

CARBON INSIGHTS

Monthly Edition

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Retirements hit 22.1 MtCO₂e against 13.1 MtCO₂e of new issuance in February 2026, a 170% retirement-to-issuance ratio driven by concentrated corporate buying from Eni, CATL, Woodside and Shell. But the headline story was political and regulatory risk: Kenya's LoA refusal led to Koko Networks' shutdown and triggered a \$179.6 million World Bank insurance claim, while Norway's parliament scrapped its 2030 climate target and put \$1.6 billion in Article 6 spending at risk, though the government signed a new Article 6 deal with Jordan days later.

Article 6 infrastructure advanced on multiple fronts: Peru registered its first project under Article 6.2, Chile approved four projects and committed \$1.4 billion in investment, Morocco launched a solar rooftop mitigation activity with Switzerland, and the UN issued its first ever Article 6.4 credits from a cookstove project in Myanmar. CORSIA supply increased to 32 million credits, and Nigeria issued its first LoA for 5.2 million tonnes eligible for CORSIA. The CCP quality label also expanded beyond cookstoves into forestry and agriculture for the first time.



LAST MONTH IN CARBON MARKETS

KOKO BANKRUPTCY & KENYA LOA

In our January edition, we reported that Kenya was paving the way for its first LoA. Since then, Kenya refused Koko Networks' Letter of Authorisation, leading to the company's bankruptcy and a \$179.6 million World Bank insurance claim. Separately, Kenya launched a national carbon registry and confirmed LoA regulations are expected by Q2.

KOKO NETWORKS SHUTS DOWN AFTER KENYA REFUSES ARTICLE 6 AUTHORISATION

Koko Networks ceased operations on January 30th after the Kenyan government declined to issue the Letter of Authorisation (LoA) required for exporting carbon credits under Article 6. According to Trade Secretary Lee Kinyanjui, the project's anticipated issuance would have consumed Kenya's entire exportable allocation of mitigation outcomes.

The decision effectively halted a \$300 million bioethanol clean cooking programme that employed around 700 people and supplied subsidised cookstoves to approximately 1.5 million households. Stoves were sold at roughly 10% of market value, while fuel was priced at around half the commercial rate, reflecting a business model heavily reliant on projected carbon credit revenues.

Central to that model was access to higher-value compliance markets, particularly CORSIA, where credits have traded well above voluntary market levels in recent years. Without an LoA enabling international transfers under Article 6, Koko was cut off from these revenue streams.

Following the LoA refusal, Koko announced plans to file a breach-of-contract claim with MIGA, the World Bank's political risk insurance arm. MIGA had issued a \$179.6 million guarantee in March 2025, marking the first insurance coverage linked specifically to Article 6-related obligations.

In the weeks following the insolvency, cookstove credit prices declined, with broader adjustments across the segment as market participants reassessed regulatory and supply risks associated with African clean cooking projects.



AFTER KOKO, KENYA MOVES TO REBUILD DEVELOPER CONFIDENCE

Following Koko's collapse, Kenya moved quickly to signal that its carbon market ambitions remain intact.

Kenya officially launched the Kenya National Carbon Registry (KNCR) on February 17th in Nairobi, marking a significant step in structuring the country's participation in international carbon markets. Hosted by the National Environment Management Authority, the sovereign digital platform is designed to register, track and authorise carbon market activities, ensuring alignment with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

The registry has already attracted strong interest, with more than 80 project concept notes submitted. Technical implementation is being supported by Germany's GIZ, which has committed €2.4 million to assist with system development and capacity building.

Government officials indicated that formal regulations governing the issuance of LoAs for carbon credit exports are expected by Q2 2026. Several Kenyan-based developers, including Burn, have already secured LoAs from host governments in other countries and issued CORSIA-eligible credits.



SENTINEL EARTH'S PERSPECTIVE

The KOKO case shows how quickly a policy decision can collapse a carbon-financed operation.

The scale of KOKO's carbon dependency made it uniquely exposed. The company aimed to generate approximately 6 million credits annually for compliance markets, and carbon revenue funded the entire operation. When the LoA was refused, there was no fallback.

Compounding the regulatory risk, credibility questions have also emerged. Analysts have alleged that KOKO applied a 93% non-renewable biomass rate in its carbon accounting, while the actual rate in urban centres such as Nairobi may be closer to 38%. If accurate, this would have implied potential over-crediting, a factor that may have reinforced the government's reluctance to authorise.

The MIGA guarantee adds a further layer of complexity. The political risk insurance was extended well before the LoA decision. But MIGA guarantees operate upstream, covering investment-stage risks such as expropriation and contract breach, while the LoA sits downstream at the point of market access. The mismatch between when the guarantee was extended and when authorisation was needed, exposes a structural gap in how political risk instruments interact with Article 6 processes.

This was not, however, an arbitrary decision. The Kenyan government's refusal reflected a deliberate allocation choice. Trade Secretary Lee Kinyanjui indicated that the volume of credits claimed by KOKO would have effectively monopolised Kenya's share of international compliance markets, sidelining sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and forestry.

In the near term, this increases jurisdiction and delivery risk for Kenya-linked credits seeking Article 6 alignment or CORSIA eligibility, where host country authorisation, corresponding adjustments, and/or adequate insurance coverage are required. It also raises counterparty risk for developers operating in similar regulatory environments.

What matters next is not only the text of the regulations, but the first LoAs issued under them, which will reveal speed, predictability, and whether high-impact community-based project types like clean cooking receive a defined pathway.



CORSIA PRICES DROP ACROSS SPOT AND FUTURES AS SUPPLY PASSES 22 MILLION CREDITS

CORSIA Phase 1 (CP1) futures declined to their lowest levels since April 2025 as eligible supply continued to expand. Quantum assessed the December CP1 futures contract on ICE at \$14.75/tCO₂e on January 30th, with a reported transaction at \$14.50 for 50,000 tonnes. On Abaxx, the March CP1 contract settled at \$17.14, with 178,000 tonnes traded in a single session.

In the spot market, CP1 eligible credits warrant a larger premium over credits with no compliance use case. At the end of January, these credits were assessed at \$21.95/tCO₂e, holding a \$2–3 premium. However, this spread narrowed as additional supply entered the market. By early March, Quantum assessed CP1 spot credits at \$17.40/tCO₂e, while Climate Impact X recorded its first Phase 1 spot transaction with 1,000 tonnes traded at \$15.45/tCO₂e.

The increase in supply was partly driven by Verra tagging 4,776,194 credits from DelAgua cookstove projects located in Rwanda, Sierra Leone and The Gambia (VCS 3699, 3837, 4000 and 4150). These projects are transitioning to the VM0050 methodology, while the older VMR0006 pathway remains eligible following ICAO's retroactive approval.

A few days after this announcement, additional supply entered the market as Guyana finalized corresponding adjustments for 9.1 million vintage-2023 REDD+ credits. At the same time, Verra tagged a further 891,000 credits from two projects in Laos, bringing the total number of projects with CORSIA-tagged issuances to nine.

Separately, Nigeria issued its first LoA for an Article 6 project, approving the Global Cookstoves joint venture between Burn and Key Carbon. The project is authorised to generate and transfer up to 5.2 million credits for CORSIA through Gold Standard's insurance route. This represents the largest single authorisation granted by an African country to date, with Nigeria's National Council on Climate Change indicating that further approvals may follow.

Despite these developments, airline purchasing activity remains cautious. The compliance deadline for the 2024–2026 CORSIA cycle extends to early 2028, reducing short-term procurement pressure. Global demand is currently estimated at around 40–50 million tCO₂e per year



SENTINEL EARTH'S PERSPECTIVE

CORSIA CP1 pricing is telling an interesting story. Supply is growing on paper, but the numbers still look small against compliance need, and the path from origination to genuinely deliverable CORSIA inventory remains long.

Nigeria's first LoA is positioning it as the continent's most active destination for project-based carbon investment, particularly as Kenya's regulatory tightening has raised delivery risk across East African projects. The 5.2 million ITMOs authorised through the insurance route represent the largest single African LoA to date, and further approvals are expected.

Airlines have now entered the final 500 days before CORSIA becomes mandatory, and their incentive is clear: wait for as much supply as possible to be unlocked before committing. The result is a buyer's market in the making but not yet in practice. Each new LoA and each successful tagging exercise narrows the premium, but the underlying supply gap has not closed. The risk is one-sided: when mandatory compliance begins, late buyers may find themselves competing for inventory in a market where "eligible" does not always mean "available at scale."

There is a second-order risk that grows the longer the Middle East conflict continues. Disruption around the Strait of Hormuz has pushed oil higher and increased uncertainty around energy supply routes. Jet fuel is typically around a quarter of airline operating costs per IATA, and sustained fuel price pressure tightens the budget for environmental compliance spend, including CORSIA credit procurement, particularly for carriers with weak margins or limited hedging.



ARTICLE 6.2

Last edition we noted Article 6 was moving from pilot deals to operational frameworks. That shift accelerated in February: Peru registered its first project under a bilateral agreement, Chile approved four new projects with \$1.4 billion in associated investment, Morocco launched a 500 MW solar programme with Switzerland, and the Norway parliament discussed potentially scrapping its 2030 climate neutrality target.

PERU FINALLY GOES LIVE ON ARTICLE 6. CHILE IS RIGHT BEHIND.

Peru has registered the Tuki Wasi clean cookstoves project, managed by French-Peruvian developer Microsol, in its national carbon registry Renami, marking the first project registered under Article 6.2. Peru's climate change committee approved the registration through Resolución Directoral N.º D000002-2026.

Registration in Renami is a host-country action. Under Article 6.2, projects require dual authorisation from both governments before ITMOs can be transferred. Tuki Wasi does not yet appear on Switzerland's FOEN list of authorised activities abroad.

The project falls under Peru's Article 6.2 agreement with Switzerland, signed in October 2020, which currently allows only energy-related activities, effectively excluding nature-based solutions. Peru has also expanded its Article 6 engagement by signing a bilateral agreement with Singapore in April and launching a public call for projects in October, signalling the development of a broader pipeline of internationally transferable mitigation outcomes.

Elsewhere in the region, Chile authorised its first Article 6.2 project in October 2025, a coal-to-biomass conversion by IANSAGRO in the Ñuble Region, with dual authorisation from both Chile's Ministry of Environment and Switzerland. Chile has since approved four additional projects domestically: large-scale battery storage systems in Atacama, Antofagasta and Tarapacá developed by Colbun and CIP, an electric transport programme led by Zeroca, and a methane reduction project at the Loma Los Colorados landfill. These have not yet received dual authorisation from Switzerland.

According to Andrés Pica, head of climate change at Chile's Ministry of Environment, the programme aims to mobilise \$10 billion in investments by 2035, with \$1.4 billion already linked to approved projects shortly after the regulatory framework was implemented.



MOROCCO AND SWITZERLAND LAUNCH 500 MW SOLAR PROGRAMME UNDER ARTICLE 6

The Solar Rooftop 500 (SR500) programme was officially launched on February 4th in Casablanca as part of Morocco-Switzerland cooperation under Article 6.2. The initiative aims to deploy 500 MW of rooftop solar across Moroccan industrial and commercial companies, with installations capped at 3 MW per site.

Participating businesses are expected to reduce electricity costs by 25–40%, while also receiving carbon revenues linked to the mitigation outcomes generated by the systems. Emission reductions will be transferred to Switzerland as ITMOs and acquired through the KliK Foundation.

Companies receive 60% of carbon revenues upfront, with the remaining 40% paid based on performance until 2030. The project adds to four Swiss-backed Article 6 initiatives already underway in Thailand, Ghana and Chile.

NORWAY SCRAPS 2030 TARGET WHILE ADVANCING ARTICLE 6 COOPERATION WITH JORDAN

The Norwegian parliament voted on February 26th to scrap the country's 2030 net carbon neutrality target, originally adopted in 2016, raising uncertainty over Norway's planned use of Article 6 carbon credits. Lawmakers argued that the framework for achieving the goal remained unclear.

Under its 2026 budget, Norway had increased its Article 6 credit allocation to NOK 15 billion (\$1.57 billion), estimating it would need up to 15 million tCO₂e of credits by 2030 to offset residual emissions.

The country's 55% domestic emissions reduction target by 2030 and the 2050 Climate Act goal of a 90–95% reduction remain unchanged. The government said it will present a new proposal once there is greater clarity on Article 6 markets after 2030, with a revised national budget expected this spring.

However, days later the government signed a new bilateral agreement with Jordan under Article 6, targeting emission reductions in the waste sector, signalling continued commitment to Article 6 procurement despite the target change. The deal operationalises plans first announced under Norway's Noger initiative at COP29, where the government intends to allocate \$740 million for Article 6.2 ITMOs purchases.



SENTINEL EARTH'S PERSPECTIVE

In January we noted the market was shifting from pilot deals to programmable cooperation. February's developments confirmed it, showing three things at once: host countries are running real authorisation pipelines, the mitigation activity mix is broadening beyond early pilots, and political commitment on the buyer side remains a real factor in demand.

Chile's pace reinforces what cooperative approaches are supposed to do: move capital into sectors where domestic funding and incentives fall short, and where measurable abatement can scale quickly. Morocco's SR500 launch matters for similar reasons. It turns Article 6.2 into a replicable programme structure that gives host-country enhanced infrastructure and a predictable income stream tied to verified reductions.

Norway's trajectory tells a more complex story. Parliament discussed scrapping the 2030 neutrality target, followed shortly by the government signing a new Article 6 bilateral agreement with Jordan days later. The domestic target may have shifted, but the Article 6 procurement machinery has not stopped. Norway's updated NDC confirms a 70 to 75% emissions reduction target by 2035, with Article 6 use explicitly referenced. The signal is that demand is being restructured, not abandoned, but the episode is a reminder that Article 6 demand depends not only on abatement costs but on political durability.

The broader picture is constructive on implementation momentum but cautious on near-term liquidity. As of February 2026, 106 bilateral agreements have been formalised globally with 63 parties actively engaged. But most are still far from delivering verified, transferable ITMOs, which should keep a premium on jurisdictions with clear authorisation rules, robust tracking infrastructure, and repeatable programme designs like those now emerging in Thailand, Ghana, Chile, and Morocco.



REFORESTATION AND RICE METHANE JOIN COOKSTOVES IN THE CCP CLUB

Verra issued the first CCP-labelled credits under its VM0050 cookstoves methodology on February 24 from the UpEnergy programme in Nigeria (VCS 2673), with 40,188 credits issued. The project is expected to reduce more than 1.6 million tCO₂e annually. While the first VM0050 credits were issued in August 2025, the ICVCM's Core Carbon Principles conditions had to be met before the CCP label could be applied.

The ICVCM also approved three additional methodologies. Isometric's Reforestation Protocol v1.1 received full approval without conditions, becoming the first nature-based protocol eligible for the CCP label. Around 20 developers are registered, with expected issuance exceeding 4 million credits annually by 2030.

Gold Standard's rice methane reduction methodology v1.0 received conditional approval, becoming the first rice-specific methodology to qualify for CCP. Around 50,000 credits have been issued to date, though none currently meet the CCP eligibility conditions. Gold Standard estimates up to 3.2 million credits could be issued over the next five years if these conditions are met, with most activity expected in Asia.

ACR's IFM on Non-Federal US Forestlands v2.0 also received conditional approval, with approximately 2.7 million credits immediately CCP-eligible out of 13.3 million issued.



VM0042 ADDS ITS EIGHTH PROJECT TO THE ISSUANCE LIST

Anthesis and Argentine developer Ruuts have announced the first issuance from their South American Regenerative Agriculture project (VCS 3432) under Verra's VM0042 Improved Agricultural Land Management methodology. While developers reported an issuance of 220,000 credits covering vintages 2019–2023, current data from the Verra registry indicates that only 19,669 credits have been issued so far for vintage 2023, with the entire volume allocated to the VCS buffer pool.

The project spans around 150,000 hectares across more than 130 farms in Argentina, Chile and Paraguay, with expected annual removals projected to exceed 1 MtCO₂ from 2028. Market participants have heard offtake price indications around \$20/tCO₂e for credits generated under the project.

This issuance makes the project one of only eight globally to have achieved issuance under Verra's VM0042 methodology. Registry data indicates that approximately 2.75 million credits have been issued across all eight projects to date, with VCS4022 in Denmark accounting for around 84% of the total supply.

FIRST CARBON CREDITS ISSUED UNDER UN ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM

The Article 6.4 Supervisory Body approved the first issuance of carbon credits under the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM) on February 26th. The credits originate from a clean cooking programme in Myanmar (project 10471) developed by Korea's Climate Change Center.

The issuance marks the first project to fully transition from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to PACM. While the total volume was not disclosed, validation documents indicate potential reductions of around 21,656 tCO₂e per year.

Credits authorised for South Korea can be transferred for use in the country's domestic emissions trading system and toward its NDC, while the remaining reductions count toward Myanmar's NDC.

The Supervisory Body applied updated parameters and more conservative calculations, resulting in credited reductions roughly 40% lower than under earlier methodologies. Market expectations place the credits around \$15/tCO₂e, broadly aligned with CCP-labelled cookstove credits and the lower range of CORSIA prices.

To date, 165 projects have applied to transition from CDM to PACM, spanning the waste, energy, industry and agriculture sectors.



SUPPLY, DEMAND, AND PRICING

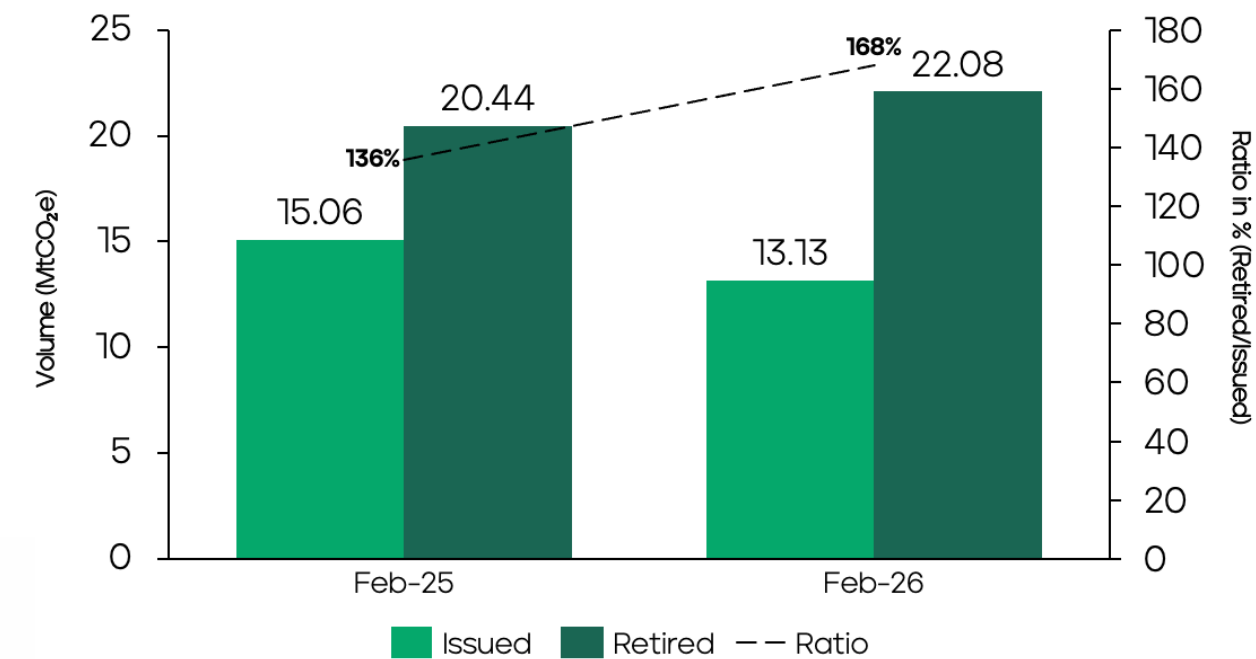
Issuance & Retirement In The VCM

In February 2026, cumulative activity across the four major voluntary carbon registries revealed a market in which retirement demand markedly outpaced new supply. Total issuances reached 13.1 MtCO₂e over the month, while retirements amounted to 22.1 MtCO₂e, yielding a retirement-to-issuance ratio of approximately 170% and representing a net retirement surplus of roughly 9 MtCO₂e. This imbalance likely reflects a combination of seasonal disclosure timing and large individual corporate transactions rather than a broad-based increase in purchasing activity.

On a year-on-year basis, this imbalance deepened relative to February 2025, as issuances contracted while retirements expanded, resulting in a higher retirement-to-issuance ratio.



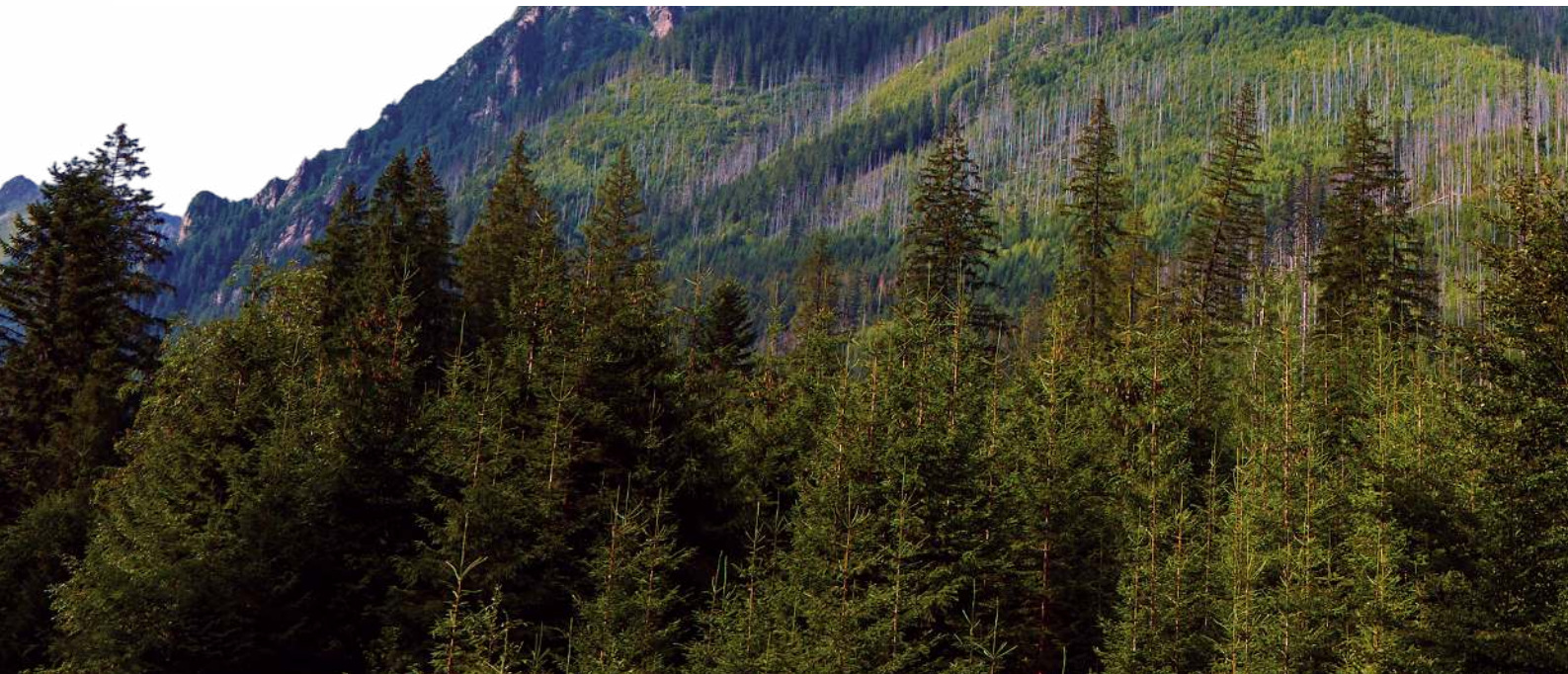
MONTHLY ISSUANCE AND RETIREMENT DYNAMICS (YEAR-ON-YEAR COMPARISON)



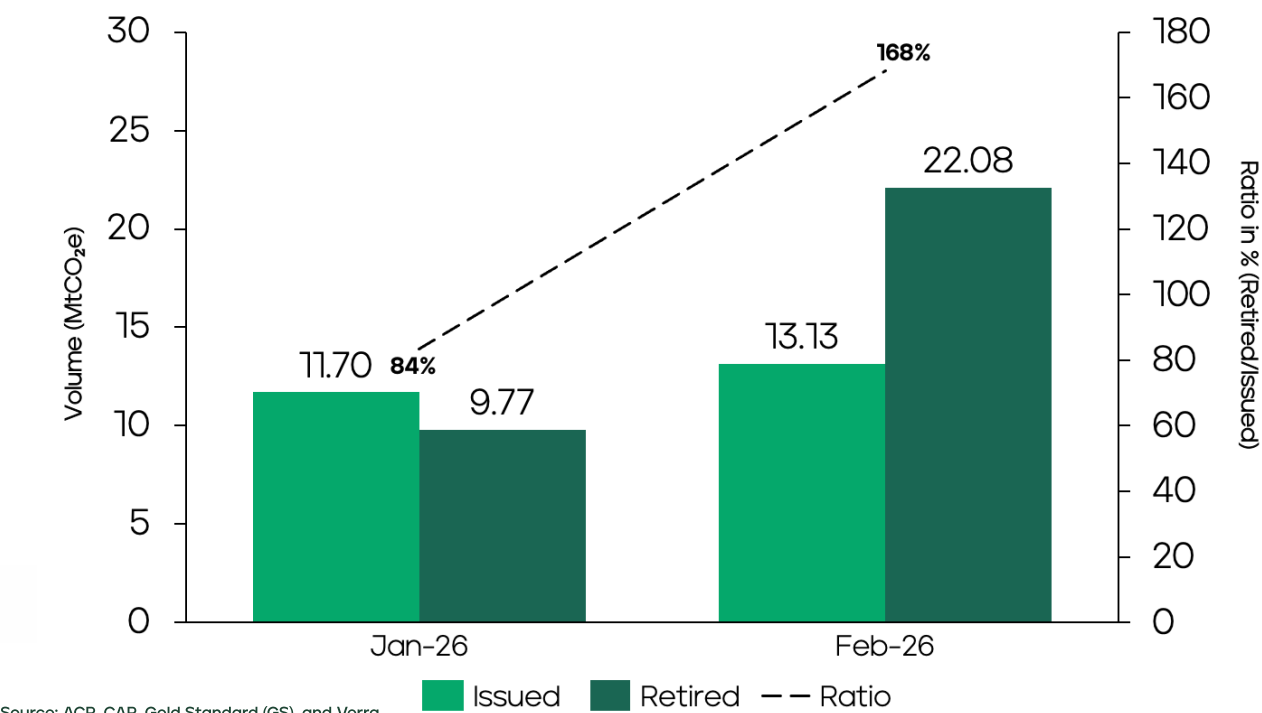
Source: ACR, CAR, Gold Standard (GS), and Verra

This chart presents a year-on-year comparison of issuance and retirement volumes for February 2025 and February 2026 (left axis, MtCO₂e), alongside the corresponding retirement-to-issuance ratio (right axis, %). The dashed line denotes the ratio computed as total retirements divided by total issuances for each respective period.

Extending the previous observation, the month-to-month comparison illustrates how this tightening materialized over the reporting period. January remained relatively balanced, with supply broadly matching prevailing demand, whereas February saw a sharp surge in recorded retirements.



MONTHLY ISSUANCE AND RETIREMENT DYNAMICS (MONTH-ON-MONTH COMPARISON)



This chart presents a month-on-month comparison of issuance and retirement volumes for January and February 2026 (left axis, MtCO₂e), alongside the corresponding retirement-to-issuance ratio (right axis, %). The dashed line denotes the ratio computed as total retirements divided by total issuances for each respective month.

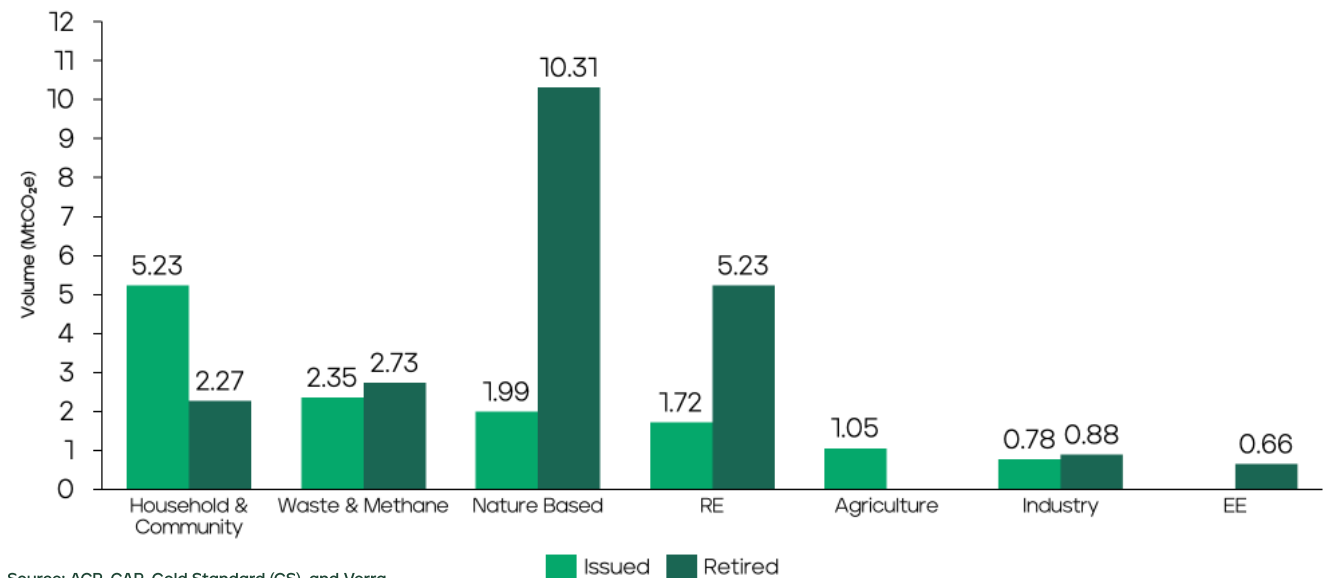


Issuance & Retirement Dynamics By Project Category

The category breakdown reveals a markedly uneven distribution of demand across project types. Nature-based solutions dominate retirements, with volumes exceeding 10 MtCO₂e against less than 2 MtCO₂e of new issuances. This implies demand exceeded available supply by more than fivefold. Renewable Energy exhibits a comparable imbalance, with retirements more than tripling prevailing supply. Both segments therefore appear to be drawing heavily upon existing inventories.

In contrast, Household & Community projects display the opposite dynamic, with over 5 MtCO₂e issued against roughly 2 MtCO₂e retired, suggesting active supply accumulation and comparatively subdued immediate demand. Agriculture remains marginal in aggregate, though it notably includes the issuance of 29,456 credits from a project in Poland under the VM0042 methodology, one of only eight projects globally to have issued under this methodology to date. Other categories, such as Waste & Methane and Industry, remain broadly balanced, whereas Energy Efficiency records only limited activity.

ISSUED AND RETIRED VOLUMES BY PROJECT MACRO CATEGORY



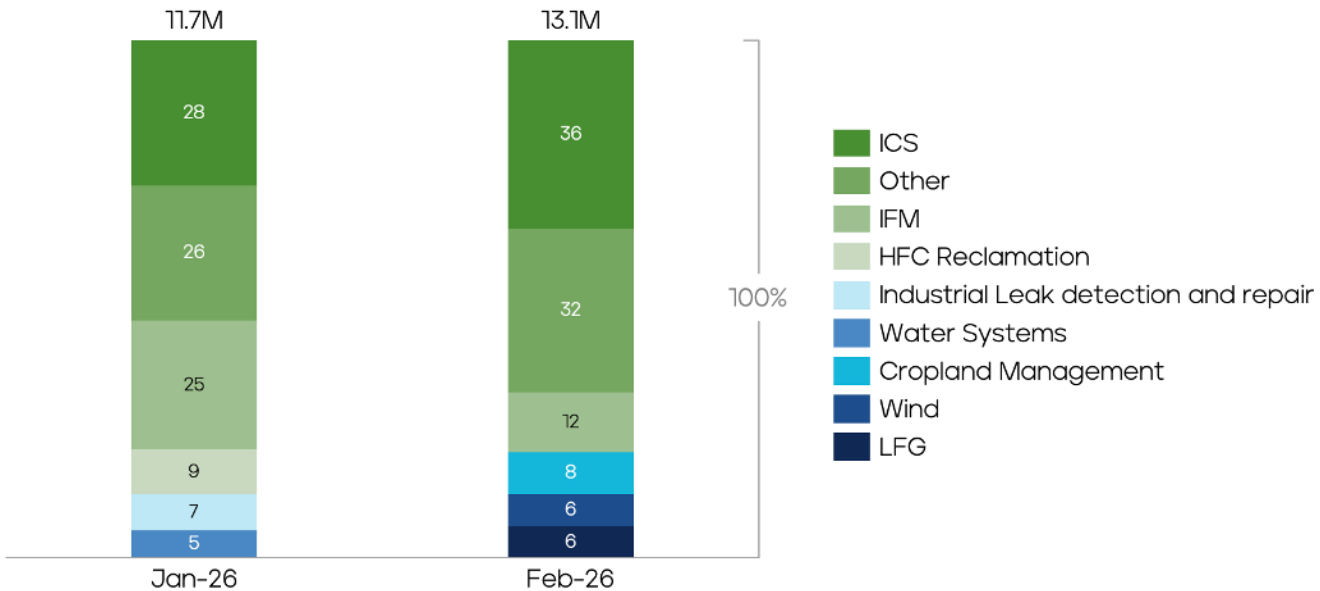
This chart presents aggregated issuance and retirement volumes by project macro-category across the four largest voluntary carbon registries over the reference month.



The issuance breakdown by category shifted from January to February. ICS strengthens its leading position, rising from approximately 3.3M to 4.8M credits, while the "Other" category also expands, increasing from 3.1M to 4.1M credits and continuing to account for a significant share of total issuances.

At the same time, certain categories that dominated in January, such as IFM and HFC Reclamation, lose prominence in February, displaced by Cropland Management, Wind and LFG, each contributing close to or above 0.8–1.0M credits. This suggests that the increase in supply is not driven by the same project types, but rather by the entry of distinct methodologies into the issuance cycle, resulting in a reshuffled top-contributor structure.

ISSUED VOLUMES BY PROJECT TECHNOLOGY (SHARE COMPARISON)



Source: ACR, CAR, Gold Standard (GS), and Verra

This chart presents the distribution of issued carbon credits by project technology across two consecutive months, with each stacked bar representing the percentage share of total monthly issuances by technology.

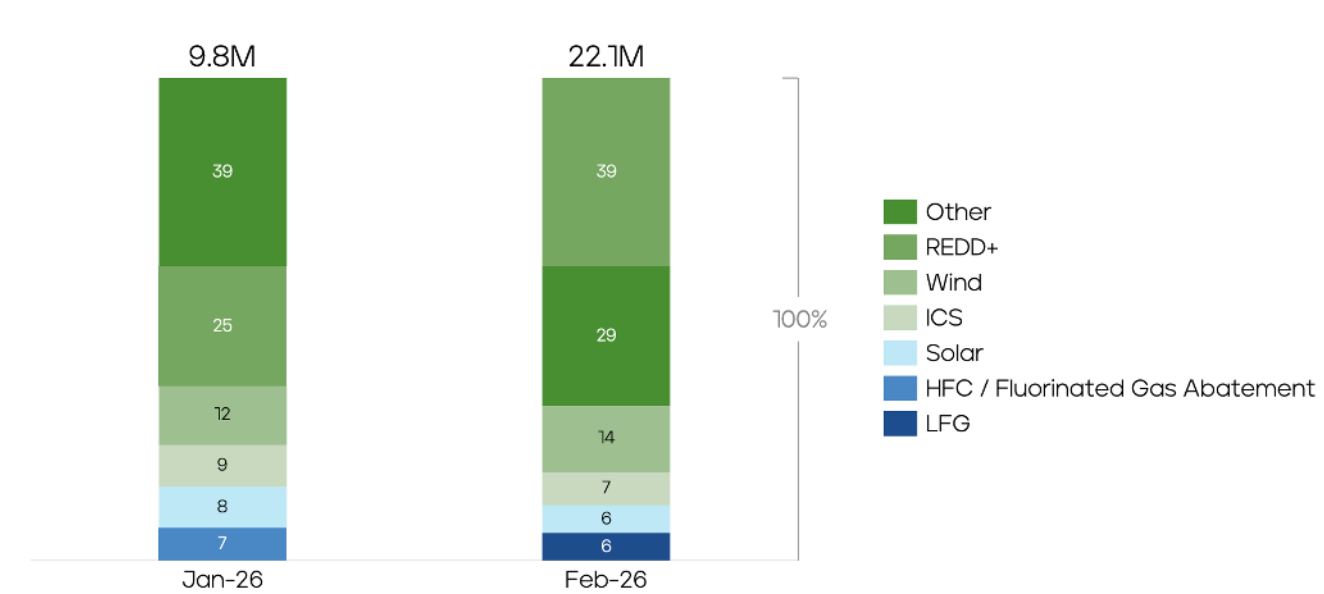
- **"Other"** aggregates all project categories whose issuance volumes fall below those of the five leading technologies displayed in the chart.



Retirement patterns also shifted from January to February, with demand concentrating more strongly around a few project types. REDD+ records the most notable increase, rising from approximately 2.4M to 8.6M credits (260% month-on-month) and emerging as one of the dominant retirement categories, with volumes primarily concentrated in African projects. Despite heightened scrutiny in recent years, the category continues to attract corporate interest, although a significant share of recent volumes is driven by a limited number of buyers.

At the same time, several energy-related categories gain in prominence, with Wind, ICS and Solar all recording higher retirement volumes, and LFG entering the ranks of leading contributors in February.

RETIRED VOLUMES BY PROJECT TECHNOLOGY (SHARE COMPARISON)



Source: ACR, CAR, Gold Standard (GS), and Verra

This chart presents the distribution of retired carbon credits by project technology across two consecutive months, with each stacked bar representing the percentage share of total monthly retirements by technology.

- **"Other"** aggregates all project categories whose retirement volumes fall below those of the five leading technologies displayed in the chart



Supply-Demand Dynamics Across Regions

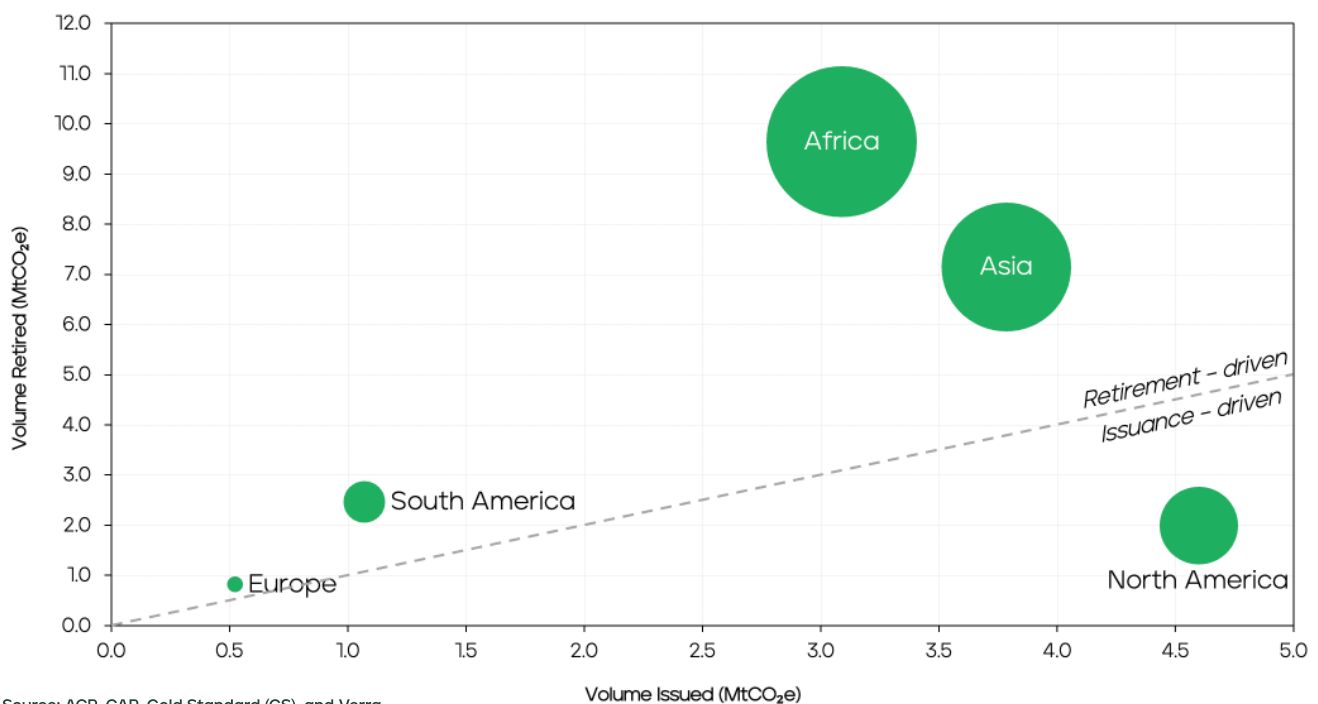
The regional breakdown reveals contrasting roles within the market. Africa and Asia emerge as clear consumption centres, where retirement volumes exceed new issuances, suggesting that buyers are actively sourcing credits from these regions to meet near-term commitments.

South America remains closer to equilibrium, yet continues to lean toward net consumption, indicating steady absorption of available supply. Conversely, North America displays a surplus of newly issued credits relative to retirements, pointing to inventory accumulation, while Europe plays only a marginal role in overall activity.

Taken together, the pattern suggests a structural divide between issuance-driven regions and retirement-driven regions within the voluntary carbon market.

REGIONAL ISSUANCE VS. RETIREMENT BALANCE

This bubble chart compares issuance (x-axis) and retirement (y-axis) volumes by region, with bubble size reflecting the scale of overall activity. The dashed diagonal line distinguishes retirement-driven regions, positioned above, from issuance-driven regions, positioned below.



Source: ACR, CAR, Gold Standard (GS), and Verra



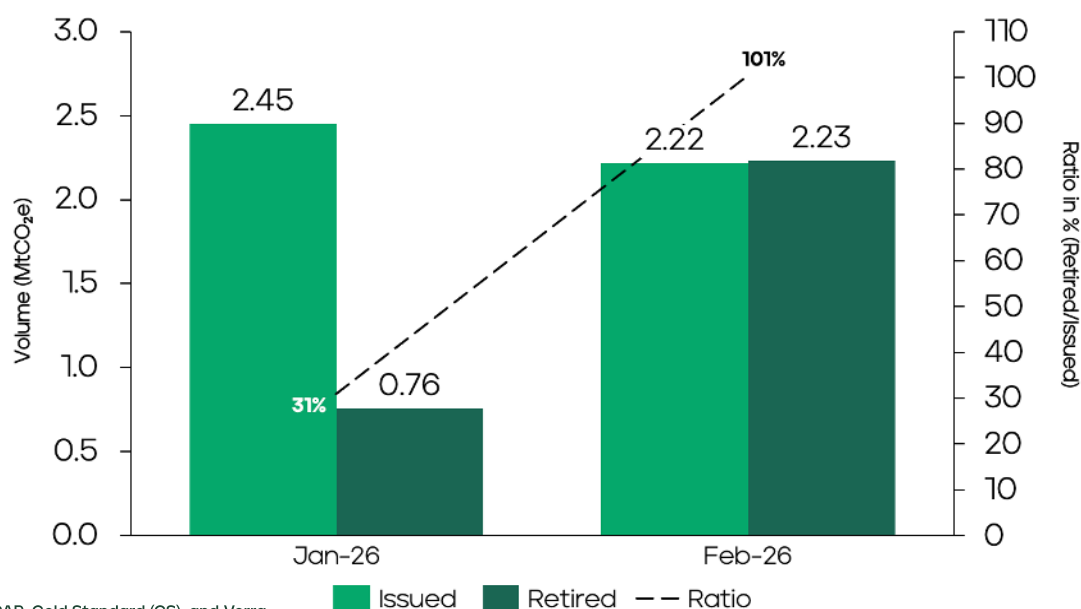
CCP Issuance & Retirement In The VCM

Under the CCP framework, January 2026 remained characterized by inventory accumulation, with 2.45M credits issued against 0.76M retired, yielding a retirement-to-issuance ratio of 31%. In February, the dynamic reversed: issuances eased to 2.22M while retirements rose to 2.23M, bringing the ratio to 101%. Market participants therefore retired marginally more CCP-eligible credits than were generated over the course of the month. However, this outcome should be interpreted with caution, as aggregated retirement metrics may be influenced by concentrated activity from a limited number of buyers rather than a broad-based shift in CCP demand.

Since the introduction of the CCP framework, cumulative volumes stand at 102M credits issued and 42M retired, representing an aggregate retirement-to-issuance ratio of 41%, leaving roughly 60M CCP-eligible credits outstanding in circulation.

February also saw 40,188 credits issued from a Nigerian project, constituting the first CCP-tagged issuance under Verra methodology VM0050. While modest in volume, this transaction represents a meaningful milestone, marking the transition of CCP supply from framework adoption to operational market entry.

CCP MONTHLY ISSUANCE AND RETIREMENT DYNAMICS (MONTH-ON-MONTH COMPARISON)



This chart presents a month-on-month comparison of CCP issuance and retirement volumes for January and February 2026 (left axis, MtCO₂e), alongside the corresponding CCP retirement-to-issuance ratio (right axis, %). The dashed line denotes the ratio computed as total retirements divided by total issuances for each respective month



Top Issuances & Retirements

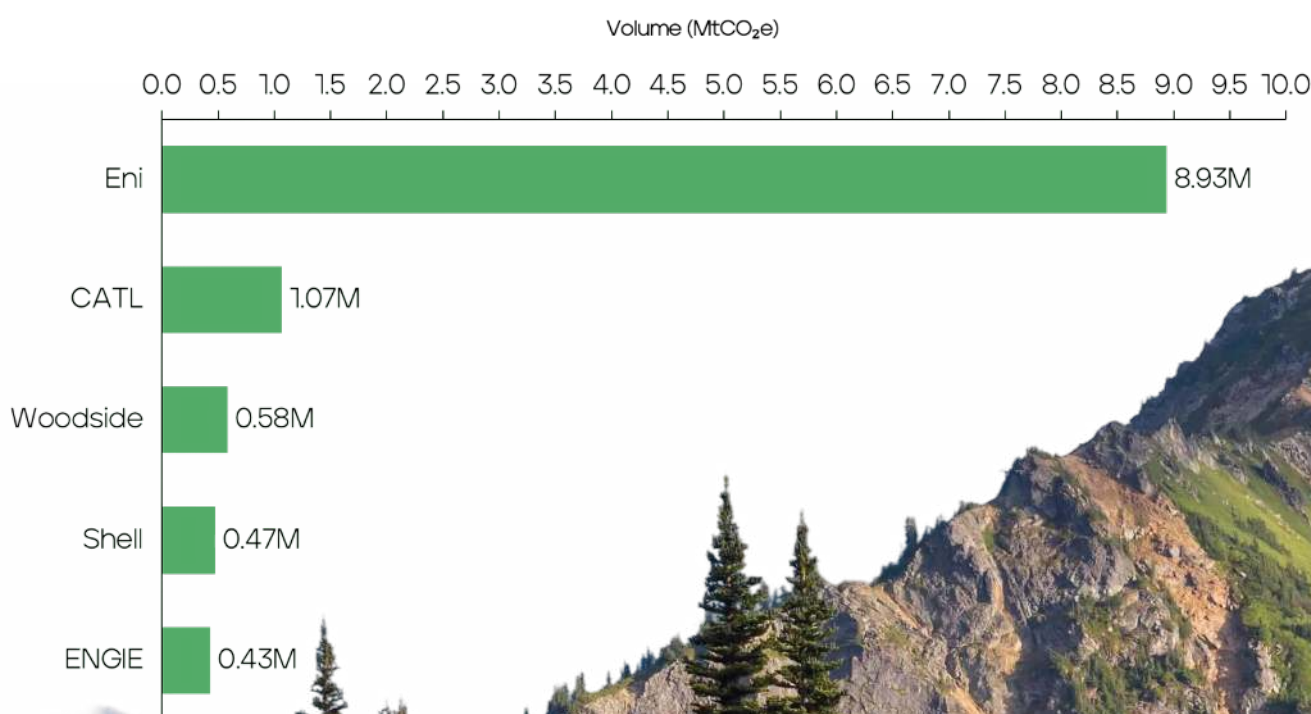
Corporate retirements were highly concentrated among disclosed buyers, with Eni retiring 8.9M credits, representing the largest individually identified share of demand. These volumes were sourced across several project types, notably REDD+, cookstoves and landfill gas activities, and are broadly consistent with the similarly large retirement volumes observed from the company in February 2025.

Other tracked buyers recorded more modest volumes: CATL retired 1.07M credits drawn primarily from China-based mitigation projects, while Woodside (581k), Shell (475k) and ENGIE (432k) retired credits across renewable energy, waste and nature-based categories.

Overall, while a small number of companies account for the largest individually observable retirements, collectively representing approximately half of total retirement volumes recorded during the month, additional buyers also contributed meaningful volumes, among them Vattenfall, Kaiser Foundation Hospitals and Disney.

This chart presents the largest carbon credit retirement volumes recorded during the reporting period, ranked by entity on the basis of total retired volumes (MtCO₂e).

Source: ACR, CAR, Gold Standard, and Verra



ENI Group (Upstream and Plenitude)						
PROJECT	VOLUME	ID	TECH	VINTAGE	COUNTRY	REGISTRY
Improved Cookstoves Distribution in Angola	8,933,285	VCS4879	ICS	2024	Angola	Verra
Brusque Landfill Gas Project		VCS4138	LFG	2023, 2024	Brazil	Verra
Corazón Verde del Chaco Project		VCS2611	REDD+	2020, 2022	Paraguay	Verra
Kuamut Rainforest Conservation Project		VCS2609	REDD+	2022, 2023	Malaysia	Verra
Makame Savannah REDD		VCS1900	REDD+	2022, 2023	Tanzania	Verra
Ntakata Mountains REDD		VCS1897	REDD+	2022-2023	Tanzania	Verra
Luangwa Community Forests Project		VCS1775	REDD+	2019-2024	Zambia	Verra
Lower Zambezi REDD+ Project		VCS1202	REDD+	2022-2024	Zambia	Verra
The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project		VCS934	REDD+	2022	Congo	Verra
REDD project in Brazil nut concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru		VCS868	REDD+	2018	Peru	Verra
GS10789 GS10790 RVPA-52 Efficient and Clean Cooking for Households in Somalia		GS12285	ICS	2022-2024	Somalia	GS
CTL Landfill Gas Project		GS12062	LFG	2021, 2023	Brazil	GS
GS10789 VPA1: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia		GS10790	ICS	2023	Somalia	GS
Burn Stoves Project in Kenya		GS5642	ICS	2023, 2024	Kenya	GS

Source: Gold Standard (GS) and Verra



Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited

PROJECT	VOLUME	ID	TECH	VINTAGE	COUNTRY	REGISTRY
Shanxi Changzhi Sanyuan CMM Power Generation Project	1,069,096	VCS4231	Mine Methane Capture	2021	China	Verra
Tieqilishi Sichuan Liangshan AWMS GHG Mitigation Project		VCS3369	Manure Management	2021	China	Verra
Guizhou Jinyan CMM Power Generation Project		VCS2895	Mine Methane Capture	2021	China	Verra
FSW AMMS GHG Mitigation Project in Nanyang City		VCS2846	Manure Management	2021	China	Verra
Aonong AWMS GHG Mitigation Project in Fujian Province		VCS2692	Manure Management	2021	China	Verra
Aonong AWMS GHG Mitigation Project in Jiangxi Province		VCS2691	Manure Management	2021	China	Verra
Guizhou Wenjiaba CMM Power Generation Project		VCS2383	Mine Methane Capture	2021, 2022	China	Verra
Sanibey Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant		VCS1100	Hydro	2021	Turkey	Verra

Woodside

PROJECT	VOLUME	ID	TECH	VINTAGE	COUNTRY	REGISTRY
Taiba N'Diaye Wind Power	581,170	VCS2588	Wind	2021, 2022	Senegal	Verra
Genneia Wind Projects in Argentina		VCS1987	Wind	2020, 2022	Argentina	Verra
Quang Minh Solar Power Project		VCS1964	Solar	2020-2022	Vietnam	Verra

Source: Verra



Shell						
PROJECT	VOLUME	ID	TECH	VINTAGE	COUNTRY	REGISTRY
Management of Community Forests for the Reduction of Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon	474,807	VCS4429	REDD+	2021	Peru	Verra
D.Light's Improved Cooking Project in Kenya		VCS4223	ICS	2023, 2024	Kenya	Verra
Brusque Landfill Gas Project		VCS4138	LFG	2023	Brazil	Verra
Corazón Verde del Chaco Project		VCS2611	REDD+	2021, 2022	Paraguay	Verra
Montes del Este afforestation through high quality timber in degraded grasslands		VCS2576	Reforestation /Afforestation	2020	Uruguay	Verra
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project		VCS1477	REDD+	2017, 2020	Indonesia	Verra
The Envira Amazonia Project - A Tropical Forest Conservation Project in Acre, Brazil		VCS1382	REDD+	2021	Brazil	Verra
The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project		VCS934	REDD+	2020	Congo	Verra
A-Gas V12		ACR869	HFC Reclamation	2022	USA	ACR
A-Gas V16		ACR973	HFC Reclamation	2023	USA	ACR

Source: ACR and Verra



ENGIE						
PROJECT	VOLUME	ID	TECH	VINTAGE	COUNTRY	REGISTRY
Santa Marta Landfill Gas (LFG) Capture for Electricity Generation Project	431,713	GS3976	LFG	2022, 2023	Chile	GS
Cabo Leones Wind Farm		GS12065	Wind	2023, 2024	Chile	GS

Source: Gold Standard (GS)



Issuance during the reporting period was anchored by a handful of large projects, while a meaningful share of total volume continued to originate from a broader set of smaller activities.

Supply was primarily driven by improved cookstove programs in South Africa and Southeast Asia, alongside notable contributions from U.S. land-based projects, including CCP-approved Cropland Management and IFM forestry activities.

Particularly noteworthy was the Laos cookstove program, whose CORSIA-eligible credits are recorded through the BTR process and therefore benefit from a substantially higher degree of security, with very limited corresponding adjustment risk. During February, approximately 15M CORSIA-eligible credits were issued, including around 9M from REDD+ project in Guyana, bringing the cumulative available supply of CORSIA-eligible credits to roughly 32M. Nearly half of total available CORSIA supply was therefore generated during the month.

This table presents the five largest carbon credit issuances recorded during the reporting period, ranked by volume and broken down by project type, geography and registry.

PROJECT	ID	VOLUME	TECH	COUNTRY	REGISTRY
Fuel Efficient Cooking in South Africa	VCS2505	2,155,013	ICS	South Africa	Verra
Indigo Carbon PBC	CAR1459	1,023,594	Cropland Management	USA	CAR
Richardson Ranch Project ARB Compliance	CAR2043	1,003,385	IFM	USA	CAR
Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove	VCS2924	851,542	ICS	Laos	Verra
Grouped Projects for Cambodia Improved Cookstove	VCS2925	683,396	ICS	Cambodia	Verra

Source: CAR and Verra



PARTICIPATION FROM ADDITIONAL BUYERS

During the reporting period, 14 additional entities were observed retiring credits in smaller volumes. Notable among them were Bel S.A. and the municipality of the City of Colton, illustrating the breadth of market participation beyond traditional large corporate buyers.

PROJECT ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST MONTH

A total of 91 new projects were registered across major standards during February, spanning a broad range of sectors including nature-based solutions, methane mitigation and engineered removals.

Engineered carbon removals continued to expand within traditional registries, with new projects encompassing BECCS, biochar and microbial sequestration. This confirms the progressive integration of durable CDR technologies alongside conventional avoidance activities within the voluntary carbon market pipeline.

On the nature-based side, 23 IFM projects were registered under the CAR registry in Mexico, reflecting ongoing development of North American forestry portfolios and grouped land management programs.

Finally, several registrations occurred in geographies that remain relatively uncommon within the voluntary carbon market, including a project in Switzerland focused on recycling and waste recovery and an ODS destruction project in France, illustrating continued diversification of project locations beyond traditional host countries.



COMPANY UPDATE

WHO WE ARE

Sentinel Earth guides organisations through carbon markets with deep expertise in emissions accounting, environmental markets, and climate finance. We provide emission calculation and reporting, carbon offsetting through voluntary credits and environmental attribute certificates, and access to a curated portfolio of high-quality environmental assets.

We develop and finance our own climate projects worldwide, deploying capital and expertise where impact is needed most. By combining technical innovation with local partnerships, we deliver measurable climate benefits alongside meaningful social co-benefits.



PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

SEEDS OF RECOVERY, Ukraine:

A regenerative agriculture project developed under Verra's VM0042 methodology in collaboration with Kernel, Ukraine's largest agricultural company. The project supports farmers in adopting practices like cover cropping, conservation tillage, and optimised nitrogen management to sequester carbon in the country's rich Chernozem soils. The project has been submitted to Verra and is now under validation.

AZURE ROAD, China:

A scope 3 insetting project supporting the electrification of heavy-duty freight logistics across Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Sichuan, and Yunnan, registered with 123Carbon. The intervention supports a fleet of battery-swapping e-trucks and the construction of a new solar-powered charging and swapping station. Most recently, we finalised the first draft LCA calculation, which is now under review by our Validation and Verification Body (VVB), Normec Verifavia.





DARK EARTH, Singapore:

Singapore's first biochar carbon removal project, registered with Puro.earth. The project converts organic waste into stable biochar through controlled pyrolysis, locking carbon away for centuries while improving soil health. Most recently, the project received the National Environment Agency's (NEA) permit to start trial production in January 2026, and we've submitted the first set of documents under Puro Biochar Methodology v2025 for preliminary assessment. We expect approval by Q1 2026, after which we'll be able to share more project details for commercial offtake. CORC issuance is targeted for Q2 2026.

GREENFLARE, Nigeria:

The project captures waste methane that would otherwise be flared in Nigeria and converts it into electricity to power data centres, turning fugitive emissions into clean energy while supporting local infrastructure.

ARTICLE 6.2 DEVELOPMENT:

We're also advancing Article 6.2 projects across multiple jurisdictions, working with governments to structure high-integrity international carbon transfers.



GLOSSARY

Key terms referenced in this edition

Article 6:

The section of the Paris Agreement establishing frameworks for international carbon market cooperation, including bilateral trading between countries (Article 6.2) and a UN-centralised crediting mechanism (Article 6.4).

Letter of Authorisation (LoA):

A formal government approval authorising the transfer of carbon credits from a host country for use by another country or entity under Article 6 or CORSIA. An LoA signals sovereign consent but does not guarantee a corresponding adjustment will be applied.

Corresponding Adjustment (CA):

An accounting procedure under Article 6 whereby a host country adjusts its national emissions balance to avoid double counting when carbon credits are transferred internationally.

Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs):

The carbon currency for country-to-country trading under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. ITMOs represent emission reductions or removals transferred from one country's climate plan to another.

CORSIA (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation):

The International Civil Aviation Organization's global market-based mechanism requiring airlines to offset growth in international aviation CO₂ emissions above 2019 levels. Phase 1 (2024-2026) is voluntary; Phase 2 (2027-2035) introduces mandatory participation.

Eligible Emissions Units (EEUs):

Carbon credits that have been tagged and approved for use by airlines to meet CORSIA compliance obligations. Credits must meet ICAO eligibility criteria and receive corresponding adjustments from host countries.

PACM (Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism):

The UN-centralised carbon crediting mechanism established under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, replacing the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism. Credits issued are known as A6.4ERs.

fNRB (Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass):

A metric used in clean cooking methodologies to estimate the share of biomass fuel harvested unsustainably. It is a critical variable in determining the volume of carbon credits issued by cookstove projects.



Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):

The carbon crediting mechanism established under the Kyoto Protocol allowing developed countries to fund emission reduction projects in developing countries. Projects can transition to PACM under rules established by the Article 6.4 Supervisory Body.

Core Carbon Principles (CCP):

The quality benchmark established by the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVCM), setting minimum thresholds for carbon credit integrity. Methodologies must pass ICVCM's Assessment Framework to receive CCP approval, which can be full or conditional.

ICVCM (Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market):

The independent governance body responsible for setting and enforcing quality standards for the voluntary carbon market through the Core Carbon Principles and its Assessment Framework.

VM0050: Verra's methodology for quantifying emission reductions from energy efficiency and fuel-switch measures in cookstoves. It uses more conservative baselines and metrics than its predecessor VMR0006, including the MoFuSS model for fNRB values and Kitchen Performance Tests.

VM0042: Verra's methodology for quantifying greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals from improved agricultural land management, including regenerative agriculture and soil carbon sequestration.

MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency):

The World Bank Group's political risk insurance arm, providing guarantees to investors against losses from non-commercial risks in developing countries. MIGA issued its first guarantee covering Article 6 obligations in 2025.

KliK Foundation:

The Swiss foundation mandated by the Swiss government to source carbon credits internationally under Article 6.2 bilateral agreements, financing emission reduction projects in partner countries on behalf of Switzerland.

NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution):

A country's self-determined climate target submitted to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement, outlining planned emission reductions and adaptation measures. Host countries must deduct any ITMOs sold abroad from their own NDC through corresponding adjustments.



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