



## Introduction

The European Green Deal aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, highlighting the need for both technological and nature-based carbon sequestration. Bio-economy sectors, including agriculture, forestry and marine ecosystems, make a significant contribution through sustainable practices. The Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2027 introduces more ambitious environmental targets and promotes carbon farming as a means to reduce emissions and increase carbon storage. This transition supports farmers to adopt sustainable practices at an early stage. Once fully operational, the voluntary EU certification framework under the CRCF Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 will allow farmers and foresters to trade carbon credits alongside traditional products. A content analysis was conducted to explore the role of the CRCF Regulation in achieving the EU's climate change objectives. The study identifies key drivers and opportunities arising from the Regulation and its links with other EU policies and legal frameworks. Carbon farming could offer a new business model in which land managers are rewarded for sustainable practices that enhance carbon sequestration in biomass and soils.

Sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria

## Methodology

Qualitative content analysis combined with snowball sampling was used, resulting in the selection and inclusion of 31 documents, followed by the selection and search of nine keywords within the documents.

## Results

