

Project CARBON

Aligning incentives to drive planet-scale carbon sequestration through cryptocurrency and transparent governance



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NOTE

This draft is a work in progress. There may be inconsistencies and errors in this draft. If you notice problems, please contact Rich ([@rdevaul](https://twitter.com/rdevaul) on twitter) or make your edits as suggestions in this document.

abstract

In this white paper we describe a global-scale incentive system to drive carbon sequestration employing a new monetary instrument, the **12C**, and make an argument for how the adoption of the **12C** could meaningfully accelerate carbon sequestration and bend the atmospheric greenhouse gas curve downward.

It is increasingly clear that we will need to rely heavily on carbon capture and sequestration in order to avoid the worst effects of climate change. To stay below the 2°C global temperature rise that climate scientists believe necessary to avoid runaway greenhouse effects, we will need to reach a carbon sequestration capacity of between **4 and 12 billion tons** of sequestered carbon per year by around the year 2030 [1]. To achieve this will require a massive coordinated global effort that is unmatched in human history.

In answer to this challenge we present **Project CARBON**, and its associated currency, the **12C**. The purpose of **Project CARBON** is to provide a scalable system of economic incentives for carbon sequestration that operates by linking the economic interests of reinsurers and other corporate partners to the work of businesses involved in carbon sequestration by means of a fungible carbon sequestration token, the **12C**.

Current sequestration efforts are funded largely through a patchwork of regulatory markets and corporate voluntary offsets. While both have seen encouraging growth over the last several years, combined they are still woefully insufficient and far too volatile to drive the scale of research and development needed to produce anything more than a few million tons of sequestration each year.

Existing green cryptocurrency projects have attempted to solve this problem. However, without a mechanism to bootstrap demand, none have been able to gain traction and the value of these currencies have stagnated at fractions of a cent. Project CARBON takes lessons from the foundations of modern monetary theory, game theory, and cryptocurrency design, and provides a comprehensive set of mechanisms to establish a durable, scalable, and comprehensive approach to incentivising carbon sequestration.

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introduction

the problem

The climate crisis is likely to be the single-most important driver of global politics, economics, and human civilization over the next thirty years. Trillions of dollars of assets are at risk, perhaps a very large fraction of global GDP and wealth, with little beyond the scant and non-binding commitments of the Paris Accord standing between the global economy and a looming catastrophe. A widely recognized need, that of incentivizing carbon sequestration, is left to a weak patchwork of national, state, and local initiatives. We lack a coherent, global set of processes and incentives to achieve the widely-recognized targets for emissions reduction and green-house gas sequestration.

a solution: Project CARBON, or **12C**

Right now, climate change is putting many trillions of dollars of assets at risk of premature writedown. Some of these assets, such as petroleum reserves, will be written off no matter what since either a climate-driven global financial collapse or effective carbon pricing will negate their value. However, there is a larger set of assets — almost the entire global real economy — that is threatened by

Why **12C**?

¹²C, or **carbon-12**, is the most abundant form of carbon in the universe. Our goal is to incentivize the sequestration of **12 gigatons** of carbon per year by 2030. And we would like to limit warming to no more than **1.2°C** above pre-industrial levels. Hence, **12C**

climate-change-driven phenomena. It is increasingly clear that atmospheric carbon capture and long term sequestration will be necessary to avoid the most devastating effects of climate change ([IPCC report](#)). However, because the capital investment in carbon sequestration efforts is so large and the risk posed by increasing climate disaster is so distributed, the capital investment required to develop and scale sufficient carbon sequestration is considerable, on the order of [\\$12 trillion](#)[2].

This situation creates a natural alignment of incentives between those who backstop the global economy's risks, namely the insurance and reinsurance industry, and those who are working to drive greenhouse gas sequestration. However, there is no global-scale mechanism linking sequestration activities and the businesses who stand to directly benefit from these activities. Enter **Project CARBON**: a global currency (**12C** and **12Cg**), a governance foundation (**12Cf**), a network of verifiers (**12Cn**), a currency exchange (**12Cx**), and a harmonized set of standards to incentivize the long-term sequestration of carbon.

other green currencies haven't worked

A global currency that exists to incentivize green economic activity is not a new idea — Kim Stanley Robinson advocates for a form of climate coin in his Ministry for the Future, and cryptocurrency projects that focus on green incentives have existed since at least 2017. However, Kim Stanley Robinson's concept, which combines a carbon-sequestration token with other aspects of Modern Monetary Theory, is envisioned as a collaboration between a bottom-up, distributed peer-to-peer finance network and the top-down authority of reserve-currency-issuing central banks. While we would not object to a central bank taking on this project, that seems unlikely in the near future and we don't want to wait.

Likewise, existing green cryptocurrency projects, such as Carboncoin project ([carboncoin.cc](#)), the Climate coin ([climatecoin.io](#)) are purely bottom-up phenomena disconnected from any large, global institution. Neither of these projects have seen traction, in part because these currency projects lack a large-scale mechanism to drive currency demand.

why **Project CARBON** is different — aligned incentives, corporate partnerships, and currency demand

We believe that the solution involves creating a new currency that provides a direct link between those who would sequester carbon and those who financially benefit the most from a reduction in climate related risk - namely corporate partners including insurance and reinsurance companies.

If a currency is "mined" by sequestering carbon, and *accepted at a discount* for paying insurance and reinsurance obligations, then a critical missing piece — guaranteed currency demand — is created. This currency demand, in turn, supports the value of **Project CARBON's 12C** in trade, creating strong incentives for participation in sequestration activities.

Incentives for Insurance and Reinsurance Participation

Why would insurers and reinsurers agree to accept Project CARBON's **12C** at a discount to fiat currency? Because the insurance and reinsurance industry is backstopping the vast majority of non-socialized, large-scale systemic risk. For this reason, they are strongly incentivised to back initiatives that mitigate the risks of climate change. Indeed, large insurance and reinsurance industry members are already involved in activities like realigning [investment commitments](#) and backing legislative measures like carbon taxation[3].

The global reinsurance industry is highly concentrated, with a relatively small number of large players backstopping the majority of global risks. This means a small number of partners could account for a large fraction of the global insurance and reinsurance market, making it possible to bootstrap demand quickly. As we have previously noted, once a reinsurance company is accepting payment in **12C**, all of its customers, which is to say the insurance companies, also have an incentive to trade for **12C**, which means all of their customers (businesses and individuals) will as well. Thus, global demand for **12C** is supported without invoking coordination among reserve banks, sidestepping one of the biggest hurdles of implementing such a token inside the existing global financial system.

theoretical underpinnings of Project CARBON

fixing the demand problem of green currency

A core tenet of economics is that market demand creates fungible value, and that in a macroeconomic lens the [demand for a fiat currency is what supports the value of a currency](#). Governments have traditionally supported demand for a currency through taxation denominated in that currency. We usually think of this in terms of a national government and a nationally-issued fiat currency, but the same principle — the principle that demands supports value — can be applied to other forms of currency-like systems, such as the loyalty points issued by commercial retailers, gift cards, *etc.*

Insurance obligations are not a tax, but in many ways are quite similar. For example, there are many jurisdictions in which insurance of various kinds is mandatory, and in many other cases it is effectively mandatory, as most projects involving large-scale financing have insurance obligations imposed by the prospective financiers.

We propose that the **12C** token, were it to be accepted as a favored payment mechanism for insurance and reinsurance obligations¹, would quickly see large-scale global demand, as any

¹ To be clear, we envision working with other corporate partners and even local governments and NGOs who might opt in to our preferred currency incentives program. However, we believe the scale of the reinsurance and insurance industries and alignment of incentives make participants in those industries natural partners.

business or individual with an insurance obligation would have an incentive to trade for it, with the value of the currency being supported by the ultimate utility in paying for insurance.

However, there would be less incentive for reinsurers to accept the **12C** if they did not believe that it was serving the interests of reducing balance-sheet risk². In order to do that, we rely on an independent network of carbon sequestration verifiers, the **12Cn** described below.

12C as a preferred currency

What does it mean for **12C** to be a preferred currency? Imagine that one or more of the large reinsurers that backstop a significant fraction of global risk were to accept payment in **12C** at a 10% discount over fiat currency, with the goal of a long-term, steady accumulation of **12C** as a treasury asset.

Let's say that the current exchange rate happens to be 1.0 **12C**/USD. If 100 USD in reinsurance could be paid for with 90 **12C**, then this would create an arbitrage opportunity for holders of **12C**, since they could buy **12C** at 1.0 USD and then redeem them at an effective rate of 1.11 USD/**12C** in payment, profiting by 11 cents on the dollar. This arbitrage would put upwards pressure on the price of **12C** in currency markets.

The upwards pressure created by the discount would be counterbalanced by sale of **12C** by current holders and the introduction of new **12C** tokens into the money supply (issuance due to verified carbon sequestration). Note that two categories of large holders, namely reinsurers and Project CARBON governance foundation (described below) would have an incentive to keep the **12C** market liquid and manage inflationary pressures, in support of the value of their own long-term holdings.

The setting of this discount parameter is one powerful knob that influences currency demand, as is the issuance rate per ton of sequestered CO₂.

other corporate and governmental partners

Although there is a natural alignment of incentives between the reinsurance industry and Project CARBON, there are other entities whose interests will align just as well. Over time, we foresee signing up other corporate and governmental partners. For example, a municipality located in a coastal flood zone could help support **12C** demand by accepting the **12C** as the preferred form of payment for property tax obligations, and might pay municipal employees and contractors at least partly in the currency as a result.

² Beyond helping to mitigate long-term climate change risks, partners will benefit from other, shorter-term incentives, including airdrops of **12C** that vest contingent on ongoing participation in accepting **12C** as a preferred payment mechanism.

balancing **12C** supply and demand

As long as the upwards pressure of currency demand by the reinsurers is greater than the inflationary pressure of new **12C** issuance, we would expect the price of **12C** to increase steadily over time. If we assume that the price of insurance is pegged to the dollar, then the rational actor would have an incentive to pre-purchase **12C** using dollars (or other fiat) with the expectation that its value would appreciate in the interval between its purchase and its redemption in the form of reinsurance payment.

Since the reinsurers would be among the largest holders of **12C**, they will tend to benefit from the increasing value of their holdings, and could accept **12C** at discount while simultaneously selling some **12C** on the market, making up much of the short-term loss resulting from the discount. Further, it is likely that many of those buying **12C** would be buying with the expectation that **12C** would increase in value with respect to fiat, this would have the effect of accelerating reinsurance payments.

12C as cryptocurrency

12C is to be implemented as special-purpose blockchain, proof-of-stake cryptocurrency with the following features;

The **12C** will be implemented on a proof-of-stake blockchain based on the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM), so as to benefit from the broad and deep Ethereum ecosystem. At present, we plan on implementing the **12C** on a special purpose blockchain that is a fork of Ethereum with minor changes to improve throughput and latency. Implementing the **12C** on a special-purpose blockchain (as opposed to operating it as a collection of smart contracts on an existing L1 or L2) will free the **12C** from governance conflicts and facilitate a high-performance implementation capable of scaling to high transaction volume.

The **12C** will employ a [proof-of-stake](#) consensus system (as opposed to [proof of work](#), or a hybrid system) in order to facilitate high transaction rates and minimize power consumption. The non-transferable governance token, **12Cg**, to be issued by the **Project CARBON Foundation** (see below) to stakeholders, including verifiers, those engaged in carbon sequestration, and others deemed to be making positive contributions.

Third, the **12C** may employ a sharded ledger system or employ other technologies to achieve high transaction throughput. The **12C** will employ a modification of the MimbleWimble privacy-preserving ledger that will allow cutthrough and roll-up of transactions in the TX graph below some value threshold (as established by range proof) but prevent rollup of transactions above a threshold. The purpose of this approach is to make small transactions inherently private, but to make it easier to trace the flow of large-value transactions so as to provide additional safeguards against institutional fraud.

Fourth, the **12C** consensus system will employ technology that allows for offline transactions, such as the Lelantus extensions for MimbleWimble, allowing the use of **12C** tokens in areas

with poor network connectivity. (See the discussion in the [Beam](#) project for one such implementation.)

Fifth, the **12C** will support [DeFi](#) through a mechanism very similar to the Beam protocol's notion of transaction kernels and shaders, allowing the compilation of some suitable smart contract language (such as Rust, or Solidity) to wasm code that interacts with state variables in the **12C** ledger. Thus, **12C** will allow for native implementation of a range of smart-contract-based distributed finance services, including lending/liquidity mechanisms, *etc.* This will allow **12C** to eventually act as a banking platform for those who might otherwise lack banking services but are engaged in long-term sequestration activities related to land use and agriculture.

Finally, the **12C** token may have an Ethereum ERC-20 “mirror” token or support “wrapping” on other blockchains, but only to support the general fungibility of the currency. The **12C** will not be primarily implemented on Ethereum or other general-purpose blockchain due to scaling, governance, and flexibility issues.

12Cf, the Project CARBON Foundation

A project like Project CARBON raises many complex real-world questions, will cause complex and difficult-to-foresee consequences, and will inevitably create winners and losers on a global scale. As such, without effective and ongoing governance, Project CARBON cannot succeed.

We propose that this governance foundation be called **Project CARBON Foundation**, or **12Cf**. The **12Cf**'s mission will be to develop standards, oversee a treasury of **12C**, and implement the real-world (non-smart-contract) dimensions of **12C** governance. This will require significant capital, a multinational operational capability, and the capability to effectively communicate to a wide variety of stakeholders in government, NGOs, and the private sector. These challenges include:

12C standards issuance

To make the **12C** issuance process robust, fair, and transparent, it is necessary to set out the standards to be met for sequestration, and to qualify and audit the global network of verifying organizations (**12Cn**) that would support the currency issuance.

This standards-development process is non-trivial, because it must span a dizzying array of processes and industries, including:

- Agriculture and land-management for production and conservation
- Mariculture and fisheries management
- Industrial economy, such as negative CO2 building materials, especially concrete
- Intensive reuse strategies to leverage existing embodied carbon
- Direct air capture and related technologies
- *etc.*

These standards must not only define the abstract bar to be met (e.g. base metric might be one ton CO₂ or equivalent GHG sequestered for 100 years with 99.999% confidence) but also the operational verification of this standard across processes, industries, and legal jurisdiction. These standards must also specify the structural requirements and certification process required of approving verification organizations, the incentives for participation, and the penalties for violation of these standards.

There are already organizations that focus on processes for carbon sequestration accounting, such as [The Climate Registry](#), and peer-reviewed academic papers on topics like best practices for soil-based carbon sequestration, such as [3]. The **12Cf** would as much as possible not reinvent the wheel, but develop and/or promote existing international standards

the **12Cn**, a network of carbon sequestration verification entities

There is no standards enforcement without a network of verifying organizations (the **12Cn**) that will provide certification and be subject to cross-validation by peers and random audits by the **12Cf**. These entities, in turn, will implement a set of oracle services to connect sequestration activities to the blockchain, perhaps built on the [Chainlink](#) or [BAND](#) protocols.

One mechanism to ensure accuracy and reduce the likelihood of fraud will be random spot-checks of previously approved and declined issuance by other verifiers, and random audits of verifiers by the **12Cf**. The **12Cf** may develop other cross-checking and verification methods over time to improve the robustness and quality of the **12Cn**.

issuance of **12C** and **12Cg**

In order to make Project CARBON impactful, the rate of issuance of **12C** must correspond to the long-term sequestration of CO₂ and also respond to the market demand for the **12C** token. For example, in the early days of the project, 100 **12C** might be issued for every ton of CO₂ verifiably sequestered. Some fraction of all newly-issued **12C** will be allocated to the **12Cf** treasury to support liquidity and further the aims of Project CARBON.

As demand for the **12C** currency grows, the amount of **12C** issued per ton would decline even as the exchange rate for **12C** vs fiat currencies rise. Managing the change in issuance can be done in part by algorithm, but real-world complications and political externalities dictate that the important algorithmic parameters should be under the control of savvy human decision makers for the foreseeable future.

Likewise, **12Cg**, the **12C governance token** (see below), will be issued along with **12C**, though perhaps in a logarithmic relationship to lifetime-**12C** received by the person or entity receiving **12C**, so as to ensure that smaller participants in the **12C** project will always have a significant voice.

Unlike **12C** that is only issued in conjunction with carbon sequestration, **12Cg** will be issued for other beneficial activities related to Project CARBON, including participation in the **12Cn** verification network, committing to accepting **12C** at favorable trading terms for businesses, and other prosocial stakeholder-related activities as deemed appropriate by the **12Cf** governance process.

12C liquidity and exchange rate stabilization

The **12Cf** will have a treasury that represents a significant fraction of the total **12C** in circulation. The **12Cf** will use this treasury as a liquidity pool and a stabilizing mechanism for 12C/ fiat exchange rates. One of the important functions of the **12Cf** governance process will be to set exchange rate deflation targets — a steady increase in value of the **12C** relative to fiat currency is desirable, at least in the initial few decades of the project. But exactly what this deflation rate target should be and what mechanisms will be used to achieve it are open governance questions that must be revisited from time to time.

12Cf governance and the **12Cg**

Project CARBON will be overseen by the **12Cf**, or **Project CARBON Foundation**. This foundation's purpose is to govern Project CARBON, but the foundation itself requires a governance mechanism; Enter the **12Cg**.

In order to make the governance of the **12Cf** transparent and fair, a non-transferable (technically, transfer-limited) governance token called the **12Cg** will be issued to stakeholders. This token, similar in some ways to voting stock in a conventional corporation, will allow stakeholders to vote for the members of a governing board, who will in turn appoint the officers of the **12Cf**. Initially, the board will make decisions for the **12Cf**, but with a transition to an advisory role over time as a direct governance and policy voting process is ratified by the holders of **12Cg**. Eventually the **12Cf** may evolve to a fully [decentralized autonomous organization](#),

The **12Cg** is transfer limited — if a holder of **12Cg** wishes to transfer it to another party who is not a family member, it must first be offered to the **12Cf** for the same or equivalent consideration. The purpose of this restriction is to limit the amount of **12Cg** that a speculator or non-stakeholder could easily acquire. Like most corporate voting shares, **12Cg** will allow holders to designate a proxy when voting on resolutions and board membership.

Stakeholders receiving **12Cg** will include businesses and individuals involved in sequestration activities, verification activities, and those businesses willing to accept **12C** at a discount to its exchange rate in order to support currency demand. The goal of this governance process is to ensure that the governance of the project is not captured by speculative interests, and continues to serve its mission.

12C currency exchange

Like other currencies, the **12C** is useful to the extent that it is fungible and negotiable. That means that the **12C** token must be accepted for exchange to currencies of interest to both the organizations backing the **12C** by accepting it as a discount to other forms of payment, and by those who would like to trade for **12C** in their local currency.

Since we foresee the **12C** being implemented using relatively conventional cryptocurrency technology, compatibility with exchanges will not be a barrier. However, easy compatibility does not guarantee adoption — partly for this reason we propose the creation of a primary liquidity exchange, the **12Cx**, as described below.

One risk to the adoption of the **12C** is that local jurisdictions may place restrictions on the exchange of non-sanctioned currency, such as the US government has done recently with “privacy” coins.

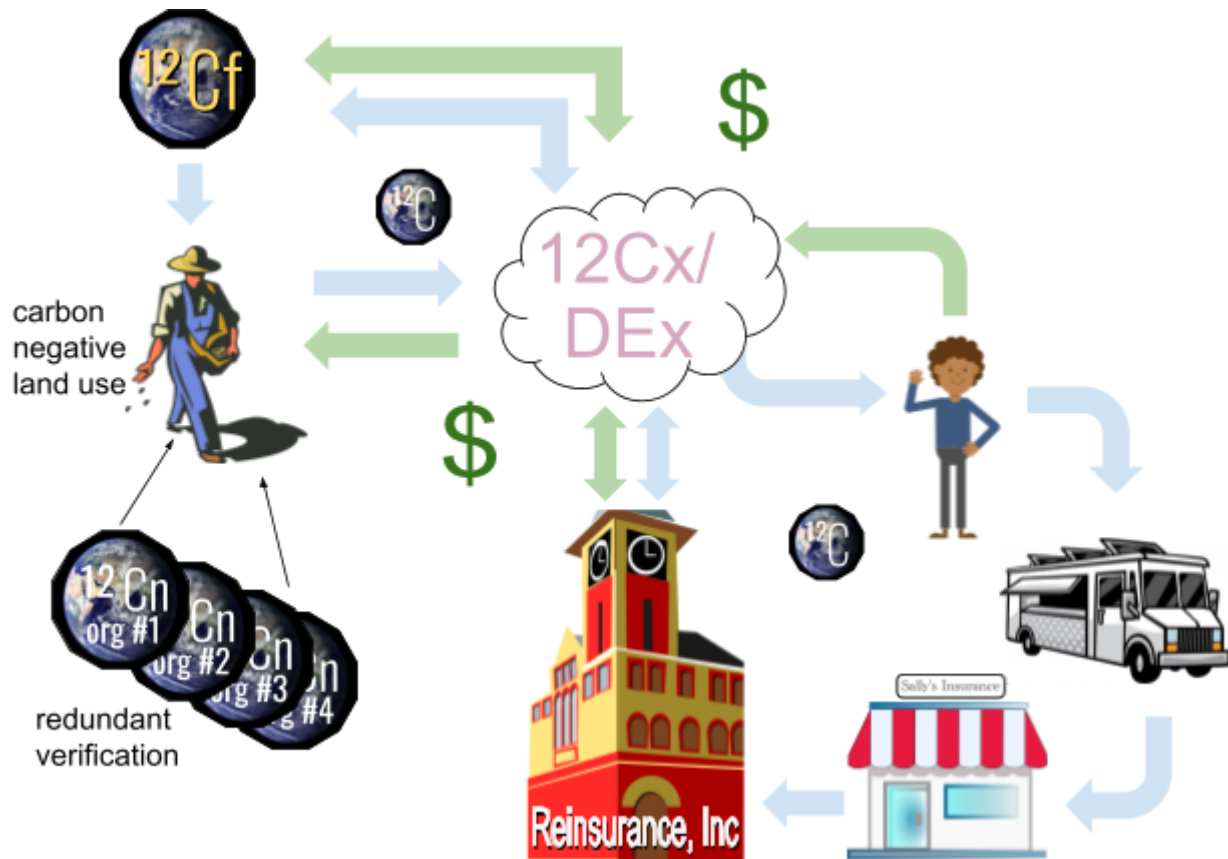
We believe the high-value-transaction transparency features of the **12C** should go some ways to assuring regulators. In particular, the design and intent of the **12C** is not to bypass tax, money-laundering, and other accountability mechanisms. Thus, we expect that in the ecosystem of cryptocurrencies, the **12C** will be seen as a neutral-to-good actor by regulators, thus increasing the likelihood that the token will be accepted as part of the global monetary ecosystem.

12Cx and the global currency exchange ecosystem

To facilitate the use of **12Cs** in the local economy, there will need to be **12C**/fiat currency exchanges with adequate liquidity in local fiat currency. Since the **12C** will be implemented as a fairly conventional cryptocurrency, as demand grows there should be low friction in the **12C** being added to existing centralized and decentralized currency exchanges, such as Bianco, MDEX, Coinbase, Uniswap, *etc.* However, simply because compatibility is possible does not mean that other exchanges will immediately adopt the **12C**. This creates a potential “chicken and egg” problem for the launch of the **12C**.

In order to bootstrap the availability of **12C** and provide liquidity to the global exchange network, the **12C** Foundation will create its own exchange, called **12Cx**, perhaps organized as a separate [DAO](#). The **12Cx** exchange will not exchange directly into fiat. Instead, it will exchange between **12C** and other cryptocurrencies with large exchange volumes, such as BTC, ETH, and high-volume stablecoins. This DAO may also provide now-conventional interest-bearing liquidity pool mechanisms for **12C** and trading pairs to the **12Cx** and other exchanges.

Life Cycle of the 12C



The goal of the **12C** is to incentivise long-term carbon sequestration, and to provide monetary incentives to small businesses and individuals to participate in sequestration activities.

The issuer is **Project CARBON Foundation (12Cf)**, as verified by the network of **12C Verifiers (12Cn, short for 12C Verifier Network)**. **12C** tokens are issued directly from the **12Cf** treasury to those who are engaged in verified carbon sequestration activities.

Currency demand is created by large reinsurance companies offering preferred payment terms to customers (insurers) who pay in **12C**. This, in turn, provides an incentive for these insurers to trade for **12C** with their customers, local businesses.

Local businesses have an incentive to accept **12Cs** as payment, as they are in demand by their insurer. Individuals who want to take advantage of potential discounts offered by **12C**-friendly businesses may engage in sequestration activities or trade for **12C** on the **12Cx** or other distributed exchanges (DEXes).

The discount offered by reinsurers and others who are offering beneficial terms in trade will create an upwards pressure on the **12C**/fiat exchange rate. This in turn will be counterbalanced by sales of **12C** tokens back into the circulating supply by the reinsurers and other **12C** holders, as well as by the issuance of new **12C** tokens to those participating in sequestration activities.

How does the **12Cf** regulate the **12C** supply?

The **12C** supply is, at any moment, finite. However, the amount of **12C** in circulation vs. being held by long-term investors is one of the important factors driving liquidity and the exchange rate. We expect that large holders of **12C**, including reinsurers and the treasury of the **12Cf**, will play an active role in ensuring exchange liquidity and ensuring a gradual appreciation in the value of the **12C** over time.

Since the **12C** Foundation's mission is to incentivise carbon sequestration through the stewardship of the **12C**, and not profit, it can act a bit like a reserve bank and trade **12Cs** to stabilize the price and ensure liquidity even when such trades might be short-term unfavorable. However, if demand is managed well, the effect will be to increase the value of the **12Cf**'s holdings over time, thus funding an expansion of the foundation's activities, including paying for a bigger verification network and otherwise promoting the development and adoption of the **12C** as a global currency.

Won't the total capitalization of the **12C** be constrained to the size of the reinsurance market?

The size of the global reinsurance market is, at the time of this writing, approximately 400 billion USD. For perspective, this is about ½ the size as the present market capitalization of Bitcoin, and larger than the market cap of the next largest cryptocurrency, Ethereum, which is presently about 211 billion USD.

From a macroeconomic perspective, we are bootstrapping the demand for **12C** through reinsurance discounts. However, nobody would suggest that the market cap of (for example) Bitcoin is constrained by the size of any of the underlying markets in which it is currently traded. Bitcoin is a truly fungible store of value and transaction settlement currency. We expect that once demand is created for **12Cs** by the reinsurance and insurance sectors, its market cap will grow as it is used for payment and settlements in many other sectors as well.

Conclusions

The purpose of **Project CARBON** is to provide a scalable system of economic incentives for carbon sequestration activities that operates independent of central banks or governments. **Project CARBON** works by linking the economic interests of reinsurers to the day-to-day activities of individuals and businesses in a mutually beneficial way, by means of a fungible carbon sequestration token, or **12C**. **Project CARBON** differs from past failed attempts at

creating a “carbon coin” in that it does not depend on coordinated action by central banks to create currency demand, but rather leverages the long-term interest of reinsurers to mitigate climate change-related risks, and thus accept the **12C** for payment at favorable terms to fiat. Project CARBON is based on the foundations of **MMT**, game theory, and cryptocurrency, and provides a comprehensive set of mechanisms to establish a durable, scalable, and comprehensive approach to incentivising carbon sequestration and carbon-negative activities. We believe that Project CARBON provides a high-leverage, high-impact intervention that can be implemented immediately with existing technology and without complex coordination and consensus-building among state actors.

Project CARBON benefits

- Scalable incentive for Carbon Sequestration (society to combat climate change)
- Independent of central banks or governments
- Currency demand created by long term interest of insurance markets
- Energy efficient crypto currency structure
- DAO management structure to be transparent and reduce effects of corruption
- Stabilizing controls to weather other system forcing functions . . .
- etc,

If you are interested in Project CARBON, or have comments or improvements, please contact Rich DeVaul [@rdevaul](#) on Twitter, or leave editing suggestions on the google docs version of this document, [linked here](#).

Frequently Asked Questions:

Soon to be added, link to our FAQ page. Note this page is a work in progress. Feel free to comment with additional questions you'd like to see answered.

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