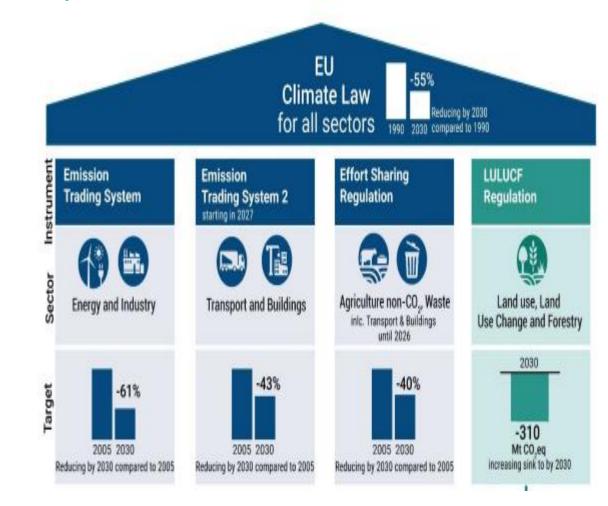


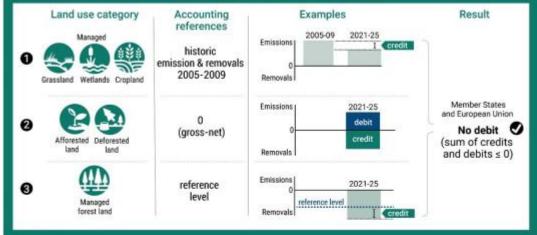
## Update on the e LULUCF Regulation

Giulio Volpi European Commission DG CLIMA, Unit C.3: Land Economy & Carbon Removals

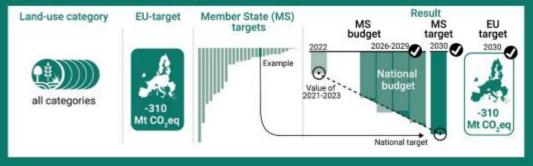
### The role of the LULUCF Regulation



#### LULUCF Regulation: target setting and accounting Period 2021-25 Target based on three different kinds of accounting

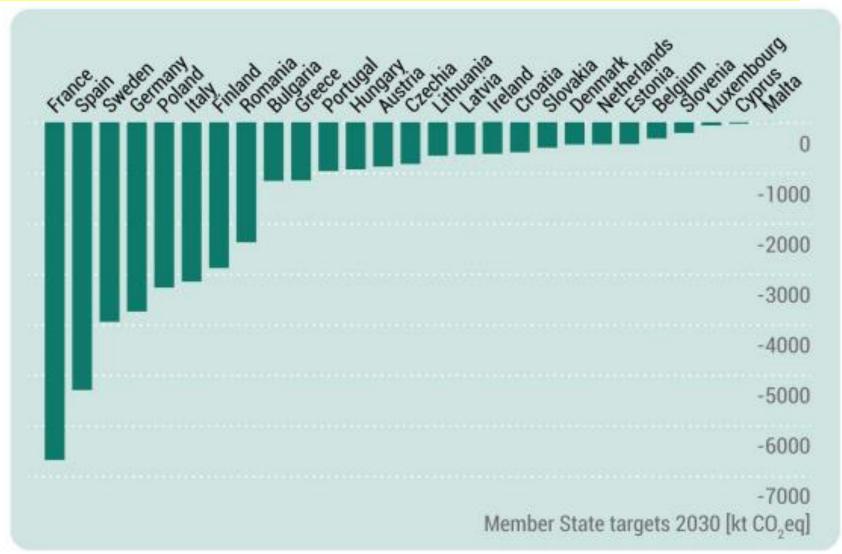


#### Period 2026-30 EU and national targets based on reporting





### **Member State's LULUCF targets**



European Commission

Source: Own compilation based on LULUCF Regulation (EU) 2018/841 amended by 2023/839, Annex IIa.

### **LULUCF Regulation scope**

#### LULUCF sector emissions and removals



#### Either LULUCF sector or Agriculture sector emissions



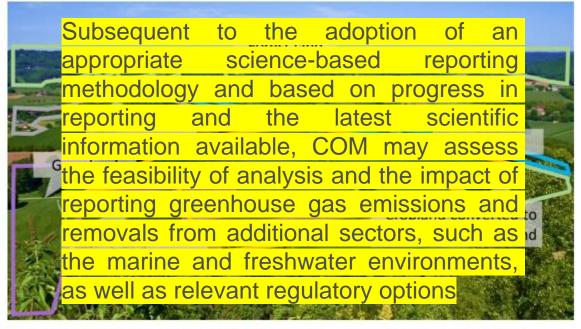
\* Can also be reported in the agriculture sector, if separation is not possible

#### Agriculture sector emissions



\*\* CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reported in the LULUCF sector

#### Figure 2: Land-use categories present in a European landscape



Source: Own compilation based on https://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/lulucf/.



### LULUCF sink – state of play

- The LULUCF sector currently represents a carbon sink
- Worrying trend of a declining LULUCF sink of the last decade declining
- In 2021, the EU's carbon sink achieved a level of net removals of -230 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.
- The decline of the Union sink is, to a large degree, due to a decrease in net sink in forests, mainly due to an increase in harvesting combined with a stabilisation or slight reduction in forest growth.
- The drivers behind this development include economic drivers, ageing forests and salvage logging after natural disturbances.
- The growing frequency and severity of natural disturbances such as wind throw, insect outbreaks, wildfires and droughts, as well as decreasing efforts in afforestation, are increasingly prominent issues for European forests



### LULUCF Report (COM 2024 195)

- Article 17(2): "... within six months after the global stocktake ..." under the Paris Agreement
- Taking stock of how the Regulation is being implemented
- Explaining recent policy developments
- Exploring policy options



Brussels, 15.5.2024 COM(2024) 195 final

#### REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

on the operation of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 ("LULUCF Regulation") pursuant to Article 17(2) as amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/839

LINK



### LULUCF Handbook

- Updated <u>Version 2</u> published on 15 May
- Explains all elements of the LULUCF Regulation
- Provides practical tips, examples and case studies to increase the quality of GHG inventory data
- Disseminates knowledge and experience on how GHG monitoring can be improved
- Addressed to everyone involved in land use policy making



### Handbook on the updated LULUCF Regulation EU 2018/841

Guidance and orientation for the implementation of the updated Regulation

Version: 2

Date: 13.05.2024

EEA activity: FRAMEWORK SERVICE CONTRACT EEA/CET/22/001



### **LULUCF Evaluation**

- Starting the evaluation process in June 2024
- Numerous policy developments in recent years
- Assessing against Better Regulation Principles (effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence, EU added value)
- Assessing potential for regulatory simplification
- Assessing possible benefits of including sustainably sourced long-lived carbon storage products (Art. 17(3))
- Ultimate objective: ensuring that the policy framework for the land sector remains an effective means of delivering on the key goal of climate neutrality by 2050 and intermediate 2040 climate target

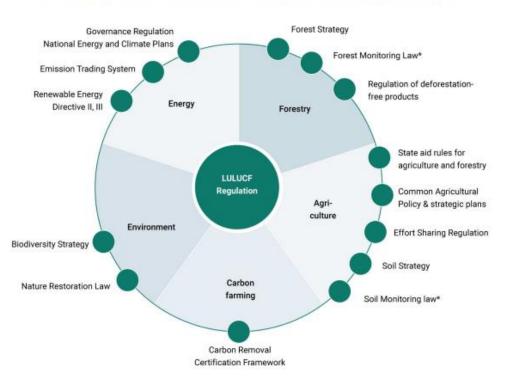


Figure 7: Relationship between the LULUCF Regulation and other EU policy initiatives.



# Thank you

