



PROJECT REPORTING AND REPORTING OF REMOVED GREENHOUSE GAS CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) EMISSIONS REPORT № 1 FOR THE PERIOD 19.01.2023 - 22.03.2024

Version 1.3
Date: 05.09.2024
(dd/mm/gggg)

CONTENT:

RESPONSIBILITY:

This report has been prepared exclusively for the needs of Carbonsafe Ltd. in its capacity as a project developer - aggregator, as well as for the cited participants in the project and should not be used by other parties/entities to inform potential investment decisions in this area. All information has been verified and provided by Carbonsafe Ltd. for the evaluation of project validation and verification of reported results of removed greenhouse gas emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere to the soil. Carbonsafe Ltd. accepts and stores official documentation as well as copies that correspond to the originals provided by the project participants.

During the implementation of the project, authorized representatives of Carbonsafe Ltd. carried out independent physical visits to the site, direct observations and review of the documentation. The results are reported and their records are reflected in validated documentation. If gaps are identified, they are promptly removed in the proper manner.

SUMMARY:

This monitoring report showcases the results of project implementation and resulted removal of greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere into the soil in the agricultural sector, according to "METHODOLOGY FOR IMPROVING AND REPORTING THE LEVEL OF SEQUESTERED CARBON IN THE SOIL IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR"(version 2 of 05/09/2024). This version is valid for the entire document where the Methodology is cited.The standard outlines the framework for calculating additional removal of (CO_2) in the form of soil organic carbon (SOC/SOC) and falls within the sectoral scope of UNFCCC 15-Agriculture.

The aim of the project is to introduce the latest and regenerative agricultural practices in the participating farms, which they would not have undertaken without participation in the program. The introduction of these agricultural practices is expected to increase the levels of absorbed carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere into the agricultural soil. Carbonsafe Ltd., in its capacity as a project developer, carried out an independent comprehensive follow-up of the project implementation, reporting and documenting the relevant calculations, facts and findings.

Each farm participates in the program on a voluntary basis, signing a contract with Carbonsafe Ltd. for this purpose. For each participating farm, results are tracked and reported separately. After receiving a positive opinion from an auditing body, for project validation and verification of removals, carbon credit certificates will be issued in the name of each farmer. With the realization of the certificates, farmers have the opportunity to generate additional income to finance the modernization of farms.

I. PURPOSE OF MONITORING REPORT DOCUMENT.

The aim of this document is to report independently and objectively the levels of sequestered soil carbon (C), which is carbon dioxide (CO_2) removed from the atmosphere greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector.

II. PROJECT DEVELOPER, PARTICIPANTS AND METHODOLOGY.

1. Data on Project Developer, Participants and Methodology:

PROJECT DEVELOPER COMPANY DATA	
Name:	CARBONSAFE LTD
UIC/BULSTAT:	207162188
Company registration date:	17.11.2022
VAT No.	BG207162188
Address of registration:	
Country:	Bulgaria
City, Post code:	Sofia, 1113
Address:	No. 126 “Tintiava” str.
Correspondence Address:	
Country:	Bulgaria
City, Post code:	Plovdiv, 4000
Address:	No. 53. “Tsarigradsko shose” blvd.
Phone:	+359899491111
e-mail:	office@carbonsafe.bg
PROJECT DEVELOPER TEAM DATA	
CEO	Chavdar Marinov
Agronomist - Agroecology	Lyudmila Aleksandrova
Head of Integrated Management Systems (IMS)	Denitsa Kirova
Project Manager	Konstantina Semerdzhieva
Financial Manager	Dobromir Kasabov
METHODOLOGY DATA	
Methodology	METHODOLOGY FOR IMPROVING AND REPORTING THE LEVEL OF SEQUESTERED CARBON IN THE SOIL IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.
Methodology Code	CSBG-AGRI
Registration	CARBONSAFE Program
Version	2/05.09.24
Sector	15-Agriculture
Documents	Contract No: MET.VAL.22.25/16.12.2022. Validation Report MET.VAL.22.25/20.06.2023.
Authorized Validation Body	Earthood Service Private Limited
Address:	Emaar Digital Greens, Tower B, Unit No- 1203-1205, 12th floor, Sector-61, Gurgaon- 122011, India Tel: +91 124 4204599 Fax: +91 124 4204599 Website: www.earthood.in Email: info@earthood.in
PROJECT DATA	
Crediting period	17/01/2023 – 02/02/2028
Project start date	17.01.2023
Reporting Period from	19.01.2023
Reporting Period to	22.03.2024
Project ID:	CSBG-22/27-AGRI

Number of participants for reporting period *(see detailed participant data in Appendix 1.)*	8
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	ECOSYST AGRO OOD № CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001/17.01.23
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD № CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002/17.01.23
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	STOICEV AGRO EOOD № CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003/17.01.23
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	APLEND BULGARIA EOOD № CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004/18.01.23
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD № CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005/18.01.23
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD № CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006/19.01.23
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA № CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007/02.02.23
Project participant No./date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN № CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008/02.02.23
Total amount of carbon credits generated by the project in number: *(see Table 1.)*	15 536
Total amount of captured carbon dioxide (CO_2) per project (tons):	15 536
Total amount of captured carbon (C) per project (tons):	4 233
Total number for buffer fund	777
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	13 995,60 decares/1399,560 ha
Brief description of the project:	The project is developed on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and is aimed at the agricultural community, helping to remove Carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere and its storage in the soil in the form of carbon (C), improving soil health and biodiversity, protecting the environment environment and climate.
Activities performed:	Activities of project participants: ✓ Assessment of admissibility of areas carried out; ✓ Signed project implementation contract; ✓ Registration of areas in specialized software; ✓ Performed georeferenced soil sampling to report base and control values; ✓ Performed laboratory testing of soil samples; ✓ Sampling and testing protocols issued; ✓ Agronomic recommendations issued; ✓ Individual strategies issued; ✓ Created records in technological maps by project participants; ✓ Issued monitoring report from on-site inspection;*(see Table 3.)* ✓ Reported results for the presence/absence of removal of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere and its storage in the soil in the form of carbon (C); ✓ Issued annual report for each project participant. *(see Table 1.)*
Parameters observed:	Quantifying greenhouse gas emission reductions.

	Monitoring the removal of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere and its storage in the soil in the form of carbon (C) on agricultural areas in the land use system through a fixed georeferenced soil sample: - Measured soil organic carbon (SOC); - Measured bulk density of the soil; - Measured and deducted amounts of fuel consumption from agricultural activity.

2. Recapitulation of checklist for calculating Sequestered Carbon (SOC) in Soil from Removed Greenhouse Gas Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Emissions

Table 1.

№	UIC	Farmer/Agricultural producer - Legal Entity /FLE/	Contract date (dd/mm/gggg)	Contract No	ISACO2 ID	Net amount (tons) of sequestered organic carbon (OC) for the reporting period (ton)	Net amount of removed emissions of greenhouse gas carbon dioxide CO_2 (ton)	Buffer 5% of credits
1	203457757	ECOSYST AGRO EOOD	17.1.2023	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	1779	135	494	25
2	204679198	DABENSKA ETERICHNA COMPANIA OOD	17.1.2023	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002	1780	95	348	17
3	204556854	STOITSEV AGRO EOOD	17.1.2023	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003	1781	123	450	22
4	203578940	APLEND BULGARIA EOOD	18.1.2023	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004	1785	2 348	8 616	431
5	203578424	SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD	18.1.2023	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005	1786	-	-	-
6	207021636	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD	19.1.2023	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006	1799	253	930	46
7	179637785	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA	2.2.2023	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007	1825	51	187	9
8	179643717	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	2.2.2023	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	1826	1 229	4 511	226
9	**Total:**					**4 233**	**15 536**	**777**

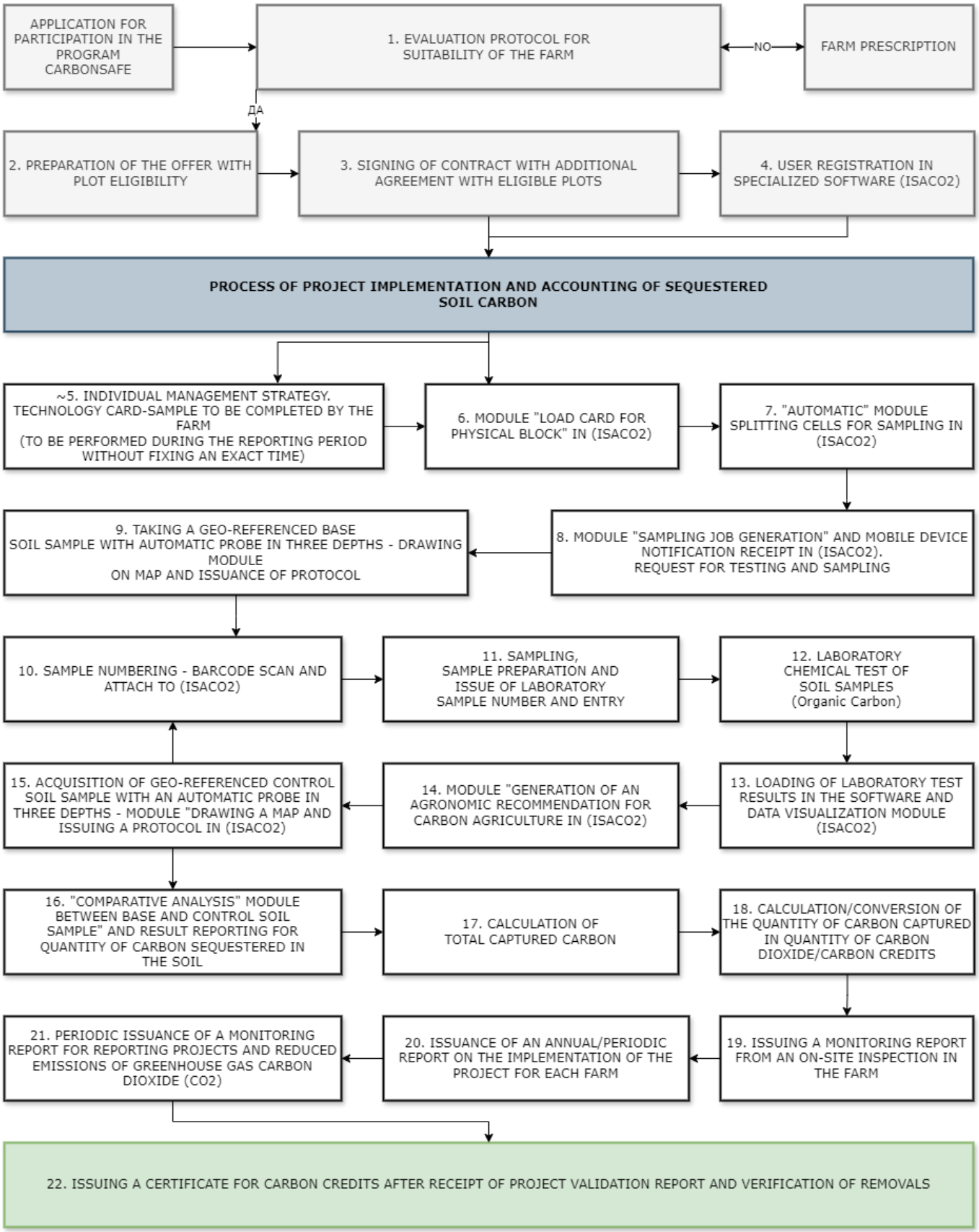
III. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF PROJECT DEVELOPER COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES:

CARBONSAFE Ltd. is a company registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency and is the developer of a project according to "METHODOLOGY FOR IMPROVING AND REPORTING THE LEVEL OF SEQUESTERED CARBON IN THE SOIL IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR"(version 2 of 05/09/2024).. The activity is developed on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria on areas included in the land use system. For this purpose, the company signs contracts with registered agricultural producers under Ordinance No. 3 of January 29, 1999 on the creation and maintenance of a register of farmers (title amended - second, No. 31 of 2015, in force from 28.04. 2015), which are legal entities (LE) registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency and natural persons (NP) registered in the Bulstat register at the Registration Agency for the implementation of projects on the territory of their holdings. Information about the projects is published periodically on the https://carbonsafe.bg/en/registers/.

CARBONSAFE Ltd. is a provider of services for the development and implementation of projects related to reporting the levels of sequestered carbon (C) in the soil. Its main activity as a developer is to organize the implementation of projects under the CARBONSAFE carbon program, which includes:

- ✓ Recruitment of candidates - farms for participation in a project;
- ✓ Training for implementing activities aimed at carbon farming;
- ✓ Monitoring of project implementation;
- ✓ Accounting of the levels of carbon (C) sequestered in the soil;
- ✓ Organization of an audit for project validation and verification of the removal of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from greenhouse gases;
- ✓ Registering a project and its results in a public register for carbon credits;
- ✓ Trader of carbon credit certificates on the voluntary market.

PROCESS FLOW CHART:



IV. REPORTING AND EVALUATION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES.

The reporting and evaluation is carried out by a team with the necessary training and qualifications and includes the following activities:

- ✓ Review of the documents and evidence presented by each participant in the project;
- ✓ Interaction between the team and each project participant;
- ✓ Carrying out a physical visit to the place for taking soil samples and inspecting the farm;
- ✓ Completing relevant documents and forms, keeping records;
- ✓ Summarizing and finalizing a report for each project participant.

V. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE ACTIVITY OF A PROJECT PARTICIPANT.

1. ECOSYST AGRO EOOD – project participant.

The farm grows annual and perennial crops. Before the farm was included in the Carbon Farming Program CARBONSAFE, none of the practices recommended by the CARBONSAFE Program were applied for annual crops, and only No. 4 Organic Farming was applied for perennials.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with recommended practices for implementation in annual and perennial crops.

The agricultural holding participated with 26 cells with a total area of 92.79 ha. Positive results were recorded in 5 cells with a total area of 14.04 ha. Total amount of removed carbon dioxide (CO_2) 494 tons.

2. DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD– project participant.

The farm grows annual and perennial crops. Before the farm was included in the CARBONSAFE Carbon Farming Program, none of the recommended CARBONSAFE Program practices for annual and perennial crops were applied.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with recommended practices for implementation in annual and perennial crops.

The agricultural holding participates with 4 cells with a total area of 29.38 ha. Positive results were reported in 1 cell with a total area of 9.82 ha. Total amount of removed carbon dioxide (CO_2) 348 tons.

3. STOICEV AGRO EOOD – project participant.

The farm grows annual and perennial crops. Before the farm was included in the CARBONSAFE Carbon Farming Program, none of the recommended CARBONSAFE Program practices for annual and perennial crops were applied.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE Program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with recommended practices for implementation in annual and perennial crops.

The agricultural holding participates with 7 cells with a total area of 61.93 ha. Positive results were reported in 2 cells with a total area of 13.50 ha. Total amount of removed carbon dioxide (CO_2) 450 tons.

4. APLEND BULGARIA EOOD – project participant.

The farm grows annual and perennial crops. Before the farm was included in the CARBONSAFE Carbon Farming Program, none of the recommended CARBONSAFE Program practices for annual and perennial crops were applied.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE Program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with

recommended practices for implementation in annual and perennial crops.

The agricultural holding participates with 62 cells with a total area of 761.28 ha. Positive results were recorded in 14 cells with a total area of 189.73 ha. Total amount of removed carbon dioxide (CO_2) 8616 tons.

5. SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD – project participant.

The farm grows annual crops. Before the farm was included in the CARBONSAFE Carbon Farming Program, none of the CARBONSAFE Program recommended practices for annual crops were applied.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE Program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with recommended practices for implementation in annual crops.

The agricultural holding participates with 5 cells with a total area of 86.41 ha. No positive cells were reported.

6. PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD – project participant.

The farm grows annual and perennial crops. Before the farm was included in the CARBONSAFE Carbon Farming Program, none of the recommended CARBONSAFE Program practices for annual and perennial crops were applied.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE Program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with recommended practices for implementation in annual and perennial crops.

The agricultural holding participates with 9 cells with a total area of 90.84 ha. Positive results were recorded in 4 cells with a total area of 19.62 ha. Total amount of removed carbon dioxide (CO_2) 930 tons.

7. ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA– project participant.

The farm grows annual crops. Before the farm was included in the CARBONSAFE Carbon Farming Program, none of the CARBONSAFE Program recommended practices for annual crops were applied.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE Program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with recommended practices for implementation in annual crops.

The agricultural holding participates with 6 cells with a total area of 47.27 ha. Positive results were recorded in 1 cell with a total area of 6.33 ha. Total amount of removed carbon dioxide (CO_2) 187 tons.

8. ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN – project participant.

The farm grows annual and perennial crops. Before the farm was included in the CARBONSAFE Carbon Farming Program, none of the recommended CARBONSAFE Program practices for annual and perennial crops were applied.

At the start of the project in the CARBONSAFE Program, the farm was issued an individual strategy with recommended practices for implementation in annual and perennial crops.

The agricultural holding participates with 24 cells with a total area of 229.68 ha. Positive results were reported in 9 cells with a total area of 92.07 ha. Total amount of removed carbon dioxide (CO_2) 4 511 tons.

VI. SCOPE AND CRITERIA.

The scope of this report is defined as an independent and objective review of the data reported during the implementation of the project, which is considered and documented by the project development team according to the relevant criteria. The reporting and evaluation team uses an established approach based on a validated methodology for the implementation of a CARBONSAFE carbon farming program. The scope of project implementation is:

- ✓ Reporting and evaluating the accuracy, conservatism, completeness, consistency and transparency of

the information provided;

- ✓ Objective reporting of reported data according to the approved methodology;
- ✓ Compliance with the principles of independence, ethical behavior, professional presentation of the project implementation process.

VII. RELIABILITY OF DATA.

Carbonsafe Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data cited in this report, related to the reported emissions of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO_2) removals and the agricultural practices used for each project. The reporting method is implemented through georeferenced soil sampling and direct measurement of carbon levels in soil samples tested in an accredited laboratory. The soil samples are taken from pre-plotted cells with an area of not less than 40 decares/4 ha and not more than 250 decares/25 ha.

Soil samples are taken with specialized and calibrate technical equipment. Automated probe takes soil samples from all three layers with one stich (drill). These samples are separated into different vessels on the probe – vessel for 0-30 layer, vessel for 30-60 layer andd vessel for 60-90 layer. In each cell 25 stiches are made. At completion of sampling in the cell increments from each layer are mixed i.e. 25 samples from the vessel for 0-30 layer, 25 samples from the vessel for 30-60 layer, 25 samples from the vessel for 60-90 layer. This way a one representative sample from each layer is formed or three soil samples in total for each cell– one from 0-30 layer, one from 30-60 layer, and one from 60-90 layer.

All incoming and outgoing data is recorded using a system of internal barcodes. Through this system, results can be traced from each cell to each reported carbon credit and vice versa. Performance records and process tracking are performed with specialized software and in accordance with validated documentation.

VIII. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING AND REPORTING TEAM.

No.	Position	Name	Last name	Role	Responsible for		
					Document verification	**Physical examination**	**Report**
1.	CEO	Chavdar	Marinov	Team leader	YES	YES	YES
2.	Chief Agronomist	Hristo	Nikolov	Expert in the sectoral scope of agriculture and agroecology	YES	YES	YES
3.	Head of Integrated Management Systems (IMS)	Denitsa	Kirova	Specialist - integrated management system ISACO2	YES	NO	YES
4.	Project Manager	Konstantina	Semerdzhieva	Specialist - validated documentation	YES	NO	YES
5.	Agronomist - Agroecology	Lyudmila	Aleksandrova	Specialist in the sectoral scope of agriculture and agroecology	YES	YES	YES
6.	Financial Manager	Dobromir	Kasabov	Financial Expert	YES	NO	YES

IX. PERFORMANCE METHODS AND CRITERIA.

The methods and criteria of project implementation are pre-defined in "METHODOLOGY FOR IMPROVING AND REPORTING THE LEVEL OF SEQUESTERED CARBON IN THE SOIL IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR"(version 2 of 05/09/2024). The standard outlines the framework for calculating additional uptake of (CO_2) in the form of soil organic carbon (SOC). The standard pre-determines the baseline method - practices and soil organic carbon content - prior to the existence of a project. The baseline is determined for each cell participating in the project through laboratory tests in an accredited laboratory of soil samples taken by the method of georeferenced soil sampling. A baseline scenario is defined for each project participant. Data is summarized from incoming applications, agronomic recommendations, individual strategy. The determined baseline is tracked in control sheet PR0205.

Activities include a standard implementation process in the following sequence:

Base year.

- ✓ The team conducts personal contacts, a site visit to the agricultural holding and a meeting with the farmer and/or his representatives;
- ✓ The team provides a set of information materials for participation in the program;
- ✓ The farmer submits an application for participation, accompanied by documents and Shape/KML files containing information about the areas he cultivates;
- ✓ The team performs a documentary check, on the basis of which an offer is prepared with a certificate of eligibility of plots for participation in the program;
- ✓ Upon approval of the offer, a contract is signed between the farmer and Carbonsafe Ltd. for the implementation of a project for a standard period of 5 years with the possibility of extension;
- ✓ Based on the signed contract, the team registers the agricultural holding in specialized software ISAKO2 and submits a request for sampling and testing and determination of a baseline;
- ✓ Georeferenced soil sampling is performed. The obtained sample is recorded in the system with a unique barcode from the field identifying the cell from which it was taken;
- ✓ Soil samples are delivered for testing in an accredited laboratory, being recorded in a register with a laboratory barcode. The test results are loaded into specialized software ISAKO2, which links the barcode from the field and the laboratory barcode;
- ✓ The team issues an Agronomic Recommendation and Individual Strategy, provides a Technological Map to be completed by the agricultural holding for the areas participating in the program for the first year of participation in the program;
- ✓ The farmer fills in a Technological Map for reporting the activities carried out on the areas participating in the program;

First control year.

- ✓ The team submits a request for sampling and testing for the first control year;
- ✓ Georeferenced soil sampling is performed. The obtained sample is recorded in the system with a unique barcode from the field identifying the cell from which it was taken;
- ✓ Soil samples are delivered for testing in an accredited laboratory, being recorded in a register with a laboratory barcode. The test results are loaded into specialized software ISAKO2, which links the

barcode from the field and the laboratory barcode;

- ✓ The team issues an Agronomic Recommendation, an Individual Strategy and provides a Technological Map to be completed by the agricultural holding for the areas participating in the program for the second year;
- ✓ The team documents the activities in the farm in a monitoring report;
- ✓ The team reports the carbon data from the test reports and performs calculations in validated control sheets;
- ✓ The team summarizes the information in an annual report for each farm;
- ✓ The team prepares a summary monitoring report to a third independent party to validate the project activities and verify the removal of greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere into the soil.

X. REPORTING RESULTS.

1. VALIDATED DOCUMENTS.

The reporting and recording of the results was carried out according to procedures and forms in accordance with the CARBONSAFE Program Methodology.

Reporting sequence:

Review of the documents completed and provided by the project participant, including all applicable sections for the relevant farm;

The base scenario and complementarity is determined separately for each project participant;

All stages are documented in accordance with the Methodology of the CARBONSAFE program, and consistency is observed when issuing agronomic recommendations - analyzes of the condition of the soil, recommendations for crop nutrition, as well as the technical security of the farm;

The released amount (CO_2) from the equipment used for the production of agricultural crops was calculated and documented according to Methodology of the Ministry of Agriculture for the determination of individual annual quotas in connection with the implementation of a state aid scheme "Aid in the form of a discount on the value of the excise duty on gas oil, used in primary agricultural production" (Annex No. 2 to Order No. RD09-764/10.10.2016, amended by Order RD09-520/30.06.2017, Order RD09-637/18.08.2017, Order RD 09-655/17.07.2018. , Order RD 09-769/30.07.2019 and Order RD 09-477/22.06.2020 (consolidated version).

All steps in (CO_2) calculations are documented.

2. MONITORING, REPORTING, VERIFICATION (MRV) PROCESS.

Project participants commit to implementing a CARBONSAFE Program for a minimum period of 5 years. Carbonsafe Ltd. conducts and documents the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) process of removals at the cell level, reports and provides to the Validation and Verification Body (VVB) data for all cells, for each individual project participant and for a specific monitoring period in within the credit period.

The data in the Monitoring Report to the Validation and Verification Body (VVB) may contain information on cells with an increase in (SOC) stocks, no change in (SOC) stocks, or with a decrease in (SOC) stocks.

Cells for which there is a documented increase in the stocks of (SOC) are subject to inspection for verification and issuance of certificates for carbon credits.

For cells with no change or a decline in (SOC) levels, the baseline will remain the same as measured in the first year. These cells will continue to be monitored and subject to inspection for verification and issuance of

carbon credit certificates only if an increase in (SOC) levels above the baseline is reported in a subsequent period.

In the event that in a subsequent reporting period there is a drop in the levels of (SOC) in cells for which carbon credit certificates have already been issued, the differences will be compensated by the Buffer.

At the end of the crediting period and completion of the project, the levels of (SOC) can be increased, unchanged or reduced, with .. monitoring the overall balance achieved at the project participant level.

In the event that after the completion of the project, the total balance at the project participant level shows data of a decrease in the levels of (SOC), this should be treated as a leakage. In the presence of such a scenario, Carbonsafe Ltd. should take actions to compensate for the leakage from the Buffer, according to the relevant calculations.

3. PROJECT PURPOSE.

The Carbonsafe Ltd. project aims to address the serious issue of climate change by focusing on efficient carbon farming. By stimulating agricultural practices that increase soil carbon stocks, the Program supports farmers in the transition to more sustainable and regenerative methods.

The main goal of the project is not only to reduce the accumulation of carbon emissions, but also to increase the sequestration of carbon in the soil. By implementing innovative methods and technologies, Carbonsafe Ltd. strives to achieve a double benefit - improving the health of the soil and remove harmful carbon emissions in the atmosphere.

The program uses a system to measure and account for sequestered amounts of carbon in the soil, offering carbon credit certificates that can be traded on the voluntary carbon market. This provides additional financial incentives for farms that commit to implementing and applying carbon farming practices.

Carbonsafe Ltd.'s monitoring and control system provides continuous process tracking using software tools, georeferenced soil sampling and laboratory testing. This allows the program to measure the effectiveness of applied methods and offer farmers specific guidance for more efficient soil carbon sequestration.

4. GOAL AND TASK OF THE PROJECT.

With the implementation of projects, Carbonsafe Ltd. strives to achieve a number of specific goals aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of farmers in the field of carbon farming, agricultural practices, increasing natural soil fertility and creating specific benefits for society and the environment.

- ✓ **Improving agricultural practices and increasing soil fertility:** The program aims to support agricultural holdings in the transition to more sustainable farming methods that not only remove harmful emissions, but also increase the soil's potential for carbon sequestration. By promoting practices such as the use of cover crops, minimal tillage and the active use of effective microorganisms, the project aims to improve soil quality and increase its fertility.

- ✓ **Creating concrete benefits for society:** The project envisages the inclusion of more agricultural holdings to participate with projects that implement new and sustainable practices that protect the environment. Carbonsafe Ltd. aims to increase the awareness and knowledge of the whole society about the practices of removing harmful emissions, the importance of carbon farming and the efforts made in the fight against climate change by agricultural producers.

- ✓ **Involving society and the state to be involved in the fight against climate change:** The project aims to involve and motivate both agricultural holdings, society and the state to actively participate in the fight against climate change. Through trainings, educational campaigns and public events.

By participating in the project, farmers take a conscious responsibility, directly participating in the fight against climate change by applying regenerative farming practices in their farms.

5. PROJECT STATUS.

Currently, the Carbonsafe Ltd. program is actively developing, registering significant progress and achievements. Following successful recruitment efforts, the number of farms participating in the program has grown. In the current year, the first control soil sampling have already been carried out, and the calculations of sequestered carbon in soil are documented.

The project complies with the requirements of the Methodology and keeps documented records of the presence of carbon in the soil.

. This progress is key to the preparation of the carbon credit certification project.

The carbon farming process monitoring and control system continues to function effectively, providing continuous monitoring and data analysis. This approach not only helps to track project progress, but also contributes to optimizing agricultural practices and increasing carbon sequestration efficiency.

Engagement with partners and stakeholders continues to be key to the success of the project. Active communications are maintained with all interested parties in order to achieve the common goals of protecting the environment and combating climate change.

The overall progress of the project and its preparation for carbon credit certification is regularly monitored and evaluated by the management team. These efforts highlight Carbonsafe Ltd.'s commitment to sustainable development and its contribution to achieving global carbon reduction goals.

6. GROUPED PROJECT.

Carbonsafe Ltd. organizes the implementation of projects in program periods, grouping the participants according to the period of contract signing. Carbonsafe program start date is 17.01.2023. the first program period 22/27 started from 01.10.2022, accepting participants until 30.09.2023. In this period, Carbonsafe Ltd. has concluded contracts for the implementation of projects with sixteen agricultural holdings. Eight of them reported results after the first control sampling, which are the subject of reporting in this report.

7. ELIGIBILITY OF SCOPE.

The eligibility of the project scope is targeted at the agricultural sector and is currently focused only on areas in the land use system, which is an important part of the success and sustainability of the initiative:

- ✓ **Agricultural sector:** The project aims to be eligible for the broad agricultural sector, including farms from different geographical and climatic regions in Bulgaria. This contributes to the diversity of methods and technologies that can be used, while allowing for a wide scale of application of sustainable agricultural practices.

- ✓ **Land use:** The scope of the project should be admissible for various types of land use, including agricultural land, pastures, perennial crops, etc. This allows project participants to implement sustainable practices depending on the specific conditions of their land.

- ✓ **Agricultural treatments:** The project allows different methods of agricultural treatments – conventional, biological, traditional and modern approaches. This includes minimum tillage, cover crops, use of organic fertilizers, etc., which can improve soil health and increase carbon sequestration.

- ✓ **Production:** The scope of the project includes different types of production produced by the participating farms. Cereal crops, perennial crops, pastures, oilseeds, technical and other crops grown in the land use system are allowed. Such a wide range of products contributes to the diversity and sustainability of the project.

All of these aspects of project scope eligibility are important to ensure a broad and integrated system of sustainable agricultural practices to meet carbon sequestration goals and improve agricultural productivity.

8. ELIGIBILITY OF PARTICIPANTS.

The main participants in the project are registered farmers who are willing to implement and upgrade sustainable agricultural practices to increase soil carbon sequestration. They can be individual farmers, agricultural cooperatives and united groups of farmers who have agricultural land and are ready to commit resources and time to the implementation of the program.

The eligibility of project participants is pre-determined based on several criteria:

- ✓ To develop activity in the sector of plant breeding and/or plant breeding and animal breeding on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- ✓ To have a legal basis for the use of agricultural land within 5 years, which is included in the land use system;
- ✓ To have an up-to-date registration of the holding, as an agricultural producer with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- ✓ Project initiatives have not been incentivized by Government / required by law
- ✓ Participant is incentivized by the financial gains resulting from carbon credits and is motivated to achieve additional carbon removals

Table 2.

ISACO2 ID	**Operator ID**	**Participant**	**Project is implemented in Bulgaria**	**Registered Agricultural Producer**	**Has legal rights to the participating land**	**Operates minimum of 200ha of annual or 50ha of perennial crops**	**Fulfills additionality criteria**	**Project initiatives have not been incentivized by Government / required by law**	**Participant is incentivized by the financial gains resulting from carbon credits and is motivated to achieve additional carbon removals**
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1780	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002	DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1781	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003	STOICEV AGRO EOOD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1785	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004	APLEND BULGARIA EOOD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1786	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005	SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1799	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1825	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

9. PROFILE OF MAIN PARTICIPANT IN PROJECT.

The profile of the main participating farmer in the Carbonsafe Ltd. project is as follows:

- ✓ **Land size:** Program participants are farmers who own or manage a minimum of 2,000 decares of arable land of cereals and/or a minimum of 500 decares of perennial crops. This means that they have a significant amount of farming activity and are able to commit the necessary resources and time to the implementation of the program.

- ✓ **Types of Crops:** The primary farmer participant includes farmers who grow cereal crops such as wheat, barley, oats, triticale, etc., as well as perennial crops such as apples, apricots, grapes, and others. These growers are committed to sustainable farming practices that improve soil health and increase carbon sequestration.

- ✓ **Possibility of uniting smaller producers:** The projects provide the possibility of grouping smaller farmers - Farmer Groups, which do not meet the requirements for a minimum volume of land. The grouping also allows smallholder farmers to participate in the program who want to adapt their practices to sustainable agriculture and engage in climate change mitigation efforts.

10. LOCATION - TERRITORIES IN THE LAND USE SYSTEM.

The surveyed territories under the projects are included in the land use system. Farms are located throughout the country. The farm provides GIS files with digital data for the areas it cultivates.

The project team performs a review of the areas through specialized software and determines the suitable plots for participation in the program. If necessary, optimization of certain plots is carried out. Leading in the optimization is the effectiveness of the implementation of the practices related to carbon farming and the profitability of the agricultural holding from the implementation of the project.

When choosing specific territories for participation in the project, the availability of farms and lands that are ready to implement new sustainable practices, as well as their geographical distribution throughout the country, is taken into account.

This analysis allows the project to focus on the specific areas and agricultural localities where the best results can be achieved in sequestering carbon and improving the sustainability of agricultural systems. As a result, the Carbonsafe Ltd. program can have a significantly greater impact on the environment and climate in Bulgaria, while providing benefits to local communities and farms.

11. CLIMATE.

Bulgaria's climate is diverse due to the geographical location of the country, which is located in South-Eastern Europe. Main characteristics of the climate in Bulgaria and their relationship with the Carbonsafe Ltd. project:

- ✓ **Continental climate:** A large part of Bulgaria has a temperate continental climate, which is characterized by hot, dry summers and cold, snowy winters. This type of climate is favored for growing cereal crops such as wheat and barley, which are important crops for the project.

- ✓ **Mediterranean climate:** The southern regions of the country have a Mediterranean climate, with mild winters and hot, dry summers. This type of climate is suitable for the cultivation of heat-loving perennials such as grapes, cherries and apricots, which are also important for the program.

- ✓ **Mountain climate:** The high mountains in Bulgaria have a characteristic mountain climate with cool, snowy winters and cool summers. This type of climate influences agricultural practices in mountainous areas, providing unique opportunities for forestry and pastoralism.

- ✓ **Humid subtropical in the coastal areas:** Some areas of the Black Sea coast have a humid subtropical climate with significant rainfall and mild winters. These areas are suitable for the cultivation of various types of vegetables and fruits.

The correlation of the climate in Bulgaria with the Carbonsafe Ltd. project is significant, as different types of climatic characteristics provide opportunities for diverse agricultural activities and crops. This allows project participants to adapt their practices to specific climate conditions and maximize soil carbon sequestration potential.

12. PROJECT ACTIVITIES.

The project developer Carbonsafe Ltd. plays an important role in the organization, support and coordination

of farmers who participate in the carbon farming program. The specific activities that the developer performs towards the participants include:

- ✓ **Sampling and analysis:** The developer organizes and manages the soil sampling process from the participants' agricultural plots. These samples are sent for laboratory testing to determine the levels of carbon and other micro and macro elements in the soil.

- ✓ **Micro and macro elements:** Qualified agronomists analyze the results of the samples and provide information on the levels of micro and macro elements in the soil to the participants. This data is used to determine the current state of the soil and develop strategies to improve fertility and increase carbon content. Through his profile in the specialized software, the project participant has direct access to the data.

- ✓ **Agronomic recommendations:** Based on the analyzes and specific needs of each farm, the project developer provides each participant with individual agronomic recommendations to improve agricultural practices. These recommendations include information on appropriate types of tillage, use of appropriate cover crops, optimal plant nutrition, and more.

- ✓ **Individual strategies:** Based on the agronomic recommendations received, the developer works with each farm to develop an individual strategy to increase soil carbon content. This strategy includes specific actions and measures to be implemented by the participants in order to achieve the desired results.

Through these activities, the developer plays a key role in helping farmers successfully implement the carbon farming program by providing them with the necessary expert support and guidance to improve their farming practices.

13. CALCULATIONS.

The methodology uses several parameters to calculate the actual amount of carbon credits generated by the project.

Parameters measured in the baseline year:

- ✓ Organic carbon (%)

Data according to obtained results from accredited laboratory.

Parameters measured in the control year:

- ✓ Organic carbon (%)
- ✓ Bulk density

Data according to obtained results from accredited laboratory.

Calculations following the control soil sample:

1. Soil quantity

Amount of soil (ton) = area * 10000 * 0.3 * bulk density

Where:

- ✓ Area = Cell size (ha)

- ✓ 10000 = ha to m^2 area conversion factor

- ✓ 0.3 m = Depth (m), soil samples were taken from three soil layers 0-30 cm, 30-60 cm and 60-90 cm.

- ✓ Bulk density (g/cm3) is measured once during first control year and is valid for the entire project period of 5 years.

2. Difference in organic carbon (OC)

Measured organic carbon (OC) % in the control year (-) Measured organic carbon (OC) % in the baseline year.

3. Percent content (OC) in soil

Difference in organic carbon (OC) * Soil quantity (%)

4. Total percentage content (OC) in the soil

Sum of percent content (OC) in soil for the tree soil depths (0-30 cm, 30-60 cm and 60-90 cm)

5. Gross amount of removed greenhouse gas emissions Carbon dioxide CO2

Total percentage content (OC) in the soil * 3.667

Where: 3.667 is a conversion factor for t C to tCO_2 (IPCC)

6. Data on fuel emission footprint from production equipment

- ✓ Average fuel consumption (tons/ha)

The average fuel consumption determined by the Methodology of the Ministry of Agriculture for determining the individual annual quotas in connection with the implementation of the state aid scheme "Aid in the form of a discount on the value of the excise duty on gas oil used in primary agricultural production

- ✓ Total fuel consumption per cell (tons/ha)

Average fuel consumption (tons/ha) * Cell area (ha)

- ✓ Total fuel consumption (t CO2 eq)

Total fuel consumption per cell (tons/ha) * 3.42

Where: 3.42 is conversion factor for tons/ha to t CO2 eq

1l of diesel is equal to 36 MJ (Ordinance No. H-18 of August 8, 2016).

1MJ is equivalent to 95.1 g CO2 (Methodology for determining the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions from the entire life cycle of fuels and energy of non-biological origin in transport). Therefore 36 * 95.1 / 1000 = 3.42

7. Net amount of removed emissions of greenhouse gas carbon dioxide CO2 (ton)

Gross amount of removed greenhouse gas emissions Carbon dioxide CO2 (ton) - Total fuel consumption (tCO2eq)

All the calculations above are conducted in PR0205.

14. LEAKAGE.

Leakage - the current methodology is strictly conservative, as it refers to facts based on periodic calculations

including the stock of nutrients in the soil and does not create prerequisites for leaks. Leakage occurs when stimulated (CO_2) removal mechanisms lead to increased emissions or reduced uptake elsewhere, reducing the overall climate impact. Carbonsafe Ltd. monitors and keeps records of the existence of prerequisites for leaks. In the event of force majeure circumstances beyond Carbonsafe Ltd's control, or a drop in (SOC) stocks is observed, the Methodology provides for accounting for leakages and a respective reduction of the quantities for issuing certificates for carbon credits, which will be covered by the buffer account.

15. ADDITIONALITY.

Additionality is a key principle in carbon management programs such as that of Carbonsafe Ltd. It refers to the assurance that the carbon credits or other benefits received from the project are the result of real efforts to remove emissions and sequester carbon that would not otherwise have occurred without the project.

In the case of Carbonsafe Ltd., additionality is achieved through the introduction of new, sustainable agricultural practices and technologies in the participating farms. These practices, such as the use of cover crops, minimum tillage and active management of soil biological activity, are applied specifically to increase sequestered soil carbon.

Carbonsafe Ltd., in its capacity as a project developer, provides concrete support and assistance to the participating farms to implement these new practices. This includes the provision of training, consultation with experts, access to necessary resources and materials, as well as financial compensation for changes in farming practices.

By increasing sequestered carbon in the soil, farms not only achieve financial benefits from selling carbon credits, but also improve soil quality and the sustainability of their farmland. Thus, Carbonsafe Ltd. helps project participants to achieve additionality by creating real added value for them and for the environment.

Table 3. Summary of activity/initiatives implemented

ISACO2 ID	Contract No	Participant	Crop	Baseline Practices	Practices recommended in Project	Result
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	Lavender	4	2;3;4;5;6;8;9;11;12;15;17	3;4;9;12;15
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	Alfalfa	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;12;14;16;17	5;7;9;10
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	2;3;5;7;8
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	Ethereal rose	4	2;3;4;5;6;8;9;11;12;15;17	3;4;5;7;9;12;15
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	Soft wheat	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;5;7;8
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	Triticale	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;5;7;8
1779	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001	ECOSYST AGRO OOD	Area with fallow land	20	3;4;9;17	3;9
1780	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002	DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD	Alfalfa	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;12;14;16;17	5;7;9;10
1780	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002	DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	2;3;5;7;8
1781	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003	STOICEV AGRO EOOD	Alfalfa	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;12;14;16;17	0
1781	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003	STOICEV AGRO EOOD	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	3;5;7
1781	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003	STOICEV AGRO EOOD	Triticale	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;5;7
1785	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004	APLEND BULGARIA EOOD	Wheat	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;5;7;8
1785	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004	APLEND BULGARIA EOOD	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	2;5
1785	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004	APLEND BULGARIA EOOD	Corn	20	3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;16;17	3;5;7;13
1786	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005	SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD	Wheat	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;5;7;8
1786	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005	SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	2;5
1786	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005	SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD	Corn	20	3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;16;17	3;5;7;13
1799	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD	Spelt	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	7;
1799	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD	Alfalfa	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;12;14;16;17	3;7;10
1799	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD	Wheat	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;7
1799	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	3;7
1825	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA	Barley	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;7
1825	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	3;7
1825	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA	Spelt	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	7;

1825	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA	Rye	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;7
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Peas	20	2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;11;12;13;16;17	7;
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Spelt	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	7;
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Potatoes	20	2;3;4;5;7;8;11;12;17	7;
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Alfalfa	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;12;14;16;17	3;7;10
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Wheat	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;7
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Pastures	20	4;5;8;9;12;14;18	11;14;18
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Sunflower	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;13;17	3;7
1826	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN	Rye	20	1;3;4;5;6;7;8;12;17	3;7

16. BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT.

The Carbonsafe Ltd project offers a wide range of benefits for both agricultural holdings and society in general:

- ✓ Improving agricultural practices: The program helps farms transform their practices by introducing sustainable farming methods that improve soil quality and increase sequestered carbon.
- ✓ Increasing soil fertility: Through the use of cover crops, minimum tillage and other methods, the project helps improve soil structure and fertility, leading to better harvests and sustainable agriculture.
- ✓ Removing Carbon Emissions: Adopting carbon farming helps reduce harmful carbon emissions from agriculture, which is one of the major sources of greenhouse gases.
- ✓ Improving air and water quality: The sustainable agricultural practices promoted by the project help reduce air and water pollution by improving ecosystem resilience.
- ✓ Creating opportunities for development: The program creates job opportunities in rural areas by supporting agricultural holdings to develop and expand their activities.
- ✓ Financial incentive for farms: Participation in the project allows farms to generate additional income through the sale of carbon credit certificates that result from carbon sequestration efforts.
- ✓ Improving resource efficiency: The sustainable agricultural practices promoted by the project help to use resources more efficiently, such as plant protection products, fertilizers, diesel fuel, water and energy.
- ✓ Awareness raising and education: The project supports educational campaigns and trainings that raise the awareness of agricultural holdings and the public about carbon farming and its environmental benefits.

These benefits create significant opportunities for sustainable development, both for farming communities and for society as a whole.

17. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.

The high degree of commitment of the interested parties and participants in the Carbonsafe Ltd project can be indicated through a specific analysis of their actions and contributions to the implementation of the program:

- ✓ **Farms:** Interested farms are actively engaged in the program by implementing new sustainable practices and technologies in all conditions to improve soil quality and increase carbon sequestration. Their commitment is reported and recorded in the regular submission of program data and results.
- ✓ **Community organizations and activists:** Community organizations and activists play an active role in raising awareness and mobilizing the public about the importance of sustainable agriculture and combating climate change by supporting and encouraging participation in the program. The Carbonsafe Ltd. team participates in cleaning and reforestation initiatives.
- ✓ **Business sector and investors:** The business sector and investors provide the necessary financial resources and innovative solutions that support the development and implementation of the project, while ensuring sustainable financial support for agricultural holdings. The Carbonsafe Ltd. team periodically contacts potential customers of carbon credit certificates. There is an interest in high-quality carbon credits with a real measurable benefit for the environment.

These stakeholders and participants form a large and diverse coalition that is committed and motivated to work together to achieve the goals of the Carbonsafe Program. Their joint contribution and commitment contribute to the successful implementation and high level of commitment of the project.

18. MANAGEMENT CAPACITY (PROJECT DEVELOPER/PROJECT PARTICIPANT).

The management capacity in the Carbonsafe Ltd. project is presented in two aspects: the management capacity of the developer (the organization that manages and coordinates the program) and the management capacity of the individual farms participating in the project.

- ✓ **Developer Management Capacity:** Project developer Carbonsafe Ltd. has strong leadership and an effective organizational structure to support the implementation of the program. This includes specialized experts in agriculture, climate and sustainable development to provide the necessary scientific expertise and advice to project participants. The developer must also have a data and information management system in place to support the collection, analysis and reporting of carbon sequestration data and other relevant parameters.

- ✓ **Farm/participant management capacity:** To successfully participate in the program, farms must have management skills and the ability to implement new farming practices. They are able to extract and analyze their soil and plant data and apply the project's proposed methods and technologies to increase carbon sequestration. Developer support, including training, consultancy and financial incentives, is essential to strengthen farm management capacity.

Generally speaking, the successful management of the Carbonsafe Ltd. project requires cooperation and synergy between the developer and the participating farms, and both elements must have the necessary capacity and resources to achieve the overall objectives of the program.

19. PROJECT OPERATING COSTS (DEVELOPER/ PARTICIPANT).

The operational costs of the Carbonsafe Ltd. project can be divided into two main categories: costs for the developer (the organization that manages and coordinates the program) and costs for the individual farms participating in the project.

20. DEVELOPER OPERATING COSTS:

A team of qualified specialists, specialized software and technical equipment are used for the implementation of the activities.

- ✓ **Personnel costs:** Includes salaries and wages for developer staff, including managers, agricultural and climate specialists, administrative staff, etc.

- ✓ **Administrative costs:** Reflect the costs of administrative services, office rent, utilities, office equipment, etc.

- ✓ **Transportation costs:** Includes the costs of transporting personnel, materials and equipment, as well as organizing meetings and events.

- ✓ **Marketing and Public Relations:** Covers the cost of marketing and PR activities that help promote the program and attract new participants.

21. OPERATING COSTS FOR AGRICULTURAL FARMS:

For the implementation of the activities, the equipment available to the farm and qualified specialists in the field of agriculture are used.

- ✓ **Materials and equipment:** Includes the cost of purchasing materials such as seeds, fertilizers, soil additives and specialized equipment to implement the new sustainable farming practices.

- ✓ **Labor costs:** Cover labor costs associated with the implementation of new agricultural methods and technologies, including wages for workers and farm owners.

- ✓ **Trainings and consultations:** Includes the costs of trainings and consultations by a developer or external experts that help project participants to modernize and optimize their agricultural practices.

Exact operating costs will vary depending on the scale and specificity of the program as well as the specific conditions and needs of the participating farms.

22. CARBON TITLE TRANSFER MECHANISM :

This procedure outlines the mechanism for transferring carbon titles between Carbonsafe and the participating projects (farmers) under the Carbonsafe program. This process will ensure that carbon credits are allocated correctly following the verification by the Validation and Verification Body (VVB) and the final registration on a recognized public Registry.

Upon completion of the final VVB validation report, carbon credits generated from the participating projects are issued and registered on a public Registry. The carbon title transfer mechanism defines the distribution of these issued carbon credits among the participating projects (farmers), the project developer (Carbonsafe), and the Buffer pool.

1. Carbon Credits Registration Process

After the VVB conducts its final validation report and certifies the carbon credits generated from the SOC sequestration projects, the credits are registered on a public Registry.

The Registry maintains a digital record of each issued carbon credit, including unique serial numbers that ensure traceability and transparency.

2. Monitoring and Reporting

Carbonsafe will periodically monitor the carbon credits allocation process to ensure compliance with the set procedure.

Any discrepancies or issues arising from the carbon title transfer process will be reported immediately to the public Registry and resolved in coordination with the Registry's support team.

3. Distribution of Issued Carbon Credits

The issued carbon credits will be distributed between the Participating Projects (Farmers) and the Project Developer (Carbonsafe) and the Buffer pool.

- **Project participants (Farmers) Allocation**

After the carbon credits are registered, % of the issued credits will be transferred to the profiles of the participating projects (farmers) on the respective public Registry.

The number of carbon credits issued for each farmer is determined based on the validated data from the VVB report.

Carbonsafe, as the program developer, will initiate the transfer of % of the issued credits to the registered profiles of the participating farmers.

Farmers will be notified of the credit transfer through the Registry's platform, including a detailed breakdown of the transferred credits and their serial numbers for transparency.

- **Project developer (Carbonsafe) Allocation**

Carbonsafe, as the project developer, will receive % of the total issued carbon credits as part of the program's development and management compensation.

After the Registry registers the credits, Carbonsafe will retain % of the issued carbon credits in its own profile on the public Registry.

The allocation process will be automated through the Registry system, and a confirmation will be provided to Carbonsafe with the details of the retained credits and their respective serial numbers.

- **Buffer Pool Allocation (5%):**

5% of the issued carbon credits will be allocated to a Buffer pool account. This account is independently managed by the respective public Registry.

The Buffer pool serves as an insurance mechanism against potential risks such as project reversals or non-permanence.

The public Registry will allocate 5% of the total issued credits to the Buffer pool account once the credits are registered. This process is conducted independently to maintain transparency and risk mitigation.

4. Documentation and Record Keeping

Carbonsafe will maintain a comprehensive record of the carbon title transfers, including:

- The final VVB validation report.
- Details of the carbon credits issued, including unique serial numbers.
- Documentation of the transfer of credits to the farmers, Carbonsafe, and the Buffer pool.

These records will be stored securely and will be made available for review. All records of transfers of carbon credit certificate rights between interested parties shall be kept and reported as required by local law.

5. Notifications and Transparency

After the carbon credits are distributed to the farmers' profiles, Carbonsafe's profile, and the Buffer pool, the respective parties will receive notifications from the public Registry.

Farmers will have access to a detailed report within the Registry platform, outlining:

- The total number of credits received.
- The unique serial numbers of each credit.
- A summary of the project performance as validated by the VVB.

The Registry shall maintain public information about the serial numbers of the credits and their retirements.

6. Amendments to the Procedure

Any changes or amendments to this procedure will be documented and communicated to all stakeholders, including VVBs, the public Registry, and the participating projects (farmers).

Carbonsafe reserves the right to update the procedure to align with any changes in regulatory requirements or Registry guidelines.

XI. DATA MANAGEMENT.

The correct data management practice related to the Carbonsafe Ltd. project includes the use of specialized software for the storage, analysis and reporting of carbon sequestration data and other relevant parameters. This software provides a centralized platform where project participants enter, process and share data about

their farming activities and results.

1. Elements.

- ✓ **Data collection system:** The software provides an easy and convenient way to collect data from participating farms, including data on soil, plants, methods and technologies used, etc.
- ✓ **Data Analysis System:** Dedicated software includes data analysis tools that allow analysts to draw valuable conclusions and trends from the collected information on carbon sequestration and other parameters.
- ✓ **Reporting and accountability system:** The platform provides opportunities to generate reports and reports to be used to report project progress and communicate with stakeholders.
- ✓ **Data security and protection system:** To ensure data confidentiality and integrity, the system offers secure information storage and protection mechanisms.
- ✓ **Data Visualization System:** Visualizations such as graphs, charts, and maps are useful tools for presenting data on the user interface, making the data easier to understand and interpret.

These data management practices help a developer and project participants collect, analyze, and use data effectively to achieve program goals.

2. Avoiding double counting.

Double counting of projects and emissions is impossible. Each project is registered with a unique ID registration code, according to PR02 "Procedure for registration and monitoring of projects in the CARBONSAFE Program". Project executors sign a "Double Counting Declaration" part of the "Application for Registration in the CARBONSAFE Program" to PR02 "Procedure for registration and monitoring of projects in the CARBONSAFE Program", certifying that they are not part of another program for the implementation of similar project (SOC). In the event that a similar fact is found in the work process, no payments are made to such projects and they are removed from the certification system, being entered in the register "Unscrupulous projects" part of PR02 "Procedure for registration and monitoring of projects in the CARBONSAFE Program". When payments are made and double counting is established, the corresponding amount of issued carbon credits is covered by the provided buffer, which is duly recorded in the register. In the appropriate order, the relevant authorities are notified of the existence of an attempt to defraud. All CARBONSAFE projects and their carbon removals are registered at the following address: www.carbonsafe.bg.

3. Additional information on the impact of the project.

The Carbonsafe Ltd. project has a significant positive impact on the environment through several key aspects, which include:

- ✓ **Reducing the use of fuels:** The program encourages farmers to switch to methods that reduce dependence on conventional fuels. This includes the use of more efficient agricultural machinery and technologies that reduce fuel consumption and harmful emissions.
- ✓ **Improving soil quality:** The use of organic fertilizers and cover crops improves soil structure and fertility. This not only increases the productivity of agricultural holdings, but also prevents soil erosion and loss of biodiversity.
- ✓ **Reducing the use of chemicals:** The project promotes the use of sustainable weed and disease control methods that reduce the need for pesticides and herbicides. This has a positive impact on soil quality, water resources and biodiversity.

These positive impacts of the Carbonsafe Ltd. project on the environment contribute to achieving sustainable development in agriculture, while at the same time reducing the negative impact on the environment and climate.

4. Other certifications (developer/holding).

The developer Carbonsafe Ltd. holds the following additional certificates:

ISO 9001:2015

Quality Management Systems

Certificate No: GIBP-0157-QC

Services for sampling, measuring, improving and reporting the level of carbon sequestered in soil, in the agricultural sector. Preparation of agronomic recommendations and individual strategies to improve agricultural practices. Maintenance of documentation for the implementation of projects under the carbon farming program, for the issuance of carbon credits.

ISO 14001:2015

Environmental Management Systems

Certificate No: GIBP-0157-EC

Services for sampling, measuring, improving and reporting the level of carbon sequestered in soil, in the agricultural sector. Preparation of agronomic recommendations and individual strategies to improve agricultural practices. Maintenance of documentation for the implementation of projects under the carbon farming program, for the issuance of carbon credits.

XII. LITERATURE:

1. Methodology for improving and reporting the level of sequestered carbon in the soil in the agricultural sector_v2_05.09.2024.

2. "Scientifically based methodology of the Ministry ot Agriculture and Food for determining the individual annual quotas in connection with the implementation of the state aid scheme "Aid in the form of a discount on the value of the excise duty on gas oil used in primary agricultural production" - https://www.mzh.government.bg/bg/politiki-i-programi/programi-za-finansirane/darzhavni-pomoshti/otstapka-akciz-gaziol/

Development Team:

Date (dd/mm/yy)	Action	First name, last name	Position	Signature/Cypher
30.04.24 – 30.05.24	Prepared by	Konstantina Semerdzhieva	Project manager	KS0223CS
14.05.24 – 17.05.24	Prepared by	Dobromir Kasabov	Financial manager	DK0424CS
23.05.24	Checked by	Lyudmila Aleksandrova	Agronomist Agroecology	LA0424CS
27.05.24 – 27.05.24	Checked by	Denitsa Kirova	Head of Integrated Management Systems (IMS)	DK0722CS
06.06.24	Approved by	Chavdar Marinov	CEO	CM0622CS
06.08.24	Edit	Denitsa Kirova	Head of Integrated Management Systems (IMS)	DK0722CS
07.08.24	Edit	Konstantina Semerdzhieva	Project manager	KS0223CS
07.08.24	Checked by	Dobromir Kasabov	Financial manager	DK0424CS
08.08.24	Approved by	Chavdar Marinov	CEO	CM0622CS
03.09.24	Edit	Denitsa Kirova	Head of Integrated Management Systems (IMS)	DK0722CS
03.09.24	Edit	Dobromir Kasabov	Financial manager	DK0424CS
04.09.24	Checked by	Konstantina Semerdzhieva	Project manager	KS0223CS
05.09.24	Approved by	Chavdar Marinov	CEO	CM0622CS

CARBONSAFE LTD is responsible for the facts and data provided in this report!

CARBONSAFE LTD, CEO:_____

/Signature, QES/

APPENDIX I.

DETAILED PRESENTATION OF PARTICIPANTS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT

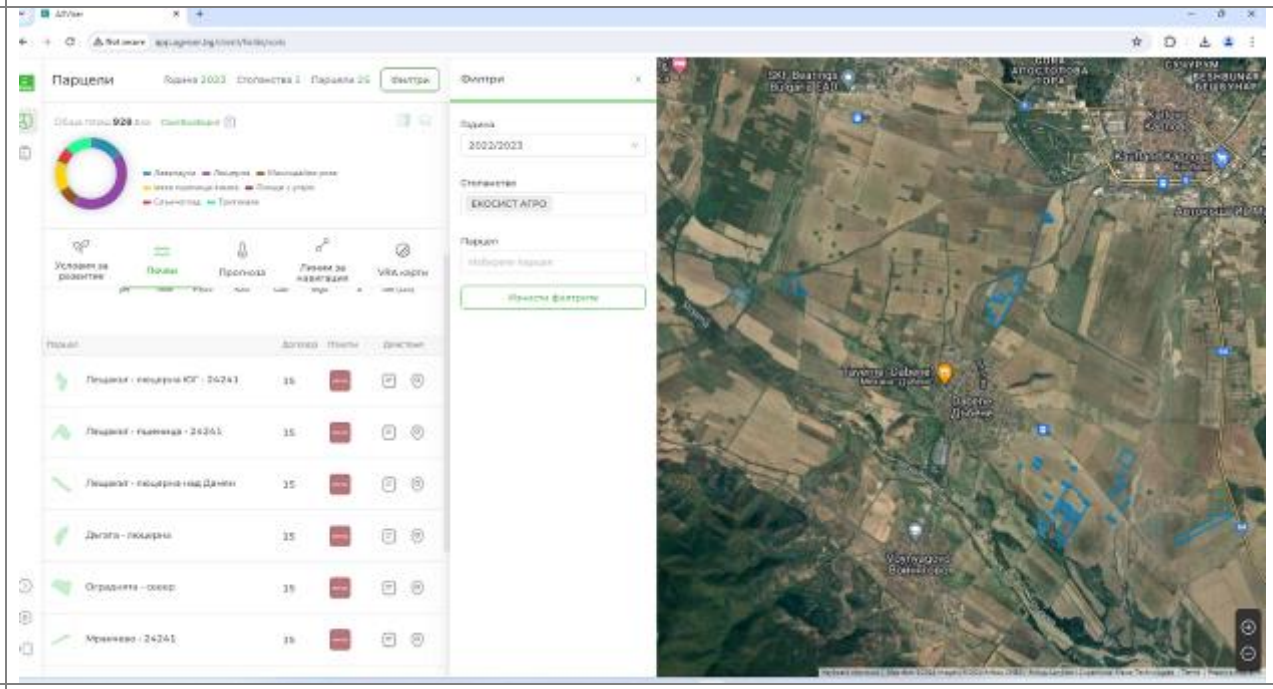
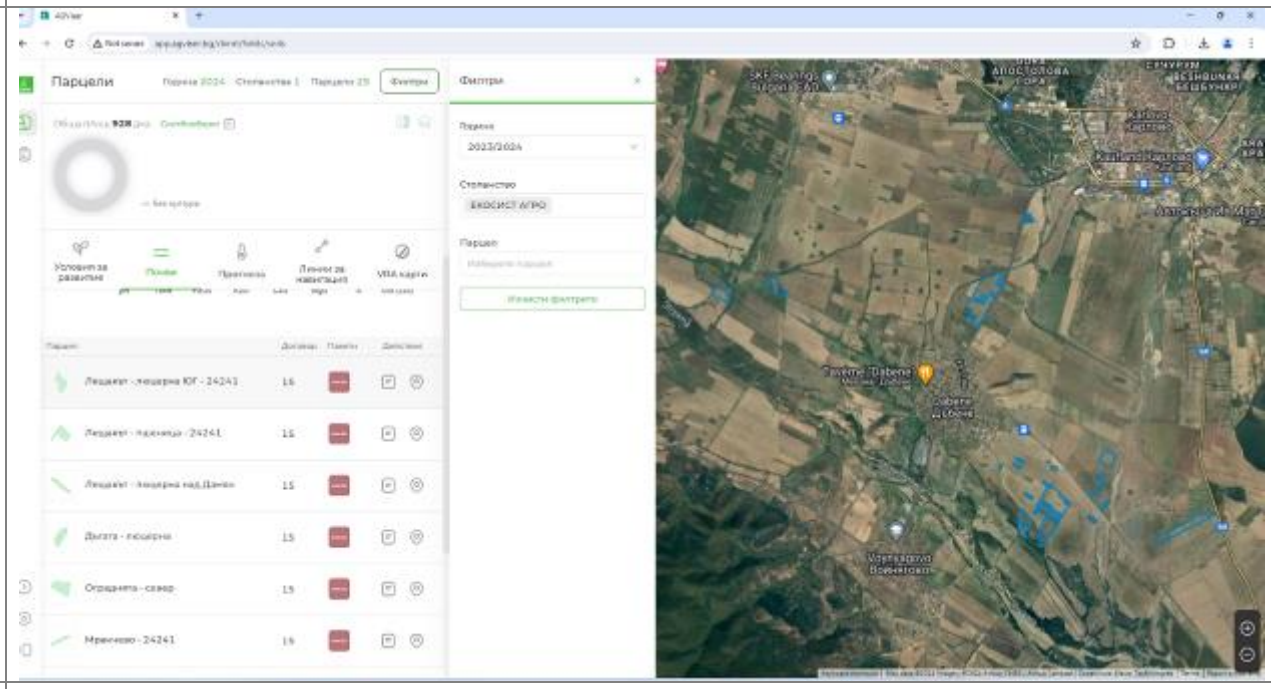
1. Project participant: ECOSYST AGRO OOD

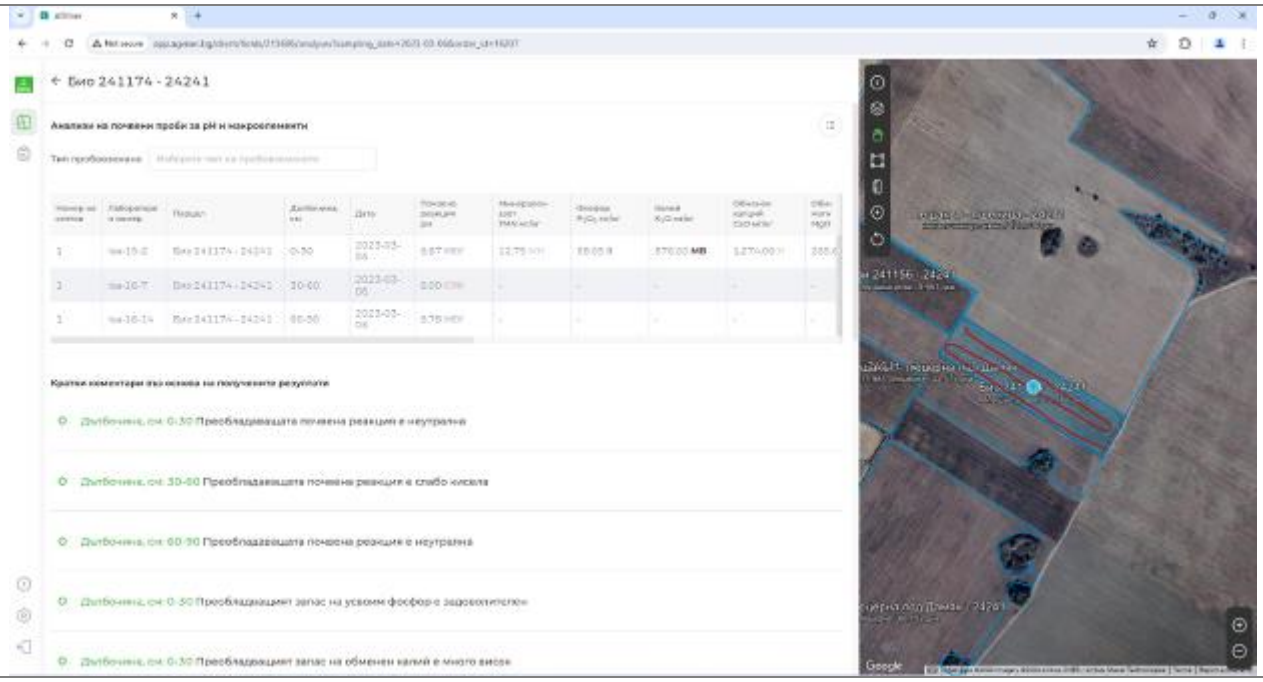
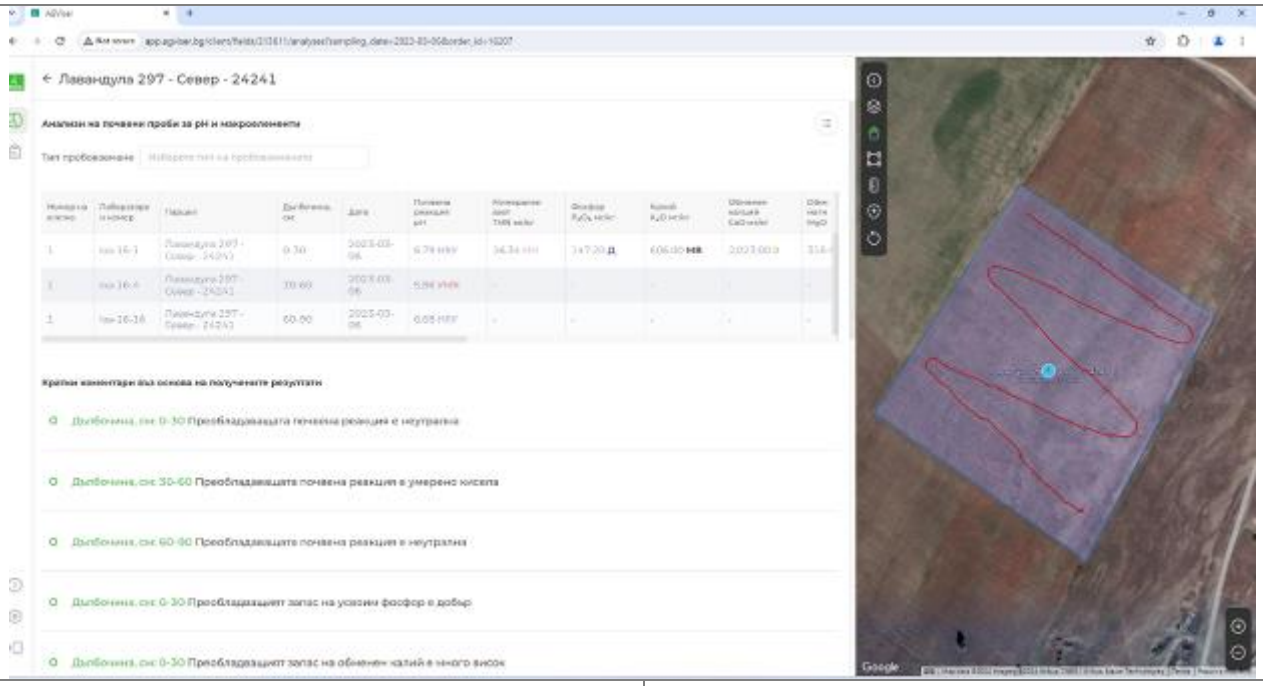
1.1. Project participant data: ECOSYST AGRO OOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001

PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	ECOSYST AGRO EOOD
UIC/BULSTAT:	203457757
Telephone:	+359878676454
e-mail:	nikolov@ecosyst.bg
PROJECT DATA	
ID:	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001/17.01.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project*:*	494
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	494
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	135
Buffer 5 % of credits	25
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	927,90 decares/92,790 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha:	927,90 decares/92,790 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	140,43 decares/14,043 ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 sheet 1779-0001-PR0205-v2
Location	Dabene

1.2. Data on project activities: ECOSYST AGRO OOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001

No.	**Description**	**Details**
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the South Central region of Bulgaria, Dabene village, Karlovo Municipality, Plovdiv region. Lavender, alfalfa, sunflower, butter rose, soft wheat and triticale crops are grown on the farm during the reporting period.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 274882. The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 203457757.
2.	On-site monitoring report - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.09-ПР0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp._v1_22.06.23_EKOSYST AGRO EOOD.pdf	The agricultural practices set out in the individual strategy are carried out on the areas participating in the program. The farm has the opportunity to complement the practices. It is recommended to work towards ensuring a year-round soil cover on the areas participating in the program with annual crops (intermediate and/or cover crops). The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility.
3.	Annual/periodic report for the first year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic	**1.** The farm has the potential to continue implementing the project. **2.** The farm is subject to monitoring for the next reporting period.

	Report_v1_22.06.23_ECOSYST AGRO EOOD.pdf	**3.** The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	
5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*	
6.		
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*	
8.		
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*	

10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*
12.	

13.	Photo material site visit		
14.	Мранчево - 24241	Рози 241023 - 24241	Лещакът - пшеница - 24241

15.			
16.	General assessment, conclusions.		The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.

1.3. Supporting documents ECOSYST AGRO OOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0001:

1. Contract – (see doc.: 23.01.17-1-PR0202-Administrative contract-CS_ECOSYST AGRO)
2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol – (see doc: Protocol № 14119, 14288, 14289/07.04.23; № 14108, 14112,14113/08.03.23; Protocol № IOA-7/14.04.23; Protocol № 15951, 15952, 15954/29.03.24 г. № 15997/08.04.24; Protocol № 0169-0194/30.04.24)
3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see doc.: recommendation_687-711.pdf)
4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – recommendation_1123-1147.pdf)
5. Individual strategy – (see doc: 23.01.25-3-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_ECOSYST AGRO)
6. Technological map – (see doc IN-24.05.02-PR0104-Technlogical map_v1_22.06.23_EOCSYST AGRO_Wheat, Alfalfa, Butter rose)
7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.09-ПР0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp._v1_22.06.23_EKOSYST AGRO EOOD.pdf)
8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 sheet 1779-0001-PR0205-v2)
9. Annual report – (see file:24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_ECOSYST AGRO EOOD.pdf)

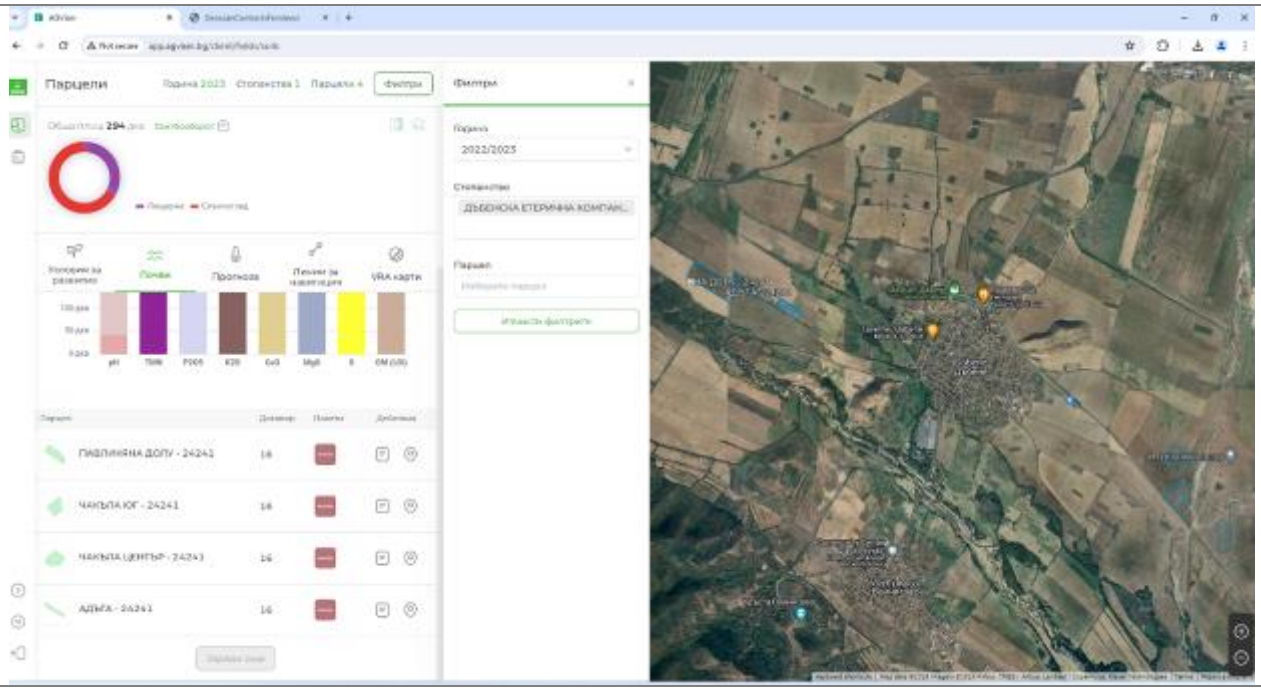
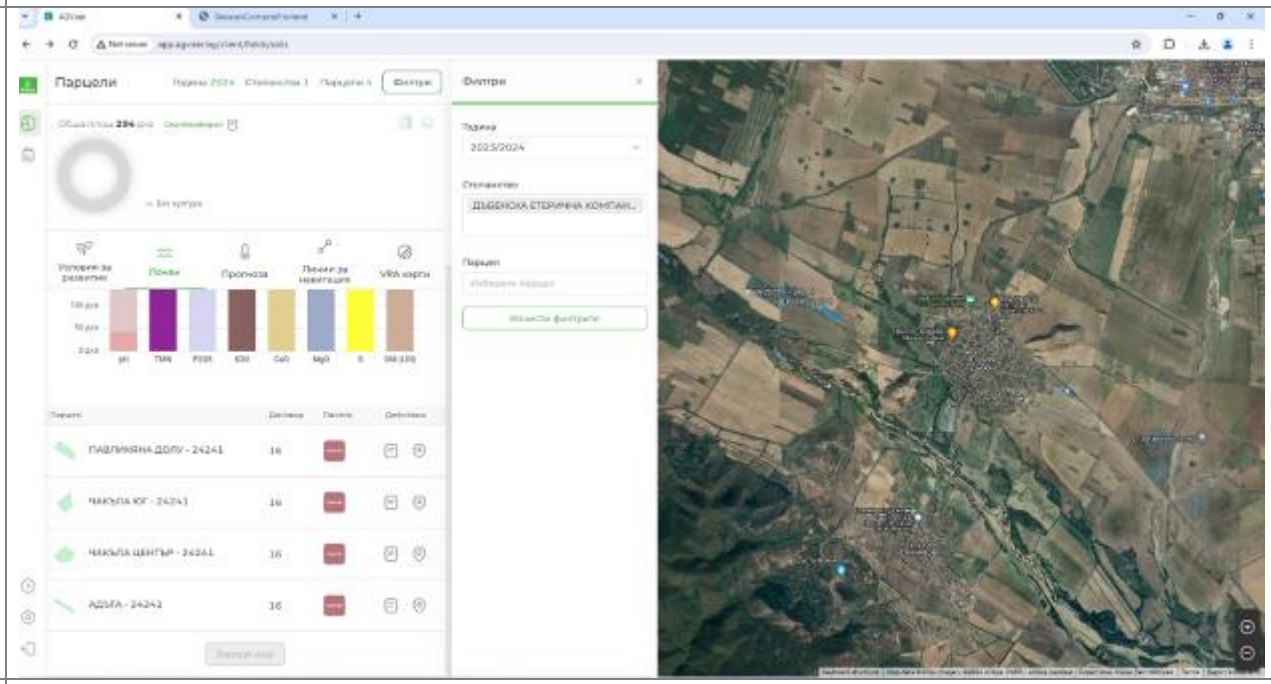
2. Project participant: DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD

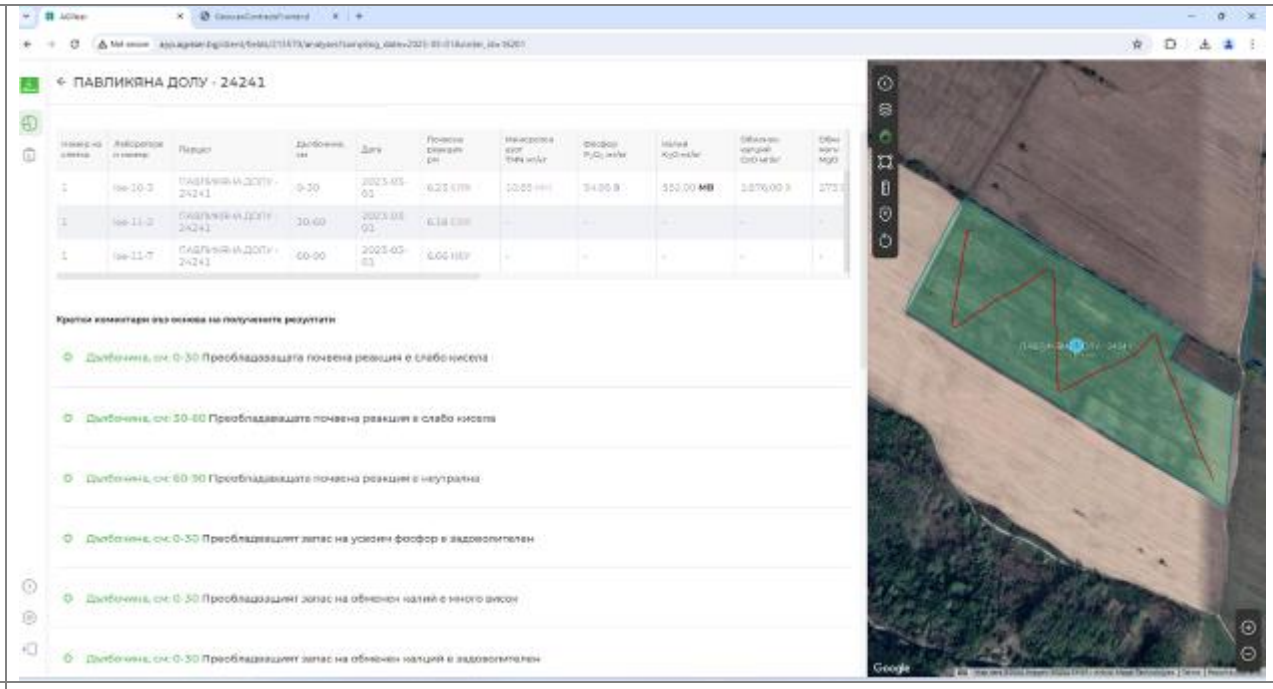
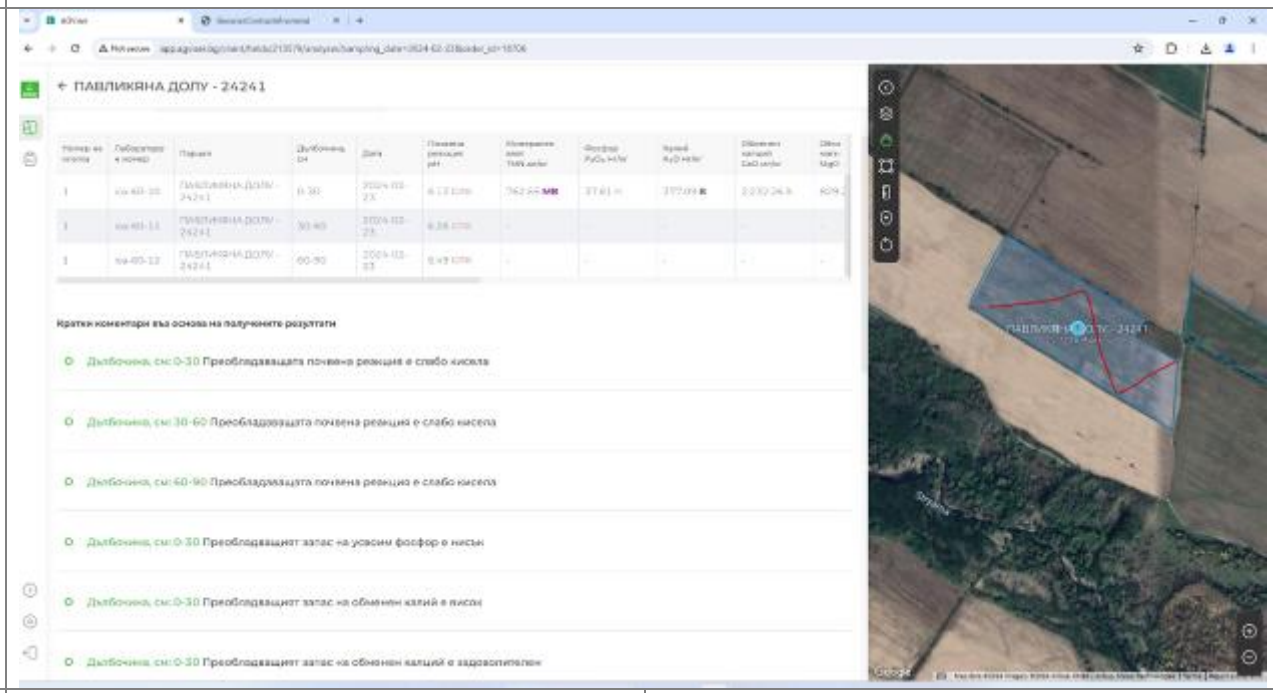
2.1. Project participant data: DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002

PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD
UIC/BULSTAT:	204679198
Telephone:	+359878676454
e-mail:	dabetco@gmail.com
PROJECT DATA	
Project participant ID:	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002/17.01.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project:	348
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	348
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	95
Buffer 5 % of credits	17
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	293,80 decares/29,38 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha:	293,80 decares /29,38 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	98,20 decares /9,82 ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1780-0002-PR0205-v2
Location	Dabene

2.2. Data on project activities: DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002

No.	**Description**	**Details**
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the South Central region of Bulgaria, Dabene village, Karlovo Municipality, Plovdiv region. Alfalfa, sunflower, rose, natural meadows, area with fallow land crops are grown on the farm during the reporting period.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 286095 The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 204679198.
2.	On-site monitoring report - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.09-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_DAB. ETER. KOMPANIA.pdf	The agricultural practices set out in the individual strategy are carried out on the areas participating in the program. The farm has the opportunity to complement the practices. It is recommended to work towards ensuring a year-round soil cover on the areas participating in the program with annual crops (intermediate and/or cover crops). The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility.
3.	Annual/periodic report for the first year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA.pdf	**1.** The farm has the potential to continue implementing the project. **2.** The farm is subject to monitoring for the next reporting period. **3.** The farm is subject to the issuance of loans for the current reporting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	

5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*
6.	
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*
8.	
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*

10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*
12.	
13.	Photo material site visit
14.	АДЪТА - 24241 / АДЪТА - 24241

15.			
16.	General assessment, conclusions.		The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.

2.3. Supporting documents DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA OOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0002:

1. Contract – (see file: 23.01.17-2-PR0202-Administrative contract-CS_DABENSKA
2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol – (see file: Protocol № IOA-5/23.03.23. Protocol № 14110, 14114/08.03.23 Protocol № 0165-0168/25.04.24 Protocol № 15924/21.03.24
3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see filerecommendation_712 - 716.pdf)
4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – (see filerecommendation_962-965.pdf)
5. Individual Strategy – (see file: 23.01.25-3-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_DABENSKA)
6. Technological map – (see file: IN-24.05.02-PR0104-Technological map_v1_22.06.23_DABENSKA_Alfalfa, Sunflower)
7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.09-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_DAB. ETER. KOMPANIA.pdf)
8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1780-0002-PR0205-v2)
9. Annual report – (see file 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_DABENSKA ETERICHNA KOMPANIA.pdf)

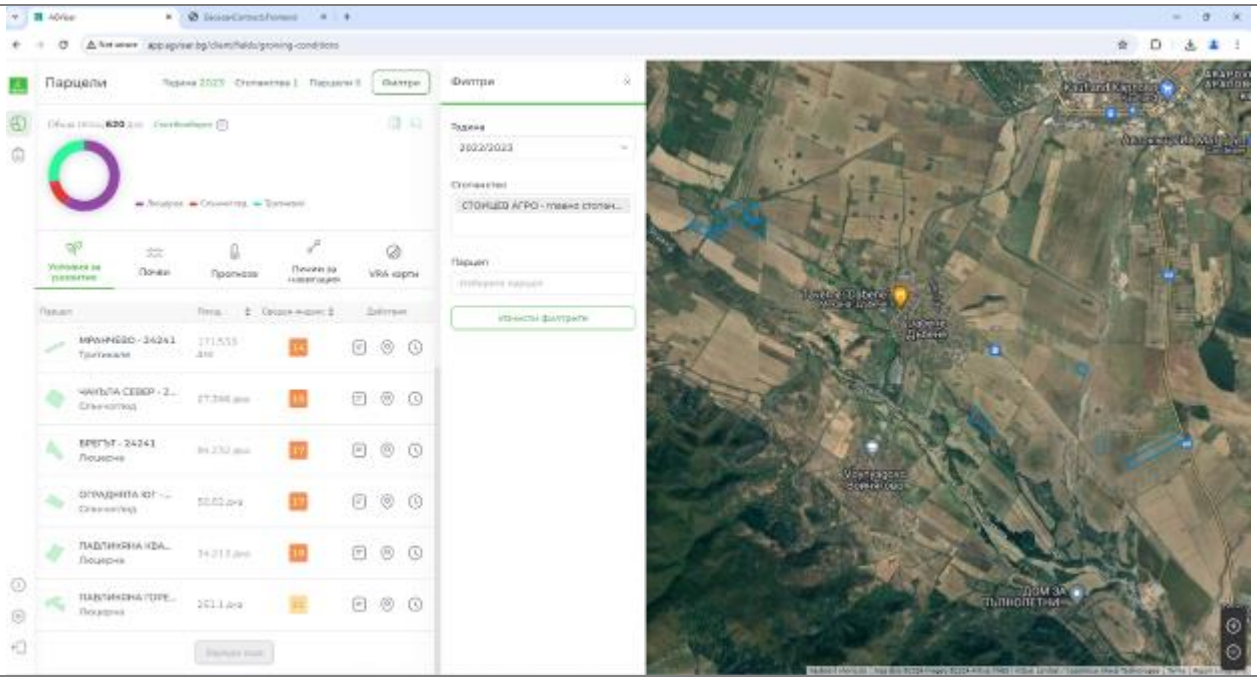
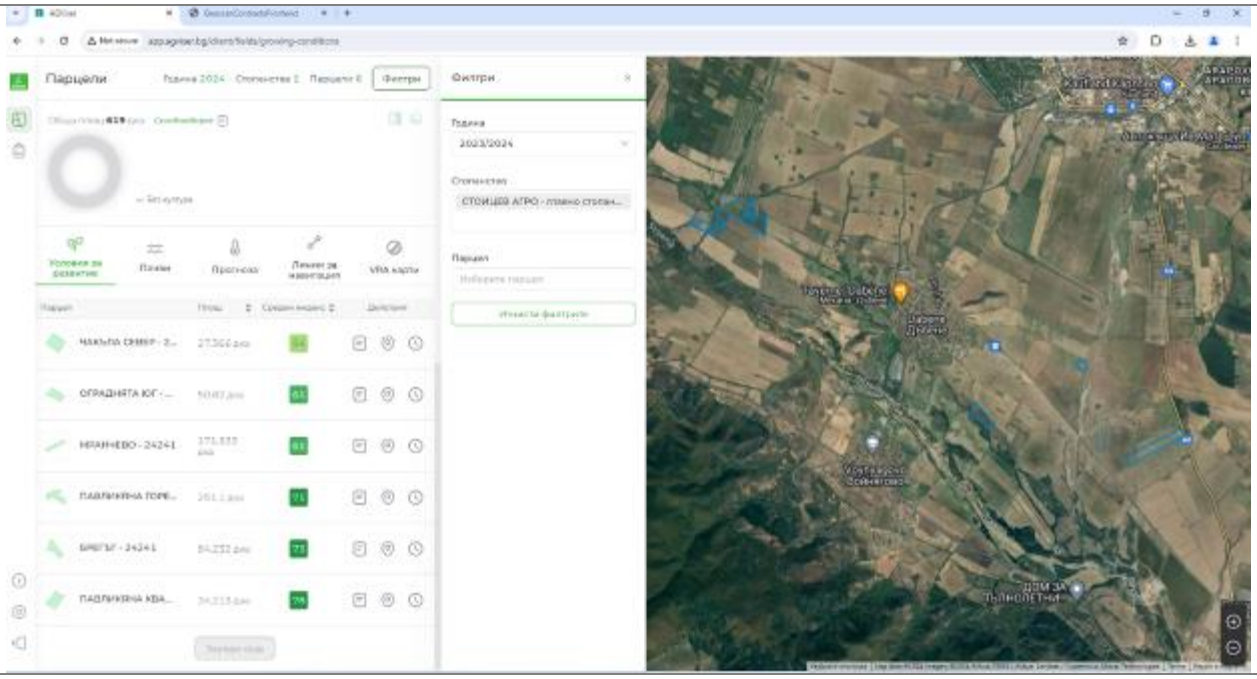
3. Project participant: STOICEV AGRO EOOD

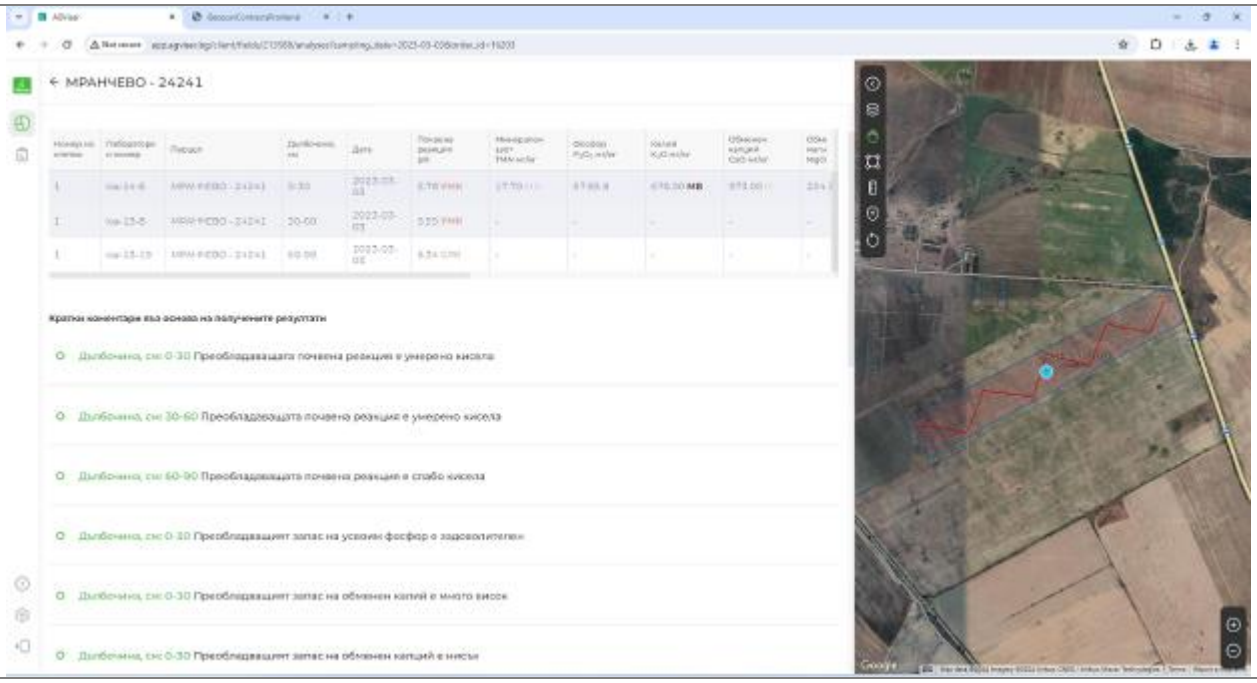
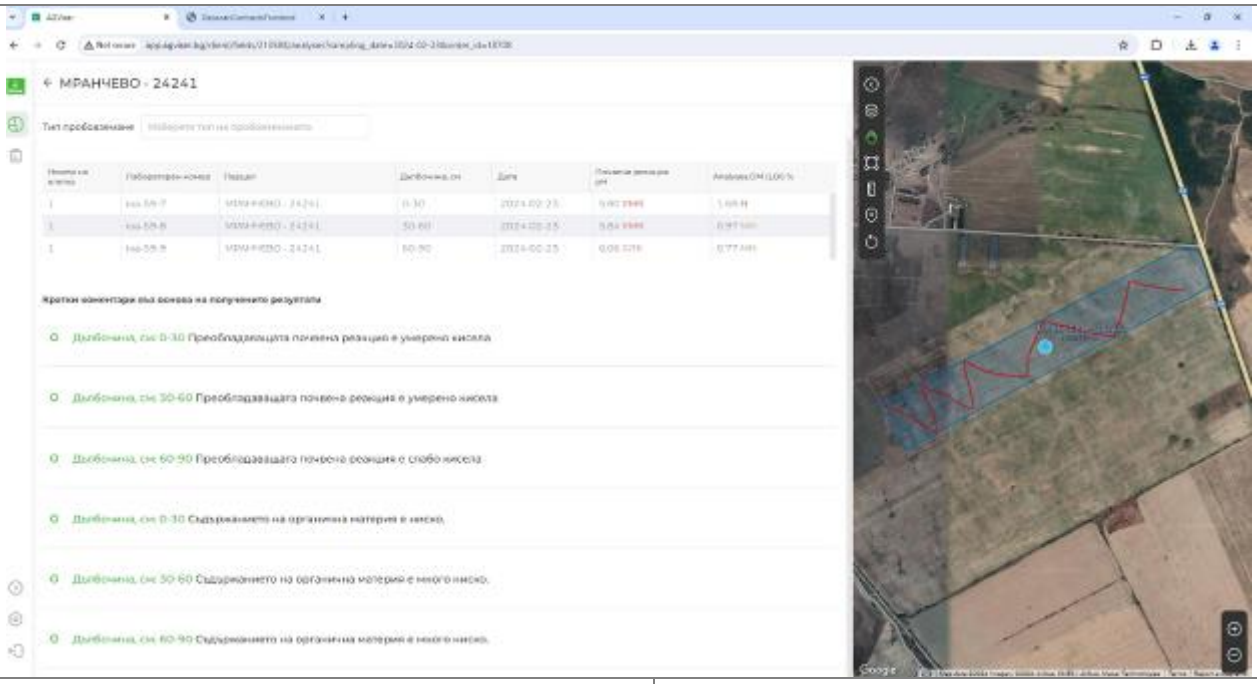
3.1. Project participant data: STOICEV AGRO EOOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003

PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	STOICEV AGRO EOOD
UIC/BULSTAT:	204556854
Telephone:	+359878676454
e-mail:	nikolov@ecosyst.bg
PROJECT DATA	
Project participant ID:	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003/17.01.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project:	450
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	450
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	123
Buffer 5 % of credits	22
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	619,30 decares/61,93 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha:	619,30 decares/61,93 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	135,00 decares/13,50 ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1781-0003-PR0205-v2
Location	Dabene

3.2. Data on project activities: STOICEV AGRO EOOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003

No.	Description	Details
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the South Central region of Bulgaria, Dabene village, Karlovo Municipality, Plovdiv region. Alfalfa, sunflower and triticale crops are grown on the farm during the reporting period.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 323455. The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 204556854.
2.	Monitoring report from an on-site inspection - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_STOI. AGRO.pdf	The agricultural practices set out in the individual strategy are carried out on the areas participating in the program. The farm has the opportunity to complement the practices. It is recommended to work towards ensuring a year-round soil cover on the areas participating in the program with annual crops (intermediate and/or cover crops). The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility.
3.	Annual/periodic report for the 1st and calendar year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_STOITSEV AGRO OOD.pdf	**1.** The farm has the potential to continue implementing the project. **2.** The farm is subject to monitoring for the next reporting period. **3.** The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	

5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*
6.	
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*
8.	
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*

10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*
12.	

13.	Photo material site visit	
14.	*МРАНЧЕВО - 24241*	*БРЕГЪТ - 24241*

15.		
16.	General assessment, conclusions.	The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.

3.3. Supporting documents STOICEV AGRO EOOD CSBG-42SC-22/27-AGRI-0003:

1. Contract – (see file: 23.01.17-3-PR0202-Administrative contract-CARBONSAFE_STOITSEV AGRO);
2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol– (see file: Protocol № IOA-8/19.04.23 Protocol № 14108, 14111 - 14114, 14119/08.03.23; № 14286, 14287/07.04.23. Protocol № 0157-0163/14.05.24 Protocol № 15924/21.03.24; № 15997/08.04.24.;
3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see filerecommendation_716-721.pdf);
4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – (see filerecommendation_1148-1153.pdf);
5. Individual strategy – (see file: 23.01.25-5-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_STOITSEV AGRO);
6. Technological map – (see file IN-24.05.02-PR0104-Technological map_v1_22.06.23_STOICEV_Alfalfa, Sunflower, Triticale);
7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_STOI. AGRO.pdf);
8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1781-0003-PR0205-v2);
9. Annual report – (see file: 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_STOITSEV AGRO OOD.pdf).

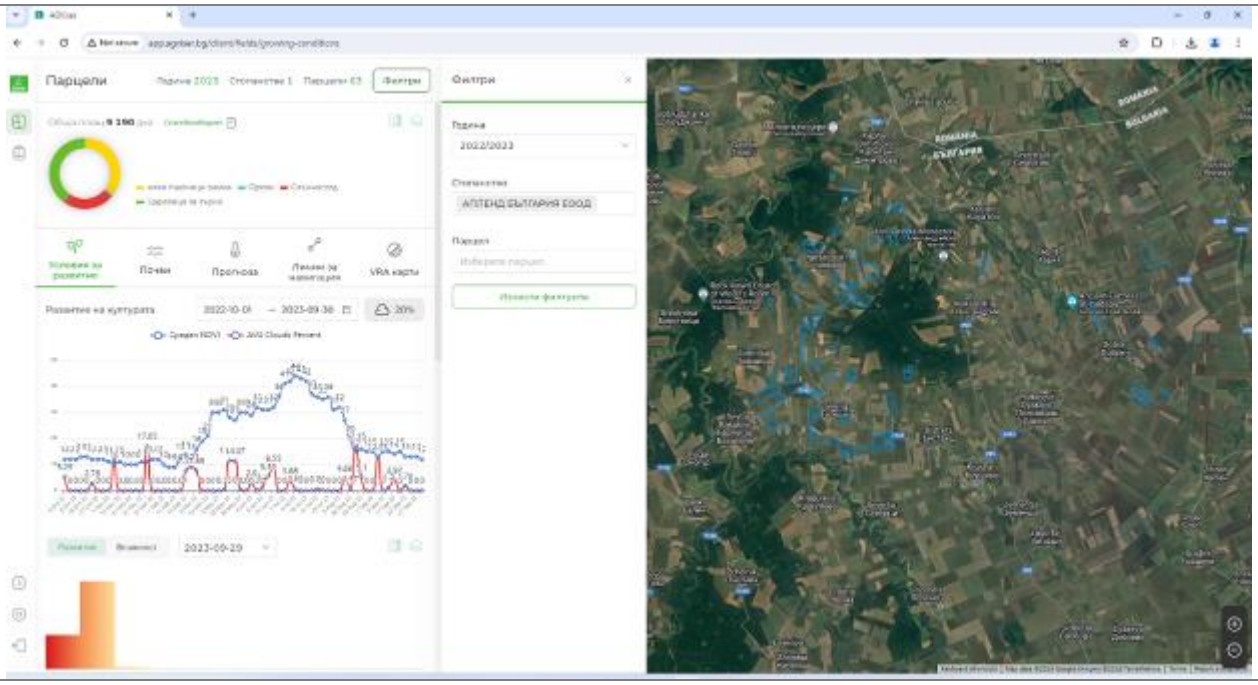
4. Project participant: APLEND BULGARIA EOOD

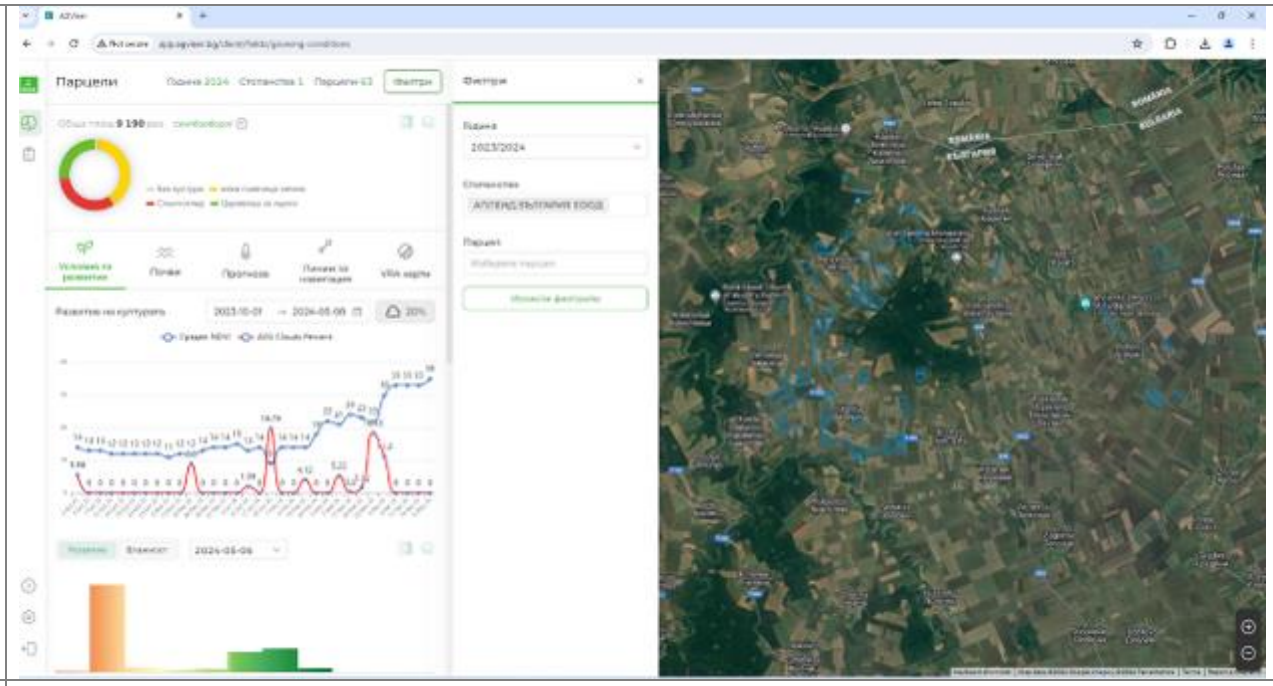
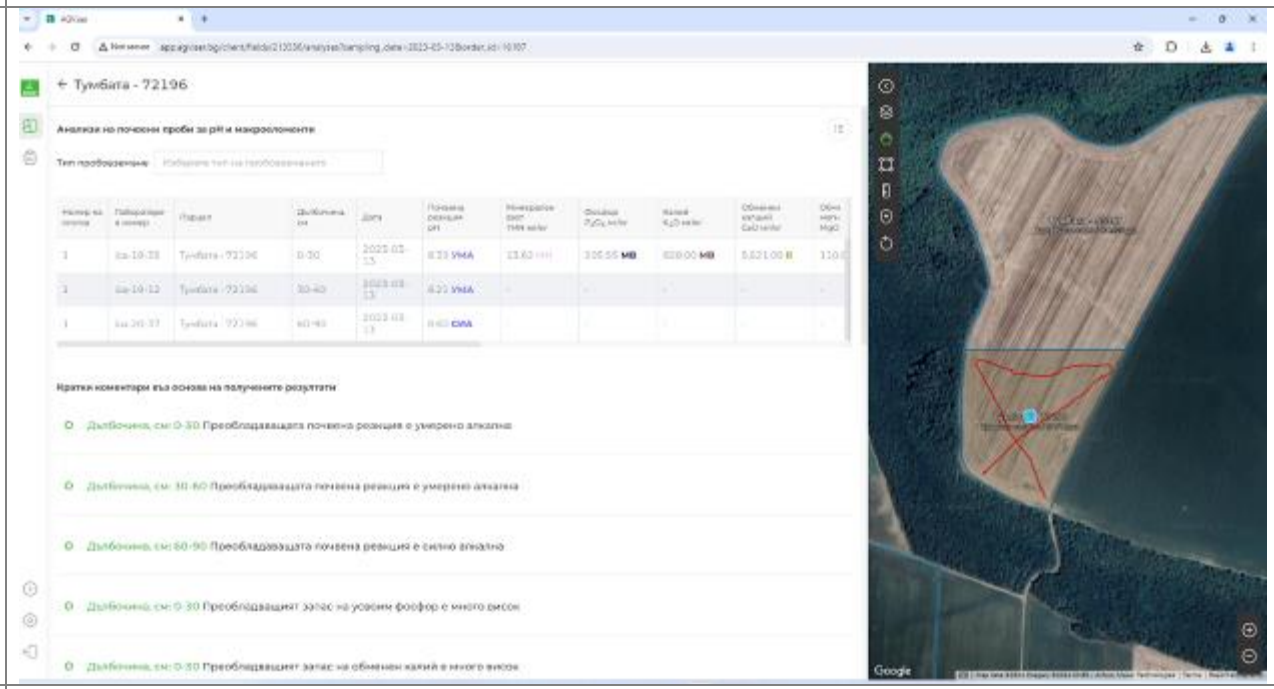
4.1. Project participant data: APLEND BULGARIA EOOD CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004

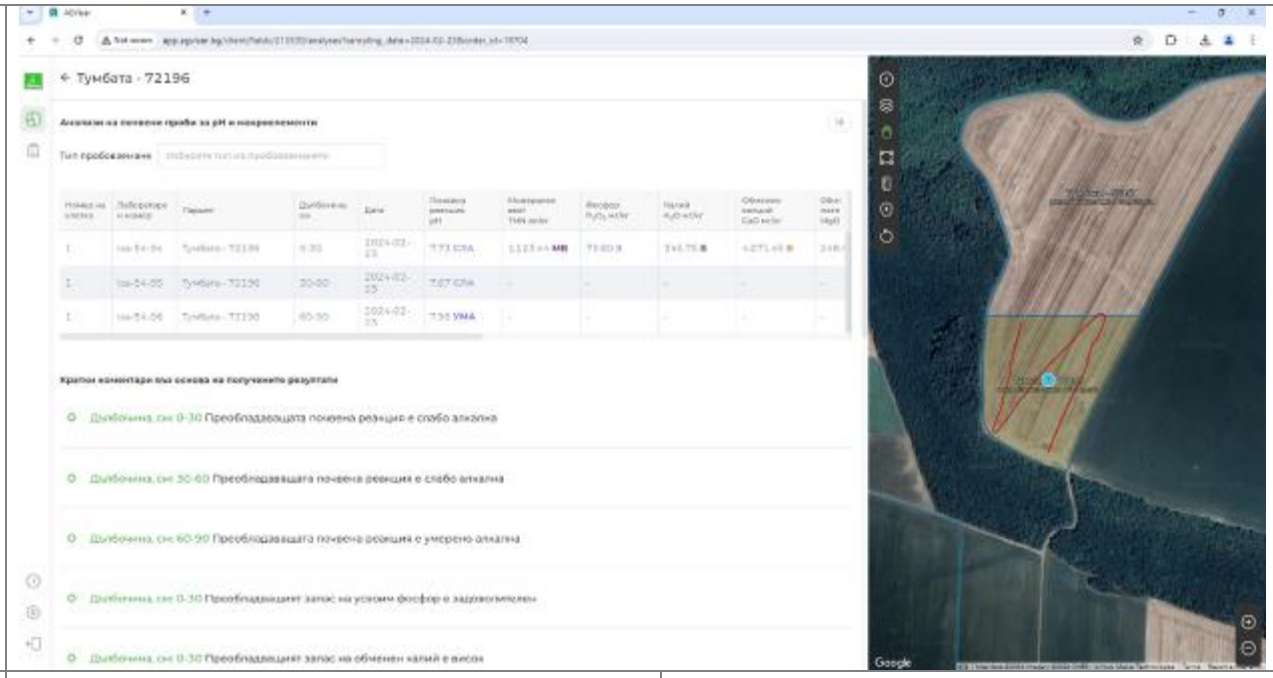
PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	APLEND BULGARIA EOOD
UIC/BULSTAT:	203578940
Telephone:	+359896677058
e-mail:	uplandbulgaria@gmail.com
PROJECT DATA	
Project participant ID:	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004/18.01.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project:	8 616
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	8 616
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	2 348
Buffer 5 % of credits	431
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	7 612,79 decares/761,279 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha	7 612,79 decares/761,279 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	1 897,25 decares/189,725 ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 sheet 1785-0004-PR0205-v2)
Location	Aleksandria
Location	Bistretc
Location	Gaber
Location	Dobrin
Location	Efreitor Bakalovo
Location	Zimnitca
Location	Kapitan Dimitrovo
Location	Ognianovo
Location	Telerig

4.2. Data on project activities: APLEND BULGARIA EOOD CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004

No.	Description	Details
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the Northeastern region of Bulgaria, the village of Alexandria, the village of Bistrets, the village of Gaber, the village of Dobrin, the village of Efreitor Bakalovo, the village of Zimnitsa, the village of Kapitan Dimitrovo, the village of Ognyanovo, the village of Telerig, Krushari Municipality, Dobrich region. Wheat, sunflower and corn crops are grown on the farm during the reporting period.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 265902. The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 203578940.
2.	Monitoring report from an on-site inspection - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_APLEND BUL..pdf	To avoid this type of treatments, they can only be carried out if necessary and after agreement with the agronomists of the carbon program CARBONSAFE. For the rest of the fields, intermediate and cover crops are not sufficiently well developed due to bad weather conditions. During the reporting period, long periods of drought

		and insufficient moisture were observed, which created conditions for poor crop development and, from there, reduced or no carbon accumulation in the soil. The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility. The general assessment is that the farm follows the practices prescribed in the individual strategy with some exceptions.
3.	Annual/periodic report for the first year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_APLEND BULGARIA EOOD.pdf	1. The farm has the potential to continue to implement the project. 2. The farm is subject to monitoring for the next reporting period. 3. The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	
5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*	
6.		
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*	

8.	
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*
10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*

12.			
13.	Photo material site visit		
14.	*Синджикран 3 - 72196*	*Чичо Коста петковото - 72196*	*Дядо балчо - 72196*
15.			
16.	General assessment, conclusions.		The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.

4.3. Supporting documents APLEND BULGARIA EOOD CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0004:

1. Contract – (see file 23.01.18-4-PR0202-Administrative contract-CARBONSAFE-APLEND BULGARIA EOOD)

2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol– (see file: Protocol № IOA-6/12.04.23. Protocol № 14115, 14118, 14120, 14121/08.03.23.; № 14214, 14215, 14216/22.03.23. Protocol № 0064-0084/09.04.24; № 0085-0137/10.04.24. Protocol № 15794/26.02.24. № 15887/13.03.24.; № 15924/21.03.24.; № 15951, 15952, 15954/29.03.24.

3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see filerecommendation_567-570;576;585; 601-609; 651-664.pdf)

4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – (see filerecommendation_955-961; 966-970; 984-1032.pdf)

5. Individual strategy – (see file: 23.01.25-1-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_APLEND)

6. Technological map – (see file: IN-24.05.01-23-24-PR0104-Technological map_v1_22.06.23_APLEND BULGARIA EOOD – Corn, Wheat, corn strip tech, Sunflower)

7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_APLEND BUL..pdf)

8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 sheet 1785-0004-PR0205-v2)

9. Annual report – (see file: 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_APLEND BULGARIA EOOD.pdf)

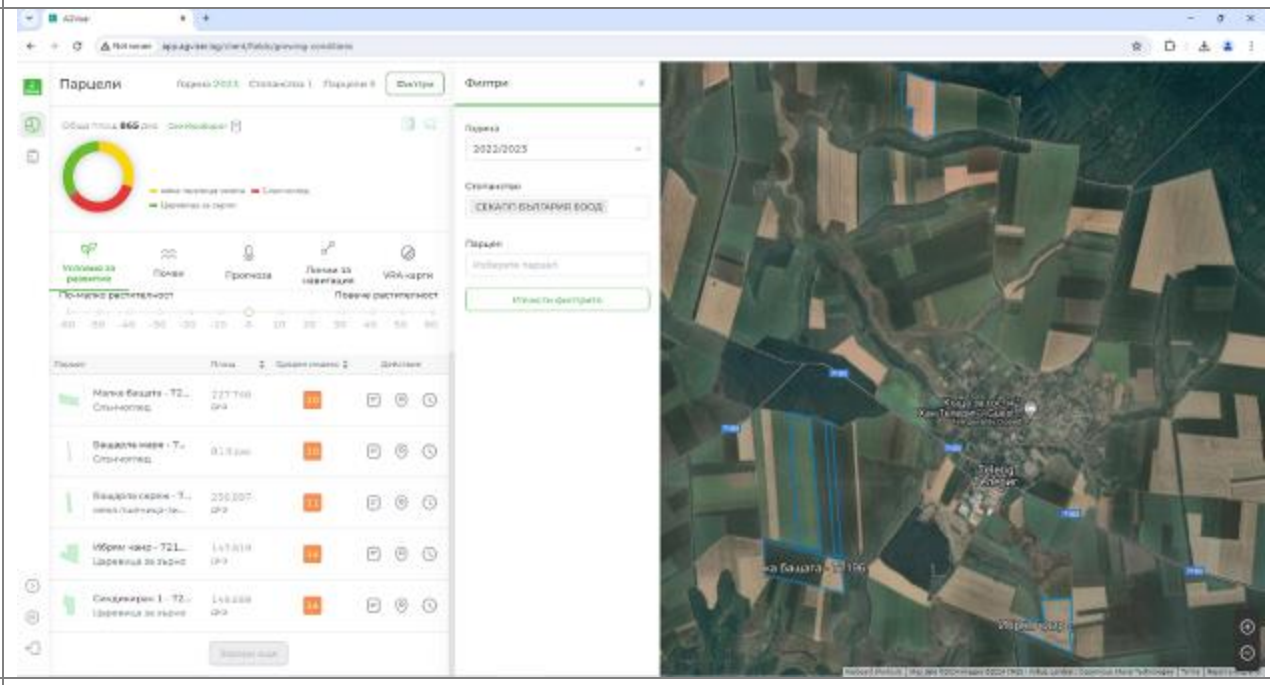
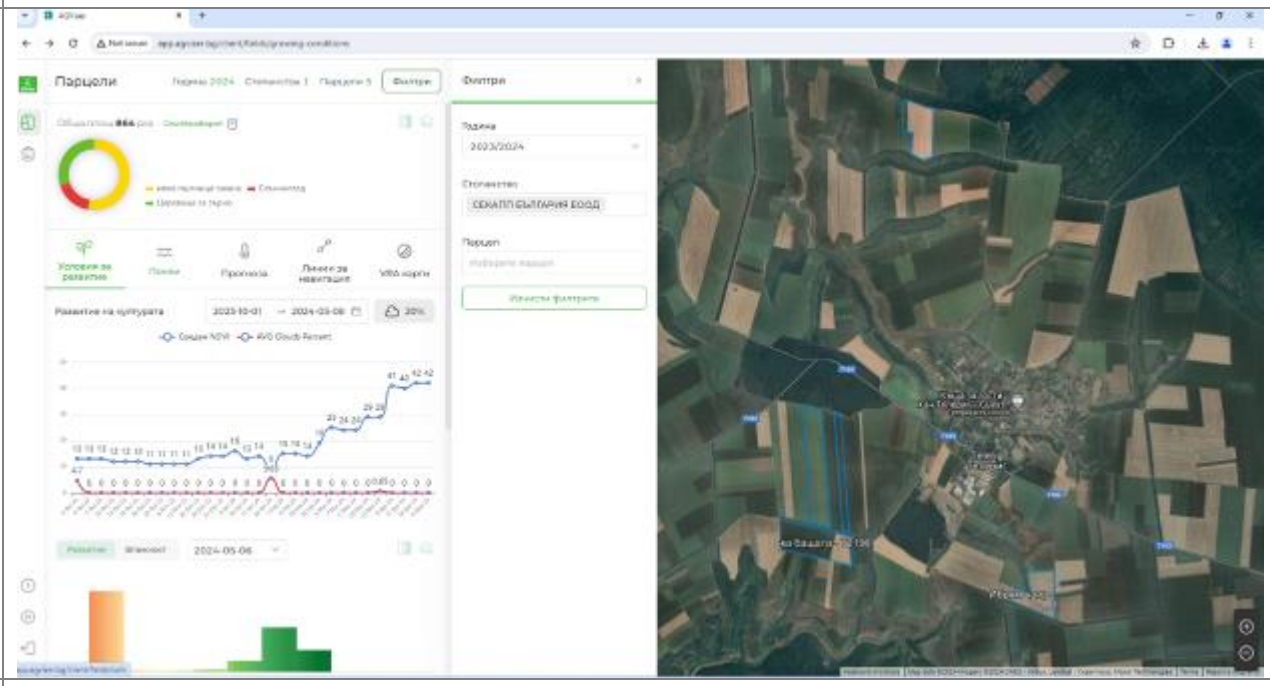
5. Project participant: SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD

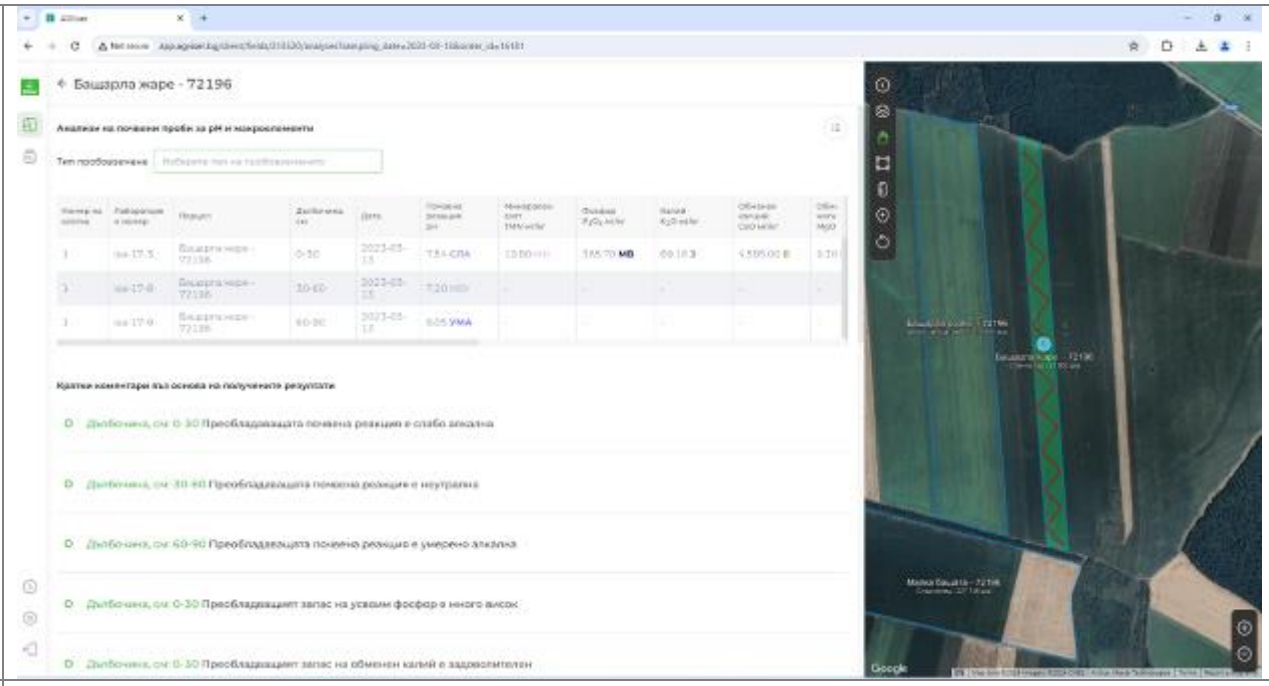
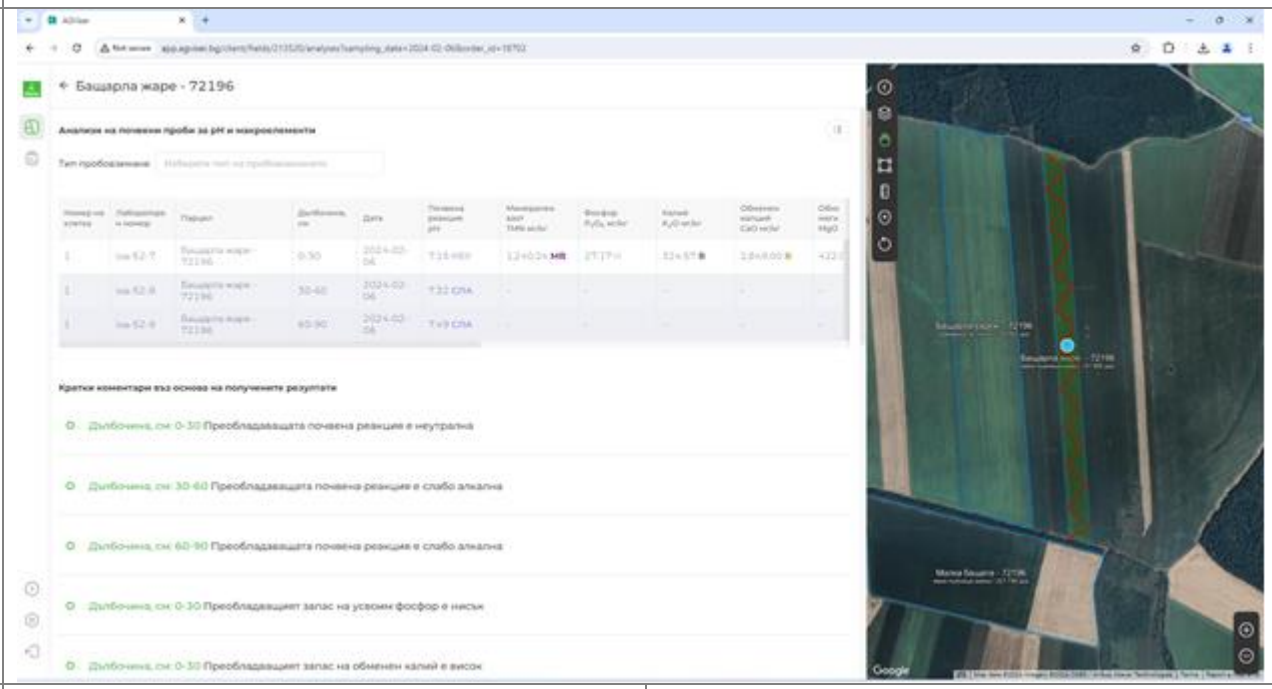
5.1. Project participant data: SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005

PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD
UIC/BULSTAT:	203578424
Telephone:	+359896677058
e-mail:	uplandbulgaria@gmail.com
PROJECT DATA	
Project participant ID:	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005/18.01.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project:	No availability.
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	No availability.
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	No availability.
Buffer 5 % of credits	No availability.
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	864,10 decares/86,41 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha:	864,10 decares/86,41 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	0 decares/ ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1786-0005-PR0205-v2
Location	Telerig

5.2. Data on project activities: SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005

No.	**Description**	**Details**
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the North-East region of Bulgaria, the village of Telerig, Krushari Municipality, Dobrich region. Wheat, sunflower and corn crops are grown on the farm during the reporting period.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 266059. The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 203578424.
2.	Monitoring report from on-site inspection - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_SEKAPP BUL.pdf	The farm partially implements the agricultural practices set out in the individual strategy. To avoid this type of treatments, they can only be carried out if necessary and after agreement with the agronomists of the carbon program CARBONSAFE. For the rest of the fields, intermediate and cover crops are not sufficiently well developed due to bad weather conditions. During the reporting period, long periods of drought and insufficient moisture were observed, which created conditions for poor crop development and, from there, reduced or no carbon accumulation in the soil. The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility. The general assessment is that the farm follows the practices prescribed in the individual strategy with some exceptions.

3.	Annual/periodic report for the 1st and calendar year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 4.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_SEKAPP BUL.pdf	**1.** The farm has the potential to continue implementing the project. **2.** The farm is subject to monitoring for the next reporting period. **3.** The farm is not subject to the issuance of loans for the current accounting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	
5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*	
6.		
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*	
8.		
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*	

10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*
12.	

13.	Photo material site visit	
14.	Бащарла скреж - 72196	Синдикиран 1 - 72196

15.		
16.	General assessment, conclusions.	The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.

5.3 Supporting documents SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD CSBG-33NE-22/27-AGRI-0005:

1. Contract – (see file 23.01.18-5-PR0202-Administrative contract-CARBONSAFE_SEKAPP)
2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol– (see file Protocol № IOA-4/20.03.23. Protocol № 14115, 14118, 14120, 14121/08.03.23.; № 14214 - 14217/22.03.23. Protocol № 0061-0063/29.03.24. № 0138-0139/22.03.24. Protocol № 15794/26.02.24.; № 15924/21.03.24.
3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see file„recommendation_582;671;678;682;685.pdf)
4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – (see file„recommendation_1065-1069.pdf)
5. Individual strategy – (see file: 23.01.26-1-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_SEKAPP)
6. Technological map – (see file: IN-24.05.01-23-24-PR0104-Technological map_v1_22.06.23_SEKAPP BULGARIA EOOD – Wheat, Corn strip tech, Corn, Sunflower)
7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_SEKAPP BUL.pdf)
8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1786-0005-PR0205-v2)
9. Annual report – (see file: 24.05.20-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_SEKAPP BUL.pdf)

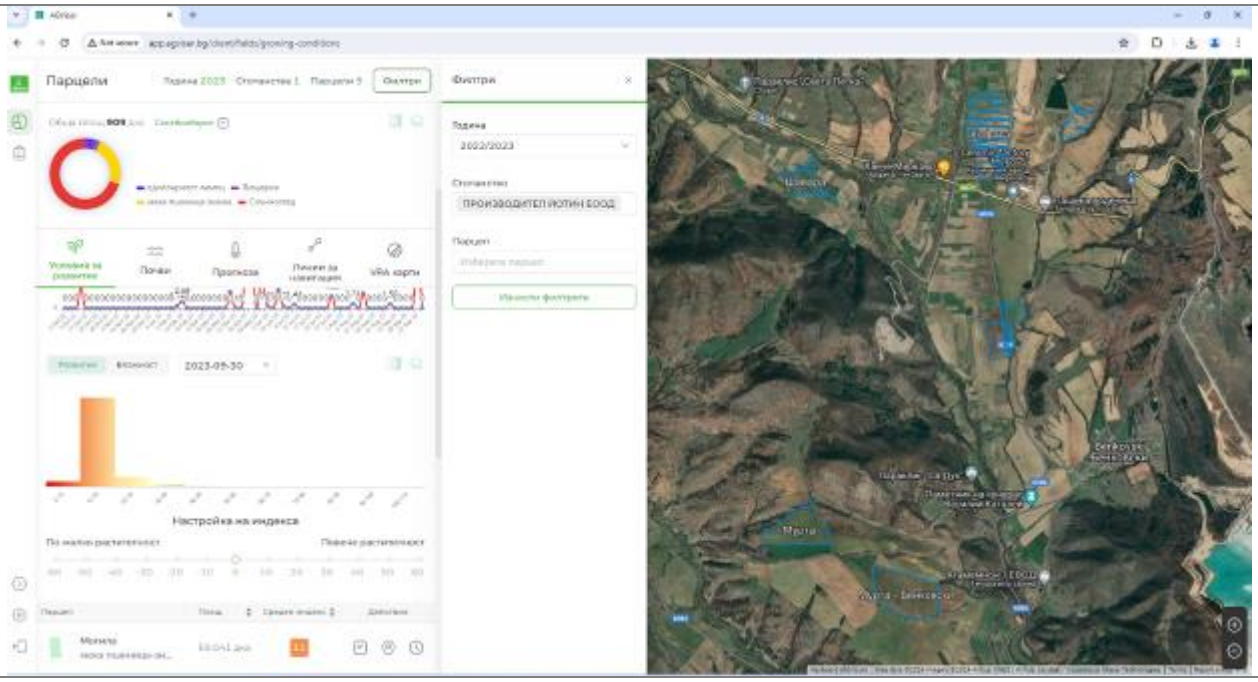
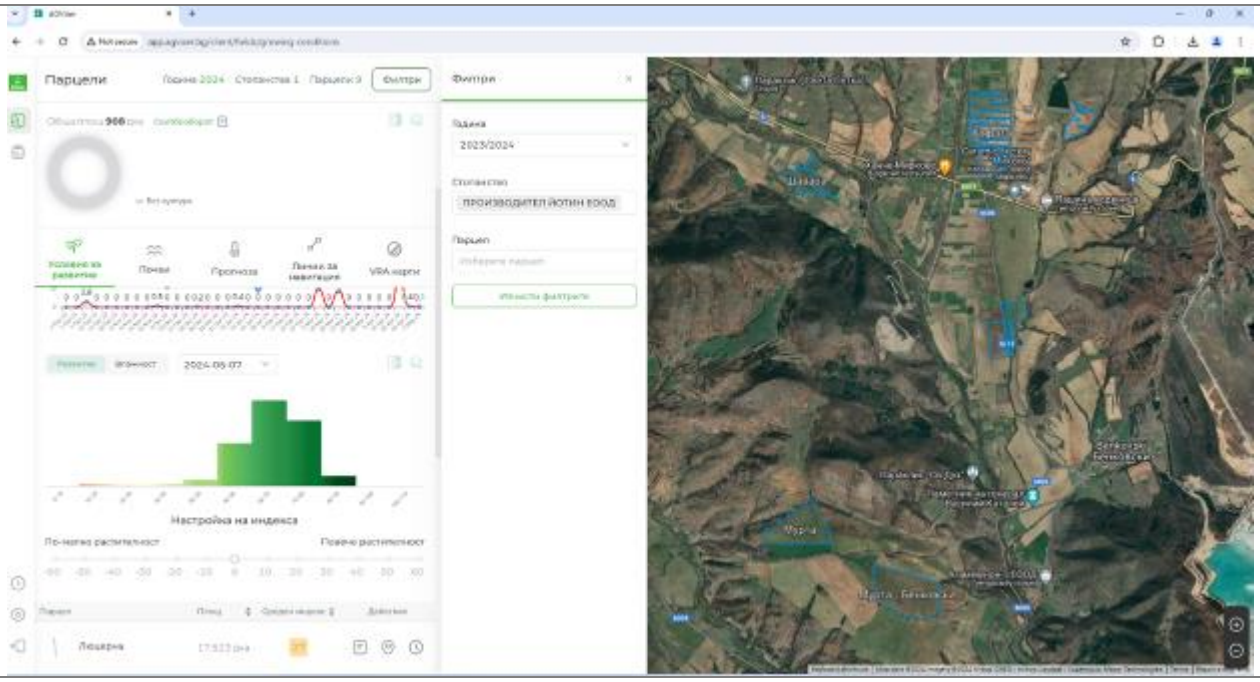
6. Project participant: PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD

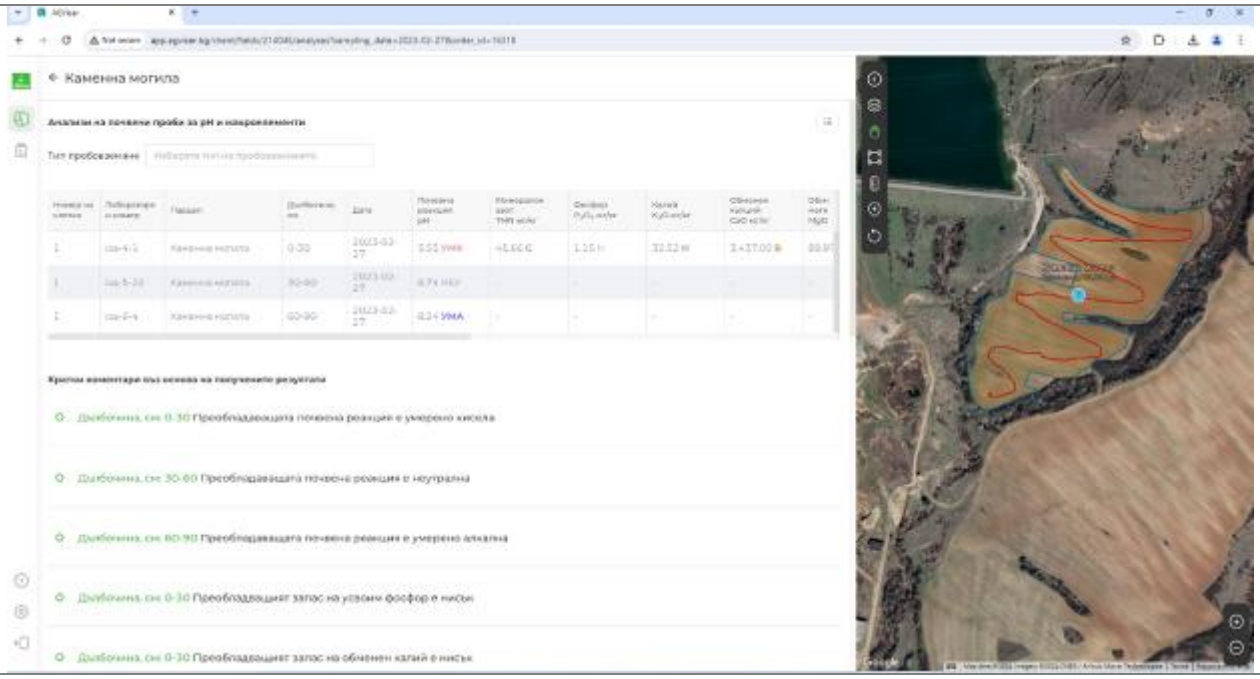
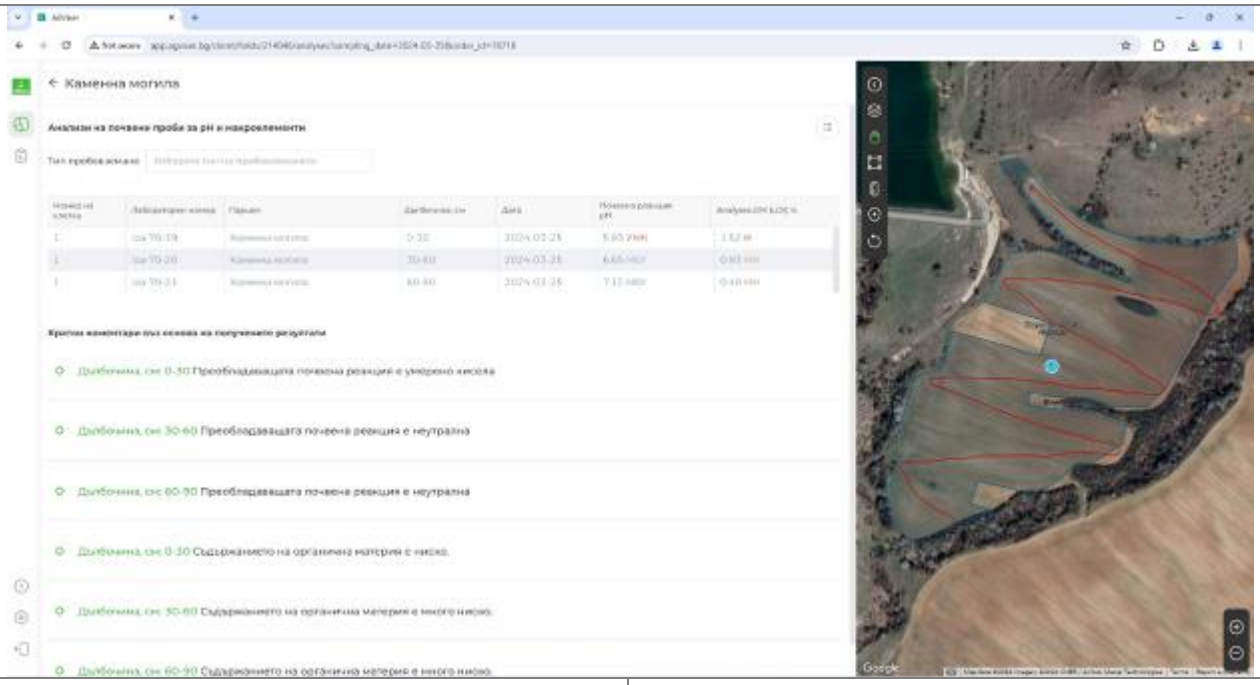
6.1. Project participant data: PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006

PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD
UIC/BULSTAT:	207021636
Telephone:	+359886555249
e-mail:	proizvoditel.yotin@abv.bg
PROJECT DATA	
Project participant ID:	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006/19.01.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project:	930
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	930
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	253
Buffer 5 % of credits	46
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	908,40 decares/90,84 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha:	908,40 decares/90,84 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	196,20 decares/19,62 ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1799-0006-PR0205-v2
Location	Benkovski
Location	Mirkovo
Location	Smolsko

6.2. Data on project activities: PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006

No.	Description	Details
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the South-Western region of Bulgaria, the village of Benkovski, the village of Mirkovo and the village of Smolsko, Mirkovo Municipality, Sofia region. During the reporting period, the farm grows sorghum, alfalfa, wheat and sunflower.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 338077. The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 207021636.
2.	Monitoring report from an on-site inspection - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_PROIZVODITEL YOTIN.pdf	Work towards a greater amount of plant residues for mulching. The more aggressive soil treatments should be withdrawn in a period as close as possible to the creation of the new crop. It is recommended to work towards ensuring a year-round soil cover on the areas participating in the program with annual crops (intermediate and/or cover crops). The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility. The general assessment is that the farm follows the practices prescribed in the individual strategy with some exceptions.
3.	Annual/periodic report for the first year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations.	**1.** The farm has the potential to continue implementing the project. **2.** The farm is subject to monitoring for the

	24.05.23-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_PROIZV. YOTIN.pdf	next reporting period. **3.** The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	
5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*	
6.		
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*	
8.		
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*	

10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*
12.	

13.	Photo material site visit		
14.	*Равнака - Бенковски*	*Каменна могила*	*Кофата*

15.			
16.	General assessment, conclusions.		The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.

6.3 Supporting documents PROIZVODITEL YOTIN EOOD CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0006:

1. Contract – (see file 23.01.19-6-PR0202-Administrative contract-CS-PROIZV.YOTIN)
2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol– (see file: Protocol № IOA-3/20.03.23. Protocol № 14109, 14116, 14117, 14122, 14123/08.03.23.; Protocol № 0296-0304/14.05.24. Protocol № 16069/23.04.24.
3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see filerecommendation_586;596;622-628;647 -648.pdf)
4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – (see filerecommendation_1154-1160; 1164-1165.pdf)
5. Individual strategy – (see file: 23.01.26-1-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_PROIZV YOTIN)
6. Technological map – (see file: IN-24.05.17-PR0104-Technological map_PROIZVODITEL YOTIN)
7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_PROIZVODITEL YOTIN.pdf)
8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1799-0006-PR0205-v2)
9. Annual report – (see file: 24.05.23-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_PROIZV. YOTIN.pdf)

7. Project participant: ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA

7.1. Project participant data: ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007

PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA
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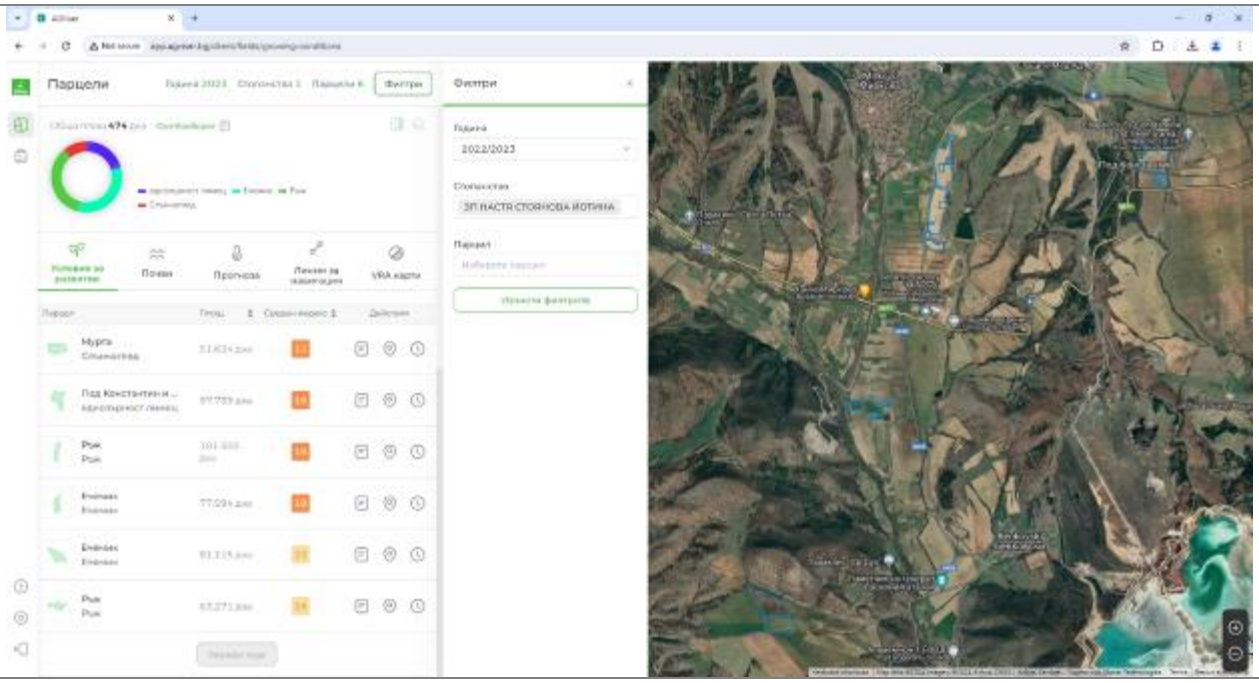
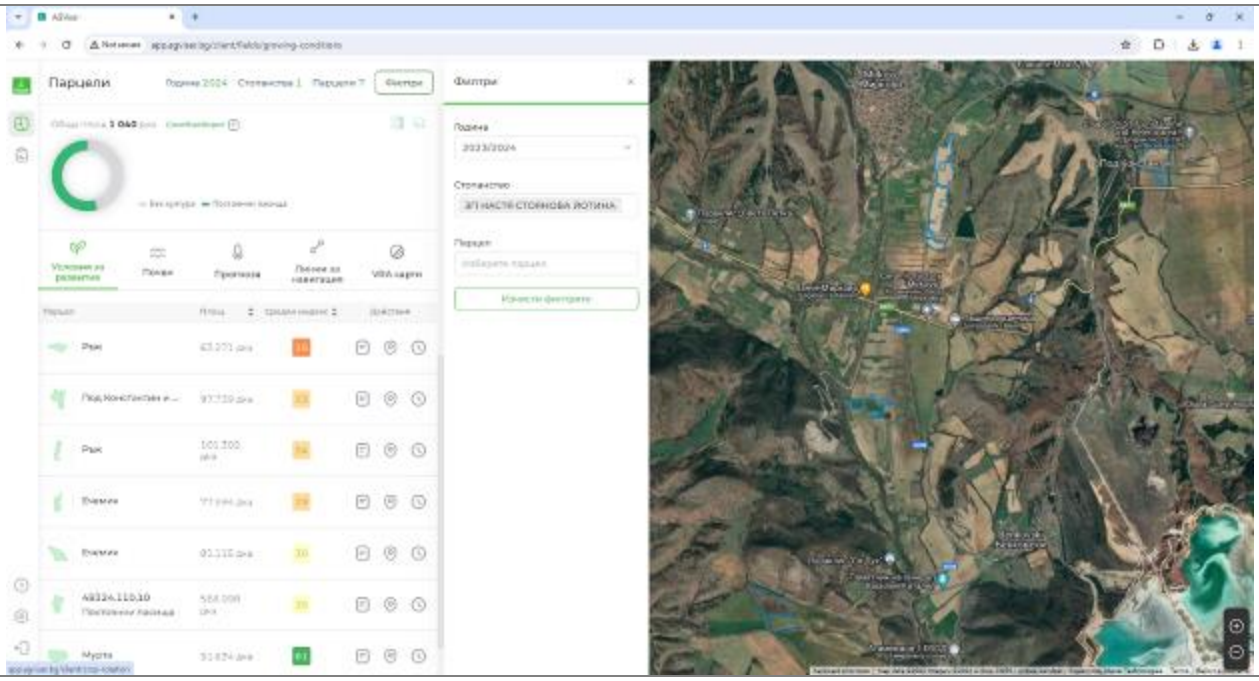
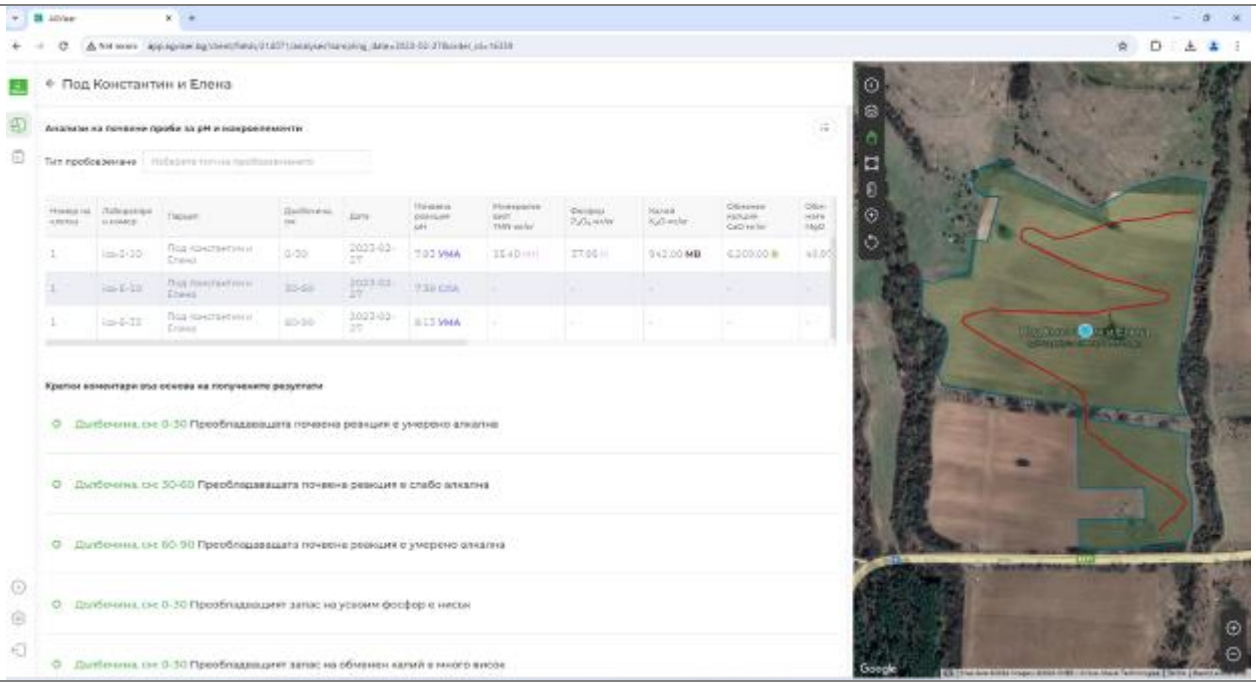
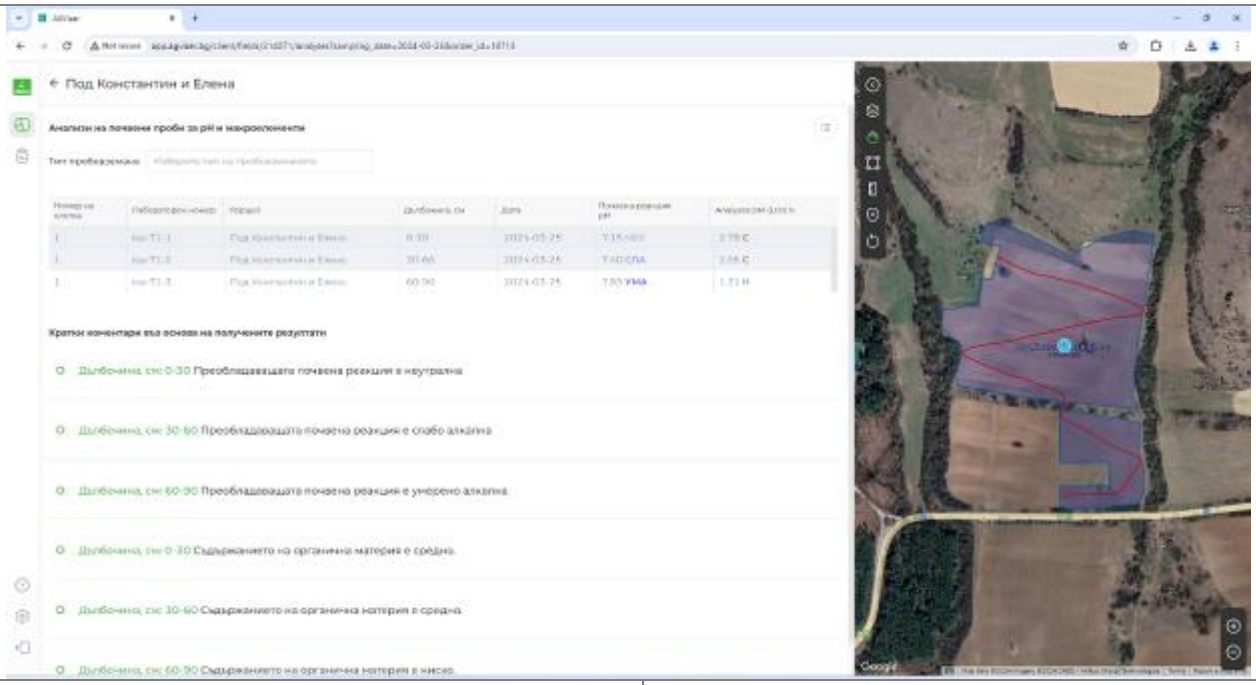
Telephone:	+359886555249
e-mail:	nyotina@abv.bg
PROJECT DATA	
Project participant ID:	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007/02.02.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project:	187
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	187
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	51
Buffer 5 % of credits	9
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	472,70 decares/47,27 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha:	472,70 decares/47,27 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	63,30 decares/6,33 ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1825-0007-PR0205-v2
Location	Mirkovo
Location	Smolsko

2.7.2. Data on project activities: ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007

No.	**Description**	**Details**
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the South-Western region of Bulgaria, the village of Mirkovo and the village of Smolsko, Mirkovo Municipality, Sofia region. Barley, sunflower, spelt, rye crops are grown on the farm during the reporting period.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 273367. The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 179637785.
2.	Monitoring report from on-site inspection - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo.rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_ZP NASTIA S. YOTIN.pdf	Work towards a greater amount of plant residues for mulching. The more aggressive soil treatments should be withdrawn in a period as close as possible to the creation of the new crop. It is recommended to work towards ensuring a year-round soil cover on the areas participating in the program with annual crops (intermediate and/or cover crops). The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility. The general assessment is that the farm follows the practices prescribed in the individual strategy with some exceptions.
3.	Annual/periodic report for the first year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.23-PR0211-Annual_Periodic	**1.** The farm has the potential to continue implementing the project. **2.** The farm is subject to monitoring for the next reporting period.

	Report_v1_22.06.23_ZP NASTIA S YOTINA.pdf	**3.** The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	
5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*	
6.		
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*	
8.		
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*	

10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*
12.	
13.	Photo material site visit
14.	*Ръж 63дка*

15.		
16.	General assessment, conclusions.	The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.

7.3 Supporting documents ZP NASTIA STOYANOVA YOTINA CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0007:

1. Contract – (see file 23.02.02-7-PR0202-Administrative contra-CS_N.S. YOTINA)
2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol– (see file: Protocol № IOA-2/20.03.23. Protocol № 14109, 14116, 14117, 14122, 14123/08.03.23.; Protocol № 0305-0310/14.05.24. Protocol № 16069/23.04.24.
3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see file„recommendation_592-597;629.pdf)
4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – (see filerecommendation_1161-1163; 1168-1170.pdf)
5. Individual strategy – (see file: 23.02.07-1-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_N. YOTINA)
6. Technological map – (see file: IN-24.05.17-PR0104-Technological map_Nastia_Yotina)
7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo.rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_ZP NASTIA S. YOTIN.pdf)
8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24.xlsx – sheet 1825-0007-PR0205-v2)
9. Annual report – (see file: 24.05.23-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_ZP NASTIA S YOTINA.pdf)

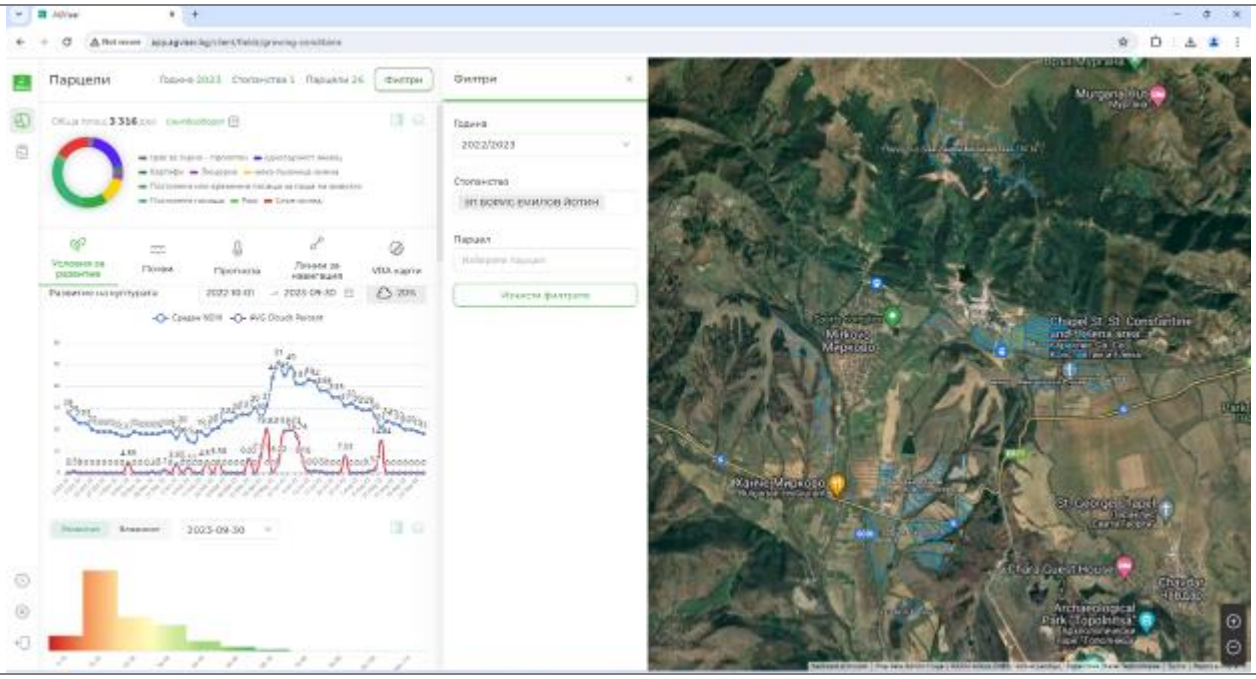
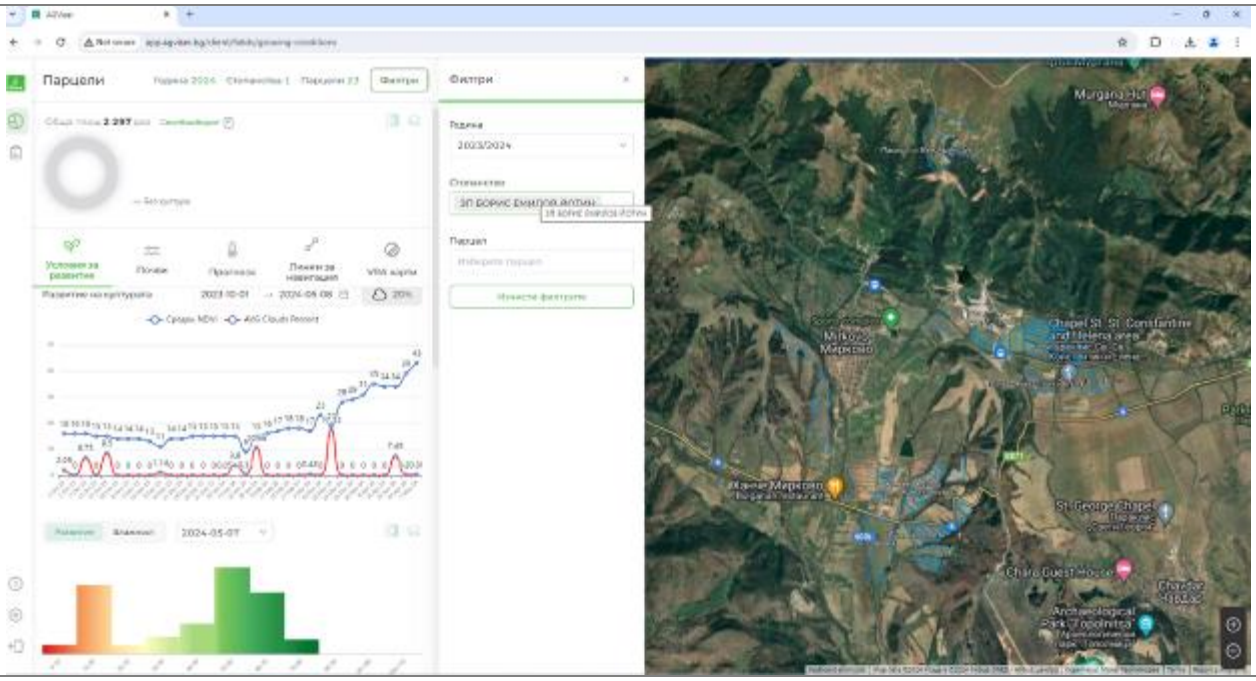
8. Project participant: ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN

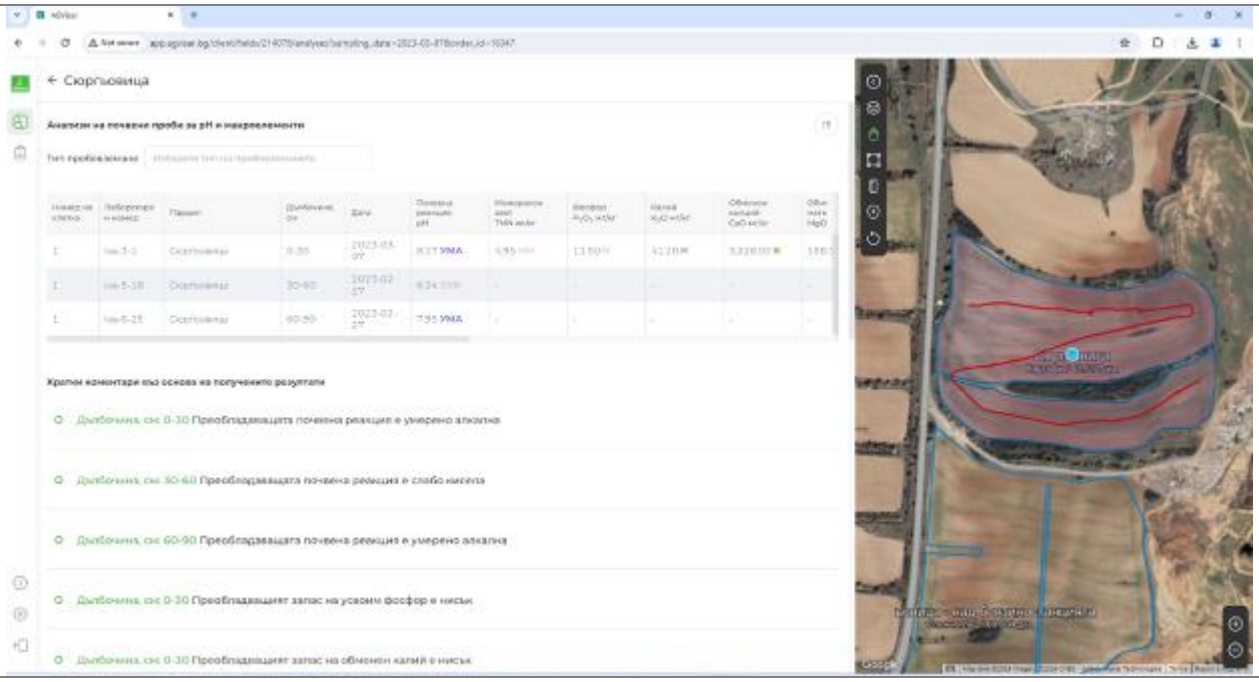
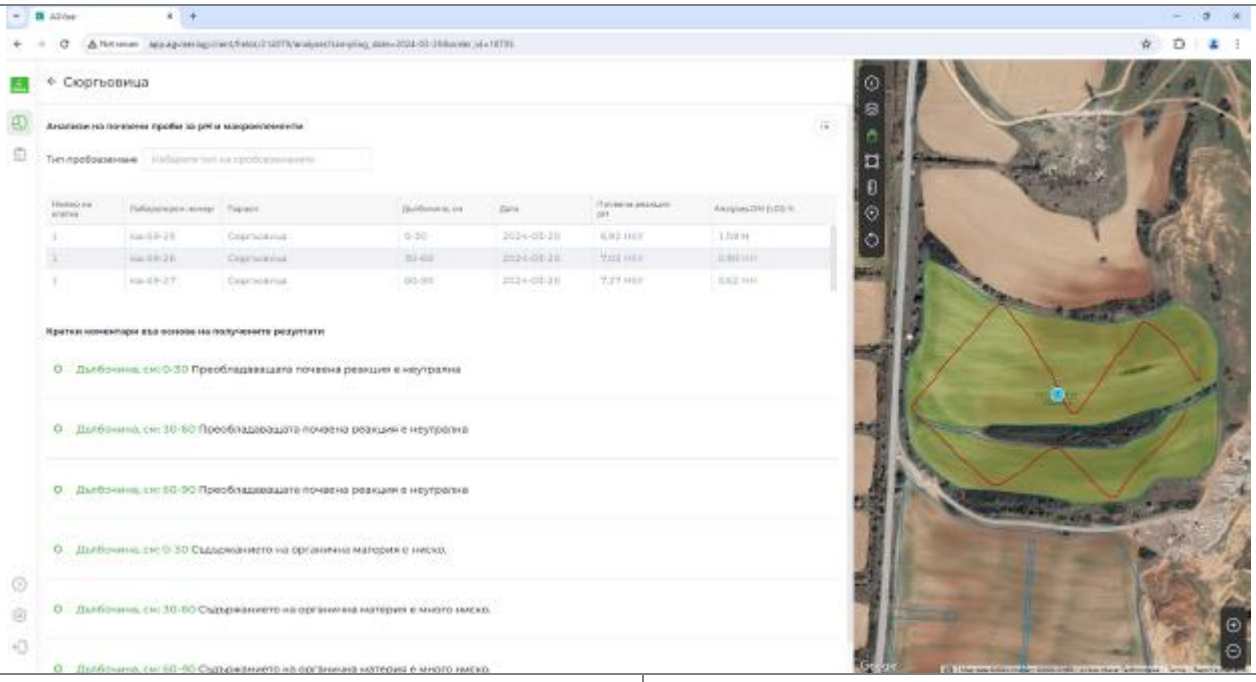
8.1. Project participant data: ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008

PARTICIPANT DATA	
Name:	ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN
UIC/BULSTAT:	179643717
Telephone:	+359882555550
e-mail:	zp_boris@abv.bg
PROJECT DATA	
Project participant ID:	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008
Project participant No/date of contract *(dd.mm.yy):*	CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008/02.02.23
Data on the total amount of carbon credits generated by the project:	4 511
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon dioxide (CO_2) by the project (tons):	4 511
Total amount of CAPTURED Carbon (C) by the project (tons):	1 229
Buffer 5 % of credits	226
Total surveyed areas in decares/ha:	2296,80 decares/229,680 ha
Total areas for the reporting period in decares/ha:	2296,80 decares/229,680 ha
Total areas with reported positive results:	920,70 decares/92,070 ha
See document:	24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24 – sheet 1826-0008-PR0205-v2
Location	Benkovski
Location	Mirkovo
Location	Kamenitca

8.2. Data on project activities: ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008

No.	**Description**	**Details**
1.	The agricultural holding is located in the South-Western region of Bulgaria, the village of Benkovski, the village of Kamenitsa and the village of Mirkovo, Mirkovo Municipality, Sofia region. Peas for grain, spelt, potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, pastures, sunflower, rye are grown on the farm during the reporting period.	The agricultural holding is registered in the Register of Farmers at the Ministry of Agriculture with UINAP 58281. The agricultural holding is registered in the Commercial Register at the Registration Agency with UIC 179643717
2.	Monitoring report from on-site inspection - general assessment, conclusions and recommendations. 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo.rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_ZP NASTIA S. YOTIN.pdf	Work towards a greater amount of plant residues for mulching. The more aggressive soil treatments should be withdrawn in a period as close as possible to the creation of the new crop. It is recommended to work towards ensuring a year-round soil cover on the areas participating in the program with annual crops (intermediate and/or cover crops). The use of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and bio-stimulators is recommended in order to improve soil health and fertility. The general assessment is that the farm follows the practices prescribed in the individual strategy with some exceptions.
3.	Annual/periodic report for the first year of the project - general assessment, conclusions and	**1.** The farm has the potential to continue implementing the project.

	recommendations. 24.05.23-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_ZP BORIS E. YOTIN.pdf	**2.** The farm is subject to monitoring for the next reporting period. **3.** The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.
4.	Image material participating areas - software	
5.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2022/2023*	
6.		
7.	*Screenshots from specialized software ISACO2 - areas 2023/2024*	
8.		
9.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2022/2023*	

10.	
11.	*Screenshots from the specialized software ISACO2 – sampling trace excerpt 2023/2024*
12.	

13.	Photo material site visit		
14.	*Сюргьовица;*	*Булехчица.*	*Каменна могила – 120,95 decares*

15.			
16.	General assessment, conclusions.	The farm is subject to the issuance of credits for the current reporting period.	

8.3 Supporting documents ZP BORIS EMILOV YOTIN CSBG-41SW-22/27-AGRI-0008:

1. Contract – (see file: 23.02.02-8-PR0202-Administrative contract-CARBONSAFE_B.E.YOTIN)
2. Laboratory sampling and testing protocol– (see file: Protocol № IOA-1/20.03.23; Protocol № 14109, 14116, 14117, 14122, 14123/08.03.23; Protocol № 0272-0291, 0292-0295/21.05.24; Protocol № 16069/23.04.24.
3. Agronomic recommendations 22-23 – (see filerecommendation_587-591;598-600; 630-645.pdf)
4. Agronomic recommendations 23-24 – (see filerecommendation_1166-1167; 1171-1191.pdf)
5. Individual strategy – (see file 23.02.07-2-PR0103-Individual strategy_v1_B.E. YOTIN)
6. Technological map – (see file: IN-24.05.17-PR0104-Technological map_Boris_Emilov_Yotin)
7. Monitoring report – (see file: 24.05.10-PR0107-Mo. rep. from on-the-spot insp_v1_22.06.23_ZP BORIS E. YOTIN.pdf)
8. Sequestered soil carbon (SOC) calculation data CL PR0205 - (see file: 24.08.02-PR0205-Calc. for seq. soil car. (SOC)_v2_01.08.24.xlsx – sheet 1826-0008-PR0205-v2)
9. Annual report – (see file: 24.05.23-PR0211-Annual_Periodic Report_v1_22.06.23_ZP BORIS E. YOTIN.pdf)

APPENDIX II.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:

Glossary of terms	Definition
Administrative contract	A contract in a framework agreement, which is concluded in implementation of a project under the CARBONSAFE Program.
Accredited laboratory	An accredited laboratory is an official recognition of competence for the performance of specific activities authorized by a specialized state body.
Baseline	Practices applied and soil organic carbon content, prior to project availability. The baseline is determined for each cell participating in the project through laboratory tests in an accredited laboratory of soil samples taken by the method of georeferenced soil sampling.
Baseline soil sample	A baseline of soil organic carbon content against which subsequent measurement and analysis of the result is performed.
Baseline scenario	A set of activities and practices applied in the agricultural holding before its inclusion in the project.
Buffer	A mechanism with the role of a guarantee fund that guarantees the permanence and sustainability of the project and serves as insurance against force majeure events.
Validation/Confirmation	Confirmation, by providing objective evidence, that the requirements defined in the CARBONSAFE Program methodology intended for application have been met.
Verification/Verification	Confirmation, by providing objective evidence, that the specified requirements in the CARBONSAFE Program methodology have been met.
Carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide (carbon dioxide) is a chemical compound. Chemical formula CO_2. Colorless and odorless gas It is obtained as a product of the respiration of living organisms, as well as during combustion. It participates as a starting substance in the photosynthesis of plants. Its accumulation in larger than normal amounts in the atmosphere leads to a greenhouse effect.
Carbon credit	One ton of carbon dioxide equals one carbon credit that is no longer emitted into the atmosphere. A carbon credit is a tradable permit or certificate. The main purpose of creating carbon credits is the reduction or removal of carbon dioxide emissions from industrial activities. 1 carbon credit is equal to 250 kg of carbon in the soil.
Carbon certificate	A carbon certificate is a document that certifies that one carbon credit is equal to one certificate.
Voluntary market for carbon credits	VCM (Voluntary carbon market) is a decentralized market where private participants voluntarily buy and sell carbon credits, which represent certified removals or reductions of greenhouse gases.
Documents	A package of documents containing all information for the implementation of the CARBONSAFE carbon program.
Additionality	Implementation of new good agricultural practices or investments above the mandatory legal requirements.
Agricultural activity	The production of agricultural products, including harvesting, milk production, rearing and breeding of farm animals for agricultural purposes and/or maintaining the land in good agricultural and ecological condition.
Agricultural crops	Plants of a given botanical species and genus that are cultivated by man to satisfy certain needs.
Agricultural areas	Arable land (including fallow), pasture, permanent grass, permanent crops and family gardens whether or not used for agricultural production.
Agricultural machinery	Equipment that is used for soil cultivation and harvesting, such as: tractors, self-propelled machinery - wheeled tractors, tracked tractors, specialized self-propelled machines (forage harvesters, grain harvesters, etc.) and other types of self-

	propelled machinery and interchangeable attachments, including when they are used in livestock facilities.
Agriculture	All units used for agricultural activities and managed by a farmer, located on the territory of the same agricultural holding.
AP	Farmer/Agricultural producer
Leakage	Leakage of CO_2 carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere
Individual strategy	An individual document for the implementation of science-based, good agricultural practices, developed for each farm.
ISACO2	Specialized software for Integrated Administration, Control and Reporting System.
Cell	The territory, with a minimum size of 4 ha and a maximum size of 25 ha, from which an average soil sample is formed.
KML File	A specific file format for expressing geographic annotation and visualization, stores locations, image overlays, video links, and modeling information such as lines, shapes, 3D images, and points.
Controlling organization	"CARBONSAFE" Ltd., in its capacity as a project developer, carries out the activity of controlling, monitoring and reporting the projects under the CARBONSAFE Program.
Check list	A document that serves to fill in, calculate and analyze data for the purpose of proving and certifying facts and arguments. To be completed by the Controlling Organisation.
Control soil sample	Follow-up soil measurement in the next 4 economic years after the baseline soil organic carbon content, against which the result analysis is performed. It is carried out by the Controlling Organisation.
Macroelements	Chemical elements: K, Ca, N, Mg, P, S.
Units of measure/Coefficients	1 hectare is = 10 decares. 1 decre is = 0.1 hectare. 1 ton of SOC = 3.667 carbon credits. 1 metric ton of CO_2 = 272.48 kg of sequestered soil carbon. 1 metric ton of sequestered soil carbon = 3.667 metric tons of atmospheric CO_2.
Methodology	"Methodology for improving and reporting the level of sequestered soil carbon in the agricultural sector" The current methodology is for measuring and accounting for differences in organic carbon C in soil formed by removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide CO_2 and its storage.
Microelements	Chemical elements: Cu, Mn, Zn, B, Fe, Mo, Na.
Monitoring	Monitoring the implementation and reporting the results of the projects participating in the CARBONSAFE Program.
Monitoring of carbon credits	Tracking of issued carbon credits for the projects participating in the CARBONSAFE Program.
Irregularity	Any violation of the CARBONSAFE Program rules.
NUTS	Classification of territorial units for statistical purposes in Bulgaria (NUTS) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1059/2003 of the European Parliament
Total organic carbon (TOC)	Total organic carbon is a measure of the amount of organic compounds present in a soil sample.
Audit	An independent and systematic, documented process of obtaining objective evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are satisfied. Determining the fit between requirements and performance.

Audit mission	An independent documented process of one and/or several persons collecting and certifying facts for the fulfillment of certain requirements.
First Party/Internal Audit	A first-party audit is an internal audit carried out across the organization or on behalf of the organization for the purpose of an activity declaration review.
Second Party/External Audit	A second-party audit is an external audit and is performed by parties (clients) and/or on their behalf who have an interest/relationship with/to the organization.
Third Party/External Audit	A third party audit is an external audit and is carried out by external independent auditing organizations that provide compliance certification/registration.
Operator	A legal entity or a natural person who is registered as an Agricultural holding from the Plant Breeding and/or Plant Breeding with Animal Breeding sector, and is implementing a project under the CARBONSAFE Program.
Validation and Verification Body (VVB)	An independent auditing organization that holds the relevant accreditation and carries out assessments to provide confirmation that projects are being implemented in accordance with the requirements of the CARBONSAFE Program
Organic Carbon (OC)	An organic compound of carbon is any chemical compound without carbides, oxides, carbonic acid and its derivatives.
Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)	Vegetation that, through the process of photosynthesis, converts carbon dioxide from the atmosphere into organic carbon compounds. Soils are a carbon sink and source. Carbon accumulates in soils during the decomposition and mineralization of plant remains, thus reducing its concentration in the atmosphere.
Organic Matter (OM)	A collection of the remains of plant and animal organisms, subjected to decomposition to varying degrees (a process known as "mineralization"). The main element contained in it is carbon, C (up to 50% of its composition).
Calculation period	The period between two points in time for which a change in carbon stocks is achieved. In the current methodology, this is the period between the baseline soil sample and the control soil sample.
Land	Land property is a part of the earth's surface, including the one which is permanently covered with water, defined by boundaries according to the right of ownership.
Site visit	Visit to the areas of the Operator's farm included under the CARBONSAFE Program in order to verify the stated facts.
Carbonsafe Program	It represents a system of sustainable agricultural practices based on regenerative agriculture, which aim to improve the content of organic matter and organic carbon in the soil, increase the capture of greenhouse gases and their storage during the monitoring period.
Program period	A period of 5 business years surveying the same areas/plots for sequestered carbon with the possibility of extension for a further 5 years.
Project area	A project area is defined on a territorial basis, based on the use of agricultural land.
Project	The project is determined on a territorial basis, on the basis of a legal basis for the use of agricultural land with a duration of at least 5 economic years.
Regenerative agriculture	A farming system that is based on several different parameters and practices, such as minimum tillage, use of cover crops and active crop rotation, use of organic fertilization, healthy crop residue management and reduced fuel use, encouraging the implementation of rotational grazing of the places where animal husbandry is developed.
Registration of a farmer	The registration of an agricultural producer according to Ordinance No. 3 of 29.01.1999. to create and maintain a register of agricultural producers.
Register	A document that serves to fill in, calculate and analyze data for the purpose of proving and certifying facts and arguments. To be completed by the Controlling Organization and/or authorized body.

Sequestered carbon	A biological process of capture, retention and long-term storage of carbon in the soil.
Technological map	A document that serves to fill in the calculation and analysis of data for the purpose of proving and certifying the facts of the cells/plots in the agricultural holding participating in the CARBONSAFE Program. To be completed by the Operator.
Perennials	Areas occupied by fruit and vine plantations, bamboo, mulberry, reed, wicker for basket weaving, honey-bearing tree species for the production of honey, other fast-growing shrubs and tree species used for bioenergy production, berry orchards, nurseries for vine planting material , fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and forest saplings and other plantings with a vegetation period of more than two years.
Digital data on land use	Files containing a Geographic Information System (GIS) for creating, manipulating, storing, analyzing and visualizing geographically bound (spatial) data for mapping the surveyed territory.
Shape file	A specific file format created for a geographic format for recording the spatial location and attribute information for geographic objects.

APPENDIX III.

Recommended practices for the implementation of an individual strategy under the CARBONSAFE Program

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation tillage / no till; ☐ 2. Treatment of beds; ☐ 3. Minimal processing; ☐ 4. Biological agriculture; ☐ 5. Integrated production; ☐ 6. Precision agriculture; ☐ 7. Diversification of crops; ☐ 8. Fertilization with microbial fertilizers; ☐ 9. Green fertilization (Sideration); ☐ 10. Cultivation of nitrogen-fixing crops; ☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	☐ 13. Processing of stripes; ☐ 14. Pasture and/or crop rotation and crop rotation management; ☐ 15. Weeding of the rows in perennial crops and vineyards; ☐ 16. Joint cultivation of more than one agricultural crop; ☐ 17. Implementation of strip farming; ☐ 18. Improvement measures in permanently grassed areas; ☐ 19. Other not listed here; ☐ 20. None of the above apply**.

No. from the legend	**Practice name and description**	**Image**
1	Conservation tillage **/ no-till** Conservation tillage is any tillage or cropping system that leaves at least 30% (or more) crop residue on the soil surface after seeding to reduce water erosion. Conservation tillage is considered any tillage system that maintains at least 90-100 kg/ha of crop residues (stubble) during a critical wind-erosion period. Effective conservation agriculture is based on three main principles: - minimal mechanical disturbance of the soil (i.e. no plowing) by direct placement of seeds and/or fertilizer; - permanent soil organic cover, with at least 30% with crop residues and/or cover crops; - diversification of crops grown in succession and/or in association. By reducing tillage, they can save between 30 and 40% of the labor time and petroleum fuels needed for mechanized operations compared to conventional farming. This would have a positive effect on the emissions of gases - pollutants of the atmosphere. Conservation agriculture also has the following advantages: - A sustainable agricultural system, (not only conservation), which improves the quality of natural resources, increasing soil biodiversity, (flora and fauna, including wild animals) and without entering into a confrontation with the desire to obtain higher yields; - Uncultivated (unploughed) fields act as a depot for carbon dioxide (CO_2) and applied globally, can be important in controlling atmospheric pollution in general, and in particular affects global warming; - Soils treated through conservation practices have better infiltration k and reduced surface runoff, which significantly reduces erosion. Practices for minimal mechanical soil disturbance can be divided into two more general groups – with minimal tillage and no tillage (direct seeding). No-till - Direct seeding into live cover vegetation or	

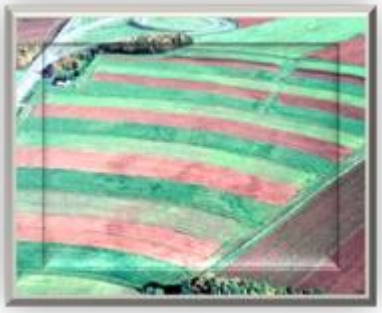
	mulch. Direct seeding without plowing into pre-existing cover vegetation - living or destroyed, eg mulch. Benefits: Reduced costs associated with pre-sowing treatments that are not carried out. Reducing the threats of wind and water erosion of the soil. Reduced soil compaction and increased bioactivity. Reduction of evaporation and excessive loss of soil moisture, often at critical times for crop development. Less weed growth in the long term, leading to less herbicide use. Disadvantages: Difficulty in effective weed control, cover vegetation and mulch. Increased costs associated with mechanical weed control. Need for special machinery such as direct seed drill and other specialized machinery.	
2	**Treatment of beds:** Ridge-till – (bed tillage) – in this tillage, the soil remains uncultivated from the harvest of the previous crop until the sowing of the next, except for strips 1/3 the width of the row. Sowing is done at the top of the bed and usually involves removing the top of the bed. Plant residues remain on the surface between the beds. Weed control is carried out by means of chemical means, sometimes combined with mechanical treatment, during which the beds are restored.	
3	**Minimum treatments:** Reduced tillage. It is a tillage system in which, by combining several operations, the number of passes of agricultural machines on the field, the degree of soil compaction, the timing of processing and the cost of growing crops are reduced, while preserving the structure of soil and soil fertility. In it, herbicides are used for weed control (but in a transitional period, after which the amount per unit area decreases due to soil adaptation), which allows to reduce mechanical operations.	
4	**Organic farming:** Organic farming is an integrated system of agricultural management and food production that combines the best practices in terms of environmental protection, maintains a high degree of biological diversity, preserves natural resources, applies high standards of humane treatment to the animals and production methods, consistent with the preferences of some consumers for products produced using natural substances and processes. In order to comply with the requirements of the applicable European legislation, an annual control is carried out, and the production is subject to certification after passing the transition periods. Organic farming is a production system that does not allow or completely excludes the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators and additives to animal feed, and in which crop rotations, plant residues, manure, green fertilization and biological plant protection.	

5	**Integrated Manufacturing:** Integrated production is a quality system for the production of agricultural crops that supports the protection of the environment, through integrated pest management (IPM) and reducing the use of PRPs (plant protection products). Unlike organic farming, which excludes the use of pesticides or mineral fertilizers, in integrated production they can be applied, but under certain conditions. Integrated production uses advances in technology in the cultivation and protection of agricultural crops and combines different methods and means of pest management. Every farmer can implement integrated pest management by including a number of preventive measures to limit the spread of pests - such as crop rotation, use of appropriate agricultural machinery, balanced fertilization and watering, sanitary and hygienic measures, protection of beneficial organisms, resistant/tolerant plant varieties and of standard/certified seeds and planting material, etc. Systematic monitoring of pests is carried out. When controlling them, priority is given to biological, physical, biotechnical and other non-chemical means, as well as to low-risk PRPs.	
6	**Precision farming:** Precision agriculture is based on the use of a wide range of technologies that allow the collection of data from performed treatments, monitoring and analysis of the development of agricultural crops, and the areas are adequately treated in order to increase efficiency. This management system is based on decision-making, based on variable characteristics and obtaining maximum yields, according to the specifics of the site. The main benefits are associated with reduced use of water, fertilizers and pesticides depending on specific data on the conditions and a set of necessary agrotechnical measures. Precision agriculture should also develop in the direction of supporting the development of precision technologies for sustainable agriculture in the conditions of a clean and safe environment.	
7	**Crop diversification:** It represents the cultivation of several different crops on the farm in order to avoid monoculture production, which can lead to a decrease in soil fertility, increasing problems with protection from diseases, enemies and weeds, which in turn is a prerequisite for greater levels of application of fertilizers and plant protection products. On a farm with arable land between 10 ha and 30 ha (inclusive), the farmer must provide at least 2 different agricultural crops. The main crop should not cover more than 75% of the cultivated land. A farm with arable land over 30 ha should have at least 3 different agricultural crops. The main crop should not cover more than 75% of the cultivated land, and the two main crops should not cover more than 95% of the cultivated land. The diversification requirement does not apply when: - More than 75% of the arable land is used for the	

	production of grasses or other grass forage, is sown with legumes, is set aside or a combination of these uses, and if it is permanently grassed, for the production of grasses or other grass forage or for the production of crops under water; - Cultivable land in the farm is up to 10 ha.	
8	**Fertilization with microbial fertilizers:** Microbial or so-called "live fertilizers" are substances which contain living micro-organisms which, when applied to seeds, plant surfaces or soil, colonize the rhizosphere or interior of the plant and promote growth by increasing the supply or availability of essential nutrients to the host plant. These fertilizers add nutrients through the natural processes of nitrogen fixation, phosphorus solubilization and stimulating plant growth through the synthesis of growth promoting substances. In the future, microbial fertilizers are expected to significantly reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Benefits: Reduced use of mineral fertilizers. Improving the availability of nutrients. Improvement of biological activity and soil fertility.	
9	**Green Manuring (Sideration):** sowing of crops, the so-called siderates as the main crop, with which the soil is enriched with organic substances. Like independent form of sideration, the crops must occupy the crop rotation field during one growing season. They can also be used as grass-legume or wheat-legume cold-resistant mixtures, which are mowed and buried in the spring. The practice of seeding the cultivated areas between planting and harvesting two crops with grasses or grass mixtures helps both to preserve the active soil layer from being carried away and to add carbon dioxide to the soil, thus helping the beneficial microflora to develop and function normally. Benefits: Compacts crop rotation, protects soils from erosion, supplies soil with nitrogen, conserves soil moisture, suppresses weeds and reduces plant protection costs, part of the biomass can be used for fodder. In general, it increases soil fertility, and there is accumulated experience from its application.	
10	**Cultivation of nitrogen-fixing crops:** Nitrogen-fixing crops "capture" nitrogen from the air and transfer it to the soil. Nitrogen-fixing crops are Lucerne (alfalfa) - Medicago sativa; Bean (common bean, field bean, common bean, low bean, pawn) - Phaseolus spp.; Beans (asparagus beans/vigna) - Vigna spp.; Chickpeas - Cicer spp.; Clover - Trifolium spp.; Buckwheat - Vicia faba; Lens - Lens culinaris; Lupine - Lupinus spp.; Peas - Pisum spp.; Vee - Vicia spp. (except Vicia faba); Asparagus - Onobrychis spp.; Zvezdan – Lotus corniculatus L; Soya – Glycine max.; Burchak - Vicia Ervilia; Peanuts - Arachis Hypogaea. Benefits: Conserves moisture in the soil. They increase soil fertility naturally as a substitute for synthetic fertilizers. They protect the soil from erosion and suppress the development of weeds.	

	They stimulate pollinating insects and biodiversity in agricultural areas. A source of additional feed supplement for animal husbandry.	
11	**Mulching treatment:** Mulch-till – (mulching processing) - is the management of the amount, orientation and distribution of residues (plant-stem mass) of crops and other types of plants on the soil surface throughout the year while the plants are developing. It is specific to the system that, while in no-till and strip till treatments, where a small part of the field surface is treated (up to 30%), in mulch till a combined treatment of the surface is applied.	
12	**Use of organic/natural pesticides:** Use of plant protection products (PPPs) whose active substances are based on plant extracts (e.g. pyrethrin-based PPIs that are extracted from chrysanthemum flowers), extracts based on extracted essential oils or extracts from recycled and processed food waste the flavor industry (citrus, fruits, vegetables, tree, shrub and flower species). Benefits: Reduction or absence of contamination of soil, water or produce from chemical synthetic pesticides. Reducing the risks to human health associated with PPIs. Approved for use as a plant protection method in organic production.	
13	**Processing stripes:** Strip-Till – in this tillage, the soil remains untilled from the harvest of the previous crop until the sowing of the next crop except for strips 1/3 the width of the row.	
14	**Pasture and/or crop rotation and crop rotation management:** Integration of different agricultural crops in agricultural areas, including cover crops. Crop rotation refers to a scientifically based alternation of crops in time and place on a certain area of a farm. Time rotation consists in changing crops in successive years on the same field. The rotation by place consists in the successive passage of each crop through all the fields. The rotation must meet the requirements of modern agronomic science, be rational, provide an economically advantageous crop structure for the farm, be consistent with the ecological requirements of the crops and meet the terrain and relief conditions. Long-term cultivation of the same crop in one place causes a gradual decrease in soil fertility, an increase in the concentration of diseases and enemies. This can be avoided if crops are grown in crop rotation. In this way, biological factors are used most effectively to maintain and increase soil fertility. In order to	

	ensure the rotation of crops in time and place, it is necessary to divide the total sowing rotation area into separate fields (most often 4-6). Plots of cultivated area that are occupied by one or several crops (when collective fields are formed) and that have approximately the same dimensions are called crop rotation fields. Benefits: Reduced use of pesticides and fertilizers through the inclusion of leguminous crops. Reduction of threats from wind and water erosion of the areas occupied by roof vegetation.	
15	**Weeding the inter-rows in perennials and vineyards:** Chimovo-mulch system. It is characterized by the fact that the inter-row strips are artificially covered with mixtures of wheat and leguminous grasses, and the inter-row strips, about 1.2 m wide, are maintained in black fallow by spraying with herbicides or with tillage. The grasses are mowed frequently (at a height of 10-12 cm), leaving them in place in the form of mulch. Complete weeding (maintenance in chim) Meadow weathering. In this system, grass vegetation native to the area is allowed to grow freely or is mowed and left in place as mulch or exported for animal feed. Around the trees, the soil is cultivated in circumstem circles or a fallow row strip is maintained. Advantages: improvement of soil structure; enrichment of the soil with organic substances; reducing soil erosion; cutting tillage costs.	
16	**Co-cultivation of more than one agricultural crop:** Inter-row cropping or parallel growing of more than one crop on the same area. Applied mainly by smaller farms, but the selected agricultural crops must be adapted to the climatic characteristics of the area. Benefits: Increases the productivity of the land because it saves space. Reducing the impact of weeds and pests. Improving soil nutrient content in growing legumes. Disadvantages: Limitations in technical harvesting equipment. The choice of crops is based on the agro-ecological characteristics of the area. Nutrient management and fertilization practices. Nutrient management (NPK) - nutrient balance. The introduction of mineral fertilizers must be carried out taking into account the needs of the planned crop, which will be grown based on analyzes carried out for the presence of a number of trace elements and residues of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil. When calculating the fertilization rate, a number of indicators are taken into account: soil type and mineral composition, culture-predecessor, ratio between N/P/K. The quantities of mineral fertilizers and nutrients are imported only on the basis of a precisely calculated fertilizer rate. The practice of applying only nitrogen fertilizers is	

	categorically denied. The required minimum balance between N/P/K calculated for the specific crop and the specific field on which it will be grown is sought.	
17	**Implementation of strip farming:** Strip agriculture is the division of the slope surface into strips of a certain width located along the horizontals of the terrain, or across the slope of the slope, on which various crops are grown such as: cereals, field crops, perennial grasses, etc. The essence of this anti-erosion method consists in successive alternation along the length of the slope of belts of trench crops with belts of crops with a fused surface. This achieves both a reduction in erosion processes and an increase in soil moisture on the slopes. The intercropped belts are a barrier that reduces the rate of surface water runoff and soil erosion, but also serve as a filter to retain entrained sediment from the upper trenched crop belt.	
18	**Improvement measures in permanently grassed areas:** Cleaning of bushes, trees, stones, alignment, sowing of grass, fertilization. To ensure good productivity and quality of the botanical composition of the grassland, the farmer must maintain the grassland in good general condition. This is achieved by applying a number of techniques such as: - Cleaning - cleaning from stones, trees and bushes is done mechanically and chemically. Mechanical - by cleaning with special machines - brush cutters, bulldozers, etc. Chemically by using various plant protection products; - Drainage - by building dykes, belt and bank drains, a dense network of open channels to accelerate surface runoff, etc. - Irrigation - by gravity and by raining; - Fight against weeds and harmful vegetation - it is carried out differently, according to the composition of the weeds; - Fertilization with mineral and organic fertilizers - permanently grassed areas are highly responsive to fertilizing; - Sowing - is applied to thinning grass and to improve it on sloping terrain. Cereal and legume grass mixtures are used. □ Regulation of grazing and mowing. The promotion of extensive animal husbandry and the maintenance of optimal densities of animal units used for grazing.