



Position paper

Voluntary carbon markets



wire group



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Summary

Wire Group laments that carbon credits have become such an important instrument in addressing climate change. The combination of a market-based approach and a narrow focus on carbon is a recipe for shortcuts and unintended consequences, and it is unclear whether carbon markets will be effective in addressing the climate crisis. We regret the narrow focus on carbon because living systems, including the carbon cycle, should not be seen in isolation but as deeply interconnected. Such a singular focus inevitably results in actions that do not value the complexity of life.

Furthermore, we are convinced there are alternative scenarios that would have been preferable over what has become the current “carbon market”.

- **In our most ideal scenario, in a Conscious Economy, there would be no carbon pricing nor carbon credits:** in our collective consciousness humans would understand that we are deeply interconnected with the natural world and the ecosystems that sustain life. We would appreciate ‘balance’ and we would never take more than the complex ecosystem codes would naturally guide us to take. And if our living systems were brought into disbalance, we would reflect, take a step back, reduce our footprints, emit fewer greenhouse gases, and leave the necessary room for both nature and humans to regenerate and thrive. To the extent that humans were unable to reduce their emissions, conscious investors would invest in projects and companies that reduce carbon emissions, accepting lower (short-term) financial returns (and not requiring the extra income from carbon credits), because of the non-financial value that is created.
- As a ‘next-best alternative’, we would want to see a price or tax on carbon ‘at source’ as **from Wire Group’s point of view putting a price on carbon emissions is more aligned (than a carbon market) with the ‘multi-value economy’ that we aspire to.**
- As a next best alternative, we would want to see a **harmonised ‘cap and trade’ system of emission rights covering >80% of global emissions, with annually decreasing rights in line with a 1.5C path.**

Instead of the scenarios above, a global consensus has emerged – propelled by a combined lobby of fossil fuel companies and free-market economists – in which emissions trading (including through carbon credits) has become a central instrument in the Paris Agreement process. Hence, we are relying heavily on this ‘market-based’ solution to help address a problem that potentially poses an existential threat to the way humans live on earth.

Wire Group cannot change this fact. As such **Wire Group will seek to harness the climate crisis mitigation potential of carbon credits by adopting a cautiously optimistic yet critical position to their use.**

On the optimistic side, we see that carbon credits can indeed contribute to enabling projects that sequester or reduce carbon emissions. This is important as we are aware that reducing greenhouse gas emissions, even drastically, on its own will not be enough to safeguard a liveable planet. Some greenhouse gas emissions will prove very difficult to reduce, and even if all emissions could be reduced to zero, we will still have to actually remove built-up greenhouse gases from the atmosphere in order to keep climate change within relatively safe boundaries. Carbon credits can play a role in this. Furthermore, carbon credits can incentivise companies to reduce their emissions. They can also help to transfer wealth from the Global North to the Global South, thereby bringing money to the communities that are most vulnerable to the climate crisis and have done least to cause it.

More critically, we find that this market-based approach comes with serious challenges, including a lack of harmonised standards and low quality carbon credits that leave the door open to double-counting of emissions reductions.

Our approach as it pertains to our investments and our measurement of impact will therefore be as follows:

- Wire Group will continue to invest actively in companies, projects and initiatives that contribute to reducing and/or sequestering greenhouse gases, with a **strong preference for investing in activities that address not only climate change but multiple issues / life systems.**
- Wire Group will have a **strong preference for companies and project that are based on high quality carbon credits**, meaning:
 - based on carbon sequestration or emissions reductions instead of ‘avoided emissions’;
 - based on long-term removal of carbon from the cycle, e.g. through sequestration in the soil or through rock weathering.
- Wire Group will **prefer companies and projects that are highly intentional and for which carbon credits are not a goal in and of itself, and which sell to highly intentional buyers that emphasise reductions above offsets.**
- If our investments give us the options to either receive and retire the carbon credits generated by the investment or get a higher financial return, **Wire Group will opt to retire credits if we have doubts about their quality to ensure maximum impact.**
- In impact measurement, **we will only include the societal value creation represented by carbon credits if we deem those credits to be of high quality.**

We have chosen to write this paper to elaborate on Wire Group’s position on carbon markets as carbon markets play a role, directly or indirectly, in several of our investments.

We see the process of developing an opinion on carbon markets as an integral part of what we have termed Conscious Wealth in a Conscious Economy. A Conscious Economy asks of us an open, curious, analytical, and humble mindset in which we continuously try to understand what is happening in the world around us, and how this compares to a more ideal world that we are striving towards (a Conscious Economy). Wire Group’s position is not set in stone, and we leave room to evolve our position as our understanding and consciousness of developments grow.



Position paper



Introduction

The goal of this paper is to elaborate on Wire Group's position on carbon markets. This is relevant for at least two reasons:

1. Through our funds we invest in 'regeneration of natural capital' and 'ecosystems healing' and in several of our investments carbon markets play a role directly as a company's source of income or indirectly as a stimulus of demand for the company's products.
2. Through our 'Impact Multiple on Money' (IMM) measurement methodology, we measure 'societal value creation' and 'avoided greenhouse gases' is an important source of societal value creation.

We see the process of developing an opinion on carbon markets as an integral part of what we have termed Conscious Wealth in a Conscious Economy. A Conscious Economy asks of us an open, curious, analytical, and humble mindset in which we continuously try to understand what is happening in the world around us, and how this compares to a more ideal world that we are striving towards (a Conscious Economy). In doing so, we strive to look beyond established models and assumptions about 'this is just how the world works', towards idealistic models that serve to make life thrive.

Importantly, we acknowledge that there are no 'right' or 'wrong' positions as anybody's position is personal and depends on many factors. Indeed, Wire Group's position is not set in stone, and we leave room to evolve our position as our understanding and consciousness of developments grow.

Conscious Economy reflections

In our ideal world, there would be no carbon credits or carbon markets. We, as a human species, would understand our role and position in the world. We would understand, inherently and consciously, that we are deeply interconnected with the natural world and the ecosystems that sustain life. We would appreciate 'balance' and we would never take more than the complex ecosystem codes would naturally guide us to take. And if our living systems were brought into disbalance, we would reflect, take a step back, reduce our footprints, emit fewer greenhouse gases, and leave the necessary room for both nature and humans to regenerate and thrive.

To the extent that humans were unable to reduce their emissions, conscious investors would invest in projects and companies that reduce or sequester carbon emissions, accepting lower (short-term) financial returns (and not requiring the extra income from carbon credits), because of the non-financial value that is created.

As we are not at this level of (collective) awareness yet, and we are not yet able to make an intrinsically motivated collective step towards lower emissions, other measures have to be taken. We support all efforts by conscious individuals to adjust their lifestyles to be more in line with planetary boundaries. We also acknowledge that the efforts of individuals are unlikely to be sufficient if the economic system continues to be centred on profit maximisation and the growth of material wealth. Hence the true responsibility for change lies with the beneficiaries of that economic system. Therefore we support any and all efforts at the political level to set limits and implement policies to safeguard our future and to change the rules of the system towards an economy that values people and nature over material wealth and financial profits. Moreover, we are deeply aware that any efforts at reducing greenhouse gas emissions should take into account the fact that the Global North has been chiefly responsible for the current emissions overshoot and should take the lead in addressing the disbalance.

The question of whether carbon markets can play a positive role in our transition towards a future in which we live within our planetary boundaries is central to our position paper. While carbon markets can kickstart projects that sequester or reduce emissions, it can equally be argued that the many flaws in the carbon market will actually slow the transition.

Global consensus around carbon markets

In the absence of a conscious effort to reduce emissions and value our earth's living systems, there are several different policy instruments that can help in reducing emissions:

- A carbon price or tax on carbon 'at source'.
- A global harmonised 'cap & trade' regime with annually decreasing emission rights.
- A carbon market in which carbon credits are generated and traded so as to create a market-based incentive to reduce emissions.

Appendix A of this paper provides more background on these alternatives. Within these alternatives, a global consensus has emerged – propelled by a combined lobby of fossil fuel companies and free-market economists – in which emissions trading (including through carbon credits) has become a central instrument in the Paris Agreement process (Article 6). Hence, we are relying heavily on this 'market-based' solution to help address a problem that potentially poses an existential threat to the way humans live on earth.

Wire Group's position on voluntary carbon markets

For Wire Group, the voluntary carbon market is the most relevant part of the carbon market as the carbon credits that are issued by companies or projects we invest in are, generally speaking, voluntary carbon credits.

Wire Group laments that carbon credits have become such an important instrument in addressing climate change. The combination of a market-based approach and a narrow focus on carbon is a recipe for shortcuts and unintended consequences, and it is unclear whether carbon markets will be effective in addressing the climate crisis. We regret the narrow focus on 'carbon' because living systems, including the carbon cycle, should not be seen in isolation but as deeply interconnected. Such a singular focus inevitably results in actions that do not value the complexity of life¹. Furthermore, we are convinced there are alternative scenarios that would have been preferable over what has become the current "carbon market".

However, Wire Group cannot change the fact that carbon credits have become a key instrument in our collective efforts to address the climate crisis. As such **Wire Group will seek to harness the climate crisis mitigation potential of carbon credits by adopting a cautiously optimistic yet critical position to their use.**

On the optimistic side, we see that carbon credits can indeed contribute to enabling projects that sequester or reduce carbon emissions. This can contribute to the transition to a net-zero future as innovative carbon projects 'show the way' and get adopted more broadly. This is important as we are aware that reducing greenhouse gas emissions, even drastically, on its own will not be enough to safeguard a liveable planet. Some greenhouse gas emissions will prove very difficult to reduce, and even if all emissions could be reduced to zero, we will still have to actually remove built-up greenhouse gases from the atmosphere in order to keep climate change within relatively safe boundaries. Furthermore, research suggests that companies that are material buyers of carbon credits reduce their emissions faster than companies that are not². And carbon credits can help to transfer wealth from the Global North to the Global South, thereby bringing money to the communities that are most vulnerable to the climate crisis and have done the least to cause it.

More critically, we find that this market-based approach comes with a number of serious challenges:

- The voluntary carbon market risks contributing to complacency and reducing our collective sense of urgency. The deluge of companies committing to 'net zero by 2050', in which offsetting through voluntary carbon credits plays a significant role, helps to create a sense that we are on the right track, which we are not. As such, carbon credits may actually slow down the transition to a net-zero future.
- Carbon credits do not address the root cause of climate change, which is that our collective footprint is too large and we emit too much greenhouse gas. We, particularly in the Global North, need to question very seriously whether we can realistically maintain our current lifestyles.
- The more emissions we offset rather than reduce, the more pressure there will be on the physical space and ecosystems that are required to generate these offsets³.

- Some carbon credits are generated by projects that should happen (for moral or legal reasons) without the role of carbon credits, such as the protection of wildlife habitats and the prevention of illegal logging (by governments).
- It is very hard to determine the role of carbon credits in stimulating activities that would otherwise not have happened (so-called ‘additionality’). To the extent that credits are sold by companies and projects that would have happened anyway, those credits do not contribute to mitigating climate change (see text box ‘Too many credits?’).
- There have been several examples in which the quantity of avoided or sequestered greenhouse gas emissions has been overestimated and hence too many credits have been sold, contributing to a net increase in global emissions (see text box ‘Too many credits?’).
- Many credits are sold cheaply and create a disincentive for companies to invest in reducing emissions. In such cases the marginal cost of emission reduction in the core business can be higher than simply offsetting such emissions. According to the World Bank, nearly half of voluntary carbon credits sold in 2020 were less than US\$10 / tCO₂eq and renewable energy credits can be as low as US\$1.40 / tCO₂eq⁴.

Too many credits?

There are different ways in which too many credits can be issued. For example, it can be difficult to establish a reliable ‘baseline’ of how many emissions are avoided compared to what would have happened in absence of a carbon credit project. In January 2023 a group of investigative journalists revealed that credits related to rainforest protection projects had been significantly overstated because the amounts of forest that would be cut down in a business-as-usual scenario were overestimated⁵. In another, hypothetical, scenario, carbon credits may be sold for rewetting peatlands assuming that those peatlands would have continued emitting carbon in the absence of the carbon credit project. However, this does not take into account the possibility that government policy evolves to rewet all peatlands. Even for projects that sequester carbon (rather than avoid emissions) it may be difficult to estimate the quantities sequestered. In a comprehensive review of models to calculate carbon sequestration as a result of ‘regenerative agriculture’, the conclusion of authors Garsia et al was: “We conclude that, to date, soil organic carbon (SOC) simulation does not represent an adequate tool for globally ensuring effectiveness of SOC sequestration effort and ensuring reliable carbon crediting⁶.”

Another way that too many credits can be issued is when they are issued against emission reductions that would have happened even without the financial incentive of carbon credits. In this case carbon credits do not have so-called ‘additionality’. To explain: renewable energy project X has a profitable business case because it can generate electricity at competitive prices, yet it sells 100 kton of carbon credits. These carbon credits are bought by company Y to offset 100 kton of emissions. In this case, the sale of credits enabled 100 kton of emissions that would otherwise not have happened, due to the company’s commitment to reducing emissions, or been offset by credits that did represent additional emissions reductions.

¹ See for example: Aguirre-Gutiérrez et al, Valuing the functionality of tropical ecosystems beyond carbon (2023); [link](#).

² Trove Research, Corporate emission performance and the use of carbon credits (2023); [link](#).

³ Where offsets go hand in hand with increases in biodiversity and strengthening ecosystems, this pressure will be alleviated, while ‘land grabbing’, monoculture forests and carbon capture plants add to this pressure.

⁴ World Bank. State and Trends of Carbon Pricing (2020); [link](#); More pricing info from [Abatable](#).

⁵ The Guardian, Revealed: more than 90% of rainforest carbon offsets by biggest certifier are worthless, analysis shows (2023); [link](#).

⁶ Garsia A. et al, The challenge of selecting an appropriate soil organic carbon simulation model (2023); [link](#).

Key investment considerations

Wire Group will continue to invest actively in companies, projects and initiatives that contribute to reducing and/or sequestering greenhouse gases. The range of activities that is covered by this objective is broad. Within this range, **we have a strong preference for investing in activities that address not only climate change but multiple issues or living systems**, such as restoration projects that also increase biodiversity and local livelihoods, plant-based meat alternatives that also bring health benefits, and regenerative agriculture that also improves water buffering and food quality.

We will invest in climate positive companies regardless of whether they generate and sell voluntary carbon credits. In our ‘we diligence’ we will pay close attention to these companies’ potential to contribute to mitigating climate change. If the company does sell credits, we will seek to avoid projects that generate cheap and/or low quality credits as these risk having an adverse impact on climate change.

The factors that we would look at to understand the potential for mitigating climate change are as follows:

- Does the company / project sequester, reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions? Our preference is for projects that sequester or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- What is the duration (‘permanence’) of the effect on the carbon cycle? Here we will look at both the potential duration (how long or over which period of time greenhouse gases can be sequestered or reduced) and the expected duration (over which period of time will they be sequestered or reduced, which depends on the company or project being able to safeguard its own longevity). Our preference is for longer durations.
- What are the co-benefits? We have a preference for co-benefits such as increased biodiversity and supporting local livelihoods.

If the company sells carbon credits we will consider the following additional factors to determine the quality of these credits:

- What is the intentionality of the company / project that sells the credits? Are they mainly pursuing an activity to generate credits or are they broadly motivated to address climate change and other issues?
- What is the ‘additionality’ of the credits? In other words, would the company / project have a viable business case without the sale of credits?
- Are there safeguards in place to avoid double counting? For example through maintaining a ‘buffer’ of credits or by selling credits ‘ex-post’ (based on realised carbon savings) instead of ‘ex-ante’ (based on expected carbon savings).
- Are credits externally certified, and by which scheme?
- Who are the buyers of the credits? Our preference is that companies/projects ensure that credits are sold to parties that make a concerted effort to reduce emissions and use credits only to offset the residual -hard to abate- emissions. Buyers should subscribe to the Science Based Targets Initiative, the Voluntary Carbon Market Integrity Initiative and/or the Oxford Offsetting Principles.
- What is the price of the credits? The higher the price, the greater the incentive it creates to invest in reducing emissions and the more likely to attract more intentional buyers.
- Where do the proceeds of carbon credits go? Do they go only to the company or are they shared more broadly in the local community?

In Appendix B we provide a more visual overview of the aforementioned considerations to determine the quality of credits.

In the case that we are investing directly, unsatisfactory answers to the questions above would make us less inclined to invest. In the case that we are investing in a fund, as is more likely, we would share our position paper and urge the fund manager to actively consider these factors in their due diligence and adopt our position.

Special case: to retire or not to retire?

In some cases companies or investment funds offer investors, such as Wire Group, the option to sell the credits that are generated with our share of the project, or to retire the credits (which means the credits cannot be sold). If we have that option, we will choose to retire the credits if we have any doubts about the quality of the credits. Although we will sacrifice some financial return we will know for sure that our investment is making a contribution to mitigating climate change. If we believe, based on the considerations above, that the credits are high we will opt not to retire them.

Special case: carbon credit funds

We will not invest in (voluntary) carbon credits, either directly or through a fund, if the strategy for such an investment is to speculate on the prices of carbon credits increasing. Although we are in favour of higher carbon prices, investing in carbon credits for the sake of benefiting from price increases does not contribute to mitigating climate change.

An investment strategy that would contribute to mitigating climate change would be to buy up carbon credits and then retire them (remove them from the market), however such a strategy would most likely be a philanthropic investment with no / negative financial returns.

Impact measurement considerations

Through our 'Impact Multiple on Money' (IMM) measurement methodology, we measure 'societal value creation'. When we invest in companies that help sequester, reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions, this creates societal value because the reduction in greenhouse gases helps to avoid the future costs that are associated with climate change. We use the 'social cost of carbon' to calculate how much societal value is being created by the companies we invest in.

Carbon credits complicate our impact measurement. It can be argued that if one company reduces emissions, but another company buys the credits that are generated in order to offset its emissions, then the net result is 'no emissions reduction' and hence 'no societal value'. On the other hand, if as we stated earlier, it is impossible to stay within relatively safe climate boundaries without the use of offsets, then the fact that emissions have been reduced, regardless of whether carbon credits have been sold, has created societal value.

Our position is that if the carbon credits being sold are of high quality, based on our criteria outlined above, we can include the emissions reduction that those credits represent in our societal value (and therefore our IMM) calculations.

If the credits are of low quality, as stated earlier, we see a risk that those credits do not contribute to global emissions reductions and can have an adverse impact on climate change.

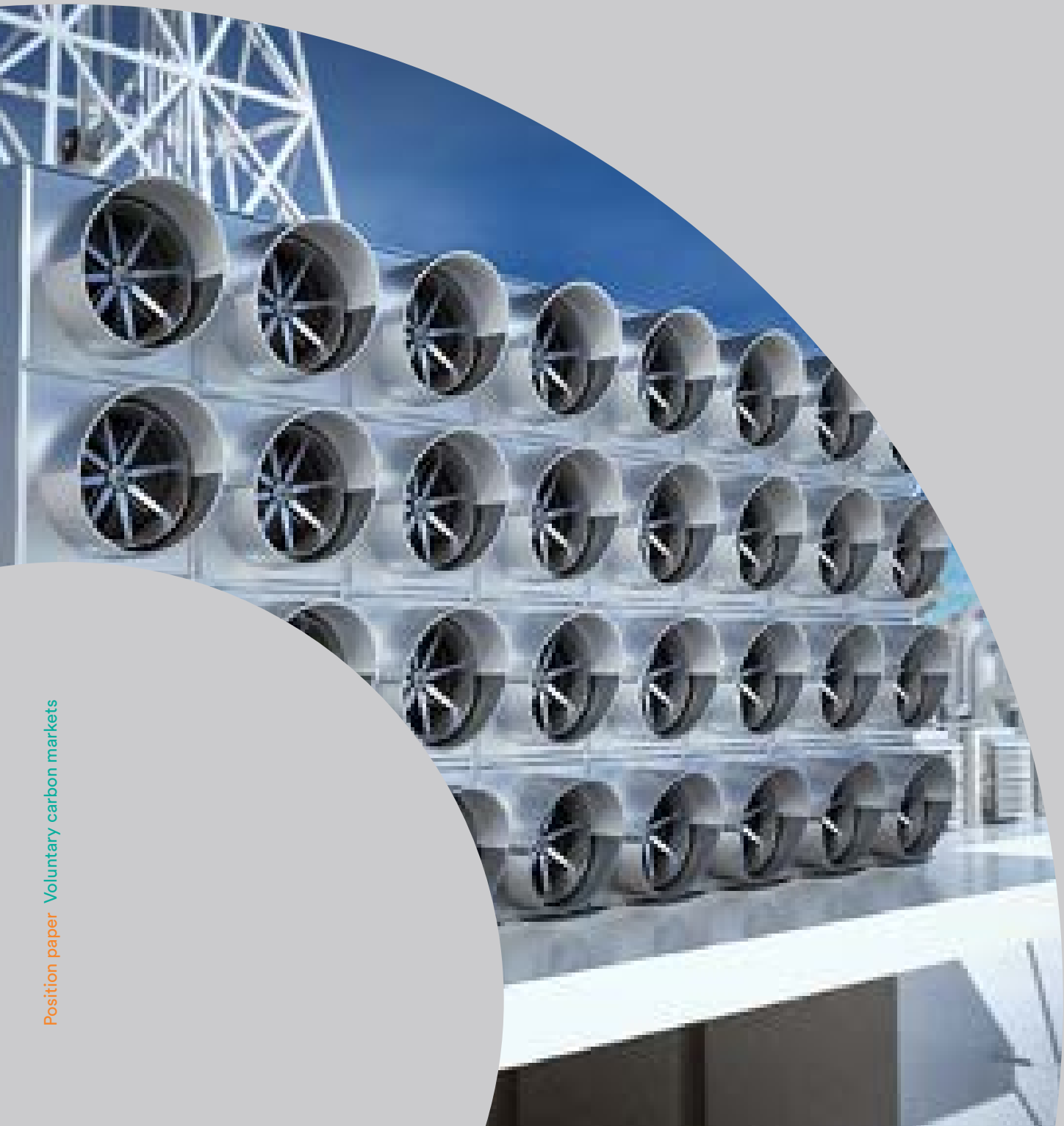
We should note here that as part of our IMM calculations, we intend to show the societal value creation that our investments have contributed to. We do not 'claim' or 'attribute' this societal value to our investments or indeed to Wire Group. As such, there is no 'double counting' of impact. We refer to our Impact Assessment Protocol ('A note on attribution') for further details.

Finally, in the case that we have opted to retire the credits that are generated by our investments, we can include the emissions reductions in our IMM calculations regardless of the quality of the credits.

“Despite the broad range of ecosystem functions and services provided by tropical ecosystems, society has reduced the value of these ecosystems to just one metric - carbon”

Bron: Aguirre-Gutiérrez et al, Valuing the functionality of tropical ecosystems beyond carbon (2023); [link](#)

Appendix



Appendix / A

Background on carbon markets

In this appendix we provide a brief outline of how voluntary carbon markets have come about and how they relate to alternative approaches for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

One of the ways to change the incentives in the system towards lower emissions is by putting a price on 'negative externalities', an idea that is nearly a century old. Many economists have argued in the past that a 'carbon tax' is the most efficient way to reduce carbon emissions. Canada has opted for this approach. An alternative policy to deal with greenhouse gas emissions is a 'cap and trade' system. In such a system greenhouse gas emitters must pay for the right to emit and are able to buy rights from emitters that don't need all their rights, or from companies or projects that produce 'negative emissions'. In this way a 'carbon market' is created. As of the COP 26 in 2021, emissions trading became a central instrument in the Paris Agreement process (Article 6) and the carbon market approach has become the dominant way to address climate change.

Both a carbon tax and a cap and trade system have their own advantages and disadvantages; see for example the World Resources Institute's reflections comparing the two options⁷. **From Wire Group's point of view putting a price on carbon emissions (carbon tax) 'at source' is more aligned with the 'multi-value economy' that we aspire to.** 'World leaders' should have put a price on carbon 30 or 20 years ago when it became clear how serious climate change was. At the same time, if a cap and trade system can achieve the emissions reductions that are needed we of course support this. However, we are unsure if the system that is being put in place within the Paris Agreement will do so.

We see a number of problems with the emerging consensus that carbon markets can adequately address climate change. Principally, the carbon market envisioned in the Paris Agreement is still in development. In an ideal case scenario, Article 6 (6.2 and 6.4) will result in a global harmonised carbon market that is integrated into countries' 'nationally determined contributions' (NDCs), meaning that number of credits available (and hence the room for emissions) will shrink year on year.

⁷ World Resources Institute, Carbon Tax vs. Cap-and-Trade: What's a Better Policy to Cut Emissions? (2016); [link](#).

However, this ideal case scenario seems a long way off and many issues remain to be addressed. How these issues are addressed⁸ will determine how carbon reductions are accounted for, whether double counting is avoided, and whether carbon projects help to achieve ambitious emissions reductions.

- To what extent does Article 6.2, whereby countries can sell credits if they perform better than their NDCs, encourage countries to commit to lower NDCs?
- How will companies' claims of climate neutrality relate to NDCs and 'corresponding adjustments'?
- To what extent will the voluntary credit market and NDCs be integrated as a result of countries explicitly including companies' emissions in their NDCs?
- Will current voluntary carbon certification schemes such as Verra be accepted as 'authorised credits'?
- How will 'avoidance', 'reduction' and 'removal' be defined?

Answering these questions is largely within the remit the Supervisory Board, however clarity is not expected until 2024 or 2025. In the meantime a patchwork of carbon markets and a lack of harmonised standards to ensure credit quality are leaving the door open to double counting of emissions rights and we cannot state unambiguously that carbon markets are contributing to the mitigation of the climate crisis.

To elaborate on this 'patchwork', we are currently seeing a combination of different (non-harmonised) cap and trade schemes, called 'compliance markets'. Of these compliance markets, the European Emissions Trading System (ETS) is by far the largest and most established, representing nearly 90% of the total compliance market. Positively, the number of emission rights declines from year to year⁹. Even so, the ETS covers only 38% of European emissions¹⁰.

In addition, outside of these regulated markets, 'voluntary' carbon credits are traded between market players. Although this market is still relatively small, it is expected to grow strongly going forward, with McKinsey estimating between 1,500 and 2,000 MtCO₂e traded by 2030¹¹.

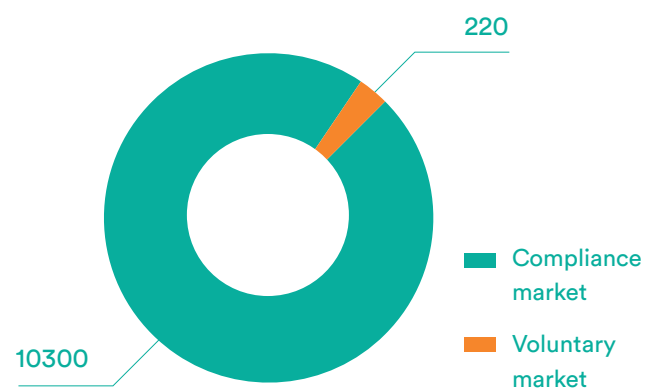
⁸ See for example: a FAQ by [Carbon Market Watch](#); an overview by [Abatable](#); an overview by [Nature Conservancy](#).

⁹ European Commission, Emissions cap and allowances; [link](#).

¹⁰ International Carbon Action Partnership, ETS Factsheet (2021); [link](#).

¹¹ McKinsey, A blueprint for scaling voluntary carbon markets to meet the climate challenge (2021); [link](#).

Traded in 2020 (MtCO₂eq)



Sources: Refinitiv; Katusa Research; Trove Intelligence; [link](#).

Note: We assume that all voluntary credits that were 'issued' in 2020 were sold.

On the supply side, the growth of the voluntary carbon market will be driven by a wide range of activities that may generate carbon credits, such as:

- Reforestation projects.
- Forest conservation and sustainable forestation projects.
- Renewable energy projects.
- Regenerative agriculture projects.
- Cook stoves.
- Replacing refrigerants.

In each case, the company or project has to 'prove' that it is reducing a certain amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere¹². Different protocols and certification schemes exist to help issuers of voluntary carbon credits verify those credits, of which Verra and Gold Standard represent nearly 80% of the market. Important factors that determine whether a carbon credit can be verified are:

- **Additionality:** to what extent are greenhouse gases sequestered or avoided beyond what would have happened in a 'business as usual' scenario.
- **Permanence:** to what extent can the issuer ensure that greenhouse gases are removed from the atmosphere for an extended period of time.
- **Leakage:** to what extent can the issuer ensure that sequestered or avoided greenhouse gases are not 'displaced', i.e. sequestered or avoided by the issuer but emitted by another player.

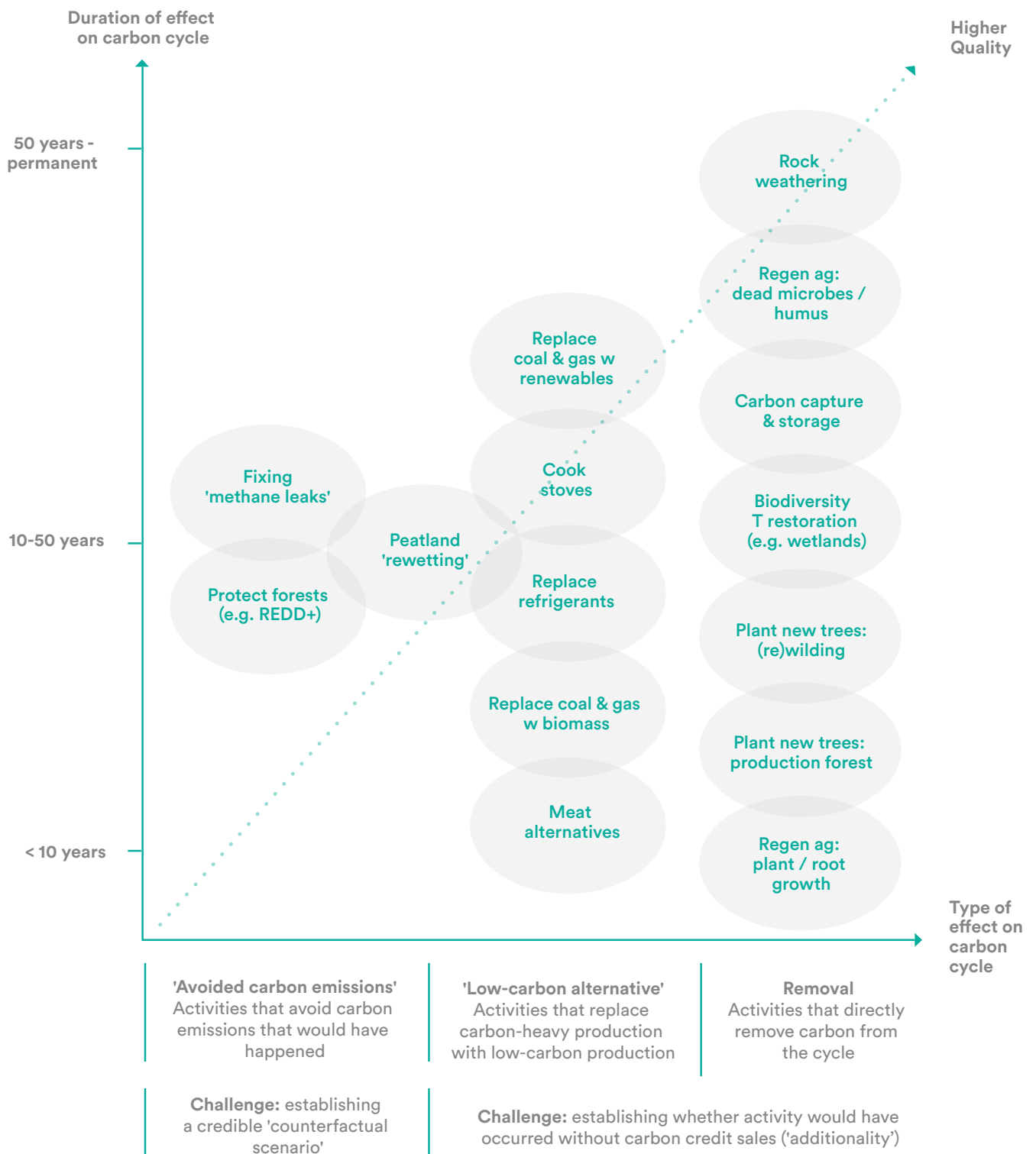
On the demand side of the market, carbon credits are bought by companies and people that want to 'offset' their greenhouse gas emissions (or 'carbon footprint'). These may, for example, be companies that have committed to having 'net zero' emissions by 2050.

¹² Greenhouse gases include CO₂, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, HFCs and HCFCs. They have different global warming potential (GWP) per ton of emissions. All greenhouse gases can be expressed as 'carbon dioxide ton-equivalents' (tCO₂eq), whereby the conversion is done based on a gas' global warming potential.

Appendix / B

Quality of carbon credits

Assessing the quality of carbon credits



Overall considerations:

- Type of effect.
- Duration of effect.
- Additionality (e.g. due to 'business case')
- Who are the beneficiaries, e.g. source of income for Global South / poor people / indigenous communities.
- Who are the buyers.
- Quality of certification scheme.
- Avoiding double counting.



About Wire Group

Wire Group works towards a Conscious Economy - a value(s) driven economy that has wellbeing for all of life as its foundation. We are a holistic wealth partner, and have been a specialist in impact investing and conscious wealth allocation since 2010. As a collective of individuals, families and strategic partners, we research and develop ways to manage wealth in a way that generates multiple returns: social, ecological, financial and personal. We have a full spectrum service offering: from facilitating conscious wealth journeys, including the aspects of personal growth and family dynamics, to developing impact strategies, and supporting our relations in deploying their wealth more consciously. In each partnership we have the ambition to realise tangible results that contribute to a better world.

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