

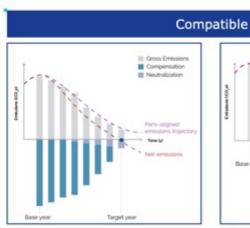
Carbon offsetting and soil carbon accumulation





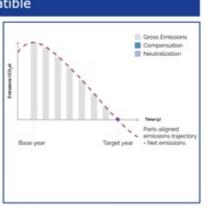
Net Zero targets refer to the balance of GHG emissions and removals

- Emissions are reduced in line with a 1.5°C mitigation pathway as set by the Paris agreement
- Remaining emissions are neutralised by carbon removals or compensated
- Compensation (or offsetting) represents an immediate instrument to achieve the Paris goals compensation, however, cannot entirely replace the necessary emissions reduction



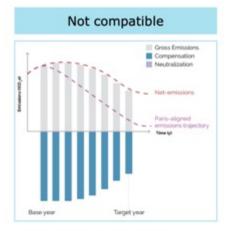
"Climate positive":

- · Full compensation immediately
- Ambitious reduction
- · Step-by-step neutralization



"Emission-free ":

- Full reduction to 0
- No compensation or neutralization in the meantime



"Compensation instead of reduction":

- No ambitious reduction
- Full compensation or crediting "avoided emissions"

Climate neutrality

achieving Net-Zero emission



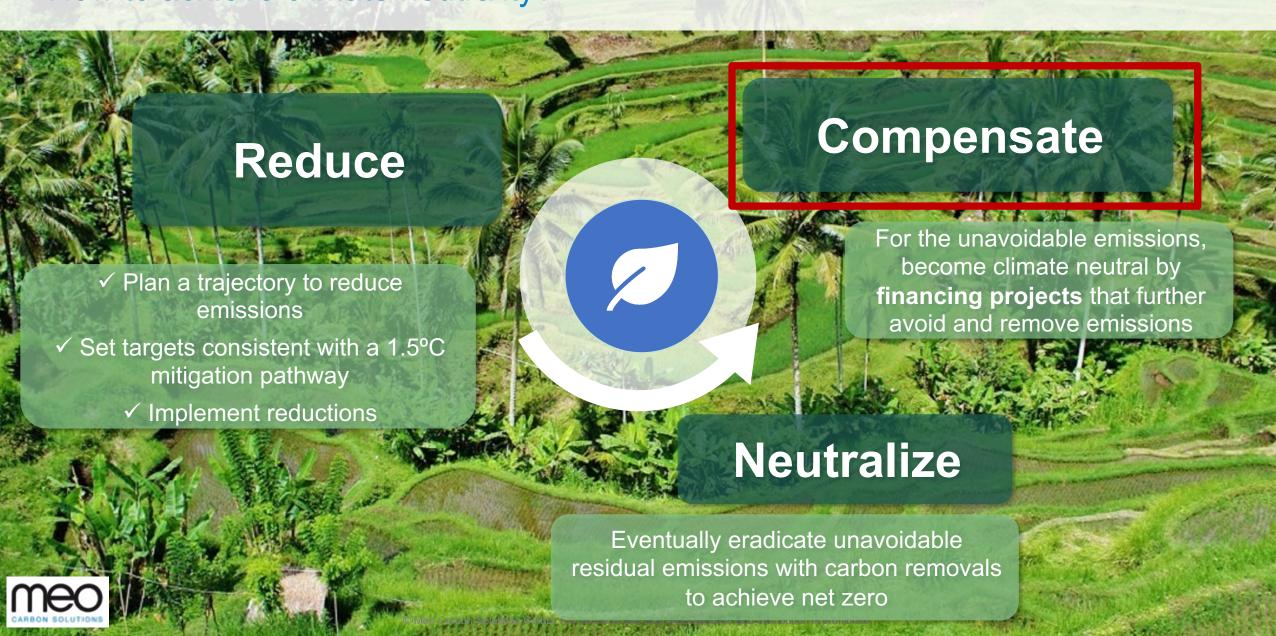
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

Science-based pathways aligned with UN climate targets

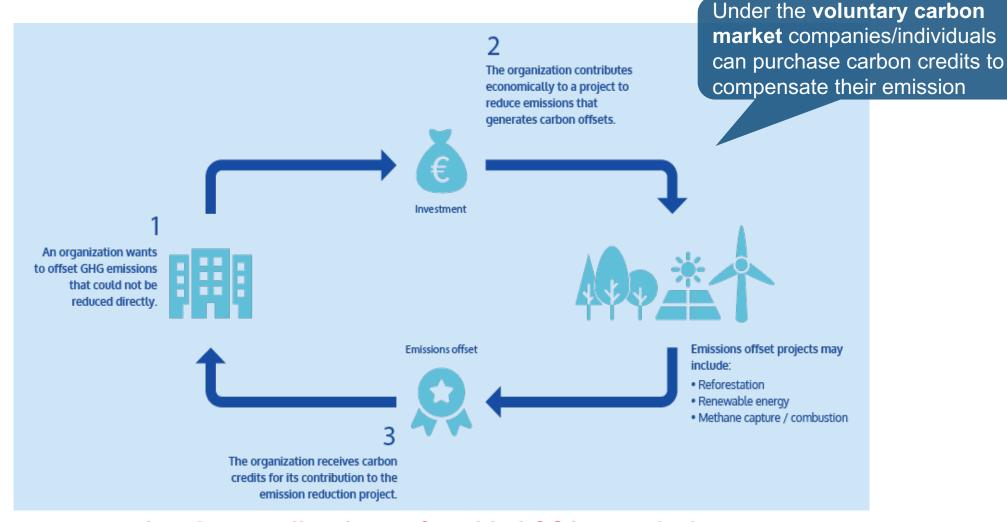
"How much do we have to reduce?"







Carbon offsetting is a **policy instrument** to enhance sustainability through GHG emission reduction





1 carbon credit = 1 ton of avoided CO2 eq emissions

In order to generate carbon credits a projects should meet specific requirements

Additionality

Additionality means that it can be ensured that the emissions reduction project would not have occurred without the financing from carbon offsetting.

Permanence

Permanence ensures that the **risk of reversal is minimized** and that, should any reversal occur, a mechanism (e.g.. 20% risk buffer pool) is in place that guarantees the reductions or removals will be replaced

Carbon offsetting project

Avoidance of double counting

An emissions reduction should be able to be tracked to ensure that it **has not been already sold**, or cannot be sold in the future, more than once.

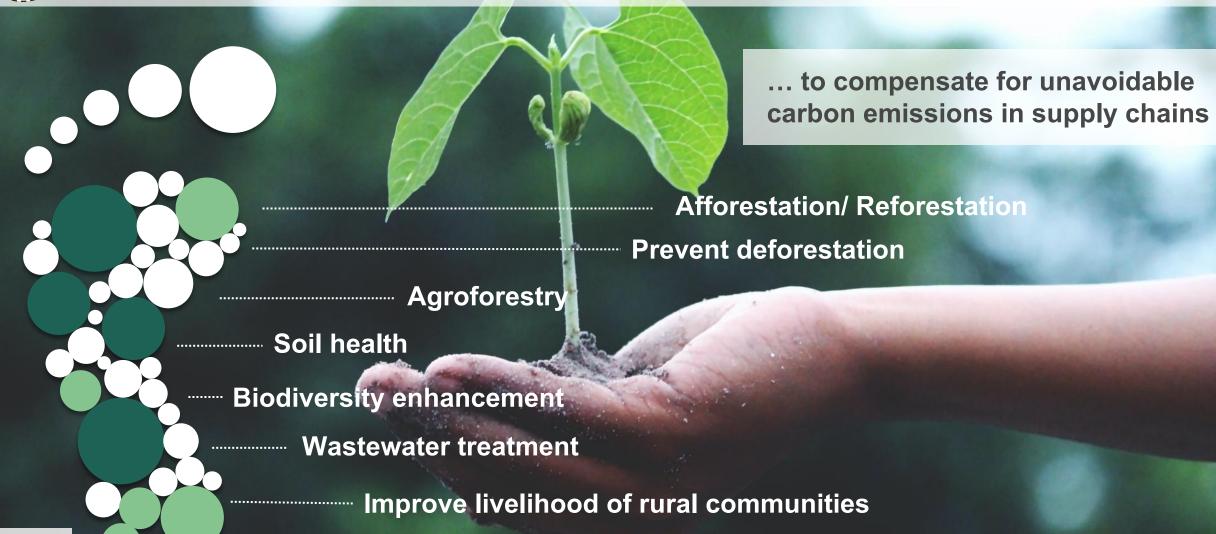
Verifiability

The emissions reductions have been quantified and verified by an independent third party





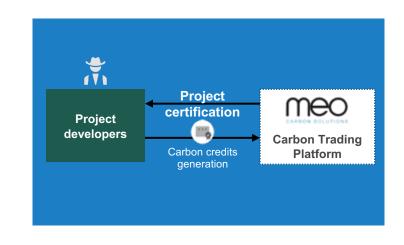
Development of GHG offsetting options ...



Meo Carbon Solutions provides support to interested stakeholders to compensate their own GHG emissions

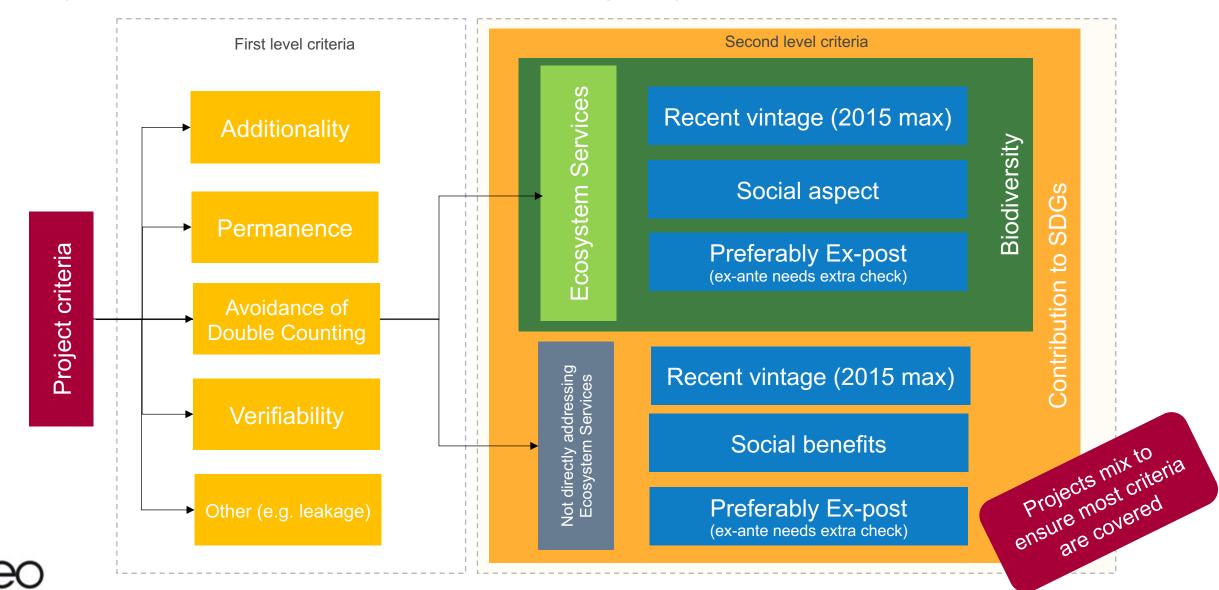


- Ensuring high-quality carbon credits, addressing social and environmental co-benefits (e.g. ecosystem services), besides GHG emission reduction (→ Ad-hoc specific criteria)
- Buying high-quality carbon credits directly from project developers
- Selling high-quality carbon credits
- Certifying carbon offsetting projects





Meo Carbon Solutions applies specific criteria to ensure the provision of highquality carbon credits and carbon offsetting projects



First carbon neutral smart phone from the German company 4G



GHG Emission Reduction

- ✓ Green electricity for assembling
- ✓ Locally recycled material
- ✓ Long term use, easy repairs, end-of-life recycling

Carbon compensation

- ✓ Supported and supplied by Meo Carbon Solutions
- ✓ Purchase of high-quality carbon credits
- ✓ Certified REDD+ project





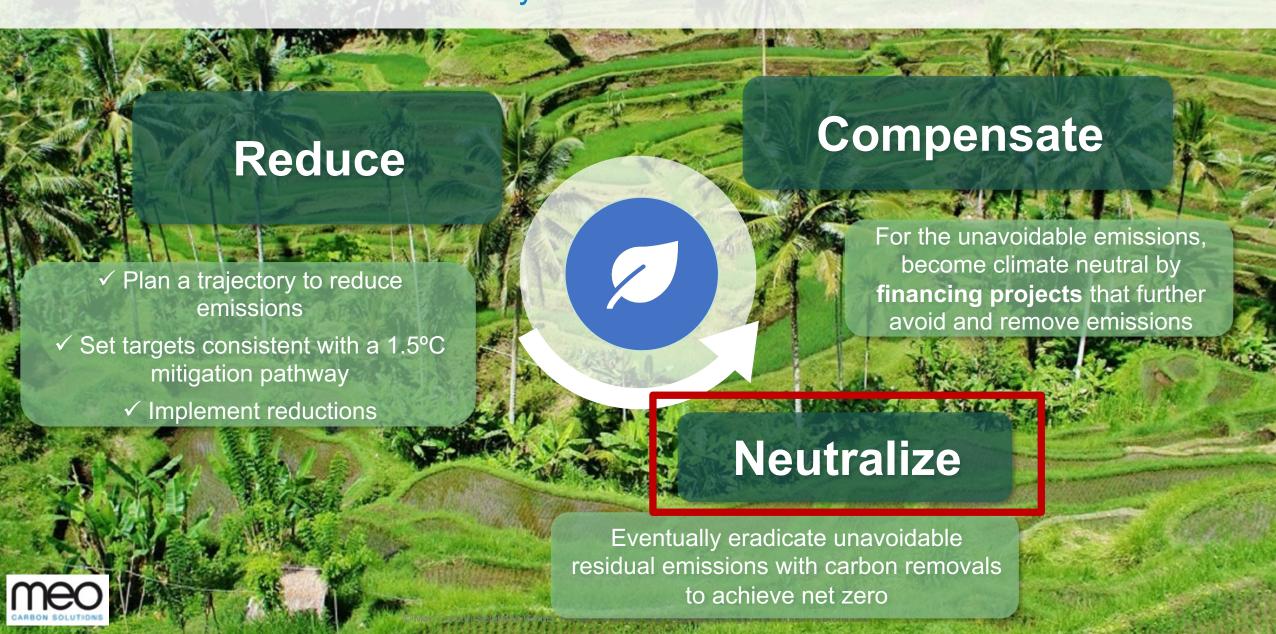
Offset





https://www.wuv.de/tech/deutschlands erstes co2 neutrales smartphone





"Soil is a major carbon storage system, essential for sustainable agriculture and climate change mitigation. Embracing sustainable practices for soil management is key to realize the full potential of soils for carbon sequestration (...)"



REDII Annex V provides the GHG calculation formula where **soil** carbon accumulation (e_{sca}) is accounted as GHG savings

$$E = e_{ec} + e_l + e_p + e_{td} + e_u - e_{sca} - e_{CCS} - e_{CCR}$$

- E Total GHG emissions from supply and use of the fuel (in g CO_{2eq}/MJ)
- **e**_{ec} GHG emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials
- e_I Annualized (over 20 years) GHG emissions from carbon stock change due to land use change
- **e**_p GHG emissions from processing
- **e**td GHG emissions from transport and distribution
- **e**_u GHG emissions from the fuel in use (shall be taken to be zero)
- e_{sca} GHG emissions savings from soil carbon accumulation via improved agricultural management
- **e**_{ccs} GHG emissions savings from carbon capture and geological storage
- **e**_{ccr} GHG emissions savings from carbon capture and replacement

Source: Renewable Energy Directive recast (REDII) (2018/2001/EU)



ISCC is developing a **Guidance Document for the Calculation and Verification of Emission Savings from Soil Carbon Accumulation**



Main issues tackled in the upcoming ISCC Guidance

- Extended general provisions
- Recommendations to calculate e_{sca} as actual values at farm/field level
- Detailed recommendations on how to conduct field measurements on representative soil sample, to determine carbon accumulation in soil
- Homogeneous soil and climate unit approach
- Requirements for the use of field measurements combined with soil modelling (still to be confirmed)
- Guidelines for forwarding and verifying e_{sca} values

Coming soon...





Many thanks for your attention!

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