

TECHNICAL TERMS AND PROCEDURES

CER V2 — CECICLE ENVIRONMENTAL REDUCTIONS

Version: CER V2/2026

Application: Projects submitted for assessment and certification by CeCicle

Document: CER V2 Technical Terms of Application

TERM 01 — PROJECT IDENTIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION, AND ELIGIBILITY

1. Purpose

This Term establishes the minimum requirements for the identification, characterization, and classification of projects submitted under CER V2.

2. Project identification

The proponent shall provide:

- project name;
- location;
- proponent/project owner;
- technical leads;
- activity or intervention;
- area or scope;
- reference period;
- environmental objective;
- intended environmental outcome;
- supporting documentation.

3. Characterization

The characterization shall describe the environmental, territorial, operational, and socio-environmental conditions relevant to the outcome submitted for certification.

Where applicable, the following shall be provided:

- land use and land cover;
- vegetation characteristics;
- economic activity;
- infrastructure;
- environmental conditions;
- site history;
- interventions performed;
- reference conditions.

4. Eligibility

CeCicle shall assess eligibility based on:

- classification under CER V2;
- project category;
- intended environmental outcome;
- defined boundaries;
- available documentation;
- assessment period;
- compliance with applicable methodological requirements.

Eligibility, by itself, does not constitute recognition or certification of the environmental outcome.

5. Responsibilities

The proponent is responsible for the institutional and documentary information provided.

The inventory specialist is responsible for the technical information within their remit.

CeCicle is responsible for assessing project classification and eligibility.

TERM 02 — BASELINE

1. Purpose

This Term establishes the requirements for defining and demonstrating the baseline applicable to the project.

2. Definition

The baseline represents the reference condition or scenario against which the project's environmental outcome will be assessed.

The baseline shall be consistent with the project's category, scale, period, and nature.

3. Demonstration

The inventory specialist shall provide:

- reference condition;
- relevant history;
- scenario without the intervention, where applicable;
- documentary evidence;
- historical data;
- assumptions;
- limitations;
- technical rationale.

Where applicable, land-use and land-cover data, production activity, environmental conditions, operational records, and remote-sensing time series shall be used.

4. Assessment

CeCicle shall assess:

- plausibility of the scenario;
- temporal consistency;
- spatial consistency;
- quality of the evidence;
- consistency with the project characteristics;
- compatibility with the applicable methodology.

The baseline shall not be constructed solely on the basis of the outcome intended by the project.

5. Record

The approved baseline shall be linked to the project, methodology, version, and assessment period.

TERM 03 — ADDITIONALITY

1. Purpose

This Term establishes the criteria for demonstrating the additionality of the environmental outcome submitted under CER V2.

2. Principle

Additionality shall demonstrate that the environmental outcome recognized under CER V2 results from conditions, actions, or benefits that would not necessarily have been achieved in the same form, scale, intensity, and period in the absence of the applicable environmental recognition mechanism.

3. Required analyses

As applicable, the demonstration shall consider:

3.1 Legal and regulatory aspects

The following shall be identified:

- legal obligations;
- regulations;
- licenses and permits;
- permit conditions;
- administrative requirements;
- contractual or institutional obligations.

Any legal obligation shall be analyzed in relation to the incremental environmental outcome actually recognized.

3.2 Common practice

The following shall be defined:

- reference population;
- geographic location;

- period;
- comparable activities;
- data sources;
- comparability criteria;
- analytical method.

3.3 Financial/economic additionality

Where applicable, the following shall be analyzed:

- CAPEX;
- OPEX;
- revenues;
- costs;
- NPV;
- IRR;
- break-even point;
- opportunity cost;
- sensitivity analysis;
- dependence on environmental revenues or benefits.

3.4 Barriers and independent circumstances

The following barriers may be assessed:

- financial;
- technical;
- operational;
- institutional;
- regulatory;
- market-related.

Circumstances independent of the project that influence its implementation or continuation may also be considered.

4. Conclusive question

The inventory specialist shall answer:

In the absence of the environmental benefit recognized under CER V2, would the activity be implemented or maintained in the same form, scale, intensity, and period?

The answer shall be substantiated by evidence.

5. CeCicle assessment

CeCicle shall assess the sufficiency of the evidence and the consistency of the demonstration submitted.

Additionality shall not be presumed solely because an environmental benefit exists.

TERM 04 — BOUNDARIES, AREAS, OVERLAP, AND DOUBLE COUNTING**1. Purpose**

To establish the requirements for defining project boundaries and controlling overlap and double counting.

2. Geographic boundaries

The project shall have an identifiable, georeferenced spatial boundary.

Where applicable, the following shall be provided:

- polygon;
- coordinates;
- reference system;
- area;
- editable GIS files;
- presentation maps.

3. Temporal boundaries

The following shall be defined:

- reference period;
- project start date;
- monitoring period;
- quantification period;
- certification period.

4. Excluded areas

Excluded areas shall be spatially identified and technically justified.

5. Overlap

Potential overlap shall be assessed with respect to:

- other environmental projects;
- environmental credits or assets;
- jurisdictional programs;
- REDD+/J-REDD+ initiatives, where applicable;
- environmental registries;
- contracts;
- CPR Verde;
- previous certifications;
- other environmental claims.

6. Double counting

The same environmental outcome shall not be certified or claimed incompatibly under different mechanisms.

The inventory specialist shall provide the declarations and evidence necessary to demonstrate the absence of double counting.

7. Cartographic records

Relevant maps shall be made available in presentation format and, where applicable, as editable technical files.

TERM 05 — STRATIFICATION AND SAMPLING

1. Purpose

To establish criteria for spatial stratification and sampling design for projects requiring spatially distributed characterization or quantification.

2. Stratification

Stratification may use data relating to:

- remote sensing;
- geoprocessing;
- field inventory;
- environmental characteristics;
- land use and land cover.

The following may be considered:

- physiognomic type;
- structure;
- cover;
- height;
- biomass;
- stock;
- degradation;
- successional stage;
- topography;
- hydrology;
- environmental conditions.

3. Criteria

Stratification shall seek to achieve:

- internal homogeneity;
- differentiation among strata;
- representativeness;
- measurability;

- relevance to quantification;
- ability to be validated.

4. Sampling

The inventory specialist shall provide a technically justified sampling design.

The following may be used:

- random sampling;
- systematic sampling;
- stratified sampling;
- stratified random sampling;
- plots;
- transects;
- sampling points;
- other applicable methods.

5. Representativeness

The following shall be demonstrated:

- population;
- sampling unit;
- number of units;
- distribution;
- selection criteria;
- variables measured;
- representativeness;
- limitations.

CeCicle may establish project-specific minimum requirements.

TERM 06 — CARBON INVENTORY AND QUANTIFICATION

1. Purpose

To establish the requirements for carbon inventory and quantification in projects for which such assessment is applicable.

2. Inventory

Where required by the applicable methodology, a field inventory shall be mandatory.

The inventory specialist shall provide:

- protocol;
- survey campaign;
- locations of sampling units;
- team;

- equipment;
- variables;
- database;
- field records;
- quality control.

3. Variables

As applicable, the following may be used:

- DBH;
- height;
- species;
- density;
- biomass;
- mortality;
- vegetation condition;
- carbon;
- other methodologically relevant variables.

4. Carbon pools

The following may be assessed:

- aboveground biomass — AGB;
- belowground biomass — BGB;
- soil organic carbon — SOC;
- dead wood;
- litter;
- other applicable pools.

The inclusion or exclusion of a pool shall be justified.

5. Quantification flow

Where applicable:

Field data → variables → equation/model → biomass → carbon → CO₂e → methodological adjustments → outcome.

TERM 07 — SELECTION AND APPLICABILITY OF EQUATIONS, MODELS, AND FACTORS

1. Purpose

To establish criteria for selecting and applying equations, models, and factors used in quantification.

2. Applicability hierarchy

Selection shall consider:

1. physiognomic type/ecosystem;
2. region;
3. vegetation;
4. variables;
5. DBH range;
6. height range;
7. biomass range;
8. study population;
9. statistical quality;
10. validation;
11. uncertainty;
12. reference and source;
13. compatibility with the project.

3. Justification

The inventory specialist shall state:

- equation/model;
- reference;
- source population;
- variables;
- units;
- parameters;
- applicability;
- limitations;
- factors used.

4. Restriction

Equations shall not be transferred automatically across different physiognomic types, regions, or populations without technical justification.

5. Assessment

CeCicle shall assess whether the model or factor is appropriate for the project.

TERM 08 — UNCERTAINTY AND CONSERVATIVENESS

1. Purpose

To establish the criteria for assessing uncertainty and applying the principle of conservativeness.

2. Uncertainty

As applicable, the following shall be considered:

- sampling;
- measurement;

- instruments;
- models;
- equations;
- factors;
- remote sensing;
- classification;
- secondary data;
- estimates.

The inventory specialist shall provide:

- source;
- method;
- estimate;
- propagation;
- confidence level;
- result;
- treatment applied.

3. Conservativeness

Conservativeness shall be applied in accordance with the methodological criteria established by CeCicle.

A generic percentage shall not be applied without methodological justification.

When used, the treatment shall be:

- justifiable;
- documented;
- traceable;
- consistent;
- proportionate to the identified limitation.

4. Distinction

Uncertainty is not a reversal buffer.

Uncertainty concerns the reliability and variability of quantification.

A buffer is a mechanism for protection against future reversals.

TERM 09 — LEAKAGE

1. Purpose

To establish the criteria for identifying, assessing, and treating leakage associated with the project.

2. Assessment

It shall be assessed whether the project displaces any:

- activity;
- environmental pressure;
- production;
- emissions;
- deforestation;
- degradation;
- consumption;
- economic activity;
- impacts to another area or actor.

3. Classification

Leakage may be classified as:

I — Not applicable;

II — Applicable, but not material;

III — Applicable and quantifiable.

4. Quantification

Where applicable and quantifiable, leakage shall be calculated in accordance with an appropriate methodological procedure and accounted for in determining the certifiable outcome.

5. Evidence

The data, documents, maps, records, and other evidence used in the assessment shall be provided.

TERM 10 — PERMANENCE

1. Purpose

To establish the requirements for demonstrating a commitment to maintaining the environmental outcome throughout the applicable period.

2. Supporting instrument

The project shall provide a documentary instrument appropriate to its nature, which may include:

- contract;
- commitment by the project owner;
- landowner obligation;
- conservation instrument;
- maintenance plan;
- monitoring plan;
- contractual obligations;
- relevant environmental or land-tenure documentation.

3. Period

The applicable permanence period shall be defined according to:

- project category;
- methodology;
- module;
- nature of the outcome;
- instrument used;
- specific certification requirements.

4. Obligations

The project owner shall maintain the conditions necessary to preserve the certified outcome and report relevant events that may affect it.

5. Monitoring

Permanence shall be linked to monitoring and to the rules for identifying and treating reversals.

TERM 11 — REVERSAL RISK AND BUFFER

1. Purpose

To establish criteria for assessing reversal risk and determining the buffer applicable to the project.

2. Reversal risk

Relevant project-specific factors shall be assessed, including, as applicable:

- fires;
- deforestation;
- degradation;
- land-use change;
- climate events;
- pests and diseases;
- territorial instability;
- economic pressure;
- management failures;
- other relevant risks identified for the project.

The assessment shall consider the project's characteristics, location, activity, time horizon, and specific conditions.

3. Assessment

Risk assessment may consider, among other elements:

probability, magnitude, and exposure.

Assessment criteria, categories, parameters, weights, and thresholds may vary according to the project category and the applicable methodological module.

Risk determination shall be documented and traceable and shall consider the factors actually applicable to the project.

4. Buffer

The buffer shall be a reserve intended exclusively to protect against confirmed future reversals.

The buffer percentage shall be **determined individually for each project**, according to the identified risk and applicable methodological criteria.

CER V2 establishes reference limits for determining the buffer:

- **5% as the minimum protection threshold**, where applicable;
- **60% as the maximum permissible issuance threshold**, where applicable;
- intermediate values shall be determined according to the risk actually identified and calculated for the project;
- a risk percentage exceeding the established maximum threshold renders the project ineligible for issuance, subject to the rules of the applicable methodological module.

The **5% and 60% limits do not constitute universal percentages or percentages automatically applicable to all projects**.

The flow shall be:

Eligible outcome → methodological adjustments → adjusted outcome → buffer determination → reserve → net certifiable outcome.

5. Nature of the buffer

The buffer:

- is not a net quantity available for trading;
- shall be segregated;
- shall be traceable;
- shall not be used to correct calculation errors;
- does not replace the treatment of uncertainty;
- does not remedy additionality issues;
- does not remedy leakage;
- does not remedy insufficient data;
- does not remedy methodological or compliance failures.

The buffer shall represent exclusively a reserve associated with the reversal risk actually assessed.

6. Reversal

When a confirmed reversal occurs after certification, the buffer mechanism may be triggered in accordance with the applicable rules.

A reversal shall be documented, assessed, and recorded and may result, depending on the applicable module, in the use, cancellation, or replenishment of the buffer, an update to the risk assessment, and the adoption of monitoring or corrective measures.

Use of the buffer does not replace determination of the cause, extent, and impact of the reversal.

7. Methodological applicability

The applicable methodology or module may establish specific criteria, risk categories, weights, formulas, and procedures for determining the buffer, provided that methodological consistency, traceability, and documentation of the assessment are ensured.

Buffer parameters shall be controlled in accordance with the methodological version applicable to the project.

TERM 12 — MONITORING, REVERSALS, AND MRV

1. Purpose

To establish the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification — MRV — framework applicable to CER V2 projects.

2. MRV plan

Each project shall have a plan consistent with its:

- category;
- methodology;
- environmental outcome;
- scale;
- materiality;
- risk.

3. Monitoring

The following may be integrated:

- remote sensing;
- geospatial analysis;
- field inventory;
- environmental data;
- operational data;
- administrative records;
- technical documentation;
- approved evidence.

4. Frequency

Monitoring frequency shall be defined according to the environmental outcome, methodology, risk, and project-specific parameters.

5. MRV chain

As applicable, the assessment shall follow:

Initial condition → monitoring → data → evidence → calculations → outcome → assessment → certification → registry.

6. Extraordinary events

Material events capable of changing the certified outcome shall be reported and assessed independently of the ordinary monitoring cycle.

7. Future outcomes

Projected, potential, or estimated outcomes may be used for planning and feasibility analysis, but shall not be treated as verified or certifiable outcomes before the applicable requirements have been met.

TERM 13 — EVIDENCE, INTEGRITY, AND TRACEABILITY

1. Purpose

To establish requirements for evidence, data integrity, and traceability of outcomes submitted under CER V2.

2. Evidence

As applicable, evidence shall have:

- an identifiable source;
- a period;
- a responsible party;
- an origin;
- integrity;
- a purpose;
- a relationship to the calculation or conclusion;
- document control.

3. Evidence chain

Traceability shall make it possible to reconstruct:

Claim → Evidence → Source → Assessment → Calculation → Outcome → Verification → Certification → Digital record.

4. Geospatial data

Where applicable, the following shall be made available:

- maps;
- images;
- GIS files;
- polygons;
- remote-sensing data;
- metadata.

Where available, images used shall indicate:

- source;
- sensor;
- resolution;
- acquisition date;
- acquisition time;
- processing;
- product generation date.

5. Blockchain

The use of blockchain, cryptographic hashes, timestamps, or QR codes may strengthen the integrity and traceability of records.

However, a digital record does not replace:

- data;
- evidence;
- measurements;
- calculations;
- methodology;
- technical assessment;
- professional judgment;
- certification decision.

A digital record demonstrates the existence and integrity of a record at a given time, but does not, by itself, establish its substantive truth.

TERM 14 — VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

1. Purpose

To establish the criteria for conformity assessment and certification of environmental outcomes submitted under CER V2.

2. Verification

The assessment shall consider conformity with respect to:

- documentation;
- methodology;
- version;
- eligibility;
- boundaries;
- baseline;
- additionality;
- data;
- evidence;

- equations;
- factors;
- calculations;
- uncertainty;
- leakage;
- permanence;
- risk;
- buffer;
- monitoring;
- traceability.

3. Independence and impartiality

The assessment shall be technically independent of the proponent and conducted by a competent, impartial function free from conflicts of interest.

The independence required under this Term refers to the separation between the proponent and the function responsible for the technical assessment; it does not necessarily require the engagement of an external organization, unless expressly required by the applicable instrument or requirement.

4. CeCicle responsibilities

CeCicle shall:

- establish methodological criteria;
- assess the application of CER V2;
- assess data and evidence;
- assess calculations;
- conduct conformity assessment;
- determine or revise the certifiable outcome;
- decide whether to certify;
- issue the corresponding record;
- ensure traceability.

5. Inventory specialist responsibilities

The inventory specialist shall:

- conduct the surveys within their responsibility;
- collect and organize data;
- perform the assigned calculations;
- submit evidence;
- disclose assumptions and limitations;
- respond to technical requests;
- correct identified inconsistencies.

The inventory specialist does not transfer to CeCicle responsibility for the origin of primary data or for conducting the inventory when such work is within the specialist's remit.

6. Certification

Certification is a formal decision by CeCicle recognizing a specified environmental outcome as conforming to the applicable CER V2 criteria within the scope assessed.

As applicable, the certificate shall identify:

- project;
- project owner;
- methodology;
- version;
- period;
- certified outcome;
- unit;
- scope;
- unique identifier;
- traceability records.

7. Scope limitations of certification

Certification shall be limited to:

- the project assessed;
- the period assessed;
- the applicable methodology;
- the elements actually reviewed;
- the environmental outcome recognized.

Certification does not, by itself, constitute general certification of all environmental, social, economic, or operational characteristics of the project.

8. Decision

The assessment may result in:

- approval;
- conditional approval;
- a request for additional information or correction;
- nonconformity;
- non-certification.

The decision shall be recorded and substantiated.

9. Traceability

Every certified outcome shall remain linked to the corresponding documentation, evidence, calculations, methodological version, and digital record.

FINAL PROVISION

These Terms are complementary instruments to the **CER V2 General Methodology** and shall be applied according to the category, nature, scale, environmental outcome, and specific methodology or module of each project.

Application of a Term does not imply that all of its requirements are materially applicable to every project. Applicability shall be determined according to the scope and characteristics of the project.

Where specific requirements are established by a methodology, module, or procedure approved by CeCicle, they shall be observed together with these Terms.

Material methodological changes shall be submitted to the CER V2 version-control system, preserving the traceability of previously applied versions.