

Coordinator:

Partners:









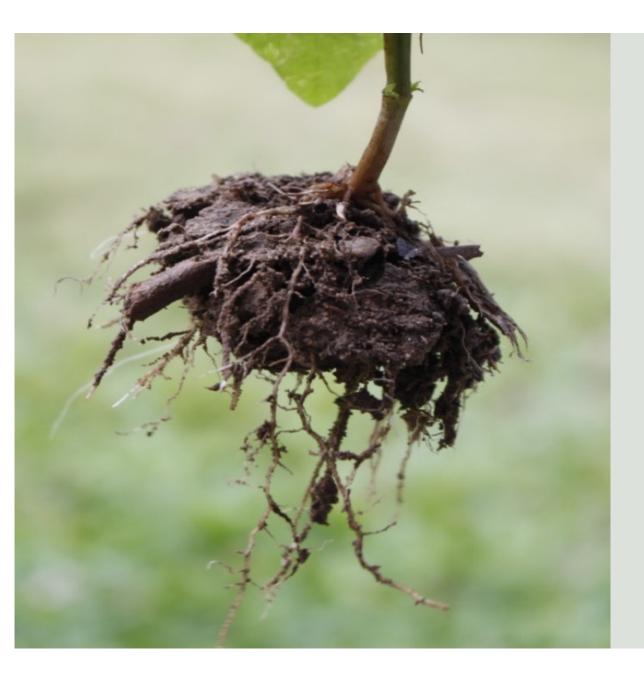




Financed by:

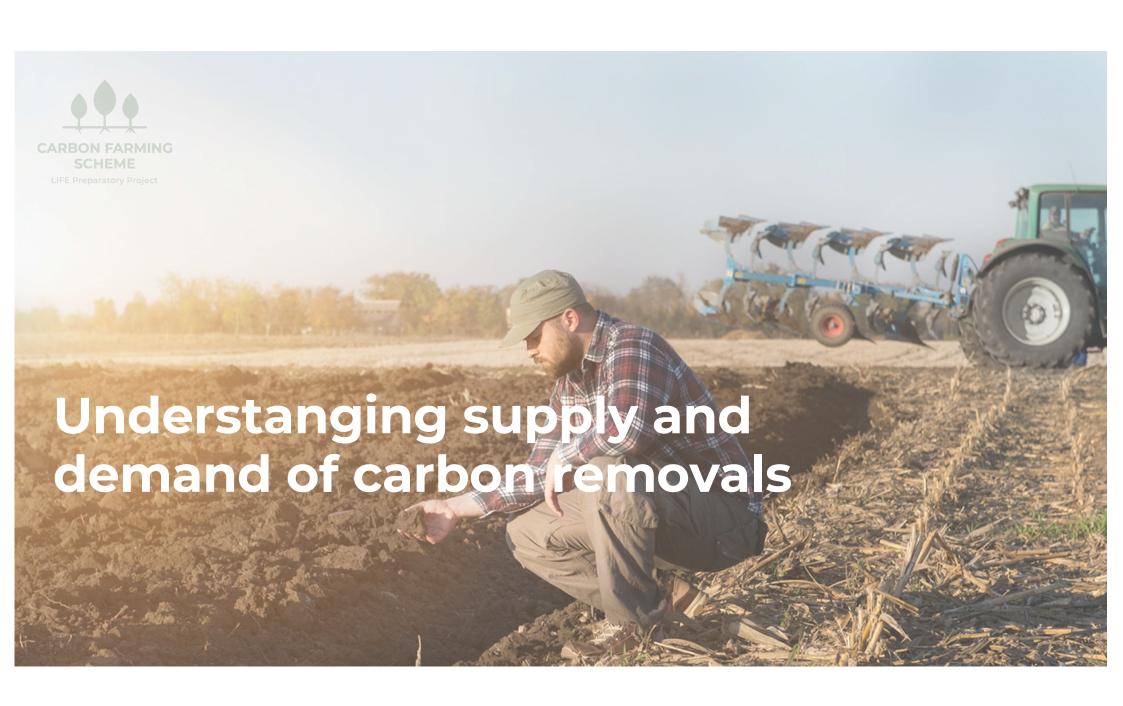


LIFE19 PRE FI001 – SI2.828588 The Life Carbon Farming project has received funding from the LIFE Programme of the European Union



LIFE Carbon Farming Scheme

- Develop an understanding of how to implement a carbon farming incentive scheme
- Identify factors of efficient markets
- Demonstrate the carbon sequestration in different pedoclimatic regions in Europe.



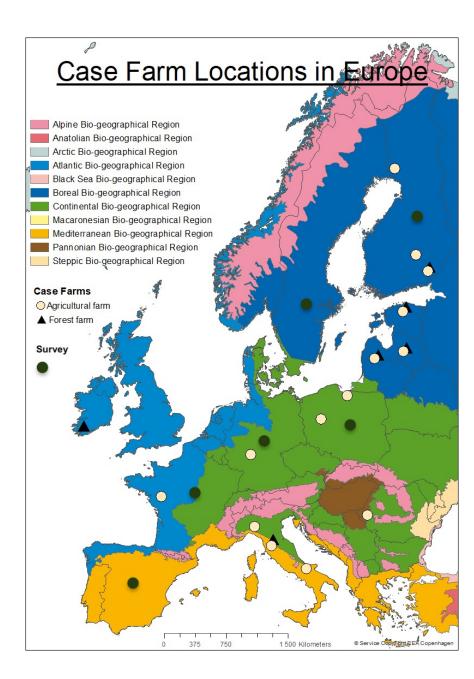


The case farms and forests

Test and review viable carbon farming methods and estimate the CO2 sequestration potential in test farms in different European climate zones.

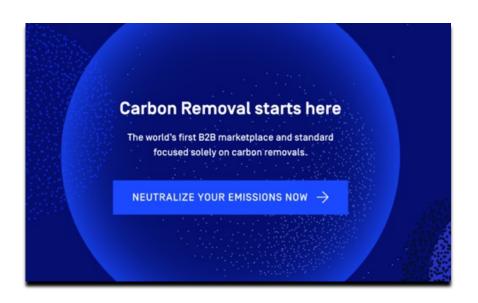
Survey and interview for demand and supply

Surveys aims to increase common knowledge on stakeholder priorities concerning various aspects of nature-based carbon sequestration and how to incentivize actions by policy and market mechanisms. The interviews seek to better understand the practical farm management context in which incentives for carbon farming are applied.





Trading pilot in Puro.earth marketplace



Puro.earth marketplace¹ and Soilfood² pilot the Carbon Removal achieved using soil amendment fiber from pulp and paper mill sludges to store stabile carbon into agricultural soils.

Piloting gathers information about trading and demand of carbon removals.

^{*1} Carbon marketplace to buy and sell verified CO2-certificates https://puro.earth/

^{*2} Providing a full service of side stream and product utilization for the forest, bio-energy, food, mining, chemical, and environmental industries. https://soilfood.fi/en/



Published Reports

Available online

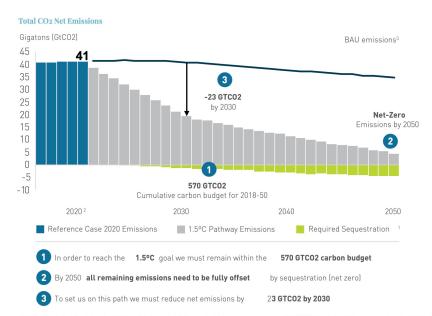
Soon publishing: Report on 5-10 best methods to bind carbon in European agricultural and forest ecosystems and prevention of the carbon loss (Luke)





GLOBAL CARBON

MARKETS



(1) 570GT of cumulative CO2 emissions from 2018 for a 65% chance of a 1.5°C increase in global mean surface temperature (GMST) [2] While emissions fell by a quarter at the peak of COVID-related lock-down, daily emission have rebounded to be only 5% lower than 2019 levels. Scenarios to 2050 still remain the same. From Nature: Current and future global climate impacts resulting from COVID-19 (3)Biointers-as-evalued emissions. Source: McKinesy 1 Soc Scenario Analysis; IPCL: 6 Louder 6 et al. 2018



(1) One carbon credit represents one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) avoided or sequestered. (2) Issuances and retirements based on registry data and McKinsey analysis; transaction value based on Ecosystem Marketplace 2019 report. (3) MtCO2e = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. (4) Based on YTD volumes until end of September 2020 [ie, 114 million for issuances and 63 million for retirements]; we project 2020 FY volumes based on extrapolation in line with historical seasonality (last 5 years); this does not reflect any potential impact related to Covid-19. Source: Ecosystem Marketplace; press search; data from VCS, 6S, CAR, ACR and Plan Vivo market registries; McKinsey analysis

Source: IETA 2020 Annual Report



LIFE analysis of the market mechanisms

LIFE Preparatory Project

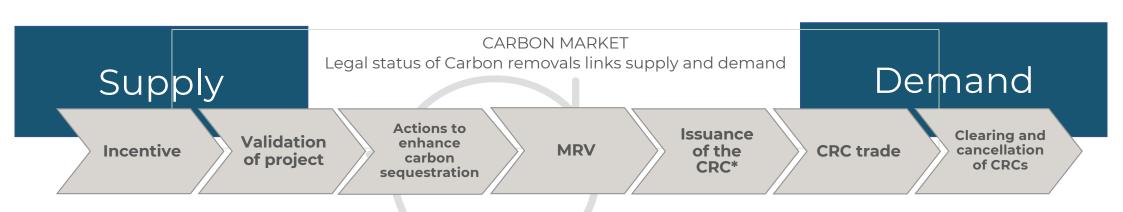
Table 1 Key information on the studied carbon market systems

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Carbon market system	Project sectors included	Compliance / voluntary	Starting year	CRC volumes
California – Cap- and-Trade	transportation, electricity, industrial, agricultural, waste, residential and commercial sources	Compliance	2013	12 MtCO2 used, 127 MtCO2 issued
Australia - Carbon Farming Initiative	Waste management, vegetation management, transport, mining, oil and gas, energy efficiency actions and agriculture	Voluntary	2011	52.7 MtCO2e delivered, 140 MtCO2e still to be delivered
Klik Foundation	Transportation, Businesses, Buildings and Agriculture	Compliance	2013	9.6 MtCO2
Label Bas Carbone - France	Until now, forestry (afforestation, coppicing, and restoration) and agriculture	Voluntary	2018	No volumes yet
New Zealand – Emissions Trading Scheme	Forestry	Compliance	2008	28.6 MtCO2e
Nori	Soil carbon project in agriculture.	Voluntary	2017	13.5 tCO2e
Registro De Huella De Carbono - Spain	Afforestation and reforestation	Voluntary	2014	123 590 tCO2e
Woodland Carbon Code - United Kingdom	Afforestation	Voluntary	2011	Current projects will deliver 6.3 MtCO2e during their 100 years' lifetime 100
Puro.Earth	Biochar, Carbonated Building elements, Wooden building elements	Voluntary	2019	10 084 tCO2



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Value chain of the nature based carbon removal



- Public finance
- Private capital
- Hybrid model
- Criterias
- Methodology
- Location information
- Practicing methodology to enhance carbon sequestration and maintaining the carbon stocks
- Monitoring/ measuring
- Reporting
- Verification
- 1 ton CO2 emitted = 1 ton carbon sequestrated
- Credit registeration
- Voluntary markets
- CORSIA
 Potential
- Road transport
- ETS sector
- EU aviation
- Heating & Cooling
- Agriculture
- Maritime

- Transparent registry
- No double counting
- No double claiming

^{*} CRC= Carbon removal credit

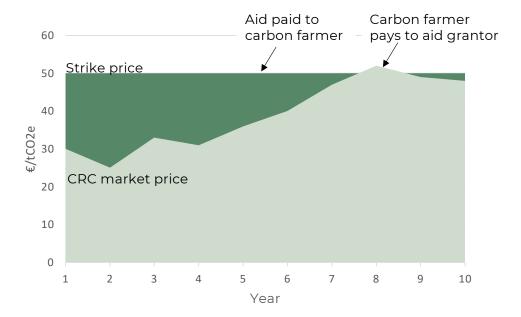


Financing methods

Questions to be answered

- Why public funding, why private investments?
- What are the costs related to each part of the value chain?
- What type of funding is needed/suitable for each part of the value chain?

Example financing method for carbon farming: Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCfD)





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Mentimeter

Mikä on viljelijän näkökulmasta tärkeintä hiilikorvauksessa / kompensaatiomarkkinoissa?

1st korvauksen taso ja säännöllinen tulo

2nd toimenpiteen riskittömyys

3rd toimenpiteen ja pellon käytön vapaus

4th kokonaisvaltainen tilan hiilitase

5th kokonaisvaltainen ympäristöhyöty



Next steps

- Report on 5-10 best methods to bind carbon in European agricultural and forest ecosystems and prevention of the carbon loss (soil management, fires) (10/2021)
- Stakeholder workshop Q4/2021 and Q1/2022
- A4 will report the outcome of all A4 activities (Q1/2022)
- Socio-economic impact modelling in carbon farming (2/2022)
- Final Guidance 2/2022
- Reporting the Actions and end of the project 11.5.2022
- Final reporting 30.6.2022

