



**General Project Eligibility Criteria and Guidance  
UCR Standard  
(Updated August 2022)  
Version 6.0**

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The Universal Carbon Registry Standard (UCR Standard) is designed by Universal CO2 Emission And Offset Registry Pvt Ltd (Universal Carbon Registry or UCR) located at OC-4 , 573 Third Floor , Main Road Chirag New Delhi 110017, India.

The UCR is a private limited company located in India and aims to launch a low cost, simple and robust voluntary carbon standard and accompanying voluntary carbon registry platform (UCR platform or Registry) to enable a sustainable, defossilized and low carbon world economy.

The UCR platform and program is available on [ucarbonregistry.com](http://ucarbonregistry.com) and [ucarbonregistry.io](http://ucarbonregistry.io) to any user intending to generate carbon credits from a green project worldwide. The UCR, issues voluntary carbon offset units or CoUs to projects that result in the destruction, avoidance or reduction of GHG emissions in the atmosphere, and to certain carbon sequestration initiatives as per the objectives of the UCR Standard.

**The UCR Standard is expected to become decentralized and open to the green community worldwide for free usage in the coming years.** UCR has designed eligibility criteria that reward sustainable development, provide rules that are standardized and facilitate carbon finance and capital flows via trade on carbon trading platforms, directly over-the-counter (OTC) or through further conversion into another asset class or de-centralized token, non fungible token (NFT) or smart contract post the burn event or permanent retirement of the CoUs on the registry.

## UCR Standard

The **UCR standard** is based on ISO 14064:2 guidelines and has specific project qualification criteria. The UCR framework is based on the rules and requirements established in ISO 14064-2,3 and ISO 14065 protocol. Methodologies/Tools registered, approved, or listed in any other credible international, regional, domestic GHG programme or a scheme including the UNFCCC CDM aimed at quantification of net GHG emissions reduction are permitted under the UCR Standard/Program. This includes any of the approved methodologies within the voluntary carbon market. All methodologies must meet the standards or approval of the DoE or verifier. The UCR standard also allows for registering projects under any other approved GHG program with certain conditions.

The generic considerations of the UCR Standard are mostly based on International Standards ISO 14064-2 and ISO 14064-3, whereas the UCR Program define specific requirements. The UCR Program provides a global platform for GHG emission reductions with an integrated UCR registration and issuance process to ensure that UCR Project Activities:

- (a) at a minimum: result in GHG emission reductions from projects that do no net harm to the environment and society while applying the UCR Standard and applicable methodologies; and
- (b) contribute to achieving the India's Sustainable Development Goals
- (c) enable the transition to a low carbon economy.

In general, the UCR Standard requires that projects exceed regulatory requirements, are commissioned on or after 01 January 2002, are verifiable and **must be currently operational**. A **complete list** of approved small scale project methodologies is available below and under the relevant sections on the website.

This standard has been developed based on the requirements of the UCR Program Manual, which is the overarching program document that provides links to various UCR documents containing the rules and requirements governing the UCR Program. The requirements stipulated in the Program Manual and the Verification Standard shall also apply to Project Owners and to UCR Verifiers, to ensure conformance when applying the Program Standard.

The UCR Standard allows project activities within a **positive list of sectoral scopes and project activities coming under them are considered to be** automatically additional under certain conditions (e.g. an emission reduction activity such as the implementation of a specific fuel/feedstock/technology takes place in the facility of a certain size or vintage). It can also be a baseline emission factor to be used for the purpose of estimation of baseline emissions (e.g. grid emission factor).

The goal of the UCR Standard is to minimize costs for those least able to bear them in relation to small scale carbon project activities. Our aim as a registry is to be de-centralized in nature and have no role in the transfer of carbon offsets or credits between counterparties.

The UCR Standard resets the concept of additionality that has been allegedly misused and based on the concept of “narrow additionality” and counterfactual scenarios. The UCR Standard approach to generating carbon credits from projects, addresses the “**Do no harm or leave a negative environmental impact**” additionality test. None of the projects using the UCR Standard have any negative development impacts i.e. community or environment.

The objective of the UCR Standard is to pivot from the current system that asks if a project would not have happened otherwise, to supporting a project that adds environmental, social, and/or governance standards (ESG) as a key basis for the generation of emission reductions, thus allowing the acceptance of quality green projects from a predefined list of activities. All UCR Standard projects either directly avoid or reduce the consumption of coal, avoid or directly capture methane for gainful end use and/or any other fossil fuel in their implementation. None of the UCR Standard projects involve buffering or vaulting carbon credits as an insurance for future calamities. All the UCR Standard carbon credits or offsets are **ex-post, real, conservative and permanent**.

In order to have the highest credibility possible, the UCR Standard and its registry platform ensures quality by ensuring that all carbon credits are mined from green projects that meet the pre-approved **UCR Positive List of Approved UNFCCC CDM methodologies, types and scopes**. This automatic filtration process assures the integrity of the CoU of the following by having or being:

- **Other Environmental co-benefits**: UCR Standard projects can have additional inherent benefits and reduce water and soil pollution, improve indoor air quality and generate other reusable by-products, since such factors far outweigh the mere reduction in carbon emissions (e.g. rural biogas systems, solar water heaters, solar cook stoves, MSW conversion to briquettes etc).
- **Voluntary** (e.g. not legally required) . The project is not required by a legal mandate and does not implement a legally enforced mandate (government regulation or law);
- **Early Action Projects** (Commissioned on or after January 01, 2002). Unlike other centralized programs, the decentralized UCR Standard rewards projects that have taken early action in combating climate change since the scope of additionality has been reset from proving counterfactual assumptions to Positive List Additionality with Do No Net Harm to Society and Environment Test.
- **Verifiable**: UCR Standard projects must be currently operational and have data that can be independently monitored, verified, reported and audited externally.
- **Permanence**: All UCR Standard projects quantify emission reductions that are ex-post.
- **Conservative** in its emission reduction estimate based on a pre-defined list of emission factors to be used in quantifying the emission reductions.

The UCR Program deals with GHG-emission-reduction projects covering two greenhouse gases, as indicated below:

- (a) Carbon-dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>);
- (b) Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>).

The UCR Standard mandates that all voluntary carbon credits be audited by independent third-parties/institutions with no conflict of interest issues based on the guidance provided under the **UCR Verification Standard**.

The UCR platform system registers qualifying projects, assigns unique serial numbers to carbon offsets post independent third-party offset verification and enables users to trace, transfer, cancel, retire or burn and tokenize such CoUs from cradle to the grave.

The UCR platform includes a pre-defined list of approved projects with a positive impact in social, environmental and governance (ESG) terms, thereby reducing the registration timelines for projects.

The preapproved positive list also filters out projects that involve vaulting and buffering of carbon stocks and other project types.

The UCR platform and program allows for a de-centralized transfer and conversion of CoUs and hence does not approve or reject any such requests for transfer of CoUs between account holders in the UCR program and platform.

### Common Eligibility Criteria for All Project Types

To confirm eligibility for registration under the UCR Program, all projects, prior to submitting project documents to the UCR for registration shall:

- (a) Comply with the eligibility requirements of the Approved Sectoral Scopes, Positive List for the project types allowed under the UCR,
- (b) Have started operations and be currently operational, and begun generating emission reductions, after 01 January 2002;
- (c) Claim CoUs for the period beginning 01 January 2013 onwards;
- (d) Do-no-net-harm to the Environment and Society; and
- (e) Promote Sustainable Development and Economic Goals

### Emission Factors:

A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor (tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh) which will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system.

The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh for the 2013-2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Emission factors for the post 2020 period is to be selected as the most conservative estimate between the national electricity/power authority published data set and UCR default of 0.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh.

Other international Project Participants can also use emission factors as below:

- INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON GREENHOUSE GAS ACCOUNTING (IFI) dataset of grid emission factors for estimating emission reductions (download [available here](#) or visit this [link](#))
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (2021). List of Grid Emission Factors version 10.10. [Available here](#)

CoUs for small-scale biogas units are based on approved fossil fuel emission displacement rates established worldwide. These rates have taken into account the size of the biogas unit, fossil fuel displaced and size of a household. Standard biogas units (1&2 m<sup>3</sup>) in rural India will be credited annually at the rate of 3.5 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per unit. 3 m<sup>3</sup> will be at 4.5 mt/unit/year, 4 m<sup>3</sup> at 5.3 mt/unit/year and 5 m<sup>3</sup>: 5.5 mt unit/year. Units of larger sizes may use the applicable methodology to calculate the crediting rate. Biogas units that have a capacity above 5 cubic meters that follow this UCR Protocol will be credited at the 5 cubic meters rates. For some large scale biogas units, carbon credits can be calculated using a combination of other suitable methane avoidance methodologies. In the event projects where biogas may be generating electricity for grid or captive use, such activities can avail carbon credits for further emission reduction activities using the approved UNFCCC CDM methodologies for methane recovery in animal manure management systems, thermal energy production with electricity and/or thermal applications for households/small users and/or switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user or as applicable.

1-2 cubic meter	3 cubic meter	4 cubic meter	5 cubic meter	>5 cubic meter
3.5 CoUs/year	4.5 CoUs/year	5.3 CoUs/year	5.5 CoUs/year	Biogas units that have a capacity above 5 cubic meters that follow this UCR Protocol will be credited at the 5 cubic meters rate increases.

**For the purposes of quantification of the GHG emissions reduction and/or removals enhancement, participants shall use the Global Warming Potential values prescribed in the IPCC’s latest assessment report or a conservative estimate based on prior IPCC reports.**

UCR Standard allows emission reduction projects from domestic and international markets. To prevent “cherry picking,” UCR Standard and its platform recommends that entities in developed countries with significant direct emissions take on the voluntary emission reduction commitments best suited to tackle climate change.

### **Approved Positive List Sectoral Scopes**

Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)	Energy distribution	Energy demand	Manufacturing industries	Chemical industries
Transport	Metal production	Waste handling and disposal	Agriculture	Construction

### **UCR Offset Project Approval Process**

All UCR Projects must be evaluated and verified against the UCR Standard and Positive List before selecting an applicable CDM or GHG Baseline and Monitoring Methodology. Project Owners shall first confirm that the Project Activity is eligible to be UCR registered prior to PCN submission. Projects that are clearly consistent with the UCR Positive List (UCR CoU Standard-this document) can receive an expedited approval on the UCR platform for activation and proceed to verification.

Projects that are not entirely consistent with this UCR Standard may be approved, denied or be requested to provide further information concerning the project activity by the UCR platform administrator and staff. In some cases, new independent UCR approved methodologies can be developed by project developers/consultants along with UCR verification/auditor guidance.

All Project Proponents seeking to register a project must receive their **Project Approval Authorization** which will be displayed on the UCR website (tab “Approved for Verification”) **prior** to initiating third party independent verification. Verifiers will view and cross check the UCR platform and UCR public database prior to undertaking verification to ensure that the project has been **approved for verification**.

When designing a UCR Project Activity, the Project Owners/Sellers shall consider and apply the latest versions of the Project Standard (this document) and applicable regulatory documents referenced in the Project Standard, including the Project Concept Note (PCN), as adopted by the UCR Program and available at the time of uploading the project documentation for initial project submission, as required by the UCR Program.

When designing a UCR Project Activity, the Project Owners/Sellers shall use methodologies and tools approved under UNFCCC’s Clean Development Mechanism, and apply any tools or guidance referred to by a methodology. The Project Owners shall comply with the CDM Rules for applying small- or large-scale methodologies, including those regarding emission-reduction thresholds and those displayed in the UCR Positive List.

Project Owners/Sellers shall apply Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) as stipulated in the latest version of the IPCC Guidelines available at the time of submission of project documents to the UCR. This requirement shall apply notwithstanding any GWPs stipulated in the CDM methodology and methodological tools that are applied in relation to the specific Project Activity.

When completing the PCN, Project Owners/Sellers shall follow the instructions therein and provide all necessary information and documentation to demonstrate compliance of the proposed UCR Project Activity with all applicable requirements in this Standard and other applicable UCR Program rules and requirements.

Project Owners/Sellers shall use the UCR PCN to provide the details of the GHG emission-reduction Activity, including schematics, specifications and a description of how the project reduces GHG emissions.

Project Owners/Sellers shall provide documentary evidence establishing conclusively any right-of-use arising by virtue of a statutory, proprietary or contractual right of the plant, equipment, process or measure that generates GHG emission reductions and is accorded to the Project Owner/Seller.

The project start date shall be after 01 January 2002 and is the earliest date on which the project begins generating GHG emission reductions. Crediting periods for all UCR project types are 01 Jan 2013 onwards and are renewable right until the conservative estimate of the technical lifetime of the installed technologies or implemented measures.

All UCR carbon credits are called CoUs and are issued on a retrospective basis, with the CoU vintage applying to the program year in which the GHG reduction took place.

Projects must undergo independent third party verification by a climate and sustainability verification agency or an ESG auditor or climate change verifier or a carbon footprint approved auditor or an ISO 14065 verifier. All verification is to be based on the **UCR Verification Standard**, prior to be eligible for project activation and trade/transfer/retirement or burning of the carbon credits of the project. Project Owners/Sellers shall provide details of the physical/geographical location of the Project Activity, including information that allows its unique identification (by single geodetic coordinates, a physical address and a map).

Project Owners/Sellers shall define the boundary of the proposed project, including the physical delineation of the project and the emission sources and GHGs that are included in the baseline and project scenarios, in accordance with the applied Baseline and Monitoring Methodology.

### **Positive List (Updated August 2022)**

All **small scale** applicable UNFCCC CDM methodologies are approved as being on the UCR Positive List as under:

- *Type I: Renewable energy project activities with a maximum output capacity of 15 MW (or an appropriate equivalent); Hydro power projects (R-O-R Hydel Projects) exceeding 15MW in total installed capacity must also submit their audited report on “Additional Verification Guidance for Large Hydro Projects” in addition to the standard verification/audit requirements.*

- *Type II: Energy efficiency improvement project activities which reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, with a maximum output (i.e. maximum savings) of 60 GWh per year (or an appropriate equivalent);*

- *Type III: Other project activities that result in emission reductions of less than or equal to 60 kt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year.*

The following small and large scale UNFCCC CDM methodologies are also approved:

- *Project activities using biomass derived as a byproduct from their manufacturing process **within the project boundary** (e.g bagasse from sugar mills, husk from rice mills etc), are eligible to claim CoUs **for the quantity of biomass based renewable power (electricity) exported to the regional/local grid.***

- *Project activities using biomass derived as a byproduct from the manufacturing process (e.g bagasse from sugar mills, husk from rice mills etc), within the project boundary, **can only claim CoUs for the quantity of surplus renewable electricity exported to the grid and for their biofuel production plant for production of (blended) biofuel that is used as fuel in existing stationary installations (e.g. diesel generators) and/or in vehicles.***

- *Utilization of waste energy at existing facilities which may be for cogeneration, generation of electricity, direct use as process heat, generation of heat in an element process or generation of mechanical energy.*

- *Projects that convert existing single cycle gas turbine(s) or internal combustion engine (s) with or without cogeneration system to a combined cycle system with or without cogeneration.*

- *Project activities that involve switching from a fossil fuel to either: (a) A lower carbon content fossil fuel; or (b) A lower carbon intensive electric grid energy source in existing manufacturing industries.*

- Activities that involve fossil fuel switch in a cogeneration/trigeneration plant from a carbon intensive fossil fuel (e.g. fuel oil based system) to a low carbon intensive fossil fuel (e.g. natural gas based system)
- Project activities that develop an alternative use for the energy content of waste gas that is currently being flared, to generate process heat in elemental process(es), replacing fossil fuel combustion.
- Positive list as provided in the CDM Tool 3223: Methodological Tool – Positive List of Technologies. <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAMethodologies/tools/am-tool-32-v2.0.pdf>
- All other methodologies for large-scale project activities that are not part of the ineligible list as in Table 1 or 1.1 below.

Table 1: Ineligible Methodologies for Project Types within the UCR Program	
Methodologies for industrial gases	Afforestation and reforestation Continuous Conservation Tillage REDD+
Projects that have received Annex 1 government or official development assistance (ODA) funding for their implementation.	Nature Based Projects Sustainable Forest Management
Soil Carbon Sequestration, Carbon Capture and Storage	Methane from mining activities
Biomass based methodologies in which fossil fuels may be co-fired in the project plant and the amount of fossil fuels co-fired exceeds 25% of the total fuel fired on energy basis.  Project activities using biomass derived as a byproduct from their manufacturing process <b>within the project boundary</b> (e.g bagasse from sugar mills, husk from rice mills etc) <b>for generation of captive heat and power.</b>	PFC (CF4 and C2F6) emission reductions

Table 1.1: Ineligible Sectoral Scopes	
Solvents use	Fugitive Emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride
Carbon Capture and Storage of CO2 in Geological Formations	Afforestation and Reforestation

### Project Start Date

Only projects or activities commissioned on or after **January 01, 2002** are eligible for registration.

### Vintage

The earliest verification period accepted is January 01, 2013. CoUs can be claimed for January 01, 2013 onwards. Verification occurs at least once per year for each year offsets are issued. All verification reports are reviewed by UCR staff and, if approved, are issued offsets to the project owner or aggregator's UCR Account. Once carbon credits are issued to the UCR member account, the legal owner of the carbon credits or the carbon offset units (CoUs) or offsets can either store, sell, trade, convert, burn or tokenize the same.

### Older Verified/Registered Projects under other GHG programs

A project registered under a different GHG program (CDM, Verra etc) and seeking to list these carbon credits within the UCR, must de-register the project activities from the said GHG registry and **resubmit** the necessary verification reports, monitoring reports, PCN and other documentation including cross checks for double counting for offsets in the vintage years 2013-2021 prior to approval from the UCR program. Emission reductions or carbon credits **must be converted** to CoUs prior to transfer, retirement, burning and tokenization of CoUs. Project owners/sellers will be required

to inform the previous GHG program operators of the necessary updates and permissions, cancellation requests etc, prior to listing the carbon credits and documentation on the UCR.

### **Sampling**

When a sampling approach (e.g. solar water heater systems or solar lighting or cook stoves projects) is involved in the determination of value of a specific parameter, coefficient, variable, the sampling strategy devised and used shall be in adherence to the rules and requirements prescribed in the “Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” and the applied methodology(ies).

### **Project Concept Note (PCN)**

All projects seeking issuance and registration of CoUs must provide a PCN with the minimum following information:

- Complete title of the registered project;
- Complete title and version number of the applied methodology(ies) and relevant sectoral scope(s);
- Physical/geographical location of the project;
- Technology description
- Names of all the participants involved
- Project crediting period details (including the type, start and end dates and the duration).
- Prior history of carbon offset registration of the project including registration ID if registered under any other GHG program (i.e compliance and/or voluntary).
- Monitoring period number and duration (DD/MM/YYYY to DD/MM/YYYY). Vintage years start date is 01/01/2013 and cannot be earlier.
- Estimated amount of net GHG emissions reduction and/or net removals enhancement achieved during the monitoring period.

### **Media Upload**

In view of the ongoing COVID crisis across India, the UCR program expects all projects to be remotely verified by the UCR Verifier. All project participants must upload mobile videos and submit the same to the UCR providing the following:

- A walk along description of the project from the site by the project owner or key staff members, history of the project, commissioning dates, social impact and other positive impacts to the environment, other environmental benefits, ownership identification labels/signboards, machinery etc
- The mobile upload is subject to approval from the administrators of the page
- The upload must be completed prior to submission of the PCN.
- The mobile upload link or direct display will be available on the UCR database.
- The mobile upload will serve as proof of current operation of the project activity.

### **Monitoring Report**

The UCR program will allow the DoE and/or UCR verifier to remotely audit the project via the internet or video teleconferencing software program. The program allows for documents to include the verification report (VR), Verification Statement (VS) and monitoring report (MR) where needed.

The MR report should include the following:

- Description of the installed technologies, processes and equipment;
- Information on the implementation and actual operation of the Project Activity, including relevant dates (e.g. construction, commissioning, start of operation).
- Measures, technologies, equipment employed in the registered project during implementation and operation.
- Description of the monitoring system and provide line diagrams (graphical schemes) showing all relevant monitoring points. This description may include data collection procedures (information flow including data generation, aggregation, recording, calculations and reporting), and if required organizational structure, roles and responsibilities of personnel, and emergency procedures for the monitoring system.

- The appropriate means through which the registered project, based on its design, implementation and operation, achieved GHG emissions reduction and/or removals enhancement;
- Status of implementation and operation of all measures, technologies, equipment employed  
The important dates concerning implementation and operation of the registered project (for instance, start dates of construction, commissioning, operation and continued operation periods).
- Actual amount of GHG emissions reduction and/or removals enhancement achieved during the monitoring period. Monitored value, and appropriate units applied, as applicable;
- Procedure(s) employed for measurement, calculation, estimation and its frequency, as applicable;
- Equipment/instrument used for monitoring, its accuracy class and calibration details, as applicable;
- For each parameter required to be monitored under the applied methodology,
  - (a) Describe how the parameter is measured/calculated and the measurement and recording frequency;
  - (b) Describe the equipment used to monitor the parameter, including details on accuracy class and calibration information (frequency, date of calibration, validity, uncertainty levels, methods). It shall ensure that the equipment is calibrated either in accordance with local/national standards or with the manufacturer's specifications.
  - (c) Ensure that the calibration of measuring equipment shall be carried out by an accredited laboratory with the calibration results traceable to the master equipment. Measured data with high levels of uncertainty or without adequate calibration shall be compared with local/national and commercial data to ensure consistency;
  - (d) Describe data variables, which may either vary or remain constant. Data variables that impact GHG emission reductions and vary continuously (e.g., quantity of fuel inputs, amount of heat or electricity produced, gas captured) shall be measured and recorded at appropriately justified intervals, unless other specifications are provided in the applied methodology. Data elements that are generally constant (e.g., emission factors, calorific value, system efficiencies) shall be measured or calculated at least once a year, unless other specifications are provided in the applied methodology;
  - (e) Provide the values of the monitored parameter for the purpose of calculating GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals. Where data are measured continuously, they shall be presented using an appropriate time interval (e.g., monthly for a monitoring period of six months or more; weekly for a monitoring period of less than six months; daily for a monitoring period of one month or less), unless other specifications are provided in the applied methodology;
  - (f) Provide and/or identify the sources of data (e.g., logbooks, daily records, surveys);
  - (g) Provide the calculation method of the parameter, where relevant;
  - (h) Provide information about appropriate emission factors, IPCC default values and UCR emission factors or any other reference values that have been used in the calculation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals;
- Relevant QA/QC procedures applied;
- Any additional information, as applicable
- Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals
- Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals
- Leakage GHG emissions
- GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals with the estimates in the registered PCN.
- Provide the cause of any increase in the actual GHG emission reductions, if any, achieved during the monitoring period compared with the estimated emission reductions stated in the registered PCN (e.g., higher water availability, higher plant load factor), including all information (i.e., data and/or parameters).

The DoE or UCR verifier will verify the project and MR as per the current UCR Verification Standard and Program Manual document.

In developing the baseline scenario, Project Owners/Sellers shall justify assumptions, values and procedures so that the most plausible baseline scenario leads to a conservative estimation of GHG emission reductions.

If the selected Baseline and Monitoring Methodology includes different scenarios, options or default values for various parameters, Project Owners shall justify their selection for the proposed project when estimating the emission reductions of the project.

Project Owners/Sellers shall ensure that all documents and records are kept in a secure and retrievable manner for at least two years after the end of the project crediting period.

For verification purposes, Project Owners/Sellers shall make available to the UCR Verifier the supporting information and data in the project description, evidence of their right of use, and evidence of successful installation of the technologies or implementation of measures.

### **REGISTRY – UCR Serial Number Configuration**

Serial Number Identifier	Comments
Batch Number	Assigned by the registry and is specific to each issuance record
Block ID Start	Numeric values assigned by the registry from 1 – 999,999,999,999,999
Block ID End	Numeric values assigned by the registry from 1 – 999,999,999,999,999
Program Code	UCR
Offset Type	CoU
Country Code	Two letter abbreviated country code
Project ID	The unique project ID assigned by the UCR Program (e.g., 148) and displayed in registry reports
Vintage Start Date	DDMMYYYY
Vintage End Date	DDMMYYYY

Example of 2000 CoUs being issued to Project # 148 in India for the 2014 vintage:

0003-000001-002000-UCR-CoU-IN-148-01012014-31122014