

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

**Application Form for Emissions Unit Programmes**

**(Version 4, January 2022)**

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## **SECTION I: ABOUT THIS ASSESSMENT**

### **Background**

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

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

In March 2019, the ICAO Council unanimously approved the ICAO Document *CORSA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria* for use by TAB in undertaking its tasks<sup>1</sup>. TAB's assessment of emissions units programmes is undertaken annually<sup>2</sup>. ICAO Council decisions that take account of these recommendations are contained in the ICAO Document *CORSA Eligible Emissions Units*<sup>3</sup>.

ICAO invites emissions unit programmes<sup>4</sup> 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 CORSA, 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<sup>5</sup> they wish to submit for, or exclude from, TAB's assessment.

CORSA Eligible Emissions Units Programmes must also complete Appendix D of this application, "*Emissions*

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

<sup>2</sup> Recommendations from 2019 TAB assessment: <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSA/Pages/TAB2019.aspx>

Recommendations from 2020 TAB assessment: <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSA/Pages/TAB2020.aspx>

Recommendations from 2021 assessment: <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSA/Pages/TAB2021.aspx>

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

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

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

*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](mailto: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.

- 1) **Written summary responses:** 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..
- 2) **Supporting evidence:** 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) **Programme revisions:** Where the programme has any plans to revise the programme (e.g., its policies, procedures, measures, tracking systems, governance or legal arrangements), including to enhance consistency with a given criterion or guideline, please provide the following information in response to any and all relevant form question(s):

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

#### **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<sup>6</sup>. **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

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<sup>6</sup> Note that any applicant may use different terminology. For example, a programme may refer to a “methodology” as a protocol or framework.

the EUC, through the ICAO CORSIA website, for consideration by the TAB in its assessment.

## **SECTION III: APPLICATION FORM**

### **PART 1: General information**

#### **A. Programme Information**

Programme name: [SOCIALCARBON Standard](#)

Administering Organization<sup>7</sup>: [Social Carbon Foundation](#)

Official mailing address: [Kemp House, 160 City Road, London, United Kingdom, EC1V 2NX](#)

Telephone #: [+55 11 99237-2045](#)

Official web address: [www.socialcarbon.org](#)

#### **B. Programme Administrator Information**

Full name and title: [Dr Divaldo Rezende](#)

Employer / Company (*if not programme*): [Social Carbon Foundation](#)

E-mail address: [divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org](mailto:divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org) Telephone #: [+55 11 99237-2045](#)

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

Full name and title: [Dr Divaldo Rezende](#)

Employer / Company (*if not programme*): [Social Carbon Foundation](#)

E-mail address: [divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org](mailto:divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org) Telephone #: [+55 11 99237-2045](#)

#### **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:

[Dr Divaldo Rezende – Chairman / interim CEO](#)

[Dr Stefano Merlin – Trustee](#)

[Dr Amadeu Soares – Trustee](#)

[Yara Fernandez – Operations](#)

[Julia Batista – Operations](#)

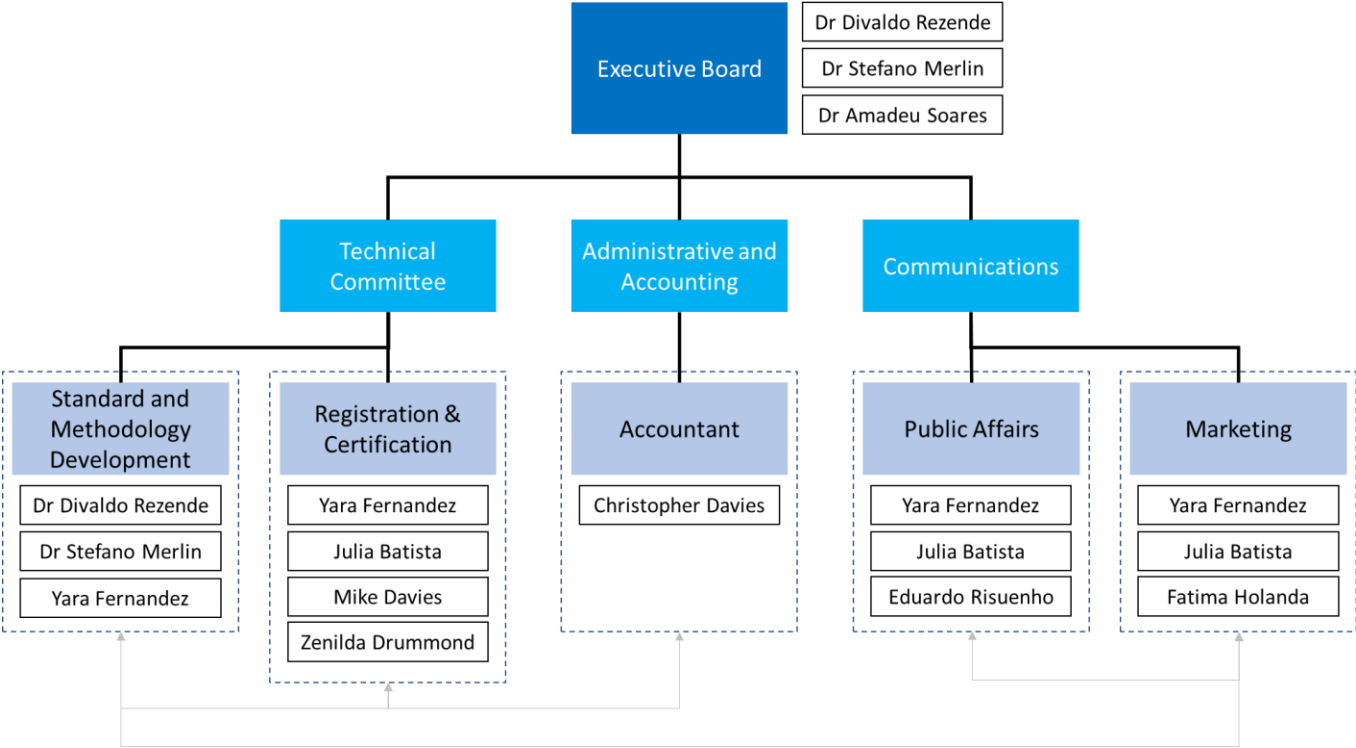
Provide an organization chart (in the space below or as an attachment) that illustrates, or otherwise describes, the

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<sup>7</sup> Name of the business, government agency, organization, or other entity that administers the Emissions Unit Programme, *if different from "Programme Name"*.



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.



The Social Carbon Foundation has an organizational structure designed for flexibility and scalability. Counting on the excellence of those who make up the team, the overall performance of the organisation includes programming, execution, analysis, and evaluation, generating confidence, and seeking continued success. Social Carbon Foundation's corporate body is composed of:

**Executive Board:** The Executive Board is in charge of the strategic orientation of the company and the control of the effectiveness of the governance practices. The Board is made up of several directors that have industry leading experience in the carbon markets, climate change and biology. Each director has the ability to make independent judgments on matters within their competence. The Executive Board is also responsible for overseeing the information process and communications, and has the power to propose the creation of specialized committees to support the development or review of new methodologies and the growth of the SOCIALCARBON Standard. When committees are proposed and constituted, the Board will clearly define the composition, functions, and procedures related to the development of their tasks.

The Executive Board should support direction, and related committees, in making decisions about the development of the SOCIALCARBON Standard, including the design, and development or approval of new methodologies for quantifying GHG reductions or removals. Based on accurate and timely information, the Board of Directors shall carry out periodic evaluations, both of their results and the company's performance, and estimate whether the team has the relevant knowledge and skills.

At present Dr Divaldo Rezende is also acting as the interim CEO of the organization on a voluntary basis, until an appropriate replacement has been identified. Whilst acting as CEO Divaldo is responsible for managing, administering and legally represents the Social Carbon Foundation before third parties. He acts as the key link between the Board of Directors and operational team.

**Technical Committee:** The Technical Committee (which actively brings in Subject Matter Experts when required) is responsible for identifying, and assess the opportunity for new methodologies that have GHG mitigation potential, whilst also reviewing methodologies developed by 3<sup>rd</sup> parties that have submitted applications for approval under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. In some circumstances the committee, along with relevant 3<sup>rd</sup> parties that are subject matter experts in the topic of concern, may co-develop new methodologies to be approved under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. Within this scope, this Committee is responsible for:

- Developing and providing guidelines for methodology development under the SOCIALCARBON Standard
- Reviewing and approving new methodologies submitted for approval under the SOCIALCARBON Standard
- Support the improvement of the SOCIALCARBON Standard and the rules and procedures
- Support the technical development of methodologies for the quantification of GHG reductions or removals within the sectors and project types eligible under the SOCIALCARBON Standard
- Periodically review Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) to ensure both the requirements established for the SOCIALCARBON Standard and the rules defined in sectoral, national, or international standards are met.

**Administrative and Accounting:** This function is responsible for managing the human and financial resources of the Social Carbon Foundation. It is in charge of planning and supervision of issues related to financial planning, administrative record-keeping, invoicing, staff relations, and company logistics.

It is also in charge of accounting management and tax management and settlement. Among its functions are keeping a record and control of the documentation related to that purpose, applying everything required by the company in tax matters.

**Communications:** The role of the communications area is to lead the communications activities of the SOCIALCARBON Standard, both internally and externally. In fulfilling its function, the communications area establishes the content and means of communication, ensuring coherence and consistency with its communication objectives and codes. Likewise, it considers the particularities of the intended users and interested parties.

## **PART 2: Programme summary**

Provide a summary description of your programme

Developed in 2005 in Tocantins, Brazil the SOCIALCARBON Standard was created by Ecologica Institute, a Civil Society Organisation of Public Interest (OSCIP). The SOCIALCARBON Standard was designed during the implementation of Brazil's first carbon sequestration project in the Bananal Island, with the differential of ensuring

community involvement in the initiative. Since 2022, SOCIALCARBON has been managed by the Social Carbon Foundation, a UK Charitable organisation with the mission to act in mitigating the effects of climate change through scientific research, environmental conservation, and community-based sustainability activities.

Since 2022, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has transitioned from a co-benefits standard to a full standard for nature-based solutions. We believe that climate action and nature-based solutions must include the participation of the local people or they will not be sustainable in the long-term. The transition of the SOCIALCARBON Standard into a full standard for nature-based solutions further supports our mission of scaling local action against biodiversity loss and climate change, but on a global scale. To enable this vision to become a reality, the Social Carbon Foundation develops high quality standards to facilitate market-driven mechanisms that accelerate the development of projects which deliver real results for our communities and the planet.

The SOCIALCARBON Standard provides the standard and framework for independent validation of projects and programs and verification of GHG emission reductions and removals, based on the ISO 14064-2:2006 and ISO 14064-3:2006 standards. The SOCIALCARBON Standard sets out rigorous rules and requirements for quantifying GHG emission reductions and removals to ensure that all emission reductions and removals verified under the program and issued as SCUs are real, measurable, additional, permanent, conservatively estimated, independently verified, uniquely numbered and transparently listed in a central registry.

### 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):

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

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

Provide *evidence*<sup>8</sup> 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*)

Methodologies available for use under the SOCIALCARBON Standard can be publicly viewed on the [SOCIALCARBON website](#). At present these are CDM methodologies.

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

The [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#) sets out the processes and procedures that must be followed in order to develop and approve new methodology elements (i.e., methodologies, modules and tools) and revisions to existing methodology elements under the SOCIALCARBON Standard.

New methodologies can be developed by the Social Carbon Foundation teams, however the majority of the time new methodology elements and revisions to existing methodology elements are developed by outside entities (i.e., methodology developers). The Social Carbon Foundation sets the requirements that methodologies must

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<sup>8</sup> 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*”.

meet in order to be approved under the SOCIALCARBON Standard, and methodology developers must draft their methodologies in accordance with those requirements. The full set of SOCIALCARBON methodology requirements are set out in Section 2.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#).

There are two processes by which new methodology elements and methodology element revisions can be approved under the SOCIALCARBON Standard: the methodology approval process and the streamlined methodology approval process. The methodology approval process is applicable to new methodology elements and substantive methodology element revisions; the streamlined methodology approval process is applicable to minor methodology elements/revisions. These two approval processes are further described below:

### **Methodology Approval Process**

The methodology approval process includes the evaluation and approval of a methodology concept by Social Carbon Foundation, a 30-day public comment period for the full draft methodology element, two independent assessments by properly accredited validation/verification bodies (VVBs), and final review and approval of the methodology by Social Carbon Foundation. Note that Social Carbon Foundation also reviews the methodology documentation prior to the public comment period and reviews the updated methodology documentation and assessment reports at the end of each VVB assessment. Specific procedures are set out in the sections of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#) identified below:

- The procedures and criteria by which Social Carbon Foundation evaluates methodology concepts are set out in Section 2.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#).
- The process by which methodologies are developed, submitted to Social Carbon Foundation, and posted for a 30-day public comment period are set out in Section 2.5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#).
- The process for the first and second assessments of the methodology by independent VVBs is set out in Section 2.6 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#). Note that the VVBs must meet the eligibility criteria set out in Section 2.7 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#) in order to conduct a methodology assessment.
- The process by which Social Carbon Foundation conducts a final review of the methodology and assessment reports, and approves a methodology under the SOCIALCARBON Standard, is set out in Section 2.7 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#).

### **Streamlined Methodology Approval Process**

If a methodology has already been developed and verified by two VVBs and approved under another GHG Program, the methodology may be eligible for fast track approval under the SOCIALCARBON Standard, as set out in Section 2.10 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#). Social Carbon Foundation determines on a case-by-case basis whether the streamlined approval process is appropriate.

In order to ensure all methodologies approved under the SOCIALCARBON Standard continue to reflect best practice and scientific consensus, Social Carbon Foundation may review any methodology at any time as set out in Section 2.11 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#). The results of a review may

determine that no further action is necessary, limited modifications are necessary, substantive revisions are required, or the methodology is fundamentally flawed. Where limited modifications or substantive revisions are required, Social Carbon Foundation will contact the methodology developer to update the methodology. Where it is determined the methodology is fundamentally flawed, the methodology will be withdrawn.

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

The SOCIALCARBON Standard’s current processes for developing methodologies are available publicly on the SOCIALCARBON website in the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#) document.

All methodologies, modules and tools approved under the SOCIALCARBON Standard are available publicly on the SOCIALCARBON website on the [methodologies](#) page. Additionally, note that a direct link to each methodology and module has been included within Appendix B: Programme Scope Information Request, submitted as a supplementary document to this application.

**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*)

As outlined in the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), standalone projects and grouped project are allowed under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. No jurisdictional-scale programs are currently allowed under the program.

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

SOCIALCARBON projects can be implemented worldwide provided they meet the eligibility requirements of both the methodology used and eligibility criteria for the SOCIALCARBON Standard. We accept all AFOLU CDM Methodologies and small-scale CDM methodologies that meet our additionality eligibility criteria. This includes renewable energy, fuel switch and clean cookstoves. The scope of the SOCIALCARBON Standard excludes projects that can reasonably be assumed to have generated GHG emissions primarily for the purpose of their subsequent reduction, removal or destruction. The SOCIALCARBON Standard also excludes the following project activities under the circumstances indicated in the table below. HDI standard for Human Development Index.

Activity:	Regional HDI value equals or is above 0.70		Regional HDI value <0.70	
	Large Scale¹	Small Scale¹	Large Scale	Small Scale
Activities that reduce hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23) emissions	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded

Grid-connected electricity generation using hydro power plants / units <sup>2</sup>	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	
Grid-connected electricity generation using wind, geothermal, or solar power plants/units	Excluded	Excluded		
Utilization of recovered waste heat for, inter alia, combined cycle electricity generation and the provision of heat for residential, commercial or industrial use	Excluded	Excluded		
Generation of electricity and/or thermal energy using biomass. This does not include efficiency improvements in thermal applications (e.g., cook stoves).	Excluded	Excluded		
Generation of electricity and/or thermal energy using fossil fuels, including activities that involve switching from a higher carbon content fuel to a lower carbon content fuel	Excluded	Excluded		
Replacement of electric lighting with more energy efficient electric lighting, such as the replacement of incandescent electrical bulbs with CFLs or LEDs	Excluded			
Installation and/or replacement of electricity transmission lines and/or energy efficient transformers	Excluded			

A summary of eligible offset activities is outlined in Appendix B.

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)

The [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) is a publicly available document that outlines the level of activities allowed under the SOCIALCARBON Standard and the eligibility criteria for each type of offset activity.

### Question 3.3. Offset credit issuance and retirement procedures

Are procedures in place defining how offset credits are... (Paragraph 2.3)	
a) issued?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) retired / cancelled?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) subject to discounting (if any)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

Are procedures in place defining... (Paragraph 2.3)	
d) the length of crediting period(s)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

e) whether crediting periods are renewable?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Provide evidence of the procedures referred to in a) through e) (if any, in the case of “c”), including their availability to the public:

All of the relevant policies and procedures described below are publicly available.

**a) Procedures for unit issuance and retirement/cancellation**

The [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#) document sets out the procedures for unit issuance and retirement/cancellation under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. Units issued under the SOCIALCARBON Standard are referred to as SOCIACARBON Units (SCUs). The procedures for issuance and retirement/cancellation of SCUs are described below:

- **Issuance:** The project proponent (of a SOCIALCARBON project, typically a private project developer) must provide the required issuance documentation to the BEF (see Section 3.4 of this application for further specification on how the SOCIALCARBON registry system operates, and the specific role of “BEFs”) in order to initiate the unit issuance process. Issuance documentation includes, at a minimum, a monitoring report prepared by the proponent, a verification report produced by an accredited VVB, and representations signed by the proponent and the VVB representing, among other things, full and exclusive right to the emission reductions or removals by the proponent and the accuracy of information in the project.

Issuance documentation is reviewed for completeness by the Social Carbon Foundation staff. The Social Carbon Foundation staff perform a more thorough technical “accuracy review” of the issuance documentation subsequent to the completeness reviews. Pending the positive conclusion of all relevant reviews of the issuance documentation and the proponent’s payment of the relevant program fees, SCUs are issued into the registry account by the entity indicated by the proponent.

SCU issuance procedures under the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) are set out in Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#).

- **Retirement/Cancellation:** SCUs may be “retired” or “cancelled”, each of which has a specific meaning under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. Whereas a retirement represents the final use of a SCU as an offset against an emission of a tonne of CO2 equivalent, a cancellation represents the removal of a SCU from circulation for purposes other than an offset, such as for the creation of an alternate unit under a different GHG crediting program. The SOCIALCARBON [Standard Definitions](#) document sets out further details on the definitions of these terms. The procedures for the retirement or cancellation of SCUs are set out in Section 3.6 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#).

**b) Procedures related to the duration and renewal of crediting periods**

The procedures related to the duration and renewal of crediting periods (defined in the SOCIALCARBON [Standard Definitions](#)) for projects are set out in Section 3.8 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). Under the SOCIALCARBON Standard, non-AFOLU projects have either a seven-year twice-renewable crediting period (for a maximum of 21



years) or a one ten-year fixed crediting period. This is chosen by the project proponent. AFOLU projects have crediting periods that can range between 20 and 100 years. In both instances (i.e., AFOLU and non-AFOLU), renewal of a project's crediting period requires a reassessment of the project's baseline scenario, demonstration of regulatory surplus and validation against the current version of the SOCIALCARBON Standard.

**c) Procedures related to unit discounting**

SCUs are not subject to any discounting with respect to their fungibility. SCU owners, programs, or other climate change efforts that accept SCUs may apply a discount at their own discretion. This is explicitly stated in Section 3.5.4(f) of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#).

**Question 3.4 Identification and Tracking**

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

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard utilizes an electronic registry system provided by [Biodiversity & Ecosystem Futures \(BEF\)](#)

Does the programme have procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries...:	
a) have the capability to transparently identify emissions units that are deemed ICAO-eligible, in all account types ? ( <i>Paragraph 2.4.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) identify, and facilitate tracking and transfer of, unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement? ( <i>Paragraphs 2.4 (a) and (d) and 2.4.4</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) identify unit status, including retirement / cancellation, and issuance status? ( <i>Paragraph 2.4.4</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) assign unique serial numbers to issued units? ( <i>Paragraphs 2.4 (b) and 2.4.5</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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? ( <i>Paragraph 2.4.5</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
f) are secure (i.e. that robust security provisions are in place)? ( <i>Paragraph 2.4 (c)</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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) Do the Program registries have the capability to designate the ICAO eligibility status of particular units?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has the capability to designate the ICAO eligibility status of particular units, and this can be done in one of two ways.

SCUs can be labeled with “additional certifications” if they meet the requirements of the ICAO eligibility criteria.

Another option to designate ICAO eligibility status of particular units would be to add to the SOCIALCARBON Registry a field that would enable users to select units eligible under CORSIA. This would be similar to the tick-boxes on the database that currently allow users to identify “Retired” and “Cancelled” SCUs, as indicated in the SCU section of the publicly available [SOCIALCARBON Registry](#) page.

**b) Do the Program registries identify and facilitate tracking and transfer of unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Registry System identifies and facilitates the tracking and transfer of unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement.

All issuances, retirements and transactions are aligned with the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) rules and requirements. All transaction events are executed by the registry account holder themselves, and automatically recorded on the BEF Blockchain to provide an immutable record of the event. Issuances require approval from a BEF before the transactional event can be executed.

The BEF Blockchain which records all issuances, unit ownership, retirements, transfers, cancellations automatically tracks and reconciliates all issued SCUs in real time.

Additional publicly available information with respect to the tracking and transfer of unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement is available on the SOCIALCARBON Registry and SOCIALCARBON Unit (SCU) webpages.

**c) Do the Program registries identify unit status, including retirement / cancellation, and issuance status?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard registries identify unit status, including retirement / cancellation, and issuance status.

All issuances, retirements and transactions are aligned with the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) rules and requirements. All transaction events are executed by the registry account holder themselves, and automatically recorded on the BEF Blockchain to provide an immutable record of the event. Issuances require approval from a BEF before the transactional event can be executed.

The BEF Blockchain which records all issuances, unit ownership, retirements, transfers, cancellations automatically tracks and reconciliates all issued SCUs in real time.

As set out in Section 3.6 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#), the SOCIALCARBON Registry displays the status of every SCU issued under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. SCUs may have a status of active, retired or cancelled. This is further evidenced by the following demonstration video: <https://youtu.be/zagIRUUF4NY>

**d) Do the Program registries assign unique serial numbers to issued units?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON registry assign unique serial numbers to issued units.

Specifically, Section 4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Guide](#) and Section 3.5.4(g) of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#) that SCU serial numbers are generated by the BEF Blockchain, which ensures the uniqueness of SCUs issued under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. Upon issuance of the units, a Serial Number (Transaction ID) for the event is produced by the BEF Blockchain providing a unique hash which can be used to trace the issuance on the BEF Blockchain. Each unit is its own token which is cryptographically recorded and unique on the BEF Blockchain. This eliminates the need for each individual unit to be assigned a serial number in a database as the Blockchain automatically tracks units and their ownership, without the risk of units being duplicated or replicated on the system.

**e) Do the Program registries identify in serialization, or designate on a public platform, each unique unit's**

**country and sector of origin, and vintage year?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard records the serial number of the issuance (which enables tracking of units), country and sector of origin, and vintage year for every unit issued. Specifically, the “Issuance details” pages of the SOCIALCARBON Registry outlines the above details for each unit issuance on the registry.

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

All data is recorded on the BEF Platform which adheres to the UNFCCC Security Requirements set out in Sections 9.2.1 to 9.2.4 of the Data Exchange Standards for Registry Systems Under the Kyoto Protocol. These standards include database and application backup specifications, a disaster recovery plan, security plans and application logging documentation. A full summary of the security policies and standards can be found in the Appendix D Form.

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? ( <i>Paragraph 2.4.6</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) ensure that, where such conflicts arise, they are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated? ( <i>Paragraph 2.4.6</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

Yes, the Social Carbon Foundation has sole responsibility for managing projects and units registered under the SOCIALCARBON Standard on the BEF Registry. As a result, The Social Carbon Foundation staff provide registry services directly to stakeholders using the Social Carbon Foundation Registry, utilising BEF’s registry technology. Given that The Social Carbon Foundation will be managing the Social Carbon Foundation Registry itself, Social Carbon Foundation policies for the prevention of conflict of interest will apply, and thus policies will continue to be in place to prevent Social Carbon Foundation staff from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of registry services, and to address and isolate such conflicts, should they arise.

Are provisions in place...	
a) ensuring the screening of requests for registry accounts? (Paragraph 2.4.7)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) restricting the programme registry (or registries) accounts to registered businesses and individuals? (Paragraph 2.4.7)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) ensuring the periodic audit or evaluation of registry compliance with security provisions? (Paragraph 2.4.8)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

- a) Registry accountholders must pass strict know-your-customer background checks performed by BEF prior to opening an account. The due diligence policy and process applied are Attachment 1.
- b) Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Registry System is limited to registered accountholders, which can be, incorporated businesses, non-profit organizations and other institutions that have applied for an account on the BEF Registry and have passed the Know-Your-Customer checks performed by the BEF team during the application process. Individuals may not open their own SOCIALCARBON registry accounts.
- c) The SOCIALCARBON registry agreement require certain security controls and processes that meet the requirements set out in the UNFCCC Security Requirements (see Clause 8 of the Registry Agreement between BEF and the Social Carbon Foundation submitted as Attachment 2). The UNFCCC Security Requirements themselves include audits of database and application backup plans. Under the Social Carbon Foundation Registry Agreement, the Social Carbon Foundation has the right to review documentation pertaining to the registries’ adherence to these security controls at any time (see Attachment 2).

**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)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) the underlying property aspects of a unit? (Paragraph 2.5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 SOCIALCARBON Standard defines and ensures the underlying attributes and property aspects of the units it issues.

Specifically, the underlying attributes of a SCU are defined by the principles in Section 3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Guide](#), which states that each SCU be real, measurable, permanent, additional, independently audited, unique, transparent, and conservative. These principles are upheld through the SOCIALCARBON project certification process.

With respect to property aspects, the publicly available SOCIALCARBON [Standard Definitions](#) defines a SOCIALCARBON Unit (SCU) as “A unit issued by and held in the SOCIALCARBON registry representing the right of an accountholder in whose account the unit is recorded to claim the achievement of a GHG emission reduction or removal in an amount of one (1) metric tonne of CO2 equivalent that has been verified by a validation/verification body in accordance with the SOCIALCARBON Standard rules.” The definition goes on to state that “Recordation of a SCU in the account of the holder at the SOCIALCARBON registry is prima facie evidence of that holder’s entitlement to that SCU”.

### Question 3.6 Validation and verification procedures

Are standards, requirements, and procedures in place for... ( <i>Paragraph 2.6</i> )	
a) the validation of activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) the verification of emissions reductions?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) the accreditation of validators?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) the accreditation of verifiers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

#### **a + b) Are standards, requirements, and procedures in place for validation and verification**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has standards and procedures in place for validation and verification processes. Specifically, the SOCIALCARBON rules for validation and verification processes are set out in Section 4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). These rules require all projects to undergo validation (i.e., an independent assessment by a VVB that determines whether the project complies with the SOCIALCARBON rules) and verification (i.e., a periodic ex-post independent assessment by a VVB of the GHG emission reductions and removals that have occurred as a result of the project during the monitoring period). Validation and verification activities must be carried out in conformance with ISO 14064-3 and ISO 14065. VVBs may only conduct validation/verification activities for project activities for which they have demonstrated competency as determined during their accreditation process.

#### **c + d) Are standards and procedures in place for validator and verifier accreditation?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has standards and procedures in place for validator and verifier accreditation. Specifically, the SOCIALCARBON rules for accreditation of validation/verification bodies are set out in Section 5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Guide](#). In particular, VVBs must be accredited via one of two pathways:

1. Accredited under ISO 14065 by an SOCIALCARBON-approved accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF).
2. Accredited under a SOCIALCARBON-approved GHG Program. Currently organizations approved as Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) under the UNFCCC’s Clean Development Mechanism are eligible. DOEs are accredited using the CDM Accreditation Standard which is based on ISO 14065.

Once organizations have provided the Social Carbon Foundation with proof of accreditation to at least one sectoral scope for validation and/or verification from one of the accreditation bodies identified above, VVBs are invited to apply for approval with the SOCIALCARBON Standard, which includes signing an agreement with The Social Carbon Foundation and payment of an annual fee as set out in the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Fee Schedule](#).

In addition to the above requirements, in order to be eligible to validate a project, a VVB must have completed at least five project validations under the relevant sectoral scope. Project validations can be under the SOCIALCARBON Standard or an approved GHG program and projects shall be registered under the applicable program.

**Question 3.7 Programme governance**

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

Provide evidence that this information is available to the public:  
 The SOCIALCARBON website has a page called '[Governance](#)' which publicly discloses who is responsible for the administration of the program. In addition, the Articles of Association, which are publicly visible on the SOCIALCARBON website disclose how decisions are made from a Governance perspective. Evidence can be found on the Articles of Association, page 6, clause 14 and also clauses 20, 21, 29, 31, 36, 38, 43, 46, 48, 57, 58 <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/620024a4b6fca156624ea1d0/1644176548525/Social+Carbon+-+Articles+of+Association.pdf>

Can the programme demonstrate that it has... ( <i>Paragraph 2.7.2</i> )	
a) been continuously governed for at least the last two years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) been continuously operational for at least the last two years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) a plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

d) a plan for possible responses to the dissolution of the programme in its current form?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Provide evidence of the activities, policies, and procedures referred to in a) through d):

a + b) The SOCIALCARBON Standard has been operating for 15 years. Historically a co-benefits standard endorsed by IETA and used alongside VCS and Gold Standard projects, as of 2022 SOCIALCARBON has transitioned to a full standard. As of 2022 all methodologies available under the SOCIALCARBON Standard are CDM approved methodologies. The procedure for project developers or VVBs has not changed when compared to the old Standard, the only difference is the documentation format and governing body. We therefore believe SOCIALCARBON meets the requirements of being continuously governed and operational for at least 2 years, given the procedures and governance has not changed for 15 years.

c + d) The Social Carbon Foundation is bound by clause 58 in its Articles of Association, which states that “The members of the charity may at any time before, and in expectation of, its dissolution resolve that any net assets of the charity after all its debts and liabilities have been paid, or provision has been made for them, shall on or before the dissolution of the charity be applied or transferred in any of the following ways: (a) directly for the Objects; or (b) by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or (c) to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.” Should the organization need to be dissolved, however, as the Articles of Association state, the directors of the charity may at any time before and in expectation of its dissolution resolve that any net assets of the charity after all its debts and liabilities have been paid”.

The Social Carbon Foundation has been established to administrate the SOCIALCARBON Standard for long-term, multi-decadal timeframes. The operating model and fee structure has been developed to ensure that the Governance body has sufficient annual income for long term sustainable operations.

Should the SOCIALCARBON Standard ever contract significantly, we are confident that we could continue to operate it at a minimal level with fees from the SOCIALCARBON Standard itself, as well as other resources at our disposal, including the reserve and other unrestricted revenues. Therefore, while there is a risk the SOCIALCARBON Standard could shrink significantly, we believe that such an event would not necessarily cause the organization to dissolve, and that we could sustain a minimal level of SOCIALCARBON Standard activities with program fees and other resources.

Another important consideration is the fact that the assets created under the SOCIALCARBON Standard (i.e., SCUs) will have long-term value, suggesting that if the organization is ever dissolved, there would be some entity that would be interested in and able to manage the small amount of work needed to keep the platform open and operating at a minimal level. Specifically, it is likely that existing projects could be transferred to another GHG crediting program, particularly given that CDM methodologies are exclusively being applied, which are transferrable to several existing GHG programs, including VCS and Gold Standard.

Are policies and robust procedures in place to...	
a) prevent the programme staff, board members, and management from having financial,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES



commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of programme services? ( <i>Paragraph 2.7.3</i> )	
b) ensure that, where such conflicts arise, they are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated? ( <i>Paragraph 2.7.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

a) All programme staff, board members and management must read and sign the Social Carbon Foundation’s Conflict of Interest Policy to prevent financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest.

This policy is publicly available on the SOCIALCARBON website: <https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/Social-Carbon-Conflict-of-Interest-Policy-Disclosure-Statement-Directors-Officers-2021-v11-sy2d.pdf>

b) As per the Social Carbon Foundation Articles of Association, all board members / Directors / Trustees must disclose any conflicts of interest and remove themselves from meetings and decision making where that conflict may impact decision making.

Evidence of this can be found on page 12, clause 45 of the Articles of Association, which is publicly available on the SOCIALCARBON website:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/620024a4b6fca156624ea1d0/1644176548525/Social+Carbon+-+Articles+of+Association.pdf>

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

Evidence has been attached.

### Question 3.8 Transparency and public participation provisions

Does the programme publicly disclose... ( <i>Paragraph 2.8</i> )	
a) what information is captured and made available to different stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) its local stakeholder consultation requirements (if applicable)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) its public comments provisions and requirements, and how they are considered (if applicable)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

a) **Does the Program publicly disclose what information is captured and made available to different stakeholders?**

Yes. Section 3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Guide](#) requires that “There must be sufficient and appropriate

public disclosure of GHG related information to allow intended users to make decisions with reasonable confidence.” Accordingly, publicly disclosed information related to the SOCIALCARBON Standard’s projects, SCUs and methodologies includes the following:

- **Project and SCU information:** The SOCIALCARBON Registry makes all project and SCU information publicly available, and it can be accessed via the BEF Website. In doing so, the SOCIALCARBON Registry tracks and makes publicly available information about every project, and SCU issued under the Standard, including but not limited to project documentation, location, methodology, unit vintages, serial numbers and issuance/retirement/cancellation dates. Per Section 3.4.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), all information in SOCIALCARBON project documents shall be presumed to be available for public review except for information assessed by a VVB to meet the definition of “commercially sensitive information”, as defined in the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Definitions](#). Per Section 3.3.6 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#) the proponent may protect commercially sensitive information by uploading a public project description and separate private documents to the SOCIALCARBON Registry.
- **Methodology information:** Methodologies developed under the SOCIALCARBON Standard are publicly available on The Social Carbon Foundation’s [methodologies webpage](#) along with the assessment reports prepared by the validation/verification bodies (VVBs) that reviewed the methodology during its development (if created by a third party and not the Social Carbon Foundation). Note that the SOCIALCARBON Standard also accepts projects that apply methodologies developed under approved programs, which include the CDM. Therefore, while not all SOCIALCARBON projects apply methodologies that have been developed under the SOCIALCARBON Standard, The Social Carbon Foundation provides links to these other methodologies on its website and the SOCIALCARBON Registry indicates where a non-SOCIALCARBON methodology is used.

b) **Does the Program publicly disclose its local stakeholder consultation requirements?**

Yes, Sections 3.18.2 - 3.18.4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) publicly disclose the SOCIALCARBON Standard’s local stakeholder consultation requirements. Public reporting of each projects’ compliance with the local stakeholder consultation requirements is reported in Section 2.1 of the [SOCIALCARBON Project Description Template](#), Section 3.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Validation Report Template](#), Section 2.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Monitoring Report Template](#) and Section 4.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Verification Report Template](#).

c) **Does the Program publicly disclose its public comments provisions and requirements, and how they are considered?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has public comment provisions for methodologies developed under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. These provisions are summarized below.

- **Methodologies:** The SOCIALCARBON Standard’s public comment provisions for methodologies, including how comments are considered, are publicly available in Section 2.5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#). Methodologies are subject to a 30-day public comment period prior to assessment by a VVB and the methodology developer must take due account of comments received.

Does the programme conduct public comment periods relating to... ( <i>Paragraph 2.8</i> )	
a) methodologies, protocols, or frameworks under development?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) activities seeking registration or approval?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) operational activities (e.g., ongoing stakeholder feedback)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) additions or revisions to programme procedures or rulesets?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

The SOCIALCARBON Standard has public comment provisions for methodologies developed under the SOCIALCARBON Standard. These provisions are summarized below.

- Methodologies: The SOCIALCARBON Standard’s public comment provisions for methodologies, including how comments are considered, are publicly available in Section 2.5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Approval Process](#). Methodologies are subject to a 30-day public comment period prior to assessment by a VVB and the methodology developer must take due account of comments received.

In addition, the SOCIALCARBON Standard conducts public comment periods on all major revisions to the program requirements. New versions of the SOCIALCARBON Standard, as a result of major edition updates, undergo a comprehensive public stakeholder consultation process that is to be announced on the SOCIALCARBON website and to SOCIALCARBON stakeholders.

### Question 3.9 Safeguards system

Are safeguards in place to address... ( <i>Paragraph 2.9</i> )	
a) environmental risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) social risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

Summarize and provide evidence of the safeguards referred to in a) and b), including their availability to the public: The SOCIALCARBON Standard has safeguards in place to address environmental and social risks for projects. The relevant policies and procedures for safeguards are publicly available in Section 3.18 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) for projects. For projects, 47 safeguards are in place which projects must evidence their compliance with. The safeguards cover the following topics: Human Rights, Gender Equality, Health and Safety, Cultural and Historical Heritage, Forced Displacement, Land Tenure and rights, Indigenous Peoples, Corruption, Labour, Financial Sustainability, Climate, Natural Resources, Pollution and Waste Management, Pesticides and Fertilizers, Food.

### Question 3.10 Sustainable development criteria

Does the programme use sustainable development criteria? ( <i>Paragraph 2.10</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
Does the programme have provisions for monitoring, reporting and verification in accordance with these criteria? ( <i>Paragraph 2.10</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

Project proponents are required to describe how the project contributes to achieving any nationally stated sustainable development priorities, including any provisions for monitoring and reporting same. This includes documenting the Sustainable Development Goals contributed by the projects, indicators used to measure and track the project's progress.

This requirement is publicly available in Section 6 of the [SOCIALCARBON Project Description Template](#) and Section 6 of the [SOCIALCARBON Monitoring Report Template](#) VVBs are required to identify, discuss and justify conclusions regarding the sustainable development contributions of the project within their auditing documentation. This requirement is publicly available in Section 4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Validation Report Template](#) and Section 5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Verification Report Template](#).

### Question 3.11 Avoidance of double counting, issuance and claiming

Does the Programme provide information on how it addresses double counting, issuance and claiming in the context of evolving national and international regimes for carbon markets and emissions trading? ( <i>Paragraph 2.11</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the information referred to above, including its availability to the public:

As per the document [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), projects must demonstrate that no other projects are operating in the same project boundary that could pose a risk to doubling counting. In addition, as SOCIALCARBON plans to also provide REDD+ methodologies in the future, guidance has been provided for future project developers on how they can manage their project with jurisdictional programs to prevent double counting. This guidance is called [Jurisdictional and nested REDD+](#).

**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 Appendix A “Supplementary Information for Assessment of Emissions Unit Programmes”.

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

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

**Question 4.1 Are additional**

Do the Programme’s carbon offsets... ( <i>Paragraph 3.1</i> )	
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard rules require additionality and baseline-setting to be assessed by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity, and are also reviewed by Social Carbon Foundation staff. More specifically the SOCIALCARBON Standard rules require projects to demonstrate additionality and set an appropriate baseline in accordance with the applied methodology (Section 3.12 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), respectively).

In addition, all SOCIALCARBON projects are required to complete “validation”, which is an assessment carried out by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity (referred to as a “validation/verification body (VVB)” under the SOCIALCARBON Standard) to determine whether the project complies with the SOCIALCARBON rules (Section 4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#)).

Accordingly, project additionality and baseline-setting will be assessed by an accredited and independent third-party VVB as part of the validation process (Section 3.1.8 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance](#)

[Process](#)). Finally, Social Carbon Foundation staff review all projects’ additionality and baseline-setting when projects request registration (Section 3.1.11 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#)).

Is additionality and baseline-setting... ( <i>Paragraph 3.1</i> )	
a) assessed by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) reviewed by the programme?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

Yes, for project additionality, the SOCIALCARBON Standard utilizes a number of the methods cited in Section 3.1.8 in the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#). Specifically, Section 2.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) requires each project methodology to establish a procedure for demonstrating and assessing additionality. The SOCIALCARBON Standard identifies project method as the primary assessment of additionality: A project-specific approach that considers whether the project faces return on investment or technological barriers, and whether the project is common practice.

Note that, regardless of which approach above is followed, all SOCIALCARBON projects are required to demonstrate regulatory surplus as set out in Sections 3.5.12, 3.8, 3.8.7 and 3.12.3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#).

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

- Barrier analysis
- Common practice / market penetration analysis
- Investment, cost, or other financial analysis
- Performance standards / benchmarks
- Legal or regulatory additionality analysis (as defined in *Paragraph 3.1*)

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

Given all current methodologies accepted are CDM methodologies, project developers are required to use the CDM additionality tools and procedures to demonstrate additionality.

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*)

Not applicable.

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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.1</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
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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:

No project is determined to be automatically additional.

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*)

CDM has been operating since 2004, of which several voluntary carbon standards have utilized the methodologies and additionality requirements and tools developed to supplement their own Standards. Given the large number of projects that have used the Additionality tools and methodologies, we can provide reasonable assurance that projects under the SOCIALCARBON Standard are additional.

#### Question 4.2 Are based on a realistic and credible baseline

Are procedures in place to... ( <i>Paragraph 3.2</i> )	
a) issue emissions units against realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline estimations of emissions?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) publicly disclose baselines and underlying assumptions?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has procedures in place to ensure that all SCUs are issued against realistic, defensible, and conservative baselines.

#### **Project Baselines**

Specifically, Section 3.1.3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) requires that all projects must apply methodologies eligible under the SOCIALCARBON Standard, which must meet the requirements set out in Section 4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). In particular, all methodologies must establish criteria and procedures for identifying credible, alternative baseline scenarios, and determining the most plausible scenario, as set out in Section 3.11 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). Methodologies must take into account the following when developing procedures for determining the baseline scenario:

1. The identified GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs;
2. Existing and alternative project types, activities and technologies providing equivalent type and level of activity of products or services to the project;

3. Data availability, reliability and limitations; and
4. Other relevant information concerning present or future conditions, such as legislative, technical, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, geographic, site-specific and temporal assumptions or projections.

The above requirements are in line with Section 5.4 of ISO 14064-2:2013, Greenhouse gases - Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project-level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements, and ensure that SOCIALCARBON Standard methodologies include procedures for determining realistic, defensible, and conservative estimates of baseline emissions.

Projects are then required to apply an eligible methodology, and must describe the identified baseline scenario within the project description per Section 3.11 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). This project description is made publicly available on the SOCIALCARBON Registry and must include all underlying assumptions in respect of establishing the baseline scenario in line with the provisions set out by the applied methodology.

Finally, in order to register the project with the SOCIALCARBON Standard, all projects must be validated as stated in Section 4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) whereby a project undergoes an independent assessment by a properly accredited VVB. This validation determines whether the project complies with the SOCIALCARBON rules, including appropriate application of the methodology and the determination of the baseline scenario, including any underlying assumptions. The VVB’s assessment and ultimate conclusions regarding the baseline scenario and underlying assumptions are then described in a validation report, which is also made publicly available on the SOCIALCARBON Registry.

AFOLU projects must also conduct a non-permanence risk report at validation and per verification. This report results in the risk rating of the project and buffer units that must be deducted from the project’s eligible issuance total. This increases conservativeness further.

Are procedures in place to ensure that <i>methods of developing baselines</i> , including modelling, benchmarking or the use of historical data, use assumptions, methodologies, and values do not over-estimate mitigation from an activity? ( <i>Paragraph 3.2.2</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has 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.

Specifically, Section 4.11.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) sets out the requirements that all project methodologies approved under the SOCIALCARBON Standard must meet, including requirements to ensure that methodologies do not overestimate mitigation from activities.



In particular, Section 4.1.4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Requirements](#) requires that methodologies include a comparative assessment of the project and its alternatives in order to identify the baseline scenario. Section 4.4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Requirements](#) set out requirements where methodologies utilize modeling and default factors, respectively. Further, methodologies must be guided by the principles set out in Section 2.4.1 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Requirements](#), one of which is conservativeness. Additionally, Section 3.9.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) requires that, where uncertain data and information are relied upon, conservative values shall be selected that ensure that the quantification does not lead to an overestimation of net GHG emission reductions or removals. Lastly, Section 3.11.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) requires baseline scenarios, including all assumptions, values and procedures, to be selected to ensure GHG emission reductions and removals are not overestimated.

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

Specifically, Sections 3.2.7 and 3.8.7 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) requires projects to reassess their baseline during project crediting period renewal. This reassessment will determine whether a project can continue to apply the baseline scenario and underlying assumptions as determined at validation, or whether the baseline scenario needs to be updated.

**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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification? ( <i>Paragraph 3.3.2</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) the results of validation and verification are made publicly available? ( <i>Paragraph 3.3.2</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
d) monitoring, measuring, and reporting of both activities and the resulting mitigation is conducted at <i>specified intervals</i> throughout the duration of the crediting period? ( <i>Paragraph 3.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
e) mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity? ( <i>Paragraph 3.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
f) <i>ex-post</i> verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance of emissions units? ( <i>Paragraph 3.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

**a) Are procedures in place to ensure that emissions units are based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods/protocols?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures that ensure emissions units are based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods/protocols.

Specifically, Section 3.1.3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) requires all projects to apply an eligible SOCIALCARBON methodology. SOCIALCARBON methodologies set out the procedures for determining the baseline scenario, and the procedures for the monitoring and measurement of the appropriate data and parameters for a given project activity, including a full and transparent estimation of uncertainty. These methodologies also set out the quantification methods for baseline, project and leakage emissions, which are ultimately used to determine the net emission reductions or removals of a project. The requirements for methodologies are set out in Section 2.4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Methodology Requirements](#).

The above requirements are based on international best practice for GHG quantification, and are designed to ensure that SOCIALCARBON project methodologies adhere to valid quantification methods which lead to accurate measurements of emissions.

**b) Are procedures in place to ensure that validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures that ensure validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification.

Specifically, Section 4.1.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) requires that validation occur before the first verification, or at the same time as the first verification

**c) Are procedures in place to ensure that results of validation and verification are made publicly available?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures that ensure results of validation and verification are made publicly available.

Specifically, Sections 4.1.5 and 4.1.13 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) require VVBs to submit validation and verification reports describing the validation/verification process, any findings raised during validation/verification and their resolutions, and the conclusions reached by the VVB. The validation and verification reports are submitted by the proponent at the time of registration and issuance to be posted as public documents to the project record on the SOCIALCARBON Registry, as set out in Sections 3.5.2 and 3.5.4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#).

**d) Are procedures in place 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?**

The SOCIALCARBON rules do not require project proponents to monitor, measure, and report activities and the resulting GHG emission reductions and/or removals at specified intervals throughout the project crediting period. This is due to the variability in eligible project activities, project sizes, and ultimately the varying resulting emission reductions and removals of SOCIALCARBON projects which may impact a project developer's ability to pay for a

third-party auditor to review the project. As such, the SOCIALCARBON rules allow flexibility for project proponents to determine when it is economically feasible to report and verify any emission reductions and removals generated.

Notwithstanding this flexibility, it is important to note that where the applied methodology sets out requirements for monitoring or calibration at specified intervals, such requirements must be followed. Unlike other Voluntary Carbon Standards, Buffer stocks are permanently cancelled, further increasing the conservativeness of the units and reducing the risk of reversals.

**e) Are procedures in place to ensure that mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures that ensure mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity.

Specifically, Section 5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Guide](#) requires that verification be conducted by a VVB that meets SOCIALCARBON eligibility requirements before projects are eligible to request issuance of SCUs. As discussed in Section 3.6 (Validation and verification procedures) of this form above, VVBs must be accredited to ISO 14065 by an approved IAF member, or by the UNFCCC as a DOE. Such requirements ensure that mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity.

**f) Are procedures in place to ensure that ex-post verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance of emissions units?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures that ensure ex-post verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance of emissions units. Specifically, Section 3.5 of the [SOCIALCARBON Registration and Issuance Process](#) requires that verification of the emission reductions and removals that have occurred (i.e., ex post) be conducted by an independent VVB before projects are eligible to request issuance of SCUs. Section 2.6.1 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) further states that SCUs shall not be issued under the SOCIALCARBON Standard for GHG emission reductions and removals that have not been verified.

Are provisions in place... ( <i>Paragraph 3.3.3</i> )	
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) to address and isolate such conflicts, should they arise?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

**a) Are 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 Program and the activities it supports?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes provisions to manage and/or prevent conflicts of interest between accredited third-party(ies) performing the validation and/or verification procedures, and the Program and the activities it supports.

Specifically, as discussed in Section 3.6 (Validation and verification procedures) of this form above, VVBs must be accredited to ISO 14065 by an approved IAF member or the CDM Accreditation Standard, the latter of which is based on ISO 14065. Both of these standards set out requirements for VVBs to have in place policies and procedures to assess conflict of interest. These policies and procedures are assessed during accreditation, by either the IAF member or the UNFCCC. Additionally, these policies are reviewed periodically by the relevant accreditation body as part of the monitoring and surveillance of SOCIALCARBON VVB accreditation.

**b) Are provisions in place requiring accredited third-party(ies) to disclose any conflict of interest?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes provisions requiring accredited third-party(ies) to disclose any conflicts of interest. Through incorporation by reference of ISO 14065 and the CDM Accreditation Standard, VVBs are required to assess conflicts of interest and provide a statement, and avoid unacceptable conflicts of interest.

**c) Are provisions in place to address and isolate such conflicts, should they arise?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes provisions which serve to address and isolate such conflicts, should they arise, per the accreditation requirements described above. Specifically, as discussed in Section 3.6 (Validation and verification procedures) of this form above, VVBs must be accredited to ISO 14065 by an approved IAF member or the CDM Accreditation Standard, the latter of which is based on ISO 14065. Both of these standards require that VVBs isolate and address such conflicts.

Are procedures in place requiring that... ( <i>Paragraph 3.3.4</i> )	
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

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) Are 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?**

Yes, section 3.8 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) sets out the requirements with respect to the renewal of project crediting periods and what that means for the baseline a project can use going forward.

Specifically, projects must demonstrate that the initial scenario is still valid, or must otherwise update the baseline scenario based on prevailing circumstances at the time of crediting period renewal.

**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?**

The issuance of units outside the allowable number of years between verification events is not permitted.

Are procedures in place to transparently identify units that are issued <i>ex ante</i> and thus ineligible for use in the CORSIA? (Paragraph 3.3.5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
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Provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:  
The SOCIALCARBON Standard does not allow for units to be issued ex-ante.

**Question 4.4 Have a clear and transparent chain of custody**

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

**Question 4.5 Represent permanent emissions reductions**

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

The SOCIALCARBON Standard’s Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector presents a potential risk of reversal of emission reductions, avoidance, or carbon sequestration. However, these risks are addressed per the SOCIALCARBON rules, as elaborated in the sections below.

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

The minimum scale of reversal for which the SOCIALCARBON Standard provisions require a response is a loss of five percent of previously verified emission reductions and removals. This requirement is set out under the SOCIALCARBON requirements for reporting of loss events. Loss events are defined in the SOCIALCARBON Standard Definitions as a “loss of five percent of previously verified emission reductions and removals”.

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, <i>inter alia</i> , any potential causes, relative scale, and relative likelihood of reversals? (Paragraph 3.5.2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) monitor identified risks of reversals? (Paragraph 3.5.3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) mitigate identified risks of reversals? (Paragraph 3.5.3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

d) ensure full compensation for material reversals of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA? ( <i>Paragraph 3.5.4</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through d):

**a) Are procedures / provisions in place to require and support these activities to undertake a risk assessment that accounts for, inter alia, any potential causes, relative scale, and relative likelihood of reversals?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures to require and support these activities to undertake a risk assessment that accounts for, inter alia, any potential causes, relative scale, and relative likelihood of reversals. The risk assessment informs the contribution each project is required remove buffer credits from the eligible issuance amount, these buffer units serve to ensure the permanence of the credited emission reductions and/or removals. While other credible risk management techniques for addressing non-permanence risk exist, the Social Carbon Foundation believes the buffer approach is the most workable and robust means of addressing reversals for market-based mechanisms such as CORSIA. Unlike other GHG Programs, SOCIALCARBON’s buffer stock approach ensure greater conservatism of units and reduces the risk of long term reversal, but cancelling the buffer units completely rather than use buffer pools. Project proponents of AFOLU projects are required to conduct a non-permanence risk assessment of their projects in accordance with the SOCIALCARBON Non-Permanence Risk Tool and complete a report using the Non-Permanence Risk Report template. The AFOLU risk tool provides guidance on how to conduct an analysis based on relevant risk factors. Based on project characteristics, natural risks and management practices, projects are evaluated against each risk factor and assigned a corresponding risk score. The sum of the project’s risk score determines the project’s required removal of verified emission reductions/removals from the eligible issuance amount, which are referred to as buffer credits. Buffer credits are never issued or sent to a pooled account, but removed from the eligible issuance amount, ensuring they are permanently excluded from eligible SOCIALCARBON Units. The cumulative number of buffer credits covers the potential losses/reversals of individual projects, thereby guaranteeing the permanence of all credits issued to projects.

**b) Are procedures / provisions in place to require and support these activities to monitor identified risks of reversals?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures to require and support these activities to monitor identified risks of reversals. Specifically, as stated in Section 2.7 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), AFOLU projects must prepare a non-permanence risk report at validation and at every verification. This requirement provides an incentive for proponents to monitor risk factors and reduce risks as a means of lowering the project’s risk score, and in turn, reduce the required volume of verified emission reductions which can be issued.

**c) Are procedures / provisions in place to require and support these activities to mitigate identified risks of reversals?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures to require and support these activities to mitigate identified risks of reversals. As outlined in the SOCIALCARBON Non-Permanence Risk Tool, most risk factor subcategories contain risk factor mitigation measures, which can lower the project’s risk score. This provides incentive for proponents to undertake reversal mitigation measures, thereby lowering the project’s risk score and the corresponding deduction of verified emission reductions (in the form of buffer credits) from the eligible issuance total.

**d) Are procedures / provisions in place to require and support these activities to ensure full compensation for material reversals of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures to require and support these activities to ensure full compensation for material reversals of mitigation issued as emissions units and used toward offsetting obligations under the CORSIA. All buffer credits are calculated and removed from the eligible issuance total, ensuring a permanent buffer stock is maintained for a project in the event of a reversal.

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

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes provisions that confer liability on the activity proponent to monitor, mitigate, and respond to reversals in a manner mandated in the SOCIALCARBON Standard procedures. Specifically, as specified in Section 3.2.15 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) in the event of a loss event, the proponent must prepare a loss event report using the SOCIALCARBON Loss Event Report Template, which must include a conservative estimate of the loss in carbon stocks. The loss event report must be submitted within two years of the loss event. Where a loss event report is not submitted within two years of the date the loss event occurred, the project shall no longer be eligible to issue SCUs.

**b) Are provisions in place that require activity proponents, upon being made aware of a material reversal event, to notify the Program within a specified number of days?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes provisions that require activity proponents, upon being made aware of a material reversal event, to notify the SOCIALCARBON Standard within a specified number of days. Specifically, the SOCIALCARBON Standard requires project proponents to provide a loss event report within two years of a loss event, as described in Section 3.2.15(3) of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#).

**c) Are provisions in place that confer responsibility to the Program to, upon such notification, ensure and confirm that such reversals are fully compensated in a manner mandated in the Program procedures?**

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes provisions that confer responsibility to the SOCIALCARBON Standard to, upon such notification, ensure and confirm that such reversals are fully compensated in a manner mandated in the SOCIALCARBON Standard procedures. Buffer credits are permanently cancelled and deduced from the total



eligible units to be issued for the verification period. Although buffer credits are cancelled to cover carbon known or believed to be lost, the SCUs already issued to AFOLU projects that subsequently experience a reversal are not cancelled and do not have to be cancelled. Rather, all issued SCUs are permanent. The SOCIALCARBON approach provides environmental integrity because the cumulative sum of buffer credits deducted from all AFOLU projects will be greater than the total number of SCUs issued from the projects that experience catastrophic reversals.

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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.5.6</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:  
 The approach taken by SOCIALCARBON eliminates the requirement for any pooled buffer stocks and provides a significantly more robust approach to managing reversals than any other GHG Program in the industry. As mentioned previously, all Buffer Credits are deducted from the total issuance amount at each verification, ensuring reversals are permanently compensated for by default.

Would the programme be willing and able, upon request, to demonstrate that its permanence provisions can fully compensate for the reversal of mitigation issued as emissions units and used under the CORSIA? ( <i>Paragraph 3.5.7</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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**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:  
 Many sectors supported by the SOCIALCARBON Standard present a potential risk of material leakage. However, it is important to note that projects account for leakage per the provisions set out in the applied methodology for doing so. Accordingly, where the applied methodology states that leakage is not a risk for the particular project activity, then leakage need not be quantified because it is de minimis. Conversely, where the applied methodology acknowledges particular leakage risks relevant for the project activity, and sets out methods for quantifying such leakage, projects are required to follow such methods and deduct from their accounting emissions any identified leakage.

ARR projects may cause leakage if they drive individuals and/or communities to clear other land that would have otherwise remained as forest. However, it should be noted that well designed AFOLU projects may have little to no leakage because they are effective at working with communities to provide economic opportunities that transform the local economy and sustain low/no carbon emitting activities. SOCIALCARBON prides itself on supporting on the delivery of community-focused projects that benefit people, planet and biodiversity.



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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.6</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has measures in place to assess and mitigate incidences of material leakage of emissions that may result from the implementation of an offset project.

All SOCIALCARBON projects must account for material leakage when quantifying GHG emission reductions/removals, as specified in Section 3.14 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). At the same time, AFOLU projects are specifically encouraged to mitigate instances of leakage through sound project design and inclusion of activities that address leakage (e.g., providing technical and financial assistance to farmers for agricultural intensification practices, development of ecotourism and other sustainable livelihoods activities inside the project area, such as agroforestry on degraded land and sustainable production of non-timber forest products), as specified in Sections 3.14.1 and 3.14.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). In addition, the SOCIALCARBON rules specify the precise forms of leakage which AFOLU projects must address, as set out in Section 3.14 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). These includes: Market leakage: Leakage which occurs when projects significantly reduce the production of a commodity causing a change in the supply and market demand equilibrium that results in a shift of production elsewhere to make up for the lost supply.

Leakage occurring outside the host country (i.e., international leakage) shall be identified and mitigated but does not need to be accounted for or deducted from a country’s domestic GHG emission reductions and removals. This follows established precedent under the UNFCCC CDM.

Are provisions in place requiring activities that pose a risk of leakage when implemented at the project level to be implemented at a national level, or on an interim basis on a subnational level, in order to mitigate the risk of leakage? ( <i>Paragraph 3.6.2</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

The AFOLU project-level activities currently eligible under SOCIALCARBON do not pose a risk of material leakage. Stand-alone forest restoration projects on degraded land do not pose a risk of leakage because they are not displacing any other activities. These are at present the only eligible AFOLU projects under SOCIALCARBON.

Are procedures in place requiring and supporting activities to monitor identified leakage? ( <i>Paragraph 3.6.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures requiring activities to monitor identified leakage.

Specifically, Sections 3.4, 3.5, and 3.14 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) provide requirements for how a

project designs and implements its monitoring plan, which must include an accounting of leakage, where relevant. Leakage is monitored in accordance with the provisions set out for doing so in the applied methodology.

Are procedures in place requiring activities to deduct from their accounting emissions from any identified leakage that reduces the mitigation benefits of the activities? ( <i>Paragraph 3.6.4</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Yes, the SOCIALCARBON Standard includes procedures requiring activities to deduct from their accounting emissions from any identified leakage that reduces the mitigation benefits of the activities.

Specifically, all SOCIALCARBON projects must account for material leakage when quantifying GHG emission reductions/removals, as specified in Section 3.14 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#).

**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 ( <i>Paragraphs 3.7.1 and 3.7.5</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) to ensure that one unit is issued or transferred to, or owned or cancelled by, only one entity at any given time? ( <i>Paragraphs 3.7.2 and 3.7.6</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
c) to discourage and prohibit the double-selling of units, which occurs when one or more entities sell the same unit more than once? ( <i>Paragraph 3.7.7</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.7.3</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

**a) Does the Programme have measures in place for the following 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*)?**

As per the CDM Methodologies and [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), units can only be issued following verifiable evidence of the mitigations achieved by the project within a verification period. SOCIALCARBON Units (SCUs) are the only unit that can be issued by the project proponents utilising the SOCIALCARBON Standard. As per the [SOCIALCARBON Standard Definitions](#), “A unit issued by and held in the SOCIALCARBON registry representing the right of an accountholder in whose account the unit is recorded to claim the achievement of a GHG emission reduction or removal in an amount of one (1) metric tonne of CO2 equivalent that has been verified by a validation/verification body in accordance with the SOCIALCARBON Standard rules. Recordation of a SCU in the account of the holder at the SOCIALCARBON registry is prima facie evidence of that holder’s entitlement to that

SCU.”

**b) Does the Programme have measures in place for the following 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)**

The SOCIALCARBON Registry is built using BEF’s technology. All units are recorded and tracked on BEF’s Blockchain, ensuring that one unit is issued or transferred to, or owned or cancelled by, only one entity at any given time. It is not physically possible for more than one entity to own a unit on the SOCIALCARBON Registry.

**C) Does the Programme have measures in place for the following 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, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has measures in place to avoid double-selling, particularly with respect to registry-related protocols and/or oversight. Specifically, the SOCIALCARBON Registry prevents the same SCU from existing in multiple registry accounts, thereby preventing an entity from double-selling the unit.

Furthermore, once a SCU is retired or cancelled, it is permanently removed from circulation and can no longer be sold (transferred) to another registry account. The benefactor of retired SCUs may be publicly identified in the public registry retirement report, allowing them to confirm that the SCUs that were retired on their behalf are indeed recorded in their name. This is all recorded on the BEF Blockchain to provide an immutable record that can be publicly verified.

**D) Does the Programme have measures in place for the following 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, the SOCIALCARBON Standard has measures in place to avoid double-claiming. Specifically, SOCIALCARBON rules currently require projects which reduce GHG emissions from activities that are included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading, to provide evidence that the project GHG emission reductions or removals have not and will not otherwise be claimed under the GHG program or mechanism. These requirements are set out in Section 3.21.3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#).

In practice, these rules either require host countries of emission reduction activities to agree to account for any offset units issued as a result of project or proponents to demonstrate how project emission reductions are in fact not at risk of being double claimed (e.g., because the emission reductions generated by the project are not within the scope of the host country’s emission reduction commitments). These rules have acted to address instances of double claiming risks under the SOCIALCARBON Standard where host countries engage in GHG emissions trading.

Does the Programme have procedures in place for the following: <i>(Paragraph 3.7.8)</i>	
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to in a) through c):

- a) SOCIALCARBON rules currently require projects which reduce GHG emissions from activities that are included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading, to provide evidence that the project GHG emission reductions or removals have not and will not otherwise be claimed under the GHG program or mechanism. These requirements are set out in Section 3.21.3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#).

As per Section 3.23 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), a project proponent must obtain written attestation from the host country's national focal point or focal point's designee, if the host country has made this mandatory.

- b) As per the requirements set out in Section 23.2 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), project proponents must specify and describe any steps taken to prevent mitigation associated with units used by operators under CORSIA from also being claimed toward a host country's national mitigation target(s) / pledge(s).
- c) All Host Country Attestations must be documented and uploaded onto the SOCIALCARBON Registry as per the requirements set out in Section 3.23.3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#).

Does the Programme have procedures in place requiring... (Paragraph 3.7.9)	
a) that activities take approach(es) described in (any or all of) these sub-paragraphs to prevent double-claiming?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programme procedures provide for the use of method(s) to avoid double-claiming which are not listed above (Paragraph 3.7.9.3)	
b) that Host Country attestations confirm the use of approach(es) referred to in the list above?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

As per the requirements set out in Section 3.23 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), project proponents must 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).

Does the Programme... (Paragraph 3.7.10)	
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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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
b) update information pertaining to host country attestation as often as necessary to avoid double-claiming?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

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

As per the requirements set out in Section 3.23.3 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), project proponents must upload attestations from host countries onto the SOCIALCARBON Registry if mandatory within the host country.

b) As per Section 3.23.1 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#) project proponents shall document and provide evidence on whether the host country makes it mandatory for projects to have written attestation from the host country's national focal point or focal point's designee. This is to be documented in the project description and re-assessed at every verification.

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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.7.11</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

As per the requirements set out in Section 3.23.1 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), project proponents must upload attestations from host countries onto the SOCIALCARBON Registry if mandatory within the host country.

At present, procedures are not in place to compare countries' accounting for emission units, however if this becomes mandatory, we shall make provisions to comply.

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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.7.13</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

The Buffer Credits for each AFOLU project will compensate for this risk. The programme will ensure that there is written attestation if mandatory within a host country. However, project developers will not be responsible for reconciling double claimed mitigations if the host country fails to adjust their NDC.

Would the Programme be willing and able, upon request, to report to ICAO's relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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bodies, as requested, performance information related to, <i>inter alia</i> , any material instances of and programme responses to country-level double claiming; the nature of, and any changes to, the number, scale, and/or scope of host country attestations; any relevant changes to related programme measures? ( <i>Paragraph 3.7.12</i> )	
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**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? ( <i>Paragraph 3.8</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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Summarize and provide evidence of the policies and procedures referred to above:

Section 3.6.1(7) of the [SOCIALCARBON Project Description Template](#) requires all projects to identify and demonstrate compliance with all and any relevant local, regional and national laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks.

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

The SOCIALCARBON Standard has safeguards in place to address environmental and social risks for projects. The relevant policies and procedures for safeguards are publicly available in Section 3.18 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). For projects, 47 safeguards are in place which projects must evidence their compliance with. The safeguards cover the following topics: Human Rights, Gender Equality, Health and Safety, Cultural and Historical Heritage, Forced Displacement, Land Tenure and rights, Indigenous Peoples, Corruption, Labour, Financial Sustainability, Climate, Natural Resources, Pollution and Waste Management, Pesticides and Fertilizers, Food.

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*)

The SOCIALCARBON Standard publicly discloses the institutions, processes, and procedures that are used to implement, monitor and enforce safeguards. The relevant policies related to environmental and social safeguards are publicly available in Section 3.18 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#). The institutions, processes, and procedures that are used to implement and enforce such safeguards are the validation and verification processes. Information about the requirements and procedures for validation and verification are also publicly available in Section 3.2.4 of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0](#), and the results of all project and program validations and verifications are available publicly on the SOCIALCARBON Registry.

As described in Section 3.6 (Validation and verification procedures), above, the SOCIALCARBON Standard’s validation and verification processes ensure that all projects comply with the safeguards included in SOCIALCARBON Standard rules and requirements.



## **PART 5: Programme comments**

Are there any additional comments the programme wishes to make to support the information provided in this form? One additional element of the SOCIALCARBON Standard which runs throughout our responses above is that project, validation/verification bodies, and methodology developers are required to sign legal representations at various points in the process. We have not mentioned this in the individual sections of this form in order to cut down on repetition. However, these representations require these entities to state that all information they have provided in their documentation is accurate and no false or fraudulent information has been submitted, and that they have understood and commit to following the SOCIALCARBON Standard rules.

Execution of these representations places a legal liability upon these entities, such that they would be liable if they were to violate the provisions of the representation. For example, if a project proponent submitted project documentation which included fraudulent information, and that information led to the issuance of excess SCUs, the project proponent would be liable under the provisions of the representation to remedy that situation.

Examples of representations include the Registration and Issuance Representations that project proponents need to submit (when undertaking project activities), and Validation and Verification Representations that validation/verification bodies (VVBs) need to submit along with their respective reports. All of these representations can be accessed under the Templates section of the [SOCIALCARBON Standard documentation webpage](#). These representations serve to further ensure the quality of SCUs issued under the SOCIALCARBON Standard.



**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 prejudice 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:*

Divaldo Rezende

23/02/2022

\_\_\_\_\_  
Full name of Programme Representative (*Print*)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date signed (*Print*)



\_\_\_\_\_  
Programme Representative (*Signature*)



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## **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 assessment)

Sector	Supported activity type(s)	Implementation level(s)	Geography(ies)
Energy (renewable/nonrenewable)**	Renewable energy (e.g., wind, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric electricity generation); Non-renewable energy (e.g., natural gas electricity generation)	Project-level and programs of activities	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 and programs of activities	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 and programs of activities	Global
Manufacturing industries	Emission reduction activities in manufacturing activities (e.g., energy efficiency in industrial facilities, fuel switch in cement production, waste energy recovery and utilization)	Project-level and programs of activities	Global
Chemical industry	Emission reduction activities in chemical production (e.g., reduction of N <sub>2</sub> O in nitric acid production, soda recovery in paper manufacturing, and emission reductions in propylene oxide production)	Project-level and programs of activities	Global
Construction	Emission reduction activities related to construction (e.g., brick and cement manufacture)	Project-level and programs of activities	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 and programs of activities	Global
Mining/Mineral production	Coal mine methane capture and destruction/utilization	Project-level and programs of activities	Global
Metal production	Emission reduction activities related to metal production (e.g., efficiency measures in aluminum smelting)	Project-level and programs of activities	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 and programs of activities	Global
Fugitive emissions from industrial gases (halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride)	Emission reduction activities related to fugitive emissions from industrial gases (e.g., from SF <sub>6</sub> *)	Project-level and programs of activities	Global
Solvents use	Emission reduction activities related to use of solvents	Project-level and programs of activities	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 and programs of activities	Global
Agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU)	Afforestation/reforestation/revegetation (ARR); Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); Wetland restoration and conservation (WRC);	<b>Project-level and programs of activities</b> <b>Nested REDD+ project-level and programs of activities:</b> All nested REDD and ARR projects are included where they meet the definition of a nested project	Global
Livestock and manure management	Manure management and waste treatment	Project-level and programs of activities	Global
NOTE: : activities related to the reduction of hydrofluorcarbon-23 (HFC-23) emissions are excluded from the SOCIALCARBON Standard			
** Project activities in specific geographic locations under the "Energy (renewable/non-renewable)", "Energy Distribution" and "Energy Demand" sectors are deemed ineligible based on specific additionality requirements outlined in the SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0, section 2.2 and 3.12			

**SHEET B: METHODOLOGIES / PROTOCOLS LIST** (Here, list all methodologies / protocols that support activities described in Sheet A)

Methodology name	Unique Methodology / Protocol Identifier	Applicable methodology version(s)	Date of entry into force of most recent version	Prior versions of the methodology that are credited by the Programme (if applicable)	Greenhouse / other gases addressed in methodology	Web link to methodology
Note: At present projects using the SOCIALCARBON Standard can only use a methodology or protocol approved under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Therefore, projects issuing credits under the SOCIALCARBON Standard can use methodologies approved under the CDM. These methodologies and protocols can be found at the following web link: CDM: <a href="https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html">https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html</a>						



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## Programme Application Form, Appendix C

### Programme Exclusions Scope

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

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

**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)
Agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU)	Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); Wetland restoration and conservation (WRC);	<b>Project-level and programs of activities:</b> At present there are no approved SOCIALCARBON methodologies for these project activities	Global

**SHEET B: EXCLUDED METHODOLOGIES** (Here, list all methodologies / protocols that support activities described in Sheet A)

Methodology name	Unique Methodology / Protocol Identifier	Applicable methodology version(s)	Date of entry into force of most recent version	Prior versions of the methodology that are credited by the Programme (if applicable)	Greenhouse / other gases addressed in methodology	Web link to methodology
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Note: Whilst methodologies are actively being developed for the excluded project activities, at present projects using the SOCIALCARBON Standard can only use a methodology or protocol approved under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Therefore, projects issuing credits under the SOCIALCARBON Standard can use methodologies approved under the CDM. These methodologies and protocols can be found at the following web link: CDM: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html>. As a result, there are currently no excluded methodologies.

# 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<sup>1</sup>.

**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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<sup>1</sup> 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*"<sup>2</sup>.
- 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*"<sup>3</sup>. 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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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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

**Divaldo Rezende**

Programme Representative Name



Registry Representative Signature

**Michael Davies**

Registry Representative Name

**SOCIALCARBON Standard**

Programme Name

Date: 14/02/2022

**BEF Registry**

Registry Name

Date: 14/02/2022

*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*<sup>4</sup>.

### **PART 2: PROGRAMME AND REGISTRY REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION**

#### **1. Programme Representative Information**

##### **A. Programme Information**

Programme name: [SOCIALCARBON Standard](#)

Administering Organization<sup>5</sup>: [Social Carbon Foundation](#)

Official mailing address: [Kemp House, 160 City Road, London, United Kingdom, EC1V 2NX](#)

Telephone #: [+55 11 99237 2045](#)

Official web address: [www.socialcarbon.org](http://www.socialcarbon.org)

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

Full name and title: [Dr Divaldo Rezende](#)

Employer / Company (*if not programme*): [Social Carbon Foundation](#)

E-mail address: [divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org](mailto:divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org) Telephone #: [+55 11 98757 8379](#)

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

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/TAB.aspx>

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

Full name and title: [Dr Divaldo Rezende](#)

Employer / Company (*if not programme*): [Social Carbon Foundation](#)

E-mail address: [divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org](mailto:divaldo.rezende@socialcarbon.org) Telephone #: +55 11 98757 8379

## 2. Registry Representative Information<sup>6</sup>

### A. Registry Information

Registry / system name: [BEF Registry](#)

Administering Organization: [Biodiversity & Ecosystem Futures LLC](#)

Official mailing address: [1309 Coffeen Avenue STE 1200, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801](#)

Telephone #: [+44 7525 893071](#)

Official web address: [www.bef.earth](http://www.bef.earth)

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

Full name and title: [Michael Davies](#)

Employer / Company (*if not Registry Administering Organization*): [Biodiversity & Ecosystem Futures LLC](#)

E-mail address: [mike@bef.earth](mailto:mike@bef.earth) Telephone #: [+44 7525 893071](#)

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

Full name and title: [Michael Davies](#)

Employer / Company (*if not Registry Administering Organization*): [Biodiversity & Ecosystem Futures LLC](#)

E-mail address: [mike@bef.earth](mailto:mike@bef.earth) Telephone #: [+44 7525 893071](#)

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<sup>6</sup> **Please complete this section**, even if the business, government agency, organization, or other entity that administers the Emissions Unit Programme Registry is the same as the organization described in **Part 2. “1. Programme Representative Information”**.

**PART 3: EVIDENCE OF ADHERENCE TO SCOPE OF REGISTRY RESPONSIBILITIES**

	<p>Does the Programme Registry fully meet the objectives of any and all Programme provisions and procedures related to the Programme Registry that the Programme is required to have in place in the manner represented by the Programme in the application form that the Programme has provided to the ICAO Secretariat and, if applicable<sup>7</sup>, as acknowledged by the Programme in the signed “Programme acceptance to terms of eligibility for inclusion in the ICAO document “<i>CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units</i>”?”</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
<p>7.1</p>	<p>Describe how the Registry ensures its ability to implement these provisions:</p> <p>The registry provides all the functionality to publicly display the documentation and data behind all projects and their corresponding issuances, retirements, cancellations and transfers. All procedures are publicly available through our training material (please see the link provided below).</p> <p>Below outlines how the Registry is in compliance with the relevant CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Clear Methodologies and Protocols and their Development Process.</b> This is all summarised on the SOCIALCARBON website (<a href="http://www.socialcarbon.org/documentation">www.socialcarbon.org/documentation</a>) and is not directly related to the Registry.</li> <li>2. <b>Scope Considerations.</b> The scope of the SOCIALCARBON Standard is outlined in the publicly available document SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0 (link provided below).</li> <li>3. <b>Offset Credit Issuance and Retirement Procedures.</b> This is all summarised in the SOCIALCARBON document “Registration and Issuance Process”. In addition, BEF provides tutorial videos that are publicly available to take users through the Issuance, Retirement, Cancellation and Transfer procedures for the Registry (evidence provided below).</li> <li>4. <b>Identification and Tracking.</b> The BEF Registry is fundamentally built using Blockchain technology, ensuring complete transparency and auditability of every offset issuance, cancellation, retirement and transfer. Every action is cryptographically recorded on the BEF ledger which can be independently verified by any individual through the registry and our Blockchain Explorer tool – a publicly available too which enables the scanning and checking of data on the BEF Blockchain. All offsets are created on the BEF Blockchain, providing a single source of truth on ownership, volumes available, and related transactions (retirements, cancellations, transfers).</li> <li>5. <b>Legal Nature and Transfer of Units.</b> This is summarised in the document SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0. One offset represents one tonne of CO2 equivalent. Holding the Units on the BEF Registry gives the account holder legal title of the offsets. The procedure to transfer units on the Registry are publicly available through the Tutorial videos provided by BEF, particularly the tutorial named “Asset Management”.</li> <li>6. <b>Validation and Verification Procedures.</b> All validation and verification standards and procedures and publicly available on the SOCIALCARBON Website. This also includes the requirements and procedures for the accreditation of validators and verifiers.</li> <li>7. <b>Program Governance.</b> The SOCIALCARBON Standard is governed by the Social Carbon Foundation, a charitable organisation established in the United Kingdom. The administration of the program and decision making process is outlined in the SOCIALCARBON Website, including the Article of Association, and the SOCIALCARBON Guidance and Procedures documents.</li> <li>8. <b>Transparency and Public Participation Provisions.</b> The BEF Registry Privacy Policy outlines what data is captures and made available to different stakeholders. Public Stakeholder Consultations are conducted during the methodology approval process. This includes a 30 day period for comments on newly proposed methodologies. The full procedure is summarised in the document Methodology Approval Process</li> </ol>	

<sup>7</sup> Only applicable when the Programme submits the signed “*Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation*” to the ICAO Secretariat after the Programme is determined to be eligible by a decision of the ICAO Council.

	<p><b>9. Safeguard Systems.</b> 47 environmental and social safeguards and mandated by the SOCIALCARBON Standard to ensure projects minimise environmental and social risks. These can be found in the publicly available document: SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0</p> <p><b>10. Sustainable Development Criteria.</b> As per the publicly available document SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0 all projects must undertake an upfront assessment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) impact of the project. Monitoring of these contributions and the metrics used, must be outline are outline. In addition, the Project shall document which SDGs are delivered by the project, along with justifications that are quantifiable and can be validated by a validator/verifier. The SDG assessment shall be documented in the Project Description and monitored periodically with an assessment documented in each monitoring report submitted. In addition to the SDGs, the project must conduct an assessment against the 6 SOCIALCARBON resources and demonstrate continual improvement against these broader sustainability assessment criteria for the duration of the project.</p> <p><b>11. Avoidance of double counting, Issuance and Claiming.</b> All projects must demonstrate in the Project Description that they are not registered on another GHG program, and that the project area does not have any similar projects that pose a risk to double counting. This is audited by the both the SOCIALCARBON team and VVBs to ensure integrity of the Standard. The use of Blockchain ensures that all Issuances, Cancellations and Retirements are cryptographically recorded and immutable. All transactional events are accompanied by a unique Transaction ID on the Blockchain which can be used to prove claims made by parties. Once recorded on the Blockchain (at the time of the action) all data is immutable, providing assurance as to the reliability of the Registry Data.</p>
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BEF Registry site: <a href="http://www.bef.earth">www.bef.earth</a></li> <li>• Clear Methodologies and Protocols and their Development Process: <a href="http://www.socialcarbon.org/documentation">www.socialcarbon.org/documentation</a>, <a href="http://www.socialcarbon.org/methodologies">www.socialcarbon.org/methodologies</a></li> <li>• SOCIALCARBON Standard v6.0: <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Standard-v60.pdf">https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Standard-v60.pdf</a></li> <li>• Registration and Issuance Process: <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Registration-and-Issuance-Process.pdf">https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Registration-and-Issuance-Process.pdf</a></li> <li>• BEF Registry Tutorials: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRTdJiZBDpp2NUGFM1qticozG6IrOr7BK">https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRTdJiZBDpp2NUGFM1qticozG6IrOr7BK</a></li> <li>• Validation &amp; Verification Requirements &amp; Procedures: <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/documentation#page-section-61fa5eb2a21a5a56a32411d7">https://www.socialcarbon.org/documentation#page-section-61fa5eb2a21a5a56a32411d7</a>, <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Standard-v60.pdf">https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Standard-v60.pdf</a></li> <li>• Governance: <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/documentation#page-section-61fa64f281bc061fd3c0182c">https://www.socialcarbon.org/documentation#page-section-61fa64f281bc061fd3c0182c</a></li> <li>• Articles of Association: <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/Social-Carbon-Articles-of-Association.pdf">https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/Social-Carbon-Articles-of-Association.pdf</a></li> <li>• Methodology approval process: <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Methodology-Approval-Process.pdf">https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Methodology-Approval-Process.pdf</a></li> </ul>

	<p>Will the Programme Registry ensure that a CORSIA participant’s request for a registry account will not be denied solely on the basis of the country in which the requestor is headquartered or based?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
<p>7.2</p>	<p>Describe how the Registry does or will implement this provision:</p> <p>All Registry Account applications are reviewed by the BEF Team who conduct due diligence on the applicant. The applicants are assessed to ensure compliance with Anti-money laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing regulations. The country of the applicant will not be the sole basis for a registry account being denied, however certain countries will result in greater risk profiles being</p>	



	attached to users, which will require more frequent monitoring by the BEF Team. Accounts will be denied if they pose a significant risk to the BEF Registry in relation to money laundering, terrorist financing, or reputational damage.
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .
	All Relevant Security Policies, Standards and due diligence processes are available on the following google drive: <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1m1VmZfKgZpp69PM2cnJy92jx-xIM6fLd?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1m1VmZfKgZpp69PM2cnJy92jx-xIM6fLd?usp=sharing</a>

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 “ <i>CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units</i> ”?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry does or will implements this provision:	
	Yes, all the Carbon Offset Credit Integrity Assessment Criteria are met for SOCIALCARBON Units (emission units under the SOCIALCARBON standard). Evidence of this can be found in the document: SOCIALCARBON Standard Guide v1.0 pages 15 – 16.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .	
	SOCIALCARBON Standard Guide v1.0 - <a href="https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Standard-Guide-v10.pdf">https://www.socialcarbon.org/s/SOCIALCARBON-Standard-Guide-v10.pdf</a>	

7.4	Will the Programme Registry, upon request of the CORSIA participant account holder or participant's designee, designate the participant's cancellation of emissions units for the purpose of reconciling offsetting requirements under the CORSIA, including by compliance cycle?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry does or will implement these provisions:	
	Yes, all emissions units can be cancelled for the purpose of reconciling offsetting requirements under the CORSIA, including by compliance cycle. The process for this is outlined in the BEF Tutorial video called “Managing your Assets”.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .	
	Managing your Assets Tutorials - <a href="https://youtu.be/fknu-2Di4RQ">https://youtu.be/fknu-2Di4RQ</a>	

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
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	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>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?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
	<p>Describe how the Registry does or will implement these provisions:</p>	
	<p>In accordance with Annex 16, Volume IV, any cancellations are made public within seconds of cancellation. Each cancellation is also accompanied by a Transaction ID, which can be used to further demonstrate the cancellation on the BEF Blockchain in an immutable manner. All cancellations can be accompanied by additional comments and notes by the registry account holder cancelling the units, in order to provide additional information related to the cancellation. These notes are made public, along with the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of the units cancelled</li> <li>• Link to registry for the units</li> <li>• Date of cancellation</li> <li>• Number of units cancelled</li> <li>• Asset type</li> <li>• Vintage</li> <li>• Cancellor (entity cancelling the units)</li> <li>• Notes</li> <li>• Transaction ID / Serial Number on the Blockchain</li> </ul>	
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p>	
	<p>Cancellation demo: <a href="https://youtu.be/zagIRUUF4NY">https://youtu.be/zagIRUUF4NY</a></p>	

<p>7.6</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
	<p>Describe how the Registry does or will implement this provision:</p>	
	<p>All data on cancellations can be exported either by the account holder into a CSV file through their registry account, or can be generated by the BEF Registry team on request.</p>	
	<p>In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i>.</p>	
	<p>Video demonstrating registry functionality for Cancellation CSV downloads:  <a href="https://youtu.be/suJ8hcAhX7E">https://youtu.be/suJ8hcAhX7E</a></p>	

	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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	b. Does the Programme Registry disclose documentation of such practices (row a) upon request?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	c. Does the Programme Registry utilize appropriate method(s) to authenticate the identity of each user accessing an account?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	d. Does the Programme Registry grant each user access only to the information and functions that a user is entitled to?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	f. Do such security features (rows a – e) meet and undergo periodic updates in accordance with industry best practice?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry implements each provision in rows a – f:	
7.7	<p>a) The BEF Registry utilising banking-level security standards to ensure the Registry adheres to the highest security standards. Utilising Blockchain significantly enhances the security of the system, decentralising registry accounts, significantly reducing single points of failure and protecting accounts. In addition we have several Security Policies and Standards in place to ensure our systems are secure. Evidence can be found below. Further security details below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data storage &amp; transit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SSL Encryption between our servers and website</li> <li>○ HTTPS used for any Blockchain API calls</li> <li>○ Non-Blockchain-stored data is encrypted and salted at rest in our database</li> <li>○ Ensure all servers are fully patched on each deploy, and maintain the capability to patch our entire infrastructure within hours if necessary</li> <li>○ Use secure operating systems (*nix-based) on all our servers</li> <li>○ Use Amazon Web Service’s state-of-the-art data centres to ensure good physical security for our data</li> <li>○ Use firewalls to defend our network from intrusions</li> <li>○ Server-side privacy rules to ensure user authentication prior to accessing data</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Incident management and vulnerability monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Our Infrastructure-as-a-service provider, uses vulnerability monitoring tools to detect potential vulnerabilities in our infrastructure</li> <li>○ Our Infrastructure-as-a-service provider works with security researchers to identify and resolve security vulnerabilities</li> <li>○ Our Infrastructure-as-a-service provider has defined incident management and notification processes for dealing with security incidents</li> <li>○ We review new development work for security implications before releasing to production</li> <li>○ BEF perform background checks on employees with access to customer data</li> <li>○ 99.99% EC2 availability - SLA commitment by AWS</li> </ul> </li> <li>• User authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Server-side privacy rules to ensure user authentication prior to accessing data</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- IP Address verification and whitelisting as part of the login process to enhance user account security
- 2 factor authentication for several features within the BEF Registry to ensure authentication prior to action e.g. deleting account
- Audit-proof activity log
- Use of tokens and 3rd party service providers
  - Integrate with 3rd party service providers, such as Stripe to facilitate account subscription payments on the BEF Platform
  - Payment details e.g. credit card details, are sent directly to Stripe from the user's web browser, without ever going through the our servers. Stripe replies with a token that represents the credit card, which does get sent to our servers
  - The tokens sent by Stripe are used to enact Stripe API requests, such as charging the credit card
  - We will not send private keys to a users' web browser: instead, if the app accesses the API, we proxy the call through our servers and add the credentials on the backend.
- User credentials
  - User credentials are stored in 'mathematical hyperspace' on our Blockchain meaning that user credentials become the 'key' to a 'virtual space' that you own with a Signature Chain.
  - Recovery Phrases are recorded by users upon registration, enabling them to recover their account in the event they forget their password or pin.
  - Any transaction by an account is fully auditable through our Blockchain and viewable on our Transaction Monitoring tool.
- Access Management
  - User authentication is conducted on the server-side using privacy rules to manage what data users can access. Personal or semi-sensitive data can only be accessed by the related user and only once they are logged in.

**b)** This information can be provided on request. See link in the evidence section.

**c)** Prior to gaining access to the BEF Registry, users must first register for an account. This registration enables our team to categorise the user and understand the type of account they are interested in. Due diligence is conducted on any new account by the BEF team. BEF uses Refinitiv's World Check system to conduct simple and enhanced due diligence on clients. This includes the checking of PEP, sanction lists, adverse media, criminal convictions. Once clients are assessed they are given a risk rating and then added to the BEF Transaction Monitoring tool to enable ongoing transaction monitoring. As part of this process, the account manager must provide proof of authority to register the account on behalf of their entity, including proof of identity to ensure that we can verify their identify as part of the due diligence process.

**d)** User authentication is conducted on the server-side using privacy rules to manage what data users can access. Personal or semi-sensitive data can only be accessed by the related user and only once they are logged in. Any data that is publicly available (that does not include sensitive or personal data) can be accessed by anyone.

**e)** All transfers, issuances, retirements, cancellations, retirements must be confirmed with the deliberate checking of a checkbox to confirm the action, accompanied by the User inputting their pin before completing the transfer. This ensures that that all transactional events are confirmed by the user.

**f)** Security features are reviewed quarterly to ensure they are in line with industry best practice.

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*.

	All Relevant Security Policies, Standards and due diligence processes are available on the following google drive: <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mlVmZfKgZpp69PM2cnJy92jx-xIM6fLd?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mlVmZfKgZpp69PM2cnJy92jx-xIM6fLd?usp=sharing</a>
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<b>7.8</b>	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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry does or will implement each provision in rows a and b:	
	a) Any identified breaches will result in the immediate notification to the participant on the Registry. We have a Security Incident Management Standard which utilised ISO 27001 which can be found in the evidence section below. b) All identified breaches to CORSIA Participant account holders or designees will result in the SOCIALCARBON Standard team being notified, alongside information on the breach which can be shared with 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 <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .	
Security Incident Management Standard -		

<b>7.9</b>	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 <sup>8</sup> ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry implements these provisions:	
	All cancellations and retirements are immutable and recorded on the BEF Blockchain. This makes it impossible to reverse and is accompanied by a Transaction ID which provides evidence of the transaction event in the BEF Platform.	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .	

<sup>8</sup> 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.

	a. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is presented in a user-friendly format?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	b. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is available at no cost and with no credentials required?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	c. Does the Programme Registry ensure that all cancellation information on its website is capable of being searched based on data fields?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry implements each provision in rows a – d:	
<b>7.10</b>	<p>a) All cancellations can be publicly viewed both on the <a href="#">SOCIALCARBON Public Registry</a> page and also the BEF Meta Registry page.</p> <p>b) All cancellation information is publicly accessible and free of charge</p> <p>c) All cancellation can be viewed both on the SOCIALCARBON Public Registry page and also the BEF Meta Registry page. Both pages have search functionality and filters to find information to refine the cancellation information available. Demo video link attached for evidence.</p> <p>d) All cancellations can be downloaded in CSV format from the public registry pages. Demo video link provided in the evidence section.</p>	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme Registry’s implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .	
	Cancellation demo: <a href="https://youtu.be/zagIRUUF4NY">https://youtu.be/zagIRUUF4NY</a>	

	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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Describe how the Registry does or will implement each provision in rows a and b:	
<b>7.11</b>	<p>a. All cancellation data is permanently stored on the BEF Blockchain. Meta data related to cancellations will be held and retained for at least 3 years beyond the end date of the latest compliance period in which the emissions unit programme is determined to be eligible.</p> <p>b. All documents and data relevant to CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units and cancellations will be retained to ensure a permanent record of units and cancellations. This is irrespective of whether SOCIALCARBON is dissolved in the future. In the event that BEF itself is dissolved, BEF will ensure the core data is shared with an appropriate entity to ensure a record remains. This includes relevant documentation if necessary.</p>	
	In the field below, provide link(s) to any web-based evidence of existing registry functionalities and/or of documents demonstrating business practices and procedures for the Programme	

	Registry's implementation of these provisions. Alternatively, or in addition, confirm that such evidence is included as an attachment to this <i>Emissions Unit Programme Registry Attestation</i> .
	All Relevant Security Policies, Standards and due diligence processes are available on the following google drive: <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mlVmZfKgZpp69PM2cnJy92jx-xIM6fLd?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mlVmZfKgZpp69PM2cnJy92jx-xIM6fLd?usp=sharing</a>

# BEF – AML Policy & Procedures

Version 1.0.0

## Introduction and Policy Statement

Regulation 19 of The Money Laundering Regulations 2017 require supervised firms to “establish and maintain policies, controls and procedures to mitigate and manage effectively the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing identified in any risk assessment undertaken by the relevant person under regulation 18(1)”.

BEF is committed to adherence to the UK legislation enacted to combat money laundering and to the prevention of criminals from being able to use this firm to help them launder money, or to finance terrorism. References to money laundering (ML) in this document should be taken to mean Money laundering or Terrorist Financing (ML/TF).

UK Legislation enacted to combat money laundering is as follows: -

- ✓ The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 No. 692).
- ✓ The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (as amended by the Crime and Courts Act 2013 and the Serious Crime Act 2015).
- ✓ The Terrorism Act 2000 (as amended by the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, the Terrorism Act 2006 and the Terrorism Act 2000 and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (Amendment) Regulations 2007).
- ✓ The Criminal Finances Act 2017

We understand that these policies and procedures are to be read with and should operate alongside the guidance provided in [AML Guidance for the Accountancy Sector](#) (AMLGAS).

The UK courts must have regard to this approved guidance in deciding whether businesses or individuals affected by it have committed an offence under MLR 2017 or Sections 330-331 Proceeds of Crime Act (as amended). It is therefore important that everyone working in this practice is familiar with this.

This document and the guidance set out in AMLGAS are applicable to all clients taken on by this practice and applied as required throughout the business relationship and afterwards.

## 1. Risk Based Approach

Adopting a risk-based approach implies the adoption of a risk-management process for dealing with ML and TF.

This encompasses:

- ✓ recognising the existence of the risks
- ✓ undertaking an assessment of the risks
- ✓ developing control strategies to mitigate and monitor the identified risks

**Note:** procedures must be based on assessed risk, with higher risk areas subject to enhanced control procedures.



The ML/TF risk assessment for this firm is available separately and this document takes into account the risks identified in relation to this firm.

The policies and procedures set out below and included in this document aim to manage and mitigate ML risk. Resources are dedicated to areas of greatest risk.

## 2. Client Acceptance Criteria

The following acceptance criteria must all be confirmed prior to a client being onboarded on the BEF Platform:

- The client is not on any international sanctions lists (organisations & directors)
- The client is not on any international watchlists (organisations & directors)
- Adverse media – the organisation does not have any recent fraud allegations associated with it
- PEPs - to be reviewed and decided by the BEF directors
- If the client is not publicly traded, the organisation structure is not overly complex

## 3. Client Due Diligence (“CDD”) and Enhanced Due Diligence (“EDD”)

CDD and, in some cases, EDD shall be performed (as set out in Chapter 5 and appendix C of AMLGAS).

As part of the due diligence procedure, the client(s) together with and ultimate beneficial owner(s) of business clients/trusts **must** be search on the Refinitiv World Check tools to check against the following:

- International financial sanctions lists
- lists of organisations and individuals subject to financial sanctions  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-sanctions-consolidated-list-of-targets>.
- the Home Office’s and internationally proscribed terrorist groups or organisations  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/proscribed-terror-groups-or-organisations--2>
- Politically Exposed People lists

Where clients are based overseas and outside the EU, the procedure is that the lists of high risk third countries must be consulted to determine if the client is resident in any of the relevant countries. These lists are as follows: -

- Countries identified by [Financial Action Task Force](#) as being high-risk jurisdictions
- [European Union’s High Risk Third Country List](#), amended in [March 2017](#) and [October 2017](#)  
In addition a new list was adopted on 13th February 2019 and the relevant details can be accessed [here](#).

As part of the CDD process we are aware of the need to identify and scrutinise:

- (i) any case where—
  - (a) a transaction is complex and unusually large, or there is an unusual pattern of

- transactions, and  
(b) the transaction or transactions have no apparent economic or legal purpose,  
and  
(ii) any other activity or situation which I regard as particularly likely by its nature to be related to money laundering or terrorist financing;

We are also aware of the need to take additional CDD/EDD monitoring measures, where appropriate, to prevent the use for money laundering or terrorist financing of products and transactions which might favour anonymity.

A new client take on form must be completed for all corporate clients taken on. Any user requesting to use the BEF Marketplace must also have successfully passed a due diligence screening and had a client take on form created.

CDD activities will be conducted only by approved individuals employed or sub-contracted by BEF. Prior to the client being taken on, at least one Director must 'sign off' on the client due diligence.

#### 4. Risk Management

The ML/TF risk in relation to each client should be assessed at the time the client is taken on and noted on the new client take on form.

In relation to risks specifically identified and set out in the practice risk assessment the following additional measures have been adopted within the practice to mitigate and manage

Risk Factors	Risks	Controls to mitigate and manage ML / TF risk
Customer Base	Complexity of legal form / ownership structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> </ul>
	Length of relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> </ul>
	PEP Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> </ul>
	Risk of Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> </ul>
	Customer Risk Rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> </ul>
Services	High Degree of Anonymity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Transaction Monitoring</li> <li>• Blockchain Explorer tool enabling anyone to audit and view transactions on the BEF Blockchain</li> </ul>
	Rapid movement of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Transaction Monitoring</li> <li>• Blockchain Explorer tool enabling anyone to audit and view transactions on the BEF Blockchain</li> <li>• SARS Reporting</li> <li>• Service design to minimise ML opportunities</li> </ul>
	High Volume of transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Transaction Monitoring</li> <li>• Blockchain Explorer tool enabling anyone to audit and view transactions on the BEF Blockchain</li> <li>• SARS Reporting</li> <li>• Service design to minimise ML opportunities</li> </ul>
Delivery Channels	Account origination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Relationships established with trusted organisation within the jurisdictions that have existing relationship with many clients</li> </ul>
	Account servicing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Transaction Monitoring</li> </ul>
Jurisdictions	Location of clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Relationships established with trusted organisation within the jurisdictions that have existing relationship with many clients</li> </ul>
	Origin of destination of transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), Simplified, Due Diligence (SDD) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)</li> <li>• Ongoing Monitoring</li> <li>• Record Keeping and Retention</li> <li>• AML Policy and Procedures</li> <li>• AML/CFT Corporate Governance, Management Oversight and Accountability</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Two tiered due diligence (exchange partner)</li> </ul>

We will ensure that when new technology is adopted by the firm, appropriate measures are taken in preparation for, and during, the adoption of such technology to assess and if necessary mitigate any money laundering or terrorist financing risks this new technology may cause.

## 5. Ongoing Monitoring

Client due diligence, periodic reviews and risk assessments should be conducted on an ongoing basis and any additional information identified should be dealt with and further information obtained from clients where necessary.

A note of the review and the results, such as an updated risk rating, should be indicated on the new client take on form.

All clients will receive ongoing monitoring, to ensure any changes in their status are recorded and the appropriate actions taken.

The transaction monitoring tool developed by BEF must be used daily to assess transactions conducted by high-risk customers. This tool can only be accessed and used by authorised employees of BEF.

## Internal Controls and Communication

We as owners of the business control both ML and TF risk in accordance with this policies and associated procedures document which are communicated to all staff through staff meetings on an annual basis. All staff are required to acknowledge receipt of the policies and procedures document and to confirm that they have read it and will adhere to it.

## 6. Record Keeping

Record keeping shall be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of MLR 2017 and based on the guidance included in chapter 7 of AMLGAS. All necessary records should be kept for 5 years.

Records of CDD/EDD are kept electronically and can only be accessed by employees of BEF with approved access from the BEF management board.

Records can be identified for destruction after the statutory or longer agreed period by reference to details recorded on our Records Management software (SharePoint).

## 7. Reporting - Declaration

It is a requirement that where Michael Davies knows or suspect (or has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting) that a person is engaged in money laundering or terrorist financing as a result of information received in the course of the business or otherwise through carrying on that business then they must comply with:

- i. Part 3 of the Terrorism Act 2000(a); or
- ii. Part 7 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002(b); and make a Suspicious Activity Report.

This will be considered by Michael Davies by reference to the guidance in Chapter 6 and appendix D of AMLGAS.

Reports should be made to the NCA online and the relevant link providing advice on the SAR online system is:

[https://www.ukciu.gov.uk/\(pti1v145322oty55ufu1b43u\)/SAROnline.aspx](https://www.ukciu.gov.uk/(pti1v145322oty55ufu1b43u)/SAROnline.aspx)

All relevant staff must report, every instance where they have knowledge or suspicion of ML/TF to report this matter, to Michael Davies without delay.

This should be done by using the Internal Money Laundering Report Form available to all to staff.

**Note:** for security reasons reports must be made in writing by using the internal form and must not be emailed but hand delivered directly to the MLRO.

An email acknowledgement of receipt of the form will be provided by the MLRO to the member of staff. This should provide minimal information about the incident reported for security reasons.

Under no circumstances should the client or any of their representatives be advised that a report has been considered internally or that a suspicious activity report (SAR) has been made by the MLRO.

## 8. Training

It is a requirement of MLR 2017 that regular AML/CTF Training is undertaken and that a written record of the training delivered is maintained.

Arrangements for training for specific roles include the training course to achieve an IGCA Certificate in AML | Level 3.

### Staff declaration

BEF

[Name of member of staff]

[Role]

I confirm that \*:

- I have read and understood the firm's documented money laundering policies and procedures.
- I confirm that I will fully comply with these policies and procedures.
- I understand the requirement on me to report knowledge or suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing and will make sure I report as required.
- I am aware of the requirement on me to not make any disclosure which could amount to tipping off or prejudicing an investigation.

Signature:

Date:

## EFFECTIVE DATE

Policy original effective date: 10<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Last revision effective date: NA

## APPROVING AUTHORITY

BEF Management Board

## REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0	10/01/2020	Michael Davies	Initial Version

## QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

We invite you to send any questions, comments or suggestions you might have regarding the content of this policy to: [mike@bef.earth](mailto:mike@bef.earth)