

Inuk General Procedures Manual

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This document outlines the objectives of the Inuk Standard and sets the general requirements for Project Developers for registering and operating Inuk projects and issuing Inuk Carbon Credits (ICC). It focuses exclusively on avoidance projects and incorporates blockchain technology for enhanced traceability.

1. Presentation of INUK

1.1 Mission

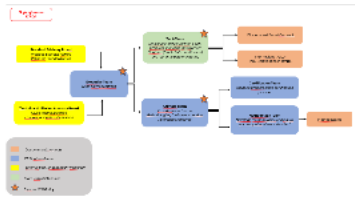
Inuk is a simplified joint-stock company with its headquarters situated in Paris. As a mission-driven entity ("Société à Mission"), Inuk has a defined purpose pursuant to Article 1835 of the French Civil Code. The company's mission is to **"create new pathways to accelerate the low-carbon transition"**.

In alignment with its mission, the company is dedicated to:

- Explore new pathways and experiment with innovative solutions to accelerate the low-carbon transition.

- Support the development of projects that prevent current and future carbon emissions in Europe.
- Awaken awareness by showing companies that adopting more sustainable models is both possible and desirable.

1.2 Teams & stakeholders



The term "Stakeholder" refers to entities and individuals connected to the Inuk ecosystem, often through a contractual relationship, who are required to comply with the program's policies.



1.2.1 Standard Advisory Board

The Inuk Standard Advisory Board (SAB) is an independent body whose mission is to oversee Inuk's work as a certification standard for Carbon Credits.

Main Mission

The Inuk SAB's mission is to ensure the integrity, reliability, and transparency of the carbon credits offered by Inuk, ensuring that they meet the highest quality standards and genuinely contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Specific Responsibilities

The SAB is responsible for overseeing all developments and modifications to the Inuk Standard. Specifically, this includes:

- **Validating or rejecting** modifications to the rules and methodologies of the Inuk Standard
- **Approving** the eligibility criteria for Carbon Contribution projects as described in the Methodological Guide for Project Developers
- **Ensuring** alignment with international best practices and recognized integrity frameworks

Its operation is detailed in the document "**Standard Advisory Board Terms of Reference**"



1.2.3 Internal team

1. Executive team

The INUK executive team is responsible for the operational and strategic functions of the company. Its main responsibilities include:

- Overseeing daily operations to ensure efficiency and consistency with the company's objectives
- Determining the long-term strategy and direction
- Making essential decisions for INUK
- Reporting to the Supervision Board, SAB and Impact&Mission Advisory Board, and integrating its recommendations into the company's operations and strategy

The Inuk executive team is appointed by a collective decision of the partners of INUK SAS, in accordance with INUK's articles of incorporation.

Decisions falling under the responsibility of the executive team are made by simple majority within the team.

2. Secretariat

The INUK secretariat occupies a fundamental administrative and coordination role within the organization's structure.

Its main responsibilities are as follows:

- Collecting and synthesizing feedback on the rules and methodologies of the INUK standard, for review and validation by the governance bodies
- Serving as an information relay between the executive team, the certification and climate teams, and the SAB
- Organizing and documenting public consultations

3. Climate Team

The climate team is responsible for the scientific rigor and climate integrity of the rules of the INUK standard.

Its main missions are as follows:

- Regularly revising and improving the rules of the INUK standard
- Monitoring relevant references and scientific advances in order to integrate them into INUK methods
- Developing new methodologies, and regularly revising and improving existing methodologies
- Coordinating the creation and revision of methodologies with the SAB
- Providing training for the certification team and VVB/IE

4. Certification team

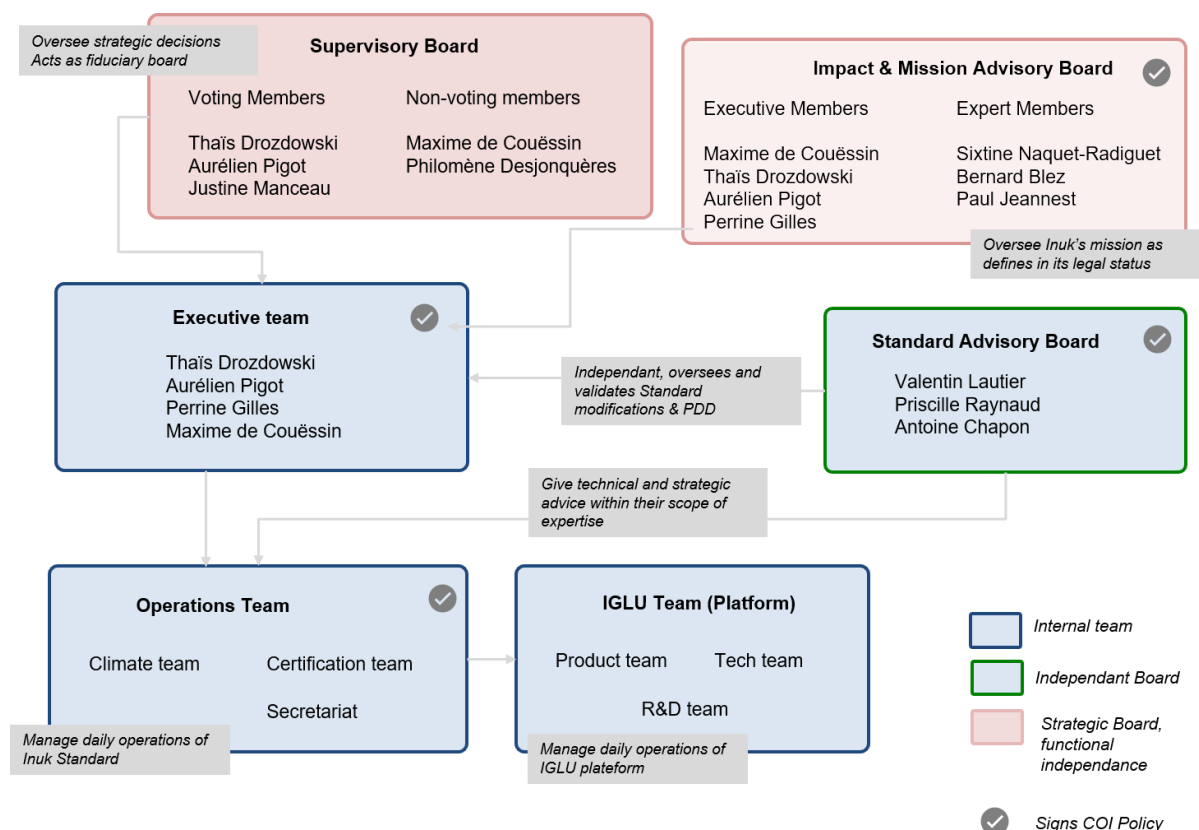
The Certification team is responsible for delivering the ongoing tasks required by the Standard Documentation & methodologies management.

The Certification team's main tasks are the following:

- Improve the validation process to make it as rigorous, transparent and practical as possible
- Review Project Applications
- Accompany Project Developers in the certification process of their project
- Coordinate with VVB/IE for outputs of validation/verification audits
- Run VVB/IE performance oversight
- Manage the INUK Registry: register projects, deregister projects, process the issuance/verification/cancellation of credits.

1.3 Organizational chart

Relationships between the various stakeholders can be summarized with the following chart:



2. Inuk Standard & Traceability technology

The traceability technology developed by Inuk represents a major innovation in the field of carbon credits. It enables precise tracking of the entire lifecycle of a carbon credit, from raw data collection to final commercialization. All these steps are centralized on our IGLU platform. This approach ensures total transparency and maximum reliability in the certification process. It also helps reduce intermediaries, thereby guaranteeing a more direct connection between the buyer and the project developer.

2.1 Preliminary studies

Before initiating the traceability process, each project undergoes a comprehensive carbon footprint assessment. This initial evaluation provides a

precise mapping of greenhouse gas emissions across the three standardized scopes.

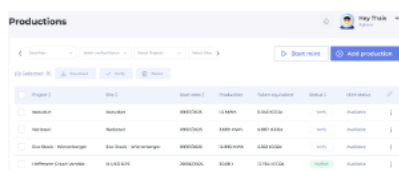
This first phase relies on a rigorous methodology, including the collection of historical data, analysis of existing processes, and exhaustive identification of the main sources of emissions. The study is based on physical data and covers construction, operation, and maintenance of the project throughout its entire lifecycle.

Both positive and negative externalities are also assessed (impact on biodiversity, air and soil pollution, land artificialization, social and community impact, etc.). Lifecycle analyses (LCA) are also conducted on the project's main equipment.

The detailed description of these steps is available in our Methodological Guide for project developers.

2.2 Data Collection at Source

At the core of our system lies a rigorous process of data collection directly from project developers. This crucial step relies on a network of IoT sensors and energy monitoring systems installed at project sites. These devices continuously transmit project production data, which serves as the basis for calculating avoided emissions in real time.



Project	Site	Date	Production	Status
Project 1	Site 1	2023-01-01	10000	Active
Project 2	Site 2	2023-01-01	20000	Active
Project 3	Site 3	2023-01-01	30000	Active
Project 4	Site 4	2023-01-01	40000	Active

Relevés d'activités

Ajouter

Bienvenue, Thais Admin

Projet ↓	Site ↓	Date de début ↓	Quantité	Équivalent en Token	Vérification ↓	Statut du mint ↓	Alerte quantité ↓	
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-UKR BPE	30/04/2025	778.56 t	330.888 tCO2e	VERIFIÉ	Disponible	↑	
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-IONA BPE	30/04/2025	0.02 t	0.01 tCO2e	VERIFIÉ	Disponible	↓	
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-EVA BPE	29/04/2025	19.44 t	9.856 tCO2e	VERIFIÉ	Disponible		
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-EVA BPE	28/04/2025	19.56 t	9.917 tCO2e	VERIFIÉ	Disponible		
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-UKR BPE	25/04/2025	628.63 t	267168 tCO2e	VERIFIÉ	Disponible	↑	
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-EVA BPE	24/04/2025	19.64 t	9.957 tCO2e	VERIFIÉ	Disponible		
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-EVA BPE	23/04/2025	19.58 t	9.927 tCO2e	VERIFIÉ	Disponible		
☐ Hoffmann Green Vendée	H-EVA BPE	22/04/2025	19.58 t	9.927 tCO2e	NON VERIFIÉ	Disponible		
Σ 6 Projets	Σ 14 Sites		10349104 MWh	4374.925 tCO2e	Σ 7 Vérifié	Σ 0 Minté		

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Figure 1 Excerpt from the daily production report of April 2024– source: IGLU

The security of this data is ensured through transmission protocols that guarantee its integrity from the source. Each data point is time-stamped and undergoes both automatic and human validation to detect any potential anomalies. This approach establishes a solid foundation for the subsequent certification process.

2.3 Blockchain Integration

Once collected, the data is integrated into our blockchain system. This step transforms raw data into certified, immutable information. Each data batch receives a unique identifier and is accompanied by essential metadata that makes it possible to trace its origin and context. The blockchain technology ensures that this information cannot be altered once recorded.

The decentralized approach strengthens system reliability by ensuring that every record is verified and validated by independent actors. The complete history of modifications is preserved, thus creating an unalterable audit trail.

Inuk's technology operates on the basis of a smart contract and two separate tokens:

- **The ACO2 token** represents a volume of CO2 avoided by a project developer over a given period. It is calculated from real physical data collected directly at the project site. It can be traded directly via the IGLU platform.

- **The ADDI token** enables the traceability of additionality financing. For each sale of an ACO2 token, an ADDI token is created, allowing precise and tamper-proof tracking of the additional financing generated by that transaction. It is then allocated to an additional project to guarantee traceability.

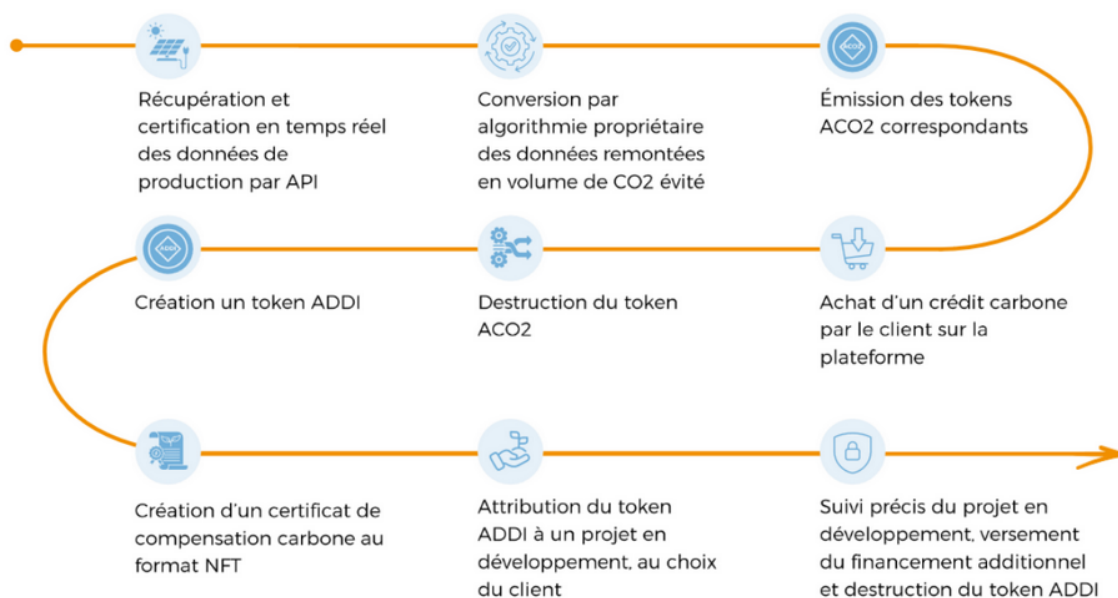


Figure 2 Schematic description of the process for creating and tracking Inuk carbon credits on the blockchain – Source: Inuk

2.4 Conversion into Tons of CO2

The transformation of data into avoided CO2 tons is a critical step in the process. Our system applies rigorous calculation methodologies, based on international standards and adapted to the specificities of each project, to determine a conversion factor (CF), expressed in grams of avoided CO2 equivalent per functional unit (generally per kWh).

A customized CF is established for each project. The studies and calculations used to determine it are available on our IGLU platform. Each conversion is recorded in an indelible way, making it tamper-proof.

Projet	Site	Date de début	Facteur de conversion	Utilisé	Producteur	
Verrerie	Verrerie Plateau	01/01/2020	559 gCO2e/kWh	Non utilisé	AKUO	
Verrerie	Verrerie Midi	01/01/2020	599 gCO2e/kWh	Non utilisé	AKUO	
Verrerie	Verrerie Midi	01/01/1970	0 gCO2e/kWh	Non utilisé	AKUO	
Thomas Alleyne Academy/Yohden Care & Co	Field View	20/06/2020	226 gCO2e/kWh	Utilisé	Kyotherm	
Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	01/04/2024	258 gCO2e/kWh	Utilisé	ETC Invest	
Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	01/06/2024	258 gCO2e/kWh	Utilisé	ETC Invest	
Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	01/01/1970	0 gCO2e/kWh	Utilisé	ETC Invest	
Emasol	Emasol	01/02/2020	235.77 gCO2e/kWh	Utilisé	Newheat	

Figure 3 Excerpt from the Conversion Factor (CF) Table – Source: IGLU

2.5 Tokenisation

The final step of the technical process is the tokenization of verified carbon credits. Each avoided ton of CO2 is converted into a unique digital token, enriched with the project's complete metadata. These tokens are non-fungible digital assets (NFTs) that preserve the full history of their creation and guarantee the impossibility of double counting.

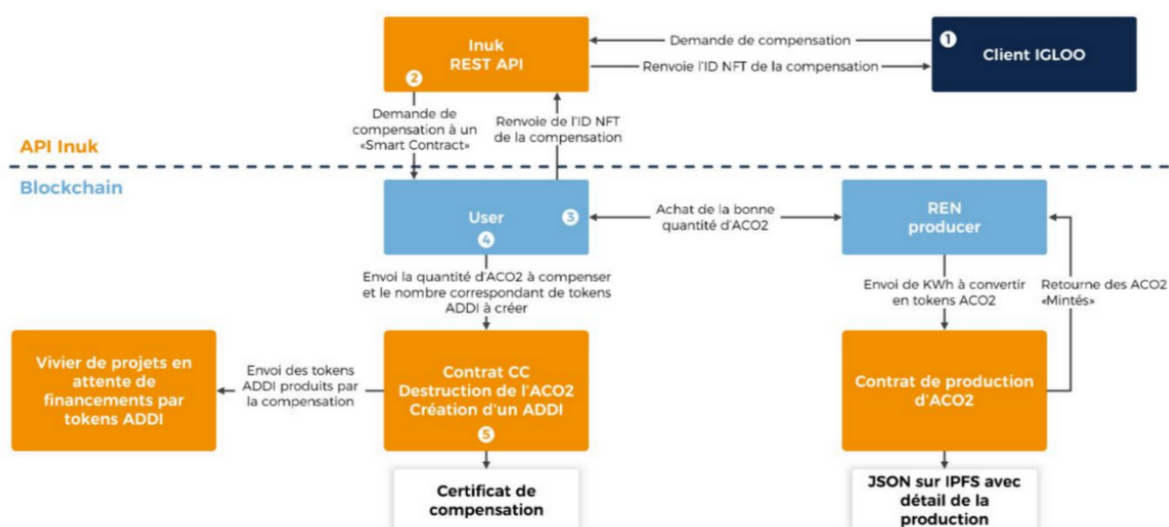


Figure 4 Schematic description of the carbon credit tokenization process – Source: Inuk

The commercialization of these tokenized carbon credits takes place on our IGLU platform, specifically designed to ensure maximum security. The platform allows buyers to access all information related to each credit: its origin, its environmental impact, and the full history of its certification.

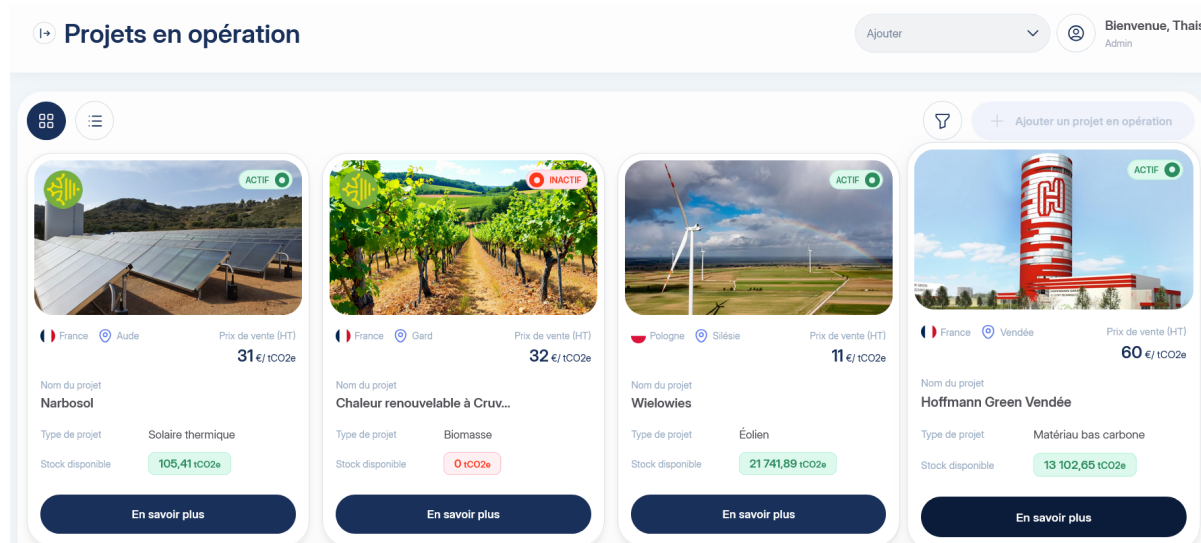


Figure 5 Excerpt from the catalog of projects in operation on the IGLU platform – Source: IGLU

2.6 Security and Compliance

Security is at the core of our system. All data is protected through end-to-end encryption, and access to functionalities is strictly controlled. Our infrastructure is regularly audited by independent experts to ensure resistance against intrusion attempts. All our digital tools are hosted within the European Union (EU).

Regulatory compliance, particularly regarding personal data protection (GDPR), is ensured by a technical architecture specifically designed to meet the strictest requirements. Regular backup processes and business continuity plans guarantee system resilience.

2.7 Support and Evolution

Our climate team provides continuous support to project developers and platform users. Regular training sessions are organized to ensure optimal use of the tools.

The system is continuously improved, integrating new market standards and technological advancements on a regular basis.

3. Standard Documentation & methodologies management

3.1 Revising Inuk Standard Documentation

The INUK Standard Rules undergoes regular revision to ensure it reflects up-to-date science and best practice in the voluntary carbon market. The revision of the Procedures Manual follows the same process.

3.1.1 Major revisions

Submission Phase	Open feedback: All the latest versions of the INUK Standard Rules and methodologies documentation are published on INUK's website. This allows any interested party to be able to comment on every document at any time—not only during dedicated public consultations. All interested parties, irrespective of their background or involvement, are encouraged to continuously provide their feedback on the current INUK Standard Documentation. They can do so by email at certification@inuk.co. To ensure the relevance and rigor of the INUK Standard Documentation, the Climate team and the Secretariat actively monitor all references, and propose changes from referenced standards and tools (IPCC, ISO...).
	Compilation of feedback: The Secretariat compiles feedback into a document called the 'Standard Revision Request'.
Review Phase	Formulation of Revision Proposal: After analyzing each feedback, the Secretariat drafts a 'Revision Proposal'. This proposal outlines the changes deemed necessary to the INUK Standard Documentation based on the feedback received. Submission to SAB and deliberation: the Revision Proposal

	is presented to the SAB for their critical evaluation. If the Revision Proposal is validated, the SAB decides whether the proposed revision is of a nature that demands public input. Public Consultation: the Secretariat organizes a public consultation of the proposed revisions (see "Public consultation" section below).
Approval phase	Integration of Public Feedback: the Secretariat integrates feedback from the public consultation into the existing 'Revision Proposal'. The outcome of this integration is a 'Final Standard Revision Proposition'.
	SAB Review and Approval: The 'Final Standard Revision Proposition' is then presented to the SAB for their final approval. The SAB ensures that feedback from the public consultation phase has been genuinely and appropriately integrated.
	Implementation: The Climate team implements the approved revisions into the INUK Standard Documentation and any affiliated documents. All changes are documented in the "Version History" section below and previous versions are archived. After the revision procedure is completed, each contributor receives an update on how their remark has been treated.
	Project compliance: Projects that are already validated must become compliant with revised rules upon their next verification. They do not need to undergo a new validation process. The VVB/IE shall check for gaps and compliance during the verification audit. If projects are incompatible with revised rules, no new INUK Carbon Credits will be issued for that project, but their verified INUK Carbon Credits will remain valid on the INUK Registry.

3.1.2 Minor Revisions

Minor revisions may be made by the INUK Climate Team when they are deemed necessary. All changes are documented in the "Version History" section below, and previous versions are archived. Minor revisions are tracked through the second number after the standard document name (e.g. INUK Standard Rules V1.1). Revisions are considered minor if they:

- Correct typographical or formatting errors that do not affect the meaning or application of the standard.

- Update references to external documents, tools, or standards without changing the core methodology.
- Adjust procedural steps or timelines to improve clarity or efficiency without altering the overall process.
- Add or update examples or case studies to aid understanding, without introducing new requirements.
- Simplify or streamline documentation language to improve accessibility, without affecting the technical content.
- Formalize processes that are already implemented in practice.

3.2 Creating new Inuk Standard Documentation



The creation of new INUK Standard Documentation follows the Review and Approval phases described in the above section, with the following differences:

Procedure and document development:

- Internal process setting: All INUK Standard Documentation is initially drafted internally by the Climate team.
- Basis of standards: procedures are tailored to INUK's operations, but should draw inspiration and guidance from established standards such as ISO 9001 and ISO 31000, ensuring global compliance and recognition.

Instead of a Revision Proposal as described in the previous section, a creation proposal is submitted to the Standard Advisory Board for validation.

A public consultation is conducted for the creation of any new INUK Standard Documentation.

All public consultations are accessible on the website under the Standard Documentation section.

3.2.1 Creating a new methodology

Submission	Anyone may submit a request for a new methodology at any time. The requests are summarized by the Secretariat into a Methodology Creation Proposal. The Methodology Creation Proposal is reviewed first by the INUK Climate Team, and if approved then it is reviewed by the SAB for final approval. The reviews consider factors such as: • Maturity of the technology • Number of existing projects • Scientific consensus of substantial carbon reduction potential • Feasibility of carbon avoidance measurement • Degree of circularity If the proposal is validated by the SAB, a Methodology Creation Mandate is granted to the Secretariat and the INUK Climate Team. This mandate assigns the designated teams to research, develop, and finalize the methodology. If the proposal is rejected by the SAB, it then decides whether to earmark it for reworking or, based on the gravity of the concerns, abandon it altogether.
Development	The development of a new methodology is carried out internally by Inuk's Climate team. The first step in this process is systematically a review of the scientific literature on the subject. To further research and development, the Climate team may consult external experts. The Climate team coordinates these exchanges on a regular basis, with the next stages of development depending on the specific needs of each methodology.
Minimum Requirements	The minimum requirements for a Inuk methodology are detailed in the table below.
Review and acceptance	Once a first version of the methodology has been drafted, it must undergo a mandatory independent review by an accredited VVB (or qualified independent experts) to certify its scientific integrity and alignment with international carbon accounting best practices. Following this review, the Secretariat organizes a 30-day public consultation by publishing a Call for Consultation. The Secretariat and Climate team integrate both the VVB's technical recommendations and the feedback from the public consultation into a new Final Methodology Creation Proposition.

The Final Methodology Creation Proposal is then validated by the SAB, which ensures scientific robustness, and strict compliance with additionality and permanence criteria.



Minimum requirements detail

Scope/general	Eligibility criteria	GHG avoidance quantification
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 based on actual data and frequency of updating the baseline scenario Glossary with definitions of technical terms	Methodology-specific instructions for: • no double counting • co-benefits • substitution • permanence • ESDNH risks • leakage • targets alignment • risk assessment template	Methodology-specific instructions for: • assumptions • data sources • description of processes to include in the project and baseline scenario • all equations needed to calculate avoided emissions • uncertainty assessment

The following Methodology Creation Mandates have already been approved by the SAB as of July 2026, and may be created by Inuk at any time:

Methodology	Geography
Low carbon cement	France
Textile second life	EU [except Sweden and Finland], the UK, and Switzerland
Heat production through solar power plant	EU [except Sweden and Finland], the UK, and Switzerland
Heat production through Biomass	France and UK
Electricity production through wind power	EU [except Sweden and Finland], the UK, and Switzerland

Electricity production through photovoltaic	EU [except Sweden and Finland], the UK, and Switzerland
Waste heat recovery	EU [except Sweden and Finland], the UK, and Switzerland
Heat pump	France and UK

3.2.2 Revising a methodology

Methodologies are adaptable to ensure their relevance and robustness. To streamline updates and maintain transparency, the Climate team implements:

- **Major updates:** substantive alterations are subject to a thorough vetting process and follow the “Inuk Standard Documentation Major revision procedure” section above. Major updates are tracked through the first number after the methodology name (e.g. Methodology V1).
- **Minor updates and clarifications:** Minor modifications to the methodologies are regularly published and continuously open for public feedback on the Inuk website, ensuring constant engagement with stakeholders. Minor updates are tracked through the second number after the methodology name (e.g. BiCRS methodology V1.1).
- **Feedback integration:** continuous feedbacks are integrated into the Standard revision procedure, promoting a feedback-driven refinement approach.

3.2.3 Discontinuing a methodology

A methodology may be discontinued if:

- shifts in scientific consensus indicate it no longer aligns with best practices
- it fails to achieve measurable carbon avoidance
- it is no longer additional
- projects under that methodology consistently fail to meet the Eligibility criteria outlined in the Inuk Standard Rules

Methodologies are evaluated against these criteria at least once a year 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 must transition to a new methodology within 6 months if applicable, or they become ineligible for new INUK Carbon Credits. Previously issued Inuk Carbon Credits remain valid and tradable.

3.2.4 Organizing public consultations

Decision by the SAB: Public consultations are mandatory for all major revisions of the Inuk Standard Documents and methodologies. For other revisions, the Standard Advisory Board (SAB) decides, based on their judgment and complexity of the topic at hand, whether to launch a public consultation.

Publishing the Call for Consultation: the Secretariat initiates the public consultation with the publication of a Call for Consultation. This call is publicly broadcasted on relevant channels. The **minimum duration of the consultation is 30 days**.

For all new methodologies, the Secretariat should organize a webinar or panel to explain the rationale of the methodology and an overview of its requirements.

Compilation of feedback: After the conclusion of the public consultation period, the Secretariat compiles all feedback, suggestions, and perspectives collected. This collective feedback is then structured and summarized into a document known as the 'Consultation Report'. The report serves as a comprehensive repository of public opinion, ensuring that every suggestion is captured. The consultation reports are made available on the website under Standard Documentation.

Integration into Final Proposition: the Secretariat then integrates this feedback into the existing proposal. This revised document, now termed the Final Standard Revision Proposition, harmonizes both the initial proposal and the feedback from the public consultation.

3.3 Project status on IGLU

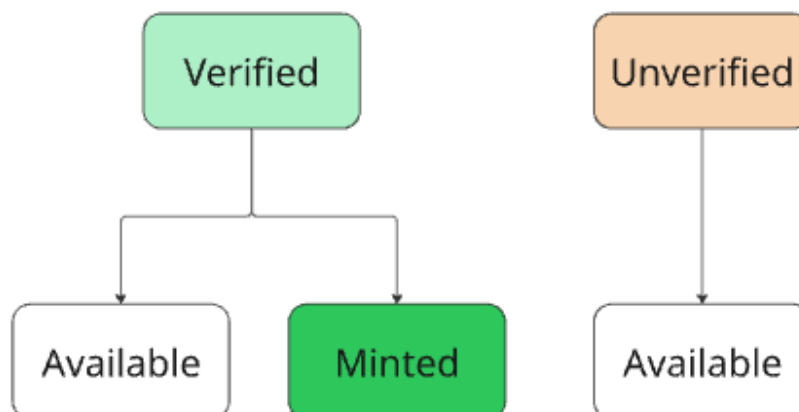
3.3.1 Project Status

Project Status	Key Characteristics	Present on IGLU?
Under Consideration	- Preliminary Eligibility Assessment: Initial evaluation to determine if the project meets basic criteria for further consideration. - Feasibility Review: Assessment of the project's technical and operational viability, including potential challenges and opportunities. - Confidentiality Agreement: Signed if necessary to protect sensitive information shared during the evaluation process. - In-Depth Study: Comprehensive analysis including the development of a detailed project document based on GHG assessments, Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs), and technical documentation. This phase also involves financial analysis, determination of carbon credit pricing, and real-time data collection through physical testing.	No
Approved	SAB Technical Review: Independent review of the PDD by the Standard Advisory Board to ensure methodological consistency - Validation Recommendation: If the SAB deems it necessary due to project complexity or specific risk profiles, it mandates a supplementary validation by an accredited VVB to support the internal assessment - VVB Validation: If necessary, final audit of the PDD by an accredited VVB to confirm registration eligibility.	No
Active	- Final Project Validation: Comprehensive review to confirm that all criteria have been met and the project is ready for implementation. - Contract Signing: Formal agreements between Inuk and the project leader to establish terms and conditions for the project's execution. - Monitoring Account Setup: Creation of a dedicated account on the IGLU platform to track the project's progress, performance, and carbon credit generation. - Continuous Monitoring & Blockchain Registration: Ongoing data collection through automated systems, conversion of data into carbon credits (generating ACO2 tokens), and systematic	Yes

Project Status	Key Characteristics	Present on IGLU?
	verification of each data point and token. ACO2 tokens are made available on the IGLU platform for trading and tracking.	
Inactive	- Zero Stock: The project has exhausted its supply of carbon credits and no longer has any available for sale. - Expired Contract: The contractual agreement with the project sponsor has ended, and no further carbon credits are generated or sold. - No Further Sales: The project is no longer active in the carbon credit market, and no new credits are issued. • Overdue Verification: The project has not undergone the required verification within the maximum allowable verification interval defined by the Inuk Standard. In this case, the project remains inactive until the required verification process has been successfully completed and compliance with the applicable requirements has been confirmed.	Yes

3.3.2 Production Status

Production Status



Production Status	Description
Production Unverified (Available)	Corresponds to the raw production data initially submitted by project developers. This data is received either automatically via our API or manually through the import of spreadsheet files. It is awaiting verification before proceeding to the next stage.
Production Verified (Available)	Represents the production data that has been verified. Verification involves analysing orders of magnitude and comparing them with reference data (e.g., producers' annual reports). Necessary corrections are made to the raw data if errors are detected.
Production Verified (Minted)	Verified productions are then "minted," meaning tokenized. Each tonne of CO2 avoided is converted into a unique digital token (NFT), enriched with project metadata, ensuring the impossibility of double counting.

3.3.3 Changes in the project's validated status

A project's validated status may be affected by:

1 Revisions to INUK Standard Documentation or Methodology:

- If the INUK Standard Documentation or methodology used in the project validation has been updated, PDs must use the latest version for the subsequent verification of issuance of Carbon Credit.
- Ineligibility: If revisions render the project ineligible, it cannot issue credits at the next verification, though existing credits remain on the registry.
- Compliance Requirements: For revisions requiring proof of compliance, the PD must demonstrate adherence in the next Monitoring Report.

2 Major Changes in Project Scope or Operations:

- Required Updates: Significant changes in operations, processes, baseline scenario, technologies, or scale require the PD to update GHG quantification and eligibility in the next Monitoring Report.

For both revisions and major changes, the following apply:

- **Verification by VVB/IE:** The VVB/IE audits all changes to ensure they comply with Inuk Standard Rules and the selected methodology uphold project integrity.
- **Updated LCA:** All changes must be reflected in an updated LCA to ensure ongoing accuracy and conservatism.

4. Procedures for VVBs and IEs

All requirements for VVB/IE application and accredited VVBs can be found in the VVB & Individual Experts Requirements. Key requirements for VVB/IE include:

- **Accreditation:** VVBs and IEs must hold valid accreditation under ISO 14065, COFRAC ISO 17029, or be a UNFCCC-approved DOE with relevant sectoral scope. Individual Experts must demonstrate training in GHG Protocol or Bilan Carbone and relevant sectoral experience.
- **Independence:** All VVBs and IEs must comply with Inuk's Conflict of Interest Policy, declare any potential conflicts before each engagement, and adhere to strict rotation rules (maximum of three consecutive verifications per project).
- **Team Composition:** Each audit team must include at least a Lead Auditor and an Internal Review Specialist. The team must collectively possess expertise in carbon accounting, additionality, leakage, baseline scenarios, and Inuk-specific methodologies.
- **Geographic and Sectoral Scope:** Projects are limited to Europe (EU [except Sweden and Finland], the UK, and Switzerland) and focus on energy decarbonization, including renewable energy deployment, energy efficiency, low-carbon innovation, and circularity in carbon-intensive industries.
- **Validation and Verification:**
 - **Validation** assesses methodological soundness, data integrity, baseline justification, and the adequacy of the monitoring plan.
 - **Annual verification** is conducted via the IGLU blockchain platform and confirms the accuracy of reported emission reductions, ongoing eligibility, and ICC (Inuk Carbon Credit) issuance.

- **Ongoing Obligations:** Accredited VVBs and IEs must submit annual performance reports, participate in IGLU training, and maintain financial transparency and professional integrity.
- **Transition:** Previously accredited VVBs and IEs have 12 months from the document's publication to comply with the updated requirements.

5. Conflict of Interest Policy

The Conflict of Interest Policy is a separate document that must be signed by all individuals or parties identified as being at potential risk of a conflict of interest.

For a detailed outline of the parties involved, please refer to the diagram found in the Section

6. Management of Inuk Carbon Credit

6.1 Adapted perimeter

The Inuk Certification Team has the authority to **restrict or adapt a project's perimeter**. Any calculation component (model or data source) identified with an **uncertainty level exceeding 20% must be excluded** from the project perimeter to prevent potential over-crediting

This decision can occur in the following cases :

Case	Example
Baseline scenario not precise enough	A project with several sites cannot produce actual data for baseline scenario for one of its sites
Project scenario not precise enough	A project with several sites cannot produce actual data for project scenario for one of its sites (LCA for key components, physical data not measured on site) etc

6.2 Discount factor & Buffer pool

All Inuk Carbon Credits are generated based on a best-endeavours basis, according to the operational constraints of the project. Wherever possible, data is gathered daily (D+1) via APIs or IoT sensors. If daily collection is not feasible, a weekly, monthly, or quarterly collection is acceptable, provided the data retains its daily granularity. Therefore, applying a discount factor is most of the time unnecessary.

In addition, ICC are only generated ex-post, which prevents any risk of reversal. Therefore, a buffer pool is also considered unnecessary.

6.3 Under/Over Achievement

Similar to the previous point, all ICC are generated ex-post based on actual physical data, ensuring strict alignment with actual project operations. All ICC generation is continuously audited through our blockchain-based technology, IGLU.

However, despite these safeguards, errors may occur — for instance due to calculation mistakes, incorrect input data, or handling errors. In such cases, the Standard applies specific correction mechanisms without altering the immutable blockchain history, as detailed in Section .

6.4 Issuance

The issuance of ICCs is operated by the Certification team once the actual physical data has been collected on site and verified.

Verification of data occurs in **four discrete steps** combining automated checks and human validation:

- **Step 1 (Automated):** Data is automatically verified by our internal algorithm on IGLU to check for data coherence and detect any physical anomalies.
- **Step 2 (Human - Technical):** Data is reviewed by a carbon engineer from the Certification team to ensure technical validity.
- **Step 3 (Human - Cross-check):** Coherence with other secondary data sources (e.g., producer's internal reports or national grid data) is verified by a carbon engineer to ensure consistency.

- **Step 4 (Human - Proponent):** The processed data is submitted to the project developer via IGLU. They must either confirm its accuracy or dispute it by providing tangible evidence (screenshots of monitoring platforms, internal dashboards).

Once verification is done, issuance can be operated directly on Iglu (ie. "Production Minted", see). The name of the operator from the certification team who does the issuance is registered in the process.

The screenshot displays the 'Inuk Productions' interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation icons for 'PRINCIPAL', 'ADMIN', and 'AUTRES'. The main area features a table of production data with columns: 'Projet', 'Site', 'Date de début', 'Production', and 'Equivalent en Token'. The table lists several projects including Issoudun, Narbosol, Emasol, and Eco-Stock - Wienerberger. A summary row at the bottom shows 'Σ 5 Projets' and 'Σ 14 Sites' with a total production of 403.215 MWh and 92.942 tCO2e. To the right of the table is a sidebar for 'Projet Issoudun' containing details such as 'Quantité' (31,199 MWh), 'Date de début' (16/10/2025), 'Date de fin' (17/10/2025), 'FC applicable' (228.97 gCO2e/kWh), 'Equivalent en Token' (7,144 tCO2e), 'Vérifié par' (Thais Drozdowski), 'Statut' (Vérifié), 'Mint' (Minté), 'Blockchain' (GNOSIS_CHIADO), and 'ID de transaction' (0x55ca5ef73e3d7...). At the bottom of this sidebar are buttons for 'Démarrer mint' and 'Supprimer la production'.

Projet	Site	Date de début	Production	Equivalent en Token
Issoudun	Issoudun	16/10/2025	31,199 MWh	7,144 tCO2e
Narbosol	Narbosol	16/10/2025	8,419 MWh	2,024 tCO2e
Emasol	Emasol	16/10/2025	3,13 MWh	0,738 tCO2e
Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	Eco-Stock - Wienerberger	16/10/2025	7,775 MWh	2,006 tCO2e
Issoudun	Issoudun	15/10/2025	18,8 MWh	4,305 tCO2e
Emasol	Emasol	15/10/2025	2,77 MWh	0,653 tCO2e
Σ 5 Projets	Σ 14 Sites		403.215 MWh	92.942 tCO2e

6.5 Cancellation

The Inuk Standard provides specific protocols to manage potential minting errors on the blockchain, although these are deemed 'highly improbable' due to the system's permanent traceability.

The following measures are planned in the event of an error (calculation error, incorrect input data, or handling error):

- **Immediate investigation:** The certification team must first identify and investigate the source of the error.
- **If the credits have not yet been used (retired):** The corresponding amount of ACO2 tokens is cancelled directly on the registry.
- **If the credits have already been used (retired):** The certification team retires an equivalent amount of credits on behalf of the user, at no cost to them, in order to rectify the situation.

- **Full traceability:** All such corrective actions are immutably recorded on the blockchain and the IGLU platform to guarantee the integrity of the audit trail.

6.6 Retirement

Carbon credit retirement follows a specific protocol at Inuk. Given that our Standard operates on blockchain-based technology, all actions and data are traced and immutable. This immutability extends to the retirement process.

For security purposes, retirement actions are currently executed exclusively by Inuk team members with administrative rights on Iglu. This restricted access is necessary because blockchain transactions are irreversible: if a carbon credit holder were to enter an incorrect amount or make an error, the transaction cannot be reversed or modified once it has been recorded on the blockchain.

Furthermore, we implement a payment-first policy before proceeding with retirement. This safeguard ensures that if we were to retire carbon credits and the purchaser subsequently changed their mind or failed to complete payment, we would be unable to reverse the retirement transaction.

Before any retirement is processed, the carbon credit holder shall provide the intended purpose of retirement. This declaration is mandatory and forms part of the permanent retirement record. The purpose of retirement may include, but is not limited to, the compensation of emissions associated with a corporate greenhouse gas inventory, business travel, specific operational emissions, or another declared use. Where applicable, the credit holder shall also provide contextual information describing the emissions or activity to which the retirement relates.

ICC can be retired directly on IGLU platform. The procedure goes as follows :

- The carbon credit user places an order to the Certification Team stating the requested volume, the selected project and the intended purpose of retirement.
- The Inuk team generates the corresponding invoice.
- Once the invoice is paid in full, the Inuk team creates an account for the credit user on Iglu.
- Then, the Inuk team performs retirement directly on IGLU. This action must be done by a member of the Inuk team.

- Retirement occurs immediately and is registered on the blockchain. A certificate is generated and directly available on the credit user account.

All retirement are available on iglu. Once retired, ICC can not be unretired, or canceled, or sold to another party : **any retirement is final**.

7. Integration of other standards in Inuk Programme

Inuk Programme references other standards in various situations:

- CDM Methodologies are used for relevant projects, as referenced on each project on the iglu public page. Example [here](#) with the Polish project in Wielowies.
- CDM additionality tool when necessary.
- Methodology on [avoided emissions](#) by ADEME, which isn't a Standard per se, but a reference in terms of guidelines for the French territory.

To ensure the referenced Standard are reflected in our processes, the Inuk team undergoes the following actions.

7.1 Quarterly Technical Review

The Climate Team performs **Quarterly Technical Reviews** of all authoritative databases (e.g., ADEME, GEF). This ensures that all **secondary data and default parameters** used in project calculations are systematically updated and remain representative of the current technological and regulatory context, including :

Climate team conducts systematic reviews of all referenced standards every quarter, identifying:

- Changes in emission factors or calculation methodologies
- Updates to additionality assessment requirements
- New baseline determination approaches
- Modified monitoring and verification procedures
- Enhanced safeguards or sustainable development criteria

7.2 Impact Assessment and Integration Protocol

When changes are identified in referenced standards, Inuk conducts:

- Technical Compatibility Analysis: Evaluation of how changes affect our blockchain-based verification system and conversion factors (FC)
- Methodology Alignment Review: Assessment of impacts on our sector-specific approaches and calculation frameworks
- Platform Integration Assessment: Determination of required updates to IGLU platform infrastructure
- Timeline Development: Establishment of reasonable implementation periods considering ongoing projects.

7.3 Stakeholder Communication and Implementation Process

Standards updates trigger:

- Immediate Platform Notification (within 24 hours): Automated alerts to all registered project developers through IGLU
- Technical Documentation Update (within 14 days): Revised methodology documents with detailed change explanations
- Consultation Period (21 days): Stakeholder feedback collection on proposed implementation approaches
- Final Implementation (within 60 days): Updated procedures with clear effective dates and transition guidance

7.4 Blockchain-Based Change Management

All standards updates are recorded immutably on the blockchain infrastructure, providing:

- Complete audit trail of methodology evolution
- Transparent version control accessible through IGLU platform, reflected in the conversion factor
- Historical preservation for ongoing project continuity
- Automated compliance verification for all active projects

7.5 Grandfathering and Transition Provisions

Projects certified under previous standard versions maintain their validity while new requirements apply prospectively, ensuring:

- Market stability and project developer confidence
- Continuous improvement without disrupting ongoing operations
- Clear migration paths for projects seeking recertification
- Transparent communication of all changes and their implications

Important note: Given the nature of Inuk's energy decarbonization projects, the most frequent changes we encounter involve updates to emission factors or Grid Emission Factors (GEF) for electricity systems. These baseline data are critical inputs for determining our project-specific conversion factors (FC), expressed in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent avoided per functional unit (typically per kWh). When referenced emission factors are updated by authoritative sources, the Inuk Climate team systematically recalculates the affected conversion factors and updates them on the IGLU platform. The platform maintains a complete historical record of all FC modifications, including their implementation dates and detailed methodological justifications for each change. This ensures full traceability and allows stakeholders to understand how evolving baseline conditions affect project performance over time, while maintaining the integrity of our blockchain-based verification system.

8. Version history

Full versions of previous documents are available on our documentation hub page.