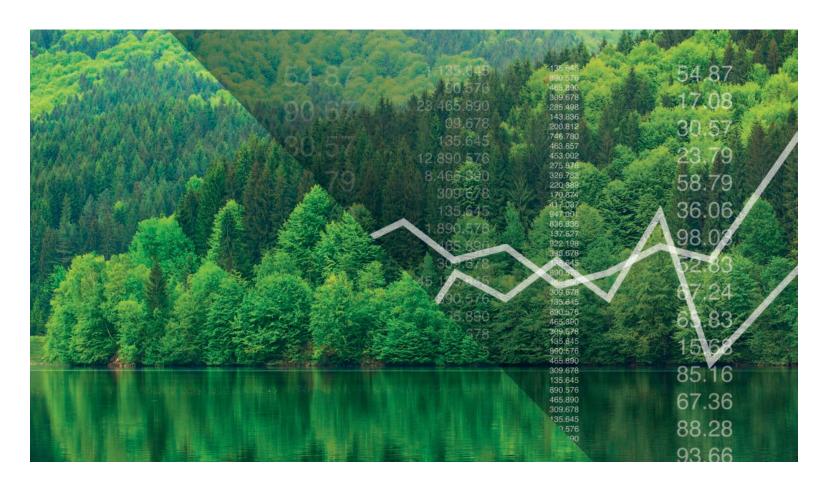


Navigating the Carbon Market: Trends, Innovation & Strategic Opportunities

Strategic Insights for Business, Policy, and Climate Leadership

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The Strategic Relevance of Carbon Markets





Carbon markets are policy and finance tools designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet global climate goals (e.g., Paris Agreement).



By monetizing emission reductions and removals, carbon markets channel capital to mitigation and nature-based solutions (NbS).



Understanding market dynamics is critical for businesses and governments seeking to align with evolving regulatory frameworks and ESG expectations.



Carbon Market Mechanisms

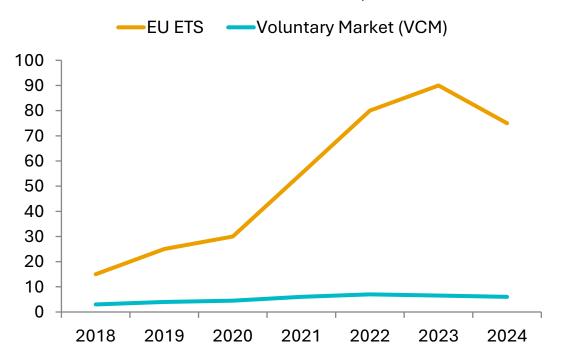


- Compliance markets: Mandated by law (e.g., EU ETS, California Cap-and-Trade), with emission caps and trading of allowances.
- Voluntary markets: Companies and individuals purchase credits to meet sustainability goals beyond legal requirements. (e.g. Net-Zero, carbon neutrality, and Science-Based Targets)
- Each carbon credit represents one tonne of CO₂ avoided or removed, issued under rigorous methodologies.



Market Growth Drivers

Prices shown in EUR/tonne, 2018–2024



- Over 6,000 companies have made net-zero or science-based targets. Carbon credits help bridge the gap to emission reduction.
- Key regulatory drivers:
 - EU CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) – puts a price on imports' embedded emissions.
 - Australia's Safeguard Mechanism requires large emitters to reduce emissions or offset them.
 - US Inflation Reduction Act incentivizes lowcarbon investment.
- Investors and consumers are increasingly demanding credible climate action.

Source: Ember Climate, 2024



High-Integrity Credits – What to Look For



Additionality

determines project outcomes that would not be otherwise achieved without the funding from the carbon credits



Permanence

defines the endurance of additionality beyond the intervention window of the project.



Leakage

covers the displacement of negative externalities from the current project to other geographies, either nearby or through the global supply chain.



Co-benefit

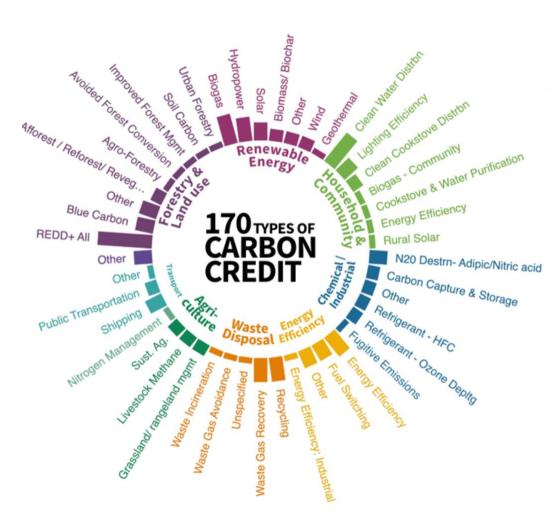
describes additional benefits, beyond avoidance and removal, such as positively impacting communities and biodiversity Verified by independent registries and standards (e.g., Verra, Gold Standard, ART, Plan Vivo).

Source: Cambridge Centre for Carbon Credits (4C), Sylvera



Carbon Credit Categories – From Forests to Technology

- Carbon credits can be categorized by the type of project and the nature of emissions reduced or removed.
- **Avoidance credits:** Prevent future emissions (e.g., avoided deforestation, renewable energy).
- **Removal credits:** Capture and store existing carbon (e.g., reforestation, soil carbon, DAC).
- Common project types:
 - REDD+: Prevent deforestation and degradation in tropical forests.
 - Afforestation/Reforestation (ARR): Plant new trees or restore degraded land.
 - Biochar & Soil Carbon: Enhance carbon storage in soils.
 - Cookstove Projects: Reduce emissions from traditional biomass burning.
 - Blue Carbon: Restore mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrasses.
 - **Direct Air Capture (DAC):** Technological removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere.
- Each category has different MRV requirements, co-benefits, and pricing dynamics.





Stakeholder Value Creation

Communities:

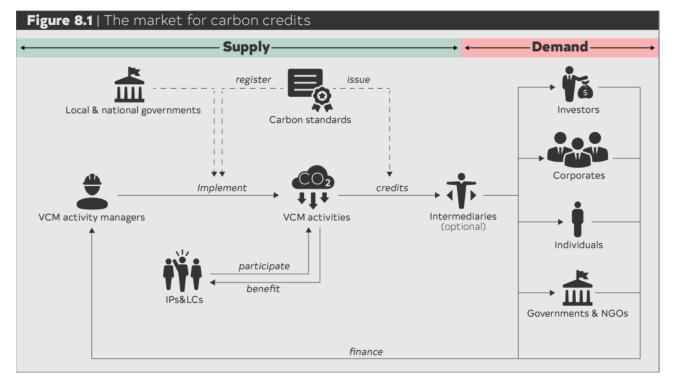
Receive benefitsharing, technical training, and land tenure support through inclusive project design.

Corporates:

Demonstrate sustainability leadership, mitigate Scope 3 emissions, secure access to green finance.

Governments: Meet

Nationally
Determined
Contributions
(NDCs), catalyze
private investment,
implement just
transition policies.



Source: Climate Focus



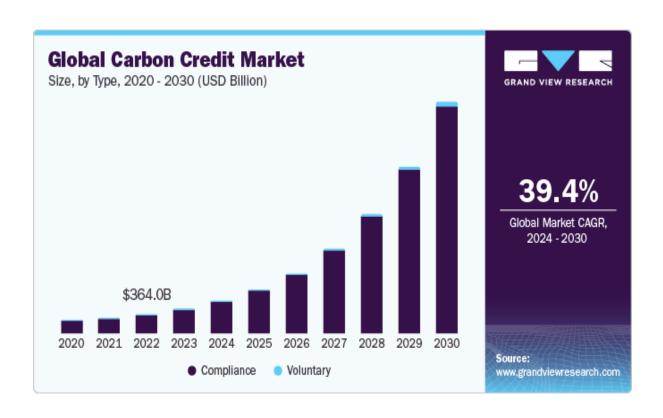
Risks and Integrity Challenges

- Market risks: Price volatility, policy uncertainty, supply-demand mismatch.
- **Integrity risks:** Over-crediting, poor baselining, double counting, weak governance.
- Mitigation:
 - Transparent project documentation and traceability
 - Independent verification and conservative methodologies
 - Adoption of emerging quality frameworks (e.g., ICVCM)





Outlook and Emerging Trends



- Voluntary carbon market projected to grow from ~\$2B (2022) to over \$50B by 2030.
- Key trends:
 - Shift from pure offsetting to insetting and supply chain decarbonization
 - Increasing focus on biodiversity, water, and social safeguards
 - Enhanced disclosure via frameworks like TNFD, CSRD, GRI



Looking Ahead – Strategic Priorities for 2025 and Beyond

- Scale high-integrity carbon credit supply through investment in robust project design and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) innovation.
- Align voluntary actions with compliance pathways and global disclosure frameworks (e.g., Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Science-Based Targets Initiative, Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures).
- Prioritize social and environmental co-benefits in carbon project portfolios to maximize long-term value.
- Strengthen market confidence through transparency, traceability, and adherence to Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market and Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative guidelines.
- Foster partnerships across sectors to build a resilient, credible, and inclusive carbon market ecosystem.





Contact & Acknowledgments

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