

# JRC/EEA LULUCF workshop 2025



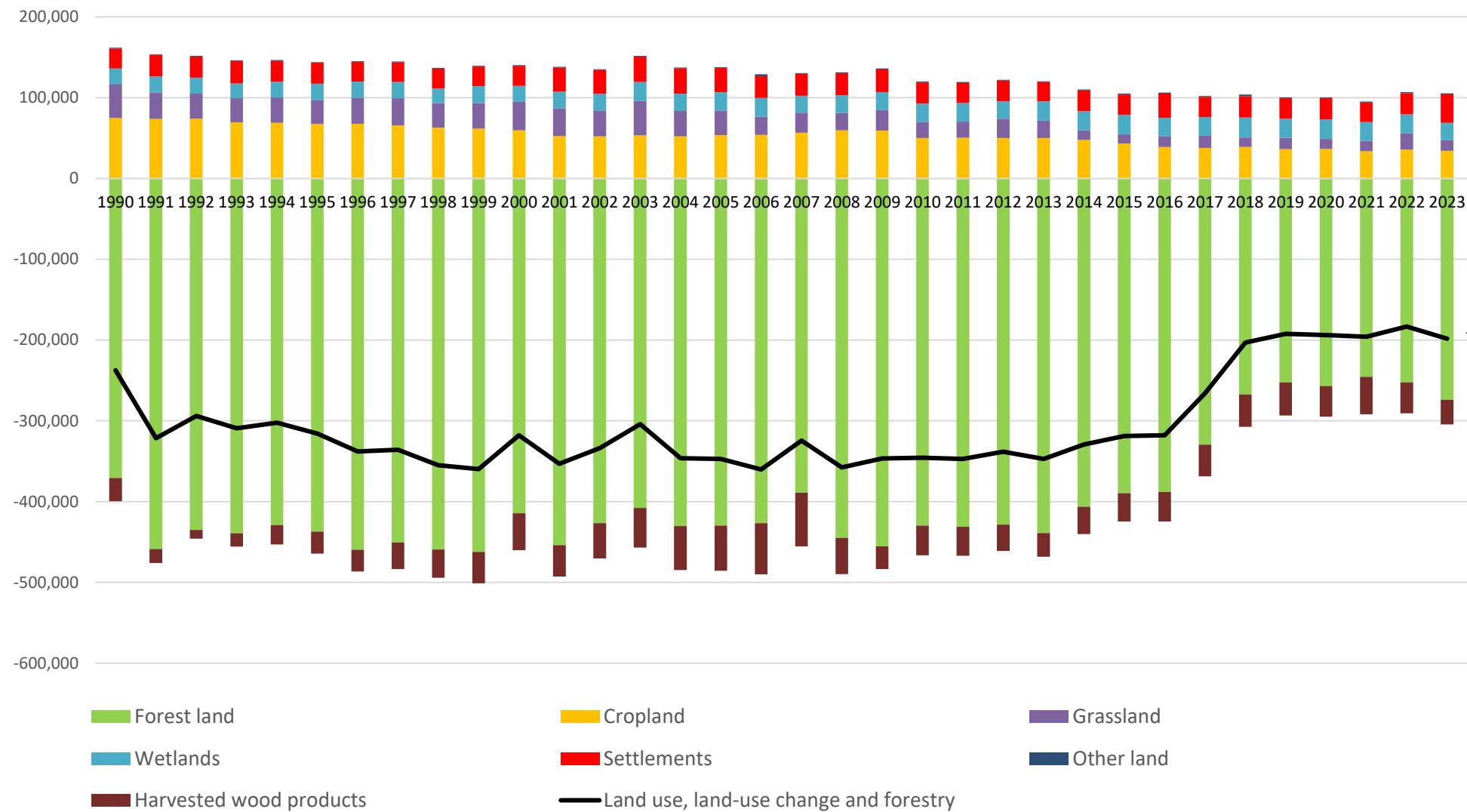
Peter Iversen, Raul Abad, Lucia Perugini, Tobias Langanke  
JRC/EEA LULUCF Workshop/ Presentation date: 6 May 2025

# Content

---

- LULUCF 2025 status
- Initial checks
- LULUCF accounting 2021-2025
- Comprehensive review and capacity building
- Supporting activities at EEA

EU LULUCF GHG inventory submission 2025 (ktCO<sub>2eq</sub> year<sup>-1</sup>)



**-198 MtCO<sub>2e</sub>**





# Net emissions/removals by soil type



Emissions and removals of greenhouse gases are affected by land use. Soil carbon can increase due to growth of plants and be lost due to disturbance of the soils including drainage. Note: Emissions is a positive number and removals is a negative number. Only land use categories and soil types for which countries report emissions or removals from soils are shown in the overview.

## Net emissions/removals in 2023 in EU-27 by land use category and soil type

Select year

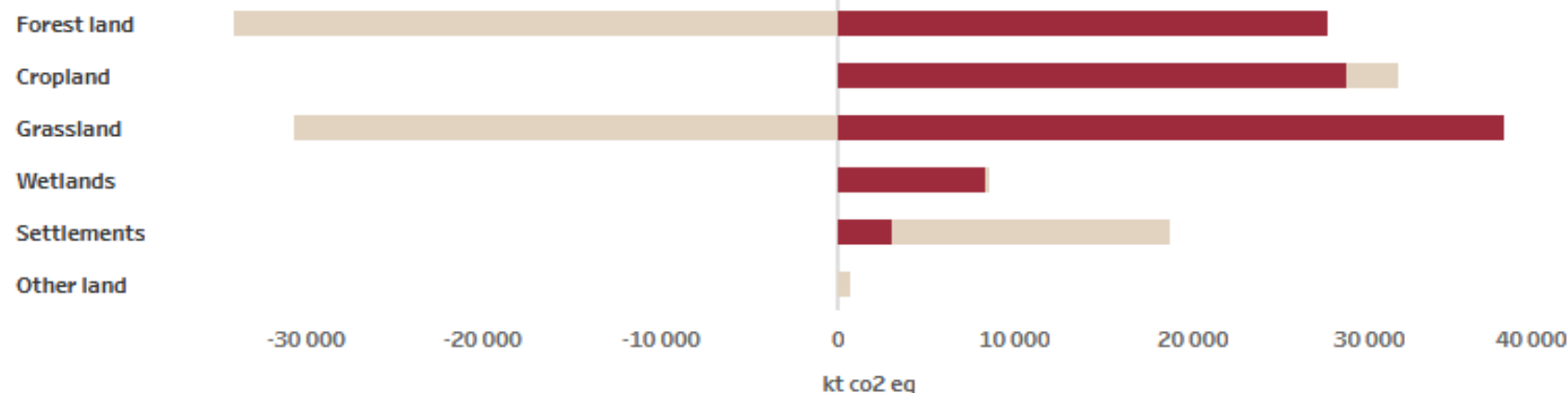
2023

Select country

EU-27

Emissions from mineral soils

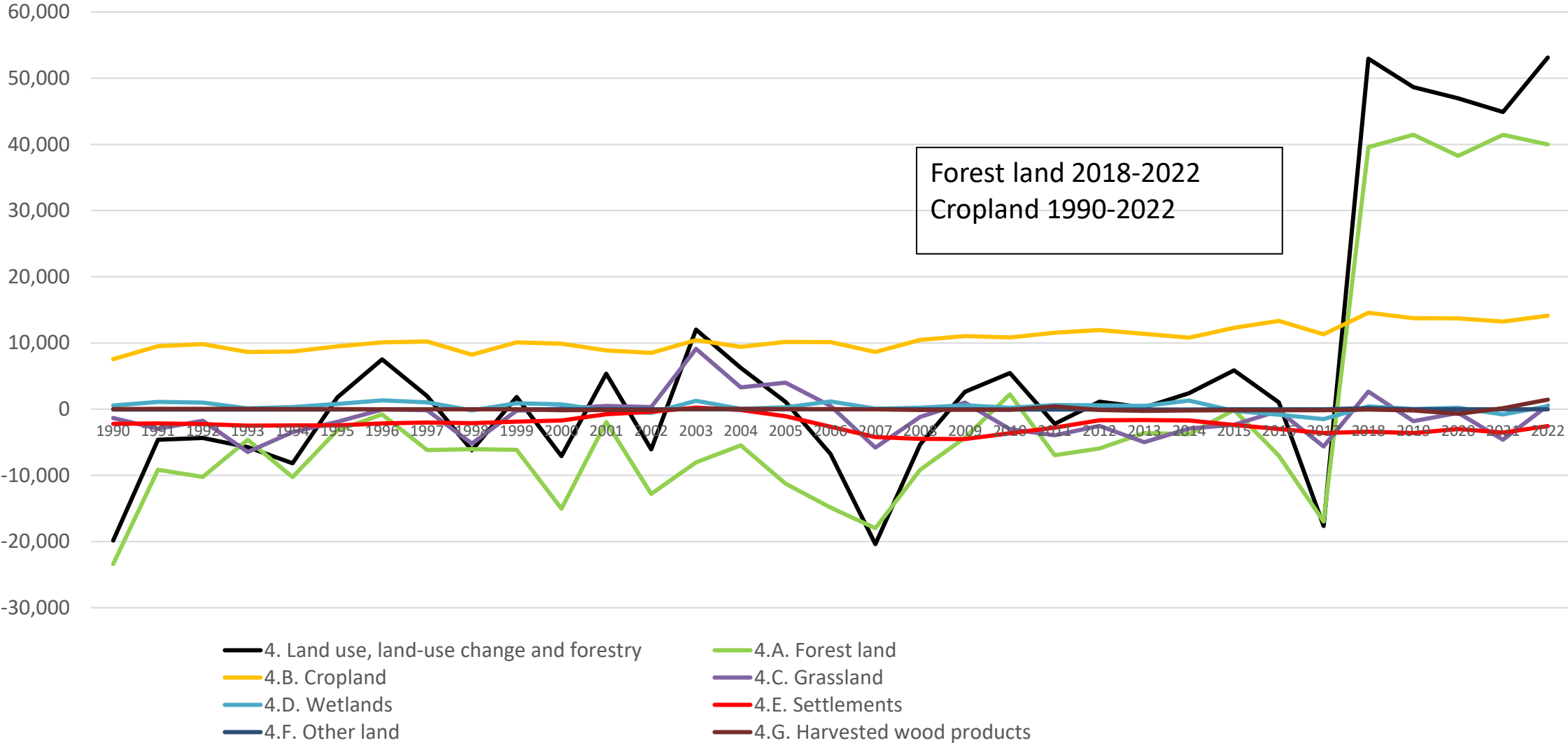
Emissions from organic soils



Data source: European Environment Agency



EU Recalculation 2024 to 2025 (ktCO<sub>2eq</sub> year<sup>-1</sup>)



## **227** Observations uploaded into the EMRT

- Blank cells (29);
- Reporting zero (6);
- Identical values (8);
- Area inconsistencies (28);
- EF outliers (33);
- N<sub>2</sub>O emissions reporting (12)
- Spikes in time series (43);
- Recalculations (15) and
- Potential compliance issue with Regulation (EU) 2018/841 (15)
- Others, (38)



# Accounting 2021-2025

# Last year's efforts – looking at 2021-2022 only

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2005-2009	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Sum 2021-2022
Forest Management (inc. HWP)	-30 183,1	-31 227,3	-30 827,4	-30 548,0	-28 861,1	-30 329,4	-34 454,5	-34 890,2				-69 344,6
DeforestedLand	2 314,4	2 346,8	2 072,9	2 090,1	2 103,2	2 185,5	1 355,3	1 349,2				2 704,6
Afforested	-16 874,5	-17 006,8	-17 198,0	-17 175,4	-16 959,1	-17 042,7	-9 951,5	-9 497,3				-19 448,8
Cropland Management	- 553,6	-1 614,6	1 281,9	1 138,4	1 358,4	322,1	-3 498,3	-3 396,1				-6 894,5
Grassland Management	-1 326,8	-1 429,7	-1 461,2	-1 504,6	-1 406,0	-1 425,7	-1 319,6	-1 352,9				-2 672,5
Wetlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
Harvested Wood Products	-3 307,9	-3 874,3	-2 796,2	-2 244,9	- 394,5	-2 523,5	-2 488,4	-2 725,0				-5 213,3
Paper	- 164,1	- 635,2	11,4	- 328,5	291,4	- 165,0	- 42,7	- 413,7				- 456,5

Only partly useful because

a) no information on TC of FRL

b) no information on natural disturbance

c) CRT tables do not provide the necessary information





# Accounting information in Annex IV in the updated implementing regulation (former Annex XX)

Table 1b  
Accounting table

Instructions (click the '+' in the left):  
 Yellow fields have to be filled with numbers or not.  
 Light green fields are automatically calculated within the file. To be filled manually only if source.  
 Grey fields do not need to be filled in.

Note that this version of the table is designed for submission 2025, the equations to calculate the accounting quantity refer to the period 2021-2023.  
 Do not add rows or columns to this template. Do not add information outside of the yellow fields in this template. The information will not reach us.

	Land Accounting Categories	NET EMISSIONS/REMOVALS <sup>(16)</sup>						Accounting parameters	Accounting quantity <sup>(2)</sup>
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total <sup>(2)</sup>		
A	Mandatory accounting categories								
A.1	Managed Forest land	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00
	thereof Forest land remaining Forest land						0,00		
	thereof HWP from Managed forest land <sup>(8)(9)</sup>						0,00		
	thereof HWP in the category of paper from Managed forest land <sup>(8)(9)</sup>						0,00		
	thereof Dead wood <sup>(6)</sup>								
	excluded emissions from natural disturbances <sup>(4)</sup>								
	excluded subsequent removals from land subject to natural disturbances <sup>(5)</sup>								
	Forest Reference Level (FRL) <sup>(4)</sup>								
	Technical correction(s) to FRL <sup>(7)</sup>								
	Forest management cap <sup>(8)</sup>							0,00	0,00
A.2	Afforested Land	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00
	thereof HWP from Afforested land <sup>(8)(11)</sup>						0,00		
	excluded emissions from natural disturbances <sup>(4)</sup>								
	excluded subsequent removals from land subject to natural disturbances <sup>(5)</sup>								
A.3	Deforested Land						0,00		0,00
A.4	Managed Cropland <sup>(7)</sup>						0,00		0,00
A.5	Managed Grassland <sup>(7)</sup>						0,00		0,00
B	Elected accounting categories								
B.1	Managed Wetland (if elected)						0,00		0,00
	TOTAL								0,00

All MS are encouraged to provide this information **annually**.

A reporting template for the first three years was shared via WG1.

Important to be able to **anticipate the outcome in 2027** including for the **ESR** but also for the **potential use of managed forest land flexibility** (art. 13).

**18 countries provided this information:**

- Only three included information on the TC of the FRL.
- No information on emissions from ND.
- Some did not include the correct FRL as provided in annex IV to regulation 2018/841.
- Some MS included information on managed wetland even when this activity is not elected.
- One MS included information on all 5 years.

We will share a new template covering four years later this year.

# Annex IV, table 2 on emissions from natural disturbances

Table 2

Information on emissions and removals from natural disturbances<sup>(1)</sup>

Identification code of geographic location <sup>(2)</sup>	IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL DISTURBANCES EVENT		AREA SUBJECT TO NATURAL DISTURBANCES IN THE YEAR WHEN IT WAS FIRST REPORTED		EMISSIONS FROM AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL DISTURBANCES					Background level <sup>(7)</sup>	Margin <sup>(7)</sup>	Trigger test <sup>(8)</sup>	ACCOUNTING QUANTITIES				
			Area subject to natural disturbances in the year when it was first reported	Area subject to natural disturbances in the inventory year	Total emissions <sup>(4)</sup>			Salvage Logging <sup>(5)</sup>	Emissions from natural disturbances <sup>(6)</sup>				Emissions in inventory year that can be excluded in the inventory year <sup>(9)</sup>	Subsequent removals in inventory year <sup>(10)</sup>			
					CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> O						Emissions	Removals			
	Year of natural disturbances <sup>(3)</sup>	Disturbance type													(Yes/No)		
			(kha)		(kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)			(kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)					(kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)			(kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	
Total for 2021 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>	Year: 2021	Total for 2021 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>															
Total for 2022 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>	Year: 2022	Total for 2022 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>															
Total for 2023 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>	Year: 2023	Total for 2023 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>															
Total for 2024 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>	Year: 2024	Total for 2024 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>															
Total for 2025 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>	Year: 2025	Total for 2025 natural disturbances <sup>(11), (12)</sup>															

Have any MS tried using this table?

It would be very useful to have some testing before March 2027.

Do we need an additional table to calculate the background level?

*Reporting template and format for the submission of information?*



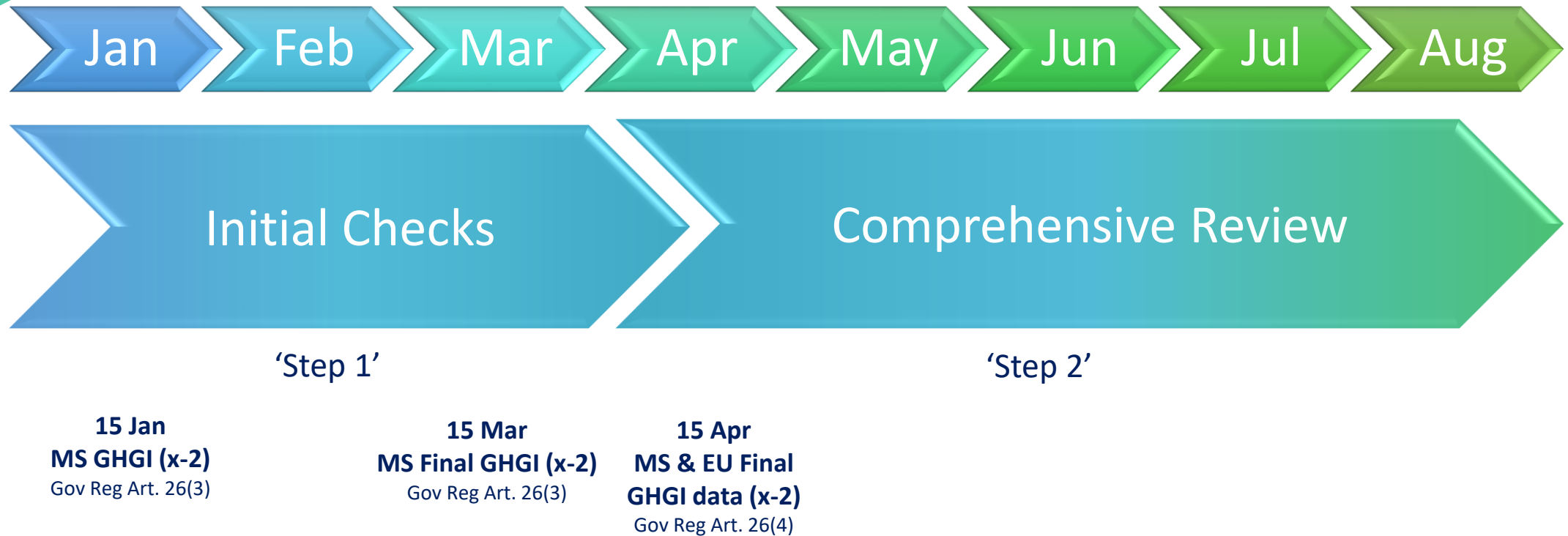
# Comprehensive review 2025

Governance regulation article 38

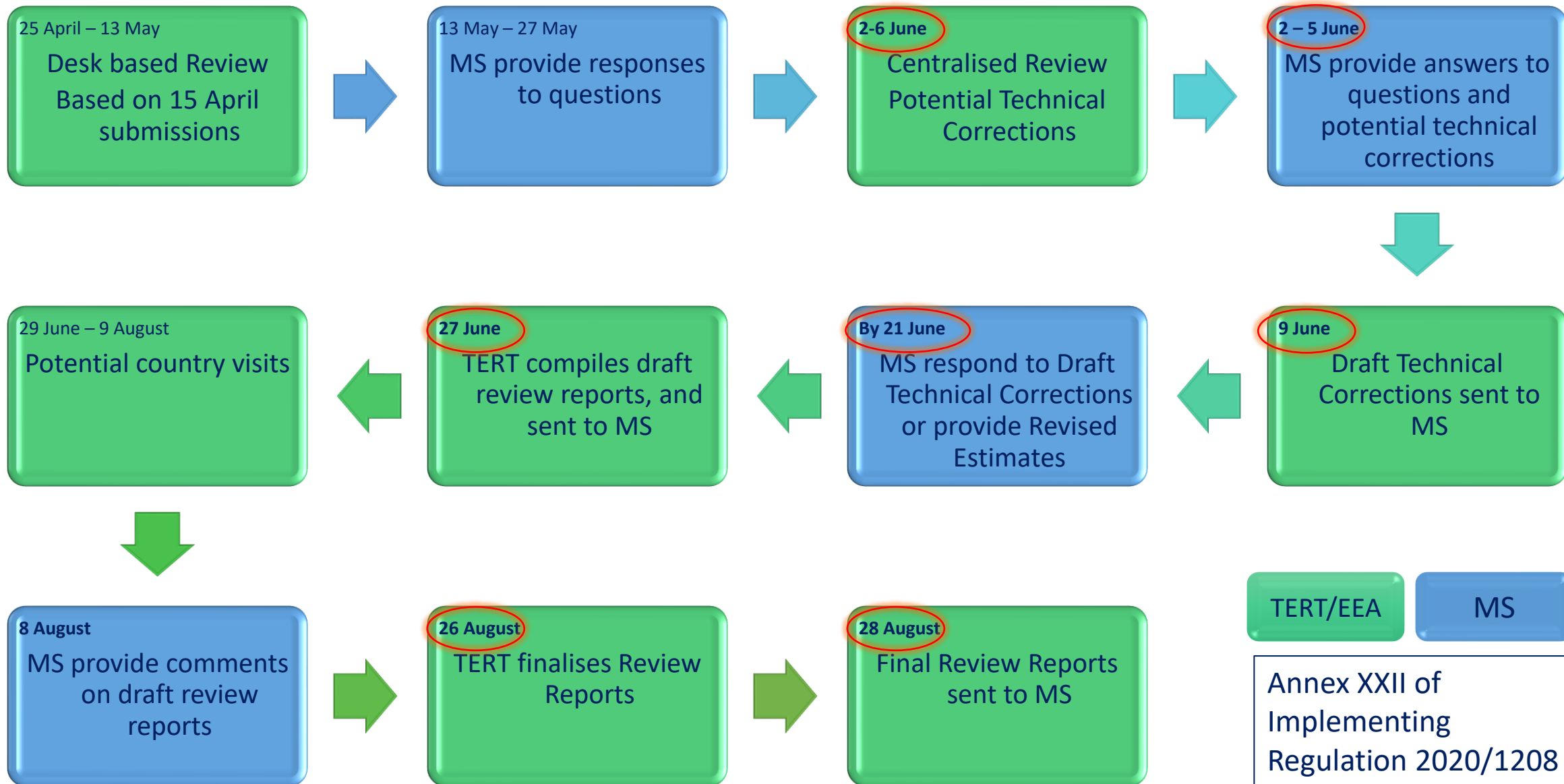
To establish the 2026-2029 budget – will focus on  
2016-2018 and 2021-2023 - *not compliance*

# Initial checks and Comprehensive Review

## Timeline







# Capacity building as part of comprehensive review

Following the review, there will be offered capacity building meetings with Member States' LULUCF experts taking into considerations the results of the comprehensive review

**When:** October 2025

**Topics:** to be identified during the comprehensive review

**Format:** online



# GHGI improvements support

# LULUCF INVENTORY IMPROVEMENTS ACTIVITIES 2025 @EEA



## SOIL CARBON



## OPTIONS FOR LAND USE TRACKING



## SETTLEMENT



## FIRE EMISSIONS

### Activities:

- Analysis of the NID
- Extraction of Methods and EF
- Gap identification
- Identification of datasets
- Guidance for improvement
- Webinars





## SOIL CARBON

- Non-CO2 emissions from managed soils (EF, methods)
- Organic soils (EF, maps identification)
- Mineral soil models (Model Library) → Relevance for CRCF
- Analysis of the applicability of the tier 2 Steady State Method IPCC2019 (Explore new method → Workshop in October)

### Activities

- Analysis of the NID
- Extraction of Methods and EF
- Gap identification
- Guidance for improvement
- Webinars

## FIRE

- Methods, status and options for inventory improvements



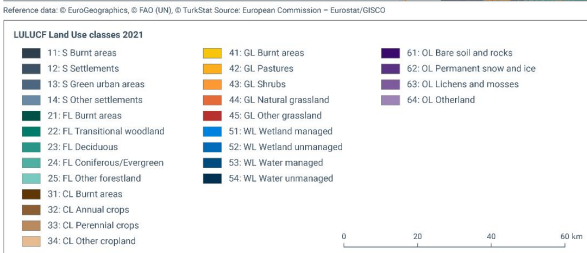
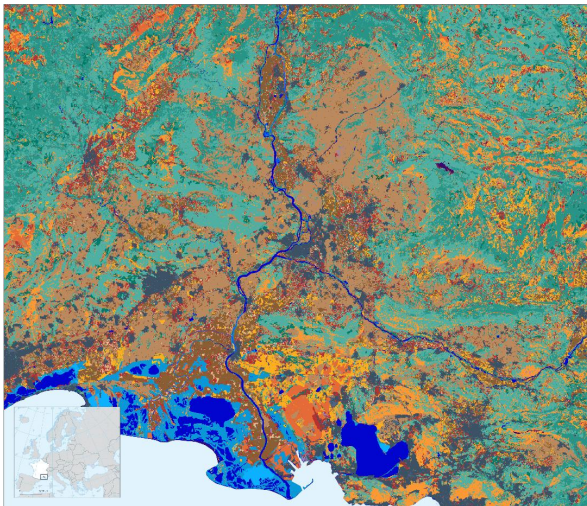
# SETTLEMENTS

- **Urban green mapping and classification (new datasets)**
  - **Explore spatial datasets**
  - **Develop and describe methodologies to map and quantify (total and relative areas) of the land surface that is covered by urban vegetation within settlements** (aligned with **Tier 2a Crown cover area method**) and the areas covered by these components within the various settlement systems (aligned **with Tier 3 methodology**).
- **Identification of emission factors for trees outside forests (EF, stocks)**
  - **Identify datasets to associate stocks of carbon** for the different settlement types for the refinement of the estimation of land converted to settlement



# OPTIONS FOR LAND USE TRACKING

- Use of LPIS/IACS data (review methods+ guidance) → *Rafal Zielinski pres. (PM)*
- LULUCF INSTANCE (CLMS)



## LULUCF instance – what and when?

- Operational product, combining ca. 15 existing pan-European datasets (mainly CLMS)
- Production annual and funded by CLMS
- Initial versions available every January for inventory year +2 in sync with country reporting

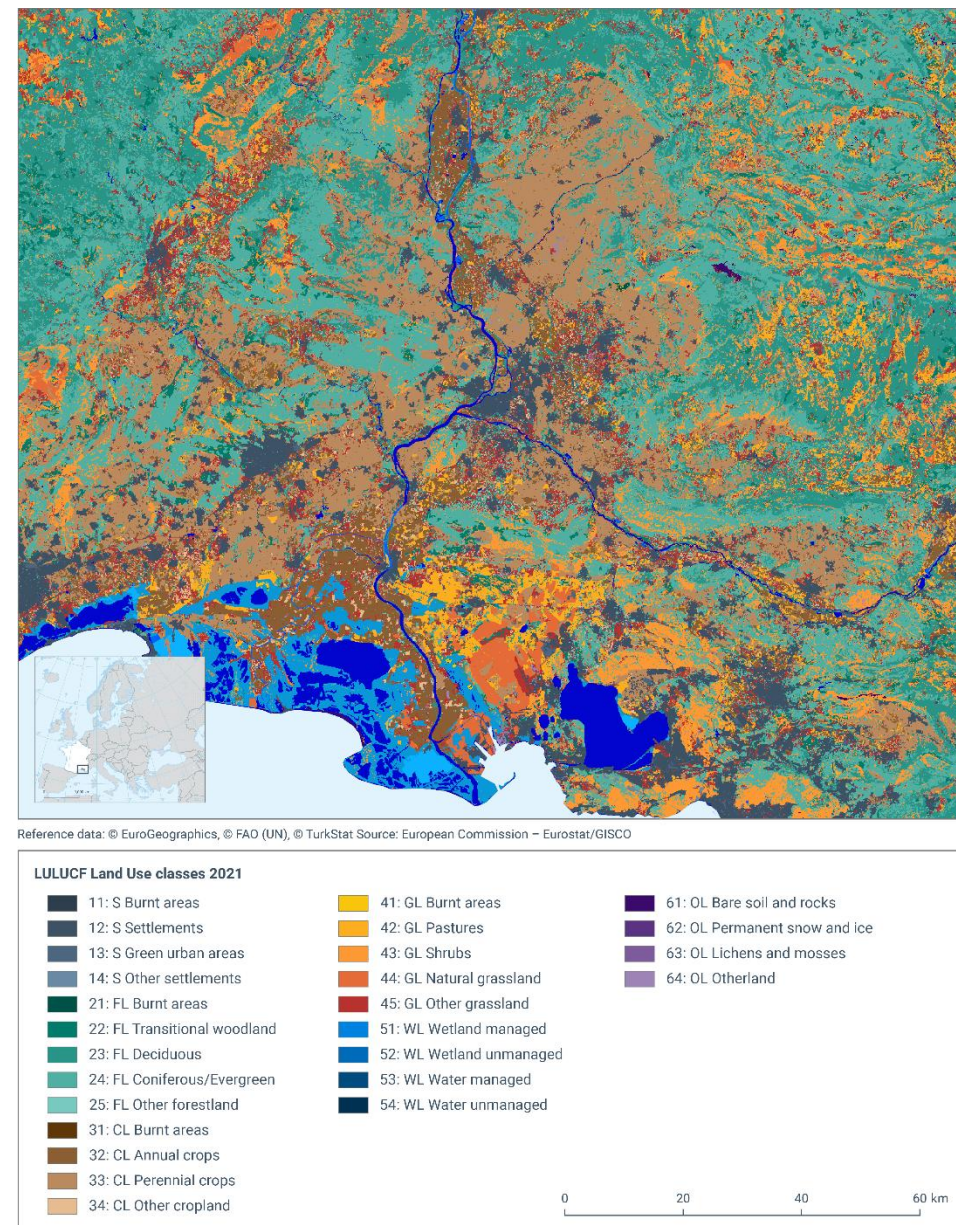


# LULUCF instance as operational EO based activity data proxy

## Status and next steps

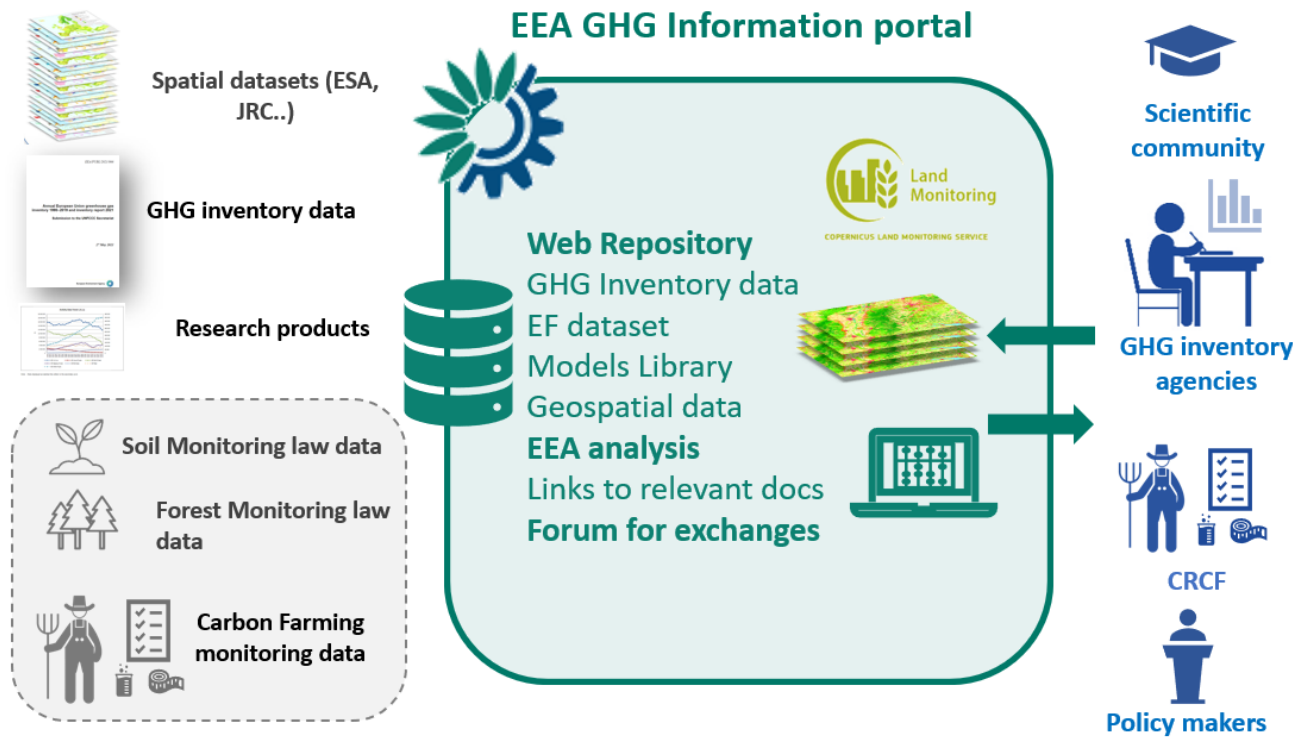
- Data available **on request today (2021 & 2023)**, publication on CLMS portal planned for Q3/2025, then every year in Q1
- Detailed Product User Manual in preparation
- Testing of EEA workflow to use the data ongoing in 2025
- **Reminder:** workflow will not replace or interfere with existing initial checks, but will add bilateral discussions on content of activity data reporting
- LULUCF instance-based checks will build on detailed “Country Fact Sheets” collecting relevant information for each country
- Additional training/outreach activity in Q3&Q4 2025 planned

**Reminder:** countries can also use the *CLCplus Core Database* & web-interface to create their own geospatial LULUCF datasets!





# On line GHG knowledge hub



The EEA GHG knowledge hub aimed to facilitate the access of relevant data to improve the MS GHG inventories

## Data types

- General information on LULUCF/Inventory requirements and methods produced by CLIMA3 Unit
- Inventory related data such as estimation methodologies and emission factors
- Geospatial data coming from different sources (links and metadata info): e.g. Copernicus; ESA CCI biomass data
- Links to relevant scientific project/reports

## LULUCF: Monitoring Emissions, Removals, and Land Use for Climate Goals

A greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory measures a country's emissions from economic activities and its carbon footprint. The EEA supports the European Commission in compiling the EU GHG inventory, the official submission to the UNFCCC. Additionally, the EEA ensures quality assurance and control of Member States' inventories, forming the basis of the EU's GHG reporting.

### Who This Portal Serves

- GHG inventory agencies:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to enhance and refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Scientific community:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Policy makers:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.
- Private Actors (CROs):** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

### Upcoming Events

31.03.2025: EEA for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of Carbon Removals

The conference aims to bring together experts from various fields to discuss how Earth observation can enable continuous, large-scale monitoring, offering timely and accurate data to the EU climate. Particular attention will be given to the implementation of the LULUCF regulation and the forthcoming Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming Certification (CRCF) Regulation and other related topics (e.g. blue carbon).

04.04.2025: Connector addressing GHG at all levels, from soil to forest

24.04.2025: Focus on forest carbon removals

### GHG Resources



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

Report

Report

Report

## LULUCF: Monitoring Emissions, Removals, and Land Use for Climate Goals

A greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory measures a country's emissions from economic activities and its carbon footprint. The EEA supports the European Commission in compiling the EU GHG inventory, the official submission to the UNFCCC. Additionally, the EEA ensures quality assurance and control of Member States' inventories, forming the basis of the EU's GHG reporting.

### Who This Portal Serves

- GHG inventory agencies:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to enhance and refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Scientific community:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Policy makers:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.
- Private Actors (CROs):** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

### Upcoming Events

31.03.2025: EEA for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of Carbon Removals

The conference aims to bring together experts from various fields to discuss how Earth observation can enable continuous, large-scale monitoring, offering timely and accurate data to the EU climate. Particular attention will be given to the implementation of the LULUCF regulation and the forthcoming Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming Certification (CRCF) Regulation and other related topics (e.g. blue carbon).

04.04.2025: Connector addressing GHG at all levels, from soil to forest

24.04.2025: Focus on forest carbon removals

### GHG Resources



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

Report

Report

Report

## LULUCF: Monitoring Emissions, Removals, and Land Use for Climate Goals

A greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory measures a country's emissions from economic activities and its carbon footprint. The EEA supports the European Commission in compiling the EU GHG inventory, the official submission to the UNFCCC. Additionally, the EEA ensures quality assurance and control of Member States' inventories, forming the basis of the EU's GHG reporting.

### Who This Portal Serves

- GHG inventory agencies:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to enhance and refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Scientific community:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Policy makers:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.
- Private Actors (CROs):** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

### Upcoming Events

31.03.2025: EEA for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of Carbon Removals

The conference aims to bring together experts from various fields to discuss how Earth observation can enable continuous, large-scale monitoring, offering timely and accurate data to the EU climate. Particular attention will be given to the implementation of the LULUCF regulation and the forthcoming Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming Certification (CRCF) Regulation and other related topics (e.g. blue carbon).

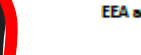
04.04.2025: Connector addressing GHG at all levels, from soil to forest

24.04.2025: Focus on forest carbon removals

### GHG Resources



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

Report

Report

Report

## LULUCF: Monitoring Emissions, Removals, and Land Use for Climate Goals

A greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory measures a country's emissions from economic activities and its carbon footprint. The EEA supports the European Commission in compiling the EU GHG inventory, the official submission to the UNFCCC. Additionally, the EEA ensures quality assurance and control of Member States' inventories, forming the basis of the EU's GHG reporting.

### Who This Portal Serves

- GHG inventory agencies:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to enhance and refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Scientific community:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to refine your greenhouse gas inventory.
- Policy makers:** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.
- Private Actors (CROs):** Access facts, methodologies, emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

### Upcoming Events

31.03.2025: EEA for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of Carbon Removals

The conference aims to bring together experts from various fields to discuss how Earth observation can enable continuous, large-scale monitoring, offering timely and accurate data to the EU climate. Particular attention will be given to the implementation of the LULUCF regulation and the forthcoming Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming Certification (CRCF) Regulation and other related topics (e.g. blue carbon).

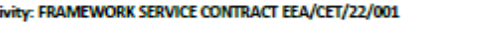
04.04.2025: Connector addressing GHG at all levels, from soil to forest

24.04.2025: Focus on forest carbon removals

### GHG Resources



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.



**Economy and resources**  
Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals. Emission factors, data, and insights to support informed decision-making.

Report

Report

Report

## About LULUCF

Management of land matters for how we address climate change. It is also important for achieving the climate targets in the future. Why? The management of land for agriculture, forests or settlements.

### Seven facts about why the land sector is special

1. The land sector can lead to both emissions and removals of CO<sub>2</sub>.
2. The land sector consists of distributed sources and sinks.
3. The land sector is subject to natural and anthropogenic effects.
4. In the land sector, sudden and large emissions can occur due to natural impacts.
5. The land sector incorporates cyclic trends and legacy effects.

### FAQs

1. What is the LULUCF Regulation about?

2. What is 'land use' and why is it important?

3. What is GHG reporting?

4. Which greenhouse gases have to be reported?

### What are carbon pools?

Business growth and decarbonisation cause CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals, respectively. While there are emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and removals of CO<sub>2</sub> gases, removals only occur for CO<sub>2</sub> and not for CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O gases. They are estimated by identifying different carbon pools. Carbon pools are reservoirs of carbon that hold a carbon stock (i.e. a certain amount of carbon). To estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals for each pool in each land use category, the changes in carbon stocks are assessed at two points in time, or the flows of carbon into and out of the pools are assessed over a certain period. For reporting, these estimates are calculated as annual numbers. Carbon stocks refer to the amount of carbon that is stored in a certain pool at a specific point in time. Pools that annually add more carbon than they remove are referred to as carbon sources. When total carbon stocks across all carbon pools increase, net removals of carbon from the atmosphere occur. Net emissions occur when total carbon stocks decrease.

Changes in carbon stocks are estimated for the following carbon pools:

- Living biomass: differentiated into above-ground (i.e. stems, branches, and leaves) and below-ground biomass (i.e. roots).
- LULUCF: a specific pool of dead organic matter in forests.
- Dead wood: includes lying and standing deadwood in forests.
- Soil organic matter (SOM): includes of dead plant material transformed to the stable dead wood and litter. The pool is reported if dead wood and litter cannot be separated, e.g. for cropland, grassland, and wetlands.
- Soil organic carbon (SOC) in mineral and organic soils and
- Harvested wood products: paper, wood used for construction or furniture and others.

5. What are the key components of GHG emissions and removals from the land sector in the EU?

You may also be interested in

Policy info

Glossary

Report

## About LULUCF

Management of land matters for how we address climate change. It is also important for achieving the climate targets in the future. Why? The management of land for agriculture, forests or settlements.

### Seven facts about why the land sector is special

1. The land sector can lead to both emissions and removals of CO<sub>2</sub>.
2. The land sector consists of distributed sources and sinks.
3. The land sector is subject to natural and anthropogenic effects.
4. In the land sector, sudden and large emissions can occur due to natural impacts.
5. The land sector incorporates cyclic trends and legacy effects.

### FAQs

1. What is the LULUCF Regulation about?

2. What is 'land use' and why is it important?

3. What is GHG reporting?

4. Which greenhouse gases have to be reported?

### What are carbon pools?

Business growth and decarbonisation cause CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals, respectively. While there are emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and removals of CO<sub>2</sub> gases, removals only occur for CO<sub>2</sub> and not for CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O gases. They are estimated by identifying different carbon pools. Carbon pools are reservoirs of carbon that hold a carbon stock (i.e. a certain amount of carbon). To estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals for each pool in each land use category, the changes in carbon stocks are assessed at two points in time, or the flows of carbon into and out of the pools are assessed over a certain period. For reporting, these estimates are calculated as annual numbers. Carbon stocks refer to the amount of carbon that is stored in a certain pool at a specific point in time. Pools that annually add more carbon than they remove are referred to as carbon sources. When total carbon stocks across all carbon pools increase, net removals of carbon from the atmosphere occur. Net emissions occur when total carbon stocks decrease.

Changes in carbon stocks are estimated for the following carbon pools:

- Living biomass: differentiated into above-ground (i.e. stems, branches, and leaves) and below-ground biomass (i.e. roots).
- LULUCF: a specific pool of dead organic matter in forests.
- Dead wood: includes lying and standing deadwood in forests.
- Soil organic matter (SOM): includes of dead plant material transformed to the stable dead wood and litter. The pool is reported if dead wood and litter cannot be separated, e.g. for cropland, grassland, and wetlands.
- Soil organic carbon (SOC) in mineral and organic soils and
- Harvested wood products: paper, wood used for construction or furniture and others.

5. What are the key components of GHG emissions and removals from the land sector in the EU?

You may also be interested in

Policy info

Glossary

Report



European  
Environment  
Agency

## GHG Knowledge Hub



LULUCF

Sectors

About us

LULUCF Overview →

### About LULUCF

Glossary

Policy info

Reports

### Data & Tools

Land transitions

Emission Factors (EF)  
Database

Geo data Catalogue

### Guidance

Tier levels

Geospatial Monitoring

Interoperability

Natural Disturbances

Tracking progress

Projections

### National obligations

Compliance

Flexibilities

Reviews

### Methods & Models

Methods (Annex III Table)

Models Library



EF/Parameter  
Visualization tool



# EEA Report – Enhancing Europe’s land sink: status and prospects



Report has been developed in collaboration with several ETCs and with the valuable comments from the Commission and Eionet.

## Scope of the report:

- General description
- **Status of the sector in terms of reported GHG emissions/removal**, and reflections on current reporting practices and areas for improvement.
- **Assessment of options to reduce emissions** or increase removals in LULUCF, in terms of mitigation potential, co-benefits/trade-offs and enabling conditions.
- **Description of the policy framework** at EU level and resulting data needs and use cases.
- Overview and **high-level description of relevant pan-European geospatial data-sets**.

> **Report foreseen to be published end of May / early June 2025**





# Second Conference on EO for monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon removals

*7-10 October 2025  
Copenhagen*

- LULUCF INVENTORY FOCUS: 7/10 PM – 9/10 PM
- 3<sup>RD</sup> CARBON MARKET FORUM: 9/10 AM-10/10 PM



Thank you

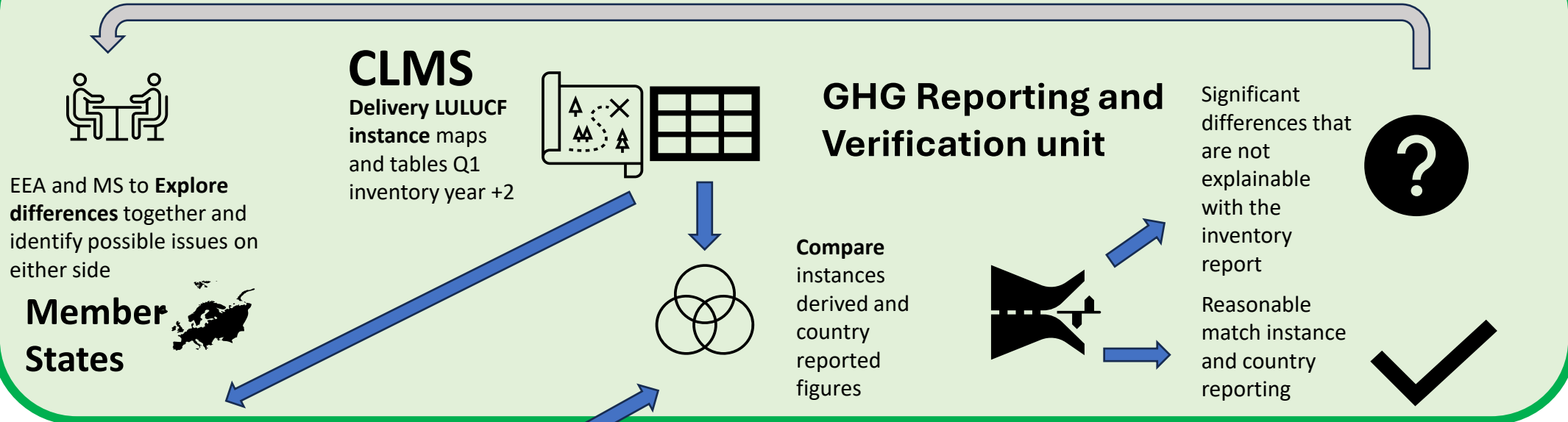


Contact us!

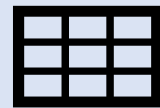
[lulucf@eea.europa.eu](mailto:lulucf@eea.europa.eu)

# Use of LULUCF instance as independent data for EEA (in development)

## New LULUCF instance based additional checks (under development)



## Member States



Delivery LULUCF  
CRT/NID  
15<sup>th</sup> January inventory  
year +2



## EEA

**Initial checks @ EEA** (mid January to mid April).  
Complex checking, approval and publication process

**Initial checks (unchanged)**





# LULUCF instance and CLCplus Core: where to find out more?

## **LULUCF instance** access to the data:

- **2021** and **2023** on request (email to [tobias.langanke@eea.europa.eu](mailto:tobias.langanke@eea.europa.eu) )
- **2022** and **improved version for 2023** from October 2025
- From January 2026 annual updates in synch with reporting (inventory year +2)
- All data published on CLMS portal from Q3/2025, including Product User Manual

## **CLCplus Core database** and web-interface:

- <https://clcplus-core.land.copernicus.eu/>
- Access with EIONET password (contact [tobias.langanke@eea.europa](mailto:tobias.langanke@eea.europa.eu) for more info)

## **Overview CLMS portfolio** and EO derived products

- [CLMS portfolio — Copernicus Land Monitoring Service](#)