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The European **Innovation Council** Firenze, 20 giugno 2022

European Innovation Council

# The EIC within Horizon Europe



#### **HORIZON EUROPE**

#### **EURATOM**

Fusion

Fission

**Joint** 

Research

Center

#### SPECIFIC PROGRAMME: EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND

Exclusive focus on defence research & development

Research actions

Development actions

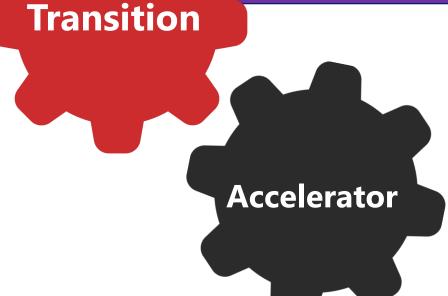


<sup>\*</sup> The European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) is not part of the Specific Programme



- Early stage research on breakthrough technologies
- Grants up to 3 to 4 million EUR
- Successor of FET (Open & Proactive)

- Technology
  maturation from proof
  of concept to
  validation
- Business and market readiness
- Grants up to 2.5 million EUR



- Development & scale up of deep-tech/disruptive innovations by startups/SMEs
- Blended finance (grants up to 2.5 million EUR; equity investment up to 15 million EUR
- Successor of SME Instrument

**European Innovation Council (EIC)** 

# PM Roles: mix of policy and implementation



Building strategic intelligence, selection of topics and definition of scope of calls, chair of evaluation panel (pathfinder) and portfolio implementation

Clustering projects in thematic portfolios, enhance cross-sectorial contaminations and serendipity

Scientific knowledge + networking + entrepreneurial vision to transform research into innovation

Scientific intelligence and Proactive Management

Outreach to R&I stakeholders, links to other EU programmes and engagement with innovation ecosystem community

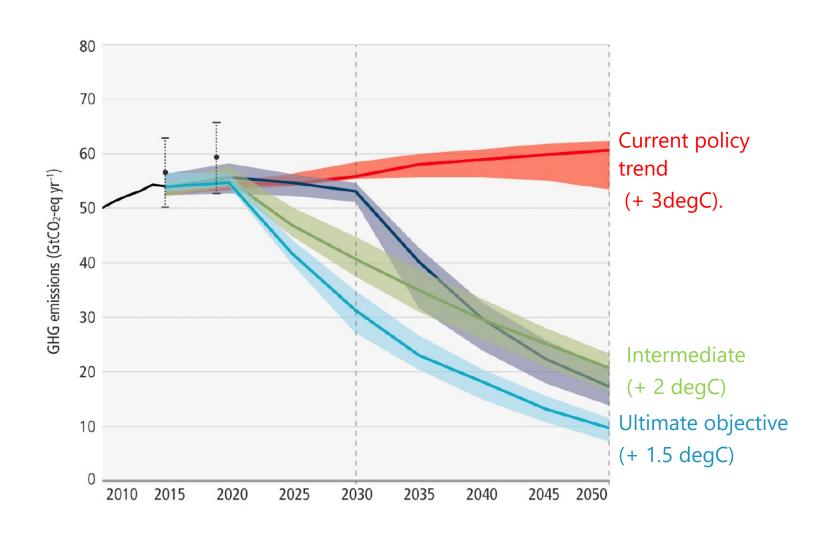
# Global GHG emission reduction targets

Human-induced GHG emissions have never been as high as today.

To prevent a massive degradation of Life on Earth, we need to **limit global** warming to 1.5°C.

#### This implies:

- inverting the emission trend by 2025
- halving our emissions by 2030
- reaching carbon neutrality by 2050



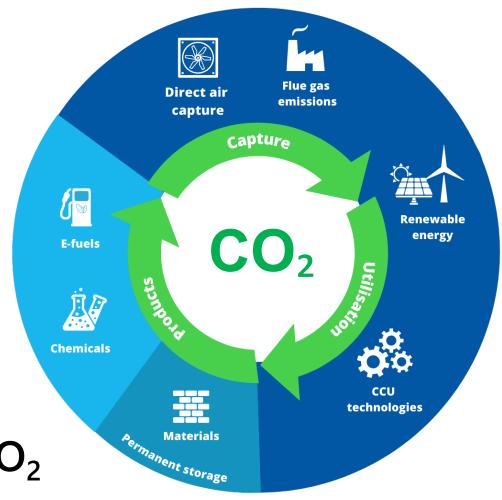
## The role of Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU)

#### **IPCC** definition:

CCU refers to a process in which CO<sub>2</sub> is captured and the carbon is then used in a product. The climate effect of CCU depends on the product lifetime, the product it displaces, and the CO<sub>2</sub> source (fossil, biomass or atmosphere). CCU is sometimes referred to as Carbon Dioxide Capture and Use, or Carbon Capture and Utilisation."

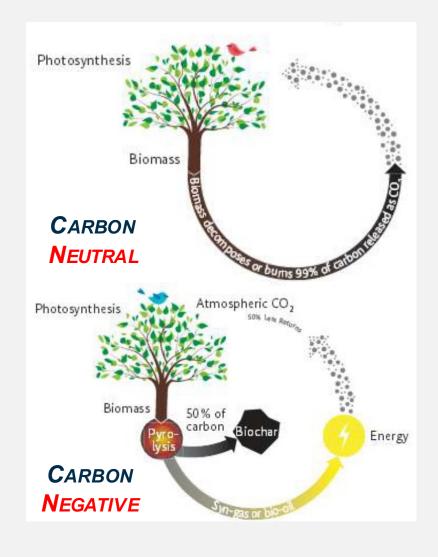
CCU technologies enable to...

REDUCE AVOID REMOVE CO<sub>2</sub>



# The need for Carbon, organic matter and nutrients insoil

- Lack of organic C in EUsoil and Third Countries is documented and dramatically increasing
- Bringing this C back to soil is necessary
- It also sequester C, if in the long-lived C form





### Il ruolo di biochar e carbon farming

- la cattura ed utilizzo di carbonio nei suoli attraverso il biochar e' una pratica estremamente sostenibile e virtuosa per raggiungere gli obiettivi di riduzione CO2
- il riconoscimento di crediti di carbonio per la produzione ed utilizzo del biochar consentirebbe di coprire la differenza di costo rispetto agli ammendanti e fertilizzanti attuali, garantendo la sostenibilita' economica per gli agricoltori
- L'accesso al mercato delle emission di CO2 puo' aprire interessanti prospettive al settore agricolo, fino ad ora escluso dai meccanismi di incentivazione ETS
- Attualmente il riconoscimento di ETS e' consentito solo nel caso di sostituzione diretta ' di carbonio fossile e non per applicazioni non dirette e sono presenti solo mercati volontari con modesta redditivita'
- Esiste una barriera di tipo regolatorio che puo; richiedere un intervento della Commissione Europea e l'azione congiuntadi diverse DG

# Interservice and stakeholders consultation innovation deal: nature based solutions for carbon management



- BIOCHAR is the most cost-competitive NET at large scale
  - √ Biochar is a form of BioCCS/U. It can cost 200-500 €/tC
  - √ ICAO for Sustainable Aviation is already introducing offsetting through BioCCS/U
- Extension of ETS to incorporate a share of Nature-based solutions is key, but not yet possible as indirect offsetting
- ETSmarket must however be regulated to balance offer-demand and to maintain commitment of obligated companies

Biochar is currently non cost-competitive if it is not part of a global large scale NET policy

The agricultural sector could play a key role in the achievement of GHG targets, if the participation to the ETS market is allowed



# Thank you!

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