

Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

August 25, 2023 - February 16, 2026

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.

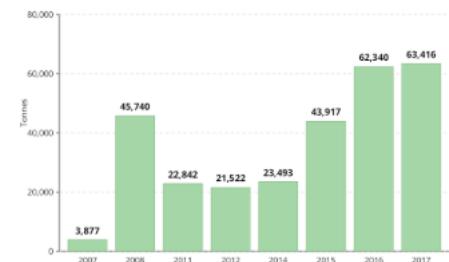
Risk of Reversal

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

Accountability Measures

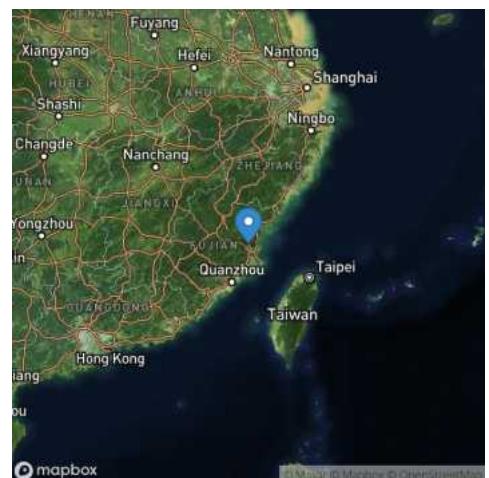
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by Vintage



Location

Fujian Province, China



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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

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

Central Kalimantan, Indonesia



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Gaziantep Landfill Gas

Project Details

Activity Types	Landfill Gas Capture
Impact Type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford Category	Technology-based Reductions
Developer	CEV Enerji
Methodology	ACM0001 v18
Crediting Period	2010 - 2031
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Gold Standard (GS 745)
Verifying Body	RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA)



Project Description

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of 5.655MW of electricity at a landfill serving Gaziantep City, Turkey. The project is expected to reduce more than 91,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions each year. 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 fossil-fuel-produced power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

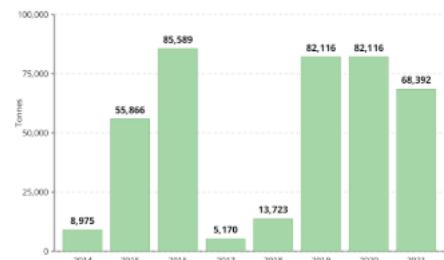
Risk of Reversal

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

Gaziantep City, Turkey



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Delta Blue Carbon

Project Details

Activity Types	Reforestation, Wetland Restoration and Conservation
Impact Type	Removal
Oxford Category	Nature-based Removals
Developer	Government of Sindh, Forest Department & Indus Delta Capital Ltd.
Methodology	VM0033
Crediting Period	2015 - 2075
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 2250)
Verifying Body	ICONTEC



Project Description

The Delta Blue Carbon project seeks to restore degraded lands through large-scale mangrove reforestation on the Indus Delta in Pakistan. While the area was previously covered in mangroves, which sequester 3-5 times more CO2 per hectare than upland tropical forests, they largely disappeared by the 1980s. The project will ultimately plant mangroves on nearly 225,000 hectares of land and estimates that it will remove over 2.4 million tonnes of CO2e per year. This makes it the largest restoration program in the world. Despite inherent challenges involved in mangrove restoration projects, Delta Blue is also highly regarded, with Renoster stating that its "governance, design, and execution is well orchestrated and scientifically rigorous."

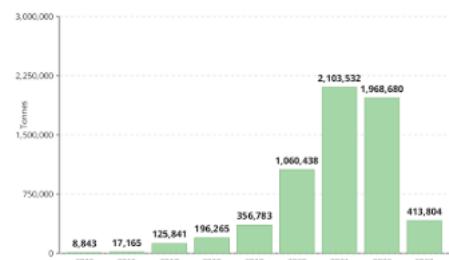
Risk of Reversal

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

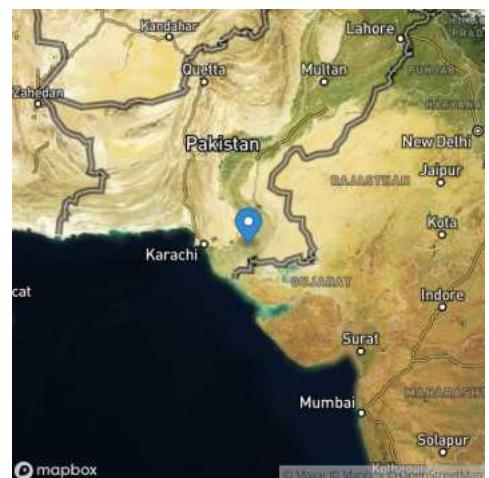
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Credits by Vintage



Location

Sindh, Pakistan



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Kootznoowoo Native Community Forestry

Project Details

Activity Types	Improved Forest Management
Impact Type	Removal
Oxford Category	Nature-based Reductions, Nature-based Removals
Developer	Anew
Methodology	Improved Forest Management (IFM) on U.S. Timberlands
Crediting Period	2017 - 2034
Purchased From	CNaught Inc.
Registry	ACR (ACR 499)
Verifying Body	S&A Carbon



Project Description

The Kootznoowoo Project protects 20,159 acres across four areas of forest on the Dolomi and Dora Bay tracts of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. 8,000 acres of the project include rare, old-growth forest. The project is owned by the native Haida and Tlingit people and managed in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service. The carbon revenue supports the native population of about 500 living in the village of Andoon through job and scholarship opportunities. There is good evidence, based on both past practice in the project areas and current practice in surrounding areas, that the project area would be at significant risk of logging absent the project as a means to support the livelihoods of the native project owners. The project is an improved forestry management project, with carbon credits allocated by formula to avoided emissions from logging and to carbon removals from additional tree growth. CNaught retires both carbon removal and emission avoidance credits.

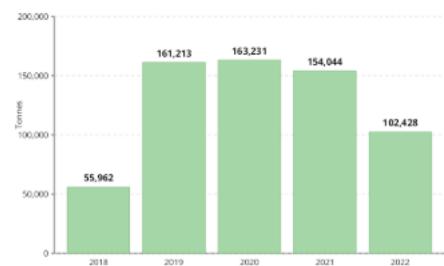
Risk of Reversal

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

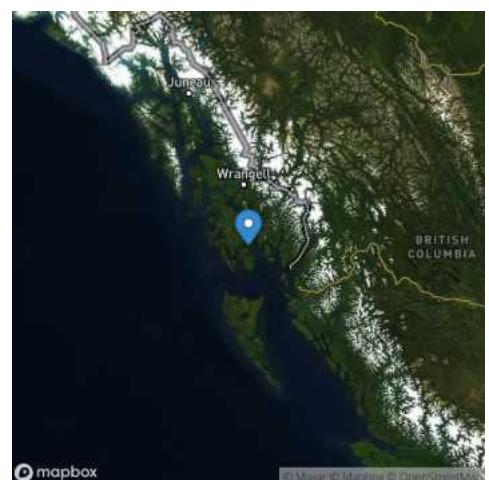
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Credits by Vintage



Location

Prince of Wales Island, Alaska



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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



mapbox

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