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Technical Review Guidance

Guidance to support the review of the impacts of policies and actions

First Draft, 26 July 2017

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PART I: INTRODUCTION AND KEY CONCEPTS

1. INTRODUCTION

With the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement in 2015, governments around the world are increasingly focused on implementing policies and actions that achieve sustainable development and climate change objectives. There is an increasing need to assess and communicate the multiple impacts of policies and actions to ensure they are effective in delivering a variety of sustainable development and climate change benefits. Independent technical review of these assessments can play an important role in supporting learning and improvement of assessments over time. Reviews can also help to enhance transparency, trust and confidence in the implementation of policies and actions and reporting of their impacts.

Purpose of the guidance

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) provides guidance for the assessment of the greenhouse gas (GHG), sustainable development and transformational impacts of policies and actions. This document provides guidance for conducting technical review of these impact assessment reports. Technical review is a process that evaluates an assessment report in accordance with the criteria and scope of the review.

Technical review can enhance policies and actions and their assessment by:

- Enhancing the credibility, accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment through a process of learning and improvement
- Enhancing the transparency and legitimacy of reported assessments
- Enabling enhanced ambition in, and financing of, policies by strengthening the effectiveness of policies and the credibility of reporting

The guidance helps answer the following questions:

- Were the impacts of the policy estimated and reported in the assessment report consistent with ICAT key recommendations and assessment principles?
- How might future impact assessments be improved?

The guidance was developed with the following objectives in mind:

- To raise awareness of the benefits of technical review
- To provide practical guidance on planning and conducting technical review fit for users' objectives

The guidance supports users in achieving various objectives for technical review. These objectives are described in Chapter 5.

The guidance is intended to be used in combination with any other ICAT guidance documents that users choose to apply. The series of guidance is intended to enable users to assess the impacts of a policy¹ in

¹ Throughout this guidance, where the word “policy” is used without “action,” it is used as shorthand to refer to both policies and actions. See Glossary for definition of “policies or actions.”

1 an integrated and consistent way within a single impact assessment process. Refer to the ICAT
2 *Introductory Guide* for a more information about the ICAT guidance documents and how to apply them in
3 combination.

4 Intended users

5 This guidance is intended for two different target audiences. The first is the policymakers who will assess
6 and report upon the GHG, sustainable development and/or transformational impacts of their policies in an
7 assessment report. These can be national, subnational or municipal governments, or others. Throughout
8 this guidance, the term “user” refers to this audience, and each of the ICAT guidance documents
9 describes these users further.

10 The second target audience is those who conduct technical review of these impact assessments. Chapter
11 3 describes the various entities that can conduct a technical review. Throughout the guidance the term
12 “technical reviewer” or “reviewer” refers to the entity or individual conducting the technical review.

13 Scope and applicability of the guidance

14 This guidance provides general principles, concepts, considerations and procedures applicable to the
15 technical review of an assessment report. While it is at the discretion of the user to determine whether,
16 when and how to undertake technical review, reviewing the GHG, sustainable development,
17 transformational and non-state or subnational assessment report(s) can help improve future assessments
18 and provide confidence in the reported results. Users not pursuing review of their assessment reports can
19 use this guidance to consider and prepare for technical review in the future.

20 The guidance outlines three different approaches for conducting technical review (first-, second- and
21 third-party) for the user to choose from depending on their objectives. It describes elements that define
22 credible technical review and the steps to follow when pursuing or conducting technical review. To be
23 credible, technical reviewers should follow a documented and systematic review process.

24 The scope of this guidance document includes the technical review process that leads to a technical
25 review report. The review evaluates an assessment report, which documents the information necessary to
26 demonstrate how the key recommendations were followed and that they were followed in a manner
27 consistent with the principles.

28 The assessment report can be developed by following a single ICAT guidance document such as the
29 ICAT *Transport Pricing Guidance*, or it can be a report based on a number of guidance documents such
30 as the *Transport Pricing Guidance*, *Sustainable Development Guidance* and *Stakeholder Participation*
31 *Guidance*. An overview of ICAT guidance is provided in the ICAT *Introductory Guide*.

32 The guidance is applicable to impact assessments that have followed the “key recommendations
33 approach,” but not those that have followed the “flexible approach.” Refer to the *Introductory Guide* for
34 more information on these two approaches.

35 When to use the guidance

36 This guidance can be used at multiple points throughout the policy cycle, including:

- 37 • **Before policy implementation:** To review reported estimates of expected future GHG,
38 sustainable development and/or transformational impacts of a policy (through ex-ante technical
39 review)

- 1 • **During policy implementation:** To review reported estimates of achieved GHG, sustainable
2 development and/or transformational impacts to date, key performance indicators, and expected
3 future impacts of a policy
- 4 • **After policy implementation:** To review reported historical GHG, sustainable development
5 and/or transformational impacts that occurred as a result of a policy (through ex-post technical
6 review)

7 The guidance is designed mainly for technical review during or after policy implementation (i.e., ex-post
8 technical review), though users can apply the guidance to the technical review of an ex-ante impact
9 assessment. For example, technical review can be performed before the implementation of a policy when
10 the user, as part of its planning activities, wants to obtain confidence that a policy is likely to achieve its
11 expected impact. In GHG programmes and related assessment processes, reviewing an ex-ante impact
12 assessment is known as *validation*, while the process of reviewing an ex-post impact assessment is
13 known as *verification*.

14 The guidance uses the term *technical review* to apply for both the terms *validation* and *verification*, and
15 like the Greenhouse Gas Protocol *Policy and Action Standard*², to cover both ex-ante and ex-post
16 verification/review processes. Technical review is more likely to be performed ex-post; for example,
17 before a user's public release of a final assessment report, to provide a progress update and inform a
18 potential course adjustment, or to offer conclusions on the final performance and effectiveness of a policy.
19 This allows for many material issues to be corrected before the release of the assessment report.

20 Key recommendations

21 The guidance includes *key recommendations* that represent recommended steps to follow when
22 preparing for, pursuing or conducting technical review of an impact assessment. The key
23 recommendations are directed toward the technical reviewer, with the intention of assisting them in
24 conducting technical reviews that are consistent with this guidance document and based on the principles
25 of ethical conduct, fair presentation, due professional care, independence and evidence-based.

26 In keeping with ICAT guidance being non-prescriptive, the key recommendations focus more on "what"
27 technical reviewers are encouraged to do than "how" they might do it. The guidance that accompanies
28 each key recommendation provides the "how."

29 Key recommendations are indicated in subsequent chapters by the phrase "It is a *key recommendation*
30 to..." All key recommendations are also compiled in a checklist at the beginning of each chapter.

31 Key recommendations are provided as an option to reviewers. Technical reviewers that want to follow a
32 more flexible approach to accommodate different capacities can choose to use the guidance without
33 adhering to the key recommendations.

34 The ICAT *Introductory Guide* provides further description of how and why key recommendations are used
35 within the ICAT guidance documents, as well as more information about following either the "flexible
36 approach" or the "key recommendations" approach when using the guidance. Refer to the *Introductory*
37 *Guide* before deciding on which approach to follow.

² WRI 2014. The *Policy and Action Standard* is available at <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/policy-and-action-standard>

1 Limitations

2 Uncertainty is inherent in the assessment of policy impacts. The potential uncertainty, and variability
3 across different impact assessments, is dependent on the methodologies, assumptions and data used for
4 the estimates included in an assessment report. It is important to consider the potential limitations related
5 to the accuracy of the estimates included in an assessment report:

- 6 1. **Using results that are sufficiently accurate for the stated objectives:** This guidance
7 incorporates a range of approaches to allow users to manage trade-offs between the level of
8 independence of the technical review with the available resources and capacity, taking into
9 consideration the national circumstances. Depending on the approach used, the technical review
10 may or may not be sufficient for all purposes. Given the uncertainties around the impact
11 assessment of policies, the results of a technical review should be interpreted as a statement of
12 the estimate of policy impacts. This can be expressed with or without a specified level of
13 assurance.
- 14 2. **Interpreting results:** Users should exercise caution when evaluating the results of a technical
15 review. Differences in technical review conclusions may result from the extent of key
16 recommendations followed or in the approach to technical review. The guidance is not designed
17 to provide assurance for crediting mechanisms, though users can approach technical review as a
18 complementary process to others that are designed to support crediting mechanisms.

19 Relationship to other resources

20 This guidance builds and relies upon various guidelines, standards and programmes, including ISO
21 standards, IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories, the *Policy and Action Standard*, the Clean
22 Development Mechanism (CDM), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
23 (UNFCCC) modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis, and the VCS Program.

24 Process for developing the guidance

25 This guidance is being developed through an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process convened by the
26 Initiative for Climate Action Transparency. The development is led by the Rainforest Alliance and VCS
27 who serve as the Secretariat and guide the development process. The Technical Working Group
28 contributes to the development of the technical content for the guidance through participation in regular
29 meetings and written comments. The group consists of experts and stakeholders from a range of
30 countries identified through a public call for expressions of interest.

31 A Review Group will provide written feedback on multiple drafts of the guidance. The drafts will also be
32 circulated for public consultation more broadly. The draft guidance will be implemented with ICAT
33 participating countries and other interested countries to ensure that it can be practically implemented,
34 gather feedback for its improvement and provide case studies for the final publication. Anyone interested
35 in testing the guidance is encouraged to get in touch with the ICAT team.

36 ICAT's Advisory Committee provides strategic advice to the initiative. More information about the
37 guidance development process, including governance of the initiative and the participating countries, is
38 available on the ICAT website.

39 All contributors are listed in the "Contributors" section.

2. KEY CONCEPTS, STEPS AND PRINCIPLES

This chapter introduces key concepts contained in this guidance, provides an overview of the steps involved in the technical review of assessment reports, and outlines the principles to help guide the technical review.

Checklist of key recommendations

- Base the technical review on the principles of ethical conduct, fair presentation, due professional care, independence and evidence-based approach

2.1 Key concepts

This section describes several key concepts that are relevant to the guidance.

Technical review

Technical review is a process that evaluates an assessment report in accordance with the criteria and scope of the review. The criteria and scope are discussed and agreed between the user and technical reviewer, with the criteria typically being evaluation of the assessment report for consistency with ICAT key recommendations, and the scope describing the elements of the policy and impact assessment that will be reviewed.

The technical review process results in a written technical review report and technical review statement. The statement contains the conclusion of the review. The report also provides findings on any issues identified, and suggestions for improvement for future impact assessments.

Technical review can be conducted similarly to the review processes that are mandatory for Annex I countries under the UNFCCC. Currently under the Convention, the two modalities for review are international consultation and analysis (ICA) and international assessment and review (IAR). Through these review processes, parties to the UNFCCC participate in the review of biennial update reports (BURs) and national communications (NCs). These are intended to satisfy “the need to have a cost-effective, efficient and practical review process that does not impose an excessive burden on Parties, experts or the secretariat.”³

The Cancun Agreements outlined differing objectives between these two processes. With subtle difference, IAR is to be conducted with the goal of promoting comparability and building confidence while ICA has the main objective to increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects. In addition, IAR is to be a robust, rigorous and transparent process while ICA is to be non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty.

The guidance also draws upon experience of GHG auditing and accreditation under programmes such as the CDM and voluntary carbon market programmes. To attend to the range of purposes and objectives of potential users and circumstances, the approach to technical review within ICAT is a hybrid of ICA and IAR. The scope and steps of this guidance seek to merge the rigor of IAR with the more facilitative and mentoring elements of ICA. Technical review in this guidance aims to be a flexible learning experience

³ United Nations 2015.

1 that provides an opportunity to enhance performance over time with the feedback that comes through a
2 review process.

3 Verification

4 Verification is an empirical process of data collection and analysis carried out by an independent party
5 with technical qualifications to determine a) whether or to what extent an entity is meeting its obligations
6 under a treaty or against a standard, or b) that an assertion or claim made by an entity to show their
7 compliance with a treaty or standard is true.

8 There are multiple normative frameworks, standards and compliance mechanisms that establish
9 verification as a process that is fundamental to reliability in what has been reported. Similarly, voluntary
10 GHG, sustainability and supply chain programmes also utilise the verification process as a means for
11 projects to independently demonstrate conformity to standards or requirements.

12 Verification has played an important role in compliance mechanisms by holding entities accountable and
13 allowing them to demonstrate and confirm progress. Independent verification of an entity's compliance
14 with standards and requirements helps to ensure ongoing compliance, identify potential compliance risk,
15 and complements the entity's internal monitoring system.

16 Assessment report and assessment statement

17 An assessment report is a report, completed by the user, that documents the assessment process and
18 the GHG, sustainable development and/or transformational impacts of the policy. Where technical review
19 is pursued, the assessment report also documents all the information necessary to demonstrate how the
20 impact assessment fulfills the key recommendations followed. Each ICAT guidance document has a
21 reporting chapter that outlines the information that should be included in the assessment report. This
22 includes information such as a description of the policy, the assessment boundary, and methods, data
23 and assumptions used in the assessment.

24 An assessment statement is a statement made by the user that summarises the assessment process and
25 the results of the impact assessment. An example assessment statement (abbreviated, for illustration
26 only) might include the following: "The ICAT *Renewable Energy Guidance*, *Sustainable Development*
27 *Guidance* and *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* were used as the basis for the impact assessment.
28 The impact assessment is consistent with the key recommendations within these guidance documents.
29 The key recommendations listed below were not followed, for the reasons given: ..."

30 Evidence

31 Evidence is the data sources, estimation and assessment methods or tools, and documentation used to
32 estimate the impacts and that support the assessment report and the assessment statement. Evidence
33 should be sufficient in quantity and appropriate in quality.

34 Technical review report and technical review statement

35 A technical review report is a report, completed by the technical reviewer, that documents the process
36 that was undertaken to evaluate the assessment report in accordance with the criteria and scope of the
37 review and that demonstrates how the impact assessment fulfills the key recommendations followed.

1 A technical review statement is a statement made by the technical reviewer that provides a summary of
2 the review process and the reviewer's conclusion of the technical review. The statement includes the
3 summarised conclusions of the technical review findings. If the technical reviewer determines that a
4 conclusion cannot be expressed, the review statement should cite the reason(s).

5 Materiality

6 Materiality is the concept applied to determine if errors, omissions or misrepresentations in information
7 could affect an assessment statement regarding GHG, sustainable development and/or transformational
8 impacts. Materiality is a discrepancy or difference between the reported impacts and the impacts that
9 could have been reported following the proper application of the guidance. It has quantitative and
10 qualitative aspects.

11 When assessing quantitative materiality, a materiality threshold is established. Errors, omissions or
12 misrepresentations are considered to be material if they cause the estimated results to be overestimated
13 or underestimated by more than the threshold allows. Materiality of misstatements is considered
14 individually and in aggregate with all misstatements. Some items may also be material by their omission.
15 For example, a user makes a small error in calculating the GHG emission reductions of a policy. The error
16 results in an overstatement of GHG emission reductions by 12% compared to what the estimate would
17 have been if the error were not made. This discrepancy is significant enough that GHG emission
18 reductions overstate those achieved beyond the established 10% materiality threshold. This error is
19 considered material and the verifier would require the user to correct the error.

20 When assessing qualitative materiality, the reviewer determines whether the assessment conforms to the
21 eligibility or applicability criteria of the guidance, methods, tools or requirements being applied. Some
22 qualitative discrepancies can be considered material. While the ICAT series of guidance provides a
23 flexible approach and does not set eligibility or applicability criteria, other external guidance, methods,
24 tools or requirements that the user is following may do so.

25 In determining whether to apply the concept of materiality, users should consider the aspects that are
26 needed to achieve their objectives. While the materiality concept is commonly applied to GHG impact
27 assessments, it can be applied for sustainable development or transformational impacts as well.

28 Assurance

29 Assurance is a statement that gives confidence or certainty about the information that is reported in an
30 impact assessment. In financial auditing, assurance refers to the practice of expressing a conclusion with
31 a specified degree of confidence on the outcome of an assessment. Methods for providing assurance that
32 have been successfully implemented by the financial sector are described below, including limited and
33 reasonable levels of assurance, as well as agreed-upon procedures. Limited and reasonable levels of
34 assurance have also been used in GHG auditing.

35 Standards such as *ISO 14064-3 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of*
36 *greenhouse gas assertions* and *ISAE 3000 International Standard on Assurance Engagements* identify
37 two types of assurance engagements: limited assurance and reasonable assurance. Reasonable
38 assurance is a higher level of assurance, and a positive form of expression is issued. The objective of a
39 reasonable assurance engagement is to reach an opinion on whether the subject matter is materially free
40 from misstatement. Limited assurance is a lower level of assurance, and a negative form of expression is
41 issued. The objective of a limited assurance engagement is to reach a conclusion that is meaningful and

1 not misstated based on the work performed. Example forms of expression for each of type of assurance
2 are provided in Table Table 9.2.

3 The distinction between limited and reasonable assurance mostly comes down to the amount of time and
4 effort invested or evidence evaluated. The level of work required for a limited assurance review is
5 substantially less detailed than for reasonable assurance. Another distinction between these terms is the
6 amount of liability that the reviewer is willing to accept with their written report and opinion. The reviewer
7 accepts less liability with limited assurance and accepts more liability with reasonable assurance.

8 Verification conducted to a limited or reasonable level of assurance is associated with a certain level of
9 rigour that can be higher than those conducted without a level of assurance. These types of assurance
10 are useful where the data or information to be verified may generate a tradable asset (e.g., emissions
11 trading programmes). The level of rigour involved in verification of tradeable assets is particularly
12 important because of the liability associated with such assets. Where users are assessing impacts,
13 whether or not they result in tradeable assets, it is suggested that the level of assurance, if selected,
14 should apply to the data (e.g., quantified and monitored GHG emissions data), but not necessarily to
15 following key recommendations.

16 For GHG, sustainable development or transformational impacts assessments that do not lead to the
17 generation of a tradable asset or unit, it may be practical to apply the concepts of limited and reasonable
18 assurance. In such cases the user and reviewer can agree to a more flexible and tailor-made type of
19 assurance known as agreed-upon procedures.

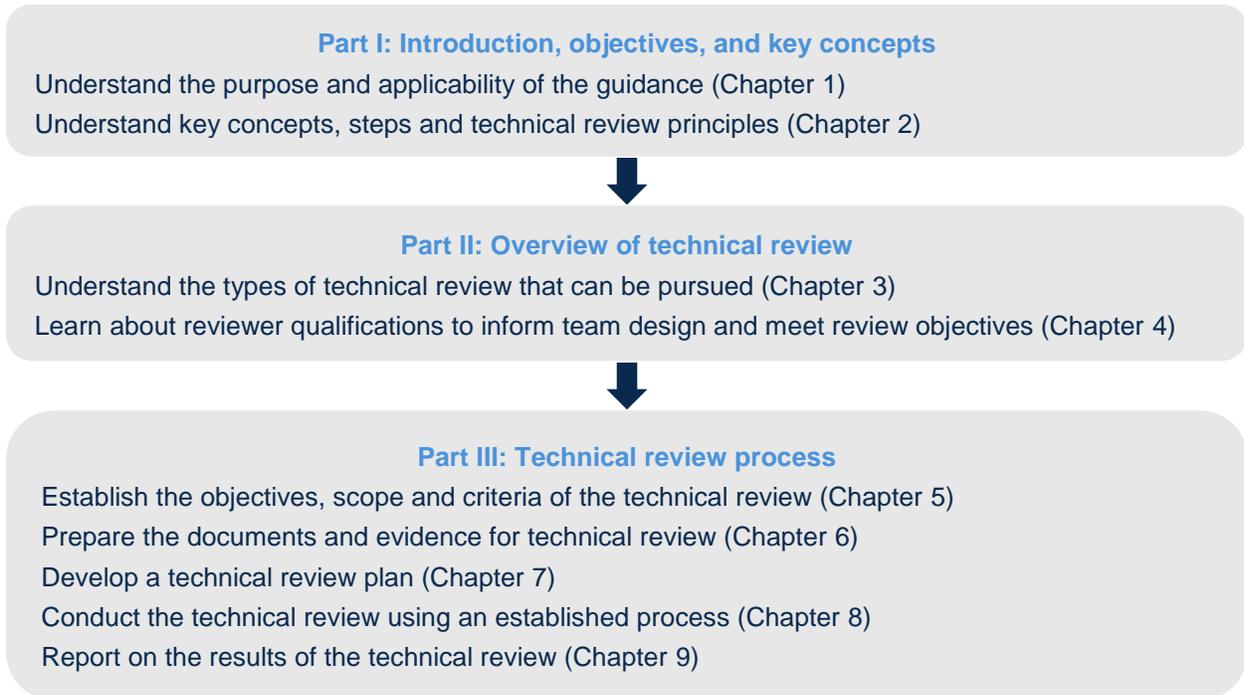
20 An agreed-upon procedures engagement is where a user engages an auditor to conduct a limited review
21 of specific documents or operational processes. The nature and extent of the audit are agreed on
22 between the auditor and the user. The nature, timing, and extent of the agreed-upon-procedures can
23 vary, because the needs of the entity can vary. The user is responsible for the sufficiency of the
24 procedures since they best understand their own needs. The auditor performs a review as per the
25 agreed-upon procedures, and provides factual findings but does not provide an opinion of the findings.
26 The recipients of the report form their own conclusions of the findings.⁴

27 2.2 Overview of steps

28 The chapters are organised into three parts. Part I provides an introduction to the guidance and technical
29 review. Part II describes the different types of technical review, the factors to consider when selecting a
30 type of review, and the various qualifications of technical reviewers. Part III describes the steps in the
31 technical review process and is written for both the user and the technical reviewer (see Figure Figure
32 2.1).

⁴ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) 2016.

1 *Figure 2.1: Overview of guidance*



2

3 Some elements within the steps of the technical review process are tasks, functions or decisions for the
4 user, the reviewer, or both. To help both the user and the technical reviewer understand, prepare for, and
5 undertake a technical review, the guidance notes where tasks or functions pertain to either the user or the
6 technical reviewer.

7 Figure Figure 2.2 illustrates the technical review process and indicates where the user and technical
8 reviewer are involved. The six steps of technical review are covered in Chapters 5-9, and the process of
9 technical review begins after the completion of either an ex-ante or ex-post impact assessment.

1 *Figure 2.2: Overview of the technical review process*



2

3 2.3 Technical review principles

4 The principles described in this section are intended to guide technical reviewers in reviewing
 5 assessment reports. Reviewers must exercise judgment, which affects the quality and result of each
 6 review. It is also important for them to respect a code of conduct, and the application of principles is
 7 essential to guide the professional conduct of technical reviewers.

8 There are five basic principles fundamental to GHG verification and these can also be applied to the
 9 technical review of sustainable development and transformational impact assessments.⁵ It is a *key*
 10 *recommendation* for the reviewer to base the technical review on the principles of ethical conduct, fair
 11 presentation, due professional care, independence and evidence-based approach, as follows:

- 12 • **Ethical conduct:** Demonstrate ethical conduct through trust, integrity, confidentiality and
 13 discretion throughout the technical review process. The user has to trust the technical reviewer's
 14 conclusions as they are not always witnessing all technical review activities. Within the technical
 15 reviewer's organisation, any reviewer of the technical review team's work needs trust in the

⁵ Principles adapted from ISO 14064-3 *Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions* and ISO 19011 *Guidelines for Auditing Management Systems*.

1 team's work since they cannot check whether *all* the findings presented in the technical review
2 report are correct.

- 3 • **Fair presentation:** Reflect the technical review activities, findings, opinions and conclusions
4 truthfully and accurately. Report significant obstacles encountered during the technical review
5 and unresolved diverging opinions between the technical review team. This is also related to the
6 principle of basing technical review conclusions on verifiable evidence (see evidence-based
7 approach below).
- 8 • **Due professional care:** Apply diligence and judgment in the technical review. Technical
9 reviewers exercise care in accordance with the importance of the task they perform and the
10 confidence placed in them by users and other interested parties. Having the necessary
11 competence is an important factor in practicing due care. Technical reviewers should be aware of
12 the potential consequences of their activities and the technical review results and treat the user
13 and the whole technical review process with respect and deep sense of duty.
- 14 • **Independence:** Remain independent from the user to ensure the technical review is impartial.
15 Objectivity in the technical review opinion presumes independence on behalf of every individual in
16 the technical review team. Individuals should be independent of the policy undergoing technical
17 review and be free from bias, conflict of interest and undue influence (see Section 6.3 for more on
18 conflicts of interest).
- 19 • **Evidence-based approach:** Use a rational method for reaching reliable and reproducible
20 technical review conclusions in a systematic process. Verifiable evidence is empirical and
21 objectively interpreted. At the same time it should be kept in mind and communicated to the user
22 that evidence used in a technical review can only be based on samples of the information
23 available, since a technical review event is conducted during a finite period of time and with finite
24 resources.

25 These principles apply equally to first-, second- or third-party technical review. However, the type of
26 technical review will by its very nature have an effect on the level of independence, as discussed in
27 Chapter 5.

28 Consistent with the guidelines for ICA, the review process should be conducted in a manner that is non-
29 intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty.⁶ The principles laid out above can help to
30 ensure that technical reviewers maintain sensitivity to these concerns.

⁶ United Nations 2011.

PART II: OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL REVIEW

3. TYPES OF TECHNICAL REVIEW

This guidance provides three options for conducting a technical review. This chapter provides an explanation for the three different approaches so that the user can select the type of technical review that fits their objectives.

3.1 Introduction to types of technical review

There are several potential objectives for pursuing technical review. Those objectives will inform whether first-, second- or third-party technical review is most appropriate. These distinctions correspond to the varying levels of independence between the user and the technical reviewer:

- **First-party:** This type of technical review is carried out by the user; that is, the same government agency that is responsible for the implementation of the policy and/or the impact assessment.
- **Second-party:** This type of technical review is performed by a person or organisation that has an interest in or affiliation with the user.
- **Third-party:** This type of technical review is performed by a person or organisation that is independent from the user of commercial, financial or legal interests.

The credibility provided by a technical review will depend, to an extent, upon the amount of independence between the technical reviewer and the user. The greater the separation or autonomy between the entity responsible for the technical review and those responsible for the design, implementation and assessment of a policy, the greater the independence in the approach to technical review. As will be discussed within this chapter, there are several factors that influence the user's desired level of independence in a technical review.

The next three sections further describe the types of technical review based upon the entity selected by the user to conduct the technical review. First-, second- and third-party technical reviewers should all follow similar procedures when conducting a technical review, as these are as important as who performs the technical review.

The technical review process evaluates that ICAT key recommendations were followed in preparing the impact assessment and these have been implemented consistent with applicable ICAT assessment principles. Reasonable methods and assumptions should also be applied in the impact assessment.

The type of technical review pursued should be closely linked to the purpose of the review. For some, technical review will be an evaluative review process only. For others, technical review may be sought to provide a greater level of confidence in the results of the impact assessment, perhaps to an external audience. In all cases, technical review should be a cooperative, iterative process that provides feedback and allows for improvement in impact assessment and reporting practices.

3.2 First-party technical review

First-party technical review is done by the user, the government agency leading the implementation and/or assessment of impacts of the policy. This can be seen as a self-review. This approach may be desirable for users who are interested in the review of an ex-ante impact assessment or an early-stage

1 review of progress of implemented policies. This type of review is similar to internal auditing, quality
 2 control procedures or other systems used as a means of internal improvement.

3 There are several possible scenarios that would be characterised as first-party technical review, such as
 4 where the user has authority to monitor and report the impacts of a policy and is also responsible for the
 5 technical review of the assessment report. In this case, the team formed to conduct the technical review
 6 comes from the same agency as the user. Reviewers from the user organisation will have more familiarity
 7 with the review objectives, which can be seen as a benefit of a first-party review.

8 Another possible scenario is where one government agency implements the policy and has the authority
 9 to monitor and report the impacts, and another government agency has responsibility for the technical
 10 review. This would be considered first-party where the agency conducting the technical review has not
 11 been purposely established by the government as an independent inspector or auditor. The systems in
 12 place to create an independent inspection or auditing function within a government determine whether
 13 technical review conducted by a different public sector agency would be considered first- or second-party.

14 *Box 3.1: Facilitative sharing of views*

The United States’ audit of an internal environmental management system

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) carried out an internal audit to assess matters pertaining to Region 7’s Environmental Management System (EMS). The scope of the internal audit was to determine whether the system was operating to the guidance of ISO 14001 *Environmental management systems*. The EMS was also checked to see whether it was meeting internal performance objectives and was being adequately implemented and maintained. Data was collected for Region 7’s senior management concerning the suitability, adequacy and sufficiency of the EMS.

The audit team was made up of government employees, including auditing experts, EMS experts and professionals directly and indirectly affiliated with the EMS; however staff directly involved with Region 7’s EMS were not part of the audit team. The audit team leader and their assistant were required to pass the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB) EMS auditing course to ensure knowledge in the auditing processes and EMS particular to USEPA.

Ghana’s review of its first Biennial Update Report

In the submission of Ghana’s first BUR, the country requested support from several experts to help them with a peer review of specific sections of the national GHG inventory. This peer review helped Ghana to improve and amend the inventory before it was made public as part of the BUR.

This is considered first-party, because the organisation that provided the professional experts who led the review, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ghana, is established as an agency of the Ministry of Environment, Science Technology and Innovation (MESTI), who were responsible for submitting the BUR. The EPA of Ghana is responsible for protecting and improving the environment with both regulatory and enforcement roles.

This could be considered a second-party review, but it is presented as an example of first-party because the EPA as an agency of MESTI had a role to play in the submission of the BUR itself.⁷ As the

⁷ Republic of Ghana 2015.

agency was founded to have an independent oversight function, with inspection and enforcement mandates, as part of government, it would not be considered third-party either.

United Kingdom achievement of Carbon Budgets

The United Kingdom's Climate Change Act (2008) established the target of reducing GHG emissions by at least 80% by 2050. The progress is monitored on an annual basis against carbon budgets that cover five-year periods. The Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (DBEIS) oversees the actions necessary to monitor and report in addition to promoting the enhancement of mitigation actions in the different sectors. The Department for Transport (DfT) monitors the GHG impacts of transportation policies in the country and works towards the enhancement of GHG reductions achieved by transportation policies and actions. The DfT uses data from the national GHG inventory developed by a Ricardo Energy & Environment and compiled by DBEIS to monitor the sectoral progress and reports to DBEIS. In this sense, a first party review would take place when DBEIS reviews the data provided by DfT on the GHG effects of transportation policies in the country.

1 3.3 Second-party technical review

2 Second-party technical review is done by an entity that is not the responsible party in the government
3 leading the implementation and/or assessment of impacts of the policy, but may either be an external
4 entity or a government regulator or inspection/auditing body with an interest in or affiliation with the
5 performance or results of the policy.

6 In international auditing, second-party auditing is mostly associated with the ISO 9000 standards⁸ and
7 refers to an external audit of a supplier by a customer or by a contracted organisation on behalf of a
8 customer. However, these types of audits or evaluations can be done by regulators or any other external
9 party that has a formal interest in an organisation.⁹

10 Second-party review provides a greater level of independence between the user and reviewer than first-
11 party review, but a lower level of independence than a third-party review. This middle level of
12 independence results from the separation that exists between the user and a second-party, though
13 second-parties still have some affiliation with or interest in the user and/or the policy implemented by the
14 user.

15 The two most common scenarios of second-party technical review include:

- 16 1. An internal auditor general or independent regulatory body of the government
- 17 2. A consultant or professional expert that has an interest in or affiliation with the policy design or
18 implementation, but is not the actual party responsible for design or implementation.

19 In a first scenario, users would work with an institution set up to establish independence from the
20 government. Many countries have an internal audit body whose offices may have titles such as the
21 Auditor General, Supreme Audit Institution, Comptroller General, or Chief Financial Officer. The auditor or

⁸ The ISO 9000 family addresses various aspects of quality management. The standards provide guidance and tools for companies and organisations who want to ensure that their products and services consistently meet customer's requirements, and that quality is consistently improved.

⁹ ISO 9001 is available at: <https://www.iso.org/standard/62085.html>.

1 comptroller general is empowered to improve accountability in fiscal or fiduciary matters through internal
2 auditing and reporting on the government's operations. Institutionally, while part of the government they
3 serve, these general auditors are typically given independence or autonomy from the executive that is
4 legal, administrative, contractual and budgetary.

5 The government entities that perform such audits are typically affiliated with the International Organization
6 of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI). Guidance for public sector auditors on governance, oversight
7 and internal controls is provided in the INTOSAI framework of International Standards of Supreme Audit
8 Institutions (ISSAI Framework).

9 This form of auditing in the public sector is well-established. The primary function of these auditors is
10 oversight of elected and public officials in the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds, and
11 to detect or deter corruption. It would be a matter of extending the scope of the auditing agency within the
12 government or established by government to conduct technical review of performance related to public
13 policies. Within INTOSAI, there is a Working Group on Environmental Auditing (WGEA) that aims to
14 assist supreme audit institutions (SAIs) in acquiring a better understanding of the specific issues involved
15 in environmental auditing, facilitate exchange of information and experience among SAIs, and publish
16 guidelines and other informative material for their use. In this manner, such SAIs are already using audit
17 procedures beyond financial audits and into environmental protection policies.¹⁰

18 In a second scenario, users hire a consultant, such as an advisor or contractor to government, who does
19 not have responsibility for the implementation and/or assessment of impacts of the policy. However, the
20 reviewers may be affiliated with a trade or industry association and the policy results that they will be
21 reviewing are within or affected by the sector where they have a commercial or shared interest with the
22 user.

23 In both scenarios, reviewers have a good understanding of the organisation or government responsible
24 for the assessment report as a result of their prior affiliation with the user. Second-party reviewers may
25 also have strong technical expertise and understanding of the policy that was assessed depending on
26 their affiliation with the user regarding the policy. Second-party technical review allows for close
27 collaboration between the user and reviewer where independence is less of a priority. This type of
28 collaboration encourages learning and improvement through the technical review process.

29 *Box 3.2: Example of second-party technical review*

Brazil's Federal Accountability Office and Auditing of Forest Concessions

The Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts (TCU - Brazil) is the external control institution of the federal government that supports the National Congress with the mission of overseeing the budget and financial execution. TCU is responsible for accounting, financial, budget, performance and property oversight of public bodies and entities of the country for legality, legitimacy and best value.¹¹

In addition to financial audits, the TCU has audited, for example, federal forest concession processes, whereby the public power delegates to private enterprises, for a fixed term, the right to practice sustainable forest management for the exploitation of products and services (i.e., timber, non-timber products and, in some cases, tourist activities in the conservation unit). The main conclusions of the

¹⁰ For more information on WEGA, visit <http://www.environmental-auditing.org/>.

¹¹ Tribunal de Contas da União 2017.

audit revealed that there are deficiencies in the institutional and legal framework that may be negatively impacting the implementation and consolidation of federal forest concessions. Of concern was the lack of coordination among the various actors involved in the forest concession process and the informal operation of the units responsible for the concession under the Brazilian Forest Service.

As a deliberation, the TCU instructed the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and the Brazilian Forestry Service to present an action plan for adopting measures to remedy the lack of clarity and coordination among the various actors in the forest concession process. The main benefit expected to be achieved with this audit is to improve the performance of the various players involved in the concession process and achieve greater transparency in the rules of the process.¹²

In this sense, the TCU promotes a second party review process, as it is part of the Brazilian government, yet is authorised to evaluate legality and impose penalties when necessary.

1 3.4 Third-party technical review

2 Third-party technical review is probably the most well-known of the three types of technical review. There
3 are thousands of standards for goods, services and products across all economic sectors that require
4 conformity assessment to be conducted by third-party entities such as independent accounting,
5 engineering or policy analysis organisations, or accredited verification bodies. There are well-established
6 standards and accreditation requirements for verification, and certification programmes that support and
7 oversee the practice of such entities.

8 There are two kinds of third-party technical review described in this section. The two kinds stem from the
9 process of carbon project validation/verification and the process of technical expert review within the
10 UNFCCC, notably the IAR and ICA processes. Both processes use third-party entities to conduct
11 evaluations.

12 The implementation of the IAR and ICA processes only began in 2014, therefore these processes are
13 less established than the project verification process. However, both processes include expert-conducted
14 technical review or analysis of reports from countries. The UNFCCC has an established training
15 programme for these processes. Upon successful completion of the programme, experts are eligible to be
16 part of the team of technical experts and to undertake the technical analysis.

17 Third-party technical review provides a greater level of independence than first- or second-party review
18 given that there is no affiliation or interest between the user and reviewer in this type of review. This can
19 allow reviewers to conduct the review with a higher degree of objectivity, leading to increased credibility of
20 the assessment report to external stakeholders.

21 The technical expert review or analysis approach, as it is designed in the IAR and ICA processes, is more
22 facilitative with the primary goal of enhancing transparency and identifying areas for improvement,
23 whereas the independent verification process is focused on systematically identifying areas for
24 improvement. Verification is less facilitative in that the review team does not provide concrete suggestions
25 for how to address the findings.

¹² Tribunal de Contas da União 2014.

1 Independent verification

2 Independent verification conducted by an independent entity that is a commercial or non-profit firm is the
3 most common type of third-party review. Often these entities hold accreditation to different certification
4 programmes and verification standards, such as:

- 5 • The Clean Development Mechanism, for which entities are accredited as *designated operational*
6 *entities (DOEs)* by the CDM Executive Board to validate project design and verify whether
7 implemented projects have achieved planned GHG emission reductions.
- 8 • Voluntary and mandatory reporting programmes, for which firms receive accreditation to ISO
9 14065¹³ by an accreditation body, and are referred to as *validation/verification bodies (VVBs)*.

10 The terms *DOEs* and *VVBs* are similar in concept and reflect a similar level of independence. Verification
11 firms that operate as *DOEs* and *VVBs* are experienced in selecting and managing teams with the
12 appropriate competencies for the scope of the review, and have management systems for verification that
13 could be used for the purposes of technical review as set out in this guidance document.

14 While independent verification firms conduct the work and are expected to strictly safeguard against
15 conflict of interest, they do enter into a commercial relationship with the entity pursuing verification or
16 technical review. Firms are typically chosen based on their knowledge and experience, technical
17 expertise, and/or limited levels of potential personal or institutional conflict of interest. There are *DOEs* or
18 *VVBs* that perform independent verification in most countries. Performance of verification services is
19 typically done on a fee for service basis.

20 *Box 3.3: Example of third-party technical review by an independent verification firm*

Entergy Corporation is a US-based company that generates and distributes electric power and natural gas. The company is a major GHG emitter, emitting 40,195,784 tCO_{2e} in 2014, for which it sought verification. Although this example is of a corporation and not a government, the scale of the operations could be comparable to some users' anticipated impacts.

The company sought independent third-party verification for internal and external purposes. Internally, to track reduction targets, and for annual reports and corporate social responsibility reports. Externally, to voluntarily report to the American Carbon Registry, the Carbon Disclosure Project (now CDP), and the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. The verification was conducted by seven team members from the consultancies ICF and Cventure to conduct a limited level of assurance on Entergy's 2014 GHG inventory. The team consisted of one lead technical reviewer, three associated technical reviewers, two technical experts and one internal peer reviewer. The verification was conducted from December 2014 to March 2015.

The company set its materiality threshold for a limited level of assurance verification at 10% for the corporate inventory. The concept of materiality for this purpose was defined in the context of the overall uncertainty in the reported data. While materiality is not the same as uncertainty, the company approached the quantity reported with the potential for uncertainties and/or associated errors.

The verification report found no serious misstatements or discrepancies in Entergy's 2014 GHG inventory. It was found that Entergy did not provide sufficient supporting data and methodological

¹³ Available at: <https://www.iso.org/standard/60168.html>.

references for three emissions sources; however these only comprised approximately 2.3% of the total reported emissions, within the established threshold of 10%. Therefore, the audit report's conclusion was to issue a statement of limited assurance for the reported emissions.¹⁴

1 Technical expert review or analysis

2 Technical expert review or analysis is where an individual or team with experience and knowledge in the
3 relevant sector or policy, but not within the same agency as the user, conducts the technical review.

4 Technical expert review teams are typically appointed either directly by the user or by a multilateral or
5 supranational agency that oversees a reporting programme. These agencies typically draw from a
6 recognised roster of experts who can come from governments, international organisations, NGOs or
7 research institutes. For example:

- 8 • **UNFCCC roster of experts:** These experts serve in their own capacity as independent
9 reviewers. The UNFCCC secretariat manages a group of nearly 150 experts who are drawn on to
10 contribute to a number of processes. These processes include reviews of annual submissions of
11 GHG inventories and supplementary information under the Kyoto Protocol submitted by Annex I
12 Parties, reviews of NCs and biennial reports (BRs) submitted by Annex I Parties, and technical
13 analysis of BURs submitted by non-Annex I Parties. In addition, experts contribute to the
14 technical assessment sessions of proposed forest reference emission levels and forest reference
15 levels for the implementation of the UNFCCC Cancun Agreement¹⁵ to reduce emissions from
16 deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), submitted on a voluntary basis by developing
17 country Parties.
- 18 • **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's roster of experts:** This roster is maintained by the
19 Facility Management Team (FMT). These experts can be selected to serve on the Technical
20 Advisory Panel (TAP) as needed, offering a wide range of technical and policy expertise and
21 knowledge of specific country conditions. The FMT invites the TAP to review Readiness
22 Preparation Proposals (R-PPs) submitted by REDD eligible countries, for completeness and
23 quality in meeting the criteria for R-PP set forth by the FCPF Information Memorandum. The TAP
24 review of a country's R-PP is led by an expert who serves as the lead reviewer. To achieve
25 consistency, each individual expert selected to review an R-PP completes his or her review
26 according to a standard template, and the lead reviewer is then responsible for synthesising the
27 various individual reviews into one summary panel-wide review. The summary review is made
28 public in order to encourage transparency of the FCPF process.

29 Members of these expert rosters are often required to pass a test to demonstrate their expertise in the
30 relevant sector and process.

31 *Box 3.4: Example Technical Analysis of South Africa's First Biennial Update Report*

A Team of Technical Experts (TTE) was organised to analyse South Africa's first BUR. The TTE was composed of six experts, and three members from the UNFCCC Secretariat provided administrative support to the TTE. The six experts are members nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts and

¹⁴ ICF International 2015.

¹⁵ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>

have successfully completed the training programme run by the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE). The members of the TTE did not work nor were involved in the development of South Africa's first BUR. The team was co-lead by two members of the TTE: one from an Annex I Party and another from a non-Annex I Party.

The members of the review team were obliged not to act as representatives of their respective nations, in order to comply with the objective of conducting in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty in accordance to the objective of modalities and guidelines of the ICA process.

During the technical analysis of the BUR, the TTE identified the extent to which the BUR included the key elements of information required, identified constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs. The results of the analysis were provided in a summary report. The summary report was then reviewed, commented on and approved by the Party responsible for the BUR.

4. QUALIFICATIONS OF TECHNICAL REVIEW TEAMS

This chapter provides guidance to the user and technical reviewer on the qualifications that are important to have in a technical review team. The quality of a technical review process and the confidence one can have in its results rely on the competence of those conducting the technical review.

4.1 Competencies of technical teams

Individual or technical team competence consists of a mix of knowledge and skills. *Knowledge* refers to the understanding, proficiency and mastery of the subject area to be reviewed. It stems from the education, professional experience and training of the technical reviewer. *Skills* refer to the qualities of enquiry and analysis the technical reviewer employs. Such attributes include active listening, systematic review techniques, open-ended questioning, memory and recall, and professional manner.

This section describes the competencies to be considered when selecting a technical reviewer or determining the composition of a technical review team. Having an understanding of these competencies will also enable the user to prepare for technical review. Technical reviewers should possess both knowledge and skills across a range of subject areas, as discussed in the sections below.¹⁶

Technical review techniques

To enable the technical reviewer to apply techniques appropriate to different technical reviews and ensure that those are conducted in a consistent and systematic manner, a technical review team or team member should be able to:

- Plan and organise their work effectively
- Conduct a technical review within an agreed time schedule
- Prioritise and focus on matters of significance
- Collect information through effective interviewing and observation, and review of documents, records and data
- Understand the use, appropriateness and consequences of sampling techniques
- Ascertain the sufficiency, reliability and appropriateness of evidence to support technical review findings and conclusions
- Prepare complete, quality and timely technical review reports
- Maintain the confidentiality and security of information, as agreed upon
- Maintain ethics standards and impartiality
- Communicate effectively, in local language or through interpreter

Management systems, organisational procedures and data

To enable the technical reviewer to comprehend the scope of the technical review, and review the data supporting an impact assessment and the application of guidance, tools and methodologies within a

¹⁶ Adapted from ISO 19011.

1 particular organisational structure or system, a technical review team or team member should have
2 knowledge and skills related to:

- 3 • Understanding of quality or environmental management systems, applicable procedures or other
4 management systems of the agencies or organisations involved
- 5 • Information systems and technology for authorisation, security, distribution and control of
6 documents, records and data
- 7 • Interaction between the components of management, data, and knowledge management systems
- 8 • Recognising differences between and priority of supporting documents and data to the impact
9 assessment
- 10 • Organisational structure, governance, functions and relationships, including inter-agency
11 relationships
- 12 • Governance or business processes, cultural and social customs

13 Subject matter

14 To enable the technical review team to be proficient in review of specific impacts, to make qualitative
15 judgment, and review the consistent application of ICAT assessment principles, a technical review team
16 or team member should have knowledge and skills in relevant subject matter disciplines related to:

- 17 • GHG estimates, accounting, modeling and measurement
- 18 • Sustainable development disciplines in social and natural sciences
- 19 • Impact monitoring and evaluation, policy analysis, economic analysis, and statistics
- 20 • Language(s) relevant to the country and the assessment report

21 Policy, law and regulation

22 To enable the technical review team to work within, and be aware of, the requirements that apply to the
23 user, a technical review team should have knowledge and skills related to:

- 24 • National, regional and local policies, laws and regulations
- 25 • International treaties and conventions
- 26 • Other applicable agreements

27 Team leader specialisation

28 Team leaders will require specific experience and training to manage technical review teams. A technical
29 review team leader should be able to:

- 30 • Plan the technical review and make effective use of resources during the review
- 31 • Represent the technical review team in communications with clients
- 32 • Organise and direct technical review team members
- 33 • Provide direction and guidance to technical reviewers-in-training

- 1 • Lead the technical review team to reach the review conclusions
- 2 • Prevent and resolve conflicts
- 3 • Prepare and complete the technical review report considering the full technical review team's
- 4 findings
- 5 • Have ability to form technical review teams appropriate to the assignment. For example, this
- 6 could be a team that consists of a professional accountant familiar with the reporting entity in
- 7 tandem with subject matter experts responsible for the specific environmental attributes to be
- 8 assessed (e.g., oil and gas expert, professional engineer, professional forester).

9 4.2 Training, certification and accreditation

10 The competencies discussed in Section 4.1 can be demonstrated through training, certification or
11 accreditation. There are rigorous training or certification programmes for technical experts or independent
12 consultants who can serve as reviewers, as well as various programmes for the accreditation of technical
13 reviewers, auditors and verifiers. Hiring firms and individuals with training, certification or accreditation,
14 such as those described below, can help ensure that the technical review team has the necessary
15 knowledge and skills to achieve the review objectives.

16 Accredited entities and bodies have systems for training, oversight, and continual improvement that are
17 important to maintain and enhance the competence of professionals who conduct technical review. Some
18 programmes that maintain a roster of experts also have systems that can strengthen the competence of
19 reviewers.

20 UNFCCC Roster of Experts

21 The UNFCCC Roster of Experts¹⁷ is a list of technical experts who are nominated by their respective
22 governments through the National Focal Points of the Parties under the UNFCCC. The experts can
23 contribute to the review of national GHG inventories, NCs and BURs upon completion of the UNFCCC
24 training programme. The training programme covers three sets of training materials including provisions
25 on conducting technical analysis of BURs under the ICA process, background materials covering
26 methods and science on key themes addressed in BURs (i.e., mitigation, GHG inventory, needs and
27 support, and REDD+), and provisions on technical analysis of a technical annex related to REDD+
28 activities. Through this training programme the UNFCCC helps to ensure that the technical experts have
29 the necessary knowledge and skills for the relevant review processes.

30 Accredited validation/verification bodies

31 There are international standards established for the competence of entities or bodies conducting GHG
32 validation and verification. ISO 14065 *Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies*
33 *for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition* establishes requirements for bodies that undertake
34 GHG validation or verification. For example, the standard requires that such bodies establish and
35 maintain a procedure to manage the competence of its personnel and teams appointed for each
36 validation or verification. In addition, ISO 14066 *Competence requirements for greenhouse gas validation*

¹⁷ More information on the UNFCCC Roster of Exerts is available at:
<http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/roe/Pages/Home.aspx>

1 *teams and verification teams* contains competence requirements for the benefit of GHG programme
 2 administrators, regulators, and validation and verification bodies.

3 Relevant accreditation programmes include:

- 4 • **Clean Development Mechanism:** The CDM Accreditation Panel approves designated
 5 operational entities, which are listed on the CDM website.¹⁸
- 6 • **International and national accreditation and standards organisations:** Such organisations
 7 maintain lists of accredited validation/verification bodies, certification and inspection bodies, and
 8 other personal or company-level accreditations on their websites. Table Table 4.1 provides
 9 examples of such organisations.

10 *Table 4.1: Examples of accreditation and standards organisations*

Organisation	Description	Link
Accreditation Services International (ASI)	An international accreditation service for voluntary sustainability standards owned by the Forest Stewardship Council A.C.	http://www.accreditation-services.com/
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	The not-for-profit accreditation service in the United States.	https://www.ansi.org/accreditation/default
Comite Francais d'Accreditation (COFRAC)	The non-profit accreditation service in France.	http://www.cofrac.fr/fr/home/
Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle (DAkkS)	The non-profit national accreditation body for the Federal Republic of Germany.	http://www.dakks.de/
Dutch Accreditation Council (RVA)	The non-profit, independent government agency that answers to the Minister for Economic Affairs and serves as the national accreditation body of the Netherlands.	https://www.rva.nl/en
General Coordination for Accreditation (CGCRE)	The government agency that serves as the national accreditation body of Brazil.	http://www.inmetro.gov.br/
Instituto Nacional de Normalizacion (INN)	The non-profit national accreditation body for Chile.	http://www.inn.cl/
International Accreditation Service (IAS)	A non-profit accreditation body in the United States.	https://www.iasonline.org/
International Organic Accreditation Service (IOAS)	A non-profit certification organisation for sustainability standards.	http://www.ioas.org/
Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ)	A not for profit accreditation organisation for Australia and New Zealand.	http://www.jas-anz.org/

¹⁸ List of CDM DOEs available at: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/list/index.html>.

Entidad Mexicana de Acreditacion (EMA)	A private, third-party, accreditation body in Mexico.	http://www.ema.org.mx/portal_v3/
South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	The national authority for accreditation in South Africa.	http://home.sanas.co.za/
Standards Council of Canada (SCC)	The government organisation for national standardisation and accreditation in Canada.	https://www.scc.ca/en
Swiss Accreditation System (SAS)	The independent government entity for national accreditation in Switzerland.	https://www.sas.admin.ch/sas/en/home.html#
United Kingdom Accreditation Services (UKAS)	The non-profit national accreditation body for the United Kingdom.	https://www.ukas.com/

1 Many of these organisations manage accreditation programmes related to GHG programmes and specific
 2 product certifications. However for broader sustainable development impacts, reviewers with relevant
 3 expertise will be needed. The user will want to ensure that their technical reviewer has proficiency across
 4 the sectors, specialisations or scopes relevant to the technical review.

5 Certifications, registrations or licenses

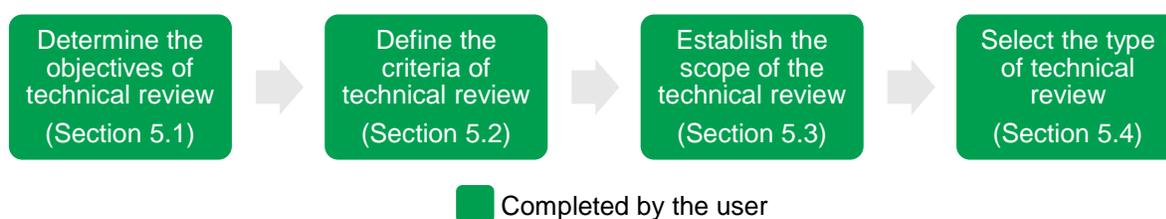
6 Individual experts may hold within their professions types of certifications, registrations or licenses. These
 7 may be required to practice within their field or they may reflect common practice to demonstrate a
 8 specific set of skills or competencies appropriate to their area of discipline. For example, many
 9 jurisdictions require that professional foresters, biologists and many types of engineers be registered and
 10 licensed. This is usually dependent upon passing an exam, staying current in dues, and maintaining
 11 activity in one's field. Often, there are continuing education, training and crediting programmes, as well as
 12 professional societies or associations that reinforce and maintain professional competencies. In addition,
 13 within the auditing profession there are accredited programmes for personal certification, by which means
 14 an individual is assessed by a certification body to attest that their skills fit with the competencies or
 15 requirements for the tasks they perform in their work, such as auditing.

PART III: TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS

5. DETERMINING THE OBJECTIVES, CRITERIA, SCOPE AND TYPE OF TECHNICAL REVIEW

Technical reviews are structured to meet the specific objectives of the user. They can focus on learning and improvement, increasing transparency of reported impact assessments, or both. Determining the technical review objectives is an important first step, since the design of the technical review will be guided by the identified objectives. Once the objectives are established, the appropriate criteria, scope and type of technical review can be determined.

Figure 5.1: Overview of steps in the chapter



5.1 Determine the objectives of the technical review

User should determine the objectives of the technical review prior to beginning the technical review process. The type of technical review pursued will depend on individual objectives.

Objectives for conducting technical review of GHG, sustainable development and transformational impact assessments of policies fall into three categories, as follows:

- **Planning and evaluation of policies.** Users may pursue technical review as a tool to foster learning and continual improvement, with the following objectives in mind:
 - Support improved selection, design and implementation of policies through a more rigorous understanding and evaluation of their impacts
 - Enhance the user's knowledge, skills and processes for impact assessment and reporting, by facilitating learning and knowledge transfer within the organisation
- **Reporting the impacts of policies.** This set of objectives is more oriented to an external audience and includes:
 - Increase transparency and confidence in the reported impacts of policies
 - Demonstrate results to donor agencies and financial institutions who provide funding/ financing for policies (i.e., under pay-for-performance arrangements)
 - Build and broaden support for policies among stakeholder groups
- **Supporting consistency in the assessment of a single policy over time and comparability of the reported impacts of different policies.** This higher-level objective aims to foster greater trust and ambition in climate policies worldwide through transparency and credible reporting.

1 Users select one or more of these objectives depending on the stage of the policy cycle in which they are
2 pursuing technical review and their objectives in using the related ICAT guidance. Technical review can
3 occur before, during or after policy implementation, therefore determining when to conduct the technical
4 review also depends on the stage of policy design and implementation and the objectives for technical
5 review.

6 For those seeking to improve design, internal reporting or quality control in the implementation of the
7 policy, technical review may take place on the ex-ante assessment report. Where users seek to meet
8 obligations and facilitate transparency of private or public finance towards climate policies or actions,
9 technical review can be conducted on the ex-post or ex-ante assessment report. Given the linkage
10 between when technical review is conducted and the objectives of technical review, determining when to
11 conduct the technical review can occur simultaneously with establishing the objectives of technical
12 review.

13 Determining when to carry out a technical review involves other considerations such as the
14 completeness, readiness, and scope of the assessment report, capacity and preparedness of staff to
15 facilitate the review and work with a technical review team, and any other budgetary or operational
16 constraints.

17 The frequency of technical review is flexible and depends upon how frequently impact assessments are
18 done. Technical review can take place annually, bi-annually, every five years, or with some other
19 frequency, based upon the anticipated lifetime of the GHG, sustainable development and/or
20 transformational impacts of a policy and other reporting obligations. Where a technical review schedule
21 can be established, provide rationale and the intent for setting and meeting the schedule.

22 Once the objectives of technical review are established the criteria and scope of the review can be
23 determined.

24 5.2 Define the criteria of technical review

25 Users should define the criteria of the technical review. The purpose of a technical review is to evaluate
26 the assessment report in accordance with the criteria and scope of the review (Section 5.3 provides more
27 information about scope). The central step of technical review is the evaluation of the assessment report
28 for consistency with the criteria. The criteria consist of the key recommendations that were followed by the
29 user and any other criteria.

30 Key recommendations

31 Key recommendations are set out in the relevant ICAT guidance documents. The assessment statement
32 and the assessment report list the key recommendations followed by the user and provide explanation
33 and justification for key recommendations that were not followed. All applicable key recommendations in
34 the ICAT guidance documents used in the impact assessment are considered criteria. It is necessary for
35 the key recommendations selected and followed by the user to be sufficient to establish baselines,
36 monitor and report on performance, and determine uncertainty of the data used.

37 Each ICAT guidance document includes a set of principles and a key recommendation stating that the
38 principles should be applied throughout the impact assessment. Therefore the principles are also
39 considered criteria and reviewers should ensure that all key recommendations are applied consistent with
40 the principles.

1 Other criteria (if relevant)

2 Other criteria that can be reviewed include, but are not limited to, results and the methods used to reach
3 the results. To facilitate technical review of such results and methods, the assessment report should list
4 the results clearly (e.g., the estimated GHG emission reductions achieved, or jobs created) and explain
5 how the relevant methods were followed. The assessment statement should summarise these results and
6 explanations.

7 The data, assumptions, methodologies, models and tools used to produce the quantified results are
8 examined in greater depth than if the criteria of the technical review are only the key recommendations.

9 The ICAT guidance documents provide guidance for how the user can transparently demonstrate how the
10 quantified results were determined. Where quantified results are reviewed all evidence that supports how
11 the results were determined should be provided in the assessment report.

12 Examples of other criteria that can be evaluated through technical review include:

- 13 • **Conditions prior to activity initiation:** The described conditions prior to initiating the policy
- 14 • **Baseline scenario:** The described baseline scenario and estimated impacts of the baseline,
15 including the assumptions, parameters and procedures for determining and estimating the
16 scenario and the impacts
- 17 • **Methodology or tool followed:** The methodology used for calculating, estimating or assessing
18 impacts and the selected indicators and parameters used to estimate results
- 19 • **Monitoring plan:** The monitoring plan that describes the system for obtaining, recording,
20 compiling and analyzing data and information needed for tracking performance and estimating
21 impacts, including the indicators and parameters selected for monitoring, any sampling
22 approaches, frequency of measurement, means of data quality assurance and control, record
23 keeping, and roles and responsibilities
- 24 • **Monitoring report:** The monitoring report that describes the data and information that was
25 collected to quantify the impacts resulting from the policy, including details to demonstrate that
26 the monitoring report follows a monitoring plan, and any descriptions and justifications for
27 deviations from, or modifications to, the plan
- 28 • **Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals:** The estimated GHG emission reductions or
29 removals, including the methodology followed, the selected key performance indicators and
30 parameters used to estimate GHG emission reductions and/or removals, the use of default
31 values, and any descriptions and justifications for deviations from, or modifications to, the
32 methodology followed
- 33 • **Estimated sustainable development impacts:** The estimated sustainable development impacts
34 (e.g., access to clean water, air quality, infant mortality rates), including the methodology
35 followed, the selected of indicators and parameters used to estimate impacts, the use of default
36 values, and any descriptions and justifications for deviations from, or modifications to, the
37 methodology followed
- 38 • **Uncertainty:** The quantified estimate or qualitative description of uncertainty of the results,
39 including in the primary data, estimations, baseline scenarios, and reported results, a description

1 of how uncertainty applies to calculations of margins of error in data, and a description of how
2 uncertainty does or does not affect the conclusion

3 5.3 Establish the scope of the technical review

4 Users should clearly establish the scope of the technical review. The scope of a technical review includes
5 the elements described below that are applicable to the impact assessment. When establishing the scope
6 of technical review include the following information: a description of the policy, the policy impacts that
7 were assessed, whether the assessment is ex-ante or ex-post, the materiality and level of assurance (if
8 relevant) and stakeholder participation in the impact assessment.

9 Description of the policy

10 It is important to clearly describe the policy when establishing the scope of the technical review. Many
11 aspects of the policy could factor into the type of technical review selected or the qualifications necessary
12 for the review team. Include the policy type, specific interventions carried out, policy implementation
13 period and the level of the policy in the description.

14 Policy or action impacts

15 GHG, sustainable development, transformational and/or non-state or subnational impact assessment
16 report(s) can be reviewed. Although users can have multiple impacts reviewed at once, they may want to
17 have only selected aspects of their impact assessment reviewed, such as GHG impacts only or
18 sustainable development impacts only. When establishing the scope of the review, state all impacts or the
19 sub-set of GHG, sustainable development and/or transformational impacts to be reviewed. For each
20 impact included in the scope of the review, establish the following, if relevant:

- 21 • **Assessment boundary:** The impact categories covered, GHG sources and carbon pools and/or
22 the transformational change characteristics
- 23 • **Assessment period:** The time period over which each type of impact resulting from the policy is
24 assessed. This can vary between the types of impacts.

25 Ex-ante and ex-post assessments

26 Impact assessments can be done ex-ante or ex-post. Establish whether the assessment report being
27 reviewed covers ex-ante and/or ex-post impact assessment.

28 Materiality and level of assurance (if relevant)

29 Where the user is pursuing technical review of GHG impacts, the scope may also include a materiality
30 threshold and a level of assurance that the technical reviewer is to apply to the review. ICAT does not set
31 quantified materiality thresholds; however users could consider the following if establishing a materiality
32 threshold:

- 33 • Identify, in advance of the review and potentially in consultation with the reviewer, the impact
34 categories of their assessment for which a materiality threshold will be applied, and set their own
35 materiality threshold amount.
- 36 • Adopt the materiality threshold that is requested by or agreed to with a donor or private financier
37 for whom the impact assessment was prepared.

- Select a default value for materiality, based on comparable practice and programmes, scale, and the quantity of GHG emissions reductions reported in the impact assessment. In terms of a range, a default materiality threshold 5-10% is suggested.

Within GHG programmes and reporting initiatives, 5% is the most commonly used. For example, the Climate Action Reserve sets a range for GHG project materiality thresholds based on size, with 5% of stated reductions or removals for smaller projects, 3% for medium size projects, and 1% for larger projects. The Verified Carbon Standard sets a materiality threshold of 5% for projects up to one million tons, and for those over this amount, the threshold is 1%. Within the IPCC, the key category analysis uses a similar approach, with a 5% level selected based on a sensitivity analysis of past reports and uncertainty.¹⁹ Within the accounting profession, materiality is estimated, typically, according to a “5% rule”, which holds that reasonable investors would not be influenced in their investment decisions by a fluctuation in net income of 5% or less. While a rule of thumb, in practice this remains an underlying working guide to those setting materiality estimates.²⁰

The concept of assurance and the options of limited and reasonable assurance as well as agreed-upon procedures are discussed in Chapter 2. The user’s choice between these assurance options should be guided by the objectives of the impact assessment and technical review. Where the intended audience of the assessment report and technical review report is a donor, users should take donor requirements into consideration when establishing the level of assurance.

The user should select a level of assurance that is appropriate for the impacts included in the assessment and technical review. Different levels of assurance can be applied to different impacts. For example, where a user is reviewing an assessment report that covers GHG and sustainable development impacts a reasonable level of assurance can be applied in the review of the GHG impact assessment process and results. While agreed-upon procedures can be applied in the review of the sustainable development impact assessment process and results.

Stakeholder participation

The effectiveness of the stakeholder participation design and process can also be reviewed. Where users report on how the stakeholder participation process was designed and conducted following the key recommendations, stakeholder participation may be included in the scope of the review. Users may consider pursuing a stakeholder-led review process when reviewing the effectiveness of the stakeholder participation process.

5.4 Select the type of technical review

The appropriate type of technical review depends on user objectives and capacity for review, among other considerations. The considerations represented in Table 5.1 are considered important because of their potential to impact the type of technical review selected. Where users have additional considerations, questions can be added, as needed, to ensure the appropriate type of review is chosen. Use the following steps to select an appropriate type of technical review:

¹⁹ Flugsrud, K., W. Irving and K. Rypdal 1999.

²⁰ Vorhies, J.B. 2005.

- 1 • **Step 1:** Answer each question in Table Table 5.1 and note the type of technical review each
2 question suggests is most appropriate. Each question should be answered with the objectives for
3 review in mind.
- 4 • **Step 2:** Evaluate the overall distribution of responses. Many responses of “first” indicates that
5 first-party review may be best suited for the objectives, and similarly with many responses of
6 “second” or “third”. Identify the type of review suggested most often.
- 7 • **Step 3:** Identify the considerations that could significantly impact the type of technical review
8 selected. Carefully review each response that is in conflict with the type of review identified in
9 Step 2. Prioritise these considerations compared to the others. Look at considerations that could
10 render a certain type of technical review ineffective or out of reach. For example, where users
11 state that a high level of independence is desired, suggesting third-party review, and that there
12 are limited financial resources available for the review, suggesting first- or second-party, these
13 priorities are conflicting. The user may need to select a first- or second-party based on available
14 resources. However, there are steps users can take to increase the independence and credibility
15 of a first- or second-party review, such as taking additional measures to reduce potential conflicts
16 of interest.

17 In making a review selection, users should consider both the objectives for review and the desired level of
18 independence. First- and second-party technical review are usually selected when the priority is on
19 learning and improvement through the technical review process. With this focus, reviewers collaborate
20 and work closely with the user to encourage learning and improvement, therefore a high level of
21 independence is not necessary. Where external reporting and credibility is the user priority, the technical
22 review should help the user by identifying areas of the impact assessment that could be strengthened;
23 however, recommendations for improvement are not typically made in order to maintain a certain level of
24 independence. This level of independence corresponds most closely with third-party, however a third-
25 party reviewer can conduct a review with either of the priorities described above.

26 *Table 5.1: Matrix to support selection of type of technical review*

Considerations for technical review	High	Medium	Low
	Very	Somewhat	Slightly
	Yes	-	No
1. Is the technical review of an ex-ante assessment?	First, Second	-	Third
2. How difficult is it for entities other than the user to gain access to information, assumptions and data regarding the impact assessment?	First	Second	Third
3. How important is it for the technical reviewer to be, or to be perceived as, minimally vulnerable to conflicts of interest?	Third	Second	First
4. How experienced with undergoing technical review is the user?	First	Second	Third
5. How much funding is available for the technical review process?	Third	Second	First

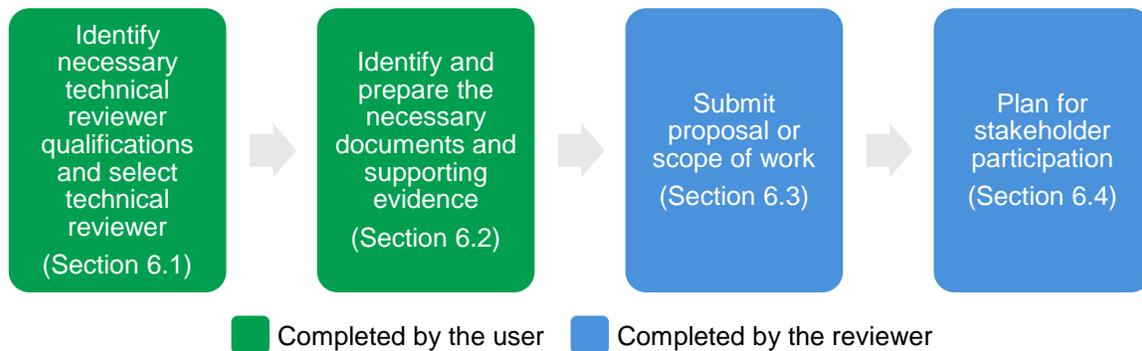
6. What level of independence is necessary for the intended audience of the technical review?	Third	Second	First
7. What level of transparency and stakeholder confidence in the technical review results is necessary?	Third	-	First, Second
8. Does the donor and/or private financier of the policy require technical review?	Second, Third	-	First
9. Is it necessary for the reviewer to have relevant accreditation?	Third	-	First, Second

1

6. PREPARING FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW

Technical reviews are based on information and evidence prepared by the user. Prior to engaging in review activities, all necessary information and evidence is prepared and made available to a prospective technical reviewer. This will enable the prospective technical reviewer to prepare a proposal for the review and the user to select a technical reviewer.

Figure 6.1: Overview of steps in the chapter



Checklist of key recommendations

- Request sufficient information from the user to make an informed determination as to the knowledge, skills and experience needed by the review team to conduct the technical review

6.1 Identify necessary technical reviewer qualifications and select technical reviewer

Chapter 4 provides information about qualifications of technical reviewers, and users should identify the needed qualifications given the objectives, scope and type of the technical review. For example, a technical review of GHG impacts with the objective of demonstrating results to a donor will likely necessitate different qualifications from a review of sustainable development impacts for a domestic audience.

6.2 Identify and prepare the necessary documents and supporting evidence

To prepare for a technical review, a complete assessment report is needed. Each ICAT guidance document has a reporting chapter that specifies the information that should be included in an assessment report. The assessment report and supporting evidence should be prepared and provided to potential technical reviewers as part of the selection and planning process. The quality of the assessment report and supporting evidence provided to the technical reviewer can either facilitate (if the quality is high) or hinder (if the quality is low) their understanding of the policy to be evaluated.

It is helpful for the user to prepare a *terms of reference* document for the potential technical reviewer so that they have this in writing. The terms of reference sets out a plan or a proposal for how the review will take place. The terms of reference should cover topics such as:

- 1 • Qualifications or competencies required of the reviewer(s) or their organisations
- 2 • Requests for curriculum vitae or resumes
- 3 • Desired reviewer team composition and team leader scope of work
- 4 • Definition of deliverables to be produced (reports) and timing of their submission, as well as
- 5 phases of revision and comments
- 6 • Time frame for delivery of final reports
- 7 • Requirements for in person or remote meetings, such as opening and closing meetings;
- 8 • Stakeholder consultation expectations, if relevant
- 9 • Specific scope requirements
- 10 • Costs, professional fees or budget terms
- 11 • Travel and expenses allowed
- 12 • Determination of confidential material and how it will be handled
- 13 • Any public claims that are to be made based upon the review report

14 The information the technical reviewer needs to review will be more extensive than what is available in
15 the assessment report. Users should present all of the underlying data and calculations to enable the
16 reviewer to evaluate the accuracy of the results. This can include:

- 17 • Underlying data
- 18 • Calculations, such as spreadsheets
- 19 • Assumptions for calculations
- 20 • Sources and references used
- 21 • A list of identified stakeholder groups
- 22 • Other supporting documents and evidence used to arrive at the assessment results

23 6.3 Submit proposal or scope of work

24 It is a *key recommendation* for the reviewer to request sufficient information from the user to make an
25 informed determination as to the knowledge, skills and experience needed by the review team to conduct
26 the technical review. When the technical reviewer has received all the documents and supporting
27 evidence they submit a proposal (in the case where the user will sign a formal contract with the reviewer,
28 such as for second- or third-party review) or a scope of work (in the case of the user appointing a team
29 from within a government agency, such as for first-party review). The proposal or scope of work should
30 address each topic covered in the terms of reference, in addition to providing an evaluation of any
31 potential conflicts of interest.

32 Conflict of interest

33 Users and reviewers should be aware that with any technical review there is the potential for bias and
34 subjectivity if the technical reviewer is tied to or vested in the outcome. Simply put, a technical reviewer's

1 interests in returning either a positive or negative outcome in the technical review statement can come
2 into conflict with the greater goal of an impartial and objective evaluation. This is referred to as conflict of
3 interest.²¹

4 Potential circumstances that may cause a real or perceived conflict of interest are:

- 5 • Direct employment with the organisation, company or government agency in the recent past (e.g.,
6 within two years)
- 7 • Close relatives working with the organisation, company or government agency (e.g., spouse, in-
8 laws, parents, grandparents, children, siblings)
- 9 • Economic relationship to the organisation, company or government agency (e.g., as shareholder)
- 10 • Personal motivation for gain due to the outcome of the review

11 Reviewers are expected to disclose and mitigate any real or potential conflicts of interest at the stage of
12 technical reviewer selection or technical review planning. Review team members should disclose any
13 present or prior relationship with the user, relevant stakeholders, or other entities involved in the policy
14 being assessed that presents, or could appear to present, a conflict of interest with the review.

15 The reduced independence between the user and technical reviewer in first- or second- party review
16 increases the likelihood for conflicts of interest. For all types of review, users should report how potential
17 and actual conflicts of interest were avoided or minimised during the review process.

18 6.4 Plan for stakeholder participation (if relevant)

19 Users and reviewers can involve stakeholders in technical review of an assessment report, including the
20 effectiveness of the stakeholder participation process by:

- 21 • Seeking stakeholder input and participation in the review process to supplement the evidence
22 available to the reviewer
- 23 • Engaging stakeholders to lead the review process, particularly when reviewing the effectiveness
24 of the stakeholder participation process in the impact assessment

25 Stakeholder participation in technical review

26 Before beginning the technical review process, technical reviewers should consider how stakeholder
27 participation could support their evaluation of the assessment report and include relevant activities and
28 associated resources in their technical review plan. Stakeholder participation can strengthen the technical
29 review of an assessment report by providing additional input and confirmation of the evidence provided by
30 the user. It can also help to demonstrate transparency and build confidence among stakeholder groups in
31 the assessment and in the review process. Stakeholder participation can also help achieve potential
32 objectives of the review by building support for the policies among diverse stakeholders.

33 As part of the impact assessment, users may have established a multi-stakeholder body consisting of
34 stakeholders with relevant skills and experience. To facilitate effective stakeholder participation in the
35 technical review process, technical reviewers should request the contact information of these stakeholder

²¹ See the ANSI "Conflict of Interest Policy" for more information, available at:
<https://www.ansi.org/Accreditation/product-certification/DocumentDetail?DRId=728>

1 groups if it is not provided initially. Such a group can provide additional information or evidence to the
2 technical reviewer during the desk review or field visit process.

3 When designing and preparing for an effective multi-stakeholder technical review process, consider the
4 following points:

5 • The effectiveness of the technical review will be enhanced by consulting a broad range of
6 stakeholders and providing effective opportunities for them to provide feedback on the
7 assessment report (i.e., the more feedback is received, and the more this feedback is addressed
8 in the report, the more the technical review will help to enhance the credibility of the report).
9 Design the technical review process to be as inclusive as possible.

10 • The assessment report being reviewed should be provided to stakeholders well in advance of the
11 opportunities to provide feedback to enable stakeholders to discuss and prepare their feedback,
12 especially where consultations will be conducted through representatives of stakeholder groups.
13 Provide reports in a language and format that is understood by stakeholders. Refer to the ICAT
14 *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* Chapter 8 for guidance on designing and conducting
15 consultations, and sharing reports with stakeholders.

16 • Stakeholders are likely to be more open in providing honest, and potentially negative, feedback if
17 the consultations are facilitated by people independent of the organisers of the stakeholder
18 participation process. Consider the relative advantages of an evaluation process led by the
19 reviewer and a multi-stakeholder assessment that may include the organisers of the participation
20 processes (such as government), or potentially combining approaches, taking into account the
21 country context and the level of trust between stakeholders.

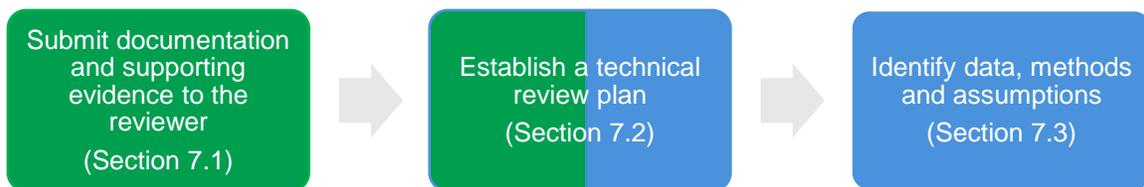
22 The ICAT *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* provides information, such as how to identify different
23 stakeholder groups, how to provide them with information, how to engage them in multi-stakeholder
24 bodies through consultations and through feedback and grievance redress mechanisms, and when to
25 engage them in the technical review process.

26

7. PLANNING THE TECHNICAL REVIEW

Technical review planning is a joint effort between the user and the technical reviewer. The user's objectives, as well as the established criteria and scope of the review, inform the reviewer's activities and schedule.

Figure 7.1: Overview of steps in the chapter



Legend: ■ Completed by the user ■ Completed by the reviewer

Checklist of key recommendations

- Coordinate with the user to establish a technical review plan

7.1 Submit documentation and supporting evidence to the reviewer

Users should provide the reviewer with all necessary documentation and supporting evidence for the review (as described in Section 6.2). If the assessment report and supporting evidence have not changed since the user submitted it to the reviewer during the proposal and contact process (see Chapter 6), the technical reviewer will have the necessary documentation. If the documentation has been updated, such as in cases where substantial time (several months to a year or more) elapses from the selection of the technical reviewer and the actual planning of the review, current and complete documentation should be sent to the technical reviewer. The technical reviewer may request additional documents or supporting evidence. This is not unusual and helps to facilitate review of the assessment report.

7.2 Establish a technical review plan

It is a *key recommendation* for the reviewer to coordinate with the user to establish a technical review plan. Technical review plans typically include timelines for key activities and milestones, including start and completion of the technical review. The key activities and milestones should be based on the scope of the technical review. The user and technical reviewer should make sure they agree on the scope of the review and include a description of the scope in the plan. The technical reviewer should consider the risks and magnitude of potential errors, omissions and misrepresentations in the assessment report in preparing the plan.

Technical review plans should include the type of information that will be reviewed. Example information to include in the technical review plan is described in Table 7.1. Accredited verification firms may also have specific guidelines for additional information to present in a plan.

Users should inform relevant stakeholders of when the technical review will be conducted. This enables interested parties to prepare and plan for participation in the review if they would like to do so. Refer to

1 the ICAT *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* Chapter 7 for guidance on providing information to
 2 stakeholders.

3 *Table 7.1: Example information to include in technical review plans*

Information	Description
Responsible entities	The name of the entity that implemented the policy, plus the name of the entity that contracts with the technical reviewer if this is a different entity
Criteria and scope of technical review	Technical review criteria and scope, including the name of the policy and assessment report to be reviewed (see Chapter 5 for information about criteria and scope). Where the user is targeting a certain level of assurance, include the selected level of the assurance and the materiality threshold.
Qualifications of technical review team	Summary of review team’s qualification for the assignment, see Chapter 4
Schedule for field visit (if relevant)	For reviews that involve a field visit to facilities, offices, communities or other sites (e.g., to gain firsthand understanding of policy impacts, or meet with individuals or community groups) a schedule that describes the locations to be visited and itinerary.
Schedule for technical review report	Schedule with expected timelines for the completion of draft and final reports, including the number of iterations of the report (whereby the user and reviewer exchange comments and responses). Specification on any report template can also be included.
Supporting evidence	A list of additional documentation or evidence provided by the user (see Section 6.2).
Stakeholder contact information	Contact information for any stakeholders (other than the responsible entity listed above) that the reviewer would like to interview. This could include other government agencies, partnering institutions, universities, civil society organisations, and local community groups.

4 7.3 Identify data, methods and assumptions

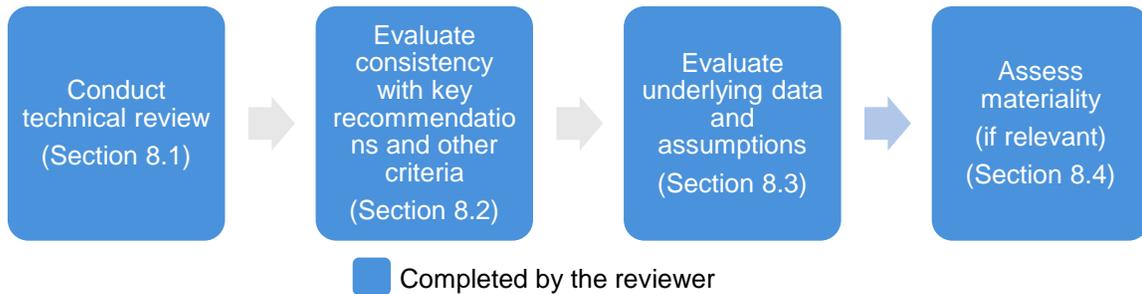
5 The ICAT guidance documents provide approaches and key recommendations that help the user to
 6 define the methods, models, tools and assumptions that guide transparent and effective assessment and
 7 reporting of GHG, sustainable development and transformational impacts of policies. Such guidance is
 8 relevant to the technical reviewer when planning a technical review. There are methods, models, tools
 9 and assumptions associated with each impact type included in the assessment that the reviewer obtains
 10 before conducting a review.

11

8. CONDUCTING TECHNICAL REVIEW

In order to determine whether an assessment report is consistent with ICAT key recommendations, technical reviewers conduct several activities. Reviewers conduct all activities according to the technical review plan prior to forming a technical review statement.

Figure 8.1: Overview of steps in the chapter



Checklist of key recommendations

- Conduct a desk review to evaluate whether the assessment report is consistent with the ICAT key recommendations upon which the assessment was based and/or any other criteria for technical review
- Undertake a field visit to support the review

8.1 Conduct technical review

All technical reviews involve a desk review. Field visits are also recommended. Both desk reviews and field visits can be further supported by interviews and surveys as described in the sections below.

Desk reviews

It is a *key recommendation* for the reviewer to conduct a desk review to evaluate whether the assessment report is consistent with the ICAT key recommendations upon which the assessment was based and/or any other criteria for technical review. Desk reviews are the main way in which assessment reports are evaluated. A desk review is an examination of documents and supporting evidence that is done away from the user's place of work (i.e., the review is done remotely, most likely at the office of the technical reviewer in the case of second- or third-party). It also includes phone calls and emails between the reviewer and user.

Documents to review include the assessment report, supporting evidence, and the methods, models tools and assumptions applied. Descriptions of the relevant policies including detailed explanation of objectives, implementation plans, progress reports, limitations observed, and key institutional arrangements can strengthen technical reviewer understanding and improve their review.

Field visits

Desk reviews can be strengthened through field visits. A field visit entails an evaluation of the impact assessment (possibly including examination of documents and supporting evidence) at the user's place of

1 work, and/or the place of work of the entity that prepared the assessment report if not prepared by the
2 user.

3 It is a *key recommendation* for the reviewer to undertake a field visit to support the review. This allows for
4 face-to-face discussions between the user and the technical reviewer and enhances the reviewer's
5 understanding of the assessment report. These conversations can occur while the desk review is being
6 conducted.

7 The visit may include visits to multiple offices or field sites relevant to the collection of data and other
8 information for the assessment report. Depending upon the type of policy, it may be beneficial to visit a
9 sample of facilities, natural areas (e.g., agricultural lands and forests), and/or communities affected by the
10 policy.

11 Technical reviewers should independently collect data to confirm the reported information and/or results.
12 Data collection can be done at a selective or random sample of facilities within the relevant industry,
13 supply-chain or governmental agency. For example, in the United States, the Wage and Hours Division
14 (WHD) selectively inspects production facilities that use low-wage labour to ensure that they are following
15 a range of state and federal laws (e.g. Fair Labor Standards Act).²² The UN Law of the Sea allows for
16 state-sponsored officers to inspect any foreign boats of states that are signatories of the UN Law of the
17 Sea for violations of the Fish Stocks Agreement.²³ The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
18 Organization (CTBTO) conducts facility inspections and on-site environmental sampling to verify no
19 current or past chemical activity occurred in non-compliance with the CTBTO.²⁴

20 Data collection can be done outside of specific facilities when a) data is needed to measure large natural
21 areas; b) data is needed to measure the greater impact, independent of specific facilities; or c) access to
22 facilities is limited or prohibited. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) uses satellite imaging to
23 monitor facility activity and detect radioactivity.²⁵ Equipment and software that make verification cheaper
24 and thus more accessible are being developed, such as the drone technology being used by countries
25 receiving UN REDD+ funding for verifying that their forests are being managed in accordance with UN
26 REDD requirements.²⁶

27 Interviews and surveys

28 Interviews and surveys can be conducted to understand more completely the policy that was assessed
29 and improve the technical review process as a whole. Interviews and surveys can be conducted to
30 confirm previously asserted information and can be conducted face-to-face or through digital means.
31 These can be targeted to the user directly or can involve external experts, community members and other
32 representative and identified stakeholders.

33 When conducting interviews and surveys with stakeholders, consider the following:

²² United States Wage and Hour Division 2015.

²³ UN General Assembly 1995 and 2010.

²⁴ Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization 2010.

²⁵ International Atomic Energy Agency 2007.

²⁶ Zwick 2011.

- 1 • Feedback on the assessment report can be solicited from stakeholders through various
2 consultation methods, including through an online survey and/or through meetings or workshops
3 with different stakeholder groups. Refer to the ICAT *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* Chapter
4 8 for guidance on designing and conducting consultations.
- 5 • All the feedback received from stakeholders should be collated and taken into account. Share
6 with stakeholders (those involved in the technical review and others) and publish the methods
7 followed to process feedback received, as well as at least a summary of the inputs received and
8 how they were taken into account.
- 9 • Seek the support of stakeholders, for example through a multi-stakeholder body, to resolve
10 differences of opinion among stakeholders and to validate reports. These can include both the
11 final report of stakeholder participation in the policy design, implementation and evaluation and
12 also the report of the technical review, including methods, process followed, participation,
13 feedback received and how it was taken into account.

14 Chapter 8 of the ICAT *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* contains additional guidance for designing and
15 conducting consultations, including interviews and surveys.

16 *Box 8.1: Examples of using interviews and surveys in technical review*

Example 1: The World Health Organization (WHO) in its fight against measles and rubella conducts vaccinations surveys amongst treated communities. These surveys are used to triangulate reported data on vaccination rates and to verify that their vaccination programmes are reaching the estimated number of people.²⁷

Example 2: ICF International, in their verification of Entergy's Corporate Greenhouse Gas Inventory, interviewed key personnel to understand the emissions monitoring system, and gain insight into margins of error within the system.²⁸

17 8.2 Evaluate consistency with key recommendations and other criteria

18 Key recommendations and other criteria

19 Technical reviews are conducted according to the criteria for review (Section 5.2 provides information
20 about criteria for technical reviews). In general, this is an evaluation of the assessment report for
21 consistency with ICAT key recommendations and any other criteria. The assessment report contains an
22 assessment statement, which lays out the key recommendations that the user has followed along with
23 any other criteria with which consistency is to be assessed in the technical review. For example, if using
24 the ICAT *Renewable Energy Guidance* and the *Sustainable Development Guidance*, this will include the
25 relevant key recommendations from those guidance documents. Some key recommendations in the
26 guidance documents may not be relevant to the particular policy or impact assessment, and the
27 assessment statement explains and justifies why such recommendations have not been followed.

28 The purpose of the technical review is to evaluate whether the assessment report is consistent with the
29 ICAT key recommendations upon which the assessment is based and/or any other criteria. This includes

²⁷ World Health Organization 2014.

²⁸ ICF International 2016.

1 evaluating whether the impact assessment is consistent with the principles set out in the relevant
2 guidance documents.

3 Reviewers should evaluate whether the user has interpreted the key recommendations correctly, stepping
4 through each key recommendation one by one. The ICAT guidance documents provide supporting
5 guidance for each key recommendation, which provides the basis for the reviewer to evaluate whether
6 the recommendation has been interpreted correctly and the assessment report is consistent with it.
7 Where other criteria are specified as part of the scope of the review, reviewers should evaluate all
8 supporting evidence and determine whether the assessment report is consistent with the criteria.

9 Reviewers should also draw upon their own experience, expertise and professional judgment, and
10 relevant norms and good practice. In undertaking this evaluation, reviewers should also keep in mind the
11 technical review principles set out in Section 2.3.

12 Reviewers should evaluate whether the assessment report contains sufficient information to explain and
13 justify how each key recommendation and other criteria was followed. Written explanation should be
14 supported by reference to evidence such as the outputs of methods and tools, and analysis and other
15 studies.

16 Application of principles

17 The ICAT impact assessment guidance documents provide a set of principles for impact assessments,
18 and the documents state that it is a key recommendation to base the impact assessment on these
19 principles. The principles are *relevance*, *completeness*, *consistency*, *transparency* and *accuracy*. In
20 addition, the principle of *comparability* can be relevant sometimes. The *ICAT Transformational Change*
21 *Guidance* provides an additional principle on *reflection on action*. Reviewers should ensure that any key
22 recommendations relating to impact assessments (followed by the user) have been interpreted consistent
23 with these assessment principles. Each guidance document discusses the principles in full and reviewers
24 should use those discussions as their guide for interpreting the principles.

25 The ICAT *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* provides a set of principles for stakeholder participation,
26 and the document states that it is a key recommendation to base stakeholder participation on these
27 principles. The principles are *inclusiveness*, *transparency*, *responsiveness*, *accountability* and *respect for*
28 *rights*. Reviewers should ensure that any key recommendations relating to stakeholder participation
29 (followed by the user) have been interpreted consistent with these principles. The principles are
30 discussed in full in the *Stakeholder Participation Guidance* and reviewers should use this as their guide
31 for interpretation of them.

32 Reviewing adherence to the intent of assessment principles takes place at an overarching level. It is not a
33 review of each individual key recommendation against each principle. Nor would all key
34 recommendations that a user followed lend themselves to clear-cut evaluation.

35 8.3 Evaluate underlying data and assumptions

36 It is important for the technical reviewer to cross-check the underlying data and assumptions used to
37 estimate impacts with other independent sources. The purpose of cross-checking is to confirm that data
38 and assumptions are appropriate for the country and context to which they are being applied. Reviewers
39 can cross-check through consultations with experts (e.g., academic and NGO researchers), published
40 literature or specialised websites. Field visits, interviews and surveys, and field-based observations can

1 be used. For example, if a user conducts a financial feasibility analysis the reviewer can check whether
2 the discount rate used in the analysis is appropriate for the country context. Population growth and GDP
3 data are other examples of data that can be cross-checked with global databases to determine the
4 appropriateness of the assumptions made in the impact assessment.

5 **8.4 Assess materiality (if relevant)**

6 The technical review should be conducted according to the agreed-upon materiality threshold. The
7 reviewer should conduct the review to either a reasonable or limited level of assurance or according to
8 the agreed-upon procedures. Where a materiality threshold was established, the reviewer should ensure
9 that all results are free from material misstatement. Materiality has both qualitative and quantitative
10 aspects. Certain qualitative discrepancies such as a discrepancy with respect to ownership must always
11 be noted as a material issue. In other cases, qualitative discrepancies will be less definite and may
12 ultimately manifest themselves as quantitative discrepancies. When considering less definite qualitative
13 discrepancies, reviewers should use their professional judgment to determine the issues that immediately
14 need to be identified as material and which require further investigation through sampling and testing.

15 When assessing quantitative materiality of data errors, omissions or misrepresentations, reviewers should
16 assess materiality with respect to the aggregate estimate of results, such as the GHG emission
17 reductions and removals, set out in the assessment report. Uncertainties inherent in methodologies are
18 not to be considered.

19 All material errors, omissions and misrepresentations should be addressed before a technical reviewer
20 issues a conclusion with the desired level of assurance on an assessment report. Where non-material
21 errors are found in the assessment report, reviewers should ensure that such errors are addressed by the
22 user where practicable.

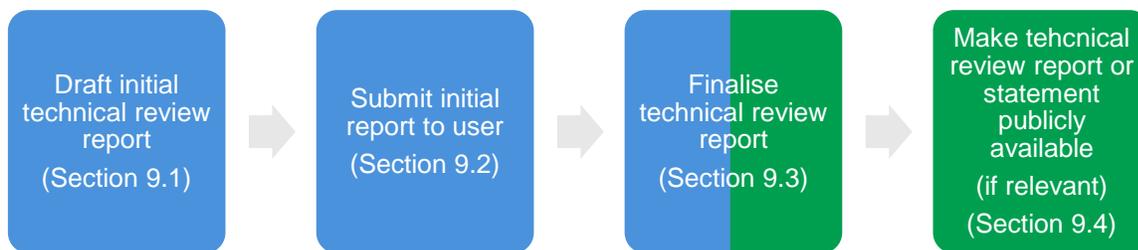
23

9. REPORTING

Reporting on the technical review process and results provides users and stakeholders with assurance that the technical review plan has been followed and explains and justifies any changes made to the assessment report as a result of the technical review. Technical review reports also document the areas of an assessment report that could be strengthened, thereby contributing to enhanced future assessments.

Reporting on technical review combined with reporting on the impacts of the policy can further build support for the policy, among the public, specific stakeholder groups and donors. This chapter discusses the information that is recommended to be included in a technical review report and an assessment report regarding the technical review.

Figure 9.1: Overview of steps in the chapter



Legend: ■ Completed by the user ■ Completed by the reviewer

Checklist of key recommendations

For the technical reviewer:

- Write a technical review report documenting the process and results of the technical review
- Identify areas of the assessment report that could be improved
- Provide a technical review statement corresponding to the scope of the technical review

9.1 Draft initial technical review report

It is a key recommendation for the reviewer to write a technical review report documenting the process and results of the technical review. The reviewer's findings, recommendations for improvement and conclusions are written into an initial technical review report. This initial report serves as the basis for exchange between the reviewer and the user, and will undergo revision during the process. Therefore the document should be version controlled. Table

1 Table 9.1 lists the type of information that should be provided in the report.

2

3

1 Table 9.1: Example information to include in technical review reports

Item	Description
Policy	Provide a summary description of the policy being reviewed including the name of the policy being assessed, the person(s)/organization(s) that did the assessment, the date of the assessment, and whether the assessment is an update of a previous assessment, and if so, the links to any previous assessments.
Assessment statement	Include a summary of the user's statement regarding the specific ICAT guidance documents used as the basis for their impact assessment.
Objectives	Describe the user's objectives for technical review.
Scope and criteria	Describe the scope and criteria of the review. List the <i>key recommendations</i> followed as well as a list of any that were not followed and why. List any materials, additional to the assessment report, provided for the review.
Type of review	State the type of technical review conducted (first-, second- or third-party).
Level of assurance	Indicate the level of assurance of the review, if relevant.
Materiality	State the materiality threshold, if relevant.
Review team qualifications	Describe the relevant qualifications and accreditations of the technical review team.
Conflicts of interest	Describe how any conflicts of interest were avoided.
Technical review process	Describe the method used for the technical review. Including a summary of the documents reviewed, interviews and field visits conducted and the process for the resolution of any findings.
Review findings	Describe the findings raised in the technical review. Include records of queries, requests and responses between the user and the review team, as well as any justifications for discrepancies, inconsistencies or information gaps.
Recommendations for improvement	Summary of recommendations for improvement for future impact assessments made by the technical review team.
Technical review statement	Clearly state whether the assessment report is consistent with the review criteria. Provide an initial technical review statement (see Section 9.3 for more on technical review statements).

2 9.2 Submit initial report to user

3 The reviewer submits the initial technical review report to the user. The user examines the report and
 4 provides clarifications to the reviewer where the report contains findings due to incomplete information
 5 being available in the assessment report or otherwise available to the reviewer.

6 The nature of the dialogue between the reviewer and the user at this stage of the process depends on the
 7 user's objectives for the technical review and the type of review being undertaken. In particular, where the
 8 review is a second-party review with the objective to support planning and evaluation of policies, this
 9 stage is one that can provide opportunity for feedback and discussion of results. The initial review report

1 can be used to facilitate learning for the user such that they can improve their assessment of policies over
 2 time. The facilitative sharing of views within the ICA process is an example of a review process that
 3 emphasises feedback and learning, as described in Box Box 9.1.

4 *Box 9.1: Facilitative sharing of views*

The UNFCCC ICA process includes two steps (a) technical analysis of a BUR by a team of technical experts resulting in a summary report; and (b) facilitative sharing of views (FSV) among Parties, with the summary report and the submitted BUR as inputs. The FSV is in the form of a workshop during which each Party gives a brief presentation on their BUR. A question and answer session between Parties takes place after each presentation, with the goal of sharing lessons learned. Questions are typically focused on topics such as, the impact of mitigation actions and the assessment of the implementation of those actions; institutional arrangements for MRV; and experiences with and lessons learned from using higher tiers in the preparation of GHG inventories.

5 Where the review is a third-party review and the objective for the review is oriented to an external
 6 audience (e.g., to demonstrate results to donors or private financiers), the dialogue between the reviewer
 7 and the user may be less collaborative so that the reviewer maintains a greater degree of independence
 8 in the process.

9 The reviewer and user should ensure that the process for dialogue between them is clearly understood by
 10 both parties. In some cases a less formal process is appropriate, such as when the emphasis of the
 11 review is on feedback and learning. In others cases a more formal process (e.g., involving written
 12 comments and responses) is appropriate, such as where a greater degree of independence between the
 13 user and reviewer needs to be maintained. The user should provide additional information and/or
 14 supporting evidence to address any findings raised by the reviewer.

15 **9.3 Finalise technical review report**

16 The reviewer updates the technical review report to reflect the discussions and/or supplemental
 17 information provided by the user. These updates can include closing or revising findings, additional
 18 recommendations, or a revised technical review statement. Such revisions would typically only take place
 19 after there had been written or verbal communications between user and technical reviewer that leads to
 20 an agreement to revise the report. An updated report, prepared for finalisation, may include updates as
 21 described below.

22 **Closing or revising findings**

23 The technical review report draft may be revised prior to finalisation for several reasons. Where the user
 24 provides evidence to address an issue raised or provides new information to strengthen the review report,
 25 the reviewer should update the finding to reflect a revised conclusion.

26 **Recommendations for improvement**

27 It is a *key recommendation* for the reviewer to identify areas of the assessment report that could be
 28 improved. Recommendations for future impact assessments may have been identified in the initial report,
 29 or may stem from the subsequent discussions between the reviewer and the user. Particularly where the
 30 user's objectives in pursuing review are to assist with planning and evaluation of policies and to use

1 review as a learning opportunity, these recommendations for improvement are an important aspect of the
2 final report.

3 Recommendations for improvement may relate to improved data collection and archiving, preparation for
4 review and reporting, as well as the institutional capacities for measurement and reporting for policies.

5 *Box 9.2: Recommendations in the ICA process*

The first step in the ICA process is the technical analysis of a BUR. At the end of this first step the team of technical experts provides a summary report on the results of the technical analysis. Summary reports include a list of capacity building needs or recommendations for future BURs. Typical recommendations include the following:

- Use a higher tier methodological approach
- Establish a quality control and quality assurance system to ensure the high quality of data for the assessment of mitigation actions
- Establish or strengthen data collection and management systems to support the assessment of mitigation actions
- Apply methods consistently across sectors where multiple sectors were included
- Include GHGs or sectors that did not previously have adequate data
- Use country-specific activity data and emissions factors
- Strengthen the existing institutional arrangements related to the preparation of BURs on a continual basis
- Increase training of experts and technology transfer
- Further enhance the validation/verification process for mitigation actions

6 Technical review statement

7 It is a *key recommendation* for the reviewer to provide a technical review statement corresponding to the
8 scope of the technical review. The technical review statement provides a short summary of the review
9 process and ends with the reviewer’s conclusion. Table Table 9.2 provides examples of the type of
10 information that should be included in a review statement.

11 *Table 9.2: Example information to include in technical review statements*

Item	Description
Scope of the review	Describe the scope of the review, including the time period of the assessment report reviewed.
Level of assurance	Indicate the level of assurance of the review, if relevant.
Review team qualifications	Summary of the relevant qualifications and accreditations of the technical review team.
Technical review process	Summary of the method used for the technical review. Including a brief summary of the documents reviewed, interviews and field visits conducted and the process for the resolution of any findings.

Summary of findings	Provide a summary of the number of findings and whether they were all addressed.
Technical review conclusion	<p>The final opinion of the reviewer regarding whether the assessment report meets the review criteria. An example conclusion might read as follows:</p> <p><i>“I have evaluated the user’s assessment of greenhouse gas and sustainable development impacts of their policy. The user has followed the ICAT key recommendations and their assessment is consistent with the key recommendations set out in the renewable energy and sustainable development guidance documents. The following ICAT key recommendations were not followed and appropriate justification was provided [explain...]”</i></p> <p>The above conclusion is also appropriate where a reasonable level of assurance is sought by the user.</p> <p>For limited assurance engagements, an example conclusion might read as follows:</p> <p><i>“I have evaluated the user’s assessment of greenhouse gas and sustainable development impacts of their policy. Nothing has come to my attention to suggest that the user has not followed the ICAT key recommendations and that their assessment is not consistent with the key recommendations set out in the renewable energy and sustainable development guidance documents. The following ICAT key recommendations were not followed and appropriate justification was provided [explain...]”</i></p> <p>Separate conclusions can also be written for the different types of impacts (GHG, sustainable development, transformational change) where the user has sought different levels of assurance for each.</p> <p>If the reviewer does not have sufficient objective evidence to reach an opinion about whether the assessment report meets the review criteria (having worked with the user to obtain the required evidence), they should explain this in their conclusion.</p>

1 **9.4 Make technical review report or statement publicly available (if**
 2 **relevant)**

3 Users should report whether the GHG, sustainable development, transformational and/or non-state or
 4 subnational impact assessment report(s) were reviewed and, if so, the type of technical review (first-,
 5 second- or third-party), the relevant competencies of the technical reviewer(s) and the review conclusion.
 6 This can be done by updating the assessment report or by making the technical review report and/or
 7 review statement publicly available.

8 Making technical review reports and/or review statements publicly available can help to add credibility to
 9 the impact assessment. This is particularly the case where the objectives of the review are more oriented
 10 to an external audience. It can also be a means of sharing information about impact assessments, and
 11 reviews thereof, with other practitioners.

1 Where the user wishes to make the review statement publicly available, the statement should include the
2 information identified in Table Table 9.2. It can be included within the technical review report or as a
3 stand-alone signed attestation of performance or results. Where the user's objective is to assist with
4 planning and evaluation of policies, making the technical review report or the assessment report publicly
5 available might not be a priority.

6 The technical review report can be made public in its entirety, or the review statement can be made public
7 on its own (without the whole technical review report). Alternatively, the review statement could be
8 inserted into the assessment report, and therefore made publicly available via the assessment report.

9 Either way, it is recommended that the assessment report is updated at the end of the technical review
10 process to include the type of review undertaken (first-, second-, or third-party), the qualifications of the
11 reviewers and the review conclusion (as described in the reporting chapters of the ICAT impact
12 assessment guidance documents).

13

1	ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	
2	GHG	greenhouse gas
3	BUR	biennial update report
4	ICA	international consultation and analysis
5	ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
6	IAR	international assessment and review
7	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
8	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
9		

1	GLOSSARY	
2	Assessment period	The time period over which impacts resulting from the policy are
3		assessed
4	Assessment report	A report, completed by the user, that documents the assessment
5		process and the GHG, sustainable development and/or
6		transformational impacts of the policy
7	Assessment statement	A statement made by the user that summarises the assessment
8		process and the results of the impact assessment
9	Assurance	A statement that gives confidence or certainty about the information
10		that is reported in an impact assessment
11	Baseline scenario	A reference case that represents the events or conditions most likely to
12		occur in the absence of the policy (or package of policies) being
13		assessed
14	Conflict of interest	A situation which a) has the potential to undermine or compromise the
15		impartiality of a review team member, or b) puts the review team
16		member or family member in a position to derive personal financial,
17		professional or political benefit from an action or decision made as a
18		review team member. The presence of a conflict of interest is
19		independent of its actual occurrence.
20	Evidence	Data sources, estimation and assessment methods or tools, and
21		documentation used to estimate the impacts and that support the
22		assessment report and the assessment statement
23	Ex-ante assessment	The process of assessing expected future impacts of a policy (i.e., a
24		forward-looking assessment)
25	Ex-post assessment	The process of assessing historical impacts of a policy (i.e., a
26		backward-looking assessment)
27	First-party technical review	A type of technical review carried out by the same government agency
28		that is responsible for the implementation of the policy and/or the
29		impact assessment
30	Impact assessment	The assessment of GHG, sustainable development or transformational
31		impacts resulting from a policy, either ex-ante or ex-post
32	Materiality	The concept applied to determine if errors, omissions or
33		misrepresentations in information could affect an assessment
34		statement regarding GHG, sustainable development and/or
35		transformational impacts
36	Policy or action	An intervention taken or mandated by a government, institution, or
37		other entity, which may include laws, regulations, and standards;
38		taxes, charges, subsidies, and incentives; information instruments;
39		voluntary agreements; implementation of new technologies, processes,

1		or practices; and public or private sector financing and investment,
2		among others
3	Policy implementation period	The time period during which the policy is in effect
4	Quality assurance (QA)	Activities including a planned system of review procedures to verify
5		that data quality objectives were met and to support the effectiveness
6		of the QC system.
7	Quality control (QC)	A system of routine technical activities, to measure and control the
8		quality of the data or subject matter.
9	Second-party technical review	A type of technical review performed by a person or organisation that
10		has an interest in or affiliation with the user
11	Stakeholders	People, organisations, communities or individuals who are affected by
12		and/or who have influence or power over the policy
13	Subject matter	The GHG, sustainable development or transformational results and
14		supporting information included in the assessment report
15	Technical review (review)	A process that evaluates an assessment report in accordance with the
16		criteria and scope of the review. The process results in a written
17		technical review report and technical review statement.
18	Technical reviewer (reviewer)	The entity or individual conducting a technical review
19	Technical review report	A report, completed by the technical reviewer, that documents the
20		process that was undertaken to evaluate the assessment report in
21		accordance with the criteria and scope of the review
22	Technical review statement	A statement made by the technical reviewer that provide a summary of
23	(review statement)	the review process and the reviewer's conclusion of the technical
24		review
25	Third-party technical review	A type of technical review performed by a person or organisation that
26		is independent from the user of commercial, financial or legal interests
27	Verification	An empirical process of data collection and analysis carried out by an
28		independent party with technical qualifications to determine a) whether
29		or to what extent an entity is meeting its obligations under a treaty or
30		against a standard, or b) that an assertion or claim made by a party to
31		show their compliance with a treaty or standard is true

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