

Towards Climate-Neutral Land Sector by 2035 – The Role & Relevance of the Revised LULUCF Regulation

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In this presentation



A Brief Intro to the LULUCF Regulation



What's Fresh in the Update?



Emerging Debates in the Context of the LULUCF Regulation



Intro

European Climate Law (EU) 2021/1119: net GHG reduction target → a **legally binding objective** to consider both emission reductions and removals under single climate policy.

Carbon removals within the LULUCF sectors represent **a scientifically feasible way** of balancing out emissions.





LULUCF Regulation (EU) 2023/839: What's Fresh in the Update

- Major changes to the **second compliance period**
- EU-level 2030 legally binding target to increase EU carbon sinks by 15% (by 2030)
- No more no debit after 2025 → Introduction of **binding reporting-based targets**
- Enhanced rules on monitoring, reporting and **compliance** (e.g. new article on “corrective action”)
- Stronger linkages to sectoral EU legislation

Emerging Legal Debates in The Pipeline?

- Navigating growing complexity: striking a balance between coherence and legitimacy
- Managing **multi-level cross-sectorality** – **not just an accounting framework**
- Promoting of **ecosystem-based approaches** & **technological advancements**
- Tightening rules on non-compliance (*..less carrots, more sticks*)



Conclusion

The 2023 LULUCF Regulation introduces **significant revisions** to the 2018 Regulation, with additional updates on the horizon.

The LULUCF sector remains one of the **most contentious and complex** areas of EU climate policy.

Member States' forest-related climate policies are **put to test and prompted** by stricter compliance rules.

As a dynamic law of the transition, the LULUCF Regulation encounters challenges related to **legal legitimacy**.

Kiitos

