

Attestation for

Voluntary CO₂ Offset

For the company:

corporate benefits Group

The reported CO₂ amount of 850 tons was offset by corporate benefits group with international climate protection projects certified according to the Gold Standard and VCS.

corporate benefits Group has purchased CO₂ shares (certificates) from climate protection projects to voluntarily offset CO₂ emissions for the year 2024, thus visibly contributing to the realization of these projects.

By participating in the voluntary emissions trading program, corporate benefits Group is contributing to a livable environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The holder of this certificate is actively engaged in sustainable efforts to combat global climate change.



Gold Standard

corporate benefits Group. Freiwilliger CO2-Ausgleich für Jahr 2024. supporting climate protection projects:





SAINT NIKOLA WIND FARM

Bulgaria

The Saint Nikola Wind Farm (SNWF) project is a 156 MW, gridconnected, renewable energy wind farm in the Municipality of Kavarna, Bulgaria initiated and operated by "AES Geo Energy Ltd." (the Project").

The Project consists of a new electrical substation and 52 Vestas V90 wind turbine, each with a capacity of 3MW.

By producing electricity from a renewable energy source (wind turbines), the Project will contribute to the sustainable, socioeconomic development of the region. The use of renewable sources will improve the use of local energy resources.

The Project is expected to reduce an average amount of 244,224 tCO2e per year

Category Carbon

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Standard VCS VER 1258



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HIGH EFFICIENCY WOOD BURNING COOKSTOVES IN MALAWI

Malawi

The project involves distribution of fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) in Malawi.

The ICS disseminated through this project will replace the baseline cookstoves. Through this project, the distribution and installation of approximately 500,000 ICS will be undertaken for households in Malawi. It is intended that under this project single pot, TLC-CQC Rocket Stove will be distributed. The ICS will burn wood more efficiently thereby improving thermal transfer to pots, hence saving fuel. Not only will this halt the rapidly progressing deforestation in Malawi but will also reduce health hazards from indoor smoke pollution and women and children will have to spend less time collecting firewood.

Category Carbon Standard VCS VER 2342





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Gold Standard

VPA 204 Sierra Leone Safe Water

Sierra Leone

The Micro-Scale VPA 204 Sierra Leone Safe Water project is eligible under the Gold Standard methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1.0.

The project will support the provision of safe water using borehole technology to hundreds of households within the Republic of Sierra Leone.

By providing safe water, the project will ensure that households consume less firewood during the process of water purification and as a result there shall be a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion process.

Category		Standard
Carbon	17	Gold Standard GS747

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Gold Standard

Kishanganga Hydroelectric Project

India

Kishanganga Hydroelectric Project

The Kishanganga Hydroelectric Project is a <u>run-of-the-river</u> <u>hydroelectric</u> scheme in <u>Jammu and Kashmir</u>, India. Its dam diverts water from the <u>Kishanganga River</u> to a power plant in the <u>Jhelum River</u> basin. It is located near Dharmahama Village, 5 km (3 mi) north of <u>Bandipore</u> in the <u>Kashmir valley</u> and has an installed capacity of 330 MW.

Construction on the project began in 2007. All three units of 110 MW each were commissioned and synchronized with the electricity grid by 30 March in2018.

In addition to generating 330 MW power, the diverted water from the Kishanganga River is used for the purpose of irrigation or to generate additional electricity from the downstream Lower Jhelum (105 MW), <u>Uri</u> (720 MW) and proposed <u>Kohala</u> (1124 MW) (in Pakistan-administered Kashmir) hydel projects located on the <u>Jhelum River</u>.

Estimated Annual Emission Reductions 1.563.247 t CO2e

Category Carbon Standard VCS 1891





MAN AND MAN ENTERPRISE IMPROVED COOKING STOVES PROGRAMME IN GHANA

Ghana

MAN AND MAN ENTERPRISE IMPROVED COOKING STOVES PROGRAMME

The Gold Standard Project VPA "Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Ghana - VPA002", is carried out within the urban areas of Western region, Ghana, where households mainly rely on charcoal for cooking purposes with inefficient devices. An average of 0.180 t of woody biomass is used per person (for cooking purposes) annually. The promotion and dissemination of over 400,000 affordable and efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) to low-income Ghanaian households and the associated awareness and training campaigns will help Ghanaian households by replacing currently used traditional coal pot , thus reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions by 413,653 tCO2e/yr.

Gold Standard Category Carbon Standard GS1385





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Renewable Energy from Biomass, UPPPL, India Andhra Pradesh

India

Addressing methane emissions and promoting a sustainable use of resources in rural farms

Fueled by poultry litter, this innovative project feeds renewable electricity back to the grid. This displaces electricity from thermal power plants in the Andhra Pradesh region, reducing emissions and supporting the expansion of the renewable energy industry. As the poultry litter is collected rather than left to decay in open fields, odour and sanitation are improved for the local villages, while job opportunities provided by the plant help boost the economy.

The Context

Prior to the project, litter from the local poultry industry was dumped in landfill pits near the farms, which resulted in methane being released freely into the atmosphere. In the first two decades after its release, methane is 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide in terms of heating up the atmosphere. This project is connected to the Southern Regional Electricity Grid of India, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

The Project

The project involves installing a 7.5 MW capacity generator to burn poultry and biomass waste, including litter and rice husks, that will be collected from local farms. Besides the small internal consumption, the energy will be exported to the grid.

The Benefits

By feeding into the grid, the project displaces electricity generated from fossil fuels, thus avoiding the associated emissions. In addition, it helps to avoid the methane emissions arising from poultry waste being disposed of in anaerobic lagoons in the surrounding fields. This improves the environment, in terms of sanitation and odor for the nearby villages resulting in better health and living conditions. The project also creates a number of job opportunities, a share of which goes to the local communities, boosting the regional economy, while training provides staff with skills that could help other renewable energy projects flourish

Category Carbon Standard Gold Standard 3072





Gold Standard

Burn Stoves Project Jikokoa

Kenya

The BURN Jikokoa Stoves project allows families in rural Kenya to cook food using cleaner, more efficient cook stoves, thereby consuming less charcoal. Communities typically use wood and charcoal to fuel open fires and inefficient cook stoves, creating indoor air pollution, releasing CO2 emissions and creating pressure on local forests. The Burn Stove Project manufactures and distributes the market-leading 'Jikokoa' stove locally, employing more than 400 people in sales, manufacturing and distribution – 60% of whom are women.

The stove's 'natural draft' technology reduces fuel consumption by up to 45% and cooking time by up to 50%, saving families up to \$300 on fuel a year. In 2015, Burn's innovative design was recognised by the internationally renowned Ashden sustainability awards.

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