

**Question for written answer E-004758/2021  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: Rules on land-use change and their implications for national sovereignty

A recent Commission proposal<sup>1</sup> seeks to amend the guidelines for land-use change (LULUCF) with the aim of increasing annual carbon removals, mainly through increased net forest growth.

Annex IIa sets out the individual Member States' targets, and a total target for the EU-27 of 310 megatons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year in increased net growth on an annual basis by 2030. Sweden's target is 47.3 megatons: a marked increase of 25-30% on today's levels. The only way to hit this target in such a short period of time would be through reduced logging. This would involve direct interference in Sweden's national forest policy. Over the past few decades Sweden has – in a manner entirely consistent with the forest policy decided upon at national level – already stored hundreds of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in its forests, which offsets most of Sweden's territorial emissions.

In the light of the foregoing, I should like the Commission to answer the following questions:

1. What will the consequences be for those countries that do not increase their net removals in line with Annex IIa?
2. How are the proposed rules compatible with the principle of subsidiarity?
3. If the target is met and Sweden has negative territorial net emissions by 2030, is Sweden expected to offset emissions from other Member States?

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<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/revision-regulation-ghg-land-use-forestry\\_withannex\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/revision-regulation-ghg-land-use-forestry_withannex_en.pdf)