



Plenary sitting

B10-0181/2026

23.3.2026

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

pursuant to Rule 114(3) of the Rules of Procedure

on the Commission delegated regulation of 3 February 2026 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the certification methodologies for permanent carbon removals activities
(C(2026)0553 – 2026/2598(DEA))

Michael Bloss

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Tiemo Wölken

on behalf of the S&D Group

Martin Günther

on behalf of The Left Group

**European Parliament resolution on the Commission delegated regulation of 3 February 2026 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the certification methodologies for permanent carbon removals activities
(C(2026)0553 – 2026/2598(DEA))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission delegated regulation of 3 February 2026 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the certification methodologies for permanent carbon removals activities (C(2026)0553),
 - having regard to Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 establishing a Union certification framework for permanent carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products¹, and in particular Article 8(2) and Article 16(6) thereof,
 - having regard to 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')²,
 - having regard to Regulation (EU) 2026/667 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2026 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 as regards the setting of a Union intermediate climate target for 2040³,
 - having regard to the advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change of 21 February 2025 entitled 'Scaling up carbon dioxide removals – Recommendations for navigating opportunities and risks in the EU'⁴,
 - having regard to Rule 114(3) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the transition to climate neutrality requires the swift and predictable reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by sources across all sectors of the economy and, at the same time, the protection and enhancement of removals by natural sinks;
- B. whereas natural and industrial removals will play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the coming decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals by 2050 at the latest and negative emissions thereafter;

¹ OJ L, 2024/3012, 6.12.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3012/oj>.

² OJ L 243, 9.07.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>.

³ OJ L, 2026/667, 18.3.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/667/oj>.

⁴ <https://climate-advisory-board.europa.eu/reports-and-publications/2025-02-21-scaling-up-carbon-dioxide-removals-recommendations-for-navigating-opportunities-and-risks-in-the-eu.pdf/@download/file>.

- C. whereas Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 establishes a voluntary Union framework for the certification for permanent carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products to encourage their deployment by operators or groups of operators, as a complement to sustained emission reductions across all sectors to meet the objectives and targets laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119; whereas Recital 7 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 adds that the Union certification framework is to promote those activities that result in an unambiguous positive climate impact;
- D. whereas all permanent removal methods face challenges in scaling up as well as environmental, economic and resource-used related risks as highlighted by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change;
- E. whereas the report of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change entitled ‘Scaling up carbon dioxide removals – Recommendations for navigating opportunities and risks in the EU’ highlights that permanent removals based on carbon capture and storage technologies such as direct air capture with carbon capture and storage and biogenic emissions capture with carbon storage (BioCCS) offer permanent carbon storage in geological reservoirs, but face limitations with regards to lifecycle emissions, high resource use, moderate-level technological readiness, infrastructure needs and public acceptance; whereas, in the case of BioCCS, there are also significant risks from land use impacts;
- F. whereas the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change highlights that the potential for long-term carbon storage of biochar carbon removal (BCR) is context specific and remains uncertain due to a lack of large scale, long duration studies; whereas Recital 9 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 states that biochar removal activities ‘can result in different types of net carbon removal benefits and durations of carbon storage, depending on the specific conditions under which the activities take place’ but that all removal activities using biochar in the Commission delegated regulation are considered permanent;
- G. whereas Articles 4 to 7 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 establish quality criteria with regards to quantification, additionality, storage, liability, and sustainability that any activity should comply with to be eligible for certification under the Union certification framework;
- H. whereas Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 establishes the rules for the quantification of net removals benefits; whereas paragraph 1 of that Article in particular provides for all associated greenhouse gas emissions over the entire lifecycle of the certified activity to be accounted for, including indirect land use change; whereas paragraph 7 of that Article also states that permanent carbon removals shall be quantified in a relevant, conservative, accurate, complete, consistent, transparent and comparable manner, in accordance with the latest available scientific evidence; whereas Recital 18 of that Regulation adds that the certification methodologies are to avoid underestimating the quantity of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated by an activity;
- I. whereas the certification methodologies proposed in the Commission delegated regulation do not include all direct and indirect associated greenhouse emissions over the entire lifecycle of the certified activity;

- J. whereas Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 establishes that all operators or groups of operators should be subject to monitoring rules and rules on the mitigation of any identified risks of reversal, and should be liable to address any reversal through appropriate liability mechanisms which, in the case of permanent removals, should be consistent with the rules set out in Articles 13 to 18 of Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵; whereas this provision is key to ensure the environmental integrity of the Union certification framework and provides the guarantee that permanent removals certified under the Union certification framework constitute real permanently stored removals;
- K. whereas the certification methodologies for BCR proposed in the Commission delegated regulation only foresees limited monitoring up to the point of application of biochar to soil or its incorporation in a product, but fails to provide any monitoring of potential leakage or reversal once applied in soil or incorporated in a product; whereas the permanence of BCR *in situ* and over time remains questionable according to the latest available scientific studies, especially in the absence of large scale, long duration studies, as underlined by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change;
- L. whereas, in the absence of proper monitoring of the risk of leakage or reversal once biochar is applied in soil or incorporated in a product, an operator or group of operators can therefore not be held liable to address potential reversals;
- M. whereas Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 stipulates that for an activity to be certified under the Union certification framework, it should do no significant harm to the environment and should be subject to minimum sustainability requirements, taking into account the impact both within and outside the Union; whereas Recital 24 of that Regulation specifies that practices that produce harmful effects on biodiversity, such as forest monocultures, are not to be eligible for certification; whereas the minimum sustainability requirements proposed in the Commission delegated regulation fail to exclude biomass feedstocks that would produce harmful effects on biodiversity, such as feedstocks from forest monocultures;
1. Objects to the Commission delegated regulation;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and to notify it that the delegated regulation cannot enter into force;
 3. Considers that the certification methodologies for permanent carbon removals activities proposed in the Commission delegated regulation, in particular those for biochar carbon removal activities, do not respect some of the basic principles laid down in Regulation (EU) 2024/3012;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

⁵ Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2009/31/oj>).