefits and human rights] in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex 6.
- 9.2 Each MO activity must demonstrate environmental integrity in accordance with the requirements set out in in Annex 7.

10. REGISTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

- 10.1 This section outlines the process for registration of activities by the national government. This includes both the traditional "project cycle" for mitigation activities in independent crediting mechanisms and the processes that are specific to Article 6.2 (i.e., authorization). Annex 8

PROCESSES FOR REGISTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

- 10.2 Figure 1 in Annex 8 shows the process for registering activities using domestic MRV standards, in which the government will approve these activities based on independent validation by an auditor and would record the details of the project in the national project database that is part of the national MRV framework (see Part VII). The project proponent will also request authorization of the mitigation outcomes that could be generated from the project (see section 11), and this will be reflected in the registry of emission reductions that is part of the national MRV framework. The Government will grant this authorization at the same time as the registration process (i.e., “ex ante authorization”).
- 10.3 **Error! Reference source not found.** Figure 2 in Annex 8 outlines the process for activity registration using an international crediting standard for MRV. The project proponent will still need to request activity registration from the Jordanian government, so that the project details could be included in the national project database that is part of the national MRV framework and as a prerequisite for authorization of ITMOs. The project proponent will request authorization of the mitigation outcomes once the project activity had been registered under the international crediting standard, and this will be reflected in the registry of emission reductions that is part of the national MRV framework.
- 10.4 Note that the government will not play any role in project development, except where a public entity is the project proponent (e.g., a ministry leading a program on off-grid solar or a local government leading a waste management program). In all other cases, the potential project proponent will secure whatever technical assistance they might need to prepare the necessary documentation before moving to the validation stage. They would therefore have flexibility in how they developed the project idea and the support they engaged for project design, documentation and consultation with relevant stakeholders.
11. AUTHORIZATION OF ITMOS
- 11.1 Authorization of ITMOs are required for all transfers under Article 6.2, including those used for achieving NDC goals and those used for other international compliance purposes such as CORSIA and voluntary carbon markets.
- 11.2 For activities that Jordan decides not to authorize for international transfers, Jordan may still approve these activities under the Article 6.4 mechanism to generate “mitigation contribution Article 6.4 emission reductions” (i.e., verified emission reductions that are not transferred to another country or entity), which may be used for the voluntary carbon market and other purposes defined under the Article 6.4 mechanism rules, modalities and procedures..
- 11.3 Jordan will develop criteria for authorization, which are publicly available on the MoENV site. These criteria may include issues such as:
- a) Project type or technology (i.e., being on a “positive list” or not being on a “negative list”)
 - b) Promoting sustainable development
 - c) Ensuring environmental integrity
 - d) Avoiding double counting
 - e) Requirement for independent verification
 - f) Emission reductions generated in respect of mitigation from 2021 onwards
 - g) Alignment with relevant national and sectoral policies and strategies
 - h) Preventing negative social and environmental impacts

- i) Compliance with anti-corruption laws and conventions
 - j) Compliance with other local regulatory requirements relevant to the project type (e.g., environmental impact assessment, technical standards)
- 11.4 The authorization criteria would be developed by the Ministry of Environment, with relevant technical inputs, and approved by the National Climate Change Committee (see section 5).
- 11.5 The project proponent's request for authorization will respond to criteria for authorization explained above. In addition, the government may refer to the Article 6 technical committee in a review of the authorization request to determine the potential impact on Jordan's NDC goals.
- 11.6 The government of Jordan will also assess and authorize transfers of offsets which are intended to be sold to CORSIA participants. The emission reductions intended for sale on the CORSIA market will be subject to the same authorization criteria as all Article 6 transactions. The authorization procedure will be carried out by the Ministry of Environment of Jordan and no other governmental institution will have authority to grant the authorization.

PART VI – PROCEDURES FOR ISSUANCE OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND TRANSFER OF MITIGATION OUTCOMES

12. ISSUANCE OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND TRANSFER OF MITIGATION OUTCOMES
- 12.1 This section presents the process after registration and authorization up to the point of issuance of emission reductions and transfer of ITMOs. This includes both the traditional "project cycle" steps for mitigation activities in carbon crediting mechanisms (i.e., monitoring, verification, and issuance) and the processes that are specific to Article 6.2 (i.e., transfer of ITMOs).
- 12.2 Figure 4 in Annex 9 shows the process of monitoring, verification and issuance of emission reduction units into Jordan's national registry, based on a domestic MRV standard. The government will issue emission reduction units based on independent verification by an auditor and would issue units into the national registry. These units are the basis upon which Jordan will transfer mitigation outcomes. If the project proponents did not request authorization earlier (i.e., at the time of registration), then they would do so at the time of requesting the transfer, at the latest.
- 12.3 Prior to transfer of ITMOs, payment of the necessary administrative fees as determined by the [relevant Ministry]. The transfer of ITMOs will be recorded into the national carbon registry of Jordan and may be used as part of cooperative approaches.
- 12.4 Each ITMO shall have a unique identifier. The unique identifier for each ITMO shall comprise at the minimum:
- (a) The identifier of the cooperative approach;
 - (b) The identifier of the originating Party registry;
 - (c) The identifier of the first transferring Party;
 - (d) The serial number;
 - (e) The vintage of the underlying mitigation outcome.
- 12.5 The national carbon registry will have accounts as necessary (i.e., according to issued ITMO's) and will keep records including ITMOs unique identifiers (with unique serial numbers) issued in accordance with block structures. The national carbon registry will also include the following records, as applicable:

- a) authorization, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, use towards NDCs,
- b) authorization for use towards other international mitigation purposes, and voluntary
- c) cancellation (including for overall mitigation in global emissions, if applicable).

12.6 Figure 5 in Annex 9 shows the issuance and transfer process when using an international crediting standard for MRV. In this case, emission reduction units (i.e., credits) will be issued and cancelled in the registry of the international crediting standard. On the basis of evidence of this cancellation and any other requirements for transfer, the government will then execute and record the transfer of ITMOs.

PART VII – INFRASTRUCTURE

13. MRV AND REGISTRY

13.1 The domestic monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system of Jordan tracks the GHG emission reductions at national, sectoral, ministry and project/program levels. It is designed as a system for data collection and analysis, annual monitoring and project validation, with relevant GHG accounting methodologies being “embedded” in the MRV system.

13.2 The MRV system is made up of the following users: project proponents with active accounts, auditors as information providers, and the Directorate of Climate Change as the administrator.

13.3 Jordan has established a national Carbon Registry, which allows for tracking and recording authorization, first transfer, transfer acquisition, cancellation and use of ITMOs towards its NDC, authorizations for use toward other international mitigation purposes, voluntary cancellation and for holding accounts necessary to facilitate these functions. The Carbon Registry will be linked to other international registries aimed at carrying out international transfers. The national carbon registry will also be updated/revised based on the emerging requirements.

13.4 The national Carbon Registry is made up of the following users: project proponents with active accounts, auditors as information providers, the Directorate of Climate Change as administrator, and the Ministry of Environment to create units.

13.5 The MRV system in Jordan will serve as a national project database for project activities with authorization to generate emissions reductions units and mitigation outcomes, as well as other mitigation activities. The project registration process is described in more detail in section 6. In Jordan’s case, the MRV system should support this process up to registration as follows:

- a) The project proponent can enter their project details into the MRV system (e.g., capacity and planned performance of the low carbon investment), to calculate the expected emission reductions according to accepted methodologies.
- b) The auditor, who will also be evaluating the project activity’s eligibility to generate emission reductions, will provide additional inputs to the MRV system about the validated project design.
- c) Based on this information now stored in the MRV system, the Directorate of Climate Change would then review all of this information prior to registering the approved project and the authorization of the potential mitigation outcomes in a project database that would be part of the MRV system. This step might also include review by the Ministry of Environment.

13.6 Operations related to transactions and transfers will generate administrative costs for users (project proponents) that will be published on the [website].

13.7

13.8 Both the MRV and registry systems would support the traditional project cycle (beyond registration) and would also receive information from the participants in that cycle:

- a) After the implementation of the mitigation action, the project proponent would enter the monitoring data into the MRV system, while other offline data would also be provided to the auditor as required by the methodology or standard used for verification.
- b) The auditor could also upload the final verification report into the MRV system.
- c) Based on this verification report, the project proponent would request the issuance units into the national registry, because the registry system would be the basis for Article 6 transfers.
- d) The Directorate of Climate Change would review this information to ensure that it complied with all national rules. The Directorate of Climate Change will check non-technical requirements (e.g., whether project owner maintained the required permits, whether the auditor had the proper accreditation).
- e) Finally, the Ministry of Environment would request that the Directorate of Climate Change / Registry Unit would issue units in the national carbon registry based on the verified performance of the project activity.

13.9 The MRV system and the Carbon Registry will be used to enable Jordan to comply with its reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement and any Article 6 guidance through consolidating information related to ITMO transactions.

13.10 Jordan might consider establishing linkage between its domestic registry and the international one in a later stage.

PART VIII – CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENTS

14. CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENTS

14.1 To avoid double counting, Jordan will apply corresponding adjustments for any transfer of ITMOs at the time of transfer, regardless of the use of the ITMOs and timing of use. Jordan will apply corresponding adjustments to ensure transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency as well as to ensure that its participation in cooperative approaches does not lead to a net increase in emissions across participating Parties within and between NDC implementation periods.

14.2 Jordan will establish an indicative multi-year emissions trajectory for the NDC implementation period that is consistent with the NDC and will annually apply corresponding adjustments for the total amount of ITMOs first transferred and used each year in the NDC implementation period and cumulatively at the end of the NDC implementation period.

14.3 The corresponding adjustments imply that when ITMO's transfers are executed, Jordan will add back that amount to its inventory of greenhouse gases (GHGs) covered by the NDC when reporting its adjusted emissions for purposes of NDC compliance. These mitigation outcomes cannot be used for Jordan's own NDC pledge to raise global ambition³.

14.4 The corresponding adjustments will be presented through an emissions balance. See Part VI about "Reporting requirements".

³ The acquiring country will also subtract the mitigation outcomes from its actual NDC covered emissions when reporting adjusted emissions for NDC compliance.

- 14.5 [Jordan will consider sharing proceeds to contribute resources for adaptation and overall mitigation global emissions (OMGE) to the extent possible. In this case, the corresponding adjustments will be applied, and the contribution will be reported according to the requirements established in Part VIII.]

PART IX – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

15. Reporting requirements.

- 15.1 Jordan will submit an “initial report” no later than authorization of ITMOs from a cooperative approach, in conjunction with the next biennial transparency report. The initial report will include⁴:

- I. Fulfilment of participation responsibilities, as outlined in annex 10, section I;
- II. NDC related information, as outlined in annex 10, section II;
- III. ITMO metrics and the method for corresponding adjustments for multi-year NDCs, as outlined in annex 10, section III;
- IV. Information for each cooperative approach, as outlined in annex 10, section IV.

- 15.2 Jordan will submit on an annual basis by no later than 15 April of the following year and in an agreed electronic format, the following related information:

- a. ITMO authorization;
- b. First transfer, transfer, acquisition, holdings, cancellation;
- c. Use towards NDCs;
- d. Authorization of ITMOs for use towards other international mitigation purposes;
- e. Voluntary cancellation (specifying the cooperative approach);
- f. Other international mitigation purposes;
- g. First transferring participating Party;
- h. Year in which the mitigation occurred;
- i. Sector and activity type; and
- j. Corresponding adjustments.

- 15.3 Jordan will submit as part of its continuous reporting process through the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) the following additional information:

- I. General information
 - a. Fulfillment of the participation responsibilities
 - b. Updates to the information (initial report and any previous BTRs)
 - c. Information on its authorization(s) of the first transfer and use of ITMOs towards NDCs and other international mitigation purposes
 - d. Corresponding adjustments regarding the progress towards implementation and achievement of its NDC
 - e. ITMOs acquired and will not be further transferred, cancelled or otherwise used.
- II. For each cooperative approach
 - a. Contribution to the mitigation of GHG and the implementation of its NDC
 - b. Environmental integrity
 - c. Alignment to methodologies and metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA when measuring mitigation outcomes in tCO₂eq

⁴ Based on paragraph 18 of the Article 6.2 Guidance.

- d. Where a mitigation outcome is measured and transferred in a non-greenhouse gas metric determined by the participating Parties, the information required by relevant future decisions of the CMA
 - e. Information related to measurement of mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans
 - f. Application of any limits set out in further guidance from the CMA
 - g. Consistency with Jordan's SDGs
 - h. Results in a contribution to adaptation financing
 - i. Contribution to overall mitigation in global emissions (OMGE)
- III. Relevant Article 13 reporting in the structured summary
- a. The annual level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by the NDC on an annual basis reported biennially
 - b. An emissions balance reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by its NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments undertaken by effecting an addition for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes first-transferred/transferred and a subtraction for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes used/acquired...
 - c. Any other information consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6
 - d. Information on how each cooperative approach promotes sustainable development; and ensures environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance; and applies robust accounting to ensure inter alia the avoidance of double counting

15.4 The process to collect and report information related to Article 6 participation (on an annual and biennial basis) are described in Annex 11.

[PART X – FUTURE STEPS AND REVISION OF THE FRAMEWORK

16. Future steps and revision of the framework

16.1 Steps to implement this Policy Framework could include:

To create an Article 6 Unit or Registry Unit within the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment to carry out all functions related to the Carbon Registry and potentially other administrative functions.

To create a technical advisory body from the NCCC, based on the Article 6 of the Climate Change bylaw that encourages to form technical working groups. This advisory body would function instead of proposed TNAC and could manage certain technical tasks as development / approval of methodologies, etc.

[This Policy Framework shall be revised by 2024 at the latest.]

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Meaning
Approval (of projects)	Approval of mitigation activities that may lead to transfer of ITMOs
Article 6.2	Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement that describes an accounting framework for direct bilateral cooperation. This involves transfer of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) for use towards countries' NDC pledges or for other international uses, and the subsequent corresponding adjustment to the country's NDC-covered GHG inventory when reporting on NDC progress.
Article 6.4	Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement describes an international compliant crediting mechanism that should contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gases and support sustainable development. The mechanism is directly overseen by a Supervisory Board appointed by the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
Article 6.4 Emission Reductions (A6.4ERs)	Carbon credits (in tCO ₂ equivalent) issued by the Article 6.4 Supervisory Board. These credits may BE transferred between countries, using the Article 6.2 accounting framework, for purposes of NDC compliance by the acquiring country.
Auditor	An independent and accredited third-party organization that conducts validation and verification of emission reduction activities.
Authorization	The formal permission granted by a host country government to allow the mitigation outcomes from a mitigation project activity to be transferred to another country as internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs). Only authorized mitigation outcomes may be transferred under Article 6. This is separate from the approval of projects or project participants by the host country government, which, for the purposes of Article 6.2, would be governed by national rules.
Carbon Credit	Credits are issued under crediting mechanism. They are calculated as the difference of emissions between a baseline scenario (that is, that which would have occurred in the absence of the scheme itself) and the actual prevailing (or "project") scenario. Credits accrue to the entity responsible for the action.
CMA	The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
Corresponding adjustment	The requirement under Article 6 that both countries involved in any transferred mitigation outcomes adjusted their reported emissions (or other metric) for purposes of NDC compliance; the acquiring country subtracts the amount of the transfer to adjust their reported emissions, while the transferring country adds the amount of the transfer to adjust their reported emissions.
Crediting mechanism	A system that recognizes that a certain action (project, policy, measure) has delivered emission reductions compared to a scenario without the emission reduction incentives.

International carbon markets	This includes Article 6.2 and 6.4 cooperation, CORSIA, international linking of ETS, use of international offsets in carbon tax and ETS, as well as international and independent crediting programs (e.g. CDM, VCS, CAR, Gold Standard, etc.)
Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)	Under the Paris Agreement, mitigation outcomes that are transferred from one country to another for purposed of NDC compliance (and potentially for other international uses such as CORSIA)
MoEnv / DCC	The Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment as the public authority that implements the national rules for Article 6 cooperation on a day-to-day basis.
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)	The body that approves the national rules for Article 6 engagement based on the overall regulatory environment and mandate. This body includes middle to senior level members, often with relevant specialist knowledge.
Mitigation outcomes (MO)	An umbrella term for emission reductions and emission removals. Article 6.2 provides a framework by which these MOs may be transferred from one country to another.
NCCC	The National Climate Change Committee (or Jordan?) as the public authority with overall authority to design and oversee the international cooperation under Article 6.
NTAC	The National Technical Advisory Committee (of Jordan?) as the body that provides technical advice and inputs to all of the other Article 6 bodies, which includes experts from different sectors, including outside of government.
NDC	A pledge submitted by each country-Party to the Paris Agreement that embodies efforts to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
OMGE	Overall mitigation global emissions, which means that mitigation outcomes are cancelled and not used by NDC compliance by either a host country or an acquiring country.
Project proponent	An organization that engages in a project to reduce emissions or enhance removals in order to sell carbon credits. They may be supported by an external consultant
Registry	A database that records serialized carbon units and any other information specific to the carbon unit, as required by policy
Registry administrator	A public or private body responsible for the day-to-day operations of the registry.
Validation	Systematic, independent, and documented process for the ex-ante evaluation of the contents of the Project Design Document.
Verification	Systematic, independent, and documented process for the ex-post evaluation of emission reductions according to the Monitoring Plan.

Annex 1

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Annex 2**MEASURES CONSIDERED TO ACHIEVE THE NDC TARGET OF JORDAN**

Criteria for national strategies, policies and regulations	Please tick if the project fits one of these themes
Energy generation, transmission, and distribution	
Large scale renewable energy projects for electricity generation > 50MW (incl. wind, solar PV, hydro)	
Small/medium scale renewable energy projects for electricity generation < 50MW (incl. wind, solar PV, hydro)	
Concentrated solar power (CSP)	
Fuel switch for energy generation	
Renewable energy storage	
Production of hydrogen for energy production	
Use of hydrogen for energy production	
Production of ammonia for energy production	
Use of ammonia for energy production	
Efficiency in electricity distribution	
Improved natural gas distribution in cities	
Smart metering	
End use energy generation and use	
Efficient lighting in urban areas	
Solar water heating	
Energy efficiency – public sector	
Energy efficiency – commercial and service sector	
Energy efficiency – residential sector	
Energy efficiency labelling	
Industrial energy generation and use	
PV systems in the water sector	
Energy efficiency in industry	
<p>If yes to the above, specify type of energy efficiency project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returning Un-Returned Condensate to the Feed Water Tanks in Food Industry • Transport Insulating the un-insulated pipes, fittings and tanks in food industries • Using Regenerative burners instead of conventional burners in Steel Reheating Industry • Other (please specify) 	

Fuel switch in industry	
Methane capture from oil and gas sector	
Industry (other than energy)	
Use of steel slag and/or fly ash to substitute the raw materials needed to produce clinker	
Increase the percentage of Pozzolana in CEM II production	
Produce new cement product CEM IV with 45% of Pozzolana	
Use of biomass (MSW or/and Sewage Sludge) as alternative fuels	
Installation of a catalyst system for mitigation of N ₂ O emissions in Nitric Acid production	
Implementing pilot interventions to scale-up the sustainable use of cooling technologies with climate-friendly gases.	
Other (please specify)	
Transport and urban planning	
Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	
Hybrid and electric cars	
Electric buses	
Intelligent transport systems (ITS):	
Fuel efficiency standards	
Transport fleet renewal	
Disincentives for old vehicles	
Increasing the efficiency of public transport	
Provision of school buses	
Improved parking management	
Charging infrastructure for EVs	
Modal shift to rail	
Hydrogen for transport	
Fuel switch for transport	
Energy efficiency in aviation	
Urban planning and buildings	
“Compact city” planning	
Climate-sensitive urban design / green infrastructure and increase green spaces	
Adoption of green building codes	
Waste management	
Biogas capture from solid waste landfills	
Biogas generation and capture from wastewater treatment plants/sewage sludge	
Implementing composting units for pre-segregated bio-waste	

Waste segregation at source	
Reuse and recycling of industrial and residential waste	
Biochar, biodigesters and other technologies	

Annex 3

METHODOLOGIES AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS APPROVED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Annex 4

PENALTIES AND THE MECHANISM FOR REVOCATION

Annex 5

PROCESS FOR APPEALS AND THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE APPEALS COMMITTEE

Annex 6

CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

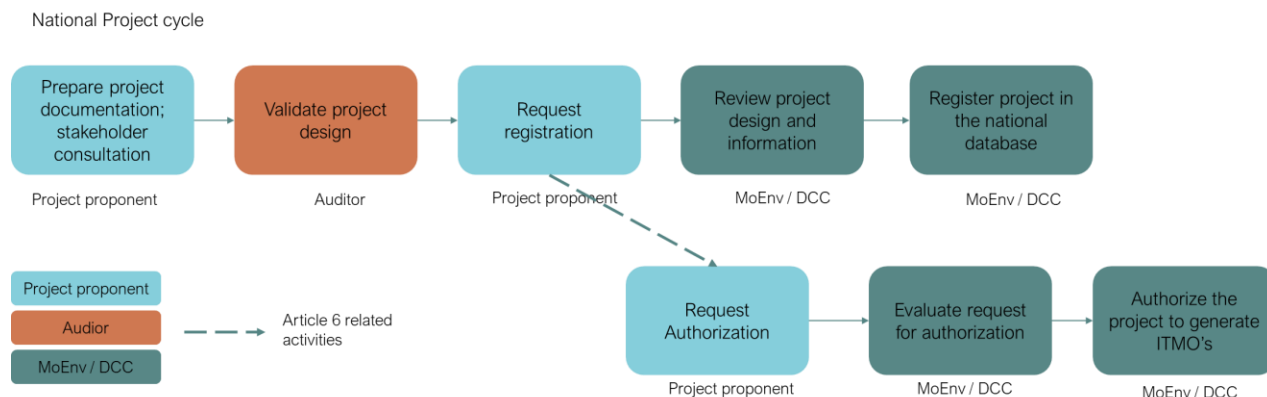
Annex 7

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY

Annex 8

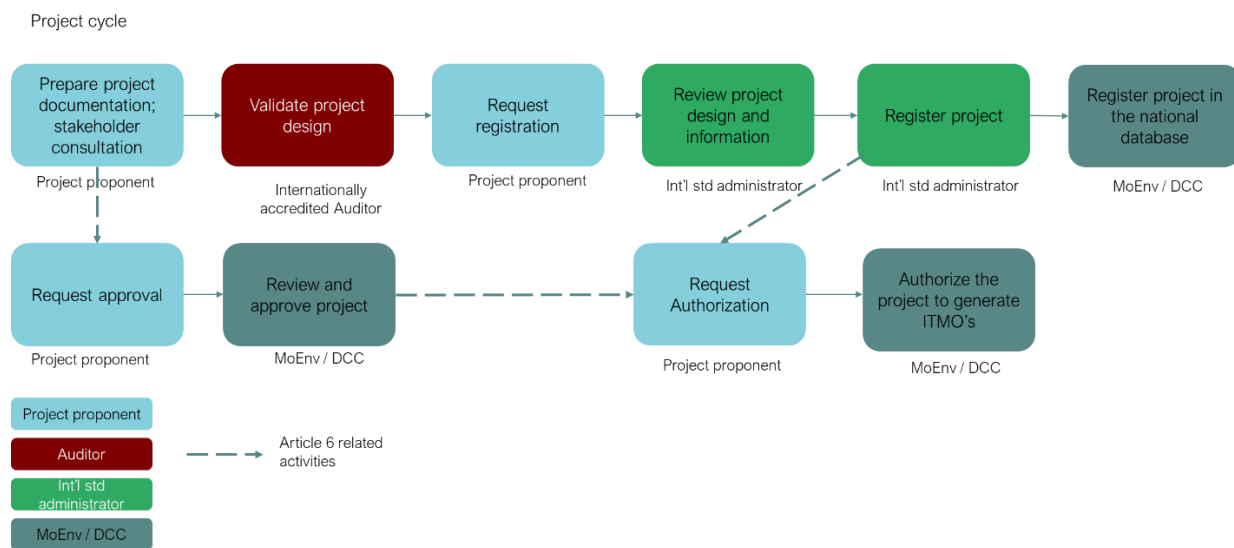
PROCESSES FOR REGISTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

Figure 1. Process for registration and authorization of Article 6.2 activities, using domestic MRV



Note: ITMOs = internationally transferred mitigation outcomes

Figure 2. Process for registration and authorization of Article 6.2 activities, using international crediting standard MRV



Note: ; Int'd std = international crediting standard; ITMOs = internationally transferred mitigation outcomes

Annex 9

PROCESSES FOR AUTHORIZATION, ISSUANCE AND TRANSFER OF ITMOS

Figure 3. Process for ITMO authorization

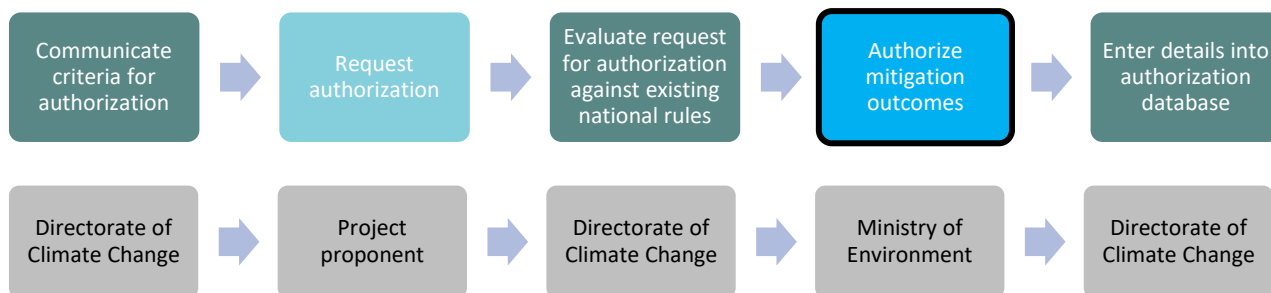
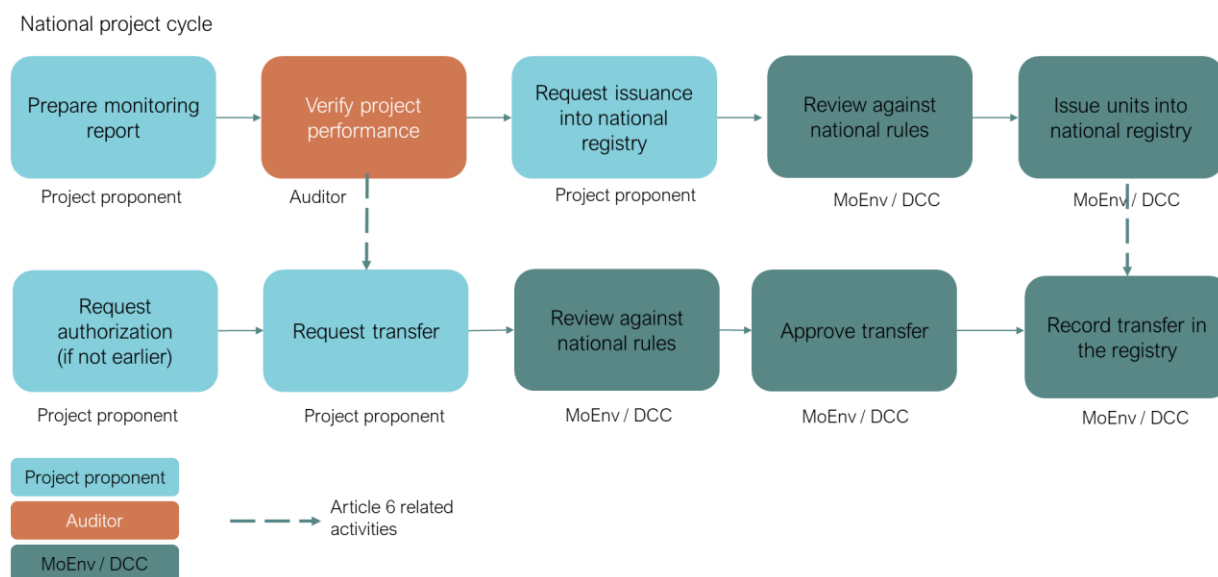
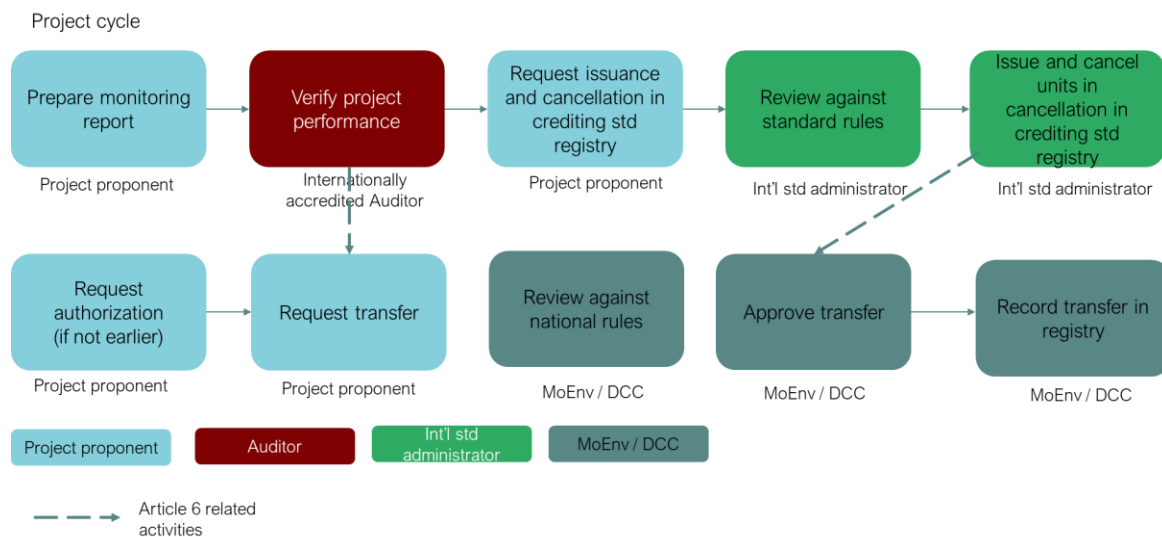


Figure 4. Process of issuance and transfer, using domestic MRV



Note: ITMOs = internationally transferred mitigation outcomes

Figure 5. Process of issuance and transfer, using international crediting standard MRV



Note: A6 = Article 6; Int'd std = international crediting standard; ITMOs = internationally transferred mitigation outcomes

Annex 10**OUTLINE FOR THE INITIAL REPORT AND UPDATED INITIAL REPORT****I Participation responsibilities**

- A. Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to the Paris Agreement
- B. Information on how the Party ensures that it has prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2
- C. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs
- D. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place that are consistent with the Article 6, paragraph 2, guidance and relevant decisions of the CMA for tracking ITMOs
- E. Information on whether the most recent national inventory report required in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1 has been provided
- F. Information on how the Party ensures participation contributes to the implementation of its NDC and LT-LEDS, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

II Description of the nationally determined contribution,

- A. Target(s) and description, including target type(s)
- B. Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s)
- C. Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s)
- D. Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation
- E. Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases
- F. Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
- G. Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g. recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches)

III Information on ITMO metrics, method for applying corresponding adjustments and method for quantification of the NDC

- A. ITMO metrics
- B. Method for applying corresponding adjustments
 - 1. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustment for multi- or single year NDCs that will be applied consistently throughout the period of NDC implementation, if applicable

2. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustments where the method is a multi-year emission trajectory, trajectories or budget, if applicable

C. Quantification of the Party's mitigation information in its NDC in t CO₂ eq, including the sectors, sources, GHGs and time periods covered by the NDC, the reference level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period, and the target level for its NDC or, where this is not possible, the methodology for the quantification of the NDC in t CO₂ eq

D. Quantification of the Party's NDC, or the portion in the relevant non-GHG indicator, in a non-GHG metric determined by each participating Party, if applicable

E. For a first or first updated NDC consisting of policies and measures that is not quantified, information on quantification of the Party's emission level resulting from the policies and measures that are relevant to the implementation of the cooperative approach and its mitigation activities for the categories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as identified by the first transferring Party, and the time periods covered by the NDC

IV Information on each cooperative approach

For the initial report and the updated initial report, chapters A–H below should be repeated for each cooperative approach. For each further cooperative approach, each participating Party shall submit the information referred to in para. 18(g–i) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 in an updated initial report, which is summarized in part (ii) below.

(i) For the initial report and the updated initial report, the following information should be repeated for each cooperative approach:

A. Copy of the authorization by the participating Party

B. Description of the cooperative approach

C. Duration of the cooperative approach

D. Expected mitigation for each year of the duration of the cooperative approach

E. Participating Parties involved in the cooperative approach

F. Authorized entities

G. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity

1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods

2. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage)

3. Description of how the cooperative approach is minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full

H. Additional description of the cooperative approach

1. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts

2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity
3. Description of how the cooperative approach is consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Party, noting national prerogatives
4. Description of how the cooperative approach applies any safeguards and limits set out in further guidance from the CMA pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter III.D
5. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes resources for adaptation pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable
6. Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable

(ii) For each further cooperative approach, each participating Party shall submit the following information referred in an updated initial report

(g) Provide, for each cooperative approach, a copy of the authorization by the participating Party, a description of the approach, its duration, the expected mitigation for each year of its duration, and the participating Parties involved and authorized entities;

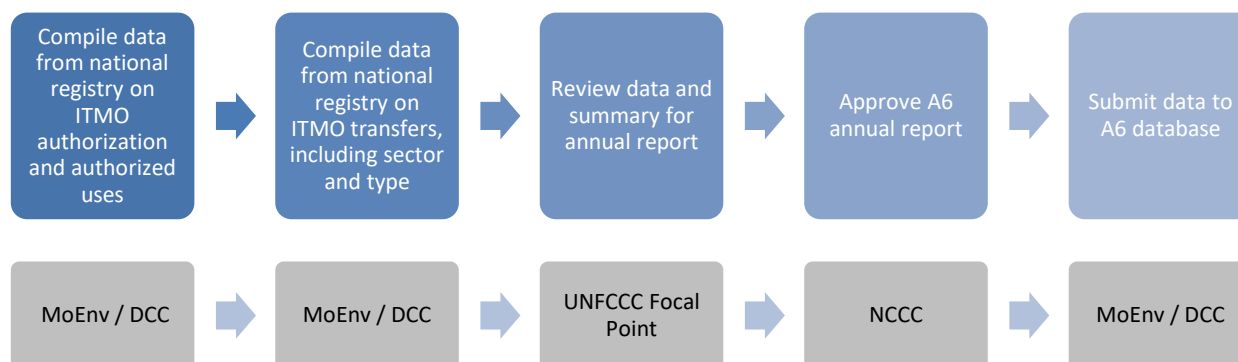
(h) Describe how each cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity, including:

- (i) That there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods;
- (ii) Through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels, baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage);
- (iii) By minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full;

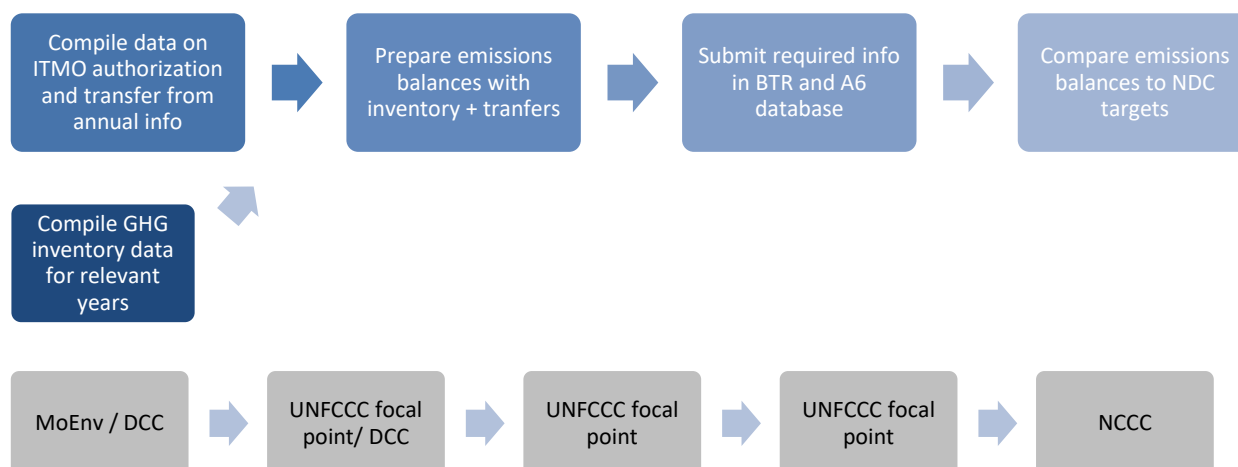
(i) Describe how each cooperative approach will:

- (i) Minimize and, where possible, avoid negative environmental, economic and social impacts;
- (ii) Reflect the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;
- (iii) Be consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Party, noting national prerogatives;

- (iv) Apply any safeguards and limits set out in further guidance from the CMA pursuant to chapter III.D of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 (Safeguards and limits to the transfer and use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes);
- (v) Contribute resources for adaptation pursuant to chapter VII of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable;
- (vi) Deliver overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable.

Annex 11**PROCESSES TO COLLECT AND REPORT INFORMATION RELATED TO ARTICLE 6 PARTICIPATION****Figure 6: Key steps for reporting Article 6 annual information**

Notes: MoEnv / DCC : Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment; NCCC: National Climate Change Committee; UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Figure 7: Key steps for reporting Article 6 “regular Information” in biennial transparency reports

Notes: MoEnv / DCC : Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment; NCCC: National Climate Change Committee; UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change