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

Application Form for Emissions Unit Programmes

CONTENTS

SECTION I: ABOUT THIS ASSESSMENT

Background

ICAO Member States and the aviation industry are implementing the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA). Together with other mitigation measures, CORSIA will help achieve international aviation's aspirational goal of carbon neutral growth from the year 2020.

Aeroplane operators will meet their offsetting requirements under CORSIA by purchasing and cancelling CORSIA eligible emissions units. The ICAO Council determines CORSIA eligible emissions units upon recommendations by its Technical Advisory Body (TAB) and consistent with the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria (EUC).

In March 2019, the ICAO Council unanimously approved the CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria for use by TAB in undertaking its tasks[1]. TAB conducted its first cycle of assessment in 2019, and its recommendations were considered by the Council in March 2020.

Now, ICAO invites emissions unit programmes[2] to apply for the second cycle of assessment by the TAB, which will involve collecting information from each programme through this programme application form and supplementary materials and requested evidence.

Through this assessment, 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.

This form is accompanied by, and refers to, Appendix A "*Supplementary Information for Assessment of Emissions Unit Programmes*"[3], containing the EUC and *Guidelines for Criteria Interpretation*. These EUC and Guidelines are provided to inform programmes' completion of this application form, in which they are cross-referenced **by paragraph number**.

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 elements[4] they wish to submit for, or exclude from, TAB's assessment.

This form also requests *evidence of programme procedures or programme elements.* These evidentiary documents enable TAB to a) confirm that a given procedure or program element is *in place*, b) more fully comprehend the programme's summary responses, and c) archive the information as a reference for potential future assessments.

Programme responses to this application form will serve as the primary basis for the assessment. Such assessment may involve e.g. clarification questions, live interview(s) with TAB, and a completeness check of the application, as further requested.

Translation: The working language of the assessment process is English. Translation services are not available for this process. 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 these documents in English, to provide for accuracy and comprehension. Where this is not possible due to time constraints or document length, the programme may

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[1] Available on the ICAO CORSIA website: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/CORSIA-Emissions-Units.aspx

[2] "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 CORSIA website: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/TAB.aspx

[3] Available on the ICAO CORSIA website: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/TAB.aspx

[4] At the "activity type" level (e.g., sector(s), sub-sector(s), and/or project "type(s)")

provide such documents in their original language <u>in a readily translatable format</u> (e.g., Microsoft Word). Those programmes that need to translate documents prior to submission may contact the ICAO Secretariat regarding accommodation.

Disclaimer: The information contained in the application, and any supporting evidence or clarification provided by the applicant including information designated as "business confidential" by the applicant, 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". 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.

SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS

Submission and contacts

A programme is invited to complete and submit the form, and accompanying evidence, through the ICAO CORSIA website no later than close of business on **20 April 2020**. 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: officeenv@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 any *Guidelines for Criteria Interpretation* introduced in Section I (above). To help inform the programme's completion of this form, 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*".

Form completion

The programme should respond to all questions in this application form. A "complete" response involves three components: a) a written summary response, b) selection of the "YES" check box if a procedure is fully *in place*, and c) supporting evidence.

a) <u>Written summary responses</u>: The programme is encouraged to construct written summary responses in a manner that provides for general comprehension 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 *c)* below) should not be considered as an alternative to a complete summary response.

b) <u>"YES" check box</u>: Each question is accompanied by a check box for the programme to indicate the status of a given procedure or programme element. Here, programmes should accurately represent the status of its procedures and programme elements. Please note that an unselected check box does not, in itself, disqualify an application from further assessment; it will be taken into account when TAB reviews the programme's accompanying information.

The programme *should* select the "YES" check box if a procedure or element is *in place*.

The programme *should not* select the check box in the following instances:

1. The procedure in question is *not relevant to the programme's application* (if, e.g., the question applies to activity(ies) that the programme is not submitting for assessment, or an alternative approach is taken to the procedure or element in question). In such cases, please provide justification in the written summary response.

2. The procedure in question *is not yet in place*, *but the programme is planning to introduce such a procedure*. In such cases, please describe any such plans in the written summary response, according to form instructions.

3. The procedure in question *is not in place*. In such cases, please provide justification in the written summary response.

c) <u>Supporting evidence</u>: Most questions in this form request *evidence of programme procedures or programme elements.* Such evidence may be found in 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.

Regarding such requests for evidence, programmes can substantiate their responses in any of these ways (**in order of preference**):

1. web links to supporting documentation included along with the written summary response; with instructions for finding the relevant information within the linked source, if necessary;

2. copying/pasting information directly into this form (no character limits) along with the written summary response;

3. attaching supporting documentation to this form at the time of submission, with instructions for finding the relevant information within the attached document(s);

Form scope

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.

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) Proposed revision(s);

b) Process and proposed timeline to develop and implement the proposed revision(s);

c) Process and timeline for external communication and implementation of the revision(s).

"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 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

Applications, including information submitted in Appendices B and C, and 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.

SECTION III: APPLICATION FORM

PART 1: General information

A. Programme Information

Programme name:	CERCARBONO
Official mailing address:	Calle 7 Sur #42-70 Office 1707 Medellín, Colombia.
Telephone #:	(+57) 5898310
Official web address:	www.cercarbono.com

B. Programme *Administrator* Information

Full name and title:	Natalia Arango Ocampo

E-mail address: natalia@cercarbono.com   Telephone #: (+57) 3104593062

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

Full name and title:	Carlos Trujillo Echeverri, Chief Executive Officer
Employer / Company (*if not Programme*):	CERCARBONO

E-mail address: ctrujillo@cercarbono.com   Telephone #: (+57) 3113678388

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:

Carlos Trujillo Echeverri - Chief Executive Officer
Álvaro Vallejo - Director, Program Development
Catalina Romero - Senior, Program Development & Market Regulations
Natalia Arango - Chief Commercial Officer
Mónica Posada - Human Resources
Santiago Arboleda - Manager, communications
Omar Salgado - Senior Programmer
Hernán Carlino - Independent consultant

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.

PART 2: Programme summary

Provide a summary description of your programme

CERCARBONO was founded in 2016 when its partners understood and determined that climate change is the most important environmental problem facing humanity. Therefore, it aims to contribute to the solution of this problem by offering services within the reach of different stakeholders and economic sectors. Its business mission is aligned with the belief that the more people and organizations are involved in the search for this solution, the easier it will be to achieve an optimal level of sustainable development in the world.

CERCARBONO is a private voluntary carbon certification program, which offers certification and registration of emissions of ex post compensation credits; by facilitating and guaranteeing individuals, companies and the public in general the registration of projects that generate removal or reduction of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and the emission of carbon credits, called CARBONCER. Thus, it is contributing in this way to make the carbon market more dynamic.

The CERCARBONO certification program started in 2018, its operation in the Colombian carbon market based on a protocol that meets rigorous procedures and requirements, which supports the removals or reductions of GHGs achieved by projects, subject to be used by entities for the payment of carbon emissions tax in the Colombian context. This regulatory framework also allows CERCARBONO to operate internationally.

The protocol defines the requirements for the development stages of the project, from its design and implementation to the processes of validation, verification and certification/emission of carbon credits. The protocol was established under the ISO 14064 standard, which ensures that all CERCARBONO certified credits are measurable, real, conservationist, unique and interdependent.

All the relevant information about the program is in the CERCARBONO protocol. See here.

PART 3: Emissions Unit Programme Design Elements

Note—where "evidence" is requested throughout *Part 3* and *Part 4*, the programme should provide web links to documentation. 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) and/or by attached supporting documentation, as recommended in "SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS—*Form Completion*".

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).

Question 3.1. Clear methodologies and protocols, and their development process

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Provide *evidence*[5] that the programme's qualification and quantification methodologies and protocols are *in place* and *available for use*, including where the programme's existing methodologies and protocols are publicly disclosed: (*Paragraph 2.1*)

The protocol allows the use of methodologies and their components, as well as complementary methods, modules or tools (implementing its latest version) developed within the framework of ISO 14064-3: 2018. These include the:
- Approved by the UNFCCC including those of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
- Verified by an independent third party, which include those from certification programs or carbon standards that are in accordance with this Protocol.
- Recognized by the national government in the field of climate change mitigation.
- Own generated by CERCARBONO, publicly consulted and verified by a third party.

The standards, procedures, tools and methodologies accepted under this Protocol are listed on the CERCARBONO website. When CDM approved methodologies are used, the use or non-use of complementary modules or tools must be justified.

For the list mentioned above, see here the link to methodologies on the page.

Summarize the programme's process for developing further methodologies and protocols, including the timing and process for revision of existing methodologies: (*Paragraph 2.1*)

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[5] 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*".

The CERCARBONO program has defined within its scope of approval of methodological applications two processes: Approval of an already developed methodology and approval of the development of a new methodology; which once approved can be included in the list of approved methodologies by CERCARBONO.

Both processes are analyzed, evaluated and approved by the CERCARBONO technical committee. Sometimes, it is necessary to complement them with a public consultation process or with the review of an external consultant.

The processes of approval of methodologies include a series of stages described below:

1. Approval of the development of a new methodology
   a. Request for approval:
      The developer of a new methodology must submit the request for approval to CERCARBONO.
   b. Preliminary evaluation:
      This evaluation allows the developer of the new methodology to determine the suitability of the   application.
   c. Delivery of the methodology:
      The document containing the methodology is delivered, which must include the parameters defined by CERCARBONO.
   d. Revision of the methodology:
      The CERCARBONO technical committee carries out an in-depth revision and if necessary makes comments and suggestions.
   e. Public consultation:
      After defining the final version of the methodology and after all the actions or observations have been successfully implemented, a public consultation will be carried out directed to the stakeholders.
   f. Final review, approval and publication:
      The developer must provide CERCARBONO with the last version of the methodology, which will be again reviewed for approval or not.

2. Methodology approval accepted by another program
   a. Request for approval:
      The application is presented to CERCARBONO where the methodology referred to is indicated, in its latest version and the link where it is published.
   b. Review, approval and publication.

The development of methodology approvals is an open and transparent process where all the information is publicly available on the CERCARBONO web pages.

Although the CERCARBONO program defines approximate times that each stage of the process takes, the time taken for methodological development approvals is defined by the sector and the complexity of the proposal.

Provide *evidence of the public availability* of the programme's process for developing further methodologies and protocols: (*Paragraph 2.1*)

For a more complete description of the approval procedures for methodological requests, see here

Summarize the level at which activities are allowed under the programme (e.g., project based, programme of activities, jurisdiction-scale): (*Paragraph 2.2*)

> Permitted project activities under CERCARBONO's voluntary carbon certification program can be submitted at the project level or at the program level. At the program level, it covers a set of related projects, which may be implemented in a sequential or parallel manner to respond or not to government or sectoral plans. According to the amount of GHG removal or reduction achieved by these initiatives, they can be considered at two types of scale: Type 1: those that remove or reduce 10,000 or more tons of CO2e, on average per year. And Type 2: those that remove or reduce less than 10,000 tons of CO2e, on average per year.

Summarize the eligibility criteria for each type of offset activity (e.g., which sectors, project types, and geographic locations are covered): (*Paragraph 2.2*)

> **Los sectores cubiertos por el programa de certificación son:**
> 1) **Energía:** Corresponde a actividades de proyecto que reducen emisiones de GEI por fuentes de GEI en centrales o redes de energía. Incluye:
>   a) Energía Renovable (E-ER)
>   b) Eficiencia Energética (E-EE)
>   c) Eficiencia por Cambio de Combustible (E-ECC)
>   d) Eficiencia por Cambio de Tecnología (E-ECT)
> 2) **Industria:** Corresponde a actividades de proyecto que reducen, evitan o destruyen emisiones de GEI por fuentes de GEI en instalaciones o empresas industriales. Incluye:
>   a) Energía Renovable (I-ER
>   b) Eficiencia Energética (I-EE)
>   c) Eficiencia por Cambio de Combustible (I-ECC)
>   d) Eficiencia por Cambio de Materia prima (I-EMP)
>   e) Emisiones Evitadas de GEI (I-EEv)
>   f) Destrucción de Emisiones de GEI (I-DE)
> 3) **Transporte:** Corresponde a actividades de proyecto que reducen las emisiones de GEI por fuentes de GEI. Incluye:
>   a) Eficiencia Energética (T-EE)
>   b) Eficiencia por Cambio de Combustible (T-ECC)
> 4) **Emisiones fugitivas de combustibles:** Corresponde a actividades de proyecto que reducen, destruyen o evitan emisiones de GEI por emisiones fugitivas de combustible. Esta versión del Protocolo incluye:
>   a) Eficiencia por Cambio de Combustible (EF-ECC)
>   b) Emisiones Evitadas de GEI (EF-EEv)
>   c) Destrucción de Emisiones de GEI (EF-DE)
> 5) **Manejo de residuos:** Corresponde a actividades de proyecto que reducen, destruyen o evitan emisiones de GEI por fuentes de GEI. Esta versión del Protocolo incluye:
>   a) Energía Renovable (MR-EE)
>   b) Emisiones Evitadas de GEI (MM-EEv)
>   c) Destrucción de Emisiones de GEI (MR-DE)
> 6) **Forestal:** Corresponde a actividades de proyecto que remueven, reducen o evitan emisiones de GEI por fuentes de GEI. Esta versión del Protocolo incluye:
>   a) Forestación/Reforestación (AR)
>   b) Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y degradación (REDD)

Provide *evidence* of the Programme information defining a) level at which activities are allowed under the Programme, and b) the eligibility criteria for each type of offset activity, including its availability to the public: (*Paragraph 2.2*)

This is available within the Protocol for voluntary carbon certification of CERCARBONO, specifically in the following points:
- a) The level at which activities are permitted under the Program in section 8: Scope
- b) The eligibility criteria for each type of offset activity, including its availability to the public: in section 8: Scope: 8.1 to 8.6 sectors.

Question 3.3. Offset credit issuance and retirement procedures

Are procedures in place defining how offset credits are… (*Paragraph 2.3*)

a) issued? ✓ YES

b) retired / cancelled? ✓ YES

c) subject to discounting (*if any*)? ✓ YES

Are procedures in place defining… (*Paragraph 2.3*)

d) the length of crediting period(s)? ✓ YES

e) whether crediting periods are renewable? ✓ YES

Provide evidence of the procedures referred to in a) through e) (if any, in the case of "c"), including their availability to the public:

a) Issued
CERCARBONO, in section 15 of the Protocol, describes the certification process, which includes the issuance and registration of credits in paragraph 15.8. Is specified that CERCARBONO performs an exhaustive review of the documentation uploaded to the EcoRegistry platform, with which the removal or reduction of GHG from the project can be verified and thus issue and register the certified carbon credits.

Some of the documentation that must be uploaded refers to: project design document, supporting documents, spreadsheets, validation Report, validator findings, validation statement, monitoring report, verification report, verifier findings, verification statement, special power of representation, among others.

In the event of any inconsistency in the documentation and process, a request will be sent to the proponent of the initiative, the Project developer or the VVB (whichever corresponds). The corrections are expected to be corrected in order to proceed with the issuance of the compensation credits.

Once the emissions units are certified, EcoRegistry automatically issue the unique serialized offsets in the project owner account for transfer or cancellation. The units issued are visible in the accountability project information.

b) Retired/cancelled

Cancellation is the permanent removal of a carbon offset from the registry system. Once the cancellation process is completed, the units are sent to EcoRegistry's "burn" address where cannot be brought back to circulate ever again.

When processing the cancellation, the user has the possibility to manage its own account and units with the proper selfservices as described:

1. Log in.
2. Select the desired project and specific years of the units that are to be cancelled.
3. Select the purpose of the process. Options may be specific compliance markets, voluntary compensation or other that can be configured.
4. Enter the quantity of carbon offsets to be cancelled.
5. Enter the end user name and ID.
6. After completing the information, the user has to generate the transaction, receiving automatically a secondary dynamic password through email or phone.
7. After entering the secondary password, the user has to confirm the units cancellation.
8. The certificate of cancellation is generated automatically by the platform with the related information, including the number of units and serial numbers cancelled.

b) Subject to discounting

CERCARBONO in the approved methodologies and in its Protocol defines requirements that guarantee safety in conditions where uncertainty is generated; specifically in the Protocol in the definition of its principles, the program establishes that conservative assumptions, values and procedures should be used to ensure that emissions are not underestimated and that removals or reductions are not overestimated. Because of this, CERCARBONO does not use formal procedures for direct unit discounting.

c) Lenght of crediting period

The crediting period defined by CERCARBONO is 20 years, or equal to the operational life of the project (if the operational life is less than 20 years, counted from the time it generates the first removals or emission reductions).

d) Renovation of crediting period

After the initial accreditation period, if the limit of the operational life of the project has not yet been reached, the accreditation period may be renewed, for periods of 20 years or for a shorter period, until the operational life of the project has ended.

En el Protocolo de CERCARBONO, la sección 10.3 desarrolla el tema relacionado con el período de acreditación.

In the CERCARBONO Protocol, section 10.3 develops the topic related to the accreditation period.

Question 3.4 Identification and Tracking

Does the programme utilize an electronic registry or registries? (*Paragraph 2.4.2*) ✓ 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*):

> Web link to the programme registry, EcoRegistry: https://www.ecoregistry.io/
> The EcoRegistry registry is outsourced to a third party.

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? (Paragraph 2.4.3) ✓ YES

b) identify, and facilitate tracking and transfer of, unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement? (Paragraphs 2.4 (a) and (d) and 2.4.4) ✓ YES

c) identify unit status, including retirement / cancellation, and issuance status? (Paragraph 2.4.4) ✓ YES

d) assign unique serial numbers to issued units? (Paragraphs 2.4 (b) and 2.4.5) ✓ YES

e) 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? (Paragraph 2.4.5) ✓ YES

f) are secure (i.e. that robust security provisions are in place)? (Paragraph 2.4 (c)) ✓ YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the procedures referred to in a) through f), including the availability to the public of the procedures referred to in b), d), and f):

> **a) have the capability to transparently identify emissions units that are deemed ICAO-eligible, in all account types?**
>
> Every single tone of CO_2 in EcoRegistry is given with the characterization of the type of project, validation, verification process, carbon standard as well as the year that the reductions were made, among other aspects. These characteristics are specified per unit of CO_2 and it can be guaranteed through the Blockchain based database. Furthermore, EcoRegistry has implemented solutions that take this information about every single unit and filters according to different compliance markets. For example, the Colombian Government has stated rules about the Validation and Verifications Bodies that are allowed to perform their activities in the Colombian carbon tax market, as well as the date of each reduction. These rules are implemented in the platform and units that do not comply with these requirements are not allowed to be cancelled on behalf of the carbon tax offsetting mechanism, but are eligible to be cancelled for voluntary purposes. When EcoRegistry gets the requirements for ICAO eligible units, they will be accordingly implemented
>
> In this case, the platform automatically identify that those emissions units selected only can be used for voluntary purposes, not for the carbon tax offsetting mechanism.

At the same time, the emissions units characterization can be identified in the accountability project information, as shown below.

See certificate	# Certificate	Serial	Carbon offsets destination	Taxpayer subject
	1	CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_0 a CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_999	Impuesto al Carbono	860002554-8 - Primax Colombia S.A
	2	CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_1000 a CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_62739	Impuesto al Carbono	860002554-8 - Primax Colombia S.A
	3	CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_2008_1 a CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_2008_1215	Compensación voluntaria	- - -
	4	CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_2009_1 a CDC_1_1_1_321_14_1_2009_1655	Compensación voluntaria	- - -

b) identify, and facilitate tracking and transfer of, unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement?

Offsets ownership and all transactions including issuance, transfers and cancellations are tracked within EcoRegistry system. If an account holder wants to transfer a unit, the ownership of that unit is passed to the following account (New custodian) and the Blockchain database traces all the transactions until each carbon unit is cancelled/retired. EcoRegistry has provided a solution that allows each owner to cancel directly the units on behalf of a third party or to transfer the credits to another owner. Both processes are done through a double key system by email code to avoid fraud, impersonation and phishing. When a unit is transacted, the new account holder withholds the carbon units as its own. During the cancellation process, the holder of the carbon units has to state specifically on behalf of whom he/she is retiring the units.

Users can track any transfer and cancellation process through EcoRegistry reports. Data can be filtered and exported in XML archives.

c) Identify unit status, including retirement / cancellation and issuance status?

The issuance and cancellation status of each unit can be identified in the accountability project information, where carbon offsets issued, cancelled and available are recognized. Serial numbers cancelled are shown as below:

Options	Name of the project	Nit	Project owner
🖥 Go to the project	Recuperación de suelos degradados con el uso de incentivos financieros en el centro y oriente de Colombia	900480115	South Pole Carbon Asset Management SAS

	Carbon offsets issued	Carbon offsets cancelled	Carbon offsets available
	308.109	81.856	226.253

See certificate	# Certificate	Serial	Carbon offsets destination	Taxpayer subject	Date	Carbon offsets delivered
🖥	1	CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2015_1 a CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2015_14576	Impuesto al Carbono	900.497.906-5 - PUMA ENERGY COLOMBIA COMBUSTIBLES S.A.S.	2020-03-25 12:53:30	14.576
🖥	2	CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2016_1 a CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2016_21265	Impuesto al Carbono	900.497.906-5 - PUMA ENERGY COLOMBIA COMBUSTIBLES S.A.S.	2020-03-25 12:55:58	21.265
🖥	3	CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2017_1 a CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2017_18505	Impuesto al Carbono	900.497.906-5 - PUMA ENERGY COLOMBIA COMBUSTIBLES S.A.S.	2020-03-25 13:28:08	18.505

Source: https://www.ecoregistry.io/emit-certifications/ra/14

When a Project is created on EcoRegistry, it goes through a process workflow that defines the possible status:
- Formulation: The basic project information is entered and the documentation uploaded.
- Validated: The Project has been validated by the Validation and Verification Body and the documentation related to this state is attached.
- Verified: The Project has been verified by the Validation and Verification Body and the documentation related to this state is attached. The verification process can be made multiple times. In this case, the platform differentiates each verification period and relates it to the crediting period. In this state, the emissions units are calculated and referred to the Project.
- Certified: The Program Standard has inspected all the documentation and certified the emissions units. The documentation related to this state is attached.

Units can receive the following status:
- Issued: Once the project is certified, the carbon offsets are automatically issued and assigned to the Project owner. The serial numbers are created according to the project's characteristics.
- Transferred: A defined amount of carbon units that have been already issued are transferred to another account. The new custodiant of those carbon units is registered on the system.
- Cancelled: The custodian of the units cancels them on behalf of itself or a third party for a specific accounting purpose, like compliance markets or voluntary compensation. During this process, the final serial number is shown recognizing the exact units of the Project that was cancelled.

d) Assign unique serial numbers to issued units?
EcoRegistry assigns automatically a unique serial number to each carbon offset once the Program Standard approve the issuance. The serial numbers contains the following parameters:

Serial Parameter	Description
1. Carbon standard	Name of the company that certify the issuance of carbon offsets
2. Project ID	Project ID assigned by the record in the database
3. Validation body	EcoRegistry assigns a numerical code to each validator
4. Quantification methodology	EcoRegistry assigns a numerical code to each methodology implemented as a calculation base for emission removal / reduction
5. Verification body	Within registration a numerical code has been assigned for each approved verifier.
6. Sector	The numerical codes that correspond to the defined sectors by UNFCCC: 01-15
7. Country	EcoRegistry assigns a code to each country
8. Number of validations	A number is assigned according to the amount of validations the project has had
9. Number of verifications	A number is assigned according to the amount of verifications the project has had
10. Year	The year corresponding to the emission reduction / removal
11. Initial serial	Numerical values assigned by the project's database from 1 - 999,999,999,999,999
12. Final serial	Numerical values assigned by the project's database from 1 - 999,999,999,999,999

Source: https://www.ecoregistry.io/info-register-projects

e) 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?

As explained in the point before, the serial number contains each unique unit's country, sector of origin and vintage. In addition, the projects information can be accessed on EcoRegistry's website under the filters required. On the other hand, the project registration date is safeguarded in EcoRegistry's database.

See here: https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects

f) Are secure (i.e. that robust security provisions are in place)?

The software architecture of EcoRegistry has been developed as a solution that is based on two different cloud platforms (AWS and Azure) and implements the following security standards and technologies:

- Three basis approach for the information: Availability, security and integrity.
- The authentication of each user is safeguarded by the Multi-factor solution of Amazon Cognito. This implementation complies with standards like Oauth 2.0, SAML 2.0 and OpenID Connect.
- The communication inside out system is implemented under a Private VPC subnet solution that provides extra security for information hacking.
- The solution has a self recovery system that safeguards a backup of the information every 24 hours.

- Amazon and Azure systems comply with the following security standards:
  - ISO27001
  - HIPAA
  - FeRAMP
  - SOC 1 and SOC 2
  - IRAP
  - OWASP
- EcoRegistry is based on a Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), also recognized as blockchain database, whose characteristics correspond to decentralization of information, validation of transactions by peers, immutability of registered information and implementation of consensus mechanisms.
- All the documentation is safeguarded in two ways: A cloud base solution for information process and a private blockchain solution to recognize traceability and non-modification of the data.
- The users have to be logged in to make changes. Additionally, there is a double confirmation step that uses a secondary (temporary) password that is sent to an email or mobile phone. This process has been implemented in order to avoid fraud by fishing or impersonation.
- The Validation and Verification Body, as well as the Program Standard, have to signed through our platform the change of state of each Project, approving all the process in the registry.
- During the signing process by the different bodies responsible for each state, a version of the documentation is safeguarded as a support for the process that had been done until that moment in time.
- Each certificate of cancellation have a QR code, which allows to identify the authenticity of the document. Once the QR code is scanned, the user is redirected to the accountability project information where can confirm the transaction.

(900.325.159-2). Dichos certificados están asignados al siguiente serial:

Serial	Inicial	Final	Total tCO$_2$e	Año de remoción
CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2015_14577 a CDC_14_2_1_322_14_CO_1_1_2015_16576	14.577	16.576	2.000	2015

A nombre de:
PRIMAX COLOMBIA S.A.

Identificado con NIT:
860.002.554-8

Fecha: 2020-04-07
Nro. certificado 6

El retiro se realiza a favor de la compensación del Impuesto al Carbono en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por el decreto 926 de 2017.

Periodo acreditación: 2009-06-09 a 2023-06-30

List any/all international data exchange standards to which the programme's registry(ies) conform: (*Paragraph 2.4 (f)*)

EcoRegistry provides different API's that are implemented with the web service standard according to the REST and SOAP notifications that are implemented through a secure link using SSL encryption for data transit. The system operates as well under an SSL encryption mechanism that is implemented with a secure internal VPC connection between EcoRegistry's databases, which allows the users to feel secure when entering the platform. Other than that, the architecture is established to perform different backups during the day and have a secure connection to a Blockchain based database in order to secure that the information is not modified by external users.

EcoRegistry's infrastructure operates under a combination between AWs and Azure platforms, that comply with different security standards like:
- ISO27001
- HIPAA
- FeRAMP
- SOC 1 and SOC 2
- IRAP
- OWASP

Are policies and robust procedures in place to…

a) prevent the programme registry administrators from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of registry services? (*Paragraph 2.4.6*) ✓YES

b) ensure that, where such conflicts arise, they are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated? (*Paragraph 2.4.6*) ✓YES

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

CERCARBONO as a certification program and EcoRegistry as the registry administrator, have established policies to avoid the generation of any conflict of interest. These policies are written in the contract document that establishes the alliance between CERCARBONO and EcoRegistry, in which it is established and agreed that neither of the Parties can commit directly or indirectly in any commercial or professional activity that can produce a conflict of interest with the responsibilities in their charge by virtue of the execution of the Alliance.

Each member of our company has the obligation to sign a contract where they commit to adhere to the conflict of interest policy during the time they are working at CERCARBONO

Are provisions in place…

a) ensuring the screening of requests for registry accounts? (*Paragraph 2.4.7*) ✓YES

b) restricting the programme registry (or registries) accounts to registered businesses and individuals? (*Paragraph 2.4.7*) ✔YES

c) ensuring the periodic audit or evaluation of registry compliance with security provisions? (*Paragraph2.4.8*) ✔YES

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

a) Ensuring the screening of requests for registry accounts?
When a user requests an account under EcoRegistry, the support team does a due diligence with the information provided, which includes the following steps:
- LAFT review: Policy defined process for prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.
- Company's structural analysis: The director structure of the company, which includes CEO, Board and main shareholders, are analyzed under the LAFT policy and other important international check lists managed by our audit team.
- Interview and understanding about the customer reason to open an account.
- Background, reputation and public communications analysis of the customer.

b) Restricting the programme registry (or registries) accounts to registered businesses and individuals?
EcoRegistry only gives account access to natural or legal person that have passed our due diligence process during opening account, providing the following documentation:
- Certificate of Good Standing
- ID number and name of the following people:
- CEO and/or legal representative
- Those that may appear in the company act
- Board members
- Shareholders with more than a 5% participation in the company
- Processing of personal data and terms and conditions acceptance

c) Ensuring the periodic audit or evaluation of registry compliance with security provisions?
The implementation of EcoRegistry has taken into account different modes of failure recovery, audit and backup Systems:
- A Blockchain based database has been implemented, where the documentation is safeguarded and replicate in a distributed ledger. As a result, information can not be modified.
- Based on the cloud watch solutions from Microsoft Azure and Amazon AWS, the support team has full control of what is happening on the system, including reports and information about the real state of operation.
- The Database implementation includes a backup system that serves a full recovery opportunity every 24 hours. The backups are saving during the last 7 days.
- Ethical hacking implementations are planned to be done once a year, starting in 2021.

Databases and Security
https://aws.amazon.com/es/rds/
https://aws.amazon.com/es/s3/
https://aws.amazon.com/es/secrets-manager/
https://aws.amazon.com/es/waf/

Measurement and supervision:
https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/new-full-stack-monitoring-capabilities-in-azure-monitor/
https://aws.amazon.com/es/cloudwatch/

Question 3.5 Legal nature and transfer of units

Does the programme define and ensure the underlying attributes and property aspects of a unit? (*Paragraph 2.5*)

✔YES

Summarize and provide evidence of *the process by which the programme defines and ensures the underlying attributes and property aspects of a unit*, including its availability to the public:

> The underlying attributes of the compensation credits generated by CERCARBONO are defined in its protocol and recognized as principles. These correspond to integrity, reliability, conservatism, consistency, evidence and transparency. Through the process of validation and verification, it is verified that the projects have been developed under these attributes.
>
> With respect to ownership issues, CERCARBONO through the EcoRegistry registration platform ensures that once projects are certified and offset credits are issued, these credits are automatically saved in the project owner's account. The security issue is supported by the double key system (secondary dynamic password) to avoid fraud or forgery and in the assignment of the unique serial.

Are standards, requirements, and procedures in place for… (*Paragraph 2.6*)

a) the validation of activities? ✔YES

b) the verification of emissions reductions? ✔YES

c) the accreditation of validators? ✔YES

d) the accreditation of verifiers? ✔YES

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

CERCARBONO establishes a collaboration agreement with the Validation or Verification Bodies (VVB), in which each one assumes the responsibility to validate and verify the compliance with the provisions of the program exposed in the Protocol.
Regarding the validation and verification processes, the detail is presented in sections 11, 12 and 13 of the CERCARBONO protocol:

a. **Validation**
The CERCARBONO protocol defines the requirements that the VVB must take into account during the validation process, including a validation plan, evidence collection plan, reconnaissance, ownership, project boundaries, baseline scenario selection, quantification and monitoring methodologies, leakage, data information and data control system, calculations, future estimates and uncertainty. After you evaluate the above requirements, you should write a validation opinion based on the collected evidence. The opinion can be a positive opinion, a modified opinion or a negative opinion.

The validator should write a report that includes aspects such as title, ownership and location of the project, scope of validation, description of evidence collection procedures, opinion of the validator, description of the baseline, projected emission reductions and the signature of the validator. At the end, a validation statement is issued, only when a positive or modified opinion has been generated.

b. **Verification**
The CERCARBONO protocol defines the requirements that the VVB must review during the verification process, including a verification plan, risk assessment, evidence collection plan, implementation of verification activities and techniques, estimation and control tests, sampling, site or project area visits, property assessment, data information and control system, and evaluation of compliance with requirements.
After the verifier evaluates these requirements, he or she should write a verification opinion based on the evidence gathered. He may issue a verification statement only when a positive or modified opinion has been generated.

c. and d. Accreditation of verifiers

> Validation or Verification Bodies (VVB) accredited by CERCARBONO must ensure that they are accredited by a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) accreditation signatory body that has in its service the accreditation of GHG emissions verification programs under the requirements of ISO 14065.
>
> VVBs are required to issue a verification statement indicating that the reductions or removals of GHG emissions were generated in accordance with the methodology defined in ISO 14064-2: 2006 and the results obtained in the verification performed under ISO 14064-3 or those that adjust and update them.
>
> The performance of the auditors is regularly evaluated in each certification process and is supported by asking them to use the program's templates. The list of approved auditors is available on our website at this link and in section 14 of the protocol where the authorized validating/verifying bodies or entities are listed.

Question 3.7 Programme governance

Does the programme publicly disclose who is responsible for the administration of the programme? (*Paragraph 2.7*) ✔YES

Does the programme publicly disclose how decisions are made? (*Paragraph 2.7*) ✔YES

Provide evidence that this information is available to the public:

> CERCARBONO is responsible for the administration of the Program under the principles of integrity, reliability, consistency, evidence and transparency. As evidenced by this link.
>
> CERCARBONO is a private voluntary carbon standard or certification program, so management is constantly monitoring all company operations and approving important decisions.
>
> In addition, the CERCARBONO protocol for voluntary carbon certification describes all the principles and requirements for registering and certifying projects that are suitable for generating offset credits. All modifications, updates and additions to this document follow a transparent public consultation process.
>
> The above information is published on the CERCARBONO website (section About us)

Can the programme demonstrate that it has… (*Paragraph 2.7.2*)

a) been continuously governed and operational for at least the last two years? ✔YES

b) been continuously operational for at least the last two years? ✔YES

c) a plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements? ✔YES

d) a plan for possible responses to the dissolution of the programme in its current form? ✔YES

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

23

a) The certificate of existence and representation shows that the date of creation of the company was November 9, 2016 and since then it has been in continuous operation. This document is the record that certifies the existence and incorporation of the company and the business. It is one of the requirements for the operation of every business establishment and company.

b) At the end of 2016 CERCARBONO was incorporated as a company. The group of partners during 2017 began the work of structuring the organization of the company and the certification program. In 2018, according to national regulations, the functional and operational bases of the certification programs are established; corresponding to the period in which CERCARBONO is operationally consolidated. In early 2019, CERCARBONO generated the first certifications for forestry projects after having accompanied the entire formulation process for one year and at the end of this year has a solid and reliable certification program, in which guidelines such as its Protocol, are aligned with legal regulations, which operates under an efficient process and conducted by expert personnel with which more than 14 million tons of GHGs have been certified.
The traceability of offset credits and the constant flow of projects that were certified by CERCARBONO can be seen in the EcoRegistry registration platform:
https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects

c) CERCARBONO has a plan for both a short and a long term. To begin with, the short-term plan in the next three years for the company is to consolidate its operations in LATAM.
In the other hand, CERCARBONO in the long-term plan has a vision 2030, we want to be involved in CORSIA to be able to reduce global emissions. We also plan to be a leading standard recognized worldwide, working with best professionals in our field. Our vision is to continue being a leading standard in Latin America, this will enable us to contribute to society in this important matter.

d)
In case of a possible program dissolution we have reserves to operate for year in case of an eventual resolution. Our partner registry ECOREGISTRY is partly owned by a multibillion dollar company and its mayor shareholder is the Colombian state, therefore we can assure the continuity of the registry. In case of a cusuality the standard is able to operate under really light costs.

Are policies and robust procedures in place to…

a) prevent the programme staff, board members, and management from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of programme services? (*Paragraph 2.7.3*)
✓YES

b) ensure that, where such conflicts arise, they are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated? (*Paragraph 2.7.3*)
✓YES

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

a) All the employees of CERCARBONO, without any exception must sign in their labor contract, a section, corresponding to the integral policy of conflict of interests, which, it looks for to avoid that the personnel of the program, the members of the management, can take advantage in benefit of itself or for a third of the decisions that he himself makes in front of different alternatives of conduct by reason of the same activity that develops and of the special knowledge that has and whose accomplishment would imply the omission of its legal obligations, contractual or moral to which it is subject.
They are always also required to act in a manner consistent with the principles and responsibilities of the company, seeking to ensure that the program is not prejudiced as a result of conflicts between their personal interests.

b) Whenever a conflict arises, it will be managed by CERCARBONO management to take corrective action.

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? (*Paragraph 2.7.4*)

✔YES

Provide evidence of such coverage:

The program is in the process of acquiring a liability insurance policy.

Does the programme publicly disclose… (*Paragraph 2.8*)

a) what information is captured and made available to different stakeholders?

✔YES

b) its local stakeholder consultation requirements (if applicable)?

✔YES

c) its public comments provisions and requirements, and how they are considered (if applicable)?

✔YES

Provide evidence of the public availability of items a) through c):

Information available to stakeholders, consultation requirements and consideration of comments
The relevant documentation for each project with respect to its validation process, verification, issuance of certificates and withdrawal of offset credits is public in the program's Registry (EcoRegistry). In this way, the published information is sufficient to provide transparency and security to the carbon market. It can be seen in this link.
In the CERCARBONO Voluntary Carbon Certification Protocol document, section 10.7 defines the requirements for stakeholder consultation and the length of the comment period. It specifies the requirements for the report to be made available to the public on its website for a period of 15 days. The documentary and process information is available to all carbon market participants and general society on the CERCARBONO website. Regular releases, processes or guidelines are being generated and published on the website in the news section of the home page or in the certification section. Public consultations to their regulatory or methodological frameworks are also carried out, convened and participating virtually, to which their respective responses have been issued.

The CERCARBONO program within its policies establishes public comment periods for all the development of new methodologies, guides, guidelines and technical standards; as well as for significant revisions of the structure of its protocol. These public consultations and comments are available on the main website.

Does the programme conduct public comment periods relating to… (*Paragraph 2.8*)

25

a) methodologies, protocols, or frameworks under development? ✔ YES

b) activities seeking registration or approval? ✔ YES

c) operational activities (e.g., ongoing stakeholder feedback) ✔ YES

d) additions or revisions to programme procedures or rulesets? ✔ YES

Summarize and provide evidence of any programme procedures referred to in a) through d):

The requirements for public consultations and the length of the period in which public comments are received differ according to the type and complexity. There are three scenarios in which public consultation is required:
1. Process for approval of new methodologies ([Document Process for approval of methodology](#)).
2. Changes to the protocol that defines the program guidelines (defined at the time).
3. Projects (section 10.7 of the CERCARBONO Protocol).

Question 3.9 Safeguards system

Are safeguards in place to address… (*Paragraph 2.9*)

a) environmental risks? ✔ YES

b) social risks? ✔ YES

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

CERCARBONO, through its requirements, seeks to guarantee that the projects certified and registered in its program do not cause environmental or social damage; for this reason, several mechanisms are used to guarantee this:

Each compensation project, before being registered in the CERCARBONO program, must sign a contract, which certifies that its projects have complied with all legal requirements in environmental and social matters.

Another mechanism used is through the CERCARBONO protocol, which defines in section 10.1 the project components that must be included within the project development document (PDD). One of these components corresponds precisely to the authorizations and documents required by current legislation for the development and operation of the project, such as Environmental License, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, among others.

By asking the developers or project owners to develop the PDD using our template, we ensure that the projects demonstrate compliance with social and environmental requirements, which will then be reviewed by the validation and verification bodies.

3.10 Sustainable development criteria

Does the programme use sustainable development criteria? (*Paragraph 2.10*) ✓ YES

Does the programme have provisions for monitoring, reporting and verification in accordance with these criteria? (*Paragraph 2.10*) ✓ YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

CERCARBONO on its website expresses its interest in being aligned with the commitment to fulfill the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, our actions are aimed at compliance with the following SDGs:3 Good Health and Well-being, 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, 13 Climate Action, 14 Life Submarine, 15 Life of Ecosystems Terrestrial and 17 Partnerships to achieve the Goal.

In the project development template in section 5 related to legal and documentary aspects, CERCARBONO requests that projects define in this section the project co-benefits related to GHG mitigation actions linked to programs that promote the sustainable use of natural resources and foster the quality of life of communities. This section is also defined in the CERCARBONO certification protocol in section 10 where project requirements are described.

One of the short-term objectives of the program is to employ a mechanism where special attributes are given to projects that seek to implement these sustainable development objectives, in order to promote projects that encourage sustainable development.

3.11 Avoidance of double counting, issuance and claiming

Does the Programme provide information on how it addresses double counting, issuance and claiming in the context of evolving national and international regimes for carbon markets and emissions trading? *(Paragraph 2.11)*

Summarize and provide evidence of the information referred to above, including its availability to the public:

CERCARBONO defines in section 15.8.4 of the Certification Protocol the use of the EcoRegistry registration platform, which helps to securely ensure the issuance, monitoring, transfers, and withdrawals of all offset credits, in accordance with the principle of transparency and avoiding double counting.

Similarly, Section 5 of the Protocol specifies the definition of double counting, which corresponds to the scenario under which the same GHG removal or reduction is counted separately by two different entities. It also includes double counting, where the same GHG removal or reduction is used more than once to demonstrate compliance with national or international mitigation objectives.

PART 4: Carbon Offset Credit Integrity Assessment Criteria

Note—where "evidence" is requested throughout *Part 3* and *Part 4*, the Programme should provide web links to documentation. 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) and/or by attached supporting documentation, as recommended in "SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS—*Form Completion*".

Note—"*Paragraph X.X*" in this form refers to corresponding paragraph(s) in <u>Appendix A</u> <u>"*Supplementary Information for Assessment of Emissions Unit Programmes*</u>".

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).

Question 4.1 <u>Are additional</u>

Do the Programme's carbon offsets… (*Paragraph 3.1*)

a) 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? ✔YES

b) exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario? ✔YES

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

> a) In Colombia the removal or reduction of emissions is not established by law, regulation or legally binding mandate, therefore all removals or reductions exceed and are voluntary.
>
> b) Yes, it does. Colombia has not signed any international commitment to remove or reduce emissions and therefore exceeds the usual scenario.

Is additionality and baseline-setting… (*Paragraph 3.1*)

a) assessed by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity? ✔YES

b) reviewed by the programme? ✔YES

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

> **a)** Section 5 (Terms and Definitions) of the Protocol defines Validation and Verification Bodies (VBOs) as entities acting as independent third parties, which are authorized by CERCARBONO and which carry out validation and verification processes of projects. These validation processes verify that the project complies with additionality, as defined by the program, and that the establishment of the baseline is established according to the selected methodology.
>
> **b)** Additionality and the baseline are two aspects that are under constant review by the CERCARBONO team, due to the importance they have in the determination of compensation credits. These aspects are reviewed both in the validation and verification processes, as well as in the certification process.
> In section 10.2 of the certification protocol, it is defined that, in the description of the methodology, the project proponent must justify the determination of the baseline and must carry out an analysis of additionality according to the regulations in force and the definitions of the program.

Identify one or more of the methods below that 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
- ✓ Legal or regulatory additionality analysis (as defined in *Paragraph 3.1*)

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

> All of the above methods are complied with by the projects according to the selected methodology. Under the CERCARBONO certification program, all projects are required to demonstrate additionality, on the basis that it is possible to demonstrate that the GHG removals or reductions resulting from the implementation of a project generate a net benefit to the atmosphere by removing or reducing GHGs.

If the Programme provides for the use of method(s) not listed above, describe the alternative procedures and how they ensure that activities are additional: (*Paragraph 3.1*)

> Also as a certification program we review when additionality is defined by a government, as is the case in Colombia, where the concept of additionality is defined by a resolution.

If the programme designates certain activities as automatically additional (e.g., through a "positive list" of eligible project types), does the programme provide clear evidence on how the activity was determined to be additional? (*Paragraph 3.1*)   ✓ 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 b) their availability to the public:

CERCARBONO has no procedures or policies for determining the automatic additionality of project activities.

Explain how the procedures described under Question 4.1 provide a reasonable assurance that the mitigation would not have occurred in the absence of the offset programme: (*Paragraph 3.1*)

It is possible to ensure that all CERCARBONO certified credits are additional and would not have occurred in the absence of the program throughout the chain of custody that must complete the credits. Starting with the process of developing the protocol that goes out to public consultation, the verification of the project by an independent third party, as well as the exhaustive review of the project by the certification program.

It is also possible to ensure that the credits are additional because some of the mitigation initiatives certified by CERCARBONO are determined by rigorous national regulations that guide the non-imposition of a carbon tax.

Question 4.2 Are based on a realistic and credible baseline

Are procedures in place to… (*Paragraph 3.2*)

a) issue emissions units against realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline estimations of emissions?   ✓ YES

b) publicly disclose baselines and underlying assumptions?   ✓ YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b), including how "*conservativeness*" of baselines and underlying assumptions is defined and ensured:

All projects that are certified by CERCARBONO must establish criteria and procedures to identify credible, demonstrable, and conservative baseline scenarios, as set forth in Section 10.2.4 of the Certification Protocol. Some of the parameters that should be considered in defining the baseline are
- Existing and alternative project types, activities and technologies that provide an equivalent type and level of activity of products or services for the project.
- Data availability, reliability and limitations.
- Present or future conditions, such as legislation, technical, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, geographical, site-specific and temporal assumptions or projections.

The GHG baseline justification should take into account the likely future behaviour of the baseline scenario (emission sources or GHG reservoirs) in order to comply with the principle of conservatism.

On the other hand, the validation process ensures compliance with these baseline selection requirements by ensuring that projects comply with the principles of CERCARBONO; specifically Section 12.2.4 of the Protocol within the requirements of the validation process describes that the validating body should assess whether the baseline is the most appropriate, plausible and complete scenario. In order to do this, it must:
- Establish whether the baseline determined is recognized by the stakeholders, where appropriate
- Assess whether the baseline is established using a credible, documented and repeatable process
- Assess whether the baseline is appropriate for the proposed project activity, in the period referred to
- Assessing baseline selection, including how the conservative principle, uncertainty, common practice and operating environment affect your selection
- Evaluate the designed operating conditions and activity levels associated with the GHG quantification methodology used in the project, to determine how accurate, complete and conservative estimates will be produced.

Are procedures in place to ensure that *methods of developing baselines*, including modelling, benchmarking or the use of historical data, use assumptions, methodologies, and values do not over-estimate mitigation from an activity? (*Paragraph 3.2.2*) ✓YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

As part of the stakeholder consultation described in section 10.7 of the CERCARBONO Protocol, the description of the baseline scenario and the demonstration that GHG emissions, removals or reductions are not overestimated are included in the format to be developed for the public consultation.

One of the principles guiding the CERCARBONO program is conservatism, which requires that, when using uncertain data and information, the most conservative values possible should be selected to ensure that calculations do not lead to an overestimation of GHG emission reductions.

Are procedures in place for activities to respond, as appropriate, to changing baseline conditions that were not expected at the time of registration? (*Paragraph 3.2.3*) ✓YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

In section 10.3 of the CERCARBONO Protocol, it is specified that the renewal of the crediting period will be done by a new validation statement, which will analyze whether the project remains additional and continues to meet the requirements of the Protocol. This new validation statement implies that projects will re-evaluate their baseline during the renewal of the project's crediting period, ensuring that, if the conditions of the sector in which the project takes place changed, the definition of the baseline and the underlying assumptions were taken into account.

Are procedures in place to ensure that…

a) emissions units are based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods/protocols? (*Paragraph 3.3*) ✔YES

b) validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification? (*Paragraph 3.3.2*) ✔YES

c) the results of validation and verification are made publicly available? (*Paragraph 3.3.2*) ✔YES

d) monitoring, measuring, and reporting of both activities and the resulting mitigation is conducted at *specified intervals* throughout the duration of the crediting period? (*Paragraph 3.3*) ✔YES

e) mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity? (*Paragraph 3.3*) ✔YES

f) *ex-post* verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance of emissions units? (*Paragraph 3.3*) ✔YES

Are provisions in place… (*Paragraph 3.3.3*)

a) to manage and/or prevent conflicts of interest between accredited third-party(ies) performing the validation and/or verification procedures, and the programme and the activities it supports? ✔YES

b) 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? ✔YES

c) to address and isolate such conflicts, should they arise? ✔YES

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

a) By means of two different mechanisms, CERCARBONO manages and prevents the conflict of interest with the accredited third parties that carry out the validation and verification process: the first one is the accreditation process to which all the VVBs that are approved by the CERCARBONO program must be submitted, as mentioned in section 3.6 of this form. The other mechanism is the legislation of the country from which we operate, which requires certification programs to demonstrate independence from those responsible for the validation and verification processes, in accordance with the provisions of ISO 14064-2 or that which adjusts or updates it.

b) The conflict of interest rules of the validation and verification body are clearly established in the contract signed between CERCARBONO and the VVB, which must be signed before starting the validation and verification activities.

c) If a conflict of interest exists, CERCARBONO will assign a committee to study the case and according to the review and analysis of this conflict, the exercise of the VVB will be allowed or not under its voluntary certification program.

Are procedures in place requiring that… (*Paragraph 3.3.4*)

a) the renewal of any activity at the end of its crediting period includes a reevaluation of its baselines, and procedures and assumptions for quantifying, monitoring, and verifying mitigation, including the baseline scenario? ✔YES

b) the same procedures apply to activities that wish to undergo verification but have not done so within the programme's allowable number of years between verification events? ✔YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) and b), including identifying the allowable number of years between verification events:

---

a) Section 10.3 of the CERCARBONO Protocol explains that the renewal of the crediting period will be carried out through a new validation statement, which will analyse whether the project remains additional, re-evaluate the baseline and analyse whether the project continues to meet the requirements of the Protocol.

b) As stated in the CERCARBONO Protocol in Section 11.1, project activities must comply with all the requirements of the verification process, the selected methodology and the existing rules or laws. Verification events are established or determined by the duration of the project, outside the crediting period verification cannot be carried out. Each event is normally carried out every 5 years, but the project holder can request it in a shorter or longer period of time, as long as all the verification requirements are met.
Verification processes after the first verification will be carried out as many times as established in the monitoring plan, according to the project's crediting period or when the project proponent considers it. Both processes shall take into account documentation of the previous validation or verification process, as applicable.

Are procedures in place to transparently identify units that are issued *ex-ante* and thus ineligible for use in the CORSIA? (*Paragraph 3.3.5*)

Provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

This question does not apply because within the CERCARBONO certification program, units are not allowed to be issued *ex ante*. Requests for certification are only received from projects after the verification report has been submitted.

Question 4.4 Have a clear and transparent chain of custody

SECTION III, Part 3.4—Identification and tracking includes questions related to this criterion. No additional information is requested here.

Question 4.5 Represent permanent emissions reductions

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:

The sector within the CERCARBONO certification program most likely to generate a reversal of GHG emissions is the Forestry sector, which includes activities of Afforestation, Reforestation and Reduction of emissions from Deforestation or Degradation.

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

In these activities that involve a reversal of GHG emissions, 15% of the amount of GHGs removed has been contemplated as a buffer stock. If the project exceeds this amount due to an uncontrolled event, it must be adjusted at the next verification or in a new accreditation period.

For sectors/activity types identified in the first question in this section, are procedures and measures in place to require and support these activities to…

a) undertake a risk assessment that accounts for, *inter alia*, any potential causes, relative scale, and relative likelihood of reversals? (*Paragraph 3.5.2*) ✔YES

b) monitor identified risks of reversals? (*Paragraph 3.5.3*) ✔YES

c) mitigate identified risks of reversals? (*Paragraph 3.5.3*) ✔YES

d) compensation for material reversals of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA? (*Paragraph 3.5.4*) ✔YES

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

a) The programme has risk assessment procedures in place, including the verification requirements specified in the CERCARBONO Protocol in section 13.2. This details how to identify an erroneous or non-compliant claim for the criteria and the types of risk to be assessed.

b) Section 10.1 of the CERCARBONO Protocol on Project Components outlines the identification of risks that could substantially affect GHG removal or reduction, as well as measures to manage those risks.

c) Section 10.2.9 of the Protocol, in relation to the quantification of GHG emissions, removals or reductions, specifies that the project proponent must select and apply criteria and procedures to assess the risk of a reversal of a GHG removal, in accordance with the selected methodology

d) This depends on the type of project and the agreements established with CORSIA. CERCARBONO is willing to adjust its procedures in order to guarantee the compensation of mitigation reversions issued as emission units, seeking that they can be used to compensate CORSIA's obligations.

Are provisions in place that… (*Paragraph 3.5.5*)

a) confer liability on the activity proponent to monitor, mitigate, and respond to reversals in a manner mandated in the programme procedures? ✓YES

b) require activity proponents, upon being made aware of a material reversal event, to notify the programme within a specified number of days? ✓YES

c) 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? ✓YES

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

> a) Yes, it is the project proponent that must monitor and mitigate removals, reductions and reversals of emissions, established within the project component procedures and verification requirements.
> b) A number of days for reporting a reversal has not been specified as such, but if there is a 6-month time limit for the project proponent to remedy non-conformities detected by the VVBs, specified in section 11.2 of the Protocol.
> c) Projects must comply with the provisions of the Protocol and this point is specified in points a and b above.
>
> CERCARBONO plans to expand the program requirements related to emission reversals and loss events.

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*) ✓YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

> Based on compliance with the CERCARBONO Protocol, it can be ensured that emission units compensate for the material reversion and can be used to offset obligations under CORSIA.
>
> In addition, the CERCARBONO program is supported by the EcoRegistry registration platform, which since its technological development allows the selection of credits that are fully eligible for compensation from CORSIA.

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? (*Paragraph 3.5.7*) ✓YES

List all emissions sectors (if possible, activity types) supported by the programme that present a potential risk of material emissions leakage:

Any increase in GHG emissions by sources outside the project area as a result of project activities will be assessed in all sectors covered by the CERCARBONO Protocol.

Section 10.2.6 identifies the sources of GHG emissions due to leakage for each type of project activity:
- Energy sector:
  - Fuel switching
- Industry sector:
  - Raw material change
- Waste sector:
  - Renewable energy
- Forestry sector:
  - Afforestation/reforestation

Are measures in place to assess and mitigate incidences of material leakage of emissions that may result from the implementation of an offset project or programme? (*Paragraph 3.6*)   ✔YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

CERCARBONO uses its approved methodologies to identify potential sources of leakage that may occur during project development.
The Protocol has established that, depending on the selected methodology and where appropriate, the VVB must assess that the project activity has adequately addressed the management of leakage that may result from the operation of the project.

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? (*Paragraph 3.6.2*)   ✔ YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Hasta el momento CERCARBONO no tiene disposiciones relacionadas con este punto.

Are procedures in place requiring and supporting activities to monitor identified leakage? (*Paragraph 3.6.3*)   ✔ YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

The procedures established to monitor the identified leaks are mainly stated in the methodologies authorized by CERCARBONO.
Section 12.2.5 of the Protocol states that VVB must assess whether the selected quantification methodologies and associated monitoring plan measurements are appropriate; leakage is within these quantification methodologies.

Are procedures in place requiring activities to deduct from their accounting emissions from any identified leakage that reduces the mitigation benefits of the activities? (*Paragraph 3.6.4*) ✓YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Yes, within the components requested to the projects, leakage must be taken into account, if it is the case and if it is significant, it must be calculated in tCO2e, whose reduction is discounted in the process of quantification of GHG emissions, removals or reductions of the project.

Question 4.7 Are only counted once towards a mitigation obligation

Does the Programme have measures in place for the following:

a) to ensure the transparent transfer of units between registries; and that only one unit is issued for one tonne of mitigation (*Paragraphs 3.7.1 and 3.7.5*) ✓ YES

b) to ensure that one unit is issued or transferred to, or owned or cancelled by, only one entity at any given time? (*Paragraphs 3.7.2 and 3.7.6*) ✓ YES

c) to discourage and prohibit the double-selling of units, which occurs when one or more entities sell the same unit more than once? (*Paragraph 3.7.7*) ✓YES

d) 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? (*Paragraph 3.7.3*) ✓YES

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

a)
When a Project owner wants to transfer his units or his Project, he has to follow CECARBONO's procedure described in the document related to conversion of a GHG removal or reduction project from another program to CERCARBONO (see here). As shown in the document, evidence of the carbon offsets cancellation is requested (letters of cancellation request, receipts of cancellation transaction, link of the project registration where it is evidenced that the carbon offsets are currently cancelled). The program will guarantee the authenticity and veracity of the evidence of the cancellation documents support and the amount of credits to transfer that was presented by the project owner. See here

To comply with CERCARBONO's procedures, EcoRegistry has implemented two different technical solutions that allow the system to assure that a unit is only used once:

- EcoRegistry has developed different API's where other registries are able to consult the information of each Project automatically and, therefore, there can be an information exchange to prevent doble accounting from happening.
- When units are moved to another platform, EcoRegistry implements an account on behalf of the other registry where the tones of CO2 are cancelled, so that there is traceable information that the units were moved to another registry.

It is important to stress that the issuance of two units for one tonne reduced is not possible in the platform.

b)

When a unit is transferred from EcoRegistry to another registry, the system takes this specific unit and cancels it on behalf of the new registry that it will go to, hence avoiding that the unit will be used by somebody else in EcoRegistry. In this case, only one entity has the custody of the unit. The management of the units by EcoRegistry is done in such a way, that the blockchain platform only generates the specified quantity that is certified by a project. Likewise, during the cancellation process, the units are sent to a "burn" address from which no one, not even the administrators of EcoRegistry, have the key to continue moving the units from that "burn" address to another account. This is helpful, because the traceability of the operation is given and it can be assured that no double claiming will take place. In any case, the units can only be owned by one account.

c)

EcoRegistry treats selling procedures as transfers or cancellations in the platform. In this way, a user that wants to "sell" the units has two options:

- Transfer: The units will be transferred to another account in EcoRegistry and the ownership of the units will be changed to the new owner. In this sense, the first owner can not cancel or transfer again those units. The transfers can be tracked in the EcoRegistry Transfer History Report.
- Cancel: The units will be cancelled on behalf of a third party and the owner of the units will be asked to fill out the information to recognize the end user. When the process is finished, the units are sent to EcoRegistry's "burn" address, where can not be brought back to circulate ever again. This is the key implementation of our Blockchain database. The cancellations can be tracked in the EcoRegistry Cancellation Report.

d)

The host country where CERCARBONO operates has a regulation for the system of monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions at the national level, in relation to the system of accounting for the reduction and removal of GHG emissions. This regulation establishes the National Registry of GHG Emissions Reduction (RENARE), which is expected to be a technological platform that manages information at the national level of GHG mitigation initiatives.

This platform has not yet become operational, however, CERCARBONO has been in contact with the government to be synchronized at the time of the launch of this platform.On the part of the certification program CERCARBONO is able to differentiate the offset credits that go to CORSIA and those that go to the accounting of the emissions of the host country.

Does the Programme have procedures in place for the following: (*Paragraph 3.7.8*) ✔YES

a) to obtain, or require activity proponents to obtain and provide to the programme, written attestation from the host country's national focal point or focal point's designee?

✔YES

b) for the attestation(s) to specify, and describe any steps taken, to prevent mitigation associated with units used by operators under CORSIA from also being claimed toward a host country's national mitigation target(s) / pledge(s)?

c) for Host country attestations to be obtained and made publicly available prior to the use of units from the host country in the CORSIA?

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

So far the CERCARBONO programme specifies that project proponents must establish the scope of the project. The compensation achieved by the proponent may or may not be oriented to national goals of the host country. So far there is no specific guideline to limit these actions. However, according to CORSIA requirements they can be modified.

Does the Programme have procedures in place requiring… (*Paragraph 3.7.9*)

a)   that activities take approach(es) described in (any or all of) these sub-paragraphs to prevent double-claiming? ✔YES

  ✔ Emissions units are created where mitigation is not also counted toward national target(s) pledge(s) / mitigation contributions / mitigation commitments. (*Paragraph 3.7.9.1*)

  ✔ Mitigation from emissions units used by operators under the CORSIA is 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. (*Paragraph 3.7.9.2*)

  ✔ Programme procedures provide for the use of method(s) to avoid double-claiming which are not listed above (*Paragraph 3.7.9.3*)

b)   that Host Country attestations confirm the use of approach(es) referred to in the list above? ✔YES

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

a) CERCARBONO offset credits are not registered in national accounts, but are implemented in the voluntary carbon market. However, within the definitions set out in the CERCARBONO Protocol, double counting was established as the scenario under which the same GHG removal or reduction is accounted for separately by two different entities. It also includes double counting, where the same GHG removal or reduction is used more than once to demonstrate compliance with national or international mitigation objectives. On the other hand, EcoRegistry monitors for double counting.

b) So far, the host country is establishing the parameters to reduce this problem, through RENARE, the platform to register greenhouse gas reductions in Colombia.

Does the Programme… (*Paragraph 3.7.10*)

a) make publicly available any national government decisions related to accounting for units used in ICAO, including the contents of host country attestations described in paragraph 3.7.8?
✔YES

b) update information pertaining to host country attestation as often as necessary to avoid double-claiming.
✔YES

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

a) The provisions issued in the provisions on the publication of any national government decision relating to the accounting of emissions have been made public by CERCARBONO through its website, which displays any similar or current developments. However, for specific units to be used by ICAO there are no provisions in force.

b) From CERCARBONO, the national regulations of the host country are kept under constant review to be updated with guidelines to avoid double complaints.

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 3.7.11*)
✔YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

CERCARBONO in its registration platform allows the classification of projects depending on the country where it was developed. EcoRegistry's technology allows the assignment of special attributes to the credits as it would be the case of the units that would be compensated under CORSIA.

Currently we make the distinction between the credits that are used for the non-imposition of the carbon tax requested by the Colombian government and the credits that are used in the voluntary market; which serves as a precedent to understand that the operation of the program would eventually allow the distinction of the units compensated under CORSIA.

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? (*Paragraph 3.7.13*) ✓YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

> At this time there are no established procedures for the mitigation of double claims associated with units used under CORSIA, but CERCARBONO will consider reviewing and adopting these procedures.
>
> Colombia, as a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), reaffirms its willingness to continue working with the Organization's Member States to promote capacity and efficiency in air navigation, operational and aviation safety. Likewise, it confirms its willingness to participate responsibly and sustainably in international scenarios and to strengthen international governance; therefore, the intention not to make double claims is part of its policies.

Would the Programme be willing and able, upon request, to report to ICAO's relevant bodies, as requested, performance information related to, *inter alia*, any material instances of and programme responses to country-level double-claiming; the nature of, and any changes to, the the number, scale, and/or scope of host country attestations; any relevant changes to related programme measures? (*Paragraph 3.7.12*) ✓YES

Question 4.8 Do no net harm

Are procedures in place to ensure that offset projects do not violate local, state/provincial, national or international regulations or obligations? (*Paragraph 3.8*) ☐ YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

> CERCARBONO guarantees that all compensation projects registered in the program do not cause net damage. The project requirements in section 10.4 of the Certification Protocol describe the management of legal requirements where it is defined that all projects must relate to, describe and justify compliance with local, regional and national laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks that apply to the project activity, including applicable environmental requirements and the registration of specific project actions, where applicable.

Describe, and provide evidence that demonstrates, how the programme complies with social and environmental safeguards: (*Paragraph 3.8*)

The CERCARBONO program ensures compliance with social and environmental safeguards by requiring project developers to provide in the development of the project description (PDD) both the authorizations and documents required by current legislation for the development and operation of the project, such as Environmental License, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, Water Concession, among others; as well as the relevant results of consultations with stakeholders and mechanisms for ongoing communication, if applicable. It should also include the definition of when and how affected/involved people should be consulted.

It is precisely this document that should be reviewed by the validation and verification body to identify whether violations of the above activities have occurred.

Describe, and provide evidence of the programme's public disclosure of, the institutions, processes, and procedures that are used to implement, monitor, and enforce safeguards to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks: (*Paragraph 3.8*)

In addition to the fact that the validation and verification body must review or identify the components described in the previous question (documents required by current legislation and results of stakeholder consultations); the validation and verification report template describes within the evaluation criteria, the review of compliance with the proposed co-benefits and the legal authorization of the project, when applicable.

In the project database on the EcoRegistry registration platform, the project validation and verification statements are published, which implies that the project complies with the requirements described in this section of the format.

The processes and procedures that are used to assess and manage environmental and social risks are publicly disclosed in the Certification Protocol in the description of the validation and verification processes and in the public documents that are in the EcoRegistry registration platform.

PART 5: Programme comments

Are there any additional comments the programme wishes to make to support the information provided in this form?

CERCARBONO as an offset emissions certification program understands the importance of ensuring the integrity of credits issued for offsetting civil aviation emissions. That is why the basis of the program was determined under the concept of causation of the national carbon tax of Colombia, thus demonstrating the rigidity of its certification process and emission of credits, which is supported by the registration platform Ecoregistry that thanks to its technological development ensures the traceability of offset credits.

From CERCARBONO we are completely open to incorporate additional requirements and actions in the certification protocol in order to comply with the needs of the CORSIA program.

If you require further explanations, please write to: natalia@cercarbono.com

SECTION IV: SIGNATURE

I certify that I am the administrator or authorized representative ("Programme Representative") of the emissions unit programme ("Programme") represented in a) this form, b) evidence accompanying this form, and c) any subsequent oral and/or written correspondence (a-c: "Programme Submission") between the Programme and ICAO; and that I am duly authorized to represent the Programme in all matters related to ICAO's analysis of this application form; and that ICAO will be promptly informed of any changes to the contact person(s) or contact information listed in this form.

As the Programme Representative, I certify that all information in this form is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.

As the Programme Representative, I acknowledge that:

the Programme's participation in the assessment does not guarantee, equate to, or prejudge future decisions by Council regarding CORSIA-eligible emissions units; and

the ICAO is not responsible for and shall not be liable for any losses, damages, liabilities, or expenses that the Programme may incur arising from or associated with its voluntary participation in the assessment; and

as a condition of participating in the assessment, the Programme will not at any point publicly disseminate, communicate, or otherwise disclose the nature, content, or status of communications between the Programme and ICAO, and of the assessment process generally, unless the Programme has received prior notice from the ICAO Secretariat that such information has been and/or can be publicly disclosed.

Signed:

Carlos Trujillo Echverri   April 20 2020

_____

Full name of Programme Representative (*Print*)   Date signed (*Print*)

Carlos Trujillo

_____

Programme Representative (*Signature*)

(This signature page may be printed, signed, scanned and submitted as a separate file attachment)

SHEET A: DESCRIBED ACTIVITIES *(Here, list activities supported by the programme that are described in this form for further assessment)*

Sector	Supported activity type(s)	Implementation level(s)	Geography(ies)
Energy	Renewable energy	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Energy	Energy efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Energy	Fuel switch - Efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Energy	Technology switch - Efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Industry	Renewable energy	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Industry	Energy efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Industry	Fuel switch - Efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Industry	Raw material Switch - Effciency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Industry	GHG emissions avoided	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Industry	GHG emissions destruction	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Transport	Energy efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Transport	Fuel switch - Efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Fugitive emissions	Fuel switch - Efficiency	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Fugitive emissions	GHG emissions avoided	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Fugitive emissions	GHG emissions destruction	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Waste Management	Renewable energy	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Waste Management	GHG emissions avoided	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Waste Management	GHG emissions destruction	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Forestry	Afforestation / Reforestation	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Forestry	Reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD)	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and 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
Renewable energy projects replacing part of the electricity production of one single fossil fuel fired power plant that stands alone or supplies to a grid, excluding biomass projects	AM0019	Version 2.0	18/05/2006	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/7FFSYZXS2CQHL2051XI5QBASYNZ2RF
Methodology for zero-emissions grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources in Chile or in countries with merit order based dispatch grid	AM0026	Version 3.0	2/11/2007	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/OOI7OYUFZOXN07H7EDBA9GVHJ4GK20
New cogeneration project activities supplying electricity and heat to multiple costumers.	AM0048	Version 5.0	4/11/2016	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/8IOZJL79AXAI87YTBSAUWV0318QLEN
Methodology for gas based energy generation in an industrial facility.	AM0049	Version 3.0	27/02/2009	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/ASGAC1E1P2OK7R912UPB3RAQ5FHS8B
Increased electricity generation from existing hydropower stations through Decision Support System optimization.	AM0052	Versión 3.0	22/07/2016	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/AMLV2QZ2G46OK2E2QAMRST5LYG4CPY
Methodology for rehabilitation and/or energy efficiency improvement in existing power plants.	AM0061	Version 2.1	30/05/2008	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/U5APNKUZPGKRON461OMSR9PZU613GA
Energy efficiency improvements of a power plant through retrofitting turbines.	AM0062	Version 2.0	13/08/2010	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/OKL41FKIXKLBV1A91SPV0HYJZGDFJX
Implementation of fossil fuel trigeneration systems in existing industrial facilities	AM0076	Version 2.0	24/07/2015	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/KU3NV20QERK3YGLMR6JQN0KQCXH38D
Installation of cogeneration system supplying electricity and chilled water to new and existing consumers.	AM0084	Version 3.0	24/07/2015	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/AHSSRS41KEYKYZREKDOVBINMR0NEQC
Integrated Solar Combined Cycle (ISCC) projects.	AM0100	Version 1.0.0	25/11/2011	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/BES7OQGMZYOMCP9JPTVJHP93BVK4UO
New natural gas based cogeneration plant. Versión 4.0	AM0107	Version 4.0	4/11/2016	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/LNCA9RBFUK6S53W1CDLHM9TASAEP48
Grid connected renewable electricity generation.	AMS-I.D.	Version 18	28/11/2014	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/W3TINZ7KKWCK7L8WTXFQQOFQQH4SBK
Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user.	AMS-I.E.	Version 10.0	28/11/2019	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/XA6RFKB3QM9T8S6ELI0V4P8SY8RR2U
Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid.	AMS-I.F.	Version 3.0	28/11/2014	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/9KJWQ1G0WEG6LKHX21MLPS8BQR7242
Supply side energy efficiency improvements – generation.	AMS-II.B.	Version 9.0	10/08/2007	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/69MEFLV8HH6LBRAFQRAZ3XEF2BYTMG
Energy efficiency measures through centralization of utility provisions of an industrial facility.	AMS-II.H.	Version 3.0	29/04/2011	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/LM7W0MFKXMP1F31EWWVUQMGZ73MNKN
Conversion from single cycle to combined cycle power generation.	AMS-III.AL.	Version 1.0	29/07/2010	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/29K4OPZIHAHWEX1L3GM57RXUQTF1J6
Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources.	ACM0002	Version 20.0	28/11/2019	Version 19.0 and last version	CO2 - CH4	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/XP2LKUSA61DKUQC0PIWPGWDN8ED5PG
Conversion from single cycle to combined cycle power generation.	ACM0007	Version 6.1.0	11/05/2011	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/UVVSD3V6CADRJXKIKGUCFWRH3SRTKA
Waste energy recovery.	ACM0012	Version 6.0	27/11/2015	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/FXBXLVGFF4DLI5WC1PKFW7KBRW62QB
Construction and operation of new grid connected fossil fuel fired power plants using a less GHG intensive technology.	ACM0013	Version 5.0.0	13/09/2012	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/7E9VKG4RTU85IJ6HYJ3JTNLDHFDT2R
Electricity generation from biomass residues in power-only plants.	ACM0018	Version 4.0	22/09/2017	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/XCP9MV7PKIEXYW7WCT8U5UYNRK7IJR
Analysis of the least-cost fuel option for seasonally-operating biomass cogeneration plants.	AM0007	Version 1.0	13/06/2004	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/K1KJFCAOTST4BJOQM39CB445SF5ZP2
Fuel switch from fossil fuels to biomass residues in heat generation equipment.	AM0036	Version 5.0	31/08/2018	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/OBKSWROQ9B283CAUMENF1JVQKZXFXE

Description	Code	Version	Date	Status	GHG	Link
Partial substitution of fossil fuels in cement or quicklime manufacture.	ACM0003	Version 8.0	8/11/2013	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/DPP1VND7USZ0IGEPCABT2DF8JCPGG3
Increasing the blend in cement production.	ACM0005	Version 7.1.0	2/03/2012	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/0QRWHIPKB7OKC5QBO6DBQPG6NUFIIK/view.html
Fuel switching from coal or petroleum fuel to natural gas.	ACM0009	Version 5.0	28/11/2014	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/CMUDOOMI7G7SYSDFXA75EIITKEVA4P
Waste energy recovery.	ACM0012	Version 6.0	27/11/2015	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/FXBXLVGFF4DLI5WC1PKFW7KBRW62QB
Emission reductions from raw material switch in clinker production.	ACM0015	Version 4.0	1/06/2014	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/A8IL4OR2H1FWNDYYOJXCMCAA2JA9FV
Bus rapid transit projects.	AM0031	Version 7.0	14/07/2019	Last version	CO2 - CH4	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/7DF4Q82IMUANFW97FIUFRHBZQTKXVF
High speed passenger rail systems.	AM0101	Version 2.0	24/07/2015	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/0U42CLZRFTEERYLAB4SZ87ERW84ZUT
Modal shift in transportation of liquid fuels.	AM0110	Version 2.0	16/04/2015	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/0LZLK5MAYJGJO4DWV531WVV59GDK53
Emission reductions by electric and hybrid vehicles.	AMS-III.C.	Version 15.0	16/04/2015	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/AWVYMI7E3FP9BDRQ646203OVPKFPQB
Recovery and utilization of gas from oil fields that would otherwise be flared or vented.	AM0009	Version 7.0	8/11/2013	Last version	CO2	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/ET4NXMVXFQ5C2EJ5L1OF8YZIEVLVDA
Leak detection and repair in gas production, processing, transmission, storage and distribution systems and in refinery facilities.	AM0023	Version 4.0.0	29/092011	Last version	CH4	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/PZN9ZCTGF3KHFH0W21NY0NYL6X5CIR
GHG emission reductions through multi-site manure collection and treatment in a central plant.	AM0073	Version 1.0	27/11/2008	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/2N19WQ6DCXNYRNJVZQQOHG7TK0Q2D8
Mitigation of greenhouse gases emissions with treatment of wastewater in aerobic wastewater treatment plants.	AM0080	Version 1.0	27/05/2009	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/6DITU9V0SFOR7EUYEBBVRHCAO2RD3Q
Avoidance of landfill gas emissions by in-situ aeration of landfills.	AM0083	Version 1.0.1	16/07/2009	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/R8O6P4ANGE24L9067H08TYVPOM5Q7P
Avoidance of landfill gas emissions by passive aeration of landfills.	AM0093	Version 1.0.1	15/07/2011	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/2GD08SZKUBS916SP75HRQT3DZ90H5D
Flaring or use of landfill gas.	ACM0001	Version 19.0	14/06/2019	Last version	CO2 - CH4	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/JPYB4DYQUXQPZLBDVPHA87479EMY9M
GHG emission reductions from manure management systems.	ACM0010	Version 8.0	4/10/2013	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/99QRTE6N5QJEBOV2XP374B25SSIXBB
Alternative waste treatment processes.	ACM0022	Version 2.0	28/11/2014	Last version	CO2 - CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/YINQ0W7SUYOO2S6GU8E5DYVP2ZC2N3
Afforestation and reforestation of degraded mangrove habitats:	AR-AM0014	Version 3.0	4/10/2013	Last version	CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/KMH6O8T6RL3P5XKNBQE2N359QG7KOE
Simplified baseline and monitoring methodology for small scale CDM afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on wetlands:	AR-AMS0003	Version 3.0	4/10/2013	Last version	CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/808WOYH6FWAXP3CQR4PXOLORGZBVRG
Afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on lands other than wetlands.	AR-AMS0007	Version 3.1	4/10/2013	Last version	CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/J6ZHLX1C3AEMSZ52PWIII6D2AOJZUB
Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands.	AR-ACM0003	Version 2.0	4/10/2013	Last version	CH4 - N2O	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/C9QS5G3CS8FW04MYYXDFOQDPXWM4OE

SHEET A: EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES *(Here, list activities supported by the programme that are **excluded** from further assessment))*

Sector	Project/programme type(s)	Implementation level(s)	Geography(ies)
Chemical industries	All activities	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Construction	All activities	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Mining/mineral production	All activities	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Metal production	All activities	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	All activities	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global
Solvent use	All activities	Project level ande programmes of activities, type 1 (Small scale) or type 2 (Large scale)	Country and global

SHEET B: EXCLUDED METHODOLOGIES *(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
Baseline Methodology for decomposition of N2O from existing adipic acid production plants	AM0021	Version 3.0	27.02.2009	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/PC4EBQSJUB9IV2FS9TMQV8DFM3X6MZ
Substitution of CO2 from fossil or mineral origin by CO2 from renewable sources in the production of inorganic compounds	AM0027	Version 2.1	05.10.2006	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/OE28MVRSBGJUV2CB9UB046N62HJ8CP
Feed switch in integrated Ammonia-urea manufacturing industry	AM0050	Version 3.0	20.07.2012	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/0EIV3XEFH4N0KPEI7C1PKYJXS6KKKQ
Biogenic methane injection to a natural gas distribution grid	AM0053	Version 4.0	13.09.2012	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/FKDGZEEEQC4XNUT326116FS0S8USP1
Recovery of CO2 from tail gas in industrial facilities to substitute the use of fossil fuels for production of CO2	AM0063	Version 1.2.0	29.11.2007	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/NT2ICQVYYXJ1YGSOPV8FLULKNSN74C
Flare or vent reduction at coke plants through the conversion of their waste gas into dimethyl ether for use as a fuel	AM0081	Version 1.0	27.05.2009	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/06975K2Y497O2WJR8T4SULQQI173DV
Utilization of ammonia-plant off gas for steam generation	AM0098	Version 1.0.0	29.09.2011	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/ONV6MR5V65GXVDRFFSNBNFF0S10TJS
Shift from electrolytic to catalytic process for recycling of chlorine from hydrogen chloride gas in isocyanate plants	AM0114	Version 1.0	01.06.2014	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/2OB1K4PY36P8EE0DN0CKLQXRFDZT2U
Displacement of production of brick and cement by manufacture and installation of gypsum concrete wall panels	AMS-III.BH.	Version 1.0	04.10.2004	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/YZBSIH9BCH894GDSD4BP2FMNMI9FU6
Abatement of methane from coal mines	ACM0008	Version 8.0	21.02.2014	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/YSD3FQ5WR3VPC9Q64CDTLXHLFVKKKU
PFC emission reductions from anode effect mitigation at primary aluminium smelting facilities	AM0030	Version 4.0.0	11.05.2011	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/PKA23BNEYGINU7U4FBINDNYP1F1EU8
Methodology for improved electrical energy efficiency of an existing submerged electric arc furnace used for the production of silicon and ferro alloys	AM0038	Version 3.0.0	03.07.2011	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/0BTZ9QTVHLGOI61SIJ3ESTZVOSWJLO
Reduction in GHGs emission from primary aluminium smelters	AM0059	Version 2.0	22.07.2016	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/CHNLRVLNEAM438MR5400YQDS3CPC50
Methodology for improved energy efficiency by modifying ferroalloy production facility	AM0068	Version 1.0	15.05.2008	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/VUJ7B2WM7G0VJADXC5G9QMAE9QW1Q8
Introduction of hot supply of Direct Reduced Iron in Electric Arc Furnaces	AM0109	Version 1.0.0	13.09.2012	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/XJSUJMT677WX1YOI9VUJBK5GERHQWO
Abatement of fluorinated greenhouse gases in semiconductor manufacturing	AM0111	Version 1.0.0	23.11.2012	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/O4DGT14RGNACUPOXLPEEB1IQEDURMW
Decomposition of fluoroform (HFC-23) waste streams	AM0001	Version 6.0.0	25.11.2011	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/GAOZAY2DWIQHK71LJS027N6N4AV6SC
SF6 emission reductions in electrical grids	AM0035	Version 2.0.0	23.11.2012	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/QR8WAAMUOFF4WP3UCTJ8G4SOX2ZZW5
Manufacturing and servicing of domestic refrigeration appliances using a low GWP refrigerant	AM0071	Version 2.0	08.04.2010	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/ZWFKA8F3U3CSHU75ST3VCPZMVN5VG0
Point of Use Abatement Device to Reduce SF6 emissions in LCD Manufacturing Operations	AM0078	Version 2.0.0	02.03.2012	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/OBL29PEZ5MIIFE3T6YNRYPRX98RJK3
Recovery of SF6 from Gas insulated electrical equipment in testing facilities	AM0079	Version 2.0	18.12.2009	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/42SEZ8MUM8DFNLCXHJNOPKOPLONUTN
Substitution of PFC gases for cleaning Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) reactors in the semiconductor industry	AM0092	Version 2.0.0	23.11.2012	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/147DQS77PQ5M53S4QN923QTN5W0T8D
CF4 emission reduction from installation of an abatement system in a semiconductor manufacturing facility	AM0096	Version 1.0.0	29.09.2011	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/SF95S0OW4343SA06Z6FUUXYD0FFTCT
SF6 emission reductions in gas insulated metal enclosed switchgear	AM0119	Version 1.0	04.05.2017	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/LKU0S45ZA0P7A472Z2I1CNJNQCPX3W
Avoidance of HFC emissions in Standalone Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets	AMS-III.AB.	Version 1.0	28.05.2009	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/GZRYKNFXDOFO6WWJ3DG87GU8I4H1EZ
Energy Efficiency and HFC-134a Recovery in Residential Refrigerators	AMS-III.X.	Version 2.0	01.10.2010	None	ND	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/983EQY2RSIYT5Q1KN4FIWHU2FL3MHP