



Gold Standard[®]
for the Global Goals

RULE CLARIFICATION

Eligibility of GSVERs under the CORSIA regime

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RELATED DOCUMENTS

v.1.2 [GS Principles and Requirements](#)

v.2.0 [GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Product Requirements](#)

CONTACT DETAILS:

The Gold Standard Foundation
Chemin de Balexert 7-9
1219 Châtelaine
International Environment House 2
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 788 70 80
Email: help@goldstandard.org

1| BACKGROUND

1.1.1 | The Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) has outlined its [Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria \(EUC\)](#). Among others, the EUC requires that “Carbon offset programs must generate units that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional”. Additionality means that the carbon offset 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**, and that exceed any greenhouse gas reductions or removals that would otherwise occur in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario.

1.1.2 | CORSIA requires that **Eligible offset credit programs (e.g. Gold Standard)** should clearly demonstrate that the program has procedures in

place to assess/test for additionality and that those procedures provide a reasonable assurance that the emissions reductions would not have occurred in the absence of the offset program.

1.1.3 | Some eligible methodological standards (e.g. combined tool and additionality tool) and methodologies under Gold Standard for the Global Goals (GS4GG) include provisions that projects may be considered additional if -- based on an examination of current practice in the country or region in which the mandatory law or regulation applies -- the applicable mandatory legal or regulatory requirements are "systematically not enforced and that non-compliance with those requirements is widespread" in the country. For example – ACM0022 Alternative waste treatment process states that in the case that applicable laws or regulations require the use of the waste treatment option(s) implemented under the project activity, the compliance rate of such laws and regulations should be below 50 per cent in the period for which issuance of CERs is requested in order to claim emission reductions for that period. Other similar examples of the methodologies, not limited to, are -

- AMS-III.K: Avoidance of methane release from charcoal production
- AMS-III.Z: Fuel Switch, process improvement and energy efficiency in brick manufacture
- AM0083: Avoidance of landfill gas emissions by in-situ aeration of landfills

1.1.4 | This rule clarification outlines provision to demonstrate compliance with CORISA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria (EUC) for projects applying methodology or methodological standards that allows exemptions for situations where legally binding mandates are systematically not enforced and non-compliance is widespread in the country.

2| Rule clarification

2.1.1 | Registered projects or PoAs and their VPAs meeting the criteria defined in paragraph 1.1.3 above, may continue issuing GSVERs until the end of the registered crediting period, however any issued GSVERs with vintages from 01 January 2021 shall not be eligible for use under CORSIA.

2.1.2 | For these such projects, VVBs and SustainCERT shall take the necessary steps to ensure that GSVERs from vintage 01 January 2021 are distinguished clearly

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in monitoring and verification reports for those projects seeking CORSIA eligibility for GSVERs, as applicable.

2.1.3 | GSVERs from vintage 01 January 2021 for such projects/PoAs/VPAs will not be marked as 'eligible for CORSIA' in the [Impact Registry](#).