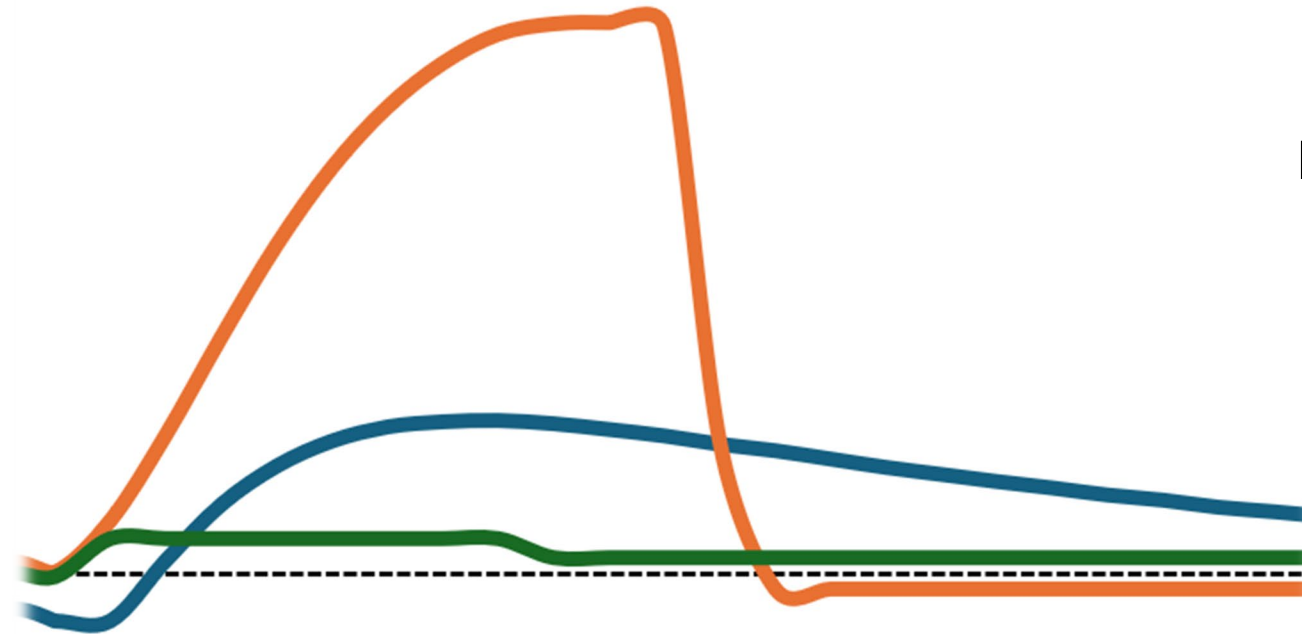


Policies to optimise carbon and other forest-based outputs

Bill Hurditch

Forest Carbon Summit

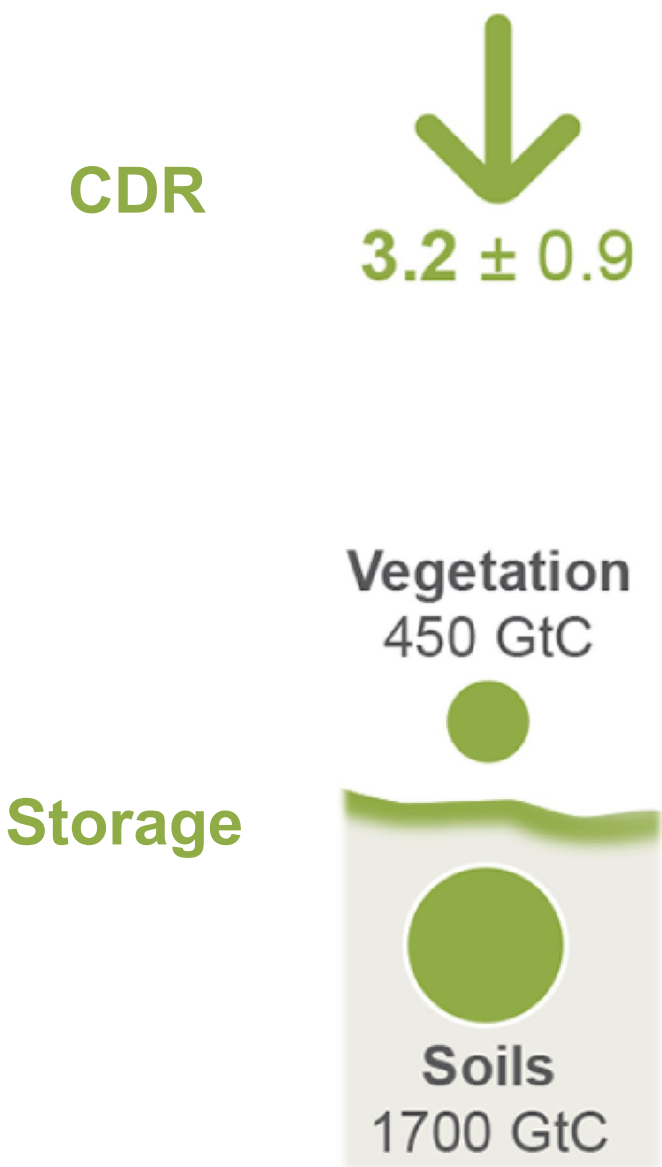
Canberra, 10-11 April 2025



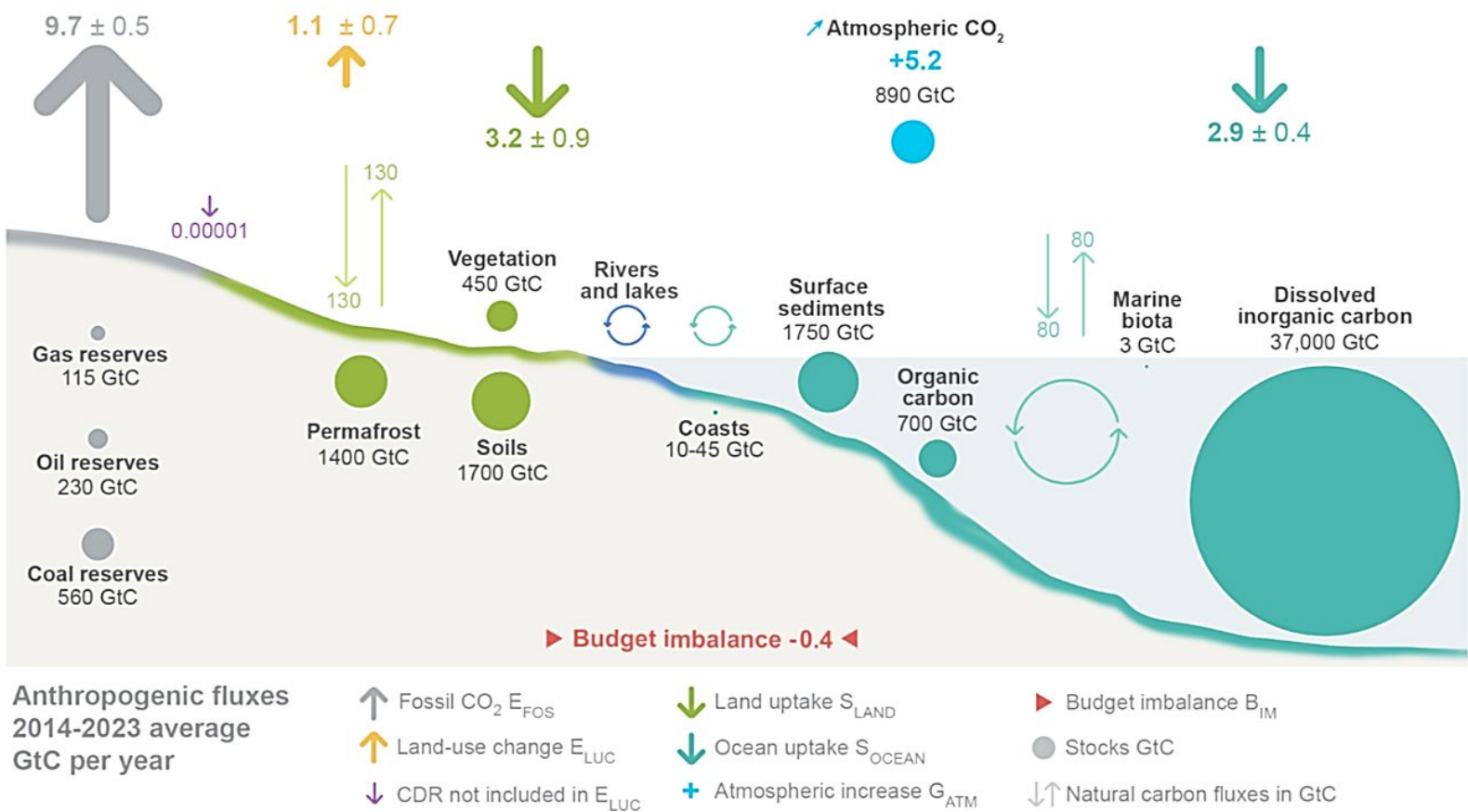
Key points

- Forested landscapes - key to global climate dynamics
- Australia *could be* leveraging forestry to meet its net zero policies
- Multiple opportunities exist with forestry: CDR, nature repair, timber fibre ...
- There's a strong case for prioritising CFI Schedule 1 ('for harvest') plantings
- New ACCU methods can deliver *multiple* forestry and farm-based options
- All landholders can share the benefits with good design and collaboration

Forested landscapes are key to global climate dynamics



Carbon removal & storage by forests (Gt C in 2024)

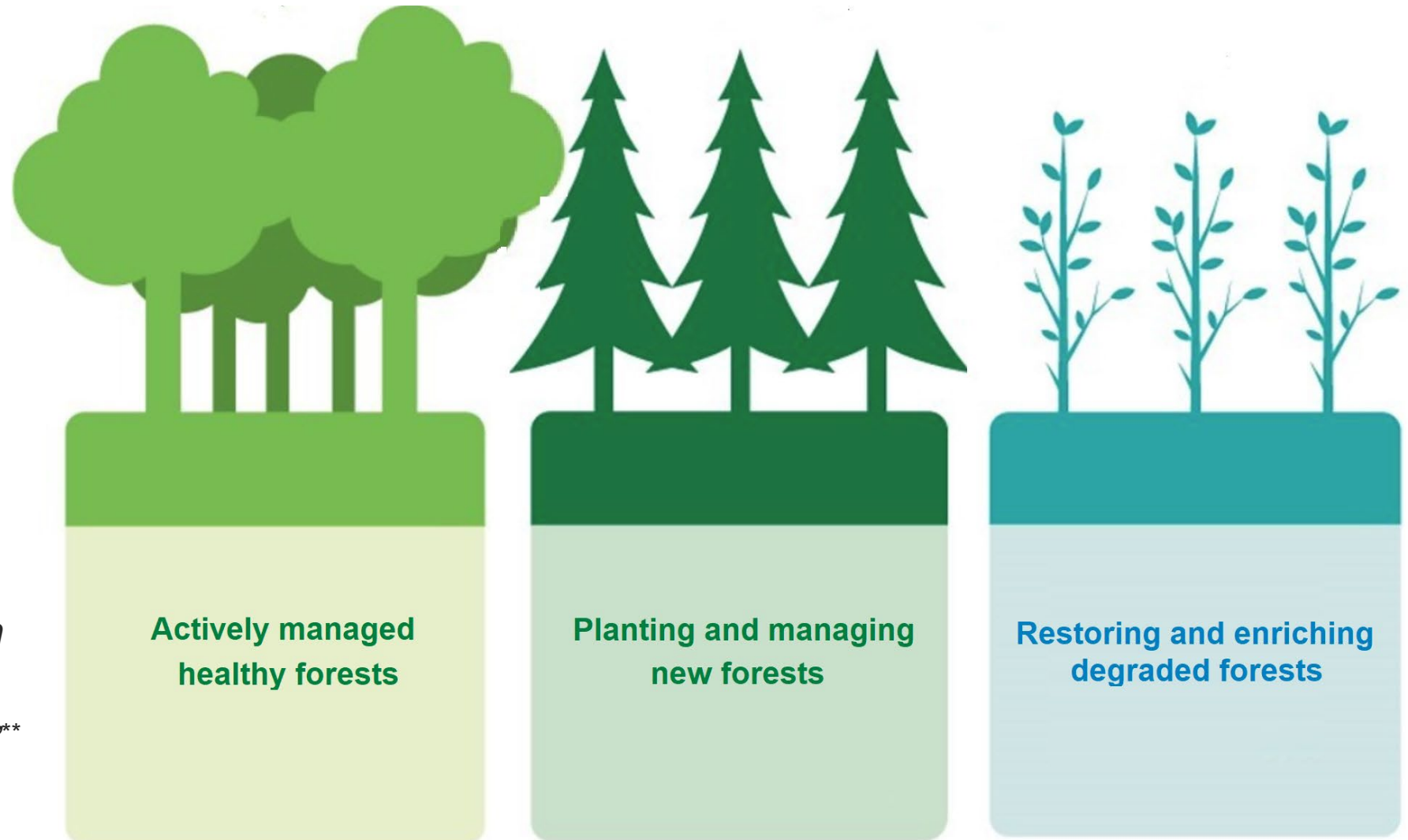


Source: Friedlingstein *et. al*, 2025. Global Carbon Budget 2023, *Earth System Science Data* 17, 965–1039, 2025 (Ref).

CO₂ removal through forestry: a key net zero policy tool

*“Nature-based solutions can provide up to one-third of the world’s emissions reductions required by 2030 ...”**

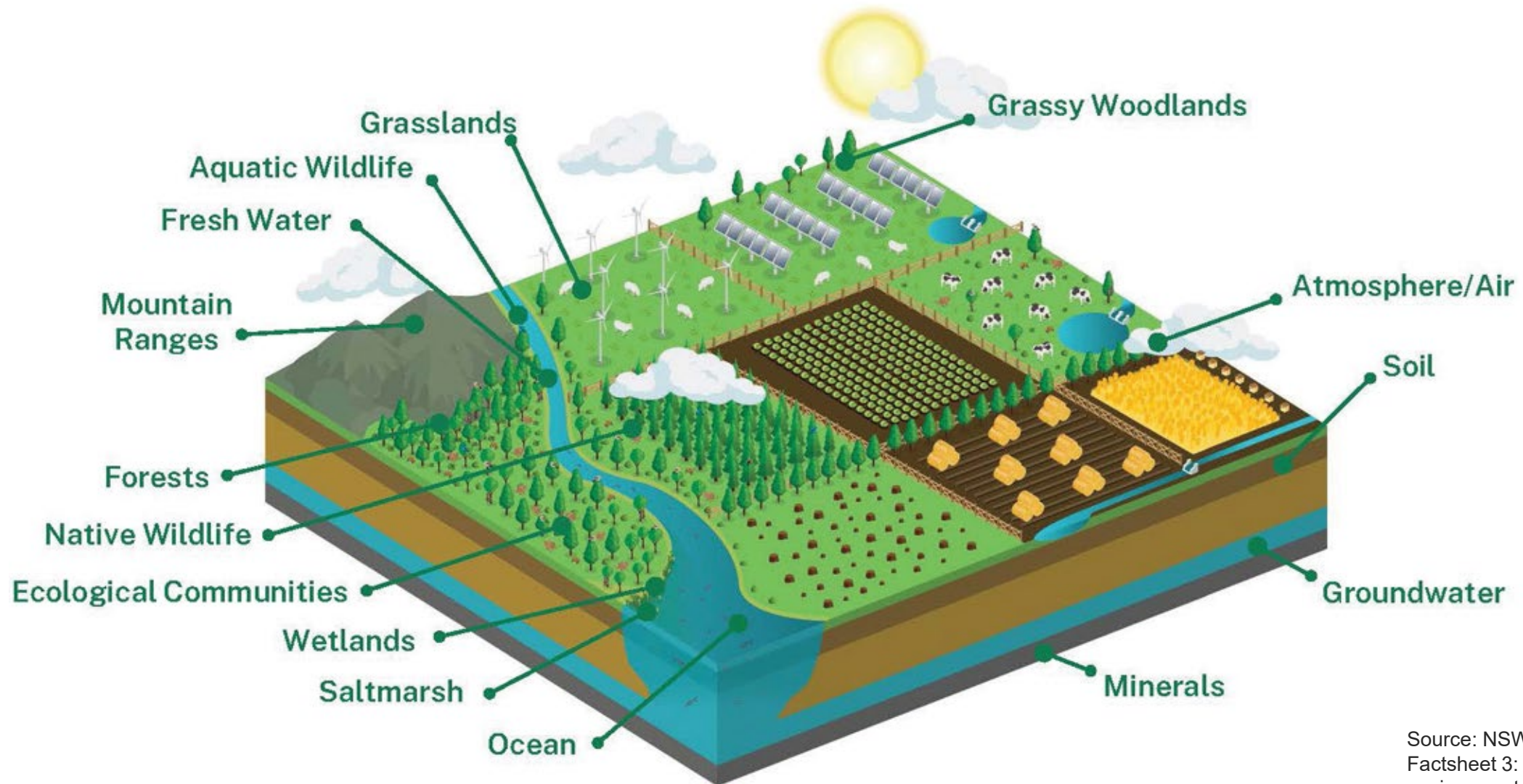
*“... The 1.5°C scenario includes significantly more carbon dioxide removals, absorbing three times more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by 2050 ...”***



* The Nature Conservancy ([Ref](#))

** ClimateWorks 2023 scenarios ([Ref](#))

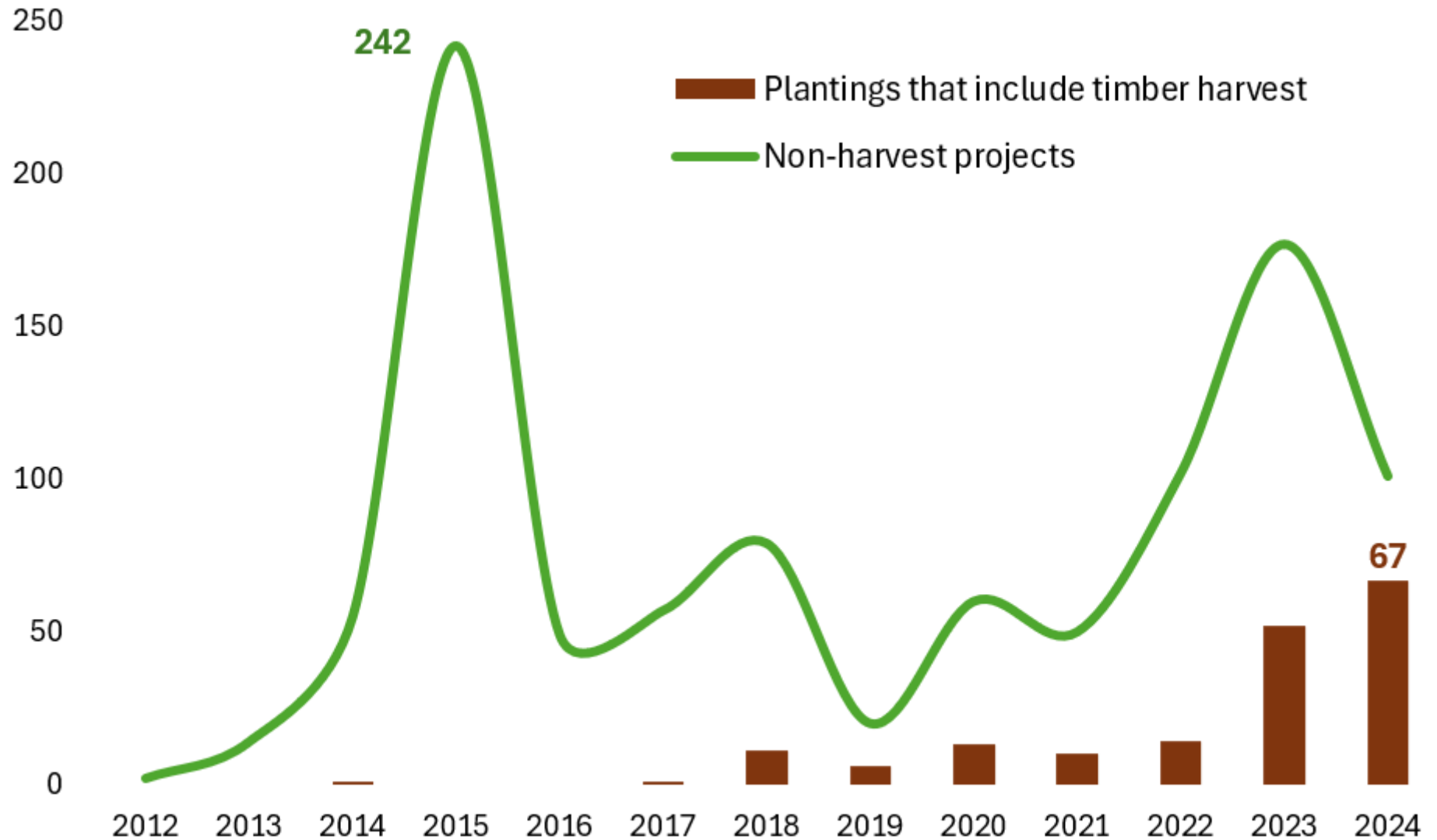
Foresting landscapes can help meet multiple policy goals



Source: NSW Local Land Services.
Factsheet 3: Natural capital and
environmental markets ([Ref](#))

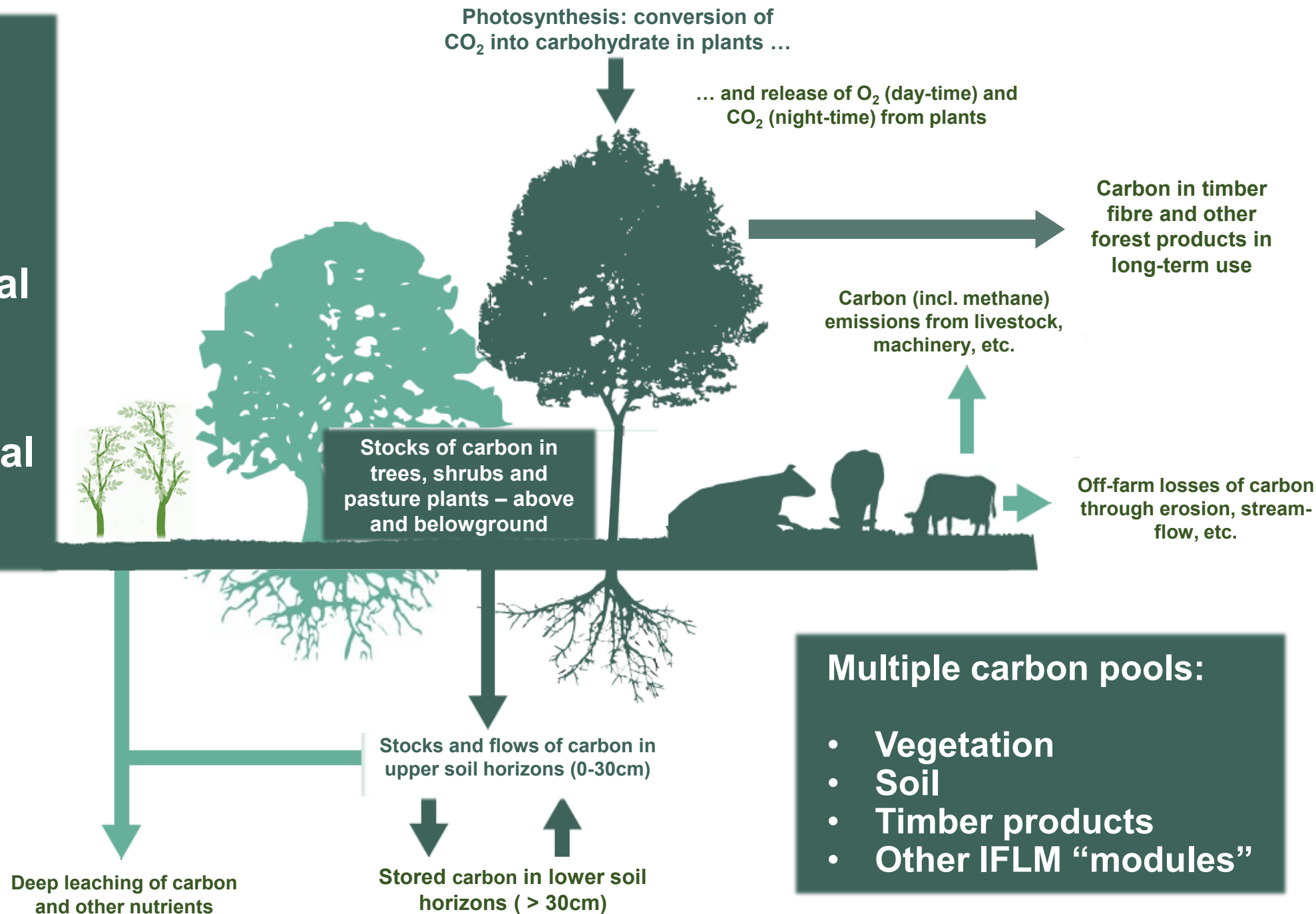
More “for harvest” ACCU plantings bring multiple benefits

The number of ACCU Scheme vegetation projects that include a “for harvest” option is on the rise* but needs to increase further to realise multiple benefits.



* Clean Energy Regulator data ([Ref](#))

The *Integrated Farm and Land Management* (IFLM) method has the potential to further expand carbon removals in rural landscapes



All landholders can benefit with good design & collaboration



- Planting designs can vary from windbreaks, woodlots, riparian buffers, silvopastoral systems (trees with livestock) and alley cropping.
- This may involve mixing activities at a paddock or stand level (i.e. on the same unit of land) to larger zoned areas across the farm.
- An emphasis on multiple outputs can leverage comparative advantages, with the landowner assigning activities to the most relevant parts of the farm to generate holistic benefits and diversified, highest returns income