

**Question for written answer E-000690/2022
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: Lack of water resources and national LULUCF removal targets

Water reserves in Spain's hydraulic basins are at their worst levels in years, at 44%. Between 1 October and 1 February, rainfall in Spain was 36% less than the 1981-2010 average.

Climate change experts warn that global warming will lead to higher evapotranspiration in the Mediterranean region and less water available in reserves, with situations like those currently being experienced on the Iberian Peninsula becoming more frequent.

In the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2018/841, national removal targets are allocated to Member States on the basis of greenhouse gas inventories and the area of managed land in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

1. Constant humidity and mild temperatures are required to increase the capacity of natural carbon sinks. In the light of the information provided above, how does the Commission believe that some countries will be able to meet their assigned removal targets?
2. Does the Commission not believe that the concept of 'natural disturbances' provided for in the regulation should be broadened to cover the uncertainties and foreseen effects of natural processes or climate change on the LULUCF sector?