

**Institutional Arrangement for GHG Inventory**  
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The Kingdom of Cambodia ratified, as a Non-Annex I Party, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and acceded to the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. The Initial National Communication (INC) was officially submitted after the ratification in 2002. Currently, we are preparing the Second National Communication (SNC) in Cambodia in following with first Biennial Update Report (BUR) that plan to submit mid-June 2019.

Cambodia does not have the permanent GHG Inventory team so far. In 2015, Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development and as secretariat of national focal point entity of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has set up the national GHG inventory team combined from line ministries/institutions/academies to join this team.

Once again, Cambodia's GHG emissions were estimated at 47,709 GgCO<sub>2</sub>-eq in 2000 from Energy, agriculture, land use change and forestry and waste sector, and removal at 48,383 GgCO<sub>2</sub>-eq. The net removal was estimated at 674 GgCO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Hence, Cambodia remained a net sink in the year 2000. In 1994, Cambodia was a net sink country able to offset approximately 5,142 GgCO<sub>2</sub>-eq.

Each sector and fuel type a list of mitigation options was formulated based on previously successful projects, pilot projects, feasibility studies, literature reviews and expert opinion. These mitigation options were screened based on UNFCCC documentation (UNFCCC 2004) to determine the most viable options for Cambodia. Related to strategies and policy, we used four short to long term strategies, namely: short-term win-win strategy; extended short-term win-win finance strategy includes carbon finance; medium-term green growth support strategy; and long-term green growth planning strategy.

Thanks!