

# Guide to carbon credits

Everything organisations need to know to get started on funding climate action outside their value chain, and contribute to positive impact for communities, wildlife and the planet.





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# Introduction

## Urgency of taking true climate action now

With more frequent and extreme climate-related weather events causing massive power outages, flash floods and burning forests, the scramble to apply innovation, ambition and vision to the challenge of climate change has never been more urgent.

Many governments are setting climate targets and implementing policies to reduce our impact on the planet. **Yet these climate pledges remain woefully inadequate for limiting the average global temperature rise to 1.5°C – the figure climate scientists define as the threshold of safety and society's ability to meet them moves further out of reach every day.** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ([IPCC](#)) [2023 report](#) is a constant reminder of the yawning gap between the emission reductions considered in governments' climate pledges and the reductions we need. This is where businesses urgently need to step up.

**Leading companies are already taking transformative action to achieve a 1.5°C science-based target and net zero\* emissions. There are three key elements of a net zero strategy:**

**01**

### Reduce

Plan a trajectory to reduce emissions across the entire value chain. Set meaningful climate targets based on [science](#) with interim milestones marking how you're going to get there, all consistent with a 1.5°C mitigation pathway.

**02**

### Fund climate action

Finance certified climate action projects to address residual emissions beyond your value chain and drive the global transition to net zero. In its net zero standard documentation, the SBTi refers to this as "[beyond value chain mitigation](#)".

**03**

### Neutralise

Once emissions have been reduced to close to zero, eradicate unavoidable residual emissions by investing in carbon removals projects to achieve net zero.



\*The Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi) defines the net zero state has been achieved when emissions have reduced by an average minimum of 90% compared to the base year, with residual emissions being neutralised through removals activities.



# The role of funding climate action as part of a net zero strategy

**In today's divided age, one of the few things we can mostly agree on is that we must dramatically increase the speed and scale of climate action today to avoid the irreversible effects of climate change tomorrow.** We must find effective and credible ways that align with international best-practice, like the [SBTi](#), to finance clean technology, fair transitions, protect biodiversity and achieve global emission reductions.

Carbon credits are a measurable and effective way for organisations to support climate action projects around the world. Carbon credits are certified via rigorous standards backed up by third-party auditors and have channelled billions of dollars in finance into driving verifiable climate change mitigation – this is leagues ahead of government regulation on climate change. As standards continue to improve in line with new science, technologies, and lessons learned, the overall quality and integrity of the mechanism continue to improve.

**Hardly any other form of financing can demonstrate the same level of transparency in measuring impacts as carbon credits can. As science and best-practice develops, standards and methodologies are constantly improving, proving that the mechanism works as intended.**

Carbon credits therefore remain one of the most viable, near-term options for companies to measurably reduce global emissions beyond their value chain. With emissions-free operations still a far-off prospect, science says that companies must invest in emission-reduction activities beyond their direct operations while working on the long-term task of decarbonising their value chain. The SBTi terms this “beyond value chain mitigation”, where companies are called to invest in climate projects outside their value chain to balance out their existing remaining emissions.

Used within a holistic climate strategy, certified contributions can deliver much-needed finance, technical capacity and significant sustainable development benefits to help countries reach their climate goals and transition the world to the low-carbon future that is urgently needed.

## DID YOU KNOW?

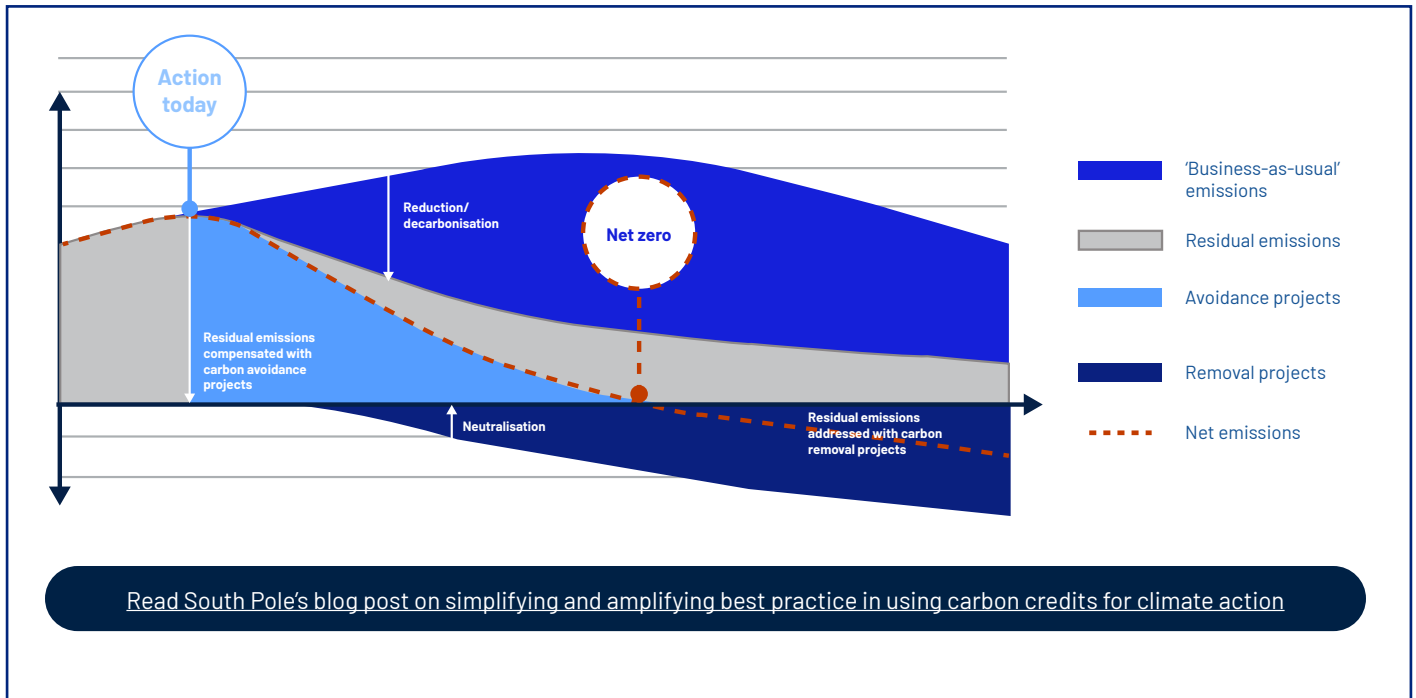
A recent study by [Trove](#) indicates that companies which use carbon credits are **decarbonising at twice the rate** of companies which do not.



<sup>1</sup> [SBT Corporate Net Zero Standard, page 9](#)



# Action today, net zero tomorrow



**Funding climate action with carbon credits is a part of the fourth step of South Pole's five-step climate journey for long-term sustainability ambitions.**



# What are carbon credits?

Every business creates a certain amount of greenhouse gas emissions. This is called the company or product's "carbon footprint". **After reducing these emissions as much as possible, businesses can fund climate action projects around the world to take action beyond their value chain, often by purchasing carbon credits.**

**One carbon credit represents one tonne of carbon dioxide being reduced or removed from the atmosphere, and each credit has a unique serial number, which is stored on a public registry.** An organisation can purchase carbon credits from verified projects that avoid, reduce or remove the same amount of carbon dioxide (or other greenhouse gas) that the company emits.

It is essential to note that organisations should only consider compensating their residual emissions when a science-based emission reduction strategy is in place that includes a company's value chain. When doing so, the trajectory for reducing emissions should comply with the trajectory expected by The Paris Agreement. Current best practice is to set a net zero target as outlined in the [SBTi's Net-Zero Standard](#). This standard clearly outlines how funding climate action and emission reductions should go hand in hand, meaning that companies should be climate neutral today (under the standard termed "beyond value chain mitigation"), while they progress on their decarbonisation strategies.

As part of their sustainability strategy, many organisations support verified climate projects to compensate for their residual emissions. Broadly speaking, **verified projects can tackle global emissions in three main ways:**



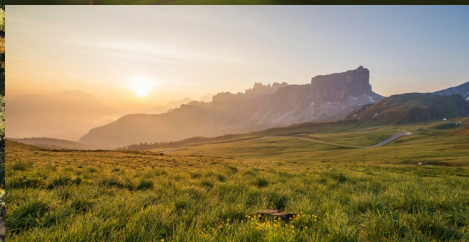
by avoiding the release of these gases in the first place



by reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere



by removing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from the atmosphere






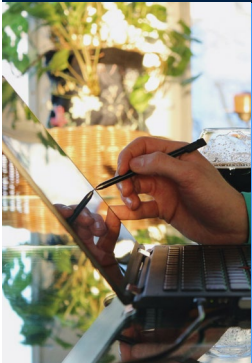



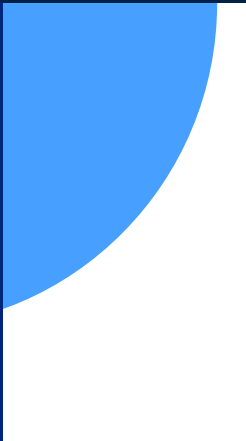


# What makes high-integrity carbon credits?

Carbon credits are built on a foundation of robust principles, constant learnings and the latest proven climate science. There is a lot of vital work being done to continuously improve the integrity and quality of the carbon market.

As South Pole is a member of [International Carbon Reduction and Offset Accreditation \(ICROA\)](#), all South Pole projects adhere to their best practice guidance. To qualify for credits, projects must adhere to the principles below. These are upheld by internationally recognised and ratified standards that provide consistent and robust frameworks for certifying carbon credits.

## ICROA's principles of carbon credits

<b>Real</b>  <p>Proven to have genuinely taken place.</p>		<b>Additional</b>  <p>The project must not have been able to be built or be able to operate without the revenue from carbon credits, and the project must go beyond regulatory requirements.</p>
		<b>Verifiable</b>  <p>An independent, third-party auditor must verify the emission reductions.</p> <p>The auditor must be accredited under one of the ICROA-approved standards in the sector in which the project is taking place.</p>
<b>Permanent</b>  <p>Credits must represent permanent emission reductions or removals during the project's crediting period.</p> <p>Where projects carry a risk of reversibility, at minimum, adequate safeguards must be in place.</p>	<b>Unique</b>  <p>Only one carbon credit can be associated with a single reduction or removal of 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>e, so there is no "double counting".</p> <p>Carbon credits must be stored and retired in an independent registry.</p>	

Another key initiative is the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVCM). It has taken an important step towards ensuring high-integrity carbon credits with the launch of ten key principles, called The Core Carbon Principles (CCPs). The first eligible credits will be approved later this year. You can find more information about the CCPs [here](#).

South Pole has closely been following and contributing to best-practice initiatives. We are developing and improving our multi-layer quality assurance process for our own projects and screening of market-procured credits to ensure we always go above and beyond what is required by certification standards and industry bodies.

# Benefits of funding climate action

There are many potential benefits to funding climate action for businesses and organisations, including (but not limited to):



## Immediate true climate action

It's disheartening that vital climate initiatives are underfunded, with a huge [\\$711 billion gap in funding](#) until 2030 needed to reach their full potential in addressing climate change and biodiversity loss. Carbon credits are a tried-and-tested way for companies to channel finance into measurable and certified climate action that creates wide-reaching benefits, today.



## Gaining a competitive advantage

Investing in carbon credits alongside your decarbonisation efforts shows that your company is serious about climate action. Right now, while it's voluntary, you can use this action as a proof point in your sustainability story to engage customers and your employees. This can set you apart from your competitors and unlock a competitive advantage. In fact, [a survey by Shopify](#) found that 40% of consumers globally say they would pay a higher price for climate-focused products. And carbon credits have a role to play here, too — [consumers are willing to switch brands if they can offset their purchases](#).



## Knowing your emissions and speeding up decarbonisation

You can only manage what you measure — and typically before buying credits, companies will measure their emissions. By purchasing carbon credits and putting a price on carbon, you can see what your emissions are costing your business. This becomes an immediate incentive to lower emissions over time and avoid this compensation cost. The business case for investing in reduction activities becomes much more compelling when there is a clear financial cost for inaction. In fact, recent studies by [Trove](#) and [Sylvera](#) indicate that companies that use carbon credits are decarbonising at a higher rate than companies that do not.



## Driving innovation

Climate finance fosters the innovation needed for global net zero. It involves developing new methodologies to measure the impact of carbon removal technologies, like Direct Air Capture and Storage, and scales up transformative activities like regenerative agriculture. These innovations are critical to addressing climate change and creating a sustainable future.



# What are the different climate project types and how do they work?

There are several types of climate action projects available that can deliver measurable benefits to promote the creation of healthy ecosystems, thriving communities, and prosperous economies. Some examples of these projects include:

## Nature-based solutions



Forest conservation



Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR)



Sustainable agriculture.

## Clean energy solutions



Renewable energy



Waste-to-energy

## Community-based solutions



Clean cookstoves



Safe water

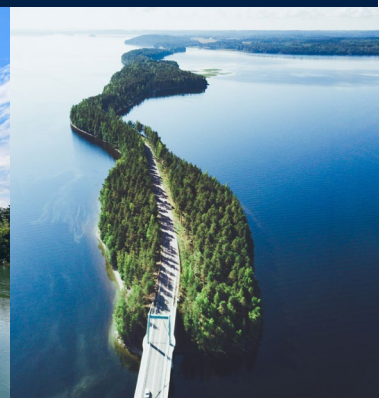
## Technological carbon removals solutions



Biochar



Direct air capture



# Nature-based solutions

## Forest conservation

Forests act as a crucial “carbon sink” that store more carbon than exploitable oil, gas and coal deposits combined. Preventing deforestation can stop carbon from being released into the atmosphere. Forest conservation projects such as REDD+, which stands for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, Improved Forest Management (IFM) and Blue Carbon projects help protect forests by tackling the local drivers of deforestation. The activities could include training people in sustainable agriculture practices, preventing wildfires, or even building biodigesters to avoid wood usage. In addition to this, forest conservation projects bring many co-benefits to local communities, such as improved health, biodiversity and alternative sources of income. Organisations often choose to support forest protection projects when they want to ensure a high impact and proudly promote engaging stories about their climate action.

## Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR)

Restoring forests or planting new ones is crucial to driving down global emissions and bringing other benefits to an area, such as increasing biodiversity and supporting the local economy through sustainable industries, like tourism. One way to increase forest coverage is through ARR projects. Afforestation involves planting trees or encouraging natural vegetation in regions that have been devoid of trees for a minimum of half a century. Meanwhile, reforestation involves planting trees or promoting natural growth in areas that were once forests but were converted into something else. Further, revegetation involves planting trees or other vegetation to increase carbon storage in an area that is too small to qualify as an afforestation or reforestation project. These projects remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and generate carbon credits, and organisations can support them as part of their net zero strategies.

## Sustainable agriculture

While there is no single definition, sustainable agriculture generally refers to agriculture that focuses on building healthy, carbon-rich soils by improving biodiversity and maximising sequestration, so that farms are capable of producing high-quality, nutrient-dense food – all while having a net-positive effect on the environment. For example, this might include stopping the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilisers, or maximising soil coverage through living roots and mulching.

# Clean energy solutions

## Renewable energy

Organisations can fund climate action by supporting renewable energy projects like solar, wind and hydro projects. Often, such projects are located in developing countries where the resources required to move away from fossil fuels are limited. By supporting clean energy projects, organisations make a big impact and help the global transition to a low-carbon energy system. And crucially, renewable energy projects often provide training and job opportunities to locals, ensuring no one is left behind.

## Waste-to-energy

Some of the most important projects to combat global warming in the short term are those that capture methane. This greenhouse gas is significantly more potent than carbon dioxide at trapping heat; it is estimated that it is responsible for around 25% of global warming. Through funding climate action, organisations can support methane-capture projects by, for example, installing circular capture systems at landfill or wastewater treatment plants. The captured methane can be used to generate electricity in a way that replaces fossil-fuel derived energy.





# Community-based solutions

## Clean cookstoves

Everyday cooking is essential, but billions of people do not have a safe way to prepare meals; instead, many depend on open fires or inefficient stoves. Reliance on biomass resources for cooking, such as wood and charcoal, puts pressure on forests and contributes to the release of pollutants, in particular potent 'black carbon' emissions, every day. Clean cookstove projects are backed by the United Nations (UN) and work by channelling private-sector finance into initiatives that build, maintain and distribute improved cookstoves (ICS) to low- and middle-income communities across the globe. Additionally, clean cookstove projects bring multiple co-benefits beyond the reduction of carbon emissions, such as improving air quality, health and the education of local communities, measured against the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

## Safe water

Providing access to clean water in rural communities through boreholes has a transformational effect on the whole family, while also cutting emissions and protecting forests. Children, who are more vulnerable to water-borne illnesses, benefit from a healthier start in life and avoid missing school to collect water or firewood. In addition, women are liberated to spend time on other activities, like starting a business or going back to school.

# Technological carbon removals solutions

## Biochar

By heating waste biomass in a high-temperature oxygen-depleted environment, high-quality biochar can be created. Biochar is a stable, solid form of carbon that durably stores carbon. But that's not all – biochar can be utilised as a natural soil fertiliser, enhancing water retention and providing protection against certain soil-borne diseases.

## Direct air capture

Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage (DACCS) projects work by extracting carbon dioxide from the air by using chemical reactions. It can then be transported and safely stored for thousands of years in geological reservoirs or long-lived materials.

On top of that, there are other technological removals solutions such as Biomass with Carbon Removal and Storage (BiCRS), Product Mineralisation and Enhanced Weathering which will also be key to removing the last amounts of stubborn, unavoidable emissions that will help us reach net zero emissions, and move towards net positive emissions afterward.



# How much do carbon credits cost?

The cost of carbon credits can vary greatly, and defining an exact cost depends on a number of factors. So, what determines the true cost of carbon credits?

- **The social co-benefits of a project** – i.e. the additional value it delivers beyond carbon. For example, some projects are focused on creating jobs, reducing health risk, cleaning up water or having other positive impacts on people's lives.
- **Varying implementation and technological costs** – depending on the size, location and requirements of a project.
- **Fluctuations in supply and demand** – the price of a carbon credit fluctuates depending on how much end-buyer demand there is at any one time and its relationship with how much supply is available at that given time.

## What to watch out for

Carbon credits have been challenged by the media and by critics. Here are some common misconceptions organisations should be aware of.

1. **“Carbon credits are a quick fix. They allow companies to mitigate increasing emissions and continue with ‘business as usual’, without making any material changes.”**

This is one of the most common misconceptions about carbon credits. The fact is funding climate action with carbon credits is just one part of an organisation's journey to achieve net zero emissions and should be implemented alongside decarbonisation. Further, a recent study conducted by Trove Research, which analysed the emissions of 4,156 companies globally, found that companies that purchased carbon credits decarbonised twice as fast as those that did not. This is because when companies purchased carbon credits, they also voluntarily attached a price to their own emissions, effectively ‘putting a price on carbon’ and creating a cost they could then work to reduce.

2. **“Carbon credits will not make a difference in the fight against climate change.”**

Another common misconception about carbon credits is that they are not effective at tackling global warming. On the contrary, carbon credits are one of the most measurable (results-based) and effective (science-based) ways of mitigating climate change. The financing they make available is crucial to driving sustainable development, investing in carbon removal technologies, scaling up transformative activities like regenerative agriculture and bridging the climate finance gap: a recent We Mean Business study revealed that nature-based solutions require \$4.1 trillion in financing if they are to achieve global climate goals.

3. **“It's more effective to focus on reducing emissions rather than on supporting climate action using carbon credits.”**

Carbon credits are not a replacement for reducing your emissions. But given that emissions-free operations are still a far-off prospect, the science says that companies must invest in emission-reduction activities beyond their direct operations while working on the long-term task of decarbonising their value chain. The SBTi terms this “beyond value chain mitigation”, where companies must invest in climate projects outside their value chain to balance out their existing remaining emissions.

In a dynamically changing market environment such as voluntary climate action, companies often require further clarifications before reaching strategic decisions on addressing climate change and transforming their business in line with a low-carbon future. In order to support our clients with ongoing strategic support before, during and after investing in carbon credits, South Pole offers a range of bespoke advisory services:

**Standardised and bespoke workshops** – Workshops focusing on capacity-building within sustainability and key decision-maker teams.

**Position papers** – Outlook and trends of the VCM providing a basis for decision-making processes.

**Carbon investment screening** – Screening of various investment options available on the market. Based on your needs, a strategic deliverable will be produced that includes recommendations for next steps to inform your carbon procurement strategy.

**Climate strategy (neutralisation part)** – A holistic offering, combining the strategic layers of: (1) a decarbonisation strategy, setting science-based net zero targets and roadmap development; (2) a neutralisation strategy aligned with the SBTi's Net-Zero Standard and decarbonisation trajectory roadmapping for reaching and maintaining climate neutrality; and (3) a communications strategy for effective, robust and engaging communications around your climate strategy. In its entirety, this trio provides full and holistic climate strategy support to position your organisation at the forefront of best-in-class climate action.



# Get started: A step-by-step guide to funding climate action with carbon credits

## Pre-purchase considerations

### 1. Calculate your carbon footprint

The first step for any organisation that wants to fund climate action is to calculate its carbon footprint and determine which steps are being taken, and which steps should be taken, to reduce emissions. As previously mentioned, carbon credits should only be used as part of an ambitious decarbonisation strategy. There are a plethora of online carbon calculators and specialist consultants that can help an organisation calculate its carbon footprint. The widely used Greenhouse Gas Protocol categorises emissions into direct and indirect emissions, as follows:

- **Scope 1:** Emissions directly from owned or controlled sources – burning gas for heating or petrol from an organisation's fleet, for example.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.
- **Scope 3:** All indirect emissions not included in Scope 2 that occur in the value chain of the reporting organisation, including both upstream and downstream emissions. This includes business travel, commuting, customer use of products and supply chain emissions.

Most organisations are currently concentrating on lowering their scope 1 and 2 emissions as part of their net zero carbon commitments. However, to truly reach net zero, a business must look at cutting carbon across all three scopes, and a growing number of organisations are therefore working more closely with their suppliers to minimise their scope 3 emissions. While an organisation is reducing its own emissions as much as possible and encouraging its supply chain to do the same, it may be left with some residual emissions – these are the emissions that should be compensated by funding climate action.

### 2. Aligning your funding climate action strategy with a net zero target

It is important to align your funding climate action strategy with your overall net zero target. However, without a common definition, targets can differ in terms of emission sources included, the depth and speed at which emissions are reduced, and the timeframe of the target. The SBTi's Net-Zero Standard provides guidance, criteria and recommendations to support organisations with setting net zero targets that are aligned with climate science. Next to the decarbonisation roadmap, companies should engage and invest in 'beyond value chain mitigation' to compensate for all residual emissions on their way to net zero. This includes the full value chain, corresponding to scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

As a result, developing a decarbonisation strategy is just as important as developing a beyond value chain mitigation strategy. Both strategies should entail a robust implementation roadmap, which includes a screening of investment options and timelines for their implementation.



As one of the biggest climate action partners with over 17 years of experience, South Pole offers multiple climate action projects from various projects globally, enabling you to build a climate action project portfolio that meets your requirements. We help manage your carbon credit purchases and retirements, both contractually and operationally. On top of this, our experts also provide training and strategic support to ensure your carbon credits strategy is fully integrated into your company's continuous climate journey for maximum success.

### 3. Choose a strategic partner

An organisation should commence its funding climate action journey by choosing a partner organisation to work with – a quick Google search will throw up many examples, but make sure to proceed with caution: choosing a partner should not be a decision based solely on cost. A funding climate action partner should be a transparent and credible organisation, with a robust track record.

Beyond the mere costing and sourcing of carbon credits, a funding climate action partner should also be able to provide strategic support in developing a robust, realistic and high-quality carbon credits strategy. It is through such support that the future success of the strategy is ensured.

This support should include:

- protection against reputational damage through a high-quality portfolio selection;
- screening of funding options to secure the long-term supply of carbon credits which meet the demands of your beyond value chain mitigation roadmap;
- advice around regulatory developments to stay on top of a dynamic market environment;
- providing communications support, helping to frame the complexity of your climate strategy in a credible and relevant way.

When it comes to choosing the right projects to support, it is recommended that organisations refer to the ICROA, which is an NGO that governs best practice in the carbon markets. It is also recommended that organisations only look to support projects that are verified under ICROA-approved or internationally recognised standards. The following lists indicate the current ICROA-approved carbon standards. Additional standards may gain ICROA endorsement. Please see the [ICROA site](#) for the latest information.

#### Endorsed UN and government standards:



UNFCCC  
mechanisms\*



Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF)  
of the Australian Government



UK Woodland Carbon  
Code



Ministry of  
Environment and  
Climate Change Strategy

British Columbia Offset  
Program

#### Endorsed independent standards:



Verified Carbon  
Standard (VCS)

**Gold Standard**

Gold Standard



American Carbon Registry



Climate Action  
Reserve



Plan Vivo



Art Trees



Global Carbon Council



Puro.earth



City Forest Credits

\*Further clarity is expected following the approval of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement at COP26.



# Purchase considerations



## 4. Selecting the right portfolio of climate action projects

When selecting a mix of climate action projects, take the following key considerations into account:

- **Location:** The location of a project can have an impact on its effectiveness. Projects in regions with high emissions levels, like emerging markets, can make a bigger difference than projects in regions with lower emissions. It is also important to consider whether the host country has laws or policies in place that might impact the project. Moreover, it is more impactful to focus on projects that share a country with the company's main operations.
- **Technology types:** The technology used in a project affects the scale of the emissions that the project can reduce. Organisations are encouraged to support projects that fit their value chain or industry type. For example, a coffee company might finance technology projects related to sustainable coffee bean agriculture practice.
- **SDGs:** It is important to align a project's co-benefits and contribution to the SDGs with the company's business, values and operations. A consumer goods company, for example, might support a waste-handling project or a community-based project. A beauty company might finance a project that supports women's empowerment, such as clean cookstoves. By supporting climate action projects, companies address more directly the impacts they create beyond the reach of their value chains.

## 5. Agree on the partnership

Once a credible funding climate action partner has been chosen and the carbon credits strategy has been developed, the process should be relatively straightforward. A contract can then be drawn up outlining which carbon projects the client wishes to support by purchasing carbon credits, identifying the volume of credits purchased, and detailing any further services that are required, such as the measurement and verification of the organisation's greenhouse gas accounting. As projected demand data is gradually replaced by actual demand data, carbon credits are sourced according to the underlying contracts to match the company's remaining footprint.

### Establishing a purchasing process

Sometimes desired climate projects may be unavailable or prices may limit strategic purchasing opportunities.

Entities can manage these concerns by:

- Collecting feedback from key internal stakeholders to identify priorities and purchasing criteria;
- Continuously reviewing and updating purchasing criteria;
- Assigning purchasing responsibilities to key stakeholders who understand and engage with the market;
- Providing ongoing education for key decision-makers within the company.

Most importantly, companies should be open to giving and receiving feedback to continuously improve their carbon credits purchasing process.

# Post-purchase considerations

## 6. The carbon credits are retired and a certificate is issued

Once the carbon credits have been bought, they are effectively 'retired' from the respective registry. Only then is the organisation able to credibly communicate its climate finance activity to internal and external stakeholders. A certificate is provided to the organisation as proof.

## 7. Communicate your climate action to stakeholders

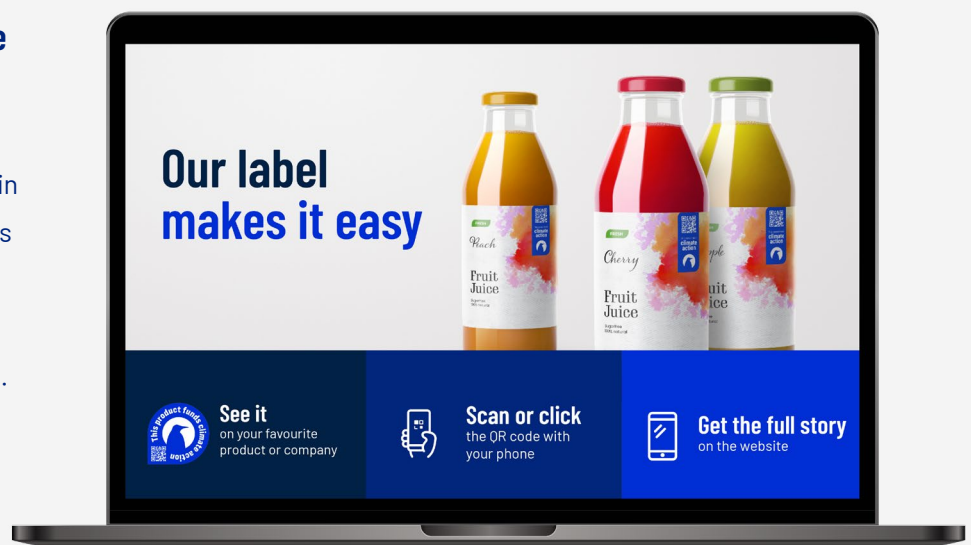
Organisations should transparently communicate their use of carbon credits as part of broader climate targets and milestones, without exaggerating or misleading claims. This means saying exactly what the company is doing to take responsibility for its carbon emissions and how carbon credits are used as part of these efforts. Funding climate action does not count towards a corporate net zero emissions reduction target, for example, but it finances global efforts to reduce emissions, which is critical.

South Pole offers marketing and communications support that helps your organisation demonstrate true climate action to your stakeholders with:

- Accurate messaging: we provide robust and transparent project information to back up your communication.
- On-hand support: we are always available to answer any questions you may have around your chosen portfolio.
- High-quality assets: from project images, videos and updates to technical FAQs, we provide materials that bring your climate action to life and can be integrated into your communications.

### South Pole's Funding Climate Action Label

A label to enable you to raise environmental awareness and win over a wave of climate-conscious customers by displaying the climate action you are taking directly to your key stakeholders.





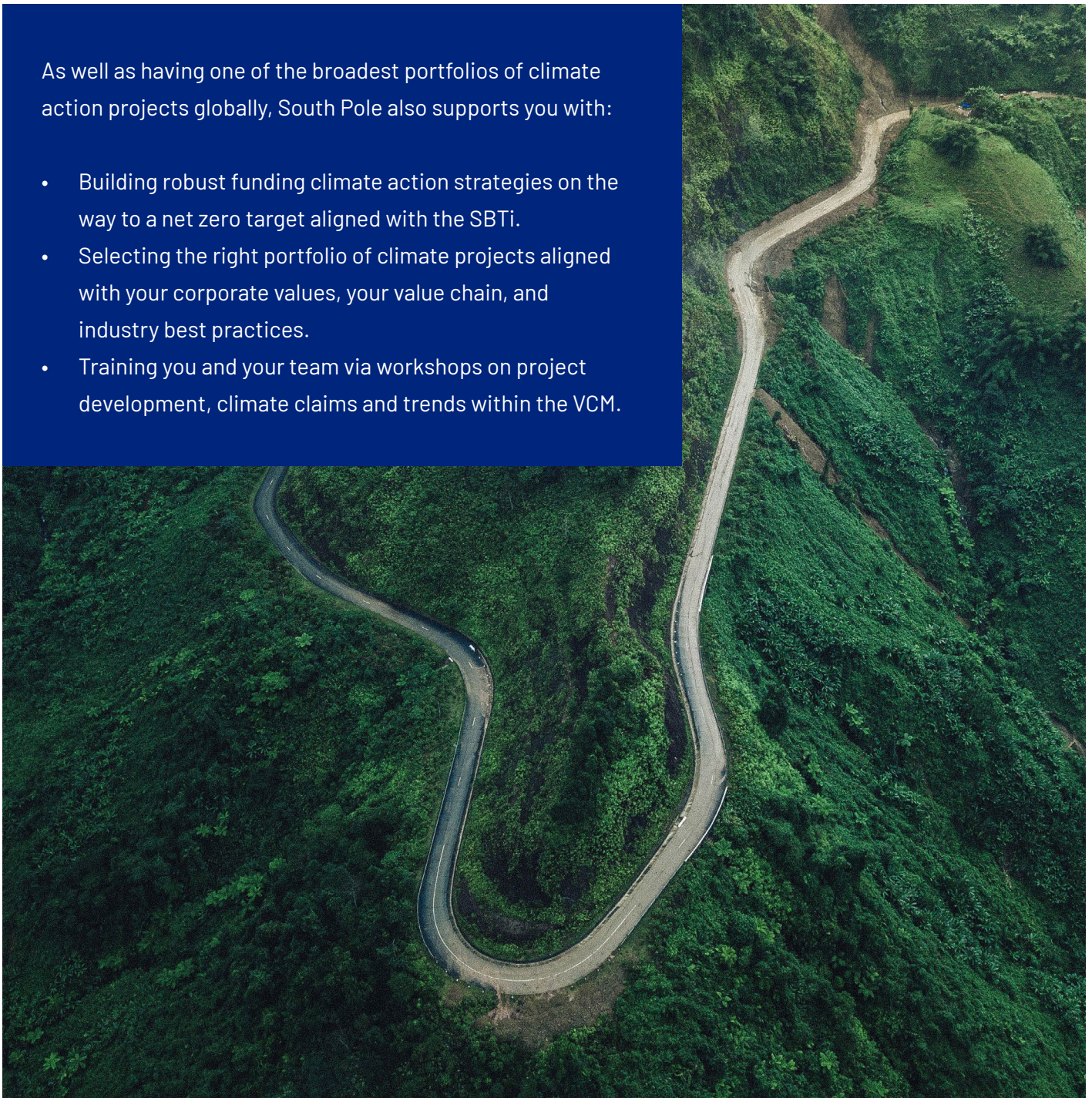
# What are you waiting for?

## **Verified carbon credits offer businesses a way to measurably support transparent and high-impact climate action worldwide.**

The impacts of climate change are already being felt around the world and the clock is ticking to keep global warming to safe levels. Under the SBTi Net-Zero Standard, widely considered as best practice for climate action, companies are encouraged to urgently finance action outside their value chain, alongside reducing their footprint according to science, to ensure we reach global net zero.

As well as having one of the broadest portfolios of climate action projects globally, South Pole also supports you with:

- Building robust funding climate action strategies on the way to a net zero target aligned with the SBTi.
- Selecting the right portfolio of climate projects aligned with your corporate values, your value chain, and industry best practices.
- Training you and your team via workshops on project development, climate claims and trends within the VCM.





**Get in touch with South Pole experts to  
learn more about carbon credits.**

**Contact us today**