

Session SBI59 (2023)

Session starts: 01-09-2023 00:00:00 [GMT+1]

Session ends: 30-11-2023 23:30:00 [GMT+1]



Exported from Session final result section

A compilation of questions to - and answers by - European Union [exported on 02-12-2023] by the UNFCCC secretariat

[Question by](#) Canada at Friday, 29 September 2023

[Category:](#) Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 30 September

[Title:](#) LULUCF (AFOLU) Accounting - Question 2

In its Fit for 55 package, the EU indicated it intends to switch to net-net accounting approach for LULUCF (AFOLU) in 2026. When using a net-net approach, if the LULUCF sector is a net carbon sink in the base year (as is the case for the EU) and is included in the base year emissions used to establish the 55% 2030 target, this will make the emissions reduction target artificially easier to attain--a 55% reduction to a net sink is a smaller sink, meaning the LULUCF sector would be expected to remove less carbon than in the base year to meet its target). How will the EU ensure that its accounting approach is consistent with the rationale of reducing emissions/increasing removals?

[Answer by](#) European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119) sets out that “Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals regulated in Union law shall be balanced within the Union at the latest by 2050”. In order to define the pathway towards climate neutrality, it furthermore defines through an intermediate 2030 target that net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals), are reduced economy-wide and domestically by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.

In order to ensure that sufficient (emission reduction) mitigation efforts are deployed through to 2030, the contribution of net removals to the Union 2030 climate target 55% net reduction is, moreover, limited to 225MtCO₂eq. In any case, the EU has passed legislation [Reg 2023/839, amendments to the LULUCF Reg 2018/841] setting an EU-wide LULUCF net removal target of -310MtCO₂eq by the same date.

Regarding the LULUCF target, in 2030, the total LULUCF net removals of the EU shall amount to –310 Mt CO₂eq. The target is not referring to a base year, but is a fixed target. It was calculated based on the greenhouse gas inventory from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Countries with a LULUCF sink in the period 2016-2018 must increase their sink, countries with a LULUCF source in 2016-2018 must reduce their emissions. This approach ensures that each Member State reduces emissions/increases removals.

[Question by](#) Canada at Friday, 29 September 2023

[Category:](#) Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: LULUCF (AFOLU) Accounting - Question 1

In its Fit for 55 package, the EU indicated it intends to switch to net-net accounting approach for LULUCF (AFOLU) in 2026. How does the EU intend to account for forest age class legacy effects (i.e., the effect of past forest management practices on the 1990 base-year emissions/removals)?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

For the period from 2026 to 2030, the Union target is set to net removals of 310 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent by 2030, based on the greenhouse gas inventory from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. The use (at the time of the adoption of the legislation) of the most recent data available, has a technical impact that eliminates the need for setting a benchmark like the Forest Reference Level, due to the reduced period (around 10 years) between the benchmark and the target date. Age effects are thereby minimized.

In its assessment of state of play in preparation for the Fit for 55 package, furthermore, the Commission concluded that carbon removals in the land sector have been decreasing in recent years: due to increasing harvesting rates related to wood demand and forest aging, continued emissions from organic soils, natural disasters. This represents, from a perspective of a target to increase removals, a 'conservative' situation towards the achievement of the EU ambition.

Question by Canada at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Controlling for forest age-class structure effect within forest land emissions accounting

In order to simplify the regulatory framework for the LULUCF sector, the EU will eliminate LULUCF-specific accounting rules, including the reference level approach used for forests, starting in 2026. As such, compliance with national targets of the Member States will be verified on the basis of reported greenhouse gas emissions and removals starting in 2026 (Article 10; Regulation 2023/839 of the European Parliament and of the Council, 2023). Under this new accounting system, will the EU employ methods to address the effect of forest age-class structure* on forest emissions accounting? If so, please explain.

*See <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901108000968> for more details on the forest age-class structure effect.

[Answer by](#) European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The EU legislation does not employ methods to address the effect of forest age-class structure on forest emissions accounting, as the choice of a recent reference period cancels out the impacts of age structure (cf. our reply to the question entitled 'LULUCF (AFOLU) Accounting - Question 1').

For the period from 2026 to 2030, the Union target is set to net removals of 310 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent by 2030, based on the greenhouse gas inventory from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. The use (at the time of the adoption of the legislation) of the most recent data available, has a technical impact that eliminates the need for setting a benchmark like the Forest Reference Level, due to the reduced period (around 10yrs) between the benchmark and the target date. Age effects are thereby minimized.

[Question by](#) Canada at Friday, 29 September 2023

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 30 September

[Title:](#) Distribution of emissions reductions across member states

NC8 states that "the Effort Sharing Decision provided emission target paths for EU Member States for the period 2013-2020. Most EU Member States overachieved their targets, while some made use of flexibilities provided under this decision to achieve their targets." Was the use of flexibilities by some members stated linked to a higher population, to particular decarbonization challenges (e.g., in specific sectors), a mix of both, or were there other primary contributing factors?

[Answer by](#) European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

Emissions covered under the ESD result from activities in different sectors (transport, buildings, agriculture, waste and small industry). There are many reasons why emissions in these sectors were higher than the amount of AEA in the years 2013-2020 in some Member States, depending on their specific situation: In some Member States the economy increased stronger than expected, e.g. due to increasing industrial production or due to effects of increasing demand in various sectors (building, air conditioning, transport). There is also the situation that emissions did not decrease as expected due to increasing population, more intensive agriculture production or less effective policies and measures to reduce emissions in various sectors.

Nevertheless, the EU did not undertake an assessment of reasons why some Member States had to use the flexibilities provided by the Effort Sharing Decision in order to ensure

compliance with their obligations.

Question by Canada at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: How is atmospheric measurement data considered in your GHG inventory?

Improved measurement technologies in recent years have resulted in the advancement of emissions data derived from atmospheric measurements which can be compared to emissions/removals data reported to the UNFCCC. Could you please share information about how atmospheric measurement data are considered in the development of your GHG inventory, including any plans to incorporate such measurements into inventory methodologies?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The European Union in partnership with Member States and bodies such as the European Space Agency and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) has invested considerable resources in the Horizon and Copernicus programmes to develop emission monitoring systems based on in situ and remote measurements of atmospheric GHGs. For instance, VERIFY and CoCO2 projects have made significant strides on this front and work is well underway to develop the CO2 Monitoring and Verification Support (MVS) capacity within the Copernicus Atmospheric Monitoring Service (CAMS). The MVS capacity will utilize inter alia the future CO2M satellite mission (launch planned in 2026), a dedicated mission for observing CO2 and CH4 concentrations at high temporal and spatial resolutions. While initial outputs and prototypes of these systems have not yet played an explicit role in the EU inventory development, the EU inventory team is monitoring the developments closely. For instance, Inverse modelling (IM) will provide robust independent estimates of emission levels and trends. This will of course allow the EU to provide verification information on the EU inventory, where the inventory and IM estimates agree; or will provide indications of biases that need to be addressed as part of continuous improvement in the inventory. Atmospheric measurements may be used as a support, to improve the quality of the GHG inventory, but they are not used as a substitute for GHG inventory methodologies based on the IPCC guidelines.

The information services provided are free and openly accessible to users.

For more information on the Copernicus Atmospheric Monitoring Service (CAMS) see <https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/>

For more information on CLMS products and data access see <https://land.copernicus.eu/en>

Question by United States of America at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Completeness improvements

In previous reports, the ERT recommended that the EU improve the completeness of its reporting by providing key sector-specific information including emissions trends and/or goals. Would you be able to discuss any updates with regards to this recommendation?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The EU reports sector-specific emissions and removals in the annual GHG emissions inventory submissions.

Indeed, the EU-wide projection is an aggregation of all the European Member States individual projections. Member States then create their projections using their individual modelling approach. No models or modelling approaches are prescribed by legislation, and Member States are free to choose the modelling approach which fits their national circumstances best. As European Member States exhibit very different characteristics and national circumstances.

Paragraph 48 of the national communication guidelines does not prescribe the parameters that need to be reported. The guidelines require that Parties "shall present relevant information on factors and activities for each sector".

There is no reporting requirement to report on sector-specific goals.

Question by United States of America at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Harmonizing Projection Outputs

The EU indicates that it is unable to provide projections of key sector-specific parameters,

such as primary energy use, electricity generation, and transport volume because the relevant European Commission regulations do not require that Member States report such information as part of their projections (BR p. 255). Has the EU considered potential options for harmonizing the projection outputs provided by Member States that feed into the compiled projections for the EU as a whole, in a manner that would facilitate including projections for these parameters?

[Answer by](#) European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

When the Governance Regulation was developed (the successor of the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation), the reporting of parameters was enhanced and harmonized. Individual modelling approaches of European Member States may require different parameters as inputs and may also create different parameters as output alongside the main outputs (GHG emissions). Thus Member States are only required to report the parameters relative to their own projections, and a complete harmonization and reporting is currently not possible.

[Question by](#) United States of America at Friday, 29 September 2023

[Category:](#) All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 30 September

[Title:](#) Projections

Can the EU elaborate on the process it uses to compile emission projections for the EU based on Member States projections, including whether projection methods, parameters, and key assumptions are harmonized as part of the compilation process (as described in Section 5.6 of the BR)?

[Answer by](#) European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The European Commission provides key parameters as guidance to Member States, which they are recommended / encouraged to use – either as inputs to their main projections, or in their sensitivity analyses. Thus a complete harmonization of parameters is not possible. It remains with each Member State to use the data which fits their national characteristics best.

Member States then create their projections using their individual modelling approach. No models or modelling approaches are prescribed by legislation, and Member States are free to choose the modelling approach which fits their national circumstances best. As European Member States exhibit very different characteristics, it remains questionable whether

prescribing a specific modelling approach to all Member States would create value added. Member States, however, are required to document and describe the models and parameters involved in the elaboration of their projections.

The outputs and documentation are reported to Reportnet platform using the standardised reporting templates contained in Annex XXV of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 of 7 August 2020 on structure, format, submission processes and review of information reported by Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 749/2014 .

The reported data undergoes quality assurance and control as laid out in the report “Quality assurance and quality control procedure for national and Union GHG projections” . During this process, the parameters are checked and Member States are asked for clarifications if they do not match the key parameters provided by the European Commission.

[Question by](#) United States of America at Friday, 29 September 2023

[Category:](#) All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 30 September

[Title:](#) National Energy and Climate Plans

The EU requires EU Member States to regularly report on their progress in implementing National Energy and Climate Plans, and lays out detailed reporting obligations on GHG emissions, policies and measures, projections, adaptation and support provided to developing countries. Do these internal EU requirements go beyond requirements included in the Article 13 MPGs and, if so, are there new elements or reporting innovations that the EU has identified that could be considered good practice for other countries?

[Answer by](#) European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

There is a number of energy and climate reporting obligations for Member States and each of them implements the international obligations stemming from MPGs to different extent.

National energy and climate progress reports that Member States submit to demonstrate their progress in implementing National energy and climate plans were submitted for the first time this year by 15 March 2023. They include information both on energy and climate elements. The energy elements are entirely going beyond the obligations in Article 13 MPGs and they correspond to information that the Commission needs to be able to assess Member States' progress towards they objectives, targets and contributions in the sectors of renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy market and research, innovation and competitiveness. The climate elements overlap with the obligations under Article 13 MPGs but also include obligations that go beyond. For example, Member States

are to report their GHG policies and measures, including the exact information as in point 82 and 83 of Section D, Chapter III of 18, however, the information on GHG policies is also to include contribution of the policies and measures to the long-term strategies, indicators used to monitor the progress over time, results of ex-ante and ex-post assessments of the effects of individual or groups of policies and measures on mitigation of climate change, and others. Similar approach also applies to reports on GHG projections, adaptation strategies and support to developing countries.

Broader reporting on energy and climate policies allows Member States to take stock of progress towards their energy and climate targets in different sectors and have their policy-making based on data. It also provides for transparency and public accessibility. Moreover, it allows the Commission to monitor the progress of Member States towards the Union targets.

Question by Japan at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Methodological support for reporting of reductions in policies and measures from EU Member

According to page 61 of the NC8, it states that the aggregated effects of policies and measures in the WEM scenario are calculated based on the emission reductions of policies and measures reported by EU Member States registered in the EEA database on greenhouse gas policies and measures in Europe. Looking at the database, there are many policies and measures for which no emission reductions are reported. Does the EU plan to provide any methodological support for each EU Member State to quantify the reductions of policies and measures in each EU Member State?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Commission have been providing support to European countries to help quantify emission reductions, both ex-ante and ex-post, resulting from national policies and measures (PaMs). Several support documents are available on the Eionet portal (<https://www.eionet.europa.eu/reportnet/docs/govreg/policies-and-measures>), including: 'Overview of policy evaluation guidelines,' 'Guidance document for ex-post evaluation of climate policies in Effort Sharing sectors,' and 'Methodologies for Cost-Benefit Analysis.'

To disseminate information on available policy evaluations, the EEA has published a catalogue of European environment and climate policy evaluations (<http://poleval-catalogue.apps.eea.europa.eu/>). Additionally, there are various expertise-sharing and capacity-building activities. The EEA and the Commission have organized a series of workshops and webinars on climate policy implementation and evaluation, such as

workshops on policies for achieving GHG reductions in effort-sharing sectors and webinars covering topics like cost-benefit analysis and the evaluation of agricultural GHGs, as well as the socio-economic impacts of GHG policies. Recordings and other materials from these workshops and webinars are publicly available at <https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-cm/products/webinars-and-workshops>.

In 2024, the EEA will continue supporting European countries in improving the completeness of their reporting on quantified emission savings resulting from national policies. The 'Overview of policy evaluation guidelines' will be updated, new webinars will be organized, and the EEA will commission a contract titled 'Closing the Policies and Measures Gap – PaM Gap Report,' which, among other objectives, aims to develop a methodology for estimating the achieved effects of climate policies.

Question by Japan at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Sensitivity analysis

What specifically are the four scenarios (S1-S4) shown in Figure 79 in the BR5, p.252?

According to the BR5, the EU regulation has been revised so that the basic information of sensitivity analysis is now reported in a structured manner.

At present, the results of the sensitivity analysis in its NC8 are not integrated for the EU as a whole but are presented for each member state.

How is the EU going to use the result of sensitivity analysis for each member state?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

S stands for sensitivity and the number for the number of sensitivity scenario a Member State has provided (a maximum of 4). The scenarios are the sensitivity scenarios that each Member State has provided data for. Since there are no legal mandatory requirements on which parameters to exactly vary for the sensitivity analyses, the parameters varied in S1 in one Member State may not be equal to the parameters varied in S1 in another Member State.

Thus, an aggregation to an EU-wide sensitivity scenario is currently not possible. At national level, the sensitivity analyses allow for a better understanding of the modelling during the quality assurance. They also offer valuable insights on the elasticities between parameters and projections. The analysis of these elasticities is the focus of an ongoing project between the European Environment Agency and the European Topic Centre.

Question by New Zealand at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Subsidisation of agriculture and fossil fuels

In the context of aligning financial flows with low-emissions and climate-resilient development – what measures has the EU taken to reform, reduce and remove harmful fossil fuel and agricultural subsidies?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

Fossil fuel

The energy crisis that started in 2021, and which was aggravated by the Russian aggression to Ukraine in 2022, had significant consequences for energy-related subsidies. These consequences can be seen in: (i) the amount of these subsidies; (ii) the distribution of these subsidies across technologies and beneficiaries; and (iii) the instruments used to provide these subsidies.

The trend of decline in fossil fuel subsidies continued until 2021, when they were at EUR 56 billion, before increasing rapidly to an estimated EUR 123 billion in 2022 in response to the crisis. Renewable energy subsidies fell in 2021 to EUR 86 billion - the first time since 2015 - and rose only slightly to EUR 87 billion in 2022.

Under the Governance Regulation of the Energy Union, Member States have to include information on national objectives to phase out of fossil fuel subsidies in their National Energy and Climate Plans.

Also, in the State of the Energy union report we identify as one of the future challenges to set a firm time frame for the phase out of fossil fuel subsidies.

For more information on energy subsidies in the EU see <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2023:651:FIN>

Agriculture

In 2021, the agreement on the reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP) was formally adopted. The new legislation, which entered into force on 1 January 2023, paves the way for a fairer, greener and more performance-based CAP.

For the period 2023-27, the common agricultural policy (CAP) is built around ten key objectives. Focusing on social, environmental and economic goals, these objectives are the basis upon which EU countries designed their CAP Strategic Plans; three out of ten of the CAP's specific objectives directly concern the environment and climate –covering climate change, management of natural resources, and biodiversity. Taken as a whole, the CAP's objectives will cover the three dimensions of sustainability (environmental, economic and social).

However, one of the main objective of the EU CAP is and remains to ensure a fair income

for farmers.

Question by New Zealand at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Update on the EU Effort Sharing Regulation following the new EU 2030 target

The European Union's 'Effort Sharing Regulation' adopted in 2018 is intended to set new target paths with more ambitious emission reductions. The EU noted that this regulation is currently being revised to ensure that is in line with the new 2030 target by EU. New Zealand is interested to learn how the EU is planning to integrate/apply the European Commission's proposed target into the regulation, if there are any plans for more new ambitious paths, and when the EU plans to adopt the updated regulations?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

Fit for 55 legislative package which sets the EU and Member States on the path for achieving the 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of at least 55% compared to 1990 has been fully adopted and implementation is on going. The Regulation (EU) 2023/857 amending the Effort Sharing Regulation (EU) 2018/842 was adopted on 19 April 2023. The amendment has increased EU 2030 target in effort sharing sectors from -29% to -40% compared to 2005 to be in line with the EU-wide 2030 target of 55% GHG emissions reduction compared to 1990. It also amended Member States national 2030 targets accordingly, and updated the methodology for setting the annual national emission limits of Member States for the years 2023-2030.

The EU will set its next climate target, in accordance with the European Climate Law. In this regard, at the latest within 6 months of the first Global Stocktake, the European Commission shall make a legislative proposal, as appropriate, based on a detailed impact assessment. This process will start in 2024.

Question by New Zealand at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Carbon Markets

The EU, as one of the oldest and largest users of carbon markets, knows the value of carbon markets in delivering greater volumes of emissions reductions by directing finance flows to cost efficient mitigation. In the period covered, what was the Marginal Cost of Abatement in Europe, vs outside of Europe?

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) has been the cornerstone of the EU's strategy for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from industry, electricity and heat production since 2005. It contributed significantly to achieving the overall EU target of cutting GHG emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by 2020, which the EU overachieved. However, it is to be noted that EU ETS carbon price cannot be equated with marginal costs because the EU has comprehensive climate policy mix.

The EU did not conduct any study to assess the cost of abatement in Europe nor outside Europe.

Over phase 3 the EU ETS average auctioning prices evolved as follows:

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
7	5	6	8	5	6	16	25	25	54

For more information on the EU ETS auction prices see <https://www.eex.com/en/market-data/environmentals/eu-ets-auctions>

Question by Australia at Thursday, 28 September 2023

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Submitted Question #2

The EU has maintained a decreasing trend in gross inland energy consumption over the last 15 years. The 8th National Communication attributes this to a series of EU-wide policies and

measures. **Can the EU comment on which policies and measures have been most successful in decreasing inland energy consumption, and comment on any lessons learnt through their implementation?**

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

The EU has jointly committed to its UNFCCC target and implemented it internally through EU legislation in the 2020 Climate and Energy Package that the EU adopted in 2009. In this package, the EU introduced a clear approach to achieving the 20 % reduction in total GHG emissions from 1990 levels, by dividing the effort between the sectors covered by the EU ETS and the sectors under the ESD. Binding national targets were set for Member States under the ESD. On the one hand, the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) has been the cornerstone of the EU's strategy for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from industry, electricity and heat production since 2005. It contributes significantly to achieving the overall EU target of cutting GHG emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by 2020, which the EU overachieved.

However, it is to be noted that it is the EU comprehensive climate policy mix that allows to progress towards our targets and not one single policy.

That said, Directive 2012/27/EU (Energy Efficiency Directive) established a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. It established rules and obligations for achieving the EU's ambitious energy efficiency targets. Indeed, energy efficiency helps reduce overall energy consumption and is therefore central to achieving the EU's climate ambition, while enhancing present and future energy security and affordability.

In the context of the directive, a number of important measures were adopted throughout the EU to improve energy efficiency in Europe, of which the preparation of national energy efficiency action plans (NEEAPs) every three years, thus ensuring transparency and accountability.

The national authorities of the Member States have taken different approaches to implement the EED requirements, that range from regulatory measures, financial instruments, guidelines and recommendations to information and awareness campaigns, including the development and promotion of common methodologies and good practices on how to apply consistent criteria, based on the best available evidence, for determining the "technical feasibility" and "cost-effectiveness" of technical interventions and measures.

Question by Australia at Thursday, 28 September 2023

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Submitted Question.

The European Union's 8th National Communication identifies that in addition to the 'no debit rule' in LULUCF regulations, the EU has launched several other initiatives and strategies to increase carbon removals and improve land management in the coming decades. **Is the EU able to elaborate on these other initiatives and strategies?**

Answer by European Union, Wednesday, 29 November 2023

There are strong interlinkages between climate policy on land and other Commission initiatives on protecting and enhancing nature-based carbon removals, improving the resilience of the EU's forests to climate change, restoring degraded land and ecosystems, rewetting peatlands and promoting the bio-economy, including the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity. These include:

- a) EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (COM(2020) 380 final);
 - b) Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system (COM/2020/381 final);
 - c) New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572 final)
 - d) EU Nature Restoration Law proposal (COM/2022/304 final)
 - e) EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (COM/2021/82 final);
 - f) EU Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions (COM/2020/663 final);
 - g) EU proposal on a Directive on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (COM/2023/416 final);
 - h) EU Communication: A sustainable Bioeconomy for Europe (COM/2018/673 final);
 - i) A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe (COM/2020/98 final).
-

Session SBI59 (2023)
Session closes at 30-11-2023
UNFCCC - LAST PAGE OF EXPORT