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

Application Form for Emissions Unit Programmes

(Version 4, January 2022)

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 ICAO Document *CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria* for use by TAB in undertaking its tasks[1]. TAB's assessment of emissions units programmes is undertaken annually[2]. ICAO Council decisions that take account of these recommendations are contained in the ICAO Document *CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*[3].

ICAO invites emissions unit programmes[4] to apply for the 2022 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*", 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[5] they wish to submit for, or exclude from, TAB's assessment.

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

[2] Recommendations from 2019 TAB assessment: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/TAB2019.aspx
Recommendations from 2020 TAB assessment: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/TAB2020.aspx
Recommendations from 2021 assessment: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/TAB2021.aspx

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

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

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

CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units Programmes must also complete Appendix D of this application, "*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*" in line with the instructions contained in Appendix D. Applicant organizations are strongly encouraged to submit this information by the deadline for submitting all other application materials for the current assessment cycle.

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

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, including accompanying evidence and with required appendices, through the ICAO CORSIA website no later than close of business on **25 February 2022** 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*".

Application Form completion

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

A "complete" response involves three components: 1) a written summary response; 2) supporting evidence; and 3) programme revisions, where an applicant is considering or undertaking revisions to a programme procedure in question.

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>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 are expected to substantiate their responses in any of these ways (**in order of preference**):
  a. web links to supporting documentation included along with the written summary response to each given question; with instructions for finding the relevant information within the linked source (i.e. identifying the specific text, paragraph(s), or section(s) where TAB can find evidence of the programme procedure(s) in question);
  b. copying/pasting information directly into this form (no character limits) along with the written

summary response;

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

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

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

[Paragraph(s) introducing and summarizing specific programme procedures relevant to question]

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

3) <u>Programme revisions</u>: 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):

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

Application and assessment 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.
Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation
In **Appendix D** "*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation (version 2, January 2022)*", the programme should provide the information relating to programme registry functionality that is referred to in the attestation and its attachment. Both the programme representative of an emissions unit programme, and the administrator or authorized representative of the registry designated by the programme, should review and attest to the accuracy of this information and their acceptance of the terms, preferably at the time of application.

(NEW in 2022) Treatment of EUC-relevant programme procedures at the methodology level
Programmes that identify with the following explanations are encouraged to summarize and provide evidence of

both their overarching *programme-level* procedure(s) and *methodology-level* procedure(s) wherever relevant:

The CORSIA EUC and TAB assessments typically apply to *programme-level* procedures rather than to individual methodologies or projects. Most programmes' overarching guidance documents contain a mix of *general/guiding* requirements and *technical* ones. However, some programmes set out general requirements in overarching guidance documents, while reflecting key technical procedures in programme methodologies[6]. **Such methodologies may be relevant to TAB's assessment**. This could be the case where, e.g., the methodologies are developed directly by the programme (staff or contractors); the programme must refer to a methodology's requirements when describing its alignment with the EUC; the programme's general requirements alone are too high-level/non-specific for TAB to assess them as stand-alone procedures.

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

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

Some programmes may supplement their standards by collaborating with other schemes that certify, e.g., the social or ecological "co-benefits" of mitigation. The programme can reflect a linked scheme's procedures in responses to this form, where this is seen as enhancing—i.e. going "above and beyond"—the programme's own procedures.

For example, the programme may describe how a linked scheme audits sustainable development outcomes; but is not expected to report the linked scheme's board members or staff persons.

Programmes should clearly identify any information provided in this form that pertains to a linked certification scheme and/or only applies when a linked certification scheme is used.

Disclosure of programme application forms and public comments
Applications, including information submitted in Appendices B, C, and D, as well as other information submitted by applicants will be publicly available on the ICAO CORSIA website, except for materials which the applicants designate as business confidential.
The public will be invited to submit comments on the information submitted, including regarding consistency with the EUC, through the ICAO CORSIA website, for consideration by the TAB in its assessment.

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[6] Note that any applicant may use different terminology. For example, a programme may refer to a "methodology" as a protocol or framework.

SECTION III: APPLICATION FORM

PART 1: General information

A. Programme Information

Programme name: International Carbon Registry
Administering Organization[7]: Loftslagsskrá Íslands ehf. (International Carbon Registry)
Official mailing address: info@carbonregistry.com
Telephone #:   +3548642388
Official web address: www.carbonregistry.com

B. Programme Administrator Information

Full name and title: Guðmundur Sigbergsson, CEO
Employer / Company (*if not programme*): -
E-mail address: gudmundur@carbonregistry.com   Telephone #: +3548495200

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

Full name and title: -
Employer / Company (*if not Programme*): -
E-mail address: -   Telephone #: -

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:

Guðmundur Sigbergsson,	Chief Executive Officer
Daníel F. Jónsson,	Chair of the ICR Board
Kristján I. Mikaelsson,	ICR Board member
Ragnar Þ. Valgeirsson,	ICR Board member
Róbert H. Helgason,	ICR Board member
Heidi Marie Kalvenes Aardal,	Head of operations

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

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.
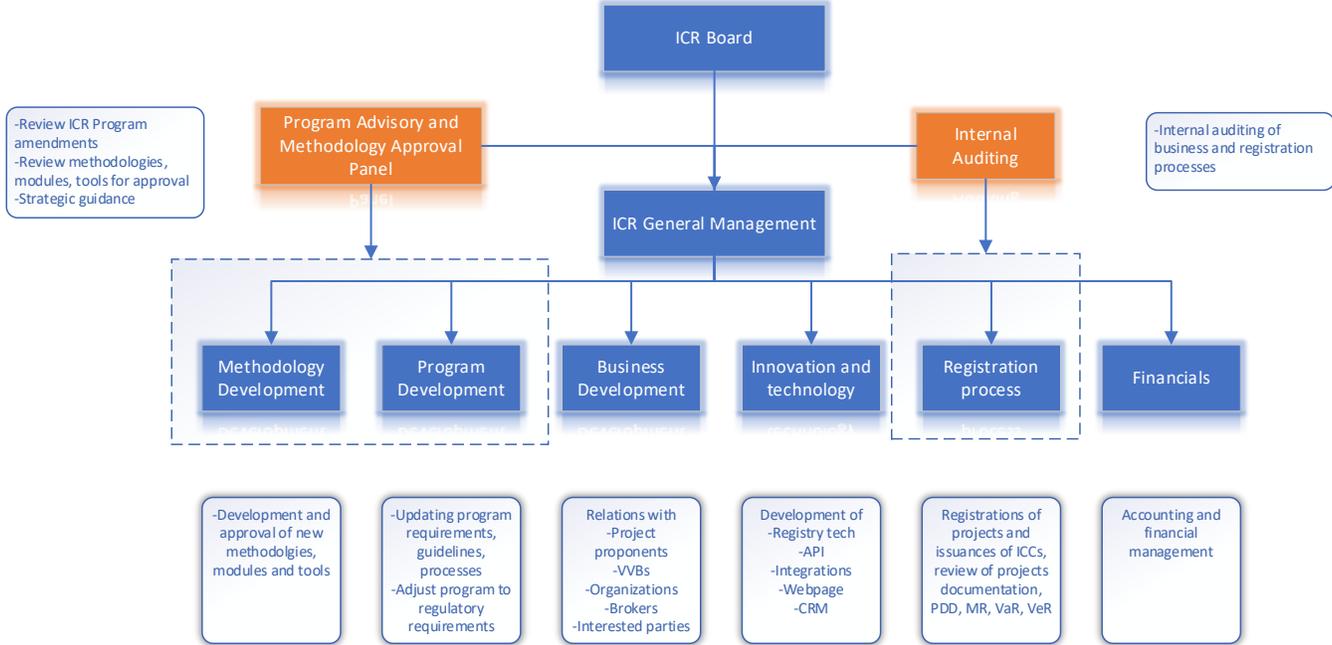

Figure 1: Governance

The International Carbon Registry (ICR), having the legal name Loftslagsskrá Íslands ehf., is controlled by the members of the ICR Board following consultation with the Program Advisory and Methodology Approval Panel (PAMAP) and administered by the ICR General management. ICR provides an electronic registry platform for climate projects and administers the ICR GHG program, whereas the registry platform is designed and developed by Global Environmental Markets (GEM).

The ICR Board controls and is responsible for the strategic direction and following the development in the carbon markets. The ICR Board members are to make decisions based on recommendations where applicable for the integrity of the ICR program by the PAMAP. The responsibility of the ICR Board is further to oversee and monitor the operations of the ICR General management with periodic review of the registration process with input from a third-party audit. The ICR Board appoints members of the PAMAP by recommendation from the General management. Ultimately, any significant amendment of ICRs processes, procedures, and operations is decided upon and approved by the ICR Board.

The PAMAP supports and guides the ICR Board in any substantial decisions to be made, e.g. approval of new methodologies and revisions to ICR operational documentation, and guide ICRs strategic direction. The PAMAP is a group of carefully selected and highly competent technical experts in climate solutions and carbon markets who will consult and advise ICR on maintaining an effective and efficient GHG Program with solid integrity and trustworthiness for all users and stakeholders. Further, the PAMAP reviews proposed new methodologies following the ICR Methodology Approval Process.

The ICR General management is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the ICR program under the leadership of the CEO, e.g., provide technical support, assist with project registration, preparing revisions and amendments to the ICR procedures and operational documentation, engagement with stakeholders and other administrative operations required for the continuous operation of the ICR program.

PART 2: Programme summary

ICR is a climate registry and a GHG program initiated out of Iceland, with the mission of rapidly scaling deployment of clean energy production by utilizing the increasing traction and promising potential of global carbon markets. ICR is highly value based, where integrity plays a central role in its operations. ICR promotes transparency by sharing knowledge and information, and by setting a robust set of requirements ICR and a trustworthy collaborator in the market. Moreover, ICR represents a non-partial party by enabling all mitigation actions, where ICR´s commitment toward efficiency in processes and the aim of continually adapting to new technology in the sector allow for a wide array of projects and partners to take part in the market.

Aiming to support a global up-scale of climate action in sectors of mitigation of climate change, including renewables, afforestation, energy efficiency, carbon removals, and more, integrity through robust requirements are essential to provide effective results. ICR requirements and processes have a foundation and relies upon principles emerged under initiatives such as the UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanism and International Standards (ISO) to accommodate such integrity. All climate projects must comply with the ICR Requirement Document, the ICR Process Requirements, and ISO 14064-2. Following their compliance with these, projects and their climate impacts must be validated by an approved accredited (ISO 14065) validation/verification body to be eligible for registration and issuance of international carbon credits (ICCs) with ICR. One ICC represents one metric ton of CO_2 removed from the atmosphere or prevented from entering the atmosphere by applying an approved climate action methodology, where projects in sectors of climate change mitigation, including renewables, afforestation, energy efficiency, carbon removals, and more, can be subject for ICCs.

Projects based on already approved methodologies, modules, and tools from other established GHG programs, such as Clean Development Mechanism, Verified Carbon Standard, American Carbon Registry, as well as methodologies, modules, and tools developed by ICR and approved through the methodology development process, is approved by ICR. Moreover, ICR promotes new methodologies, modules, and tools developed by project proponents, which can be approved through the methodology development process. By having the approach of including already approved methodologies, modules, and tools, ICR´s robust methodologies, modules and tools, and welcome project proponents new and emerging methodologies, modules and tools, the diversity of climate change mitigation action can broaden and scale up to levels needed to achieve global climate targets.

PART 3: Emissions Unit Programme Design Elements

Note—where "evidence" is requested throughout *Part 3* and *Part 4*, the programme is expected to provide web links to documentation and to identify the specific text, paragraph(s), or section(s) where TAB can find evidence of the programme procedure(s) in question. If that is not possible, then the programme may provide evidence of programme procedures directly in the text boxes provided (by copying/pasting the relevant provisions) and/or by attached supporting documentation, as recommended in "SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS—***Form Completion: Supporting Evidence***".

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

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

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).

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

Provide *evidence*[8] 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 program's qualification and quantification methodologies and protocols are in place and publicly available for use.

The ICR approves existing methodologies established by other GHG programs that are currently active and any new methodologies that have been approved through the ICRs methodology approval process. The list of approved methodologies and sectoral scopes can be accessed on the ICR website under ICR Templates and Documentation titled ICR Approved Methodologies. Methodologies approved by ICR are active methodologies developed and approved under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (VERRA), and American Carbon Registry (ACR).

The document, ICR Approved Methodologies, displays the methodology's sectoral scope, reference, and title. The methodology title is linked with the original methodology publication, making it seamless to access the

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[8] 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*".

methodology in question. Sectoral scopes covered by ICRs approved methodologies are listed on page 12 of the ICR Approved Methodologies document.

ICR has implemented an approval process for new emerging methodologies, where a robust framework for approval is established to ensure the integrity of the mitigation activity. The framework for approving new methodologies is further explained in the next question of this application form. ICR has yet to approve new methodologies under the ICR program.

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

ICR promotes methodology development. If ICR, or other GHG programs, have not already approved a methodology applicable for a climate solution, a new methodology needs to be developed and proposed for approval by the ICR. The methodology development process is described in the ICR Methodology Process available on the ICR website. ICR allows project proponents to develop and propose approval for new methodologies for climate projects. For the methodology to be approved, it shall be validated according to ISO 14064-2 by an approved VVB and requires further stakeholder consultation and impartial internal assessment for conformity to the ICR Program. The requirements are further outlined in the Methodology Requirements Document available on the ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

The methodology approval process is according to the diagram below.
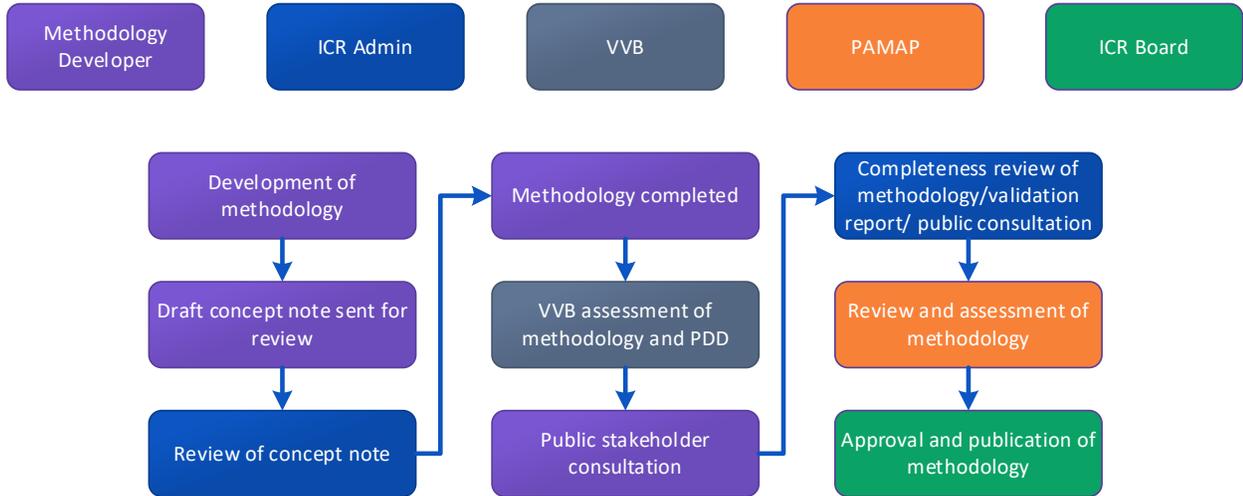

Figure 2: Methodology approval process

New methodology proposals and methodology revisions are approved through the process set out in the ICR Methodology Approval Process which consists of a review by ICR, a public stakeholder consultation, an independent assessment by a validation/verification body, a review from the PAMAP, and a final approval by the ICR Board.

Methodologies include requirements towards a specific type of climate project that, with their application, conform to the requirements of ISO 14064-2, ICR requirements, and other normative requirements. They set out requirements and guidelines for establishing the baseline scenario, quantification, monitoring, and confirmation

requirements that ensure consistency in their application and resulting impacts in mitigation outcomes specific climate projects. For the methodology development, the methodology developer shall conform to requirements set out in ICR Methodology Requirements. Use the Methodology description template, available on the ICR website, for the development and strive to safeguard structural integrity, consistency, and readability. The methodology shall follow all instructions in the Methodology description template and justify all deviations. Methodology developers are invited to submit a concept note to the ICR outlining the principles of the methodology. Templates are available on ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

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

All processes and requirements for methodology development are available on the ICR website, https://carbonregistry.com/templates/ under ICR Templates and Documentation. The program's process for developing new methodologies is published under ICR Procedures, titled ICR Methodology Approval Process. Further, all documentation needed for the documentation of the methodology development subject to the approval process is published under templates, i.e. Methodology Description and Concept Note.

In this way, all documentation and guidelines are provided for any project proponent aiming to develop a new methodology with structural integrity and apply for approval by ICR.

Question 3.2. Scope considerations

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

Currently, ICR allows project-based activities.

Proposed revisions: Program of Activities.
ICR is developing criteria for program of activities (PoA). ICR estimates that the ICR program revision outlining criteria for PoA will be published in Q2 2022, subject to consultation with the PAMAP and final approval of the ICR Board.

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

Projects leading to mitigation of climate change, which follow an approved methodology covering the sectoral scopes listed below, are eligible. All projects shall conform to all ICR Requirement Document, ISO 14064-2, and applicable requirements of approved methodology. The following sectors covered are listed in the ICRs Approved Methodologies document:

1   Energy industries (renewable-/non-renewable sources)
2   Energy distribution
3   Energy demand
4   Manufacturing industries

5   Chemical industries

6   Construction

7   Transport

8   Mining/mineral production

9   Metal production

10   Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas)

11   Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride

12   Solvent use

13   Waste handling and disposal

14   Afforestation and reforestation

15   Agriculture

16   Carbon Capture and Storage/Carbon Removal

Projects throughout the world are eligible to be registered with ICR if they comply with the ICR Requirement Document, requirements of ISO 14064-2, and the requirements of the applied methodology. Project proponents shall demonstrate the applicability of projects with regards to the requirement herein and the requirements of ISO 14064-2 if a methodology is applied in other geographic locations than their applicability.

Projects may be located in any part of the world, assuming the project is not required by a statutory requirement in the host country and complies with all applicable statutory requirements. Compared to their approved baseline and application of an approved methodology, projects shall deliver real, measurable, and additional climate mitigation outcomes. In order to avoid double accounting, projects shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance GHG program. Also, if the project boundary overlaps with another GHG program of a similar nature, the project proponent shall demonstrate that there is no double accounting of impacts completing project design description and at validation and verification.

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*)

ICR´s eligibility criteria are described in section 4 and further in 4.3 in the ICR Requirement Document. Projects that follow an approved methodology leading to climate change mitigation are eligible. All projects shall conform to all requirements of the ICR Requirement Document, ISO 14064-2, and applicable requirements of the applied methodology. Approved methodologies are listed in the ICR Approved Methodologies document available on ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/.

All projects validated and verified according to an approved methodology are accepted if projects conform to the ICR Requirement Document's current version and the applied methodology. Approved methodologies are:

a) Methodologies, modules, and tools valid under the Clean Development Mechanism, Verified Carbon Standard, and American Carbon Registry.

b) Methodologies, modules, and tools developed by ICR and approved through the Methodology development process described ICR Methodology Approval Process.

c) New methodologies, modules, and tools developed by Project proponents and approved through the ICR Methodology Approval Process.

All processes and requirements are publicly available on the ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

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:

Procedures referred to in the a) – e) are publicly available in ICR Requirement Document and ICR Process Requirements:

a)   ICR has procedures in place defining how offset credits are issued.

The registration and issuance process are described in section 4.4. in the ICR Process Requirements document. Further, the specific process regarding the issuance of ICCs is described in subsection 4.4.5, *Issuance of ICCs*. This section comprises several items explaining the procedure, accompanied by a flowchart depicting the process steps and documentation required throughout the different steps. Among others, section 4.4.5 describes ex-ante issuance of inactive credits to support funding and upscaling of climate action, adjustment account, pre-verification issuance of maximum 60%, incremental issuance, cancellation of credits, and lists for what documentation are required during finalization of registration, in the case of deviation in a project and in the case of a renewed crediting period. See flowchart below.
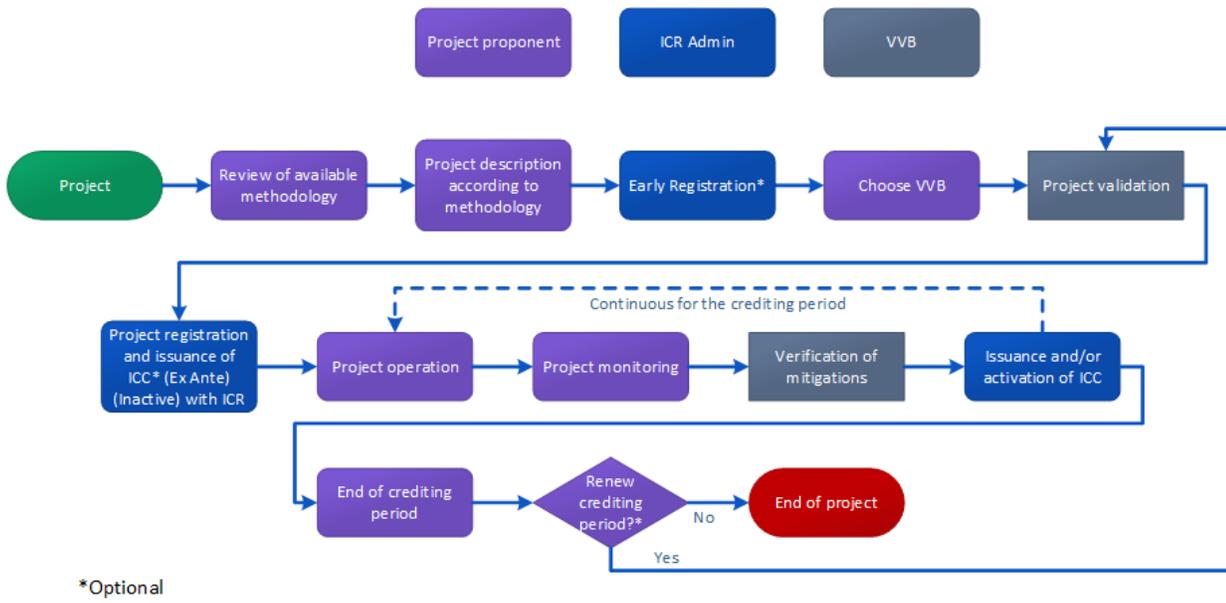
Figure 3: Issuance process
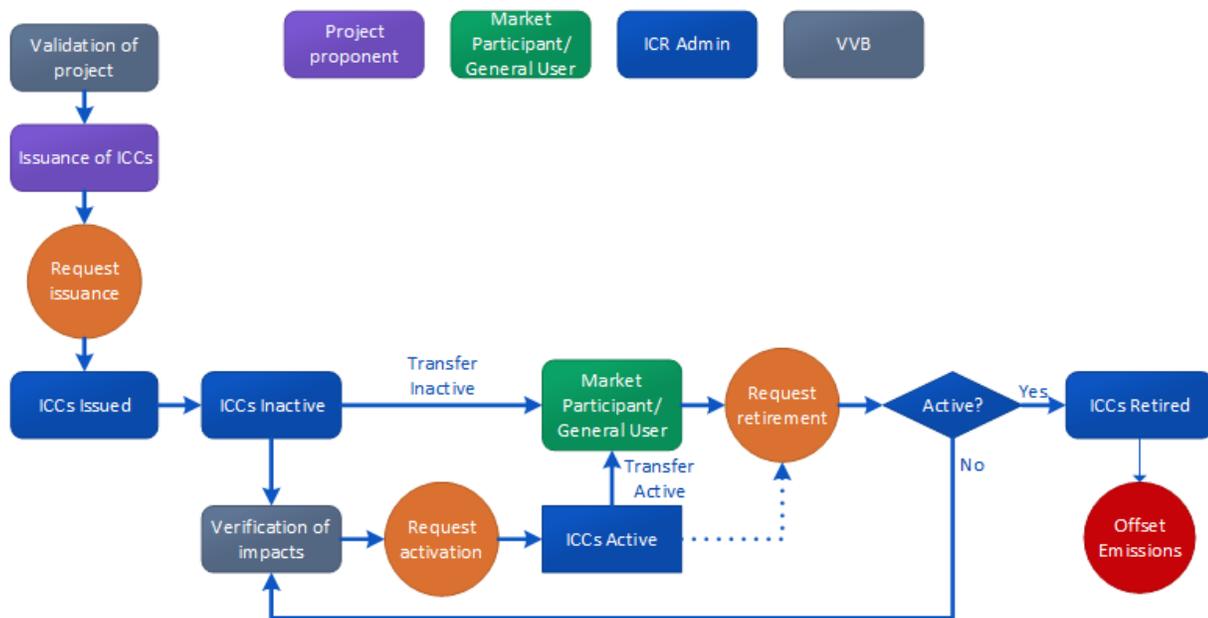
Figure 4: Issuance process inactive/active

b) ICR has procedures in place defining how offsetting of credits are Retired/Cancelled.

ICRs procedure for retirement and cancellations of ICCs are described in section 4.6. in ICR´s Process Requirements Document. In section 4.6. the process steps of retiring and cancelling ICCs is depicted, including the required documentation in the different steps.

c) ICR has procedures defining how offsetting of credits is subject to discounting.

ICR has addressed discounting of carbon offsets by establishing buffer and adjustment accounts for all projects granted issuance of ICCs. Such accounts are a measure addressing the risk of non-permanence of a project's mitigation outcome.

> *[A proportion of expected GHG Emission Mitigations shall be transferred in a Project Adjustment Account to protect projects from unexpected reductions in carbon stocks or increases in emissions unless the Project proponent can demonstrate that the risk of reversal associated with the project intervention is avoided]*

ICR sets out requirements towards risk adjustment due to non-permanence for AFOLU and CDR projects described in section 5.14 in the ICR Requirement Document and section 6 in ICR Process Requirement.

> *[If not explicitly addressed in the applied methodology, the deposit to the AFOLU Buffer Account shall be 20%, and for the CDR Buffer Account shall be 5% of issued ICCs…. project proponents shall never hold less than 10% of issued and active ICCs in the AFOLU Buffer Adjustment Account and 1% on the CDR Buffer Adjustment Account.]*

Further, there are requirements for non-performance of projects. These requirements are described in section 6 in ICR Requirement Document.

> *[requiring projects proponent to set aside non-tradable adjustment ICC credits. This is completed in order to cover unforeseen losses in carbon stocks and unforeseen obstacles in the operations of projects. The adjustment credits from all projects are held in a single pooled Adjustment account administered by ICR. Adjustment ICCs can be drawn upon in the event of a reversal in carbon stocks or if projects fail to produce real Mitigation outcomes in any individual project where ICCs have been retired or have been transferred in an Inactive state.]*

d) ICR has procedures defining the length of crediting period(s).

In ICR´s Requirement Document, Section 4.4, *Start Date and Crediting*, the details of this procedure are described in the first two paragraphs of the section.

> *[Crediting periods for all project types except AFOLU is ten years or a conservative estimate of the technical lifetime of the installed technologies or implemented measures and associated impacts … AFOLU projects shall follow the same crediting period as other methodologies if not explicitly specified in the methodology.]*

e) ICR has procedures in place defining whether the crediting period is renewable:

In ICR´s Requirement Document, Section 4.4, *Start Date and Crediting*, the details of this procedure are described in the last paragraph of the section.

> *[Project proponents may apply at the end of the current crediting period for a renewal of the crediting period by complying with all future requirements, re-evaluating baseline scenarios using tools and*

methodologies in effect at the time of renewal of crediting period validated by approved VVB. There is no limit on renewals of crediting periods for Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) projects as long as the Project fulfils all then effective requirements and is deemed additional. The crediting period can be renewed once for carbon avoidance or reduction projects, as long as the Project fulfils all then effective requirements herein and ISO 14064-2.]

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*):

ICR´s registry platform is electronic and can be accessed through all internet-connected computers https://iceland.itmoregistry.net/. ICR´s registry platform is developed by Global Environmental Markets (GEM) https://www.gemglobal.com/. ICR licenses the registry technology with a license agreement for ten years and administers registrations of projects and credit issuances. The ICR administered the registry and is not 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) ICR has procedures in place to ensure that the program registry has the capability to transparently identify emissions units that will be deemed ICAO-eligible in all account types as issued credits may be labelled with additional benefits.

ICR uses a credit identifier scheme where the serialization of each credit represents ICR, project country, registry project, year of issuance, credit identifier, project issuance number, start serial number, and end serial number.

The identification of each credit is visible in the ICRs registry. For example, this can be seen under Credits (in the

dropdown menu at the main page), where one can search for both credit serial ID and credit status, as well as scroll through the different registered projects where both serial number, project name, and type, issuance period start date, status, retirement reason, and quantity.

All procedures are described further in the Registry User Guidelines available on the registry platform.

b) ICR has procedures in place to ensure that the program registry **identifies and facilitates tracking and transfer of, unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement**.

Credits can be transferred to another registry account holder or can be listed for sale on an exchange. The account holder must have an associated exchange account with details stored in their profile and/or have a registry account with the ICR. The beneficiary selects the credits to be transferred, the quantity, and the receiving account number to initiate the transfer process. The registry splits the serial numbering of the credits to reflect the correct number of credits transferred and the remaining credits.

All procedures are described further in the Registry User Guidelines available on the registry platform.

c) ICR has procedures to ensure that the program registry **identifies unit status, including retirement/cancellation and issuance status**.

After credits are issued, they are given a state which determines what actions can be performed with the credits, e.g. in-active credits may not be retired, and retired credits may not and cannot be transferred

Unit status of credits may be inactive, pending active, active, transferred-inactive, transferred active, sold, pending retired, retired, pending canceled, canceled, pending delist, and delist.

A full description of the different statuses is outlined in Appendix D, *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*

d) ICR has procedures to ensure that the program registry assigns **unique serial numbers to issued units**.

The registry platform uses a credit identifier scheme where the serialization of each credit represents credit type, project country, project ID, vintage, instrument type, project issuance number, start serial number, and end serial number**.**

A full description of the different statuses is outlined in Appendix D, *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*

e) ICR has procedures to ensure that the program registry identifies in serialization and accessible though publicly, each unique unit's country and sector of origin, vintage, and original (and, if relevant, revised) project registration date.

All credits are assigned a unique serial number that consists of Registry identifier, **project country, country code**, project id, **vintage**, instrument type, issuance number, and start and end serial number.

A full description of the serialization structure is outlined in Appendix D, *Emissions Unit Programme Registry*

Attestation.

f)   ICR has procedures to ensure that the program registry is secure with appropriate provisions in place.

The registry tech is designed to verify and approve participants, register projects, record the approval and issuance process of projects and associated instruments, store documentation, generate reports, and ultimately manage the lifecycle of instruments, including transferring from and to registry accounts and listing and delisting them on to exchange for sale.

Transparent Data Encryption is applied to the database, which provides a blanket of protection by encrypting all data held at rest within the database with AES-256 encryption, complying with ISO/IEC 18033-3:2010 standard for block ciphers for the purpose of confidential data protection. Implementing TDE also protects the database against attackers or malicious users stealing backup files of the database and restoring them off-site, as these backup files are also encrypted.

All procedures are described further in the Registry User Guidelines available on the registry platform.

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

HTTPS stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. It is the protocol where encrypted HTTP data is transferred over a secure connection. By using secure connections such as Transport Layer Security or Secure Sockets Layer, the privacy and integrity of data are maintained, and authentication of websites is also validated. This protocol secures the registry. There is security in place to stop restoring the database for ICR. General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679, one of the regulations is to "encrypt, pseudonymize, or anonymize personal data wherever possible". Transparent Data Encryption is enabled on the ICR database. Doing this requires no changes to the application and provides a blanket of protection by encrypting all data held at rest within the database with AES-256 encryption. This is also compliant with the ISO/IEC 18033-3:2010 standard for block ciphers for the purpose of confidential data protection. Implementing TDE also protects the database against attackers or malicious users stealing backup files of the database and restoring them off-site, as these backup files are also encrypted. Transfers of credits within the registry or listing on a exchange are only permitted by the owner of the credits and have 'SitePermission.Credit_Transfer' permissions. This permission check is on the frontend, for example, the (.cshtml page) and the backend, the server side (.cs file) side.

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):

ICR has implemented a Conflict of Interest policy available on the ICR website.
All personnel and affiliates have a continuing responsibility for identifying, declaring, and managing any potential

or perceived conflict of interest that applies to them. Where personnel suspects that they may have a potential/perceived/actual conflict of interest, they shall discuss any conflict of interest with general management and provide a declaration of conflict of interest. Personnel should provide all information on the reporting form relevant to the identified conflict of interest in order to allow general management to fully assess whether a conflict of interest in fact exists.

If ICR determines there is a potential/perceived/actual conflict of interest, ICR will prepare and propose a conflict of interest management plan. Personnel is responsible for discussing any proposed conflict of interest management plan with general management

ICR will consider any input the personnel may have in relation to the proposed management plan. However, the personnel must follow any conflict of interest management plan decided upon by the ICR.

There may be circumstances in which a potential/actual/perceived conflict of interest involves general management. The ICR Board will work with the entity to develop the conflict of interest management plan in such a situation.

This is further outlined in the ICR Conflict of Interest policy available on ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

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? (*Paragraph 2.4.8*)	☒ YES

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

ICR will only open an account for an account holder if:
a) the account holder has indicated acceptance of Terms and Conditions; and
b) the account holder has provided sufficient identification information, including satisfying Know-Your-Client (KYC) or other background check requirements in accordance with the procedures set out by ICR, including any User Guidelines.

ICR conducts a KYC for all applicants for registry accounts and further must accept the Terms and Conditions. The Terms and Conditions are available on the ICR website https://carbonregistry.com/templates/ along with a standard KYC form.

Licence, maintenance and service agreement with GEM ensures the registry platform is always secure and always has the most up-to-date security patches and features in place. An annual audit is scheduled on the first anniversary of the live launch of the ICR registry platform.

Question 3.5 Legal nature and transfer of units

Does the programme define and ensure the following:	

a) the underlying attributes of a unit? (Paragraph 2.5)	☒ YES
b) the underlying property aspects of a unit? (Paragraph 2.5)	☒ YES

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

Yes, the ICR defines and ensure the underlying attributes and property aspects of a unit

In ICRs Terms and Conditions, the attributes of units are defined as: Instrument means a unit issued by and held in the ICR Registry representing the right of an Account Holder in whose account the unit is recorded to claim the achievement represented by the unit. Such achievement may include, but is not limited to, i) a GHG Emission Mitigation in an amount of one (1) metric tonne of CO_2 equivalent that has been validated and verified in accordance with the applicable ICR Requirements and any operational documents, ii) guarantee of the nature and origin of energy is produced from a renewable natural resource in an amount of one (1) Mega Watt Hour (MWh).

Recordation of an instrument in the holder's account at the ICR Registry is evidence of that account holder's entitlement to that instrument. A **carbon credit** means a transferrable unit issued electronically representing a GHG emission mitigation in an amount of one (1) metric tonne of CO_2 equivalent, which can be used for offsetting emissions. Further, an **in-active** ICC is defined as ICCs that have been issued in the ICR registry from a registered project that an approved VVB has validated. Active ICCs are issued subject to **Activation** and means activation of issued ICCs based on verification of real GHG emission mitigations. **Active** ICCs can be retired and used for the purpose of offsetting Emissions.

Attributes of credits may be found in the definitions section in ICR Requirement Document, ICR Process Requirements and Terms and Conditions, all available on ICRs website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

Question 3.6 Validation and verification procedures

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:

As a part of ICRs objectives, ensuring consistency and quality of validation and verification prepared by validation/verification bodies is essential for projects' integrity toward sustainability principles.

a)   and b)
An accredited third party performs all validation and verification procedures, where validation and verification reports are submitted to the ICR.

ICR provides requirements for validation and verification, which are described in ICR Requirement Document. Validation and verification shall be conducted according to ISO 14064-3 and ISO 14065. Further, the criteria for validation and verification are ISO 14064-2, ICR Requirement Document and the applied methodology, and the process of validation and verification shall follow the requirements set out in ISO 14064-3. In the case of deviation from applied methodology prior to or after project implementation, the VVB shall determine if the deviation is material for the verification or validation of the project.

Please see the ICR Requirement Document section 6, *Validation*, for a complete description of the validation process, required competence, and requirements regarding the validation report. Further on, see section 4.4.2, *Validation of Projects*, in ICRs Process Requirements for a description of the validation process and what documentation is required.

Please see the ICR Requirement Document section 8, *Verification*, for a full description of the verification process, required competence, and requirements regarding the verification report. Further on, see section 4.5, *Verification and Activation of ICCs*, in ICRs Process Requirements for a detail of the verification process needed to be granted permission to activate ICCs.

c)   and d)

For VVBs to be eligible for conduction validation and verification, they must sign an agreement to provide validation and verification services with the ICR. VVBs shall hold accreditation under either an ICR approved GHG program or accreditation under ISO 14065 by an accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum. Moreover, the VVB shall hold accreditation or approval for all appropriate sectoral scopes relevant to applied methodology. Verification and validation teams shall meet the competence requirements set out in ISO 14065 and 14066.

All reports regarding validation of activities and verification of emissions reductions are publicly available in the registry under each individual project. Please see the full list of projects here:
https://iceland.itmoregistry.net/Public/Project
To see validation reports and verification reports, click view on the respective project, and you will enter the project's site in the registry platform. Documentation is available at the bottom of the page.

Accreditation of validators and verification bodies, including the sectoral scopes that the VVB is accredited for, is published on ICRs website. Please see validators approved by ICR and their accreditation here:
https://carbonregistry.com/validation-and-verification/
To see VVB's accreditation and coverage of sectoral scope for validation and/or accreditation, click on the VVB, and you will enter their respective page on the ICR webpage.

Please see The ICR Requirement Document section 9, *Validation and Verification bodies*, for a description of requirements for VVBs seeking to perform any validation or verification for a project registering with ICR. Further, a full description of the process of becoming an approved VVBs with ICR is available in section 10 in the ICR Process Requirements.

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:

a) ICR publicly discloses who is responsible for the administration of the program and how decisions are made.

The ICR, having the legal name Loftslagsskrá Íslands ehf., is controlled by the members of the ICR Board and administered by the ICR General management. Members of the board and ICRs CEO (who is a part of general management) are introduced on the ICRs webpage under *About us*. As described on the webpage, ICR provides an electronic registry platform for climate projects and administers the ICR program, whereas the platform is designed and developed by Global Environmental Markets (GEM).

The ICR Board controls the ICR under the guidance and recommendations from the PAMAP and ICR general management. In this context, the ICR Board sets out the strategic direction of the ICR and actively seeks expansion opportunities, follows carbon markets developments, and makes decisions on further documentation for the ICR program, as appropriate and on any revisions, amendments, or additions to requirements and procedures. The ICR Board ultimately approves new methodologies and revisions, sets out requirements for approval of VVBs, following accreditation standards. It identifies barriers to the implementation of activities and mitigations of barriers. ICR Board monitors and reviews the operation of ICR general management with input from a third-party audit and safeguards that requirements, processes, methodologies, and standards are publicly available and address issues relating to ICR operational documents and facilitate the development and maintenance of the ICR registry. Procedures of the ICR Board is available in ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

ICR has established a PAMAP to support and guide the ICR Board in any substantial decisions that are to be made. The PAMAP is a group of carefully selected and highly competent technical experts in climate solutions and carbon markets who will consult ICR for its operations to ensure maintenance and operation of a transparent and trustworthy GHG Program that is effective and efficient for all users and stakeholders.

Among others, PAMAPs role is to

[*Provide advice on enhancements and strategic direction of the ICR Program and its procedures; provide recommendations to ICR regarding need and priority areas for revisions and amendments to requirements, operational guidelines, procedures, for the operation of the ICR Program; Provide insight into the needs of stakeholders….*]

[*review processes related to registration of climate projects and issuance of carbon credits; review and provide advice to draft documentation regarding the establishment, revision, or withdrawal of requirements, operational guidelines, and clarifications for climate projects to register and issue carbon credits; review and provide advice to draft documentation for revisions for methodological requirements for climate project activities*]

Please see ICRs Program Advisory and Methodology Approval Panel Procedure on the procedures of the PAMAP

and its advisory role in decision making with the ICR. Available on ICR website.
https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

The ICR General management is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the ICR program, communication with the PAMAP, the ICR Board, technical support, project registration, preparing revisions and amendments to the ICR procedures and operational documentation, engagement with stakeholders, and all administrative operations required for the continuous operation of the ICR program.

Can the programme demonstrate that it has… (*Paragraph 2.7.2*)	
a) been continuously governed 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):

a) and b)

The ICR has been in implementation since 2020, whereas it was at first supposed to serve only in Iceland for providing registration for afforestation based on the Forest Carbon Code issued by the Icelandic Forestry Services. However, with international development and stakeholder engagement, the program was expanded and developed for international registration of climate projects with the mission to support the scaling of climate actions and decarbonizations of the economy. Loftslagsskrá Íslands ehf. Reg.no. 5007203040, known as the ICR, was established formally in June 2020. The ICR has been operational since officially launched in August 2021.

c) ICR has not established a long-term plan of multi-decadal program elements as carbon markets are still evolving and developing with the rule book on article 6 of the Paris Agreement just recently agreed upon during COP 26 in Glasgow. ICR has and will follow all development in the carbon markets and follow statutory requirements and intergovernmental guidelines with how voluntary carbon markets will serve and support and/or go beyond national targets or pledges.

d) All submitted documents and records are kept for a minimum of 7 years after the last retirement of credits Issued and Activated resulting from the project activities as outlined in the ICR Process Requirements. Further, ICR intends to keep records of issuances and retirements and will continue to disclose publicly without time limitations. In case of dissolution, it is expected that accounts will be closed, but all relevant information and data will be saved and continue to be publicly disclosed

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):

ICR has implemented a Conflict of Interest policy available on the ICR website.

a) All personnel and affiliates have a continuing responsibility for identifying, declaring, and managing any potential or perceived conflict of interest that applies to them. Where personnel suspects that they may have a potential/perceived/actual conflict of interest, they shall discuss any conflict of interest with general management and provide a declaration of conflict of interest. Personnel should provide all information on the reporting form relevant to the identified conflict of interest in order to allow general management to fully assess whether a conflict of interest in fact exists.

b) If ICR determines there is a potential/perceived/actual conflict of interest, ICR will prepare and propose a conflict of interest management plan. Personnel is responsible for discussing any proposed conflict of interest management plan with general management. ICR will consider any input the personnel may have in relation to the proposed management plan. However, the personnel must follow any conflict of interest management plan decided upon by the ICR.

There may be circumstances in which a potential/actual/perceived conflict of interest involves general management. In such a situation, the ICR Board will work with the entity to develop the conflict of interest management plan.

This is further outlined in the ICR Conflict of Interest policy available on ICR website.
https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

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:

ICR has not established professional liability insurance. Decisions about registration and issuances of ICCs are based on validation and verification of mitigation outcomes. Requirements towards VVBs are readily available on ICR website in the ICR Requirement Document where it states that VVBs shall be accredited for ISO14065, which refers to ISO 17029 with regards to liability in section 5.4. The validation/verification body shall be able to demonstrate that it has evaluated the risks arising from its validation/verification activities and that it has adequate arrangements (e .g. insurance or reserves) to cover liabilities arising from its activities in each validation/verification programme and the geographic areas it operates. ICRs has implemented further in its agreements with VVBs indemnification clause indemnifying ICR of all claims and keep indemnified on demand against any loss incurred by ICR which arises as a result of or in connection with the negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct of the VVB. Irrespective of those above, if deemed required by the TAB/ICAO, ICR is willing to establish liability insurance.

Question 3.8 Transparency and public participation provisions

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):

a) ICR publicly discloses what information is captured and made available to different stakeholders.

ICR believes that transparency throughout the sector is crucial for a reliable and trustworthy VCM. Descriptions of what information shall be publicly disclosed and what information will not be publicly disclosed can be found in section 4.4.5, *Issuance of ICCs*, in ICRs Process Requirements.

> [*…the following documents shall be uploaded to the ICR registry as public documents:*
> *a. Project design description,*
> *b. Validation report,*
> *c. Monitoring report,*
> *d. Verification report,*
> *e. Documentation relating to other certifications,*
> *f. any methodology specific documentation.*]

> [*and the following documents as private documents*
> *g. Validation plan*
> *h. Verification plan.*
> *i. Validation agreement*
> *j. Verification agreement*
> *k. Documentation regarding cancellation of GHG credits under another GHG program if applicable*
> *i. Any agreements with third parties due to implementation and operation of the project.*]

For projects, documentation that is made publicly available includes Project Design Description, Validation report, Monitoring report, Verification report (when ICCs have been Activated), documentation relating to other certifications, and any methodology specific documentation. If there are any deviations from the PDD when the project is implemented, revised documentation shall be provided for public disclosure. In the case of a proponent withdrawing its project, details of the withdrawn project remain publicly available.

On the ICR website, additional documentation is published for transparency in ICRs operations, including all requirements, external and internal processes, templates, and governance.

b) and c) ICR publicly discloses its local stakeholder consultation requirements, public comments provisions and requirements, and how they are considered.

For new methodology proposals, public stakeholder consultation is required. As outlined in the ICR Methodology Approval Process, the ICR publishes the proposed new methodology documentation on the ICR website for a period of 28 days for the purpose of consultation with stakeholders and the public on the proposed new methodology. In collaboration with ICR, the Methodology developer may host a presentation of the proposed new

methodology. Comments shall be submitted to admin@carbonregistry.com, and respondents shall provide their name, organization, country, and email address. When the public consultation has ended, ICR provides comments received to the Methodology developer. The Methodology developer shall respond to all comments either by updating the methodology or demonstrating the insignificance or irrelevance of the comment. All adjustments shall be resubmitted to the VVB for assessment of revision of validation. See further in the ICR Methodology Approval Process available on the ICR website. https://carbonregistry.com/templates/.

Further, in section 5.13 in ICRs Requirement Document, safeguards are set regarding stakeholder engagement as project proponents shall identify the project's negative environmental and socio-economic impacts and engage with local stakeholders during the project design and implementation of the activities. The form of the engagement is not specified specifically. All projects shall undergo a 30-day public comment period as described in ICRs Requirement Document. The project proponent shall respond to all comments received and provide the VVB with a demonstration of how the comments were addressed.

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

a) As described above (public comment period for methodology approval process), ICR requires all proposals to undergo a public stakeholder consultation with a 28-day public comment period. All comments are to be addressed by the project proponent, and actions implemented due to comments shall be communicated to the VVB.

Please see ICRs Requirement Document, section 5.13, for further description of the public comment period for project activities subject to registration. Please see ICRs Methodology Approval Process for further explanation of public comment periods relating to new methodology approvals.

b) As described in the above section, all projects registering with ICR shall undergo a 30-day public comment period described in ICRs Requirement Document. The project proponent shall respond to all comments received and provide the VVB with actions implemented.

c) ICR further sets a requirement for ongoing stakeholder consultation as set out in section 5.13 in ICR Requirement Document. This shall be communicated with ICR and public disclosure through monitoring reporting and verification.

d) ICR has not implemented provisions for public stakeholder consultation for additions and revisions to the ICR Program. However, all revisions are subject to consultation with the PAMAP. The PAMAP shall consider the proposal for conformity to the principles and consistency in the VCM and prepare comments to the ICR Board. See further in the ICR Program Advisory and Methodology Approval Panel.

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:

- ICR has safeguards in place to address environmental and social risks.

ICR aims to support facilitating financing of climate projects while safeguarding environmental integrity and contributing to a sustainable and low carbon economy; thus safeguarding systems are inherent in the overall procedures.
In ICRs Requirement Document, section 5.13, a description on how ICR ensure safeguarding of environmental and social risks.

> [*Overall, project proponents shall identify and address projects' negative environmental and socio-economic impacts, and collaborate with local stakeholders prior to, during and after implementation of activities to ensure environmental and social integrity throughout the project.*]

> [*If mitigation activities involve deviations from the PDD, the proponent shall update it. To ensure that such safeguards are in effect and adopted by project proponents, there is a 30-day public comment period on projects where the VVB will approve the project's conformity to these principles.*]

Please see section 5.13, *Safeguards*, in ICRs Requirement Document for a description of ICRs safeguards.

Question 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:

a) ICR are using sustainable development criteria.

It is paramount to establish a credible offsetting mechanism to support the goals of the Paris Agreement and those of the United Nations for Sustainable Development. To ensure such credibility, ICR has based its requirements and operation on reference standards that sets out the principles and criteria for sustainable development, such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the ISO 14060 family of standards. In this way, ICR ensures that registered projects are following globally acknowledged sustainable development criteria, where monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG mitigations are in accordance with high integrity standards.

Please see section 1.3, *Reference Standards*, for further description of how ICR incorporates sustainability principles and criteria throughout its operations and requirements. Moreover, please read the introduction of ICRs Requirement Document, where values and aims regarding sustainable development are discussed.

b) ICR does have provisions in place for monitoring, reporting, and verification in accordance with the sustainability criteria. All requirements in the ICR Requirement Document are based on the ISO 14060 family of standards amongst other GHG programs established on sustainable development criteria.

> [*The ISO 14060 family of standards provides clarity and consistency for quantifying, monitoring, reporting, and validating and verifying GHG mitigations to support sustainable development through a low-carbon economy and benefit organizations, project proponents, and interested parties worldwide*.]

> And:

> [*All standards contain consistent general requirements for quantifying GHG mitigations that result from project-based activities, including requirements for…*

> -   *Establishing GHG accounting boundaries.*
> -   *Estimating baseline emissions.*
> -   *Determining project-case emissions.*
> -   *Monitoring project activities.]*

Please see section 1.3, *Reference Standards*, for further description of how ICR incorporates sustainability principles and criteria throughout its operations and requirements.

Question 3.11 Avoidance of double counting, issuance and claiming

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

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

a) ICR use sustainable development criteria.

Please see question 3.10 above for a description of how the program applies sustainable development criteria. As mentioned, for further description of how ICR incorporates sustainable development criteria in its operations and requirements, please see section 1.3, *Reference Standards*, for further description of how ICR incorporates sustainability principles and criteria throughout its operations and requirements.

b) ICR provides 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.

In order to avoid double accounting, projects shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance GHG program. Also, if the project boundary overlaps with another GHG program of a similar nature. In that case, the Project proponent shall demonstrate in the PDD, and at validation and verification, that there is no double accounting of impacts completing PDD and at validation and verification. During the registration process, ICR conducts verification that no other project has been listed in other GHG Program registries in the same location or demarcated boundary under the same project type.

ICR allows projects registered under an approved GHG program to also register with the ICR. In such cases, the documentation required for the project registration process is the same as required for projects registering under the ICR requirements, subject to limitations. The ICR program allows further projects registered under an approved GHG program to cancel carbon credits issued under the approved GHG program and have them issued as ICCs in the ICR registry. If projects have created another form of GHG-related environmental instruments, such as renewable energy certificates, evidence shall be provided to ICR demonstrating that the mitigations outcomes presented for ICCs issuance have not also been recognized as another GHG-related environmental instrument or that any such instrument has not been used and have been cancelled under the relevant program.

Further, see section 8 in ICR Process Requirements and Appendix D, *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation* for registry platform functionalities preventing double counting, issuance and claiming.

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> "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 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) ICRs carbon offsets represent GHG emissions reductions, carbon sequestration, or removals that exceed any GHG reduction or removals required by law, regulation, or legally binding mandate. Additionality is one of the principles that all projects submitted for registration must adhere to.

Project proponents shall demonstrate additionality of the project following the approved and applied methodology. ICRs criteria of additionality are laid out in section 5.5 in the ICR Requirement Document. ICR relies on already established principles, where the additionality principles from CDM and other GHG programs have been used as a reference point. Provision of sufficient evidence for additionality is incorporated throughout ICRs documentation.

ICRs approach is that additionality is only recognized for project activities that would not have "happened anyway", and where ICR requires demonstration of a positive outcome of legal requirement test and additionality test based on a positive list or project specific test. ICR requires that project proponents conduct a minimum of one out of three additionality tests. Criteria for these financial, technological, and institutional tests, are listed later in this section.

Validation of the project is conducted by a VVB as outlined in the ICR Requirement Document. The VVB assesses the project design and monitoring plan for the project's conformity to the eligibility principles and other requirements, i.e., ISO 14064-2 and ICR requirements, methodological requirements, and other normative requirements. Additionality is one of the requirements outlined in applied methodology and/or ICR Requirement Document which the VVB assesses during validation.

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:

Additionality and baseline-setting for a project seeking to be registered with ICR is assessed by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity.

Following the reference standards, ICR has enforced, additionality principles and estimating baseline emissions and how those are to be assessed are well entrenched in ICRs overall requirements and forms. Requirements regarding baseline scenario-setting are described in sections 5.6 and 5.7 in ICRs Requirement Document. The ICR Requirement Document states that project proponents, applying a conservative approach, should establish, describe, and apply criteria and procedures to identify, determine, and justify the GHG baseline scenario according to methodology requirements. Further, the third-party VVB validates application of methodology for the project, thus the baseline scenario.

To ensure that additionality principles are evident and legitimate, in addition to requirements, PDD template request a demonstration of how the project can demonstrate its additionality. Furthermore, the validation report and verification report templates clearly state that additionality shall be assessed to ensure reliability. As outlined above, the VVB assesses all requirements set out in ISO 14064-2, ICR Requirement Document, methodological requirements, and other applicable normative requirements. ICR does not conduct an assessment of additionality and baseline scenario on a project level. However, following the ICR Methodology Approval Process, additionality and baseline determination at a methodological level are assessed. See further sections 5.6 and 5.7. in the ICR Methodology Requirements and ICR Methodology Approval Process.

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 (part of ICRs additionality test, technological and institutional project-specific test)

☒ Common practice / market penetration analysis

☒ Investment, cost, or other financial analysis (part of ICRs additionality test, financial project-specific test)

☒ 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:

ICRs policies and procedures for methods that the program uses to support, analyze, and demonstrate that credited mitigation is additional, applicable at project and/or program-level, are described in ICRs Requirement Document.

Legal requirement test
Projects are not additional if any law requires their implementation and/or operation, statute, or other regulatory framework, agreements, settlements, or other legally binding mandates requiring implementation and operation, or requiring implementation of similar measures that would result in the same levels of GHG emissions mitigations in the host country.

ICRs additionality test: Three project-specific tests
> Financial:
> 1) Do the project face financial limitations where revenues from trading carbon credits could mitigate those limitations?
> 2) Are carbon credit revenues reasonably expected to incentivize implementation of the project?
> 3) Are carbon credit revenues essential in maintaining the project operations´ ongoing financial viability post-implementation?
> Technological:
> 4) Does the project face significant technological barriers such as lack of trained personnel, supporting infrastructure for implementation, logistics for maintenance, lack of knowledge about practices, and are car market incentives essential in overcoming these barriers?
> Institutional:
> 5) Does the project face significant organizational, cultural, or social barriers to implementation, and are carbon market incentives a key element in overcoming these barriers?

If a project faces more than one of the above implementation barriers proponents may choose to fulfil several, or all, of the above criteria/tests.

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*)

ICR does not use other methods than the ones above in the above question, limited to when projects apply methodologies referring to specific additionality testing.

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:

ICR does not designate certain activities as automatically additional. Additionality has to be demonstrated for all projects prior to registering with ICR, limited to applying approved methodologies referring to automatic

additionality.

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*)

ICR believes in providing projects with transferable instruments in the form of carbon credits representing real and verified mitigation outcomes and that such outcome is transparent in terms of their time-relevance and when they take effect. That will support the scaling of climate actions.

In general, climate projects and methodologies are required to fulfil the requirements of ISO 14064-2. The validation of projects and methodologies and verification of mitigation outcomes shall be according to the current versions of ISO 14064-3, ISO 14065 and ISO 14066. Establishing ICRs requirement on principles, requirements, and guidance laid out in these and established GHG programs, ICCs are carbon credits representing GHG emission reduction or carbon sequestration or removals that exceed any greenhouse gas reduction or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario and may be used by organizations and/or individuals for offsetting emissions. ICR has procedures to assess and test for additionality providing reasonable assurance that the respective emissions reductions would not have occurred in the absence of the ICR or other GHG programs. Real and transparent emissions mitigations that are additional are ensured through a robust and publicly disclosed framework and set of requirements based on already established principles and standards in the sector validated by an accredited VVB.

The reliability and trustworthiness of additionality principles and baseline-setting are further enhanced and ensured through assessment by an accredited and independent third-party VVB.

Please see the following sections in ICRs Requirement Document for an extensive description of how the principles are incorporated:

> Section 1.3, *Reference Standards*
> Section 5.5, *Additionality and the subsections Legal requirement test and Additionality test*
> Section 5.6, *Baseline*

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:

a) The ICR has established procedures to issue emission units against realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline estimations of emissions.

To ensure that baseline scenario is plausible and conservative, monitoring report, verification report, validation report, and the PDD call for extensive details about, among other, estimated baseline as of year one and throughout the project, how the baseline is applied, steps taken to assess the determination of the baseline scenario, and validation of the quantification method, and accuracy and correspondence of data. For determination of baseline, the project proponent shall provide a transparent calculation of baseline emissions, project emissions (or, where applicable, direct calculation of emission reductions), and leakage emissions expected during the project's crediting period, applying all relevant equations provided in the applied methodology, applied standardized baselines other applied documents. More details about what the project proponents shall adhere to are outlined in ICRs Project Design Description Template, which the project proponent shall follow. A VVB assesses the set baseline scenario for validation and verification purposes, rooted in the requirements and reference standards ICR has implemented as the framework. In this way, credits are issued against realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline estimations of emissions.

Please see section 5.6 in ICRs Requirement Document for further description of the baseline setting. Further, please see section 5.7, *Identification of Relevant GHG SSRs to the Baseline,* for a description of project proponents' requirements toward inclusion and exclusion of relevant emissions and use of methods.

  b) ICR does publicly disclose baselines and underlying assumptions.

Baselines and underlying assumptions shall be described throughout the underlying project and activity documents, such as PDD, validation, verification, and monitoring report, which are publicly disclosed in the registry under the respective project. To see such documentation, go to projects under registry on ICRs website and view project. Projects are available here: https://iceland.itmoregistry.net/Public/Project

Please see ICRs templates for further descriptions about how baselines and underlying assumptions shall be included in the project and activity documentation. All templates and relevant documentation are available here: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

  1) Project Design Description
  2) Monitoring Report
  3) Validation Report
  4) Verification Report

For projects activities submitting new methodology proposals:
  1) Methodology Description
  2) Concept Note

When the ICR Board has approved a methodology, the new approved methodology is published on the ICR website as discussed in section 3.7 in the ICR Methodology Approval Process.

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:

For methods developing baselines, the ICR Methodology Requirements set out requirements for baselines. The methodology shall require the application of one of the following approach(es) for determining the baseline, accompanied with justification for the appropriateness of the choices: A performance-based approach, taking into account:

a) Best available technologies that represent an economically feasible and environmentally sound course of action, where appropriate;
b) An ambitious benchmark approach where the baseline is set at least at the average emission level of the best performing comparable activities providing similar outputs and services in a defined scope in similar social, economic, environmental, and technological circumstances;
c) An approach based on actual or historical emissions, adjusted downwards to encourage ambition over time.

Further, for baseline, methodologies may utilize tools approved under the CDM.

Methodologies shall determine the project boundary and the GHG SSRs and justify any inclusion or exclusion. The boundary shall include GHG SSRs controlled by the project proponent and GHG SSRs related to or affected by the project activity.

The ICR program sets out requirements for project activities for baseline scenario determination. The project proponent shall select or establish, describe, and apply criteria and procedures to identify, determine, and justify the GHG baseline scenario. In developing the baseline scenario, project proponents shall justify assumptions, values, and procedures so that the most plausible baseline scenario leads to a conservative estimation of GHG emission reductions. When applying an approved methodology, the project proponent should establish and describe the baseline scenario according to the applied methodology's requirements. See further in sections 5.6 and 5.7 in the ICR Requirement Document.

For proposals for new methodologies to be approved, they must be validated and projects as well where methodologies and projects are assessed for conformity to the requirements and ISO 14064-2.

This is discussed in section 6 in the ICR Requirement Document and section 7 in the ICR Methodology Requirements available on the ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

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:

For new methodology proposals, there is an extensive process for the approval consisting of third-party validation of the methodology conducted by an accredited VVB and assessment and recommendation by the Program Advisory and Methodology Approval Panel comprised of carbon market and sector experts. Further, the methodology approval process is conducted for the purpose of consistency in the application of the methodology at the project level, the methodology developer shall design a project in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-2, the requirements of the proposed methodology, and the ICR Requirement Document. The process is explained in the ICR Methodology Approval Process, available on the ICR website. This process ensures that the

methods of developing baselines do not overestimate the mitigation from project activities applying the methodology.

The ICR has procedures in place for project activities to respond, as appropriate, to changing baseline conditions that were not expected at the time of registration.

In general, project proponents are required to disclose all information regarding any deviation, such as changing baseline, to the VVB, regardless. This allows the VVB to assess if the deviation is material or not. This requirement is incorporated throughout ICRs requirements, given in the ICR Requirement Document.
For example, such requirements are described in

Section 5.15, *Deviation*
> [*Projects may deviate from the validated project design description in order to accommodate changing circumstances post-validation. All such deviations shall be described and assessed by VVB during the subsequent Verification for conformity to the requirements herein and ISO 14064-2. Project Design Description shall be updated accordingly*.]

Section 6.1.1, *Validation Process*
> [*…If the project deviates from the applied methodology, the validation body shall determine if the deviation is material*]

And section 7.1, *Implementation, operation, and deviation*
> [*The Project shall be implemented and operated in accordance with the PDD… any short-term deviations from the PDD, applied methodologies, other applied documents, or permanent changes to the registered Project Activity…All deviations shall be reported in the updated version of the PDD and validated under the subsequent Verification*]

Section 8.1.1, *Verification Process*
> [*If the project implementation has deviated from the applied methodology from Validation, the VVB body shall conduct a Validation of the deviation and determine if the deviation is material*]

Further, these requirements have been incorporated in ICR templates for reporting the projects: Monitoring report, validation report, and verification report for unexpected deviation from the originally determined baseline scenario.

Monitoring Report Template
Section 3.2 requires any deviations from the PDD to be described, and section 3.3 requires any deviations from the methodology to be described.

Validation Report Template
Section 4.3, *Deviation from applied methodology*, requires any deviation from the applied methodology to be described.

Verification Report Template

In section 2.4, *Deviation from the applied methodology*, identification of any deviations from the applied methodology, and description of steps taken to verify each deviation are required.

In section 4.1, *Status of implementation*, it´s required that any previously validated deviations are to be listed (each verification report must contain an exhaustive list of all deviations applied to the project).

Question 4.3 Are quantified, monitored, reported, and verified

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

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

a) ICR has procedures in place to ensure that emissions units are based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods/protocols.

    Accurate measurements are ensured through ISO 14064-2, which is further ensured through validation and verification.

    [*The ISO 14060 family of standards provides clarity and consistency for quantifying, monitoring, reporting, and validating and verifying GHG mitigations…*]

And:

    [*All standards contain consistent general requirements for quantifying GHG mitigations that result from project-based activities, including requirements for…*
    • Establishing GHG accounting boundaries.
    • Estimating baseline emissions.
    • Determining project-case emissions.
    • Monitoring project activities.]

Please see section 1.3, *Reference Standards*, for further description of how ICR incorporates sustainability principles and criteria throughout its operations and requirements.

b) ICR has procedures to ensure that validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification.
    This is ensured through ICRs Requirement Documents and ICRs Process Requirements.
In section 6 in ICRs Requirement Document, *Validation*, it is provided that:

    [*All projects are subject to Validation of projects*]

And:

> [*Validation involves determining the project methodology and a project's eligibility to generate GHG Emissions Mitigations outcomes…. The evidence-gathering plan shall be sufficient so the validation body can provide a reasonable level of assurance*]

And:

> [*Verification is the process for evaluating and independently determine if the outcome of the implementation of the Project and its activities and conformity to the ICR requirements based on historical data and information.*]

First verification of mitigation outcomes can however coincide with validation.

Further on,

In section 4.4.1, *Project Design Description for Validation*, it is stated that:

> [*When Projects have been Early registered and/or when the PDD is completed, projects can undergo Validation*]

In section 4.4.2, *Validation of Projects*, in ICRs Process Requirements, it is provided that:

> [*For projects to be eligible to be registered and Issue ICCs, the Validation process shall be completed. When Project proponents Issue ICCs after Validation of projects, they are Inactive and cannot be used (retired) for the purpose of offsetting…. ICCs can, however, be transferred when Inactive*]

> [*Note that Issuance does not guarantee the Activation of ICCs….ICCs become active upon verification of impacts, conducted by an accredited VVB*]

Please see section 4.4 (*Registration and Issuance Process*), specifically section 4.4.1 (*Project Design Description for Validation*) and 4.4.2 (*Validation of Projects*), in the Process Requirements for a full description of the validation process steps and accompanying figures of the process steps.

A more general description of when validation shall be conducted can also be seen in the figures provided in section 4., *Project Cycle and the ICR,* in the Process Requirements.

The process of validation and verification is also described in section 5 in ISO 14064-2, which projects are subject to validation and verification to.

c) ICR has procedures in place to ensure that the results of validation and verification are made publicly available.

Results of validation and verification are made publicly available in ICRs registry platform, under projects. The documentation, verification reports, and validation reports can be found for each individual project in the registry platform.

Descriptions of what information shall be publicly disclosed and what information will not be publicly disclosed can be found in section 4.4.5, *Issuance of ICCs*, in ICRs Process Requirements. Among other documents, the monitoring report, validation report, and verification report are listed as documents that shall be published.

d) ICR has procedures to ensure that monitoring, measuring, and reporting of both activities and the resulting mitigation is conducted at specified intervals throughout the duration of the crediting period.

Results of monitoring are made publicly available in ICRs registry, under projects. The documentation of monitoring reports can be found for each project in the registry platform.

Descriptions of what information shall be publicly disclosed and what information will not be publicly disclosed can be found in section 4.4.5, *Issuance of ICCs*, in the ICRs Process Requirements. The monitoring report is listed as a document that shall be published.

For monitoring, there are requirements regarding the monitoring plan and monitoring as stated in sections 5.12 and 7.2 in the ICR Requirement Document.

> [*The impacts of project activities on identified GHG SSRs shall be monitored in order to determine the net GHG benefits and for the purpose of activating ICCs that have been issued. The project proponent shall establish and maintain a monitoring plan for measuring or otherwise obtaining, recording, compiling, and analysing data and information important for quantifying and reporting GHG emissions and/or removals relevant for the Project and the baseline scenario. The monitoring plan shall be in line with the applied methodology and the requirements of ISO 14064- 2.*]

> [*The project proponent shall monitor the Project Activity and its GHG Emission Mitigations in accordance with the Monitoring Plan. The impacts of project activities on relevant emission SSRs shall be monitored in order to determine net GHG Emission Mitigation.*]

Criteria regarding the length of the crediting period and the renewal of the project crediting period are set out in section 4.4, *Start Date and Crediting*, the ICR Requirement Document.

The project start date is the date when the project becomes operational and initiates its mitigation activity. Crediting periods for all project types, except AFOLU, is either ten years or a conservative estimate of the technical lifetime of the installed technologies or implemented measures and associated impacts. AFOLU crediting periods can differentiate as specified in the relevant methodology.

Moreover, section 5.17, *Crediting Period*, states that:
> [*ICCs are issued on an Ex-Ante basis (i.e., after Validation) and activated on an Ex-Post basis (i.e., after Verification) and only for GHG Emission Mitigations that occur within the Project crediting period*]

e) ICR has procedures to ensure that mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity.

Mitigation outcome is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity to ensure the quality of validation/verification assessment conducted by VVBs, the criteria are set out in the ICR Requirement Document and ICR Process Requirements or other guidance documents and informed to the VVB by ICR.

ICR ensures that mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity by requiring VVBs to fill out ICRs KYC and VVB Application Form. VVB Application Form asks VVBs to provide general information about the organization and accreditation details. The applicant shall also attest that the information presented in the application is true, accurate, and complete. Further, upon approval of the application, the VVB must sign an agreement with ICR for conducting validation and verification for ICR registered projects that, i.e., stipulates permission to review VVB´s performance of their validation/verification practices.

f) ICR has procedures to ensure that ex-post verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance of emissions units.

Ex-post verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance (activation) of emissions units is ensured through ICRs procedures. Please see section 5.17, *Crediting Period*, in ICRs Requirement Document, where the following is stated:

> [*After projects are registered, ICC credits are issued based on the amount GHG avoided, reduced, sequestered, or removed and reported by the project proponent and validated by an approved VVB and according to ICR Process Requirements. ICCs are issued on an Ex-Ante basis (i.e., after Validation) and **activated** on an **Ex-Post** basis (i.e., after Verification) and only for GHG Emission Mitigations that occur within the Project crediting period*.]

For the avoidance of doubt, **active** ICCs mean ICCs that have been verified that impacts are real and can be used for offsetting emissions, while **inactive** ICCs mean ICCs that have been issued in the ICR registry from a registered project that an approved VVB has validated, but mitigations have not been verified. Inactive ICCs cannot be retired and therefore not used as offsets by default in the registry platform. See definitions e.g., in ICR Process Requirements. However, ICCs may be issued ex-post where issuance and activation coincide.

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):

ICR has provisions in place, through requiring accreditation according to ISO 14065 for VVBs, to:

- manage and/or prevent conflicts of interest between accredited third-party(ies) performing the validation and/or verification procedures and ICR and the activities supported by ICR.
- requiring accredited third-party(ies) to disclose whether they or any of their family members are dealing in, promoting, or otherwise have fiduciary relationship with anyone promoting or dealing in, the offset

credits being evaluated.

- address and isolate them if such conflicts should arise.

Such provisions are ensured through section 5.3 of ISO 14065, where requirements for management of impartiality are described. Therefore, based on a VVBs status of accreditation, ICR assumes that VVBs have in place necessary processes for the management of impartiality.

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) ICR has procedures requiring that a renewal of any activity at the end of its crediting period, including a re-evaluation of its baselines, and procedures and assumptions of quantifying, monitoring, and verifying mitigation, including the baseline scenario.

ICR requires a new assessment and validation of the PDD before any renewal can be granted.

Such procedures are provided in ICRs Process Requirements
Section 4.4.3, *Registration and Issuance Request*, states that:
> [*If the Project crediting period has been renewed, a revised Project design description and new validation report and validation agreement shall be provided to ICR*]

These re-evaluated documents will be publicly disclosed under the project in the registry.

Section 5, *Assessment of Conformity*, states that:
> [*…project crediting period renewal request process may be subject to an assessment of conformity by ICR… ICR may, at its discretion, undertake an assessment of…. project crediting period renewal request, to safeguard fulfilment of the principles and Requirements of ICR*]

b) The ICR does not set out requirements towards the allowable number of years between verification events of registered projects. Market conditions can limit the incentive of projects doing verification which can be costly. Many factors can play a role, but excluding monitoring periods for verification of mitigation, outcomes can disincentivize participation in the VCM and therefore halt the scaling of climate actions.

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*)	☒ YES

Provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Credits issued ex-ante have a status of being inactive and cannot be used as offsets both by definition and functionality in the registry platform. ICCs become active on an ex-post basis. Credits, which can only be activated for mitigations that occur within the specified project crediting period, can be granted activation after verification that the mitigation outcome has occurred. For the avoidance of doubt ICCs with the status "inactive" are excluded from falling under the scope of the application as they may be ex-ante and by default cannot be retired and used as offsets.

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:

According to ICRs requirements concerning the risk of non-permanence (section 5.14 in the ICR Requirement Document), project proponents implementing AFOLU projects and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) shall deposit non-tradable buffer credits to cover unforeseen losses in carbon stocks. ICR relies on already established practices, and the number of credits to be deposited in the AFOLU pooled buffer account is determined by the approved methodology. If not explicitly addressed in the applied methodology, the deposit to the AFOLU buffer account shall be 20% of issued credits from that crediting period, and for the CDR buffer account shall be 5% of issued ICCs for the respective crediting period. If requested, project proponents can apply for reimbursement of AFOLU ICCs, based on risk assessment and mitigation outcomes from monitoring and risk management.

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

As defined, the ICR program addresses reversal irrespective of the quantity of lost ICCs. A reversal event, as well as an underperformance event, can initiate reversal mitigation. ICR addresses the risk associated with projects activities' non-permanence and non-performance of estimated mitigation outcomes by requiring projects proponent to set aside non-tradable adjustment ICC credits. This is completed in order to cover unforeseen losses in carbon stocks and unforeseen obstacles in the operations of projects. The adjustment credits from all projects are held in a single pooled adjustment account administered by ICR. Adjustment ICCs can be drawn upon in the event of a reversal in carbon stocks or if projects fail to produce real mitigation outcomes in any individual project where ICCs have been retired or have been transferred in an inactive state. For reversal events when the project proponent cannot compensate, ICR cancels ICCs from the adjustment account on a first in, first out basis.

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) ensure full 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) ICR has procedures and measures to require and support activities to undertake a risk assessment that accounts for, inter alia, any potential cause, relative scale, and the likelihood of reversals.

Section 5.14 in ICRs Requirement Document, states that:

> [*The project proponent shall establish and apply criteria, procedures, and/or methodologies to assess the risk of a reversal of GHG Emission Mitigations. A reversal risk assessment must address the risk of non-permanence that addresses both general and project-specific risk factors. General risk factors include financial failure, technical failure, management failure, rising land opportunity costs, regulatory and social instability, and natural disturbances. Project-specific risk factors may vary by project type. Project proponents may use an approved risk assessment tool or using ISO 31000 to assess the non-permanence risk*]

All projects are subject to an adjustment account with an appropriate number of ICCs, irrespective of permanence risk. ICRs define an adjustment account as the following. This definition can be found in section 3, *Definitions*, in ICRs Requirement Document.

> [*Adjustment Account means an account on the ICR Registry in which Project proponents deposit part of issued ICCs to meet possible reversal events and/or non-permanence of impacts according to the ICR Requirement Document the ICR Process Requirements and any other applicable requirements*]

Further, AFOLU and CDR projects shall deposit non-tradable buffer credits to cover unforeseen losses in carbon stocks.

> [*The number of credits to be deposited in the AFOLU pooled buffer account is determined by the approved methodology. If not explicitly addressed in the applied methodology, the deposit to the AFOLU Buffer Account shall be 20%, and for the CDR Buffer Account shall be 5% of issued ICCs.*]

> [*Based on risk assessment and mitigation outcomes from monitoring and risk management, the Project proponent can apply reimbursement of AFOLU ICCs. However, project proponents shall never hold less than 10% of issued and active ICCs in the AFOLU Buffer Adjustment Account and 1% on the CDR Buffer Adjustment Account.*]

b) ICR has procedures and measures to require and support activities to monitor the identified risk of reversals.

In accordance with section 7.2 in the ICR Requirement Document, the states that project proponents shall monitor the project activity.

> [*The project proponent shall monitor the Project Activity and its GHG Emission Mitigations in accordance with the Monitoring Plan. The impacts of project activities on relevant emission SSRs shall*

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be monitored in order to determine net GHG Emission Mitigation.]

Further, section 6.7 in ISO 14064-2 it is stated that the project proponent shall establish and apply criteria, procedures and/or methodologies to assess the risk of a reversal of a GHG emission reduction or removal enhancement (i.e. permanence of GHG emission reduction or removal enhancement).

Proposed revision: Clarification on monitoring of risk of reversals.
For clarification purposes, ICR will revisit section 7.2 in the ICR Requirement Document before the end of Q2 2022, subject to consultation with the PAMAP and final approval of the ICR Board.

c) ICR has procedures and measures in place to require and support activities to mitigate identified risks of reversals.

ICR addresses the risk of non-permanence and non-performance associated with project activities by requiring proponents to set aside non-tradable ICCs on an adjustment account.

Section 6, *Buffer and Adjustment Accounts*, in ICRs Process Requirements, states:
[*The adjustment credits from all projects are held in a single pooled adjustment account administered by ICR...ICCs can be drawn upon in the event of a reversal in carbon stocks or if projects fail to produce real mitigation outcomes from any individual project where ICCs have been retired or have been transferred in an inactive state. Deposits to adjustment accounts are executed when project proponents issued ICCs*]

Section 6.2, *Buffer Adjustment Account Applicability*, in ICRs Process Requirements states:
[*The benchmark for AFOLU non-permanence risk is 20% which means by default, the risk of reversal of AFOLU projects is determined to be 20%, and for Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) projects 10%.*]

[*Project proponents can apply approved risk assessment tools to demonstrate that the risk is less than 20% for AFOLU projects and less than 10% for CDR projects. The risk assessment will determine the percentage of issued ICCs that must be deposited to the buffer adjustment account. Irrespective of output from the risk assessment, deposits for AFOLU projects to the adjustment account shall never be less than 10% of issued ICCs and 1% for CDR projects*]

Section 6.1, *Adjustment Account Applicability*, in ICRs Process Requirements, states that it is required that project proponents shall adhere to the following process steps when depositing adjustment credits into the adjustment account.
[*1. The number of credits to be deposited in the Adjustment account is 1% of each issuance of ICCs irrespective of the timing of Issuance prior to Verification.*
2. Adjustment credits are Issued a serial number and are essentially considered ICCs. Adjustment credits are not subject to any Issuance fees.
3. At the end of each crediting period for projects, the project proponent can apply for reimbursement of deposits of adjustment credits. They are reimbursed by ICR's sole discretion and with respect to the status of the adjustment account and cancellations made by the ICR due to nor-permanence and/or non-performance]

d) ICR has procedures and measures to require and support activities to ensure a full compensation for material reversals of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA.

Section 6, *Buffer and Adjustment Accounts*, in ICRs Process Requirements, states:
> [*The adjustment credits from all projects are held in a single pooled adjustment account administered by ICR...ICCs can be drawn upon in the event of a reversal in carbon stocks or if projects fail to produce real mitigation outcomes from any individual project where ICCs have been retired or have been transferred in an inactive state*]

Section 6.2, *Buffer Adjustment Account Applicability*, in ICRs Process Requirements states:
> [*The benchmark for AFOLU non-permanence risk is 20% which means by default, the risk of reversal of AFOLU projects is determined to be 20%, and for Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) projects 10%*]

> [*Project proponents can apply approved risk assessment tools to demonstrate that the risk is less than 20% for AFOLU projects and less than 10% for CDR projects. The risk assessment will determine the percentage of issued ICCs that must be deposited to the buffer adjustment account. Irrespective of output from the risk assessment, deposits for AFOLU projects to the adjustment account shall never be less than 10% of issued ICCs and 1% for CDR projects*]

Proposed revisions: Procedures for loss events and carbon stock reversals.
ICR has scheduled a revision on the process of reporting reversal events and provide further details on the compensation of the reversals. The revision is anticipated to be completed before the end of Q2 2022, subject to consultation with the PAMAP and final approval of the ICR Board.

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) ICR has provisions in place that confer liability on the project proponent to monitor, mitigate, and respond to reversals in a manner mandated in ICRs procedures.

Section 7.2 in the ICR Requirement Document states that project proponents shall monitor the project activity.

> [*The project proponent shall monitor the Project Activity and its GHG Emission Mitigations in accordance with the Monitoring Plan. The impacts of project activities on relevant emission SSRs shall be monitored in order to determine net GHG Emission Mitigation.*]

Further, section 6.7 in ISO 14064-2 states that the project proponent shall establish and apply criteria, procedures and/or methodologies to assess the risk of a reversal of a GHG emission reduction or removal enhancement (i.e., permanence of GHG emission reduction or removal enhancement).

Monitoring of project activities is done by the project proponent reported in a monitoring report and verification performed by a VVB assessing the monitoring results. For mitigations and response to reversals, the buffer adjustment account deposits shall be used for compensation as defined in the ICR Requirement Document.

> [*Adjustment Account or Buffer Adjustment Account means an account on the ICR Registry in which Project proponents deposit part of issued ICCs to meet possible reversal events and/or non-permanence of impacts according to the ICR Requirement Document the ICR Process Requirements and any other applicable requirements.]*

b) ICR has provisions in place that require activity proponents, upon being made aware of a material reversal event, to notify ICR about such events.

In accordance with ICRs Requirement Document under section 7, *Project implementation*, the project proponent is required to indicate and report (ICR does not require such notification within a specific number of days) from the monitoring plan, where impacts of the implemented projects shall be reported regularly and according to the monitoring plan and methodology applied. Reported data are subject to verification conducted by a VVB, ensuring the integrity of mitigation outcomes.

In section 5 in the ICR Process Requirements, projects are subject to an assessment of conformity. This can be initiated in case of a reversal event. During the assessment, ICR may determine that ICCs have been issued in excess of the correct amount hence the reversal event.

c) ICR has provisions in place that confer responsibility to ICR to, upon such notification, ensure and confirm that such reversals are fully compensated in a manner mandated in ICRs procedures?

ICR has full authorization to administer the buffer and adjustment accounts with its deposited ICCs. Section 6, *Buffer and Adjustment Accounts*, in ICRs Process Requirements, states:

> [*The adjustment credits from all projects are held in a single pooled adjustment account administered by ICR…ICCs can be drawn upon in the event of a reversal in carbon stocks or if projects fail to produce real mitigation outcomes from any individual project where ICCs have been retired or have been transferred in an inactive state*]

In this way, ICR can ensure and confirm that any reversals are fully compensated if such events occur.

Proposed revision: Procedures for loss events and carbon stock reversals.
ICR has scheduled a revision on the process of reporting reversal events and provide further details on the compensation of the reversals and reporting thereof. The revision is anticipated to be completed before the end of Q2 2022, subject to consultation with the PAMAP and final approval of the ICR Board.

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:

ICR has 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.

In section 6.2, *Buffer Adjustment Account Applicability*, in ICRs Process Requirements states that ICCs within the buffer adjustment account from different projects are functionally distinct, despite being administered in one pooled account in the ICR registry platform. Therefore, ICCs from the same project types will compensate reversal events for the same project type. ICR will retire ICCs out of the buffer adjustment account to compensate for reversals on a first in, first out rule after identifying which ICCs meet the criteria above for reversal compensation. However, the buffer adjustment account currently does not cover segregation of CORSIA eligible units from other ICCs. If deemed necessary, ICR can amend processes, and the registry platform fully supports such segregation.

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

ICR can accommodate a review of compensation measures, demonstrating that ICR measures can fully compensate for the reversal of mitigation issued as emissions units and used under the CORSIA as of the date of the review. Here buffer and adjustment accounts and any documentation supporting a review will be available for ICAO. However, the buffer adjustment account currently does not cover segregation of CORSIA eligible units from other ICCs.

Question 4.6 Assess and mitigate against potential increase in emissions elsewhere

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

ICR approve existing and active methodologies approved by the Clean Development Mechanism, Verified Carbon Standard, and American Carbon Registry, and the sectoral scopes are:

1. Energy industries (renewable-/non-renewable sources)
2. Energy distribution
3. Energy demand
4. Manufacturing industries
5. Chemical industries
6. Construction
7. Transport

8. Mining/mineral production
9. Metal production
10. Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas)
11. Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
12. Solvent use
13. Waste handling and disposal
14. Afforestation and reforestation
15. Agriculture
16. Carbon Capture and Storage/Carbon Removal

The leakage risks vary amongst sectors. Many of the sectors ICR approves present a potential risk of material leakage, the risk however depends on the design of the project activity and applied methodology. Among other, sectors such as energy industries and afforestation and reafforestation pose a potential risk of leakage. Afforestation, reafforestation, and REDD are examples where activities may drive deforestation to other forested areas and result in carbon leakage. However, methodologies set out requirements to account for the risk. Projects implementing projects based on approved methodologies shall therefore address the risk in the project design according to methods on quantifying any such identified leakage.

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:

Overall, it's important to note that projects account for leakages throughout the lifetime of the project in question, in accordance with the applied methodology and monitoring requirements. Projects are required to estimate such leakage depending on the assessed risk, what deductions are to be done from the projects accounted emissions, and how to monitor parameters appropriately. Having the above in mind, any sectors or projects activities that pose a risk of carbon leakage are assessed by an accredited third-party verification body, ensuring that these risks are addressed appropriately to ensure mitigation outcome results. In section 5.9 in ICR Requirement Document leakage is discussed, and further as requirements towards leakage is addressed in applied methodologies, the project proponent shall design the project in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-2, the requirements of applied methodology and the ICR requirements, as discussed in section 5.1 of the ICR Requirement Document.

Methodologies developed under ICR shall also address such risk in the methodology design as outlined in section 5.8 of the ICR Requirement Document, where the methodology developer shall establish procedures to quantify leakage, where the potential for leakage is identified. When quantifying GHG emissions and/or removals achieved by the project, the sum of emissions resulting from project activities and leakage shall be subtracted.

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:

The ICR program does not include provisions for addressing the risk of leakage for projects activities at a national or sub-national level.

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:

ICR has procedures in place requiring and supporting activities to monitor identified leakage.

Approved methodologies, ICRs reference standards, and ICRs requirements set the monitoring requirements principles that project proponents shall follow.

First, section 7.3, *Leakage*, in ICRs Requirement Document states that it's required that all projects shall monitor and calculate leakage.

ICRs Project Design Description Template provides procedures supporting monitoring of leakage.
In section 4.8, *Leakages*, in ICRs Project Design Description Template, a description of the procedure for quantification of leakage emissions in accordance with the applied methodology is required. All relevant equations are to be included, and an explanation and justification of all relevant methodological choices are required (e.g., selecting emission factors and default values).

Further, section 4.9, *Net GHG Emission Mitigations,* in ICRs Requirement Document, states that a transparent calculation of expected leakages during the project's crediting period is requested, applying all relevant equations provided in the applied methodology, applied standardized baselines other applied documents.

In section 5.2, *Data and Parameters Monitored*, information on data and parameters needed for monitoring, e.g., calculated estimation of leakages, shall be described. This information shall reflect the required level of information to provide monitoring in accordance with the applied methodology and applied baselines.

With these guidelines at hand, project proponents have the necessary tools to monitor calculated leakage risks appropriately.

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:

ICR has procedures requiring activities to deduct from their accounting emissions from any identified leakage that reduces the mitigation benefits of the activities.

ICRs Requirement Document sets requirements for how leakages are to be addressed, both for project design and project implementation.

Section 5.9, *Leakage*, sets the requirements for project design are described.

>*[project proponents shall identify potential sources of leakage and the location of areas where leakage could occur, and any appropriate mitigation measures described. Any leakage shall be subtracted from the number of ICCs eligible to be issued]*

Section 7.3, *Leakage,* sets the requirements for project implementation are described

>*[projects shall monitor and calculate leakage. All leakage shall be deducted from the total GHG emission reductions and/or removals of the Project and subtracted from the number of GHG emission reductions and removals eligible to be activated]*

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)   The ICR has measures in place to ensure the transparent transfer of units between registries and prevent double-issuance.

ICR allows for transition from other GHG programs to ICR, in terms of transferring projects to ICR and issuing ICCs based on verified mitigation outcomes or splitting up mitigation outcomes from an activity or cancellation of credits with another registry, aiming to have ICCs issued for the project activity instead. This poses a risk of double issuance. For precautions, ICR has clear requirements for transitioning. Both are outlined in section 8 in ICRs Process Requirements and section 5.18 in ICR Requirement Document.

In the case of a transition scenario, ICR requires evidence that the project in question has not previously issued credits for the mitigation outcome that is subject to ICC issuance or that previously issued credits have been cancelled. The project proponent shall also sign and submit a formal letter describing conversion to ICCs in the case of cancellation of credits with another GHG program.

If projects have created another form of GHG-related environmental instruments, such as renewable energy certificates, evidence demonstrating that the mitigation outcome presented for ICC issuance has not been previously used or cancelled under this instrument, is required. Further description of requirements in the case of a transition scenario is available in section 8 in the ICRs Process Requirements.

All mitigation outcomes that transition from another registry to ICR are identified with *Credits transferred from other GHG program*.

Where the project proponent has cancelled credits issued under another GHG program and issuing ICCs instead, the project's reference number shall be noted in the ICR registry with relevant documentation confirming the cancellation.

b) ICR has measures to ensure that one unit is issued or transferred, owned by, or cancelled by only one entity, eliminating the risk of double accounting.

ICR has several ways of ensuring that double accounting is avoided. Ensuring that one unit is only issued or transferred once is done by requiring substantial proof that the mitigation outcome has not yet been used for credit issuance, as described for a transition scenario above. Ensuring that one unit is only owned or cancelled by one entity is done by having a robust framework for the beneficial owner's account where the account holder is the only one authorized to transfer, activate, retire, or cancel issued ICCs.

ICCs are serialized credits representing validated GHG emissions mitigations. Issued credits are delivered to the beneficial owner's account for transfer, activation, retirement, or cancellation. ICR does not allow for credit, having a unique traceable serialization number representing monitoring period and vintage, to be issued more than once.

Another measure to avoid double accounting, is described for transition scenarios in section 8 in the ICR Process Requirements, is for projects to not be included in any other voluntary or compliance GHG program. Also, if the project boundary overlaps with another GHG program of a similar nature, the project proponent shall demonstrate proof of no double accounting of mitigation outcome through the PDD and Validation and Verification.

All actions done to the ICCs, such as transfers, retirements, cancellations, executed through the ICR registry account, are logged in detail in the registry system audit logs. Once a credit is retired, no further status change is permitted. Such a track record will ensure avoidance of double accounting and transparency about transfers and statuses of ICCs.

c) ICR has measures in place to prohibit double selling of units.

The registry system prevents that ICCs can be held with more than one account, and all ICCs are issued with unique serial number series, which is split up when credits are transferred from and to accounts. Furthermore, once an ICC has been retired or cancelled, it is permanently removed from circulation and can no longer be sold (transferred) to another registry account. For retirements and cancellations, there is a field for demonstrating the reason for retirement/cancelation for the purpose of safeguarding that the entity retiring/cancelling the credit can demonstrate why and who was the beneficiary of the retirement/cancellation.

See further in Appendix D, *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*

d) Today, ICR has not implemented procedures and/or requirements to account for offsets 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.

However, ICR will implement measures, procedures, and requirements to meet the importance of the integrity of the CORSIA that units used under the CORSIA scheme are not claimed both by the flight operator or organization and the host country. Implementing procedures ICR will rely upon Guidelines on Avoiding Double Counting for CORSIA, resulting in procedures that allow interested project proponents to request that ICCs will qualify for meeting offsetting requirements under the CORSIA. However, the registry platform supports this functionality as projects/credits can be identified for "international transfer". That functionality is to accommodate preventing double accounting for ITMO transfers. ICR will adapt to how international collaboration will develop in the coming years. In relation to this, the VCM can support nations' National Determined Contributions (NDCs), go beyond NDCs, or both. The ICR is following developments and will adapt to all agreed-upon directions the VCM will take.

Proposed revisions: Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
ICR intends to amend procedures of the program as to facilitate for participation with Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes. ICR will advise and consult with the PAMAP for approach and follow the intergovernmental direction in that sense. The revision is anticipated to be completed before the end of Q4 2022 subject to consultation with the PAMAP and final approval of the ICR Board.

Proposed revisions: CORSIA procedures
ICR intends to amend the procedures of the program to prevent double claiming of mitigations. The revision is anticipated to be completed before the end of Q3 2022 subject to consultation with the PAMAP, the TAB, and final approval of the ICR Board.

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

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

Today ICR has not implemented procedures and/or requirements to accommodate a)-c). However, as discussed above, ICR will implement measures, procedures, and requirements to meet the importance of the integrity of the CORSIA and that units used under the CORSIA scheme are not claimed both by the flight operator (or organization) and the host country. Implementing procedures ICR will rely upon Guidelines on Avoiding Double Counting for CORSIA, resulting in procedures that allow interested project proponents to request that ICCs will qualify for meeting offsetting requirements under the CORSIA

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	☐ YES

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

The ICR program was developed before the rulebook on article 6 was finalized and primarily focused on how VCM have developed during the Kyoto Protocol era. During the Paris agreement, the VCM will adapt to how international collaboration develops. In relation to this, the VCM can support nations' National Determined Contributions (NDCs), go beyond NDCs, or both. The ICR is following developments and will adapt to all internationally agreed-upon direction the VCM will take. Further, as discussed above, ICR will implement measures, procedures, and requirements to meet the importance of the integrity of the CORSIA and that units used under the CORSIA scheme are not claimed both by the flight operator (or organization) and the host country, e.g., by providing attestation from the host country.

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):

The ICR registry platform can accommodate disclosing all attestation from host countries to prevent mitigation associated with units used by organizations from also being claimed toward a host country's national mitigation targets or pledges. As discussed above, the ICR will further adapt to the Guidelines on Avoiding Double Counting for CORSIA in the implementation of all procedures regarding compliance with ICAOs Carbon Offset Credit Integrity Assessment Criteria.

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:
Today ICR has not implemented procedures to compare countries' accounting for emissions units in national emissions reports against the volumes of eligible units issued by the program and used under the CORSIA.

However, as discussed above, ICR will implement measures, procedures, and requirements to meet the importance of the integrity of the CORSIA and that units used under the CORSIA scheme are not claimed both by the flight operator (or organization) and the host country. Implementing procedures ICR will rely upon Guidelines on Avoiding Double Counting for CORSIA, resulting in procedures that allow interested project proponents to request that ICCs will qualify for meeting offsetting requirements under the 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:

ICR is actively following development in the VCM and its integration with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement with regard to Internationally Transferrable Mitigation Outcomes and Corresponding Adjustments. It is anticipated that the ICR will have implemented procedures in Q4 2022 to address how project activities will be able to participate under the article 6 mechanism and therefore require host country authorization for international transfers and associated corresponding adjustments. The ICR will further adapt to the Guidelines on Avoiding Double Counting for CORSIA in the implementation of all procedures regarding compliance with ICAOs Carbon Offset Credit Integrity Assessment Criteria anticipated to be finalized in Q3 2022. Therefore, in advance of TABs finalized assessment and recommendation to ICAO, ICR will have implemented measures that prevent double claiming of mitigation associated with units used under CORSIA, adhering to any internationally agreed upon requirements to prevent double accounting. Such implementation and adherence will ensure the ICR programs' environmental integrity of mitigation outcomes. Further, in this application form, ICR has demonstrated that procedures are in place to prevent and avoid double accounting and claiming, these procedures will be revised 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.

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 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:

ICR has procedures to ensure that projects do not violate any applicable local, state/provincial, national, or international regulations or obligations related to the activity's net environmental benefits and mitigation outcomes. Such procedures are ensured through the adopted reference standards integrated throughout ICRs operations. ICR Requirement Document is structured to be consistent with principles, requirements, and guidance

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of:

- International Organization for Standardization ISO 14064-2, ISO 14064-3, ISO 14065, and ISO 14066 (ISO).
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) - The GHG Protocol for Project Accounting (WBCSD/WRI)
- Clean Development Mechanism/Joint Implementation (CDM/JI), Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard (GS), and other GHG Programs

Further, regarding projects not violating any applicable local, state/provincial, national, or international regulations or obligations that are related to the activity's net environmental benefits and mitigation outcomes, the following is required:

Section 5.13, *Safeguards,* in the ICRs Requirement Document, states:
> [*The Project proponent shall address all negative environmental and socio-economic impacts of the project activities and input received during a consultation with local stakeholders and ongoing communications*]

Section 3.1, *Statutory Requirements*, in the ICRs Project Design Description Template, states:
> [*project proponents shall identify relevant local, regional and international laws, statutes, and regulatory frameworks and demonstrate compliance*]

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

ICR aims to support facilitating financing of climate projects while safeguarding environmental integrity and contributing to a sustainable and low-carbon economy; thus, safeguarding systems are inherent in the overall procedures. In ICRs Requirement Document, section 5.13, how ICR ensures safeguarding of environmental and social risks. Overall, project proponents shall identify and address projects' negative environmental and socio-economic impacts, and collaborate with local stakeholders prior to, during, and after implementation of activities to ensure environmental and social integrity throughout the project. If mitigation activities involve deviations from the PDD, the proponent shall update it.

ICR ensures safeguarding by requiring the project proponent to identify, familiarize itself with, and include any relevant social and environmental factors in the PDD.

In section 3, *Safeguards*, in the Project Design Description Template, project proponents are asked to identify any relevant statutory requirements, identify any potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts, identify interested parties to the project for consultation, and a description of measures and steps taken to mitigate risk.

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*)

To ensure that such safeguards are in effect and adopted by project proponents, there is a 30-day public comment

period on projects where the VVB will assess the project's conformity to these principles (Section 5.13, paragraph 4, ICRs Requirements Document)

PART 5: Programme comments

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

The ICR is pleased to submit this application for approval for CORSIA, and we look forward to being involved in the development of the CORSIA mechanism to mitigate the climate impacts associated with aviation and further its mechanism for allowing organizations to go beyond NDCs.

The ICR will upon request from the TAB disclose any documentation that is not readily publicly available and welcome any questions concerning this application and ICRs operations.

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.
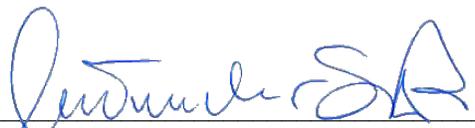
Signed:

Guðmundur Sigbergsson   25. February 2022
_____   _____
Full name of Programme Representative (*Print*)   Date signed (*Print*)

_____
Programme Representative (*Signature*)

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

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

Programme Application Form, Appendix A

Supplementary Information for Assessment of Emissions Unit Programmes

1. About the Assessment Process and Supplementary Information

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 emission units upon recommendations by its Technical Advisory Body (TAB) and consistent with the CORSIA emissions unit eligibility criteria (EUC) contained in this document.

In March 2019, the ICAO Council unanimously approved the EUC for use by TAB in undertaking its tasks. At the same time, the ICAO Council also approved the 19 members of TAB. 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[1] to apply for the 2022 cycle of assessment by the TAB, which will involve collecting information from each programme through a programme application form and supplementary materials and requested evidence[2].

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 Appendix A to the Programme Application Form contains the Council-approved EUC. Some of these EUC are accompanied by *Guidelines for Criteria Interpretation*. These EUC and *Guidelines* are provided to inform programmes' completion of the application form in which they are cross-referenced **by paragraph number**.

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

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

2. CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria

Programme Design Elements. At the programme level, ICAO should ensure that eligible offset credit programmes meet the following design elements:

2.1. <u>Clear Methodologies and Protocols, and their Development Process</u>—Programmes should have qualification and quantification methodologies and protocols in place and available for use as well as a process for developing further methodologies and protocols. The existing methodologies and protocols as well as the process for developing further methodologies and protocols should be publicly disclosed.

2.2. <u>Scope Considerations</u>—Programmes should define and publicly disclose the level at which activities are allowed under the programme (e.g., project based, programme of activities, etc.) as well as the eligibility criteria for each type of offset activity (e.g., which sectors, project types, or geographic locations are covered).

2.3. <u>Offset Credit Issuance and Retirement Procedures</u>—Programmes should have in place procedures for how offset credits are: (a) issued; (b) retired or cancelled; (c) subject to any discounting; and, (d) the length of the crediting period and whether that period is renewable. These procedures should be publicly disclosed.

2.4. <u>Identification and Tracking</u>—Programmes should have in place procedures that ensure that: (a) units are tracked; (b) units are individually identified through serial numbers: (c) the registry is secure (i.e., robust security provisions are in place); and (d) units have clearly identified owners or holders (e.g., identification requirements of a registry). The programme should also stipulate (e) to which, if any, other registries it is linked; and, (f) whether and which international data exchange standards the registry conforms with. All of the above should be publicly disclosed information.

    2.4.1. <u>Guidelines for interpretation of the "Identification and Tracking" criterion</u>

    2.4.2. *Registry use*: The programme should utilize an electronic registry (or registries) in order to comply with the criterion for emissions unit identification and tracking.

    2.4.3. *Unit identification*: The programme registry (or registries) should be capable of transparently identifying emissions units that are deemed ICAO-eligible, in all account types.

    2.4.4. *Unit transfer and tracking*: The programme registry (or registries) should facilitate the transfer of unit ownership and/or holding; and transparently identify unit status, including issuance, cancellation, and issuance status (see also paragraph 3.3.5: *Identification of units issued* ex ante).

    2.4.5. *Unique serialization*: The programme should have policies[3] in place requiring the programme registry (or registries) to assign to each emissions unit a unique serial number; identify units' country and sector of origin, vintage, and original (and, if relevant, revised) project registration date.

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[3] E.g., Programme registry requirements for internal or third-party registry administration.

2.4.6. *Registry administrator conflicts of interest*: Programmes should avoid administrator conflicts of interest and should have policies in place that prevent programme registry administrators from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of registry services.[4] Where such conflicts arise, and are appropriately declared, programmes should have robust procedures in place to address and isolate the conflict.

2.4.7. *Registry account screening*: The programme should have provisions in place ensuring the screening of requests for registry accounts; and restricting programme registry (or registries) accounts to registered businesses and individuals.

2.4.8. *Registry security review*: The programme should have provisions in place ensuring the periodic audit or evaluation of registry compliance with security provisions.

2.5. <u>Legal Nature and Transfer of Units</u>—The programme should define and ensure the underlying attributes and property aspects of a unit, and publicly disclose the process by which it does so.

2.6. <u>Validation and Verification procedures</u>—Programmes should have in place validation and verification standards and procedures, as well as requirements and procedures for the accreditation of validators and verifiers. All of the above-mentioned standards, procedures, and requirements should be publicly disclosed.

2.7. <u>Programme Governance</u>—Programmes should publicly disclose who is responsible for administration of the programme and how decisions are made.

   2.7.1. <u>Guidelines for interpretation of the "Programme Governance" criterion</u>

   2.7.2. *Programme longevity*: The programme should demonstrate that is has been continuously governed and operational for at least the last two years; and that it has in place a plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements which includes possible responses to the dissolution of the programme in its current form;

   2.7.3. *Programme administrator and staff conflicts of interest*: Programmes should avoid administrator and staff conflicts of interest and should have policies in place that prevent programme staff, board members, and management from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of programme services. Where such conflicts arise, and are appropriately declared, programmes should have procedures in place to address and isolate the conflict.

   2.7.4. *Liability covera*ge: If the programme is not directly and currently administered by a public agency, the independent administrator should demonstrate up-to-date professional liability insurance coverage of at least USD$5M.

2.8. <u>Transparency and Public Participation Provisions</u>—Programmes should publicly disclose (a) what information is captured and made available to different stakeholders;

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[4] Fees-for-service (e.g., account administration fees) do not constitute a conflict of interest.

and (b) its local stakeholder consultation requirements (if applicable) and (c) its public comments provisions and requirements, and how they are considered (if applicable). Conduct public comment periods and transparently disclose all approved quantification methodologies.

2.9. <u>Safeguards System</u>—Programmes should have in place safeguards to address environmental and social risks. These safeguards should be publicly disclosed.

2.10. <u>Sustainable Development Criteria</u>—Programmes should publicly disclose the sustainable development criteria used, for example, how this contributes to achieving a country's stated sustainable development priorities, and any provisions for monitoring, reporting and verification.

2.11. <u>Avoidance of Double Counting, Issuance and Claiming</u>—Programmes should provide information on how they address double counting, issuance and claiming in the context of evolving national and international regimes for carbon markets and emissions trading.

3. Carbon Offset Credit Integrity Assessment Criteria

There are a number of generally agreed principles that have been broadly applied across both regulatory and voluntary offset credit programmes to address environmental and social integrity. These principles hold that offset credit programmes should deliver credits that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or sequestration that:

- Are additional.

- Are based on a realistic and credible baseline.

- Are quantified, monitored, reported, and verified.

- Have a clear and transparent chain of custody.

- Represent permanent emissions reductions.

- Assess and mitigate against potential increase in emissions elsewhere.

- Are only counted once towards a mitigation obligation.

- Do no net harm.

Eligibility criteria should apply at the programme level, as the expertise and resources needed to develop and implement ICAO emissions criteria at a methodology and project level is likely to be considerable.

3.1. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>Carbon offset programmes must generate units that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional</u>—Additionality means that the carbon offset credits 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, and that exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario. Eligible offset credit programmes should clearly demonstrate that the programme has procedures in place to assess/test for additionality and that those procedures provide a reasonable assurance that the emissions reductions would not have occurred in the absence of the offset programme. If programmes pre-define certain activities as automatically additional (e.g., through a "positive list" of eligible project types), then they have to provide clear evidence on how the activity was determined to be additional. The criteria for such positive lists should be publicly disclosed and conservative. If programmes do not use positive lists, then project's additionality and baseline setting should be assessed by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity and reviewed by the programme.

3.1.1. <u>Guidelines for interpretation of the "Additionality" criterion</u>

3.1.2. *Additionality analyses/tests*: The programme should have procedures in place to ensure — and to support activities to analyze and demonstrate — that credited mitigation is additional, on the basis of one or more of the following methods, which can be applied at the project- and/or programme- level : (A) Barrier analysis; (B) Common practice / market penetration analysis; (C) Investment, cost, or other

financial analysis; (D) Performance standards / benchmarks; (E) Legal or regulatory additionality analysis as defined in paragraph 3.1.

    3.1.3. *Non-traditional or new analyses/tests*: If programme procedures provide for the use of method(s) not listed above, the GMTF, or other appropriate technical expert body, should evaluate and make a recommendation regarding the sufficiency of the approach prior to any final determination of the programme's eligibility.

3.2. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>Carbon offset credits must be based on a realistic and credible baseline</u>—Carbon offset credits should be issued against a realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline estimation of emissions. The baseline is the level of emissions that would have occurred assuming a conservative "business as usual" emissions trajectory i.e., emissions without the emissions reduction activity or offset project. Baselines and underlying assumptions must be publicly disclosed.

    3.2.1. <u>Guidelines for interpretation of the "Realistic and credible baselines" criterion</u>

    3.2.2. *Conservative baseline estimation*: The programme should have procedures in place to ensure that methods of developing baselines, including modeling, benchmarking or the use of historical data, use assumptions, methodologies, and values that do not over-estimate mitigation from an activity.

    3.2.3. *Baseline revision*: The programme should have procedures in place for the activities it supports to respond, as appropriate, to changing baseline conditions that were not expected at the time of registration.

3.3. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>Carbon offset credits must be quantified, monitored, reported, and verified</u>—Emissions reductions should be calculated in a manner that is conservative and transparent. Offset credits should be based on accurate measurements and quantification methods/protocols. Monitoring, measuring, and reporting of both the emissions reduction activity and the actual emissions reduction from the project should, at a minimum, be conducted at specified intervals throughout the duration of the crediting period. Emissions reductions should be measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity. *Ex-post* verification of the project's emissions must be required in advance of issuance of offset credits; Programmes that conduct *ex-ante* issuance (e.g., issuance of offset units before the emissions reductions and/or carbon sequestration have occurred and been third-party verified) should not be eligible. Transparent measurement and reporting is essential, and units from offsetting programmes/projects eligible in a global MBM should only come from those that require independent, *ex-post* verification.

    3.3.1. <u>Guidelines for interpretation of the "Quantified, monitored, reported and verified" criterion</u>

    3.3.2. *Validation provisions*: The programme should have provisions in place requiring validation, prior to or in tandem with verification, to assess and publicly document the likely result of the mitigation from proposed activities supported by the programme.

3.3.3. *Auditor conflicts of interest*: Programmes should have provisions in place 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.[5] The provisions should require such accredited third parties 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. The programme should have provisions in place to address and isolate such a conflict should it be identified.

3.3.4. *Re-evaluation of assumptions*: The programme should have procedures in place requiring that 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; the same procedures should apply to activities that wish to undergo verification but have not done so within the programme's allowable number of years between verification events.

3.3.5. *Identification of units issued ex ante*: Programmes that support both the *ex ante* and *ex post* issuance of emissions units should have procedures in place to transparently identify units which are issued *ex ante* and thus ineligible for use in the CORSIA.

3.4. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>Carbon offset credits must have a clear and transparent chain of custody within the offset programme</u>—Offset credits should be assigned an identification number that can be tracked from when the unit is issued through to its transfer or use (cancellation or retirement) via a registry system(s).

3.5. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>Permanence</u>—Carbon offset credits must represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or carbon sequestration that are permanent. If there is risk of reductions or removals being reversed, then either (a) such credits are not eligible or (b) mitigation measures are in place to monitor, mitigate, and compensate any material incidence of non-permanence.

3.5.1. <u>Guidelines for interpretation of the "Permanence" criterion</u>

3.5.2. *Risk assessment*: The programme should have provisions in place to require and support activities operating within any sectors/activity types that present a potential risk of reversal to undertake a risk assessment that accounts for, inter alia, any potential causes, relative scale, and relative likelihood of reversals.

3.5.3. *Reversal risk monitoring and mitigation*: The programme should have provisions in place to require and support activities operating within any sectors/activity types that present a potential risk of reversal to (A) monitor identified risks of reversals; and (B) mitigate identified risks of reversals.

3.5.4. *Extent of compensation provisions*: The programme should have provisions in place to ensure full compensation for material reversals of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA.

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[5] Fees-for-service (e.g., account administration fees) do not constitute a conflict of interest.

3.5.5. *Reversal notification and liabili*ty: The programme should have provisions in place which confer liability to the activity proponent to monitor, mitigate, and respond to reversals in a manner mandated in programme procedures; require activity proponents, upon being made aware of a material reversal event, to notify the programme within a specified number of days; and confer responsibility to the programme to, upon such notification, ensure and confirm that such reversals are fully compensated in a manner mandated in programme procedures.

3.5.6. *Replacement unit eligibility*: The programme should 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.

3.5.7. *Review of compensation measure performance*: In the case that ICAO designates the programme as eligible, including activity type(s) supported by the programme which require that a compensation measure is in place, the programme should be willing and able to demonstrate to ICAO that the measure can fully compensate for the reversal of mitigation issued as emissions units and used under the CORSIA as of the date of review.

3.6. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>A system must have measures in place to assess and mitigate incidences of material leakage</u>—Offset credits should be generated from projects that do not cause emissions to materially increase elsewhere (this concept is also known as leakage). Offset credit programmes should have an established process for assessing and mitigating leakage of emissions that may result from the implementation of an offset project or programme.

3.6.1. <u>Guidelines for interpretation of the "Assess and mitigate material leakage" criterion</u>

3.6.2. *Scope and leakage prevention*: Programmes should have provisions in place requiring that activities that pose a risk of leakage when implemented at the project-level should be implemented at a national level, or on an interim basis on a subnational level, in order to mitigate the risk of leakage.

3.6.3. *Leakage monitoring*: The programme should have procedures in place requiring and supporting activities to monitor identified leakage.

3.6.4. *Leakage compensation*: The programme should have procedures in place for the activities it supports to deduct from their accounting emissions from any identified leakage that reduces the mitigation benefits of the activities.

3.7. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>Are only counted once towards a mitigation obligation</u>—Measures must be in place to avoid:

3.7.1. *Double issuance* (which occurs if more than one unit is issued for the same emissions or emissions reduction).

3.7.2. *Double use* (which occurs when the same issued unit is used twice, for example, if a unit is duplicated in registries).

3.7.3. *Double claiming* (which occurs if the same emissions reduction is counted twice by both the buyer and the seller (i.e., counted towards the climate change mitigation effort of both an airline and the host country of the emissions reduction activity)). In order to prevent double claiming, eligible programmes should 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.

3.7.4. Guidelines for interpretation of the "Only counted once towards a mitigation obligation" criterion

3.7.5. *Double-issuance*: The programme should have procedures in place for programme and/or registry administrator monitoring of programme registry(ies) to ensure the transparent transfer of units between registries; and that only one unit is issued for one tonne of mitigation.

3.7.6. *Double-use*: The programme should have procedures in place for programme and/or registry administrator monitoring of programme registry(ies) to ensure that one unit is issued or transferred to, or owned or cancelled by, only one entity at any given time.

3.7.7. *Double-selling*: Programmes should have procedures in place to discourage and prohibit the double-selling of units. Double selling occurs when one or more entities sell the same unit more than once.

3.7.8. *Host country attestation to the avoidance of double-claiming*: Only emissions units originating in countries that have attested to their intention to properly account for the use of the units toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA, as specified in paragraph (and sub-paragraphs of) 3.7.9, should be eligible for use in the CORSIA. The programme should 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. [6] The attestation should 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). Host country attestations should be obtained and made publicly available prior to the use of units from the host country in the CORSIA.

3.7.9. *Double-claiming procedures*: The programme should have procedures in place requiring that activities take approach(es) described in these sub-paragraphs to prevent double-claiming, which attestations should confirm:

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

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[6] Agency responsible for a host country's national emissions inventory reporting ("National Focal Point"); including under the Paris Agreement.

3.7.9.2.   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.

3.7.9.3.   If programme procedures provide for the use of method(s) to avoid double-claiming which are not listed above, the GMTF, or other appropriate technical expert body, should evaluate and make a recommendation regarding the sufficiency of the approach prior to any final determination of the programme's eligibility.

3.7.10. *Transparent communications*: The programme should 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; and update information pertaining to host country attestation as often as necessary to avoid double-claiming.

3.7.11. *Comparing unit use against national reporting*: The programme should 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.

3.7.12. *Programme reporting on performance*: The programme should be prepared 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 number, scale, and/or scope of host country attestations; any relevant changes to related programme measures.

3.7.13. *Reconciliation of double-claimed mitigation*: The programme should 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.

3.8. *Eligibility Criterion*: <u>Carbon offset credits must represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or carbon sequestration from projects that do no net harm</u>—Offset projects should not violate local, State/provincial, national or international regulations or obligations. Offset programmes should show how they comply with social and environmental safeguards and should publicly disclose which institutions, processes, and procedures are used to implement, monitor, and enforce safeguards to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks.

Programme Application Form, Appendix B

Programme Assessment Scope

CONTENTS: With this document, programmes may define which of their activities they are submitting for assessment by the TAB. The two sheets are described below:

Sheet A)   Activities the programme describes in this form, which will be assessed by ICAO's TAB

Sheet B)   List of all methodologies / protocols that support activities described under Sheet A

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

Sector	Supported activity type(s)	Implementation level(s)	Geography(ies)
Energy industries (renewable-/non-renewable sources)	Renewable energy (e.g., wind, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric electricity generation)/Non-renewable energy (e.g., natural gas electricity generation)	Project level	Global
Energy distribution	Energy distribution activities (e.g., fuel switch (fossil fuel to biomass), waste energy recovery and use, and electrification of new communities)	Project level	Global
Energy demand	Energy efficiency measures (e.g., in lighting, thermal applications, weatherization of buildings, fuel switch, jet engine washing, and mechanical/waste energy use)	Project level	Global
Manufacturing industries	Emission reduction activities in manufacturing activities (e.g., energy effiiency in industrial facilities, fuel switch in cement production, waste energy recovery and utilization)	Project level	Global
Chemical industries	Emission reduction activities in chemical production (e.g., reduction of N2O in nitric acid production, soda recovery in paper manufacturing, and emission reductions in propylene oxide production)	Project level	Global
Construction	Emission reduction activities related to construction (e.g., brick and cement manufacture)	Project level	Global
Transport	Emission reduction activities related to transportation (e.g., use of electric or hybrid vehicles, mass rapid transit, carpooling, and fuel switch from gasoline to ethanol)	Project level	Global
Mining/mineral production	Coal mine methane capture and destruction/utilization	Project level	Global
Metal production	Emission reduction activities related to metal production (e.g., efficiency measures in aluminum smelting)	Project level	Global
Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas)	Emission reduction activities from capture and/or use of fugitive emissions (e.g., methane recovery from manure management, recovery and utilization of landfill gas, and recovery and utilization of coal mine methane)	Project level	Global
Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	Emission reduction activities related to fugitive emissions from industrial gases (e.g., from SF6)*	Project level	Global
Solvent use	Emission reduction activities related to use of solvents	Project level	Global
Waste handling and disposal	Emission reduction activities related to waste (e.g., landfill methane capture and destruction and/or utilization, waste water treatment, and energy production from waste biomass)	Project level	Global

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

Sector	Supported activity type(s)	Implementation level(s)	Geography(ies)
Afforestation and reforestation	Carbon sequestration/emissions reduction activities related to afforestation/Reforestation	Project level	Global
Agriculture	Carbon sequestration/emissions reduction activities related to agriculture (e.g. soil tillage improvement)	Project level	Global
Carbon Capture and Storage/Carbon Removal	Carbon capture and storage -reduction of anthropogenic CO2 emissions into the atmosphere. CO2 is captured at large stationary sources and is injected into the deep subsurface for long-time storage/Carbon Removal-intentional efforts to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, including land management strategies, accelerated weathering, ocean iron fertilization, biomass energy with carbon capture and sequestration (BECCS), and direct air capture and sequestration (DACS).	Project level	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
Flaring or use of landfill gas	ACM0001	V 18	2017-04-05	N/A	CO2, CH4
Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources	ACM0002	V 18	2018-04-26	N/A	CO2
Partial substitution of fossil fuels in cement or quicklime manufacture	ACM0003	V 8	2013-08-11	N/A	CO2, CH4
Increasing the blend in cement production	ACM0005	V 7.1.0	2012-03-02	N/A	CO2
Electricity and heat generation from biomass	ACM0006	V 13	2017-04-05	N/A	CO2, CH4
Conversion from single cycle to combined cycle power generation	ACM0007	V 6.1	2012-11-05	N/A	CO2
Abatement of methane from coal mines	ACM0008	V 8	2014-02-21	N/A	CH4, CO2
Fuel switching from coal or petroleum fuel to natural gas	ACM0009	V 5	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
GHG emission reductions from manure management systems	ACM0010	V 8	2013-04-10	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Fuel switching from coal and/or petroleum fuels to natural gas in existing power plants for electricity generation	ACM0011	V 3.1.0	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Waste energy recovery	ACM0012	V 6	2015-11-27	N/A	CO2
Construction and operation of new grid connected fossil fuel fired power plants using a less GHG intensive technology	ACM0013	V 5	2012-09-13	N/A	CO2
Treatment of wastewater	ACM0014	V 4	2016-04-11	N/A	CO2
Emission reductions from raw material switch in clinker production	ACM0015	V 4	2014-01-06	N/A	CO2
Mass Rapid Transit Projects	ACM0016	V 4	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2, CH4
Production of biodiesel	ACM0017	V 3.1.0	2017-04-05	N/A	CO2
Electricity generation from biomass in power-only plants	ACM0018	V 4	2017-09-22	N/A	CO2, CH4
N2O abatement from nitric acid production	ACM0019	V 4	2018-11-29	N/A	N2O
Co-firing of biomass residues for heat generation and/or electricity generation in grid connected power plants	ACM0020	V 1	2011-09-29	N/A	CO2
Reduction of emissions from charcoal production by improved kiln design and/or abatement of methane	ACM0021	V 1	2012-05-11	N/A	CH4
Alternative waste treatment processes	ACM0022	V 2	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2, CH4
Introduction of an efficiency improvement technology in a boiler	ACM0023	V 1	2013-04-10	N/A	CO2
Natural gas substitution by biogenic methane produced from the anaerobic digestion of organic waste	ACM0024	V 1	2014-02-21	N/A	CO2
Construction of a new natural gas power plant	ACM0025	V 2	2016-07-22	N/A	CO2
Fossil fuel based cogeneration for identified recipient facility(ies)	ACM0026	V 2	2016-11-04	N/A	CO2
Truck Stop Electrification	ACR1	V 1.1	01/07/2013	N/A	CO2
Restoration of California Deltaic and Coastal Wetlands	ACR10	V 1.1	01/11/2017	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Restoration of Pocosin Wetlands	ACR11	V 1.0	01/10/2017	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Carbon Capture and Storage Projects	ACR12	V 1.0	01/04/2015	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Capturing and Destroying Methane from Coal and Trona Mines in North America	ACR13	V 1.0	01/09/2019	N/A	CH4, CO2
Landfill Gas Destruction and Beneficial Use Projects	ACR14	V 1.0	01/03/2017	N/A	CH4, CO2
Recycling of Transformer Oil	ACR16	V 1.0	01/02/2014	N/A	CO2

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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
Destruction of Ozone Depleting Substances and High-GWP Foam	ACR4	V 1.1	01/09/2017	N/A	CO2, CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-13, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115, HCFC-22, HCFC-141b, HFC-134a, HFC-245FA, Halon 1211, Halon 1301
Afforestation and Reforestation of Degraded Lands	ACR6	V 1.2	01/05/2017	N/A	CH4, CO2
Avoided Conversion of Grasslands and Shrublands to Crop Production	ACR7	V 2.0	01/09/2019	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Compost Additions to Grazed Grasslands	ACR8	V 1.0	01/10/2019	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Improved Forest Management (IFM) on Non-Federal U.S. Forestlands	ACR9	V 1.3	01/04/2018	N/A	CH4, CO2
Decomposition of fluoroform (HFC-23) waste streams	AM0001	V 6	2011-11-25	N/A	HCF
Analysis of the least-cost fuel option for seasonally-operating biomass cogeneration plants	AM0007	V 1	2014-06-13	N/A	CO2
Recovery and utilization of gas from oil fields that would otherwise be flared or vented	AM0009	V 7	2013-11-08	N/A	CO2
Steam system efficiency improvements by replacing steam traps and returning condensate	AM0017	V 2	2005-06-21	N/A	CO2
Baseline methodology for steam optimization systems	AM0018	V 4	2016-07-22	N/A	CO2
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	V 2	2006-05-18	N/A	CO2, CH4
Baseline methodology for water pumping efficiency improvements	AM0020	V 2	2007-02-11	N/A	CO2
Baseline Methodology for decomposition of N2O from existing adipic acid production plants	AM0021	V 3	2009-02-27	N/A	CO2, N2O
Leak detection and repair in gas production, processing, transmission, storage and distribution systems and in refinery facilities	AM0023	V 4	2011-09-29	N/A	CH4
Methodology for zero-emissions grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources in Chile or in countries with merit order based dispatch grid	AM0026	V 3	2007-02-11	N/A	CO2, CH4
Substitution of CO2 from fossil or mineral origin by CO2 from renewable sources in the production of inorganic compounds	AM0027	V 2.1	2006-05-10	N/A	CO2
N2O destruction in the tail gas of Caprolactam production plants	AM0028	V 6	2013-05-31	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
PFC emission reductions from anode effect mitigation at primary aluminium smelting facilities	AM0030	V 4	2012-05-11	N/A	CF4, C2F6
Bus rapid transit projects	AM0031	V 6	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2, CH4
SF6 emission reductions in electrical grids	AM0035	V 2	2012-11-23	N/A	SF6
Use of biomass in heat generation equipment	AM0036	V 4	2012-02-03	N/A	CO2, CH4
Flare (or vent) reduction and utilization of gas from oil wells as a feedstock	AM0037	v 3	2016-07-22	N/A	CO2, CH4

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Methodology for improved electrical energy efficiency of an existing submerged electric arc furnace used for the production of silicon and ferro alloys	AM0038	V 3	2011-03-06	N/A	CO_2
Leak reduction from a natural gas distribution grid by replacing old cast iron pipes or steel pipes without cathodic protection with polyethylene pipes	AM0043	V 2	2007-11-02	N/A	CH_4
Energy efficiency improvement projects - boiler rehabilitation or replacement in industrial and district heating sectors	AM0044	V 2	2012-11-23	N/A	CO_2
Grid connection of isolated electricity systems	AM0045	V 3	2016-07-22	N/A	CO_2
Distribution of efficient light bulbs to households	AM0046	V 2	2007-02-11	N/A	CO_2
New cogeneration project activities supplying electricity and heat to multiple costumers	AM0048	V 5	2016-04-11	N/A	CO_2
Methodology for gas based energy generation in an industrial facility	AM0049	V 3	2009-02-27	N/A	CO_2
Feed switch in integrated Ammonia-urea manufacturing industry	AM0050	V 3	2012-07-20	N/A	CO_2
Increased electricity generation from existing hydropower stations through Decision Support System optimization	AM0052	V 3	2016-07-22	N/A	CO_2
Biogenic methane injection to a natural gas distribution grid	AM0053	V 4	2012-09-13	N/A	CO_2
Recovery and utilization of waste gas in refinery or gas plant	AM0055	V 2.1	2011-06-13	N/A	CO_2
Efficiency improvement by boiler replacement or rehabilitation and optional fuel switch in fossil fuel-fired steam boiler systems	AM0056	V 1	2007-07-26	N/A	CO_2
Avoided emissions from biomass wastes through use as feed stock in pulp and paper, cardboard, fibreboard or bio-oil production	AM0057	V 3.0.1	2010-09-13	N/A	CH_4
Introduction of a new primary district heating system	AM0058	V 5	2016-07-22	N/A	CO_2
Reduction in GHGs emission from primary aluminium smelters	AM0059	V 2	2016-07-22	N/A	CF_4, C_2F_6
Power saving through replacement by energy efficient chillers	AM0060	V 2	2016-07-22	N/A	CO_2
Methodology for rehabilitation and/or energy efficiency improvement in existing power plants	AM0061	V 2.1	2008-05-30	N/A	CO_2
Energy efficiency improvements of a power plant through retrofitting turbines	AM0062	V 2	2010-08-30	N/A	CO_2
Recovery of CO2 from tail gas in industrial facilities to substitute the use of fossil fuels for production of CO2	AM0063	V 1.2.0	2007-11-22	N/A	CO_2
Capture and utilisation or destruction of mine methane (excluding coal mines) or non mine methane	AM0064	V 3	2012-03-02	N/A	CO_2, CH_4
Replacement of SF6 with alternate cover gas in the magnesium industry	AM0065	V 2.1	2008-08-16	N/A	SF_6

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GHG emission reductions through waste heat utilisation for pre-heating of raw materials in sponge iron manufacturing process	AM0066	V 2	2008-05-12	N/A	CO2
Methodology for installation of energy efficient transformers in a power distribution grid	AM0067	V 2	2008-08-16	N/A	CO2
Methodology for improved energy efficiency by modifying ferroalloy production facility	AM0068	V 1	2008-05-15	N/A	CO2
Biogenic methane use as feedstock and fuel for town gas production	AM0069	V 2	2009-12-18	N/A	CO2
Manufacturing of energy efficient domestic refrigerators	AM0070	V 3.1.0	2010-08-04	N/A	CO2
Manufacturing and servicing of domestic refrigeration appliances using a low GWP refrigerant	AM0071	V 2	2010-04-08	N/A	HFC
Fossil Fuel Displacement by Geothermal Resources for Space Heating	AM0072	V 3	2013-05-31	N/A	CO2
GHG emission reductions through multi-site manure collection and treatment in a central plant	AM0073	V 1	2008-11-27	N/A	CO2
Methodology for new grid connected power plants using permeate gas previously flared and/or vented	AM0074	V 3	2012-05-11	N/A	CO2
Methodology for collection, processing and supply of biogas to end-users for production of heat	AM0075	V 1	2009-12-02	N/A	CO2
Implementation of fossil fuel trigeneration systems in existing industrial facilities	AM0076	V 2	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Recovery of gas from oil wells that would otherwise be vented or flared and its delivery to specific end-users	AM0077	V 1	2009-02-12	N/A	CO2
Point of Use Abatement Device to Reduce SF6 emissions in LCD Manufacturing Operations	AM0078	V 2	2012-03-02	N/A	SF6
Recovery of SF6 from Gas insulated electrical equipment in testing facilities	AM0079	V 2	2009-12-18	N/A	SF6
Mitigation of greenhouse gases emissions with treatment of wastewater in aerobic wastewater treatment plants	AM0080	V 1	2009-05-27	N/A	CO2
Flare or vent reduction at coke plants through the conversion of their waste gas into dimethyl ether for use as a fuel	AM0081	V 1	2009-05-27	N/A	CO2
Use of charcoal from planted renewable biomass in a new iron ore reduction system	AM0082	V 1	2009-07-16	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Avoidance of landfill gas emissions by in-situ aeration of landfills	AM0083	V 1.0.1	2009-07-16	N/A	CO2
Installation of cogeneration system supplying electricity and chilled water to new and existing consumers	AM0084	V 3	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Distribution of low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems for safe drinking water	AM0086	V 4	2015-04-16	N/A	CO2
Air separation using cryogenic energy recovered from the vaporization of LNG	AM0088	V 1	2010-07-29	N/A	CO2
Production of diesel using a mixed feedstock of gasoil and vegetable oil	AM0089	V 2	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2

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Modal shift in transportation of cargo from road transportation to water or rail transportation	AM0090	V 1.1.0	2010-09-17	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency technologies and fuel switching in new buildings	AM0091	V 3	2015-07-14	N/A	CO2, CH4
Substitution of PFC gases for cleaning Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) reactors in the semiconductor industry	AM0092	V 2	2012-11-23	N/A	C2F6, CF4
Avoidance of landfill gas emissions by passive aeration of landfills	AM0093	V 1.0.1	2011-07-15	N/A	CH4
Distribution of biomass based stove and/or heater for household or institutional use	AM0094	V 2.0	2012-11-23	N/A	CO2
Waste gas based combined cycle power plant in a Greenfield iron and steel plant	AM0095	V 1	2011-09-29	N/A	CO2
CF4 emission reduction from installation of an abatement system in a semiconductor manufacturing facility	AM0096	V 1	2011-09-29	N/A	CF4
Installation of high voltage direct current power transmission line	AM0097	V 1	2011-09-29	N/A	CO2
Utilization of ammonia-plant off gas for steam generation	AM0098	V 1	2011-09-29	N/A	CO2, CH4
Installation of a new natural gas fired gas turbine to an existing CHP plant	AM0099	V 1	2011-11-25	N/A	CO2
Integrated Solar Combined Cycle (ISCC) projects	AM0100	V 1	2011-11-25	N/A	CO2
High speed passenger rail systems	AM0101	V 2	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2, CH4
Renewable energy power generation in isolated grids	AM0103	V 2	2012-11-05	N/A	CO2
Interconnection of electricity grids in countries with economic merit order dispatch	AM0104	V 2	2012-11-23	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency in data centres through dynamic power management	AM0105	V 1	2012-07-20	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency improvements of a lime production facility through installation of new kilns	AM0106	V 2	2012-09-13	N/A	CO2
New natural gas based cogeneration plant	AM0107	V 4	2016-11-04	N/A	CO2
Interconnection between electricity systems for energy exchange	AM0108	V 1	2012-09-13	N/A	CO2
Introduction of hot supply of Direct Reduced Iron in Electric Arc Furnaces	AM0109	V 1	2012-09-13	N/A	CO2
Modal shift in transportation of liquid fuels	AM0110	V 2	2015-04-16	N/A	CO2
Abatement of fluorinated greenhouse gases in semiconductor manufacturing	AM0111	V 1	2012-11-23	N/A	F3, CH3F, CH2F2, C3F8, c-C4F8, SF6
Less carbon intensive power generation through continuous reductive distillation of waste	AM0112	V 1	2013-10-04	N/A	CO2, CH4
Distribution of compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) and light-emitting diode (LED) lamps to households	AM0113	V 1	2013-08-11	N/A	CO2
Shift from electrolytic to catalytic process for recycling of chlorine from hydrogen chloride gas in isocyanate plants	AM0114	V 1	2014-01-07	N/A	CO2
Recovery and utilization of coke oven gas from coke plants for LNG production	AM0115	V 1	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2, CH4
Electric taxiing systems for airplanes	AM0116	V 2	2016-05-13	N/A	CO2
Introduction of a new district cooling system	AM0117	V 1	2016-04-11	N/A	CO2

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Introduction of low resistivity power transmission line	AM0118	V 2	2017-11-01	N/A	CO2
SF6 emission reductions in gas insulated metal enclosed switchgear	AM0119	V 1	2017-05-04	N/A	SF6
Energy-efficient refrigerators and air-conditioners	AM0120	V 1	2017-11-01	N/A	HFC
Emission reduction from partial switching of raw materials and increasing the share of additives in the production of blended cement	AM0121	V 1	2020-10-05	N/A	CO2
Electricity generation by the user	AMS-I.A.	V 16	2012-09-18	N/A	CO2
Mechanical energy for the user with or without electrical energy	AMS-I.B.	V 12	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Thermal energy production with or without electricity	AMS-I.C.	V 20	2014-01-06	N/A	CO2
Grid connected renewable electricity generation	AMS-I.D.	V 18	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid	AMS-I.F.	V 3	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Plant oil production and use for energy generation in stationary applications	AMS-I.G.	V 20	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Biodiesel production and use for energy generation in stationary applications	AMS-I.H.	V 3	2018-01-03	N/A	CO2
Biogas/biomass thermal applications for households/small users	AMS-I.I.	V 4	2012-03-08	N/A	CO2
Solar water heating systems (SWH)	AMS-I.J.	V 1	2011-04-15	N/A	CO2
Solar cookers for households	AMS-I.K.	V 1	2012-02-03	N/A	CO2
Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy	AMS-I.L.	V 23	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Solar power for domestic aircraft at-gate operations	AMS-I.M	V 1	2016-05-13	N/A	CO2
Supply side energy efficiency improvements – transmission and distribution	AMS-II.A.	V 10	2009-07-31	N/A	CO2
Supply side energy efficiency improvements – generation	AMS-II.B.	V 9	2007-10-09	N/A	CO2
Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies	AMS-II.C.	V 15	2016-05-13	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities	AMS-II.D.	V 13	2013-04-10	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings	AMS-II.E.	V 10	2007-02-11	N/A	CO2, CH4
Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for agricultural facilities and activities	AMS-II.F.	V 10	2012-03-16	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass	AMS-II.G.	V 9	2017-01-11	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency measures through centralization of utility provisions of an industrial facility	AMS-II.H.	V 3	2011-04-29	N/A	CO2
Efficient utilization of waste energy in industrial facilities	AMS-II.I.	V 1	2008-05-16	N/A	CO2
Demand-side activities for efficient lighting technologies	AMS-II.J.	V 7	2016-05-13	N/A	CO2
Installation of co-generation or tri-generation systems supplying energy to commercial building	AMS-II.K.	V 2	2012-05-25	N/A	CO2
Demand-side activities for efficient outdoor and street lighting technologies	AMS-II.L.	V 2	2013-04-10	N/A	CO2

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Demand-side energy efficiency activities for installation of low-flow hot water savings devices	AMS-II.M.	V 2	2013-04-10	N/A	CO2
Demand-side energy efficiency activities for installation of energy efficient lighting and/or controls in buildings	AMS-II.N.	V 2	2013-04-10	N/A	CO2
Dissemination of energy efficient household appliances	AMS-II.O.	V 1	2012-02-03	N/A	CO2
Energy efficient pump-set for agriculture use	AMS-II.P.	V 1	2012-07-20	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency and/or energy supply projects in commercial buildings	AMS-II.Q.	V 1	2012-07-20	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency space heating measures for residential buildings	AMS-II.R.	V 1	2013-05-31	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency in motor systems	AMS-II.S.	V 1	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Emission reduction through reactive power compensation in power distribution network	AMS-II.T	V 2	2019-03-28	N/A	CO2,
Offsetting of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers by inoculant application in legumes-grass rotations on acidic soils on existing cropland	AMS-III.A.	V 3	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Transportation Energy Efficiency Activities using Retrofit Technologies	AMS-III.AA.	V 1	2009-05-28	N/A	CO2
Avoidance of HFC emissions in Standalone Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets	AMS-III.AB.	V 1	2009-05-28	N/A	HCF
Electricity and/or heat generation using fuel cell	AMS-III.AC.	V 1	2009-05-28	N/A	CO2
Emission reductions in hydraulic lime production	AMS-III.AD.	V 1	2009-05-28	N/A	CO2
Energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in new residential buildings	AMS-III.AE.	V 1	2009-07-17	N/A	CO2
Avoidance of methane emissions through excavating and composting of partially decayed municipal solid waste (MSW)	AMS-III.AF.	V 1	2009-10-16	N/A	CH4
Switching from high carbon intensive grid electricity to low carbon intensive fossil fuel	AMS-III.AG.	V 3	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Shift from high carbon intensive fuel mix ratio to low carbon-intensive fuel mix ratio	AMS-III.AH.	V 4	2017-04-05	N/A	CO2
Emission reductions through recovery of spent sulphuric acid	AMS-III.AI.	V 1	2010-03-25	N/A	CO2
Recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes	AMS-III.AJ.	V 6	2017-04-05	N/A	CO2, CH4
Biodiesel production and use for transport applications	AMS-III.AK.	V 3	2018-01-03	N/A	CO2
Conversion from single cycle to combined cycle power generation	AMS-III.AL.	V 1	2010-07-29	N/A	CO2
Fossil fuel switch in a cogeneration/trigeneration system	AMS-III.AM.	V 2	2011-03-04	N/A	CO2
Fossil fuel switch in existing manufacturing industries	AMS-III.AN.	V 2	2011-03-04	N/A	CO2
Methane recovery through controlled anaerobic digestion	AMS-III.AO.	V 1	2010-11-26	N/A	CH4
Transport energy efficiency activities using post - fit Idling Stop device	AMS-III.AP.	V 2	2011-04-03	N/A	CO2
Introduction of Bio-CNG in transportation applications	AMS-III.AQ.	V 2	2011-04-03	N/A	CO2
Substituting fossil fuel based lighting with LED/CFL lighting systems	AMS-III.AR.	V 5	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2

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Switch from fossil fuel to biomass in existing manufacturing facilities for non-energy applications	AMS-III.AS.	V 2	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Transportation energy efficiency activities installing digital tachograph systems to commercial freight transport fleets	AMS-III.AT.	V 2	2012-03-16	N/A	CO2
Methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practice in rice cultivation	AMS-III.AU.	V 4	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2, CH4
Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems	AMS-III.AV.	V 5	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Electrification of rural communities by grid extension	AMS-III.AW.	V 1	2012-02-03	N/A	CO2
Methane oxidation layer (MOL) for solid waste disposal sites	AMS-III.AX.	V 1	2011-11-25	N/A	CO2, CH4
Introduction of LNG buses to existing and new bus routes	AMS-III.AY.	V 1	2012-02-03	N/A	CO2
Switching fossil fuels	AMS-III.B.	V 18	2015-04-16	N/A	CO2
Recovery and recycling of materials from E-waste	AMS-III.BA.	V 1	2012-11-05	N/A	CO2
Electrification of communities through grid extension or construction of new mini-grids	AMS-III.BB.	V 2	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Emission reductions through improved efficiency of vehicle fleets	AMS-III.BC.	V 2	2013-04-10	N/A	CO2
GHG emission reduction due to supply of molten metal instead of ingots for aluminium castings	AMS-III.BD.	V 1	2012-07-20	N/A	CO2
Avoidance of methane and nitrous oxide emissions from sugarcane pre-harvest open burning through mulching	AMS-III.BE.	V 1	2012-11-23	N/A	CH4, N2O
Reduction of N2O emissions from use of Nitrogen Use Efficient (NUE) seeds that require less fertilizer application	AMS-III.BF.	V 2	2014-11-28	N/A	N2O
Emission reduction through sustainable charcoal production and consumption	AMS-III.BG.	V 3	2014-01-06	N/A	CH4, CO2
Displacement of production of brick and cement by manufacture and installation of gypsum concrete wall panels	AMS-III.BH.	V 1	2013-10-14	N/A	CO2
Flare gas recovery in gas treating facilities	AMS-III.BI.	V 1	2013-10-04	N/A	CO2
Destruction of hazardous waste using plasma technology including energy recovery	AMS-III.BJ.	V 1	2013-10-04	N/A	CO2,
Integrated methodology for electrification of communities	AMS-III.BL.	V 1	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Lightweight two and three wheeled personal transportation	AMS-III.BM.	V 1	2018-04-26	N/A	CO2
Efficient operation of public transportation	AMS-III.BN.	V 1	2019-03-28	N/A	CO2
Trip avoidance through equipment improvement of freight transport	AMS-III.BO.	V 1	2019-09-12	N/A	CO2
Emission reduction by shore-side electricity supply system	AMS-III.BP.	V 1	2020-06-12	N/A	CO2
Emission reductions by electric and hybrid vehicles	AMS-III.C.	V 15	2015-04-16	N/A	CO2
Methane recovery in animal manure management systems	AMS-III.D.	V 21	2017-09-22	N/A	CH4
Avoidance of methane production from decay of biomass through controlled combustion, gasification or mechanical/thermal treatment	AMS-III.E.	V 17	2014-11-28	N/A	CH4
Avoidance of methane emissions through composting	AMS-III.F.	V 12	2016-04-11	N/A	CH4
Landfill methane recovery	AMS-III.G.	V 9	2014-11-28	N/A	CH4

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Methane recovery in wastewater treatment	AMS-III.H.	V 18	2015-10-16	N/A	CH4
Avoidance of methane production in wastewater treatment through replacement of anaerobic systems by aerobic systems	AMS-III.I.	V 8	2009-07-31	N/A	CH4
Avoidance of fossil fuel combustion for carbon dioxide production to be used as raw material for industrial processes	AMS-III.J.	V 3	2007-10-09	N/A	CO2
Avoidance of methane release from charcoal production	AMS-III.K.	V 5	2011-09-12	N/A	CH4
Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay through controlled pyrolysis	AMS-III.L.	V 2	2007-10-09	N/A	CH4
Reduction in consumption of electricity by recovering soda from paper manufacturing process	AMS-III.M.	V 2	2007-10-09	N/A	CO2
Avoidance of HFC emissions in rigid Poly Urethane Foam (PUF) manufacturing	AMS-III.N.	V 3	2009-04-08	N/A	HFC
Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas	AMS-III.O.	V 2	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Recovery and utilization of waste gas in refinery facilities	AMS-III.P.	V 1	2007-10-19	N/A	CO2
Waste energy recovery	AMS-III.Q.	V 6.1	2015-04-16	N/A	CO2
Introduction of low-emission vehicles/technologies to commercial vehicle fleets	AMS-III.S.	V 4	2012-07-12	N/A	CO2
Plant oil production and use for transport applications	AMS-III.T.	V 3	2014-11-28	N/A	CO2
Cable Cars for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)	AMS-III.U.	V 2	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Decrease of coke consumption in blast furnace by installing dust/sludge recycling system in steel works	AMS-III.V.	V 1	2008-09-26	N/A	CO2
Methane capture and destruction in non-hydrocarbon mining activities	AMS-III.W.	V 2	2011-12-09	N/A	CO2, CH4
Energy Efficiency and HFC-134a Recovery in Residential Refrigerators	AMS-III.X.	V 2	2010-10-01	N/A	HFC, CO2
Methane avoidance through separation of solids from wastewater or manure treatment systems	AMS-III.Y.	V 4	2016-04-11	N/A	CH4
Fuel Switch, process improvement and energy efficiency in brick manufacture	AMS-III.Z.	V 6	2015-07-24	N/A	CO2
Infrared Automatic Refrigerant Leak Detection Efficiency Project Methodology	VM0001	v1.1	2012-08-20	N/A	HFC
New Cogeneration Facilities Supplying Less Carbon Intensive Electricity to Grid and/or Hot Water to One or More Grid Customers	VM0002	v1.0	2011-05-03	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Improved Forest Management through Extension of Rotation Age	VM0003	v1.2	2013-08-29	N/A	CO2; CH4
Methodology for Conservation Projects that Avoid Planned Land Use Conversion in Peat Swamp Forests	VM0004	v1.0	2010-08-23	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Conversion of Low-productive Forest to High-productive Forest	VM0005	v1.2	2013-07-23	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Weatherization of Single Family and Multi-Family Buildings	VM0008	v2.2	2017-03-17	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Avoided Ecosystem Conversion	VM0009	v1.1	2012-10-10	N/A	CO2

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
Methodology for Improved Forest Management: Conversion from Logged to Protected Forest	VM0010	v3.0	2014-06-06	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Calculating GHG Benefits from Preventing Planned Degradation	VM0011	v1.3	2016-03-28	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Improved Forest Management in Temperate and Boreal Forests	VM0012	v1.0	2011-03-21	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Calculating Emission Reductions from Jet Engine Washing	VM0013	v1.2	2013-07-23	N/A	CO2
Interception and Destruction of Fugitive Methane from Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Seeps	VM0014	v1.0	2011-03-27	N/A	CO2
Interception and Destruction of Fugitive Methane from Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Seeps	VM0014	v1.0	2011-06-14	N/A	CO2; CH4
Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation	VM0015	v1.1	2012-12-03	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Recovery and Destruction of Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) from Products	VM0016	v1.1	2017-11-30	N/A	ODS (Ozone depleting substa
Adoption of Sustainable Agricultural Land Management	VM0017	v1.0	2011-12-21	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Energy Efficiency and Solid Waste Diversion Activities within a Sustainable Community	VM0018	v1.0	2012-02-20	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Fuel Switch from Gasoline to Ethanol in Flex-Fuel Vehicle Fleets	VM0019	v1.0	2012-06-18	N/A	CO2
Transport Energy Efficiency from Lightweight Pallets	VM0020	v1.0	2012-11-06	N/A	CO2
Soil Carbon Quantification Methodology	VM0021	v1.0	2012-11-16	N/A	CO2
Quantifying N2O Emissions Reductions in Agricultural Crops through Nitrogen Fertilizer Rate Reduction	VM0022	v1.1	2013-03-05	N/A	N2O
Reduction of GHG Emissions in Propylene Oxide Production	VM0023	v1.0	2013-09-09	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Coastal Wetland Creation	VM0024	v1.0	2014-01-30	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Campus Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency	VM0025	v1.0	2014-02-12	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Sustainable Grassland Management (SGM)	VM0026	v1.0	2014-04-22	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Rewetting Drained Tropical Peatlands	VM0027	v1.0	2014-07-10	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Carpooling	VM0028	v1.0	2015-04-17	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Avoided Forest Degradation through Fire Management	VM0029	v1.0	2015-05-08	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Pavement Application using Sulphur Substitute	VM0030	v1.0	2015-05-15	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Precast Concrete Production using Sulphur Substitute	VM0031	v1.0	2015-05-15	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for the Adoption of Sustainable Grasslands through Adjustment of Fire and Grazing	VM0032	v1.0	2015-07-16	N/A	CH4
Methodology for Tidal Wetland and Seagrass Restoration	VM0033	v1.0	2015-11-20	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Canadian Forest Carbon Offset Methodology	VM0034	v1.0	2015-12-08	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O
Methodology for Improved Forest Management through Reduced Impact Logging	VM0035	v1.0	2016-04-28	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Rewetting Drained Temperate Peatlands	VM0036	v1.0	2017-07-17	N/A	CO2; CH4
Methodology for Electric Vehicle Charging Systems	VM0038	v1.0	2018-09-18	N/A	CO2; CH4; N2O

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
Methodology for Use of Foam Stabilized Base and Emulsion Asphalt Mixtures in Pavement Application	VM0039	V 1	2019-06-24	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Greenhouse Gas Capture and Utilization in Plastic Materials	VM0040	V 1	2019-07-23	N/A	CO2
Methodology for the Reduction of Enteric Methane Emissions from Ruminants through the Use of 100% Natural Feed Supplement	VM0041	V 2	2021-12-21	N/A	CH4
Methodology for Improved Agricultural Land Management	VM0042	V 1	2020-10-19	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Methodology for CO2 Utilization in Concrete Production	VM0043	V 1	2021-04-05	N/A	CO2
Revisions to ACM0008 to Include Pre-drainage of Methane from an Active Open Cast Mine as a Methane Emission Reduction Activity	VMR0001	v1.0	2009-03-31	N/A	CO2; CH4
Revisions to ACM0008 to Include Methane Capture and Destruction from Abandoned Coal Mines	VMR0002	v1.0	2010-07-19	N/A	CO2; CH4
Revisions to AMS-III.Y to Include Use of Organic Bedding Material	VMR0003	v1.0	2013-01-18	N/A	CO2; CH4
Revisions to AMS-III.BC to Include Mobile Machinery	VMR0004	v1.0	2013-03-24	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Installation of Low-Flow Water Devices	VMR0005	v1.0	2014-11-14	N/A	CO2
Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves	VMR0006	V 4	2020-09-08	N/A	CO2,CH4, N2O

Programme Application Form, Appendix C

Programme Exclusions Scope

CONTENTS: With this document, programmes may define which of their activities they are
excluding from TAB's assessment.The two sheets are described below:

Sheet A) Activities the programme describes in this form will be **excluded** from assessment by ICAO's TAB
Sheet B) List of all methodologies / protocols that support activities described under Sheet A

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)
Afforestation and reforestation	Ex-ante issuance for carbon sequestration/emissions reduction activities related to afforestation/reforestation	Project-level and programs of activities	Global
Afforestation and reforestation	Ex-ante issuance for carbon sequestration/emissions reduction activities related to afforestation/reforestation	Project-level and programs of activities	Iceland

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
Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands	AR-ACM0003	V 2.0	04/10/2013	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Afforestation and reforestation of degraded mangrove habitats	AR-AM0014	V 3.0	04/10/2013	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on wetlands	AR-AMS0003	V 3.0	04/10/2013	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on lands other than wetlands	AR-AMS0007	V 3.0	04/10/2013	N/A	CO2, CH4, N2O
Icelandic Forest Carbon Code (Skógarkolefni)	FCC	V 1.0	01/12/2019	N/A	CO2

Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation

(Version 2, January 2022)

PART A. Applicability and Instructions

1. Relevance and definitions:

   1.1.   These terms are relevant to emissions unit programmes and their designated registries:

   1.1.1. *CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme:* emissions unit programme approved by the ICAO Council as eligible to supply emissions units under the CORSIA.

   1.1.2. *CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme-designated registry:* registry designated by a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme to provide its registry services and approved by the ICAO Council as reflected in the programme's listing contained in the ICAO Document titled "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*".

   1.1.3. *Material change:* any update to the procedures of an emissions unit programme or its designated registry that would alter the functions that are addressed in the Emissions Unit Criteria (EUC), related guidelines, or the contents of this attestation. This includes changes that would alter responses to questions in the application form that the programme has submitted to the ICAO Secretariat or contradict the confirmation of the registry's adherence to the requirements contained in this attestation.

   1.1.4. *Cancel:* the permanent removal and single use of a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit within a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme designated registry such that the same emissions unit may not be used more than once. This is sometimes also referred to as "retirement", "cancelled", "cancelling" or "cancellation".

   1.1.5. *Business day:* defined by the CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme registry when responding to formal instruction from a duly authorized representative of the owner of an account capable of holding and cancelling CORSIA Eligible Emission Units.

   1.2.   References to "Annex 16, Volume IV" throughout this document refer to Annex 16 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation ― *Environmental Protection,* Volume IV ― *Carbon Offsetting and reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)*, containing the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) for CORSIA implementation. Reference to "ETM, Volume IV" throughout this document refer to Environmental Technical Manual (Doc 9501), Volume IV — *Procedures for demonstrating compliance with the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)*, containing the guidance on the process to implement CORSIA SARPs.

2. Programme - registry relationship:

   2.1.   The ICAO Council's Technical Advisory Body (TAB) conducts its assessment of emissions unit programme eligibility including an assessment of the programme's provisions and procedures governing the programme registry, as represented by the programme. The ICAO Council determines CORSIA eligible emissions units upon recommendations by TAB and

consistent with the EUC. The programme registry is not separately or independently considered throughout this process. The TAB may periodically review and report to the ICAO Council regarding the continued consistency of programme's registry and its administration with terms contained in this document's Part B.

2.2. The provision of registry services under the CORSIA by a CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme registry is fully subject to the terms, conditions and limitations to the programme's scope of eligibility. Such terms include, *inter alia*, the programme's commitment to administer any and all provisions and procedures governing the programme registry in the manner represented by the programme in the application form and additional information provided to TAB during the assessment process.

2.3. A CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme registry can provide registry services to aeroplane operators prior to the programme's and programme registry's demonstration of the registry's consistency with the registry requirements contained in this attestation. However, the programme registry can only claim to support and can only provide for aeroplane operators to fulfill the provisions in Annex 16, Volume IV and ETM, Volume IV involving emissions unit cancellation-, reporting-, and verification-related actions after its consistency with the registry requirements contained in this attestation is demonstrated by the programme in accordance with Part A, Paragraph 3 of this document, and the signed attestation is published on the CORSIA website in addition to the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*".

3. Submitting an "*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*":

3.1. Both the administrator or authorized representative ("Programme Representative") of an emissions unit programme ("Programme"), and the administrator or authorized representative ("Registry Representative") of the registry designated by the Programme ("Programme Registry") will review and attest to their acceptance (as signed in Section 8 of this attestation) of all terms contained herein.

3.2. The Programme will electronically submit to the ICAO Secretariat a unique, dual-signed attestation for each and every Programme Registry that will provide its registry services to the Programme under the CORSIA:

3.2.1. If the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council taken in 2020, the Programme will submit the signed attestation(s) to the ICAO Secretariat no later than one year after the Programme is determined to be eligible by the ICAO Council.

3.2.2. From 2021, the Programme should submit the signed attestation(s) to the ICAO Secretariat at the time of applying for assessment by the TAB. If the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council after 31 December 2020, the Programme will submit the signed attestation(s) to the ICAO Secretariat no later than 180 days after the Programme is determined to be eligible by the ICAO Council.

3.3. As soon as possible upon receiving a signed attestation from the Programme, the ICAO Secretariat will:

3.3.1. Forward the signed attestation to the TAB; and

3.3.2. If the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council, publicly post the signed attestation on the CORSIA website in addition to the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*".

PART B: Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation

4. **Programme application materials**. As the Registry Representative, I certify items 4.1 to 4.4:

   4.1. I have read and fully comprehend the following information:

       4.1.1. The instructions and terms of this attestation;

       4.1.2. The contents of the ICAO document "*CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria*";

       4.1.3. The contents of the most recent version of the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat; and

       4.1.4. The terms, conditions and limitations to the Programme's scope of eligibility and further action(s) requested to the Programme by the ICAO Council, as presented to the Programme upon relevant decision of the ICAO Council on the Programme's eligibility[1].

   4.2. The Programme's representation of its provisions and procedures governing the Programme Registry, and of Programme Registry functionality, as contained in the most recent version of the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat, is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge;

   4.3. The Programme Registry will notify the Programme of any material changes to the Programme Registry, to enable the Programme to maintain consistency with relevant criteria and guidelines throughout its assessment by TAB and up to an eligibility decision by the ICAO Council; and, if applicable, continuing on from the effective date of an affirmative eligibility decision by the ICAO Council, the Programme Registry will notify the Programme of any material changes to the Programme Registry, such that the Programme can maintain consistency with relevant criteria and guidelines;

   4.4. The Programme Registry and Registry Representative will not publicly disseminate, communicate, or otherwise disclose the nature, content, or status of communications between the Programme, the Programme Registry, and/or the ICAO Secretariat, related to the status of the Programme's provision of programme and registry services under the CORSIA, unless the Programme has received prior notice from the ICAO Secretariat that such information has been and/or can be publicly disclosed.

5. **Scope of Programme responsibilities under the CORSIA**. As the Registry Representative, I acknowledge items 5.1 to 5.2:

   5.1. The scope of the Programme assessment by the TAB, through which the TAB will develop recommendations on the list of eligible emissions unit programmes (and potentially project types) for use under the CORSIA, which will then be considered by the ICAO Council for an eligibility decision, including the Programme's responsibilities throughout this process; and

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[1] Only applicable when the Programme submits the signed "*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*" to the ICAO Secretariat after the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council.

5.2. The scope and limitations of the ICAO Secretariat's responsibilities related to the assessment process.

6. **Programme - Registry relationship**. As the Registry Representative, I understand and accept items 6.1 to 6.2:

   6.1. The Programme Registry's provision of registry services under the CORSIA is subject to the terms, conditions and limitations to the Programme's scope of eligibility, as presented to the Programme upon relevant decision of the ICAO Council on the Programme's eligibility; and

   6.2. Only after the Programme and the ICAO Secretariat have completed all steps in Part A, Section 3 of this attestation, can the Programme Registry facilitate and identify emissions unit cancellations specifically for CORSIA use, and support any related reporting and verification activities. The Programme Registry will not promote itself as being capable of providing registry services for the described purpose until such time.

7. **Scope of Programme Registry responsibilities under the CORSIA**. As the Registry Representative, I certify items 7.1 to 7.12:

   7.1. The Programme Registry is capable of fully meeting the objectives of any and all Programme provisions and procedures related to the Programme Registry that the Programme is required to have in place:

   7.1.1. In the manner represented by the Programme in the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat; and

   7.1.2. As acknowledged by the Programme in the signed "Programme acceptance to terms of eligibility for inclusion in the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*"[2].

   7.2. The Programme Registry will not deny a CORSIA participant's request for a registry account solely on the basis of the country in which the requestor is headquartered or based;

   7.3. The Programme Registry will identify (in the case of applicants to be assessed to determine their eligibility) / identifies (when the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council) CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units as defined in the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*"[3]. This will be/is done consistent with the capabilities described by the Programme in its communications with ICAO, and any further requirements decided by the ICAO Council for CORSIA Eligible Emissions Unit Programme-designated Registry.

   7.4. The Programme Registry will, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, designate the participant's cancellation of emissions units for the purpose of reconciling offsetting requirements under the CORSIA, including by compliance cycle;

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[2] Only applicable when the Programme submits the signed "*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*" to the ICAO Secretariat after the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council.

[3] As prescribed in the ICAO Document *"CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units",* the programme must provide for and implement its registry system to identify its CORSIA eligible emissions units as defined in the document.

7.5. The Programme Registry will, within 1 – 3 business days of receipt of formal instruction from a duly authorized representative of the owner of an account capable of holding and cancelling CORSIA Eligible Emission Units within the registry, and barring system downtime that is scheduled in advance or beyond the control of the registry administrator, make visible on the Programme Registry's public website the account owners cancellations of CORSIA Eligible Emission Units as instructed. Such cancellation information will include all fields that are specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV;

7.6. The Programme Registry will, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, generate report(s) containing the information specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV;

7.7. The Programme Registry will maintain robust security practices that ensure the integrity of, and authenticated and secure access to, the registry data of CORSIA participant account holders or participants' designees, and transaction events carried out by a user; and disclose documentation of such practices upon request. The Programme Registry will utilize appropriate method(s) to authenticate the identity of each user accessing an account; grant each user access only to the information and functions that a user is entitled to; and utilize appropriate method(s) to ensure that each event initiated by a user (i.e. transfer of units between accounts; cancellation/retirement of a unit, update of data, etc.) is an intentional transaction event confirmed by the user. Such security features will meet and be periodically updated in accordance with industry best practice;

7.8. The Programme Registry will, upon identifying any breach of Programme Registry data security or integrity that affects a CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, notify the CORSIA participant account holder or their designee, and notify the Programme, which will inform and engage with the ICAO Secretariat on the matter in the same manner as required for material deviations from the Programme's application form;

7.9. The Programme Registry will ensure the irreversibility of emissions unit cancellations and the designation of the purpose of emissions units cancellations, as per the requirements contained in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV. Without prejudice to the aforementioned, such requirement would not prevent a Programme Registry from utilizing secure, time-bound and auditable methods for correcting unintentional user-entry errors;

7.10. The Programme Registry will ensure that all cancellation information on its website is presented in a user-friendly format; is available at no cost and with no credentials required; is capable of being searched based on data fields; and can be downloaded in a machine-readable format, e.g., .xlsx;

7.11. The Programme Registry will retain documents and data relevant to CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units and cancellations on an ongoing basis and for at least three years beyond the end date of the latest compliance period in which the emissions unit programme is determined to be eligible; and consistent with the Programme's long-term planning, including plans for possible dissolution;

7.12. The Programme Registry will append a document to the end of the signed attestation describing how it will ensure its ability to implement the requirements of this document. This will include references to existing registry functionalities that already meet the

requirements of this document and/or description of business practices and procedures that ensure the Programme Registry's ability to implement the requirements in this document prior to identifying any emissions unit cancellations specifically for CORSIA use and supporting any related reporting and verification activities.

8. **Accuracy and completeness of information.** The signatures below certify that the information provided is true and correct in all material respects on the date as of which such information is dated or certified and does not omit any material fact necessary in order to make such information not misleading. Representatives are duly authorized for official correspondence on behalf of their organization.

_____   _____
Programme Representative Signature   Registry Representative Signature

Guðmundur Sigbergsson   Guðmundur Sigbergsson
Programme Representative Name   Registry Representative Name

International Carbon Registry   International Carbon Registry
Programme Name   Registry Name

_____   _____
Date   Date

Instructions for Registry Representative: Please append a document on the next page of this attestation describing your registry's ability to implement the requirements of this document, including references to existing registry functionalities that meet the requirements of this document and/or description of business practices and procedures that ensure the Programme Registry's ability to implement the requirements of this document prior to identifying any emissions unit cancellations specifically for CORSIA use and supporting any related reporting and verification activities.

ATTACHMENT A: PROGRAMME REGISTRY ATTESTATION DISCLOSURE FORM

PART 1: INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTRY REPRESENTATIVE

The following information request corresponds to the registry representative's certification of its adherence to items 7.1 to 7.11 of the *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation* "Scope of Programme Registry responsibilities under the CORSIA".

In accordance with item 7.12 of the *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation,* registry administrators are to complete and append this form to the signed *Attestation* describing how the registry will ensure its ability to implement the requirements of the *Attestation*. This includes references to existing registry functionalities that already meet the requirements of the *Attestation* and/or descriptions of business practices and procedures that ensure the Programme Registry's ability to implement the requirements in the *Attestation*.

For further guidance regarding the format and approaches for providing summary information and evidence of system functionalities and/or procedures in this form, refer to instructions for "**Form Completion**" in the *Application Form for Emissions Unit Programmes*[4].

PART 2: PROGRAMME AND REGISTRY REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

1. Programme Representative Information

A. Programme Information

Programme name: International Carbon Registry

Administering Organization[5]: Loftslagsskrá Íslands ehf.

Official mailing address: Sundagarðar 4, 104 Reykjavík, Iceland

Telephone #:   +354 864 2388

Official web address: www.carbonregistry.com

B. Programme Administrator Information (i.e., individual contact person)

Full name and title: Guðmundur Sigbergsson

Employer / Company (*if not programme*): -

E-mail address: gudmundur@carbonregistry.com   Telephone #: +354 849 5200

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

Full name and title: -

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

[5] **Please complete**, even if the name of the business, government agency, organization, or other entity that administers the Emissions Unit Programme is the same as *"Programme Name"*.

Employer / Company (*if not Programme*): -

E-mail address: -   Telephone #: -

2. Registry Representative Information[6]

A. Registry Information

Registry / system name: International Carbon Registry (by license from Global Environmental Markets)

Administering Organization: Loftslagsskrá Íslands ehf.

Official mailing address: Sundagarðar 2, 104 Reykjavík, Iceland

Telephone #:   +354 864 2388

Official web address: www.carbonregistry.com

B. Registry Administrator Information (i.e., individual contact person)

Full name and title: Guðmundur Sigbergsson, CEO

Employer / Company (*if not Registry Administering Organization*): -

E-mail address: gudmundur@carbonregistry.com   Telephone #: +354 849 5200

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

Full name and title: -

Employer / Company (*if not Registry Administering Organization*): -

E-mail address: -   Telephone #: -

---

[6] **Please complete this section**, even if the business, government agency, organization, or other entity that administers the Emissions Unit Programme Registry is the same as the organization described in **Part 2. "*1. Programme Representative Information*"**.

PART 3: EVIDENCE OF ADHERENCE TO SCOPE OF REGISTRY RESPONSIBILITIES

	Does the Programme Registry fully meet the objectives of any and all Programme provisions and procedures related to the Programme Registry that the Programme is required to have in place in the manner represented by the Programme in the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat and, if applicable[7], as acknowledged by the Programme in the signed "Programme acceptance to terms of eligibility for inclusion in the ICAO document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*"?	☒ YES
	Describe how the registry ensures its ability to implement these provisions:	
	The ICR registration platform is administrated by Loftslagsskrá Íslands ehf. All procedures and amendments to requirements established by the ICR program are incorporated in the functions of the registry. The registry platform is developed by Global Environmental Markets Pty Ltd (GEM), and supports all process requirements as they are outlined in the ICR Process Requirements and are based on other ICR documentation. Currently, the registry platform meets all provisions required as determined by ICR and GEM.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*	
7.1	ICR registry platform can be accessed from all internet connected computers from https://iceland.itmoregistry.net/ 	

7.2	Will the Programme Registry ensure that a CORSIA participant's request for a registry account will not be denied solely on the basis of the country in which the requestor is headquartered or based?	☒ YES
	Describe how the registry does or will implement this provision:	
	For the establishment of new accounts, ICR conducts KYC with all new applicants. All countries can be chosen in the application form from the website, and in the registry platform, countries of origin can be from all countries. The registry platform follows ISO 3166-1, and account holders are assigned a code representing their corresponding country. Further, the registry platforms allow for identifying account holders by provinces/states. However, if EU/international sanctions target the applicants' corresponding country of registration ICR will follow their limitations.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*	
	ICR registry platform is accessible from all internet-connected computers via www.carbonregistry.com and www.iceland.itmoregistry.net. The registration process is further outlined in the ICR Process Requirements available on the ICR website: www.carbonregistry.com/templates. The application form for establishing an account with ICR is available on the ICR website at https://carbonregistry.com/create-account/. Further user guidelines are available on the registry platform: https://iceland.itmoregistry.net/	

Create account

All Project Proponents, Validation/Verification Bodies, Market Participants, and General Users must apply for an appropriate account type. ICR conducts KYC checks and provides Account holders with login information when completed.

GUIDELINES

In order to complete the account opening, you must

1. complete this application form;
2. agree to the Terms and Conditions provided by ICR;
3. pay all applicable fees.

When completed ICR Admins reviews the application and requests further documentation in order to complete the KYC check. ICR will provide information on which documentation is needed and if further documentation is required during the KYC check.

When the KYC is completed ICR Admins will provide the contact user account details via email provided in the application.

Company Name (Legal Name) *

Company Registration Number *

Company Email *

Address *
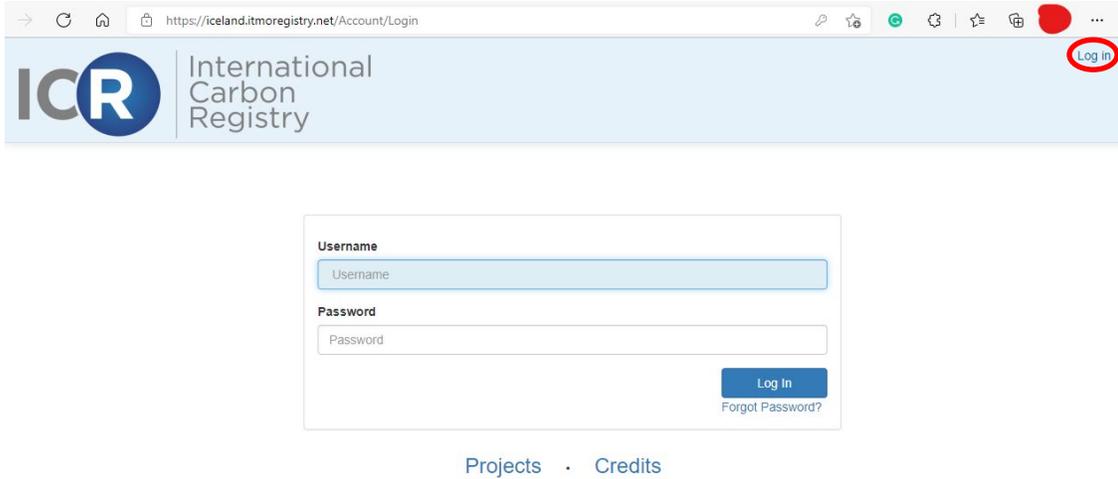
Figure 2: Users login from the registry platform site.

7.3	Will the Programme Registry (in the case of applicants to be assessed to determine their eligibility)/Does the Programme Registry (when the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council) identify / label its CORSIA eligible emissions units as defined in the ICAO Document "*CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units*"?	⊠ YES

		Describe how the registry does or will implements this provision:
		The ICR registry technology offers the ability to label credits with additional benefits. With this functionality, credits can easily be labeled as *"CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units"*
		In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*
		For the implementation of procedures on identifying and labeling credits with being "CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units" will be established with the approval of ICR as an approved GHG Program where inclusions and exclusions of activities and/or vintages will be reflected. *FYI: TAB would need an account with ICR to be able to access this site, thus any links cannot be provided at this point. ICR would be happy to accommodate this upon TABs request.*

Figure 3: Example of labeling credits

		Will the Programme Registry, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, designate the participant's cancellation of emissions units for the purpose of reconciling offsetting requirements under the CORSIA, including by compliance cycle?	☐ YES
7. 4		Describe how the registry does or will implement these provisions:	
		Market participant accounts and general user accounts have the permission to retire ICCs. A general user account will do retirement on its own behalf, but market participants can do so for third-party organizations.	

For initiating retirement, users do so from the credit section. From the action dialog, they choose to apply to retire credit. A dialogue will open that will need to be completed by entering the quantity of the credits being retired and the reason for the retirement. A notification pop-up will prompt for the confirmation of the retirement, the action cannot be undone. Upon completing the form, the credit's status is set to "Pending Retire". When conditions for retirement are met, the registry administrator can confirm the retirement and set the status to "Retired". Once retired, no further actions are possible against those credits when the registry admin has confirmed the retirement. Retired credits can be accessed in the public interface of the registry platform with information on the reason for retirement and the serial numbers of retired credits.

In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*.

FYI: TAB would need an account with ICR to be able to access these sites, thus any links cannot be provided at this point. ICR would be happy to accommodate this on TABs request.

Serial Number	Project Name	Participant Names	Project Type	Issua... Period Start Date	Date Of Action	Status	Qua...	Reg... Tran... Status	Rea...	Reti... Date	Cre...	Action
ICR-USA-001-48-2022-CC-1-000000000-000000199	48 - BioChar Global	Treci ehf. Contoso Ltd.	WasteHandlingDisposal	01/01/2022	15/02/2022	Retired	200		Offsetting emissions 2021	15/02/2022	ICR	-- Choose Action -- ∨
ICR-USA-001-48-2022-CC-1-000000200-000024999	48 - BioChar Global	Treci ehf. Contoso Ltd.	WasteHandlingDisposal	01/01/2022	15/02/2022	Active	24800				ICR	-- Choose Action -- ∨ -- Choose Action -- View Credit TX List/Transfer Credit Apply to Retire Credit Apply to Cancel Credit
ICR-USA-001-48-	48 -	Treci ehf.	WasteHan	01/01/20	15/02/20	Inactiv	25000				ICR	

Figure 4: Example of credit retirement (mockup)
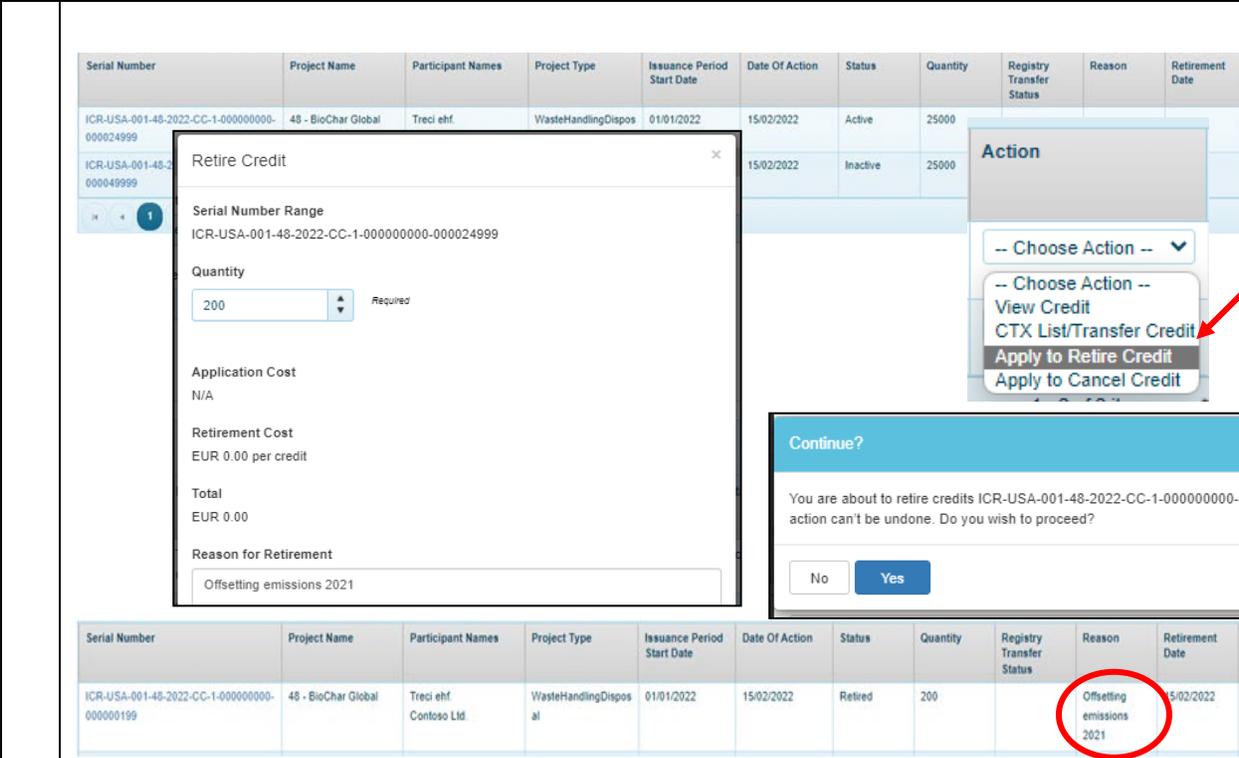
Figure 5: Mock up of retirement in the registry platform

The steps to retire credits is further described in the User guide available on the registry platform.

7.5	a. Will the Programme Registry, within 1 – 3 business days of receipt of formal instruction from a duly authorized representative of the owner of an account capable of holding and cancelling CORSIA Eligible Emission Units within the registry, and barring system downtime that is scheduled in advance or beyond the control of the registry administrator, make visible on the Programme Registry's public website the account owner's cancellations of CORSIA Eligible Emission Units as instructed.	☒ YES
	b. Will such cancellation information (row a) include all fields that are specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV?	☒ YES

Describe how the registry does or will implement these provisions:

As described in Table A5 Field 5 the processes of retirements of credits in the registry platform is conforming to the requirements.

Each block of credits is issued in batches and is represented by a serial number that identifies a quantity of carbon credits and underlying attributes. Credits can only be issued where the project has an "Issuance" status.

ICR uses the following scheme for credit identifiers:

COMPONENT	ORDER	TYPE	LENGTH	RANGE	COMMENT
Registry	1	Letter	6	Alpha 6	Fixed value. Unique registry identifier.

Project country	2	Letter	3	ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 Code	3 letter country code for project (e.g. Iceland is ICE).
Project country dialling code	3	Numeric	3	ISO 3166-1 Numeric	3 digit country code for project (e.g. Iceland is 354).
Project ID	4	Numeric	7	1-9999999	Registry assigned identifier for project, unique in registry.
Vintage (Year)	5	Numeric	4	0000-9999	The vintage year of the credits/ impacts are verified.
Type of credits	6	Letter	2	Alpha 2	E.G. CC is Carbon Credits.
Project Issue number	7	Numeric	7	1-9999999	Registry assigned identifier of issuances, unique for project.
Unit serial start	8	Numeric	9	0-999999999	Registry assigned range start for credits for the project.
Unit serial end	7	Numeric	9	0-999999999	Registry assigned range end for credits for the project

For example, ICR-ICE-354-40-2021-CC-1-000050000-000054999

1.   GHG Program: ICR
2.   Project Country: ICE
3.   Project Country Code: 354
4.   Registry Project ID: 40
5.   Vintage: 2021
6.   Credit Type: CC
7.   Project Issuance Number: 1
8.   Start Serial Number: 000050000
9.   End Serial Number: 000054999 (i.e. total 55,000 units in the vintage)

The retirement information provides the serial number reflecting the quantity retired, with the start and end of the numbering, date of retirement, reference to the GHG program and unit type, the host country.

Further, the credits are linked to the underlying project where further information can be accessed, e.g., methodology, location, documentation, crediting period, etc.

The registry account includes information on the account number, the information on the account owner, and the beneficiary of the retirement.

On the public site, all retirements are visible, with the following information:

-      Serial number
-      Start and end of the credit period
-      Project name and serial
-      Sector
-      Issuance date
-      Location

	- Project website - Retirement reason - Quantity
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*
	Home / Credit Management / View Credit **View Credit** **Credit Details** 	SerialNumber	ICR-USA-001-48-2022-CC-1-000000000-000000199	Issuance Date	15/02/2022
Credit Period Start	01/01/2022	Credit Period End	15/02/2022
Project Serial ID	Project 48 : BioChar Global (Jan 2022) , United States Of America	Project Name	BioChar Global
Project/Action Sector	Waste handling and disposal	Project Location	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Quantity	200	Project Website	www.biochar.com
Retirement Date	15/02/2022	Retirement Reason	Offsetting emissions 2021 | **Project Issuance History** | Id	Proponent	Serial number	Quantity	Start Date	End Date	Status
1	Treci ehf.	ICR-USA-001-48-2022-CC-1-000000000-000049999	50000	01/01/2022	15/02/2022	Inactive	 |◄ ◄ **1** ► ►| 20 ▼ items per page 1 - 1 of 1 items ↻ *Figure 6: Retirement view (mockup)* In the ICR Process Requirements accessible on the ICR website, documentation on the registration process can be found. Further information can be found in the User Guide available on the registry platform.

7.6	Will the Programme Registry, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, generate report(s) containing the information specified for this purpose in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV?	☒ YES
	Describe how the registry does or will implement this provision:	
	Account holders receive an automated email from the registry platform confirming the retirements of credits. That email is sent to the authorized representative of the account with a statement of the retirement. In the account settings in the registry, account holders can export reports (.xlsx) of their credit portfolio and their credit statuses. Further, account holders can refer to their retirements from unique links generated from the retirements.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme	

Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*

Information on the retirements is available from the public interface of the registry platform and detailed information from the registry account. Further information on the functionality is available in the User Guide in the registry platform.
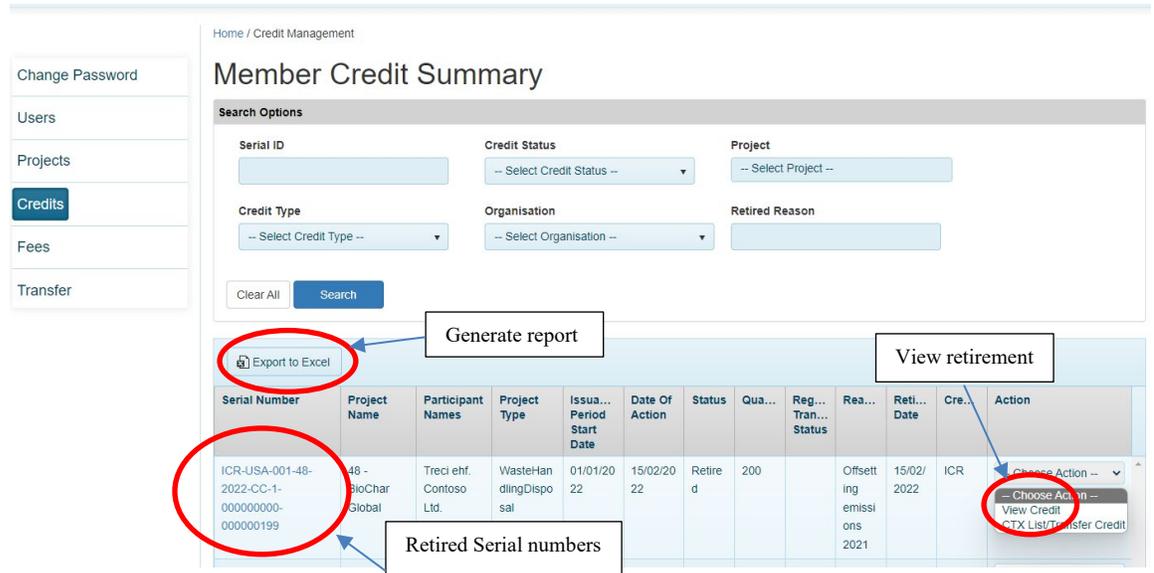

Figure 7: View and reporting of credits and retirements from registry account (mockup)

FYI: TAB would need an account with ICR to be able to access this site (see figure 7), thus any links cannot be provided at this point. ICR would be happy to accommodate this on TABs request.

7.7	a. Does the Programme Registry maintain robust security practices that ensure the integrity of, and authenticated and secure access to, the registry data of CORSIA participant account holders or participants' designees, and transaction events carried out by a user?	☒ YES
	b. Does the Programme Registry disclose documentation of such practices (row a) upon request?	☒ YES
	c. Does the Programme Registry utilize appropriate method(s) to authenticate the identity of each user accessing an account?	☒ YES
	d. Does the Programme Registry grant each user access only to the information and functions that a user is entitled to?	☒ YES
	e. Does the Programme Registry utilize appropriate method(s) to ensure that each event initiated by a user (i.e. transfer of units between accounts; cancellation/retirement of a unit, update of data, etc.) is an intentional transaction event confirmed by the user?	☒ YES
	f. Do such security features (rows a – e) meet and undergo periodic updates in accordance with industry best practice?	☒ YES
	Describe how the registry implements each provision in rows a – f:	

	a. The registry is hosted with Microsoft Azure which has robust security in place to protect the servers, databases, and applications. System Maintenance is performed by authenticated users who access the cloud-hosted applications and servers in order to maintain the application and infrastructure. Each user has a unique ID and 2 factor authentication is required to access the servers and databases to do maintenance activities. Further, the Registry Users are also assigned levels of access through their roles and the accounts they are assigned to. b. Security practices documentation can be disclosed upon request. c. Authentication via username and password with second factor authentication via email address or SMS d. Roles are created and maintained at the registry level and assigned to different account types within the registry. There are three levels of registry access; registry administrators, GHG programme level users and organisations. Each level has accounts assigned to that level and then users are assigned to those accounts. The role of the user assigned to an account determines what level of access the user has to either registry or any account contained with the registry and its projects and credits. e. The registry employs the 4 eyes practice whereby one registry administrator creates a task and another approves the task. Furthermore, the owner of the credits initiates an action ie to transfer to another registry account holder or to list on an exchange for sale and then they have to approve that task. Further, if a seller initiates the transfer of credits to another registry account holder, the buyer, then the seller initiates the transfer and then approves it, an email is sent from the registry to both the seller and the buyer and then the buyer logs into their registry account and views the credit transfer request and then approves it if they accept the credits being transferred to them, or they can decline the transfer if they wish. f. Current authentication meets industry best practices and is maintained and updated according to a daily, weekly, monthly, and annual schedule of completed tasks.
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*
	The registry user guide sets out guidelines on the application of the registry platform and is accessible for users in the live registry. Further information on the registry technology can be accessed via Global Environmental Markets website: https://www.gemglobal.com/

7.8	a. Will the Programme Registry, upon identifying any breach of Programme Registry data security or integrity that affects a CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, notify the CORSIA participant account holder or their designee?	☒ YES
	b. Will the Programme Registry, upon identifying any breach of Programme Registry data security or integrity that affects a CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, notify the Programme, which will inform and engage with the ICAO Secretariat on the matter in the same manner as required for material deviations from the Programme's application form?	☒ YES
	Describe how the registry does or will implement each provision in rows a and b:	
	a. Microsoft Azure Cloud infrastructure notifications are in place which warns of any breach to any of the servers and corrective action is immediately taken to rectify the breach and	

	advise the Registry owners key stakeholders of any such breach and what data was affected by this breach. b. Upon notification of the above the ICR registry administrators would notify any participants affected by this breach and the ICAO secretariat.
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*
	See Terms and Conditions and ICR Privacy Policy available on ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/

7.9	Does the Programme Registry ensure the irreversibility of emissions unit cancellations and the designation of the purpose of emissions units cancellations, as per the requirements contained in Annex 16, Volume IV, and ETM, Volume IV[8]?	☒ YES
	Describe how the registry implements these provisions:	
	The registry technology licensed from Global Environmental Markets doesn't allow reversal of retirement by default. Neither the registry administrator nor the registry account holder has the privileges to reverse retirements or cancellations. Before a retirement is confirmed, the account holder is warned that retirements cannot be reversed. Further, after the account holder has confirmed the retirement, ICR administrator must also confirm the retirement	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*	
	In the User Guide and in the ICR Process Requirements, the process of retirements is outlined. Further, as depicted in the figure after retirement and confirmation of the registry admin only option for interaction with retired credits are to view the retirement.	

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[8] Without prejudice to the aforementioned, such requirement would not prevent a Programme Registry from utilizing secure, time-bound and auditable methods for correcting unintentional user-entry errors.

Figure 8: Actions available for credit management after retirement (mockup)

FYI: TAB would need an account with ICR to be able to access this site (figure 8), thus any links cannot be provided at this point. ICR would be happy to accommodate this on TABs request.

7.10	a. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is presented in a user-friendly format?	☒ YES
	b. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is available at no cost and with no credentials required?	☒ YES
	c. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is capable of being searched based on data fields?	☒ YES
	d. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website can be downloaded in a machine-readable format, e.g., .xlsx?	☒ YES
	All information on retirements is readily available from the credit section from the public registry interface. There is no cost associated with accessing the information on the public registry, and users can access information in a user-friendly format without disclosing any credentials. In the credit section of the registry platform, credits can be searched by the serial id of the credits or the credit status, e.g. retired.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*.	

Figure 9: Public view of credits

https://iceland.itmoregistry.net/Public/Credits

7.11	a. Will the Programme Registry retain documents and data relevant to CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units and cancellations on an ongoing basis and for at least three years beyond the end date of the latest compliance period in which the emissions unit programme is determined to be eligible?	☒ YES
	b. Will the Programme Registry retain documents and data relevant to CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units and cancellations consistent with the Programme's long-term planning, including plans for possible dissolution?	☒ YES
	Describe how the registry does or will implement each provision in rows a and b:	
	All submitted documents and records are kept for a minimum of 7 years after the last retirement of credits issued and activated resulting from the project activities as outlined in the ICR Process Requirements. Further, ICR intends to keep records of issuances and retirements and will continue to disclose publicly without time limitations. In case of dissolution, it is expected that accounts will be closed, but all relevant information and data will be saved and continue to be publicly disclosed.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this *Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation.*	
	See further in section 4 in the ICR Process Requirements available on ICR website: https://carbonregistry.com/templates/	