



2021/0201(COD)

3.1.2022

DRAFT OPINION

of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (COM(2021)0554 – C9-xxxx/2021 – 2021/0201(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Henna Virkkunen

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SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The main goal of the European Union climate policy is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Sinks and removals provided by the LULUCF sector play an important but limited role in reaching this goal. The objective of The European Commission proposal for a ‘Review of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation’ is to improve the rules on how the land use, land use change and forestry sector, combined with agriculture non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the EU climate policy framework.

The Rapporteur welcomes the Commission's proposal and believes that the move from reference levels to reported greenhouse gas emissions and removals will simplify the accounting processes and lead to improved data transparency and availability. The Member States should be further encouraged to improve methodologies for measuring carbon flows, including calculation of substitution effects. Improvements in methodologies should be reflected in the assessment of target fulfilment. Especially with regard to agricultural emissions, more research investments are needed to identify the most sustainable agricultural practices and the most cost-efficient ways to monitor and report emissions and removals from the sector. Overall, for ensuring proper implementation of the LULUCF rules and avoiding unnecessary regulatory burden, the scope of the Regulation should remain as an accounting framework for carbon emissions and removals.

The Rapporteur notes that the land use and forestry sector contribute to climate policies in a unique two-fold way - both through carbon sinks and as a source of renewable raw materials and products. Expertise and innovative possibilities offered by the forest industry play a crucial role in substituting fossil fuels and in the transition towards a circular bioeconomy. The LULUCF framework should recognise this and take fully into account the climate and environmental benefits of substitution.

While strengthening carbon sinks the Regulation should simultaneously acknowledge the role sustainable bioenergy production plays in phasing-out fossil fuels. Bioenergy accounts for around 60 per cent of the total renewable energy production in the European Union (Eurostat 2020). As sustainable bioenergy production primarily relies on residues and waste production from other forestry activities, unnecessary high LULUCF targets could considerably hinder renewable energy production in Europe. Furthermore, over proportional targets within the European Union could increase the pressure on the use of forests outside Europe and contribute to carbon leakage.

Overall, according to the Rapporteur it is crucial to recognise the benefits of active forest management for both climate mitigation and adaptation. The LULUCF accounting framework should encourage the Member States to pursue active and innovative measures to increase their carbon sinks and removals in the long-term perspective.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, ***including the land use, land use change and forestry sector***. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, ***with the highest priority being the reduction of fossil fuel emissions***. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to **become rapidly climate-neutral** by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A **collective commitment** aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the **Union-wide** greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to **transition towards climate neutrality** by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A **commitment at Member State level** aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that **each Member State's** greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂

target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Justification

Each Member State should be allowed to decide on the national measures towards climate neutrality. Furthermore, according to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Union-wide target is to become climate neutral by 2050.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers **or** forest **managers** need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land **and** their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers **and** forest **owners** need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land, **in** their forests **and in carbon storage products. Forest owners need to be encouraged to implement sustainable forest management practices. As outlined in the Communication of the Commission of 15**

enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

December 2021 on Sustainable Carbon Cycles^{1a}, new business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products ***and through substitution of fossil-based raw materials***, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. ***Renewable bio-based materials and products contribute to the circular bioeconomy by acting as substitutes for fossil-based options other options with a higher environmental footprint in industries such as construction, textiles, chemicals and packaging.*** Hence, new categories of ***all*** carbon storage products, ***including new innovative solutions***, should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products ***to promote voluntary carbon market measures being taken in the land use sector.*** The emerging business models, ***further development of bio-energy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) technologies***, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

^{1a} Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council of 15 December 2021 - Sustainable Carbon Cycles (COM/2021/800 final).

Or. en

Justification

The climate impact of innovative bio-based products should be fully taken into account. All relevant categories should be included such as pulp, paper, paper board, veneer, fibreboard, particle board, planks, engineered wood, textiles, composites, lignin, chemicals, biochar and

other biogenic carbon products. Including BECCS in the Regulation is logical as biogenic emissions come from renewables grown on land. Using the same accounting framework for all carbon storage products, emissions and carbon removals from this sector will help to avoid double-counting.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11 a) Considering that sustainable forest management enhances carbon sequestration and counters forest-ageing and natural disasters, which are among the factors contributing to the decreasing carbon removals in the land sector in recent years, this Regulation should encourage sustainable forest management practices which contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation, as outlined in the EU Forest Strategy for 2030^{1b};

^{1b} Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572 final).

Or. en

Justification

Overly constraining the possibilities of active forest management would leave forests more vulnerable to shocks such as fires and pest outbreaks as well as reduce forests' long-term carbon sequestration potential.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Due to the change to reporting-based targets, the greenhouse gas emissions and removals need to be estimated with a higher level of accuracy. Moreover, the Communication from the Commission on EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030³⁸, the Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system³⁹, the EU Forest Strategy⁴⁰, the revised Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴¹ and the Communication from the Commission on Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁴² will all require enhanced monitoring of land, thereby helping to protect and enhance the resilience of nature-based carbon removals throughout the Union. The monitoring and reporting of emissions and removals needs to be upgraded, using advanced technologies available under Union programmes, such as Copernicus, and digital data collected under the Common Agricultural Policy, applying the twin transition of green and digital innovation.

³⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (COM(2020) 380 final).

³⁹ COM/2020/381 final.

Amendment

(16) Due to the change to reporting-based targets, the greenhouse gas emissions and removals need to be estimated with a higher level of accuracy. Moreover, the Communication from the Commission on EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030³⁸, the Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system³⁹, the EU Forest Strategy⁴⁰, ***the updated EU Bioeconomy Strategy^{1c}***, the revised Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴¹ and the Communication from the Commission on Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁴² will all require enhanced monitoring of land, thereby helping to protect and enhance the resilience of nature-based carbon removals throughout the Union. The monitoring and reporting of emissions and removals needs to be upgraded, using advanced technologies available under Union programmes, such as Copernicus, and digital data collected under the Common Agricultural Policy, applying the twin transition of green and digital innovation.

^{1c} Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - A sustainable Bioeconomy for Europe: Strengthening the connection between economy, society and the environment (COM/2018/673 final).

³⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (COM(2020) 380 final).

³⁹ COM/2020/381 final.

⁴⁰ [...]

⁴¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

⁴² COM/2021/82 final.

⁴⁰ [...]

⁴¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

⁴² COM/2021/82 final.

Or. en

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Regulation 2018/841

Article 1 – paragraph 1– point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) commitments of Member States to take the necessary measures aiming towards the **collective** achievement of climate-neutrality **in the Union** by 2035 in the land use, land use change and forestry sector including emissions by the non-CO₂ agriculture.’;

Amendment

(e) commitments of Member States to take the necessary measures aiming towards the achievement of climate-neutrality **at Member State level** by 2035 in the land use, land use change and forestry sector including emissions by the non-CO₂ agriculture.’;

Or. en

Justification

Each Member State should be allowed to decide on the national measures towards climate neutrality. Furthermore, according to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Union-wide target is to become climate neutral by 2050.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Regulation 2018/841

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts setting out the annual targets based on the linear trajectory for net

Amendment

3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts setting out the annual targets based on the linear trajectory for net

greenhouse gas removals for each Member State, for each year in the period from 2026 to 2029 in terms of tonnes CO₂ equivalent. These national trajectories shall be based on the average greenhouse gas inventory data for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, reported by each Member State. The value of the 310 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent net removals as a sum of the targets for Member States set out in Annex IIa may be subject to a technical correction due to a change of methodology by Member States. The ***method for determination of the technical correction to be added to the targets of the Member States, shall*** be set out in these implementing acts. For the purpose of those implementing acts, the Commission shall carry out a comprehensive review of the most recent national inventory data for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 submitted by Member States pursuant to Article 26(4) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

greenhouse gas removals for each Member State, for each year in the period from 2026 to 2029 in terms of tonnes CO₂ equivalent. These national trajectories shall be based on the average greenhouse gas inventory data for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, reported by each Member State. The value of the ***Member State targets set out in Annex IIa and the*** 310 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent net removals as a sum of the targets for Member States set out in Annex IIa may be subject to a technical correction due to a change of methodology by Member States. The technical correction to be added to the ***target of a Member State shall correspond to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and*** be set out in these implementing acts. For the purpose of those implementing acts, the Commission shall carry out a comprehensive review of the most recent national inventory data for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 submitted by Member States pursuant to Article 26(4) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Justification

The technical correction of targets is necessary to ensure that the target and the baseline are based on the same methodology. It needs to be clarified that this is a methodological aspect resulting from improvements in Member States' methodologies to measure carbon flows. Member States need to be encouraged to continuously improve their methodologies and that these improvements also are reflected in the target assessment, to avoid unproportionally low or high targets.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Regulation 2018/841

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The ***Union-wide*** greenhouse gas emissions in the sectors set out in Article

Amendment

4. The greenhouse gas emissions ***at Member State level*** in the sectors set out in

2(3), points (a) to (j), shall aim to be net zero by 2035 and **the Union** shall achieve negative emissions thereafter. **The Union and** the Member States shall take the necessary measures to enable the **collective** achievement of the target for 2035.

Article 2(3), points (a) to (j), shall aim to be net zero by 2035 and **each Member State** shall achieve negative emissions thereafter. The Member States shall take the necessary measures to enable the achievement of the target for 2035. **From 2036 onwards, the land-based carbon removals shall be available for other sectors, in accordance with the Union's regulatory framework for the certification of carbon removals.**

Or. en

Justification

Each Member State should be allowed to decide on the national measures towards climate neutrality. Furthermore, according to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Union-wide target is to become climate neutral by 2050. Additionally, policy incentives are needed to support and upscale carbon farming, to better reward farmers and forest owners for carbon sequestration and biodiversity protection. Laying out a long-term vision for carbon removals, including cross-sectoral linkages, encourages cost-efficient emission reductions.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Regulation 2018/841

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall, by 31 December 2025 and on the basis of integrated national energy and climate plans submitted by each Member State pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 by 30 June 2024, make proposals for the contribution of each Member State to the net emissions reduction.’;

Amendment

The Commission shall, by 31 December 2025 and on the basis of integrated national energy and climate plans submitted by each Member State pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 by 30 June 2024, make proposals for the contribution of each Member State to the net emissions reduction. **The Commission shall, by 2025, make proposals on how to include bio-energy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) processes in carbon storage products.’;**

Or. en

Justification

Including BECCS in the LULUCF Regulation is logical as biogenic emissions come from renewables grown on land covered by the scope of this Regulation. Using the same accounting framework for all carbon storage products, emissions and carbon removals from this sector will help to avoid double-counting in other policy measures.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7 – point b

Regulation 2018/841

Article 9 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 in order to amend paragraph 1 of this Article and Annex V by adding new categories of carbon storage products, including **harvested wood products**, that have a carbon sequestration effect, based on IPCC Guidelines as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC or the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and ensuring environmental integrity.;

Amendment

2. The Commission shall **by 2023** adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 in order to amend paragraph 1 of this Article and Annex V by adding new categories of carbon storage products, including **all relevant bio-based product categories**, that have a carbon sequestration effect, based on IPCC Guidelines as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC or the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and ensuring environmental integrity. **The categories of carbon storage products shall be aligned with relevant Union law, in order to ensure that the overall policy framework for carbon storage and removals is coherent,**

Or. en

Justification

The climate impact of innovative bio-based products should be fully taken into account. All relevant categories should be included such as pulp, paper, paper board, veneer, fibre board, particle board, planks, engineered wood, textiles, composites, lignin, chemicals, biochar and other biogenic carbon products. Using the same accounting framework for all carbon storage products, emissions and carbon removals from this sector will help to avoid double-counting.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 15

Regulation 2018/841

Article 14 – paragraph 1 – point ca (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

**(ca) the impact on harvesting levels
and bioeconomy development;**

Or. en

Justification

Since the impact assessment accompanying legislative proposal COM(2021) 554 final does not evaluate the impacts of decreasing harvesting volumes resulting from the different policy options, the compliance report should include information about decreasing harvesting levels and the effects to the forest sector's economic viability.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18

Regulation 2018/841

Article 17 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Following the report, the Commission shall make legislative proposals where it deems it appropriate. In particular, the proposals shall set out annual targets and governance aiming towards the 2035 climate-neutrality target as laid down in Article 4(4), additional Union policies and measures, and a post-2035 framework, ***including in the scope of the Regulation greenhouse gas emissions and removals from additional sectors, such as the marine and freshwater environment.***;

Following the report, the Commission shall make legislative proposals where it deems it appropriate. In particular, the proposals shall set out annual targets and governance aiming towards the 2035 ***Member State*** climate-neutrality target as laid down in Article 4(4), additional Union policies and measures, and a post-2035 framework.;

Or. en

Justification

Each Member State should be allowed to decide on the national measures towards climate neutrality. Furthermore, according to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European

Parliament and of the Council, the Union-wide target is to become climate neutral by 2050. The post-2035 framework should not be pre-defined before details of the post-2030 framework are known.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation 2018/841

Article 4 – point (a)(1) – point (ii)

Text proposed by the Commission

the Member State's commitments and national targets for net greenhouse gas removals pursuant to Article 4(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 and its contributions aim towards reaching the **Union** objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2035 and achieving negative emissions thereafter pursuant to Article 4(4) of that Regulation;;

Amendment

the Member State's commitments and national targets for net greenhouse gas removals pursuant to Article 4(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 and its contributions aim towards reaching the **Member State** objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2035 and achieving negative emissions thereafter pursuant to Article 4(4) of that Regulation;;

Or. en

Justification

Each Member State should be allowed to decide on the national measures towards climate neutrality. Furthermore, according to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Union-wide target is to become climate neutral by 2050.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Regulation 2018/1999

Annex V Part 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Annex V is amended in accordance with Annex III to this Regulation.

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

LULUCF Regulation is an accounting framework for carbon emissions and removals. For ensuring proper implementation and avoiding excessive regulatory burden, the Regulation should not be extended to cover other policy areas. Extending the scope would contradict the revision objective to optimise and simplify LULUCF monitoring and reporting.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation

Annex III

Regulation 2018/1999

Annex V Part 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

[...]

deleted

Or. en

Justification

LULUCF Regulation is an accounting framework for carbon emissions and removals. For ensuring proper implementation and avoiding excessive regulatory burden, the Regulation should not be extended to cover other policy areas. Extending the scope would contradict the revision objective to optimise and simplify LULUCF monitoring and reporting.