Gold Standard for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

MONITORING REPORT

PUBLICATION DATE **17.11.2020**

VERSION **v. 1.2**

RELATED SUPPORT **- TEMPLATE GUIDE Monitoring Report v. 1.1**

This document contains the following Sections

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Programme of Activity Information – (delete below table if N/A)

GS ID of Programme	GS 3039
Title of Programme	Australian Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Project
Version of POA-DD applicable to this monitoring report	PDD dated 15 November 2021
Name and GS ID of fully Validated CPA/VPAs (i.e. non compliance check)	Not Applicable

Key Project Information

GS ID (s) of Project (s)	GS 3039
Title of the project (s) covered by monitoring report	Australian Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Project
Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD (s) applicable to this monitoring report	Consolidated PDD dated 13 October 2021 - updated from Transitional Annex, Version 4 dated 15/11/2018
Version number of the monitoring report	1.1 Carbon Neutral 2021
Completion date of the monitoring report	15 November 2021
Date of project design certification	11 June 2015
Date of Last Annual Report	5th June 2020 for year 2019
Monitoring period number	#4 – i.e. 4th Performance Certification
Duration of this monitoring period	2018 to 2020
Project Representative	Nevin Wittber
Host Country	Australia
Activity Requirements applied	☐ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☒ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Gold Standard A/R GHG Emissions Reduction Sequestration Methodology.
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label

	☐ N/A

Table 1 - Sustainable Development Contributions Achieved

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved	Units/ Products
SDG 13	Emission Removals (sequestration)	129,271 (to end 2017)	VERs
SDG 6	Change in the extent of water related ecosystems over time	Lowering of salinity EC in surface water coming from re-afforested areas compared to broadscale agricultural areas.	Electrical Conductivity (EC = mS/cm)
SDG 15	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	89%	>60% of each project property area containing reforestation or remnant vegetation combined

Table 2 – Product Vintages

		Amount Achieved		
Start Dates	**End Dates**	**VERs**	**…**	**…**
1/1/2015	31/12/2015	55,213		
1/1/2016	31/12/2016	15,384		
1/1/2017	31/1/2017	34,021		

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1. General description of project

Project involves establishment of native tree and shrub species (seed and seedlings) on a broad scale across land previously farmed (cropping and grazing).

A.2. Location of project

Project is established within the Mid-west geographical region of Western Australia, a dry-temperate Mediterranean climatic region with a 300-350 mm per annum rainfall. The Project is approximately 400 km NW of Perth (Capital city of Western Australia) and 200 km east of the regional port city of Geraldton. The Project comprises 7 properties spread across 2 Local Authority areas (Shires) – Morawa Shire in the north and Perenjori Shire in the south.

The 7 rural properties are found on the following roads (no street numbers apply):

• Tomora	Fabling Road	Morawa Shire
• Preston Waters	Fabling Road	Morawa Shire
• Terra Grata	Robinson Road	Morawa Shire
• Hillview	Bell Road	Morawa Shire
• Bowgada Hills	Solomon Road	Morawa and Perenjori Shires
• Hughes Block	Solomon Road	Perenjori Shire
• Pine Ridge	Hibbles Road	Perenjori Shire

A.3. Reference of applied methodology

Baseline values not directly measured. Applied data/information from agricultural references about the amount of residual biomass retained on site the year after grain crop harvesting and before re-afforestation activities were commenced.

SDG # 13 is the Biomass Resource of the Project at the time of a Certification inventory. The Biomass Resource developed from re-afforestation activities is quantified using the Gold Standard A/R GHG Emissions Reduction Sequestration Methodology. The key elements undertaken are - from randomly-selected sample plots, direct measurement of vegetation parameters are converted to biomass using researched allometrics and then converted to CO2-equivilents through standard conversion factors.

Other Emissions are determined using standard conversions of the fertilizer mix applied at the time of the initial afforestation establishment

Life on Land (SDG # 15) is quantified by an assessment of the combined proportion of hectares of land for each project property that is reforested or preserves remnant vegetation.
Additionally, as an internal (not related to GS4GG) measure of biodiversity, the number of native plant species established from the afforestation program is also measured. The number of species used in each establishment year is recorded.

Water Quality (SDG #6) of surface water is monitored by recording the salinity level of the water (Electrical Conductivity = EC). The EC is measured using an electronic probe.

A.4. Crediting period of project

The Project commenced in 2008 and has a 50-year crediting period to 2058.

SECTION B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

B.1. Description of implemented project

Project commenced in 2008 and has established additional areas in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The Project is established across 7 separate properties, with a spread of approximately 100 north-south and 50 km east-west.

The gross property area is 16,128.03 ha with 8,684.29 ha established to 2016 as the Gold Standard Eligible Area.

Areas have been established using mechanical direct seeding and manual hand plantings of seedlings. All species established are endemic native tree and shrub species – overall some 30 different species have been used.

B.1.1 Forward Action Requests

In 2018 a Performance Certification was completed with involvement of a VVB and an OO. At the completion of the Certification one FAR remained open.

FAR 3/18 (generated from OO Assessment): "Permanent field demarcation of the corners and centre-point of inventory sample plots".

The pegging of the plots was completed in 2019 and checked again in mid-2021 prior to the 2021 inventory.

B.2. Post-Design Certification changes

B.2.1. Temporary deviations from the approved Monitoring & Reporting Plan, methodology or standardized baseline

The Growth Model was revised in 2017-18 and a reduced Growth Model v2 was adopted and incorporated in the 2018 Performance Certification process.

B.2.2. Corrections

Growth Model v2 had a 56.91% progressive reduction in CO2-e productivity over the crediting period compared to the original Growth Model.

B.2.3. Changes to start date of crediting period

No change.

B.2.4. Permanent changes from the Design Certified monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

No significant changes to the Sustainability Monitoring Plan as prepared for the 2018 Performance Certification. The format (Template) of the 2018 Plan has changed to this 2021 Plan.

B.2.5. Changes to project design of approved project

No design changes.

SECTION C. DESCRIPTION OF MONITORING SYSTEM APPLIED BY THE PROJECT

In all cases, aspects monitored in the Project obtain data from direct measurements. This includes water salinity, carbon sequestration (through biomass) and hectares established and/or protected.
Since transitioning GS 3039 to GS 4GG, the parameters applying to the project have been amended to align with the Global Goals. Therefore, some parameters listed below will be different to those approved from the Design Certification and subsequent Performance Certifications until the current Performance Certification (see discussion at the end of section D.1.

SECTION D. DATA AND PARAMETERS

D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

SDG Indicator	**#6 Clean Water**
Data/Parameter	Change in the extent of water related ecosystems over time: By measuring salinity of surface water from re-afforested land and land principally used for agricultural farming.
Unit	Surface water salinity – mS/cm (electrical conductivity = EC)
Description	Streams from re-afforestation areas will generate better quality surface water as compared to water from broad-area agriculture which is commonly affected by salinity due to long-term cropping and grazing.
Source of Data	Recordings of water salinity coming from re-afforestation areas and farmland. Some data sourced from Water Department – stream water records.
Value(s) Applied	Water Department data indicates general ex-farmland surface water EC of approx. 8.0 mS/cm. Surface water coming from re-afforestation areas should be less than 2 mS/cm.
Choice of Data or Measurement Methods or Procedures	Dept. of Water surface water quality records for Mid-west region stations. Direct measurement of surface water salinity using electronic probe.
Purpose of Data	To confirm that the revegetation of Project areas contributes to improved surface water quality.
Additional Comment	These parameters can only be assessed over a long period – at least 10 years.

SDG Indicator	#13 Climate Action (increased uptake of CO2-e)
Data/parameter	Emissions removed (sequestration) through: • Uptake of CO2-e Above– and below-ground components • Species wood moisture contents • Species wood carbon contents
Unit	• Tonnes of CO2-e/hectare • % wood moisture content • % carbon in wood
Description	These components contribute to the amount of on-site CO2-e
Source of data	• Company-based research - significant destructive sampling of a range of species of various ages was undertaken over various sites for below-ground biomass – this has enabled the development of a strong allometric relationships between above- and below-ground biomass. . • Standard wood moisture and carbon content default values used.
Value(s) applied	• Below-ground biomass component determined at average of 33% of the assessed above-ground biomass component. This was accepted by GS TAC in 2017. • Default woody moisture content applied at 50%. • Default woody carbon content value of 50% used.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Direct measurement of trees (stem diameter) and shrubs (crown volume index) within permanent sample plots across Project Area. Calculation process for CO2-e from vegetation: • Above-ground Green weight x 50% Moisture Content = Dry Weight • Above-ground Dry Weight x 50% Carbon Content in Wood = Wood Carbon • Above-ground Wood Carbon x 3.6667 = Weight CO2-e • Above-ground CO2-e x 1.33 = above and below ground Weight CO2-e • These values applied to MU areas.
Purpose of data	These are the key components applied to determine the overall Carbon sequestration of each MU and the project as a whole.
Additional comment	Above components converted with the universal 3.6667 (i.e. 44/12) Carbon to CO2-e to determine project CO2-e values.

SDG Indicator	#15 Life on Land
Data/parameter	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Unit	% of hectares of each project property containing reforestation or remnant vegetation combined.
Description	Each property allocated to the project may have a combination of remnant vegetation, degraded land, agricultural land and reforested land (for Gold Standard project and other projects). This parameter seeks to ensure the majority of the property is restored to, or protected as native vegetation. and secured at least for the life of the Gold Standard project.
Source of data	• Certificates of Title to calculate gross property area. • Shapefiles to calculate areas of remnant vegetation and reforestation.
Value(s) applied	• The average of reforested and protected native vegetation across all project properties must exceed 60% of the gross property area.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Satellite imagery may be used to calculate areas and proportion of reforestation, however this will be less accurate.
Purpose of data	To confirm the extent of reforestation activity and remnant vegetation protected on secured land.
Additional comment	Nil

The Gold Standard Project commenced in 2015.

At that time the following parameters had been identified:

- **Surface Water**
  There was an awareness that surface water coming from broad-area agricultural land had a generally higher salinity level as compared to surface water coming from forested areas. At that stage there were no surface water salinity data from within the Project Area. A Surface Water Monitoring Program was developed in 2018 and the salinity of surface water coming from reafforested and agricultural areas was recorded. The salinity was measured as Electrical Conductivity (EC) in milli-siemens/centimetre.

- **Carbon sequestration**
  Initially very little information was known on biomass growth in the Mid-west region of Western Australia. There was some awareness of some low-rainfall biomass information from other parts of Australia, but these were considered indicative only, particularly as most species were different that used in the Project. Between 2012 and 2016 research was undertaken by the Project Manager and also in collaboration with the Australia-wide Government research agency CSIRO. The research commenced with the above-ground green weight of small plants and progressed into above-ground and below-ground dry weights of several species of trees and shrubs that had been established in the Project. In association with this research, a 50-year Growth Model was

developed. After recording lower growth in the 2016 and 2017 inventories, a reduced Growth Model v2 was created for the 2018 Performance Certification.

- **Plant Species Biodiversity**
  In all cases the Project land was used for cropping or grazing prior to the reafforestation activities. Whilst there was not a formal assessment done of the species present prior to re-establishment, they were largely remnant cereal crops (wheat, barley, oats, canola), exotic grasses (clover, perennial pasture grasses etc. for grazing) and many exotic weeds. The Project Manager recorded the species mix (both in seed form and seedlings) that were established each year. That information has continued for all establishment programs. Overall, approximately 30 endemic native plant species have been established over the Project. In any one year it was common to establish more than 10 species.

Since transitioning GS 3039 to GS4GG, some of the above has changed to better align the parameters with the Global Goals Indicators as per below:

- "Surface Water" has been updated to "Clean Water", however the monitoring method and targets remain the same as previous.
- "Carbon Sequestration" has been updated to "Climate Action", however the monitoring method and targets remain the same as previous.
- "Plant Species Biodiversity" has been changed to "Life on Land" and a new indicator and monitoring methodology applied. This has been described in Table D.1 above (#15 Life on Land)

D.2 Data and parameters monitored

- **Clean Water**
  The EC is recorded across several locations around the Project Area. With most rainfall in winter, EC readings are concentrated in winter, although opportunistic other season recordings are taken when rainfall events create stream flow.

- **Climate Action**
  Biomass measurements are largely done in association with GS Performance Certification. An extensive inventory is carried out collecting data from permanent sample plots across the Project Area (153 plots in 2021).

- **Life on Land**
  Each property allocated to the project may have a combination of remnant vegetation, degraded land, agricultural land and reforested land (for Gold Standard project and other projects). This parameter measures the proportion of the property that is restored to, or protects native vegetation. and secured at least for the life of the Gold Standard project.

D.3. Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period

Data/Parameter	Value obtained in this monitoring period	Value obtained last monitoring period
Clean Water	Re-afforested areas: EC 0.1 – 2.0 mS/cm Agricultural areas: EC 5.4 to 7.7 mS/cm	Re-afforested areas: EC 0.5 to 2.2 mS/cm Agricultural areas: EC 6.4 to 9.4 mS/cm
Climate Action	202,934 tonnes CO2-e Post Inventory (Nett after Sampling Error reduction)	129,271 tonnes CO2-e Post inventory (Nett after Sampling Error reduction)
Life on Land	There has not been any additional GS Project establishment since 2016. Value in this period: 89%	As there has been no new establishment since the 2018 inventory this new parameter has the same outcome as the current period: 89%

D.4. Implementation of sampling plan

Clean Water

During 2018 there were 14 sites identified for sampling surface water salinity. NOTE: There are very few permanent streams in the Project Area. Most drainage lines have running water for short periods after rainfall events. The only River in the Project area is sampled (Lockier River or Terra Grata property).

- 11 sample sites were water flow channels from re-afforestation areas
- 2 sites sampled water from agricultural land
- 1 site was a down-stream major river site from a large agricultural catchment.

Sampling is done following rainfall events – mostly in winter when majority of rainfall occurs.

Climate Action

For each inventory, the vegetation within the permanent sample plots are measured. The measurements are of the tree stem diameters (at 10 cm above ground) and for the shrubs a crown volume index (CVI) is recorded (height and 2 crown widths). These measurements are converted to biomass per plot then converted to CO2-e per hectare for each establishment year. These values are extended across the established area for each year, resulting in the combined total/gross tonnes CO2-e across the Project. The number of permanent plots have been selected to meet the GS statistical criteria of nom more than a 20% sampling error with a 90% confidence limit.

Life on Land

No ongoing sampling is undertaken for this parameter. The calculation is made for each new property once establishment activities are completed. The calculation is revisited each year to ensure any changes in areas are mapped and captured accurately.

SECTION E. CALCULATION OF SDG IMPACTS

E.1. Calculation of baseline value or estimation of baseline situation of each SDG Impact

Clean Water
No calculation done.
Surface water Electrical Conductivity (EC and measure of salinity) of steams coming from agricultural land have been measured at 6 to 10 mS/cm. Measurements since 2018 have found similar EC values coming from agricultural land whereas water flowing from re-afforested lands lowers to EC's below 3 mS/cm and progressively to below 1 mS/cm.

Climate Action
Baseline = remnant crop stubble or pasture grasses
Estimated 0.5 tonne/hectare dry biomass above-ground and an equal amount below-ground. Total dry biomass of 1 tonne/hectare dry biomass above- and below-ground.
Carbon fraction of 0.4% in dry biomass.
Conversion of C:CO2-e of 3.6667.
Calculated above-and below baseline value of 1.4667 tonnes CO2-e/hectare.

Life on Land
No calculation done.
Each property where reforestation occurs will have a unique combination of remnant vegetation, degraded land, agricultural land and reforested land.
The parameter nominated for this indicator targets the end result of reforestation activities.

E.2. Calculation of project value or estimation of project situation of each SDG Impact

Clean Water
If surface water salinity from re-afforested land can be reduced to below 2 mS/cm, then the following benefits can be derived:

- On-site vegetation growth will not be retarded by high saline content in ground water.
- Fresh water will improve the potential for natural regeneration of native plant species.
- Native animals will have a healthier water intake.
- Native animal will find fresh-water areas more attractive to permanently occupy.
- Any stock (i.e. sheep, cattle etc.) utilizing down-stream water will have healthier water intake which may result in improved health and growth.

- Potentially, surface water catchments or shallow bores will have better quality water that may be used for domestic stock or possibly human consumption.

No clear values can be calculated from these benefits.

Climate Action
The sequestering of 114 tonnes of CO2-e/hectare over 50 years from the re-afforested areas has the following benefits:

- Long-term removal of atmospheric CO2.
- The creation of an improved micro-climate in and around broad areas of re-afforestation (greater atmospheric moisture and cleaner air).
- Improved biological health of the ecosystem (above-ground, on the ground and below-ground).
- Employment and the use of local services
- Creation of significantly larger areas of regional natural vegetation by adding to existing areas or reserves of native vegetation.
- Creating greater opportunity for sustained natural regeneration of native plant species.
- Creating habitats suitable for the re-introduction of native birds and animals.
- A commercial return to the land associated with offset allocations.

It is difficult to ascribe a value to many of these benefits.
Commercial returns can be calculated to be in the order of $500/hectare in present value terms over 50 years. In real terms these can be higher values as the domestic and international value of carbon increases.

Life on Land
Restoration of degraded land and protection of remnant vegetation provides the following benefits:

- Increasing the extent of the biodiverse landscape by adding to existing areas or reserves of native vegetation.
- The creation of an improved micro-climate in and around broad areas of re-afforestation (greater atmospheric moisture and cleaner air).
- Providing improved corridors for fauna movement across the landscape.
- Providing cause for economic activity on land where this was previously limited – employment and use of local services.
- Creating habitats suitable for the re-introduction of native birds and animals.

It is difficult to calculate direct values from these benefits.

E.3. Calculation of leakage

There have been no activities such as timber harvesting, collection of wood, or sustained agriculture that have been associated with the establishment of native vegetation on the Project.
Accordingly, there has been no leakage.

E.4. Calculation of net benefits or direct calculation for each SDG Impact

SDG	SDG Impact	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
13	Climate Action	Post-agricultural biomass baseline is approx. 1.5 tonnes CO2-e/hectare	Over Crediting Period the Project aims to produce approx. 114 tonnes CO2-e/hectare	The sequestration of approx. 112 tonnes CO2-e/hectare (over 8,684 hectares)
6	Clean Water	Surface Water EC (**) from Agricultural land is 8+	Surface Water EC (**) from re-forested land will be <2 over 50 years.	Water coming from re-forested areas will be fresher for animal or human use.
15	Life on Land	Post-agricultural native plant species diversity across broad areas is very low and dominated by introduced grain crops, grasses and weeds.	Reforested and protected native vegetation will exist over >60% of the property area.	Re-forested areas will have significantly increased species biodiversity.

(**) NOTE: EC = Electrical Conductivity in milli-siemens/centimetre (measure of salinity in water).

E.5. Comparison of actual SDG Impacts with estimates in approved PDD

SDG	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period	Actual values[1] achieved during this monitoring period
13	Growth Model v2 (GMv2) projects 210,765 tonnes CO2-e to end of 2020 off 8,693 hectares. The 2021 inventory covered 8,161 hectares and GMv2 projects 209,093 tonnes CO2-e from that area. There is an additional 523 hectares that was not inventoried in 2021.	From the 2021 inventory sampling 202,689 tonnes of CO2-e have been calculated to be available at end of 2020. This was inventoried over 8,161 hectares. This is a shortfall of 3.06% from that projected under GMv2 . This shortfall is considered as = insignificant)
7	No specific estimate provided for 2020. There is a general desire to achieve surface water salinity below 2 mS/cm.	Surface water monitoring since 2018 have seen samples from re-afforested areas below 2 mS/cm.
15	As there has been no new establishment since the 2018 inventory this new parameter has the same outcome as the current period	89%

E.5.1. Explanation of calculation of value estimated ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period

The values projected up to 2020 were based on observations, measurements and records taken since establishment commenced and research was undertaken. The calculation of carbon sequestration has always been considered indicative rather than precise as there has been no actual example of this type of re-afforestation within the region. The project has just now completed 12 years growth and there are a range in site qualities and micro-climate settings across the regional spread of the Project properties.
The number of species established within the re-afforested areas should be maintained and may be increased with progressive natural regeneration.

[1] Whenever emission reductions are capped, both the original and capped values used for calculations must be transparently reported. Use brackets to denote original values.

Sustained improvements in the surface water quality is expected over time. Current observations are very encouraging considering most of the re-afforestation across the Project area is less than 10 years old.

E.6. Remarks on increase in achieved SDG Impacts from estimated value in approved PDD

The sequestered carbon from the Project to 2020 (i.e. that inventoried) has been calculated to 202,689 tonnes CO2-e. This is an insignificant decrease of 3.06% off the projection for 2020. Considering the lack of knowledge at the beginning of the Project about long-term native species biomass productivity, the current outcome confirms GMV2 is a reasonable representation of projected biomass/carbon growth.

SECTION F. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

#6 Clean Water
Sampling as the Plan continues. Due to infrequent and low-precipitation individual rain events several streams (water channels) do not flow or flow for very short periods. Accordingly, sampling from some sources is not always possible. The known water channels are currently sampled although alternative sample sites will be investigated.

#13 Climate Action
The Project biomass continues to be determined through direct tree/plant measurements. Sample plots have been permanently located and demarked in the field. Measurement data is digitally recorded and computed. Investigations have taken place to consider measurements using remote sensing (drones or aircraft). This method will only be further considered after obtaining satisfactory calibrations and confirmation of a robust methodology deliverable at acceptable costs.

#15 Life on Land
There is no change to the approach used – the method uses hard data and is easily verifiable through desktop and field checks.

SECTION G. STAKEHOLDER INPUTS AND LEGAL DISPUTES

G.1. List all Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism together with their respective responses/mitigations.

One internal grievance was received since the 2018 Certification documentation.

- 19/7/21 – Grievance complaint from K. Rischbieth (Marketing Manager) claiming disrespectful behaviour.
- 23/7/21 - response from other party received (G. Rogers).
- 29/7/21 – All parties associated with claim met with Senior Management.
- 29/7/21 – Complaint resolved.

Feedback was received from the CEO of the Shire of Morawa:

- 26/10/21 – During the VVB audit inspection the VVB met separately with Mr. Ken Stokes, a Morawa businessman, who was on the Local Government Council and Mr. Scott Wildgoose, the Local Authority Council CEO. Both persons during discussions raised concerns about the implementation of the annual firebreak maintenance around properties with vegetation/forest-based carbon resources. The comments were not directed specifically to the Carbon Neutral properties, but all properties with those activities. During the meeting, the CEO was reassured this would be raised with the Chief Operating Officer (COO) of Carbon Neutral to ensure all apsects of these requirements were being properly met by Carbon Neutral.
- 15/11/21 – Note by COO – All Carbon Neutral properties had firebreak maintenance completed by 30 September as per the Shire's requirements. The COO will continue to liaise with the local Fire Brigades and Shire of Morawa to more specifically identify any other concerns or opportunities to improve Carbon Neutral's contribution to the Shires fire preparedness.

All pre-2018 grievances have been resolved without further legal or financial implications.

G.2. Report on any stakeholder mitigations that were agreed to be monitored.

There are no stakeholder mitigations and no monitoring has taken place.

G.3. Provide details of any legal contest that has arisen with the project during the monitoring period

There has been no legal contest arisen within the Project during the monitoring period.

End of 2021 GS 3039 Monitoring Report

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Section for POA monitoring Forward action request section Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on safeguard reporting Clarity on design changes Leakage section added for VER/CER projects Addition of Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption