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Climos Receives First Methodology for Ocean Iron Fertilization from EcoSecurities, Signs with DNV for Validation.

SAN FRANCISCO, California (December 3, 2007) -- Climos, a company dedicated to removing carbon from the atmosphere, today announced that EcoSecurities has prepared a draft version of a methodology for Ocean Iron Fertilization, based on precedent established by the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism. This methodology has been delivered to DNV (Det Norske Veritas) for review, in preparation for its implementation at a specific project site. Climos and DNV recently signed a contract for project validation services.

Research and drafting of the methodology was led by Kevin Whilden, Climos Director of Market Strategy, together with Dr. Margaret Leinen, Climos Chief Science Officer; Dr. Anthony Michaels, Director of the Wrigley Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Southern California; and Jessica Wade-Murphy of EcoSecurities' Global Consulting Services practice.

"We are pleased to announce the completion of a key step in the development of the first methodology for Ocean Iron Fertilization," said Dan Whaley, Climos CEO. "Climos is committed to working with the best partners in the industry to bring a robust and verifiable approach for this new technology to market."

"Rigorously defined methods and comprehensive verification procedures are absolutely critical to the success of carbon sequestration methodologies and markets." said Dr. Michaels, an oceanographer specializing in biogeochemistry, nitrogen and carbon cycling. He continued "I applaud Climos in both the quality of this method and their willingness to involve independent scientific experts from major research universities in both the creation of the method and in its assessment. We all agree that we must set a very high bar for quality so that we know that carbon has been safely sequestered and we can balance these benefits with any potential costs and risks."

Dr. Mark Trexler, Director of Global Consulting Services for EcoSecurities said, "EcoSecurities is committed to innovating leading edge methodologies for carbon reduction sectors and technologies that can help set the stage for the greater emissions reductions needs of future carbon markets."

The elements of the methodology together with an overview of science and policy considerations will be presented Tuesday at 10am in a panel session cosponsored by IETA (International Emissions Trading Association) at this year's Conference of the Parties (COP 13) beginning in Bali this week.

About Climos

Climos is a company dedicated to removing carbon from the atmosphere. Founded in California's Silicon Valley by entrepreneurs Dan Whaley and Richard Whilden, Climos' scientific research is overseen by Dr. Margaret Leinen, former Assistant Director of Geosciences at the National Science Foundation (NSF). Climos is guided by a Scientific Advisory Board that includes some of the world's experts in ocean, earth and climate science.

About EcoSecurities

EcoSecurities is one of the world's leading companies in the business of originating, developing and trading carbon credits. EcoSecurities structures and guides greenhouse gas emission reduction projects through the Kyoto Protocol, working with both project developers and buyers of carbon credits. EcoSecurities has experience with projects in the areas of renewable energy, agriculture and urban waste management, industrial efficiency, and forestry. With a network of offices and representatives in over 20 countries on five continents, EcoSecurities has amassed one of the industry's largest and most diversified portfolios of carbon projects. Today, the company is working on more than 400 projects in 36 countries using 18 different technologies, with the potential to generate more than 150 million carbon credits. EcoSecurities Group plc is listed on the London Stock Exchange AIM (ticker ECO.L).

About Ocean Iron Fertilization

Ocean Iron Fertilization involves the application of iron at trace concentrations in iron-limited regions of the ocean to accelerate the growth of phytoplankton. This process is intended to remove large quantities of carbon from the atmosphere as an approach to mitigating the effects of global warming. It has been demonstrated experimentally in 12 publicly funded open ocean experiments since 1993. A natural part of Earth's carbon cycle, phytoplankton production sequesters over 3 billion tons of CO₂ from the surface ocean to deep water every year in a process referred to by oceanographers as the "Biological Pump". Over the last billion years, this mechanism has been primarily responsible for the concentration of over 80% of Earth's mobile carbon in the deep ocean. Oceanographers first confirmed in 1988 that iron is a limiting factor on phytoplankton productivity in many of the world's oceans.