

Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

Liling Landfill Gas Project

Project Details

Activity Types	Landfill Gas Capture
Impact Type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford Category	Technology-based Reductions
Developer	Zhuzhou Xinzhongshui Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.
Methodology	ACM0001
Crediting Period	2020 - 2030
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 2503)
Verifying Body	China Classification Society Certification Company



Project Description

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of 3.2MW of electricity at a landfill in Liling City of Hunan Province, China. The project is expected to reduce nearly 1,000,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions during the project's lifetime. Credits are generated from two pieces of the project: (1) avoiding the emissions of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere and (2) using the power generated from the methane (natural gas) to displace dirtier coal-fired power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

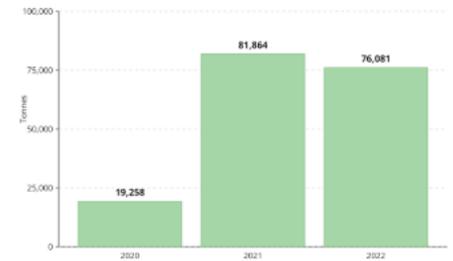
Risk of Reversal

This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

Accountability Measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by Vintage



Location

Liling, Hunan Province, China



Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

Katingan Mentaya Conservation

Project Details

Activity Types	Avoided Deforestation, Wetland Restoration and Conservation
Impact Type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford Category	Nature-based Reductions
Developer	PT. Rimba Makmur Utama (PT. RMU)
Methodology	VM0007
Crediting Period	2010 - 2070
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 1477)
Verifying Body	SCS Global Services

Project Description

The Katingan Mentaya Conservation project protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems in Indonesia. The surrounding land was drained and converted to palm and other plantations, and the project prevents the protected area from the same fate. The area is a vitally important and dense carbon sink. While peatlands represent only 0.3% of the earth's surface, their destruction contributes between 2-5% of annual anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Katingan is one of the highest-regarded, large-scale avoided deforestation projects in the world.

Risk of Reversal

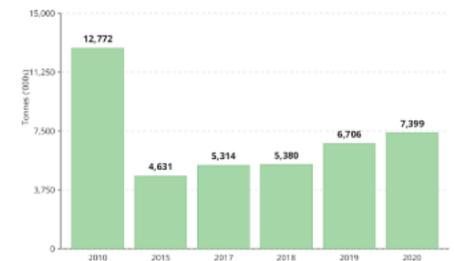
Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

Accountability Measures

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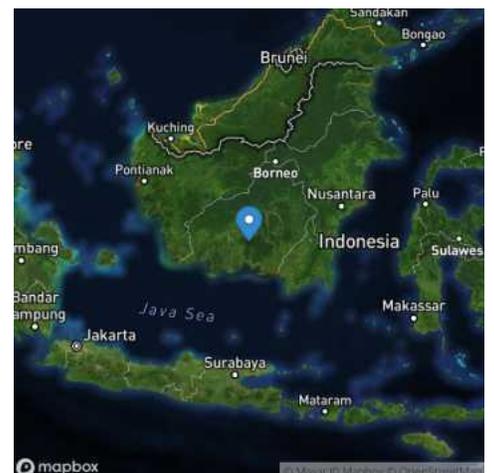


Credits by Vintage



Location

Central Kalimantan, Indonesia



Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

X-Hazil

Project Details

Activity Types	Improved Forest Management
Impact Type	Removal
Oxford Category	Nature-based Removals
Developer	THEEARTHLAB SA de CV
Methodology	CAR Mexico Forest Protocol V3.0
Crediting Period	2021 - 2121
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Climate Action Reserve (CAR 1863)
Verifying Body	ANCE

Project Description

This project focuses on Improved Forest Management through strategic interventions in forest ecosystems. It aims to enhance sustainability by implementing regeneration practices that improve tree mass structure and maintain forest coverage. The project emphasizes maintaining the functional integrity of ecosystems while implementing silvicultural treatments and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) monitoring protocols to ensure proper forest management.

Risk of Reversal

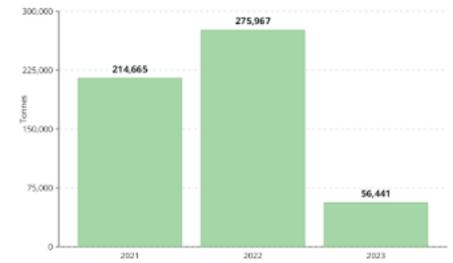
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Accountability Measures

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Credits by Vintage



Location

Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico



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March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

Frontier Carbon Removal Portfolio

Project Details

Activity Types	Long-Lived Removals
Impact Type	Removal
Oxford Category	Technology-based Removals
Developer	Frontier Climate
Methodology	Various
Crediting Period	2027 and beyond
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	None ()

Project Description

The Frontier offtake portfolio focuses exclusively on the most innovative permanent carbon removal technologies ready to rapidly scale. Frontier technologies are highly vetted against target criteria, including the ability to store removed carbon for more than a thousand years and the potential to be low-cost and high-volume in the future, in line with 2050 climate goals. Offtake carbon removal units come from a diverse and globally distributed portfolio of the most promising carbon removal technologies, vetted by industry experts and Frontier's team of scientists. The portfolio approach is intended to accelerate the broader carbon removal ecosystem and mitigate delivery risk. The portfolio includes a combination of: direct air capture, biomass carbon removal and storage, and other pathways as they become offtake ready.

Risk of Reversal

These projects face low risk of reversal because they are designed to store captured carbon for hundreds or even thousands of years. The primary risk of reversal comes from failure of the storage mechanism over the promised timeframe.

Accountability Measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.



Location

South San Francisco, California, United States



Fuzhou Hongmiaoling Landfill Gas to Electricity

Project Details

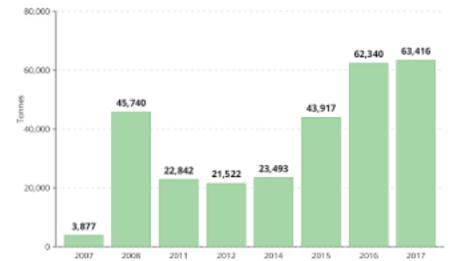
Activity Types	Landfill Gas Capture
Impact Type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford Category	Technology-based Reductions
Developer	Fujian Tianyi Renewable Energy Technology & Utilization Co., Ltd.
Methodology	ACM0001
Crediting Period	2007 - 2017
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 253)
Verifying Body	Germanischer Lloyd Certification



Project Description

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of 2.5MW of electricity at a landfill in Fuzhou City in Fujian Province in southeastern China. The landfill received waste from 1995 until 2008, and—like most landfills—throws off methane as some of that waste decomposes. Credits are generated from two pieces of the project: (1) avoiding the emissions of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere and (2) using the power generated from the methane (natural gas) to displace dirtier coal-fired power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

Credits by Vintage



Risk of Reversal

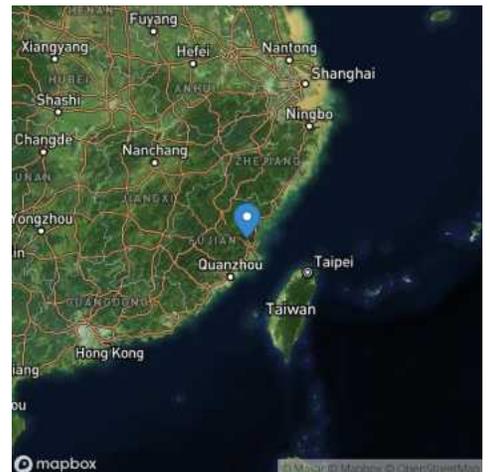
This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

Accountability Measures

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Location

Fujian Province, China



Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

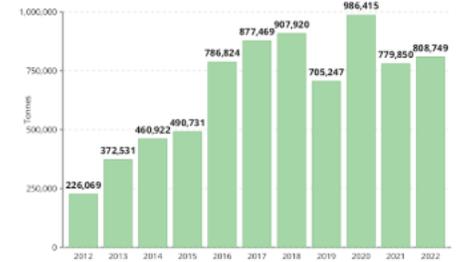
March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala: The Conservation Coast

Project Details

Activity Types	Avoided Deforestation
Impact Type	Avoided Emissions
Developer	Fundacion para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservacion (FUNDAECO)
Methodology	VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation
Crediting Period	2012 - 2042
Purchased From	SCB Brokers LLC
Registry	Verra (VCS 1622)
Verifying Body	AENOR

Credits by Vintage



Location

Guatemala

Project Description

This project is an Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) project under the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project category. Specifically, the project is of the “Avoided Unplanned Deforestation & Degradation” (AUDD) project category. The project is estimated to generate approximately 17,921,895 VCUs over 30 years. The project area is located in Department of Izabal in the Caribbean coast region of Guatemala in the Sarstun-Motagua reference region proposed by the national level REDD+ program. Belonging to the biologically diverse Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, forests in the project area are important nationally and internationally for the ecosystem services they provide. The project area forests, however, have experienced a continued reduction in biomass due largely to small-scale farmers and medium to large scale cattle ranchers that have sought to expand their activities or have been displaced by agro-industrial expansion. These forests have also historically been an important source of income for local families, who periodically harvest small amounts of timber when the economic needs arise. In 2013 Guatemala passed the Framework for the Regulation of the Reduction of Vulnerability, the Mandatory Adaptation to the effects of Climate Change and the Mitigation of the effects of Greenhouse Gases (Decree 07-2013) which gave landowners the rights to emission reductions generated in either voluntary or compliance markets. This law allowed the REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala to pursue a Grouped Project design where the project proponent, FUNDAECO, could represent small landowners and manage the development of a REDD+ project on their behalf through legal contracts that transfer project ownership to FUNDAECO. The expansion of industrial agriculture and migration of subsistence farmers and cattle ranchers into protected areas is a historical trend observed in the project zone. Consequently, forests and land within protected areas are an important source of income within the project zone and is the major focus of the REDD+ project. The project aims to alleviate these pressures on the forests through the support of governance capacity

Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

(including individual property titling, land-use planning and conservation zone demarcation), the generation of alternative economic activities and income sources, and through capacity building in administration and management. These project activities, beyond protecting local forests and biodiversity, contribute to social and economic development in one of the poorest areas of Guatemala. The effectiveness of these activities is partially dependent on their long-term economic success and wide-spread adoption. Since the project's inception, local communities have been actively participating in the project's formulation and implementation. The early involvement of participating communities has created awareness among community members and readiness for project implementation.

Risk of Reversal

Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

Accountability Measures

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Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

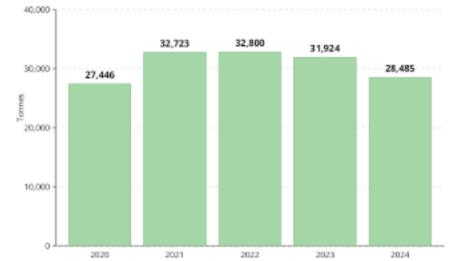
March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda – CPA No 020

Project Details

Activity Types	Clean Cookstoves
Impact Type	Avoided Emissions
Developer	UpEnergy Group
Methodology	AMS-II.G. Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass
Crediting Period	2019 - 2024
Purchased From	SCB Brokers LLC
Registry	Gold Standard (GS 10918)

Credits by Vintage



Location

Uganda

Project Description

The CPA is located in the Republic of Uganda and involves distribution of efficient biomass fired Improved Cookstoves (ICS). The project ICS replace the low efficiency, traditional biomass fired stoves, used for meeting similar thermal energy needs in the baseline. The CPA is included under CDM PoA-9956 with reference number 9956-P1-0020-CP1.

Accountability Measures

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Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

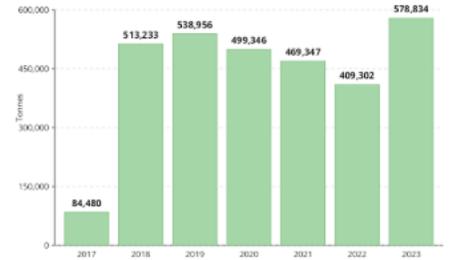
March 26, 2024 - April 28, 2026

Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility

Project Details

Activity Types	Renewable Energy
Impact Type	Avoided Emissions
Methodology	ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources
Crediting Period	2017 - 2027
Purchased From	SCB Brokers LLC
Registry	Verra (VCS 1950)
Verifying Body	TUV SUD

Credits by Vintage



Location

South Africa

Project Description

The purpose of this project (Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility) is to supply the wind-generated electricity to the grid of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). The project envisages the installation of a new grid connected wind farm at a site where no wind farm was operated prior to the implementation of the activity. The installed capacity of the wind farm is 144MW. The wind farm consists of 96 wind turbines and the associated infrastructure. The wind farm is located in the Pixley Ka Seme District close to the town of De Aar in the Northern Cape Province of the RSA, approximately 30 km northeast of the Longyuan Mulilo De Aar Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility. Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North (RF) (Pty) Ltd is the wind farm developer. A 30 day public comment period was held for this project from 25 September to 25 October. No comments were received during the public comment period.

Accountability Measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.