GREENHOUSE GAS STATEMENT VERIFICATION REPORT

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC

YEAR 2024

ISSUED DATE: 24/02/2025

Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Pvt) Ltd
Ministry of Environment,
Sobadam Piyasa,
No. 416/C/1,
Robert Gunawardana
Mawatha, Battaramulla,
Sri Lanka.

ABBREVIATIONS

CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COI	Conflict of Interest
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
PRV	Partial Remote Verification
SLCF	Sri Lanka Climate Fund
SLI	Softlogic Life Insurance PLC
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC is a service providing entity in insurance sector which operates in Sri Lanka with a network of 114 branches and 947 employees. The head office of the company is located at Level 16, One Galle Face Tower, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka. SLI started calculating the annual GHG emission as an initiative to reduce their GHG emission. As a result, GHG emission was calculated for the calendar year 2023 for 103 stations in Sri Lanka following GHG protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018 and the process is continued. Control approach was considered as the approach adopted in GHG accounting and reporting. The data collection and calculation process, GHG information quality management system and uncertainties are discussed in this report.

In response to the request made by the management of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC, Sri Lanka Climate Fund carried out a third-party verification of the GHG statement for the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC for the second time. The verification included a series of assessments and a review of supporting evidence. The verification was done according to the International Standard ISO 14064-3: 2019, a specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements.

This report provides the outcomes of the independent verification of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Statement of the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC, prepared based on historical data and information covering the period from 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024.

1. VERIFICATION BODY INFORMATION

Name:	Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Pvt) Ltd
Address:	Ministry of Environment, Sobadam Piyasa, No. 416/C/1, Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
Contact Information:	Tel: 011 205 3065 Fax: 011 286 7424
Accreditation Agency:	Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment

2. CLIENT INFORMATION

Name:	Softlogic Life Insurance PLC
Address:	Level 16, One Galle Face Tower, Colombo 02. Sri Lanka.
Contact Information:	Ms. Vishmi Kariyawasam Senior Executive E-Mail: vishmikariyawasam@softlogiclife.lk Mobile: 071 5962241

3. VERIFICATION SUMMARY

Verification Objectives:		The objective of the verification was to assess whether the GHG statement of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC, year 2024 operations are accurately prepared in accordance with appropriate criteria.
Verification Standard	:	ISO 14064-3: 2019; a specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements.
Verification Criteria	:	The verification was performed against the ISO 14064-1: 2018, a specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
Verification Scope	:	The following elements were included in the scope of the verification of the GHG statement prepared by Softlogic Life Insurance PLC for the period 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. - Organizational and reporting boundaries - Physical infrastructure, activities, technologies & processes - Types of GHGs
Level of Assurance	:	Reasonable
Materiality	:	Quantitative discrepancies were calculated to understand their impact as a percentage of the GHG statement. The pre-defined materiality threshold is 5% of the total inventory.

Verification Team	**:**	Team Leader:	Ms. Dilini Liyanage
		Verifier:	Ms. Wageesha Alankara
		Observer:	Ms. Sandali Minurika
		Independent Reviewer:	Ms. Yashodha Lekamge

The biographies of the verification team are given in appendix 01

4. VERIFICATION PROCESS

The scope of the verification was defined during the verification planning stage. The specific verification procedures that were planned and executed through the verification process are as below.

Pre-Engagement (Stage 1)		Verification Planning (Stage 2)		Verification Execution (Stage 3)		Completion (Stage 4)	
1.	Impartiality review	**4.**	Perform strategic analysis	**8.**	Site visit (Physical visit)	**12.**	Reach a conclusion and draft an opinion
2.	Appointment / Contract signing	**5.**	Perform risk assessment	**9.**	Conduct evidence gathering activities	**13.**	Prepare verification report
3.	Select verification team	**6.**	Develop verification plan	**10.**	Evaluate GHG statement	**14.**	Independent review
		7.	Develop evidence gathering plan	**11.**	Confirmation of compliance with requirements	**15.**	Issuance of the opinion

4.1. Conflict of Interest (COI) Determination

First, verifiers self-assess the potential for a conflict of interest between the verification team and the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC. An impartiality risk analysis was performed to ensure whether or not a COI exists between the verifiers and the responsible parties. Accordingly, SLCF concurred with the determination that there is no pre-existing relationship between the participants, and therefore, the potential for COI is low.

4.2. Verification Risk Assessment

The verification team assessed the overall verification risk and determined whether the risks are material and have been appropriately disclosed. The verification team assessed the risks throughout the verification and adjusted the evidence gathering plan as required to meet the assurance requirements of the verification and maintain an acceptable level of risk.

Overall risk assessment was conducted by the SLCF verification team based on an assessment of inherent risk, control risk, and detection risk. Inherent risk is the risk of misstatements that occurs as a result of the lack of knowledgeable personnel; the size/complexity of the organization; the technologies or processes being applied in the organization. Control risk is the risk that the proponent's control system will not detect and rectify a discrepancy. Detection risk relates to the nature, extent and timing of verification activities. In this case, the GHG statement of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC resulted in medium inherent risk, medium control risk hence the level of detection

risk set was medium. Appendix 02 shows how the acceptable level of detection risk may vary based on the verification team's assessment of the inherent and control risks.

4.3. Verification Plan Development

The verification plan was prepared based on the verification risk assessment at the preliminary stages of the work to guide the verification process and it provides an overall roadmap for the verification process. The verification plan lists specific activities that must be conducted during the verification and also identifies an expected timeline for the completion of each activity. The verification plan of Softlogic life Insurance PLC is attached in Appendix 03.

4.4. Evidence Gathering Plan Development

The assessments were requested to be conducted as a Partial Remote Verification (PRV). The verification risk assessment was conducted accordingly and the evidence gathering plan was particularly designed to meet the additional risk of PRV. The verification team applied extensive evidence gathering plan implying that the verification team can accept only a medium detection risk. Inquiry, interview, recalculation, reconciliation, tracing, retracing, confirmation and cross-checking were used as evidence gathering techniques.

4.5. Document Review & Site Visit

The preliminary assessment of the verification - the physical document review and site visit were conducted on 21st of January 2025. The document review was conducted for Softlogic Life Insurance PLC located at Level 16, One Galle Face Tower, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.

The assessment facilitated verification of organization level GHG process and operations, physical infrastructure GHG information and data management systems, scope and boundaries, sampling equipment, sampling methodologies and quality control and quality assurance procedure in place to identify and correct errors in the monitoring parameters. Where material errors and emissions occurred, observations were raised requesting appropriate corrective actions.

4.6. Evaluation of GHG Statement & Confirmation of Compliance with Requirements

Pre-verification was carried out as a desk review, based on the supporting technical documentation (GHG statement) at the verifier's premises on 02nd of February 2025. The main elements of the examination were:

- Review of the GHG statement compliance with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018.
- Tracing the figures disclosed in the statement back to the associated spreadsheets and cross-checking sample data back to the underlying sources;
- Assessing whether there have been any material changes in the sinks, sources and reservoirs associated with the organizational & reporting boundaries.

Initial verification was conducted on 08th of February 2025. and no nonconformities were found during initial verification.

5. VERIFICATION FINDINGS

5.1. Assessment of the GHG Information System and its Controls

5.1.1. Boundary and data selection

The GHG assessment of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC covers its factory and, office complex at Level 16, One Galle Face Tower, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka. The GHG emissions have been consolidated through the operational control approach and are reported in terms of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e). Under the reporting boundaries, Softlogic Life Insurance PLC has reported operation related emissions for GHGs. They are Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous oxide (N_2O) and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC). The reporting boundaries covered in the assessment are as follows;

Direct Emissions	Indirect Emissions
- Stationary Diesel combustion for electricity generation - Petrol and Diesel used for company owned vehicles - Petrol and Diesel paid by the Company for employee commuting - CO2 used for fire extinguisher - Refrigerant Leakages from air conditioning and cooling systems	- Category 01: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy Emissions from purchased electricity - Category 02: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation Fuel and energy related activities Business travel – Local Business travel - Air Employee commuting not paid by the Company - Category 03: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by an organization Purchased goods and services Capital goods Waste generated in operations - Category 05: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources Municipal water consumption Transmission and distribution loss from purchased electricity - Purchased goods and services - Financed emission

5.1.2. Data Management

The GHG data has been collated from various sources such as utility bills, expense claims and, invoices etc. This data is then entered into a data collection spreadsheet to carry out the GHG calculations. The Administrative Department is responsible for the overall management and smooth functioning of the GHG Information, Management and Monitoring System.

5.2. Assessment of GHG Data and Information

The document review process for SLI encompassed 8 branches, including the head office. These branches were Head office, Admin CRU, Alternative Channel, Havelock City, Life Ops, Milepost Avenue, Colombo 07, Makola/Gampaha North branches.

The assessment was conducted physically at the client premises, and scanned copies of primary evidence and documents such as utility bills and log books were checked during the review of activity data from various emission sources. The Finance emission is the highest emission sources in Softlogic Life Insurance PLC.

The activity data for the emission sources of standby diesel generators, company own vehicles, CO2 fire extinguishers, municipal water consumption, electricity consumption and refrigerant leakages/refilling were cross check with actual data and following discrepancies were observed,

- Electricity consumption of total value is incorrectly reported for selected branches.
- emissions from business air travel have been reported incorrectly
- The municipal water consumption records were not completely reported.
- The waste disposal reported value does not match with the sample months.
- Some of the Managing Director's petrol consumption invoices were not accounted for in the summary. .

They were corrected by the responsible party and verified during the pre-verification. No other material discrepancies or omissions were observed under other emission sources. Scanned copies of primary evidence and authorized secondary records for other activity data were available during the document review.

5.3. Data Calculation

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC has calculated their GHG inventory by using the emission factors from IPCC guideline 2006, IPPC Sixth Assessment Report (2023), Sri Lanka Energy Balance Report 2021, CEB Statistical Digest 2022 and other GHG information published by responsible authorities. The emission factors and other relevant GHG information used for the calculations were reviewed and a few non-conformities were observed. During the assessment, in order to ensure the reliability and accuracy of inventory calculations, random recalculations were performed by the verifiers.

Out of seven greenhouse gases under Kyoto Protocol, Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous oxide (N_2O) and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) are generated from the operations and the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC has quantified direct GHG emissions separately for above four gases in tonnes of CO_2e.The following tables include the verified results of the GHG statement developed by the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC for the year 2024.

Table 01- GHG Emission Summary - Softlogic Life Insurance PLC

Emission Source	tCO_2e	CO_2 (tCO_2e)	CH_4 (tCO_2e)	N_2O (tCO_2e)	HFC (tCO_2e)
Total Direct GHG emissions (Rounded up emission)	**182**				
Total Direct GHG emissions	**181.05**	**115.48**	**1.63**	**1.45**	**62.48**
1.1 Direct Emission from Stationary Combustion	**0.44**	**0.44**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**N/A**
Stand by diesel generators	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	N/A
1.2 Direct Emissions from mobile combustion	**118.11**	**115.03**	**1.63**	**1.45**	**N/A**
Company owned Vehicles	11.89	11.58	0.16	0.15	N/A
Employee transport, paid by the company	106.22	103.45	1.47	1.30	N/A
1.3. Direct fugitive emissions from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems	**62.49**	**0.01**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**62.48**
Refrigerant Leakages	62.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.48
Fire extinguishers refilling	0.01	0.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Indirect Emission (Rounded up emission)	**4489**				
Total indirect GHG emissions	**4488.20**				
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	**945.52**				
Grid Connected Electricity	945.52				
Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	**1311.85**				
Employee Commuting	1274.35				
Business air travel	25.54				
Local business travel	11.96				
Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from product used by an organization	**6.53**				
Waste disposal	6.53				
Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	**2224.30**				
Municipal water consumption	2.20				
Transmission and distribution loss from purchased electricity	96.95				
Emission due to fuel and electricity related activities	46.18				
Purchased good and services	502.56				

Capital Goods	50.27
Financed emission	1526.14
Total GHG Emission (Rounded up emission)	**4671**

**Note*

**The final values of the direct, indirect and the total GHG emission are reported by rounding up to the nearest highest value as a conservative approach to avoid the underestimation of GHG emission and there by the impact to the environment.*

**N/A-Not Applicable*

5.4. Exclusions

No Exclusions

5.5. Materiality

Quantitative evaluation of any misstatements, incomplete inventory, misclassified GHG emissions was undertaken by the verification team. The quantitative discrepancy of total GHG emission was calculated to understand the impact of them as a percentage of the GHG statement. Accordingly, the actual materiality threshold below 5% of the total organization GHG emission.

5.6. Assumptions, Limitations & Uncertainties

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC has performed a simple qualitative uncertainty analysis of the activity data, emission factors, and methodology that they have used. The uncertainty, which was identified in the assessment as follows.

Emission is estimated rather than directly measured. These estimations often rely on assumptions about activity levels, emission factors, and other parameters, introducing uncertainty. Moreover, personal bias in reading analogue instruments would be a possible source of uncertainty. Various factors, such as modifications to industrial processes or weather patterns, can cause variations in emissions both in space and time. Accurately capturing this fluctuation can be difficult and add to the uncertainty. Emission factors are frequently derived from scientific models and empirical data, and they assist to connect emissions to activity data. There may be uncertainty, though, as these factors might not always exactly reflect conditions in the real world.

Moreover, in the company level,

For items purchased in bulk, such as refrigerants and fuels, it was assumed that the total quantity procured was fully consumed during the monitoring period. This approach minimizes uncertainties related to storage or partial usage, ensuring that reported emissions represent a maximum possible value.

Electricity and Water Consumption - The SLI Head Office accounts for 78% of the organization's total electricity and water usage. Where comprehensive utility bills were unavailable for certain facilities, the missing data was estimated by applying an average consumption value derived from available records. This method provided a consistent basis for quantifying emissions across all locations.

For vehicles assigned to individuals with fuel cards, it was assumed that all vehicles exclusively use petrol (Octane 95). This standardization simplifies calculations while ensuring the consistency of reported emissions.

Only the waste generated at corporate offices is considered, as the branches have very few employees, resulting in negligible waste that cannot be effectively measured. Therefore, the corporate office, where the workforce is significantly larger, is the focus. Waste was measured over three months, and the average value was calculated and extrapolated to estimate the annual figure.

In fuel and energy-related activities, coal contributes 31.1% to Sri Lanka's electricity generation. It is assumed that 13.1% of the electricity purchased by the company is generated from coal.

The following factors were considered when selecting emission factors.

Electricity:

A location-based approach was applied to calculate emissions associated with electricity consumption. This method aligns with available national grid emission factors and reflects the energy mix specific to the geographical area.

Purchased Goods and Services:

Spend-based emission factors were utilized for emissions estimation. This approach relies on monetary expenditure data to approximate emissions, providing a practical method.

Financed Emissions:

When verified or calculated emissions data was not available, revenue-based emission factors were used as a proxy.

6. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS REQUESTS

Where circumstances led to material misstatement, corrective actions were requested by verifiers from the responsible persons of the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC. The actions that were taken to resolve them were disaggregated into several specific categories and they are as follows.

6.1. Activity Data

- The electricity consumption of total value was correctly reported.
- Business air travel emission was correctly reported.
- Manager petrol consumption was corrected
- Total water consumption value was corrected
- Total waste disposal value was corrected

6.2. Emission Reporting and Documentation

- Fuel and energy related activities emission factor was correctly reported.
- T & D loss percentage was correctly reported.
- Intended use and intended users of the GHG inventory was mentioned in the inventory report
- Frequency of the report was mentioned the inventory report

- Policy on availability and methods of dissemination of the report was mentioned the inventory report
- A disclosure describing whether the GHG inventory, report or statement has been verified, including the type of verification and level of assurance achieved was mentioned the inventory report

6.3. Data Calculation, Emission Factors and GWPs

Following calculations were corrected during the initial assessment in the inventory.

- The company own vehicles, the mobile combustion emission factors are incorrectly reported for CO_2, CH_4 & N_2O
- Employee commuting -paid by the company, the mobile combustion emission factors were correctly reported for CO_2, CH_4 & N_2O

7. GHG EMISSION MITIGATION PLANS & STRATEGIES

Launch awareness for employees on responsible consumption to reduce food waste, electricity and water waste.

SLI plan to invest in green and sustainable bonds to reduce our financed emissions.

8. CONFORMANCE WITH VERIFICATION CRITERIA

The chosen methodology that has been used for accounting and reporting the GHG statement of the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC is ISO 14064-1:2018. Sri Lanka Climate Fund has examined the GHG statement in relation to the reporting principles of ISO 14064-1:2018. The verification activities have shown that the Softlogic Life Insurance PLC has met the verification criteria satisfactorily. The verification procedures developed and executed during this verification present evidence such that each of these principles is satisfied.

- **Relevance**: GHG sources, data and appropriate methodologies have been selected to the needs of intended users.
- **Completeness**: All GHG sources within the GHG statement boundaries of the organization are included in identified source categories. Exclusions have been disclosed and justified.
- **Consistency**: Calculation of the (direct and indirect) emissions at the organization level are consistent with the intended use and the scope.
- **Accuracy**: Sufficient accuracy has been achieved, and quality control systems are in place to reduce uncertainties and errors where possible.
- **Transparency**: Information is presented in an open, clear, factual, and coherent manner that facilitates independent review. All assumptions are stated clearly and explicitly and all calculation methodologies, emission factors and background material are clearly referenced and verifiable.

9. INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROCESS

Before issuing the Verification Report and Opinion, an independent review process was conducted by the Independent Reviewer. This process ensures that:

- All steps identified as being required to complete the verification were completed;

- Any identified material or immaterial discrepancies identified have been either: corrected by the Responsible Party and reflected in the GHG statement; or documented in the Verification Report, if discrepancies persist at the conclusion of the verification.

- All required documentation detailing the verification process has been prepared, delivered, and retained.

10. VERIFICATION OPINION

SLCF has verified the organization level GHG statement of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC for the period 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. The management of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the GHG statement in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018, Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

The responsibility of SLCF is to express an opinion (Appendix 4) on GHG statement based on verifications conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019, Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. This International Standard requires that verification body comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the verification to obtain reasonable assurance that the onsite GHG emissions, removals and storage in the GHG statement are free from material misstatement

Evidence gathering procedures of SLCF included but were not limited to:

- A Physical site visit to
    - Inspect the completeness of the statement;
    - Interview facility operators to ensure the accuracy of GHG information
- Sampling of utility bills to confirm accuracy of source data into calculations.
- Sampling of fuel records to confirm accuracy of source data into calculations
- Recalculation of emissions quantified by the responsible party

The verified GHG Statement 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024 comprise followings.

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC

Direct GHG Emissions	: 182 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Indirect GHG Emissions	: 4,489 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Total GHG Emission	**: 4,671 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent**

Based on the GHG Protocol

Scope 1 GHG Emission	: 182 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Scope 2 GHG Emission	: 946 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 GHG Emission	: 3,543 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent

The data examined during the verification were historical in nature.

It is Sri Lanka Climate Fund's opinion that the GHG Statement of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC for the period from 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024 presents fairly, in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018.

Date: 24/02/2025

Ms. Dilini Liyanage	Team Leader
Ms. Wageesha Alankara	Verifier
Ms. Sandali Minurika	Observer
Ms. Yashodha Lekamge	Independent Reviewer

APPENDIX 01: VERIFICATION TEAM

Ms. Dilini Liyanage – Team Leader
Ms. Dilini Liyanage has a B.Sc. (Hons) degree in Agriculture specializing in Agribusiness Management and completed the Technical Training Workshop on GHG emissions quantification and prioritizing policies, actions and measures in the transport sector for Asia Pacific organized by UNFCC and GIZ . She has worked as a Research Assistant at AHEAD - Ministry of Higher Education, engaged over 40 greenhouse gas verifications conducted by SLCF with more than 2 years of experience.

Ms. Wageesha Alankara –Verifier
Ms. Wageesha Alankara has a B.Sc. (Hons) degree in Agriculture specializing in Postharvest Horticulture and completed the Training Programme on Carbon Footprint & Water Footprint Assessment for Sustainable Process Industry conducted by University of Moratuwa. She has engaged over 40 verification assessments of annual GHG inventories for different industries and over 7 validation and verification of Sri Lanka Carbon Crediting Scheme Projects with more than 2 years of experience.

Ms. Sandali Minurika - Observer
Ms. Sandali Minurika has a BSc Honors in EcoBusiness Management in Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, She has completed the ISO 14001:2006 Environmental Standard certificate course and has conducted research in the Life Cycle Assessment of Products. She is actively involved in Product and Event GHG assessments at the Sri Lanka Climate Fund (SLCF) and has successfully completed the Training Programme on Carbon Footprint Assessment for the Sustainable Process Industry, conducted by the University of Moratuwa. Engaged in over 6 greenhouse gas verifications conducted by SLCF.

Ms. Yashodha Lekamge – Independent Reviewer
Ms. Yashodha Lekamge BSc Honors in EcoBusiness Management and Successfully Completed the course on ISO 14001:2015 Environment Management System, University of Peradeniya, completed corporate GHG emissions accounting, verification and reporting conducted by Accelerating Industries' Climate Response Sri Lanka, completed the Training Programme on Carbon Footprint Assessment for Sustainable Process Industry conducted by University of Moratuwa, engaged over 40 greenhouse gas verifications conducted by SLCF with more than 2 years of experience.

APPENDIX 02: VERIFICATION RISK ASSESSMENT

Inherent Risk

Inherent risk is the risk of misstatements that occurs as a result of the lack of knowledgeable personnel; the size/complexity of the organization; the technologies or processes being applied in the organization. When assessing the inherent risk, the followings were considered:

- Nature of the operations specific to an organization, facility, project or product;
- Addition and/or removal of emission sources to or from the selected boundaries;
- The degree of complexity in determining the organizational boundary;
- The experience, skills and training of personnel.

According to the risk assessment results, inherent risk is **medium**.

Control Risk

Control risk is the risk that the proponent's control system will not detect and rectify a discrepancy. When assessing the information systems and controls for sources of potential errors, omissions and misrepresentations, the followings were majorly considered.

- The characteristics of the data management information system and controls;
- The apparent effectiveness of the organization's control system in identifying and preventing errors or omissions;
- Any controls used to monitor and report of GHG data.

According to the risk assessment results the control risk is **medium**.

Detection Risk

Detection risk relates to the nature, extent and timing of verification activities. According to the risk assessment results, inherent risk is **medium** and control risk is **medium**, the acceptable level of detection risk to be set is **'medium'**. Therefore, the verification was supported with moderate level of evidence gathering procedures.

Assessment of detection risk given level of inherent and control risks

Acceptable detection risk given level of inherent and control risks		Control risk		
		High	**Medium**	**Low**
Inherent risk	**High**	Very low	Low	Medium
	Medium	Low	**Medium**	High
	Low	Medium	High	Highest

APPENDIX 04: VERIFICATION OPINION

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC

GREENHOUSE GAS VERIFICATION OPINION

Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Pvt) Ltd

Ministry of Environment

Organization Level GHG statement developed by

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC

Level 16, One Galle Face Tower, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka

complying with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018 has been verified in accordance with the specification of ISO 14064-3:2019 with reasonable level of assurance*

Opinion No	: SLCF/CFP/0308
Date of Issue	: 24.02.2025
Period of Assessment	: 01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024
Selected Boundary	: Operationally controlled business operations of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC (including Head office, 7 corporate offices and 114 branches island wide)
Direct GHG Emissions	: 182 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Indirect GHG Emissions	: 4,489 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Total GHG Emissions	**: 4,671 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent**

**Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions	: 182 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Scope 2 Electricity Indirect GHG Emissions	: 946 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions	: 3,543 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent

ISO 14065
GHG 001-01

Chairman
Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Pvt) Ltd

Chief Executive Officer
Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Pvt) Ltd

Period of Validity: 24.01.2025 – 31.03.2026
Exclusions: N/A
*Materiality threshold is below 5%, **GHG emissions have been reported in accordance with GHG Protocol