The Karbon-X Advantage in the Fight Against Climate Change

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023
InvestorIntel's Tracy Weslosky recently interviewed Chad Clovis, the CEO of Karbon-X Corp. (OTC: KARX), a trailblazing carbon marketing and project development firm that is at the vanguard of North America's ESG conversation.

Net Zero Carbon and other "planning dilemmas" Part 2

written by Steve Mackowski | August 8, 2023
In Part 1 of this series, I introduced the concept of going to the plan's end result and working backwards through the planning process. I recommend this for some of the more difficult planning tasks, as it eases the mental burden. By that I mean, when faced with the challenge of planning for the world to meet a net zero carbon by 2050, the mental challenge is enormous. So, let's break it down.

A world that is meeting a net zero carbon target by 2050 will have to have achieved many linked but somewhat individual tasks and schedules. There are simply too many individual tasks to list, so I'm going to try and sub-group so that we can at least get a conceptualized overview of the challenges ahead.

1. Physical Resources.

2. Technology.
3. ESG Concerns.
4. Power Requirements.
5. Human Resources.

I'll try and cover each sub-group and provide linkages as we develop our thoughts. FYI. I have heeded my own advice here and started the process from the end and worked backwards. What you'll see are my thoughts and impressions formulated over many years in Critical Materials, ESG management, and planning, coming together hopefully with each article to get us all on board and with a clearer, more transparent, an honest view of the Net Zero Carbon issue, a Net Zero future and its requirements.

OK. Let's start with Physical Resources. You will have all been made aware by various reports that the amount of Physical Resources required for electric cars, wind turbines, solar power farms etc. is enormous. If not gigantic. It is certainly numbers of orders of magnitude bigger than current production levels. It is staggering to try to imagine 10 times (for example) the production of lithium, copper, chromium, rare earths, etc not to mention the steel and aluminum required for associated infrastructure. But let's put the issue of scale aside for the moment. I want to first dispel the notion that recycling will be the answer. I am not going to say that recycling is not important and should not be avidly pursued, but what I am saying is that recycling is not the "big-ticket" answer to the Physical Resources requirements. I'll demonstrate with a mathematical exercise.

Let's look at the current level of batteries (as an example). We need an assumptions list. We need a current output level, let's use a starting point of 100 units. Each battery will last 10 years. The growth in the need for batteries is positive 10% per

year. These absolute numbers are not really important in this discussion. It is the understanding of where they take us that's important. OK. Question one – how much recycling can you do in year 1? Answer – None. There are no batteries to be recycled. They last for ten years! So not until year 11 are batteries available for recycle and these are the now "dead" year 1 units. 100 of them only. Then 110 in year 12. 121 in year 13.

I know I have simplified the situation but as I will repeat throughout this series of articles, it's the overall impact that needs to be understood, not the detail as such. Look at the following table of units needed to meet demand, the resources needed versus the effectiveness of recycling capacity.

Year	Batteries Demand	Additional Capacity to supply	Recycle Available	Cumulative Additional Capacity	Utilize Recycle to get new Capacity
1	100	0	0	0	0
2	110	10	0	10	10
3	121	21	0	31	31
4	133	33	0	64	64
5	146	46	0	110	110
6	161	61	0	171	171
7	177	77	0	248	248
8	194	94	0	352	352
9	213	113	0	465	465
10	234	134	0	599	599
11	258	158	10	757	747

So, it's not until year 11 that recycled batteries have any effect. The battery demand and the resources required will have increased between 6 and 8 times by then. In fact, it won't be

until at least year 15 that any noticeable effect of recycling will be noticed. So, recycling may be a small part of an eventual solution, but it is not the saviour. Only increased output is. And increases in mining, processing, refining and manufacturing of this scale is to say the least challenging. And to meet the time challenge of 2050?

Well, let's muddy the waters of our planning process a little more and introduce the complication of co-dependence. And by that I want you to think about the example of making electric cars. To make one car you need enough of the various components to do that. Obviously! But what happens if you do not have any of component X? (Think of the current microchips issue for example). The whole schedule stalls until the production level of component X meets the needs for that volume of production. Now think back over the last ten years at the junior rare earths space. Why haven't they developed the capacity to meet the predicted needs? Well, the end user, the car companies in this example, didn't expand as fast as first thought (or is that hoped?) and the explorer couldn't get market contracts to justify getting the development capital. So, the co-dependence of the car company and the junior explorer, stalled the junior's development. In fact, it shut down many of the juniors. Those that managed to stay alive are now facing more years to get back up and the co-dependence will again surface as the slow ramp up of rare earths output will directly impact the growth of the output of electric cars! What is the impact of this co-dependence of mining development for the rare earths in the magnets needed for electric car output requirements in 2050? It will take some planning. Especially when you throw in the mix the co-dependence of all the other resources required, particularly those critical materials with a long timeline to development.

Another term I use is cross-dependence. Again, in the electric

car example, the vertical supply chain for each element or assembly, or whatever, can be influenced by a separate although essential vertical supply chain. Let me explain. If you need as an example to create a vertical supply chain for each of three new components, say, the magnets (from rare earths), the batteries (from lithium) and microchips (from silica), will the planning process allow for the indefinite delay in one or more of the components? That is to say, can the rare earths development timeline needed for the magnets be affected by an extensive delay in the creation of a process, or development of the resource, for say, lithium? Or silica? Of course, it can. The justification for the planned development of one is impacted by the achieved development timeline of the others. The car needs a number of successful developments in critical minerals in separate supply chains (and other components) to reach the final stage, producing the required number of vehicles by the timeline stated. And they have to have matching timelines otherwise the imbalance will cause a market condition where the component being developed the fastest may be stalled by the delay in the component being developed the slowest. Although co-dependence is taught in most Economics courses, as it is standard supply chain logic, cross-dependence has become much more odious today as the need for new components comes to light. And this is only the Physical Resources. Can you see this isn't a simple "Supply Chain" issue. Its not one component we are looking at here. It's many. It's a "Supply Array" issue!

Now we are getting started! Now consider the implications of the Republicans' defeat at the last USA elections. Did that have implications for the 2050 target? You betcha! As will the EU response to the looming energy crisis across Europe this winter. I'll call this dependence Geopolitical or GP-Dependence. So, we now have added another dimension to the planning process. The planning dilemma has to deal with a "Supply Matrix"! Wasn't in

my Economics 101.

Now, that’s just for electric cars! You now have to throw in co-dependence, cross-dependence and GP-dependence with all those other required developments that together meet the 2050 target, some of which it has been stated that the technology does not yet exist! And remember, all of these developments are competing for the same resources! The Critical Minerals at least. This “Planning Dilemma” is on a scale probably never seen in the Western World. Well, not since World War II.

I think that’s enough on the Physical Resources issue. There have been many articles, reports etc on this topic from others, but don’t forget the reasoning behind the issues of recycling, co-dependence, cross-dependence and GP-dependence. It will come back later.

I’m looking forward to reviewing the Battle of the ESG Titans online debate as ESG is a passion of mine. Since the Battle was live at 3am Thursday morning 15th December in my part of Australia, I will change the order of the 5 sub-groups listed above for discussion. I’ll discuss ESG concerns next (article 3), to incorporate thoughts from The Battle, and discuss Technology in article 4.

I’m thinking: have a great time over the holidays, stay safe and see you next time.

dynaCERT puts its carbon emission reduction technology to the test

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023

Getting companies to adopt climate change initiatives is no easy task. Many economists believe that carbon pricing – either through carbon taxes or cap-and-trade programs – is the most efficient way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon taxes provide a financial incentive for businesses and households to reduce their energy use and switch to cleaner fuels.

Carbon pricing provides across-the-board incentives to reduce energy use and shift to cleaner fuels and is an essential price signal for redirecting new investment to clean technologies. The carbon emissions and credit game is tricky, but pricing carbon is critical in deterring fossil fuel use and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Technology is going to play a vital role in the facilitation of climate change initiatives. There is an enormous opportunity for companies with climate change and carbon credit technologies. McKinsey reported that the carbon credit market could be worth $50 billion by 2050.

One company that has been involved in carbon credits and carbon reduction is dynaCERT Inc. (TSX: DYA | OTCQX: DYFSF). dynaCERT was one of the first companies to focus on carbon credits, and they have been working with Verra, the largest governing body for carbon credits, for over two years. dynaCERT's Carbon Emission Reduction Technology (CERT) creates hydrogen and oxygen on-demand through a unique electrolysis system and supplies these gases to engines to enhance combustion, resulting in lower

carbon emissions and greater fuel efficiency.

Verra "announced to dynaCERT that it's Methodology in respect of its Carbon Credit Certification has reached a new important stage." This technology can be a significant benefit for companies looking to offset their carbon emissions, and dynaCERT is at the forefront of this rapidly growing industry.

InvestorIntel interviewed dynaCERT's President, CEO, and Director Jim Payne about its recent efforts and technology to reduce carbon emissions and generate carbon credits. Payne is excited about the commercial prospects for his company's innovative technology. He noted that several large corporations have expressed interest in using dynaCERT's products to reduce their emissions. These companies are attracted by the potential for significant reductions in emissions – up to 50 percent – as well as the carbon credits that will be generated.

On August 22nd, dynaCERT announced a new customer as both a showcase of their technology and one that could further their long-term prospects. The city of Timmins in Ontario, Canada, is committed to conducting a comprehensive pilot program to determine the city's economic, social, and governance (ESG) objectives. As part of this program, the city has installed ten of dynaCERT's HydraGEN™ units on various diesel-powered city vehicles. The units are expected to reduce fuel consumption, greenhouse gas emissions footprint, and carbon and NOx emission. Significantly, the pilot project will run and test the technology well into the Canadian winter months.

The program is planned to begin in September 2022, where equipped municipal vehicles will be analyzed to determine the impact of dynaCERT's technology on emission reductions and fuel savings. The city expects to install HydraGEN™ Technology on buses, landfill equipment, garbage trucks, and other diesel-

powered equipment. The results of the pilot program will be closely monitored to assess the potential benefits of dynaCERT's technology for the City of Timmins, as well as a test case for other municipalities and potential commercial customers, which will be closely monitoring the results of the program in Timmins, which is considered a hub of the progressive mining and forestry community.

Although dynaCERT also recently announced the departure of two directors and a change of auditors, at publication date the company's stock has seen a steady increase over the past two weeks from $0.10 to about $0.22. There is clearly a growing appetite at many levels for carbon emission reduction technologies.

Mining our way to the Green Revolution

written by Stephen Lautens | August 8, 2023

The widespread commitment to living "greener" has never been greater. The ecological movement was a fringe concept in the 1960s when some scientists and futurists began to make dire predictions about limits to growth and pending ecological disasters. Sixty years on, with increasingly wild weather, droughts, and melting polar ice, the ecological fringe has become mainstream, not just in popular culture but also in boardrooms.

Paradoxically, communist China has proven to be a vivid example of the perils of capitalism in a hurry. While the industrial

revolution in the West took place over two and a half centuries, China's industrial revolution compressed its rush to catch up and join 21st century affluence into the last two or three decades. The result has been the ability to observe their ecological disaster unfold at ten times the speed. Willing to sacrifice the environment for industrial dominance and general prosperity – as the West did for centuries – China rapidly polluted their rivers with toxins, the land with heavy metals, and their air with thick, sulfur-laden smog.

Some business leaders in the West see this as the "China advantage" and continue to advocate for the loosening of environmental and other regulations here to "stay competitive," even as China itself is realizing that its polluting ways are not sustainable in the long run as they poison their country.

China is in the very early stages of balancing prosperity and sustainability. In 2021 China's own carbon market became fully operational. Many other developing countries in Africa, South America and Asia are facing the same conundrum and represent many points along the long road to economic advancement. Politicians there are often too willing to allow foreign companies to create ecological and social disasters to line their own pockets. Before we get too smug, the same battles have occurred here in the not too distant past and even continue today with "cut the red tape" politicians who push back against environmental regulations, motivated by either ideology or their donor lists.

For many, getting to a greener tomorrow is portrayed as an assault on our lifestyle and standard of living. While we have a long way to go before we make the shift away from oil, it has become widely accepted that oil will eventually have to go if we are to get to a carbon-neutral world. Oil production and consumption have increased with world population, but the search

for new energy technologies and materials alternatives has never been more serious.

And therein lies the problem.

Electric vehicles rely on rare earths and other battery materials. These critical minerals are mined and processed, but for years there has been a concerted and sustained opposition to mining as an industry. This opposition has been on the basis of both disruption of local populations and the potential for ecological disaster. Someone once observed the truth that mining is the destructive use of land, although in the past few decades there have been added additional layers of regulatory oversight and restrictions. There are still jurisdictions around the world that turn a blind eye (for a price) to environmental sloppiness by local or international miners, but western countries are increasingly extending strict environmental (and anti-corruption) rules to overseas operations. Securities regulations require environmental assessments and investors and auditors expect regular and glowing ESG disclosure.

Experts have been warning that there are significant shortages coming of the necessary critical minerals required for green, carbon-neutral energy sources and technology. Even ignoring geopolitical supply issues, the world simply does not currently produce enough basic materials like nickel and copper to supply the near-term electric vehicle demands, let alone more exotic materials like rare earths for EV magnets, batteries, solar panels, wind turbines, and the consumer electronics we cannot live without.

The bottom line is the green revolution is going to take a lot more mining and mineral processing. The only way we will ever reach a greener, carbon-neutral future will be through the mining and processing of critical minerals. It has to be done

responsibly and intelligently, but it has to be done, and it has to be done quickly to meet the coming demand. China learned that sacrificing the environment for speed results in disaster, but a balance has to be found if we are going to have the materials needed to get to a green future before it is too late.

Sometimes the only way out is through.

Justin Cochrane on Carbon Streaming's carbon credit streams and investment pipeline and uplisting to NASDAQ

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023
In a recent InvestorIntel interview, Tracy Weslosky spoke with Justin Cochrane about Carbon Streaming Corporation's (NEO: NETZ | OTCQB: OFSTF) focus on acquiring its high-quality portfolio of carbon credit streams and investments. Expanding on their 2022 strategic objectives, Justin touches on Carbon Streaming's $200 million near-term potential pipeline of opportunities over the next 12-months "out of a total pipeline of $700 million."

In this InvestorIntel interview, which may also be viewed on the InvestorIntel YouTube channel (click here to subscribe), Justin highlights plans to list Carbon Streaming on NASDAQ. Highlighting the growing interest in ESG directed investments,

an increased focus on companies to reduce their carbon footprint, Justin explains how Carbon Streaming invests capital through carbon credit streaming arrangements with project developers and owners to accelerate the creation of carbon offset projects by bringing capital to projects that might not otherwise be developed.

To watch the full interview, click here

About Carbon Streaming Corporation:

Carbon Streaming is a unique ESG principled company offering investors exposure to carbon credits, a key instrument used by both governments and corporations to achieve their carbon neutral and net-zero climate goals. Our business model is focused on acquiring, managing and growing a high-quality and diversified portfolio of investments in projects and/or companies that generate or are actively involved, directly or indirectly, with voluntary and/or compliance carbon credits.

The Company invests capital through carbon credit streaming arrangements with project developers and owners to accelerate the creation of carbon offset projects by bringing capital to projects that might not otherwise be developed. Many of these projects will have significant social and economic co-benefits in addition to their carbon reduction or removal potential.

To learn more about Carbon Streaming Corporation, click here

Disclaimer: *Carbon Streaming Corporation is an advertorial member of InvestorIntel Corp.*

This interview, which was produced by InvestorIntel Corp. (IIC) does not contain, nor does it purport to contain, a summary of all the material information concerning the “Company” being interviewed. IIC offers no representations or warranties

that any of the information contained in this interview is accurate or complete.

This presentation may contain“forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and assumptions of the management of the Company as of the date made. They are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and other factors that could cause actual events/results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those that the Company does not know about now or that it currently deems immaterial, may also adversely affect the Company’s business or any investment therein.

Any projections given are principally intended for use as objectives and are not intended, and should not be taken, as assurances that the projected results will be obtained by the Company. The assumptions used may not prove to be accurate and a potential decline in the Company’s financial condition or results of operations may negatively impact the value of its securities. Prospective investors are urged to review the Company’s profile on Sedar.com and to carry out independent investigations in order to determine their interest in investing in the Company.

If you have any questions surrounding the content of this interview, please contact us at +1 416 792 8228 and/or email us direct at info@investorintel.com.

Carbon Streaming looks set for long term revenue growth from trading carbon credits and pursues a listing on a major exchange

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023

The carbon credits market has been doing very well the past year. The world's first and largest market for trading carbon credits is the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Under the EU ETS, regulated entities buy or receive emissions allowances, which they can trade with one another as needed. The EU ETS works on the 'cap and trade' principle as you can read here. The key is that emitters can purchase carbon credits and if they exceed their emissions caps they are fined heavily. Meanwhile, companies that reduce carbon emissions (renewable energy, forestry etc) can earn money by selling their carbon credits. The idea is that by placing a cost on carbon it helps motivate emitters to reduce emissions.

Reports have indicated that a carbon price in excess of US$100/t may be needed by 2030 in order to stay below the temperature goals contained in the Paris Agreement.

Today's company aims to accelerate the world's transition to a net-zero carbon future by bringing capital to projects that might not otherwise be developed. In return for the capital, the company receives their carbon credits.

EU Carbon permits prices have risen 162% over the past year

EU Carbon permits 1 year price chart

Source: Trading Economics

Note: Carbon credit pricing varies globally and by market. In the voluntary market prices are closer to only an average of US$12/t CO_2e as of December 2021.

Carbon Streaming Corporation (NEO: NETZ | OTCQB: OFSTF) offers a way for investors to invest into the growth of the carbon credit market. It acts as an investment vehicle, purchasing carbon credit revenue streams in return for an upfront payment. If the value of the carbon credits goes up or can be sold later at a profit then the stream becomes more valuable, thereby potentially boosting the value of the carbon streaming acquirer. Revenues and profits will also depend on quality and return on investment of the streaming deals that are made.

Carbon Streaming currently has a portfolio of 3 to 4 global carbon credits projects which are:

- Rimba Raya (Borneo, Indonesia)
- MarVivo Blue Carbon (Baja California Sur, Mexico)
- Cerrado Biome (Cerrado, Brazil)
- Bonobo Peace Forest (DRC, Africa) – Subject to FS results.

Carbon Streaming Corp.’s current portfolio of 3 to 4 carbon credit projects

Source: Carbon Streaming Corporation company presentation

Note: Carbon Streaming Corporation has only made an initial investment in the Bonobo Peace Forest, which will be directed to

prepare Feasibility Studies and establish initial project activities. Hence why the chart says “3 to 4” projects.

Catalysts and strategy in 2022 for Carbon Streaming Corporation

In 2022 Carbon Streaming intend to achieve the following:

- Acquiring additional carbon credit stream and royalty investments to grow the portfolio. The Company has a pipeline of potential opportunities of $200 million near term (<12 months), out of a total pipeline of $700 million.
- Achieving revenue from the sale of carbon credits (see image below).
- Executing on a US listing on a major U.S. stock exchange, targeted within H1, 2022.

2022 estimated carbon credits to be received by Carbon Streaming Corporation from Rimba Raya and Cerrado Biome

Source: Carbon Streaming news release January 18, 2022

CEO Justin Cochrane stated in January 2022: “Moving into 2022, we anticipate the delivery of **approximately 7.0 million carbon credits** from our existing stream investments, announcing new carbon project investments around the globe and deepening relationships with our growing community of carbon project developers. We will continue to invest in building the best team in the carbon markets industry and progressing our plans for a proposed U.S. Listing.”

Note: Bold emphasis by the author. Also, the “attributable credits” to Carbon Streaming Corp. are quoted in the table above as 5 to 5.6 million.

Closing remarks

Carbon Streaming Corporation offers investors a growing portfolio (currently 3 to 4 projects) of carbon credit streams for ongoing revenue and potential long-term appreciation.

2022 should be a very good year for the Company as they achieve first revenues from about 5 to 5.6 million attributable carbon credits and pursue more project deals and a U.S listing on a major U.S exchange.

Carbon Streaming Corporation trades on a market cap of C$605M after a strong 2021 with their stock moving up from ~C$7.55 a year ago to now trade at C$13.00. Stay tuned in 2022.

Chris Thompson with Justin Cochrane on Carbon Streaming's first Blue Carbon Credit Project

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023

In a recent InvestorIntel interview, Chris Thompson spoke with Justin Cochrane, Founder, Director and CEO of Carbon Streaming Corporation (NEO: NETZ | OTCQB: OFSTF) about Carbon Streaming's first blue carbon credit project with MarVivo in Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

In this InvestorIntel interview, which may also be viewed on YouTube (click here to subscribe to the InvestorIntel

Channel), Justin explained how the MarVivo Blue Carbon Conservation Project will not only protect mangrove forests but will also protect the marine ecosystem around the mangroves. He went on to provide an update on Carbon Streaming's Cerrado Biome Project aimed at protecting native forests and grasslands in the Cerrado biome. Highlighting the strong demand for ESG themed investments, Justin explained how Carbon Streaming is well positioned to benefit from the rising carbon credit prices.

To watch the full interview, click here

About Carbon Streaming Corporation:

Carbon Streaming is a unique ESG principled investment vehicle offering investors exposure to carbon credits, a key instrument used by both governments and corporations to achieve their carbon neutral and net-zero climate goals. Our business model is focused on acquiring, managing and growing a high-quality and diversified portfolio of investments in projects and/or companies that generate or are actively involved, directly or indirectly, with voluntary and/or compliance carbon credits.

The Company invests capital through carbon credit streaming arrangements with project developers and owners to accelerate the creation of carbon offset projects by bringing capital to projects that might not otherwise be developed. Many of these projects will have significant social and economic co-benefits in addition to their carbon reduction or removal potential.

To learn more about Carbon Streaming Corporation, click here

Disclaimer: Carbon Streaming Corporation is an advertorial member of InvestorIntel Corp.

This interview, which was produced by InvestorIntel Corp. (IIC) does not contain, nor does it purport to contain, a

summary of all the material information concerning the “Company” being interviewed. IIC offers no representations or warranties that any of the information contained in this interview is accurate or complete.

This presentation may contain“forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and assumptions of the management of the Company as of the date made. They are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and other factors that could cause actual events/results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those that the Company does not know about now or that it currently deems immaterial, may also adversely affect the Company’s business or any investment therein.

Any projections given are principally intended for use as objectives and are not intended, and should not be taken, as assurances that the projected results will be obtained by the Company. The assumptions used may not prove to be accurate and a potential decline in the Company’s financial condition or results of operations may negatively impact the value of its securities. Prospective investors are urged to review the Company’s profile on Sedar.com and to carry out independent investigations in order to determine their interest in investing in the Company.

If you have any questions surrounding the content of this interview, please contact us at +1 416 792 8228 and/or email us direct at info@investorintel.com.

Justin Cochrane from Carbon Streaming with Chris Thompson on accessing the capital markets to help fight climate change

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023

In a recent InvestorIntel interview, Chris Thompson spoke with Justin Cochrane, President, CEO and Director of Carbon Streaming Corporation (NEO: NETZ) about the renewed interest in the carbon market and how Carbon Streaming is accessing and leveraging the capital markets to help fight climate change.

In this InvestorIntel interview, which may also be viewed on YouTube (click here to subscribe to the InvestorIntel Channel), Cochrane highlighted the rising carbon credit prices driven by global warming and climate change awareness and added that Carbon Streaming Corporation invests directly into carbon projects around the world, which are either removing carbon from the atmosphere or avoiding the emission of carbon into the atmosphere in exchange for the carbon credits that they're generating. Justin also provided an update on Carbon Streaming's recent private placement which had participants from 78 different countries.

To watch the full interview, click here

About Carbon Streaming Corporation:

Carbon Streaming is a unique ESG principled investment vehicle offering investors exposure to the carbon credits market, a key

instrument used by both governments and corporations to achieve their carbon neutral and net-zero climate goals. The company's business model is focused on acquiring, managing and growing a high-quality and diversified portfolio of investments in projects and/or companies that generate or are actively involved, directly or indirectly, with voluntary, and/or compliance, carbon credits.

The Company invests capital through carbon credit streaming arrangements with project developers and owners to accelerate the creation of carbon offset projects by bringing capital to projects that might not otherwise be developed. Many of these projects will have significant social and economic co-benefits in addition to their carbon reduction or removal potential.

To learn more about Carbon Streaming Corporation, click here

Disclaimer: Carbon Streaming Corporation is an advertorial member of InvestorIntel Corp.

This interview, which was produced by InvestorIntel Corp. (IIC) does not contain, nor does it purport to contain, a summary of all the material information concerning the "Company" being interviewed. IIC offers no representations or warranties that any of the information contained in this interview is accurate or complete.

This presentation may contain"forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and assumptions of management of the Company as of the date made. They are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and other factors that could cause actual events/results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those that the Company does not know about now or that it currently deems immaterial, may

also adversely affect the Company's business or any investment therein.

Any projections given are principally intended for use as objectives and are not intended, and should not be taken, as assurances that the projected results will be obtained by the Company. The assumptions used may not prove to be accurate and a potential decline in the Company's financial condition or results of operations may negatively impact the value of its securities. Prospective investors are urged to review the Company's profile on Sedar.com and to carry out independent investigations in order to determine their interest in investing in the Company.

If you have any questions surrounding the content of this interview, please email info@investorintel.com.

Carbon Streaming's Justin Cochrane on offering ESG investors exposure to the carbon credit market

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023

In a recent InvestorIntel interview, Tracy Weslosky speaks with Justin Cochrane, President, CEO and Director of Carbon Streaming Corporation (OTC: MXVDF) about the carbon credit market and accelerating global initiatives to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

In this InvestorIntel interview, which may also be viewed on YouTube (click here to subscribe to the InvestorIntel Channel), Justin went on to explain how the carbon credit market works and how "Carbon Streaming is taking a proven business model in royalty and stream financing and applying it to the carbon credit world." With almost half of S&P 500s pricing carbon into their investment decisions, Justin said that carbon credit is a key part of the future. He added that Carbon Streaming invests to accelerate the development of carbon credit projects around the world. With Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (NYSE: OR | TSX: OR) as one of the largest shareholders, Justin said that Carbon Streaming is one of the few public companies focused on carbon space providing ESG investors exposure to the carbon market.

To watch the full interview, click here

About Carbon Streaming Corporation:

Carbon Streaming Corporation is a unique ESG principled investment vehicle offering investors exposure to carbon credits, a key instrument used by both governments and corporations to achieve their carbon neutral and net-zero climate goals. The Company intends to invest capital through carbon credit streaming arrangements with project developers and owners to accelerate the creation of carbon offset projects by bringing capital to projects that might not otherwise be developed. Many of these projects will have significant social and economic co-benefits in addition to their carbon reduction or removal potential.

To learn more about Carbon Streaming Corporation, click here

Disclaimer: Carbon Streaming Corporation is an advertorial member of InvestorIntel Corp.

This interview, which was produced by InvestorIntel Corp.

(IIC) does not contain, nor does it purport to contain, a summary of all the material information concerning the “Company” being interviewed. IIC offers no representations or warranties that any of the information contained in this interview is accurate or complete.

This presentation may contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and assumptions of management of the Company as of the date made. They are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and other factors that could cause actual events/results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those that the Company does not know about now or that it currently deems immaterial, may also adversely affect the Company’s business or any investment therein.

Any projections given are principally intended for use as objectives and are not intended, and should not be taken, as assurances that the projected results will be obtained by the Company. The assumptions used may not prove to be accurate and a potential decline in the Company’s financial condition or results of operations may negatively impact the value of its securities. Prospective investors are urged to review the Company’s profile on Sedar.com and to carry out independent investigations in order to determine their interest in investing in the Company.

If you have any questions surrounding the content of this interview, please email info@investorintel.com.

ESG Alert: No matter how you slice it, the carbon credit world is big now and destined to get a lot bigger…

written by InvestorNews | August 8, 2023

With the current focus on climate change and the need to reduce our global carbon footprint it would probably make sense to have an economic way for nations and companies to commoditize carbon in order to better track and deal with this problem. Well there is and it may come as a surprise to learn that there has been a fungible carbon emissions trading market since 2005 – the EU Emissions Trading System. Also known as EUAs (European Union Allowance), similar to other commodities, EUAs trade on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE). The carbon emission contract trades in Euro on a per tonne of CO2 equivalent basis, with yesterday's closing price at just over €52 and a 52 week range of €23 to just under €57.

There are many companies around the world, including financial institutions, utilities, fossil fuel companies, and others, that actually have dedicated carbon emission trading desks transacting things like EUAs and have done so for a long time. However, today we are going to look at a different perspective on this market, one would suggest a natural evolution for a commodity, a streaming company that gives investors exposure to the world of EUAs. Carbon Streaming Corp. (OTC: MXVDF) is a unique ESG principled investment vehicle offering investors exposure to carbon credits, a key instrument used by both governments and corporations to achieve their carbon neutral and net-zero climate goals. The Company intends to invest capital

through carbon credit streaming arrangements with project developers and owners to accelerate the creation of carbon offset projects by bringing capital to projects that might not otherwise be developed.

You may have heard several companies around the world talking about setting net-zero emissions goals, in fact over 1,500 companies have announced plans to be net-zero by 2050 or sooner. Obviously, that is going to prove to be very difficult for those involved in resource extraction, manufacturing and even bitcoin mining that require more energy than is presently available on a renewable basis. But how will they get to net-zero? In the interim the plan is to offset the carbon they put into the atmosphere by buying offsets like EUAs. This can become a pretty complex circle of (carbon) life so we'll try to keep it simple here. You can break down carbon markets into two basic categories: compliance or regulated, where markets for carbon credits are created by the need to comply with a regulatory act; and voluntary, where corporations, governments and even individuals volunteer to offset their emissions by purchasing carbon credits.

No matter how you slice it, the carbon credit world is big now and destined to get a lot bigger. The estimated size for the compliance/regulated market was US$261 billion in 2020, a five-fold increase from 2017. The voluntary carbon market was a much more modest $320 million in 2019, although UN Special Envoy for Climate Action Mark Carney has said the voluntary market "needs to be a $50-100 billion per annum." And that's why Carbon Streaming has been raising capital and signing up projects to build up an inventory of carbon credits.

Since the start of 2021, Carbon Streaming has raised $46 million including $32.5 million in March and another $11.6 million in May. But the Company is not just sitting on that cash having

recently announced commitments to invest in the MarVivo Blue Carbon Conservation Project in Magdalena Bay in Baja California Sur, Mexico, an exclusive term sheet to develop two carbon credit projects within the Bonobo Peace Forest located in the Democratic Republic of Congo and a strategic joint-venture partnership with an established First Nations business in British Columbia to source and finance investment opportunities in collaboration with First Nations and develop projects within their territories to combat climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In all, Carbon Streaming has sourced a potential deal pipeline of over US$500 million with its near-term pipeline valued at approximately US$170 million at target IRRs of 15%+.

Source: Corporate Presentation

So unless you happen to have a working model of a cold fusion generator that you've been keeping from the world, carbon credits are going to be with us for a while and likely to become even more commoditized than they already are. Carbon Streaming represents one of the few opportunities to participate in this space in today's market without having to set up your futures trading account and transacting EUAs.