PROGRAM NAME: ORMEX

ORGANIZATION: ORMEX

ASSESSMENT TYPE: Non-CORSIA Program Level Assessment

DATE OF SUBMISSION: August 01, 2026

DOWNLOADED ON: August 17, 2026

STATUS: In Review

Background

Must Read

Please acknowledge that you have reviewed the details provided in the "Background" section.

We have reviewed the Assessment Framework background materials.

Yes

Methodologies for Exclusion

Please list any methodologies (name and URL) that your programme would like to have excluded from Category-level assessment by the ICVCM team.

If none, please enter "None" or N/A.

None

A – Governance

1.1 Effective Governance - CORSIA

1) Programme Senior Staff / Leadership (e.g., President / CEO, board members) *List the names and titles of programme's senior staff and leadership, including board members.

The individuals who form part of Ormex's governance structure are publicly listed on the Ormex website: The Standard Executive Committee The Team Leaders

Leadership URL: https://www.ormex.io/ormex-governance

Ormex's governance framework is founded on transparency, professionalism, and high integrity, bringing together individuals with over 15 years of experience in their respective fields. The governance structure ensures the programme meets the highest quality standards expected by the carbon market and aligns with best practices.

Ormex's governance is structured around the Strategic Board (SB), Standard Executive Committee (SEC), Standard Advisory Council (SAC), and operational leadership team. (Refer to Question 2 below). The names, titles, and professional backgrounds of governance members are available via the links above. https://www.ormex.io/operational-management-leaders

https://www.ormex.io/the-program-committees#SEC

2) Provide an organizational chart that illustrates or otherwise describes the functional relationship a) among the individuals listed in 1; b) among those individuals and programme staff / employees; and c) the functions of each organizational unit and interlinkages with other units.

Organizational Chart URL:

https://www.ormex.io/ormex-governance

The organisational chart detailing the functional relationships among governance members, staff, and organisational units is publicly available via the link above.

As outlined in the PROGRAM OVERVIEW, Ormex's governance is built on:

- Accountability (Section 4.1)
- High integrity (Section 5)
- Transparency (Section 4.2 and Section 6)

Governance roles and responsibilities are publicly available on the Ormex website.

Further details on governance principles, organisational interlinkages, and programme development processes are provided in the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, publicly accessible in the Documents Library, particularly:

- Integrity and transparency (Section 1.1)
- Robustness, accuracy and truthfulness (Section 1.2)
- Efficiency and collaboration (Section 1.3)
- High-integrity positive ethical, environmental and social impacts (Section 1.4)
- Innovation and continuous improvement (Section 1.5),

The Standard Executive Committee (SEC) is responsible for developing the programme, making decisions on standards and operational rules, and ensuring the programme's integrity and effectiveness. Details are provided in Section 4.2.2 PROGRAM OVERVIEW and Section 2.3 of the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.

3) Provide a summary description of your programme (300 – 500 words)

Programme Summary URL:

https://www.ormex.io/standard-and-methodology

The Ormex Programme is a high-integrity global digital carbon-crediting programme and registry, focused on GHG emission reductions and carbon removals through regenerative agricultural practices in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector. Built on low-carbon blockchain technology, it ensures transparency, traceability, and efficiency in credit issuance and trading.

Ormex provides solutions for corporations, industrial groups, and governments, enabling them to finance regenerative agriculture, claim high-integrity carbon credits, and advance their net-zero commitments. The programme supports large-scale projects implementing regenerative practices that:

- Reduce GHG emissions
- Enhance soil carbon sequestration
- Contribute to biodiversity, environmental resilience, and social well-being

The Ormex Standard integrates rigorous certification and monitoring requirements, ensuring project holders align their carbon-positive impact with sustainable development goals (SDGs). Through its holistic approach, the programme supports the UN 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, enabling project developers to certify both carbon and ecosystemic co-benefits.

Ormex's governance is structured to ensure scientific credibility, market integrity, and regulatory compliance, with oversight by the Standard Executive Committee (SEC), supported by the Standard Advisory Council (SAC). The Ecosystemic Regenerative Agriculture (ERA) Methodology provides a robust framework for measuring and verifying carbon benefits in agricultural landscapes.

With a strong emphasis on digitalisation, credibility, and environmental impact, Ormex bridges the gap between agricultural stakeholders, carbon markets, and sustainability-driven investors, ensuring a trusted, science-based approach to carbon crediting.

4) Confirm that your programme publicly discloses who is responsible for the administration of the programme

Yes

Administrative oversight provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/the-program-committees

The Standard Executive Committee (SEC) is responsible for the administration of the Ormex Programme. The SEC's role and responsibilities are publicly detailed in the following documents:

- Section 4.2.2 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW,
- Section 2.3 of the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

All these documents are publicly available on the Ormex website.

5) Confirm that your programme publicly discloses how decisions are made

Yes

Decision making process/policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/the-program-committees

The Ormex decision-making process is publicly outlined in:

- For the Strategic Board: Section Strategic Governance and Section 2.2.3 of GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW and

- For the Standard Executive Committee: Section Program Development and Section 2.3.3 of the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW
- For the Standard Advisory Council: Section Scientific & VCM Analysis and Section 3.1.3 of the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Standard Executive Committee (SEC) is the primary decision-making body, ensuring the programme's rules, methodologies, and governance align with best practices and high-integrity standards.

Major decisions made by the SB, SEC and SAC are publicly available on the Standard Executive Committee page.

6) Confirm that your programme can demonstrate that it has been continuously governed for at least the last two years

Yes

Governance tenure URL:

https://www.infogreffe.fr/entreprise/ormex/888173218/6f7d9f3d-306d-4735-ae99-54464ee40a37

We confirm that Ormex programme has been fully established and governed for over two years, as evidenced by the following timeline:

- **August 2020**: Ormex incorporated under the French private company register (see the link above: Corporate Registered Certificate — RCS Paris), with a strong structured governance framework, including a strategic board and management and operational teams (CTO, R&D team, Programme Development team) overseeing programme and registry platform development.
- **May 2021**: First Beta version of the registry platform completed and delivered by the R&D team.
- **March 2022**: Official release of the Ormex digital platform for customer use.
- **December 2022**: Establishment of the Standard Executive Committee (SEC) to strengthen to enhance programme governance and strengthen decision-making. (see SEC BYLAWS v1.0).
- **December 2022**: First meetings and appointment of scientists and climate experts
- **April 2023**: Draft version v1.0 of the Regenerative Agriculture Methodology (ERA) approved and review initiated by SEC members, experts and scientists.
- **May 2023**: Formation of the Standard Advisory Council (SAC) — formerly designated as "Ormex Advisory Council" - an expert body supporting scientific and methodological integrity (see SAC BYLAWS v1.0)
- **May 2023**: Final draft v2.4. of the Ecosystemic Regenerative Agriculture Methodology (ERA) approved for edition by the SEC, following subsequent versions updated with experts and scientists' inputs. (see ERA METHODOLOGY)
- **June 2023**: First SAC meeting held with 6 advisory members.

7) Confirm that your programme can demonstrate that it has been continuously operational for at least the last two years

Yes

Operational tenure URL:

N/A

We confirm that Ormex has been continuously operational since 2020. The key operational milestones are outlined below.

Year 2020

- Ormex incorporated
- Ormex is supported by major industrial / bank actors

Year 2021

- Pre-seed funding finalised; employee and executive team expansion, including the appointment of the CTO and CFO
- Ormex joins the INSEAD Launchpad at Station F
- Completed first Beta version of the Registry platform (V0)
- CEO / Ormex project nominated in the "Créatrice d'avenir" competition, initiated by the French Government and the European Union
- Ormex Programme initiated its relationship with FAO on the quantification tool (Ex-ACT)
- Major talks, meetings and consultations with industrial credit buyers, farming communities, national and regional governments, public authorities, international organisations (FAO, UNFCCC, EU), and scientific, academic and research institutions, to refine the Programme's values and ecosystemic approach

Year 2022

- Employee and executive expansion; Head of Legal and Standard joined the executive team
- Stronger Programme and Standard governance: establishment of the Standard Executive Committee (SEC) — https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_OPR_SEC_ByLaw_v10_2022_12_01.pdf
- Continuous consultations and advice from scientific and Voluntary Carbon Market individual experts on programme development
- First discussions and presentations of the Ormex carbon-crediting programme and registry to project holders seeking certification
- Increased partnerships with scientific communities, experts and public institutions; new scientific experts joining an open scientific dialogue initiated by the Programme
- Growing interest from governments in the certification provided by the Ormex carbon-crediting programme
- Ongoing FAO collaboration on the new quantification tool (NEXT)
- Continued relationships with international organisations (UNFCCC, EU)
- Fintech for Tomorrow Challenge awarded to Ormex
- Visa Foundation & VilCap (Washington) award to Ormex

Year 2023

- First project holder meetings; programme and standard Q&A
- Scientific and Voluntary Carbon Market individual experts grouped into a dedicated committee — the Standard Advisory Council (SAC) — tasked with supporting the SEC in its decision-making on the Standard
- Approval of the Ecosystemic Regenerative Agriculture (ERA) Framework Methodology following public consultation
- Ormex wins the GreenTech Europe Accelerator 2023
- First Validation / Verification Body approved by Ormex
- Ormex becomes an IETA member, as a global VCM programme
- Participation in the IETA NACS
- Public consultation on the Programme and ERA Framework Methodology & Standard
- INSEAD Young Entrepreneur award to CEO / Ormex
- First two projects certified and registered in the Ormex Standard Registry
- Ormex participates in the Article 6 delegation at COP28 (UAE); CEO Goulnara Aguiar selected for the SB Article 6.4 Mechanism Roster of Experts at UNFCCC for three years (2023–2026)
- First 2 jurisdictional projects (Opened Grouped at a National Level) are certified with the Government of Benin.
- Ormex becomes a member of the 4per1000 Initiative
- New Ormex website launched

Year 2024

- Ormex becomes a member of the Soil Carbon International Research Consortium (IRC), emerging from the Horizon Europe ORCaSa initiative to bring together international stakeholders on soil carbon capture and storage
- Further expansion of the Innovation and Marketing teams
- Participation in EU GreenTech 2024 (London), the European Carbon Farming Summit, and the North American Carbon World Forum (New York)
- Ormex becomes a member of the Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)
- Participation in the IETA European Climate Summit 2024 (Florence): public speaking on EU-ETS and cross-regional learning on agricultural soil carbon removal
- Ormex becomes a member of the Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP)
- Ormex applies for ICROA Programme Accreditation
- Ormex selected by the Maryland Innovation Lab as an innovator to collaborate with sponsors
- Ormex recognised by the Government of Kazakhstan (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) through the signing of an MOU

Year 2025

- Ormex obtains JEI status (Jeune Entreprise Innovante) in France, confirming its scientific and technological innovation in the agricultural space
- ORMEX is Conditionally endorsed by ICROA
- Ormex registers a new project with the Government of Egypt — 9,000 farmers in perennial agroforestry and cropland
- Ormex participates in the BPMI in Kenya, organised by IETA
- Ormex recognised by the Government of Zambia (Ministry of Environment), which recognises the Standard through its carbon registry authority
- Ormex registered as a Business for Land (B4L) private company at UNCCD
- Ormex CEO nominated as Private Sector Representative at the Riyadh Global Drought Resilience Partnership (RGDRP), UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)
- Ormex CEO joins the INSEAD for Progress Initiative (IPI), working with professors, philosophers and practitioners on sustainability economic models

8) Confirm that your programme can demonstrate that it has a plan for the long-term administration of multi-decadal programme elements

Yes

Long-term administration provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_LONGTERM_STRATEGIC_PLAN_v12_EN.pdf

Ormex maintains a Long-Term Strategic Plan (v1.2, 2026) covering a period of more than 20 years and structured around governance continuity, credit integrity and financial viability:

1. Governance continuity: permanent governance bodies with defined mandates and succession mechanisms (GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, Section 2), completed in 2026 by a dedicated Fiduciary Board (Charter & Bylaws v1.0). The Quality Management System, compliant with ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 31000, ensures institutional resilience.
2. Credit integrity: every Project runs a 30-calendar-year Project Timeline (a 10-year Certification renewed twice), followed by a further 10 years of monitoring (MRV) and compensation obligations — a 40-year permanence obligation applied programme-wide (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND

REQUIREMENTS , Sections 5.2.2 and 4.7). The blockchain-based Registry ensures permanent, tamper-proof records (REGISTRY POLICY).

3. Financial viability: Ormex SAS operates under French Corporate Law (RCS Paris n° 888 173 218) with diversified revenues; annual accounts are audited and filed with the French Corporate Register. The Fiduciary Board provides dedicated financial oversight and publishes an annual public statement on the Programme's financial viability.

9) Confirm that your programme can demonstrate that it has a plan for possible responses to the dissolution of the programme in its current form

Yes

Dissolution plan approach URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf
https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_LONGTERM_STRATEGIC_PLAN_v12_EN.pdf

ORM/OPR/DP v1.1 Dissolution Plan – CONFIDENTIAL (provided to ICVCM for assessment)

Programme dissolution is a monitored risk under the Ormex Risk Management Framework, overseen by the Strategic Board. The updated Dissolution Plan (ORM/OPR/DP v1.1, 2026) addresses each scenario:

1. Project transfer: in any dissolution scenario, Project Holders may transfer their projects to another carbon-crediting programme of their choice; a transition period of no less than 12 months applies, with active Ormex assistance in identifying successor programmes.
2. Public accessibility of data: all information on projects and on credit issuance, retirement and cancellation is recorded on the blockchain-based Registry and remains permanently accessible; a data custodian maintains registry access for a minimum of 10 years post-dissolution, complemented by off-chain backups held by an independent third party.
3. Buffer pool credits: outstanding reversal liabilities are assessed across all active projects; buffer credits are placed under the custodianship of a successor entity where one is identified, or cancelled where none is identified, so that no environmental liability remains unaddressed.
4. Registry data retention: registry records are permanently held on the blockchain, with geographically redundant off-chain backups (REGISTRY POLICY, Sections 2 and 13), consistent with the Long-Term Strategic Plan (v1.2).

10) Confirm your programme has policies and robust procedures in place to prevent the programme staff, board members, and management from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of programme services

Yes

Fiduciary conflict of interest provisions and policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_OPR_COI_v12_2026_JAN_08_EN-wzy6.pdf

Ormex upholds impartiality and ethical governance as core principles. The updated Conflict of Interest and Impartiality Policy (ORMEX_OPR_COI v1.2) prevents financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest:

- Section 1 defines "Person" broadly, covering any employee, manager, executive, member of the Strategic Board or of any governance committee, subcontractor or stakeholder able to influence professional objectivity. Board members, committee members and third-party experts/advisors are therefore covered.
- Section 2.4.3 requires all governance-body members (Strategic Board, SEC, SAC and the Fiduciary Board), executive leaders and third-party experts to complete the COI Statement Form (v1.0) upon engagement and annually thereafter.
- Section 2.4.1 requires the COI assessment prior to formal appointment, with the COI Statement Form submitted during onboarding, before the Person assumes duties.

The commitment to COI prevention is further set out in Section 1.4 of the CODE OF ETHICS, Section 5.1 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW and Section 1.1 of the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. All documents are publicly available in the Documents Library.

11) Confirm your programme has policies and robust procedures in place to ensure that, conflicts arising from programme staff, board members, and management having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest, are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated

Yes

Procedures to address identified fiduciary conflicts of interest URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_OPR_COI_v12_2026_JAN_08_EN-wzy6.pdf

Under the Conflict of Interest and Impartiality Policy v1.2, the default approach is avoidance through exclusion of the conflicted individual (Section 2.4.4). Continued participation (Section 2.4.5) is an exception permitted only where all of the following are met:

(a) the conflict is fully disclosed and recorded in the COI Registry (Section 2.5);
(b) it is assessed as manageable and non-material for the decision at hand (Section 2.4.2);
(c) specific isolation measures are applied — exclusion from voting, restricted access to related confidential information, an independent observer, and documentation of all contributions; and
(d) continued participation is approved by the relevant governance body (SEC or Strategic Board) with a documented rationale.

COI prevention applies to all key stakeholders — programme staff, board members and management; Strategic Board, SEC, SAC and Fiduciary Board members; and partners, clients and Validation/Verification Bodies (VVBs), who must maintain their own COI policies and disclose any COI risk to Ormex (Section 2.4.2). All stakeholders acknowledge the CODE OF ETHICS upon account registration, and governance participants sign the COI Statement Form (v1.0).

12) Confirm your programme has policies and robust procedures in place to prevent the programme registry administrators from having financial, commercial or fiduciary conflicts of interest in the governance or provision of registry services

Yes

Procedures to address registry services conflicts of interests URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_OPR_COI_v12_2026_JAN_08_EN-wzy6.pdf

Ormex ensures that programme registry administrators are subject to strict conflict of interest (COI) prevention measures.

- Section 2.2 of the CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND IMPARTIALITY POLICY defines COI risks specific to registry services.
- Section 2.4 of the CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND IMPARTIALITY POLICY sets out requirements for identifying, declaring, and mitigating COI risks for registry administrators.
- As per such sections, to prevent undue influence in registry operations:
- All registry administrators must declare financial or commercial interests.
- A screening process is in place to review potential COI risks before appointment.

13) Confirm your programme has policies and robust procedures in place to ensure that, where conflicts arising from programme registry administrators from having financial, commercial or fiduciary interests in the governance or provision of registry services arise, they are appropriately declared, and addressed and isolated

Yes

Procedures to address identified registry conflicts of interest URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_OPR_COI_v12_2026_JAN_08_EN-wzy6.pdf

Ormex has robust procedures to ensure any conflicts of interest (COI) among registry administrators (members of the SEC) are declared, addressed, and isolated.

- Section 2.4 of the CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND IMPARTIALITY POLICY details the required measures for COI declaration, mitigation, and resolution.
- A dedicated compliance review process ensures that identified conflicts are effectively addressed.

The policy mandates:

- These safeguards uphold registry integrity and impartiality within Ormex's governance framework.

14) If the program is not directly and currently administered by a public agency, can the program demonstrate up-to-date professional liability insurance policy of at least USD$5M?

Yes

Professional liability insurance policy URL:

N/A

Ormex holds an active professional civil liability insurance policy, in force continuously since 28 October 2024 and renewable annually. The policy covers professional civil liability in line with ICVCM requirements. Copies of the insurance certificates for 2024-2026, together with their English translations confirming the coverage amounts, periods of validity and key terms, have been provided.

1.1 Effective Governance

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements related to governance framework, confirm that your organisation:

1) has a board comprised of independent board members who assume fiduciary responsibility for the organisation and operate according to robust bylaws.

Yes

Board members URL:

https://www.ormex.io/ormex-governance

Ormex operates according to robust Bylaws compliant with French Corporate Law (art. L.227-1 to L.227-20 of the French Commercial Code); it is a "société par actions simplifiée" registered in the Paris Trade and Companies Register under n° 888 173 218.

1. Elimination of dual roles: in January 2026 Ormex completed a governance restructuring to eliminate dual-role situations — by shareholders' decision of 13 January 2026, Mr Pierre-Alexandre Filliolaud ceased to be a member of the Strategic Board (SB); by SB decision of 14 January 2026, Ms Goulnara Aguiar ceased to be a member of the Standard Executive Committee (SEC); and by SEC decision of 15 January 2026, Ms Michele Francis ceased to be a member of the Standard Advisory Council (SAC). Each individual now serves in a single governance capacity.
2. Independence: the SB is composed of a majority of independent members with no operational role (Messrs de la Chapelle, Moore and Rangan). Separation of duties between the SB (strategic oversight, advisory), the SEC (operations), the SAC (independent technical advice) and the Fiduciary Board is defined in GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT (Section 2), supported by the CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND IMPARTIALITY POLICY (v1.2).
3. Fiduciary responsibility: a dedicated Fiduciary Board was established on 21 May 2026 (Charter & Bylaws v1.0). It currently comprises three members — the CEO and two external, unremunerated members, including a Chartered Accountant bound by the independence and ethics rules of a regulated profession. Its members formally assume fiduciary duties (Charter, Article 5) and publish an annual public statement. In addition, under French Corporate Law, corporate officers assume

fiduciary responsibility by virtue of their appointment, as documented in the updated Bylaws (Statuts, v2.0, January 2026) and the formal appointment minutes.

2) publishes an annual report that contains the organisation's revenues, expenses, and net assets over the past year and provides an overview of the organisation's mission, major programs and activities, and governance.

Yes

Annual report URL:

https://www.ormex.io/ormex-reports

Ormex's annual report is publicly accessible through two channels: (a) each annual financial report, assessed by independent accounting auditors, is filed with the Greffe du Tribunal de Commerce de Paris and is publicly accessible through the official French registries (Infogreffe / Pappers); (b) Ormex publishes its annual reports — covering the organisation's mission, major programmes and activities, governance, and revenues, expenses and net assets — on the dedicated "Annual Reports" page of www.ormex.io. The annual reports are annexed to this response.

Each report is prepared in compliance with French Accounting and Corporate Law, covering the period from 1 January to 31 December.

3) Has processes in place to ensure corporate social and environmental responsibility.

Yes

Social and Environmental policy(ies) URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORM_OPR_CSR_EN_v11_-2024_NOV_26.pdf

Ormex has established a corporate social and environmental responsibility programme.

4) Has robust anti-money laundering processes in place.

Yes

Anti-money laundering policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_KYC-POLICY_v11_2024_SEPT_27_EN.pdf

Ormex has implemented robust anti-money laundering (AML) procedures, as set out in: CODE OF ETHICS and Section 5.2 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW. To safeguard programme integrity, Ormex operates a Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure to monitor and mitigate potential money laundering risks.

As per the KYC POLICY, KYC compliance measures include:

- Client due diligence for all platform users (project holders and buyers).
- Mandatory identity verification during the onboarding process.
- Collaboration with an independent expert KYC agency for enhanced due diligence.
- All users must complete KYC verification form and be positively notified according to the KYC outcome before accessing programme services.

5) follow practices consistent with robust anti-bribery and anti-corruption guidance and regulation.

Yes

Anti-bribery and anti-corruption policy/controls URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_KYC-POLICY_v11_2024_SEPT_27_EN.pdf

Ormex follows international best practices for anti-bribery and anti-corruption compliance. Our KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER POLICY has been developed in alignment with:

- Financial Action Task Force (FATF) guidelines
- International best practices (e.g., JMLSG Guidance)
- EU Directives on anti-money laundering and anti-corruption
- French regulatory requirements
- Ormex maintains strict compliance procedures to detect and prevent any form of bribery, fraud, or corruption.

1.2 Public Engagement, Consultation and Grievances - CORSIA

CORSIA requirements related to public engagement, consultation and grievances:

1) Confirm that your programme publicly discloses what information is captured and made available to different stakeholders.

Yes

Stakeholder disclosure process/policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Ormex publicly discloses what information is captured and made available to stakeholders:

1. Disclosure channels:
2. project-level information (PDDs, validation and verification reports, issuance, transfer, retirement and cancellation records) is published on the Ormex Registry (www.ormex.app);
3. programme documents, standards, methodologies and governance documents are published in the Documents Library on www.ormex.io(STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 6.1.7; REGISTRY POLICY).
4. All programme documents cited in these responses are publicly available, in their current versions, in the Documents Library.
5. Grievance outcomes: summaries of grievances received and their outcomes are published on the Grievance Mechanism page of www.ormex.io, in accordance with the Grievance Mechanism (v1.2), Section 4. No grievances have been received to date; the public register is updated as cases arise.
6. Impartiality: where a grievance concerns the SEC or the Strategic Board, safeguards include an independent review panel, mandatory recusal of any member concerned, the option of external mediation, and publication of the outcome (Grievance Mechanism, Section 5; COI POLICY v1.2, Section 2.4). The Fiduciary Board additionally oversees that grievances are handled according to the established procedures (Charter v1.0, Article 3).

These consultation requirements, together with the record of the consultations conducted and the stakeholder feedback received, are publicly disclosed on the Public Consultations page of www.ormex.io — in particular the Project Public Consultations and Stakeholder Feedback sections.

2) Confirm that your programme publicly discloses its local stakeholder consultation requirements (if applicable)

Yes

Disclosure of stakeholder consultation requirements URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

The Stakeholder Public Consultation Guidance has been revised (v1.2) to separate mandatory requirements ("must/shall") from recommendations:

(a) Mandatory invitees: all stakeholders directly affected by or involved in the project — local communities, Indigenous Peoples where applicable, local authorities, civil society organisations and relevant technical experts. The Project Holder must document how the list of invitees was established and demonstrate its comprehensiveness.
(b) Invitation: at minimum, communication through local community notice boards, local media, the Ormex website and direct communication to identified stakeholder groups, in a language and format accessible to the targeted stakeholders (FPIC principles). The invitation must state at minimum the project, purpose, dates and venue of the consultation, how to access project information and how to submit comments.
(c) Documentation: documenting and reporting the consultation (invitees, attendance, comments received and responses provided) is mandatory and forms part of the PDD (PDD Template v1.1; STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Sections 6.1.3 and 6.1.5).

- The consultation is a fundamental component of the agroecology principles under which Ormex has established its Programme (Sections 5.3 and 6.2 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW), and the full guidance is provided in the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE.

3) Confirm that your programme publicly discloses its public comments provisions and requirements, and how they are considered (if applicable).

Yes

Disclosure of public comment provisions and considerations URL:

https://www.ormex.io/public-consultations/#program-public-consultations

Public consultations have been conducted for the core programme documents: the ORMEX Standard Principles and Requirements and the ORMEX Methodology Framework each underwent a 45-day public consultation (1 October — 14 November 2023), announced on the Ormex website and open to all stakeholders. No public comments were received by the closing date; both documents were finalized as published, and the outcome of the consultations is published in the Public Consultations section of www.ormex.io.

The current versions (Standard PR v1.5; ERA Methodology v2.6) are updates of the consulted documents, prepared in response to the clarifications requested by the Integrity Council. The updates clarify and strengthen existing requirements — notably extending the post-crediting MRV and compensation period to 10 years, bringing the total permanence horizon to 40 years — and do not weaken any requirement of the consulted versions. Each revision was reviewed by the SAC (minutes of 18 July 2026) and approved by the SEC. Public comments are reviewed by the SEC (Section 4.3 of the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT) and, if needed, assessed by additional experts or the SAC (Section 4.3.2.3). The next major revision of the Standard or of the Methodology will undergo a public consultation with a minimum 30-day comment period.

4) Confirm that your programme conducts public comment periods relating to methodologies, protocols, or frameworks under development

Yes

Public comment engagement on methodology development process/policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/public-consultations/#program-public-consultations

Ormex conducts public comment periods for methodologies, protocols and frameworks under development (GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, Section 4.3.2 — minimum 30 days; PROGRAM OVERVIEW, Sections 6 and 7). Records of decisions following public consultations are published in the Public Consultations section of www.ormex.io. For the 2023 consultations on the Standard Principles and Requirements and on the ERA Methodology Framework, no public comments

were received by the closing date; the outcome note published on the Public Consultations page documents this result and the finalization of both documents.

Final decisions and document updates are communicated through the Documents Library and the Public Consultations page. The July 2026 strengthening updates of the Standard v1.5 (mandatory real Tier 2 soil sampling, dynamic annual baseline, Risk-Buffer stress-testing) and of the ERA Methodology v2.6 (FAO NEXT applicability and tool-selection rationale, N_2O accounting) were **not** subject to a public consultation: they are clarification-driven updates that strengthen existing requirements without weakening any of them, prepared in response to the clarifications requested by the Integrity Council, reviewed by the SAC (minutes of 18 July 2026) and approved by the SEC, and published with the rationale for each change. The next major revision of the Standard or of the Methodology will undergo a public consultation with a minimum 30-day comment period.

5) Confirm that your programme conducts public comment periods relating to activities seeking registration or approval

Yes

Public comment engagement on activities process/policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 6.1.7) establish a pre-registration public comment requirement: after validation by the selected VVB and before registration, the validated PDD — published on the Ormex Registry (www.ormex.app) — is opened for a public comment period of no less than 30 calendar days, conducted through the Project Public Consultations section of www.ormex.io, where the basic project information and the PDD are made available for public comment. Comments received must be addressed by the Project Holder, and substantive comments resolved, before registration can proceed. This requirement is also reflected in the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE.

This is a new provision of the current Standard (v1.5). The Project Public Consultations functionality is being deployed, and its activation date will be published; no such public comment period has been conducted to date. It was not applied to the projects already registered under the previous versions of the framework (Standard v1.4 / ERA Methodology v2.5), and it will apply to projects registered under the current framework. For the projects registered to date, public input was ensured through the mandatory project-level Public Consultation conducted by the Project Holder before project initiation (Section 4.1 of the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE) and through the Grievance Mechanism (v1.2), available through a dedicated page.

6) Confirm that your programme conducts public comment periods relating to operational activities (e.g., ongoing stakeholder feedback)

Yes

Public comment engagement on operational activities process/policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORM_OPR_GOV_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Ormex maintains structured, permanent feedback mechanisms for its operational activities: (a) a dedicated Stakeholder Feedback page with a public questionnaire (anonymous submission possible), covering registry operations, assurance processes, governance performance and public information; (b) the Grievance Mechanism (v1.2) for formal complaints, with published outcomes, available through a dedicated page; (c) public comment periods of no less than 30 days for major document revisions (GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, Section 4.3.2).

Feedback is logged and reviewed by the SEC under the ISO 9001:2015 QMS continuous-improvement cycle, and an anonymised summary of feedback received and actions taken is published periodically on the Stakeholder Feedback page.

7) Confirm that your programme conducts public comment periods relating to additions or revisions to programme procedures or rulesets

Yes

Public comment engagement on programme procedures process/policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORM_OPR_GOV_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Our Programme follows a continuous development approach, as per the Section 4 GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. As per this section, a public comment period of 30 calendar days is applicable for major additions or revisions to the programme procedures or rulesets.

8) Summarize the level at which activities are allowed under the programme (e.g., project based, programme of activities, jurisdiction-scale). Provide evidence of the programme information defining this and confirm it is made availability to the public.

Summary of programme activities URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Jurisdictional projects are accepted and formally defined in the publicly available documentation: STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 3 (project segmentation — "Governmental and/or Regional" projects covering all holdings in one government unit or jurisdiction); ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY v1.3, Section 3 (differentiated financial-additionality thresholds); ERA METHODOLOGY v2.6, Section 3.2.3 (agroecosystem of Governmental/Regional projects, use of national MRV data); and REGISTRY POLICY v1.1, Section 11 (nesting and jurisdictional reconciliation).

The Ormex Programme allows activities at the following levels:

1. Jurisdictional and Large-Scale Projects — Governmental or regional projects, as well as open or closed grouped projects.
2. Single Projects – Individual projects are also eligible.
3. Global Scope – Projects can be implemented worldwide.
4. Sectoral Scope – The Programme is dedicated to the AFOLU sector, specifically the Cropland and Grassland land-use categories, as defined by the IPCC.
5. Eligible Activities — Only Regenerative Agriculture Activities are eligible, classified under three levels of intervention (Standard, Section 4.2; ERA Methodology, Section 2.6 and Annex 2).

Minimum eligibility criteria: a minimum estimated carbon impact of 1,000 tCO_2eq (Standard, Section 4.8.1); Open Grouped and Governmental/Regional projects must cover at least 1,000 ha (or 100 ha in tropical zones), adopting a territorial-scale approach (ERA Methodology, Section 2.3.3). All programme information is publicly available in the Documents Library.

9) Summarize the eligibility criteria for each type of offset activity (e.g., which sectors, project types, and geographic locations are covered). Provide evidence of the Programme information defining this and confirm its availability to the public.

Public comment engagement on eligibility criteria for types of offset activity approach URL:

N/A

The Ormex Programme is exclusively dedicated to the AFOLU sector, with a focus on food production sub-sectors:

- Cropland and Grassland land use, in line with IPCC classifications,

- Perrenial Agroforestry, Orchards, Vineyards
- Regenerative Agricultural Activities, as outlined in Section 4.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS.

1.2 Public Engagement, Consultation and Grievances

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements related to public engagement, consultation and grievances, confirm your organisation has processes for:

1) robust and transparent local and global stakeholder consultation processes, which provide for public comment and issue resolution.

Yes

Stakeholder consultation policy/controls URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

Global consultations are conducted through the Ormex website for every new methodology, standard or major revision: a minimum 30-day public consultation open to stakeholders worldwide (GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, Section 4.3.2). All substantive comments must be addressed; a summary of comments, the analysis conducted and the final decisions are published on the Public Consultations page.

- At project level, the current Standard (v1.5, Section 6.1.7) introduces a pre-registration public comment period requiring that comments be resolved before registration; this per-project functionality is being deployed on the Registry and will apply to projects registered under the current framework (it was not applied to the projects registered under the previous versions, Standard v1.4 / ERA Methodology v2.5). For those projects, public input operated through the mandatory project-level Public Consultation conducted by the Project Holder and through the Grievance Mechanism (v1.2)(available through a dedicated page). For detailed information, refer to the responses to CRITERION 1.2 above and the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE.

2) addressing grievances. The process shall be clear and transparent, ensure impartiality and where appropriate confidentiality, in the filing and resolution of grievances. Any applicable fees shall not impede legitimate access to the grievance process by civil society organisations or IPs & LCs.

Yes

Stakeholder grievances policy/controls URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_GRIEVANCE_MECHANISM_v12_2026_JUL_31_EN.pdf

Our Programme has implemented a clear, transparent, and impartial Grievance Mechanism, which includes provisions for confidentiality where necessary (Sections 2 and 3). For ease of access, a dedicated website page provides direct information on the process.

The Grievance Mechanism policy and process is publicly available in the Documents Library.

Ormex does not charge any fees for filing grievances, ensuring unrestricted access for all stakeholders, including civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Communities.

2.1 Effective Registries (Retirement and Addressing Erroneous Issuance) - CORSIA

CORSIA requirements related to carbon credits in your carbon-crediting program registry:

1) Confirm that your programme defines and ensures the underlying attributes of a unit

Yes

Definition of underlying attributes policy/provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.app/registry

Our Programme defines and ensures the underlying attributes of each unit through its Registry management system, as outlined in Section 10.2 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW.

The Ormex Registry, powered by proprietary blockchain technology, provides a public, transparent view of certified projects, credit issuances, and transfers of V-ACORs. Each carbon credit unit is assigned a unique serial number, enabling full traceability.

The following attributes are recorded in the Registry:

- Project Identification – Project holder, location, and key details.
- Project Documentation – PDD, monitoring reports, validation/verification reports.
- Credit Information – Total V-ACORs issued, vintages, and buffer reserves.
- Serial Number Details – Project ID, Certification ID, Vintage Period, Issuance Number.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Contributions.
- Article 6 Authorisation (if applicable).
- Transaction History – Ownership transfers, resale vs offsetting, and beneficiary details.
- Credit Status – Issued, transferred, retired, or cancelled.
- Complaints & Grievances – Relevant dispute records under the Standard's grievance process.
- All credit unit transactions are recorded on the blockchain, ensuring immutability, security, and transparency.

2) Confirm that your programme defines and ensures the underlying property aspects of a unit

Yes

Definition of underlying property aspects policy/provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The property aspects of each unit are defined and ensured by the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1, Section 1): ORMEX defines and ensures the property aspects of each V-ACOR — characterised as an intangible asset — and the Registry assigns each unit a unique serial identifier and records its ownership, issuance, transfer, retirement and cancellation, maintaining transparent property rights.

- Ownership: every transfer is executed on the Registry by a smart-contract transaction and logged on the blockchain, providing a clear, publicly accessible record of successive owners (Section 7).
- Account-based tracking: units are held in accounts and sub-accounts (Project Holder, Buyer), independently identifying projects, credits and ownership.
- Finality: once retired or cancelled, a unit is permanently locked against any further action (Section 8). The corresponding contractual terms are set out in the GTCUS-B (v1.0) and the ORMEX PROGRAM (Sections 9 and 10.6).

3) Confirm that your programme utilises an electronic registry or registries

Yes

Programme registry URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

ORMEX operates a proprietary blockchain-based electronic registry, documented in the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1). It ensures:

- Full traceability of all V-ACOR transactions, each executed and finally recorded on the ORMEX Registry, which is the single authoritative record (Section 2).
- Automated Certificate generation — recording the date, parties, quantity and serial numbers — upon transfer (Section 7), with retirements recorded publicly on the retirement pages and certificates of the Registry (Section 8).
- Immutable, transparent record-keeping for issued, transferred, retired and cancelled units.
- Each V-ACOR is permanently retired from circulation once used for offsetting, ensuring credit integrity.

4) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries have the capability to transparently identify emissions units that are deemed CCP-approved, in all account types

Yes

CCP-identification of emissions units policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The operational procedure is the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1). Each V-ACOR carries attributes embedded through its serialization and publicly displayed (Section 6). Label attributes (including "CCP-approved", once granted) are visible in every account type — Project Holder, Buyer and sub-accounts — and travel with the unit through transfer and retirement, tracked through the usage-tag mechanism (Section 10), which restricts retirement and cancellation to units bearing the required tag for a given purpose. Only ex-post verified units (V-ACORs) may be transferred externally and carry such labels; ex-ante units (V-ACORs FUT) are ineligible (Section 2). The GTCUS-PH (v1.1) provides the corresponding contractual terms.

5) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries identify, and facilitate tracking and transfer of, unit ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement

Yes

Tracking of units policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The documented procedure is the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1): Section 6 (issuance workflow and the V-ACOR serialization scheme tying each unit to its project, certification, vintage and batch), Section 7 (transfer — valid and final only when executed and recorded on the ORMEX Registry, the sole authoritative record, Section 2), and Section 8 (retirement, cancellation, finality and permanent lock). Each transaction records the date, parties, quantity and serial numbers, providing full tracking of ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement, with real-time verification on the blockchain.

Transfers are executed via smart contracts; credit statuses (active, retired, cancelled) are permanently updated; retirement generates a certificate for the beneficiary, and cancellation blocks invalid credits from further use.

6) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries identify unit status, including retirement / cancellation, and issuance status

Yes

Emissions units status identification procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

Every unit carries a permanent, machine-verifiable status — active, reserved, transferred, retired or cancelled — together with the date of the triggering event, documented in the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1, Section 6, "Unit status and lifecycle tracking"). Statuses are recorded and updated in real time on the blockchain and can be verified at any time; once a unit is retired or cancelled its status is final and it is permanently locked against any further action (Section 8). Issuance follows verification by the accredited VVB and SEC approval (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Section 7).

7) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries assigns unique serial numbers to issued units

Yes

Assigning unique serial number to issued emission units procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The assignment of a unique serial number to each issued unit is documented in the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1, Section 6, "Serialization — the V-ACOR serial number"). Within an issuance batch every credit is unique and carries its own serial number — one number = one tonne CO_2eq = one V-ACOR.

The serial number is constituted, in sequence, of the Project ID, the Certification ID, the Issuance ID, the Vintage (crediting-period start and end dates), and the range of credits within the issuance batch:

{Project ID}-{Certification ID}-{Issuance ID}-OX_VINT_{startYYYYMMDD}_{endYYYYMMDD}-{first}_{last}

Example (as given in the Registry Policy):

FR_AFOLU_FIELD_CROPS_2-OX_CERT_1-OX_ISS_2-OX_VINT_20180101_20181231-1_1000

In this example, FR_AFOLU_FIELD_CROPS_2 is the Project ID (encoding the country and sector of origin), OX_CERT_1 the Certification, OX_ISS_2 the issuance, OX_VINT_20180101_20181231 the vintage period (1 January — 31 December 2018), and 1_1000 the range of credits within the issuance batch (credits 1 to 1,000).

The serial number is publicly displayed on the ORMEX Registry (www.ormex.app), and each unit's serial and status are recorded on the blockchain, ensuring unique identification, immutability and full traceability.

8) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries 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

Identification of emission unit origin, vintage, and project registration date procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

Serialization is documented in the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1, Section 6, "Serialization — the V-ACOR serial number"): each unit's serial number is constituted, in sequence, of identifiers tying it to its Project (including country and sector of origin), its Certification, its vintage and its issuance batch; no two units share a serial number.

These attributes — country and sector of origin, vintage, and original (and where relevant revised) project registration date — are publicly displayed both on the project page and in the unit-level serialization records of the Registry (www.ormex.app).

9) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place to ensure that the programme registry or registries are secure (i.e. that robust security provisions are in place)

Yes

Registry security policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The security controls are documented in the REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1, Section 13, "Registry security"), structured as:

- 13.1 - integrity, immutability and tamper-evidence via the blockchain;
- 13.2 - cryptographic key management;
- 13.3 - access control and authentication;
- 13.4 - data protection and infrastructure;
- 13.5 - a documented incident- and data-breach-response procedure;
- 13.6 - resilience and recovery, including backup and data-recovery.

A third-party smart-contract security audit is provided for on the security roadmap. The contractual security obligations applicable to account holders are set out in the GTCUS-PH (v1.1).

10) Confirm that your programme's registry(ies) conform to international data exchange standards

Yes

International data exchange standards URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The Registry exchanges data through RESTful APIs in JSON and XML, aligned with recognised registry data-exchange standards (REGISTRY POLICY, v1.1, Section 9 — "External Trading Platforms and National / International Registries (Mirroring)"). Necessary information relating to data-exchange standards has been provided to ICVCM for assessment.

Section 9 also provides for the mirroring of, and linkage with, national and international registries: where a national or international registry exists (e.g. for Article 6), ORMEX records the corresponding authorization and adjustment status, with the ORMEX Registry as the authoritative record and reconciliation to prevent double counting.

11) Confirm that your programme has provisions in place to ensure the screening of requests for registry accounts

Yes

New registry account screening policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

New registry account screening policy/procedures URL:
https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

A: Ormex applies a strict onboarding process for project holders and buyers seeking to open a registry account, as outlined in Section 5.2 and 9.2 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW and Section 4.1 of the GTCUS-PH (v1.1).

A registry account cannot be opened unless the following requirements are met:

- Verified Organisational Identity: Only registered organisations are eligible (no individuals).

- KYC/AML Screening: The KYC Policy and Due Diligence Form must be completed. Ormex partners with an independent agency for KYC verification.
- Agreement to Terms & Conditions: the GTCUS-PH (v1.1) must be signed.
- All relevant documents are publicly available in the Ormex Documents Library.

12) Confirm that your programme has provisions in place to restrict the programme registry (or registries) accounts to registered businesses and individuals

Yes

New registry account screening policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Ormex strictly limits registry account registration to incorporated organisations. Individual accounts are not permitted.

As per Section 6.1.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS:

- Project Holders must have a registered office in the country where the project is implemented.
- Private entities must be controlled by shareholders (holding more than 50% of capital or voting rights) with a registered office in the project country.

This ensures jurisdictional compliance and programme integrity.

13) Confirm that your programme has provisions in place to ensure the periodic audit or evaluation of registry compliance with security provisions

Yes

Registry compliance with security provisions approach/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The provisions for auditing and evaluating registry security compliance are documented in the REGISTRY POLICY(v1.1, Section 13):

- Audit logging: key-management operations are subject to role-based, least-privilege access control, full audit logging and automatic key rotation (Section 13.2), and each registry event is confirmed as an intentional, authorised action (Section 13.3).
- Immutable audit trail: every issuance, transfer, retirement and cancellation is recorded on the Polygon blockchain, providing record integrity, immutability and tamper-evidence (Section 13.1).
- Internal review and independent audit: the smart contracts follow ORMEX's internal security-review process, and an independent third-party smart-contract audit (OpenZeppelin) is provided for on the security roadmap (Section 13.1).

These mechanisms provide continuous monitoring and evaluation of the registry's compliance with its security provisions; the formal independent third-party audit is being brought into effect under the security roadmap.

2.1 Effective Registries (Retirement and Addressing Erroneous Issuance)

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements related to carbon credits in your carbon-crediting program registry, confirm that your organisation:

1) requires identification of the entity on whose behalf the carbon credit was retired

Yes

Retirement entity identification policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

Ormex requires identification of the entity on whose behalf a carbon credit is retired. The Registry records both the entity requiring the retirement of credits and the designated beneficiary, ensuring full traceability and transparency.

2) requires the identification of the purpose of retirement

Yes

Retirement purpose identification policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The purpose of retirement is captured for every retirement transaction through the dedicated "Reason" field recorded at issuance and credit level and stored on the blockchain. The REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1, Section 8) requires that each retirement be designated with its purpose (and, for CORSIA use, the compliance period) and made public with the required data fields. Public display of this field on the retirement pages and certificates of the Registry (www.ormex.app) is being deployed.

3) has procedures to address erroneous issuance of carbon credits that identify remedial measures (e.g., cancellation, compensation through replacement) and the entities responsible for implementing these.

Yes

Erroneous issuance policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The REGISTRY POLICY (v1.1, Section 8) documents the remedial measures for erroneous issuance, complemented by Sections 10.3 and 10.4 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW:

- Detection & safeguarding: on identification (via grievance, Project Holder demand, public dialogue or internal audit), Ormex investigates and the erroneous units are transferred to a "Safeguard Account", making them inaccessible for trade or use; the SEC oversees remedial actions.
- Remedial measures: erroneously issued units are cancelled by ORMEX and, where cancellation alone is insufficient, compensation applies through the reversal-compensation waterfall of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 4.8.3):
  1. equivalent verified quantities from un-impacted surfaces of the same vintage;
  2. the five subsequent vintages;
  3. the project Risk Buffer;
  4. the Project Holder's other-project buffers and buffer replenishment. The escrow provisions of the GTCUS-B (Article 4.3) provide additional protection.
- Responsible entities: the SEC (decision) and the Registry administrator (execution), with all actions recorded on the Registry. In high-risk cases Ormex may temporarily suspend Project Holder accounts to prevent further issuance.

3.1 Information - CORSIA

CORSIA requirements related to transparency:

1) Confirm that your programme has the procedures in place to ensure that the results of validation and verification are made publicly available

Yes

Public disclosure of validation and verification results policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

Transparency and audit robustness are core principles of the Ormex Programme, ensuring confidence in projects through high-quality validation and verification processes. The results of validation and verification are publicly accessible in the Ormex Registry, once clicking on the Project at the "Attachements Panel" and Program Overview (Section 3 and 8 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW).

Key Publicly Available Information:

- Validation and Verification Results (Section 9.5.2 and 9.6)
- Project Validation and Verification Reports published in the Registry
- as well as VVB Validation and VVB Verification Certificates.

Compliance with Standard Requirements:

- Section 7 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS sets out the conditions and requirements that the Project Holder must comply with regarding Validation and Verification main principles and requirements, and Ormex oversight.
- Section 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS specifies how validation and verification results are made public.

This ensures that all verification and validation information is transparent, accessible, and aligned with international best practices.

3.1 Information

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements, confirm that your organisation ensures that in relation to each mitigation activity that requests registration or that is registered, all relevant documentation relating to the mitigation activity is made publicly available (subject to confidentiality and proprietary, privacy and data protection restrictions) including:

1) all necessary information, such as spreadsheets used for calculations, to enable third parties to assess the social and environmental impacts of the mitigation activity and to replicate the GHG emission reduction or removal calculations (including baseline quantification), and assessment of additionality.

Yes

Information disclosure policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 6.1.7) requires publication on the Registry of the complete PDD together with the supporting information needed for third-party assessment.

This is demonstrated by the Ormex Egypt project **EG_AFOLU_PERENNIAL_CROPS_10**, for which all project information and data are fully and publicly disclosed on the ORMEX Registry (www.ormex.app), with no confidentiality restriction. The publicly available documentation enables any third party to assess the social and environmental impacts and to replicate the GHG emission reduction and removal calculations, and includes:

- the complete Project Design Description (PDD), including the non-technical summary, location and proponents, and the technologies and regenerative practices applied;
- the quantification framework and results — the FAO NEXT calculator (a publicly available FAO tool) with the field measurements and the complete set of scenarios and parameters per vintage, together with the baseline (Reference Scenario) quantification — so that any third party can reproduce the GHG results;
- the additionality assessment (barrier analysis, regulatory additionality and the financial-additionality demonstration); and

- the social and environmental impact assessment and the monitored Ecosystemic Objective indicators, in line with the enhanced safeguards disclosure of the PDD Template (v1.1).

Where a Project Holder (for instance a State entity) designates certain supporting documents as confidential under Section 11 of its signed PDD, those documents are disclosed in full to the VVB and to ORMEX for validation, verification and certification, are listed in the public project record with the status "Confidential — reviewed in full by the VVB", and ORMEX publishes on the project page a non-confidential quantification summary (aggregated input assumptions and the resulting Reference and Project Scenario values per vintage) together with the aggregated sampling results — so that replication remains possible while personal and plot-level data are protected.

See the example project **EG_AFOLU_PERENNIAL_CROPS_10**, publicly accessible on the ORMEX Registry.

2) a mitigation activity design document that includes:

i. a non-technical summary.
ii. detailed information on the mitigation activity, including its location and proponents.
iii. a description of the technology or practices applied.
iv. the environmental and social impacts.
v. the methodology used.
vi. information on how the methodology is and has been applied for the purpose of determining the baseline, demonstrating additionality and quantifying GHG emission reductions or removals.

Yes

Mitigation activity design document provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PDD_Template_v11_2026_JUL_28.pdf

The Ormex Project Design Description (PDD) template which is available to Project Holders upon request includes all required elements:

- Non-technical summary
- Project location and proponent details
- Description of applied technologies and practices
- Environmental and social impact assessment
- Methodology application for baseline setting, additionality, and GHG quantification

See an example from the EG_AFOLU_PERENNIAL_CROPS_10 (Egypt).

3) For Categories listed in 9.1 b) 1, information relating to the monitoring and compensation period.

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The crediting period and the monitoring/compensation period are distinct. Under the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Sections 5.2.2 and 4.7), every Project runs a 30-calendar-year Project Timeline (a 10-year Certification renewed twice), and monitoring (MRV) and compensation obligations continue for a further 10 years after the end of the crediting timeline — a total monitoring and compensation obligation of 40 years, applied programme-wide and binding on the Project Holder and its successors (PDD Template v1.1).

For projects under Category 9.1 b) 1, the following information is publicly accessible on the Registry: the crediting period and credit issuance;

the monitoring data (in the "Attachments" section of each project's entry); the Project Design Description;

the Monitoring Reports;

and the Validation and Verification (VVB) Reports.

See an example from the EG_AFOLU_PERENNIAL_CROPS_10 (Egypt).

b) Confirm that your organisation shall ensure all relevant program documents are publicly available and has processes to ensure that where requests are made in relation to information that is missing from your website and/or registry, that information is provided (subject to confidentiality and proprietary, privacy and data protection restrictions) and made public alongside other relevant public information.

Yes

Information request policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_GRIEVANCE_MECHANISM_v12_2026_JUL_31_EN.pdf

Ormex ensures transparency by making all relevant programme documents publicly available. If information is missing from our website or Registry, stakeholders can request it through our Grievance Mechanism dedicated page. This process allows us to promptly address requests while maintaining confidentiality, proprietary rights, and data protection requirements.

To further enhance accessibility, Ormex offers open dialogue and consultations: Governed by Section 6 of the ORMEX PROGRAM and detailed on our Public open dialogue and consultations.

Key publicly available information includes:

- **GHG Quantification and Baseline Calculations**:
  - Governed by Section 5.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS
  - The NEXT measurement tool (FAO-based), available in our Documents Library, is used for carbon impact assessments
  - Baseline methodologies must comply with Section 4 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY
- **Social & Environmental Impact Assessment:**
  - Required for agroecological ecosystem projects, aligned with SDGs
  - Mandatory disclosure of environmental and social benefits under Section 5.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUREMENTS and Section 2.5, 3.4, and Annex 2 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY
  - The Do-No-Harm Plan is outlined in Section 5.7 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS
- **Additionality Demonstration:**
  - Governed by the Ormex ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY
  - Must be detailed in the Project Design Description (PDD)

See an example from the EG_AFOLU_PERENNIAL_CROPS_10 (Egypt).

4.1 Robust Independent Third-Party Validation and Verification - CORSIA

CORSIA requirements related to robust independent third-party validation and verification:

1) Confirm that your programme has standards, requirements, and procedures in place for the validation of activities

Yes

Validation of activities policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_VVB_RQT_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

A robust validation procedure is implemented by the Programme. The standards, requirements, and procedures governing the validation of activities are set out in publicly available documents:

- Section 9.5.1 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW outlines the sequence to be followed by the Project Holder to initiate the validation phase using the Platform.
- Section 7.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS the main principles for validation and verification, specifying that both require a high or positive level of assurance. The Approved VVB is required to apply the Programme's materiality threshold when selecting data samples for validation and verification (Section 7.4).
- Sections 3.12 and 4 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS requires VVBs to conduct validation in compliance with ISO 14064-3:2006 and ISO 14065:2013.

2) Confirm that your programme has standards, requirements, and procedures in place for the verification of emissions reductions

Yes

Verification of emission reductions policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_VVB_RQT_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

A robust verification procedure is implemented by the Programme. The standards, requirements, and procedures governing the verification of emission reductions are set out in publicly available documents:

- Section 9.5.1 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW defines the process for Project Holders to initiate the verification phase using the Platform.
- Section 7.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS establishes the verification process, requiring a high level of assurance for emission reductions. The Approved VVB must select data samples and apply the Programme's materiality threshold (Section 7.4).
- Sections 3.12 and 4 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS requires verification to be conducted in compliance with ISO 14064-3:2006 and ISO 14065:2013.

3) Confirm that your programme has standards, requirements, and procedures in place for the accreditation of validators

Yes

Accreditation of validators policy/procedures URL

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_VVB_RQT_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

A robust procedure for the accreditation of validators is implemented by the Programme. The relevant standards, requirements, and procedures are set out in publicly available documents:

- Section 1 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS defines eligibility criteria for validators, including:
- Accreditation by UNFCCC CDM or an IAF member body (ISO 14065/ISO 14066).
- Expertise in AFOLU subsectors.
- Demonstrated capacity for quality control, risk management, and conflict-of-interest mitigation.
- A grievance procedure to handle disputes.
- Sections 2 and 3 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS specify the approval process, requiring completion of the VVB Application Form and adherence to the VVB GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
- Section 7.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and the Section 5 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS establish ongoing performance monitoring, with corrective actions for non-compliance, and potential suspension or revocation in case of persistent issues.

4) Confirm that your programme has standards, requirements, and procedures in place for the accreditation of verifiers

Yes

Accreditation of verifiers policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_VVB_RQT_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

- The same accreditation process, requirements, and eligibility conditions outlined in question 3 apply to verifiers.

5) Confirm that your program has procedures in place to ensure that validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification

Yes

Validation timing policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

Our programme has procedures in place to ensure that validation occurs prior to or in tandem with verification.

As per Section 9.6 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW a Project Holder cannot initiate the verification phase without first obtaining certification following a successful validation assessment.

For past-started projects, validation occurs in tandem with verification. Sections 2.2 and 2.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS define the principles for past-started and future projects. For past-started projects, the Project Holder must combine validation and verification, with the combined process initiated within 12 months from the Project Creation Date (i.e., the date following the Project Holder's onboarding onto the Platform).

6) Confirm that your program has procedures in place to ensure that mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity

Yes

Measurement and verification requirements using independent third-party entities URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_VVB_RQT_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Our programme has procedures in place to ensure that mitigation is measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity.

Please refer to question 2, which details the eligibility requirements for verification entities.

7) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place to ensure that ex-post verification of mitigation is required in advance of issuance of emissions units

Yes

Verification and issuance of emission units policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

Our programme has procedures in place to ensure that ex-post verification of mitigation is required before the issuance of emissions units (Sections 9.6 and 9.7 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW).

8) Confirm that your programme has provisions in place to manage and/or prevent conflicts of interest between accredited third-party(ies) performing the validation and/or verification procedures, and the programme and the activities it supports

Yes

Third-party verification entity conflict of interest policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_OPR_COI_v12_2026_JAN_08_EN-wzy6.pdf

Our programme implements measures to ensure that each project is independently verified in alignment with our core value of Integrity (Section 5 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW)

As per Section 1.4 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS , all accredited VVBs must adhere to impartiality rules to be authorised to perform validation and/or verification services. Before commencing any project assessment, VVBs must:

- adhere to this requirement,
- complete the VVB APPLICATION FORM, and
- sign the VVB GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS. Declarations regarding COI are included in this contractual documentation.

The VVB must provide detailed information about its conflict of interest policy, impartiality, and third-party eye review management as requested in the Section 1.4 of the VVB APPLICATION FORM. The VVB must also comply with CODE OF ETHICS (Section 9 of the VVB GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS). Immediate termination will be notified in the event of breach of any representation.

Regular oversight is conducted, and updated conflict-of-interest declarations are required upon accreditation renewal.

9) Confirm that your programme has provisions in place requiring accredited third-party(ies) to disclose whether they or any of their family members are dealing in, promoting, or otherwise have a fiduciary relationship with anyone promoting or dealing in, the offset credits being evaluated

Yes

Fiduciary disclosure for verifiers policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_VVB_Application_Form_TP_EN_v12_2026_JUL_31.pdf

The VVB Application Form has been updated (v1.2) to include an explicit declaration that neither the VVB nor any of its family members are dealing in, promoting, or otherwise have a fiduciary relationship with anyone promoting or dealing in the offset credits under evaluation (VVB APPLICATION FORM).

In practice, this requirement is applied through: the COI assessment applicable to family members (COI POLICY v1.2, Section 1); the impartiality conditions of the VVB REQUIREMENTS (v1.2, Section 1.4) that condition authorisation to perform validation/verification services; the signed VVB GTC (CODE OF ETHICS, Section 9) with immediate termination in case of breach; and renewed COI declarations at accreditation renewal, archived in the COI Registry (COI Policy v1.2, Section 2.5).

10) Confirm that your programme has provisions in place to address and isolate such conflicts, should they arise

Yes

Resolution of fiduciary conflicts for verifiers policy/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_OPR_COI_v12_2026_JAN_08_EN-wzy6.pdf

Section 2.4 of the CONFLICT OF INTERET AND IMPARTIALITY POLICY outlines the process for identifying and addressing conflicts of interest when they arise.

11)Confirm that your programme has procedures in place requiring that the renewal of any activity at the end of its crediting period includes a re-evaluation of its baselines, and procedures and assumptions for quantifying, monitoring, and verifying mitigation, including the baseline scenario

Yes

Renewal of mitigation activities requirements/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Our programme has procedures in place specifying the re-evaluation requirements for certification renewal (Section 7.3.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS).

12) Confirm that your programme has procedures in place requiring that 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. *If yes, provide evidence, including identifying the allowable number of years between verification events.

No

Verification of mitigation activities outside of the allowable number of years between verification events requirements/procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The maximum interval between verification events is five years, aligned with the mandatory soil-organic-carbon re-sampling cycle: real Tier 2 soil sampling at T0 and at least every five years, verified at each Verification against the T0 sampling (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Section 5.3.1; ERA METHODOLOGY, Sections 4.1 and 7; VVB REQUIREMENTS, Section 4.5.1).

Where an activity has not undergone verification within the allowable timeframe, the same rigorous procedures apply: issuance of V-ACORs is suspended, the SEC initiates a status review, and the Project Holder must justify the delay and complete the overdue verification under a documented plan before any further issuance; restrictions on subsequent validation/verification phases apply (Standard PR v1.5, Sections 7.2 and 7.3.1). VVBs must comply with these restrictions (VVB Requirements v1.2, Section 2.3).

13) Carbon credits that are issued ex-ante are not CCP eligible. If your organisation supports both ex-ante and ex-post issuance, confirm it has procedures in place to transparently identify units that are issued ex-post and are thus eligible under the ICVCM.

Yes

Ex-ante and ex-post credit identification procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

Where issued, V-ACORs-FUT receive serial numbers whose unit-type attribute identifies them as ex-ante; upon conversion following verification, the verified units are issued under the V-ACOR serialization scheme with full traceability to the original ex-ante issuance, recorded as a distinct blockchain event (REGISTRY POLICY v1.1, Sections 3 and 6).

Only ex-post verified V-ACORs may carry labels or be represented externally; V-ACORs-FUT may not (Sections 3 and 9), and the restriction is enforced technically through the unit-type attribute. V-ACORs-FUT and V-ACORs are clearly identified in the Registry under the "Credit Type" column (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Section 2.5).

4.1 Robust Independent Third-Party Validation and Verification

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements, in relation to validation of mitigation activities and verification of GHG emission reductions and removals, confirm your organisation:

1) requires VVBs to be accredited by a recognised international accreditation standard (e.g., according to the current edition of ISO 14065 and ISO 14066, or per rules relating to the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism or Paris Agreement Article 6, paragraph 4 Supervisory Body).

Yes

VVB accreditation requirements URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_VVB_RQT_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Ormex requires VVBs to be accredited under a recognised international accreditation standard, such as the current edition of ISO 14065 and ISO 14066, or accredited under rules relating to the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism or Paris Agreement Article 6, paragraph 4 Supervisory Body (Section 1.1 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS).

2) has a process for managing VVB performance, including systematic review of validation and verification activities, reports and remedial measures to address performance issues including measures to ensure that poor VVB performance is reported to the relevant accreditation body, and provisions to suspend or revoke the participation of a VVB in the program.

Yes

VVB management policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Section 7.6 of the STANDARD PRINICPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section 5 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS outline our procedures for managing the performance of accredited VVBs during the Validation and Verification phases.

If performance issues are identified by the Project Holder, the International Accreditation Body, or another stakeholder, we notify the VVB and request corrective actions. If no remedial action is taken, we may escalate the matter to the International Accreditation Body and, at our discretion, suspend or revoke the VVB's role.

B – Emissions Impact

5.1 Methodology Approval Process - CORSIA

CORSIA requirements related to Clear Methodologies and Protocols and their Development Process:

1) Confirm that your programme has qualification, quantification methodologies, and protocols in place, available for use, and are publicly disclosed.

Yes

Qualification, quantification, and protocol disclosure URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Our Programme has established qualification and quantification methodologies, along with protocols, which are publicly disclosed and subject to continuous improvement.

The Ecosystemic Regenerative Agriculture Methodology (ERA METHODOLOGY) serves as our framework methodology. All methodologies and related protocols are accessible in the Documents Library on our website.

2) Summarize the programme's process for developing further methodologies and protocols, including the timing and process for revision of existing methodologies.

Summary of development of methodologies and protocols approach URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORM_OPR_GOV_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

The same process applies regardless of whether a methodology is proposed by an external developer or initiated internally by Ormex — there is no separate internal procedure. Under Section 4 of the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT and Section 7 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW:

- Methodology developers may propose new methodologies or revisions via the "contact" button on the Ormex website or by emailing the Programme.
- The SEC, with the support of the Standard Advisory Council (SAC) — whose members are independent experts — reviews the proposal and may initiate an external independent expert analysis.
- For a new methodology or a major revision, a public consultation of no less than 30 calendar days applies (GOV, Section 4.3.2); all substantive comments are addressed and the major inputs and results are published on the Public Consultations page.
- The SEC makes the final approval decision; the updated version becomes effective upon publication, with transition rules specified where needed.
- Our Programme employs a framework-methodology approach, enabling synergies in data management, standardisation of procedures and indicators, and comparability across reporting systems. The Programme has approved the ERA METHODOLOGY, dedicated to ecosystemic regenerative agriculture, together with the required tools. The July 2026 updates of the Standard (v1.5) and of the ERA Methodology (v2.6), prepared in response to the clarifications requested by the Integrity Council, were reviewed by the SAC (minutes of 18 July 2026) and approved by the SEC; the next major revision will follow the full workflow, including the minimum 30-day public consultation.

3) Provide evidence of the public availability of the programme's process for developing further methodologies and protocols.

Development of methodologies and protocols process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/documents-library#methodology

The methodology development and revision process is publicly detailed in the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, available in the Documents Library.

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

Yes

Emissions units based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods/protocols URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

The Programme ensures that all credit units are based on accurate measurements and valid quantification methods.

- Section 3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW establishes robust principles for quantifying greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and removals.
- Section 4.8 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS defines quantification principles.
- Section 4 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY sets out measurement and quantification methods required to the Project Holder for carbon quantification.

The Programme recognises the NEXT carbon quantification tool, developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, starting from version cc0568, 2022. Project Holders are required to use this tool to quantify carbon removals and GHG emission reductions for Project Certification and Carbon Credit Issuance.

5) Confirm that procedures are 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.

Yes

Procedures for monitoring, measuring, and reporting of both activities and the resulting mitigation URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The Programme ensures that monitoring, measuring, and reporting (MRV) are conducted at specified intervals throughout the crediting period.

- Section 8 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW sets out the principles governing the MRV process, including monitoring period assessments.
- Section 6.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , mandates that Project Holder establishes a Monitoring organisation which must demonstrate its ability to conduct monitoring at specified intervals.

Monitoring Periods start at the Project Start Date and continue throughout the Crediting Period. The frequency of Monitoring activities is scheduled in accordance with the Indicators to be monitored and in compliance with the requirements of the Selected Methodology. If the selected Methodology does not specify a Monitoring and Reporting Procedure, the Project Holder shall conduct annual Monitoring, with appropriate data collection and submission of annual Monitoring Reports. Depending on the choice of Ecosystem Objectives, the PDD must specify Indicators for monitoring the Project's performance in alignment with these objectives. During Verification Phases, the results of calculations or findings, along with sources and supporting evidence, will be made available to the VVB for verification. (Section 7 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY)

The indicators to be monitored and the specific monitoring procedures for each indicator are set out in the Annex 3 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY.

5.1 Methodology Approval Process

In addition to CORSIA requirements related to Clear Methodologies and Protocols and their Development Process:

a) Please confirm that your organisation has a process for developing and adopting updates to existing quantification methodologies.

Yes

Quantification methodology update policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

The Section 7 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW sets out the methodology developing principles, the methodology requirements, the approval procedure of the methodologies, and the revision process for existing methodologies. Our Program follows a framework methodology structure, which enables synergies in data management, ensures consistency in procedures and indicators, and optimises Project design and monitoring processes. By using a framework methodology, comparative approaches are encouraged, which in turn promote synergies between reporting systems. The Programme has approved the ERA METHODOLOGY, dedicated to ecosystemic regenerative agriculture, along with the required tools that the Project must comply with. This global framework may be completed by subsequent methodologies, that will provide more detailed guidelines applicable to specific regions and/or agricultural sectors. The GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT is applicable to the Methodology approval and updates.

b) Confirm your organisation's approved methodologies or general carbon-crediting program provisions address the following essential components:

1) applicability or eligibility criteria.

2) determination of the accounting boundary.

3) determination of additionality (to the extent this is not covered in other general carbon crediting program provisions).

4) establishing the baseline scenario.

5) quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.

6) monitoring practices.

Yes

Methodology provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

The methodology development and approval procedure requires every new or revised methodology to address the six essential components, verified by the SEC and the SAC against a documented approval checklist before approval (GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, Section 4).

The ERA METHODOLOGY demonstrates the application of these requirements:

- Applicability / eligibility criteria (Section 1.1)
- Accounting boundary (Sections 2.2.2, 3.2 and 3.3)
- Additionality determination (Section 8), complemented by the ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY
- Baseline scenario establishment (Sections 4 and 8)
- Quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals (Section 4)
- Monitoring practices (Section 7)

c) Confirm that your organisation requires that, prior to approval, new methodologies and major revisions of existing methodologies undergo review by a group of independent experts and a public stakeholder consultation.

Yes

Methodology approval policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORM_OPR_GOV_v12_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

SAC review is required for new methodologies and for major revisions of existing methodologies prior to SEC approval (GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, Section 1.2). New methodologies and major revisions therefore undergo:

- Independent review by the SEC, supported by the SAC (independent experts).
- External expert analysis, where relevant, conducted by a third party.
- A public consultation of no less than 30 days, with all stakeholder feedback reviewed and addressed (GOV, Section 4.3.2).

In practice, the SAC reviewed the most recent revisions (Standard v1.5 and ERA Methodology v2.6, July 2026); the SAC opinion is documented in the SAC minutes of 18 July 2026. These July 2026 revisions were clarification-driven strengthening updates prepared in response to the Integrity Council's clarifications, and were adopted without a separate public consultation; the next major revision will follow the full workflow — expert review, the minimum 30-day public consultation, and final SEC approval (GOV, Section 4.1).

d) Confirm that your organisation has procedures to review, suspend and/or withdraw the use of methodologies where the carbon-crediting program has determined, based on evidence, that GHG emission reductions or removals are being overestimated or that additionality might not be ensured.

Yes

Methodology review/suspension policy/process URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 5.4.1) provides that a methodology is reviewed, suspended or withdrawn where evidence indicates that GHG emission reductions or removals are being overestimated, or that additionality might not be ensured.

Process: upon evidence (monitoring data, VVB findings, a grievance, or SEC/SAC review), the SEC initiates the methodology review; issuance under the methodology may be constrained or suspended; Project Holders are notified and transition measures defined; suspension and withdrawal are managed under the Registry system (Section 10 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW). Overestimation or additionality concerns may also be raised through the Grievance Mechanism (v1.2), Section 2.

5.2 Requirements for Quantifying GHG Emission Reductions or Removals - CORSIA

1) Confirm that procedures are in place to issue carbon credits against realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline estimations of emissions.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Our Program has established procedures to ensure that carbon credits are issued against realistic, defensible, and conservative baseline.

As per the Section 4.8.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , the Baseline scenario (BS) (also referred to as the "reference scenario") is a necessary element for quantifying the Carbone-positive balance. It must be established following a realistic, defensible, and conservative approach as per the Section 5.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS.

Considering the common practices in the relevant agricultural sectors delivering the same food production outputs, the BS shall be defined as the most plausible, reasonable, accurate and conservative scenario that would exist in the absence of Project implementation. The Selected Methodology can provide information about the common practices that can be useful to identify the BS to be selected. While setting the BS, the Project Holder shall consider the following requirements:

- Among different potential scenarios, the Project shall select the most likely land use and/or land management scenario in the absence of Project implementation. If any, the degree of conservativeness and uncertainty of the selected BS shall be indicated. The Selected Methodology can provide additional information to determine the choice of the appropriate BS. If any, the process described in the Selected Methodology to determine the BS must be followed.
- The BS shall be determined so that an accurate comparison can be made between the Carbon emissions that would have occurred under the BS and the Carbon Removal/Reduction Positive impacts that were/would be achieved by implementing the Regenerative Activities. The comparison shall result in an increase in Carbon benefit figures to reach the Climate Additionality. Consequently, assumptions that might generate some risk of overestimation or underestimation shall be carefully mentioned.
- The Project Holder shall determine any existing government policies and legal requirements that support the determination of the selected BS that might have an impact on it.
- During the Monitoring Period, any occurrence of a changing circumstance affecting the BS shall be identified and the potential impact described. The VVB appointed by the Project Holder for the Verification must analyse the relevant impact of the changing circumstances on the Carbon Quantification

More details regarding Baseline assumptions to consider are provided in Sections 2.4 and 4.1 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY.

2) Confirm that procedures are in place to publicly disclose baselines and underlying assumptions.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The baseline scenario and its underlying assumptions are documented in the PDD, and the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 6.1.7) establishes the explicit obligation to publish the PDD — including the baseline scenario and its underlying assumptions — on the Registry, publicly accessible (see also Sections 4.8.2 and 5.3).

In addition, under the ERA METHODOLOGY both the Reference (BAU) and Target scenarios are quantified annually, and their assumptions are documented and verified by the VVB (Sections 2.4 and 4.1).

3) Confirm that procedures are 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.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Baselines are constructed conservatively so as not to over-estimate mitigation. Under the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 5.3.1): the Initial Scenario SOC is established from real Tier 2

soil sampling (Tier 1 defaults are not permitted since v2.6); the Reference (BAU) baseline is dynamic and re-quantified annually against the initial (T0) sampling; only the yearly incremental balance is credited (no crediting of the SOC stock, no first-year crediting); and uncertainty discounts, leakage deductions and the Risk Buffer are applied to the creditable annual balance. These rules, together with the annual verification of assumptions by the VVB (ERA METHODOLOGY, Sections 2.4 and 4.1), prevent over-estimation from modelling, benchmarking or the use of historical data.

REDD+ activities, and AFOLU activities with REDD+ components, are not accepted under the current scope of the Programme: the ERA Methodology (Section 1.1) is limited to Ecosystemic Regenerative Agriculture on Cropland and Grassland. Should the scope be extended in future, any new methodology would follow the approval process (SAC/SEC review, expert analysis, public consultation) and the conservative-baseline requirements of Section 5.3.1.

4) Confirm that procedures are in place for activities to respond, as appropriate, to changing baseline conditions that were not expected at the time of registration.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The Baseline Scenario is reassessed every 10 years as part of the Certification Renewal Process. The Project Holder must re-evaluate and redefine the Baseline Scenario following the same procedure (Section 7.3.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS).

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

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

The Program is dedicated to Regenerative Agriculture. The potential risk of material leakage is identified in the Section 4.1.6 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY . When an area adopts low-emission practices such as regenerative agriculture, carbon leakage may occur due to increased demand for non-regenerative agricultural products elsewhere, which have a higher net carbon footprint (Activity-Shifting Leakage). However, typical emissions sources, such as reduced burning and manure use, are not considered leakage but rather part of the activities to be implemented and are quantified according to the Section 4.1.4 (p53 and 54) of the ERA METHODOLOGY (Leakage Minimization/Mitigation within Project)

Activity-Shifting Leakage:

- Principles: The current leakage logic and calculation are based on the following scientific argumentation, provided by SAC scientists: Carbon leakage in nature-based projects occurs when changes in land management or agricultural practices in one area unintentionally result in increased emissions outside the accounting boundary. This can arise when regenerative agriculture lowers local production, triggering increased demand for non-regenerative agricultural products with a higher net carbon footprint elsewhere.
- Scale Considerations (Sections 4.1.6.2 and 4.1.6.3 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY): Leakage can manifest at local, national, and international levels, particularly when interventions are spatially limited compared to the broader issue they address. Addressing such leakage at scale remains challenging due to data availability constraints, especially in developing countries.

For those reasons, the Methodology follows the principle of designing the Project to minimise Leakage, focusing on the level of an individual project.

Leakage assessments are based on scientific evidence and regional market analysis to identify and mitigate potential leakage risks.

6) Confirm that measures are in place to assess incidences of material leakage of emissions that may result from the implementation of a mitigation activity.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdff

Sections 4.8.2.4 and 5.5.1of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS establishes the Leakage quantification requirements and threshold values for "significant" leakage. Methods for quantifying Leakage when significant level are identified are determined by the selected methodology (Section 4.8.2.1 and 5.4.1.1). A "significant" level is defined as greater than the de minimis threshold of 5 percent of the total estimated carbon quantification (Gross quantification). (Section 4.8.2.1).

The section 4.1.6 of the ERA METHODOLOGY, specifically Section 4.1.6.5, defines the leakage assessment and the method of calculation.

The Programme proposes 3 methods. The method chosen by the Project Holders depends on the available data. The chosen method and the justification for its selection must be documented.

The Project Holder can demonstrate than the value remains within five (5) % of the value before implementation of any Regenerative Activities, using:

1. The Productivity value per ha, OR the Productivity value per person, OR
2. A demonstration that the value of outputs from the Project area (1) remains within 5% of the value before implementation of any credited measures, OR (2) remains within 5% of an equivalent product from an equivalent regional setting, without implementation of any credited measures, OR
3. the Land Equivalent Ratio (LER) is equal or greater than the reference scenario.

The Project is at risk of carbon leakage where:

- the productivity value or values calculated in 1-2 above are not within 5 % of the value before implementation, OR
- the calculated LER is less than 0.95.

7) Confirm that provisions are in place to mitigate the risk of material leakage from activities that pose a risk of leakage when implemented at the project, national, or on an interim basis on a subnational level.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Leakage minimisation/mitigation (within project): the methodology requires Project Holders to design projects so as to minimise and account for the main feasible within-project carbon-loss pathways, using the FAO NEXT tool to identify and quantify potential pathways at design stage (ERA METHODOLOGY, Section 4.1.6.3; STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 5.5.1). Activity-shifting leakage is mitigated by requiring that crop yields and prices remain stable relative to the reference scenario, preventing production shifts outside project boundaries (ERA, Section 4.1.6; Annex 3).

On scale: the activity types currently eligible (regenerative agriculture on cropland and grassland) do not present the inherent project-level leakage risk that would require implementation at national or subnational scale; within-project and activity-shifting leakage are addressed and quantified at project level (ERA, Section 4.1.6.5; Standard, Section 5.5.1). The Programme nonetheless supports jurisdictional-scale implementation — Governmental/Regional projects covering all holdings of a

government unit (Standard, Section 3), with mandatory use of national MRV data, alignment with the jurisdictional baseline and reconciliation against the jurisdictional register (ERA, Section 3.2.3; REGISTRY POLICY, Section 11). Should activity types with inherent project-level leakage risk be introduced, jurisdictional or interim subnational implementation would be required through the corresponding methodology.

8) Confirm that procedures are in place requiring activities to monitor identified material leakage.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Interventions that reduce supply or increase price carry the highest risk of carbon Leakage. Ensuring that crop yield (supply) does not decrease, or that prices do not increase compared to the reference scenario is a way of controlling leakage due to the Project Implementation. This reduces the risk of increased production outside of the project area to compensate for the reduced supply or increased products prices within the project area.

Monitoring crop yield is part of the Ecosystemic Objectives set out in Annex 3 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY.

Project Holders must provide carbon Leakage data every 10-years during Certification Renewal.

9) Confirm that procedures are in place requiring activities to deduct emissions from any identified material leakage that reduces mitigation benefits.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Identified leakage is quantified and deducted. The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Sections 4.8.2.4, 5.3.1 and 5.5.1) provide that uncertainty and leakage deductions and the Risk Buffer apply to the creditable annual balance, and the ERA METHODOLOGY (Section 4.1.6.5) sets out the quantification of leakage and the corresponding deduction from the emission reductions/removals prior to V-ACOR issuance. Where the calculated values exceed the 5% materiality threshold, the Project Holder must: provide evidence of exceptional or unpredictable circumstances (climatic factors, civil unrest, natural disasters) that may account for the change; OR reduce the credits applied for by the amount exceeding 5%; OR identify the target scenario responsible for the LER or productivity decrease of more than 5% and remove the credits generated in that scenario. In such a case the Project Holder must also submit changes to the Target Scenario for the next crediting period designed to increase output value, productivity and/or efficiency and reduce leakage.

5.2 Requirements for Quantifying GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements, confirm that your organisation does:

1) clearly define a carbon credit as one metric tonne of CO2 equivalent of GHG emission reductions or removals.

Yes

Carbon Credit definition URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX-STANDARD_PR-v14_2025_MAR_14_EN.pdf

A carbon credit is defined as one metric tonne of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) of GHG emission reductions or removals, as specified in Section 2.4 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS.

2) disclose the global warming potential (GWP) values used to calculate the CO2 equivalence.

Yes

GWP values used URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_GLOSSARY_v11_2024_SEPT_27_EN.pdf

The global warming potential (GWP) values used for CO2 equivalence calculations are detailed in the CO2eq entry of the GLOSSARY and in Section 4.1.3 (figure 7) of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY.

3) define the length of crediting periods, including the total length of combined crediting periods.

Yes

Definition for length of crediting periods URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 5.2.2) defines the crediting framework explicitly: each Certification (crediting period) lasts 10 calendar years and is renewed twice, giving a total combined crediting duration of 30 calendar years — the maximum across all combined crediting periods. Monitoring and compensation obligations then continue for a further 10 years (Section 4.7), bringing the total permanence horizon to 40 years. Specific provisions apply to Past-Started Projects (Section 2.2.2) and Future Projects (Section 2.3.1).

4) provide guidance on steps and requirements for renewal of the crediting periods. Any renewal of the crediting period shall include a reassessment of the baseline scenario, including whether the conditions and barriers at the start of the mitigation activity still prevail, and an update of relevant parameters used to calculate emissions reductions and removals.

Yes

Guidance on crediting period renewal URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

At each Certification Renewal (every 10 years), the full certification process re-applies under the then-effective versions of the Standard, VVB Requirements and Methodology. The Project Holder must conduct an internal audit covering the project design and eligibility, the Baseline and Project Scenarios (including whether the conditions and barriers at the start of the activity still prevail), the regenerative activities, the methodology and carbon quantification, and the additionality including the financial assessment; major changes must be identified, justified and quantified, and the renewal is validated by the VVB (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Section 7.3.2).

In addition, the baseline is dynamic by design: the Reference (BAU) and Target scenarios are re-quantified annually and each verification sampling is compared against the initial (T0) sampling (Standard, Section 5.3.1; ERA METHODOLOGY, Section 4.1), so baseline parameters are updated continuously rather than only at renewal.

5) assess the overall uncertainty of emission reductions or removals associated with an activity type and/or require that the mitigation activity proponent assess the overall uncertainty in accordance with an approved methodology. In estimating overall uncertainty all causes of uncertainty shall be considered, including assumptions (e.g., baseline scenario), estimation equations or models, parameters (e.g., representativeness of default values), and measurements (e.g., the accuracy of measurement methods). The overall uncertainty shall be assessed as the combined uncertainty from individual causes.

Yes

Assessment of uncertainty URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The default uncertainty discounts (10% for Tier 1; 5% for Tiers 2/3) are derived from the uncertainty ranges of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and 2019 Refinement, applied conservatively, and were reviewed by the SAC during methodology approval.

The overall uncertainty is assessed as the combined uncertainty across causes (assumptions, models, parameters, measurements) within the FAO NEXT quantification (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Section 4.8.2). Since v2.6, real Tier 2 soil sampling is mandatory for the Initial Scenario SOC (Tier 1 defaults are not permitted), materially reducing parameter and measurement uncertainty, while the discounts are conservatively retained (ERA METHODOLOGY, Sections 4.1 and 7).

6) have a systematic approach to ensuring the conservativeness of quantification methodologies it approves for use.

Yes

Conservativeness provisions/processes URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Conservativeness is ensured systematically and proactively at approval stage: (a) the V-ACOR principles require every credit to be conservatively estimated (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 2.4); (b) the baseline-conservativeness rules — real Tier 2 sampling only for the Initial Scenario, dynamic annual baseline, crediting of the yearly incremental balance only, no crediting of the SOC stock, no first-year crediting (Section 5.3.1); (c) mandatory uncertainty discounts and leakage deductions; (d) the ≥5% Risk Buffer with annual stress-testing across low/medium/high reversal scenarios (Sections 4.8.2.5 and 4.8.3); and (e) SEC/SAC methodology approval, including public consultation. The robustness of the Validation and Verification audits (Section 7.3) provides an additional safeguard.

7) require in its program documents that existing government policies and legal requirements that lower GHG emissions (e.g., feed-in tariffs for renewable energy, minimum product efficiency standards, air quality requirements, or carbon taxes) be included when determining the baseline emissions. Your organisation may have provisions to consider the level of enforcement of such policies and legal requirements as well as any associated grace periods.

Yes

Policy and legal provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 5.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , all relevant government policies and legal requirements that could impact the baseline scenario must be identified.

During the Monitoring Period, any policy changes affecting baseline assumptions must be assessed. The VVB (Validation and Verification Body) appointed by the Project Holder must evaluate these changes' impact on carbon quantification.

Further baseline considerations are detailed in Sections 2.4 and 4.1 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY.

5.3 Ex-Post Determination of Emission Reductions or Removals

a) Carbon credits that are issued ex-ante are not CCP eligible. If your organisation supports both ex-ante and ex-post issuance, confirm it has procedures in place to transparently identify units that are issued ex-post and are thus eligible under the ICVCM.

Yes

Ex-ante and ex-post credit identification procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 2.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , the Programme has procedures in place to clearly differentiate between ex-ante and ex-post issued units. Only ex-post verified credits (V-ACORs) are recorded in the Registry and are eligible under ICVCM.

6.1 No Double Issuance (Double Registration)

a) Confirm your organisation has provisions in place to:

1) prevent the registration of any mitigation activity that has been registered under another carbon-crediting program and is still active under that program; and

Yes

No double registration procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The REGISTRY POLICY (Section 8) documents the lock: once a unit has been cancelled or retired it is permanently locked in the Registry against any further transfer, retirement or cancellation, and the smart contract enforces this lock so that the state cannot be reversed. Finality exists only on the ORMEX Registry, which is the sole authoritative record (Section 2); an action reflected only on an external platform has no effect.

1. Evidence: the smart-contract state machine rejects any transaction on a unit in "retired" or "cancelled" state, and every state change is immutably recorded on the blockchain. The corresponding contractual provisions are set out in the GTCUS-PH (v1.1).

2) ensure that it does not issue carbon credits for GHG emission reductions or removals where another program has issued credits to the same mitigation activity and/or for the same GHG emission reductions or removals and has not cancelled those credits for the purpose of avoiding double issuance.

Yes

No double issuance procedures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 2.4.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , ORMEX enforces strict controls to prevent double issuance of carbon credits. The Selected VVB must verify that no other programme has issued credits for the same reductions or removals and must immediately inform ORMEX of any detected risk of double counting. Section 3.11.2 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS further mandates that all overlapping claims be reported and addressed before certification.

6.2 No Double Use

a) Confirm your organisation has registry provisions that prevent the further transfer, retirement or cancellation of a carbon credit once it has been cancelled or retired.

Yes

No Double Use provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_Registry_Policy_v11_2026_JUL_EN-efmb.pdf

The REGISTRY POLICY (Section 8) documents the lock: once a unit has been cancelled or retired it is permanently locked in the Registry against any further transfer, retirement or cancellation, and the smart contract enforces this lock so that the state cannot be reversed. Finality exists only on the ORMEX Registry, which is the sole authoritative record (Section 2); an action reflected only on an external platform has no effect.

Evidence: the smart-contract state machine rejects any transaction on a unit in "retired" or "cancelled" state, and every state change is immutably recorded on the blockchain. The corresponding contractual provisions are set out in the GTCUS-PH (v1.1).

C - Sustainable Development

7.1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks - CORSIA

CORSIA requirements related to Safeguards System and Sustainable Development criteria

1) Confirm that your programme has safeguards in place to address:

- environmental risks
- social risks

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 5.7 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , a "do-no-harm" principle is applied to ensure that project implementation does not cause environmental, biodiversity, or social harm (Adverse Effects).

The Project Holder must:

- Assess potential Adverse Effects linked to Project Design or Project Implementation.
- Identify and monitor emerging environmental or social negative impacts (by design or implementation) during the project's lifespan
- Develop the project carefully to prevent such adverse effects (Section 5.7.1)
- Implement Safeguards Measures to monitor and mitigate environmental and social risks as part of a comprehensive Risk Management strategy (Section 5.7.2, 6.2.3, and 6.3.6).

2) Confirm that your program uses sustainable development criteria

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

As per Section 3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW, the Programme establishes a dedicated global and credible high-quality standard for ecosystemic regenerative agricultural projects.

The Programme promotes high-integrity environmental and social practices, ensuring that carbon credits generated have real, measurable, and high-integrity environmental and social attributes. (Sections 2,3, 5.3 and 5.6 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW and Section 2.5 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY)

To achieve certification under the Programme, a project must:

- Demonstrate environmental and social integrity in accordance with agroecology principles. (Section 4.3 and 5.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS)
- Comply with strong "do-no-harm" requirements, ensuring that no negative impact is caused to the ecosystem. (Section 5.7 of STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS)
- Select and implement ecosystemic objectives that contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (Section 5.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section 2.5 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY)

Furthermore, the Programme strictly enforces:

- A no-deforestation criteria (Section 4.4 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section 3.4 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY).
- A no-relocation criteria for affected populations (Section 4.5 STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS).
- Active community engagement in project design and implementation. (Section 5.3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW, Sections 6.1.3 and 6.1.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS) and the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION.

This framework ensures that projects provide measurable, high-integrity environmental and social benefits. The annexed **ORMEX SDG Impact Evidence** is provided as evidence of the quantity and diversity of the Sustainable Development Goals followed by the programme's projects: it documents how the projects' Ecosystemic Objectives and their monitored indicators map to a broad range of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and the resulting positive SDG impacts.

The programme's contribution is not limited to SDG 13: while climate security (SDG 13) is delivered through the carbon benefits, each certified project also delivers measurable positive impacts across several other SDGs — inter alia SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger / food security), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) — as mapped in Section 2.5 and Annex 3 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY . In addition, each Project Holder identifies the host country's own (governmental) SDG objectives and priorities and demonstrates, in the validated design documents, how the mitigation activity is consistent with, and contributes to, those national SDG objectives.

The SDG impact assessment of each certified project is publicly available on the ORMEX Registry — for example the fully-disclosed Egypt project EG_AFOLU_PERENNIAL_CROPS_10.

3) Confirm that your program has provisions for monitoring, reporting and verification in accordance with these criteria

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 5.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section 2.5 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY , ORMEX Programme establishes clear Ecosystemic Objectives and co-benefits that each Project Holder must integrate into their Project Design.

To be certified under the Programme, a project must:

- Assess their ecosystem impact throughout the project lifecycle.
- Define measurable ecosystemic objectives aligned with SDGs and agroecology principles.
- Ensure continuous monitoring and improvement of these objectives.

As per Sections 2.5, 7.1 and Annex 3 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY, all Ecosystemic Objectives must be continuously monitored by the Project Holder throughout the project's duration to ensure compliance and long-term sustainability.

7.1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements relating to Safeguards System and Sustainable Development Criteria, confirm your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to:

1) abide by national and local laws, objectives, programs and regulations and where relevant, international conventions and agreements.

- https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf
- https://www.ohchr.org/en/what-are-human-rights/international-bill-human-rights

Yes

Provisions to abide by national and local laws URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 4.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, a project must comply with all relevant policies, legislation, and regulations, including international conventions and agreements.

Failure to comply may result in:

- Withdrawal of project certification.
- Suspension of issued Verified Carbon Credits until compliance is demonstrated.

Additionally, any significant policy or regulatory changes affecting project design or implementation must be immediately reported by the Project Holder to the Programme. If required, the Project Holder must revise the Project Design Document (PDD) accordingly.

The Programme also enforces compliance with:

- Human rights and non-discrimination principles (Section 2.5).
- Involvement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) (Section 6.1.3).

2) assess associated risks of negative environmental and social impacts with regard to the safeguards contained in criteria 7.2 to 7.8 (inclusive), taking into account the scope and scale of the mitigation activity.

Yes

Assessment of negative environmental and social impacts policy/processes URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Indicate specific numbered sections/headings or rule text in the URL pertinent to this criterion, clarifying how it is met. You may add additional URLs and any clarifying information. Your application will not be considered complete if specific referenced text cannot be found quickly.

The Do-No-Harm requirements mandate that all adverse environmental, biodiversity, and social impacts be assessed and monitored as per Section 5.7.2 STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS.

The Project Holder must integrate ongoing risk monitoring into its Monitoring Plan (part of the Risks Management), which must include:

- Continuous monitoring of the Do-No-Harm principle.
- Identification of risks and adverse effects that may occur during project implementation.
- Monitoring of pre-determined safeguard measures which have already been decided.
- Detection of new adverse effects through monitoring procedures or stakeholder grievance processes.

Additionally, the Project Boundaries and surrounding landscape must be regularly assessed to identify:

- Potential environmental, biodiversity, and social risks.
- Occurrences of adverse effects.
- Mitigation measures to be taken.

The Monitoring Plan must include a risk management framework with:

- A structured process for escalation and decision-making.
- A system for rapid implementation of Safeguard Measures.
- Documentation of all risks, events, and mitigation actions in a risk overview table.

3) ensures FPIC processes for IPs and LCs, where applicable; and conduct stakeholder consultations, including local stakeholders as part of project design and implementation in a manner that is inclusive, culturally appropriate, and respectful of local knowledge, take these consultations into account and respond to local stakeholders' views.

Yes

FPIC IPs and LCs provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

The Ormex Programme is established on the agroecological principles considering that the "*Agroecological innovations are based on the joint production of knowledge, combining science with the traditional, concrete and local knowledge of producers*". (Section 5.6.1).

As per the Section Sections 4.5.1, 6.1.3 and 6.1.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and the Sections 1 and 2 of the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE, project holders must:

- Fully recognise the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples, and more generally the right of local populations and communities - that may be Project participants — to participate in environmental decisions affecting them.
- Be engaged in protecting FPIC rights and organising appropriate procedures based on these rights, which must be fully implemented throughout the project's duration.
- Conduct Stakeholder Public Consultations during both project design and implementation phases.
- Organise a rights-based, accessible, fair, transparent, legitimate and inclusive consultation. The inclusion of all stakeholders can greatly improve understanding of current methods of work and organisation, and help the sharing of new methods where necessary.
- Implement this consultation in a manner that is culturally appropriate, and respectful of local knowledge. The Project Holder must ensure that the information is accessible and understandable by all identified stakeholders, including IPLCs. Local language(s) must be used.
- Take into account the consultation and respond to local stakeholders' views. All comments and concerns should be documented and followed up as part of the Project's evaluation process. Stakeholders can suggest recommendations or offer solutions to potential challenges identified. Inputs on specific practices or knowledge (eg. regenerative agriculture activities, cultural practices or local ecological knowledge) are encouraged and should be respected and integrated in the Project to adhere with the shared knowledge element that is central to agroecology.
- Implement a grievance mechanism for addressing concerns.

b) Where, pursuant to 7.1 a) 2), the mitigation activity proponents have assessed that the mitigation activity poses risks of negative environmental and/or social impacts with regard to any of criteria 7.2 - 7.8 (inclusive) confirm your organisation requires the mitigation activity proponents to:

1) include measures, commensurate with the identified risks, to minimise and address such negative environmental and/or social impacts, in validated design documents prior to registration.

Yes

Assessment of mitigation requirements URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 5.7 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , negative environmental and/or social impacts (adverse effects) must be identified in the risk management. Accordingly, avoidance and mitigation measures have to be implemented by the Project Holder for Certification.

To secure certification, the Project Holder must:

- Design the project to prevent environmental, biodiversity, and social harm.
- If risks are identified, implement Safeguard Measures, including modifying the project design.
- Document risks and mitigation strategies in the Risk Overview Table, ensuring continuous monitoring and assessment.

2) include information on the measures implemented pursuant to 1), commensurate with the identified risks in the monitoring report.

Yes

Measures implemented commensurate with identified risks URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Sections 5.7.2, 6.2.3, and 6.3.6 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , all mitigation actions and safeguards must be:

- Recorded in the Monitoring Report.
- Evaluated for effectiveness in addressing identified risks.
- Adjusted as needed to enhance project resilience.
- Updated to reflect new risks and safeguard measures over time.

7.2 Labour Rights and Working Conditions

a) Confirm your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that the mitigation activity:

1) provides safe and healthy working conditions for employees.

Yes

Health & safety policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

As per Section 5.3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW, mitigation activity proponents must ensure the provision of safe and healthy working conditions.

In addition, the Project must respect and observe the Standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2) provides fair treatment of all employees, avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities.

Yes

Fair treatment policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Equal treatment and equal opportunities are operationalised through several complementary provisions:

- The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 4.5.2) requires respect of the Standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), including equal opportunities in project participation, and prohibits discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, religion, disability or any other protected characteristic.
- The CODE OF ETHICS (v1.2, Section 7 — Fairness and Diversity), applicable to employees, associates, contractors and partners, requires the active promotion of equal opportunities beyond mere non-discrimination.
- The accessibility requirements of the consultation process (local languages, multiple channels) ensure that marginalised groups can effectively participate.
- Monitoring: "Employment and well-being" is a mandatory Ecosystemic Objective, optionally complemented by "Women's empowerment", with indicators tracked and verified by the VVB (ERA METHODOLOGY, Annex 3).

3) prohibits the use of forced labour, child labour, or trafficked persons, and protects contracted workers employed by third parties.

Yes

Measured to protect against forced/child/trafficked labour URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 4.5.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , all certified Project Holders must comply with the Standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), including the prohibition of forced labour, child labour and trafficking of persons, for all project participants. This obligation explicitly extends to workers employed by subcontractors or external labour providers, so that contracted and third-party workers benefit from the same protection. Compliance is assessed by the VVB at validation and at each verification. The PDD Template (v1.1) declaration (Section 3.7) is extended to the full set of safeguards — human rights, no displacement, non-discrimination, prohibition of forced labour, child labour and trafficking, protection of contracted/third-party workers, fair wages and working conditions, and freedom of association — which the Project Holder confirms in the validated design documents.

b) Confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents confirm in validated design documents that the mitigation activity adheres to the above safeguards or that it has put in place the measures referred to in 7.1 b) 1).

Yes

Adherence to safeguards provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PDD_Template_v11_2026_JUL_28.pdf

The PDD Template (v1.1) declaration (Section 3.7) has been updated to cover the full set of labour and social safeguards. By signing the PDD, the Project Holder confirms, in the validated design documents, adherence to:

- respect of universal human rights and freedoms for all (Universal Declaration on Human Rights) and of the ILO Standards;
- no population displacement;
- non-discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion or social status;
- prohibition of forced labour, child labour and trafficking of persons;
- protection of contracted and third-party (subcontracted) workers;
- fair wages and working conditions, and freedom of association;
- or, where risks are identified, the measures put in place under criterion 7.1 b) 1). This resolves the discrepancy previously identified, whereby the earlier PDD declaration covered only part of the safeguards.

7.3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

a) Your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that the mitigation activity minimises:

1) pollutant emissions to air
2) pollutant discharges to water, noise and vibration
3) generation of waste and release of hazardous materials, chemical pesticides and fertilisers

Yes

Pollution and hazardous materials policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

As per Section 2.6.2 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY , the mitigation of chemical pesticides and fertilisers is a key requirement within Regenerative Agricultural Activities that must be implemented by the Project Holder. The Programme ensures that mitigation activities actively contribute to reducing pollution while enhancing environmental resilience.

Furthermore, in line with the Do-No-Harm requirements (Section 5.7 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS), all certified projects must:

- Identify and monitor potential negative impacts on ecosystems, including pollution and waste generation.
- Minimise pollutant emissions, ensuring compliance with environmental best practices.
- Reduce reliance on chemical inputs through sustainable farming techniques, promoting soil health and biodiversity.

b) Confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents confirm in validated design documents:

1) whether the mitigation activity results in pollutant emissions to air, pollutant discharges to water, noise and vibration, the generation of waste, the release of hazardous materials, chemical pesticides and fertilisers.
2) where the mitigation activity results in any of the impacts listed in 1) above, that it has put in place the measures referred to in 7.1 b) 1).

Yes

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 5.7 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, all mitigation activities must:

- Implement mitigation measures to address identified risks, ensuring compliance with Do-No-Harm principles and sustainable environmental management.
- Assess and document potential negative environmental impacts in their validated design documents.
- Assess and document the identified risks as per the risks management requirements in the monitoring reports. (Section 7.5.2, 6.2.3, 6.3.5 and 6.3.6)

This ensures that projects actively contribute to pollution prevention and resource efficiency, minimising environmental impact while promoting regenerative practices.

7.4 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

a) Confirm your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that the mitigation activity avoids, or where this is not feasible, minimises forced physical and/or economic displacement.

Yes

Avoidance of forced physical and/or economic displacement policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

As per the Ormex Programme, all mitigation activities must:

- Strictly prohibit forced physical and/or economic displacement as a fundamental principle. (Section 5.3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW and Section 4.5.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS)
- Ensure compliance with land tenure rights (Sections 3.1.2.1 and 5.7 of STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS) and protect affected communities, preventing forced relocation.
- Assess of these prohibitions is performed as per the Do-no-harm requirement (Section 5.7 of STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS).
- Apply a continuous vigilance on the land tenure disputes (Section 6.4)

In addition, the Programme requires community co-creation, knowledge-sharing and participatory principles (Section 6.2.1 of the ORMEX PROGRAM,6.1.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and

the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE , reinforcing its commitment to responsible land management and social integrity.

b) Confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents confirm in validated design documents:

1) whether the mitigation activity results in forced physical and/or economic displacement.;
2) where the mitigation activity results in the impacts listed in 1) above, that it has put in place the measures referred to in 7.1 b) 1)

Yes

Physical and Economic Displacement policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

As per Section 5.7 STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, the Do-No-Harm requirements and continuous monitoring procedures must:

- Identify and assess any risks of displacement as part of project risk management.
- Ensure displacement does not occur as a fundamental condition of project eligibility, in line with Section 5.3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW and Section 4.5.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS
- Require corrective measures should any risk of displacement be identified.

The Programme enforces strict non-displacement eligibility criteria, ensuring projects uphold equitable land use and social responsibility.

7.5 Biodiversity Conservation

a) Confirm your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that the mitigation activity:

1) avoids, or where this is not feasible, minimises negative impacts on terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystems.

Yes

Terrestrial and marine biodiversity mitigation policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS explicitly require mitigation activities to avoid, or where avoidance is not feasible, minimise negative impacts on terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystems, as part of the Do-No-Harm requirements (Section 5.7.1): risk assessment at design stage, safeguard measures where an adverse effect is identified, and continuous vigilance in the Monitoring Plan — including the water-quality vigilance added in v1.5 (Section 5.7.2).

The Project Holder must:

- Integrate biodiversity protection measures into the Project Design and monitoring plans (Section 4.3).
- Ensure, under the Do-No-Harm requirement, that mitigation activities do not cause damage or adverse effects to the environment and biodiversity (Section 5.7.1), assessing potential risks and applying appropriate safeguard measures — including, if necessary, modifications to the project design.
- Select and monitor Ecosystemic Objectives to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystems are protected and enhanced throughout the project's implementation (Section 5.6.2).

2) protects the habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, including areas needed for habitat connectivity.

Yes

Endangered species policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX-STANDARD_PR-v14_2025_MAR_14_EN.pdf

The STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS explicitly require mitigation activities to avoid, or where avoidance is not feasible, minimise negative impacts on terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystems, as part of the Do-No-Harm requirements (Section 5.7.1): risk assessment at design stage, safeguard measures where an adverse effect is identified, and continuous vigilance in the Monitoring Plan — including the water-quality vigilance added in v1.5 (Section 5.7.2).

The Project Holder must:

- Integrate biodiversity protection measures into the Project Design and monitoring plans (Section 4.3).
- Ensure, under the Do-No-Harm requirement, that mitigation activities do not cause damage or adverse effects to the environment and biodiversity (Section 5.7.1), assessing potential risks and applying appropriate safeguard measures — including, if necessary, modifications to the project design.
- Select and monitor Ecosystemic Objectives to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystems are protected and enhanced throughout the project's implementation (Section 5.6.2).

3) does not convert natural forests, grasslands, wetlands, or high conservation value habitats.

Yes

Preservation of high conservation value habitats policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

We confirm that Ormex Program requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that mitigation activities do not result in the conversion of natural forests, grasslands, wetlands, or high conservation value habitats, nor deteriorate previously established biodiversity areas.

As per Section 5.4.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , no Methodology can be approved under the Ormex Programme unless it:

- Includes strict safeguards preventing natural ecosystem conversion.
- Mandates ecosystem restoration and enhancement as part of project certification.
- As a result, mitigation activity proponents must implement eligible Regenerative Activities that not only avoid harming forests, grasslands, and wetlands, or negatively impacting high conservation value habitat, but actively enhance ecosystem health. Eligible Regenerative agriculture activities, such as agroforestry, mulching, fertilizer reduction, no-tillage practices, the proponent must comply with, are specifically designed to protect and regenerate the ground biodiversity (both above and below ground) while preventing the destruction of the animal habitats.

Additionally:

- Section 4.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , requires eligible Regenerative Activities to focus on soil health and the protection of associated natural resources, including agroecological infrastructures such as bushes, forest edges, hedges, banks, low walls, ditch borders, streams, ponds, springs, isolated trees, alignments of trees and their grass strips on the edge or in plots rocks, rangelands, wastelands, groves, wetlands .. that drive agroecosystem improvement.
- Section 5.7 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS requires the Project proponent to ensure that mitigation activities do not result in the conversion of natural forests, grassland and wetlands or have negative impacts on high conservation value habitats. This is enforced through strict eligibility conditions and "do no harm" requirements.
- Section 4.4 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS requires project proponents to prevent degradation of native ecosystems, including deforestation.
- Section 2.2.2 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY mandates that proponents demonstrate that eligible areas for new plantations are not based on deforestation. If forests are identified within project areas, they must not be converted.

4) minimises soil degradation and soil erosion.

Yes

Soil degradation and soil erosion policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Indicate specific numbered sections/headings or rule text in the URL pertinent to this criterion, clarifying how it is met. You may add additional URLs and any clarifying information. Your application will not be considered complete if specific referenced text cannot be found quickly.

As per Section 4.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , soil health monitoring is a fundamental Ecosystemic Objective that project proponents must assess and report.

Eligible Regenerative Activities include:

- No-tillage farming, crop rotation, and organic mulching to prevent soil erosion.
- Agroforestry practices that enhance soil structure and water retention.

5) minimises water consumption and stress in the mitigation activity.

Yes

Water conservation policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

As per Section 4.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , mitigation activities must include water conservation strategies as an Ecosystemic Objective. As per section 5.6.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, "efficiency & use of water resources" is a required Ecosystemic Co-benefit that proponent is committed to actively improve throughout the project's duration while monitoring its performance.

The Ecosystemic Regenerative Agriculture Methodology (ERA) requires:

- soil moisture conservation techniques for efficient water management.
- Regenerative agricultural practices that reduce irrigation needs and improve water retention (Annex 2 of the ERA METHODOLOGY).
- Active monitoring of water use efficiency, as outlined in Annex 3 of the ERA METHODOLOGY.

b) Confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents confirm in validated design documents:

1) whether the mitigation activity has negative impacts on terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystems, on habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, on soil degradation and soil erosion, and on water consumption and water stress.
2) where the mitigation activity results in any of the impacts listed in 1) above, that it has put in place the measures referred to in 7.1 b) 1).

Yes

Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Sections 4.3 and 5.7 STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , mitigation activity proponents must:

- Assess and document any potential biodiversity impacts in validated design documents.
- Implement monitoring systems to track ecosystem health, soil degradation, and water use.
- Integrate mitigation measures to minimise environmental risks and ensure sustainability.

Additionally, Section 8.4 of the PDD Template (v1.1) outlines documentation requirements, ensuring that all projects comply with biodiversity conservation and sustainability standards.

7.6 Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Cultural Heritage

a) Where the mitigation activity directly or indirectly impacts IPs & LCs, including livelihoods, ancestral knowledge and cultural heritage, confirm your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that the mitigation activity:

1) recognises, respects and promotes the protection of the rights of IPs & LCs in line with applicable international human rights law, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

Yes

Protection of rights of IPs & LCs URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The Ormex Programme is established on the agroecological principles considering that the "*Agroecological innovations are based on the joint production of knowledge, combining science with the traditional, concrete and local knowledge of producers*". (Section 5.6.1).

As per the Section Sections 4.5.1, 6.1.3 and 6.1.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and the Sections 1 and 2 of the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE, project holders must:

- Ensure the full recognition of the universal human rights and freedoms for all, as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. In particular, the Project must not result in population displacement.
- Respect and observe Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (UN - ILO Convention), 1989 (No. 169), and the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples, and more generally the right of local populations and communities - that may be Project participants — to participate in environmental decisions affecting them,
- Be engaged in protecting FPIC rights and organising appropriate procedures based on these rights which must be fully implemented throughout the Project duration.

2) identifies the rights-holders possibly affected by the mitigation activity (including customary rights of local rights holders).

Yes

Identification of rights-holders provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

The PDD Template (v1.1) (Section 2) requires the Project Holder to identify all rights-holders possibly affected by the mitigation activity, explicitly including holders of customary or informal rights. This is supported by the stakeholder-mapping requirements of the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE (Section 3) and by the FPIC principles.

Farmer eligibility verification provides an additional rights-holder identification layer: farmers must hold land ownership or statutory, customary or contractual use rights (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 3.1.4).

As per Section 6.4 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , any land tenure dispute arising before the project start date must be resolved prior to further implementing the regenerative activities in the related sub-areas; if unresolved at the project start date, the relevant sub-area cannot be considered for the calculation of the carbon-positive impact. All land title/tenure disputes arising during the project timeline are reported in the monitoring report with an indication of their impact, and a risk-buffer adjustment (Section 4.8.2.6) may be considered.

3) when relevant to circumstances, has applied the FPIC process.

Yes

FPIC process/policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

As per the Section Sections 4.5.1, 6.1.3 and 6.1.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and the Sections 1 and 2 of the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE, project holders must:

- Respect and observe universal human rights and freedoms for all, as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. In particular, the Project must not result in population displacement.
- Respect and observe The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (UN - ILO Convention), 1989 (No. 169), and the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples, and more generally the right of local populations and communities - that may be Project participants — to participate in environmental decisions affecting them,
- Be engaged in protecting FPIC rights and organising the appropriate procedures based on them that must be fully implemented for the Project duration.
- Conduct Stakeholder Public Consultations during project design and implementation phases.
- Organise a rights-based, accessible, fair, transparent, legitimate and inclusive consultation. The inclusion of all stakeholders can greatly improve the understanding of the current methods of work and organisation, and help the sharing of new methods wherever is needed;
- Implement this consultation in a manner that is culturally appropriate, and respectful of local knowledge. The Project Holder must ensure that the information is accessible and understandable by all identified stakeholders, including IPLCs. Local language(s) must be used.
- Take the consultation into account and respond to local stakeholders' views. All comments and concerns should be documented and followed up as part of the Project's evaluation process. Stakeholders can suggest recommendations or offer solutions to potential challenges identified. Inputs on specific practices or knowledge (eg. regenerative agriculture activities, cultural practices or local ecological knowledge) are encouraged and should be respected and integrated in the Project to adhere with the shared knowledge element central to agroecology.
- Implement a grievance mechanism for addressing concerns.

4) does not force eviction or any physical or economic displacement of IPs & LCs, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, or resources, unless agreed upon with IPs & LCs during the FPIC process.

Yes

Prevention of eviction or economic displacement provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

As per Sections 5.3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW, project proponents must ensure that mitigation activities do not result in forced eviction or economic displacement of Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities (IPs & LCs).

As per Section 4.5.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION, must respect and observe:

- The universal human rights and freedoms for all, as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. In particular, the Project must not result in population displacement
- The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (UN - ILO Convention), 1989 (No. 169), and the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples, and more generally the right of local populations and communities - that may be Project participants — to participate in environmental decisions affecting them, including access restrictions to lands, territories, or resources.

5) preserves and protects cultural heritage consistent with IPs & LCs protocols/rules/plans on the management of cultural heritage or UNESCO Cultural Heritage conventions.

Yes

Preservation of culture heritage provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

As part of the stakeholder engagement and Do-No-Harm requirements (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Sections 4.5.1 and 5.7.1; STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE , Sections 1 and 2), Project Holders must respect and protect the cultural heritage of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, consistent with their protocols, rules and plans for the management of cultural heritage and with UNESCO Cultural Heritage conventions. Where a project could affect cultural heritage, the Project Holder must identify the risk, apply safeguard measures (including, if necessary, modifications to the project design), and monitor it under the Do-No-Harm vigilance, in a culturally appropriate manner and through the FPIC process. The PDD Template (v1.1) requires confirmation of adherence to these safeguards in the validated design documents.

b) Where the mitigation activity directly or indirectly impacts IPs & LCs, including livelihoods, ancestral knowledge and cultural heritage, confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents confirm in validated design documents that the mitigation activity adheres to the above safeguards or that it has put in place the measures referred to in 7.1 b) 1).

Yes

IPs & LCs provisions in design documents URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PDD_Template_v11_2026_JUL_28.pdf

The PDD Template (v1.1) includes a dedicated confirmation by which the Project Holder confirms, in the validated design documents, adherence to the safeguards for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs & LCs): FPIC compliance, respect of customary rights, non-displacement, protection of livelihoods, ancestral knowledge and cultural heritage, and equitable benefit-sharing — or, where risks are identified, the measures put in place under criterion 7.1 b) 1). The related requirements are set out in Section 2 of the PDD Template and in Sections 4.5.1, 6.1.3 and 6.1.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS.

7.7 Respect for Human Rights, Stakeholder Engagement

a) Confirm your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that the mitigation activity:

1) avoids discrimination and respects human rights.

Yes

Discrimination & human rights policy/provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 4.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , all projects must respect and uphold universal human rights and freedoms, as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

The Project Holder must ensure that all individuals affected by the project are treated fairly, without discrimination, and that their fundamental rights are safeguarded throughout project implementation.

2) abides by the International Bill of Human Rights and universal instruments ratified by the host country.

Yes

International Bill of Human Rights and host country provisions policy URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 4.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , when implementing the Project, the Project holder must respect and observe universal human rights and freedoms for all, as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

3) takes into account and responds to local stakeholders' views.

Yes

Engagement and response to stakeholders approach URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

The Ormex Program ensures transparency and inclusivity, guaranteeing that the interests of all affected stakeholders are meaningfully considered.

As per Sections 6.1.5 Standard and STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION , to reinforce stakeholder engagement, the Program requires:

- Public consultations to gather stakeholder feedback.
- A Grievance Mechanism allowing any interested party -including local stakeholders- to raise concerns.
- A structured dialogue process where project holders must formally address stakeholder questions, concerns, or complaints.

This mechanism ensures awareness that projects remain compliant with certification requirements throughout their duration.

b) Confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents confirm in validated design documents that the mitigation activity adheres to the above safeguards, or that it has put in place the measures referred to in 7.1 b) 1) above.

Yes

Design document measures URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PDD_Template_v11_2026_JUL_28.pdf

Section 2.1 of the PDD Template (v1.1) requires the Project Holder to provide, in the validated design documents: the identification of social risks under the Do-No-Harm assessment (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Section 5.7.1); the corrective/mitigation measures adopted, commensurate with the identified risks; and the related monitoring commitments. The extended PDD declaration (Section 3.7) consolidates the full safeguard confirmations, so that all elements of criterion 7.7 are covered in the validated design documents.

The Ormex Programme treats social impact not only as a risk-management issue but also as an ongoing monitoring obligation. Accordingly:

- "Employment and well-being" is a mandatory Ecosystemic Objective that must be monitored by the Project Holder (ERA METHODOLOGY, Annex 3).
- "Women's empowerment" may be included as an additional monitored objective, with indicators tracked and reported per Annex 3 of the ERA METHODOLOGY.

7.8 Gender Equality

a) Confirm your organisation requires mitigation activity proponents to ensure that the mitigation activity:

1) provides for equal opportunities in the context of gender
2) protects against and appropriately responds to violence against women and girls
3) provides equal pay for equal work

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 4.5.2 of the STANDARD_PRINCIPLES_AND_REQUIREMENTS , when implementing the Project, the Project Holder must respect and observe the universal human rights and freedoms for all, as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and the Standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This includes equal opportunities in the context of gender, equal pay for equal work, and non-discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion or social status.

Regarding violence against women and girls, the Standard is complemented by an explicit safeguard requiring: (i) prevention measures within project operations (awareness and training); (ii) accessible reporting channels with protection of victims, through the Grievance Mechanism; and (iii) integration of gender-based-violence risk into the project risk assessment and monitoring framework, reflected in the PDD.

Ormex confirms that proponents must demonstrate, in the validated design documents, that they have measures in place to identify social risks and to implement corrective measures to minimise and address negative social impacts prior to registration and throughout the Project duration, as per the Do-No-Harm requirements.

Social and economic improvements fall under the monitoring plan: "Employment and well-being" is a mandatory Ecosystemic Objective that must be monitored by the Project Holder, and may be complemented by "Women's empowerment". Indicators to be monitored are set out in Annex 3 of the ERA METHODOLOGY.

b) Confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents confirm in validated design documents that the mitigation activity adheres to the above safeguards or that it has put in place the measures referred to in 7.1 b) 1).

Yes

Gender Equality policy/provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PDD_Template_v11_2026_JUL_28.pdf

Refer to Section 3.7 of the PDD Template (v1.1) , whose declaration covers the full set of gender and social safeguards (equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, non-discrimination, and protection against violence against women and girls).

Furthermore, Women's empowerment can be selected as an additional Ecosystemic Objective, with progress monitored through specific indicators detailed in Annex 3 of the ERA METHODOLOGY.

7.9 Robust Benefit-Sharing

a) If your organisation requires arrangements for benefit-sharing with IPs & LCs, confirm that you require that mitigation activity proponents:

1) include in validated design documents information on how benefit-sharing arrangements that are appropriate to the context and consistent with applicable national rules and regulations will be designed and implemented through a benefit-sharing plan.

Yes

Benefit sharing proponent requirements URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Given the agricultural focus of the Programme and its emphasis on food security and agroecology, benefit-sharing with local communities is an intrinsic component of every Project.

The requirement to include the benefit-sharing plan model in the validated design documents applies to every project type:

- Governmental/Regional projects operate through public-law frameworks: the government Project Holder must define the benefit-sharing system applicable to sub-projects or lower-level regional/municipal programmes (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 3.2.3.2), consistent with public-finance rules.
- Single/Grouped projects involve private holders whose benefit-sharing arrangements are negotiated directly with participating farmers, and the benefit-sharing plan model is provided as part of the Project description (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 3.2.3.1). The differentiated financial-additionality thresholds (<20% for Single/Grouped; <30% for Governmental/Regional — ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY) reflect these different cost structures.

Farmers are defined as those who manage land for subsistence (including IPs & LCs) or agricultural production and hold appropriate rights — ownership or statutory, customary or contractual use rights (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , Section 3.1.4). The Project Holder must demonstrate farmer eligibility (Section 3.1.2.2).

To ensure equitable benefit distribution, at least 30% of the revenue from carbon-credit sales must be allocated as financial or material subsidies to participating farmers (ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY, Section 3.4). The benefit-sharing plan model is consistent with local regulation and may take different forms (public-benefit retribution, subsidies, or other systems).

2) confirm in validated design documents that the draft and final benefit-sharing plan have been shared with the affected IPs & LCs in a form, manner, and language understandable to them.

Yes

Benefit sharing dissemination requirements URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_STAKEHOLDERS_PUBLIC_CONSULTATION_v12_EN_2026_JUL_31.pdf

The PDD Template (v1.1) requires the Project Holder to confirm, in the validated design documents, that the draft and the final benefit-sharing plans have been shared with the affected IPs & LCs in a form, manner and language understandable to them, with supporting evidence (meeting records, distribution and translation records) retained and available to the VVB.

Given that farmers, including local communities reliant on land for subsistence, are the key stakeholders in any Project seeking certification, all essential project documents — including the revenue model of the benefit-sharing plan — must be presented in local languages to ensure accessibility. This requirement applies to all phases of the Project (design, organisation, implementation and monitoring), as per Section 6.1.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Sections 3 and 4.1 of the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE.

3) make benefit-sharing outcomes that result from the benefit-sharing plan publicly available, subject to applicable legal restrictions.

Yes

Benefit-Sharing results policy/provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Benefit-sharing outcomes are made publicly available through the monitoring reports and the VVB verification reports published on the Registry for each project (STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, Sections 6.2.4 and 6.3.6).

Where legal restrictions apply (e.g., GDPR and local data-protection law), outcomes are published in aggregated form, personal data is protected, and the nature of any restriction is noted, so that the maximum permissible information is disclosed.

7.10 Cancun Safeguards

a) Confirm your organisation requires for all REDD+ mitigation activities that the mitigation activity is consistent with all relevant Cancun Safeguards as set out in paragraph 71 of decision 1/CP.16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

No

Cancun Safeguards policy/provisions URL:

N/A

The Programme exclusively supports agricultural projects. REDD+ activities are not within the scope of the Programme. Therefore, compliance with Cancun Safeguards is not applicable.

7.11 Ensuring Positive SDG Impacts

a) Confirm your organisation requires that mitigation activity proponents, in validated design documents:

1) provide information on how the mitigation activity is consistent with the SDG objectives of the host country, where the SDG objectives are relevant, and such is feasible.

Yes

Proponent SDG objectives policy/provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_PROGRAM_v12_EN_2026_JUL_28.pdf

The PDD Template (v1.1) requires Project Holders to identify the relevant SDG objectives of the host country and to describe how the mitigation activity is consistent with them, where relevant and feasible, in the validated design documents. The SDG positive-impact assessment is publicly available for each project.

As per Section 3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW, beyond its carbon-positive impact, the Programme adopts an ecosystem approach aligned with agroecology principles, closely linked to the SDGs. The Programme is designed to certify, under a single standard, a combination of positive impacts — particularly climate security (SDG 13) in relation to carbon benefits — alongside additional environmental, biodiversity and social objectives chosen by the Project Holder, defined in alignment with Section 4.3.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section 2.5 of the ERA METHODOLOGY.

Each Ecosystemic Objective and its monitored indicators are mapped to the corresponding SDGs (Section 2.5 and Annex 3 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY), supporting the host-country alignment analysis.

2) demonstrate, if applicable, through qualitative assessment how the mitigation activity delivers positive SDG impacts for certain SDGs (excluding SDG 13), if any.

Yes

Requirement of proponent demonstration of positive SDGs provisions URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The qualitative assessment process is as follows: at design stage, the Project Holder selects the Ecosystemic Objectives (mandatory and optional) and documents in the PDD how the activity delivers positive SDG impacts; baseline values are established for each indicator; indicators are monitored over the project timeline with corrective actions where an indicator declines; and results are verified by the VVB (Section 4.3.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS ; Sections 2.5 and 7.2 of the ERA METHODOLOGY, Annexes 1–3 — mapped inter alia to SDGs 1, 2, 6, 8, 12 and 15, beyond SDG 13).

Projects are not limited to the objectives listed in Section 5.6.2 of the Standard: additional SDG contributions may be demonstrated and monitored through the same framework, documented in the PDD and the monitoring reports.

For certification, Project Holders must provide: evidence of actions implemented to monitor SDG impacts; initial baseline values for key indicators; evidence of indicator measurement during the project timeline; and a structured monitoring plan with clearly identified responsibilities.

3) provide information on any standardised tools and methods that were used to assess the SDG impacts.

Yes

Requirement of proponent methods provision URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_METH_AGR_MF01_v26_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

As per Section 2.5 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY , the Programme establishes a link between agroecology objectives and the relevant SDGs (and their associated targets). This alignment is based on methodologies outlined by GTAE-AgroParisTech CIRAD-IRD (L. Levard, B. Mathieu, P. Masse (Coordination), (March 2019). Handbook for the evaluation of agroecology, A method to evaluate its effects and the conditions for its development, GTAE-AgroParisTech CIRAD-IRD).

By selecting the ecosystemic objective, the Project Holder can visualise the scope of the Project's monitoring by reviewing the indicators defined as criteria within the SDG targets.

Annex 3 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY provides a detailed list of Ecosystemic Co-Benefit Indicators and specifies their links to the SDGs. Data for all indicators must be collected and monitored by the Project Holder at intervals specified for each Indicator.

D – CORSIA Requirements Related to ICVCM Category Assessment

8. Additionality Demonstration – CORSIA

1) Confirm that your Program's carbon credits represent greenhouse gas emissions reductions or carbon sequestration or removals that exceed any greenhouse gas reduction or removals required by law, regulation, or legally binding mandate.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Indicate specific numbered sections/headings or rule text in the URL pertinent to this criterion, clarifying how it is met. You may add additional URLs and any clarifying information. Your application will not be considered complete if specific referenced text cannot be found quickly.

As per Section 3.3 of the ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY, the Programme ensures that carbon credits represent emissions reductions or removals that go beyond existing legal requirements. The Project Holder must demonstrate that regenerative activities go beyond the mandatory regulation.

2) Confirm that your Program's carbon credits exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Section 4.8.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS states that the carbon quantification must exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario (Baseline Scenario or Reference Scenario).

Section 5.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS states the principes to identify the Baseline Scenario.

Sections 8 of the ERA METHODOLOGY and Section 3.6 of the ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY detail the assessment process for business-as-usual scenarios, ensuring that mitigation activities provide clear additionality beyond what otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario.

3) Confirm that additionality and baseline-setting is assessed by an accredited and independent validation/verification entity.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 5.3.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, additionality and baseline-setting must be assessed by an accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB) during the Validation Phase and subsequently reassessed at every Verification Phase. During the Monitoring Period, any change in circumstances impacting the BS shall be identified and the potential impact described. The Approved VVB appointed by the Project Holder for the Verification will analyse the impact of the changing circumstances on the Carbon Quantification.

- Additionality must be maintained throughout the project timeline and is reassessed at least every 10 years as part of the Certification Renewal process.
- The accredited VVB ensures impartiality and accuracy in verifying that projects meet stringent additionality requirements. (Sections 3.12 and 3.13 of the VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION BODIES REQUIREMENTS)

4) Confirm that your program reviews additionality and baseline-setting.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 5.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section of 1.5 of the GOVERVANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, the Programme continuously reviews and updates additionality and baseline-setting methodologies to align with best practices and evolving regulatory frameworks.

5) Which of the following methods below are used to assess that credited mitigation activities are additional:

Selections Made:

- Barrier analysis
- Common practice / market penetration analysis
- Investment, cost, or other financial analysis
- Performance standards / benchmarks
- Legal or regulatory additionality analysis
- Other (please explain below)

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

In addition to the ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY, the principles of the Additionality demonstration is set out in Section 5.3.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section 8.2 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY

6) If your program provides for the use of method(s) not listed above, please describe the alternative procedures and how you ensure that mitigation activities are additional:

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

Beyond standard additionality methods listed, the Programme applies a positive list approach, identifying project types considered inherently additional.

7) Confirm whether your program designates certain mitigation activities as automatically additional (e.g., through a "positive list" of eligible project types).

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

As per Section 5.3.2 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS and Section 2 of the ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY, Ormex Programme establishes a positive list of project types considered inherently additional.

8) If your program designates certain mitigation activities as automatically additional, do you provide clear evidence on how the activity was determined to be additional?

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

As stated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD/ALDC/2018/4 12, with regard to the SDG 13, "the challenges posed by climate change are especially pressing for LDCs and small island developing States (SIDS). Like other developing countries, these economies are obliged to integrate responses to climate change into their national development strategies, but they are more heavily affected than others by the impacts of climate change."

As per Section 2 of the ADDITIONALITY METHODOLOGY, the Project Holder must demonstrate that the Project enters into one of the following assumptions to be automatically identified as Additional:

- The Project is located in a Least Developed Country (LDC), OR
- Small Island Developing States (SIDS), OR
- A Landlocked Developing Country (LLDC).

The criteria for LDCs and SIDs were established considering the main recommendation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol and CMA negotiation on Art6 of Paris Agreement, on the necessity to encourage the sustainable development and climate action in these lower-income countries, through given special considerations.

The criterion to include LLDCs in the positive list is based on Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) of United Nations, published in February 2024: "*The MVI results by country characteristics show that, on average, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS are the most vulnerable groups*." High level panel on the development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index, FINAL REPORT, 2024, p.42 Although the assessment of a country's economic development, resources for investment, and the need for international assistance is often determined by a country's national income and assets, measured by its GNI pc, the MVI moves beyond the confines of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. It establishes a recognition that a country's vulnerabilities to exogenous shocks and stressors are an impediment to its sustainable development and should be taken into account in determining its eligibility for development assistance, particularly if it also lacks inherent resilience. Countries as LLDCs prone to external shocks and stressors are structurally vulnerable. While in theory, wealthier countries should typically have more resources to manage the impacts of shocks and stressors, in practice, many countries exhibit much higher levels of vulnerability than their income levels would suggest. Such countries deserve special assistance, particularly if they also lack inherent resilience.

The Multidimensional Vulnerability Index is determined, according to 26 indicators and has two pillars:

1. structural vulnerability: the risk of a country's sustainable development being hindered by recurrent, adverse, exogenous shocks and stressors.
2. lack of structural resilience, represent the inherent and structural factors that contribute to mitigating the long-term impacts of external shocks and stressors, while also facilitating a more rapid transition out of vulnerability.

Each of these two pillars has 3 dimensions: economic, environmental and social, representing the country's inherent and inherited factors. The reason is the structural barriers preventing the development of carbon projects in lower income countries which have low capacity-building to support the design of sustainable climate projects (such as lack of technical, financial resources, or data barriers). In LLDCs, the reason is linked to their geographical position, generating structural vulnerability barriers and the severe lack of structural resilience, with resources typically allocated to manage the impacts of shocks and stressors, rather than the development of carbon projects in these countries.

This simplified process reduces such burdens and positively influences the development of the carbon projects in these most vulnerable countries and supports them to face the climate impacts on their population.

9) Confirm how the procedures described under the above criteria related to additionality provide a reasonable assurance that the mitigation activities would not have occurred in the absence of the carbon crediting program:

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_ADDITIONALITY_METHODOLOGY_v13_2026_JUL_28_EN.pdf

As per Section 7.3.1 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , a high and positive level of assurance is applicable to the assessment of the Additionality assumptions. These measures collectively ensure that credited activities are genuinely additional and deliver real climate benefits beyond business-as-usual scenarios.

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9. Permanence – CORSIA

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

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

The programme is dedicated to agriculture, which inherently presents potential risks of reversal due to external environmental and socio-economic factors.

2) Confirm what the minimum scale of reversal (i.e. threshold of materiality) is for which your program provisions or measures require a response. (Quantify if possible)

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Any verified reversal, whatever its scale, shall be fully compensated through the compensation waterfall of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Section 4.8.3). In addition, a two-threshold response applies:

- The Materiality Threshold for aggregate errors, omissions, misrepresentations and discrepancies in reported GHG reductions or removals is set at 5% (Section 7.4.1).
- A reversal exceeding the 5% materiality threshold triggers an immediate enhanced response: suspension of further issuance for the affected Project, a corrective action plan, and an SEC review.

This is applied within the Programme's 40-year permanence obligation — a 30-year Project Timeline (a 10-year Certification renewed twice, Sections 4.7 and 7.3.2) followed by 10 years of post-crediting monitoring (MRV) and compensation (Sections 5.2.2 and 4.7).

3) For those sectors/activity types identified in CORSIA requirement 9.1 in this section, confirm that procedures and measures are 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

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 6.2.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , the required risk assessment must account for: potential causes (natural events such as drought, fire and floods; anthropogenic causes such as practice abandonment or land-use change; institutional and policy risks); the relative scale of each risk (as a share of credited volumes); and its relative likelihood, based on historical data and local conditions. Project Holders identify, evaluate and document reversal risks throughout the project lifecycle, integrated into the project's risk management framework.

The buffer contribution of each Project is risk-weighted accordingly (non-permanency rating, Section 4.8.3), and the assessment is reviewed by the VVB at validation and at each verification. At programme level, the annual stress-testing provision (Section 4.8.2.5) simulates low / medium / high impact reversal scenarios — with documented assumptions and results reviewed by the VVB and the SEC — ensuring causes, scale and likelihood are quantitatively integrated into buffer calibration.

4) For those sectors/activity types identified in CORSIA requirement 9.1 in this section, confirm that procedures and measures are in place to require and support these activities to monitor identified risks of reversals.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 6.2.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, project holders must continuously monitor reversal risks as part of their risk management strategy

Additionally, section 6 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY provides guidance on identifying and tracking risks over time.

5) For those sectors/activity types identified in CORSIA requirement 9.1 in this section, confirm that procedures and measures are in place to require and support these activities to mitigate identified risks of reversals?

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 6.2.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , project holders must implement mitigation strategies to address identified reversal risks. Section 6 of the ECOSYSTEMIC REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE METHODOLOGY provides structured guidance on risk mitigation and management.

6) For those sectors/activity types identified in CORSIA requirement 9.1 in this section, confirm that procedures and measures are 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

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 4.8.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , full compensation for material reversals is ensured through an ordered compensation waterfall:

1. an equivalent verified quantity from the un-impacted surfaces of the same vintage (instant recovery);
2. equivalent verified quantities over the five subsequent vintages;
3. the Risk Buffer of the affected Project (vintage-stratified, non-tradeable, cancellable units);

4. the Risk Buffer of the other Projects under the responsibility of the same Project Holder, with mandatory buffer replenishment in subsequent vintages.

The Risk Buffer is a pooled, risk-weighted, vintage-stratified reserve funded by Project-Holder contributions. Because Ormex's main Project Holders are governments, a single Project is typically spread across several regions with varying climate conditions, which significantly reduces the risk of a complete reversal.

A mutualised Programme-level Buffer Pool (a final backstop tier, drawn only after the Project- and Project-Holder-level tiers are exhausted — in particular on Project-Holder insufficiency, default or insolvency, or a correlated region-wide reversal) is planned and under evaluation for Q3–Q4 2026, subject to a Standard Executive Committee / Strategic Board decision and public consultation. It would be funded by contributions from the Projects and ring-fenced from Ormex's own assets; it is not adopted in this version. The existing Project- and Project-Holder-level compensation mechanisms apply in the meantime.

7) Confirm that provisions are 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

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Per Section 4.8.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , and in accordance with the risk-management obligations of Section 6.2.3, project holders bear full liability for monitoring, mitigating, and addressing any identified reversals, as required by programme procedures.

8) Confirm that provisions are 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

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

As per Section 4.8.2.6(b) of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS , any material reversal event affecting at least 20% of the Project's surface must be reported to Ormex within 10 working days of its occurrence. The programme ensures that reversals are fully assessed and addressed in accordance with established risk management (Sections 4.7 and 6.2.3) and compensation mechanisms (Section 4.8.3).

Project holders must document the reversal in their Monitoring Report, detailing implemented mitigation measures, requests for recovery, and potential activation of the Risk Buffer (partial or full release) (Section 4.8.3).

This approach ensures a robust and transparent mechanism for managing permanence risks while maintaining environmental integrity.

9) Confirm that provisions are in place that confer responsibility to the program to, upon such notification, ensure and confirm that such material reversals are fully compensated in a manner mandated in the program procedures.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Yes. Ormex, as Programme operator, is responsible for ensuring and confirming that any verified reversal is fully compensated in accordance with Section 4.8.3 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS . Upon notification of a reversal, the SEC directs the application of the compensation waterfall —

1. instant recovery from un-impacted surfaces of the same vintage;
2. recovery over the five subsequent vintages;
3. the Risk Buffer of the affected Project;
4. the Risk Buffer of the other Projects under the responsibility of the same Project Holder, with mandatory buffer replenishment.

The Registry executes the corresponding buffer cancellations, which are transparently recorded, and no further issuance for the affected Project is permitted until the SEC has confirmed that full compensation has been achieved.

Compensation is sourced exclusively from the mechanisms established by Section 4.8.3, which are funded by Project Holders through verified recovery and risk-based buffer contributions. Ormex's responsibility under this Section is one of administration, supervision, enforcement and confirmation of these mechanisms.

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12. Sustainable Development Benefits And Safeguards – CORSIA

1) Confirm that your program has procedures in place to ensure that mitigation activities do not violate local, state/provincial, national or international regulations or obligations.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEX_KYC-POLICY_v11_2024_SEPT_27_EN.pdf

ORMEX programme applies a Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure to detect and assess money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF) risks as part of its risk-based approach and management. Section 4.6.1 mandates compliance with local, national, and international laws.

2) Confirm that your program demonstrates it complies with social and environmental safeguards.

Yes

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORM_OPR_CSR_EN_v11_-2024_NOV_26.pdf

Ormex ensures compliance with social and environmental safeguards through established policies and risk management frameworks:

- Social & Environmental Policy: As per Section 4.1.2 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW, Ormex aligns with ISO 26000, ISO 14001, UNDP PAS 53002, and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The CSR/SDGs POLICY mandates measures to minimise negative impacts and enhance sustainability.
- Human Rights & Legal Compliance: As per Section 4.5 of the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS, projects must uphold universal human rights and avoid displacement or discrimination. Section 4.6.1 mandates compliance with local, national, and international laws.
- Risk Management & Do-No-Harm Principle:
    - Projects must assess potential environmental and social risks (Section 3 of the PROGRAM OVERVIEW).
    - As per Section 5.7, projects must not cause harm and must apply safeguard measures to mitigate risks.
- Stakeholder Engagement: As per Sections 6.1.5 and 4.1 of the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDELINES, projects must:

- Inform local stakeholders and allow feedback.
- Implement a grievance mechanism to address concerns.

This framework guarantees robust compliance with social and environmental safeguards throughout the project lifecycle.

3) Confirm that your program publicly discloses the institutions, processes, and procedures that are used to implement, monitor and enforce safeguards to identity, assess and manage environmental and social risks.

No

URL:

https://www.ormex.io/s/ORMEXSTANDARD_PRv15_2026_JUL_28_EN_2.pdf

Ormex publicly discloses the institutions, processes and procedures used to implement, monitor and enforce its environmental and social safeguards. All of the documents below are publicly available in the Documents Library on www.ormex.io, and project-level implementation is disclosed in the project records on the ORMEX Registry.

- Institutions: the Standard Executive Committee (SEC) oversees the safeguards framework, supported by the independent Standard Advisory Council (SAC); accredited, independent Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) verify safeguard compliance at validation and at each verification; and the Project Holder operates a monitoring organisation for ongoing implementation. Their mandates are published in the PROGRAM OVERVIEW and the GOVERNANCE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.
- Processes: the Do-No-Harm assessment at project design (identification of environmental, biodiversity and social risks), continuous monitoring throughout the project lifecycle, independent VVB verification, the stakeholder public consultation, and the Grievance Mechanism (v1.2) for raising and resolving concerns.
- Procedures: set out in the STANDARD PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS (Sections 4.5 and 4.5.2 on human rights and ILO standards; Sections 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 on Do-No-Harm and continuous vigilance; Section 5.6 on Ecosystemic Objectives), the CSR/SDGs POLICY, the STAKEHOLDERS PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDANCE (v1.2), the Grievance Mechanism (v1.2) and the PDD Template (v1.1).

Project-level implementation is disclosed publicly through the monitoring reports and VVB verification reports published for each project on the Registry — for example the fully-disclosed Egypt project EG_AFOLU_PERENNIAL_CROPS_10.

End Copy of Application