

NTCC × ICP

Institutional Methodology

White Paper V 2.0

Publisher: EMJ LIFE Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)

Institutional Operator: Institutional Methodology for Behavioral Carbon Credits, Internal Carbon Pricing Integration, and Cross-Standard Governance

NTCC defines the world's third sustainability calculation structure—Behavioral Non-Tradable Carbon Units—created through verifiable participation, mission-based action, and institutional-grade evidence flows. Within the broader PADV Institutional Series, NTCC establishes the behavioral CO₂e verification logic that enables enterprises to integrate Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) with evidence-first governance.

Date: 2025.12.05

Metadata Page

Title:

- NTCC × ICP — Institutional Methodology for Behavioral Carbon Credits, Internal Carbon Pricing Integration, and Cross-Standard Governance

Publisher:

- EMJ LIFE Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)

Institutional Operator:

- **NTCC — Non-Tradable Carbon Credit Institutional Framework** (Behavioral CO₂e Proxy Verification • PADV-Based Behavioral Evidence System • Multi-Layer Verification • Cross-Standard ICP Integration • Institutional Governance Architecture)

Version:

- V2.0 • 05 December 2025

Identifiers:

- DOI: 10.64969/padv.ntcc.icp.2025.v2

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Place of Publication:

- Singapore

Keywords:

- NTCC • Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) • Behavioral Carbon Accounting • PADV • PADV² • SFA • ICA (Institutional Carbon Architecture) • Verified Behavioral CO₂e • Non-Tradable Carbon Units • Evidence-Based Carbon Governance • IFRS S1/S2 • ISO 14064 • Scope 3 Behavioral Evidence • Non-Market Carbon Governance

Definition Statement

(Formal Institutional Definition for NTCC × ICP Integration Framework)

1. NTCC (Non-Tradable Carbon Credit)

NTCC is a **governance-grade, evidence-based carbon quantification unit**, formally defined as:

"1 NTCC ≈ 1 metric ton of CO₂e Proxy Impact derived from verified behavioral contribution, issued under the PADV institutional methodology. It is non-tradable, non-offsetting, and non-market by design."

NTCC constitutes the **Third Global Sustainability Calculation Structure**, positioned alongside:

1. **Natural Carbon Sinks** (Biophysical sequestration).
2. **Carbon Credits / Offsets** (Market and compliance instruments).
3. **NTCC Behavioral Carbon Units** (Non-market, governance-only contributions).

Critical Distinction: NTCC does *not* replace or interfere with carbon sinks or offsets. Instead, it supplements organizational climate accounting by introducing a **Verifiable Behavioral Evidence Layer**, primarily strengthening Scope 3 attribution, governance transparency, and internal sustainability decision-making.

2. ICP (Internal Carbon Pricing)

ICP is defined as an **internal governance mechanism** by which organizations assign a monetary representation to carbon-related impact for the purposes of **capital allocation, risk management, and strategic decision-making**.

- *Note:* ICP does not constitute a market price nor a financial instrument.

3. NTCC × ICP Integration

Within the ICP system, NTCC serves as the **Behavioral Carbon Block**:

"NTCC provides the behavior-based CO₂e evidence that complements

traditional ICP structures, enabling organizations to incorporate verified, multi-actor behavioral contributions into internal carbon pricing, governance, and evaluations."

This integration creates a unified, multi-layered institutional methodology connecting **PADV**, **SFA**, **ISA**, and **ICTF**, ensuring consistency with international standards (IFRS S1/S2, GRI 305, COSO ICSR, ISO 14064/67) and aligning with **Non-Market Mechanisms (NMM)** under the UNFCCC.

4. Governance Boundary Conditions

- **Non-Tradable:** NTCC cannot be traded, sold, purchased, or used for offsetting regulatory emissions obligations.
- **Non-Financial:** NTCC does not constitute a financial product and carries zero market value.
- **Evidence-Only:** NTCC exists solely as an institutional evidence unit for governance, verification, and disclosure purposes.
- **Internal Use:** ICP integration is non-financial, serving only internal governance and sustainability management.

Value Statement

(Institutional Value Proposition of NTCC × ICP Integration)

NTCC × ICP establishes a **new institutional value layer** for global sustainability governance. By defining NTCC as a non-market, evidence-based behavioral **CO₂e** unit, and integrating it into Internal Carbon Pricing frameworks, this methodology provides organizations with a **governance-grade mechanism** to quantify, attribute, and validate behavioral contributions to climate performance.

The value of this integration lies in five institutional dimensions:

1. Evidence-Based Climate Governance:

NTCC introduces verifiable behavioral evidence into climate-related decision-making. This strengthens governance integrity and internal controls across IFRS

S1/S2 and COSO ICSR frameworks.

2. The Third Global Sustainability Calculation Structure:

By complementing natural sinks and traditional credits, NTCC provides a third, previously missing dimension of attribution: Behavioral Contribution. This expands analytical capabilities without altering market mechanisms.

3. Behavioral Scope 3 Enablement:

NTCC fills the long-standing gap in Scope 3 accounting: high-resolution, multi-actor, evidence-backed behavioral attribution. This enables organizations to quantify actions that were previously unmeasurable.

4. Strengthening Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP):

NTCC forms the Behavioral Carbon Block within ICP, enabling organizations to link actions to internal incentives and capital allocation. This elevates ICP from a purely financial model to a behavior–finance hybrid governance tool.

5. Cross-Sovereign Consistency:

The methodology aligns with UNFCCC non-market mechanism principles, ensuring that NTCC × ICP integration is globally referenceable, audit-ready, and institutionally neutral.

Abstract

This white paper establishes the **institutional integration framework** between **NTCC (Non-Tradable Carbon Credit)** and **ICP (Internal Carbon Pricing)** within the broader governance architecture of the **ISA (Institutional Standards Architecture)**. It positions NTCC as the world’s **third sustainability calculation structure**—a behavior-based, non-tradable, evidence-driven **CO₂e** unit.

The purpose of this document is to define how NTCC can serve as the **Behavioral Enhancement Layer** within ICP models. This enables organizations to incorporate verified participation-based contributions into internal carbon valuation, governance mechanisms, and Scope 3-related disclosures.

The **NTCC × ICP methodology** adheres strictly to institutional neutrality. It is

non-commercial and introduces **no pricing, offsetting, or market-oriented constructs**. Instead, it provides a standardized governance logic consistent with international frameworks, ensuring compatibility with:

- **IFRS S1/S2:** Sustainability and climate-related disclosures.
- **GRI 305:** Emissions and Scope 3 transparency.
- **COSO:** Internal Control Framework for ESG.
- **UNFCCC:** Emerging verification and non-market mechanisms.

By integrating NTCC into ICP, organizations obtain a complete and audit-ready **Behavioral CO₂e Evidence Layer**, enabling higher-resolution sustainability accounting and more robust internal climate governance.

Disclaimer

This white paper is an **institutional methodology document**. It **does not** constitute financial advice, legal advice, investment solicitation, commercial promotion, or any form of regulatory submission.

NTCC (Non-Tradable Commitment Credit) is a **non-market, non-financial, non-offset, non-tradeable behavioral evidence unit**. It must **not** be interpreted as a carbon credit, carbon offset, asset, commodity, security, derivative, or financial product of any kind.

Nothing in this document shall be construed as:

- An offer to buy or sell any financial instrument.
- An invitation to participate in any trading scheme.
- A representation of monetary value.
- A claim related to emission reductions or removals for regulatory offsetting.

The NTCC framework **does not replace** carbon markets, carbon offsets, natural carbon sinks, regulatory carbon taxes, or any compliance mechanism. NTCC does not carry financial value, does not reduce emissions liability, and cannot be

transferred, traded, monetized, or applied to any statutory emissions obligation.

All methodologies presented are evidence-based governance frameworks intended strictly for:

- Internal sustainability governance.
- Behavioral carbon attribution.
- Cross-standard reporting alignment.
- Non-market institutional use.
- Audit-compatible evidence development.

Acknowledgments and Strategic Partners

Subtitle: The Institutional Ecosystem of Verified Trust

The development of the **NTCC × ICP** methodology is the culmination of a multi-year institutional research effort. It reflects the collective insights of partners across regulation, assurance, academia, and sustainability governance.

Global Sustainability & Climate Governance Bodies

We acknowledge the foundational role of:

- **UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change):** For defining the **Non-Market Approaches (NMA)** under Article 6, which provides the legal basis for NTCC.
- **UNDP (United Nations Development Programme):** For pioneering behavior-based participation models.
- **World Bank Group:** For guidance on Scope 3 methodologies and institutional risk frameworks.

International Standards & Assurance Frameworks

Our methodology is aligned with:

- **IFRS Foundation / ISSB:** For **IFRS S1 & S2** disclosure standards.
- **GRI (Global Reporting Initiative):** For **GRI 305** Scope 3 emissions

disclosure.

- **COSO:** For ESG-integrated **Internal Controls**.
- **ISO:** For **ISO 14064** GHG quantification standards.

Institutional Verification & Audit Methodologies

We thank the insights derived from:

- **OECD:** For governance transparency frameworks.
- **INTOSAI:** For public-sector audit logic.
- **Impact Management Platform (IMP):** For outcome-based verification models.

(Disclaimer: These institutions have no direct affiliation with EMJ.LIFE and do not endorse this white paper. Their frameworks are acknowledged solely for methodological alignment.)

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Preface: The Dual Imperative

Subtitle: From Shadow Pricing to Evidence Pricing

The Trust Paradox: Corporations today face a paradox. They pledge Net Zero publicly, yet their internal capital allocation remains driven by traditional financial metrics. Why? Because climate data is often viewed as "Soft Data"—unverified, estimated, and disconnected from the ledger.

The Final Frontier: Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) was supposed to fix this. But for most firms, ICP is a "Shadow Price"—a theoretical number on a spreadsheet that doesn't affect real cash flow. **NTCC changes this.** By converting behavioral action into verifiable data assets, we allow companies to move from **Shadow Pricing** to **Evidence Pricing**. We enable the CFO to say: *"This department saved 1,000 tons of carbon, proven by 1,000 NTCC units. Therefore, their budget allocation increases."*

Chapter 1: The Evidence Foundation (NTCC Protocol)

Subtitle: Defining the Unit of Internal Value

1.1 The Third Calculation Structure

Global sustainability accounting has historically relied on two pillars. The NTCC protocol introduces the necessary third pillar to complete the governance ecosystem.

1. Pillar 1: Natural Sinks (The Physical Layer)

- *Definition:* Forests, oceans, and soil that physically sequester carbon.
- *Nature:* **Biophysical.**

2. Pillar 2: Market Offsets (The Financial Layer)

- *Definition:* VCM (Voluntary Carbon Market) credits bought to offset emissions.
- *Nature:* **Transactional (Mercantile).**

3. Pillar 3: NTCC Behavioral Units (The Governance Layer)

- *Definition:* Verified human and organizational actions that contribute to reduction or avoidance.
- *Nature:* **Managerial (Behavioral).**

Strategic Value: NTCC allows corporations to account for **"Internal Effort"**

(Self-Reduction) with the same rigor as "External Purchase" (Offsets).

1.2 Defining the Behavioral Carbon Unit

To integrate behavior into a financial ledger, it must be quantified.

- **The Unit: Non-Tradable Commitment Credit (NTCC).**
- **The Formula: 1 NTCC $\approx$ 1 Metric Ton CO₂e Proxy Impact.**
- **The Function:**
 - It is a "**Commitment Credit**": It proves that an entity expended verifiable effort to reduce its footprint.
 - It acts as an "**Internal Currency**": Used solely for internal budgeting, KPI setting, and departmental chargebacks (ICP).

Analyst Note: Think of NTCC as "**Corporate Miles**". You cannot sell your airline miles on the stock market, but they have immense value *within* the airline's ecosystem to upgrade status. NTCC upgrades your **Governance Status**.

1.3 The PADV² Mandate: No Proof, No Budget

In financial accounting, every expense needs a receipt. In Behavioral Carbon Accounting, every NTCC needs a Proof Record (PR).

The PADV² Ontology serves as the "Receipt Generator."

- **The Rule: Zero Trust.** An action is only recognized as an NTCC if it has passed through the PADV² verification chain (Participation → Action → Data → Verification).
- **The Benefit:** This prevents the "Greenwashing" of internal KPIs. A department cannot claim they "saved energy" without the hash-locked proof from the V-Layer.

1.4 Governance Boundaries: The "Non-Tradable" Shield

To maintain institutional integrity and avoid regulatory pitfalls (e.g., securities regulation), NTCC is strictly **Non-Tradable**.

- **Restriction:** It cannot be sold, swapped, or retired on public carbon

markets.

- **Application:** It can only be "retired" internally against the company's own **Carbon Liability Ledger**.
- **Why?** Because its value is **Managerial**, not Mercantile. It measures *operational discipline*, which is an internal asset, not a tradeable commodity.

Chapter 2: The ICP Integration Protocol

Subtitle: Operationalizing the Internal Carbon Ledger

2.1 The Paradigm Shift: From "Shadow" to "Evidence"

Most Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) models fail because they rely on "**Shadow Prices**"—theoretical numbers used for investment stress tests but never actually charged to business units.

- **The Failure:** Department managers ignore Shadow Prices because they don't affect their P&L (Profit & Loss).
- **The Solution: "Evidence Pricing."**
 - We treat carbon emissions as an **Internal Liability**.
 - We treat verified behavioral reduction (NTCC) as an **Internal Asset**.
 - **Result:** Managers are financially motivated to generate NTCCs to offset their carbon liabilities.

2.2 The Integration Flow (The "Carbon ERP")

This protocol integrates the **V-Layer** directly into the corporate **ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)** system.

The 4-Step Settlement Cycle:

1. **Origination (Action):** An employee or department executes a verified sustainability task (e.g., Green Supply Chain Management).

2. **Verification (V-Layer):** The PADV² protocol validates the action and mints an **NTCC Unit**.
3. **Allocation (Cost Center):** The NTCC is digitally tagged to a specific **Departmental Cost Center** (e.g., Manufacturing Div. A).
4. **Settlement (Finance):** At the end of the quarter, the Finance Department credits the NTCC value against the department's **Internal Carbon Tax Bill**.

2.3 The Behavioral Attribution Model

Traditional carbon accounting allocates emissions top-down (averages). NTCC allocates reduction **bottom-up (attribution)**.

- **The Logic:** "Who performed the action gets the credit."
- **Mechanism:**
 - If the **HR Department** organizes a verified "Eco-Commuting Month" (generating 50 NTCCs), those credits belong to HR's internal ledger.
 - HR can use these credits to "pay" for the carbon footprint of their office electricity.
- **Financial Consequence:** This turns decarbonization from a "Corporate Mandate" into a "**Departmental Incentive**."

2.4 ICP as a Governance Instrument (The "Internal Central Bank")

The CFO acts as the "Central Banker" of the carbon economy within the firm.

- **Setting the Rate:** The CFO sets the **Internal Carbon Price** (e.g., \$100 per Ton/NTCC).
- **The "Hurdle Rate" Adjustment:**
 - Projects that generate high NTCC volumes (e.g., retrofitting a factory) are credited with **Internal Revenue** in the investment model.

- This effectively **lowers the ROI threshold** for green projects, making them easier to approve.
- **Budgetary Impact:** Departments that fail to generate enough NTCCs must pay the difference from their operating budget. Departments with a surplus receive a "**Sustainability Bonus.**"

2.5 Summary: The Financialization of Behavior

Chapter 2 transforms sustainability from a "Compliance Task" into a "**Financial Game.**" By linking **NTCC (Verified Behavior)** to **ICP (Budgetary Impact)**, we create a closed-loop internal market where **Efficiency is Profitable** and **Waste is Expensive.**

Chapter 3: Measurement & Audit Equivalence

Subtitle: Pricing the Internal Asset with Precision

3.1 The Valuation Multiplier: Risk-Adjusted Pricing

In financial markets, an asset's value is adjusted by its risk profile. We apply the same logic to internal carbon credits.

The Internal Value of an NTCC is not static; it is dynamic based on the department's governance quality.

The Internal Pricing Formula:

Internal Credit Value=(NTCC Volume×ICP Base Rate)×IC Score

- **NTCC Volume:** The verified behavioral output (e.g., 500 units).
- **ICP Base Rate:** The internal carbon price set by the CFO (e.g., \$100/ton).
- **IC Score:** The **Quality Multiplier** (0.0 - 1.0) derived from the ICTF Framework.

Financial Consequence:

If a department generates 1,000 NTCCs but has a poor IC Score (0.8) due to messy data documentation, they only receive \$80,000 in budget credit, not \$100,000.

- **Analyst Note:** This mechanism forces business units to care about **Data Integrity**, not just volume.

3.2 Cross-Standard Reconciliation (The "GAAP" of Carbon)

To be recognized by external auditors, internal data must map to global standards.

NTCC data is structured to serve as "Substantive Evidence" for:

Global Standard	NTCC Function	Audit Utility
ISO 14064-1	Activity Data	Provides verifiable logs for GHG inventory quantification.
GRI 305	Reduction Initiatives	Evidence for "emissions reduced as a direct result of reduction initiatives" (305-5).
IFRS S2	Transition Plan	Proof of execution for climate-related targets.

The Equivalence Principle:

1 Verified NTCC Unit $\approx$ 1 Ton **CO₂e** of Scope 3 Activity Data (Proxy).

This allows the internal ledger to "speak" the same language as the external annual report.

3.3 The Behavioral Cost Center: Internal Accounting Logic

We introduce a new accounting practice: Behavioral Profit & Loss (P&L).

Organizations should establish a specific internal ledger code for "Behavioral Assets."

The Journal Entry Model:

- **Debit:** Internal Carbon Tax Expense (Liability for high-emission units).
- **Credit:** **NTCC Behavioral Asset** (Revenue for high-performance units).
- **Net Result:** This "Shadow P&L" is factored into the departmental **Performance Bonus Pool**.

Strategic Shift: Sustainability ceases to be an "Overhead Cost" and becomes a "**Controllable Variable**" that managers can optimize.

3.4 The Role of the V-Layer: The Immutable Auditor

The **V-Layer** acts as the "**Automated Internal Auditor**."

- **Prevention:** It uses hash-locking to prevent the "Double Spending" of NTCCs (e.g., claiming the same recycling action for two different departments).
- **Traceability:** Every dollar of Internal Carbon Credit can be clicked through to see the original **Proof Record** (Time, Location, Action).

Chapter 4: Risk Management and Strategy

Alignment

Subtitle: The CFO's Strategic Dashboard for Climate Governance

4.1 IFRS S2 & Climate Transition Governance

The **IFRS S2** standard mandates that companies disclose not just their emissions, but their "**Transition Plan**."

- **The Risk:** Making forward-looking transition claims without evidence creates litigation risk (Greenwashing).
- **The SFA Solution: NTCC as Empirical Evidence.**
 - Instead of vague promises ("We plan to engage employees"), the company points to its **NTCC Ledger** ("We generated 5,000 verified engagement units this quarter").
 - **Result:** The Transition Plan shifts from a "Narrative" to a "Track Record."

4.2 COSO ICSR Integration (The "SOX" for ESG)

The **COSO Internal Control over Sustainability Reporting (ICSR)** framework requires ESG data to be as robust as financial data.

- **The Control Environment:** The **PADV² → V-Layer** pipeline acts as the automated internal control system.
- **The Mechanism:**
 - **Data Lineage:** Every NTCC unit reported to the Board can be traced back to a specific timestamped user action.
 - **Hash Locking:** Prevents retroactive data manipulation by department managers.
- **Benefit:** The Audit Committee can sign off on ESG disclosures with the same confidence as financial statements.

4.3 Capital Allocation Strategy (The "Green Hurdle Rate")

How does a CFO decide which projects to fund? By integrating NTCC into the **Capital Budgeting Model**.

- **The Mechanism: Adjusted Internal Rate of Return (AIRR).**
 - When evaluating a project (e.g., a new energy-efficient factory), the finance team adds the **Projected NTCC Value** (at the internal ICP rate) to the revenue side of the model.
- **The Outcome:**
 - High-carbon projects look expensive (Carbon Tax Penalty).
 - High-behavioral-change projects look profitable (NTCC Revenue).
 - **Result:** Capital naturally flows toward sustainability without needing manual intervention.

4.4 Alignment with Global Non-Market Mechanisms (UNFCCC)

We position the company's strategy within **UNFCCC Article 6.8** (Non-Market Approaches).

- **The Stance:** The company declares that it values **"Behavioral Contribution"** as distinct from **"Market Offsetting."**
- **Strategic Value:** This insulates the company from the volatility and

reputational scandals of the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM). It signals to sovereign investors that the company is focused on **Intrinsic Governance**, not financial engineering.

Chapter 5: Implementation and Governance

Subtitle: From Pilot to Policy — The Execution Roadmap

5.1 Institutional Onboarding Protocol (The 3-Step Plan)

To ensure a smooth transition from "Shadow Pricing" to "Evidence Pricing," we recommend a phased adoption strategy.

(Phase 1) The Baseline: Setting the Price

- **Action:** The CFO defines the **ICP Base Rate** (e.g., US\$50/ton).
- **Scope:** Start with a "Paper Pilot" (no cash impact yet).
- **Goal:** Establish the data baseline using historical PADV logs.

(Phase 2) The Activation: Deploying the Tools

- **Action:** Roll out **SDGS PASS** (Employee App) and **EMJ.NEXUS** (Corporate Dashboard).
- **Scope:** Select 2-3 high-impact departments (e.g., Procurement, Facilities).
- **Goal:** Begin generating live **Proof Records** and testing the verification pipeline.

(Phase 3) The Integration: Linking to Budget

- **Action:** Activate the "**Behavioral Cost Center**."
- **Scope:** Full enterprise rollout.
- **Goal:** NTCC credits officially offset departmental carbon taxes. Bonuses are linked to IC Scores.

5.2 Auditing the ICP System (The Defense)

To maintain the integrity of the internal market, the system must be audited.

- **The Internal Audit:** Focuses on **Hash Integrity**.
 - *Procedure:* The Internal Audit team uses the V-Layer API to verify that all claimed NTCCs have valid, unbroken hash chains.
- **The External Audit:** Focuses on **Methodology**.
 - *Procedure:* Third-party verifiers (e.g., DNV) review the **PADV²** **Parameters** (e.g., is the conversion factor of 10 pts = 1 kg accurate?) every 2 years.

5.3 Future Evolution: Dynamic & AI Pricing

As the system matures, the ISA framework enables advanced capabilities:

- **Dynamic Pricing:** The Internal Carbon Price can fluctuate based on the company's real-time proximity to its Net Zero targets. (e.g., If the company is behind schedule, the price automatically rises to \$150/ton to spur action).
- **AI Verification:** Future **Tier 6** integration will allow AI agents to automatically validate complex Scope 3 behaviors without human intervention.

5.4 Summary: The Self-Governing Enterprise

By implementing the NTCC × ICP framework, the enterprise transforms from a "Compliance-Taker" into a "**Governance-Maker**." It builds a self-sustaining internal economy where **sustainability is not a cost, but a currency**.

Appendix A: Behavioral CO₂e Quantification Formulas

Subtitle: The Actuarial Basis of the NTCC Asset

A.1 The Asset Pricing Model (The Core Formula)

The **NTCC is not an arbitrary metric**. It is the mathematical result of a deterministic algorithm that converts **Raw Behavior** into a **Risk-Adjusted Institutional Asset**.

Master Equation:

$$NTC C_{value} = \left(\frac{Points_{Raw}}{10} \right) \times VF_{Risk} \times W_{ESG} \times RCF_{Cap}$$

Variable	Definition
Points (Raw)	Input volume sourced from SDGS PASS ¹
VF (Risk)	Data quality discount factor (0.8–1.0) ²
W (Relevance)	ESG materiality weighting (0.2–1.0) ³
RCF (Cap)	Anti-inflation ceiling coefficient (0.3 or 1.0) ⁴

Financial Interpretation:

$$Asset = (Volume/ProxyRate) \times Quality \times Relevance \times LiquidityCap$$

This establishes the **capital logic** under which behavior becomes a priced, auditable asset.

A.2 The Risk-Adjustment Factor (VF)

Not all evidence is equally trustworthy.

The framework therefore applies a **Data Discount** determined by the verification method.

VF Tier	Data Source	Discount	Rationale
1.00	Direct IoT / API	0%	Machine-generated and tamper-proof
0.95	On-site QR Scan	5%	Physical presence validated
0.85	User Upload / OCR	15%	Manual evidence introduces higher risk

CFO Takeaway:

The system **automatically devalues low-quality data** to protect the integrity of the internal ledger.⁵

Data quality is not cosmetic—it is a **capital determinant**.

A.3 The ESG Strategic Weighting Factor W_{ESG}

Not all sustainable actions are equally material.

To ensure institutional alignment, behavioral actions are weighted based on corporate strategy:

$$W_{ESG} = \frac{CEF + SEF + IRF}{15}$$

Indicator	Question	Score
CEF (Carbon)	Does this action reduce emissions?	1–5
SEF (Social)	Does it engage stakeholders?	1–5
IRF (Governance)	Is it auditable and repeatable?	1–5

Application Examples:

Task	Profile	Weight
Tree planting	High CEF / Low IRF (hard to audit Y2 results)	0.6
Green procurement	High CEF / High IRF	0.9

Institutional Implication:

The system incentivizes **high-governance actions**, not photogenic ESG activities⁶.

Governance becomes the **gateway to valuation**.

A.4 The Anti-Inflation Protocol (RCF)

Without constraints, NTCC issuance would inflate uncontrollably.

The RCF enforces strict valuation caps according to action type.

Type	Definition	RCF	Recognition
Type B (Direct Operations)	Operational behaviors (e.g., commuting, energy efficiency)	1.0	Fully recognized
Type A (Indirect / Community)	External or goodwill-based actions	0.3	Capped credit recognition

Annual Constraint:

- **Type A credits cannot exceed 30%** of total NTCC volume.¹⁰

Risk-Control Logic:

This prevents departments from **purchasing their way to Net Zero** through low-quality participation credits.¹¹

Only **operational performance**—not narrative ESG—creates defensible carbon value.

Appendix B. Sample ICP Budgetary Allocation Template

Subtitle: The Departmental "Carbon P&L" Statement

B.1 Purpose: The "Internal Invoice"

This template standardizes the calculation of the Net Carbon Position for each business unit.

It operationalizes the "Polluter Pays, Performer Earns" principle.

- **Liability (Debit):** Unmitigated Emissions (Scope 1 & 2).
- **Asset (Credit):** Verified Behavioral Reductions (NTCC).
- **Result:** A net charge (penalty) or a net credit (bonus) against the department's operating budget.

B.2 The Master Ledger Template

(Example: Manufacturing Division A — Q3 2025 Settlement)

Line Item	Metric (Input)	Unit Price (ICP)	Quality Factor	Debit (Liability)	Credit (Asset)
1. Carbon Liability		\$50 / ton			
1.1 Electricity Usage	2,000 MWh ≈1,000 tCO ₂ e)		1.0	(\$50,000)	
1.2 Fleet Fuel	5,000 Liters ≈ 12 tCO ₂ e)		1.0	(\$600)	
Subtotal (Charges)				(\$50,600)	
2. Behavioral Assets	(NTCC Volume)	\$50 / NTCC	(IC Score)		
2.1 Green Supply Chain	600 NTCC (Type B)		0.95		+\$28,500
2.2 Employee Commuting	100 NTCC (Type A)		0.95		+\$4,750
2.3 Waste Recycling	50 NTCC (Type A)		0.95		+\$2,375
Subtotal (Earnings)	<i>750 Raw Units</i>				+\$35,625
3. Net Position					(\$14,975)

Financial Outcome: The Manufacturing Division must pay \$14,975 from its OpEx budget to the Corporate Sustainability Fund.

If they had generated 1,200 NTCCs, they would have received a Bonus Credit.

B.3 Calculation Logic (The "Haircut" in Action)

The template enforces **Risk-Adjusted Pricing** automatically.

- **Scenario:** If the department's **IC Score** drops to **0.50** due to poor data compliance:
 - Gross Asset Value: \$37,500 (750 $\times$ \$50).
 - **Realized Value:** \$37,500 $\times$ 0.50 = **\$18,750.**
 - **Net Loss Increases:** The department pays a higher penalty (\$31,850) because of poor governance.

CFO Takeaway: This mechanism financially punishes "**Sloppy Data.**"

B.4 Settlement & Reporting Cycle

1. **Data Lock:** V-Layer freezes NTCC counts on Day T-1.
2. **Invoice Generation:** Finance generates the P&L Statement on Day T.
3. **Budget Transfer:** Funds are transferred internally on Day T+5.
4. **Disclosure:** The aggregated net result is reported in the quarterly ESG Board Pack.

Appendix C. IFRS S2 / GRI 305 Disclosure

Mapping Crosswalk

Subtitle: Translating Internal Behavior into External Compliance

C.1 Purpose: The "Data Translation Layer"

External auditors (Big 4) and regulators do not speak "NTCC"; they speak IFRS and GRI.

This appendix provides the Translation Matrix that maps internal NTCC Behavioral Data to specific disclosure requirements in global standards.

- **Goal:** To ensure that every internal NTCC unit generated is "**Reportable**" in the Annual Report.

C.2 The Master Alignment Matrix

This table shows where NTCC data fits into the mandatory disclosure fields.

NTCC Data Element	IFRS S2 (Climate)	GRI 305 (Emissions)	Disclosure Utility
NTCC Volume (Raw)	Para 29 (a): Gross Scope 3 Emissions (Activity Data).	305-3: Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions.	Replaces "Spend-based" estimates with "Activity-based" evidence.
NTCC Reduction	Para 33: Climate-related targets & progress.	305-5: Reduction of GHG emissions.	Evidence of year-on-year reduction performance.
ICP Rate (\$)	Para 21 (k): Internal Carbon Price usage.	201-2: Financial implications of climate change.	Proof that carbon risk is factored into financial planning.
IC Score (Quality)	Para 29 (a)(vi): Data quality & verification.	102-56: External Assurance.	Demonstrates data reliability and governance maturity.

C.3 Deep Dive: Scope 3 Behavioral Mapping

NTCC is particularly powerful for **Scope 3** (Value Chain) categories, which are notoriously hard to track.

Scope 3 Category (GHG Protocol)	Relevant NTCC Module	Data Output (Evidence)
Cat 1: Purchased Goods	Module B01 (Green Procurement)	Verified supplier selection & product carbon footprint logs.
Cat 6: Business Travel	Module A07 (Green Travel)	Verified low-carbon transport receipts & mileage logs.

Scope 3 Category (GHG Protocol)	Relevant NTCC Module	Data Output (Evidence)
Cat 7: Employee Commuting	Module A14 (Public Transport)	Aggregated employee public transit tap-in records (Anonymized).
Cat 15: Investments	Module B11 (Green Finance)	NTCCs generated by portfolio companies (Financed Emissions).

Analyst Note: This mapping turns "soft" behavioral claims (e.g., "We encourage green commuting") into "hard" reportable numbers ("We verified 500 tons of avoided commuting emissions").

C.4 The "Audit Defense" Package

When an external auditor asks, "How do you know this data is real?", the SFA system generates a **Standardized Evidence Pack**.

- **Layer 1 (The Claim):** The NTCC Summary Report.
- **Layer 2 (The Method):** The **PADV² Methodology Statement** (explaining the calculation logic).
- **Layer 3 (The Proof):** The **V-Layer Hash Link** (proving no retroactive editing).
- **Layer 4 (The Validation):** The **IC Score Report** (showing the entity's governance health).

C.5 Summary: From Internal KPI to External Asset

Appendix C confirms that NTCC is not just an internal gamification tool; it is a Regulatory Compliance Asset.

It reduces the cost of external assurance by providing auditors with Pre-Validated, Standard-Aligned Data.