aOCP Principles

Our proposal: credits without controversy





https://www.nat5.bio

Presentation

The voluntary carbon market (VCM) is growing rapidly, with 45.8 million carbon credits issued in December 2022 and the price of credits about 40% higher than in 2021 (South Pole, 2023).

The VCM is a system that allows companies, individuals, and organizations to offset their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It works by buying carbon credits, which represent the reduction or elimination of one metric ton of GHGs. Credits can be generated by a variety of projects that reduce or eliminate emissions, such as reforestation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. By purchasing carbon credits, businesses and individuals can contribute to these projects and help mitigate climate change.

The actions on the voluntary carbon market are as follows:

- **Purchase of carbon credits:** This is the most common action on the voluntary carbon market. Companies, individuals, and organizations can buy carbon credits from projects that reduce or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions.
- Sale of carbon credits: Projects that generate carbon credits can sell them to companies, individuals, and organizations.

Currently, the carbon market is facing a challenge: ensuring credibility and transparency. Carbon credits must be generated by projects that reduce or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions. They must also be traceable and verifiable to ensure that they are not duplicated. In response to the challenge facing the voluntary carbon market, the Ases On-Chain (aOCP) protocol was developed. It is a standard for carbon offsetting and biodiversity restoration that monetizes the elimination and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the biodiversity, soil, and water benefits that projects generate.

At aOCP, we use disruptive blockchain and artificial intelligence technologies to change the carbon market by taking climate action that goes beyond simply offsetting carbon footprints. We focus on the nature market by addressing climate change from four angles: biodiversity, carbon, water, and soil.

Nat5 is the platform for registering, selling, and retiring credits. This Web3 marketplace allows for transparency and traceability of all Verified Nature Positive Credits that we issue, avoiding double issuance and double counting. In addition, companies that buy the credits, become part of the equity, as they are digital assets (cryptoassets) that are on the blockchain permanently. This means that companies that buy the credits on our platform can immediately retire them to offset, or they can keep them to sell at a more opportune time or offset later and then have a reward for their action.

TYPES OF CREDITS

Туре	Unit	Description
Verified Carbon Removal (VCC)	1 ton CO2	Represents the account holder's right to claim that a reduction or elimination of one metric ton of CO2 equivalent has been achieved.
Verified Biodiversity Based Credit (VBBC)	100 m2	It represents the right of the holder to affirm that biodiversity has benefited from the development of the project based on the evaluation of three variables: the preservation zone, the restoration zone and the ecological and landscape conditions.
Verified Soil Credit (VSC)	1 tn	Represents the account holder's assertion that soil health has improved and erosion has been reduced as a result of activities completed under the project.
Verified Water Credit (VWC)	1 m3	They represent improvements in the hydrological response of soils, in particular the reduction of water erosivity and maximum instantaneous runoff. As a result, rainwater infiltration into the basement increases,

recharging the water table and reducing the risk of

flooding.

OUR APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY

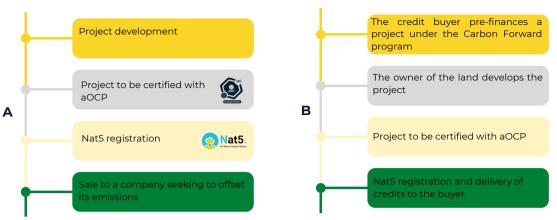
We recognize that the world is increasingly moving towards net zero emissions and that the demand for the voluntary carbon market is growing, bringing with it the need for credibility and functionality of the VCM. This is why, as part of effective climate action, we have added soil, water, and biodiversity as key elements to address the current climate crisis.

In recent years, there has been growing concern about desertification and soil erosion. These two phenomena are caused by factors such as human activity, climate change, and environmental degradation.

Biodiversity (VBBC), soil (VSC), and water (VWC) credits are tool to address these problems by promoting the restoration of degraded ecosystems, encouraging sustainable practices, and reducing pressure on natural resources. They are also part of the global goal of reducing deforestation and forest land degradation.

Conserving quality soil is an investment in the future of biodiversity. Protecting soil will help ensure the prosperity of ecological diversity for future generations.

Sales Schemes



OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE OF AOCP ON THE VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKET

The main players in the market are: **project developers** who generate credits through their actions, **aOCP** as a registration standard, **brokers and traders** who act as intermediaries between buyers and sellers of credits, and **buyers** who are companies or institutions seeking to offset their emissions.

Project developers:

This is the main actor that will carry out the project that will generate the credits (VCC, VBBC, VSC, and VWC). They can be of any size or sector and can be individuals, private companies, governments, or non-profit organizations.

Brokers:

They are intermediaries that facilitate the exchange of carbon credits between buyers and sellers. They provide services such as finding buyers and sellers, negotiating prices, and managing transactions.

aOCP:

It is the body that establishes the requirements that projects must meet to generate credits of all kinds (VCC, VBBC, VSC, and VWC) and is responsible for ensuring that the credits are legitimate and effective and that they represent a real benefit.

Traders:

Companies that buy and sell carbon credits for profit.

Buyer :

Companies, individuals, and organizations will buy credits through the Nat5 platform to offset their emissions and thus achieve their sustainable development goals.

According to the 2022-2023 MVC report, the main buyers of carbon credits in 2022 were the **energy, telecommunications,** and **real estate sectors.**

HOW THE AOCP WORKS

1. Identifies the possibility of carrying out a project in the following categories: forest management, regenerative agriculture, silvopastoral management, urban forest or biochar;

2. Develop the project by ensuring that the requirements of the aOCP to generate credits (VCC, VBBC, VSC, and VWC) are respected;

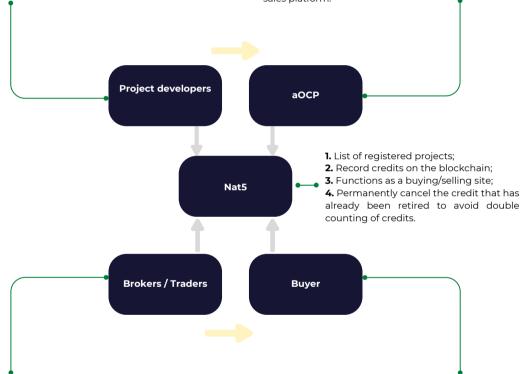
3. Register the project through the aOCP PSF.

1. Verify that the project complies with the standard and respects the social, ecological, permanence, and additionality requirements;

2. Register the project;

3. Monitor and report on the project's progress and the benefits created, commission an independent third party to verify the project, ensuring transparency and fairness of the credits allocated to the project (MVR);

4. Issue the corresponding credits to the verified benefits of the project through the Nat5 blockchain sales platform.



1. They help the credit seller and the end buyer to meet, being the point of contact;

2. They help in the negotiation of credit prices;

3. They support the management of credit transactions on the Nat5 platform.

 They choose the credits that meet their objectives and needs (VCC, VBBC, VSC, and VWC);
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2. They make the final purchase directly or through brokers or traders;

3. They make the final withdrawal of the credit to offset their action.

Registering VNPCs on the blockchain contributes to:

- Transparency
- Reducing costs and transaction times
- Efficiency, auditability, traceability
- Global Adoption
- Automation of operations

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF AOCP CREDITS

