



Carbon Credits

Carbon credits are a key component of national and international attempts to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions into the atmosphere. One carbon credit is equal to one ton of carbon dioxide and can be achieved through two methods:

- **Carbon Reduction Credits (CRCs)** – CRCs remove or absorb CO₂ from our atmosphere. This is done through bio-sequestration through projects such as our Forestry Plan, or through ocean and soil collection and storage. The amount of CO₂ removed or absorbed from the atmosphere in tons is the equivalent to the amount of carbon credits generated by the project
- **Carbon Offset Credits (COCs)** – COCs are a reduction in total emissions through cleaner energy production such as wind, solar, hydro, or biofuels. The reduction amount, in tons of CO₂, becomes the equivalent number of credits earned.

The Kiri Tree is a very efficient mechanism for the generation of carbon credits. Its rapid growth rate and large leaf system mean that it can absorb comparatively large amounts of CO₂ through its leaves and store it in the woody mass of the tree. Hence, when the tree is harvested for its lumber, the carbon remains stored in the timber. The root system also stores carbon in the soil. Following the harvest, the process begins again.

