1. Purpose

Is to provide objective assurance that Environmental or Greenhouse gas (GHG) information is accurate, complete, consistent, and transparent by evaluating whether the data and assertions conform to defined criteria, methodologies, and standards.

2. Verification Process - Organization Level

2.1. Planning

The verification process begins with a comprehensive planning phase, during which the Ecoryx (verification body) defines the objectives, scope and criteria of the engagement. This includes identifying the boundaries of the Environmental or Greenhouse gas (GHG) information, inventory, the sources of emissions and removals, and the methodologies employed by the organization. A detailed *Verification Plan* is then developed, outlining the timeline, resource allocation, and specific verification activities to be undertaken. This plan serves as the foundation for a structured and effective verification process.

2.2. Preliminary Review

Following the planning phase, a preliminary review is conducted to assess the organization's GHG inventory documentation. This involves a thorough examination of the data sources, calculation methods, and supporting evidence provided. The verification body identifies potential risks of material misstatement and determines areas that require deeper analysis. Based on the nature of the engagement and stakeholder requirements, the level of assurance (limited or reasonable), is established to guide the depth and rigor of the verification activities.

2.3. Site Visit and Data Assessment

Site visits are conducted to observe physical processes and validate the accuracy of reported data. During these visits, the verification team evaluates the organization's data collection systems, internal controls, and calculation procedures. Interviews with relevant personnel and inspections of records are carried out to gather evidence supporting the reported emissions and removals. This step ensures that the data is not only technically sound but also traceable and verifiable.

2.4. Verification Activities

The verification team then performs sampling and testing of the reported data to assess its reliability and accuracy. This includes evaluating the organization's conformance with ISO 14064-1 requirements and any applicable GHG program or regulatory framework. Any discrepancies or non-conformities identified during this phase are documented and communicated to the organization for resolution. This step is critical to ensuring the integrity of the verification findings.

2.5. Technical Review

An independent technical review is conducted to evaluate the findings and conclusions of the verification team. This review ensures that the verification judgment is impartial, consistent, and based on sufficient and appropriate evidence. The technical reviewer may

request clarifications or additional documentation before endorsing the final verification opinion. This step reinforces the credibility and objectivity of the verification process.

2.6. Decision and issue of verification statement

The final step involves the preparation of a formal Verification Statement. This statement summarizes the scope and boundaries of the verification, the level of assurance provided, the key findings and conclusions, and any limitations or exclusions. The final verification report, statement of verification and/or certificate is then submitted to the organization and, where applicable, to external registries or reporting platforms. This ensures that the verified GHG information is communicated transparently and can be relied upon by stakeholders.

3. Validation Process - Project Level

The validation process is a systematic and independent assessment conducted to confirm that a proposed Environmental or Greenhouse gas (GHG) information reduction or removal project or program is designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. ISO 14064-2, UNFCC-CDM), methodologies and eligibility criteria. The objective is to ensure that the project's design is capable of delivering the stated environmental outcomes and emission reductions in a credible and transparent manner.

3.1. Initiation and Planning

The process begins with the submission of the Project Design Document (PDD) and supporting spreadsheets detailing investment analysis and expected emission reductions by the Project Participant (PP). The validation body performs a completeness check to determine whether the PDD is suitable for publication. If deficiencies are identified, the PP is requested to revise and resubmit the PDD. A validation plan is then developed in consultation with the PP, outlining the scope, objectives, criteria, and schedule for the validation activities.

3.2. Desk Review

A comprehensive desk review of the PDD and supporting documentation is conducted to assess the consistency, transparency, and methodological integrity of the proposed project. This includes evaluating baseline scenarios, additionality, monitoring plans, and emission reduction calculations.

3.3. On-Site Audit

An on-site audit is (if required by GCOM) conducted to verify the physical setup, stakeholder engagement and data collection systems. During the visit, the validation team issues audit findings and discusses timelines for resolution. The PP is required to respond to these findings by submitting additional evidence and revised documentation. The validation team reviews the responses and records conformance or non-conformance for each finding.

3.4. Resolution and Reporting

Once all findings are satisfactorily addressed, a Draft Validation Report (DVR) is prepared. If any previously closed findings need to be reopened or new issues arise, they are documented and addressed accordingly. The DVR undergoes an Independent Technical Review (TR) to

ensure the integrity and impartiality of the validation opinion. If approved, the Final Validation Report (FVR) is prepared, including the final PDD.

3.5. Submission and Registration (Optional)

Following approval, the Ecoryx (validation body) submits a Request for Registration (RfR) to the DNA (e.g. GCOM/UNFCCC). The PP confirms the final documentation and declares any concerns of confidentiality. The DNA (e.g. GCOM/UNFCCC) conducts completeness and information checks. If cleared and no review is requested, the project is formally registered. If issues remain unresolved, outcomes may include clarification requests, negative validation opinions, deviation from methodology, or contract termination.

4. Verification Process- Project Level

The verification process is designed to provide independent assurance that the Environmental or Greenhouse gas (GHG) information, emissions and reductions reported by a project participant (PP) are complete, accurate, and conform to applicable standards and methodologies (e.g. ISO 14064-2, GCOM, UNFCCC). This process follows a structured sequence of activities, ensuring impartiality, competence, and consistency throughout.

4.1. Initiation and Planning

The process begins with the submission of the Monitoring Report (MR) and supporting spreadsheets detailing emission reductions by the Project Participant (PP). The Ecoryx (verification body) conducts a completeness check to determine whether the MR is suitable for publication. If deficiencies are identified, the PP is requested to revise and resubmit the MR. A verification plan is developed in consultation with the PP, outlining the scope, objectives, criteria, and schedule for the verification activities.

4.2. Desk Review

A thorough desk review of the MR and supporting documentation is conducted to assess the accuracy and consistency of reported data. This includes evaluating methodologies, emission factors, and data sources. The verification team identifies potential risks of material misstatement and areas requiring further clarification or evidence.

4.3. On-Site Audit

An on-site audit is carried out to validate the physical processes and data collection systems. During the visit, the verification team issues audit findings and discusses timelines for resolution. The PP is required to respond to these findings by submitting additional evidence and revised documentation. The verification team reviews the responses and records conformance or non-conformance for each finding.

4.4. Resolution and Reporting

Once all findings are satisfactorily addressed, a Draft Verification Report (DVR) is prepared. If any previously closed findings need to be reopened or new issues arise, they are documented and addressed accordingly. The DVR undergoes an Independent Technical Review (TR) to ensure the integrity and impartiality of the verification opinion. If approved, the Final Verification Report (FVR) is prepared, including the final MR and annexures.

4.5. Submission and Issuance (Optional)

Following approval, the verification body submits a Request for Issuance (RfI) to the Designated National Authority (DNA) (e.g. GCOM/UNFCCC). The PP confirms the final documentation and declares any concerns of confidentiality. The DNA (e.g. GCOM/UNFCCC) conducts completeness and information checks. If cleared and no review is requested, Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) are issued. If issues remain unresolved, outcomes may include clarification requests, negative verification opinions, or contract termination.