

Law

Feedback from: Bioenergia ry - the Bioenergy Association of Finland

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Land use, land use change and forestry – flexibility mechanism for impacts of natural disturbances (new process) (./have-your-say/initiatives/14047-Land-use-land-use-change-and-forestry-flexibility-mechanism-for-impacts-of-natural-disturbances-new-process-)

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Submitted by The Bioenergy Association of Finland

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forestry-flexibility-mechanism-for-impacts-of-natural-disturbances-new-

process- en)

'Bioenergia ry the Bioenergy Association of Finland thanks the Commission for the opportunity to provide comments to the draft implementing regulation on LULUCF flexibility mechanism for impacts of natural disturbances. According to the LULUCF regulation, Member States shall be entitled to compensate net emissions or net removals, or both, up to the amount unused by other Member States of the full amount of compensation for the period from 2021 to 2030, provided that those Member States have submitted evidence to the Commission concerning either: the long-term impact of climate change resulting in excess emissions or diminishing sinks that are beyond their control; or the effects of an exceptionally high proportion of organic soils in their managed land area, compared to the Union average, resulting in excess emissions, provided that those effects are attributable to land management practices that occurred before the entry into force of Decision No 529/2013/EU; Paragraphs 13b.8 and 13b.9 specify requirements for both cases in the LULUCF regulation. We note that 13b.9 refers to the use of comparable and reliable geographically explicit data and on the best scientific evidence available, whereas the draft says that the relevant Member States would need to identify areas in a geographically explicit manner. Also, the LULUCF regulation requires Member States to provide a description of policy measures currently implemented that minimise the negative impacts of legacy effects on managed organic soils. The draft implementing regulation, however, requires a detailed description of the efforts to reverse the trend of excess emissions generated in the areas identified. There is a slight difference in these expressions, which may have significant consequences in terms of administrative burden. Many Member States, including Finland, will require flexibility mechanisms to achieve the LULUCF targets, while they try to improve competitiveness at the same time. In the spirit of improving the Unions competitiveness and reducing administrative burden in the Union, we would recommend harmonising the implementing regulation with the agreed LULUCF regulation and making the use of the flexibility mechanism as simple and straightforward as possible.'

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