[redacted]

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation or industry body?

Yes

Who are you responding on behalf of?

[redacted]

How would you like to respond?

c. Both

What are the opportunities to reduce emissions and build carbon stores in agriculture and the land? What are the main barriers to action?

Cropping and horticulture have the potential to greatly reduce emissions through management practises that encourage natural fertility cycling allowing reduced synthetic inputs use without negatively impacting production rates. We are seeing this across all [redacted], and have monitored/calculated their emissions through audit over several years, including very wet years and very dry years. Main Barrier: There is no recognised avoided emissions ACCU for cropping/horticulture that does not also require measurement for soil carbon, thus incentivisation and rewarding of good stewardship is missing.

How can we progress emission reduction efforts whilst also building resilience and adapting to climate change?

.Pragmatic and practical guidance allows contextual application of a range of sustainable farming practises that give real world measurable benefits and are extremely scalable. Creating an ACCU for Annual avoided emissions per tonne allows value to be inset, or traded for the producer attaining it. [redacted] farmers are experiencing resilience both in their financial position and in their ability to deal with climate extremes whilst undertaking these somewhat unconventional multi-approach management strategies

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Are there initiatives or innovative programs underway that could be applied or expanded on at a national scale?

[redacted] qualifies/audits/measures the outcomes of their certified farmers. • an ACCU could be applied to the Audited avoided emission (Based on the IPCC and NGGR calculations already widely accepted and freely available through tools such as those developed by Melbourne University PICCC suite), • providing farmers with an additional marketing tool/value proposition for their commodities that markets down the food and beverage production and supply chain are looking for (low emission food) as the management to achieve low emission is more intensive than business as usual (BAU) production methods. • [redacted] currently has a standard and auditing process in place to measure and monitor o CO2e emissions from scope 1 2 snf 3 based on input and management audit o Soil health o Mineral density o Nil reportable MRLs o Non GMO

How can the Australian Government bring together existing effort and new initiatives into one coordinated plan?

.Pragmatic approach, utilising known internationally recognised research materials and free tools put in the hands of independent auditors. Government role • Oversight / Audits/monitoring to identify criteria met. • Monitoring international developments in emissions measurement and regulation • Continue to facilitate trade market access • Monitor international barriers to trade • Investigating ACCU proposals to ensure they meet gold standard • Facilitation of networking events • We support the recommendations around an independent body to handle sequestration and avoided emissions as the Chubb review suggested.

What are the most important options to be further adopted or supported, looking in the short and the longer-term?

Recognising and rewarding the reduction of emissions in annual production, not just soil carbon and vegetation sequestration. This would overcome current barriers to participation that the current long-term contracts necessary within those does not require a decades long contract with an aggregator (as the soil carbon and vegetation models can do.) It allows the farmer a degree of flexibility while also rewarding Good Stewardship/efficient management. It would also add a short term win on the lowering of emissions as each year for Australia.

What are the practical solutions to increase uptake?

In Cropping and horticulture, a practical solution is an ACCU that relies on calculation tools that are not proprietary, but are internationally recognised. Audit systems for this that measure outcomes and require evidence of at least 10 sustainable management practises in place on farm. This can assist someway to transitional stresses that may be encountered in the transition stage.

How do you see the agriculture and land sectors contributing over the medium and longer-term? What are the opportunities to deliver emission reductions in parallel with wider goals?

The impact of increasing uptake is huge. In wheat production alone there is potential for millions of tonnes of emissions removed from the annual production footprint based on figures that we see from our [redacted] producers. Wider Goal - Resilience to climatic / extreme weather events would also lower both the financial risks and help to alleviate some of the mental health issues that can occur through these events.

How can the Australian Government better support agriculture and land sectors to:

a) drive innovation

b) build capacity

c) ensure the system enables emissions reductions

a. funding Knowledge transfer, upskilling reward and incentivise those with real/measured/audited outcomes b. facilitating peer learning environments Farmers learn from farmers and will better uptake change from peers than a top down approach. Especially when witnessing the rewards provided to other farmers will attract more. c. have them measured within a robust audit system that meet international standards

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What new initiatives could the Australian Government design that would support emissions reduction and carbon storage in agriculture and land and help ensure a productive, profitable, resilient and sustainable future for the sectors?

Annual avoided emissions ACCUS for cropping and horticulture Develop and review new technologies Engagement around emerging technologies *GWP intensity reward based on the reduction of high GWP gasses. *Improving Food security circular economy through supporting initiatives that have Co benefits not simply with a sole eye on emissions reduction or carbon sequestration, but what are the added benefits.

A consistent and trusted approach for assessing and reporting emissions is often raised as a barrier to reducing emissions. Is there a role for the Australian Government in addressing this concern, and how can producers and land managers be supported?

Government role : - assessing the auditor and process/calculations used - monitoring methodology and actual deliverable outcomes - be prepared to correct possible incorrect assumptions

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What skills, knowledge and capabilities do you think producers and land managers need to implement change? What information and data would help them make decisions about emissions reductions and sustainable land management in the short and longer-term?

An increases understanding on natural fertility cycles and the whole of soil health not simply materials based inputs (or and NPK) mentality using the soils simply as a medium to hold the plant while providing most of the nutrients through synthetic inputs.

Do you have any additional views or feedback that you would like to include in your response?

I would like to highlight a research paper that has been published about the management practises and whole of farm improvements that one of our West Australian [redacted] farmers. [redacted] Real sustainability is not just about reducing CO2 or just about increasing carbon. It is working with natural complex systems in ways that vastly increase the efficiency and effectiveness of actions by utilising the multiplier force of complimentary concurrent positives. eg, no till cropping helps reduce loss of carbon in the soil. and reduced stubble burning can help soil hold moisture... but doing both of these in conjunction with adding microbial products to help return that stubble into the soil as organic matter, and utilising wider spacing to allow plant roots to seek out more moisture and nutrients for growth, and providing an environment for fungal hyphae to flourish. Can mean that with less seed and less fertility inputs, and lower diesel use, even with lower rainfall can still produce conventional equivalent production levels, that have a lower carbon footprint, while increasing resilience levels due to reduced costs, reduced reliance on traditional rainfall patterns, and reduced overall risk for the the farmer, the land that is farmed and the continued production of food to support a healthy agricultural economy.

Is your response confidential?

No

Do you agree to your response being published on our website?

Yes

Please de-identify my response

Yes

I have read and understood the privacy notice and consent to the collection, use and disclosure of my personal information as outlined in the privacy notice.

Yes

Confirm that you have read and understand this declaration.

Yes
