

How to design investment instruments to channel capital into nature restoration

Unlock the business case in Nature

⋮⋮⋮ Landscape restoration
Exp. ROI: 4.8x

⋮⋮⋮ High flood risk & low resilience
Value at risk: €17.5M

THE
LANDBANKING
GROUP

When do companies invest?

Trust

Data integrity

Verified data

Auditability

Transparency

Traceability

Time-series data

Real-time tracking

Data at scale

Standardized metrics

Low-cost monitoring

Remote sensing

Third-party verification

Data continuity

Economic translation

Shadow pricing

Valuation models

Willingness to pay

Cost-benefit analysis

Breakeven analysis

Decision thresholds

Scenario modeling

Return on restoration

Climate risk pricing

Long-term contracts

Farmer incentives

Risk-adjusted incentives

Investment case per hectare

Balance sheet impact

Cost savings

Yield stability

Revenue protection

Supply chain resilience

Risk mitigation

Risk-adjusted returns

Investor confidence

Natural capital accounting

Asset value protection

ESG performance

Financial resilience

The challenges are threefold

No structured, trusted data

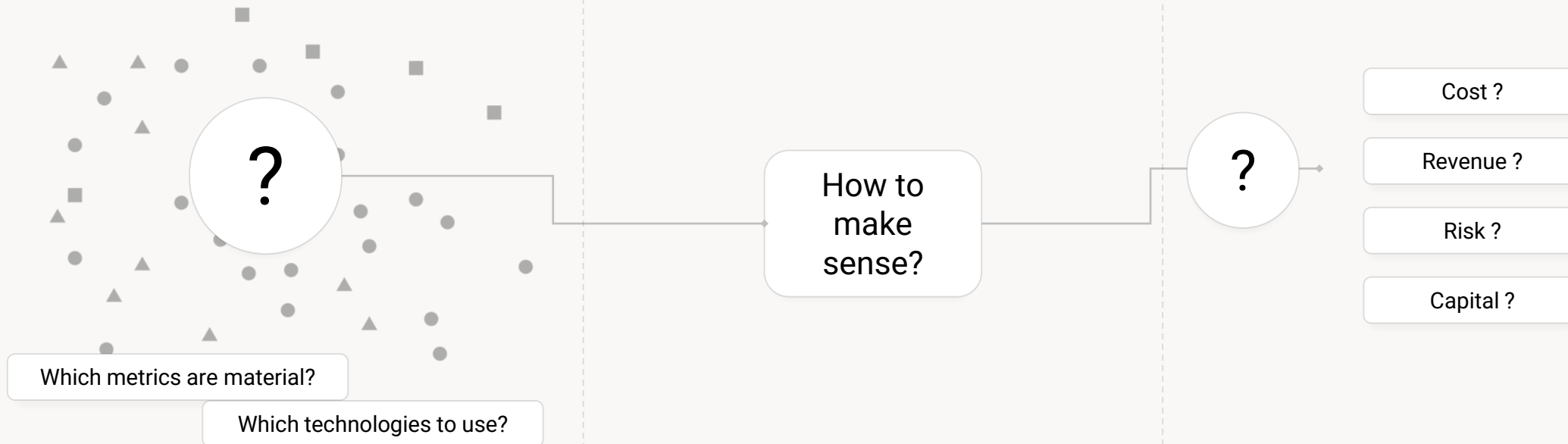
Nature is complex, data is fragmented and trust is missing as a consequence

No decision tools

Lacking a clear path from data to decisions and business cases.

No link to value

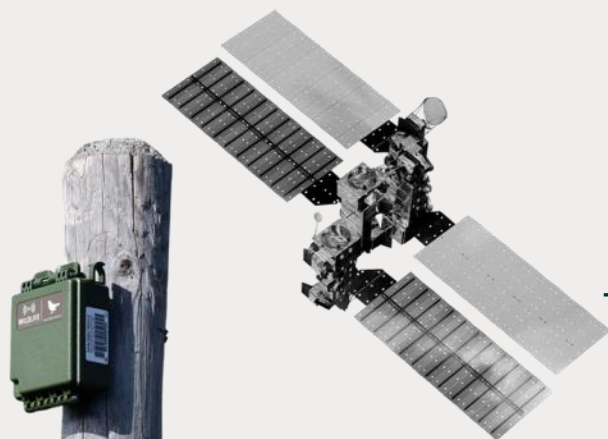
Financial impacts remain opaque and can't be measured nor managed.



We built infrastructure and expertise to unlock the business case *in* Nature

Data infrastructure

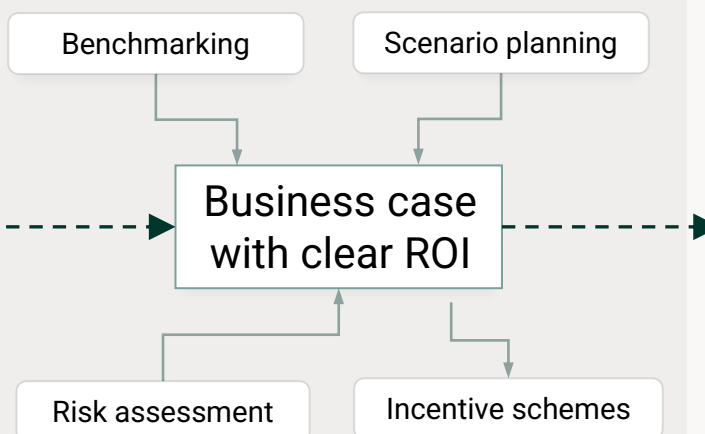
Structured data from TLG's models, clients, and third-party providers. Tailored to the use case – available from plot to portfolio & back.



✓ Ready for compliance & reporting

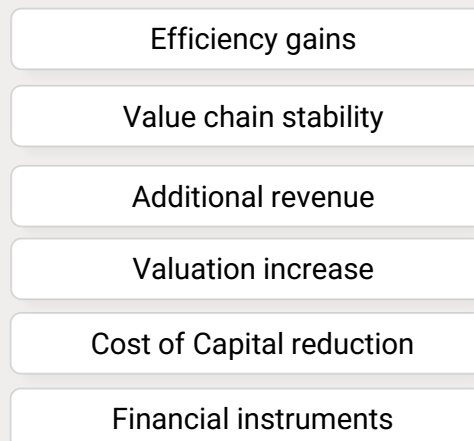
Decision infrastructure & Expertise

Proprietary AI models translate ecology into use case-specific business cases and risk signals. Our advisory team brings expertise and builds capacity within the customer.



Financial infrastructure

Financial tools and market mechanisms that turn nature performance into business value – through valuation, risk pricing, incentives, and investment.



Cocoa example: Modelling risk and resilience for a corporate buyer

Main question: Should we invest – and if so, direct or via credits, and under which contract terms?

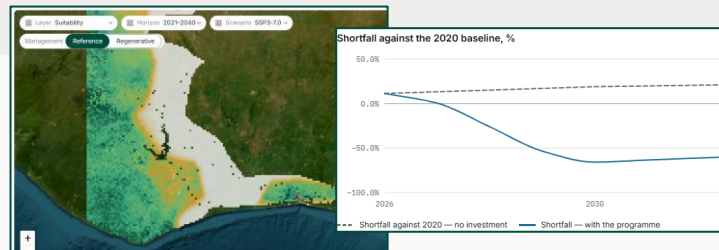
Data infrastructure

Data inputs:

- Specific client context: location, activity, farming practices
- Satellite data: carbon, water, biodiversity, soil & climate scenarios regarding temperature and rainfall
- WorldClim, SoilGrids 250 m, SRTM for CropSuite¹ Model computing climate, soil and crop suitability

Modelling:

- CropSuite Modelling change in suitability
- Determine effect of nature-based interventions on Soil Organic Carbon, Temperature, water etc.



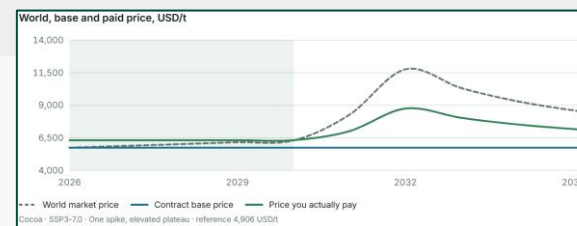
Financial translation

Data inputs

- Regional Cocoa prices and predictions
- Regional yields from Spatial Production Allocation Model (SPAM)
- A ton of cocoa worth in chocolate
- Investment costs

Modelling

- CropSuite Modelling suitability shortfall translated in crop at risk
- Determine costs above normal price
- Model impact on sourcing costs
- Effect of credit on balance sheet, provided it has asset character - being controllable, identifiable and with future value



Financial outputs

Output: Physical risk and resilience value e.g.

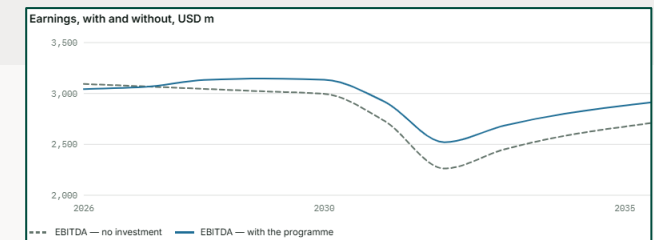
- impact on revenue
- Impact on profit
- Comparing funding it directly vs. buying credits

Analysis showed:

- benefits of sourcing from resilient sites
- Benefits of buying credits instead of funding yourself

Business decision derived from the analysis

- company now looking into long-term contracts with resilient suppliers



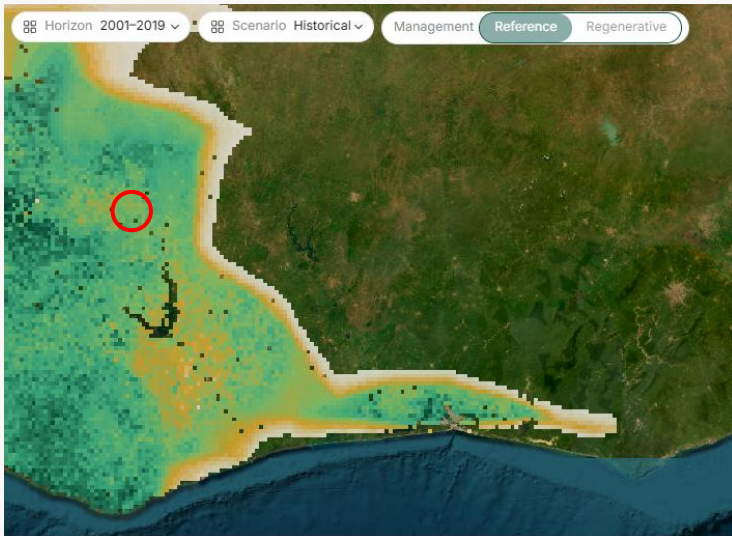
1: Crop suitability measures how well the climatic and biophysical features of an area can support a crop production cycle to meet current or projected targets.

Deep dive: Analysis

Today

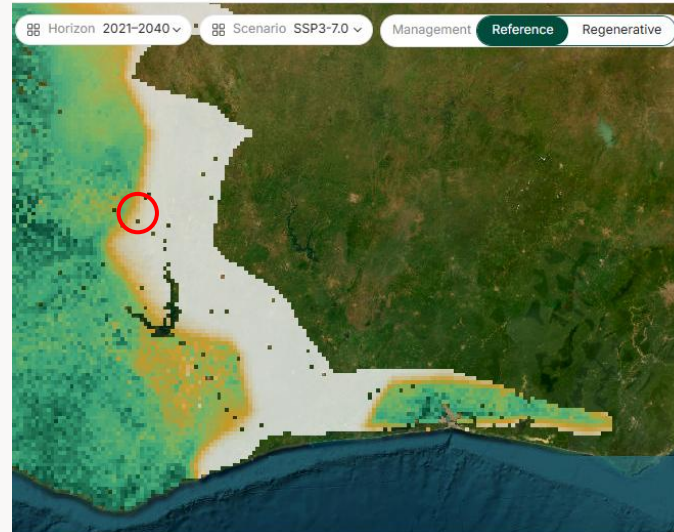
Temperature:
Precipitation:

27.4°C
1,250 mm



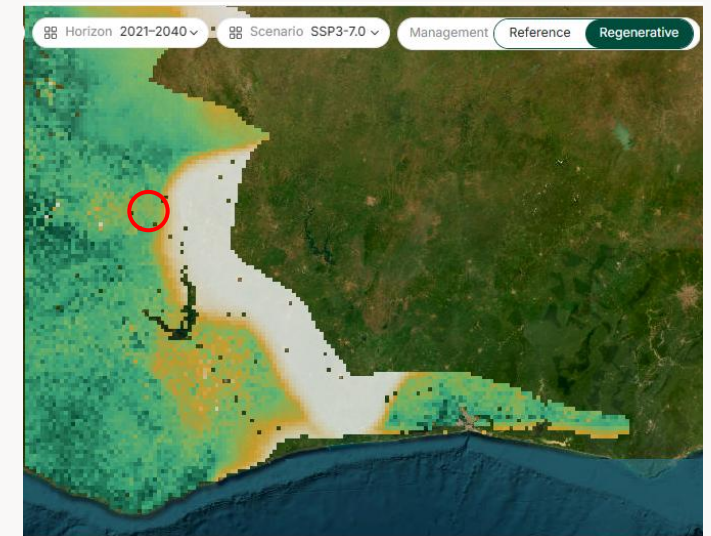
In the next 20 years

28.7°C
1,190 mm



Conventional Farming

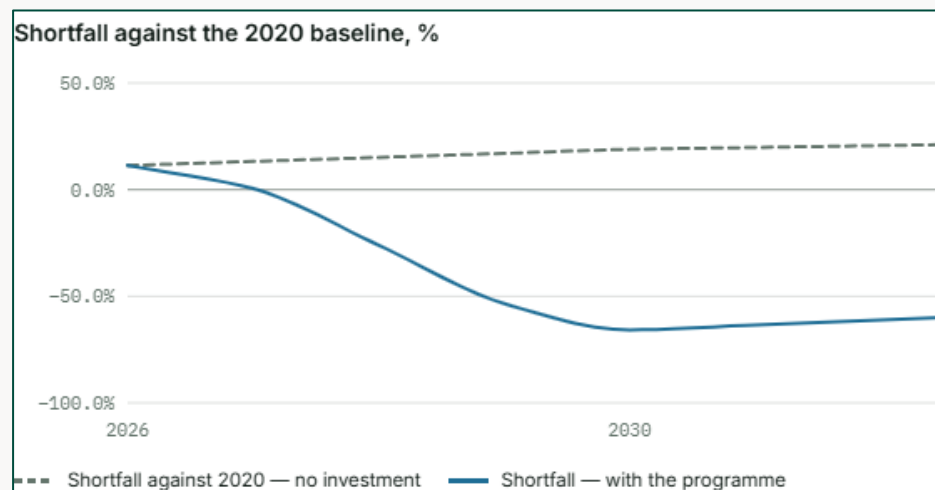
By 2040 this land grows cocoa 19% less well compared to 2026



Regenerative agriculture

The effect of regenerative agriculture and agroforestry measures:
+18% more water in the soil
+2.4 tonnes of CO₂ stored per hectare
+ 35% more species

Deep dive: Analysis for Financial translation



Yield of a hectare:

- in 2026: 482 kg
- By 2040: 392 kg – without intervention
- By 2040: 772 kg – with intervention

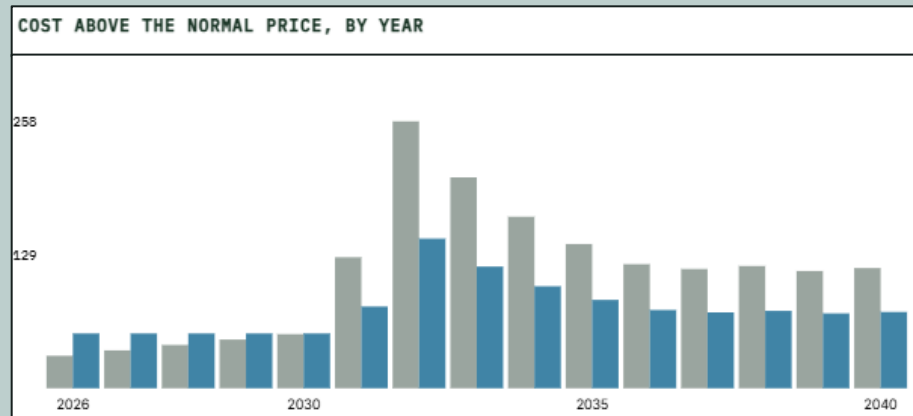
Averaged price per ton:

- USD 7,892 without program
- USD 6,961 with program, based on long-term contract with defined price formulas

Deep dive: Financial output

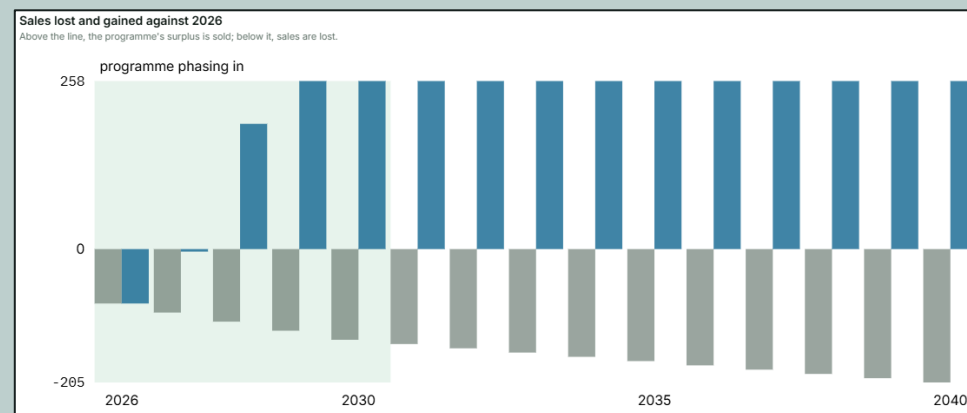
Sourcing costs:

- USD 112m a year - without the programme, 35m more a year because of lost yield
- USD 77m a year - with the programme



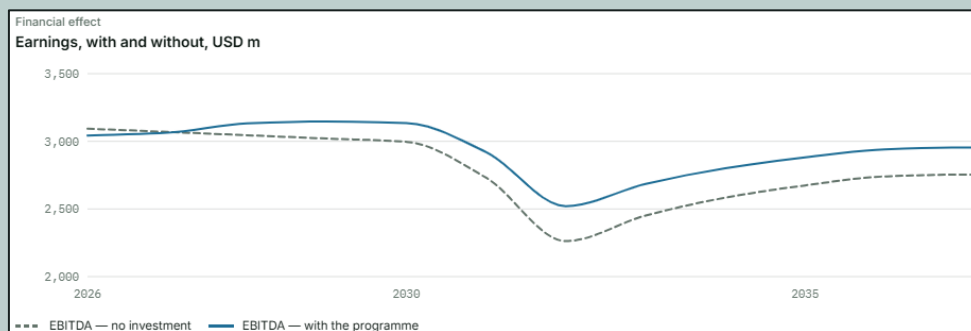
Revenues / Sales :

- USD 154m a year lost - without the programme
- USD 213m a year gained - with the programme



EBITDA:

- in 2026: 3,000m USD
- In 2040: 2,900m USD - with programme
- In 2040: 2,700m USD - without programme



Credit adds USD 142m of value more because of:

- upfront cash saved
- asset characteristics
- cheaper borrowing

Fund it yourself

You pay USD 418m

From signature - USD 117m before anything is delivered

Buy credits

You pay USD 359m

Nothing until credits are delivered

Nature as a business case

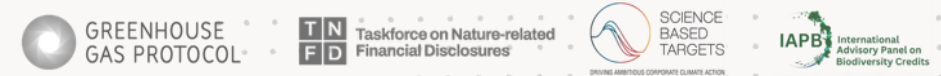
Trusted by international brands



Built by a strong science / tech team, cooperating with world class scientists and verifiers



Aligned with leading frameworks and initiatives



Supported by reputable investors with EUR 18million raised

