

# ENRD Thematic Group 'Carbon Farming'

Group 3  
1st Meeting | 24 March 2022

## Q1: What is going on in different Member States?

Make carbon farming mainstream - Incentivise (NL)

Eco-scheme: farmers gain points depending on how many goals achieve. Subsidies depend on the number of points. (NL)

Goals are adapted to different regions (NL)

Stimulate cooperation project -Agroforestry, peatland and grassland promotion (NL)

They focus on water management too (NL)

Not only carbon but Nitrogen important (NL)

The Netherlands this group is quite pioneer in selling environmental services: <https://www.delandschapsboeren.nl/wat-bieden-we-aan> (NL)

5 years ago -Veneto region agreed on environmental practices (IT)

Eco schemes can be great to train or incentivise farmers - but not as subsidies (IT)

Promoting carbon neutrality (IT)

Knowledge transfer required for farmers to understand the logic behind these initiatives. 80% of PL farmers not aware of CF (PL)

French "low carbon label" <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/le-label-bas-carbone-comment-ca-marche>

Holistic approach for carbon farming/ not only carbon but other GHG - DK

Forestry sector is very important (SE) - CAP would cover forestry in Sweden it would either be such a small part it could cover or it will swallow the whole budget. So there's a consensus in SE that forestry should not be included

Monitoring and evaluating how to work around agroforestry, carbon crops, abandon agriculture land (grasslands) (SE)

Rewetting peatlands in forest lands (SE)



## Q2: What are the **opportunities** or **limitations** to upscale carbon farming?

CAP as a tool to get farmers into the 'carbon farming' system' (IT farmer)

Mainstream the environmental value chain to the final consumer (IT)

Science based monitoring process required to guarantee that the extra CAP money will go to sustainable production (PL)

Focus on emission reductions not on offsetting

Holistic approach required when considering carbon farming/ not only carbon but other GHG - DK

Keep carbon credits out the CAP (IT farmer)

CF helps to contribute to biodiversity - IFOAM

Time is important - effective policy instruments needed very soon

Concern that Reward will go only to farmers implementing carbon farming from NOW - not those already implementing CF/ producing additional environmental benefits (IFOAM)

How subsidies will co-exist with carbon credits? - DK

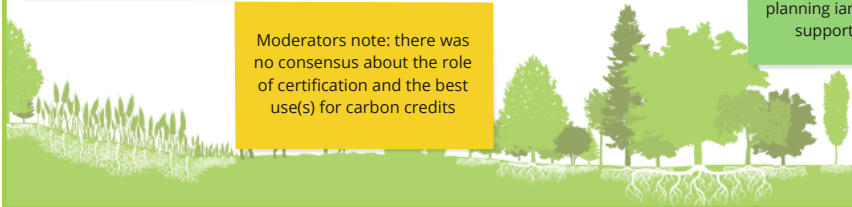
Change of paradigm needed - Farmers produce 'environmental goods' (IT farmers)

Organic farming is a systemic approach to carbon farming (IFOAM)

Due to the Long-term nature of carbon farming practices - and the long term implications of changing farming systems: Long-term planning and long terms stability of support is essential (IFOAM)

Forestry sector is not included in the CAP (SE)

Moderators note: there was no consensus about the role of certification and the best use(s) for carbon credits



### Q3: What should be the priority for implementing CAP interventions to support this upscaling?

Carbon market required

In some respects the carbon market already exists

CAP can contribute to promote more sustainable practices (NL)

Knowledge gap - CAP should provide simpler information and guidelines on how to put in practice these initiatives

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Big interest among farmers to participate in eco schemes but they are not aware of income opportunities. CAP needs to be used as an awareness raising / knowledge gap filling instrument

Additional stored carbon will not be compensated through the CAP (Flanders - BE)

Choose the most efficient space to be financed (Private or Public)

CAP needs to be used in conjunction -and coordinated- with the other available policy tools

