

Some Resources on Rewarding Farmers for Ecological Goods and Services (EG&S):

Measuring and assigning monetary values to EG&S by introducing relevant market structures is a way to increase their uptake and increase recognition of their importance. For example, environmental farm plans are used to help farmers stay informed about best management practices that not only increase their productivity but also preserve the environment. This could be a steppingstone for a monetized EG&S framework, and collaboration between industry, academics and policy leaders would be necessary to develop market structures that are supportive.

Some resources that might be useful are:

- EU- Sustainable land use (greening)

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/income-support/greening_en

- UK- How farmers are helping us to design the first of our environmental land management schemes

<https://defrafarming.blog.gov.uk/2021/06/29/how-farmers-are-helping-us-to-design-the-first-of-our-environmental-land-management-schemes/>

- Ecological Goods and Services- Advancing Canadian Agriculture by Supporting Ecological Goods and Services, *Arrell Food Institute* at the *University of Guelph*

https://arrellfoodinstitute.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/UG_Arrell-Foods_10_Ecological-Goods-and-Services_Final.pdf

Electric Vehicle Incentives

- Currently the proposed regulations are regarding passenger vehicles and Light Duty Trucks. These goals are far from the current situation, and the gap is wide. By 2030 the mandate will hit 60% of all sales and by 2035, every new passenger vehicle will need to be electric under the plan. There are several issues with the implementation of these regulations, starting with lack of supply of EV's, issue of a very short supply of charging stations, and of course, their cost is still quite prohibitive.
- The regulations don't separate agriculture, it is based on the class of vehicle, not the industry. Eventually all categories of vehicles will be included in this, up to heavy-duty vehicles.
- We are not aware of any agricultural incentives toward purchasing EV's or any available credits specific to agriculture.

Carbon Offsets for Agriculture- some factors to consider:

- One fundamental concern is the accuracy of today's estimates for soil-based carbon removals. Unlike with forestry projects, where the physical chemistry of carbon storage is better understood and predictive models have benefited from years of real-world data, how carbon accumulates in soil is still something of a black box. It can vary substantially based on composition, geography and depth, and there's a relative scarcity of historical sampling data. To accurately evaluate soil carbon content, rigorous on-the-ground sampling is a must.
- Another issue is permanence. Offsets are sold on the promise that carbon will be stored for decades, but agricultural decisions are made annually, based on a complex set of market and environmental factors.
- Carbon markets can undermine more effective and holistic agricultural practices. Furthermore, offset projects in a carbon market tend to work best for large-scale farms, raising concerns that corporate investment in carbon markets will contribute to further consolidation of agricultural land and disadvantage small to mid-sized farmers. Focusing on resilient agroecological systems rather than on the amount of carbon sequestered can benefit farmers of all sizes.