



2022/2053(INI)

15.2.2023

COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

1 - 9

Draft report
Alexander Bernhuber
(PE732.708v01-00)

Sustainable Carbon Cycles
(2022/2053(INI))

Compromise Amendment 1 – Forest and Agricultural Sector

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 36-46, 48, 103, ITRE A, ITRE C, AGRI A

Motion for a resolution

Recital A

Motion for a resolution

A. whereas agriculture and food policies facilitate the transition to sustainable food systems in line with the ambitions of the European Green Deal for a climate-neutral EU economy in 2050;

Amendment

A. whereas ***the transition to sustainable food systems in line with the ambitions of the European Green Deal for a climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest should be central to agriculture and food policies; whereas carbon farming has the potential to contribute to the EU's climate and biodiversity objectives, and support sustainable food production;***

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 136, 142, 145, 152-158, 159, 160, 161, 301

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

2. Stresses that the agricultural and forestry sectors can play a significant role in this process, given that they have the capacity to remove and store carbon through carbon reservoir use and management; underlines that the agricultural and forestry sector contribute to the overall goal to be the first climate-neutral continent;

Amendment

2. Stresses that ***agriculture and forestry should play a significant role in achieving the EU carbon removal target from the land use sector and, like all economic sectors, should contribute to the EU's climate neutrality goal; underlines that healthy natural ecosystems can constitute an important source of long-term removals;***

2a. ***Notes that net removals from terrestrial ecosystems in the EU have been on a declining trend over the last***

decade, largely driven by the deteriorating situation in forest ecosystems as underlined in the Communication; notes that enhancing the resilience of forest and agriculture ecosystems is absolutely necessary in order to cope with the consequences of climate change in the EU, and to maintain a chance of respecting our climate objectives;

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 105, 169, 171 - 177, 283, 284, 286, 364, AGRI 40

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 4

Motion for a resolution

4. Emphasises that sustainable food production and the availability of renewable raw materials remain the primary objective of agriculture and forestry; underlines that both sectors are themselves being massively affected by climate change;

Amendment

4. *Emphasises the sustainable production of food with a view to ensuring food security is an objective of agriculture, and that the availability of sustainable renewable raw materials is an objective of forestry and agriculture; underlines that climate change and biodiversity loss both significantly affect these sectors, and thus food security; underlines that biodiversity loss, and the lack of resilience to adapt to climate change are already affecting the production capacity of the food system and of forestry in the EU;*

Recognises that the use of nature-based materials in the construction sector can substitute for more carbon intensive conventional materials; recognises that there are trade-offs to take into account to ensure that the lifecycle of those materials do not jeopardise the existing carbon stock and do no harm to biodiversity.

Compromise Amendment 2 – Carbon Cycles

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 51-58, 86, ITRE G

Motion for a resolution

Recital B

Motion for a resolution

- B. whereas sustainable carbon cycles must be considered in a holistic manner, as increasing carbon sinks and replacing fossil carbon as much as possible will require more biomass production, thus affecting the land sector; whereas carbon farming schemes can be part of an incentivising market-based toolbox for delivering on climate objectives;

Amendment

- B.** whereas *different carbon cycles react differently and should therefore be treated separately; whereas increasing biological carbon sinks must be done in a way that promotes biodiversity and ecosystem services; whereas nature restoration is critical for responding to multiple global crises; whereas carbon farming schemes, which can be used voluntarily by beneficiaries, can contribute to delivering on climate and biodiversity objectives, ensuring less bureaucracy in implementation;*

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 43, 60, 92 - 98, 104 and 109

Motion for a resolution

Recital E

Motion for a resolution

- E. whereas the biogenic carbon cycle is natural and must be used in a sustainable way to substitute fossil carbon as soon as possible;

Amendment

- E.** whereas biogenic *carbon cycles are natural processes largely influenced by human intervention, which should be sustainable in order to remove carbon from the atmosphere; whereas policies should differentiate between fossil and*

biogenic carbon cycles in order to bring the emissions of fossil carbon as close to zero as soon as possible;

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 47, 130-134, 139, 143, 221, 228, 347, ITRE 1, ITRE 2, ITRE 3, ITRE D, AGRI 1

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 1

Motion for a resolution

1. Acknowledges the contribution of the sustainable carbon cycles initiative to reaching the EU net carbon removal target of 310 megatons (Mt) by 2030, as mentioned in the Commission communication on sustainable carbon cycles;

Amendment

1. ***Underlines the Union's objective to prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks, in line with the European Climate Law; acknowledges the potential of the sustainable carbon cycles initiative to contribute to the EU net carbon removal target of at least net 310 megatons (Mt) by 2030 while taking into account the 'do no significant harm' principle, as mentioned in the Commission communication on sustainable carbon cycles, as well as the need to avoid double counting and to ensure environmental integrity;***

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 192 (part 1) -196, 199, 203, AGRI 16, AGRI 26, AGRI 27

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 6

PE742.507v01-00

6/22

AM1272775EN.docx

EN

Obtenu pour vous par
Got for you by



agence europe

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

6. Recognises that the Commission communication on sustainable carbon cycles sets out the first steps towards regulating carbon sinks, carbon removal and recycling;

6. ***Takes note of the Commission's intention to put in place a framework for the identification of activities that unambiguously remove carbon from the atmosphere; stresses that this new monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) framework, after having shown its effectiveness and reliability in delivering sustainable and long-term removals, should be the basis for further measures to incentivise those new types of carbon removal activities;***

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 3 – New regulatory framework for certification of carbon removals

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 118, 137, 141, 146, 148-151, 189, 192 (2nd part), 199, 201, 204 (also under CA 4), 222, 261, 266, 273, 278, 279, 299, 300, 304, 311, 321, 324, 330, 332, 359, 375-400, 402-425, 428-430, 432-434, 436, 437, 440, 441 (also under CA 8), 456 part 2, 458, 459, 460, 471, 483, 484, 491 (2nd part), ITRE 15, AGRI 3 (also under CA 6), AGRI 5, AGRI 6, AGRI 9 (also under CA 6), AGRI 17, AGRI 18, AGRI 19, AGRI 22, AGRI 25, AGRI 30

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 15

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

15. Underlines that the new certification framework for carbon farming should be as simple as possible in its design and not result in disproportionate administrative burdens for land and forestry managers and owners; emphasises that the future Union certification framework will need to

15. ***Takes note of the Commission proposal of the regulation on establishing a Union certification framework for carbon removals aiming to ensure the high quality of carbon removals in the EU, and to establish an EU governance certification system to avoid***

take into account already existing national initiatives with the same objective;

16. Emphasises the need to develop a robust new framework for the quantification and certification of carbon removals that must at the same time avoid greenwashing and carbon leakage; underlines the need to promote high-quality carbon certificates that can ensure the achievement of the criteria of additionality, permanence, no double counting and authenticity in order to incentivise improved land management practices, thus resulting in enhanced carbon capture;

greenwashing by correctly applying and enforcing the EU quality framework criteria in a reliable and harmonised way across the Union.

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 4 – Blue Carbon

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 100, 204-210, 212, 331, 334, ITRE 16

Motion for a resolution

Recital Ea, Paragraphs 7 and 7a

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- Ea. Whereas, as breeding grounds and habitats for a wide range of marine and terrestrial species, marine and fresh water ecosystems play an important ecological role in nutrient and carbon cycling, in protecting the coastline, in sustaining livelihoods and ensuring the well-being of local communities;***

Motion for a resolution

7. Emphasises that the blue carbon economy could contribute to the storage of CO₂ in coastal regions after careful research; encourages the Commission to collect knowledge and data on blue carbon capture;

Amendment

7. Emphasises that the blue carbon economy ***has great potential to*** contribute to the storage of CO₂ in coastal regions after careful research ***in order to avoid damaging the coastal ecosystem and should indeed provide multiple benefits***; encourages the Commission to collect ***more*** knowledge and data ***related to blue carbon sequestration and storage***; ***calls, in this regard, on public and private sector contributions dedicated to this and to the restoration of marine biodiversity***;
- 7a. ***Recalls the need to map marine and freshwater ecosystems and notes that this is fundamental for monitoring the effectiveness of policies and for prioritising future actions, and that it is important to be able to determine the evolution of the habitat, its extension or degradation by comparing it with reference years***;

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 5 – Cooperation

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 281, 322, 405, 478, 480- 489, 491 (part 1), 492- 495, ITRE 5, AGRI 31, AGRI 33, AGRI 34, AGRI 35, AGRI 36, AGRI 38, AGRI 42

Motion for a resolution

Paragraphs, 20 , 21, 21a, 22

Motion for a resolution

20. Calls for increased cooperation and exchange of practices among stakeholders in order to promote

Amendment

20. ***Stresses the need*** for increased cooperation and exchange of ***information and sharing the best***

better implementation of carbon cycling initiatives;

practices among stakeholders in order to promote better **knowledge and deeper understanding of the opportunities and risks in the** implementation of carbon cycling initiatives;

Or. en

Motion for a resolution

21. Calls for advisory services in agriculture, such as the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS), to contribute with broader knowledge and information to support sustainable carbon practices and to ensure easy access to this information;

Amendment

21. Calls for advisory services in **forestry and** agriculture, such as the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS), to contribute with broader knowledge and information to support sustainable practices **that enhance carbon sequestration while promoting biodiversity** and nature restoration, and to ensure easy access to this **information including the use of digital solutions where relevant; calls furthermore on AKIS to set up a knowledge-sharing digital platform, providing technical advice to land managers and providing feedback to Member States;**

- 21a. Considers that, addressing the knowledge gap, especially among farmers and foresters, is essential for the effectiveness and sustainability of carbon farming; calls on the Commission and the Member States to boost knowledge transfers through targeted training and education programmes, and access to dedicated advisory and extension services to increase the uptake of carbon farming by land managers, farmers and foresters; stresses the benefits of cooperatives in terms of investment and synergies aiming at increasing**

CO2 removals; calls on Member States to allocate an appropriate amount of resources for Advisory and Technical assistance in their Rural Development Plans 2023-2027 accordingly; calls on the Commission together with the Member States to accelerate the provision of advice and technical guidance, which shall take into account local circumstances;

Or. en

Motion for a resolution

22. Insists on the need to enhance international cooperation with third countries in order to promote European carbon cycling standards at global level and contribute to the future implementation of Article 6 (on carbon markets) of the Paris Agreement;

Amendment

22. Insists on the need to enhance international cooperation with third countries *and international institutions* in order to promote *sustainable carbon removals* at global level and *to* contribute to the *goals of* the Paris Agreement; *encourages international political cooperation to provide adequate funding for the protection and restoration of ecosystems;*

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 6 – Carbon Farming

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 112, 162, 170, 179, 200, 229, 232, 238, 240-265, 267, 268, 272, 329, 333, 418, 435, 457, 490, AGRI 3, AGRI 4, AGRI 7, AGRI 9, AGRI 15, AGRI 20, AGRI 23, AGRI 43

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 9

9. Considers that carbon farming can be a new business model which should be additional and voluntary, and which aims to upscale climate mitigation by paying farmers to implement climate-friendly farm or forest management practices, by tapping into the potential of blue carbon ecosystems and by streamlining the industrial use of carbon sequestered for different purposes;

9. ***Stresses that the growing interest in carbon farming should be an opportunity for farmers to transform their business model and to better reward farmers that are engaging in a transition towards agro-ecological and sustainable agroforestry practices; considers that carbon farming can be a voluntary activity, and therefore the financial reward for carbon farming should compensate for additional efforts of farmers and foresters compared to their obligations under EU and Member States laws; notes that carbon farming initiatives can be financed via the Common Agricultural Policy and/or other public funding instruments such as state aid, private initiatives such as market-based solutions, or through a combination of these funding options; considers that carbon farming should be developed on the basis of a credible and effective policy framework taking into account the need for a clear set of rules for those farmers and foresters who decide to implement carbon farming practices; insists that the successful implementation of carbon farming depends on a holistic management of all pools of carbon in soils, materials and vegetation, integrating the fluxes of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide for both land and livestock; in addition, underlines the importance of ensuring a fair farm gate price and remuneration; stresses that carbon farming incentives must not lead to negative side effects, such as land grabbing by large companies and the use of these lands for carbon offsetting purposes and not for actual emissions reductions.***

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 273- 278

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 10

Motion for a resolution

10. Underlines the requirement to take into account preliminary work on this issue, Member States' different starting points and conditions, and the effects of climate change on carbon when evaluating climate change mitigation practices;

Amendment

10. Underlines the ***need*** to take into account preliminary work / ***efforts made by the frontrunners*** on this issue, ***having in mind*** Member States' ***and farmers'*** different starting points, and ***insists on ensuring equitable carbon farming opportunities for farmers and foresters across the EU; emphasises that an effective carbon farming scheme should not penalise those seeking to take the first step towards more sustainable carbon farming practices;***

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 262, 290-297, 303, 305, 306, 387

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 11

Motion for a resolution

11. Underlines that CO₂ storage is already being used in many areas through the implementation of the common agricultural policy (CAP); emphasises that the land and forestry sector have a natural maximum storage capacity; stresses that, except for storage, the conservation of carbon in the soil and emissions avoided and mitigated on farms should be considered valuable

Amendment

11. ***Stresses that sequestration of carbon in the soil and biomass should be considered a valuable contribution to addressing ongoing climate change; emphasises that the land and forestry sector have a natural maximum carbon storage capacity; points out that carbon sequestration may be subject to external factors that are not always within the control of the farmers and might jeopardize the***

contributions to addressing ongoing climate change;

duration of removals; stresses the need to ensure a clear definition of permanence and rules for liability of possible reversals;

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 307-320, 323, 324, 325, 326, AGRI 8, AGRI 10, AGRI 21

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 12,12a

Motion for a resolution

12. Stresses that carbon farming must be regulated in line with the current CAP and be seen as a complementary and additional topping-up option; underlines, however, that in the longer term carbon farming should be market-based;

Amendment

12. *Notes that certain CAP instruments can incentivize carbon sequestration practices; calls for the integration of carbon farming into upcoming CAP National Strategic Plans (NSP) in line with Member States assessment and needs, to ensure that local natural conditions and other circumstances are adequately reflected; underlines that carbon farming must be coherently implemented with existing and forthcoming legislation, nature restoration law, the EU soil health law, as well as the sustainable food systems framework;*
- 12a. *Encourages the Commission as well as public and private initiatives to raise awareness on the valuable environmental co-benefits that carbon farming practices can provide; insists that carbon farming can help with the transition to agroecological carbon farming at farm level;*

Compromise Amendment 7 – CCS and CCU

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 49, 50, 198, 271, 338-348, 350, 366, 369, ITRE 6, ITRE 7, ITRE B, ITRE E

Motion for a resolution

Paragraphs 13,13a,13b

<i>Motion for a resolution</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
<p>13. Considers that carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture and utilisation (CCU) can play a crucial role as future technologies for achieving climate neutrality in Europe and for creating a successful decarbonised economy in Europe;</p>	<p>13. <i>Considers that technologies such as Direct Air Capture that are combined with permanent storage and are scientifically proven and environmentally safe can play a contributory role to the achievement of climate neutrality in the EU by 2050 at the latest; emphasises that emissions reduction at the source must always remain the priority; stresses that more needs to be done to significantly reduce the environmental footprint of current carbon capture technologies, in particular of energy and water use.</i></p> <p><i>13a. Underlines that the solutions based on carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture and use (CCU) technologies can play a role in decarbonisation, especially for the mitigation of process emissions in industry, for the Member States that choose this technology;</i></p> <p><i>13b. Calls on the Commission to establish an efficient and reliable system for the traceability of captured CO₂, distinguishing between carbon capture on site and from the atmosphere in order to avoid double counting and safeguard</i></p>

the integrity of removals;

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 106, 302, 352-358, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 368, 370, 372, ITRE 11, ITRE 12, ITRE 13, AGRI 39

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 14

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

14. Underlines that CCS is not allowed in all Member States; stresses that the Commission has to sufficiently document the long-term effect of CCS in regions with deep soil and support experimental projects to obtain more data on this;

14. Underlines that carbon storage is not allowed in all Member States and that ***Member States are free to decide whether to authorise the geological storage of CO2 on their territory; calls on the Commission and the Member States*** to sufficiently document the long-term effect of ***carbon storage*** in regions with ***geological storage capacity*** and support ***research*** to obtain more data on ***the overall environmental impact, energy efficiency, social acceptability, economic costs and risk of leakage and geological perturbations*** and ***before their large-scale deployment; strongly encourages the Commission to clarify the issue of liability if or when carbon removals are reversed and the resulting harm caused to human health, climate and the environment;***

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 8 – Funding Carbon Cycles

Alexander Bernhuber

PE742.507v01-00

16/22

AM\1272775EN.docx

EN

Obtenu pour vous par
Got for you by



agence europe

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 336, 440-455, 456 part 1, 466, ITRE H, AGRI 13, AGRI 28, AGRI 32

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 17

Motion for a resolution

17. Stresses that carbon farming should be market-based and financed by public and/or private funds; calls on the Commission to create a genuinely new business model for farmers and foresters; notes that financing from the value chain or through the creation of a voluntary carbon market is possible; stresses that the CAP is not a viable source of funding, as the CAP is not a business model;

Amendment

17. Stresses that ***measures to increase carbon removals, whether via natural carbon sinks or through technologies, can be*** financed by public and/or private funds; ***believes*** that financing from the value chain ***could be explored***;
- 17a. ***Recalls that public funding under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), revenues generated from the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and funds from other Union programs, such as the LIFE programme, the Cohesion Fund, the Horizon Europe programme, the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Just Transition Fund, can already support carbon sequestering and biodiversity-positive approaches in forests and agricultural lands and should be further targeted for that purpose***;

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 223, 227, 461-465, ITRE 4

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 18

AM\1272775EN.docx

17/22

PE742.507v01-00

Motion for a resolution

18. Calls on the Commission to revise current funding options in order to adapt them to carbon cycle business demands;

Amendment

18. Calls on the Commission to revise current funding options in order to ***reward practices which have climate and environmental benefits that are scientifically proven and lead to the sustainable and long-term increase of carbon sequestration in soils and other biogenic carbon pools while ensuring societal co-benefits; underlines that research and innovation concerning sustainable carbon cycles should be stimulated and financed, using different EU financial instruments, such as the LIFE and Horizon Europe programmes or the Innovation Fund;***

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 467- 470, 472, 476, 477

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 19

Motion for a resolution

19. Welcomes the increased interest of the European Investment Bank in funding climate and environment initiatives; calls for the creation of a dedicated financial instrument for carbon cycling investments;

Amendment

19. Welcomes the increased interest of the European Investment Bank in funding climate and environment initiatives; calls for the creation of a dedicated financial instrument, ***which would be fully compatible with the European Green Deal objectives, for sustainable, safe, reliable and permanent carbon removals and clear ecosystem restoration outcomes that yield multiple benefits while minimising the risks; calls for this instrument to target in particular small operators which do not generally have access to***

traditional financial services ;

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 9 – Soils

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, AGRI 12, AGRI 14, AGRI 29

Motion for a resolution

Recital D a

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

D a. Whereas predicting the actual mitigation capacity of agricultural soils is very challenging due to the enormous variety of possible scenarios, arising from the combination of management practices, their possible area of application, and interactions with other socio-economic drivers; whereas regenerative agriculture as an approach to food production and land management could mitigate those challenges, helping the transition towards a highly resilient agricultural system based on the appropriate management of lands and soils;

Whereas carbon stocks in soil all over the EU are currently in a worrying downwards trend due to multiple factors; whereas good soil health improves capacity for food production, water filtration, and carbon absorption, thus contributing not only to stabilising the climate but also to ensuring food security and restoring biodiversity.

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 113, 186

Motion for a resolution

Recital Ea

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

E a. whereas soils are highly complex ecosystems, in which microorganisms interact with each other and with plants in a multitude of ways; whereas recent advances in soil sciences have found that soil life is the primary driver of soil functionalities, including the cycling of carbon; whereas soil organisms play an important role in the storage of carbon in soils;

Or. en

Alexander Bernhuber

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 82, 180-186, 191, 282, 287, 298, 359

Motion for a resolution

Paragraphs 5, 5a, 5b

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

5. Considers that carbon conservation is already an important issue and will continue to be in the future, especially for preserving soil fertility and for climate change adaptation;

5. Stresses that ensuring healthy soils is essential for improving soil fertility, increasing adaptive capacity, and mitigating GHG emissions; underlines that soil protection and restoration are essential to the achievement of EU and international climate and biodiversity goals, and the transition towards sustainable food systems; emphasises, therefore, that there should be no delay in the expected EU Soil Health Law, as the common legislative framework will work towards these aims;

5a. Stresses that the sequestration of carbon in soils, ecosystem and biodiversity protection and restoration are deeply interlinked and contribute to enhanced soil resilience and climate adaptation by improving soil structure, increase water retention capacity and have a positive impact on plants and crops, while simultaneously decreasing the risk of soil erosion; calls in that regard on the Member States to introduce coherent soil protection in national CAP Strategic Plans;

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

5b. Highlights that increasing carbon in soil brings multiple benefits, including improved soil quality and fertility, increased resistance to disease causing pathogens, increased resilience to extreme weather and better nutritional quality. Moreover, increasing soil organic matter in degraded soils will supply enough nutrients to maintain crop yield, therefore insists on sustainable soil management and recalls the importance of agroecological practices that improve carbon sequestration in soil, such as cover cropping, crop rotation, organic farming, maintaining grasslands (without ploughing), conversions from cropland to permanent grassland, the extensification of livestock farming in defined areas, mixed farming integrating livestock and cropping systems, and agroforestry;

Or. en

