

**International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Carbon Offsetting and Reduction
Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA)**

**Application Form for Emissions Unit Programmes
seeking eligibility to supply units to
the CORSA 2027 – 2029 compliance period**

(Version 2, January 2026)

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SECTION I: ABOUT THE ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATIONS

Background

ICAO Member States and the aviation industry are implementing the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA). Together with other mitigation measures, CORSA will help achieve international aviation's aspirational goal of carbon neutral growth from the year 2020. Aeroplane operators will meet their offsetting requirements under CORSA by purchasing and cancelling CORSA eligible emissions units. The ICAO Council determines CORSA eligible emissions units upon recommendations by its Technical Advisory Body (TAB) and consistent with the CORSA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria (EUC).

In March 2019, the ICAO Council unanimously approved the ICAO Document *CORSA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria* for use by TAB in undertaking its tasks¹. TAB's assessment of emissions unit programmes is undertaken annually². The results of ICAO Council decisions that take account of these recommendations are contained in the ICAO Document *CORSA Eligible Emissions Units*³. At present, eight Emissions Unit Programmes are eligible to supply CORSA-eligible Emissions Units for the 2024-2026 compliance period (the CORSA 'first phase') and four programmes are eligible to supply CORSA-eligible Emissions Units for the 2027-2029 compliance period (part of CORSA 'second phase'). The latter programmes are eligible to certify CORSA Eligible Emissions Units for the 2024-2026 compliance period and were approved by the ICAO Council to do so for the 2027-2029 period based on TAB's 2025 reassessment and recommendations.

ICAO now invites emissions unit programmes⁴ to apply to TAB's 2026 assessment cycle, which will make recommendations on their eligibility to supply CORSA-Eligible Emissions Units for the **2027-2029 compliance period** (part of the CORSA 'second phase'). Any interested programme should provide the updated information requested through this application form and its Appendices, as well as supplementary materials and evidence as applicable. In undertaking this work, TAB may also ask programmes to provide specific examples illustrating how programme procedures or systems perform in practice.

This assessment will be conducted during TAB's 2026 annual assessment cycle, according to the TAB Terms of Reference, TAB Procedures, Work Programme and Timeline, which are available on the ICAO TAB website.

About this form

¹ Available on the ICAO CORSA website: <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSA/Pages/CORSA-Emissions-Units.aspx>

² Recommendations from 2019 TAB assessment cycle: <https://www.icao.int/CORSA/icao-corsia-tab2019>

Recommendations from 2020 TAB assessment cycle: <https://www.icao.int/icao-corsia-tab2020>

Recommendations from 2021 assessment cycle: <https://www.icao.int/CORSA/icao-corsia-tab2021>

Recommendations from 2022 assessment cycle: <https://www.icao.int/CORSA/icao-corsia-tab2022>

Recommendations from 2023 assessment cycle: <https://www.icao.int/CORSA/TAB2023>

Recommendations from 2024 assessment cycle: <https://www.icao.int/CORSA/TAB2024>

³ Available on the ICAO CORSA website: <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSA/Pages/CORSA-Emissions-Units.aspx>

⁴ "Emissions Unit Programme", for the purposes of TAB's assessment, refers to an organization that administers standards and procedures for developing activities that generate offsets, and for verifying and "issuing" offsets created by those activities. For more information, please review the TAB FAQs on the ICAO CORSA website: <https://www.icao.int/CORSA/icao-corsia-tab>

Programme responses to this application form will serve as the primary basis for the assessment. This form requests *evidence of programme procedures or programme elements*. The evidentiary documentation enables TAB to a) confirm that a given procedure or programme element is *in place*, b) more fully understand the programme’s summary responses, and c) archive the information as a reference for potential future assessments. TAB’s assessment may also involve, *e.g.*, a completeness check and initial screening of applications, written clarification questions, and/or live interview(s) with programmes.

This Application form is accompanied by, and refers to, [Appendix A “Supplementary Information for Assessment of Emissions Unit Programmes”](#), containing the EUC and *Guidelines for Criteria Interpretation*. The ICAO Council, on recommendation of its Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP), updated the *Guidelines for Criteria Interpretation* in March 2024. These EUC and updated Guidelines are provided to inform programmes’ completion of this Application form, in which they are cross-referenced by paragraph number.⁵

This form is also accompanied by [Appendix B “Programme Assessment Scope”](#), and [Appendix C “Programme Exclusions Scope”](#), which request all applicants to identify the programme elements⁶ they wish to submit for, or exclude from, TAB’s assessment.

CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programmes must also complete [Appendix D](#) of this Application form, “*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*”⁷ in line with the instructions contained in that Appendix. Applicant organizations are strongly encouraged to submit this information by the deadline for submitting all other application materials for the current assessment cycle.

Translation: As was done previously, if the programme documents and information are not published in English, the programme should fully describe in English (*rather than summarize*) this information in the fields provided in this form, and in response to any additional questions. Where this form requests *evidence of programme procedures*, programmes are strongly encouraged to provide English translations of these documents, to facilitate a complete and accurate understanding. Where this is not possible due to time constraints or document length, the programme may provide such documents in their original language in a readily translatable format (*e.g.*, Microsoft Word). Those programmes that need to translate documents prior to submission may contact the ICAO Secretariat regarding accommodation.

Information provided in this form continues to be used following a decision by ICAO Council to approve an emissions unit programme for CORSIA eligibility. TAB’s recommendations on the extent and limits of a programme’s eligibility are developed on the basis of TAB’s assessment of the information that the programme provided in its application materials, as well as any updates or clarifications that the programme communicates to TAB during the course of its assessment. This information is used by Council to define the general and/or programme-specific eligibility parameters set out in the ICAO Document titled “CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units.” Eligible programmes agree to maintain consistency with the EUC in the manner described in the application form and in any communications with TAB. This includes maintaining, *e.g.*, any procedures; requirements; standards; specific methodologies and tools

⁵ For further information on how TAB interprets the EUC in light of the *Guidelines*, refer to the document Clarifications of TAB’s Criteria Interpretations Contained in TAB Reports available on the ICAO TAB website https://www.icao.int/sites/default/files/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Documents/TAB/Clarifications_Nov-2025.pdf

⁶ At the “activity type” level (*e.g.*, sector(s), sub-sector(s), and/or project “type(s)”)

⁷ See discussion regarding the Registry Attestation from Section 4.4.3 in *TAB Report – August 2025*—found on page 2 of the document *Clarifications of TAB’s Criteria Interpretations Contained in TAB Reports*: https://www.icao.int/sites/default/files/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Documents/TAB/Clarifications_Nov-2025.pdf

(methodological, or for risk assessment, or for risk management); operating agreements; electronic tracking systems and their linkages (e.g., registries, data transfer arrangements, service agreements); governance procedures; organizational/legal documentation; or changes to eligibility scope such as programme-initiated unit invalidation and/or revocation that would alter the information described to and/or shared with TAB during the programme’s assessment.

Following the submission of an application form and during a TAB assessment cycle, applicants are requested to inform TAB of any developments that could alter the information provided in their initial application, including any updates that are in development or pending approval. This includes developments related to procedures or systems that could include but are not limited to the examples provided in the previous paragraph. Such developments should be summarized in an email to the ICAO secretariat, which will be circulated to TAB members. Following an eligibility determination by the ICAO Council, CORSIA eligible emissions unit programmes must disclose such developments using the Material Change Notification Form in accordance with TAB Procedures⁸ and applicable deadlines. Failure to provide accurate information during the initial assessment, or to inform of changes to that information in a timely manner, could give rise to an Eligibility Deviation⁹, including the possible revocation of any eligibility that was granted.

Disclaimer: The information contained in the Application form, and any supporting evidence or clarification provided by the programme including information designated as “business confidential” by the programme, will be provided to the members of the TAB to properly assess the programme and make recommendations to the ICAO Council. The application and such other evidence or clarification will be made publicly available on the ICAO CORSIA website for the public to provide comments, except for information which the applicant designates as “business confidential”. Public comments received during that period, including commenter names and organizations, are published following their review by TAB. In accordance with section 9.4 of the TAB Procedures, all comments that meet the submission guidelines are published as received and Programme responses to public comments are not published on the ICAO website. The applicant shall bear all expenses related to the collection of information for the preparation of the application, preparation and submission of the application to the ICAO Secretariat and provision of any subsequent clarification sought by the Secretariat and/or the members of the TAB. Under no circumstances shall ICAO be responsible for the reimbursement of such or any other expenses borne by the applicant in this regard, or any loss or damages that the applicant may incur in relation to the assessment and outcome of this process.

⁸ See paragraph 7.3 and footnote 3, paragraphs 8.5-8.6, 8.10-8.11, and 10.6 of TAB Procedures: https://www.icao.int/sites/default/files/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Documents/TAB/TAB_Procedures_v7_Jan2025.pdf

⁹ See Section 10 of TAB Procedures: https://www.icao.int/sites/default/files/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Documents/TAB/TAB_Procedures_v7_Jan2025.pdf

SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS

Submission and contacts

A programme is invited to complete and submit the Application form, including accompanying evidence and with required appendices, through the ICAO CORSIA website no later than close of business on **9 March 2026** via **TAB@icao.int**. Within seven business days of receiving this form, the Secretariat will notify the programme that its form was received.

If the programme has questions regarding the completion of this form, please contact ICAO Secretariat via email: **TAB@icao.int**. Programmes will be informed, in a timely manner, of clarifications provided by ICAO to any other programme.

Form basis and cross-references

Questions in this form are derived from the CORSIA emissions unit eligibility criteria (EUC) and the *Guidelines for Criteria Interpretation*. Each question includes the paragraph number for its corresponding criterion or guideline that can be found in [Appendix A “Supplementary Information for Assessment of Emissions Unit Programmes”](#). Compared to previous (Re-)application forms, TAB has adjusted the order and contents of the questions in light of the ICAO Council’s March 2024 decision to update the *Guidelines for Criteria Interpretation*.

Application Form completion

The programme is expected to respond to all questions in this application form at the time of submission. TAB cannot initiate its assessment unless this information is provided in full as requested. Failure to provide complete information may result in delays to the assessment process.

A “complete” response involves three components: 1) a written summary response, 2) supporting evidence, and 3) any planned programme revisions.

- 1) **Written summary responses**: The programme is encouraged to construct written summary responses in a manner that provides for general understanding of the given programme procedure, independent of supporting evidence. TAB will confirm each response in the supplementary evidence provided by the programme. Please note that written summary responses should be provided in all cases—supporting evidence (described in 2 below) should not be considered as an alternative to a complete summary response.
- 2) **Supporting evidence**: Most questions in this form request *evidence of programme procedures or programme elements*. Such evidence may be found in excerpts or quotations of programme standards, requirements, or guidance documents; templates; programme website or registry contents; or in some cases, in specific methodologies. To help manage file size, the programme should limit supporting documentation to that which directly substantiates the programme’s statements in this form.

Programmes are expected to provide such evidence, along with the written summary response, in the following ways:

- a) copying/pasting the relevant excerpts or quotations of programme documentation directly into this form (no character limits);
- b) web links to the sources of these excerpts or quotations and any supporting documentation, with instructions for finding the relevant information within the linked source (i.e. identifying the specific text, paragraph(s), or section(s) where TAB can find evidence of the programme procedure(s) in question);
- c) if needed, attaching supporting documentation to this form at the time of submission, with instructions for finding the relevant information within the attached document(s);

EXAMPLE of preferred approach to providing supporting evidence that could meet expectations for complete responses to a question:

“The Programme ensures its consistency with this requirement by requiring / undertaking / etc. the following:

[*Summary response*: Paragraph(s) introducing and summarizing specific programme procedures that are relevant to the question]

[*Evidence*: Quotes/excerpts of the relevant provisions in the programme’s procedures, with citations]

The full contents of these procedures can be found in [Document title, page X, Section X, paragraphs X-X]. This document is publicly available at this weblink: [weblink].”

3) Planned programme revisions: Where the programme has any plans to revise the programme (e.g., its policies, procedures, measures, tracking systems, governance or legal arrangements), including to enhance consistency with a given criterion or guideline, please provide the following information in response to any and all relevant form question(s):

- a) Planned revision(s);
- b) Process and expected timeline to develop and implement the proposed revision(s);
- c) Process and timeline for external communication and implementation of the revision(s).

Scope of application

The programme may elect to submit for TAB assessment all, *or only a subset*, of the activities supported by the programme. The programme is requested to identify, in the following Appendices, the activities that it wishes to submit for, or exclude from, TAB’s assessment:

In [Appendix B “Programme Assessment Scope”](#), the programme should clearly identify, at the “activity type” level (e.g., sector(s), sub-sector(s), and/or programme/project “type(s)”), elements that the programme **is submitting for TAB’s assessment** of CORSIA eligibility; as well as the specific

methodologies, protocols, and/or framework(s) associated with these programme elements; which *are* described in this form.

In [Appendix C “Programme Exclusions Scope”](#), the programme should clearly identify, at the “activity type” level (e.g., sector(s), sub-sector(s), and/or programme/project “type(s)”), any elements the programme *is not submitting for TAB’s assessment* of CORSIA eligibility, which *are not* described in this form; as well as the specific methodologies, protocols, and/or framework(s) associated with these programme elements.

In [Appendix D “Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation”](#), the programme should update and re-submit the *Registry Attestation*, if any information therein has changed since it last submitted the Registry Attestation. If no information has changed, the programme may elect to re-submit its previous Registry Attestation form.

Treatment of EUC-relevant programme procedures at the methodology level

Programmes that identify with the following explanations are encouraged to summarize and provide evidence of both their overarching *programme-level* procedure(s) and *methodology-level* procedure(s) wherever relevant:

The CORSIA EUC and TAB assessments typically apply to *programme-level* procedures rather than to individual methodologies or projects. Most programmes’ overarching guidance documents contain a mix of *general/guiding* requirements and *technical* ones. However, some programmes set out general requirements in overarching guidance documents, while reflecting key technical procedures in programme methodologies¹⁰. **Such methodologies may be relevant to TAB’s assessment.** This could be the case where, e.g., the methodologies are developed directly by the programme (staff or contractors); the programme must refer to a methodology’s requirements when describing its alignment with the EUC; and/or the programme’s general requirements alone are too high-level/non-specific for TAB to assess them as stand-alone procedures.

EXAMPLE: Programme A’s project standard contains its *programme-level* general requirements. The standard requires all activities to pass a programme-approved additionality test. However, Programme A sets out a unique list of approved tests in each of its methodologies—rather than providing a single list or menu in its programme-level standard. These lists vary across different activity types or category(ies). Thus, TAB may ultimately need to assess Programme A’s programme- *and* methodology-level requirements in order to confirm its use of the specific additionality tests called for under the *Must be Additional* criterion.

“Linked” certification schemes

This application form should be completed and submitted exclusively on behalf of the programme that is described in Part I of this form.

Some programmes may supplement their standards by collaborating with other schemes that certify, e.g., the social or ecological “co-benefits” of mitigation. The programme can reflect a linked scheme’s

¹⁰ Note that any applicant may use different terminology. For example, a programme may refer to a “methodology” as a protocol or framework.

procedures in responses to this form, where this is seen as enhancing—i.e., going “above and beyond”—the programme’s own procedures. For example, the programme may describe how a linked scheme audits sustainable development outcomes; but is not expected to report the linked scheme’s board members or staff persons. Programmes should clearly identify any information provided in this form that pertains to a linked certification scheme and/or only applies when a linked certification scheme is used.

Disclosure of programme application forms and public comments

Application materials, including information submitted in Appendices B, C, and D, as well as other information submitted by applicants will be publicly available on the ICAO CORSIA website, except for materials which the applicants designate as ‘business confidential’.

The public will be invited to submit comments on the information submitted, including regarding consistency with the emissions unit criteria (EUC), through the ICAO CORSIA website, for consideration by the TAB in its assessment. All public comments that meet the submission guidelines are published as received and Programme responses to public comments are not published on the ICAO website.

SECTION III: APPLICATION FORM

General information

A. Programme Information

Programme name: [Cercarbono](#)

Administering Organization¹¹: [Certificadora de Carbono SAS](#)

Official mailing address: [Calle 7 Sur #42-70 Of. 1707, Medellín, Colombia](#)

Telephone #: [+57 324 684 8384](#)

Official web address: [www.cercarbono.com](#)

B. Programme Administrator Information

Full name and title: [Alex Saer - CEO](#)

Employer / Company (*if not programme*): [Certificadora de Carbono SAS](#)

E-mail address: alexsaer@cercarbono.com

Telephone #: [+57 317 349 6000](#)

C. Programme Representative Information (if different from Programme Administrator)

Full name and title: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Employer / Company (*if not Programme*): [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

E-mail address: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Telephone #: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

D. Programme Senior Staff / Leadership (e.g., President / CEO, board members)

List the names and titles of programme's senior staff / leadership, including board members:

Board of Directors

- [Carlos Trujillo Trujillo – Chairman](#)
- [Ousmane Fall Sarr – Board Member](#)
- [Federico Hoyos – Board Member](#)
- [Patricio Lombardi – Board Member](#)
- [Wei Mei Hum – Board Member](#)

¹¹ Name of the business, government agency, organization, or other entity that administers the Emissions Unit Programme, *if different from "Programme Name"*.

Chief Executive Officer

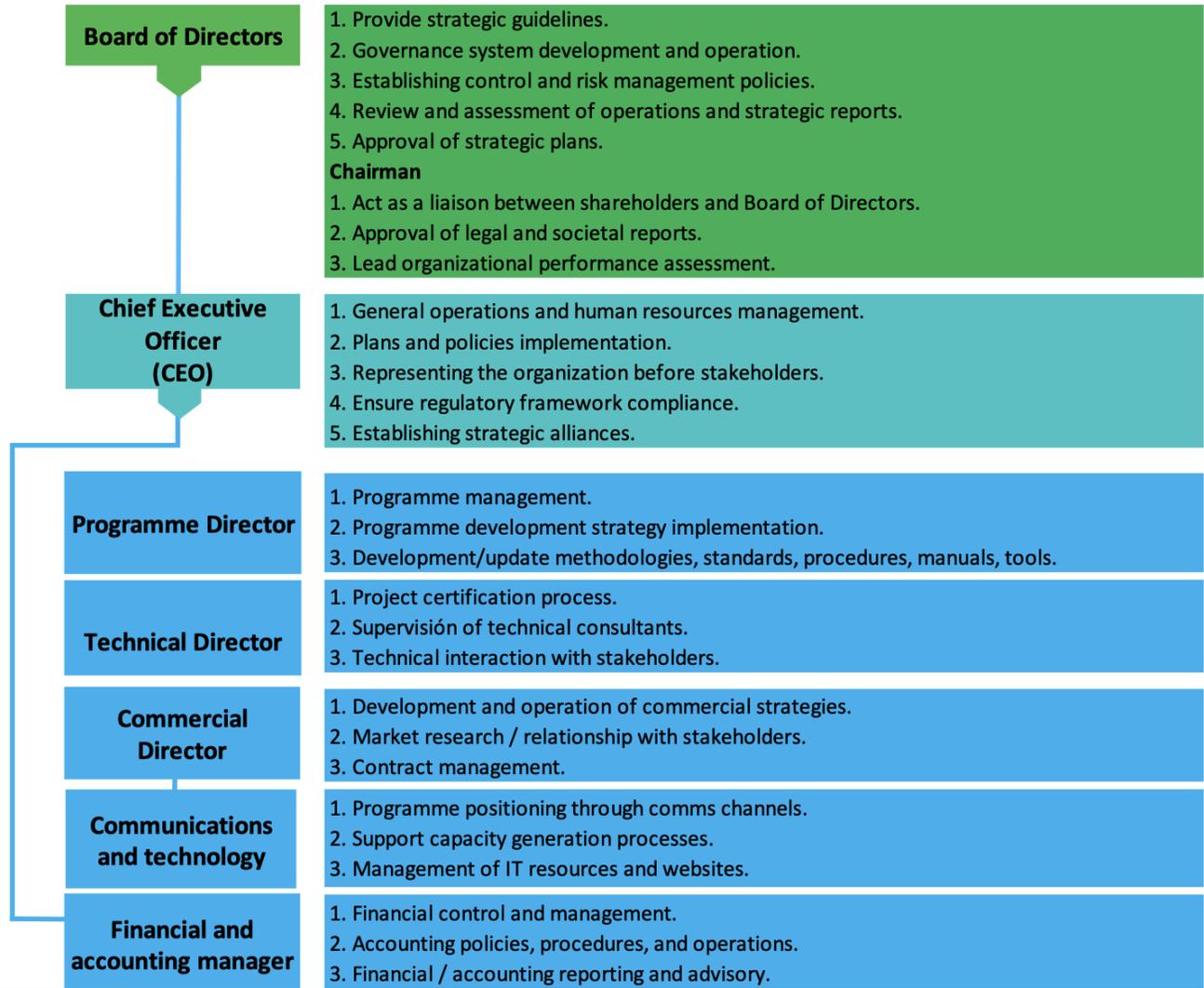
- Alex Saer Saker

Executive Staff

- Jorge Plauchu, Carbon Programme Director
- Catalina Romero, Carbon Technical Director
- Luisa Lopera, Account Manager (Temporarily acting as Commercial Director)
- Valentina Fierro, Commercial and Communication Analyst (Temporarily acting as Communications Director)
- Jennifer Correa, Finance and Accounting Manager

More info available at: [Our team](#).

Provide an organization chart (in the space below or as an attachment) that illustrates, or otherwise describes, the functional relationship a) between the individuals listed in D; and b) between those individuals and programme staff / employees; and c) the functions of each organizational unit and interlinkages with other units.



More info about functional relationships on the document [Cercarbono Governance Overview v1.1](#) document.

Questionnaire

Note—where “evidence” is requested in *Part 1* through *Part 5*, the programme is expected to provide quotes/excerpts and web links to documentation and to identify the specific text, paragraph(s), or section(s) where TAB can find evidence of the programme procedure(s) in question. If that is not possible, then the programme may provide evidence of programme procedures directly in the text boxes provided (by copying/pasting the relevant provisions in full) and/or by attached supporting documentation, as recommended in “SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS—*Form Completion: Supporting Evidence*”.

Note—“*Paragraph X.X*” in this form refers to corresponding paragraph(s) in Appendix A “Supplementary Information for Assessment of Emissions Unit Programmes”.

Note—Where the programme has any plans to revise the programme (e.g., its policies, procedures, measures, tracking systems, governance or legal arrangements), including to enhance consistency with a given criterion or guideline, provide the following information in response to any and all relevant form question(s):

- Proposed revision(s);
- Process and proposed timeline to develop and implement the proposed revision(s);
- Process and timeline for external communication and implementation of the revision(s).

PART 1: Governance and Safeguards: Sustainable Development Criteria; Do no net harm; Safeguards System; Transparency and Public Participation Provisions; Governance; Legal Nature and Transfer of Units

Criterion: Legal nature and transfer of units

Q1: Does the Program... (<i>Paragraph 2.5</i>)	
(a) ...define and ensure the underlying attributes of a unit?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(b) ... and publicly disclose process by which it does so?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(c) ...define and ensure the property aspects of a unit?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(d) ... and publicly disclose process by which it does so?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the processes, policies, and/or procedures referred to in a) and d), including their availability to the public:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) and b) The Cercarbono Programme defines and ensures the underlying attributes and the property aspects of a unit through an integrated regulatory and registry-based framework, and publicly discloses the processes by which this is done.

Under the Programme, the underlying attributes of a unit and its property aspects are intrinsically linked. The underlying attributes define the environmental, technical and temporal identity of each unit, while the property aspects arise only once those attributes have been fully validated, verified, certified and registered.

The underlying attributes of a Carboncer are defined in the *Cercarbono’s Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification (v4.5.1, Section 4.2)* (hereinafter, the “*Cercarbono Protocol (v4.5.1)*”), which establishes the principles and characteristics that each unit must meet, including that units be real, additional, independently verified, measurable, unique, permanent and free from double counting. These attributes are confirmed through third-party validation and verification and become fixed upon certification.

The *Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme (v2.3.1, Section 6.2)* (hereinafter, the “*Cercarbono Procedures (v2.3.1)*”), operationalize these attributes through the registration and serialization of units in EcoRegistry. Each issued unit receives a unique serial number that encodes key attributes such as the CCMP project ID, country, sector, methodology, validator, verifier, vintage, among others, ensuring unique identification, traceability and transparency.

c) and d) The property aspects of a unit are ensured through legally grounded and independently assessed procedures set out in the *Cercarbono Procedures (v2.3.1)*. In accordance with **Sections 4.3.3.2 (Property rights)** and **4.4.11 (Ownership assessment)**, property aspects are subject to mandatory third-party assessment at validation and verification stages.

Ownership of issued units is thereafter determined and tracked exclusively through the [Programme Registry](#), and any transfer of a unit may only occur through registry-recorded transactions, which necessarily entail the transfer of the full set of underlying attributes reflected in the unit’s unique serial number.

The rules governing the definition of attributes, registration, ownership and transfer of units are publicly disclosed through the Programme’s Protocol, Procedures and the EcoRegistry platform, in Cercarbono’s website www.cercarbono.com

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

Criterion: Programme governance

Q2. Does the programme publicly disclose... (<i>Paragraph 2.7</i>)	
a) ...who is responsible for the administration of the programme?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...how decisions are made?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Provide evidence that this information is available to the public:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) **Yes.** The Cercarbono Programme publicly discloses who is responsible for the administration of the programme, as set out in its [website \(About Us / Who we are section\)](#), and in the company's bylaws, which are part of the public records of the Medellín-Colombia Chamber of Commerce and can be requested by any interested party.

Roles and responsibilities are disclosed in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\) \(Section 2\)](#), the [Cercarbono Governance Overview v 1.1](#), which are also publicly available through Cercarbono's official documentation channels.

The programme's administrative responsibilities are clearly allocated and publicly documented as follows:

- Legal Representative of Certificadora de Carbono S.A.S., responsible for ensuring legal compliance of the programme and representing the organization before national and international authorities and stakeholders.
- General Assembly of Shareholders, which holds fiduciary responsibility for the company and approves strategic matters such as statutory reforms, governance structure changes, and long-term financial and institutional arrangements.
- Board of Directors, composed predominantly of independent members, with oversight responsibility for the certification programme and its long-term strategic direction.
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO), appointed by the Board of Directors, responsible for the day-to-day administration and operation of the Cercarbono certification programme, including implementation of policies, procedures, and programme decisions.

More detailed information on the legal and governance framework is contained in the **Programme’s Plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements** (attached, business confidential).

b) Yes. The Cercarbono Programme publicly discloses how decisions are made. Decision-making within the programme is governed by a formally defined and publicly documented governance framework, which establishes clear roles, responsibilities, and decision hierarchies ([Cercarbono Governance Overview v 1.1](#)).

Operational decisions related to project certification, issuance, registry operations, and compliance with programme rules are implemented in accordance with documented procedures set out in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), including defined checks, independent third-party validation and verification, and disclosure requirements.

The **Programme’s Plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements** (attached, business confidential) further explains how governance bodies interact, how responsibilities are allocated over time, and how decisions related to programme continuity, updates, and risk management are reviewed and approved.

This ensures a clear separation between strategic oversight and operational implementation.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q3. If the programme is not directly and currently administered by a public agency, can the programme demonstrate up-to-date professional liability insurance policy of at least USD\$5M? (<i>Paragraph 2.7.4</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Provide evidence of such coverage:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Certificadora de Carbono S.A.S. maintains an up-to-date professional liability insurance policy with coverage of at least USD 5 million. Evidence is provided as part of this application (business confidential).

Poliza_Cercarbono.pdf (attached, business confidential). In Spanish

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
The professional liability insurance policy is renewed annually, with renewal scheduled each August.

Q4. Can the programme demonstrate that it has been... (<i>Paragraph 2.7.2</i>)	
a) ...continuously governed for at least the last two years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...continuously operational ¹² for at least the last two years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Provide evidence of the activities, policies, and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Established in 2016, the Cercarbono Programme has been continuously governed for at least the last two years through an active and functioning governance framework.

Throughout this period, the Programme has operated under a duly constituted Board of Directors, which has met on a regular basis and exercised oversight over programme strategy, regulatory and procedural updates, financial and operational performance, and matters related to programme integrity.

Continuity of governance and operations is evidenced by the uninterrupted functioning of the Board of Directors and executive management; the regular convening and documentation of Board meetings (published on the Programme’s [website](#), Documents – Minutes section); and the approval and oversight of programme updates and strategic decisions.

b) The Programme has also remained continuously operational throughout this period, maintaining an active portfolio of registered projects undergoing validation, verification, and certification; issuing carbon credits in each of the last two years as reflected in Cercarbono’s Project List at [Ecoregistry](#). It has also published annual programme activity reports (see [website](#) Documents – Annual Reports section).

These elements demonstrate continuous governance and uninterrupted operation of the Programme throughout the relevant two-year period.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q5. Does the programme have in place... (<i>Paragraph 2.7.2</i>)	
a) ...a plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...a plan for possible responses to the dissolution of the programme in its current form?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Provide evidence of the activities, policies, and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

¹² Note: For further explanation of the meaning of ‘operational’ for the purposes of the EUC and TAB’s assessments, please note para. 2.7.2.1 of Appendix A of this Application form, as well as the Initial screening questions in section 7.12 of the TAB Procedures.

a) Yes. The Cercarbono Programme has in place a written Plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements (v2.1; adopted 5 Feb 2024 and updated 12 Feb 2025) (attached – Business Confidential). The plan addresses the long-term administration of the programme’s multi-decadal elements, including: legal and governance framework, registry operations, credit management, and programme/methodology updates, as well as defined responsibilities for annual review and implementation.

The plan is underpinned by corporate and financial safeguards in the company’s bylaws, including a mandatory Working Capital Reserve, restrictions on profit distribution when prior losses remain uncovered, fiduciary duties of shareholders, and annual independent external financial auditing.

b) Yes. The Plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements establishes clear governance and procedural arrangements to address potential dissolution scenarios.

In the unlikely event of dissolution, the plan provides that the programme’s governance bodies remain active and responsible for overseeing the process, including the appointment of a liquidation agent to manage the dissolution in a controlled and transparent manner. The plan further requires the identification of a successor certification and registry programme with equivalent accreditation prior to any liquidation, the use of dedicated financial reserves to support continuity and data custody, and safeguards to protect the rights of project developers and credit holders.

Registry continuity and record integrity are further ensured through the programme’s independent registry provider (EcoRegistry), which maintains business continuity and data migration arrangements to support the preservation and transfer of programme records if required, as established in the Master Service Agreement (MSA) between Cercarbono and EcoRegistry (confidential and deliverable upon request).

Evidence:

- Plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements (attached, business confidential).
- EcoRegistry’s Business Continuity Plan (confidential and deliverable upon request).
- Master Service Agreement between Cercarbono and EcoRegistry (confidential and deliverable upon request).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Criteria: Multiple (re: Conflicts of interest)

Q6. Are policies and robust procedures in place ¹³ to... (<i>Paragraph 2.7.3</i>)	
a) ... prevent the programme administrators, staff, board members, and management from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of programme services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...ensure that, where such conflicts arise, they are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

¹³ *Note:* For programmes staffed solely by government officials and employees who are subject to domestic laws and regulations governing conflicts of interest, the programme may refer to these laws and regulations in responding to this question.

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) The Cercarbono Programme has in place detailed and binding policies and procedures to prevent financial, commercial, or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance and provision of programme services.

As set out in **Section 13** of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), the Programme establishes mandatory conflict-of-interest rules applicable to Board members, directors, employees, registry administrators, validation and verification bodies (VVBs), external consultants, programme participants, and other actors involved in the certification and registry processes. In addition, the [Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of Cercarbono](#), has a conflict of interest provision under its code of ethics.

Preventive measures include, inter alia:

- restrictions on the use and disclosure of confidential information for personal or third-party benefit;
- prohibitions on direct or indirect business relationships, shareholdings, employment, or advisory roles that could compromise independence;
- restrictions on outside employment, investments, and corporate opportunities that may influence professional judgment; and
- requirements to identify and disclose potential conflicts arising from family or related-party relationships.

These rules are mandatory and apply across all programme functions to ensure that certification, issuance, registry, and governance decisions are not influenced by external or personal interests.

b) Declaration, management, and isolation of conflicts

The Programme also has robust and procedurally defined mechanisms to ensure that any actual or potential conflicts of interest are identified, formally declared, and appropriately managed.

In accordance with **Section 13** of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#):

- all relevant actors are required to submit a [General Declaration of Conflict of Interest form](#) upon appointment or engagement and whenever a new potential conflict arises;
- Board members sign a conflict of interest declaration at each Board meeting (examples attached as business-confidential evidence);
- upon identification of a potential conflict, the individual concerned must immediately suspend any direct or indirect involvement in the related activity;
- the conflict is reported through formal channels and assessed by senior management and, where applicable, the Board of Directors;
- mitigation measures—including recusal, reassignment, escalation, or other corrective actions—are determined and documented in writing; and
- where a conflict is permanent and incompatible with the role, termination of the contractual relationship may be considered.

Specific procedures are also in place for VVBs and registry service providers, which are required to demonstrate equivalent conflict-of-interest safeguards and submit formal declarations as a condition for participation in the Programme. Conflict of interest statements signed by VVBs are publicly available as part of the documentation of each project, accessible through the project information page in the registry’s project list ([see project example](#)).

These measures ensure that conflicts of interest are effectively isolated and do not influence programme governance, certification decisions, or registry operations.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):

N/A

Q7. Are policies and robust procedures in place ¹¹ to... (<i>Paragraph 2.4.6</i>)	
a) ...prevent the programme registry administrators from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of registry services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...ensure that, where such conflicts arise, they are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. The Programme registry (Ecoregistry) has policies and robust procedures in place to prevent, identify, and manage financial, commercial, or fiduciary conflicts of interest.

Registry services are provided by EcoRegistry, which operates under a clear structural and functional separation from the Cercarbono Programme. EcoRegistry’s role is strictly limited to registration and accounting services and does not include validation, verification, certification, or programme governance decisions.

EcoRegistry applies its own internal integrity and governance controls to prevent and manage conflicts of interest, including:

- a mandatory Transparency and Business Ethics Program (PTEE) (Business confidential, available upon request), binding all shareholders, directors, employees, and contractors to a zero-tolerance standard regarding conflicts of interest and improper conduct;
- an internal Disciplinary Regime (Business confidential, available upon request), under which the concealment of conflicts of interest, misuse of confidential information, or acceptance of improper benefits are classified as serious offenses subject to sanctions, including termination;
- a strict gifts, hospitality, and invitations policy, prohibiting the acceptance of benefits intended to influence decisions and requiring disclosure of any courtesy received; and
- a confidential ethical reporting channel, managed independently from commercial functions, through which integrity concerns or conflicts of interest may be reported and investigated, with corrective measures including staff recusal where necessary (compliance@ecoregistry.io)

In addition to EcoRegistry’s internal controls, the Master Service Agreement between Cercarbono and EcoRegistry (Business confidential, available upon request) establishes binding conflict-of-interest obligations requiring independence, objectivity, and the disclosure of any actual or potential conflict of interest by shareholders, administrators, employees, contractors, or intermediaries of both parties. This contractual clause can be made available to the TAB upon request as business-confidential evidence.

Furthermore, Cercarbono’s conflict-of-interest policies and procedures, as described under Q6 and set out in **Section 13 of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#)**, explicitly apply to registry functions and registry administrators.

Together, these registry-level and programme-level measures ensure that conflicts of interest are effectively prevented, declared, isolated, and managed, without affecting the neutrality, integrity, or traceability of registry services.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

Q8. Are provisions in place to ensure the independence of accredited third-party entities performing validation and/or verification procedures, including... (<i>Paragraph 3.3.3</i>)	
a) ...requiring accredited third-party(ies) to disclose whether they or any of their family members are dealing in, promoting, or otherwise have a fiduciary relationship with anyone promoting or dealing in, the offset credits being evaluated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...to manage and/or prevent conflicts of interest between accredited third-party(ies) and the programme and the activities it supports?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...to address and isolate such conflicts, should they arise?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through c):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. In accordance with **Section 13.5** of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), all validation and verification bodies (VVBs) must have internal procedures to prevent conflicts of interest in validation and verification activities and to ensure that any such conflicts are declared and properly addressed.

As a condition of approval and continued participation, VVBs are required to be accredited under ISO/IEC 17029 and ISO 14065, in accordance with the Programme’s eligibility requirements ([Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), **Sections 10.1** and **10.2**). These accreditation frameworks include requirements for VVBs to have internal policies and procedures to identify and manage conflicts of interest, which are assessed as part of the Programme’s approval and oversight process.

VVBs are also required, as a condition of participation, to demonstrate independence and to submit conflict of interest declarations prior to each validation and verification engagement. Separate declarations are required for validation and for verification activities. These declarations cover actual or potential financial, commercial, fiduciary, advisory, or employment relationships, including those involving: the VVB itself, personnel assigned to the engagement, and family members or related persons of such personnel, where relevant. The declarations are uploaded to the registry and made publicly accessible as part of the project documentation on the [Ecoregistry](#) platform (project pages can be accessed by selecting any project in the Cercarbono project list available at <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects-list/cercarbono-co2>).

b) Yes. In accordance with **Sections 13.2** and **13.3** of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), identified conflicts must be formally notified and declared, assessed by Programme management and, where applicable, the Board of Directors, and addressed through documented mitigation measures. In addition, **Section 13.5** requires VVBs to submit conflict-of-interest declarations prior to each validation and verification engagement and to maintain equivalent internal procedures.

c) Yes. Under **Section 13.2** of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), individuals affected by a conflict must immediately suspend their involvement in the affected activity, and **Section 13.2.1** provides for the reassignment of responsibilities or, where necessary, termination of the contractual relationship when a conflict is incompatible with the role performed. These measures, together with the preventive boundaries established in **Sections 13.1** and **13.4**, ensure that conflicts are contained and do not affect the integrity of Programme outcomes.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

Criterion: Transparency and public participation provisions

Q9. Does the programme publicly disclose what information is captured and made available to different stakeholders? (<i>Paragraph 2.8</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Programme explicitly defines what information is captured, how it is classified, and how it is disclosed to different stakeholders through its regulatory framework and registry implementation.

At the regulatory level, **Section 12 (Confidentiality)** of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) establishes a formal classification of information into: public, private, and mixed. **Table 13** of the Procedures specifies the confidentiality status of CCMP information within the registry, clearly identifying which documents and data elements must be publicly available.

In addition, multiple sections of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) define disclosure obligations throughout the certification cycle:

- **Section 4.2** – Public comments on CCMPs;
- **Sections 6.1–6.5** – Issuance, registration, transfer, retirement, and cancellation of units (including serial number allocation and status tracking); and
- **Section 14 (Grievance mechanism)** – Public access to complaint channels and complaint handling procedures.

While the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) define the categories of information to be disclosed and their confidentiality status, these requirements are operationalized through EcoRegistry’s contractual and technical framework. [EcoRegistry’s Terms and Conditions](#) define “Public Information” and explicitly list the documents subject to public disclosure, including Project Design Documents, Validation and Verification Reports and Statements, Monitoring Reports, Certification Reports, Certificates of Issuance, Certificates of Retirement, and Tables of Retirements.

The Terms further define “Public registration”, as the service of registering and publicly disclosing such information through the platform. Additionally, the registry assigns unique serial numbers to environmental asset certificates and maintains accounting and traceability throughout issuance, transfer, and retirement processes, while ensuring permanent availability of registered information and preservation of traceability even in cases of account deletion or service suspension

Together, these provisions ensure that the Programme defines not only which information is captured, but also when it must be disclosed, to whom, and under which procedural safeguards.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q10. Does the programme publicly disclose its local stakeholder consultation requirements (if applicable)? (<i>Paragraph 2.8</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbone Programme publicly discloses its local stakeholder consultation requirements through its Protocol, Safeguards framework, and Certification Procedures.

At the programme level, **Section 7.12** of the [Cercarbone Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes requirements for effective participation, including:

- Public consultation of CCMPs (**Section 7.12.1**);
- Public consultation of documents, tools, and methodologies (**Section 7.12.2**);
- Comments on projects (**Section 7.12.3**); and
- Contact and grievance mechanisms (**Section 7.12.5**).

These provisions are publicly available as part of the Programme’s regulatory documentation.

In addition, the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbone’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#) establish detailed requirements for local stakeholder engagement, including:

- Full and effective participation (**Section 4.2.2**);
- Respect for traditional knowledge and human rights; and
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), where applicable (**Annex 1**).

This document further specifies instruments and procedures for participation (**Sections 6 and 6.1**), including FPIC development steps and additional participation mechanisms, which are publicly accessible.

Operationally, [Cercarbone Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) (**Section 4.2**) define how local stakeholder consultation is incorporated into the certification cycle, including:

- Public comments on CCMPs;
- Documentation and response to stakeholder comments; and
- Disclosure of consultation outcomes within project documentation.

These documents are publicly available on the Programme’s website, thereby ensuring that local stakeholder consultation requirements are transparent, accessible, and clearly defined prior to project registration and certification.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

Q11. Does the programme.... (<i>Paragraph 2.8</i>)	
a) ... conduct public comment periods for the following (<i>select all that apply</i>)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> methodologies, protocols, or frameworks under development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> activities seeking registration or approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> operational activities (e.g., ongoing stakeholder feedback) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> additions or revisions to programme procedures or rulesets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ... disclose its public comments provisions and requirements?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

c) ... disclose how public comments are considered (*if applicable*)?

YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the procedures referred to in items a) through c):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

The Cercarbono Programme conducts public comment processes and publicly discloses the provisions governing such processes, including how public comments are considered within the Programme's decision-making framework.

a) Public comment processes

As described in the Programme's publicly available documentation, public comment processes may be conducted, where applicable, for:

- **Methodologies, protocols, or frameworks under development or undergoing material updates**, which may be published for public comment prior to approval, in accordance with the Programme's methodology development and governance provisions ([Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Section 15.1.7, and [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\) Section 7.12.2](#)). Consultation periods are publicly announced on the Programme's website (www.cercarbono.com) under the "Consultations" section, where draft documents are made available for review. Each consultation specifies a defined opening and closing date, and, upon closure, comments received and corresponding responses are published.
- **Activities seeking registration or approval**, where stakeholder consultation or public feedback is required under applicable programme rules ([Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Section 4.2, and [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\) Section 7.12.3](#)), establishes a 30 calendar day period. During this period, project documentation is made publicly available through the Programme's website (www.cercarbono.com) (Consultations/Comments on Projects), and stakeholders may submit comments through the designated consultation interface linked to EcoRegistry. Open consultations are publicly listed, and, upon closure, comments received are recorded and made publicly accessible as part of the project documentation.
- **Operational activities**, stakeholder input is not limited to formal consultation windows. The Programme maintains mechanisms that allow comments, objections, or grievances to be submitted at any stage of project implementation. This includes the Request Mechanism ([Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), Section 7.12.5) and the Grievance Mechanism ([Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Section 14). Additionally, under the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono's Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#), Annex 2, each project's minisite maintains a permanently open "Comments" channel, enabling continuous stakeholder engagement beyond formal consultation periods ([see project example](#)) (project pages can be accessed by selecting any project in the Cercarbono project list available at <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects-list/cercarbono-co2>).
- **Additions or revisions to programme procedures or rulesets**, are subject to the same public consultation framework applicable to methodologies. Draft documents are published with defined consultation periods, and comments received — together with corresponding responses — are disclosed upon closure, consistent with [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), Section 7.12.2 and [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Section 15.

b) Disclosure of public comment provisions

The [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) publicly disclose the circumstances under which public comment processes apply; the minimum procedural requirements for such processes; and the responsibilities of the Programme, project proponents, and accredited third-party entities in relation to public comments. These

provisions are set out in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) (Section 7.12) and the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) (Sections 4.2 and 15).

c) Consideration of public comments

Under [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) Section 7.12.2, all comments received during public consultation periods must be provided with an adequate response, and consolidated results — including comments and responses — must be published upon closure of the consultation.

For projects, the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Section 4.2 (Table 2) establishes the procedure to receive, document, respond to, and publish public comments. The treatment of stakeholder inputs is assessed during validation by accredited VVBs under Sections 4.2 and 4.3, and unresolved issues must be addressed before validation and certification can proceed (Section 4.5.1).

Outside formal consultation periods, stakeholders may submit inputs through the Request Mechanism ([Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), Section 7.12.5) and the Grievance Mechanism ([Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Section 14), which applies at any stage of implementation

Other Evidence

- Project consultation page <https://www.cercarbono.com/comments-on-projects/>.
- Methodologies, normative and other documents consultation page <https://www.cercarbono.com/public-consultation-of-documents/>.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Criteria: Safeguards system and Do no net harm

Q12. Does the Programme <u>have in place</u> dedicated safeguards to address... (Paragraph 2.9)	
a) ...environmental risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...social risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) Are these safeguards publicly disclosed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the safeguards referred to in a) and c), including their availability to the public:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a and b) Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes dedicated safeguards to address environmental and social risks associated with mitigation activities.

Environmental and social safeguards are defined primarily in the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#), which establishes environmental and territorial safeguards applicable to Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs). These safeguards include requirements related to:

- **Section 4.1** (“Institutional safeguards”), including recognition of governance structures and consistency with international agreements.

- **Section 4.2** (“Social and cultural safeguards”), including respect for traditional knowledge, human rights, full and effective participation, among others.
- **Section 4.3.1** (“Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources”), including biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Section 4.3.2** (“Prevention and management of non-permanence (reversal) risks”), including risks such as forest fires, illegal deforestation, land-use change, or ecosystem degradation.
- **Section 4.3.3** (“Measures to prevent displacement of GHG emissions (leakage)”) resulting from project activities.

In addition, the safeguards framework requires CCMPs to implement environmental risk identification, mitigation planning, and monitoring through a structured risk analysis and management process, established in **Section 7** – “Risk Analysis and Management”, including **Section 7.1** (“Justification for risk analysis and management”), **Section 7.2** (“Risk mitigation plan”), and **Section 7.3** (“Monitoring and reporting of the risk mitigation plan”). These provisions ensure that environmental and social risks are systematically identified, assessed, mitigated, and monitored throughout the certification cycle.

These safeguards operate under the overarching “no net harm” principle, which requires mitigation activities to avoid generating environmental or social damage and to promote the sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources.

Complementarily, the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) integrates these safeguards within the Programme’s certification framework. In particular:

- **Section 7.10** – “Safeguards” establishes that projects must comply with environmental and social safeguards as a condition for certification.
- **Sections 9.3 and 9.4** – “Validation and Verification” require that the application of safeguards, risk analyses, and mitigation measures be assessed by accredited Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) during validation and verification processes.

c) Yes. All safeguard provisions form part of the Programme’s publicly available regulatory documentation and are applied to all projects seeking certification under the Cercarbono Programme.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q13. Please describe, and provide evidence of, how the safeguards system in Question 12 above is used to ensure that environmental and social risks are identified, assessed and managed: (*Paragraph 3.8*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Under the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) for Voluntary Carbon Certification v4.5.1, and in accordance with the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#), the safeguards system is operationalized as a mandatory, auditable, and enforceable risk-based due-diligence process applied at defined control points throughout the certification cycle.

The [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#) establish the substantive environmental and social safeguards, including requirements for risk identification, stakeholder participation, environmental protection, and mitigation of potential impacts. These provisions are complemented by the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), particularly **Section 7.10** (“Safeguards”) and **Sections 9.3 and 9.4** (“Validation and Verification”), which define how these safeguards must be applied, assessed, and enforced within the Programme’s certification framework.

Environmental and social risks are initially identified and assessed during the project design stage through the preparation of the Project Design Document (PDD). This process includes stakeholder mapping and structured risk screening in accordance with the safeguards framework established in the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#) particularly **Section 7** (“Risk Analysis and Management”), including **Section 7.1** (“Justification for risk analysis and management”), **Section 7.2** (“Risk mitigation plan”), and **Section 7.3** (“Monitoring and reporting of the risk mitigation plan”).

Once identified, risks must be addressed through binding mitigation and participation measures, which may include environmental protection measures, stakeholder engagement procedures, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC/CLPI) where applicable, grievance and conflict-resolution mechanisms, and labour and gender safeguards. These measures form part of the project documentation and are subject to independent validation by an accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB) prior to project registration.

Following registration, the safeguards framework requires continuous monitoring and periodic third-party verification of the implementation and effectiveness of mitigation measures during each verification cycle. In accordance with [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), **Sections 9.3** and **9.4**, VVBs assess whether safeguards requirements have been properly implemented and maintained. Any deficiencies identified during validation or verification result in formal non-conformities that must be corrected before the project can proceed with certification or credit issuance.

Through this integrated framework, the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#) provide the normative safeguards requirements, while the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) ensures their systematic application, monitoring, enforcement, and independent verification throughout the lifecycle of Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects.

Evidence of safeguards implementation is publicly disclosed through each project’s minisite on the EcoRegistry platform (<https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects-list/cercarbono-co2>), which provides access to the Project Design Document (PDD) containing environmental and social risk analyses, public consultation records, monitoring reports, and validation and verification reports issued by accredited VVBs. These publicly available documents provide auditable evidence that safeguards are applied, independently verified, and enforced across the full lifecycle of certified mitigation activities.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q14. Does the programme have in place... (<i>Paragraph 3.8</i>)	
a) ... institutions, processes, and procedures to implement, monitor, and enforce the environmental and social safeguards?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) Are these institutions, processes, and procedures publicly disclosed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the institutions, processes and procedures referred to in a) above, including their public disclosure:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) The safeguards framework is established in the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#), particularly:

- **Section 3** – Scope, which establishes the applicability of safeguards to all Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs);

- **Section 4** – Safeguards, which defines the substantive safeguards framework, including **Section 4.2** – Social and Cultural Safeguards and **Section 4.3** – Environmental and Territorial Safeguards;
- **Section 5** – Due Diligence Process, which establishes the mandatory safeguards due diligence process; and
- **Section 7** – Risk Analysis and Management, including **Section 7.1** (“Justification for risk analysis and management”), **Section 7.2** (“Risk mitigation plan”), and **Section 7.3** (“Monitoring and reporting of the risk mitigation plan”).

These safeguards are operationalised within the Programme’s certification framework through the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), particularly:

- **Section 7.10** – “Safeguards”, which requires projects to comply with environmental and social safeguards as a condition for certification;
- **Section 7.12** – “Effective participation”, which establishes requirements for stakeholder participation and consultation; and
- **Sections 9.3 and 9.4** – “Validation and Verification”, which establish the independent validation and verification processes applicable to safeguards implementation.

Operational procedures governing the certification cycle are further defined in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), particularly **Section 4** – Certification Cycle, which establishes the procedural stages for project registration, validation, monitoring, verification, and credit issuance.

Institutional roles are clearly defined and functionally separated to ensure independence, transparency, and accountability:

- Project proponents (CCMP holders), responsible for safeguards due diligence and implementation;
- Accredited Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs), responsible for independent validation and verification of safeguards compliance; and
- Cercarbono as Programme Administrator, responsible for programme oversight, review of validation and verification findings, and enforcement of certification rules.

Mandatory processes embedded in the certification cycle include safeguards risk analysis at the project design stage, public consultation procedures (minimum 30-day period), independent validation prior to project registration, ongoing monitoring of safeguards measures during implementation, and periodic third-party verification prior to credit issuance.

Enforcement mechanisms are integrated within the certification system. Where non-conformities or findings are identified by the VVB during validation or verification, corrective actions must be implemented and verified before the project may proceed to registration or credit issuance. Where findings remain unresolved, certification actions, including registration or issuance of credits, may be withheld in accordance with Programme procedures.

b) Yes. The institutions, processes, and procedures governing safeguards implementation, monitoring, and enforcement are publicly disclosed.

At the programme level, the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#), the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), and the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) are publicly available within the Programme’s documentation framework and describe institutional responsibilities, due diligence requirements, validation and verification procedures, safeguards monitoring, and enforcement mechanisms.

At the project level, each registered project has a publicly accessible minisite on the EcoRegistry platform, which provides access to the Project Design Document (PDD), public consultation records, validation and verification reports issued by accredited VVBs, and verified monitoring reports (project pages can be accessed by selecting any project in the Cercarbono project list available at <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects-list/cercarbono-co2>).

Where sensitive documentation (for example, detailed Free, Prior and Informed Consent – FPIC/CLPI documentation) cannot be fully disclosed, the adequacy and conformity of such documentation are independently assessed by the VVB and reflected in publicly available validation and verification reports. This ensures transparency, traceability, and accountability while protecting sensitive stakeholder information.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q15. Are procedures in place to ensure that offset projects do not violate local, state/provincial, national or international regulations or obligations? (<i>Paragraph 3.8</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes mandatory procedures to ensure that Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs) comply with applicable local, state/provincial, national, and international legal and regulatory requirements as a condition for certification and credit issuance.

These requirements are established in the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#) and the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), which require projects to demonstrate legal compliance throughout the certification cycle.

In particular, the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#) establish legal compliance obligations through:

- **Section 4.1** – Institutional Safeguards, including **Section 4.1.1** (“Correspondence with international agreements and national regulations”), which requires that projects be aligned with applicable international agreements and national regulatory frameworks; and
- **Section 5** – (“Due Diligence Process”), which requires project proponents to conduct a structured due diligence process that includes verification of compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements prior to project registration.

These requirements are operationalised through the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), which integrates regulatory compliance into the certification framework. In particular:

- **Section 7.10** (“Safeguards”) – Safeguards and Sustainable Development Requirements, which requires projects to demonstrate compliance with applicable environmental, social, and governance safeguards; and
- **Sections 9.3** and **9.4** (“Validation and Verification”), which require accredited VVBs to independently assess project documentation and confirm compliance with applicable regulatory frameworks during validation and verification processes.

Evidence of legal compliance must be documented in the Project Design Document (PDD) and supporting documentation, including evidence of land tenure or rights of use, compliance with applicable environmental and social regulations, and alignment with relevant national or international legal frameworks.

During validation and verification, VVBs assess whether projects comply with applicable laws and regulatory requirements. Any non-compliance or regulatory inconsistencies identified during validation or verification must be resolved before project registration or credit issuance.

Through this framework of legal due diligence, independent third-party validation and verification, and ongoing monitoring, the Cercarbono Programme ensures that certified mitigation activities do not violate applicable legal or regulatory obligations.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Criterion: Sustainable development criteria

Q16. Does the programme use sustainable development criteria? (<i>Paragraph 2.10</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Programme applies clearly defined, documented, and mandatory sustainable development criteria, aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sustainable development is integrated into the Programme at two complementary levels:

1. Programme level

At the programme level, the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) explicitly incorporates sustainable development as a core and mandatory component of the certification framework. **Section 7.11** requires all Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs) to identify and report their contributions to the SDGs, consistent with the Programme’s overarching principles, including no net harm, transparency, integrity, and stakeholder participation.

In addition, programme-level provisions on public consultation, validation, verification, and disclosure ensure that information related to sustainable development contributions is subject to independent third-party assessment and public scrutiny throughout the certification cycle (**Section 9.3** and **9.4**).

2. Project level

At the project level, sustainable development criteria are operationalized through the Cercarbono [Tool to Report Contributions from Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to the Sustainable Development Goals v1.3](#), supported by the [Cercarbono’s Guidelines to Report Contributions from CCMPs to the SDGs \(v1.3\)](#), a standardized evidence annex, and a defined review rubric. The completion of this SDG Tool is mandatory for CCMPs.

Under this framework, project proponents are required to:

- Identify material SDGs and relevant targets, based on the sectoral activity of the CCMP;
- Define a clear causal link (theory of change) between project activities and expected SDG outcomes;
- Report SDG contributions using defined indicators, quantitative included in the SDG Tool, where applicable; and
- Provide supporting documentation as verifiable evidence for each reported contribution.

The SDG Tool also requires that contributions be supported by documented evidence, which may include project documentation, monitoring reports, official records, or third-party documentation demonstrating the existence and magnitude of the reported contribution.

Once the tool and supporting evidence are submitted, an accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB) reviews the information and assesses the consistency of the causal relationship, indicators used, and evidence provided before approving the reported SDG contributions.

The assessment of SDG contributions therefore forms part of the validation and verification processes, and the results are reflected in the corresponding validation and verification reports.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

<p>Q17. Does the programme have in place and publicly disclose procedures that identify a list or menu or potential sustainable development indicators that may, for example, enumerate relevant sustainable development goals (SDG) and, as appropriate, additionally include indicators that are publicly specified by a host country? (<i>Paragraph 2.10.2</i>)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Programme has in place and publicly discloses procedures that define a structured and documented set (menu) of sustainable development indicators aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

These procedures are implemented through the Cercarbono [Tool to Report Contributions from Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to the Sustainable Development Goals v1.3](#), supported by the [Cercarbono’s Guidelines to Report Contributions from CCMPs to the SDGs \(v1.3\)](#).

Section 4 (“Materiality of climate change mitigation initiatives in terms of the SDGs”) establishes a sector-based materiality framework that identifies SDGs considered relevant for different mitigation sectors, providing guidance for selecting appropriate SDG contributions.

Section 5.1 (“Tool completion”) requires CCMP proponents to select relevant SDGs and report contributions using indicators included in the SDG Tool, which provides a predefined list of indicators for reporting SDG contributions.

In addition, **Section 6.4** (“Obligatory completion”) establishes that completion of the SDG Tool is mandatory for CCMPs, ensuring consistent identification and reporting of sustainable development indicators within the programme.

Through this framework, the Programme publicly specifies a structured set of SDG-aligned indicators and procedures for their application in certified mitigation activities.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

<p>Q18. Do the Program’s procedures clearly state that only units that have been or will be issued to activities that report their sustainable development contributions or co-benefits according to criteria above, can be identified as CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units? (<i>Paragraph 2.10.2</i>)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme requires Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs) to report their contributions to sustainable development as a condition of certification, and explicitly establishes this requirement as part of the eligibility criteria for CORSIA-eligible Carboncers.

Section 3 (“Eligibility Criteria”) of the document [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#) establishes that Carboncers must:

“Be issued to Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs) that report their sustainable development contributions or co-benefits in accordance with the applicable provisions of Cercarbono’s regulatory framework, including the Cercarbono’s Guidelines to Report Contributions from CCMPs to the SDGs and associated reporting requirements.”

This requirement is operationalized under the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), **Section 7.11**, which requires CCMP proponents to identify and report their contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Project proponents must complete the Cercarbono [Tool to Report Contributions from Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to the Sustainable Development Goals v1.3](#), supported by the [Cercarbono’s Guidelines to Report Contributions from CCMPs to the SDGs \(v1.3\)](#).

Section 5.1 (“Tool completion”) establishes the procedure for completing the SDG Tool, requiring project proponents to identify relevant SDGs, select applicable indicators, and report their contributions to those indicators. **Section 5.2** (“Approval of contributions”) establishes that the reported contributions are subject to review and approval as part of the certification process. In addition, **Section 6.4** (“Obligatory completion”) establishes that completion of the SDG Tool is mandatory for Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs).

The reported contributions must be supported by evidence and are reviewed by an accredited VVB during the validation and verification processes.

Accordingly, only activities that comply with the Programme’s sustainability reporting requirements can proceed through the certification process and therefore be eligible for the issuance of carbon credits under the Cercarbono Certification Programme.

As a result, units issued under the Programme originate from activities that report their sustainable development contributions in accordance with the Programme’s established criteria and are therefore eligible to be identified as CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units, subject to the Programme’s CORSIA eligibility provisions.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q19. Does the programme publicly disclose any provisions for monitoring, reporting and verification in relation to these criteria? (<i>Paragraph 2.10</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Programme publicly discloses provisions for the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of sustainable development contributions associated with certified mitigation activities.

Monitoring and reporting requirements are established in the [Cercarbono’s Guidelines to Report Contributions from CCMPs to the SDGs \(v1.3\)](#), which define the indicators to be used, reporting procedures, and the evidentiary requirements necessary to substantiate reported SDG contributions.

Verification is conducted by accredited VVBs in accordance with the procedures established in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), particularly **Sections 9.3** and **9.4**, which govern validation and verification processes. During these processes, VVBs assess the consistency, materiality, quantification, and supporting evidence of the reported sustainable development contributions.

The outcomes of these assessments are transparently disclosed through the EcoRegistry platform, which publicly provides access to project documentation as well as validation, verification, and monitoring reports issued by accredited VVBs. These reports include references to the evaluation of reported SDG contributions.

Through these publicly available procedures and disclosures, the Cercarbono Programme ensures that sustainable development contributions are reported, monitored, independently verified, and transparently documented, providing credibility, traceability, and public accessibility to SDG-related claims associated with issued units.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

PART 2: Quantification and tracking: Validation and Verification procedures; Quantification and MRV; Offset Credit Issuance and Retirement Procedures; Identification and Tracking; Clear and transparent chain of custody

Criterion: Are quantified, monitored, reported, and verified

Q1. Are procedures in place to ensure... (Paragraph 3.3)	
a) ...that emissions units are based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods/protocols?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...that emission reductions are measured, calculated and reported in a transparent manner?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...that monitoring, measuring, and reporting of both activities and the resulting mitigation is conducted at <i>specified intervals</i> throughout the duration of the crediting period?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) ...that mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through d):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Cercarbono has procedures in place to ensure that emissions units are based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods, through binding quantification principles, mandatory use of approved methodologies, ex-post monitoring requirements, and independent validation and verification prior to issuance.

The *Cercarbono Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification v4.5.1* (hereinafter the *Cercarbono Protocol (v4.5.1)*), in **Section 4.1**, refers the principles of Accuracy, Consistency, Coherence, Comprehensiveness, Consistency, Precision, Evidence and Reliability as mandatory requirements applicable to all Programmes or Projects. These principles require that GHG emission reductions and removals be based on real, measurable and verifiable data, and that quantification approaches be scientifically sound and reproducible. **Section 4.2** further provides that Carboncers must be measurable and quantified with technical rigor and a conservative approach, and must be assessed against a credible and clearly defined baseline scenario.

Regarding quantification methods or protocols, only methodologies formally approved under **Section 6** of the *Cercarbono Protocol (v4.5.1)* may be applied. Approved methodologies must explicitly define, as established on **Section 7.3** of *Cercarbono Protocol (v4.5.1)*: (i) the baseline scenario determination, (ii) the project scenario, (iii) identification of emission sources and carbon pools, (iv) quantification equations and parameters, (v) monitoring requirements, (vi) leakage treatment where applicable, and (vii) provisions related to uncertainty.

Methodologies cannot be applied with discretionary modifications, and they have to be formally authorized through the procedural mechanisms established by the *Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme v2.3.1* (hereinafter the *“Cercarbono Procedures (v2.3.1)”*, **Section 16**, Requests for methodological revision, deviation, or clarification).

The approval and updating of methodologies are governed by **Section 15** of *Cercarbono Procedures (v2.3.1)*. This process includes internal technical review (**Section 15.1.3**), independent third-party assessment (**Section 15.1.4**), and public consultation prior to final approval (**Section 15.1.6**). The review process assesses the methodological framework, baseline determination, quantification procedures and monitoring requirements in accordance with the provisions set

out in **Sections 6 and 7** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and **Section 15** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#). This layered review process ensures that only technically rigorous and scientifically defensible quantification methods may generate eligible emissions units.

In addition, the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) requires that quantification during implementation be based on monitored, ex-post data rather than projections. **Section 7.4** establishes that monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the approved monitoring plan, and that actual performance data be used for calculating emission reductions or removals. This ensures that emissions units represent realized mitigation outcomes.

During validation and verification, as described in **Sections 4.3 and 4.4** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), VVBs must assess the correct application of the selected methodology, evaluate data management systems, review calculation spreadsheets, and confirm the appropriateness of parameters and emission factors used. Where uncertainty or data limitations are identified, conservative approaches must be applied in accordance with methodological requirements, thereby safeguarding environmental integrity.

Finally, no Carboncers may be issued unless the quantification of emission reductions or removals has been independently verified and confirmed through a verification report and statement issued by an approved and accredited VVB, and subsequently certified under the Programme's issuance procedures.

b) Yes. Cercarbono has procedures in place to ensure that emission reductions are measured, calculated and reported in a transparent manner, through mandatory disclosure requirements, standardized documentation templates, independent reproducibility of calculations, and public availability of validated and verified documentation.

Section 4.1 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes Transparency as a binding principle, requiring sufficient disclosure of the elements involved in GHG emission reduction or removal calculations to allow reconstruction of results. In addition, **Section 5.3** makes mandatory the use of Cercarbono's standardized templates for the Project Description Document (PDD), Monitoring Reports and related documentation. These templates require full disclosure of methodological application, monitoring procedures, data sources, parameter selection, emission factors and calculation steps, ensuring consistency and comparability across projects.

During validation and verification, as provided in **Sections 4.3 and 4.4** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) must assess the suitability of the selected methodology, review monitoring data and supporting evidence, and evaluate calculation spreadsheets to confirm the correctness and reproducibility of the reported results. This independent review reinforces transparency by requiring that calculations be sufficiently disclosed to permit technical replication.

In addition, validated and verified PDDs, Monitoring Reports, Validation Reports, Verification Reports, and the associated validation and verification calculation spreadsheets are publicly available at each project minisite within EcoRegistry, Cercarbono's registry platform. Issued units are transparently linked to this verified documentation through EcoRegistry's project-level disclosure and serialized tracking system. This enables external stakeholders to access calculation files, allowing independent review and reconstruction of emission reduction results.

c) Yes. Cercarbono has procedures in place to ensure that monitoring, measuring and reporting of project activities and resulting mitigation outcomes are conducted at defined intervals throughout the duration of the crediting period, through mandatory monitoring plans, time-bound verification requirements, and issuance controls linked to verified performance.

All approved methodologies under the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) include a mandatory monitoring plan defining the parameters to be measured, data sources, monitoring frequency, and calculation procedures to be applied throughout

the crediting period. **Section 7.4** requires that monitoring be implemented in accordance with the approved monitoring plan and that quantification be based on actual (ex-post) monitored data.

The timing of verification events is regulated under **Section 9.4.1** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#). Verification events must occur within defined temporal limits, including:

- A minimum interval of six months between verification events;
- A maximum interval of three years between consecutive verifications; and
- A maximum period of five years from project start date to the first verification event.

These defined time limits ensure that monitoring and reporting occur at regulated and predictable intervals throughout the crediting period.

Because Carboncers may only be issued following successful independent verification of monitored results, unverified mitigation outcomes cannot accumulate indefinitely. Issuance is therefore structurally linked to periodic monitoring and verification cycles.

d) Yes. Cercarbono has procedures in place to ensure that mitigation outcomes are measured and verified by accredited and independent third-party verification entities, prior to issuance of emissions units.

Section 4.2 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes that all GHG removals and emission reductions must be independently verified with a reasonable level of assurance (as defined in ISO 14064-3:2019 standard) by a verification body approved by Cercarbono and accredited in the relevant sectoral scope. **Section 8** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and **Section 10** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) establish the requirements for approval, eligibility and oversight of Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs).

VVBs must be accredited by an accreditation body that is a signatory to the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement and must demonstrate competence in the applicable sectoral scope. During verification, VVBs are required to assess the correct application of the approved methodology, evaluate monitoring data and calculation procedures, review evidence and data management systems, and issue a Verification Report and Verification Statement confirming the quantity of emission reductions or removals achieved in accordance with Programme requirements.

Independence safeguards are reinforced through conflict of interest provisions set out in **Section 13** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), which apply to VVBs and Programme actors and require disclosure and management of potential conflicts.

No Carboncers may be issued unless the reported mitigation outcomes have been independently verified and formally confirmed through the issuance of a Verification Statement. Issuance is therefore structurally conditional upon third-party verification.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Criterion: Validation and verification procedures

Q2. Does the Programme have in place requirements and procedures for... (Paragraph 2.6)	
a) ...the accreditation of validators?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

b) ...the accreditation of verifiers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) Are these standards, procedures and requirements publicly disclosed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Provide evidence of the standards, requirements, and procedures referred to in a) and b), including their availability to the public:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono applies a unified and structured framework governing the accreditation, approval, oversight, and performance monitoring of Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs), which perform both validation and verification functions.

a) and b) Section 8 of [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) "Approved validation and verification bodies", states that "Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) approved by Cercarbono must demonstrate they are accredited by an International Accreditation Forum (IAF) signatory member accreditation body, which provides services regarding GHG Emission Validation or Verification Body accreditation following the requirements of ISO 14065:2020, ISO 14064-3:2019, and ISO/IEC 17029:2019, or those complementing or substituting them (see **Section 13.3**). VVBs accredited before the Article 6.4 mechanism of the Paris Agreement, as Designated Operational Entity (DOE) are also approved."

In addition to relying on internationally recognized accreditation systems, Cercarbono applies its own formal approval and oversight process before authorizing a VVB to operate under the Programme. As set out in **Section 10 of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#)**, VVBs must undergo a structured application and review process, which includes the assessment of accreditation scope, sectoral competence, due diligence, and formalization of a collaboration agreement with the Programme.

The **[Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#)** further establish provisions governing the status of VVBs (**Section 10.5**), oversight and surveillance mechanisms (**Section 10.8**), management of faults and inconsistencies, (**Table 12**) and conflict-of-interest safeguards (**Section 13**). Through this combined system of external accreditation and programme-level supervision, Cercarbono ensures that validators and verifiers operate with the necessary technical competence, independence, and integrity.

c) Yes. All applicable standards, procedures, and requirements governing VVB accreditation, approval, and oversight are publicly disclosed. The **[Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#)** and **[Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#)** documents are available on Cercarbono's website (www.cercarbono.com, Documentation section), and the Certification section of the website provides a public description of the VVB approval process as well as a list of approved VVBs.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, "N/A"):

N/A

Q3. Does the Programme have in place standards and procedures for... (<i>Paragraph 2.6</i>)	
a) ...the validation of activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...the verification of emissions reductions and/or removals?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) Are these standards, procedures and requirements publicly disclosed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Provide evidence of the standards, requirements, and procedures referred to in a) and b), including their availability to the public:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono has established mandatory standards and procedures governing both the validation of activities and the verification of emissions reductions and/or removals. These requirements are embedded within the Programme's regulatory framework and are aligned with internationally recognized standards for greenhouse gas validation and verification.

The overarching framework is set out in **Section 9** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and further operationalized in **Section 4** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

a) Validation of activities

The standards and procedures governing validation are comprehensively set out in **Section 4.3 (CCMP Validation)** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Section 4.3 describes the full validation process, including:

- Actions prior to validation;
- Development of the validation plan;
- Evidence collection and validation implementation plan;
- Review of CCMP calculations and methodological elements;
- Assessment of conformity with Programme requirements;
- Treatment of non-conformities;
- Issuance of a validation report, validation statement and validation opinion; and
- Special cases such as post-certification changes and crediting period renewal.

Validation is conducted as part of the CCMP certification cycle described in **Section 9** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#).

b) Verification of emissions reductions and/or removals

The standards and procedures governing verification are comprehensively set out in **Section 4.4 (CCMP Verification)** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Section 4.4 describes the full verification process, including:

- Actions prior to verification;
- Development of the verification plan;
- Evidence collection and verification implementation plan;
- Review of monitored data, calculations, and methodological elements;
- Assessment of conformity with Programme requirements;
- Treatment of non-conformities;
- Issuance of a verification report, and verification statement; and
- Special cases, including periodic verification and crediting period considerations.

Section 7 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) sets out the Programme's substantive requirements, including provisions related to methodology application, additionality, eligibility, baseline establishment, monitoring, and legal/documentation requirements. Compliance with these requirements is assessed through the validation and verification processes, as established in **Section 9** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#).

Units may only be issued following a positive validation and verification statement.

c) **Yes.** Cercarbono’s validation and verification standards, procedures, and requirements are publicly disclosed. The [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) are publicly available on Cercarbono’s website, ensuring transparent access to the Programme’s regulatory framework.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

Q4. Are procedures in place to ensure...	
a) ...that validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification? (<i>Paragraph 3.3.2</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...that validation assesses and publicly documents the likely mitigation results from proposed activities supported by the programme? (<i>Paragraph 3.3.2</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...that the results of validation and verification are made publicly available? (<i>Paragraph 3.3</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through c):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) **Yes.** Cercarbono’s regulatory framework defines validation and verification as distinct, sequential, mandatory components of the CCMP certification cycle.

Section 7 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) describes the CCMP requirements for participating in Cercarbono. It specifically refers, when a joint validation and verification event is performed, they must be performed in due sequence (validation preceding verification), whereas **Section 9** establishes the project cycle and identifies validation and verification as sequential stages (**Figure 2**). Validation is performed prior to verification, while **Section 9.5** (“Joint validation and verification”) allows both processes to be conducted in a single event, yet in the required order, under defined conditions.

Sections 4.3 (CCMP Validation) and **4.4** (CCMP Verification) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) further operationalize these requirements, ensuring that:

- Validation processes are completed before verification ones, even in joint validation and verification events;
- The scope and objectives of each process remain clearly differentiated; and
- Units may only be issued following positive validation and verification statements.

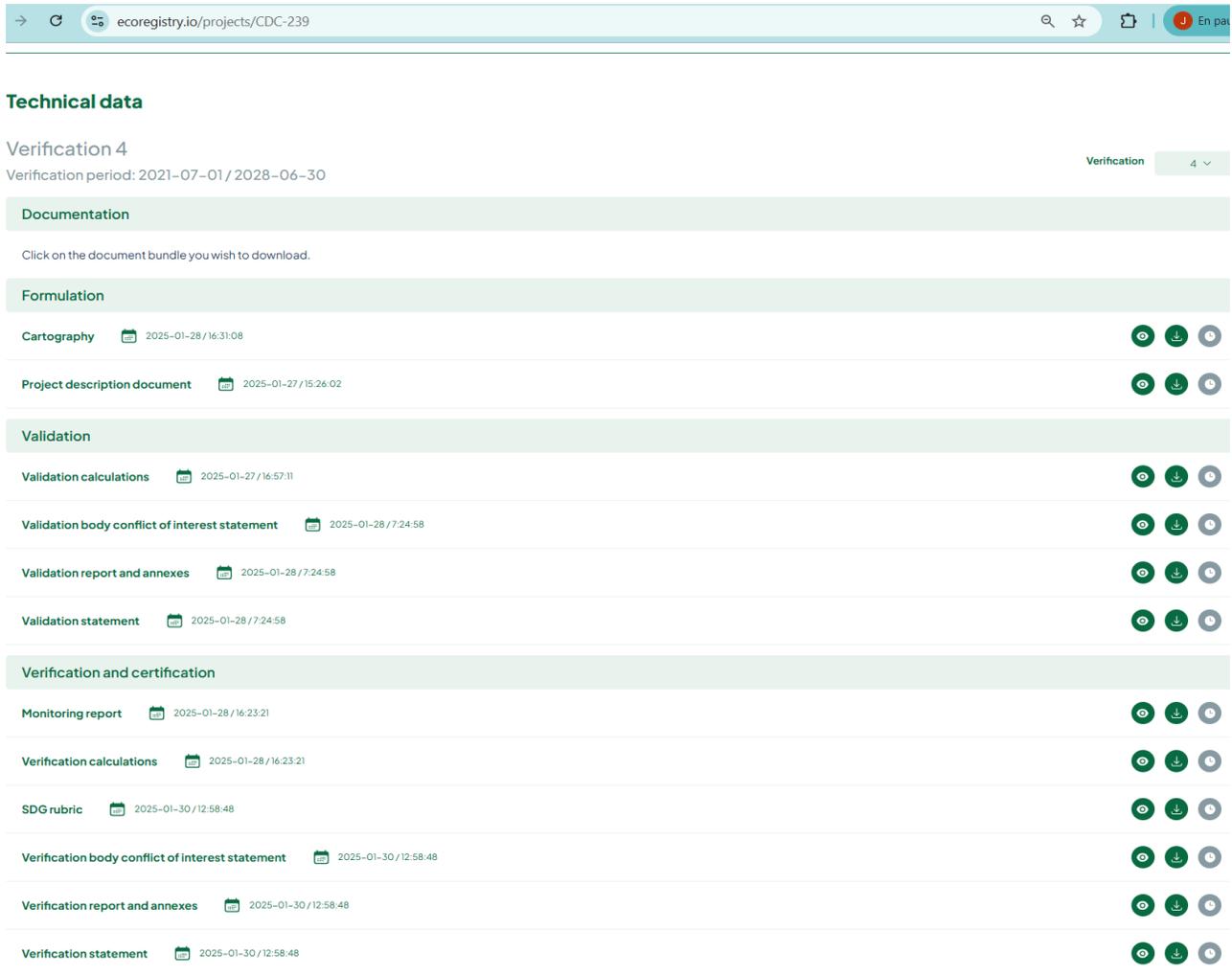
This structure ensures methodological soundness prior to the confirmation of achieved mitigation results.

b) **Yes.** Cercarbono’s validation procedures require that the expected mitigation results of proposed activities be assessed and documented during validation.

Section 4.3 of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) requires Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) to evaluate the consistency and plausibility of the CCMP’s calculations, assumptions, and methodological application. These elements are documented in the Project Description Document (PDD) and reflected in the validation report and validation statement. Validated documentation is made publicly available through EcoRegistry, ensuring transparency regarding the basis for the projected mitigation outcomes.

c) **Yes.** Validation and verification results are publicly available. Validation reports and statements, and verification reports and statements are disclosed through each project’s record in EcoRegistry, in accordance with the disclosure provisions set out in **Section 12** (“Confidentiality”), **Table 13** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Following, a screenshot in Cercarbono’s registry, EcoRegistry, is shown, featuring a public view of an example CCMP minisite, where all validation- / verification-related information is accessible.



B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q5. Does the Programme have procedures in place to...	
a) ...to ensure that <i>ex-post</i> verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance of emissions units? (<i>Paragraph 3.3</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...or, to transparently identify units that are issued <i>ex ante</i> and thus ineligible for use in the CORSIA? (<i>Paragraph 3.3.5</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) **Yes.** Cercarbono’s regulatory framework requires that emissions reductions and/or removals be verified prior to the issuance of units.

Section 4.2 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), under the “real” principle, states that “All GHG removals and GHG emission reductions generated by the CCMP must be shown to have occurred.” This requirement ensures that only achieved mitigation outcomes are eligible for certification.

Section 4.4.1 of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) requires the evaluation of the monitoring report during verification. The monitoring report is based on monitored data, measurements, and calculations reflecting mitigation outcomes that have already occurred.

Units may only be issued following a positive verification statement.

b) **Not applicable.** Cercarbono does not issue ex-ante units. Units are issued exclusively following validation and verification of achieved mitigation outcomes.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

Criterion: Offset credit issuance and retirement procedures

Q6. Does the Programme have procedures in place defining how offset credits are... (Paragraph 2.3)	
a) ...issued?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...retired / cancelled?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...subject to discounting (<i>if any</i>)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) Are these procedures publicly disclosed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through d):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) **Yes.** **Section 6.1** (“Issuance”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) defines the rules and sequence governing issuance.

Issuance occurs following completion of the formulation, validation, and verification stages. The Procedures require that the activity be implemented and that a monitoring report be produced and positively verified.

The assigned certifier issues a certification report documenting the assessment process. Units are issued only after all findings have been resolved in accordance with Cercarbono’s regulatory framework and an issuance certificate is generated.

b) **Yes.** **Sections 6.3** (“Retirement”) and **6.5** (“Cancellation”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) define the procedures and authorization requirements governing the retirement and cancellation of units.

These provisions establish the conditions, processes, and credentials required to perform retirements or cancellations. Cancellation rules are further specified for particular circumstances summarized in **Table 8** of **Section 6.5**.

Retirement and cancellation actions are recorded in EcoRegistry, ensuring traceability and the permanent removal of units from circulation.

c) **Not applicable.** Cercarbono does not apply discounting to carbon credits. Any conservativeness adjustments or deductions are defined within the applicable methodology and assessed through validation and verification.

d) **Yes.** Cercarbono’s procedures governing the issuance, retirement, and cancellation of units are publicly disclosed through the Programme’s regulatory documents and registry infrastructure.

The applicable rules and processes are set out in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), including **Section 6** (Issuance, Retirement, and Cancellation). These documents are publicly available on Cercarbono’s official website.

Programme implementation is further reflected at the project level through EcoRegistry, where validation reports, verification reports, certification documentation, issuance records, and retirement/cancellation information are publicly accessible. This disclosure framework is reinforced by the transparency provisions established in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Criteria: Identification and Tracking, Clear and transparent chain of custody

Q7. Does the programme utilize an electronic registry or registries? (<i>Paragraph 2.4.2</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
---	---

Provide web link(s) to the programme registry(ies) and indicate whether the registry is administered by the programme or outsourced to a third party (*Paragraph 2.4.2*):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Programme utilizes a fully operational electronic registry.

The registry is operated by Cercarbono. The technological infrastructure is provided by [EcoRegistry](#) under a Software as a Service (SaaS) model.

Cercarbono retains full operational control over all core registry functions, including project registration, unit issuance, serialization.

The registry ensures unique serialization of each unit and enables tracking of every Carboncer from issuance through transfer to final retirement or cancellation.

The registry is publicly accessible through the Programme’s official website (www.cercarbono.com) via the “Projects” section in the main navigation menu, or directly through the dedicated public registry interface at: <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects-list/cercarbono-co2>.

EcoRegistry provides the technical infrastructure and maintenance, ensuring compliance with the highest standards for Information Management Systems (SOC2 Type 2, ISO 27001) and adapting to the evolving needs of the Carbon Markets.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q8. Does the programme have procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries...	
a) ...have the capability to transparently identify emissions units that are deemed ICAO-eligible, in all account types ? (<i>Paragraph 2.4.3</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...clearly identify unit owners or holders? (<i>Paragraph 2.4 (d)</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...identify, and facilitate tracking and transfer of, unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement? (<i>Paragraphs 2.4 (a) and (d) and 2.4.4</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) ...identify unit status, including retirement / cancellation, and issuance status? (<i>Paragraph 2.4.4</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
e) ...assign unique serial numbers to issued units? (<i>Paragraphs 2.4 (b) and 2.4.5</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
f) ...identify in serialization, or designate on a public platform, each unique unit's country and sector of origin, vintage, and original (and, if relevant, revised) project registration date? (<i>Paragraph 2.4.5</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the procedures referred to in a) through f):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) The programme registry (EcoRegistry) includes specific procedures and technical functionalities to transparently identify ICAO-eligible emissions units across all account types.

a.1) Eligibility designation at issuance:

At the time of issuance, Cercarbono (as registry administrator and issuance body) may assign a specific eligibility attribute to unit batches (e.g., "CORSIA 2024–2026").

The registry system supports the assignment of specific attributes and labels to unit batches during the issuance process. Cercarbono can specifically flag units as "CORSIA Eligible" (e.g., "CORSIA 2024-2026"). This metadata is permanently embedded in the unit's record on the blockchain.

Eligibility label definition during the issuance process

Block	Serial	Year	Quantity	Eligible						
				Colombian Carbon Tax	Chile Green Tax	Querétaro Carbon Tax	Conversion into KG	Corsia 2024-2026	Voluntary compensation	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2020_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2020_10000	2020	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2021_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2021_10000	2021	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2022_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2022_10000	2022	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2023_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2023_10000	2023	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2024_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2024_10000	2024	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2025_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2025_10000	2025	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>						

The eligibility labels are publicly available and are also displayed for any account that can hold the units at any point in time.

a.2) Public Visibility and Identification:

The eligibility status:

- Is publicly visible on the project’s “Unit Accounting” section.
- Is displayed regardless of the account type holding the units.
- Remains visible when units are transferred between accounts.

This ensures that ICAO-eligible units can be clearly distinguished from non-eligible units at all times.

Project overview visualization

Serial number	Vintage	Issued	Retired	Cancelled	Available	Eligible
CDC_25_3_2_322_14_XX_IC_KE_1_1_2023	2023	1,000,000	280,089	10	719,901	
CDC_25_3_2_322_14_XX_IC_KE_1_1_2024	2024	1,000,000	86,905	0	913,095	

Units marked as CORSIA eligible

a.3) Search and Filtering Capabilities:

The public registry interface includes filtering tools that allow users to identify projects and units by eligibility status (e.g., CORSIA compliance period). This enables transparent identification of ICAO-eligible units within the registry.

Eligibility label filtering option in the project list overview

The screenshot shows the CERCARBONO project list overview. At the top, there is a search bar and buttons for 'Filters', 'Cards', and 'Download'. A filter for 'Corsia 2024-2026' is applied and highlighted with a red box. Below the filter, a table lists projects with columns for Code, Name, Country, Stage, Verifier, Developer, Protocol, and Sector. The 'Stage' column shows 'Certified' with a green checkmark for most projects. A 'Filters' dropdown menu is open on the right, showing the 'Eligibility' section with a search bar and a list of options. The 'Corsia 2024-2026' option is selected and highlighted with a red box.

Code	Name	Country	Stage	Verifier	Developer	Protocol	Sector
CDC-610	20250109 - Proyecto ...	Chile	Certified ✓	AENOR	Carbono Verde	PROTOCOL CVCC 4.3	Waste handling disposal
CDC-601	20250828 - Project E...	Senegal	Certified ✓	Tuv Nord	Carbono Verde	PROTOCOL CVCC 4.3	Waste handling disposal
CDC-25	22050701 - Project E...	Kenya	Certified ✓	AENOR	Carbono Verde	PROTOCOL CVCC 4.3	Land use (AF...
CDC-9	Guardianes del Aire	Colombia	Verification ⌚	ICONTEC	Carbono Verde	PROTOCOL CVCC 3.1	Land use (AF...

a.4) Retirement Documentation

- Certificates: When units are retired for CORSIA purposes, the retirement certificate explicitly identifies the applicable eligibility designation (e.g., "These units are eligible for the CORSIA 2024-2026 program") and states the purpose of retirement.
- Visual Evidence: The document provides an example of a "Retirement Certificate of Carbon Units" that includes a specific "CORSIA" label and dates.

Certificate	Serial	Unit's final use	Final user	Taxpayer subject	Date	Delivered units	Actions
1	CDC_25_3_2_322_M_XX_IC_KE_1_1_2023_1 to CDC_25_3_2_322_M_XX_IC_KE_1_1_2023_3278	Corsia 2024-2026	TN7389 Name Example	---	2025-07-03 23.06.36	3,278	

Retirement overview

The screenshot shows a Retirement Certificate of Carbon Units document. The document is titled 'RETIREMENT CERTIFICATE OF CARBON UNITS' and is issued by CERCARBONO. It states that on 2025-07-03, an amount of 3,278 carbon units were retired from the project '22050701 - Project Example 1' identified with the ID 'CDC-25' associated with the owner 'Carbono Verde'. The units are assigned to the serial number '15.212.121.212.554-1'. The total TonCO2e is 3,278. The serial initial is 'CDC_25_3_2_322_M_XX_IC_KE_1_1_2023_1' and the serial end is 'CDC_25_3_2_322_M_XX_IC_KE_1_1_2023_3278'. The vintage year of removal is 2023. The final user is 'Name Example' with ID 'TN7389'. The units are eligible for the CORSIA 2024-2026 program. The accreditation period is 2020-01-01 to 2029-12-31. The date is 2025-07-04 and the certificate number is 1. The document also includes a QR code and a 'RETIREMENT' stamp.

Retirement Certificate with CORSIA label

b) Yes. The programme registry (EcoRegistry) clearly identifies the legal owner or holder of each emissions unit at all times through a segregated, account-based system in which all units are held in verified registry accounts.

- **Anonymous accounts are not permitted.** All account holders must complete a mandatory identity verification (KYC) process prior to opening an account or holding units.
- **Each unit is assigned to a specific, verified registry account.** Accounts are segregated by role and legal entity, ensuring that the holder of each unit is clearly defined at all times.
- **All transfers between accounts are recorded in the registry system.** Transaction records are traceable and form an immutable audit trail from issuance through transfer to final retirement or cancellation.

c) Yes. The programme registry (EcoRegistry) identifies and tracks each unit from issuance through transfer to final retirement or cancellation through a structured serialisation and account-based system.

Upon issuance, the registry automatically generates a unique serial number for each unit batch. The serial number follows a defined coding structure and is linked to key attributes, including, *inter-alia*, unit type, project/activity type, vintage year, and country of origin, ensuring that each unit is distinct and verifiable. This structure is established in **Section 6.2** (Registration) of [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), **Section 2** (Services) of the [EcoRegistry's Terms and Conditions](#), and under the "Serialization" section of the [EcoRegistry General Information](#).

Units are assigned to verified registry accounts. All transfers between accounts are recorded in the registry system, including the sending account, receiving account, quantity, and transaction date, thereby creating a continuous and auditable chain of custody, as established in **Section 6.4** (Transfer) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Retirement or cancellation can only occur within the registry. Once executed, the unit status is permanently updated and publicly reflected in the project's "Unit Accounting" section, ensuring complete lifecycle transparency from issuance to final use, as established in **Sections 6.3** (Retirement) and **6.5** (Cancellation) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

d) Yes. The programme registry (EcoRegistry) assigns a defined status attribute to each unit batch in accordance with its registry data model, clearly identifying the usability and lifecycle stage of each unit.

When a unit is retired or cancelled, its status is permanently updated within the registry system and the unit is removed from the active supply. Retired and cancelled units cannot be transferred or reused.

The current status of issued, retired, and cancelled units is publicly reflected in the project's "Unit Accounting" section of the registry interface, ensuring transparency of issuance and final use.

Unit's accounting

General information						
Project name			Project proponent			
El Arrayán Wind Farm Project			ALLCOT Limited (782388), ALLCOT AG (CHEI02824857), Sonnedix Parque Eólico El Arrayán SpA (760685577)			

Total credits				
Issued	Buffer	Ton converted to KG	Retired	Available
795,583	0	0	591,812	203,771

Unit's history <input type="checkbox"/> See buffer						
Serial number	Vintage	Issued	Retired	Available	Eligible	
CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_1_3_2021	2021	41,307	41,307	0		
CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2021	2021	128,082	128,082	0		
CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2022	2022	177,167	177,167	0		
CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2023	2023	170,939	170,939	0		
CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2024	2024	74,317	74,317	0		
CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_5_2024	2024	103,149	0	103,149		
CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_5_2025	2025	100,622	0	100,622		

Retirements							
Certificate	Serial	Unit's final use	Final user	Taxpayer subject	Date	Delivered units	Actions
1	CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2022_1 to CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2022_177167	Chile Green Tax	880069004 ENGIE Energía Chile S.A	---	2025-02-28 14:41:26	177,167	
2	CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2024_1 to CDC_234_50_5_323_1_R6_XX_CL_2_4_2024_19503	Chile Green Tax	880069004 ENGIE Energía Chile S.A	---	2025-02-28 14:41:35	19,503	

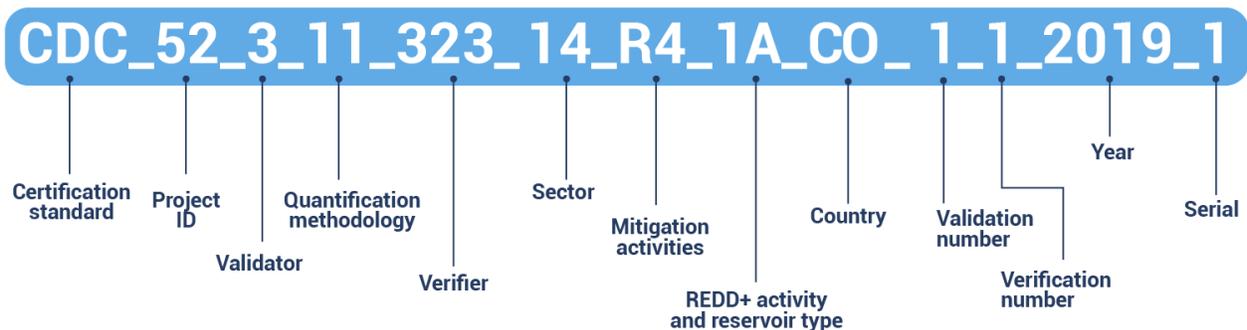
e) **Yes.** The programme registry (EcoRegistry) automatically assigns a globally unique serial number to each unit batch at the time of issuance.

Serial numbers are generated through a system-driven process upon completion of the certification stage and cannot be manually altered or bypassed. This ensures that every issued unit receives a distinct and non-duplicable identifier.

The serial number follows a defined coding structure that embeds key attributes, including:

- Project identification (Project ID).
- Vintage year.
- Country of origin (ISO code).
- Sectoral scope / activity classification.
- Unique batch sequence.

A standard serial format is applied (e.g., CDC_[ProjectID][Vintage][Country][Scope][SerialRange]), ensuring clarity, traceability, and consistency across all issued units.



Full serial numbers are publicly displayed in the registry under the project’s “Unit Accounting” section, allowing verification of uniqueness and issuance volume by market participants and regulators.

Serialisation structure and registration controls are established in **Section 6.2** (Registration) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) and described under the “Serialization” section of the [EcoRegistry General Information](#).

f) Yes. The programme registry (EcoRegistry) identifies these attributes through a combination of structured serialization and public designation on the registry platform, in accordance with Paragraph 2.4.5. Identification through serialization.

The registry automatically assigns a structured serial number to each issued unit batch. The serial number embeds key attributes, including:

- Country of origin: identified through the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code;
- Sector of origin: identified through the applicable sectoral scope and methodology code; and
- Vintage: identified through the year of emission reduction.

This structured coding ensures that each unit’s provenance and characteristics are identifiable directly within the serial sequence.

Where attributes are not embedded directly in the serial (e.g., project registration dates), they are clearly designated on the public registry interface:

- The project registration date (“Date of creation”) and applicable crediting period dates are displayed in the project’s public “General Information” section.
- Country and sector are explicitly labeled in text on the public project pages.
- Vintage breakdowns are publicly displayed in the “Unit Accounting” section, allowing users to verify issued volumes by year.
- The project registration date can be found by any public user in each project’s overview. This information is publicly available, as shown in the figure below.

Details

Date of creation: 2023-07-28

Current accreditation number: 1

Current verification number: 1

Current accreditation period: 2018-05-29/2048-05-28

Protocol: PROTOCOL CVCC 4.3

Quantification methodologies

Sector	Methodology
Land use (AFOLU)	CCB - M/LU-REDD+: Methodology for the Implementation of REDD+ Projects Consistent with National Reference Levels

This combined approach ensures that all required attributes under Paragraph 2.4.5 are clearly identifiable and publicly verifiable.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, "N/A"*):
N/A

Q9. Are provisions in place for registry account screening, including...	
a) ...provisions ensuring the screening of requests for registry accounts? (<i>Paragraph 2.4.7</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...provisions restricting the programme registry (or registries) accounts to registered businesses and individuals? (<i>Paragraph 2.4.7</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the registry security provisions referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The programme registry (EcoRegistry) applies mandatory screening procedures to all registry account applications prior to activation.

- a) Provisions ensuring the screening of requests for registry accounts:
- **Mandatory Due Diligence:** The registry employs a "Know Your Customer" (KYC) protocol that must be completed before an account is activated. [Ecoregistry User Manual](#) (Section "Create your own account") states: "The creation of the account will start the due diligence process to validate the account, and the account will be active once the whole process is complete".
 - **Document Verification:** Applicants must submit comprehensive documentation for screening, including: (1) Certificate of Formation/Incorporation: Legal proof of the company's existence, (2) Tax Identification Number: Verification of fiscal status, (3) Shareholder Structure: Certificates identifying shareholders with >5% ownership, (4) Legal Representative ID: Identification documents for the authorized signer, (5) Bank Certification: Verification of the entity's financial standing.
 - **Approval/Rejection Authority:** The registry reviews these documents. If the due diligence is negative, the account is not activated. The [Ecoregistry User Manual](#) (section "Due Diligence (KYC: Know your Customer)") explicitly states: "EcoRegistry reserves the right not to activate or block an account if the due diligence process fails at any point in time".

This process is also documented in **Section 4.1, Table 1**. Procedures of the registration of CCMPs, in [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), and **Section 2.2** of [EcoRegistry's Terms and Conditions](#).

b) Registry accounts are restricted to legally incorporated entities (including single-member companies where recognized under applicable law).

As part of the mandatory account activation process, applicants must submit official documentation evidencing legal incorporation and tax registration, including a certificate of formation and a valid tax identification number.

Natural persons acting in their personal capacity, as well as unregistered sole traders or informal entities, are not eligible to open accounts. Anonymous applicants cannot fulfil the mandatory KYC documentation requirements and therefore cannot obtain registry access.

Account eligibility and documentation requirements are defined in **Section 2** (Services) of the [EcoRegistry's Terms and Conditions](#), and registry participation controls are referenced in **Section 6** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Supporting Documentation:

Account Opening and KYC Video [here](#).

KYC Registry documentation [here](#).

Ecoregistry User Manual [here](#).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, "N/A"*):

N/A

Q10. Does the programme have procedures in place...	
a) ...to ensure that the registry is secure (i.e. that robust security provisions are in place)? (<i>Paragraph 2.4 (c)</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...ensuring the periodic audit or evaluation of registry compliance with these security provisions? (<i>Paragraph 2.4.8</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the registry security provisions referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Cercarbono has formal procedures in place to ensure that its registry provider (EcoRegistry) maintains robust security controls.

The operation of the registry infrastructure is governed through the Master Service Agreement between Cercarbono and EcoRegistry (**business confidential, available upon request**). Under this framework, and through the Programme's operational oversight, the registry is required to implement and maintain appropriate technical and organizational measures to safeguard data integrity, confidentiality, and system availability.

Pursuant to these requirements, EcoRegistry operates under a layered "defense-in-depth" security architecture, including:

- Secure cloud-hosted infrastructure with network segmentation and perimeter protection;
- Encryption of data at rest and in transit;
- Role-based access controls (RBAC) and restricted administrative privileges;
- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) for user authentication and transaction authorization; and
- Continuous monitoring and vulnerability management procedures.

Through its contractual framework and ongoing supervision, the Programme ensures that these security provisions remain in place. Security architecture and operational controls are described in the [EcoRegistry General Information](#).

b) Yes. The Programme ensures periodic independent evaluation of registry security controls through its requirement that the registry provider maintain recognized third-party security certifications and undergo regular external assessments..

EcoRegistry maintains an active **SOC 2 Type II certification (business confidential, provided under request)**, which involves independent third-party auditing of controls related to security, availability, and confidentiality over a defined audit period.

In addition, the registry undergoes regular independent penetration testing and ongoing vulnerability assessments to verify the effectiveness of its cybersecurity framework.

Through these mechanisms, the Programme ensures that registry security controls are independently evaluated and remain effective over time. As evidence, Security certification is attached (**business confidential**) and audit framework are described in the [EcoRegistry General Information](#).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q11. If the programme registry has the capability to directly transfer units to/from any other registries or equivalent tracking systems that are not operated by the programme, list any/all other registries to which the programme’s registry(ies) are linked and indicate where these linkages are publicly disclosed: (*Paragraph 2.4 (e)*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

The programme registry (EcoRegistry) does not currently maintain direct registry-to-registry transfer linkages with other independent carbon credit registries.

However, the registry maintains structured integrations with external meta-registries, trading platforms, and settlement systems for the purposes of data transparency, market visibility, and controlled trading operations.

Active linkages include:

- Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust): EcoRegistry participates as an integrated node, synchronizing project and unit accounting data to support global transparency and double-counting prevention.
- S&P Global Meta-Registry: Public project and issuance data are shared to enhance cross-market visibility.
- CBL (Xpansiv EMA): Units may be temporarily restricted (“blocked”) within EcoRegistry to facilitate trading on the exchange platform, with reconciliation mechanisms ensuring registry-level accounting integrity.
- Carbonplace: Integration to facilitate settlement and retirement within connected financial institutions.
- Chia Network: Infrastructure-level integration supporting tracking and controlled use of environmental assets.

No permanent transfer of units to independent external registries occurs outside of registry-controlled mechanisms.

Public disclosure of these linkages is available in the [EcoRegistry Connectivity Documentation](#) and related public technical documentation.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q12. In respect of any registry linkages identified under **Q11** above, list any/all data exchange standards or systems to which the programme’s registry(ies) conform and indicate where this information is publicly disclosed: (*Paragraph 2.4 (f)*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

As a registry provider, EcoRegistry focuses in complying with multiple data formats, and connection types. The integration with other platforms that use standardized based data modelling demonstrates how the micro services architecture approach enables multiple connection with different formats.

- Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust) Data Model: The registry conforms to the CAD Trust Metadata Model for harmonized reporting of carbon credit data (projects, units, issuances, and retirements) to the global decentralized ledger.
- Carbon Data Open Protocol (CDOP): The registry aligns its geospatial data exchange with the CDOP standards to ensure harmonization of project boundary and location data.
- Climate Data Steering Committee (G20): As an active participant of the G20 proposed Data Model for Carbon Markets, the programme registry (EcoRegistry) is participating in the call for pilots from the CDSC committee to integrate different registries using their proposed model.
- CUSIP Integration: The programme registry (EcoRegistry) has enabled the definition of CUSIP numbers for the environmental assets, creating new spaces to connect with the financial ecosystem.

For these connections, EcoRegistry has implemented a full API based library that utilizes standardized measures for bi-directional data transfers. The API information can be found [here](#).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q13. Does the programme Registry publicly display information... (<i>Paragraph 2.3.1</i>)	
a) ...on each batch of cancelled units?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...in a machine-readable format (<i>e.g., XLS, CSV</i>) that is searchable and downloadable?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...at no cost?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) ...with no login credentials required?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Provide evidence of the registry features referred to in a) through d):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The programme registry (EcoRegistry) publicly displays information on each unit batch, including those that have been cancelled. Cancelled units are clearly identified in the public “Unit Accounting” section for each project and remain permanently visible (project pages can be accessed by selecting any project in the Cercarbono project list available at <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects-list/cercarbono-co2>).

Registry data are searchable and downloadable in machine-readable formats. Public access is available both directly through the registry interface and via the Programme’s official website (www.cercarbono.com) under the “Projects – Carbon” section, where datasets on projects, issuances, and retirements can be downloaded in XLS format.

All publicly disclosed registry information is accessible free of charge and may be searched, viewed, and downloaded without user registration or login credentials.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

<p>Q14. Does the machine-readable information on cancelled units contain discrete fields for each of the following, in respect of each batch of units (<i>please select</i>)? (<i>Paragraph 2.3.1</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantity of emission units cancelled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Start of serial numbers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> End of serial numbers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date of cancellation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name of Programme (<i>if the Registry holds units from multiple Programmes</i>) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unit type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host country <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methodology¹⁴ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Start date of the activity’s first crediting period <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vintage year of the unit or batch of units <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CORSIA compliance period(s) for which each batch of units is eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unique identifier of the registry account where the batch was cancelled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary in whose name the unit was cancelled <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unique identifier of the registry account from which the cancellation was initiated (<i>if applicable</i>) 	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
--	--

Provide evidence of the registry features referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The machine-readable datasets (XLS/CSV) provided through the public registry contain discrete data fields for each cancelled unit batch, including, *inter alia*, project identification, serial number range, vintage, quantity, status (Cancelled), and cancellation date, consistent with Paragraph 2.3.1.

This information is available for download in Cercarbono’s carbon projects registry, at <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects-list/cercarbono-co2>

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

¹⁴ Methodology may also be described as a ‘protocol’ or ‘framework’.

N/A

PART 3: *Methods and assumptions*: Additionality; Realistic and credible baselines; Clear Methodologies, Protocols, and Development Process; Scope Considerations; Quantification and MRV; Offset Credit Issuance and Retirement Procedures

Criterion: Clear methodologies and protocols, and their development process

Q1. Provide *evidence*¹⁵ that the programme’s qualification and quantification methodologies and protocols are *in place* and *available for use* (i.e., finalized and not in “draft” form), including where the programme’s existing methodologies and protocols are publicly disclosed. (*Paragraph 2.1*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Section 7.3 of the Cercarbono’s Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification (v4.5.1) (hereinafter the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#)) establishes that a CCMP must select and apply a methodology to establish the baseline, quantify mitigation results, and develop the monitoring programme. The Protocol further requires that the selected methodology be applicable to the CCMP type and governing regulation.

The Protocol defines the categories of methodologies eligible for use and establishes that, for acceptance, Cercarbono assesses the soundness of the methodology and its alignment with Programme principles and procedures. Methodologies not included in the Programme’s list may be submitted for formal consideration and approval.

This framework establishes the rules governing methodology eligibility, acceptance, and application under the Cercarbono regulatory system.

Cercarbono provides centralized access to methodologies eligible and accepted for use under the Programme through its official website (www.cercarbono.com), under the “Documentation” section and the “Methodologies” repository. This repository includes all valid versions of Cercarbono methodologies, as well as references to other methodologies accepted for use under the Programme.

For transparency and traceability purposes, inactive methodologies and prior versions are maintained and remain accessible.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):

N/A

Q2. Summarize the programme’s process for developing further methodologies and protocols, including the timing and process for revision of existing methodologies, and indicate where this process is publicly disclosed. (*Paragraph 2.1*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

¹⁵ For this and subsequent “evidence” requests, evidence should be provided in the text box (e.g., web links to documentation), and/or in attachments, as recommended in “SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS—*Form Completion*”.

Cercarbono’s regulatory framework defines the processes governing the approval, revision, and updating of methodologies.

Sections 6.2 (“Approval of New Methodologies”) and **6.5** (“Updating and/or Overall Review of Approved Methodologies”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establish the principles applicable to methodology approval and revision, including a minimum review frequency of five years, or earlier where required. **Section 15** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) operationalizes this framework.

Where no approved methodology is applicable, proponents may request approval of a new methodology or revision of an existing one. Methodologies may be proposed by third parties or may originate from other standards or programmes.

The approval process includes:

- Submission of a formal application;
- Relevance and preliminary acceptability screening;
- Internal technical review;
- Independent third-party review;
- Public consultation (where applicable); and
- Final approval and publication.

The internal technical review assesses methodological soundness, regulatory alignment, assumptions, applicability conditions, baseline and project scenario definitions, leakage considerations, monitoring provisions, and document quality.

Methodologies that successfully complete internal review undergo independent third-party assessment, which may result in approval, conditioned approval, or rejection.

Public consultation is conducted for methodologies not previously consulted or where material revisions are required. Proponents must address comments and submit revised and clean versions, together with a responses-to-comments table. All versions and review records are archived for transparency and traceability.

Finalized methodologies are published following approval. Publication may be deferred pending resolution of outstanding adjustments. **Section 15** also establishes rules governing copyright, trademarks, and logo use.

Timelines under Cercarbono’s control include relevance and preliminary acceptability screening (three working days), internal technical review (up to fifteen working days), and public consultation (thirty working days), as defined in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) and [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), **Section 7.12.2**.

Section 6.5 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) further establishes that approved and authorized methodologies undergo periodic overall review and updating. Revisions affecting scope, applicability conditions, baseline determination, or additionality require independent third-party assessment.

CDM/A6.4M methodologies and tools are subject to technical, functional, and operational reviews following regulatory updates. Cercarbono maintains formal review records, and decisions affecting methodological application are published and communicated to stakeholders. CDM methodologies and tools are reviewed semi-annually to ensure methodological currency.

CDM tools, procedures, and guidelines may be applied on a supplemental basis where not otherwise specified in the Cercarbono regulatory framework, which prevails in case of conflict.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):

N/A

Criterion: Scope considerations

Q3. What level of activities are allowed under the programme (e.g., project based, programme of activities, jurisdiction-scale)? Please indicate where the programme (a) defines and (b) publicly discloses the level(s) at which activities are allowed under the programme: (*Paragraph 2.2*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

The levels of activities allowed under the Cercarbono Certification Programme are explicitly established in its regulatory framework and publicly disclosed. The Programme permits the following activity levels:

- **Project-based activities**, including individual projects.
- **Grouped projects**.
- **Programmes of Activities (PoA)**.
- **Jurisdictional REDD+ programmes and nested activities**, where defined under the applicable methodology

No other activity levels are permitted under the Programme.

a) Where the programme defines the level(s) at which activities are allowed

The permissible levels of activities are defined in Cercarbono’s regulatory framework as follows:

- **Section 5** (“Scope”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes that activities allowed under the Programme may be presented at program or project level.
- **Section 7.5** (“Grouped projects”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes additional provisions applicable to grouped project structures.
- **Section 7.6** (“Programs of Activities – PoA”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes the framework and requirements applicable to programmatic approaches.
- [Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)](#), **Sections 3.2.2** and **3.2.3**, define jurisdictional REDD+ programme frameworks and nested activities integrated within such jurisdictional programmes.

The certification cycle applicable to all activity levels is further detailed in **Section 9** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and **Section 4** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

b) Where the programme publicly discloses the allowed levels

All referenced documents are publicly available on Cercarbono’s official website: www.cercarbono.com → Documentation section

This includes:

- [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#)
- [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).
- [Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)](#)

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):

N/A

Q4. Please indicate where the programme (a) defines, and (b) publicly discloses, the eligibility criteria for each type of offset activity (e.g., methodology applicability conditions; which sectors, project types, and geographic locations are covered) (*Paragraph 2.2*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

The eligibility criteria applicable to each type of offset activity under the Cercarbono Certification Programme are formally established within its regulatory framework and approved methodologies, and are publicly disclosed.

Eligibility criteria are defined at three interrelated levels:

- Sectoral scope and activity types at Programme level.
- Methodology-specific applicability conditions.
- Additionality, legal, and geographic eligibility requirements.

a) Where the programme defines the eligibility criteria

Eligibility criteria are defined in Cercarbono's governing documents as follows:

Sectoral scope and activity types

- **Section 5** ("Scope") of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) defines the sectoral areas covered by the Programme and the types of mitigation activities that may be implemented.
- In addition, **Table 1** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) provides a structured classification of sectoral areas and mitigation mechanisms covered under the Programme, further clarifying the technical scope of eligible activity types.

Methodology applicability and activity-specific eligibility

- Each approved methodology under the Programme contains explicit applicability conditions and eligibility requirements, including:
 - Activity type and technological scope.
 - Baseline and project scenario requirements.
 - Geographic conditions where relevant.
 - Monitoring and quantification requirements.

The framework for methodology approval and updating is established in the Programme's regulatory framework

In the case of REDD+ activities, jurisdictional and nested eligibility conditions are defined in the applicable methodology (e.g., [Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)](#)).

Additionality and legal eligibility

- [Cercarbono's Tool to Demonstrate Additionality of Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives \(v2.1\)](#) (hereinafter [Cercarbono Additionality Tool \(v2.1\)](#)) establishes requirements to demonstrate additionality and regulatory surplus.
- **Section 7** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes requirements related to eligibility, baseline setting, and additionality as part of CCMP design.
- Compliance with eligibility and applicability conditions must be demonstrated in the Project Description Document (PDD) and is subject to independent validation and verification under the Programme's Procedures, including the review of methodological elements as summarised in **Table 7** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

These provisions ensure that only activities meeting defined technical, legal, and methodological criteria are eligible for certification.

b) All documents referenced above are publicly available on Cercarbono's official website: www.cercarbono.com → **Documentation section**

This includes:

- Cercarbono’s Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification (v4.5.1).
- Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme (v2.3.1).
- Approved methodologies (<https://www.cercarbono.com/methodologies/>)
- Cercarbono's Tool to Demonstrate Additionality of Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives (v2.1).

These documents publicly disclose the eligibility and applicability criteria applicable to each type of offset activity under the Programme.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Criterion: Offset credit issuance and retirement procedures (Continued)

Q5. Does the programme have in place procedures defining... (<i>Paragraph 2.3</i>)	
a) ...the length of crediting period(s)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...whether crediting periods are renewable?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) Are these procedures publicly disclosed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Provide evidence of the procedures referred to in a) and b), including their availability to the public:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Section 7.8 (“Crediting period”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) formally defines the duration of the initial crediting period as follows:

- **Land use sector (including REDD+ and removals):**
The initial crediting period is 20 years, starting from the time the CCMP begins generating GHG removals or GHG emission reductions.
- **Other sectors:**
The initial crediting period is 10 years, or equal to the duration or lifetime of the CCMP if this is less than 10 years, starting from the time the project begins generating GHG emission reductions.

The Protocol also establishes that the crediting period may be shorter where required by the applicable programme, national regulation, or market framework.

For projects migrated from other standards, **Sections 9.4 and 9.5** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) define how the crediting period granted by the standard of origin is analysed and honoured.

b) Yes. Section 7.9 (“Crediting period renewal”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes whether and under what conditions renewal is permitted. The renewal provisions differ by sector:

- **Land use sector:**
Renewable for successive **10-year periods (or shorter)**, and may be renewed **multiple times**, until the end of the CCMP’s useful life.
- **Other sectors:**
The crediting period may be renewed a maximum of two times, including renewals obtained under a previous standard in the case of migrated projects. Each renewal is for 10-year periods (or shorter), provided that the useful life of the CCMP is not exceeded.

Renewal is **not automatic**. It requires (**Section 7.9**):

- Submission of a formal Application for Renewal;
- A new validation process confirming that the CCMP continues to meet all Programme requirements and remains additional;
- Reassessment of baseline and project scenarios where relevant;
- Compliance with verification requirements (at a minimum, verifications every three years during the previous crediting period);
- Continued compliance with applicable Programme provisions; and
- Updating to current regulatory framework documents' and methodology version.

Where applicable, renewed crediting periods may be shorter if required by the programme, national regulation, or market framework.

For migrated projects, renewal eligibility under Cercarbono is assessed in accordance with **Sections 9.4 and 9.5** of the **Cercarbono Procedures (v2.3.1)**.

c) **Yes**. The provisions governing crediting period duration and renewal are publicly disclosed through **www.cercarbono.com** → **Documentation section**

This includes:

- Cercarbono's Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification (v4.5.1).
- Procedures of Cercarbono's Certification Programme (v2.3.1).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, "N/A"*):

N/A

Criterion: Carbon offset programmes must generate units that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional

Q6. Does the Programme have procedures in place to ensure, and to support activities to analyze and demonstrate, legal or regulatory additionality ¹⁶ ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono has formal procedures in place to ensure and support the analysis and demonstration of legal and regulatory additionality. These procedures are established in the Programme's regulatory framework and are subject to independent validation and periodic reassessment.

Legal additionality is addressed through:

- The **Cercarbono Protocol (v4.5.1)**.
- The **Cercarbono Additionality Tool (v2.1)**.
- The **Cercarbono Procedures (v2.3.1)**.
- Independent third-party validation and revalidation processes.

Requirements established in the Protocol

¹⁶ Legal or regulatory additionality means that the programme's carbon offsets represent greenhouse gas emissions reductions or carbon sequestration or removals that exceed any greenhouse gas reduction or removals required by law, regulation, or legally binding mandate.

Section 7.3.1 (“Additionality”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes that:

- Activities must comply with all applicable laws and regulations;
- Additionality must be demonstrated independently of the level of enforcement in the applicable jurisdiction;
- Activities that are the result of compliance with mandatory or legally mandated regulation or standard are not eligible; and
- Activities that are part of a mandatory environmental offset scheme are not eligible.

These provisions ensure that activities required by law or regulation cannot be certified under the Programme. **Section 7.9** (“Crediting period renewal”) further establishes that additionality must be reassessed when renewing the crediting period.

Structured legal analysis through the Additionality Tool

Section 5 (“Legal framework analysis”) of the [Cercarbono Additionality Tool \(v2.1\)](#) requires each activity to:

- Analyse applicable laws and regulations relevant to the activity;
- Demonstrate that the activity is not mandated by any applicable legal or regulatory requirement;
- Confirm that the activity is not part of a mandatory environmental offset or compliance scheme; and
- Provide documented justification as part of the additionality demonstration.

Failure to comply with these conditions renders the activity non-additional and therefore ineligible for certification. This Tool provides a structured, documented, and auditable procedure for demonstrating legal additionality.

Independent validation and reassessment

Legal additionality is subject to independent third-party review.

- At initial validation, Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) assess compliance with legal additionality requirements as part of the additionality demonstration under the Programme’s Procedures;
- **Table 7** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) summarises the review of main methodological elements during validation and revalidation, including legal additionality analysis; and
- **Section 4.3.13** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) requires that legal additionality be reassessed during crediting period renewal, particularly where emerging legal provisions may affect the validity of the original demonstration.

In addition, if changes in the implementation of the CCMP affect additionality, the Project Description Document (PDD) must be updated and supported by a new validation event within the crediting period.

Legal additionality is therefore:

- Assessed at initial validation;
- Subject to independent third-party review;
- Reassessed at crediting period renewal; and
- Re-evaluated where regulatory changes may affect eligibility.

All referenced provisions are publicly disclosed through www.cercarbono.com → **Documentation section**

This includes:

- Cercarbono’s Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification (v4.5.1).
- Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme (v2.3.1).
- Cercarbono’s Tool to Demonstrate Additionality of Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives (v2.1).

These documents transparently define the requirements and procedures for analysing and demonstrating legal and regulatory additionality.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

Q7. Identify one or more of the methods below for which the programme has procedures in place to ensure, and to support activities to analyze and demonstrate, that credited mitigation is additional; which can be applied at the project- and/or programme-level: (*Paragraphs 3.1, and 3.1.2 - 3.1.3*)

- Barrier analysis
- Common practice / market penetration analysis
- Investment, cost, or other financial analysis
- Performance standards / benchmarks

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above, including describing any/all additionality rules/policies as well as analyses and test types that are utilized under the programme:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Cercarbono has formal procedures in place to ensure and support the demonstration of additionality through structured methods defined in the [Cercarbono Additionality Tool \(v2.1\)](#), as referenced in **Section 7.3.1** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) and **Section 5.1** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Section 7.3.1 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes that additionality criteria are detailed in the [Cercarbono Additionality Tool \(v2.1\)](#) and shall be complied with independent of the enforcement status of applicable regulations, prevailing over other methodological guidance where relevant. **Section 5.1** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) establishes that additionality shall be initially defined through application of the Additionality Tool during formulation of the CCMP and subsequently reviewed at different stages of the certification cycle, including validation, verification (where applicable), addition of instances under grouped projects or activity components under Programmes of Activities (PoA), and crediting period renewal.

The [Cercarbono Additionality Tool \(v2.1\)](#) establishes a structured sequence of assessment steps, including preliminary steps (prior consideration and baseline scenario assessment), legal framework analysis, and application of the following analytical approaches:

- **Barrier analysis** – requiring identification of realistic alternative scenarios and substantiated demonstration of technological, institutional, market, or implementation barriers that would prevent the activity in the absence of carbon credits revenue or associated benefits (**Section 6**).
- **Financial analysis** – requiring quantitative assessment of project viability (e.g., IRR, NPV, WACC or other financial indicators), including comparison with benchmark returns, Investment comparison and requiring a sensitivity analysis, among other requirements, to demonstrate that the activity is not financially viable or the most attractive option considering alternative scenarios, if not for carbon revenues and associated benefits (**Section 7**).
- **Common practice or market penetration analysis** – requiring assessment of the prevalence of similar activities within the relevant sector and geographic scope to determine whether the activity represents standard or dominant practice as a final complementary step in additionality demonstration and assessment for CCMPs using either barrier or financial analysis additionality demonstration pathways (**Section 8**).
- **Benchmark or performance-based analysis** – allowing demonstration of additionality where the activity exceeds a defined performance threshold or benchmark representing prevailing sectoral conditions (**Section 9**).

These methods may be applied at the project level and, where applicable, at the programme level, including grouped projects and PoAs, in accordance with the applicable approved methodology.

Additionality demonstrations must be documented in the Project Description Document (PDD) and are subject to independent third-party review by an approved Validation and Verification Body (VVB) ([Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#)).

Section 7.1). In cases of independent validation (non-joint validation and verification), Cercarbono performs an additionality review at the validation approval stage, as established in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) (Section 5.1).

Additionality is reassessed where required during crediting period renewal and when material changes in project implementation occur, including for projects migrated from other standards ([Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Section 5.1).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):
N/A

Q8. If the Programme provides for the use of non-traditional or new additionality analysis/tests (*i.e.* method(s) *not* listed in Q7 above and *not* a positive list per Q10 below), describe the alternative procedures and how they ensure that activities are additional: (*Paragraph 3.1*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (*i.e.*, as of the time that this form was completed):

Not applicable. Cercarbono does not provide for non-traditional or alternative additionality tests beyond those described in Q6 and Q7, and the standardized positive list approaches addressed in Q10. All additionality determinations must follow the structured methods established in the Additionality Tool.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):
N/A

Q9. For activities that use the additionality tests/analysis/methods listed in Q7 and/or Q8 above, is additionality and baseline-setting... (<i>Paragraph 3.1</i>)	
a) assessed by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity, including for activities that use non-traditional or new additionality tests/analysis/methods?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) reviewed by the programme?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b), including their availability to the public:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (*i.e.*, as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Additionality and baseline-setting are assessed during validation by an independent Validation and Verification Body (VVB) approved by Cercarbono.

Section 9.3 (“Validation”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes that registration of validation is based on the assessment of the project design and its baseline scenario by a VVB.

Section 4.3.3.4 (“Selection of the baseline scenario”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) requires the validator to assess whether the baseline scenario is the most appropriate, plausible, and complete scenario. This includes assessment of whether:

- The baseline is established through a credible, documented and repeatable process;
- It is appropriate for the proposed activity and reference period;
- The principles of conservatism, uncertainty, common practice and operating environment have been appropriately considered; and
- The [Cercarbono Additionality Tool \(v2.1\)](#) has been implemented.

Section 7.3.1 (“Additionality”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes that additionality shall be reviewed during validation and revalidation events, and that methodologies must align with the additionality criteria established therein.

Section 10.1 (“General requirements”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) further establishes that VVBs must operate in accordance with ISO 14064-2:2019 and ISO 14064-3:2019, and be accredited under ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020, ensuring independence and technical competence.

Section 10.7 (“Integration of validation and verification team”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) further establishes qualification and team integration requirements, including the requirement for at least two personnel per accredited sector (a validator/verifier and an expert technical reviewer), as well as demonstrated competence in baseline establishment, additionality assessment, GHG quantification, legal compliance, and auditing techniques.

Additionality and baseline-setting are also reassessed in cases of crediting period renewal (**Section 4.3.13**) and where post-certification changes require revalidation (**Section 4.3.12**) ([Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#)).

No activity may be registered or certified without successful independent validation of additionality and baseline-setting.

b) Section 7.3.1 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes that additionality is reviewed by Cercarbono during validation and revalidation events.

As described in **Table 7 (Section 5.5, “Summary of methodological elements’ review”)** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), Cercarbono evaluates the additionality analysis at multiple stages of the certification cycle, including registration, validation, certification, and crediting period renewal. Where necessary, findings are issued and clarifications or corrective actions are requested from the project holder and/or the VVB to ensure consistency with the Programme’s regulatory framework.

Certification and issuance decisions are granted only upon completion of both independent validation and programme review, ensuring a dual-layer control mechanism.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):
N/A

Q10. If the programme designates certain activities as automatically additional (e.g., through a “positive list” of eligible project types)(<i>Paragraph 3.1</i>):	
a) Are the criteria for such positive lists conservative?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
b) Are these criteria publicly disclosed?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
c) Does the Program provide clear evidence on how each activity included on a positive list was determined to be additional?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures for determining the automatic additionality of activities, including a) the criteria used to determine additionality and how these are conservative, b) their availability to the public, and c) how item on the list was determined to be additional, in line with the criteria:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a), b), and c) **Not applicable**. Cercarbono does not designate any activity as automatically additional, nor it supports currently any “positive list” of eligible project types.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):
N/A

Criterion: Are based on a realistic and credible baseline

Q11. Are procedures in place...	
a) ...to ensure that <i>methods of developing baselines</i> , including modelling, benchmarking or the use of historical data, use assumptions, methodologies, and values do not over-estimate mitigation from an activity? (<i>Paragraph 3.2.2</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...requiring activities to ensure and demonstrate that emissions baselines are set in a conservative way and below business-as-usual emission projections? (<i>Paragraph 3.2.4</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...requiring any non-traditional baselines (<i>e.g.</i> , sector-wide performance benchmarks or standards, which do not rely on business-as-usual analysis) to deliver and demonstrate equivalently conservative and below business-as-usual outcomes? (<i>Paragraph 3.2.4</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in (a) to (c) above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Cercarbono has binding regulatory, methodological and technical procedures to ensure that baseline development — including modelling, benchmarking, and the use of historical data — does not lead to over-estimation of mitigation outcomes.

Cercarbono embeds baseline conservativeness and anti-overestimation safeguards at multiple regulatory levels: Protocol, Procedures, methodologies, technical guidelines and independent validation.

At programme level, **Section 4.1** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes conservatism as a binding principle, requiring that conservative assumptions, methodologies, values and procedures be applied to ensure that *CCMP GHG emissions are not underestimated and CCMP GHG removals and GHG emission reductions are not overestimated*.

Section 7.3.4 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) requires each CCMP to determine and justify the baseline scenario in accordance with the selected methodology, considering all plausible alternatives, including implementation without achieving carbon credits. Baseline identification must apply defined criteria and procedures, consider functionally equivalent alternatives, assess data availability and reliability, and evaluate relevant present and future legal, technical, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, geographic and temporal conditions. Baseline justification must consider the future behavior of GHG emission sources and carbon pools in accordance with the principle of conservatism.

Section 7.3.5 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) provides for similar consideration, as it is required, the CCMP must select and justify assumptions, values and procedures to ensure project scenario GHG removals are not overestimated, and/or project GHG emissions are not underestimated, thus contributing to avoid potential overestimation of mitigation outcomes.

All Cercarbono-approved methodologies contain a dedicated and prescriptive “Baseline Scenario” chapter establishing rules for baseline identification, quantification procedures, data hierarchy requirements, conservativeness conditions and periodic reassessment provisions. Baseline integrity is therefore embedded at methodology level and is not left to project discretion.

Baseline determination, modelling assumptions and data quality are subject to independent validation under [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), **Section 4.3**. Validation and Verification Bodies assess baseline plausibility, data sources, modelling assumptions, uncertainty treatment and compliance with applicable methodologies and guidelines. Non-conformities must be resolved prior to registration (**Section 4.3.3.4**).

For AFOLU activities using predictive modelling, Cercarbono applies the [Guidelines for using Models in Baseline Carbon Quantification in the Land Use Sector \(v1.1\)](#). These Guidelines introduce mandatory statistical and temporal controls, including defined historical data windows (minimum five years), objective predictive performance metrics (RMSE, MAE) with reference model comparison, selection of the model with the lowest predictive error and associated uncertainty, quantified uncertainty integration into mitigation calculations, mandatory five-year recalculation and retraining requirements, and full documentation and traceability provisions. Spatial analysis must also comply with Mapping Guidelines and ISO data quality standards. Together, these requirements establish a structured system of quantitative and procedural controls designed to prevent overestimation.

b) Yes. Cercarbono requires baselines to be constructed conservatively and, where applicable, to incorporate explicit adjustments ensuring that credited mitigation remains below business-as-usual (BAU) projections.

At programme level, **Section 7.3.4** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) authorizes the establishment of criteria to make baseline emissions estimates more conservative, including discount factors or decreasing baselines based on projections supposing continuation of current state. Conservativeness is therefore not discretionary but structurally embedded. It also requires, as at a minimum criterion, decreasing absolute magnitude of estimated baseline GHG emissions/removals by a factor representing the total assessed uncertainty in its determination, applicable to all newly registered projects, whereas updated versions of Cercarbono-developed methodologies may include other provisions according to the nature and context of specific supported activities.

All methodologies require that baseline projections consider the expected behavior of emission sources and carbon pools in the absence of the project and apply conservative parameter selection. Periodic reassessment provisions prevent static BAU assumptions from persisting over time.

Application in Reforestation / Forestry–Agriculture Methodology ([CM-LU-002 Integrated methodology Reforestation, Forest Restoration, Revegetation and Establishment of Woody Agricultural Crops \(v.3.1\)](#))

The Forestry–Agriculture methodology (CM-LU-002 V3.1) contains a dedicated chapter on the Baseline Scenario (Chapter 7), which establishes prescriptive requirements for baseline identification, quantification, conservativeness and reassessment.

Under this methodology, the baseline scenario must be clearly defined and quantified using structured equations for carbon stock estimation, net annual removals and baseline emissions. Baseline determination is not descriptive but formula-based, with explicit calculation procedures embedded in the methodology. Data sources must follow a defined hierarchy, prioritizing national or subnational data where available and using IPCC or other technically justified sources where necessary. This ensures transparency, reproducibility and consistency across projects.

Conservativeness is explicitly embedded within the methodology. Projected emissions and removals in the baseline must avoid overestimating the net benefit attributable to the CCMP, and as stated in Section 11, “Uncertainty”, baseline emissions or removals must be adjusted by a conservative factor corresponding to 10% or to the quantified relative uncertainty level, whichever is greater.

The methodology also requires that baseline values be reassessed at least every five years and recalculated where changes in area, management, growth rates or regulatory conditions occur. This establishes a dynamic baseline framework, preventing static assumptions from persisting over time.

The methodology further integrates the [Guidelines for using Models in Baseline Carbon Quantification in the Land Use Sector \(v1.1\)](#), meaning that any predictive modelling used in baseline construction must comply with defined statistical performance metrics, uncertainty quantification and periodic recalibration requirements. Baseline integrity in reforestation activities is therefore controlled at both methodological and technical levels.

Application in [Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)](#)

The REDD+ methodology (V3.1) includes a comprehensive Baseline Scenario chapter (Chapter 8) that defines how baseline emissions or carbon stock trajectories must be constructed for each REDD+ segment. The methodology distinguishes between deforestation (DEF), degradation (DEG), sustainable forest management (SFM) and conservation stock enhancement (CSE), requiring that baseline emissions or removals reflect the expected behavior of the relevant emission sources or carbon pools in the absence of the project, under a conservative approach consistent with applicable national or jurisdictional NREF/NRF. Only material emission sources and carbon reservoirs may be included, and any exclusion must be explicitly justified to demonstrate that it does not lead to overestimation of mitigation outcomes. This requirement ensures that baseline construction cannot omit relevant pools in a way that artificially increases credited reductions.

The methodology establishes that the baseline must be reviewed at least every five years and updated if national reference levels, drivers of deforestation, regulatory frameworks or contextual conditions change. Updated baselines are subject to validation, reinforcing the dynamic nature of the framework.

Importantly, the REDD+ methodology incorporates an explicit “below business as usual” adjustment. Baseline emissions or removals must be adjusted by a conservative factor corresponding to 10% or to the quantified relative uncertainty level, whichever is greater. This adjustment applies as part of the conservative definition of the baseline scenario and directly ensures that credited mitigation remains below projected BAU levels. This adjustment is applied ex-ante within the baseline construction and is not dependent on project-level discretion.

The REDD+ methodology also requires consistency with national or jurisdictional NREF/NRF submitted under the UNFCCC framework, thereby anchoring project-level baselines within broader jurisdictional reference systems and reducing the risk of inflated projections.

This adjustment applies to both emissions and removals and is part of the conservative definition of the baseline. This provision directly addresses Paragraph 3.2.4 of the CORSIA EUC.

Application in [Methodology CM-WM-ELV-01 Recovery and Recycling of Materials from End-of-Life Vehicles \(v1.4\)](#)

This methodology, based on extensive research on the subject, includes a comprehensive Baseline Scenario Chapter (Chapter 7), which clearly defines how to select a plausible baseline scenario depending on the type of activity implemented (Greenfield Recycling Facility, or Capacity Addition to an existing Recycling Facility). It makes conservative assumptions regarding the baseline emissions estimation from emission factors, by using European industry standards and values for materials’ production from virgin feedstocks, thus using in effect values obtained from more efficient processes than those encountered in non-advanced economies.

c) **Yes.** Section 7.3.4 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) has provisions in place requiring CCMPs or methodologies applying such approaches to demonstrate, by means of an independent expert third-party assessment, they are conservative and comparable with traditional baseline assessment methods.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):

Cercarbono is currently finalizing a Blue Carbon methodology under its AFOLU framework, expected to be published in 2026. The methodology will apply the same baseline provisions as other Cercarbono AFOLU methodologies.

Q12. Are procedures in place for activities to respond, as appropriate, to changing baseline conditions that were not expected at the time of registration? (<i>Paragraph 3.2.3</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono establishes binding provisions requiring baseline scenarios to remain representative of actual expected conditions and to be reassessed where material changes occur.

At the programme level, **Section 7.3.4** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) requires that baseline justification consider the future behavior of GHG emission sources and carbon pools in accordance with the principle of conservatism. Baselines are therefore not static constructs and must remain aligned with plausible conditions in the absence of the project. Furthermore, it is also established such conservatism shall be preserved in the face of changing conditions affecting it materially, which may require intervention according to methodological provisions to appropriately consider it and accounting for quantification differences arising from such situation.

At the methodology level, published current AFOLU methodology include explicit reassessment provisions. The Forestry–Agriculture methodology ([CM-LU-002 Integrated methodology Reforestation, Forest Restoration, Revegetation and Establishment of Woody Agricultural Crops \(v.3.1\)](#), Chapter 7) requires baseline values to be evaluated at least every five years and recalculated where relevant contextual conditions change. Similarly, the [Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)](#), (Chapter 8) requires periodic review of the baseline and updates where national or jurisdictional NREF/NRF, drivers of land-use change, regulatory frameworks or other material conditions are modified. Updated baseline values must be reflected in project documentation and are subject to independent assessment.

For methodologies outside the land-use sector, baseline conditions are reassessed at each renewal of the crediting period in accordance with the Protocol provisions governing crediting periods and renewal. Renewal requires updated documentation and independent validation under [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) (**Section 4.3**), ensuring that continued credit issuance reflects current and plausible baseline conditions.

Where changes affect project design, parameters or quantification elements, such changes must be documented and are subject to independent evaluation under [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), including validation (**Section 4.3**), verification (**Section 4.4**), and the provisions governing changes to registered CCMPs.

Through this framework, Cercarbono ensures that baseline conditions are periodically reassessed and updated where necessary, so that credited mitigation remains based on current and plausible assumptions, in alignment with Paragraph 3.2.3 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Criteria.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

Q13. Are procedures in place to ensure the public disclosure of baselines and underlying assumptions? (<i>Paragraph 3.2</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred above.:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono ensures public disclosure of baseline scenarios and underlying assumptions through mandatory documentation and transparency requirements embedded in its Protocol and operational procedures.

At programme level, [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\), Section 4.1](#) (Transparency principle) requires sufficient disclosure of information to allow reconstruction of GHG emission reductions and removals, including baseline determination, selected methodologies, parameters and assumptions.

At project level, baseline scenarios, methodological application, selected parameters, data sources and calculation procedures must be documented in the Project Description Document (PDD), prepared using standardized templates ([Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\), Section 5.3](#)). The PDD includes dedicated sections describing baseline identification, justification of alternatives, assumptions and quantification equations. Following validation and registration, the PDD, validation report and validation statement are made publicly available through Cercarbono's registry platform. Monitoring and verification reports are also publicly disclosed during the crediting period, ensuring ongoing transparency of baseline parameters and applied assumptions.

At methodology level, the development or revision of methodologies follows a public consultation process in accordance with [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\), Section 7.12](#). Draft methodologies are published for stakeholder comments, and consolidated comments and responses are disclosed upon finalization. Final approved methodologies are publicly available on Cercarbono's website, including their baseline chapters, quantification approaches and underlying assumptions. This ensures that baseline determination rules themselves are subject to public scrutiny.

Through this mandatory publication framework, baseline scenarios and their underlying assumptions remain publicly accessible, traceable and independently assessed, in alignment with Paragraph 3.2 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Criteria.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, "N/A"*):

N/A

Q14. Please provide any additional information on how the programme ensures that all offset credits are issued against realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline estimations of emissions, including how "conservativeness" and "below business-as-usual" are defined and ensured in practice.

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Cercarbono ensures that all offset credits are issued against realistic, defensible and conservative baseline estimations through binding programme-level principles, prescriptive methodology-level requirements, quantitative controls, periodic reassessment mechanisms and independent third-party oversight.

Binding definition of conservativeness

Conservativeness is explicitly defined in [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\), Section 4.1](#) (Conservatism principle), which requires that conservative assumptions, methodologies, values and procedures be applied to prevent overestimation of emission reductions or removals.

Baseline construction requirements are established in [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\), Section 7.3.4](#) (Establishment of the baseline scenario). This section requires identification of plausible alternatives, justification of the selected baseline scenario, consideration of the future behavior of emission sources and carbon pools, and application of criteria to

ensure conservative estimation. Where necessary, additional measures may be applied to increase conservativeness, including discount factors or adjustments to projected baseline values.

Moreover, **Section 7.3.4.1** includes provisions related to an increased ambition baseline scenario, featuring provisions applicable to all new CCMPs ensuring below business as usual baseline scenario setting, through downward adjustments to the absolute value or baseline scenario GHG removals and/or emissions, applicable to all active Cercarbono-approved methodologies, referring all new methodologies and methodology versions being updated shall incorporate related provisions, as explained below. This section also details the magnitude of such downward adjustment, depending on baseline scenario uncertainty assessment.

The conservativeness principle under **Section 4.1** applies uniformly across all sectors and methodologies and is independently assessed during validation and verification.

Methodology-embedded baseline architecture

All approved methodologies contain a dedicated “Baseline Scenario” chapter establishing:

- Structured identification and selection rules;
- Prescriptive quantification equations;
- Data hierarchy requirements;
- Uncertainty treatment provisions; and
- Reassessment requirements.

Examples include:

- [**CM-LU-002 Integrated methodology Reforestation, Forest Restoration, Revegetation and Establishment of Woody Agricultural Crops \(v.3.1\)**](#), **Section 7** – Baseline Scenario.
- [**Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)**](#), **Section 8** – Baseline Scenario.

Baseline determination is therefore not discretionary but governed by methodology-level rules that are subject to technical review and public consultation under [**Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)**](#), **Sections 6.2, 6.5 and 7.12**.

Operationalization of “below business-as-usual”

“Below business-as-usual” is explicitly operationalized in certain methodologies through quantified downward adjustments.

In the [**Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)**](#), **Section 8.2.3** – (Adjusted Baseline Scenario), baseline emissions or removals must be adjusted ex-ante by 10% or by the quantified relative uncertainty level, whichever is greater. This adjustment is embedded within the baseline construction itself and is not dependent on project-level discretion.

For other methodologies, conservativeness is ensured through:

- Conservative parameter selection consistent with **Section 4.1** of the [**Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)**](#);
- Application of data hierarchy rules;
- Integration of quantified uncertainty; and
- Independent assessment during validation and verification.

Where applicable, modelling-based baselines must comply with the [**Guidelines for using Models in Baseline Carbon Quantification in the Land Use Sector \(v1.1\)**](#), which establish statistical performance requirements, minimum historical data windows, uncertainty integration and periodic recalculation obligations. Spatial data integrity must comply with the Guideline for Mapping, Presentation and Spatial Analysis (2025).

Independent validation and verification

Baseline plausibility, methodological application, data sources, assumptions and uncertainty treatment are subject to independent third-party assessment under:

- [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) – Section 4.3 (Validation procedures).
- [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) – Section 4.4 (Verification procedures).

Validation and Verification Bodies must assess correct application of the methodology and compliance with conservativeness requirements prior to registration and issuance. Non-conformities must be resolved before credits are issued.

Changes affecting baseline parameters or quantification elements are addressed under the provisions governing modifications to registered CCMPs within [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#)

Dynamic reassessment and continued relevance

Baseline integrity is reinforced through periodic reassessment mechanisms:

AFOLU methodologies require review at defined intervals (at least every five years) — see:

- [CM-LU-002 Integrated methodology Reforestation, Forest Restoration, Revegetation and Establishment of Woody Agricultural Crops \(v.3.1\)](#), Section 7.
- [Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)](#), Section 8.

Non-AFOLU methodologies require reassessment at crediting period renewal in accordance with the crediting period provisions in [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), with renewed independent validation under [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) Section 4.3.

Baseline scenarios must remain consistent with applicable regulatory and market conditions; assumptions that no longer reflect plausible circumstances cannot be maintained for credit issuance.

Through binding conservativeness principles, prescriptive baseline methodologies, periodic reassessment and independent validation ([Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) Sections 4.1, 7.3.4 and [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) Sections 4.3 and 4.4), Cercarbono ensures that issued credits are grounded in realistic and conservative baseline estimations, consistent with the CORSIA Emissions Unit Criteria.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

<p>Q15. Are procedures in place requiring that the renewal of a crediting period includes a re-evaluation of the baseline, procedures and assumptions for quantifying, monitoring, and verifying mitigation, including the baseline scenario? (<i>Paragraph 3.3.4</i>)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono requires that renewal of a crediting period be subject to a new validation process that includes reassessment of the baseline and associated quantification procedures.

[Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), Section 7.9 (Crediting Period Renewal) establishes that a new validation process must be conducted as a condition for granting renewal. This process requires reassessing the baseline and mitigation

calculations-related assumptions, criteria, and methods to demonstrate the continued validity of them over time, as compared with its original implementation conditions.

The renewal validation includes review of:

- The baseline scenario and its continued plausibility;
- Assumptions and parameters used for quantification;
- Baseline and monitoring methodologies and data collection procedures; and
- Continued compliance with methodological requirements.

This reassessment must be conducted by an independent Validation and Verification Body in accordance with [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\), Section 4.3](#) (Validation procedures).

Through this mandatory renewal validation framework, Cercarbono ensures that continued credit issuance does not rely on outdated baseline conditions or assumptions and remains aligned with Paragraph 3.3.4 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Criteria.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

Q16. Do the procedures in Q15 above also apply to activities that wish to undergo verification but have not done so within the programme’s allowable number of years between verification events?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above, including identifying the allowable number of years between verification events:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Cercarbono establishes defined timelines between verification events. Where a project fails to undergo verification within the allowable period, it is classified as an “Abandoned CCMP” in accordance with [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\), Section 3.2.5](#) (Abandoned CCMPs). **Table 6** in [Section 4.5.1](#) (Summary of certification procedures) further clarifies the procedural consequences applicable in such cases.

An Abandoned CCMP is not eligible to proceed directly to verification or issuance. Continuation of certification activities would require compliance with the applicable programme procedures, which may include revalidation and reassessment in accordance with the requirements governing crediting periods and renewal under [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\), Section 7.9](#).

Cercarbono does not grant automatic grace periods or allow projects to resume verification without undergoing the appropriate procedural safeguards.

Through this framework, projects that exceed allowable verification intervals cannot continue credit issuance based on outdated baseline assumptions or monitoring data.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

Q17. Please provide any additional information to demonstrate how the procedures described under **Questions 5 to 16 above** provide a reasonable assurance exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur: (*Paragraph 3.1*)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

In addition to the procedures described under Questions 5 to 16, Cercarbono applies programme-level assurance mechanisms that strengthen oversight beyond independent validation and verification.

All validation and verification reports are subject to 100% review by Cercarbono’s certification team under its internal QA/QC procedures. This review is conducted independently of the Validation and Verification Body (VVB) and evaluates the completeness of evidence, correct methodological application, treatment of baseline assumptions and uncertainty, resolution of non-conformities, and compliance with conservativeness requirements.

Registration or issuance is not granted unless this internal review confirms full compliance with the applicable regulatory framework. Cercarbono retains final authority over registration and issuance decisions.

In addition, [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\), Section 9.7](#) (“Facts discovered after certification”) establishes a formal mechanism to address information identified after certification. Where new evidence affects baseline integrity, quantification, monitoring or verification elements, Cercarbono may require clarifications, corrective actions, adjustments, or other remedial measures as necessary to maintain the integrity of credited outcomes.

This supervisory authority applies throughout the lifecycle of the CCMP and ensures that credits cannot remain valid where subsequent findings undermine their conservative basis.

Through comprehensive internal QA/QC review, independent third-party validation under ISO-accredited bodies, and continuing corrective authority under **Section 9.7**, Cercarbono provides reasonable assurance that credited emission reductions or removals do not exceed those that would otherwise occur, in alignment with Paragraph 3.1 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Criteria.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

PART 4: Permanence and Leakage

Criterion: Permanence

Q1.a) List all emissions sectors (if possible, activity types) supported by the Programme that present a potential risk of reversal of emissions reductions, avoidance, or carbon sequestration:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Cercarbono supports several sectoral areas as defined in **Section 5.2** of the *Cercarbono’s Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification (hereinafter, the “Cercarbono Protocol (v4.5.1)”*. Among these, the Land Use sector, described in **Section 5.2.9** is currently the only sector within the Programme’s scope exposed to non-permanence (reversal) risk, as mitigation outcomes rely on carbon stored in biological carbon pools, which may be subject to loss over time.

Within this sector, activities with potential reversal risks include those implemented in forest land, cropland, grassland, and wetland (blue carbon) ecosystems, such as restoration, reforestation, revegetation, crop establishment, and

agroecological crop and livestock mitigation practices, including silvopastoral systems, regenerative grazing, regenerative agricultural management, and biochar-based soil carbon enhancement, implemented through different modalities, including REDD+ where applicable.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q1.b) What is the minimum scale of reversal for which the Programme provisions or measures require a response? (Quantify if possible)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Cercarbono requires a response to any confirmed reversal affecting previously issued credits. The Programme does not establish a minimum scale, percentage, or materiality threshold of reversal below which no action would be required.

Reversals may be identified through project monitoring, independent verification by VVB, or through Cercarbono’s surveillance mechanisms. Once detected and confirmed, the reversed volume must be quantified and such incidence addressed, in accordance with the Programme’s non-permanence provisions.

Section 7.3.3 (“Non-permanence”) of [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), establishes the principle that non-permanence must be addressed whenever it occurs.

The operational provisions for managing reversal risk are described in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#). In particular:

- **Section 5.4** (“Non-permanence”) establishes the requirement for land-use projects to contribute to a carbon buffer reserve, which assesses non-permanence risk and defines the percentage of credits retained to compensate potential reversals.
- **Table 7 in Section 5.5** (“Summary of review processes of main methodological elements”) identifies the stages of the certification cycle where reversal risks and non-permanence considerations are assessed.
- **Section 8.3** (“Reversal management”) establishes that where verification confirms that carbon stocks have decreased below the level supporting previously issued credits, a reversion is deemed to have occurred and must be offset through withdrawal of a buffer amount equal to the verified reversal.
- **Section 8.4** (“Carbon buffer cancellation and buffer release”) further describes the operational administration of buffer adjustments.

Accordingly, any verified reversal affecting issued credits triggers a mandatory response, requiring the corresponding volume of credits to be compensated through the carbon buffer reserve or other applicable mechanisms, in order to preserve the environmental integrity of issued credit.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q2. For sectors/activity types identified in question 1(a) above, are procedures and measures in place to <u>require and support</u> these activities to...	
a) undertake a risk assessment that accounts for, <i>inter alia</i> , any potential causes, relative scale, and relative likelihood of reversals? (<i>Paragraph 3.5.2</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) monitor <u>identified risks</u> of reversals? (<i>Paragraph 3.5.3</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) mitigate <u>identified risks</u> of reversals? (<i>Paragraph 3.5.3</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through c):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Cercarbono requires all Land Use sector activities identified in Q1(a) to undertake a structured and mandatory risk assessment addressing potential risks that may affect the implementation and permanence of GHG removals or reductions.

The obligation to assess non-permanence risk is established in the following elements of the Programme's regulatory framework:

- [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), **Section 7.3.3** ("Non-permanence"), which requires Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs) in the Land Use sector to apply [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#) to assess non-permanence risk and determine the corresponding carbon buffer reserve for activities exposed to reversal risk;
- [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), **Section 5.4** ("Non-permanence"), establishes the operational requirements for applying carbon buffer provisions for eligible Land Use activities;
- [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#), particularly **Section 4** ("Non-permanence risk analysis"), which establishes the structured methodology for identifying and evaluating non-permanence risks.

Under these guidelines, each Climate Change Mitigation Programme or Project (CCMP) must conduct a structured non-permanence risk analysis to identify potential risks affecting the permanence of mitigation outcomes. The analysis considers, inter alia:

- Probability of occurrence of reversal events;
- Magnitude of potential impacts on carbon stocks;
- Time horizon within which risks may materialise; and
- The capacity of the project holder to prevent or respond to such risks.

The analysis must be documented, supported by verifiable evidence, and independently reviewed by the VVB.

The evaluation of risk is operationalised through Buffer Reserve Tool, which aggregates risk indicators and determines the residual non-permanence risk level of the CCMP. The outcome of this analysis constitutes the technical basis for determining the individual carbon buffer reserve percentage required to safeguard credited mitigation outcomes against potential reversals.

The implementation of these guidelines is carried out through the application of the Buffer Reserve Tool, which constitutes the operational instrument used by the Programme to evaluate non-permanence risk and determine the corresponding carbon buffer reserve.

In addition, reversal risk identification is reinforced through the [Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono's Certification Programme \(v2.0\)](#). In particular:

- **Section 4.3.2** ("Reversal risk prevention and management measures") requires identification and description of underlying causes of reversal risks at the project design stage.
- **Section 7.1** ("Justification for risk analysis and management") mandates that CCMPs perform an analysis to identify potential risks related to safeguard application, which includes reversal risks.
- **Section 5.1** further integrates these requirements within the Programme's due diligence framework.

Accordingly, the Programme requires a structured, documented, and independently verified non-permanence risk assessment at validation and at each verification for all Land Use activities exposed to reversal risk.

b) Yes. Cercarbono manages reversal risk through a carbon buffer reserve system, established in [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#)-**Section 5** ("Determination of the Carbon Buffer Reserve").

The Programme manages reversal risk through a carbon buffer reserve system composed of two complementary components:

- “Pooled Carbon Buffer Reserve” (**Section 5.1**) – functions as a collective risk management mechanism administered by Cercarbono to address systemic or correlated reversal risks that may affect multiple CCMPs within the programme.
- “Individual Carbon Buffer Reserve” (**Section 5.2**) – is determined by each CCMP based on the non-permanence risk analysis using the Buffer Reserve Tool. This reserve reflects the residual risk profile of each CCMP and is assessed by the Validation and Verification Body (VVB) at validation and each verification event, recorded in audit reports, and reviewed by Cercarbono prior to credit issuance.

Together, these reserves ensure that both project-specific risks and systemic programme-level risks are addressed in order to safeguard the permanence and environmental integrity of credited mitigation outcomes.

The [***Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)***](#) also establish procedures for the management of reversals and replenishment of buffer reserves. In particular:

- **Section 7** (“Management of Reversals and Replenishment of Buffer Reserves”) establishes the procedures for identifying, quantifying, and compensating reversals. Where a reversal of previously credited mitigation outcomes is verified, compensation shall follow a defined order of precedence, including the use of the individual buffer reserve, the pooled buffer reserve, and, where necessary, replenishment by the CCMP holder, in accordance with the programme procedures.
- **Section 8** (“Monitoring of Risk Indicators”) requires that, starting from the second verification event, CCMPs periodically monitor risk indicators that may evolve over time and report any changes observed in previously identified risk factors, as well as the actions implemented to mitigate such risks. This information must be documented in the “Monitoring” worksheet of the Buffer Reserve Tool, including the corresponding supporting evidence.

As part of the verification process, the Validation and Verification Body (VVB) reviews the monitoring information and evaluates whether the reported changes in risk factors and mitigation measures are adequately supported and consistent with the observed project conditions. Where monitoring reveals significant changes in the risk profile, the individual buffer reserve may be reassessed using the Buffer Reserve Tool, subject to independent verification.

In addition, the [***Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)***](#) reinforce ongoing risk monitoring requirements. **Section 7.2** (“Risk mitigation plan”) requires that identified risks be addressed through a mitigation plan attached to the Project Design Document (PDD), while **Section 7.3** (“Monitoring and reporting related to the risk mitigation plan”) establishes that risk monitoring is part of the assessment process and includes identification of new risks that may arise during implementation. **Annex 3** (“Risk identification and assessment process”) further integrates monitoring and mitigation planning within the Programme’s risk management matrix.

c) **Yes.** Cercarbono requires the implementation and documentation of mitigation measures proportionate to identified non-permanence risks.

The [***Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)***](#) require CCMPs to report actions taken to mitigate identified risks and provide supporting evidence as part of the **Section 8** “monitoring of risk indicators”. These mitigation measures are documented in the Buffer Reserve Tool (monitoring sheet) and are subject to independent review by the VVB during verification.

In addition, the [***Safeguarding Principles and Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme \(v2.0\)***](#) establish binding requirements for risk mitigation planning and implementation. In particular:

- **Section 5.1** (“Implementation of safeguards in line with the due diligence process”) requires formulation of a risk mitigation plan.

- **Section 7.2** (“Risk mitigation plan”) mandates that, once risks are identified, a mitigation plan describing actions or procedures designed to respond to identified risks must be attached to the Project Design Document (PDD). **Section 7.3** (“Monitoring and reporting related to the risk mitigation plan”) further requires documentation and evidence of mitigation measures and their implementation status.
- **Annex 3** integrates mitigation and monitoring plans within the Programme’s risk identification and assessment matrix.

Accordingly, the Programme requires documented mitigation actions and independent verification of their implementation for all Land Use activities exposed to reversal risk.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

Q3. Are provisions in place that... (<i>Paragraph 3.5.5</i>)	
a) confer liability on the activity proponent to monitor, mitigate, and respond to <u>reversals</u> in a manner mandated in the programme procedures?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) require activity proponents, upon being made aware of a material reversal event, to notify the programme within a specified number of days?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b), including indicating the *number of days within which activity proponents must notify the programme of a material reversal event*:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes binding provisions that assign responsibility to the activity proponent (Climate Change Mitigation Programme or Project – CCMP holder) for the monitoring, mitigation, and compensation of reversals affecting previously credited mitigation outcomes.

These obligations are established in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), particularly **Section 7.3.3** – “Non-permanence”, which establishes the principle that risks of non-permanence must be addressed whenever they occur and requires projects exposed to reversal risk to implement appropriate monitoring, risk management, and compensation mechanisms.

Operational procedures for reversal management are further defined in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), particularly:

- **Section 5.4** – (“Non-permanence”), which establishes the operational requirements for managing reversal risks in Land Use sector activities; and
- **Section 8.3** – (“Reversal Management”), which defines the procedures to be followed when a verified reversal affecting previously issued credits occurs.

Under these provisions, project proponents are responsible for:

- monitoring carbon pools and other parameters associated with credited mitigation outcomes;
- identifying and quantifying any decrease in carbon stocks or other mitigation outcomes that support previously issued credits;
- implementing risk mitigation and management measures; and
- compensating the reversal through the cancellation of credits from the applicable carbon buffer reserve or other mechanisms defined by the Programme.

Additional detailed provisions are established in the [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#). In particular:

- **Section 7.1** – (“Identification and Quantification of Reversals”) establishes the procedures for identifying and quantifying reversal events; and
- **Section 7.7** – (“Responsibility for the Compensation of Reversals”) explicitly confirms that the CCMP holder is responsible for ensuring the full compensation of any verified reversal affecting previously credited mitigation outcomes.

These provisions establish clear liability of the activity proponent to monitor carbon stocks, manage reversal risks, and ensure the compensation of reversals throughout the monitoring period of the project.

b) Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes explicit procedures requiring activity proponents to notify the Programme when a material reversal event is identified.

According to the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), particularly **Section 8.3** – (“Reversal Management”), activity proponents are required to notify Cercarbono in writing of any material reversal event within a maximum period of ten (10) calendar days from the moment they become aware of such event. The notification must include a description of the event, its estimated magnitude where available, and the initial measures planned to mitigate the risk of recurrence.

In addition, the [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#), particularly **Section 7** – (“Management of Reversals and Replenishment of Buffer Reserves”), establish detailed procedures for the identification, quantification, and compensation of reversals affecting previously credited mitigation outcomes. Where a reversal is verified, compensation must follow a defined order of precedence, including the use of the individual buffer reserve, the pooled programme buffer reserve, and, where necessary, replenishment by the CCMP holder, in accordance with programme procedures.

Furthermore, where a VVB becomes aware of a material reversal event during validation or verification activities, it must notify Cercarbono without undue delay, ensuring that the Programme is promptly informed of such events. These provisions ensure timely reporting of reversal events and enable the Programme to initiate the applicable reversal management procedures, including verification, quantification, and compensation of reversed mitigation outcomes, in accordance with Cercarbono’s binding rules and procedures.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q4. Are provisions in place that confer responsibility to the programme to, upon such notification, ensure and confirm that such reversals are fully compensated in a manner mandated in the programme procedures? (<i>Paragraph 3.5.5</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes binding provisions that confer responsibility on the Programme to ensure that any verified reversal affecting previously credited mitigation outcomes is fully compensated in accordance with its procedures.

These responsibilities are defined in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), particularly **Section 8.3** – (“Reversal Management”). This section establishes the operational procedures that must be applied once a reversal event is

identified and reported. Under these procedures, the Programme reviews the notification of the reversal event and ensures that the reversal is quantified, verified, and compensated through the mechanisms established by the Programme before further credit issuance may occur.

More specifically, **Section 8.3** – (“Reversal management”) defines the objective criteria under which a reversal is deemed to have occurred. Where verification confirms that carbon stocks have decreased below the level supporting previously issued credits, a reversal is considered to have occurred and must be compensated through the withdrawal of an equivalent amount of buffer credits corresponding to the verified reversal. This provision establishes a quantified and mandatory compensation requirement under the Programme’s rules.

Section 8.3 further establishes the mandatory compensation sequence. Reversal compensation must follow a defined order of precedence:

- Individual carbon buffer reserve of the CCMP, which serves as the primary mechanism to compensate the verified loss of carbon stocks.
- Pooled carbon buffer reserve of the Programme, which may be activated where the individual buffer reserve is insufficient to cover the reversal.
- Replenishment by the CCMP holder, where the reversal exceeds the compensation capacity of both the individual and pooled buffer reserves.

In addition, **Section 8.4** – (“Carbon buffer cancellation and buffer release”) establishes the rules governing the administration, cancellation, and adjustment of buffer credits under the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), ensuring that buffer management and compensation actions are implemented in accordance with formally established rules.

Complementary provisions are established in the [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#), particularly **Section 7** – (“Management of Reversals and Replenishment of Buffer Reserves”), which provides detailed procedures for the identification, quantification, and compensation of reversals affecting previously credited mitigation outcomes.

The Programme ensures that these compensation mechanisms are applied through the certification and verification processes defined in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), particularly **Sections 9.3** and **9.4** – (“Validation and Verification”), under which accredited VVBs independently assess the occurrence, quantification, and compensation of reversal events.

Furthermore, where a reversal affecting certified mitigation outcomes is identified, the Programme requires that no additional carbon credits be issued until the reversal has been fully compensated, ensuring that the environmental integrity of issued units is maintained.

Through this framework—combining programme oversight, quantified buffer reserve mechanisms, mandatory compensation procedures, independent verification, and issuance controls—the Cercarbono Certification Programme ensures that all reversals are fully compensated in accordance with its binding rules and procedures.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):
N/A

Q5. Does the Programme have procedures in place which provide for reversal monitoring and compensation requirements to be applied by an activity that generates CORSIA-eligible units for ... (Paragraph 3.5.4) ¹⁷	
a) ...at the very least, twenty (20) years from the start of their first crediting period, in the case of activities that started crediting before 1 January 2027?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...at least forty (40) years from the start of their first crediting period, for activities that start crediting after 31 December 2026?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes procedures requiring the monitoring of credited mitigation outcomes and the compensation of reversals for extended monitoring periods to ensure the permanence of issued carbon credits.

These requirements are defined in the [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#), particularly **Section 4.10** – (“Monitoring Period and Reversal Compensation”).

a) Activities that started crediting before 1 January 2027

Under **Section 4.10** – “Monitoring Period and Reversal Compensation,” CCMPs are required to maintain monitoring of the carbon pools included in the accounting of credited mitigation outcomes throughout the crediting period and during a minimum monitoring period established by the Programme.

This monitoring period must ensure that the project proponent continues to identify, report, and manage any reversals affecting previously credited mitigation outcomes and to compensate such reversals in accordance with the Programme’s procedures. As a result, the Programme’s requirements ensure that monitoring and reversal management obligations apply for at least twenty (20) years from the start of the crediting period for activities that began crediting before 1 January 2027, given that the minimum duration for land use sector CCMPs according to **Section 7.7** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) is currently set as 30 years.

b) For activities generating CORSIA-eligible units with a first crediting period starting after 31 December 2026, the Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes that reversal monitoring and compensation obligations apply for at least forty (40) years from the start of the first crediting period.

This requirement is established in the [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#) (**Section 4.10**) (“Monitoring Period and Reversal Compensation”), which provides that the CCMP holder must maintain monitoring of the carbon pools included in the accounting of credited mitigation outcomes for a minimum monitoring period of forty (40) years from the activity start date.

During this monitoring period, the project proponent must:

- Identify and report any reversal affecting previously credited mitigation outcomes;
- Quantify and compensate such reversals in accordance with the Programme’s procedures; and

¹⁷ Procedures for jurisdiction-scale activities must alternatively ensure that the volume of emissions units contributed by a given activity to a reversal risk pool will, at a minimum, fully compensate for the activity’s reversal risk for the same timeframe.

- Maintain monitoring and reporting obligations until it can be demonstrated, through verifiable technical evidence and independent review, that the risk of reversal has become negligible.

Compensation of reversals during this monitoring period follows the procedures established in [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#), particularly **Section 7** – (“Management of Reversals and Replenishment of Buffer Reserves”). These provisions establish a defined order of precedence for compensation, including the individual carbon buffer reserve, the pooled programme buffer reserve, and, where necessary, replenishment by the CCMP holder.

In addition, these obligations operate in conjunction with the Programme’s non-permanence provisions established in the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), particularly **Section 7.3.3** – (“Non-permanence”), and the operational procedures defined in the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), particularly **Section 8** – (“Reversal Management”).

Through this framework—combining long-term monitoring obligations, mandatory reversal compensation mechanisms, programme oversight, and independent verification—the Cercarbono Certification Programme ensures that permanence risks associated with CORSIA-eligible units are effectively managed over the required forty-year timeframe.

This is consistent with the requirement established as per **Section 7.7** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), and its application features.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

Q6. Does the programme have the capability to ensure that any emissions units which compensate for the material reversal of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA are fully eligible for use under the CORSIA? (Paragraph 3.5.6)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Under the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), **Section 7.3.3** (“Non-permanence”), and the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), **Section 8** (“Reversal Management”), any verified reversal affecting previously issued mitigation outcomes must be quantified and fully compensated before additional credit issuance may occur.

Complementary provisions are established in the [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#), particularly **Section 7** (“Management of Reversals and Replenishment of Buffer Reserves”), which establishes that reversals are compensated through a defined order of precedence including the individual carbon buffer reserve, the pooled programme buffer reserve, and, where necessary, replenishment by the CCMP holder. In addition, **Section 4.10** (“Monitoring Period and Reversal Compensation”) establishes that where mitigation outcomes are used under a specific carbon crediting scheme such as CORSIA, compensation must comply with the eligibility requirements of that scheme.

Further programme-specific provisions are established in the Cercarbono [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), particularly **Section 3** (“Eligibility criteria”), **Section 4** (“CORSIA Labeling”), **Section 9** (“Double counting avoidance”), and **Section 12** (“Procedures for settlement and reconciliation of double claiming occurrence”), which require that Carboncers used under CORSIA meet the applicable CORSIA Emissions Units

Eligibility Criteria, obtain a CORSIA-eligible label, be supported by a Host Country Letter of Authorization (LOA) and corresponding adjustment (or approved guarantee mechanism), and remain subject to reconciliation procedures where necessary.

Finally, the EcoRegistry registry system ensures full serialization, traceability, and public records of issuance, transfer, cancellation, and retirement of Carboncers, allowing the Programme to identify and track units used for reversal compensation and ensure that only units meeting the applicable eligibility conditions are used for CORSIA compliance.

Through this combined framework—integrating non-permanence provisions, buffer reserve mechanisms, CORSIA-specific eligibility rules, registry traceability, and independent validation and verification—Cercarbono has the capability to ensure that emissions units used to compensate reversals of mitigation outcomes used under CORSIA remain fully compliant with CORSIA eligibility requirements.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):
N/A

Q7. Would the programme be willing and able, upon request, to demonstrate that its permanence provisions can fully compensate for the reversal of mitigation issued as emissions units and used under the CORSIA? (<i>Paragraph 3.5.7</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme is willing and able, upon request, to demonstrate that its permanence provisions ensure full compensation of any reversal affecting mitigation outcomes issued as emissions units and used under CORSIA.

Under the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), **Section 7.3.3** (“Non-permanence”), and the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), **Section 8.3** (“Reversal Management”), any verified reversal affecting previously issued mitigation outcomes must be quantified and compensated before additional credit issuance may occur.

The [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#) particularly **Section 5** (“Determination of the Carbon Buffer Reserve”) and **Section 7** (“Management of Reversals and Replenishment of Buffer Reserves”), establish the buffer reserve system and procedures for identifying, quantifying, and compensating reversals through the individual carbon buffer reserve, the pooled programme buffer reserve, and, where necessary, replenishment by the CCMP holder.

In addition, **Section 4.10** (“Monitoring Period and Reversal Compensation”) establishes continued monitoring obligations and maintains the requirement to compensate verified reversals throughout the monitoring period. Cercarbono’s EcoRegistry infrastructure ensures traceability of issued units, buffer allocations (individual and pooled), eligibility designations, and cancellation or reallocation transactions. Accordingly, upon request, the Programme can demonstrate:

- Identification of affected CORSIA-eligible units;
- Quantification of the verified reversal;
- Withdrawal of an equivalent volume of eligible buffer units;
- Registry transaction records evidencing such withdrawal and allocation; and
- Any required replenishment of buffer reserves in accordance with Programme procedures.

Although no CORSIA-eligible units have yet been issued pending formal approval, the Programme’s regulatory and registry systems are fully capable of implementing and evidencing this process once such units are issued.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q8. Please provide any additional information to demonstrate how the program’s procedures ensure full compensation for material reversals of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Under the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), [Section 7.3.3](#) (“Non-permanence”), and the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), [Section 8.3](#) (“Reversal Management”), any verified reversal affecting previously issued mitigation outcomes must be quantified and compensated before additional credit issuance may occur.

In particular, [Section 8.3](#) (“Reversal management”) establishes that where verification confirms that carbon stocks have decreased below the level supporting previously issued credits, *“a reversion will be considered to have occurred which requires offsetting by withdrawing a buffer amount equal to the amount of the reversion that has occurred and allocating it to the same number of credits already issued.”* This establishes a one-to-one (1:1) compensation requirement.

[Section 8.3](#) further defines the compensation sequence: use of the individual buffer reserve, followed by the collective buffer reserve where necessary, with subsequent replenishment of collective buffers through future certifications.

Complementary provisions are established in the [Cercarbono Guidelines for the Management of Permanence and Reversal Risk in Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives in the Land-Use Sector \(v2.0\)](#), particularly [Section 5](#) (“Determination of the Carbon Buffer Reserve”), [Section 7](#) (“Management of Reversals and Replenishment of Buffer Reserves”), and [Section 4.10](#) (“Monitoring Period and Reversal Compensation”), which define the buffer reserve framework and maintain the obligation to compensate verified reversals throughout the monitoring period.

Where mitigation outcomes are used under CORSIA, compensation must comply with the eligibility requirements of the applicable scheme. All buffer withdrawals and related transactions are administered in accordance with [Section 8.4](#) (“Carbon buffer cancellation and buffer release”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) and recorded in the EcoRegistry system, ensuring full traceability and auditability of reversal compensation actions.

Taken together, these provisions establish a binding framework requiring that verified material reversals be compensated through withdrawal and allocation of an equivalent volume of buffer credits.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Criterion: Assess and mitigate against potential increase in emissions elsewhere

Q9.a) List all emissions sectors (if possible, activity types) supported by the programme that present a potential risk of material emissions leakage:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Pursuant to **Section 7.3.6** (“Leakage”) and **Table 2** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), the Programme identifies potential sources of emissions leakage at sectoral and activity-type level. Sectors supported by the Programme that may present a potential risk of material emissions leakage include:

1. Energy sector

Activity types:

- Energy efficiency (EE)
- Fuel or feedstock switching (FS)
- GHG emission avoidance (GHG-Av)
- Displacement of more GHG-intensive outputs (GHG-Disp – RE/LCE)

Potential leakage sources may include:

- Upstream emissions associated with fossil fuel extraction, processing and transport
- Diversion of biomass residues to alternative uses
- Induced land use change linked to biomass production
- Continued operation or relocation of displaced baseline equipment

2. Industry sector

Activity types:

- Energy efficiency
- Fuel/feedstock switching
- GHG emission avoidance
- GHG destruction
- Displacement of higher-carbon outputs

Potential leakage may arise from:

- Diversion of biomass residues or feedstocks
- Upstream fuel extraction and supply chains
- Displacement or continued use of baseline equipment
- Changes in pre-project production activities

3. Waste management sector

Activity types:

- Energy efficiency
- GHG emission avoidance
- GHG destruction
- Displacement through alternative treatment processes

Potential leakage sources include:

- Diversion of waste streams
- Emissions from composting, anaerobic digestion or RDF use
- Transport of treated waste, sludge or residues
- Application of treated organic matter to soils

4. Land use sector

Activity types:

- GHG removals (GHG-Rem)
- GHG emission avoidance (including REDD+)
- Fuel/feedstock switching
- GHG destruction

Potential leakage risks may arise from:

- Displacement of agricultural or livestock activities
- Activity shifting outside the project boundary
- Diversion of biomass resources

- Indirect land use change

In other sectors supported by the Programme — including construction, transport, mining and mineral production, metal production, and fugitive emissions — significant sources of leakage are generally not expected under standard implementation modalities. This is expressly reflected in **Sections 7.3.6.3 to 7.3.6.7** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), which state that no significant leakage sources are expected for these sectors, while requiring that potential leakage be assessed on a case-by-case basis where implementation modalities could generate indirect emissions.

All identified leakage emissions must be assessed, quantified where applicable, and deducted from the verified mitigation outcomes in accordance with **Section 7.3.6** ("Identification of GHG emission and leakage sources") and **Section 7.3.11** ("7.3.11 Estimation of net GHG emissions and removals and projected net GHG emission reductions") of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#).

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, "N/A"*):
N/A.

Q9.b) What is the minimum scale of leakage that that would trigger the Programme’s applicable provisions or procedures? (Quantify if possible)

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

The Programme does not establish a minimum quantitative threshold below which leakage would be disregarded. Any leakage attributable to the implementation of a CCMP must be identified, assessed and, where applicable, quantified and deducted from the achieved GHG emission reductions or removals in order to determine the net environmental outcome.

This requirement is established in **Sections 7.3.10** ("Quantification of GHG emissions and removals and GHG emission reductions in the project scenario") and **7.3.11** ("Estimation of net GHG emissions and removals and projected net GHG emission reductions") of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), which require that leakage emissions be accounted for when calculating net results.

Accordingly:

- There is no minimum tonnage or percentage threshold that triggers leakage provisions;
- The trigger is the identification of leakage attributable to project implementation; and
- Where leakage is detected and can be reasonably estimated, it must be reported and deducted from the verified mitigation outcome.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, "N/A"*):
N/A

Q10.a) Are measures in place to <u>assess</u> and <u>mitigate</u> incidences of material leakage of emissions that may result from the implementation of an offset project or programme? (Paragraph 3.6)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Section 7.3.6 (“Leakage”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) requires the identification of potential leakage sources at sectoral and activity-type level and mandates that mitigation efforts be implemented to the maximum extent practical to avoid or minimize leakage resulting from project implementation. This includes specific provisions applicable where baseline equipment or systems are displaced, replaced, decommissioned, destroyed, resold or continue operating, requiring documentation of their status and assessment of associated emissions. These leakage sources and mitigation measures must be identified at the project design stage and documented in the Project Design Document (PDD).

Sections 7.3.10 (“Leakage emissions”) and **7.3.11** (“Net GHG emission reductions or removals”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) require that any leakage emissions attributable to project implementation be quantified where applicable and deducted from achieved GHG emission reductions or removals to determine net mitigation outcomes.

Leakage identification, quantification and accounting form part of the GHG calculation subject to independent validation and verification prior to credit issuance, in accordance with **Sections 4.3** (“Validation”) and **4.4** (“Verification”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Accordingly, leakage assessment and mitigation operate as mandatory design, accounting and verification requirements embedded within the certification cycle, ensuring that credited mitigation outcomes reflect net environmental integrity.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):
N/A

Q10.b). Are procedures in place requiring and supporting activities to monitor identified leakage? (<i>Paragraph 3.6.3</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Programme establishes procedures requiring the monitoring of identified leakage throughout the certification cycle.

Section 7.3.6 of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) requires that, where potential leakage sources are identified — including cases involving displacement or replacement of baseline equipment or systems — project documentation and monitoring reports describe the status of such equipment and any associated emissions. Any deviation from the declared project scenario must be justified and reflected in leakage assessment where applicable.

Sections 7.3.10 and **7.3.11** require that leakage emissions attributable to project implementation be assessed and incorporated into the calculation of net GHG emission reductions or removals for each monitoring period under verification.

Leakage monitoring and accounting are reviewed by independent VVBs during verification in accordance with **Section 4.4** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) prior to issuance of credits.

Accordingly, identified leakage is subject to ongoing monitoring, reporting and independent verification as part of the Programme’s mandatory certification requirements.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q11. Are procedures in place requiring activities to deduct from their accounting emissions from any identified leakage that reduces the mitigation benefits of the activities? (<i>Paragraph 3.6.4</i>)	☒ YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. The Cercarbono Certification Programme requires that any identified leakage be quantified, where applicable, and deducted from achieved GHG emission reductions or removals to determine net mitigation outcomes.

Sections 7.3.10 (“Quantification of GHG emissions and removals and GHG emission reductions in the project scenario”) and **7.3.11** (“Estimation of net GHG emissions and removals and projected net GHG emission reductions”) of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) require that all emissions attributable to project implementation, including leakage emissions, be incorporated into the GHG accounting framework and reflected in the calculation of net environmental results.

Accordingly, any leakage that reduces the mitigation benefits of a CCMP must be accounted for and deducted from the accounting results prior to credit issuance.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q12. Are provisions in place requiring activities that pose a risk of leakage when implemented at the project level to be implemented at a national level, or on an interim basis on a subnational level, in order to mitigate the risk of leakage? (<i>Paragraph 3.6.2</i>)	☒ YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

The Cercarbono Certification Programme establishes requirements to identify, quantify, monitor, and account for leakage risks associated with project activities, particularly in the Land Use sector.

The Programme does not require that activities posing a risk of leakage be implemented exclusively at national or subnational levels. Instead, leakage risks are addressed through methodological requirements that ensure potential displacement of emissions outside the project boundary is identified and accounted for.

Under the [Methodology M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC \(v3.1\)](#), **Section 9.3** (“Leakage”), Climate Change Mitigation Programmes or Projects (CCMPs) must identify potential sources of leakage and define the spatial areas where leakage may occur. The methodology requires that leakage be quantified and integrated into the calculation of net mitigation outcomes, ensuring that credited emission reductions or removals reflect mitigation results after accounting for displacement effects.

Section 17.5 (“Leakage monitoring”) requires CCMPs to monitor leakage indicators during project implementation and report relevant changes in land-use activities outside the project boundary.

Monitoring results are documented in monitoring reports and are subject to independent validation and verification by an accredited VVB.

Furthermore, the methodology allows projects to operate in alignment with national or jurisdictional REDD+ frameworks, including national forest reference levels (NREF/NRF), ensuring methodological consistency between project-level mitigation outcomes and broader national or subnational accounting systems where such frameworks are in place.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines: (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q13. List all activity types supported by the programme that involve replacing equipment or other physical systems such that these comprise the activity’s baseline:

The following activity types may involve replacement or displacement of baseline equipment or physical systems:

- Energy efficiency (EE)
- Fuel or feedstock switch (FS)
- GHG destruction (GHG-Dest)
- Displacement of more GHG-intensive output (GHG-Disp – RE, LCE)
- Low-carbon material substitution in construction
- Transport modal shifts involving equipment replacement

These activity types are reflected in **Section 7.3.6** and **Table 2** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#).

For the activity types listed above, does the programme have procedures ensuring that (<i>select all that apply</i>): (<i>Paragraph 3.6.4</i>)	
(a) the baseline equipment is demonstrably decommissioned, destroyed, or scrapped, or otherwise demonstrated to no longer be in use,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(b) emissions from equipment disposal are discretely assessed, mitigated where possible, and deducted from the verified results of the activity,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(c) where procedures enable the baseline equipment to potentially be re-sold or otherwise remain in use, equivalent procedures for assessment, mitigation, and accounting deductions apply to emissions resulting from its continued use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through c) above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. **Section 7.3.6** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) establishes binding requirements applicable to displaced or replaced equipment, systems or hardware. Project documentation (including the PDD, validation, monitoring and verification reports) must describe the extent of displacement, planned actions (e.g., decommissioning, destruction, scrapping, resale or continued operation), and provide verifiable evidence of the equipment’s status to the VVB.

b) Yes. Where baseline equipment is definitively decommissioned or destroyed, the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) requires that emissions resulting from the processes necessary to achieve such status be assessed, quantified and

deducted from the verified environmental outcomes. The selection of implementation pathways must consider the least carbon-intensive route available where practical, including mitigation of associated emissions.

c) **Yes.** If displaced equipment remains operative — whether within or outside project boundaries — the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#) that emissions resulting from its continued operation be assessed, quantified and treated as leakage. Such emissions must be deducted from the achieved mitigation outcomes to determine net GHG emission reductions or removals.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

**PART 5: Double counting: Avoidance of Double Counting, Issuance and Claiming;
Only counted once towards a mitigation obligation**

Criteria: Avoidance of Double Counting, Issuance and Claiming and Are only counted once towards a mitigation obligation

Q1. Does the Programme have measures in place ...	
a) ...to ensure the transparent transfer of units between registries, if applicable?(<i>Paragraph 3.7.1 and 3.7.5</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...to ensure that only one unit is issued for one tonne of mitigation? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.1 and 3.7.5</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ...to ensure that one unit is issued or transferred to, or owned or cancelled by, only one entity at any given time? (<i>Paragraphs 3.7.2 and 3.7.6</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) ...to discourage and prohibit the double-selling of units, which occurs when one or more entities sell the same unit more than once? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.7</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through d):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) **Yes.** Cercarbono ensures transparency and prevents the concurrent existence of units across registry systems through binding programme rules and controlled registry architecture.

EcoRegistry serves as the exclusive platform for issuance, holding, transfer, cancellation and retirement of Carboncers, pursuant to **Section 6** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#). The Programme does not permit direct registry-to-registry transfer capability or recognize off-registry transfers. EcoRegistry remains the sole system of record for unit ownership and status.

Where migration of CCMPs is permitted under **Section 9** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#), evidence of withdrawal from the originating programme and cancellation of any previously issued credits is required. Where credit conversion is allowed under **Section 6.6**, prior permanent cancellation in the originating registry and reconciliation of serial numbers and vintage are mandatory. Under no circumstance may units representing the same mitigation outcome exist concurrently in more than one registry.

b) Cercarbono ensures that only one unit is issued for one tonne of verified mitigation through defined quantification rules, independent verification and controlled issuance procedures.

Quantification is governed by **Section 7** of the [Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)](#), which establishes principles for baseline setting, monitoring and calculation of GHG emission reductions and removals, including clearly defined and non-overlapping monitoring periods.

Issuance occurs only after verification by an approved VVB under **Section 4.4** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#). The verified volume is subject to internal certification review prior to issuance, and issuance is strictly limited to the quantity confirmed in the final verification statement.

Each issuance batch is linked to a specific monitoring period and assigned unique serial numbers pursuant to **Section 6.2.3** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#). The registry system does not permit duplicate issuance for the same monitoring period or verified volume.

c) Cercarbono ensures that one unit may be issued, transferred to, owned or cancelled by only one entity at any given time through its centralized registry architecture, binding programme rules and controlled account-based custody system.

Cercarbono operates a single official registry platform, EcoRegistry, which functions as the exclusive system for the issuance, holding, transfer, cancellation and retirement of Carboncers, pursuant to **Sections 6** (“Carboncer procedures”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#).

Within EcoRegistry, each Carboncer is recorded in a single registry account at any given time. Registry transfers result in the exclusive reassignment of ownership from one account to another; the system architecture does not permit concurrent holding of the same unit in multiple accounts. This account-based structure and transaction functionality are described in the [EcoRegistry General Information](#) document, which establishes EcoRegistry as the single system of record for unit ownership and status. Once a unit is cancelled or retired, it cannot be transferred, reinstated or used again. The registry system prevents duplicate cancellation or retirement of the same serial number.

Access to registry accounts, transfer functionality and retirement operations are governed by binding [EcoRegistry's Terms and Conditions](#) and programme rules, which regulate account management and prohibit double use, double transfer or concurrent ownership of units.

d) Cercarbono discourages and prohibits the double-selling of units through exclusive registry-based transactions, binding account-holder obligations and enforceable programme rules.

All transfers of Carboncers must be executed within EcoRegistry in accordance with **Section 6** (“Carboncer procedures”) of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#). A unit may only be sold if it is available in the transferring account at the time of the transaction. Upon completion of a registry transfer, ownership is exclusively reassigned to the receiving account, and the transferring party relinquishes all rights and control over the unit.

The registry system prevents the transfer of units that have already been cancelled or retired.

Registry account holders are bound by the [EcoRegistry's Terms and Conditions](#), which regulate transfer conduct and prohibit misrepresentation of ownership, multiple sale of the same serial number, or any attempt to transact units not held in the account.

In addition, **Section 7** of the [Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)](#) establishes mechanisms to prevent double issuance, double use and double claiming, reinforcing that each Carboncer may only be used once toward a mitigation objective.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q2. Does the Programme have procedures in place...	
a) ...requiring mitigation from emissions units used by operators under the CORSIA to be appropriately accounted for by the host country when claiming achievement of its target(s) / pledges(s) / mitigation contributions / mitigation commitments, in line with the relevant and applicable international provisions? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.10.1</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...that provide for the use of any other method(s) to avoid double-claiming? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.10.2</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Cercarbono requires that emission units used by operators under CORSIA be appropriately accounted for by the host country in accordance with applicable international provisions, including the application of corresponding adjustments.

Under Cercarbono’s [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), **Section 3** (“Eligibility Criteria”), only Carboncers that have been expressly authorized by the host country are eligible for use under CORSIA. Such authorization must be evidenced through an attestation issued by the duly authorized representative of the host country, whereas **Table 1** in **Section 6** shows adjustment related actions related to first transfer selected definition by the Host Country, where the overarching subject is such appropriate accounting, including triggers, obligations and actions to be performed to avoid CORSIA-used Carboncers to fall in a double-claiming situation.

Section 8 deals with surveillance and management of corresponding adjustments, describing the information system implemented to assess the status of Carboncers used in the CORSIA regarding their proper accounting by the host country.

In addition, **Section 10** (“Double Claiming Avoidance Assurance”) establishes that eligibility under CORSIA requires provision of evidence that a corresponding adjustment has been applied by the host country before granting of a CORSIA eligible label to a certain CCMP’s Carboncers or units, when the definition of first transfer applicable is at authorization (Route 1). When that is not the case, a guarantee mechanism shall be put in place and corresponding documents, insurance or guarantees as established therein, must have been provided in due form, before such CORSIA-eligible label can be granted.

This treatment is also aligned with Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement Decision 2/CMA.3.

Through these requirements, Cercarbono ensures that mitigation outcomes used under CORSIA are appropriately accounted for by the host country when claiming achievement of its mitigation targets, pledges, contributions or commitments, consistent with Paragraph 3.7.10.1 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria.

b) Yes. In addition to Route 1 (provision of evidence of application of corresponding adjustments), Cercarbono provides an alternative risk-management mechanism designed to address and remediate double-claiming risks.

As described in **Section 3**, (“Eligibility Criteria”) and **Section 10**, (“Double Claiming Avoidance Assurance”) of the [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), Route 2 allows for the provision of a suitable guarantee covering all credits included in the Host Country Letter of Authorization.

Under Route 2 (**Section 10**, “Double Claiming Avoidance Assurance”), a legally enforceable guarantee mechanism consisting of 2 concurrent assurances, a legally binding contract, and a Cercarbono-approved insurance policy, -whose detailed features are discussed in **Sections 6.3.1** and **6.3.3**, respectively, of Cercarbono’s Procedural Guidance for Preventing Double Claiming- must be in place. This guarantee mechanism operates as a replacement or compensation mechanism in the event that a double-claiming situation is identified due to failure of the Host Country to apply corresponding adjustments and other associated risks. A guarantee issued by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) is also acceptable in lieu of such insurance policy, provided it holds to the conditions and timing required for such insurance policy, i.e., it must be provided before granting the units a “CORSIA-eligible” label when choosing Route 2.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none*, “N/A”):
N/A

Q3. Does the Programme have procedures in place for the following: (<i>Paragraph 3.7.8</i>)	
a) to obtain, or require activity proponents to <u>obtain and provide to the programme, written attestation from the host country’s national focal point or focal point’s designee?</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) for host country attestations to be obtained and <u>made publicly available prior to the use of units from the host country in the CORSIA?</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Cercarbono requires activity proponents to obtain and provide a written Letter of Authorization (LOA) issued by the host country’s National Focal Point or duly authorized representative as a mandatory condition for CORSIA-eligible label granting, in turn a prerequisite for participation in CORSIA scheme.

Under Cercarbono’s [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), **Section 5**, proponents are required to request, and obtain a Letter of Authorization from the competent national authority of the host country, including the UNFCCC-designated focal point or its authorized designee. The LOA must comply with applicable CORSIA requirements and Cercarbono’s regulatory framework, and must explicitly identify the relevant mitigation activity and the mitigation outcomes (including authorized volume and/or vintage) intended for use under the CORSIA.

Submission of a valid LOA to Cercarbono is a mandatory prerequisite for granting the CORSIA-eligible label, as described in **Section 4**, “CORSIA Labeling” to Carboncers aimed to be used in the CORSIA.

b) Cercarbono requires that host country attestations be obtained, verified and made publicly available prior to granting a “CORSIA eligible” label, authorizing the use of units under the CORSIA.

Pursuant to **Section 4** (“CORSIA Labeling”) of the [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), units may only be labelled as “CORSIA-eligible” once a valid LOA has been obtained and submitted to the programme.

As part of this process, the LOA is reviewed for compliance with applicable CORSIA requirements and is uploaded to a publicly accessible section within EcoRegistry. Public disclosure of the LOA is a mandatory condition for CORSIA eligibility.

CORSIA labeling constitutes a distinct registry status within EcoRegistry and may only be applied after confirmation that the LOA has been obtained and publicly disclosed. Units cannot be recognized as CORSIA-eligible, nor used under CORSIA, unless this process has been completed.

The LOA remains publicly accessible within EcoRegistry and is linked to the relevant mitigation activity and authorized mitigation outcomes, thereby ensuring transparency and enabling independent verification prior to use.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q4. Does the Programme have procedures in place in place to guide the contents of host-country attestations? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.9</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
If YES, do the Programme’s procedures on the contents of host-country attestations facilitate countries to identify each of the following:	
(i) the national point of contact,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(ii) authorized unit vintages,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(iii) authorized activity types, if applicable,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(iv) the CORSIA compliance period for which the units are authorized,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(v) the expected timing and processes for applying and reporting adjustments that are informed by the host country’s specified definition of “first transfer”;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(vi) the country’s chosen accounting method consistent with the relevant provision of 2/CMA.3 Annex I “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono has procedures in place that guide the required contents of host-country attestations for units intended for use under CORSIA.

Section 5 (“Letter of Authorization and Associated Information”) of the Cercarbono’s [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#) establishes mandatory content requirements for a valid Letter of Authorization (LOA). These requirements ensure that host-country attestations provide sufficient clarity and accounting information consistent with the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria and relevant Article 6 provisions.

Specifically, the procedures require that the LOA clearly identify:

- i) The national point of contact – including the host country entity and the official representative (National Focal Point or duly authorized designee) issuing the authorization.
- ii) Authorized unit vintages – specifying the mitigation outcome years covered by the authorization.
- iii) Authorized activity type(s) – identifying the mitigation activity or project category for which authorization is granted.
- iv) The applicable CORSIA compliance period – clarifying the CORSIA phase(s) for which the units are authorized.

- v) A “first transfer” definition statement, including timing and milestones for the application of a corresponding adjustment, consistent with the host country’s accounting framework. The Guidance specifies that this statement must describe the relevant procedural approach for the application of the corresponding adjustment, including the applicable approach among the three foreseen accounting pathways defined in the Programme’s requirements.
- vi) A commitment of the Host Country to perform required corresponding adjustments aligned with Paris Agreement requirements, as applicable, together with a statement identifying the host country’s chosen accounting method for applying corresponding adjustments, consistent with Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3.

The LOA must further include a statement whereby the Host Country commits to document and demonstrate that the relevant corresponding adjustments have been applied, according to its selected definition for “first transfers”, and reported in its Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), consistent with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and relevant CMA decisions, including Section C of Decision 18/CMA.1, Decision 2/CMA.3, and any subsequent decisions complementing or superseding them.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):

N/A

Q5. Does the Programme have procedures in place...	
a) ...requiring host country attestations to confirm the use of the applicable approach(es) referred to in Question 2 above?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ...requiring host country attestations to specify and describe the steps taken to prevent double-claiming (in line with these approaches / requirements)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. **Section 5** (“Letter of Authorization and Associated Information”) of the Cercarbono’s [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#) establishes Host Country shall expressly authorize the use of certified environmental outcomes (Carboncers) as internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) for use under CORSIA and other international mitigation purposes (OIMP). Furthermore, it is also required the identification of the document as a LOA for ITMOs under cooperative approaches pursuant to Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement for use under CORSIA. The LOA also requires that host country attestations explicitly make a statement confirming that authorized ITMOs shall not be used to achieve, nor counted towards, its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) or any other national GHG emissions targets, and one more committing to document, apply, and report the relevant corresponding adjustments in its Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), as well as to report, in its BTRs, the use of the authorized Carboncers for CORSIA, consistent with the granted authorizations and in accordance with the transparency provisions in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement or as required by any future additional, complementary or substitutive decision(s) of the CMA. As per **Section 8**, “Surveillance and Management of Corresponding Adjustments”.

b) Cercarbono further requires that host country attestations specify and describe the steps taken to prevent double-claiming in line with the applicable approach. Pursuant to **Section 5** (“Letter of Authorization and Associated Information”), the LOA must include a statement describing the provisions and procedural steps adopted by the host country to prevent double-claiming. This includes, as applicable:

- The timing and procedural milestones for applying corresponding adjustments;
- The reporting of such adjustments in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), consistent with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;
- When no valid evidence of the application of a corresponding adjustment is publicly available or submitted to

Cercarbono by the CCMP holder, with sufficient supporting evidence, within twenty-four (24) month following the publication of the relevant BTR in which such adjustment was due to be reported, the corresponding adjustment is deemed “Not applied”, thereby triggering the procedures for settlement or reconciliation of double claiming occurrence described in **Section 12**, “Procedures for Settlement and Reconciliation of Double Claiming Occurrence, where a process consisting in eight steps is described. This structured requirement ensures that host country attestations go beyond a general commitment and provide clarity regarding the concrete steps taken to prevent double-claiming, consistent with Paragraph 3.7.9 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (if none, “N/A”):
N/A

Q6. Please provide any additional information about the programme’s measures to require and demonstrate that host countries of emissions reduction activities agree to account for any offset units issued as a result of those activities, such that double claiming does not occur between the airline and the host country of the emissions reduction activity.

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Cercarbono has established regulatory and operational requirements to require and verify that host countries formally authorize and commit to account for mitigation outcomes used as offset units under CORSIA, thereby preventing double claiming between the airline operator and the host country.

In accordance with the Cercarbono’s [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), Carboncers intended for use under CORSIA must comply with a series of eligibility requirements designed to ensure that host countries authorize and account for the mitigation outcomes associated with those units:

1. Host Country Letter of Authorization (LOA): Pursuant to **Section 3** (“Eligibility criteria”) and **Section 5** (“Letter of Authorization and associated information”) of the Cercarbono’s [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), Carboncers eligible for use under CORSIA must be supported by a Letter of Authorization (LOA) issued by the competent authority of the host country.

The LOA must authorize the use of the mitigation outcomes as Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) for international mitigation purposes, including CORSIA. The LOA must also include:

- a formal statement from the host country confirming that the authorized mitigation outcomes will not be used or counted toward the achievement of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) or other national greenhouse gas mitigation commitments; and
- a commitment by the host country to apply the required corresponding adjustments in accordance with the international accounting framework established under the Paris Agreement.

2. Corresponding adjustments or equivalent guarantee mechanism: Under **Section 8** (“Corresponding adjustments surveillance and management”) of the Cercarbono’s [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), Cercarbono establishes a monitoring mechanism to track the application of corresponding adjustments associated with CORSIA-eligible Carboncers.

Consistent with **Section 6** (“First transfer and corresponding adjustments considerations”) and **Section 10** (“Double claiming avoidance assurance”), mitigation outcomes authorized for use under CORSIA must be supported by evidence

that the host country will apply the corresponding adjustment in accordance with the international accounting framework under the Paris Agreement.

The host country must commit to applying the adjustment for the authorized mitigation outcomes, and such adjustment is expected to be reflected in the country's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) or other relevant national reports submitted under the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

Where the corresponding adjustment has not yet been applied or publicly reported, Cercarbono's regulatory framework requires the implementation of a guarantee mechanism, consisting of:

- a legally binding compensation agreement, and
- an insurance policy approved by Cercarbono,

which together ensure compensation of units in the event that a double-claiming situation occurs.

This mechanism ensures that, even in the temporary absence of publicly reported corresponding adjustments, any risk of double claiming between the airline operator and the host country is mitigated through the cancellation or replacement of an equivalent quantity of eligible units.

3. Labelling and traceability of CORSIA-eligible units: In accordance with **Section 4** ("CORSIA Labeling") of the Cercarbono's [*Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO's CORSIA \(v1.0\)*](#), Cercarbono assigns a "CORSIA-eligible" label to Carboncers that demonstrate compliance with all applicable eligibility requirements.

Once compliance is verified, the labeling process is formalized through the registration of the unit as CORSIA-eligible within EcoRegistry. Documentation associated with the eligibility process — including the host country Letter of Authorization (LOA) and evidence of corresponding adjustments or applicable guarantee mechanisms — is uploaded and made publicly available within the registry system.

EcoRegistry, established under the [*Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)*](#), provides a system for serialisation, traceability and public disclosure of Carboncers. The registry maintains publicly accessible information on unit issuance, transfer, cancellation and retirement, as well as the CORSIA eligibility status of each unit. This system ensures transparency and allows verification of the status and use of units at any time, reinforcing the environmental and accounting integrity of credits used under CORSIA.

4. Monitoring, reporting and management of potential double-claiming cases: Under **Section 7** ("Reporting on CORSIA-eligible Carboncers' use and status") of the Cercarbono's [*Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO's CORSIA \(v1.0\)*](#), Cercarbono maintains a public reporting and monitoring system for the status of CORSIA-eligible Carboncers. This system includes information on issued, transferred, retired and cancelled units, as well as relevant information regarding the accounting status of the mitigation outcomes associated with those units.

Additionally, **Section 9** ("Double counting avoidance") and **Section 12** ("Procedures for settlement and reconciliation of double claiming occurrence") establish procedures to prevent, monitor and address potential cases of double claiming.

These provisions operate in conjunction with the broader regulatory framework established under the [*Cercarbono Protocol \(v4.5.1\)*](#), particularly with respect to the integrity of mitigation outcomes (**Sections 7.3.10** and **7.3.11**) and the requirements for independent validation and verification (**Sections 9.3** and **9.4**), as well as the [*Cercarbono Procedures \(v2.3.1\)*](#) governing certification and registry operations.

Where a risk of double claiming is identified — for example, if a host country Letter of Authorization (LOA) is modified or withdrawn, or if the corresponding adjustment is not applied within the expected timeframe — the programme’s regulatory framework requires compensation of the affected credits through the cancellation of an equivalent quantity of CORSIA-eligible units. This mechanism ensures that the mitigation outcomes are not simultaneously counted by both the host country and the airline operator.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q7. Does the Programme have measures in place to...	
a) make publicly available <u>any national government decisions</u> related to accounting for units used in ICAO, including decisions related to the contents of host country attestations described in paragraph 3.7.8 of Appendix A? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.11</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) update information pertaining to host country attestation as often as necessary to avoid double-claiming? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.11</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b):

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. Cercarbono has procedures in place to make publicly available any national government decisions related to accounting for units used under CORSIA, including decisions pertaining to the contents of host country attestations. As described in **Section 7** of Cercarbono's [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), “Reporting on CORSIA-eligible Carboncers’ use and status”, Cercarbono has established a procedure for public reporting, on an annual basis, regarding the status of CORSIA-eligible Carboncers.

This includes disclosure of “Decisions pertaining to LOA’s contents (changes to scope of authorization, authorized activities, allowable vintages, or authorization withdrawal)”.

Through this mechanism, Cercarbono makes publicly available national government decisions related to accounting for units used in ICAO, including decisions affecting the contents of host country attestations described in paragraph 3.7.8 of Appendix A.

b) Yes. As described in **Section 7** of Cercarbono's [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), “Reporting on CORSIA-eligible Carboncers’ use and status”, Cercarbono has established a procedure for public reporting, on an annual basis, regarding the status of LOAs relevant to CORSIA-eligible Carboncers.

This includes that “Documentary evidence of relevant information (inter alia, changes to or withdrawals of LOAs, or failure in performing corresponding adjustments) will be made publicly available and uploaded to each project’s minisite in the term of five days after being obtained”.

Through this structured update requirement, Cercarbono ensures that information pertaining to host country attestations is updated as often as necessary to avoid double-claiming, consistent with Paragraph 3.7.11 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

Q8.a) Does the Programme have procedures in place to compare countries' accounting for emissions units in national emissions reports against the volumes of eligible units issued by the programme and used under the CORSIA which the host country's national reporting focal point or designee otherwise attested to its intention to not double claim? (Paragraph 3.7.12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
Q8.b). Do the procedures referred to above... (Paragraph 3.2.12)	
(i) ...specify the relevant accounting information in each report submitted in accordance with Section IV of Annex I to Decision 2/CMA.3?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
(ii) ...specify the expected timing and processes by which the programme will compare the host country's reported information on authorizations in its national reports with the information provided by the country in its attestation ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
iii) ...require publication of all host-country attestations and related documentation generated by the emissions unit programme (e.g., results from the comparison)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

a) Yes. As described in **Section 7** of Cercarbono's [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO's CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), under "Reporting on CORSIA-eligible Carboncers' use and status", Cercarbono establishes an annual public reporting procedure covering the status of CORSIA-eligible Carboncers, including information on issuances, retirements, active and cancelled units, and corresponding adjustments.

This procedure applies to all CORSIA-eligible Carboncers used under CORSIA, which must have been supported by a valid host country attestation confirming its intention not to double claim.

Through this reporting framework, Cercarbono compares the volumes of CORSIA-eligible units issued and used under CORSIA with the corresponding adjustment information associated with those units, consistent with Paragraph 3.7.12 of the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria.

b) (i) Yes. As described in **Section 7** of Cercarbono's [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO's CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), under "Reporting on CORSIA-eligible Carboncers' use and status", the programme specifies that relevant accounting information subject to assessment includes, at a minimum, the information contained in initial reports, annual information, and regular information submitted in accordance with Section IV of Annex I to Decision 2/CMA.3.

(ii) Yes. The same section establishes the expected timing and process for comparison between host country attestations and national reporting. Specifically, the publication of findings and the comparison between attestations and national reports for a given Host Country shall be made publicly available by Cercarbono no later than 15 working days after publication of the final version of such reports on the UNFCCC dedicated platform.

(iii) Yes. As described in **Section 7** of Cercarbono's [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO's CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), "Reporting on CORSIA-eligible Carboncers' use and status", all information relevant to host country attestations and related documentation, including the results of comparisons conducted by the programme, shall be made publicly available.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):
N/A

<p>Q9. Would the Programme be willing and able, upon request, to report to ICAO’s relevant bodies, as requested, performance information related to, <i>inter alia</i>, any material instances of and programme responses to country-level double claiming; the nature of, and any changes to, the number, scale, and/or scope of host country attestations; any relevant changes to related programme measures? (<i>Paragraph 3.7.13</i>)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
--	--

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono is willing and able, upon request, to report to ICAO’s relevant bodies information related to the programme’s performance in preventing and addressing double claiming associated with units used under CORSIA.

Cercarbono’s regulatory framework enables the programme to identify, document, monitor and report relevant information related to, *inter alia*:

- potential or confirmed instances of country-level double claiming;
- changes in the nature, number or scope of host country Letters of Authorization (LOAs);
- the status of the application of corresponding adjustments associated with authorized mitigation outcomes; and
- any relevant updates to programme rules and procedures related to double counting prevention and accounting integrity.

These reporting capabilities are supported by the Cercarbono's [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), in particular:

- **Section 7** (“Reporting on CORSIA-eligible Carboncers’ use and status”), which establishes public reporting mechanisms on the issuance, transfer, cancellation and retirement of CORSIA-eligible Carboncers and relevant host country information;
- **Section 8** (“Corresponding adjustments surveillance and management”), which establishes a monitoring framework for tracking the status of corresponding adjustments, including periodic review of publicly available information such as **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)** and other reports submitted under the Paris Agreement transparency framework; and
- **Section 12** (“Procedures for settlement and reconciliation of double claiming occurrence”), which defines procedures for addressing potential or confirmed cases of double claiming.

In addition, the programme registry **EcoRegistry**, operated in accordance with the **Procedures of Cercarbono’s Certification Programme (v2.3.1)**, provides a system of **unique serialisation, traceability and public disclosure** of Carboncers, maintaining publicly accessible information on issuance, transfer, cancellation and retirement, as well as CORSIA eligibility status.

Through these mechanisms, Cercarbono is able to generate verifiable and auditable information on the authorization, accounting status and use of Carboncers and to report such information to ICAO upon request.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A.

Q10. Does the Programme have procedures in place for the programme, or proponents of the activities it supports, to compensate for, replace, or otherwise reconcile double claimed mitigation associated with units used under the CORSIA which the host country's national accounting focal point or designee otherwise attested to its intention to not double claim, including in the instance that the attestation is withdrawn? (Paragraph 3.7.14)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

A. Information reflecting the current state of the programme and its documentation (i.e., as of the time that this form was completed):

Yes. Cercarbono has established procedures to compensate for, replace, or otherwise reconcile mitigation outcomes affected by double claiming associated with units used under CORSIA, including in situations where the host country attestation (Letter of Authorization – LOA) is modified or withdrawn.

Under **Section 10** of Cercarbono's [Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO's CORSIA \(v1.0\)](#), "Double Claiming Avoidance Assurance" under Route 2 (addressing the guarantee mechanism for cases in which the corresponding adjustment has not been applied), it is established that such guarantee mechanism shall also apply in cases where changes to LOA's result in the number of units authorized as ITMO being reduced compared to those originally authorized, or in cases of a permanent LOA revocation.

Moreover **Section 11**, "Host Country LOA-related Issues" deals with those specific situations and their effect on the use of CORSIA-eligible Carboncers, establishing information measures and mediation procedures involving direct Cercarbono interventions. Where no agreement is reached through these interactions, the procedures set out in Section 12, "Procedures for Settlement and Reconciliation of Double Claiming Occurrence", apply.

This section presents a stepwise approach to resolving these issues, which are herein listed:

1. Immediate blocking of all available Carboncers in the relevant CCMP account, including both CORSIA-eligible and non-CORSIA-eligible units.
2. Temporary withdrawal of the CORSIA-eligibility label for all available CORSIA-eligible Carboncers in the CCMP holder account.
3. Formal notification to ICAO and relevant Carboncers user regarding the double-claiming issue and the applicable compensation and reconciliation procedures.
4. Convening a dedicated high-level special purpose committee in accordance to Cercarbono Governance Overview framework.
5. Execution of the insurance guarantee and initiation of legal action pursuant the legally binding contract, as applicable.
6. Upon receipt of replacement credits, Cercarbono will cancel such credits to reconcile the mitigation outcomes affected by the double-claiming situation.
7. Formal notification to ICAO and the relevant Carboncer user confirming that compensation has been affected and that the double-claiming issue has been resolved from an accounting standpoint.
8. Following completion of the compensation process (steps 1-7 above), and depending on the underlying causes of the double-claiming event, the special purpose committee might recommend one of the following path actions:
 - a) Release of blocked credits and reinstatement of CORSIA-eligible label, where applicable.
 - b) Release of blocked credits and permanently retiring CORSIA-eligibility for Carboncers generated by the CCMP.
 - c) Suspension or Cancellation of the CCMP for non-compliance with Cercarbono's regulatory framework.

- d) Suspension or termination of the project holder’s participation in Cercarbono, including account cancellation on EcoRegistry and termination of services.

The above is further supported by Cercarbono experience in acting as a mediator and successfully resolving different kinds of double issuance and double counting situations related to CCMPs participating in Cercarbono and involving external actors, authorities and other stakeholders.

B. Any planned/forthcoming changes, including their expected timelines (*if none, “N/A”*):

N/A

PART 6: Programme comments

Are there any additional comments the programme wishes to make to support the information provided in this form?

Cercarbono informs the TAB that the Programme is currently undertaking a redesign and update of its website, expected to be implemented during the first semester of 2026. As part of this process, certain webpage views, navigation structures, or document locations may change.

Cercarbono is working with its development team to ensure that the links to the documents referenced in this application remain functional. If any of the links provided in this application are affected by the website update, Cercarbono will promptly inform the TAB and provide the corresponding updated links.

These changes would only affect the website interface or document location and would not modify the content or validity of the Programme documentation referenced in this application.



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Programme Application Form, Appendix B

Programme Assessment Scope

CONTENTS: With this document, programmes define which of their activities they are submitting for assessment by the TAB. The two sheets are described below:

- Sheet A) Activities the programme describes in this form, which will be assessed by ICAO's TAB
- Sheet B) List of all methodologies / protocols that support activities described under Sheet A

SHEET A: DESCRIBED ACTIVITIES (Here, list activities supported by the programme that are described in this form and submitted for assessment be TAB, whether or not these activities are currently within the programme's Scope of Eligibility for the 2024-2026 assessment period in case the programme is eligible for that period)

Sector	Supported activity type(s)	Implementation level(s)	Geography(ies)
e.g. Waste, Energy	e.g., Landfill methane capture; Coal mine methane capture;	e.g., Project-level only; Programmes of activities; Sector-scale	e.g., Global; Non-Annex I-only; Country X only
Energy industries (renewable / non-renewable sources) (Cercarbono sector: Energy)	Renewable grid-connected / off-grid electric energy generation (including greenfield facilities, retrofits, revamping, battery energy storage systems (BESS) incorporation, and other modalities); low carbon electricity generation (including cogeneration; trigeneration; high efficiency new power plants); renewable thermal energy; fuel switching; fossil fuel displacement; landfill gas and biogas capture and use as an energy source; renewable biomass energy and heat generation; permeate gas recovery; waste energy recovery; waste gas recovery; power plant efficiency improvement; thermal energy systems efficiency improvement; power plant conversion from single cycle to combined cycle; low carbon technology implementation in power plants; flare or vent gas reduction for energy uses.	Project level; Programmes of activities; Small scale; Big scale.	Global
Energy distribution (Cercarbono sector: Energy)	Biogas injection to natural gas grid; associated gas recovery and delivery to end-users;	Project level; Small scale; Big scale.	Global
Energy demand (Cercarbono sector: Energy)	Energy efficiency improvement in industrial facilities; energy efficiency improvement in households; energy efficiency improvement in wastewater plants; energy efficient appliances and devices.	Project level; Programmes of activities; Small scale; Big scale.	Global
Manufacturing industries (Cercarbono sector: Industry)	Industrial cogeneration/trigeneration; waste energy recovery: fuel switching; methane emissions mitigation; lower ghg-intensive power self-generation; waste gas recovery: energy efficiency in industrial facilities; waste materials recovery; improved industrial energy systems management.	Project level; Small scale; Big scale.	Global
Transport	Modal shift in transportation; low emission vehicles in fleets; cable cars for mass rapid transit systems; energy efficiency improvements in transport fleets.	Project level; Programmes of activities; Small scale; Big scale.	Global
Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas) (Cercarbono sector: Fugitive emissions)	Recovery and utilization of associated gas from oil fields; gas flaring and venting reduction. Methane emissions reduction from improved operational practices in Colombian Hydrocarbon Sector.	Project level; Programmes of activities; Small scale; big scale.	Global; Colombia only (Methane emissions reduction from improved operational practices in Colombian Hydrocarbon Sector).

Waste handling and disposal (Cercarbono sector: Waste management)	Landfill gas flaring, landfill methane recovery; wastewater methane recovery; reduction of methane from waste; waste materials recycling or use as feedstock; methane reduction by co-composting; manure collection and treatment. Alternative waste treatment processes.	Project level; Programmes of activities; Small scale; Big scale.	Global
Afforestation and reforestation (Cercarbono sector: Land use)	Reforestation; revegetation; forest restoration, sustainable forestry, REDD+; jurisdictional REDD+.	Project level; Programmes of activities; Jurisdictional REDD+ Small scale; Big scale.	Global
Agriculture (Cercarbono sector: Land use)	Woody agricultural crops establishment.	Project level; Programmes of activities; Small scale; Big scale.	Global

SHEET B: METHODOLOGIES / PROTOCOLS LIST (Here, list all methodologies / protocols that support activities described in Sheet A)

Methodology name	Unique Methodology / Protocol Identifier	Applicable methodology version(s)	Date of entry into force of most recent version	Prior versions of the methodology that are credited by the Programme (if applicable)	Greenhouse / other gases addressed in methodology	Web link to methodology
e.g. "Methodology to XYZ..." METHODOLOGY M/LU-REDD+ consistent with international agreements under the UNFCCC	e.g. ABC-123-V.20-XXX M/LU-REDD+	e.g. V2.0 V3.1	1/01/2018 8/03/2026	V1.3.1, V1.3, V1.2, V1.1	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	M/LU-REDD+
Integrated methodology Reforestation, Forest Restoration, Revegetation and Establishment of Woody Agricultural Crops	CM-LU-002	V3.1	30/12/2025	V2.2, V1.1	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	CM-LU-002
Recovery and Recycling of Materials from End-of-Life Vehicles	CM-WM-ELV-01	V1.4	8/07/2025	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	CM-WM-ELV-01
Implementation of GHG Emission Reduction Projects Through Renewable Energy Use for Electric Power Generation	M/EE-EG001	V2.2	5/08/2024	V1.1	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	M/EE-EG001
Methodology for Projects for the Destruction and Utilisation of Biogas from Landfill Sites	M/MLF-DE_RE01	V2.1	27/06/2023	V1.1	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄)	M/MLF-DE_RE01
Flaring or use of landfill gas - Version 19.0.	ACM0001	V19.0	14/06/2019	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄)	ACM0001
Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources - Version 22.0.	ACM0002	V22.0	31/05/2024	V21.0, V20.0	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄)	ACM0002
Partial substitution of fossil fuels in cement or quicklime manufacture	ACM0003	V9.0	14/12/2020	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	ACM0003
Electricity and heat generation from biomass - Version 16.0.	ACM0006	V16.0	11/03/2022	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	ACM0006
Conversion from single cycle to combined cycle power generation - Version 6.1.0	ACM0007	V6.1.0	11/05/2012	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	ACM0007
GHG emission reductions from manure management systems - Version 8.0.	ACM0010	V9.0	08/11/2025	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	ACM0010
Waste energy recovery - Version 6.0.	ACM0012	V6.0	27/11/2015	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	ACM0012
Treatment of wastewater - Version 8.0.	ACM0014	V8.0	14/06/2019	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	ACM0014
Electricity generation from biomass in power-only plants - Version 6.0.	ACM0018	V6.0	11/03/2022	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	ACM0018
Alternative waste treatment processes - Version 3.0.	ACM0022	V3.0	09/09/2012	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	ACM0022
Recovery and utilization of gas from oil fields that would otherwise be flared or vented - Version 7.0.	AM0009	V7.0	08/11/2013	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AM0009
Methodology for zero-emissions grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources in Chile or in countries with merit order based dispatch grid - Version 3.0.	AM0026	V3.0	02/11/2007	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AM0026
Use of biomass in heat generation equipment - Version 7.0.	AM0036	V7.0	11/03/2022	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AM0036
Grid connection of isolated electricity systems - Version 3.0.	AM0045	V3.0	22/07/2016	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)	AM0045
Methodology for gas based energy generation in an industrial facility - Version 3.0.	AM0049	V3.0	27/02/2009	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AM0049
Thermal energy production with or without electricity - Version 22.0.	AMS-I.C.	V22.0	11/03/2022	V21.0	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄)	AMS-I.C.
Grid connected renewable electricity generation - Version 18.0.	AMS-I.D.	V18.0	28/11/2014	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AMS-I.D.
Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user - Version 14.0.	AMS-I.E.	V14.0	12/06/2025	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AMS-I.E.
Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid - Version 5.0.	AMS-I.F.	V5.0	08/09/2022	V3.0	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AMS-I.F.
Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy - Version 5.0.	AMS-I.L.	V5.0	22/03/2024	V4.0	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AMS-I.L.
Supply side energy efficiency improvements – generation - Version 9.0.	AMS-II.B.	V9.0	10/08/2007	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AMS-II.B.
Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities - Version 13.0.	AMS-II.D.	V13.0	04/10/2013	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AMS-II.D.
Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass - Version 14.0.	AMS-II.G.	V14.0	12/06/2025	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AMS-II.G.
Avoidance of methane emissions through composting - Version 12.0.	AMS-III.F.	V12.0	04/11/2016	N/A	Methane (CH ₄)	AMS-III.F.
Methane recovery in wastewater treatment - Version 19.0.	AMS-III.H.	V19.0	14/06/2019	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄)	AMS-III.H.
Cable Cars for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Version 2.0.	AMS-III.U.	V2.0	24/07/2015	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄)	AMS-III.U.
Recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes - Version 9.0.	AMS-III.AJ.	V9.0	08/09/2022	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AMS-III.AJ.
Transportation energy efficiency activities installing digital tachograph systems to commercial freight transport fleets - Version 2.0.	AMS-III.AT.	V2.0	16/03/2012	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	AMS-III.AT.
Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands - Version 2.0.	AR-ACM0003	V2.0	4/10/2013	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AR-ACM0003
Afforestation and reforestation of degraded mangrove habitats - Version 3.0.	AR-AM0014	V3.0	4/10/2013	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AR-AM0014
Afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on wetlands - Version 3.0.	AR-AMS0003	V3.0	4/10/2013	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AR-AMS0003
Afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on lands other than wetlands - Version 3.1.	AR-AMS0007	V3.1	4/10/2013	N/A	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Methane (CH ₄) Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	AR-AMS0007
GUÍA METODOLÓGICA PARA LA CERTIFICACIÓN DE EMISIONES REDUCIDAS POR LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE MEJORA OPERATIVA EN EL SECTOR DE HIDROCARBUROS (Methodological Guide for Reduced Emissions Certification in Operational Improvement Projects in the Hydrocarbons Sector).	N/A	N/A	7/11/2019	N/A	Methane (CH ₄)	MET-MEM-HC



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Programme Application Form, Appendix C

Programme Exclusions Scope

CONTENTS: With this document, programmes may define which of their activities they are **excluding** from TAB's assessment. The two sheets are described below:

- Sheet A) Activities the programme describes in this form will be **excluded** from assessment by ICAO's TAB
- Sheet B) List of all methodologies / protocols that support activities described under Sheet A

Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation

(Version 3, January 2023)

PART A. Applicability and Instructions

1. Relevance and definitions:

1.1. These terms are relevant to emissions unit programmes and their designated registries:

1.1.1. **CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme:** emissions unit programme approved by the ICAO Council as eligible to supply emissions units under the CORSIA.

1.1.2. **CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme-designated registry:** registry designated by a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme to provide its registry services and approved by the ICAO Council as reflected in the programme's listing contained in the ICAO Document titled "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*".

1.1.3. **Material change:** any update to the procedures of an emissions unit programme or its designated registry that would alter the functions that are addressed in the Emissions Unit Criteria (EUC), related guidelines, or the contents of this attestation. This includes changes that would alter responses to questions in the application form that the programme has submitted to the ICAO Secretariat or contradict the confirmation of the registry's adherence to the requirements contained in this attestation.

1.1.4. **Cancel:** the permanent removal and single use of a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit within a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme designated registry such that the same emissions unit may not be used more than once. This is sometimes also referred to as "retirement", "cancelled", "cancelling" or "cancellation".

1.1.5. **Business day:** defined by the CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme registry when responding to formal instruction from a duly authorized representative of the owner of an account capable of holding and cancelling CORSIA Eligible Emission Units.

1.2. References to "Annex 16, Volume IV" throughout this document refer to Annex 16 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation — *Environmental Protection*, Volume IV — *Carbon Offsetting and reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)*, containing the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for CORSIA implementation. Reference to "ETM, Volume IV" throughout this document refer to Environmental Technical Manual (Doc 9501), Volume IV — *Procedures for demonstrating compliance with the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)*, containing the guidance on the process to implement CORSIA SARPs.

2. Programme - registry relationship:

2.1. The ICAO Council's Technical Advisory Body (TAB) conducts its assessment of emissions unit programme eligibility including an assessment of the programme's provisions and procedures governing the programme registry, as represented by the programme. The ICAO Council determines CORSIA eligible emissions units upon recommendations by TAB and

consistent with the EUC. The programme registry is not separately or independently considered throughout this process. The TAB may periodically review and report to the ICAO Council regarding the continued consistency of programme's registry and its administration with terms contained in this document's Part B.

- 2.2.** The provision of registry services under the CORSIA by a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme registry is fully subject to the terms, conditions and limitations to the programme's scope of eligibility. Such terms include, *inter alia*, the programme's commitment to administer any and all provisions and procedures governing the programme registry in the manner represented by the programme in the application form and additional information provided to TAB during the assessment process.
 - 2.3.** A CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme registry can provide registry services to aeroplane operators prior to the programme's and programme registry's demonstration of the registry's consistency with the registry requirements contained in this attestation. However, the programme registry can only claim to support and can only provide for aeroplane operators to fulfill the provisions in Annex 16, Volume IV and ETM, Volume IV involving emissions unit cancellation-, reporting-, and verification-related actions after its consistency with the registry requirements contained in this attestation is demonstrated by the programme in accordance with Part A, Paragraph 3 of this document, and the signed attestation is published on the CORSIA website in addition to the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*".
- 3.** Submitting an "*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*":
- 3.1.** Both the administrator or authorized representative ("Programme Representative") of an emissions unit programme ("Programme"), and the administrator or authorized representative ("Registry Representative") of the registry designated by the Programme ("Programme Registry") will review and attest to their acceptance (as signed in Section 8 of this attestation) of all terms contained herein.
 - 3.2.** The Programme will electronically submit to the ICAO Secretariat a unique, dual-signed attestation for each and every Programme Registry that will provide its registry services to the Programme under the CORSIA:

 - 3.2.1.** If the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council taken in 2020, the Programme will submit the signed attestation(s) to the ICAO Secretariat no later than one year after the Programme is determined to be eligible by the ICAO Council.
 - 3.2.2.** From 2021, the Programme should submit the signed attestation(s) to the ICAO Secretariat at the time of applying for assessment by the TAB. If the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council after 31 December 2020, the Programme will submit the signed attestation(s) to the ICAO Secretariat no later than 180 days after the Programme is determined to be eligible by the ICAO Council.
 - 3.3.** As soon as possible upon receiving a signed attestation from the Programme, the ICAO Secretariat will:

3.3.1. Forward the signed attestation to the TAB; and

3.3.2. If the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council, publicly post the signed attestation on the CORSIA website in addition to the ICAO document “*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*”.

PART B: Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation

4. Programme application materials. As the Registry Representative, I certify items 4.1 to 4.4:

4.1. I have read and fully comprehend the following information:

4.1.1. The instructions and terms of this attestation;

4.1.2. The contents of the ICAO document “*CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria*”;

4.1.3. The contents of the most recent version of the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat; and

4.1.4. The terms, conditions and limitations to the Programme’s scope of eligibility and further action(s) requested to the Programme by the ICAO Council, as presented to the Programme upon relevant decision of the ICAO Council on the Programme’s eligibility¹ for the 2024-2026 compliance period (First Phase).

4.2. The Programme’s representation of its provisions and procedures governing the Programme Registry, and of Programme Registry functionality, as contained in the most recent version of the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat, is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge;

4.3. The Programme Registry will notify the Programme of any material changes to the Programme Registry, to enable the Programme to maintain consistency with relevant criteria and guidelines throughout its assessment by TAB and up to an eligibility decision by the ICAO Council; and, if applicable, continuing on from the effective date of an affirmative eligibility decision by the ICAO Council, the Programme Registry will notify the Programme of any material changes to the Programme Registry, such that the Programme can maintain consistency with relevant criteria and guidelines;

4.4. The Programme Registry and Registry Representative will not publicly disseminate, communicate, or otherwise disclose the nature, content, or status of communications between the Programme, the Programme Registry, and/or the ICAO Secretariat, related to the status of the Programme’s provision of programme and registry services under the CORSIA, unless the Programme has received prior notice from the ICAO Secretariat that such information has been and/or can be publicly disclosed.

5. Scope of Programme responsibilities under the CORSIA. As the Registry Representative, I acknowledge items 5.1 to 5.2:

5.1. The scope of the Programme assessment by the TAB, through which the TAB will develop recommendations on the list of eligible emissions unit programmes (and potentially project types) for use under the CORSIA, which will then be considered by the ICAO Council for an eligibility decision, including the Programme’s responsibilities throughout this process; and

¹ Only applicable when the Programme submits the signed “*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*” to the ICAO Secretariat after the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council.

- 5.2. The scope and limitations of the ICAO Secretariat's responsibilities related to the assessment process.
6. **Programme - Registry relationship.** As the Registry Representative, I understand and accept items 6.1 to 6.2:
- 6.1. The Programme Registry's provision of registry services under the CORSIA is subject to the terms, conditions and limitations to the Programme's scope of eligibility, as presented to the Programme upon relevant decision of the ICAO Council on the Programme's eligibility; and
- 6.2. Only after the Programme and the ICAO Secretariat have completed all steps in Part A, Section 3 of this attestation, can the Programme Registry facilitate and identify emissions unit cancellations specifically for CORSIA use, and support any related reporting and verification activities. The Programme Registry will not promote itself as being capable of providing registry services for the described purpose until such time.
7. **Scope of Programme Registry responsibilities under the CORSIA.** As the Registry Representative, I certify items 7.1 to 7.12:
- 7.1. The Programme Registry is capable of fully meeting the objectives of any and all Programme provisions and procedures related to the Programme Registry that the Programme is required to have in place:
- 7.1.1. In the manner represented by the Programme in the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat; and
- 7.1.2. As acknowledged by the Programme in the signed "Programme acceptance to terms of eligibility for inclusion in the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*"².
- 7.2. The Programme Registry will not deny a CORSIA participant's request for a registry account solely on the basis of the country in which the requestor is headquartered or based;
- 7.3. The Programme Registry will identify (in the case of applicants to be assessed to determine their eligibility) / identifies (when the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council) CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units as defined in the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*"³. This will be/is done consistent with the capabilities described by the Programme in its communications with ICAO, and any further requirements decided by the ICAO Council for CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme-designated Registry.
- 7.4. The Programme Registry will, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, designate the participant's cancellation of emissions units for the purpose of reconciling offsetting requirements under the CORSIA, including by compliance cycle;

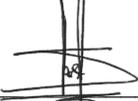
² Only applicable when the Programme submits the signed "*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*" to the ICAO Secretariat after the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council.

³ As prescribed in the ICAO Document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*", the programme must provide for and implement its registry system to identify its CORSIA eligible emissions units as defined in the document.

- 7.5. The Programme Registry will, within 1 – 3 business days of receipt of formal instruction from a duly authorized representative of the owner of an account capable of holding and cancelling CORSIA Eligible Emission Units within the registry, and barring system downtime that is scheduled in advance or beyond the control of the registry administrator, make visible on the Programme Registry’s public website the account owners cancellations of CORSIA Eligible Emission Units as instructed. Such cancellation information will include all fields that are specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV;
- 7.6. The Programme Registry will, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant’s designee, generate report(s) containing the information specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV;
- 7.7. The Programme Registry will maintain robust security practices that ensure the integrity of, and authenticated and secure access to, the registry data of CORSIA participant account holders or participants’ designees, and transaction events carried out by a user; and disclose documentation of such practices upon request. The Programme Registry will utilize appropriate method(s) to authenticate the identity of each user accessing an account; grant each user access only to the information and functions that a user is entitled to; and utilize appropriate method(s) to ensure that each event initiated by a user (i.e. transfer of units between accounts; cancellation/retirement of a unit, update of data, etc.) is an intentional transaction event confirmed by the user. Such security features will meet and be periodically updated in accordance with industry best practice;
- 7.8. The Programme Registry will, upon identifying any breach of Programme Registry data security or integrity that affects a CORSIA participant account holder or participant’s designee, notify the CORSIA participant account holder or their designee, and notify the Programme, which will inform and engage with the ICAO Secretariat on the matter in the same manner as required for material deviations from the Programme’s application form;
- 7.9. The Programme Registry will ensure the irreversibility of emissions unit cancellations and the designation of the purpose of emissions units cancellations, as per the requirements contained in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV. Without prejudice to the aforementioned, such requirement would not prevent a Programme Registry from utilizing secure, time-bound and auditable methods for correcting unintentional user-entry errors;
- 7.10. The Programme Registry will ensure that all cancellation information on its website is presented in a user-friendly format; is available at no cost and with no credentials required; is capable of being searched based on data fields; and can be downloaded in a machine-readable format, e.g., .xlsx;
- 7.11. The Programme Registry will retain documents and data relevant to CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units and cancellations on an ongoing basis and for at least three years beyond the end date of the latest compliance period in which the emissions unit programme is determined to be eligible; and consistent with the Programme’s long-term planning, including plans for possible dissolution;
- 7.12. The Programme Registry will append a document to the end of the signed attestation describing how it will ensure its ability to implement the requirements of this document. This will include references to existing registry functionalities that already meet the

requirements of this document and/or description of business practices and procedures that ensure the Programme Registry's ability to implement the requirements in this document prior to identifying any emissions unit cancellations specifically for CORSIA use and supporting any related reporting and verification activities.

- 8. Accuracy and completeness of information.** The signatures below certify that the information provided is true and correct in all material respects on the date as of which such information is dated or certified and does not omit any material fact necessary in order to make such information not misleading. Representatives are duly authorized for official correspondence on behalf of their organization.

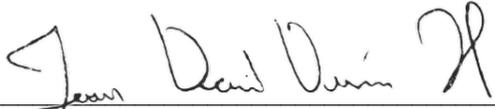


Programme Representative Signature

Alex Saer

Cercarbono

09 March 2026



Registry Representative Signature

Juan D Duran

Ecoregistry

09 March 2026

Instructions for Registry Representative: Please append a document on the next page of this attestation describing your Registry's ability to implement the requirements of this document, including references to existing registry functionalities that meet the requirements of this document and/or description of business practices and procedures that ensure the Programme Registry's ability to implement the requirements of this document prior to identifying any emissions unit cancellations specifically for CORSIA use and supporting any related reporting and verification activities.

ATTACHMENT A: PROGRAMME REGISTRY ATTESTATION DISCLOSURE FORM

PART 1: INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTRY REPRESENTATIVE

The following information request corresponds to the registry representative's certification of its adherence to items 7.1 to 7.11 of the *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation* "Scope of Programme Registry responsibilities under the CORSIA".

In accordance with item 7.12 of the *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*, registry administrators are to complete and append this form to the signed *Attestation* describing how the Registry will ensure its ability to implement the requirements of the *Attestation*. This includes references to existing registry functionalities that already meet the requirements of the *Attestation* and/or descriptions of business practices and procedures that ensure the Programme Registry's ability to implement the requirements in the *Attestation*.

For further guidance regarding the format and approaches for providing summary information and evidence of system functionalities and/or procedures in this form, refer to instructions for "**Form Completion**" in the *Application Form for Emissions Unit Programmes*⁴.

PART 2: PROGRAMME AND REGISTRY REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

1. Programme Representative Information

A. Programme Information

Programme name: [Cercarbono](#)

Administering Organization⁵: [Certificadora de Carbono SAS](#)

Official mailing address: [Calle 7 Sur #42-70 Of. 1707, Medellín, Colombia](#)

Telephone #: [+57 324 684 8384](#)

Official web address: www.cercarbono.com

B. Programme Administrator Information (i.e., individual contact person)

Full name and title: [Alex Saer - CEO](#)

Employer / Company (*if not programme*): [Certificadora de Carbono SAS](#)

E-mail address: alexsaer@cercarbono.com

Telephone #: [+57 317 349 6000](#)

C. Programme Representative Information (if different from Programme Administrator)

⁴ <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/TAB.aspx>

⁵ **Please complete**, even if the name of the business, government agency, organization, or other entity that administers the Emissions Unit Programme is the same as "*Programme Name*".

Full name and title: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Employer / Company (*if not Programme*): [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

E-mail address: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Telephone #: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

2. Registry Representative Information⁶

A. Registry Information

Registry / system name: [EcoRegistry](#)

Administering Organization: [EcoRegistry Global LLC](#)

Official mailing address: [1701 Ponce de Leon Blvd, Ste 303 Coral Gables, FL 33134](#)

Telephone #: [+57 323 224 3084](#)

Official web address: [www.ecoregistry.io](#)

B. Registry Administrator Information (i.e., individual contact person)

Full name and title: [Juan David Durán Hernández](#)

Employer / Company (*if not Registry Administering Organization*): [CEO](#)

E-mail address: [juan@.ecoregistry.io](#)

Telephone #: [+57 301 697 1019](#)

C. Programme Representative Information (if different from Registry Administrator)

Full name and title: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Employer / Company (*if not Registry Administering Organization*): [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

E-mail address: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Telephone #: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

⁶ **Please complete this section**, even if the business, government agency, organization, or other entity that administers the Emissions Unit Programme Registry is the same as the organization described in **Part 2. “1. Programme Representative Information”**.

PART 3: EVIDENCE OF ADHERENCE TO SCOPE OF REGISTRY RESPONSIBILITIES

	<p>Does the Programme Registry fully meet the objectives of any and all Programme provisions and procedures related to the Programme Registry that the Programme is required to have in place in the manner represented by the Programme in the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat and, if applicable⁷, as acknowledged by the Programme in the signed “Programme acceptance to terms of eligibility for inclusion in the ICAO document “<i>CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units</i>”?”</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
7.1	<p>Describe how the Registry ensures its ability to implement these provisions:</p>	
	<p>Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) fully operationalizes all registry-related provisions and procedures of the Cercarbono Programme exactly as represented in the Programme’s CORSIA Re-Application Form.</p> <p>This alignment is ensured through the following governance and operational mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractual Obligation: The Master Service Agreement (MSA) between Cercarbono and EcoRegistry requires the registry to provide services strictly in accordance with Cercarbono’s regulatory framework, including all applicable regulatory documents, guidance materials, tools, and procedural instruments in force, as well as any future updates or amendments adopted by the Programme. The registry does not exercise independent regulatory discretion. • Programme Regulatory Authority: Cercarbono retains exclusive regulatory authority over all substantive certification and eligibility determinations under the Programme, including project registration approval, authorization of issuance, determination and labelling of CORSIA eligibility, and the definition of cancellation designations and applicable compliance cycle parameters. EcoRegistry operates solely as a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) provider, delivering the technical registry infrastructure and implementing Cercarbono’s instructions without exercising independent regulatory discretion. • System Configurability and Responsiveness: The registry system is configurable and contractually required to reflect updates resulting from material changes, amendments to the Programme’s regulatory framework, or ICAO Council eligibility decisions, thereby ensuring continued consistency with CORSIA eligibility requirements. • Procedural Traceability: The registry’s architecture ensures immutable traceability of emissions units from issuance through transfer to cancellation or retirement. All transaction events affecting the lifecycle of a unit are recorded within the registry’s accounting system, enabling serialized tracking and transparent verification of each unit’s status over time. 	
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms and Conditions (EcoRegistry). - Master Service Agreement (confidential and deliverable upon request). - Architecture Documents to be found in this website. - User Guide to be found in this website. 	

⁷ Only applicable when the Programme submits the signed “*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*” to the ICAO Secretariat after the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council.

	<p>Will the Programme Registry ensure that a CORSIA participant’s request for a registry account will not be denied solely on the basis of the country in which the requestor is headquartered or based?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
<p>7.2</p>	<p>Describe how the Registry does or will implement this provision:</p> <p>Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) does not deny account requests solely on the basis of the applicant’s country of origin.</p> <p>Account opening is subject to uniform Know Your Customer (KYC) and due diligence procedures that apply equally to all applicants, regardless of nationality or geographic location.</p> <p>Applications from jurisdictions identified as higher risk under internationally recognized anti-money laundering frameworks (e.g., FATF non-cooperative) are subject to enhanced due diligence; however, geographic location alone does not constitute grounds for denial. Account approval or rejection is based exclusively on objective legal and compliance criteria, including applicable international sanctions lists and binding regulatory requirements.</p> <p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know your Customer (KYC Process) Documentation available in this website. - Know your Customer Policy procedures: Confidential, and available upon request. - Account opening description video available here. 	

	<p>Will the Programme Registry (in the case of applicants to be assessed to determine their eligibility)/Does the Programme Registry (when the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council) identify / label its CORSIA eligible emissions units as defined in the ICAO Document “<i>CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units</i>”?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
<p>7.3</p>	<p>Describe how the Registry does or will implements this provision:</p> <p>Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) is technically equipped and contractually obligated to explicitly identify and label CORSIA-eligible emissions units in accordance with the determinations and procedures established by Cercarbono within its regulatory framework, including the “Guidelines and Requirements for Carboncers Participation in ICAO’s CORSIA (v1.0)”.</p> <p>EcoRegistry’s data model is configurable to reflect the specific workflows and eligibility requirements defined by the Programme. Once Cercarbono determines that emissions units meet the applicable ICAO eligibility criteria and Programme-specific CORSIA requirements, the registry applies a discrete “CORSIA Eligible” designation to the corresponding units.</p> <p>This designation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms part of the unit’s metadata within the registry system; • Allows differentiation between applicable CORSIA compliance period(s), where relevant; and • Ensures that CORSIA-eligible units remain clearly distinguishable from non-eligible units. 	

	CORSIA-eligible units are publicly visible within the registry interface and are searchable and filterable by users and account holders.
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the filtering option from the project’s overview there is an eligibility functionality, where the item CORSIA (Phase xx) will be included when Cercarbono is accepted (see screenshots in the Annex below) • In the user guide, it is explained how the eligibility labels are displayed. • Each project accounting overview has the eligibility label on each issuance batch. Example project here.

7.4	Will the Programme Registry, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant’s designee, designate the participant’s cancellation of emissions units for the purpose of reconciling offsetting requirements under the CORSIA, including by compliance cycle?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry does or will implement these provisions:	
	<p>Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) enables users to explicitly designate the cancellation of emissions units for the purpose of reconciling offsetting requirements under CORSIA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customizable Cancellation Details: Through the registry interface, account holders are required to define the specific purpose of cancellation and identify the relevant end beneficiary (e.g. airline) prior to executing the transaction. The participant must also indicate the relevant CORSIA compliance period. • CORSIA Designation: This functionality allows participants or their designees to designate a cancellation as fulfilling CORSIA offsetting requirements and to clearly identify the applicable compliance period, in accordance with the Programme’s regulatory framework. • Immutable Transaction Record: Once executed, this specific CORSIA designation and the compliance period become a permanent, publicly visible, and auditable part of the cancelled unit's history. 	
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The user guide specifies how this CORSIA retirements can be executed. - An screenshot of a Retirement Certificate is provided in the Annex below 	

7.5	a. Will the Programme Registry, within 1 – 3 business days of receipt of formal instruction from a duly authorized representative of the owner of an account capable of holding and cancelling CORSIA Eligible Emission Units within the registry, and barring system downtime that is scheduled in advance or beyond the control of the registry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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	administrator, make visible on the Programme Registry’s public website the account owner’s cancellations of CORSIA Eligible Emission Units as instructed.	
	b. Will such cancellation information (row a) include all fields that are specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry does or will implement these provisions:	
	<p>a. Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) processes and displays these transactions in real-time. Upon execution of a cancellation for CORSIA purposes by a duly authorized account holder, using the registry’s secure cancellation interface (currently referred to as the “Retirement Wizard”), the status of the units is immediately updated within the registry’s blockchain-backed ledger. This status change is automatically and instantly published to the public registry website under the "Unit's Accounting" tab of the respective project, far exceeding the 1-3 day requirement.</p> <p>b. Inclusion of all specified fields: Yes. The registry’s data model, public interface, and machine-readable exports are designed to capture and display all required cancellation data in discrete fields consistent with Annex 16, Volume IV. This includes the exact quantity of units cancelled, start and end serial numbers, date of cancellation/retirement, programme name, unit type, host country, methodology, vintage year, specific CORSIA compliance period eligibility, the unique identifier of the initiating account, and the end beneficiary.</p> <p>The above information is publicly available on the registry website and downloadable in machine-readable format.</p>	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Downloadable excel reports on the project list page. - Publicly visible retirement certificates are available for download in pdf format from the project’s retirement table (under the “Actions” column). A project example here. 	

	Will the Programme Registry, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant’s designee, generate report(s) containing the information specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry does or will implement this provision:	
7.6	<p>Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) provides automated, self-service reporting tools that allow account holders or their designees to generate compliance reports on demand containing the information specified in Annex 16, Volume IV, and the Environmental Technical Manual (ETM), Volume IV.</p> <p>Instant, Machine-Readable Exports: Users can securely access their transaction history, apply filters (including CORSIA-specific filters), and instantly download reports in standard machine-readable formats such as XLSX and CSV.</p> <p>Complete Metadata Inclusion: The registry's architecture ensures these reports automatically populate all data fields required by Annex 16 and ETM, Volume IV, including exact unit quantities, start and end serial numbers, methodologies, vintages, retirement purposes, and end beneficiaries.</p>	

	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Downloadable excel reports on the project list page. - API access to the public information here.

7.7	a. Does the Programme Registry maintain robust security practices that ensure the integrity of, and authenticated and secure access to, the registry data of CORSIA participant account holders or participants’ designees, and transaction events carried out by a user?	☒YES
	b. Does the Programme Registry disclose documentation of such practices (row a) upon request?	☒YES
	c. Does the Programme Registry utilize appropriate method(s) to authenticate the identity of each user accessing an account?	☒YES
	d. Does the Programme Registry grant each user access only to the information and functions that a user is entitled to?	☒YES
	e. Does the Programme Registry utilize appropriate method(s) to ensure that each event initiated by a user (i.e. transfer of units between accounts; cancellation/retirement of a unit, update of data, etc.) is an intentional transaction event confirmed by the user?	☒YES
	f. Do such security features (rows a – e) meet and undergo periodic updates in accordance with industry best practice?	☒YES
	Describe how the Registry implements each provision in rows a – f:	
<p>Here are the clear, organized, and effective responses to each point regarding the registry's security practices:</p> <p>a. Robust Security Practices: Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) maintains a comprehensive information security framework consistent with top-tier industry standards (e.g., ISO 27001, SOC 2 Type II) to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of all user data. Furthermore, it utilizes blockchain technology to ensure the cryptographic traceability, security, and immutability of all transaction events.</p> <p>b. Documentation Disclosure: Yes. Upon request, and subject to applicable confidentiality arrangements, the registry can provide documentation evidencing its security controls, including its most recent SOC 2 Type II (or equivalent) compliance reports, demonstrating the operational effectiveness of its security, availability, and confidentiality controls.</p> <p>c. User Authentication: Yes. The platform requires secure login credentials and utilizes robust identity verification methods, including mandatory Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), to securely authenticate the identity of every user accessing an account.</p> <p>d. Granular Access Control: Yes. The platform enforces strict Role-Based Access Control (RBAC). Users, roles, and permissions within the system are explicitly defined and segregated, ensuring that account holders can only access the specific information and functional privileges granted to their profile.</p>		

	<p>e. Intentional Transaction Confirmation: Yes. Critical transactions, such as transferring or retiring units, are processed through step-by-step confirmation "wizards." To finalize and execute any of these events, the user is forced to explicitly confirm their intentionality by entering a Multi-Factor Authentication (Secondary Password) code.</p> <p>f. Periodic Security Updates: Yes. The registry's security framework is subject to continuous monitoring and periodic updates. Adherence to standards like SOC 2 Type II, combined with internal continuous monitoring protocols (e.g., annual cybersecurity assessments and external audits), ensures that all security features are rigorously evaluated, updated, and aligned with evolving industry best practices.</p>
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information Security Policy, Patch Management Policy, Internal and external vulnerability scanning policy, password policy, and authentication policy (available upon request). - SOC 2 Type 2 certification report (available upon request). - Architecture document available in this website. - User guide document available in this website.

7.8	<p>a. Will the Programme Registry, upon identifying any breach of Programme Registry data security or integrity that affects a CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, notify the CORSIA participant account holder or their designee?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	<p>b. Will the Programme Registry, upon identifying any breach of Programme Registry data security or integrity that affects a CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, notify the Programme, which will inform and engage with the ICAO Secretariat on the matter in the same manner as required for material deviations from the Programme's application form?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	<p>Describe how the Registry does or will implement each provision in rows a and b:</p>	
	<p>Here are the organized and effective responses regarding the registry's breach notification protocols:</p> <p>a. Notification to the Account Holder or Designee: Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) maintains incident management and response procedures for operational and security events. In the event of a high or critical security incident, such as a data breach, internal escalation procedures are activated, and relevant parties are informed so that response and risk mitigation actions can be coordinated in a timely manner.</p> <p>b. Notification to the Programme (for ICAO engagement): Yes. Under the Master Service Agreement, the Registry operates as the Data Processor while the Programme (Cercarbono) acts as the Data Controller. EcoRegistry maintains incident response procedures consistent with applicable data protection and security requirements and informs the Programme of relevant security incidents affecting registry data. This contractual and procedural framework ensure that the Programme is immediately notified of any data breach, thereby enabling Cercarbono to fulfil its regulatory obligations to inform and engage with the ICAO Secretariat.</p>	
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme</p>	

	Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vendor management policy (available upon request) - Master Service Agreement (available upon request). - Business continuity and disaster recovery policy (available upon request). - Information security policy (available upon request).

7.9	Does the Programme Registry ensure the irreversibility of emissions unit cancellations and the designation of the purpose of emissions units cancellations, as per the requirements contained in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV ⁸ ?	☒YES
	Describe how the Registry implements these provisions:	
	Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) guarantees both the irreversibility of cancellations and the fixed designation of their purpose.	
	<p>Irreversibility: All transactions on the platform are anchored using blockchain technology, meaning that once an emissions unit is cancelled or retired, the status change is cryptographically immutable and permanently irreversible. The units are permanently removed from active circulation, eliminating any risk of reuse or double counting.</p> <p>Designation of Purpose: The registry's retirement and cancellation workflows mandate that the account holder explicitly define the specific purpose of the transaction (e.g., CORSIA offsetting) and name the final beneficiary before the process can be completed. This designated purpose becomes a permanent, publicly visible part of the unit's lifecycle record.</p>	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Architecture document available in <u>this website</u>. - User guide document available in <u>this website</u>. 		

7.10	a. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is presented in a user-friendly format?	☒YES
	b. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is available at no cost and with no credentials required?	☒YES
	c. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is capable of being searched based on data fields?	☒YES
	d. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website can be downloaded in a machine-readable format, e.g., .xlsx?	☒YES
	Describe how the Registry implements each provision in rows a – d:	

⁸ Without prejudice to the aforementioned, such requirement would not prevent a Programme Registry from utilizing secure, time-bound and auditable methods for correcting unintentional user-entry errors.

	<p>Here are the organized and effective responses regarding the public accessibility of cancellation information on the registry:</p> <p>a. User-friendly format: Yes. Cancellation and retirement data are displayed in an intuitive, organized table within the "Unit's Accounting" section of each project's public page. This layout makes it easy for any user to visually track the exact history and status of specific unit batches.</p> <p>b. Available at no cost and with no credentials required: Yes. The public registry website is completely free to access. Any internet user can navigate the platform, view project details, and access cancellation records without needing to create an account, log in, or pass through paywalls.</p> <p>c. Capable of being searched based on data fields: Yes. The public interface features a robust search engine equipped with dynamic filters. Users can easily query and isolate specific datasets using data fields such as project name, project ID, host country, sector, and standard.</p> <p>d. Downloadable in a machine-readable format (e.g., .xlsx): Yes. Users can instantly export their queried search results and cancellation data directly from the public website into standard, machine-readable formats, specifically including .xlsx (Excel) and .csv. Furthermore, the platform offers an open API for developers to retrieve this data programmatically in JSON format.</p> <p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Download option on the project list overview here. - Architecture document available in this website. - User guide document available in this website.
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7.11	<p>a. Will the Programme Registry retain documents and data relevant to CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units and cancellations on an ongoing basis and for at least three years beyond the end date of the latest compliance period in which the emissions unit programme is determined to be eligible?</p>	☒YES
	<p>b. Will the Programme Registry retain documents and data relevant to CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units and cancellations consistent with the Programme's long-term planning, including plans for possible dissolution?</p>	☒YES
	<p>Describe how the Registry does or will implement each provision in rows a and b:</p>	
	<p>Here are the organized and effective responses regarding the registry's data retention and long-term continuity planning:</p> <p>a. Retention of documents and data for at least three years beyond the latest compliance period: Yes. The Programme Registry (EcoRegistry) permanently retains all project and credit transaction information—including issuances, transfers, and cancellations of CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units—within its registry accounting system.</p> <p>Additionally, the organization's internal compliance and vendor management policies mandate that all documentary records supporting operations, transactions, and contracts are securely stored digitally for extended retention periods in accordance with operational and compliance requirements, safely exceeding the three-year post-compliance requirement.</p>	

	<p>b. Retention consistent with the Programme’s long-term planning, including possible dissolution: Yes. The Registry's data retention and operational protocols are aligned with the Cercarbono Programme’s Long-Term Operational Plan.</p> <p>In the unlikely event of the Programme’s dissolution, EcoRegistry is contractually obligated to maintain the registry fully operational for a minimum of five (5) years to allow participants to manage their assets without interruption. Furthermore, EcoRegistry will actively facilitate the seamless migration of all project and credit data to a new designated standard or registry using APIs and cloud export tools to ensure permanent data preservation.</p>
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Architecture document available in this website.- Master Service Agreement (available upon request).- Data retention and disposal policy (available upon request).

ANNEX – DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRY FUNCTIONALITIES SUPPORTING CORSIA IMPLEMENTATION

7.2.) Account Sign Up

- The account sign-up process is demonstrated in [this video](#), and in the screenshots below.
- The applicable Terms and Conditions are [available here](#).
- The account sign-up page can be accessed [here](#).

Sign up Login English

EcoRegistry Crediting programs How it works Overlapping About us Contact

Before registering, please note:

01 What type of account do I need?
Identify what type of user you are:

General account
It is the organization responsible for project registration and the retirement of carbon credits. In addition to creating projects, it can make and receive transfers.

Trader
Type of account that allows you to receive and make transfers, in addition to retire certificates.

02 Who can create an account?
It is only possible to create accounts for companies or organizations, not for individuals.

Do you have any doubts?
Watch this video where we explain step by step how to create an account.

Watch video

Create an account

Company information

General Account

Description: It is the organization responsible for the registration of a GHG mitigation initiative and retirement of carbon offsets. In addition to create projects, this user can transfer and receive credits.

Cercarbono

If you wish to open an account for another crediting program, please write to us at contacto@ecoregistry.io

Company name

Country Region City

Document type

Document number

Address

Contact information

Name

Email

+1 Phone number

I authorize and accept the processing of personal data.
 I accept the terms of use.

Send

Sign Up process

Once the account is created, the user will receive an email with a temporary password. This password has to be changed upon the first login process, and the system will enable the user to enter the Due Diligence process. The Due diligence is executed with the support of third-party software and a Due Diligence team.

My account English

EcoRegistry Positions Transactions Projects

My company

Due diligence information Edit

- General information
- Billing Information
- Due diligence information
- Connectivity

Tax Identification Number ?
2564564

Certificate of formation ?

brochure-project-CDC-265.pdf
2026-02-13 11:32:46

Download
Refresh

Shareholder's certificate of the company ?

brochure-project-CDC-265.pdf
2026-02-13 11:32:48

Download
Refresh

Business Reference ?

brochure-project-CDC-265.pdf
2026-02-13 11:32:50

Download
Refresh

Photocopy of CEO or legal representative's ID card ?

brochure-project-CDC-265.pdf
2026-02-13 11:32:53

Download
Refresh

Bank Certification ?

brochure-project-CDC-265.pdf
2026-02-13 11:32:55

Download
Refresh

CEO Company

Name	Country	Type document	ID Document number
Piedra	Colombia	Company ID	15151561515 - 1
Sara	Andorra	ID	123456789

Company shareholders

Name	Country	Type document	ID Document number
Louvani	United States	ID	211515151
Maria	Bahrain	ID	5346245

Fill survey

Survey completed

Origin of income (Prevention of money laundering, financing of terrorism)

Due Diligence process

7.3) Unit label identification as eligible for: CORSIA 2024 – 2026, or CORSIA 2027 – 2029 .

During the issuance process, the Crediting Programme (Cercarbono) accesses the certification interface (certification wizard), where eligibility attributes are defined for specific unit batches. Once the units are labelled, they can be identified through the filtering options available in the project list overview and within the project page under the Unit's Accounting section.

Screenshots illustrating this functionality are provided below. The images correspond to the system's test environment and are presented for demonstration purposes only.

Sign project certification

A Code has been generated, which was sent by SMS to your cellphone number or to the e-mail registered on the platform. Please check your inbox or spam and enter the Code to confirm the transfer HERE, [resend code](#) or E-mail.

Crediting period

Start date: 01/20/2020 End date: 07/21/2025

Sector	Individual buffer (tCO ₂ e)	Collective buffer (tCO ₂ e)	Net (tCO ₂ e)	Annual average (tCO ₂ e)	Total expected (tCO ₂ e)
Land use (AFOLU)	12,000	12,000	60,000	10,000	84,000

Verification period

Start date: 01/29/2020 End date: 04/08/2025

Individual buffer (tCO₂e): 12,000 Collective buffer (tCO₂e): 12,000

Net (tCO₂e): 60,000 Expected (tCO₂e): 84,000

Sector - Quantification methodology

Land use (AFOLU) - CDM - AR-AMS0003: Afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on wetlands

Mitigation activities

XX-NA

Reservoir type

X-NA

REDD+ activity

X-NA

Individual buffer (tCO₂e): Collective buffer (tCO₂e): Quantity: Year: 2020

Labelling process

Block	Serial	Year	Quantity	Eligible					
				Colombian Carbon Tax	Chile Green Tax	Querétaro Carbon Tax	Conversion into KG	Corsia 2024-2026	Voluntary compensation
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2020_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2020_10000	2020	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2021_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2021_10000	2021	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2022_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2022_10000	2022	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2023_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2023_10000	2023	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2024_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2024_10000	2024	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2025_1 a CDC_598_1_2_321_14_XX_XX_BR_1_1_2025_10000	2025	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>					



Automatic issuance certificate

Issuance certificate

Certification report and annexes

Certification body conflict of interest statement

1. Code generated, please check your e-mail Inbox, spam or SMS

Cancel Accept

Labelling in the issuance process.

Projects list Cercarbono

CERCARBONO
Certified Carbon Standard

Search by project code, name, country, stage, etc.

Filters Cards Download

Corsia 2024-2026

Code	Name	Country	Stage	Verifier	Developer	Protocol	Sector
CDC-610	20250109 - Proyecto...	Chile	Certified ✓	AENOR	Carbono Verde	PROTOCOL CVCC 4.3	Waste h and disp
CDC-601	20250828 - Project E...	Senegal	Certified ✓	Tuv Nord	Carbono Verde	PROTOCOL CVCC 4.3	Waste h and disp
CDC-25	22050701 - Project E...	Kenya	Certified ✓	AENOR	Carbono Verde	PROTOCOL CVCC 4.3	Land use

Filters Delete filters

search

- Chile Green Tax
- Colombian Carbon Tax
- Conversion into KG
- Corsia 2024-2026
- Emissions tax of the State of Colima
- Querétaro Carbon Tax
- Voluntary compensation
- Voluntary compensation in kilograms

Project list overview

Unit's history See buffer

Serial number	Vintage	Issued	Retired	Available	Eligible ?	Insurance
CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2020	2020	1,000,000	0	1,000,000		
CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2021	2021	1,000,000	0	1,000,000		
CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2022	2022	1,000,000	0	1,000,000		Kita
CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2023	2023	1,000,000	0	1,000,000		HOWDEN
CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2024	2024	1,000,000	0	1,000,000		

Retirements

Certificate	Serial	Unit's final use	Final user	Taxpaye	Voluntary compensation	ts	Actio
-------------	--------	------------------	------------	---------	------------------------	----	-------

Corsia 2024-2026

Voluntary compensation

Unit accounting overview

7.4, and 7.9) Retirement information in the public overview.

Retirements							
Certificate	Serial	Unit's final use	Final user	Taxpayer subject	Date	Delivered units	Actions
1	CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2024_1 to CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2024_21657	Corsia 2024-2026	TN123987 Singapore Airlines	---	2026-03-03 5:25:12	21,657	





RETIREMENT CERTIFICATE OF CARBON UNITS

Certification program: Cercarbono

EcoRegistry certifies that on **2026-03-03** an amount of **21,657** carbon units were retired from the project **20250828 - Project Example** identified with the ID **CDC-601**, associated with the owner **Carbono Verde**, identified with **688.428.488-1**. These carbon units are assigned to the following serial number:

Total TonCO2e: 21,657

Serial Initial: CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2024_1
 Serial End: CDC_601_3_229_325_13_XX_XX_SN_1_1_2024_21657
 Vintage Year of removal (vintage): 2024



Final user: Singapore Airlines
 ID: TN123987

These units are eligible for the CORSIA 2024-2026 program.
Accreditation period: 2020-01-01 a 2029-12-31



Date: 2026-03-03
Certificate Number: 1

Customized comment by user:
 This retirement has been generated for demonstration purposes

Contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



Powered by 

Retirement overview in the public project page.

7.6, and 7.10) Examples of the reports containing the information specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV. The reports are always downloadable in the public project list overview [here](#).

Project list download option.

Date and time:
Tuesday, March 03, 2026 10:37 AM

This report is automatically generated and contains all the information about the projects of the platform at the time that this report has been generated. This report should be used for information purposes.

For more information, please contact us: support@ecoregistry.io

Project ID	Project Name	Program	Unit type	Creation date	Last update	Duration start	Duration end	Project URL	Project proponent	Project developer	Project
CDC-26	Test serials elegibles 04112025 - 1	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-11-04 1613:02	2025-11-04 1618:24	2000-01-01 0000:00	2050-01-01 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Descrip
CDC-25	Test qty error	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-10-07 1234:03	2025-10-08 1250:03	2000-01-01 0000:00	2050-01-01 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Project
CDC-18	DEV test certification 10062025	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-06-10 1107:34	2025-09-18 1705:17	2021-01-01 0000:00	2040-12-31 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Lorem ij
CDC-18	DEV test certification 10062025	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-06-10 1107:34	2025-09-18 1705:17	2021-01-01 0000:00	2040-12-31 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Lorem ij
CDC-18	DEV test certification 10062025	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-06-10 1107:34	2025-09-18 1705:17	2021-01-01 0000:00	2040-12-31 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Lorem ij
CDC-18	DEV test certification 10062025	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-06-10 1107:34	2025-09-18 1705:17	2021-01-01 0000:00	2040-12-31 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Lorem ij
CDC-18	DEV test certification 10062025	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-06-10 1107:34	2025-09-18 1705:17	2021-01-01 0000:00	2040-12-31 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Lorem ij
CDC-18	DEV test certification 10062025	Cercarbono	Carbon	2025-06-10 1107:34	2025-09-18 1705:17	2021-01-01 0000:00	2040-12-31 0000:00	https://public-ecoregistry-dev.ecoregistry.io	general account	general account	Lorem ij

Report example (Available in excel, upon request)