PROGRAM NAME: Riverse Program
ORGANIZATION: Riverse
ASSESSMENT TYPE: Non-CORSIA Program Level Assessment
DATE OF SUBMISSION: 30 October 2024
DOWNLOADED ON: 08 November 2024
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

CORSIA requirements related to governance framework:

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.

Executive Team:
Ludovic Chatoux - Chief Executive Officer
Clément Georget - Managing Director on Climate and Policy
Grégoire Guirauden - Managing Director on Operations
Climate, Secretariat, Certification Teams:
PhD. Erica Dorr - Climate Solution and LCA expert, Secretariat
Samara Vantil - Climate Solution and LCA expert
Morane Shemtov - Certification project manager
Advisory Board:
Renaud Bettin - Expertise: Voluntary Climate Market (VP Climate Action at Sweep)
Fanny Fleuriot - Expertise: Regulations (ex-ADEME, Head of Sustainability at Manomano) Laura Beaulier - Expertise: Carbon finance (CEO, Climate Dividends Foundation)
Raphaël Masvigner - Expertise: Greentechs (Circul'R co-founder)

Leadership URL:

https://www.riverse.io/standard-governance
Further information on the roles and responsibilities can be found here

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/teams-and-stakeholders
A short description of each group can be found in our Standard Rules in Chapter Riverse Organization.

Our procedure manual detail (section Teams and Stakeholders) each groups roles and responsibilities.

3) Provide a summary description of your programme (300 – 500 words)
Programme Summary URL:

https://www.riverse.io/
Riverse is a carbon crediting platform within the voluntary carbon market, tailored for industrial carbon projects that have the potential to achieve substantial greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or sequestration.
The Riverse Standard sets rigorous certification criteria based on scientific methodology, ensuring each project meets high standards of transparency, accuracy, and integrity. Aligned with key voluntary carbon market frameworks, the Riverse Standard guarantees that Riverse

Carbon Credits (RCCs) represent genuine, measurable environmental benefits.
To support this standard, Riverse has developed its own technology infrastructure to enhance efficiency and transparency in the certification process. This infrastructure includes two main components: 1. The Riverse Registry: This registry ensures traceability for each RCC, from issuance to retirement, preventing double counting and supporting transparency. It serves as a public record for all credits, enabling stakeholders to verify their origins and status.
2. The Impact Certification Platform: Built for Project Developers, this platform streamline the certification process by providing tools for environmental impact assessment, documentation management, and verification. It also enables third-party auditors to conduct project assessments efficiently, reducing time and administrative work.
Together, these tools streamline certification, helping project developers achieve verifiable emissions reductions more efficiently. With its high standards and robust technology, Riverse is driving sustainable industrial transformation in alignment with global climate goals.

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

Yes

Administrative oversight provisions URL:

https://www.riverse.io/
The executive team is presented on our website under "Standard".

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

Yes

Decision making process/policy URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/other/administrative-oversight
All Standard Advisory board meeting minutes are recorded on our documentation portal.

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://docs.riverse.io/methodologies/archived-methodologies/archived-riverse-standard-documents
Riverse was constituted as a company in December 2021, as highlighted in the company's certificate of Registration in France (Riverse KBIS). The programme was established specifically in France that year, with the development of the first version of the Riverse Standard Rules. While the current version of the Standard Rules is the version 5.2, previous versions have been published since 2021 in the following order:
Riverse Standard Rules V1 : March 2021
Riverse Standard Rules V2 : December 2021
Riverse Standard Rules V3 : May 2022
Riverse Standard Rules V4 : October 2022
Riverse Standard Rules V5 : February 2023
Riverse Standard Rules V5.1: June 2023

Riverse Standard Rules V5.2: October 2023
Riverse Standard Rules V6: March 2024
All previous versions of the Standard rules are available on the Riverse Documentation Hub in the Standard Documents section.

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

Yes

Operational tenure URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/methodologies/archived-methodologies/archived-riverse-standard-documents
The first project certified under the Riverse Standard completed its validation audit in September 2022 and had started the certification process in the first quarter of 2022 (see Weturn project documentation on the Riverse registry). Since then, projects have been continuously certified in 2022, 2023 and 2024 under the Riverse Standard, totalling 48 certified projects to date. All of those are publicly displayed on the Riverse Registry.

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:

N/A
Riverse Standard has rather a short crediting period, only 5-year long, and issues only ex-post carbon credit. Therefore, in the case of stopping operations, the long-term risk is limited and the resources required to maintain the operational run until the end of credit perioding is limited as well.
Besides, Riverse's Standard rules, particularly section on Eligibility criteria / Permanence, stipulate a multi decadal commitment for projects with significant risks of reversal. This includes implementing durable strategies, securing long-term investment, conducting thorough monitoring, and maintaining adaptability to ensure effective carbon sequestration over decades. This methodical approach highlights our readiness and commitment to the sustained success of environmental sustainability projects in the long-term when needed.
Furthermore, Riverse has an agreement with another carbon credit standard, Ecosystem Restoration Standard, to manage Riverse project administration in case of dissolution of activity.
Last but not least, Riverse is strategically aligned for the effective long-term administration of multi-decadal program elements, established as a "société à mission" (mission-driven company) under French law. The foundational mission, written in the company's foundational statutes, commits Riverse to maximizing significant positive environmental impact and advancing impactful decarbonization projects. Riverse's governance structure features an independent Standard Advisory Board and a strong technical committee, both financially independent from Riverse, ensuring the company's commitment to transparency and integrity. The executive team, under the leadership of the co-founders, is dedicated to fulfilling the company's long-term strategic plan, in accordance with the mission and the expectations of

Riverse shareholders. The CEO is tasked with guiding this strategy and communicating it effectively to the team.
Financial stability is reinforced by the support of Bpifrance, the public investment bank of the French government, focused on fostering impactful French initiatives to accelerate decarbonization, along with the backing of reputable private investors like Speedinvest. This support ensures Riverse's capacity for sustained operation and investment in long-term projects.

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://drive.google.com/file/d/1dOuJcDcPOwacYMOx5I7xdJyg24luKNrS/view
Riverse has signed with Ecosystem Restoration Standard, a fellow programme within the voluntary carbon market, an agreement stipulating that "In the event of dissolution of either Party, the other Party shall ensure that it will act as a substitute for the registration and certification of projects registered at the time of dissolution."
Additionally, Riverse has established within its equity a financial reserve, which in the event of dissolution of the programme would support its operation for one year, during which Riverse would have the duty to define the situation of the projects that are registered.
Riverse's software engineering team is also focused on expanding the scope of Riverse registry platform's interoperability with other platforms, and one of the objectives is to have a guarantee for the registered projects in the hypothetical, but unexpected, case of a dissolution of the program

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://docs.riverse.io/other/conflict-of-interest-coi-policy
Riverse seeks to ensure that the outcome of the service it provides is not affected by situations in which the personal interest of an individual or organization might adversely affect the duty of the Programme to make an objective assessment of carbon project and Riverse Carbon Credit validity (such as its additionality assessment, volume of credits issued, etc.), and the duty of Riverse to trace and manage Riverse Carbon Credits on the Riverse Registry transparently and with integrity; for this reason, robust procedures are implemented to understand, identify, prevent and appropriately manage potential or real conflicts of interest that may arise.
Adhering to the Riverse Conflict of Interest Policy (COI Policy) is mandatory for advisory board and committee members, employees, validation and verification bodies, Project Developers, registry operators, and any external consultant and all those persons or companies involved in the certification and registry operations.
Article II of the COI Policy gives precise definitions of interested persons and conflict of

interest, and gives examples of situations in which a conflict of interest could arise. Article III (Procedures) precisely describes measures to declare, prevent, report and manage conflicts of interest.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/conflict-of-interest-policy

As highlighted in Article III.3 of the Riverse Conflict of Interest Policy on managing conflicts of interest: Riverse expects all employees to report and declare, both during the hiring process and afterwards, any identified Conflicts of Interest. Standard Advisory Board members are responsible for managing these when they arise and for identifying potential Conflicts.
If a Conflict of Interest is identified in Riverse, the due process is as follows:
At the time of identifying the Conflict, suspend all actions and direct or indirect involvement in the activities related to such Conflict, of the person(s) involved until it is determined that there is no Conflict of Interest.
Inform the immediate superior in a timely manner and as soon as possible, submitting the General Declaration of Conflict of Interest form.
Provide all necessary information and documentation to enable the superior and subsequently the members of the Standard Advisory Board to understand the matter in detail.
The members of the Standard Advisory Board shall decide whether a Conflict of Interest exists.
If a Conflict of Interest exists, the members of the Standard Advisory Board shall indicate the action to be taken in writing, as well as the person appointed to assess the case.
There should be written evidence of the notification and management of the Conflict by the person involved and the board members.
If it is concluded that the person involved is presenting a permanent Conflict of Interest that constantly affects the exercise of his or her functions, it should be analyzed whether the Conflict is a cause for termination of contract, due to the impossibility of exercising the position.
More generally, resolution measures can include: a. Increased monitoring of the conflict by line manager or the Standard Advisory Board. b. The exclusion of the conflicted staff member from the sensitive information. c. Restrictions to participate in discussions or decisions which may be subject to a Conflict of Interest. d. Exemption of duties and assignment to another staff member. e. Temporary or definite exclusion of the staff member from the relevant committee, steering group or management meeting. f. Subject to disciplinary actions, up to and including termination of employment of the relevant staff member, in accordance with applicable law.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/conflict-of-interest-policy

The Riverse program has established robust mechanisms to prevent financial, commercial, or fiduciary conflicts of interest among program registry administrators and other stakeholders. Riverse is developing it's own registry, therefore registry administrators being part of Riverse organization.

This is achieved through contractual agreements linking all stakeholders within the Riverse ecosystem, including the Standard Advisory Board, Technical Advisory Committee, accredited Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs), and registered projects.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/conflict-of-interest-policy

Should conflicts of interest arise, they are required to be appropriately declared, addressed, and isolated. This process is supported by two main policies:

Riverse Complaints and Appeals Policy: This policy applies to all stakeholders within the Riverse ecosystem, ensuring a structured process for raising, addressing, and resolving any conflicts or grievances that may emerge.

Riverse Conflict of Interest Policy: Every stakeholder within the Riverse ecosystem must sign this policy, which serves to safeguard the independence of the program and ensure that all new team members adhere to the program's ethical Standards and operational integrity.

These policies and procedures collectively form a comprehensive framework designed to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure that they are effectively managed in the event that they do occur, upholding the program's integrity and the trust of its participants.

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:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ozVdHNaD00YdyOw55hUnnQ7ec_mHjvwE/view?usp=sharing

Yes, Riverse programme can demonstrate up-to-date professional liability insurance policy up to 9M€. A copy of the insurance certificate is available through this link and attached to this application.

1.1 Effective Governance

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/teams-and-stakeholders#standard advisory-board

Riverse program is governed by a Standard Advisory Board that includes independent members with diverse backgrounds and expertise, particularly in sustainability, carbon finance, and regulatory policy. These independent board members provide impartial oversight, ensuring that the organization remains aligned with best practices and its core mission to advance carbon reduction and sustainable environmental impact.

Riverse operates under a well-defined set of terms of reference, which establish the framework for board governance. These bylaws specify board members' roles, responsibilities, and duties, fostering an environment of accountability and integrity. The bylaws also define procedures for board appointments, decision-making processes, and conflict of interest management, ensuring that governance is transparent and in line with the organization's values.

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://docs.riverse.io/other/administrative-oversight

Riverse is committed to transparency and accountability, publishing an annual report that provides a comprehensive overview of its mission, programs, and governance. This report includes summarizes key developments, including updates to the Riverse Standard, methodology releases, governance adjustments, and carbon credit reporting.

Riverse also published the third-party audit report on its mission (as a "Societe a mission").

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

Social and Environmental policy(ies) URL:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G9CabZ2sg_6zrTcdPQYlDl-epiXWUnnE/view?usp=drive_link

Riverse is a "société à mission"(mission-driven company) under French law, ensuring a dedicated focus on advancing significant environmental impact and impactful decarbonization projects. This mission, embedded within the company's foundational statutes, guides all Riverse activities toward achieving a net positive impact on society and the environment.

To support these principles, Riverse's Standard Rules include specific eligibility criteria based on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Do no Harm principles, reinforcing the company's commitment to corporate social and environmental responsibility

across all projects.

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

Yes

Anti-money laundering policy/process URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/other/terms-and-contracts/anti-bribery-and-corruption-policy

Riverse maintains rigorous standards for anti-money laundering (AML) through a comprehensive Anti Bribery and Corruption (ABC) Policy, which operates alongside our Conflict of Interest (COI) Policy and Know Your Customer (KYC) Policy . Together, these policies form a robust framework to prevent financial misconduct and ensure transparency across all operations.

Employees receive mandatory training on these policies during onboarding and are required to complete refresher training annually. This ensures that all team members are well-equipped to recognize, report, and mitigate potential risks, supporting Riverse's commitment to ethical and compliant practices in the carbon market.

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

Yes

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

https://docs.riverse.io/other/terms-and-contracts/anti-bribery-and-corruption-policy

Riverse follows stringent anti-bribery and anti-corruption practices in alignment with our Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC) Policy. This policy ensures that all operations, partnerships, and transactions adhere to robust guidance and regulatory standards. Our commitment to ethical business practices is reinforced through mandatory training for all employees, both at onboarding and annually, to maintain vigilance and compliance with the highest standards.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies management#public-consultations

Riverse is committed to transparency by ensuring that all relevant information is accessible to stakeholders. This includes:

Documentation Hub: All program documentation, including standards, methodologies, and policies, is accessible to the public through the Riverse Documentation Hub.

Public Consultations: Public consultations are openly available on Riverse's website (under Standard> Public consultation), along with the results, allowing stakeholders to see feedback received and changes made. Procedures for public consultation can be found here.
Registry: The Riverse program engages stakeholders by circulating a stakeholder consultation letter for projects, outlining project objectives and impacts, and inviting feedback. Stakeholders are directed to the Riverse Registry to review project details and submit their feedback. This process ensures transparency and community involvement, crucial for project success and acceptance.

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

Yes

Disclosure of stakeholder consultation requirements URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#stakeholder-consultation
The program mandates for stakeholder consultation the Standard Eligibility criteria and gives instruction in the Procedures Manual.
A template provided in the Riverse Procedures Manual facilitates transparent communication and feedback collection from community representatives and stakeholders. This approach is designed to ensure projects are environmentally sound and socially harmonious.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/public-consultations
All results from previous public consultations can be found our on documentation hub along with consideration and responses.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies-management#revising-riverse-standard-documentation

Riverse conducts mandatory public consultation periods to ensure stakeholder engagement and transparency in the development of its methodologies and frameworks. Specifically:
- New Methodologies and Procedures: All newly developed methodologies and procedures undergo a mandatory public consultation process, allowing stakeholders to review and provide input before finalization.
- Major Revisions: Any major revisions to existing methodologies or standard documentation are also subject to mandatory public consultation to gather feedback on significant changes.

Details on the process for public consultation are available here, ensuring stakeholders have access to contribute meaningfully to the evolution of Riverse's standards and methodologies.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#stakeholder-consultation

Comments and provisions are reviewed during the "project validation review" where the Riverse Certification team analyse the VVB audit report and the results of the stakeholder consultation. All comments are then put in Annex of the validated PDD.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies management#creating-a-new-methodology

The Riverse program's structure facilitates ongoing stakeholder feedback across its operational activities. This includes the continuous improvement of methodologies and Standards, where stakeholder feedback is encouraged and integrated. A feedback form is continuously featured on the website along with the Standard Rules.

Past public consultations can be found here.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies management#revising-riverse-standard-documentation

Riverse conducts mandatory public comment periods for any new documents introduced to its procedures, as well as for any major revisions to existing rules or procedures.

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://registry.riverse.io/ledger/issued-credits

The Riverse programme certifies activities at the project level, focusing on individual projects that demonstrate measurable carbon reductions. Eligible projects include recycling, reconditioning, bio-based materials, and other decarbonization carbon projects, each evaluated individually against Riverse's standards and methodologies to ensure alignment with program criteria.
This project-based approach enables a targeted assessment of each project's specific impact, ensuring that only verified carbon reduction outcomes are credited. Detailed information on the level of activities permitted under the Riverse programme, along with associated eligibility criteria and methodologies, is publicly available on the Riverse website and Documentation Hub.
Evidence of this approach, including documentation defining project-level certification criteria, can be accessed by stakeholders on the Riverse Registry, ensuring full transparency of the programme's structure and requirements.

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:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria

The Riverse programme certifies offset activities across various project types, each evaluated based on specific eligibility criteria to ensure measurable, verifiable, and sustainable carbon reductions. The main eligibility criteria include:
1. **Measurability**: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions are rigorously and conservatively measured to ensure accuracy.
2. **Real**: Verified emissions reductions have already occurred, with all Riverse Carbon Credits (RCCs) issued ex post according to the monitoring plan.
3. **Additionality**: Mitigation activities must demonstrate additionality, showing they would not occur without revenue from carbon finance.
4. **Permanence and Risk of Reversal**: For removal projects, carbon is expected to be sequestered for at least 100 years, ensuring permanence.
5. **No Double Counting**: Mitigation activities are uniquely counted, with no double use, issuance, or claims on credits.
6. **Co-benefits**: Projects must provide additional positive impacts for environmental and social sustainability, aligning with sustainable development goals.
7. **Substitution**: Project outputs must substitute baseline scenario products or services without creating new demand.
8. **Environmental & Social Do No Harm**: Projects must not contribute to environmental or social harm. 9. **Leakage**: The project avoids shifting GHG emissions to other locations, preventing indirect emissions increases.
10. **Technology Readiness Level (TRL)**: Eligible projects must meet a minimum technology readiness level of 6. 11. **Targets Alignment**: Emission reductions must align with the European Union's sector-specific emission reduction targets.
12. **Minimum Impact**: Projects must produce a minimum amount of RCCs to qualify.
Supported Methodologies: Riverse currently certifies projects under four main methodologies:

Biogas from Anaerobic Digestion: Capturing and converting methane emissions from organic waste. Biomass Carbon Removal and Storage (BiCRS): Utilizing biomass for long-term carbon storage. Refurbishing of Electronic Devices: Extending the lifecycle of electronic products to avoid emissions from new production.

Biobased Construction Materials: Substituting high-emission construction materials with sustainable biobased alternatives.

1.2 Public Engagement, Consultation and Grievances

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies-management

Riverse's consultation processes ensure robust, transparent engagement with both local and global stakeholders, providing structured avenues for public comment and issue resolution across three key areas:

1. Procedural Updates: Any new documents or significant updates to Riverse's programme procedures or rulesets are subject to a mandatory public comment period. Stakeholders can review proposed changes, submit feedback, and view final adjustments based on collective input, all of which are published on Riverse's website to ensure transparency.
2. Methodology Updates: When new methodologies are introduced or major revisions to existing methodologies occur, Riverse initiates a public consultation process to gather expert and community input. This ensures that all methodologies are refined with the latest insights and remain credible and aligned with best practices.
3. Project-Level Local Stakeholder Consultation: For individual projects, Riverse requires a local stakeholder consultation during the validation phase. Project developers engage directly with community members and relevant stakeholders to address local concerns and ensure the project's environmental and social integrity. Stakeholder feedback is incorporated into project documentation and reviewed as part of the approval process.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#project-validation-review

During validation review, result from local stakeholder consultation feedback, is reviewed by the Riverse Certification team to ensure all concerns have been addressed and resolved. Once finalized, the project documentation, including the PDD, is made publicly available on the Riverse Registry.

Additionally, Riverse has a comprehensive Complaints and Appeals Policy to address grievances in a clear, transparent, and impartial manner, with confidentiality applied as

appropriate. This policy ensures stakeholders, including civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and local communities (LCs), have unobstructed access to the grievance mechanism, with no fees that impede legitimate access.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits#credit-pools

The attributes of units are described in section Credit Pools of Riverse Standard Rules: unique identifier, project ID, vintage year, mechanism. Where project's attributes are: project name, location, crediting period, name of the Project Developer

The issued retirement certificate contains the following information:
Certification programme.
Retirement date.
project name and ID
Name and ID of the RCC holder.
Number of retired RCC.
Serials of the retired RCC.
Period or vintage of the retired RCC.
Name or company name and tax identification number/code of the end user.
Intended use of the certificate.
Retirement transaction ID and link to registry

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits#credit-pools

A project is uniquely described on the registry by:
Project registry ID
Project name
Name of the Project Developer
Location
Host country
Type of mechanism (avoidance and/or removal)
Crediting period
Validation body
Each unit can be own by one and only one organization.

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

Yes

Programme registry URL:

https://registry.riverse.io/ledger/projects

The Riverse program utilizes an electronic registry. The Riverse Registry is openly accessible and ensures maximum transparency and traceability of Riverse Carbon Credits. It displays project/program information, including program documentation, detailed calculations, audit/verification/monitoring statements, as well as reports and legal representations.

It also features transparent issuance tracking, transfer, and retirement/cancellation of units. Each unit is individually identified through unique serial numbers containing sufficient information to avoid double counting (type, geography, vintage), and the unit status (verified, retired, cancelled) is provided with full traceability of the chain of custody.
The registry is administered by the program itself and can be accessed at https://registry.riverse.io/ledger/issued-credits. The governance in place for the administration of the Riverse Registry is detailed in the section "Team and stakeholders" of the Riverse Procedure Manual.
In terms of role and responsibilities:
The Riverse R&D team is in charge to technically develop the Riverse Registry infrastructure.
The Riverse Certification team (under COI policy) is in charge of operating the Riverse Registry, to support Project Developers in the certification process.

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://registry.riverse.io/ledger/projects
The program has mechanisms in place to transparently identify emissions units that are deemed CCP-eligible across all account types, ensuring compliance and interoperability with international carbon offset requirements. The eligibility to CCP of units is publicly displayed in the project page in the section "Additional labels" if the project issued CCP-approved units.
On project list: https://registry.riverse.io/ledger/projects
On retirements: https://registry.riverse.io/ledger/retired-credits

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://registry.riverse.io/ledger/projects
The Riverse Registry supports the identification, tracking, and transfer of unit

ownership/holding from issuance to cancellation/retirement. This system is designed to ensure the integrity and traceability of Riverse Carbon Credits throughout their lifecycle, from the point of issuance by Project Developers (PDs) to their eventual retirement or cancellation.
Example of transfer
Example of retirement

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits#rcc-status on-the-registry
The Riverse Registry is capable of identifying unit status, including retirement/cancellation and issuance status. It employs a system that classifies credits and pre-credits with distinct statuses—provisional, verified, canceled, and retired—facilitating clear and transparent tracking of each unit's lifecycle.

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://registry.riverse.io/ledger/transactions/140bfb8d-0a04-4e01-863f-b52f261d6b2e
Each issued unit is assigned a unique serial number, a practice that helps prevent double counting and ensures the traceability of credits. Unit serial numbers can be found under the verification transaction (example here), under each project can be found the unit pools (example here) and on the retirement certificates issued for end-users.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits#credit-pools

The registry's serialization process includes identifying each unique unit's location (incl. country), project ID, vintage year, type of retirement. Projects are also uniquely identified and serialized with the following info: project name, location, type of mechanism, crediting period. The Standard Rules gives clear guidance on the attribute of a unit, section Credits pool.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/appendix#riverse-registry-it security-standards

The Riverse Standard includes security provisions to protect the integrity of the registry and the data it contains, in appendix of the Standard rules.

The Riverse Registry tech team has implemented a robust architecture that allows secure transfer of data inside a web application firewall solution that defines a reliable network and API's data transfers. All this information is safeguarded under encrypted databases. Users can only access the registry using the online platform that secures the connection. The software architecture of Riverse Registry has been developed as a solution that is based on cloud platforms (GCP) and implements robust security Standards and technologies. All the cloud components and services used in the IT ecosystem are private by design out-of-the-box. None of the components used are shared with any other account or tenant within the Cloud Provider. The communication between all the components and services has the appropriate security mechanisms in place such as firewalls, Security Groups, NACLs, Virtual Private Cloud. The communication between all the components and services within the Cloud Provider occur over a private network (not the public internet) and are not shared with any other account or tenant. Encryption at rest and in transit is used for the applicable components for data persistence and data communication.

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

Yes

International data exchange standards URL:

N/A

The Riverse Registry has been built to be interoperable with other data exchange standards and garanties a coherent management of the credits to both projects and end-users.

The Riverse Registry provides an API to enable data exchange with other market stakeholders. Riverse programme's registry is launching a process to be connect to the Climate Action Data Trust data exchange, and will be operational Q1 2025.

Integration with CarbonPlace platform is also under evaluation to connect in Q2 2025.

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://docs.riverse.io/other/terms-and-contracts/kyc-policy

Any Registry access request are screened before any account is created. Every account holder must pass a KYC check prior to its account creation. Finally accounts are manually validated by the Riverse operational team. More details are available on Riverse KYC process.

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://docs.riverse.io/other/terms-and-contracts/kyc-policy
The Riverse Registry has implemented a user's management system to create and manage the different access to the platform. Riverse has defined the different user types that are allowed to have access to the platform: General Account, Project Developer, Broker and Validation/Verification Body. Each type of account has different permissions and independent views of the platform when accessed.
Without a registered organization (General Account, Project Developer, Broker or Validation/Verification Body), individual accounts are not permitted.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/appendix#riverse-registry-it security-standards
The Riverse Registry relies on secured IT stacks regularly audited and tested. See our documentation on that topic below.

2.1 Effective Registries (Retirement and Addressing Erroneous Issuance)

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/rcc-management-avoiding-over crediting#retirement
Retirement example: https://registry.riverse.io/ledger/transactions/1bbfcdc9-c32d-455c-9d3e-97c22a55d4c5 List of retirements: https://registry.riverse.io/ledger/retired-credits

2) requires the identification of the purpose of retirement

Yes

Retirement purpose identification policy/process URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/rcc-management-avoiding-over crediting#retirement
Retirement example where the retirement reason can be found:

https://registry.riverse.io/ledger/transactions/1bbfcdc9-c32d-455c-9d3e-97c22a55d4c5

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/rcc-management-avoiding-over crediting#cancelation

If verified RCCs may be deemed erroneously issued due to, for example, calculation errors, use of wrong input data, or inaccurate proof. While the comprehensive audit process renders this highly unlikely, a procedure is prepared out of an abundance of caution.
Erroneous issuance may be signalled by the PD, the VBB, the Riverse Certification team, or any stakeholder. Credits are cancelled or end user will be compensated through replacement.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#project-validation-audit

The Riverse Procedures Manual states in section Project validation/Validation audit and Project monitoring/ Verification that the reports and certificates resulting from the validation and verification audits shall be made publicly available on the Riverse Registry.
These certificates can currently be found on the Riverse Registry under any project page. See example here

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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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification-procedure#pre validation

A detailed breakdown of the calculations is available for all credits issuance on the Registry. This includes information such as the calculation of emissions related to direct emissions, removal activity and any supporting documentary evidence.

The PDD gives links to all necessary assessment (GHG quantification, additionality, social and environmental impacts) and access can be requested upon request.

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://registry.riverse.io/projects/RIV-2023-PROJ-36

The procedure manual list item to be found in the PDD: https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard documents/procedures-manual/project-certification-procedure#pre-validation

This includes but is not limited to each of the requirements set out above.

The template to be used can be found here.

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

N/A
N/A

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.riverse.io/

Requests for additional information can be submitted through the contact details available at the bottom of the Riverse website (“Get started”) or directly at contact@riverse.io. Our standard process is to respond to all requests within 3-5 working days. Where such information is not subject to confidentiality or other restrictions, we will share it directly with the requester and, for full transparency, publish this information separately on our website. If a request requires

significant work to prepare a response, we will inform the requester of the estimated timeline for publication and clarify whether a subset of the information can be readily provided to meet the requester's needs.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#validation

Validation procedures can be found in the Procedures Manual here.
Requirements for VVBs during validation process are detailed here.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#monitoring-and-verification

Monitoring and verification procedures can be found in the Procedures Manual here.
Requirements for VVBs during verification process are detailed here.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/validation-and-verification-bodies-vvbs/vvb-accreditation-and-oversight

The VVB accreditation process is detailed in the **Requirements for Validation and Verification Bodies** (VVBs).

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/validation-and-verification-bodies-vvbs/vvb-accreditation-and-oversight

Validators and verifiers share the same requirements.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#project-validation-audit

A validation audit is conducted by a third party VVB before verification for projects that are not yet operational (ex-ante provisional credits), and in tandem with verification for projects that are already operational (issuing ex-post credits).

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#verification

Mitigation is measured and verified according to the procedures outlined in the Riverse Procedures Manual V2 Section Verification, where third party VVBs audit:

Consistency of answers and elements provided
GHG quantification model used in regards to the methodology
Data authenticity and estimates
Project/Process changes
GHG quantification updates
RCCs verification

Additionally, the Requirements for Validation and Verification Bodies specifies that the VVB shall audit, among other factors, the updated LCA calculations (using indicators from the Monitoring Plan), and the corresponding amount of RCCs to issue.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#real

The Riverse Standard Rules V6 section Real states that Riverse Carbon Credits are issued ex-post. To date, over 230,000 ex-post, verified Riverse Carbon Credits have been issued. Procedure for verification can be found here.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/validation-and-verification-bodies-vvbs/vvb-accreditation-and-oversight

As highlighted in the Requirements for Validation and Verification Bodies document, validation and verification bodies (VVBs) should adhere to the Riverse Conflict of Interest Policy to be accredited by

Riverse. The Riverse Conflict of Interest Policy emphasizes provisions in place to manage and prevent conflicts of interest between accredited third parties performing the validation and/or verification procedures, and the programme and the activities it supports.
All VVBs should have procedures within their internal policies to ensure that persons involved in the validation and verification processes, senior management or board members or associates do not have financial, commercial, or functional Conflicts of Interest in the provision of the service. Similarly, they should have procedures in place to ensure that, where such conflicts arise, they are declared and adequately addressed.
VVBs must submit a Conflict of Interest declaration for validation and a Conflict of Interest declaration for verification of project and Riverse Carbon Credit as a pre-requisite of the Riverse Programme. The form for this declaration can be found at: Riverse Declaration of Conflict of Interest. Should a conflict of interest arise, it is expressly required in the declaration form that the VVB provide detailed explanations of how the conflict of interest was managed. The conflict of interest situation can be escalated to the Standard Advisory Board to manage it, as stated in the procedure for managing conflicts of interest in Riverse policy.
Further, as highlighted in the Requirements for VVB documents, entities performing the validation and/or verification of projects and credits under the Riverse programme must be accredited under ISO 14065 or COFRAC ISO:17029 (or equivalent) - undue reporting or declaration by them of any potential conflict of interest could result in suspension of the recognition or reporting to relevant accreditation entities.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/validation-and-verification-bodies-vvbs/vvb-accreditation and-oversight#accreditation-process
As highlighted in the Requirements for Validation and Verification Bodies document, VVBs must sign the Riverse Conflict of Interest Policy to be accredited by Riverse. The policy explicitly details general examples of conflicts of interests in Article II section 2, in which economic activities of related persons refers directly to family members. Article III Section 1 emphasizes that VVB must submit a declaration of conflict of interest form at each validation and verification process they perform.

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://docs.riverse.io/other/conflict-of-interest-coi-policy

The Riverse Conflict of Interest Policy highlights in Articles II and III how conflicts of interest are addressed and isolated. VVBs are required to fill the general declaration of interest form for each validation or verification process they perform, and as per this declaration form and the Riverse COI policy, it is required that VVB first address conflicts of interest following their internal procedures and detail what was implemented in the declaration form. The conflict of interest can be escalated to the Standard Advisory Board to address and isolate it directly if needed.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#crediting-period-renewal

The procedures mandate that at the end of a project's crediting period, which is limited to a maximum of 5 years, the Project Developer is required to reassess their project and approach against evolving background contexts and updated baseline scenarios. This periodic reassessment ensures that projects continue to be relevant, effective, and aligned with the latest scientific, technological, and regulatory developments.

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.

Yes

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

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#verification

The procedures set the requirement for projects to regularly undergo verification according to the monitoring plan, ensuring compliance with current methodologies, baselines, and quantification. The maximum length for a verification period is 2 years. After 2 years without verification the project shall be unlisted and would have to reapply to renew its certification.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits
All Riverse Carbon Credits are issued ex-post.

4.1 Robust Independent Third-Party Validation and Verification

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/validation-and-verification-bodies-vvbs/vvb-accreditation and-oversight#requirements
VVBs shall have a valid accreditation from either:
ISO 14065 or equivalent
COFRAC ISO:17029 or equivalent
Approval as a Designated Operational Entity (DOE) under UNFCCC-CDM, with scopes: 1, 4, 5 6 or 13

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/validation-and-verification-bodies-vvbs/vvb-accreditation and-oversight#vvb-performance
Process is detailed in Requirements for VVBs.
2023 report is to be found here

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://docs.riverse.io/#riverse-methodologies

Riverse has developed four methodologies that are in use and publicly available on the Riverse documentation hub. All methodologies include details and instructions on both qualitative and quantitative requirements. The four methodologies available as of October 2024 include:

- biogas from anaerobic digestion (link),
- biobased construction materials (link),
- electronic device reconditioning (link), and
- biomass carbon removal and storage (BiCRS) (link).

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies-management

The processes are described in detail in the Procedures Manual in the creating a new methodology section and revising a methodology section.

New methodologies:

Creation of a new methodology may be requested by any stakeholder. Requests are summarized by the Riverse Secretariat into Methodology Creation Proposals, and submitted to the Standard Advisory Board (SAB) for review. If the SAB validates the proposal, then the Riverse Climate team develops the methodology, mobilizing resources such as the Riverse Technical Advisory Committee or other independent external
experts, and scientific literature. Once prepared by the Climate Team, all new methodologies undergo a 30- day public consultation. The Climate Team integrates feedback from the public consultation, and submits the methodology to the SAB for final validation.

Revising methodologies:

Methodologies must undergo major revisions at least once every three years, but may be more frequent if necessary. These major revisions must undergo public consultation, be validated by the SAB, and include collaboration with the Riverse Technical Advisory Committee or other independent external expert . Minor revisions are continuously made to the methodologies, based on feedback from external experts, project developers, new scientific advances, or findings from the Climate Team. These revisions are regularly published and always open for commentary.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies-management
The processes are described in detail in the Procedures Manual in the creating a new methodology section and revising a methodology section.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits

Accurate measurements: Project data that is measured, verifiable, and recent is used as much as reasonably possible (see Real eligibility criteria of the Riverse Standard Rules).
When project data can't be used, conservative estimates are made using scientific resources or reliable, public statistics/databases (see Input Data section of the Riverse Standard Rules).
Valid quantification methods: Emissions and carbon credits are quantified using a comparative LCA approach, which is also aligned with project based greenhouse gas (GHG) emission quantification as described in ISO 14064-2:2019 (see Measurability section of the Riverse Standard Rules). All Riverse-certified projects follow the GHG quantification requirements described in the Riverse Standard Rules, defining:
General guidance for GHG quantification
Functional units
System boundaries
Baseline scenario selection
Input data
Uncertainty assessment
plus Monitoring Plan requirements found in the Procedures Manual
Methodologies give more specific requirements on how project GHGs shall be quantified in the respective GHG quantification section of each methodology (e.g. here for Refurbishing of electronic devices). These methodologies are developed by the Riverse Climate Team, drawing upon expertise from the Technical Advisory Committee, other independent external experts, and scientific literature. Methodologies undergo public consultation to get more feedback ensuring they are valid and rigorous.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#monitoring-and-verification

The Riverse Procedures Manual section Monitoring Plan describes how Project Developers define in their Monitoring Plan the frequency of measurement and reporting for each key impact indicator (KII, a data point that is regularly measured throughout the crediting period). "On a regular basis (every 3, 6, or 12 months), Project Developers upload KIIs to the Impact Certification Platform for monitoring and verification of their impact." The Monitoring Plan is reviewed by the VVB during the validation audit.

The Riverse Procedures Manual section Verification specifies that "The **default period for a verification period is one year.** The length of the verification period may vary but **shall not exceed two years** of operations."

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies management#revising-a-methodology

The general methodology revision procedure covers changes to both qualitative requirements and quantification methods. The methodology revision procedure is described in the Procedures Manual. Two types of methodology revisions are possible:

Minor modifications to the methodologies are regularly published and open for public feedback Major updates are substantive alterations are subject to a thorough vetting process in the Standard revision procedure. Regarding quantification, a major update may include but is not limited to "quantification methodology changes (for example: scope review, database...) resulting in at least a 20% average change in avoided/removed emissions with current method"

Quantification methodologies shall be reviewed and undergo public consultation every 3 years, according to the methodology revision procedure.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria

Applicability or eligibility criteria

Riverse outlines 12 eligibility criteria that are described at the most general scope in the Riverse Standard Rules. These criteria are applicable to all projects certified by Riverse, regardless of the methodology used.

Methodologies provide more specific requirements and instructions for the eligibility criteria that have specific considerations at the methodology level. These are outlined in the Eligibility Criteria section of each following methodology:

Biobased construction materials
Refurbishing of electronic devices
Biogas from anaerobic digestion
BiCRS methodology plus modules: biomass feedstock, processing and energy use, energy co products, and biochar application to soils.

Furthermore, methodologies contain short descriptions of technology/project requirements to give a broad overview of the methodology scope:

Biobased construction materials
Refurbishing of electronic devices
Biogas from anaerobic digestion
BiCRS

Determination of the accounting boundary

General requirements for defining the GHG accounting boundary can be found in the Riverse Standard Rules.

Each methodology includes a description of the GHG accounting boundary in the GHG reduction quantification sections; subsections General, Project Scenario and Baseline Scenario: Biobased construction materials
Refurbishing of electronic devices
Biogas from anaerobic digestion
BiCRS (further details in the GHG reduction quantification section of each module).

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

Requirements for determining additionality are provided in the Riverse Standard Rules and the Riverse Additionality Template. These requirements are applicable to all projects and methodologies. The following methodology documents only describe examples of additionality arguments that could be relevant for projects covered therein, no new requirements or instructions are provided: Refurbishing of electronic devices

Biogas from anaerobic digestion
BiCRS

Establishing the baseline scenario.

General requirements for establishing the baseline scenario are provided in the Riverse Standard Rules . These requirements are applicable to all projects and methodologies.

Each methodology includes a description of the specific baseline scenario to use under that methodology: Biobased construction materials
Refurbishing of electronic devices
Biogas from anaerobic digestion
BiCRS (further details in the GHG reduction quantification section of each module).

Quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.

General requirements for quantifying GHG emission avoidance and/or removals are provided in the Riverse Standard Rules . These requirements are applicable to all projects and methodologies.

Each methodology includes a description of how to quantify project emissions, baseline emissions, and emission avoidance/removals under that methodology:
Biobased construction materials
Refurbishing of electronic devices
Biogas from anaerobic digestion
BiCRS (further details in the GHG reduction quantification section of each module).

Monitoring practices

General requirements for monitoring are provided in the Riverse Procedures Manual. These requirements are applicable to all projects and methodologies.

Each methodology includes a description of the minimum requirements for a monitoring plan under that methodology:
Biobased construction materials
Refurbishing of electronic devices
Biogas from anaerobic digestion
BiCRS (described in the Monitoring Plan section of each module).

Minimum requirements for a methodology:

Minimum requirements for a methodology are provided in the Riverse Procedures Manual section on Methodology Development and include:

Scope/general:
Eligible technologies and activities
Scope/delineation of a project (e.g. how many sites can be included in one project?) Minimum requirements for a monitoring plan
Justification of the baseline scenario (pre-defined or guidance for baseline scenario selection), and frequency of updating the baseline scenario
Glossary with definitions of technical terms
Eligibility criteria:
no double counting
co-benefits
substitution (for avoidance RCCs)
permanence (for removal RCCs)
ESDNH risks
leakage
targets alignment
Risk assessment template

GHG quantification:
assumptions
data sources
description of processes to include in the project and baseline scenario all equations needed to calculate avoided and/or removed emissions uncertainty assessment

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies management#revising-a-methodology
This is described in the Riverse Procedures Manual, section Standard Documentation & methodologies management.
Creating a new methodology :
review by a group of independent experts: "The Secretariat shall gather a technical working group with at least 3 people from the TAC or external experts... To research and develop the methodology, the Climate team will gather the working group and consult the TAC members on a regular basis." **public stakeholder consultation:** "Once a first version of the methodology has been drafted, the Secretariat organizes a 30-day public consultation by publishing a Call for Consultation. The Secretariat and Climate team integrates feedback into a new Final Methodology Creation Proposition."
Revising a methodology.
Major methodology revisions follow the same procedure as the Standard Revision Procedure for Riverse Standard Documents, so it follows the instructions in that section.
review by a group of independent experts: " substantive alterations are subject to a thorough vetting process and follow the Riverse Standard Documentation revision procedure, plus the technical working group requirements described the Creating a new methodology section"
public stakeholder consultation: according to the Standard Revision Procedure section, "the Secretariat organizes a public consultation to ensure vetting of the proposed revisions"

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/documentation-and-methodologies management#discontinuing-a-methodology
The Riverse Procedures Manual section titled Discontinuing a methodology, states: "A methodology may be discontinued if:
shifts in scientific consensus indicate it no longer aligns with best practices
it fails to achieve measurable carbon reductions
it is no longer additional
it overestimates credits and cannot be revised to ensure conservativeness

projects under that methodology consistently fail to meet the Eligibility criteria outlined in the Riverse Standard Rules
Methodologies are evaluated against these criteria at least once every three years during the mandatory major revision process, though they can also be reviewed and discontinued at any time if necessary. Projects already validated under a discontinued methodology may continue using it until their next verification. After that, they must transition to a new methodology or become ineligible for new RCCs. Previously issued RCCs remain valid and tradable."

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/ghg-reduction quantification#baseline-scenario-selection
Requirements for baseline scenario setting are at two levels: the standard level and the methodology level. Baseline scenario choice is checked by both the Riverse Certification team, and by the VVB.
The Riverse Standard Rules states in the Baseline scenario selection section that
Conservative assumptions, values, and processes shall be chosen when selecting a baseline scenario, to avoid overestimation of GHG emission reductions.
If the project activity is multifunctional, the baseline scenario shall cover all functions of the project. When the average market solution is represented by a market mix of solutions, the market mix shall include the portion of the project solution that is already used in the market, to account for imperfect displacement.
Furthermore, the Input data requirements ensure that baseline GHG quantifications are realistic and defensible:
All background data (for example, emission factors, rates of recycling, composition of national electricity grid) shall be derived from traceable, unbiased, reputable sources.
All assumptions and estimates shall be conservative, transparently presented and justified.
The Substitution eligibility criteria also ensures that the baseline scenario is realistic. This criteria requires that the products/services generated as project outputs must appropriately, realistically, and efficiently substitute those of the baseline scenario, and sets requirements for project developers to provide proof of substitutability. This criteria is described generally in the Riverse Standard Rules, and included in the Eligibility Criteria section of each methodology.

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

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/ghg-reduction quantification#baseline-scenario-selection
Riverse Standard Rules GHG quantification section states that:

- All background data (for example, emission factors, rates of recycling, composition of national electricity grid) shall be derived from traceable, unbiased, reputable sources.
- All assumptions and estimates shall be conservative, transparently presented and justified.

Methodologies include detailed and publicly available descriptions of the baseline scenario and any key assumptions:

Refurbishing of electronic devices baseline and assumptions

Biogas from anaerobic digestion baseline and assumptions

Biobased construction materials baseline (no methodology-level assumptions, detailed for each project in the DPD)

BiCRS baseline and assumptions available in module documents where relevant (e.g. Biochar application to soils baseline and assumptions)

Finally, Project Design Documents (PDDs) on the Riverse Registry provide descriptions of the baseline scenario considered for a given project. They also disclose assumptions made in the assessment (e.g. this project on the registry and its accompanying PDD)

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/ghg-reduction quantification#baseline-scenario-selection

General procedures are in the Riverse Standard Rules section Baseline scenario selection, and require that average market solutions shall be assumed by default for the baseline scenario. Only when a project solution is known to substitute one specific technology, may the specific technology be used as a baseline.

Average market solutions shall be determined based on practices in the country/region of the project, and statistically relevant historical information.

conservative assumptions, values, and processes shall be chosen when selecting a baseline scenario, to avoid overestimation of GHG emission reductions.

Furthermore, uncertainty assessment is conducted at the methodology level and the project level to identify quantification components with high uncertainty, in order to identify where the most conservative approach is needed. Uncertainty assessment **specifically covers baseline scenario selection**, among other factors. Uncertainty is used to quantify the amount of verified carbon credits for each project that must be eliminated in the uncertainty buffer. These credits are never issued. This buffer, ranging from 0-15%, helps guard against over-estimation of emission reduction/removals of the mitigation activity.

All projects' baseline scenario selection and uncertainty assessment are checked by both the Riverse Certification team during the certification process, and by a third party auditor during Validation and Verification steps.

More specific methods for setting baselines are defined at the methodology level. Methodologies, including the methodology-specific baseline instructions, are developed through consultation of the Riverse Technical Advisory committee, external experts, and scientific literature. Methodologies are also subject to public consultation. This robust process ensures that the baseline guidance for each methodology is based on sound science, and meets the general Riverse requirement of conservativeness.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#compliance-and-project-updates

According to the Riverse Standard Rules Baseline scenario selection section, the duration of validity of the baseline scenario selection shall be defined in methodologies.

The Riverse Standard Rules defines a short crediting period to ensure that projects are revalidated and their baseline scenarios are fully recalculated at least every five years, and to "oblige Project Developers to regularly reassess their technology against evolving background contexts."

Methodologies must undergo major revisions, where baseline methods will be re-evaluated for their continued relevance, at least once every three years (according to the Procedures Manual Methodology revision procedure section). Methodologies are under continuous revision by the Riverse Climate team, and minor changes to the baseline method may be applied at any time.

When projects undergo verification in the year following a revision to the methodology, project's emission reductions/removals will be calculated using the newest, updated methodology (source). This ensures that the baseline scenario is regularly updated for issuance of carbon credits.

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://docs.riverse.io/#riverse-methodologies

The Riverse methodologies with a risk of material emissions leakage are:
RIV-BIOBM-01-CONST: Biobased construction materials
RIV-ENGY-01-ADGAS: Biogas from anaerobic digestion
RIV-BICRS-GEN: BiCRS

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#leakage

The Riverse Standard Rules section on Leakage states that leakage assessment and mitigation procedures are detailed in the Riverse methodologies.

Two types of leakage are considered: activity shifting, and displacement of emissions upstream or downstream in the supply chain. The latter is considered to be well managed

because Riverse's life cycle assessment approach considers upstream and downstream activities in the project scope by default.
Activity shifting risks are defined at the methodology level. Project Developers must transparently evaluate the identified risks for the methodology and report them in the publicly available Detailed Project Description (DPD). Any material sources of activity shifting leakage that cannot be mitigated shall be included in the GHG reduction calculations or the discount factor.
The main identified leakage risks in Riverse methodologies are related to biomass feedstock sourcing, specifically 1) use of dedicated crops and 2) diverting agricultural residues/by-products from their previous uses such as bioenergy or animal feed.
Dedicated crop use is already prevented through other criteria, for example the BiCRS methodology's Biomass feedstock module specifies that only waste biomass is allowed, and the Biogas from anaerobic digestion methodology sets strict low limits on the amount of dedicated crops allowed in the feedstock mix.
Activity shifting risks from diversion of waste/by-product/residue biomass is conservatively addressed in the BiCRS methodology in the Biomass feedstock module by considering replacement emissions from fertilizer production as a result of diverting biomass left on the field.

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.

No

URL:

N/A
Not applicable to the activities and projects covered by Riverse.

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

Yes

URL:
https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#leakage
Procedures and requirements for monitoring leakage are available at the methodology level, under the Leakage and Environmental and Social Do No Harm criteria.

Biobased construction materials Leakage section:
Project Developers shall transparently evaluate the potential leakage risks from activity shifting and from upstream/downstream emissions in the DPD.
Any material sources of leakage that cannot be mitigated shall be conservatively included in the GHG reduction calculations, which are based on monitored primary data from projects and regularly reported
Projects' monitoring plans shall define the source and frequency of measurements for key impact indicators. The monitoring plan includes specific instructions for tracking leakage and its impacts. VVBs conduct comprehensive audits to ensure that projects adhere to their

monitoring plans, including those for leakage.
Plus, the Environmental and Social Do No Harm requirement includes an evaluation of the risk of cultivating biomass. The VVB or the Riverse Certification team may require that any high-risk item be included in the Monitoring Plan

Biogas from anaerobic digestion Leakage section:

Project Developers shall determine and transparently communicate in the DPD the leakage risk from their biomass feedstock
The risk level is based on the European Union's RED II criteria for sustainable biomass and the definitions of low and high ILUC risk for biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass fuels.
Biomass feedstock type and amount is included in the minimum requirements for a Monitoring Plan

BiCRS- Biomass feedstock Leakage section:

The requirement that biomass feedstock must be classified as waste prevents activity shifting leakage. Several other types of leakage risks are already covered by other components of this module: Displacement from previous use: replacement emissions are included in the Project Scenario modeling.
Displacement from soil carbon storage: a small amount of soil carbon storage is assumed and modeled in the Baseline Scenario, effectively deducted from the project's carbon storage.
Upstream and downstream emissions: considered in the life-cycle based GHG quantifications in companion modules.
Biomass feedstock type and amount is included in the minimum requirements for a Monitoring Plan

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

Yes

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#leakage
The comprehensive life cycle assessment approach used for Riverse GHG reduction quantification considers upstream and downstream emissions as part of the project scope. Therefore, upstream and downstream leakage emissions are deducted by default in the project's GHG reduction quantification.
The Riverse Standard Rules Leakage section states: "Methodologies provide instructions on how to assess leakage and manage and, if necessary, deduct leakage emissions. Any project-specific leakage risk may incur additional leakage emission deduction, up to the discretion of the Project Developer, the VVB and the Riverse Certification team."
Activity shifting leakage is detailed at the methodology level and related emissions are deduced in methodology-specific ways:

Biobased construction materials Leakage section:

"Any material sources of leakage that cannot be mitigated shall be conservatively included in the GHG reduction calculations", which are based on monitored primary data from projects and regularly reported

Biogas from anaerobic digestion Leakage section:

Emissions from cultivated crops are accounted for in the project emissions, incurring much larger emissions in the Project Scenario than if waste biomass is used (see example box here)

BiCRS- Biomass feedstock Leakage section:

Leakage emissions from displacement from previous use and displacement from soil carbon

storage are included in the calculations and effectively deduct emissions from project benefits. No cultivated crops are allowed under this methodology, no emissions from cultivated crops need to be counted.

5.2 Requirements for Quantifying GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

a) In addition to CORSIA requirements*, confirm that your organisation does:
***CORSIA "Eligibility Criterion", "Carbon offset credits must be based on a realistic and credible baseline" and "Carbon offset credits must be quantified, monitored, reported and verified"**

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits
This is mentioned in both the Removal RCC and Avoidance RCC subsections of theRiverse Carbon Credits section of the Riverse Standard Rules:
They represent one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent captured and stored: 1 removal RCC = 1t CO2eq
They represent one avoided tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent: 1 avoidance RCC = 1 tCO2eq

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

Yes

GWP values used URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/appendix#global-warming potentials
GHG emissions and reductions shall be calculated using the following IPCC Global Warming Potential (GWP) values for a 100 year horizon according to IPCC 2021 AR6, Chapter 7.

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

Yes

Definition for length of crediting periods URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#crediting-period-renewal
The total crediting period of a project is limited to a maximum of 5 years.
For renewed projects, the crediting period shall be the total length of the combined crediting periods.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#crediting-period-renewal

The Riverse Procedures Manual section crediting period renewal section states that:
Upon renewal, projects must undergo a new validation assessment by performing the following steps, including all elements described in the Project validation section.
Preparation of a new PDD, with updated responses to eligibility criteria, updated GHG reduction quantification, and an updated selection of a baseline scenario
Validation audit
Site audit
Stakeholder consultation
Project validation review

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/ghg-reduction quantification#uncertainty-assessment

According to the Riverse Standard Rules:

Project Developers shall assess uncertainty for the following areas at the project-level: assumptions
selection of the specific baseline scenario
measurements
estimates or secondary data used for the project assessment
Methodologies shall include assessments of uncertainty for the following areas at the methodology-level: assumptions
baseline scenario selection guidance
equations and models
estimates or secondary data used for all projects under the given methodology

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

Yes

Conservativeness provisions/processes URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#measurability

Riverse ensures conservativeness throughout several places in the requirements:
the Measurability eligibility criteria requires conservativeness throughout measurements
Baseline setting must be conservative
All assumptions and estimates used for input data must be conservative
An uncertainty assessment is required, that evaluates the uncertainty of points including but not limited to assumptions, baseline scenario, and input data. Points that have high uncertainty must take the most conservative reasonable option.
The uncertainty assessment leads to the setting of a discount factor, where a fixed percent of calculated Riverse Carbon Credits are never issued (usually between 3-9%). This helps us to systematically underestimate credits rather than overestimate.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/ghg-reduction quantification#baseline-scenario-selection

This is accounted for by taking real market mixes for the baseline scenario. When existing government policies and legal requirements promote or require practices with lower GHG emissions, this will appear as a higher share of lower emitting practices in the baseline scenario. The Riverse Standard Rules state: When the average market solution is represented by a market mix of solutions, the market mix shall include the portion of the project solution that is already used in the market.
Concrete examples can be found in the methodologies. For example the biogas methodology mentions: Regulatory additionality analysis: It is acceptable if regulations **promote** o r **set targets for biogas production**, because the resulting increase in biogas production shall be accounted for in the baseline scenario
Energy production section: If the project injects biomethane into the gas grid, the baseline scenario is the market mix of gasses in the national gas supply. This shall include the **share of biogas and biomethane already used at the national level**.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/riverse-carbon-credits#rcc-status on-the-registry

All Riverse Carbon Credits issued are ex-post. This is mentioned in the RCC Status on the registry section of the Procedures Manual and the Real section of the Standard Rules.
Furthermore, the RCC Status on the registry section of the Procedures Manual states that: "Verified RCCs may have labels, which are supplementary information and do not change the inherent status of a verified avoidance or removal RCC. Labels may cover, for example:
Permanence horizons: e.g. 100 or 1000 year permanence for removal RCCs
Compliance with trading schemes: e.g. CORSIA eligible, Article 6 eligible
Accredited: e.g. ICROA accredited, ICVCM accredited"
Riverse lists provisional credits on the registry, which "are estimated after the validation audit to give visibility on the volume of expected credits, which enables pre-purchase agreements." However, these are clearly listed as provisional credits and are not real, issued Riverse Carbon Credits.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#no double-counting

This is described in the No Double Counting section of the Riverse Standard Rules:
Project Developers shall not use another program to issue carbon credits for the given mitigation activity, for the same year. Project Developers shall disclose any issuance of carbon credits for the same project prior to the crediting period, or with a different project scope.
Double issuance is prevented by the signing of the Riverse MRV & Registry Terms & Conditions, where all Project Developers agree to follow the requirements outlined in the present document.
This is further detailed in the Double Counting Policy:
Riverse shall complete regular spot checks to ensure that the same project, and different projects with overlapping project scopes and mitigation activities, are not also included on other registries under other carbon credit programs. Spot checks are conducted for each project based on geographies, similar processes types, and other standards/methodologies. Projects found to be non-compliant will face penalties outlined in the Riverse MRV & Registry

Terms & Conditions.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/double-counting-policy#double-issuance

This is detailed in the Riverse Double Counting Policy:
If the project is already registered under another crediting program, and intends to register and/or issue credits under the Riverse Standard, the project must prove that the same emission avoidance and removals will not be issued under both crediting programs. The project shall provide the following information related to the project status under the other crediting program to Riverse:
Project unique identifier
Vintage period(s) and corresponding volumes
Signed letter from the Project Developer that it has informed the other crediting program representative about its intention to register to the Riverse Standard and requesting the deactivation or putting on hold the project with this other crediting program.
If the project has already issued credits under another crediting program, the project may be permitted to be certified under the Riverse Standard after deactivating registration with the other crediting program. Only GHG avoidance and removal units of a different vintage and/or scope, that have not already been issued under the other crediting program, shall be eligible for Riverse Carbon Credits.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/double-counting-policy#double-use
As stated in the Riverse Double Counting Policy this is prevented on the Riverse registry, where Riverse carbon credits are traced with a unique identification number from issuance to retirement. An immutable certificate is generated upon retirement, available to the public on the Riverse Registry, with the following information:
Entity that retired the carbon credit
Vintage year
Mechanism (avoidance or removal)
Date of retirement
Credit IDs
Credit source (project name and information)
Any applicable credit labels (e.g. CORSIA)

This is also addressed in the Riverse Procedures Manual section RCC status on the registry which defines a Retired credit as:
"Riverse Carbon Credits are “retired” when a buyer claims them, they can’t be transacted anymore and are considered permanently used. They still appear on the Riverse Registry for traceability, with the label “retired”. "

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
These risks are addressed through:
Stakeholder consultation: Project Developers must conduct a comprehensive and documented stakeholder consultation to provide insights into unintended outcomes and foster collaboration. Stakeholder feedback is collected online through the Riverse Registry for one month during the validation phase. The methods to conduct this consultation is detailed in the Riverse Procedures Manual.
Risk assessment: Project Developers must evaluate the risk of environmental and social damage during the validation step using the Environmental and Social Damage evaluation section of Risk Assessment Templates. Details on how to fill in the template, and how to use the results, are in the Risk assessment section.
Examples of Risk assessment templates include: Biogas for anaerobic digestion, Refurbishing of electronic devices, and Biobased construction materials.
Plus, the Riverse Certification team or VVB may require annual monitoring of an environmental or social risk if they determine that the risk could lead to the project causing net harm.

2) Confirm that your program uses sustainable development criteria

Yes

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#co benefits
Projects shall support between two and four quantifiable and verifiable environmental or social co-benefits, which are based on the SDGs outlined in the Appendix, which are deemed most relevant to Riverse's program focus.
Other relevant UN SDG sub-objectives or sustainability indicators may be suggested by Project Developers, and accepted at the discretion of the Riverse Certification team and the VVB.

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

Yes

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility

criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The Riverse Certification team or VVB may require annual monitoring of an environmental or social risk if they determine that the risk could lead to the project causing net harm.
For example, in the methodologies minimum requirements for a monitoring plan, they can include by default some risks monitored for all projects:
Biogas from anaerobic digestion: mass and waste status of each feedstock input in tonnes of fresh matter (ensuring the dedicated crop and ILUC risk thresholds are not surpassed, see Environmental and Social Do No Harm and Leakage)
Biobased construction materials: amount, type and source of biobased inputs (e.g. biomass)

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
Riverse Standard Rules Environmental and Social Do No Harm Safeguards section: Projects must adhere to local, state, national, and international regulations.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
All Project Developers must evaluate the risk of environmental and social damage during the validation step using the Environmental and Social Damage evaluation section of Risk Assessment Templates.
The Riverse Standard Rules ESDNH section states that "examples of environmental and social risks include, and are not limited to, deforestation, use of dedicated crops, land use change, rebound effect, or use of harmful chemicals. The actual risks to consider are presented in each methodology's Risk Assessment Template, and include **any harm that could reasonably occur in a worst case scenario outcome of a reasonably operated project**."
The Riverse Standard Rules ESDNH section explicitly requires, for all projects, an assessment of the following points in the Risk assessment:
Labor rights and working conditions

Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources
Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and cultural heritage
Respect for human rights, stakeholder engagement
Gender equality
These points are included in the Risk assessment templates for all methodologies
biogas from anaerobic digestion
refurbishing of electronic devices
biobased construction materials
BiCRS

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-validation#stakeholder consultation
Riverse does not work with projects/technologies that are deemed to pose risks to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and therefore we do not have a dedicated policy. Nonetheless, it shall be systematically assessed by each project in the Risk assessment template, but it is expected to be NA- Not applicable for all projects.
Stakeholder consultations are required for all projects, as mentioned in the ESDNH section of the Riverse Standard Rules: Project Developers must conduct a comprehensive and documented stakeholder consultation to provide insights into unintended outcomes and foster collaboration. Stakeholder feedback is collected online through the Riverse Registry for one month during the validation phase. The methods to conduct this consultation is detailed in the Riverse Procedures Manual.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
All potential risks must be addressed in the Risk assessment template. Additional proof may be required for certain high risk environmental and social problems. The Project Developer, the Riverse Certification team, or the VVB may suggest additional risks to be considered for a specific project. Each risk with a high or very risk score in the Risk assessment is subject to a

risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.
The most relevant risks are highlighted in each methodology and are subject to strict limits and requirements. Projects must prove that they meet these requirements in order to be eligible. For example:
biogas from anaerobic digestion: To be eligible under this methodology, **projects shall use no more than 10% dedicated crops in their feedstock input mixture in the first year** of the crediting period. This decreases to 5% in the second year, and 3% in the remaining years. This shall be monitored each year during the crediting period.
refurbishing of electronic devices
biobased construction materials
BiCRS

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The ESDNH section of the Riverse Standard Rules states that The Riverse Certification team or VVB may require annual monitoring of an environmental or social risk if they determine that the risk could lead to the project causing net harm.
Plus, according to the Risk Mitigation plan section of the Riverse Standard Rules:
Mitigation plans outline measures to manage identified high-risk issues by… monitoring, to identify measurement methods and indicators so that if the risk is realized it will be quantified and known in a timely manner.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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

Yes

Fair treatment policy URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment

The above safeguards must be addressed in the Risk assessment template, which is validated by a third party auditor in the validation audit.

If it is estimated to have a high or very risk score it is subject to risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment
The above safeguards must be addressed in the Risk assessment template, which is validated by a third party auditor in the validation audit.
If it is estimated to have a high or very risk score it is subject to a risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment

The above safeguards must be addressed in the Risk assessment template, which is validated by a third party auditor in the validation audit. If it is estimated to have a high or very risk score it is subject to a risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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

Yes

Endangered species policy URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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

Yes

Preservation of high conservation value habitats policy URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

4) minimises soil degradation and soil erosion.

Yes

Soil degradation and soil erosion policy URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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

Yes

Water conservation policy URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment

The above safeguards must be addressed in the Risk assessment template, which is validated by a third party auditor in the validation audit. If it is estimated to have a high or very risk score

it is subject to a risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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

Yes

FPIC process/policy URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment

The above safeguards must be addressed in the Risk assessment template, which is validated by a third party auditor in the validation audit. If it is estimated to have a high or very risk score it is subject to a risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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

Yes

Engagement and response to stakeholders approach URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment
The above safeguards must be addressed in the Risk assessment template, which is validated by a third party auditor in the validation audit. If it is estimated to have a high or very risk score it is subject to a risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section on ESDNH states that this shall be assessed for all projects in the Risk assessment template. This includes evaluating the likelihood and severity of the risk, and explaining/justifying the evaluation.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment

The above safeguards must be addressed in the Risk assessment template, which is validated by a third party auditor in the validation audit. If it is estimated to have a high or very risk score it is subject to a risk mitigation plan, developed by the Project Developer, that details the long-term strategies and investments for preventing, monitoring, reporting and compensating environmental and social damages.

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.

No

Benefit sharing proponent requirements URL:

N/A
Riverse does not require benefit sharing.

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.

No

Benefit sharing dissemination requirements URL:

N/A
Riverse does not require benefit sharing.

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

No

Benefit-Sharing results policy/provisions URL:

N/A
Riverse does not require benefit sharing.

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
Riverse does not certify REDD+ activities.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#co benefits
Projects shall support between two and four quantifiable and verifiable environmental or social co-benefits that would not have occurred without the intervention of the project.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#co benefits

Co-benefits shall be quantified and proven using the project's GHG quantification results, primary data collection from the project, an LCA of the project or similar technology, or other reputable scientific documents.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#co benefits

This is specified in the co-benefits section of the Riverse Standard Rules: "Co-benefits shall be quantified and proven using the project's GHG quantification results, primary data collection from the project, an LCA of the project or similar technology, or other reputable scientific documents. The tool, method, approach, and/or equations used for assessing co-benefits shall be described in methodology documents and/or DPDs."

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#additionality

The Additionality section >> Regulatory surplus tab of the Riverse Standard Rules states: Mitigation activities must go beyond what is required by regulations.

Projects shall prove that:

there is no law, regulation, statute, legal ruling or other regulatory framework that makes the implementation of the project compulsory, and

if there is a regulation, their mitigation activities allow for more GHG emission reductions than what is required by regulations. In this case, only the project activities that surpass the mandated amount are eligible for RCCs.

This is further detailed in a more practical way for projects in the Riverse Additionality Template, in the first section on Regulatory additionality, which states that:

Project developers must demonstrate there is no law, regulation, statute, legal ruling or other regulatory framework that makes the implementation of the project compulsory. This includes current, existing regulations, and confirmed upcoming regulations set to go into effect within 5 years. If regulations: 1) **promote or subsidize** technologies or 2) **set targets for increased adoption** of a technology, it is acceptable because the regulation does not require the project activity. Use of the project technology on the market shall be accounted for in the baseline scenario.

If regulations require the project activity to some extent, but the project goes beyond the requirements, then only the activity beyond the amount required by regulation (i.e. the regulatory surplus) is eligible for carbon credits.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/ghg-reduction quantification#baseline-scenario-selection

Riverse Carbon Credits are calculated by subtracting the GHG emissions and removals of the project scenario from the emissions and removals of a baseline scenario, or reference scenario, that would have occurred without the implementation of the project.

The Baseline scenario selection section of the Riverse Standard Rules states that "Conservative assumptions, values, and processes shall be chosen when selecting a baseline scenario, to avoid overestimation of GHG emission reductions". Methodologies may provide further guidance on what to use as a baseline scenario, but it is always adapted to the project-specific situation.

For industrial greentechs, the baseline is often the use of average market solutions. The Baseline scenario selection section of the Riverse Standard Rules states "When the average market solution is represented by a market mix of solutions, the market mix shall include the portion of the project solution that is already used in the market, to account for imperfect displacement". This is to ensure that projects are only issued credits for the additional greenhouse gas emission reduction/removals, that would not have happened anyway in a baseline scenario.
Furthermore, the Riverse Standard Rules section on Additionality states that "Riverse Carbon Credits are only issued for GHG reductions that are additional to business as usual."

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

Yes

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#validation
Additionality and baseline setting are reviewed by a third party auditor/VVB as part of the project validation audit. The Riverse Procedures Manual section on Project Validation states:
The VVB audits the adherence to the Riverse Standard Rules and the specified methodology...
The validation audit must include the following steps:
...
Assessing PD's **compliance with Riverse's 12 eligibility criteria**
Ensuring use of a **conservative LCA model for GHG reduction calculations**
Evaluating **accuracy of input data in the calculation model**
The audit shall validate the following elements...
Adherence to the eligibility criteria
GHG quantification model used in regards to the methodology
Accurate, transparent data and conservative estimates
Where additionality is assessed as part of the "compliance with Riverse's 12 eligibility criteria", and baseline setting is included in the "conservative LCA model for GHG reduction calculations" and "evaluating accuracy of input data in the calculation model".

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

Yes

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/project-certification procedure#project-validation-review-details
The Riverse Certification team evaluates additionality and baseline setting at two moments:
1) Project pre validation: during the PDD review the, "Certification team evaluates the PDD and any supporting documents to ensure they respect Riverse's:
General GHG quantification methodology,
methodology LCA requirements,
and the eligibility criteria outlined in the Riverse Standard Rules."
Where "General GHG quantification methodology" and "methodology LCA requirements"

include baseline setting, and "eligibility criteria outlined in the Riverse Standard Rules" includes additionality.
2) Project validation review: after the VVB audit, the Riverse Certification team does a final check and reviews the PDD and VVB's feedback and audit trail, to "ensure that the VVB has thoroughly audited the following elements detailed in the Requirements for VVBs:
Consistency
additionality and baseline setting
GHG reduction/removal model usage
Data authenticity and estimates
RCCs estimation
Monitoring Plan"

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

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

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#additionality
The Additionality section of the Riverse Standard Rules describes the additionality tests to perform: To demonstrate additionality, **all projects must apply the regulatory surplus analysis, plus either investment or barrier analysis**.
Regulatory surplus analysis: Mitigation activities must go beyond what is required by regulations. Projects shall prove that:
there is no law, regulation, statute, legal ruling or other regulatory framework that makes the implementation of the project compulsory, and
if there is a regulation, their mitigation activities allow for more GHG emission reductions than what is required by regulations. In this case, only the project activities that surpass the mandated amount are eligible for RCCs.
Investment analysis: Project Developers may use investment analysis to prove that revenue from carbon finance is necessary to make the project investment a financially viable and interesting option. Projects shall prove that revenue from carbon finance is necessary for investments to launch or expand the project.
Note that for investments in expansion, only the additional carbon reductions enabled by the expansion shall be eligible for Riverse Carbon Credits.
Barrier analysis: Barriers may exist that prevent the mitigation activity from continuing or expanding. These may be financial, institutional, or technological barriers. Project Developers must demonstrate how revenue from carbon finance is necessary to allow projects to

overcome these barriers.
Examples of barriers include but are not limited to:
Financial: high upfront costs, uncertain or low returns on investment, long payback periods Institutional: complex or costly regulatory requirements, limited access to financing, lack of supportive infrastructure, limited market demand, resistance from incumbents
Technological: cost competitiveness and economic viability, scale and manufacturing challenges Project Developers shall identify, describe and where possible, quantify the barrier, with proof. Project Developers shall demonstrate that revenue from carbon finance is decisive in overcoming this barrier, including justification that:
the magnitude of revenue from carbon finance is similar to the amount of funding needed to overcome the barrier, and the project could not have provided the funding itself.
Note that for overcoming barriers to expansion, only the additional carbon reductions enabled by the expansion shall be eligible for Riverse Carbon Credits.
Furthermore, the Additionality evaluation template provides detailed instructions for Project Developers on what information to provide.

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:

No

URL:

N/A
Riverse does not allow for the use of other methods not listed above.

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

No

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#additionality
Riverse does not have a positive list or a list of project types that are automatically additional.
The Additionality section of the Riverse Standard Rules does not mention any such positive list, and states that all projects must complete the specified additionality tests.
The Additionality evaluation template states that "Additionality shall be evaluated for each project, and there are no automatically additional project types or positive lists."

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?

No

URL:

N/A
Riverse does not have a positive list or a list of project types that are automatically additional.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#additionality

Riverse has a comprehensive and conservative method in place to ensure that emission reductions and removals are additional (i.e. would not have occurred in the absence of the carbon crediting program), including:

Regulatory Analysis: Riverse ensures that projects go beyond what is legally required for emission reductions. By requiring proof that mitigation activities exceed regulatory mandates, we ensure that only truly additional reductions are credited. The requirement for either investment or barrier analysis ensures that projects demonstrate a clear need for carbon credit revenue to overcome financial, institutional, or technological barriers.

Baseline Scenario Selection: The baseline scenario is rigorously researched and justified for each project, following conservative assumptions to avoid overestimation of reductions. This prevents Riverse from crediting reductions that would have happened anyway, ensuring credits are only issued for true additional reductions.

Third-Party Verification: Independent third-party verification entities audit both the additionality justification and baseline scenario selection. This external review adds another layer of assurance that credited reductions are genuine.

Detailed Documentation: Project developers must provide detailed documentation and proof to justify the need for carbon credit revenue. This ensures transparency and accountability in the crediting process. These are evaluated by both the Riverse Certification team and the independent VVB. The section on PDD Submission states that "PDDs shall contain, at a minimum, the following information...Demonstration of additionality"

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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://docs.riverse.io/#riverse-methodologies

Projects eligible for Riverse removal carbon credits are subject to the Permanence and risk of reversal criteria. Permanence and reversal risks are not evaluated for Riverse avoidance carbon credits, because they are considered to have little to no material reversal risks.

Riverse removal credits have relatively low risks of reversal because they are technological solutions, rather than nature based solutions.

The activity types eligible for Riverse removal carbon credits, and therefore have a potential risk of reversal, are covered in the following methodologies:

- biobased construction materials
- BiCRS

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/rcc-management-avoiding-over-crediting#canceling-removal-credits-due-to-reversals

The Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual states that: "Verified removal RCCs may be canceled/withdrawn from the buffer pool if the Project Developer notifies Riverse of an event that re-emits **at least 1 tonne of CO2eq** of the carbon stored in the removal solution".

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#permanence-and-risk-of-reversal

Riverse only certifies projects that are listed in **part c** of Table 9.1 of the ICVCM Section 4: Assessment Framework. Riverse does not certify projects in the categories listed in part b that " are considered to have a material risk of reversal". Nonetheless, Riverse has a permanence and risk of reversal evaluation procedure.

The Permanence and risk of reversal section of the Riverse Standard Rules states that: "projects eligible for removal RCCs must evaluate the risk of reversal during the validation step using the Reversal Risk Evaluation section of Risk Assessment Templates... Project Developers shall complete the Risk Assessment Template tailored to their specific project type, which is provided in the methodology documentation. This template guides Project Developers in evaluating the likelihood and severity of each risk type."

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk mitigation-plan

The Permanence and risk of reversal section of the Riverse Standard Rules states that: For each reversal risk type with a **high or very high risk score, Project Developers shall develop a risk mitigation plan, or incur an additional 3% contribution of verified removal RCCs to the buffer pool**.

The Risk mitigation plan section of the Riverse Standard Rules states:
Mitigation plans outline measures to manage risks by:
prevention, to minimize the likelihood and/or the severity of the risk being realized, monitoring, to identify measurement methods and indicators so that if the risk is realized it will be quantified and known in a timely manner,
reporting, to efficiently communicate the realization of a risk to Riverse,
and compensation, to agree on outcomes and responsibilities of the Project Developer in case the risk is realized.
Prevention and monitoring may be ensured through technological solutions, long-term investments, strategizing, contingency planning, practicing/simulating risk, and increase in personnel. For reversal risks, mitigation plans aim to manage the identified risks of carbon reversal, to ensure that carbon is removed from the atmosphere for at least the commitment period duration, which is at least 100 years. A reversal risk mitigation plan shall cover at least 40 years. In case reversal risks are realized, and more than 1 tonne of CO2eq is estimated to have been re-emitted, compensation measures shall follow the
procedures outlined in the Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk mitigation-plan
The Risk mitigation plan section of the Riverse Standard Rules states:
Mitigation plans outline measures to manage risks by:
prevention, to minimize the likelihood and/or the severity of the risk being realized, monitoring, to identify measurement methods and indicators so that if the risk is realized it will be quantified and known in a timely manner,
reporting, to efficiently communicate the realization of a risk to Riverse,
and compensation, to agree on outcomes and responsibilities of the Project Developer in case the risk is realized.
Prevention and monitoring may be ensured through technological solutions, long-term investments, strategizing, contingency planning, practicing/simulating risk, and increase in personnel. For reversal risks, mitigation plans aim to manage the identified risks of carbon reversal, to ensure that carbon is removed from the atmosphere for at least the commitment period duration, which is at least 100 years. A reversal risk mitigation plan shall cover at least 40 years. In case reversal risks are realized, and more than 1 tonne of CO2eq is estimated to have been re-emitted, compensation measures shall follow the procedures outlined in the Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/rcc-management-avoiding-over crediting#cancelation

The Risk mitigation plan section of the Riverse Standard Rules states:

Mitigation plans outline measures to manage risks by:

prevention, to minimize the likelihood and/or the severity of the risk being realized, monitoring, to identify measurement methods and indicators so that if the risk is realized it will be quantified and known in a timely manner,

reporting, to efficiently communicate the realization of a risk to Riverse,

and **compensation, to agree on outcomes and responsibilities of the Project Developer in case the risk is realized**.

...In case reversal risks are realized, and more than 1 tonne of CO2eq is estimated to have been re-emitted, compensation measures shall follow the procedures outlined in the Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual."

The Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual states:

"Verified removal RCCs may be canceled/withdrawn from the buffer pool if the Project Developer notifies Riverse of an event that re-emits at least 1 tonne of CO2eq of the carbon stored in the removal solution, before the commitment period ends. The amount of RCCs withdrawn from the buffer pool equals the tonnes of CO2eq estimated to have been released as a result of the reversal event. The Project Developer must

notify Riverse within 30 calendar days of becoming aware of the reversal event.

Riverse Certification team shall cancel RCCs from the buffer pool of a similar type as the removal RCCs that were reversed. "

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk mitigation-plan

The Permanence and risk of reversal section of the Riverse Standard Rules states that: For each reversal risk type with a **high or very high risk score, Project Developers shall develop a risk mitigation plan, or incur an additional 3% contribution of verified removal RCCs to the buffer pool**.

The Risk mitigation plan section of the Riverse Standard Rules states:

Mitigation plans outline measures to manage risks by:

prevention, to minimize the likelihood and/or the severity of the risk being realized, **monitoring**, to identify measurement methods and indicators so that if the risk is realized it will be quantified and known in a timely manner,

reporting, to efficiently communicate the realization of a risk to Riverse,

and **compensation**, to agree on outcomes and responsibilities of the Project Developer in case the risk is realized.

Prevention and monitoring may be ensured through technological solutions, long-term investments, strategizing, contingency planning, practicing/simulating risk, and increase in personnel....In case reversal risks are realized, and more than 1 tonne of CO2eq is estimated to have been re-emitted, **compensation measures** shall follow the procedures outlined in the

Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual.

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/rcc-management-avoiding-over crediting#cancelation
The Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual states:
"The Project Developer must notify Riverse within 30 calendar days of becoming aware of the reversal event."

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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/procedures-manual/rcc-management-avoiding-over crediting#cancelation
The Cancelation section of the Riverse Procedures Manual states: "Riverse Certification team shall cancel RCCs from the buffer pool of a similar type as the removal RCCs that were reversed."

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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://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards
The ESDNH section of the Riverse Standard Rules states that:
"Projects must adhere to local, state, national, and international regulations. It is assumed that projects operating in Europe meet regulations due to the strict implementation and enforcement of regulations."

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

Yes

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility

criteria#environmental-and-social-do-no-harm-safeguards

The Riverse Standard Rules section Environmental and Social Do No Harm Safeguards states that "Project Developers must evaluate the risk of environmental and social damage during the validation step using the Environmental and Social Damage evaluation section of Risk Assessment Templates", and "The actual risks to consider are presented in each methodology's Risk Assessment Template, and include any harm that could reasonably occur in a worst case scenario outcome of a reasonably operated project". Risks are identified by the Riverse Climate team when researching and developing a methodology.

Additionally, all projects must undergo a 30 day stakeholder consultation during the certification process. This allows any stakeholders to share feedback on local and direct social, environmental, or other impacts of the project.

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.

Yes

URL:

https://docs.riverse.io/riverse-standard-documents/riverse-standard-rules/general-eligibility-criteria#risk assessment

The Risk assessment section of the Riverse Standard Rules publicly describes the method used to assess environmental and social risks.

Furthermore, the specific Risk assessment templates with a list of minimum risks to be assessed for each project under each methodology, are publicly available:

Biogas for anaerobic digestion
Refurbishing of electronic devices
Biobased construction materials
BiCRS Biomass feedstock module
BiCRS Processing and energy use module
BiCRS Biochar application to soils module

End Copy of Application