



**A SATELLITE-POWERED TECHNOLOGY  
TO GUIDE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES  
IN THE FOOD AND FORESTRY SECTORS**

# KEY HIGHLIGHTS

~€1M seed round  
is attracted from  
the Yield Lab, Rockstart  
and a number  
of business angels

Feasibility validated  
by the European Space  
Agency through  
its AI Kickstart program  
and a number of peer-  
reviewed publications

Commercial customers in  
the food and forestry  
sectors in the EU (France,  
Ireland, Denmark,  
Germany), the USA,  
Colombia and Brazil

Top scaling niches are  
pork production, forestry  
and perennial crops with  
€1M+ in the near-term  
sales pipeline and €15M+  
of potential LTV



# WHAT WE **ARE TRYING TO FIX**

- 01 The current process of land-based carbon footprint estimation is manual, slow, and prohibitively expensive



Tree allometry

- 02 Mostly self-reported data requires additional costly verification and certification process



Soil sampling

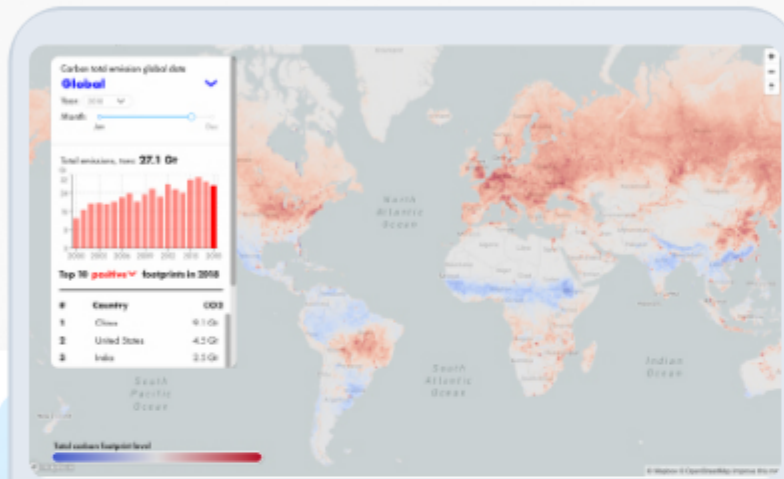
- 03 Heterogenous carbon data for various emission sources hamper cross-industry climate actions

|   |          |                       |                         |               |    |    |
|---|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----|----|
|   | ton / ha |                       | per ha                  |               |    |    |
| Grain   | 5.8      | Grain mod 86 % starch | 7881                    |               |    |    |
| Straw   | 3.2      | Straw mod 86 % starch | 4315                    |               |    |    |
| Stubble and losses before and during ha                             | 3.9      | Straw mod 86 % starch | 5298                    |               |    |    |
| Roots   | 2.6      | Straw mod 86 % starch | 3587                    |               |    |    |
| Total Yield Factor Crop   | 15.5     |                       |                         |               |    |    |
| In total output CO2   |          |                       | 21181                   |               |    |    |
| <b>Modul 2 CO2 from energy consumption machinery and technology</b> |          |                       |                         |               |    |    |
|   | Antal    | Direkte Diesel per ha | Indirekte kg CO2 per ha | kg CO2 per ha |    |    |
| Pløje   | 1        | 21                    | 62                      | 25            | 87 |    |
| Såning  | 2        | 6                     | 32                      | 287           | 13 | 45 |
| Grav  | 1        | 2                     | 0                       | 47            | 3  | 15 |
| Harvest   | 1        | 14                    | 38                      | 118           | 15 | 53 |
| Gødningsspredning   | 1        | 2                     | 5                       | 31            | 2  | 8  |
| Udbringning af husdyrgødning  | 1        | 0                     | 0                       | 0             | 0  | 0  |
| Pesticid behandling   | 1        | 1,5                   | 4                       | 23            | 2  | 6  |
| Strøspresning / -støtning   | 1        | 0,4                   | 17                      | 100           | 7  | 24 |

Industry averages

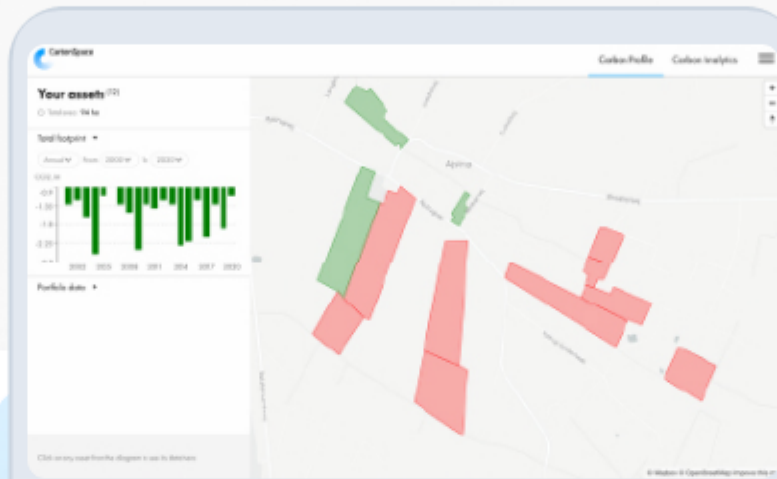
We are providing scalable and cost-effective tools for GHG-emissions tracking to guide effective climate action

# CURRENT SOLUTION



## Carbon map

**5-10 km** resolution CO<sub>2</sub> data  
for countries and regions  
**20 years** of historical  
monthly data from 2000



## Carbon profile

**30 m** resolution CO<sub>2</sub> flux data  
for land assets (fields, forests)  
**20 years** of historical monthly  
data from 2000

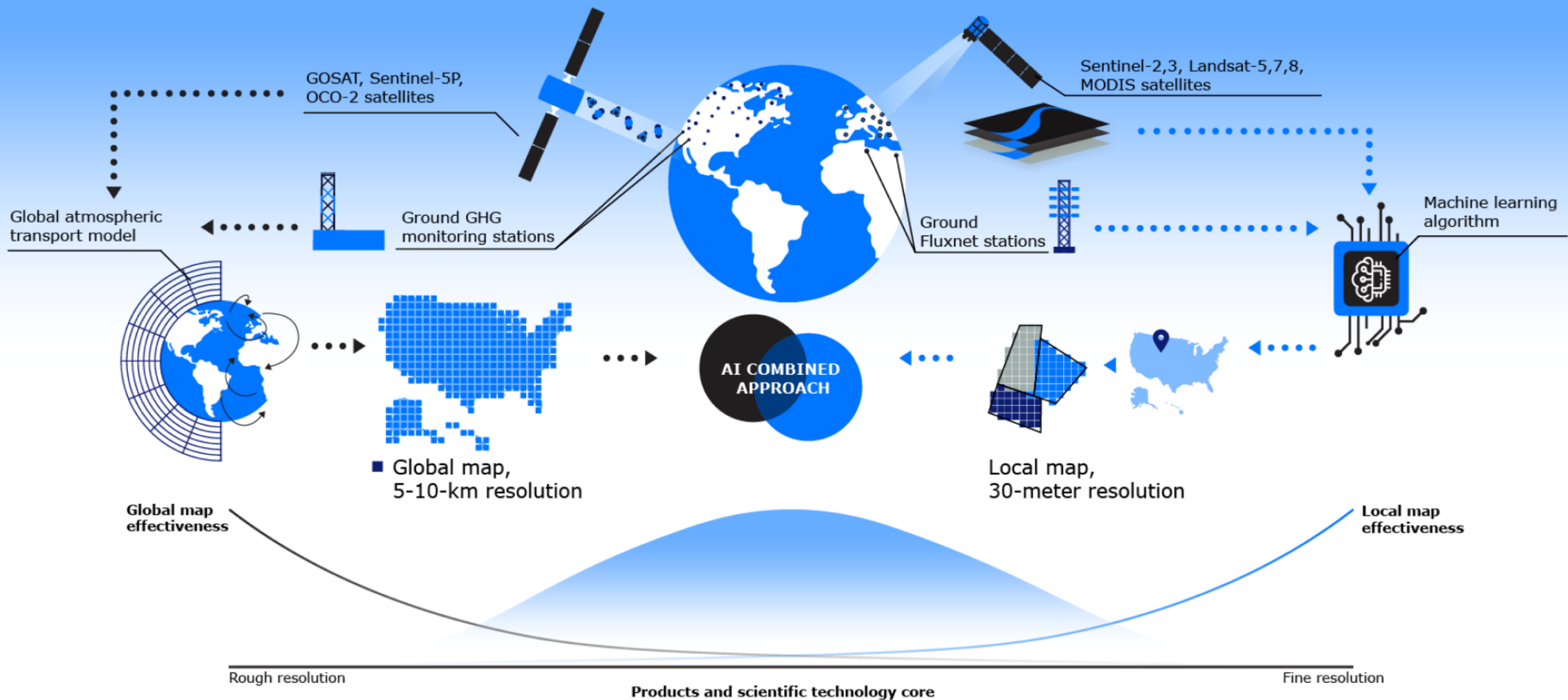


## Carbon analytics

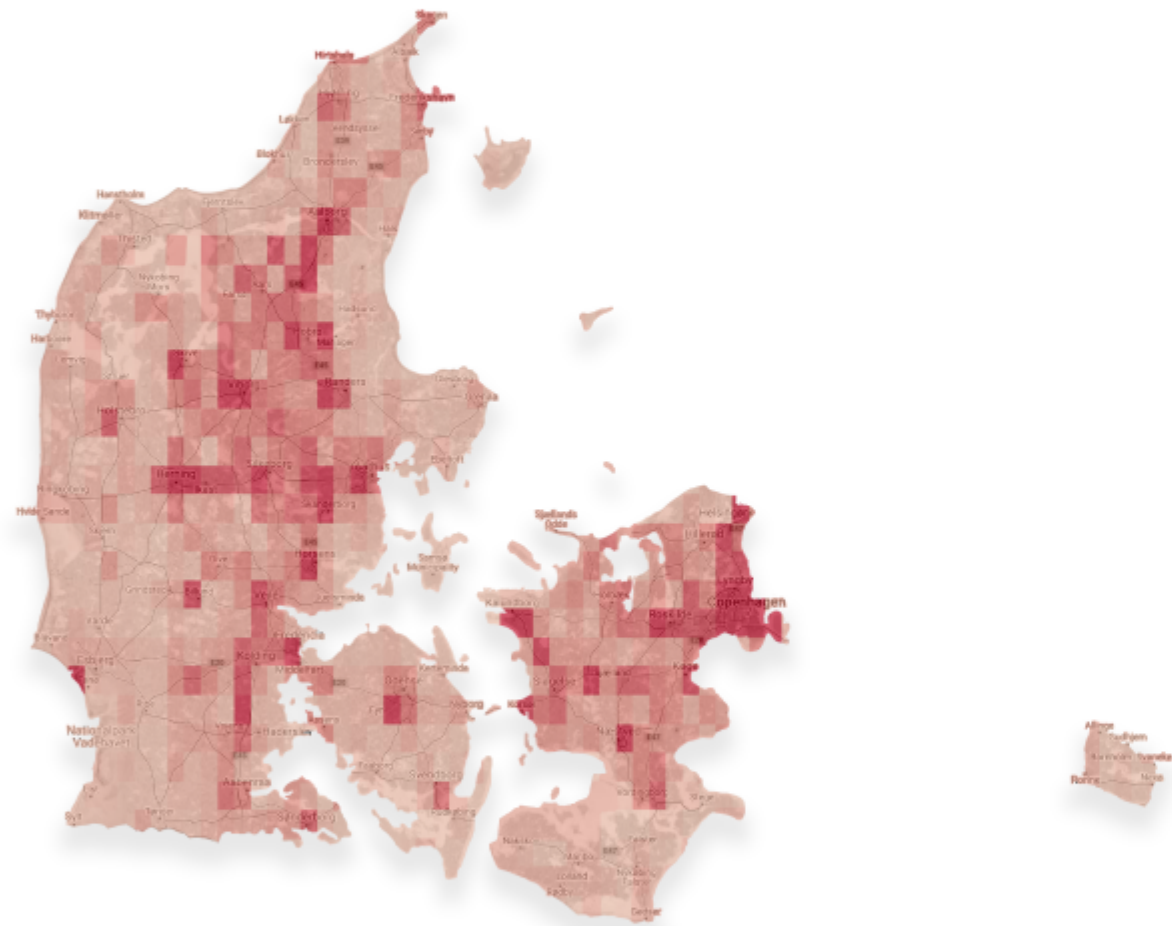
Analytical dashboards,  
baselines and trends  
Impact assessment for carbon  
reduction activities



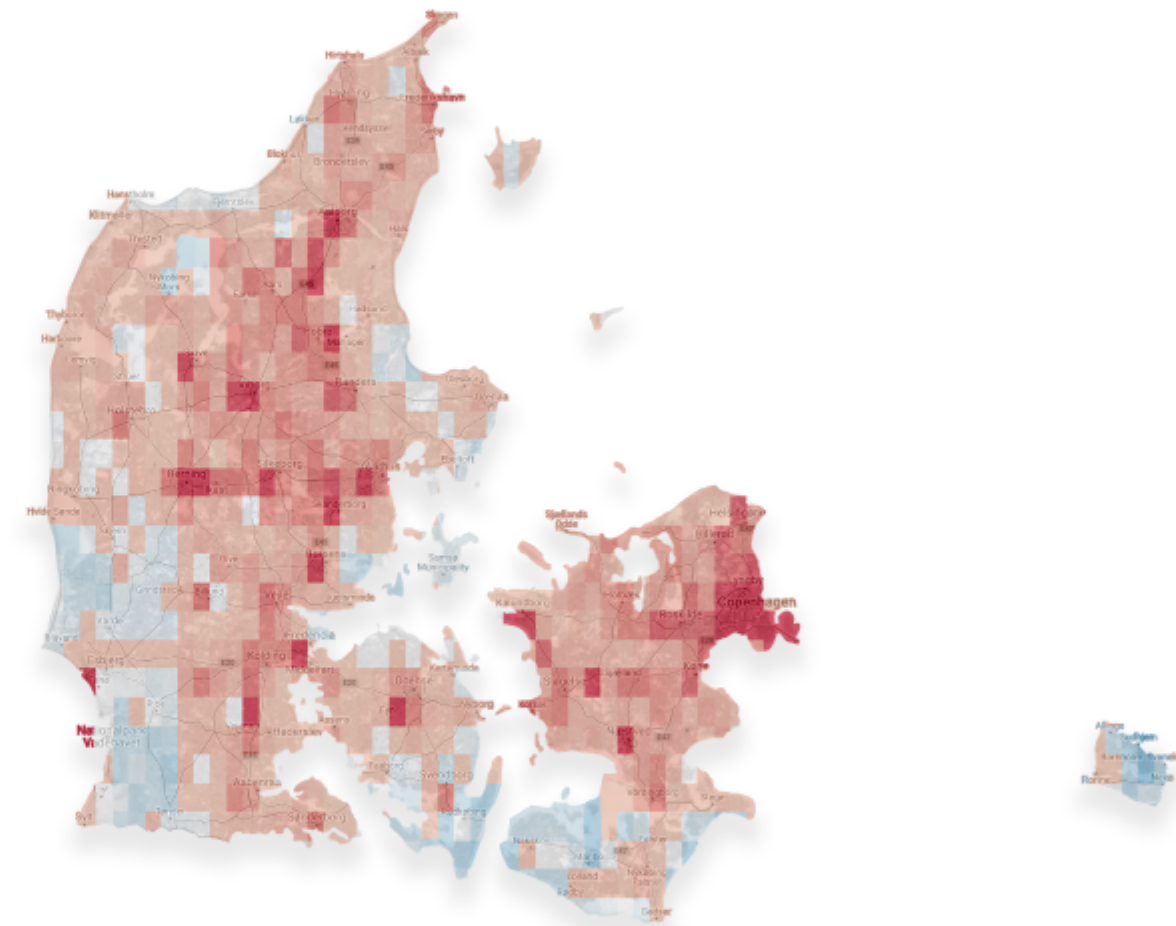
# OUR INNOVATION



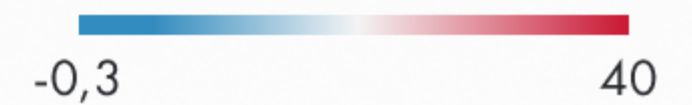
# TOP-DOWN APPROACH. **LOW RESOLUTION**



Carbon flux in 2016, kt CO<sub>2</sub> per km<sup>2</sup>

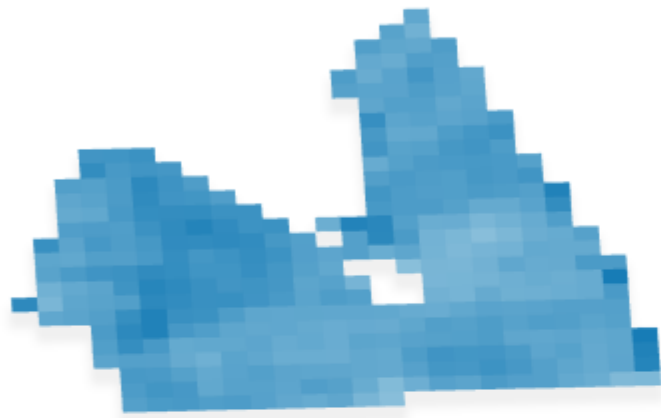


Carbon flux in 2019, kt CO<sub>2</sub> per km<sup>2</sup>

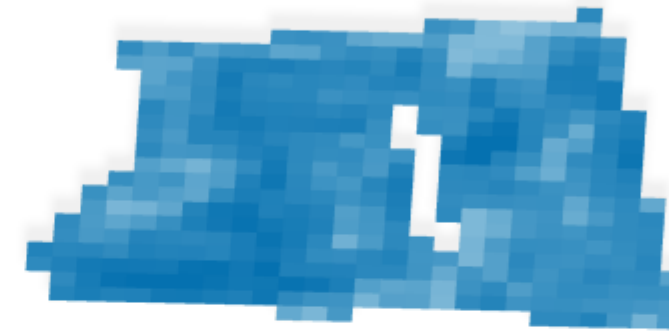




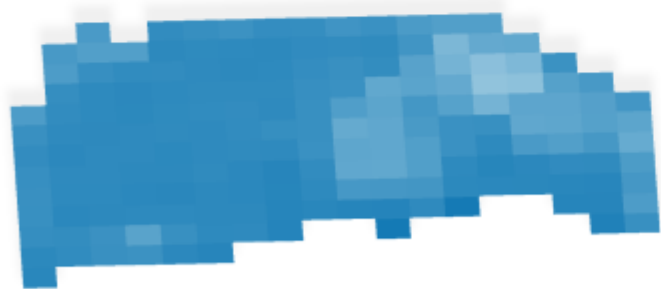
# BOTTOM-UP APPROACH. **HIGH RESOLUTION**



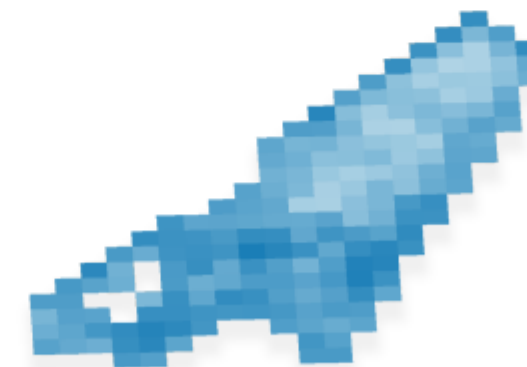
Annual carbon flux - Field 1, t CO<sub>2</sub> per ha



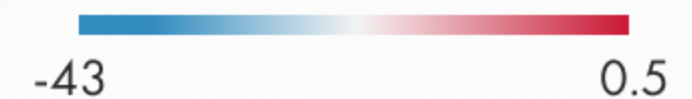
Annual carbon flux - Field 2, t CO<sub>2</sub> per ha



Annual carbon flux - Field 3, t CO<sub>2</sub> per ha

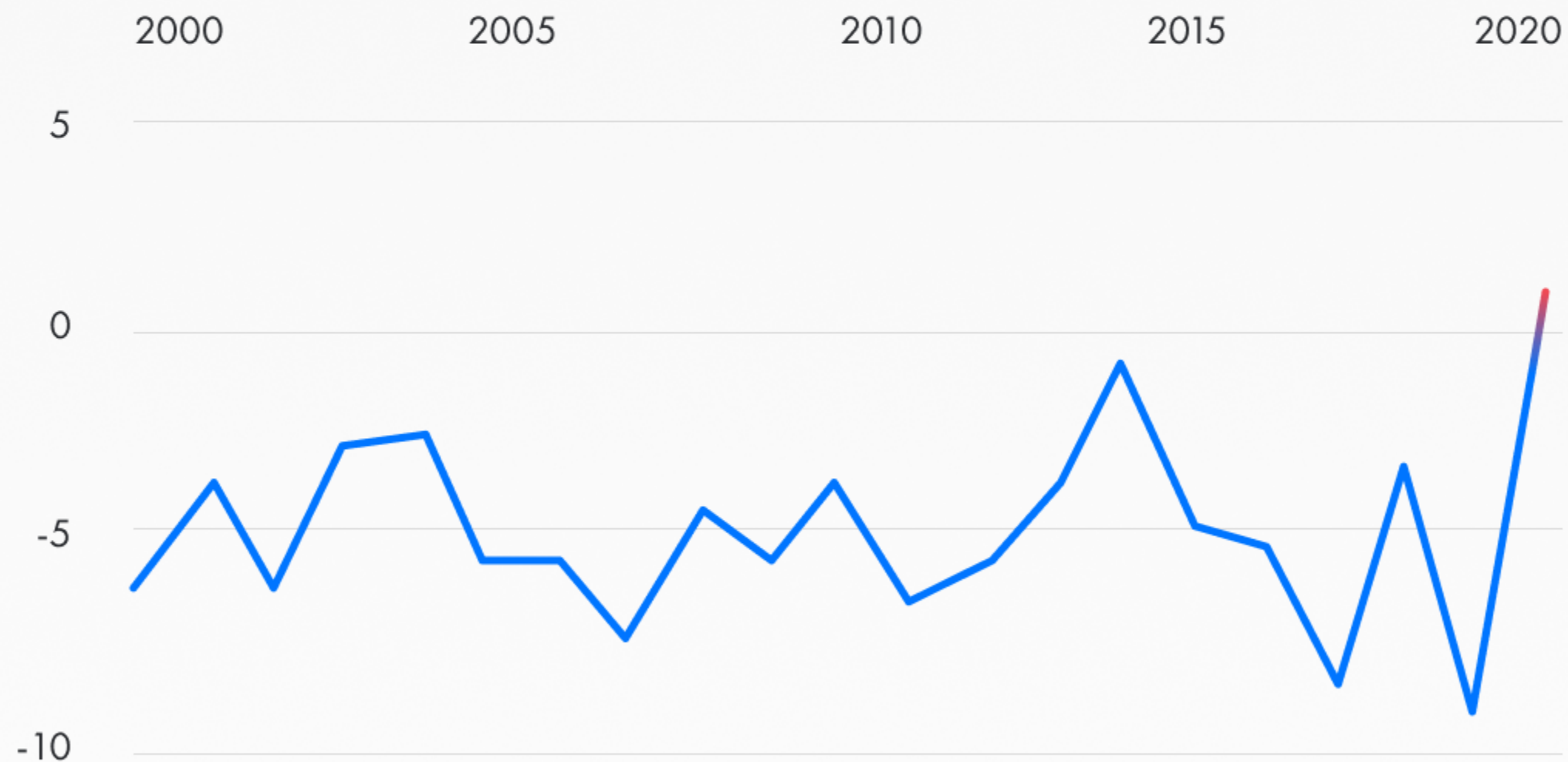


Annual carbon flux - Field 4, t CO<sub>2</sub> per ha



# CASE STUDY: CROPLAND IN NORTH DAKOTA

Average annual carbon flux, tCO<sub>2</sub>/ac

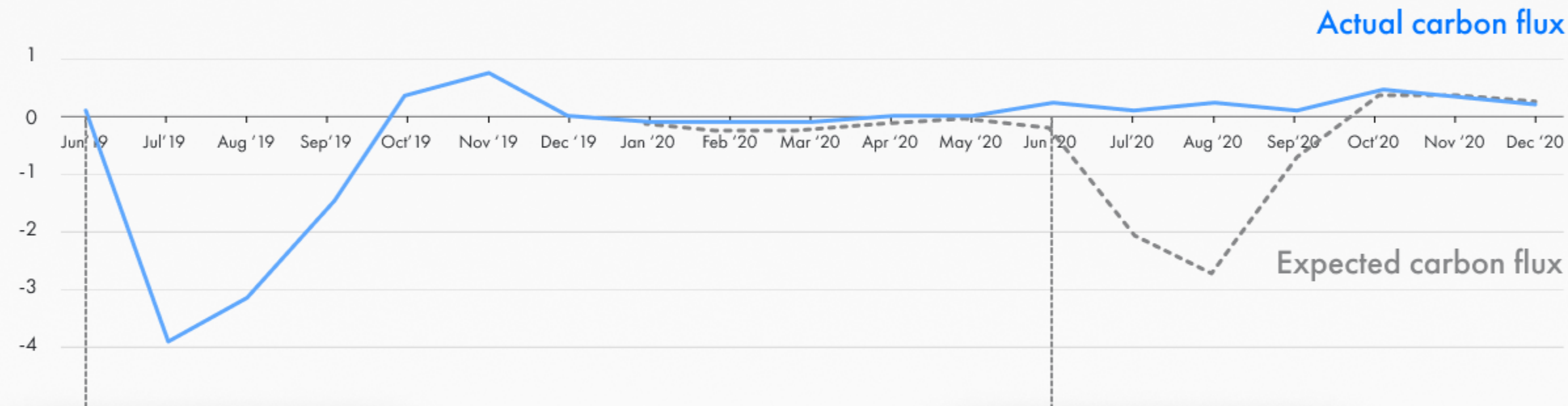


- ✓ The cropland served mostly as a carbon sink.
- ✓ The average carbon flux in 2000-2019 was -4.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ac.
- ✓ In 2020 the carbon flux became positive (+1.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ac.).



# CASE STUDY: CROPLAND IN NORTH DAKOTA

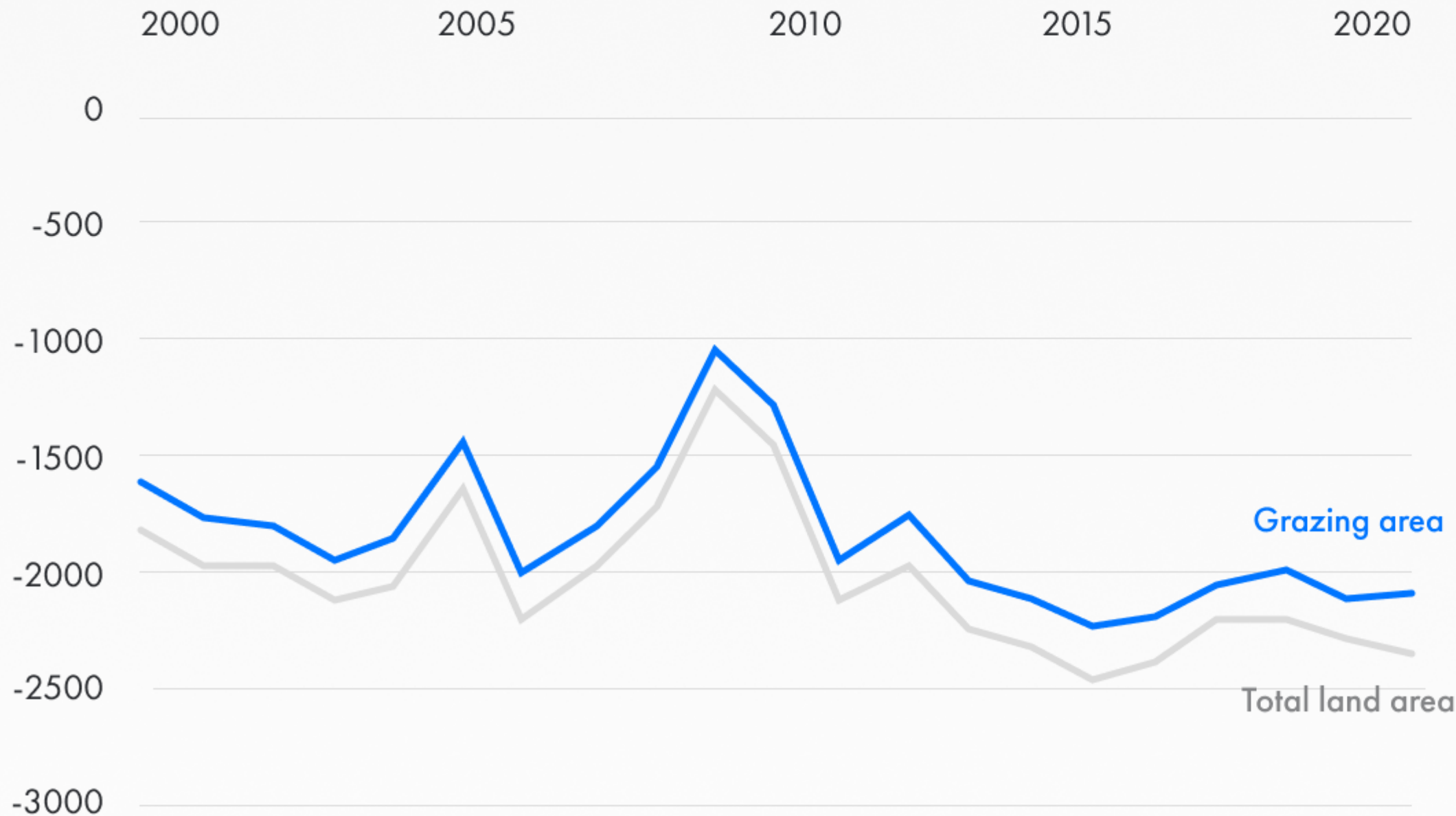
## Monthly carbon flux in 2020, tCO<sub>2</sub>/ac



- At the end of 2019, the cropland changed ownership and remained disturbed for more than a year.
- The annual difference between the actual and potential carbon fluxes was 470 tCO<sub>2</sub>, which can be regarded as a cost of poor land management.

# CASE STUDY: **GRAZING LAND IN IRELAND**

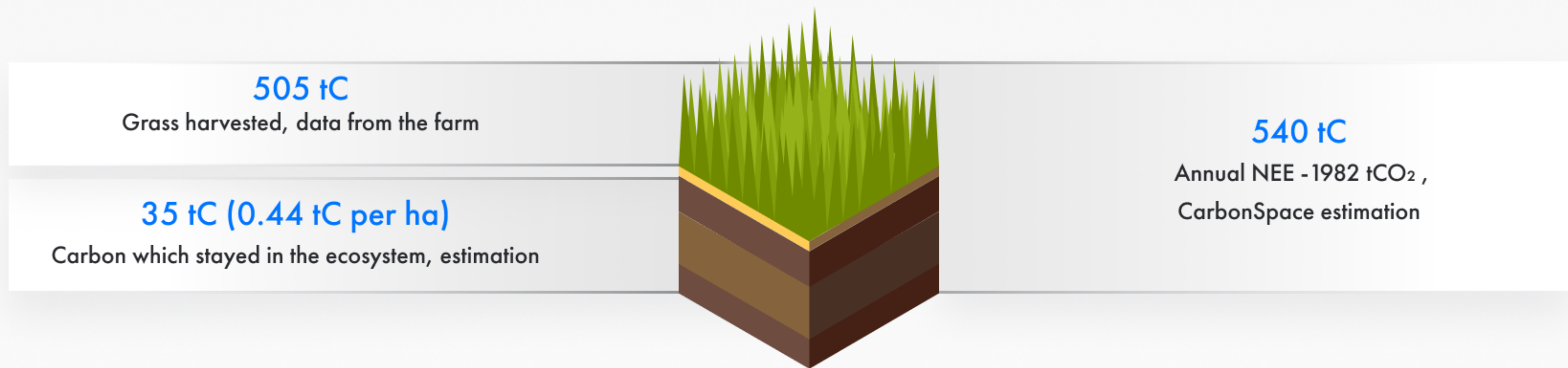
Average annual carbon flux, tCO<sub>2</sub>



- ✓ Grazing area occupies 79 hectares of the farm and generates 21-year average carbon flux of -1840 tCO<sub>2</sub>.
- ✓ The rest 3.5 hectares are mixed and deciduous forest, which also generate negative carbon flux (-195 tCO<sub>2</sub> on average).



# CASE STUDY: **GRAZING LAND IN IRELAND**



|                 | Without carbon sequestration       |   | With carbon sequestration         |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <b>LCA 2018</b> | 0.89 kg CO <sub>2</sub> / kg FPCM* | → | 0.80 kg CO <sub>2</sub> / kg FPCM |
| <b>LCA 2020</b> | 0.76 kg CO <sub>2</sub> / kg FPCM  | → | 0.65 kg CO <sub>2</sub> / kg FPCM |

\*Fat-and-protein-corrected-milk

# SCALING AND **MARKET ACCEPTANCE**

Biomass-focused  
estimations

Soil-focused  
estimations

## Food and Forestry supply chains

Case-studies to compare  
CarbonSpace estimations to carbon  
footprint calculations within popular  
corporate frameworks

Case-studies to explore the potential  
of NEE to predict the SOC change  
and sequestration in soils,  
integration with industry tools

## Nature-based carbon removal

Assessments of (re-)afforestation  
and conservation projects and  
third-party validation

Developing models to support the  
insetting initiatives and carbon  
removal projects in agriculture



# R&D ROADMAP AND **CHALLENGES**

- ⦿ Complete integration of top-down and bottom-up approaches
- ⦿ Integration of Soil-vegetation-atmosphere transfer models (SVAT)
- ⦿ Integration of radar data
- ⦿ High-resolution data for CH<sub>4</sub> emissions
- ⦿ On-ground flux estimations in tropical areas
- ⦿ Separation of biospheric and anthropogenic emissions
- ⦿ N<sub>2</sub>O emissions estimations

# AREAS **FOR COLLABORATION**

Participation in Carbon Monitoring System Science Team Meeting and Applications Workshops and other CMS activities

Joint prototyping of carbon MRV systems for the land sector utilizing broad range of satellite data according to the current carbon trading protocols

More holistic utilization of NASA's data and capabilities in the CarbonSpace carbon emission modeling

Participation in inter-comparison campaigns and reports for inverse modelling results





 [carbonspace.tech](https://carbonspace.tech)

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