Amendment 1

Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Recital E a (new)

Motion for a resolution  Amendment

Ea. whereas ensuring the availability of natural raw materials (i.e. food and biomass) is the primary objective of agriculture and forestry;

Or. en
Amendment 2


Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Recital P

Motion for a resolution

P. whereas an efficient and robust regulatory framework and appropriate funding will be required to ensure the timely commercialisation and deployment of carbon capture, removal and storage technologies, as well as the necessary CO$_2$ infrastructure;

Amendment

P. whereas an efficient and robust regulatory framework and appropriate funding will be required to ensure the timely commercialisation and deployment of carbon capture, removal and storage technologies, as well as the necessary CO$_2$ infrastructure; **whereas a sustainable, long-term and market-based funding model needs to be created without using CAP funding**;

Or. en
Amendment 3

Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9

Motion for a resolution
9. Invites industry sectors to come forward with innovative solutions and initiatives aiming to phase out fossil carbon and reduce carbon emissions; supports the further promotion, such as by means of financial incentives, of technological solutions for carbon capture and use and the production of sustainable synthetic fuels or other non-fossil-based carbon products; calls on the Commission, in cooperation with industry sectors and other stakeholders, including civil society organisations involved in carbon removal practices and technologies to come forward with concrete solutions and initiatives aimed at replacing fossil...
sustainable streams of recycled carbon; stresses that, with the existing high level of fossil-based emissions, carbon farming can only offset these emissions to a very limited extent; points out that the use of biogenic raw materials is a first step towards starting a natural carbon cycle;

Or. en
Amendment 4

Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 17

Motion for a resolution

17. Stresses that the growing interest in carbon farming should be an opportunity for farmers to transform their business model and to better reward farmers who are engaging in a transition towards agro-ecological and sustainable agroforestry practices; considers that carbon farming can be a voluntary activity, and therefore that the financial rewards for carbon farming should compensate for the additional efforts of farmers and foresters beyond their obligations under EU and Member State laws; notes that carbon farming initiatives can be financed via the common agricultural policy and/or other public funding instruments such as State

Amendment
17. Stresses that the growing interest in carbon farming should be an opportunity for farmers to transform their business model and to better reward farmers who are engaging in a transition towards agro-ecological and sustainable agroforestry practices; calls on the Commission to broaden its definition of carbon farming practices to include on-farm mitigation measures in addition to on-field sequestration measures; stresses the importance of ensuring the social, environmental, and economic integrity of carbon farming to guarantee food security, a decent income for farmers and limited environmental impacts; considers
aid, private initiatives such as market-based solutions, or through a combination of these funding options; considers that carbon farming should be developed on the basis of a credible and effective policy framework taking into account the need for a clear set of rules for those farmers and foresters who decide to implement carbon farming practices; insists that the successful implementation of carbon farming depends on the holistic management of all pools of carbon in soils, materials and vegetation, integrating the fluxes of CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide for both land and livestock; in addition, underlines the importance of ensuring a fair farm gate price and remuneration; stresses that carbon farming incentives must not lead to negative side effects, such as land grabbing by large companies intending to use the land for carbon offsetting purposes and not for actual emissions reductions; underlines the general principle that beneficiaries of payments relating to carbon removals should be accountable for their GHG emissions; that carbon farming can be a voluntary activity, and therefore that the financial rewards for carbon farming should compensate for the additional efforts of farmers and foresters beyond their obligations under EU and Member State laws; notes that carbon farming initiatives can be financed via the common agricultural policy and/or other public funding instruments such as State aid, private initiatives such as market-based solutions, a system of tradeable carbon credits or through a combination of these funding options, with contributions from private-market carbon-farming programmes; considers that carbon farming should be developed on the basis of a credible and effective policy framework taking into account the need for a clear set of rules for those farmers and foresters who decide to implement carbon farming practices; insists that the successful implementation of carbon farming depends on the holistic management of all pools of carbon in soils, materials and vegetation, integrating the fluxes of CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide for both land and livestock; in addition, underlines the importance of ensuring a fair farm gate price and remuneration; stresses that carbon farming incentives must not lead to negative side effects, such as land grabbing by large companies intending to use the land for carbon offsetting purposes and not for actual emissions reductions; underlines the general principle that beneficiaries of payments relating to carbon removals should be accountable for their GHG emissions;
Amendment 5

Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(202/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 20

Motion for a resolution
20. Stresses that sequestration of carbon in soil and biomass should be considered a valuable contribution to addressing ongoing climate change; emphasises that the land and forestry sector have a natural maximum carbon storage capacity; points out that carbon sequestration may be subject to external factors that are not always under farmers’ control and might jeopardise the duration of removals; reiterates that removals of greenhouse gases by natural carbon sinks are difficult to calculate and potentially reversible, and that the risk of reversal of removals by natural carbon sinks is further aggravated by climate change; stresses the

Amendment
20. Stresses that sequestration of carbon in soil and biomass should be considered a valuable contribution to addressing ongoing climate change; emphasises that the land and forestry sector have a natural maximum carbon storage capacity; points out that carbon sequestration may be subject to external factors that are not always under farmers’ control and might jeopardise the duration of removals; reiterates that removals of greenhouse gases by natural carbon sinks are difficult to calculate and potentially reversible, and that the risk of reversal of removals by natural carbon sinks is further aggravated by climate change; stresses the
need to ensure a clear definition of permanence and rules for liability of possible reversals;

need to ensure a clear definition of permanence and rules for liability of possible reversals; *highlights that carbon farming has a greater risk of involuntarily releasing carbon into the atmosphere, in particular owing to natural disaster-induced leakage;*
Amendment 6

Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 29

Motion for a resolution

29. Underlines that the solutions based on carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture and use (CCU) technologies can play a role in decarbonisation, especially for the mitigation of process emissions in industry, for those Member States that choose this technology;

Amendment

29. Underlines that the solutions based on carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture and use (CCU) technologies can play a role in decarbonisation, especially for the mitigation of process emissions in industry, for those Member States that choose this technology; stresses the role that BECCS plays through the combustion or fermentation of biogenic carbon;

Or. en
Amendment 7
Alexander Bernhuber, Asim Ademov, Pablo Arias Echeverría, Isabel Benjumea
Benjumea, Tom Berendsen, Vasile Blaga, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Franc Bogovič, Karolin
Braunsberger-Reinhold, Daniel Buda, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Jerzy Buzek, Maria da
Graça Carvalho, David Casa, Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Esther de Lange, Geoffrey
Didier, Christian Doleschal, Herbert Dorfmann, Lena Düpont, Rosa Estarás Ferragut,
Agnès Evren, Gheorghe Falcă, Markus Ferber, José Manuel Fernandes, Tomasz
Frankowski, Jens Gieseke, Christophe Hansen, Mircea-Gheorghe Hava, Adam Jarubas,
Jaroslav Kalinowski, Seán Kelly, Arba Kokalari, Andrey Kovatchev, Stelios
Kyproupopoulos, Jeroen Lenaers, Janusz Lewandowski, Peter Liese, Norbert Lins,
Leopoldo López Gil, Aušra Maldeikienė, Lukas Mandl, Marian-Jean Marinescu, David
McAllister, Dolors Montserrat, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Siegfried Mureşan, Alessandra
Musolini, Gheorghe-Vlad Nistor, Markus Pieper, Jessica Polfjärd, Peter Pollák, Karlo
Ressler, Christian Sagartz, Massimiliano Salini, Anne Sander, Petrí Sarvamaa, Simone
Schmidtbauer, Christine Schneider, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Ralf Seekatz, Sven Simon,
Sara Skyttedal, Maria Spyrači, Riho Terras, Barbara Thaler, Tomas Tobé, Eugen
Tomac, Romana Tomc, Loránt Vincze, Henna Virkkunen, Marion Walsmann, Jörgen
Warborn, Rainer Wieland, Iuliu Winkler, Angelika Winzig, Tomáš Zdechovský, Juan
Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Pietro Fiocchi, Denis Nesci, Nicola Procaccini, Raffaele
Stancanelli, Lídia Pereira, Pernille Weiss

Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 33

Motion for a resolution

33. Considers that switching from fossil energy sources to industrial use of biomass energy sources has a spillover effect with negative impacts on the amount of carbon stored in the land-use sector; reiterates that, from a climate change perspective, the increase in emissions persists until the payback period is passed, which for an energy crop may be centuries; notes that, in relation to the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit warming to 1.5°C, payback periods of more than a decade have become irrelevant and counterproductive; calls for policy measures which strengthen carbon removals and storage in ecosystems by

Amendment

33. Considers that switching from fossil energy sources to industrial use of biomass energy sources has a spillover effect with negative impacts on the amount of carbon stored in the land-use sector; reiterates that, from a climate change perspective, the increase in emissions persists until the payback period is passed, which for an energy crop may be centuries; notes that, in relation to the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit warming to 1.5°C, payback periods of more than a decade have become irrelevant and counterproductive; calls for policy measures which strengthen carbon removals and storage in ecosystems by
providing land managers with competitive incentives;

believes that it is crucial to develop a new industrial value chain for the sustainable capture, recycling, transport and storage of carbon using innovative technologies and existing transport corridors;

21 ESAC, *EASAC’s Environmental Experts call for international action to restrict climate-damaging forest bioenergy schemes.*
Amendment 8

Report
Alexander Bernhuber
Sustainable carbon cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 42

42. Stresses the need for increased cooperation and exchange of information and sharing of best practices among stakeholders in order to promote better knowledge and deeper understanding of the opportunities and risks in the implementation of carbon cycling initiatives;

Amendment

42. Stresses the need for increased cooperation and exchange of information and sharing of best practices among stakeholders in order to promote better knowledge and deeper understanding of the opportunities and risks in the implementation of carbon cycling initiatives; welcomes the Commission’s newly created expert group on carbon removal, which brings together public- and private-sector experts in the field of carbon removal;

Or. en
United in diversity