LULUCF: adopted revisions

<u> https://europa.eu/!98HPxX</u>

cf. Reg 2018/841

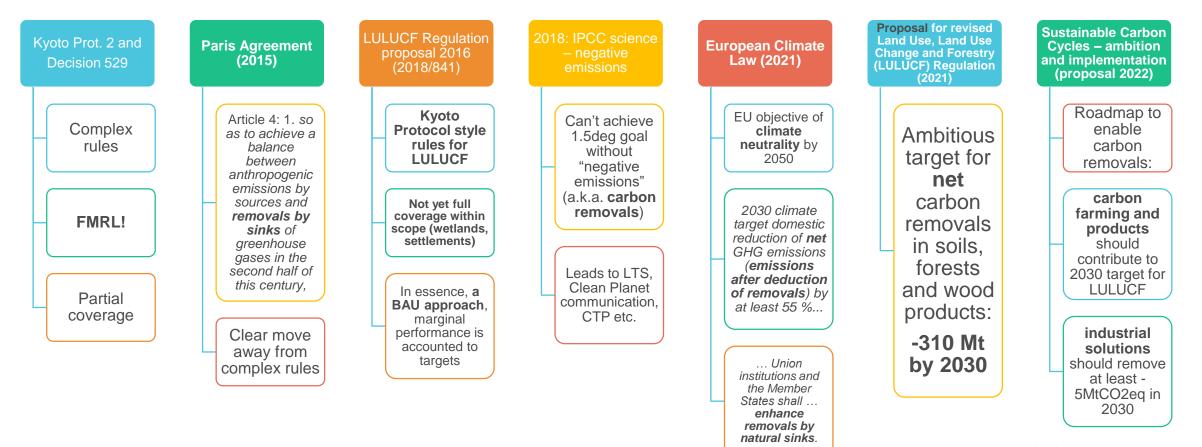
JRC LULUCF Workshop 11 May 2023

NB: Where any differences between the adopted legal text and this presentation may occur, the adopted legal text is the true meaning of the regulation under discussion.

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The timeline



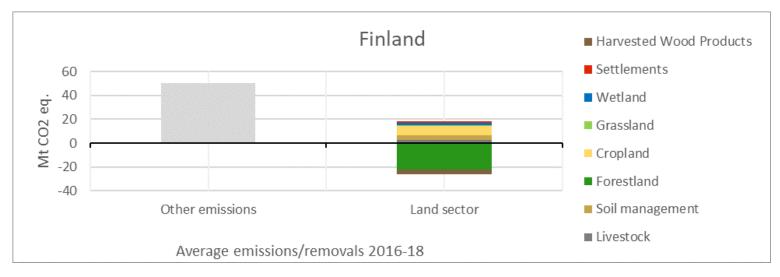


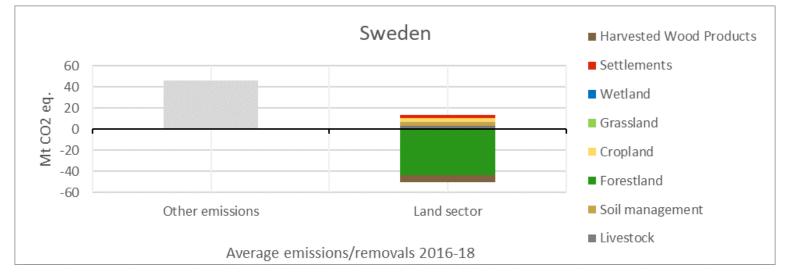


Total emissions/removals in the land sector (coloured column, subcategories from the LULUCF and agriculture (non-CO2) sectors), and the total of other remaining emissions (grey column) by Member State Data from 2020 GHGI submission



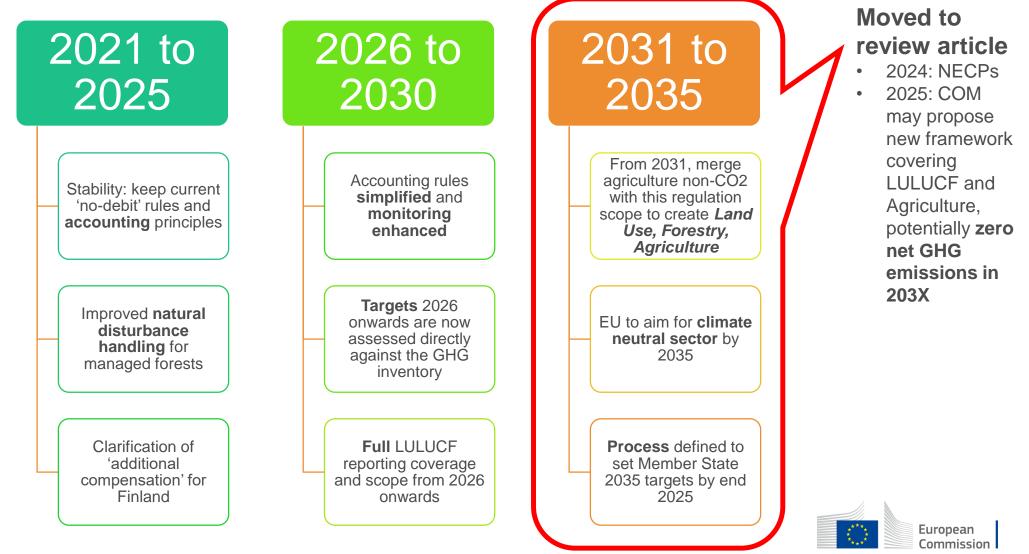
The future is now...







Regulatory stability, transition to reporting-based approach, and climate-neutral framework

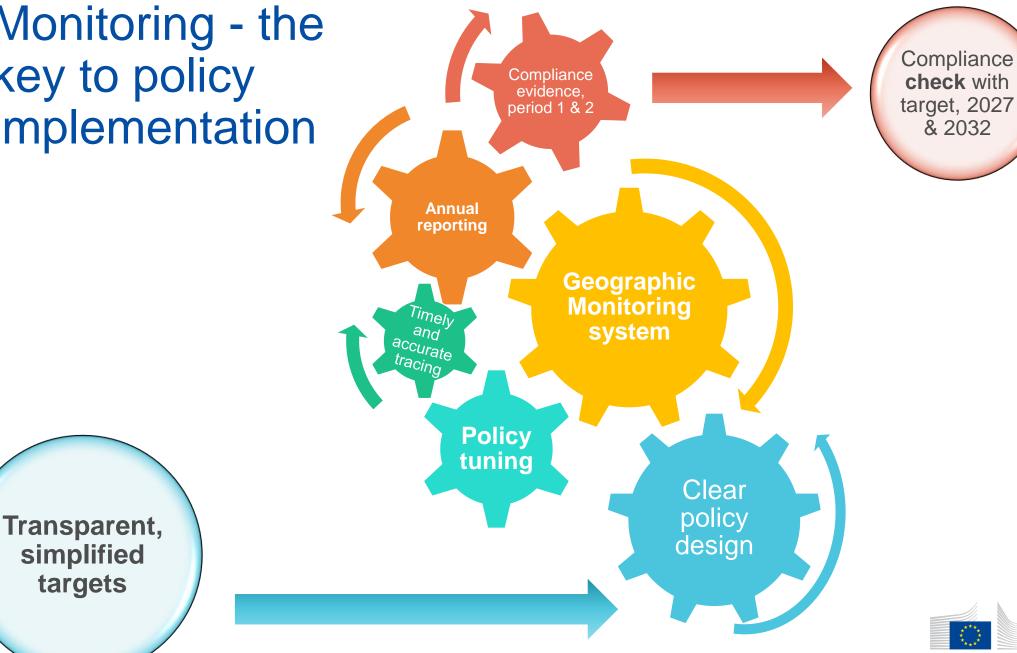


Key take-aways of the LULUCF revision: Regulation (EU) 2023/839*

Higher ambition	 Explicit MS targets - for first time Full territorial scope from 2026 			
Better monitoring	 Move to Tier-2 and Tier-3 level, geographically explicit basis (use of earth observation) 			
Improved governance	 Corrective action process Recommendations by Commission 			
EEA in the lead for implementation	 Reinforced EEA team, Copernicus tools 			



Monitoring - the key to policy implementation



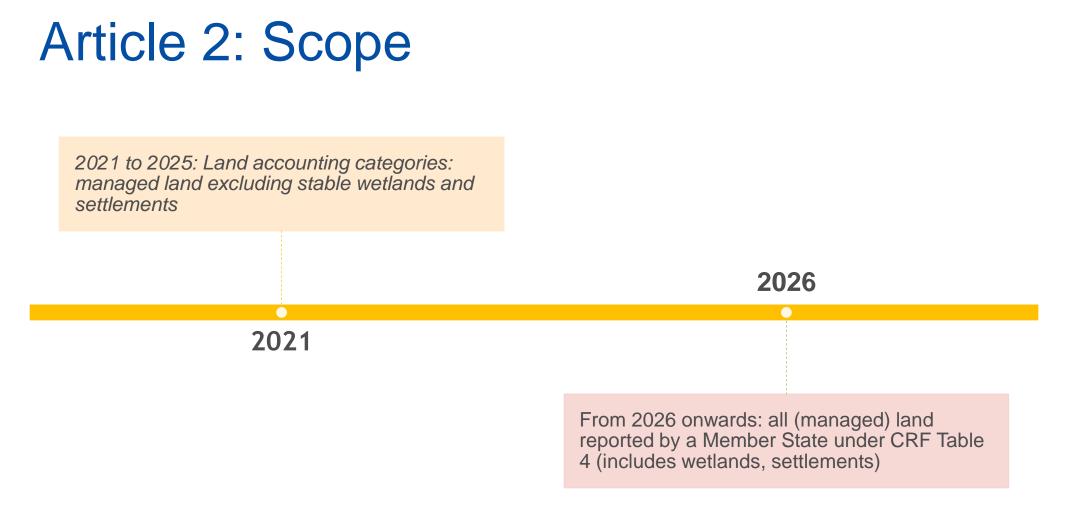
Article 1: Subject matter



MEMBER STATE COMMITMENTS FOR 2021-25 A 2030 UNION TARGET

MEMBER STATE TARGETS FOR 2030 AND THE PERIOD 2026-29







Article 4: target setting

2021 to 2025: A commitment to ensure that **accounted** emissions do not exceed removals (so-called 'no-debit' rule)

2030: **A Union target of –310Mt,** as the sum of the values of the greenhouse gas net emissions and removals reported in 2030

2030: Individual Member State targets for 2030 **relative** to the average reported in the years 2016/17/18

2026 to 2029: Member State targets expressed as a sum (budget) of the values set out on a linear trajectory from 2022 to 2030



Article 5: general rules for accounting



No change in substance, except:



Specific exemptions ("not a source" option) under Art 5(4) stop from 2026 onwards



Impacts of land use conversion (Art 5(2)) not relevant to accounting from 2026 onwards



Articles 6, 7, 8 (specific accounting rules)





Sub-sector (cropland, grassland, afforested land, deforested land, wetland) accounting limited to 2021-25 Forest Reference Level to end in 2025 (no requirement for future framework)



Article 9: Harvest Wood Products





Prospect of scope concept widened beyond "harvested wood"

Basic act (review) to link Carbon Removal Certification methods to the regulation



Different types of carbon removal activities



PERMANENT STORAGE

e.g. Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage (DACCS)

Industrial leadership for climate-neutral technologies

- + Large mitigation potential
- + Permanent and additional
- Needs upfront investment

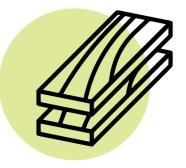


CARBON FARMING

e.g. Af-/re-forestation, sustainable forest management, agroforestry, soil carbon sequestration, peatland restoration

Realise strong synergies with biodiversity

- + Synergies with environment
- + Business in rural areas
- Not permanent



CARBON STORAGE IN PRODUCTS

e.g. Use of wood-based materials in construction, long-lasting Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU)

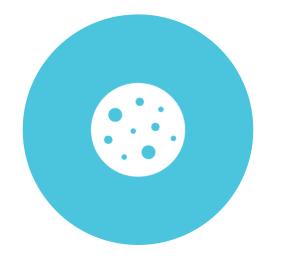
New European Bauhaus

- + Substitute fossil materials
- + Good for bioeconomy
- Complex certification



European Commission

Art 10: excluding emissions from Natural Disturbances





"KYOTO" APPROACH LIMITED TO 2021 TO 2025

NEW SYSTEM CREATED UNDER ART 13B



Article 13: Managed Forest Land Flexibility, 2021 to 2025

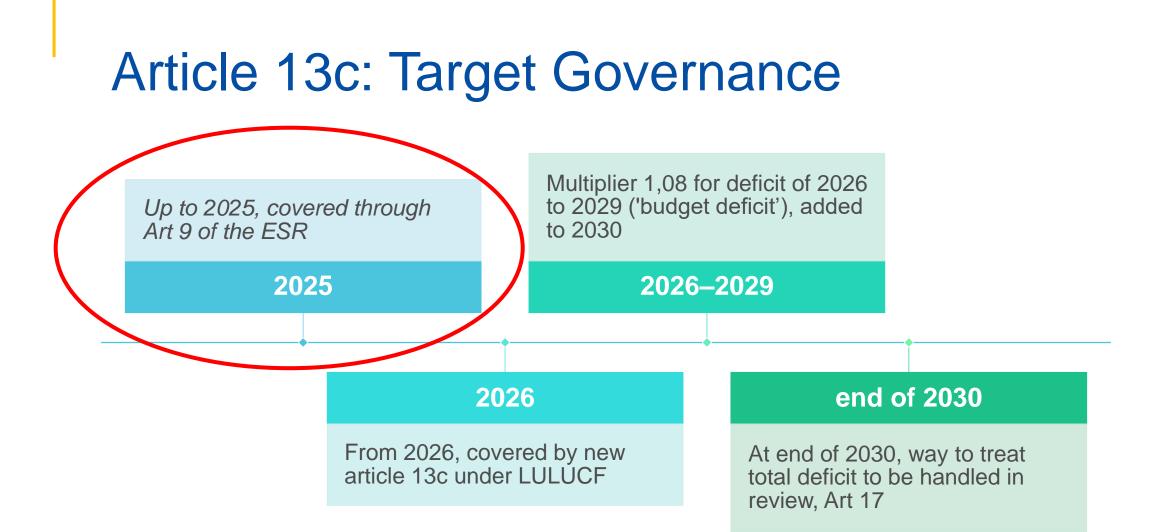
Scope remains forest-oriented

Capped to 178Mt (i.e. 50% of Annex VII); unused is lost or applies as "activation key" for 2030 natural disturbances or climate change impacts (see Art 13b)

Access conditioned by achievement of Union target 'nodebit' over 2021 to 2025 Compensation use extended (socalled 2nd round) to natural disturbances not covered by Art 10, e.g. bark beetle

"Finland" clause moved out (see Art 13a)







Art 14: compliance reporting

Much enhanced compliance reporting, including specific elements linked to biodiversity, natural disturbance, climate change

> Reports to be made public on e-platform under the Governance Regulation

> > Becomes the home for the "methodological adjustment" for rectifying the difference between upgraded GHGIs and targets



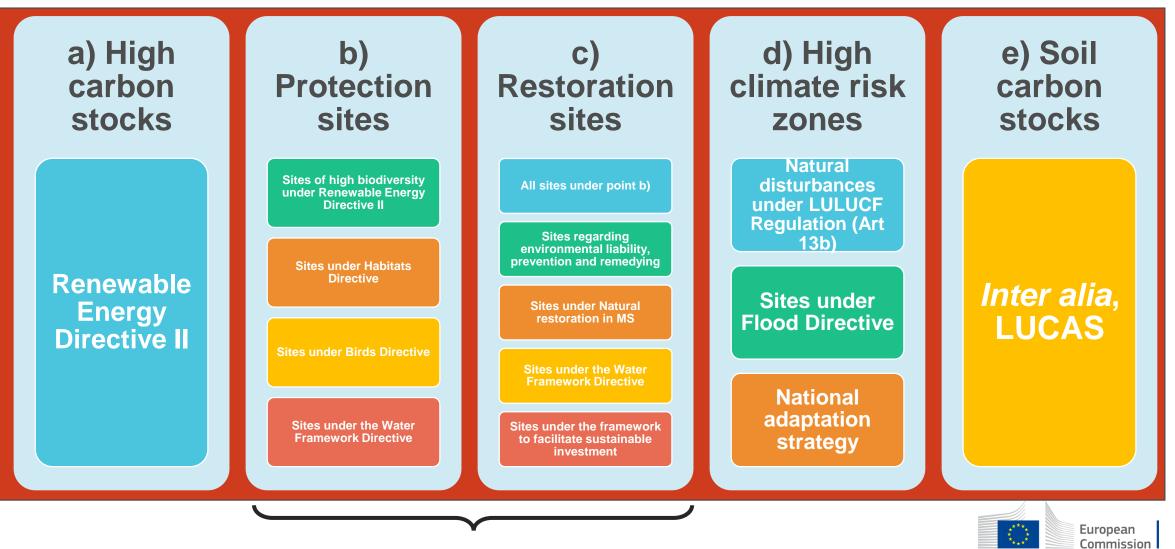
Governance regulation Articles 37, 38

Art 37(4a): Difference of over +500kt between earlier and new inventories for averages of years 2016/7/8 => extra verification by Commission

Art 38(1a): Extra comprehensive review included (2025) to enable setting of trajectory 2026-2029



Enhanced LULUCF monitoring system



Biodiversity Strategy, Nature Restoration Law

More on enhanced monitoring

From 2026 emission year (2028 submission): Tier 2 for all areas, all carbon pools

From 2028 emission year (2030 submission) Tier 3 in respect of enhanced monitoring for specific areas

- high carbon stock areas,
- protected areas,
- restoration areas,
- · areas subject to adaptation
- (not applicable)

Member States to make monitoring data and information compatible/interoperable for "comparison and public access"

Inter alia, provides technical foundation for monitoring for carbon removal certification (proposal ongoing)



Thank you – questions!



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