

European Environment Agency

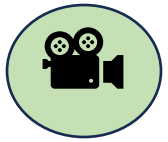
Making use of Common Agriculture Policy data for LULUCF reporting: Land-use tracking and soil carbon

EEA Webinar, 21/10/2026

House keeping rules



Online meeting (~ 100 people)



Meeting will be recorded



Keep your camera on when speaking



Mute when not intervening



Please introduce yourself (Name and country) before speaking



Questions after each Part of the webinar

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Agenda

	Title	Presenter
1	Introduction and policy context	EEA
2	Understanding IACS data: structure, evolution and relevance for LULUCF	CITEPA
3	IACS for land-use tracking in LULUCF inventories: data characteristics, methodological considerations and country approaches	CITEPA
	Discussion	
4	IACS for soil organic carbon estimation in LULUCF inventories: opportunities, country experiences and practical guidance	AETHER
5	LPIS in the Polish LULUCF inventory: practical experience and considerations	KOBIZE
	Discussion and final remarks	



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Introduction and policy context

Making use of Common Agriculture Policy data for LULUCF reporting: Land-use tracking and soil carbon

Rafal Zielinski (EEA), 21/10/2026

EU policy framework: strengthening LULUCF inventories

EU legislation is reinforcing the requirements for monitoring, methodologies and data interoperability

- LULUCF Regulation (EU) 2018/841, amended by 2023/839: stronger targets and monitoring framework
- Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, Annex V, Part 3: geographically explicit land-use conversion data and interoperability with relevant data infrastructures
- Inventory methodologies: at least Tier 2 from the 2028 inventory submission, with Tier 3 requirements for specified areas from 2030

CAP data: an opportunity for LULUCF inventories

Agricultural administration already generates detailed spatial information with potential applications beyond CAP implementation

- LPIS - agricultural reference parcels and eligible land
- GSA - declared agricultural parcels and crop information
- AMS - results of monitoring of agricultural activities and practices

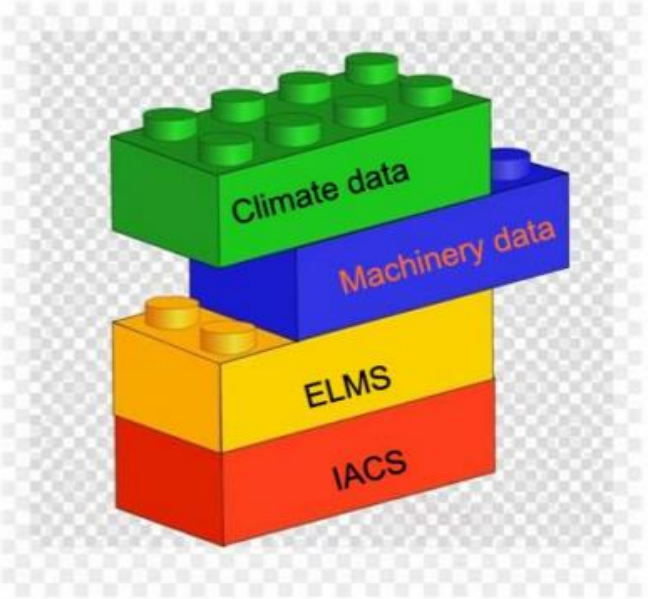
- Potential applications: land-use tracking, crop and management histories, and soil organic carbon modelling

Administrative information is not automatically inventory-ready; coverage, definitions, quality, temporal consistency and accessibility must be assessed

Bridging CAP and climate data systems

The challenge is not simply generating more data but enabling reliable reuse across policy areas

- IACS data are designed for CAP administration, not primarily for GHG inventory compilation
- Different institutions, data definitions and time horizons create interoperability challenges
- Distinguish between data that exist, data that are available to inventory compilers, and data that are practically accessible



@source: DG AGRI, The European Land Monitoring System (ELMS) Data from the farmer for the farmer. FIRE workshop, 2026

The proposed European Land Monitoring System (ELMS) offers a relevant future policy development, although its precise implementation remains subject to the legislative process

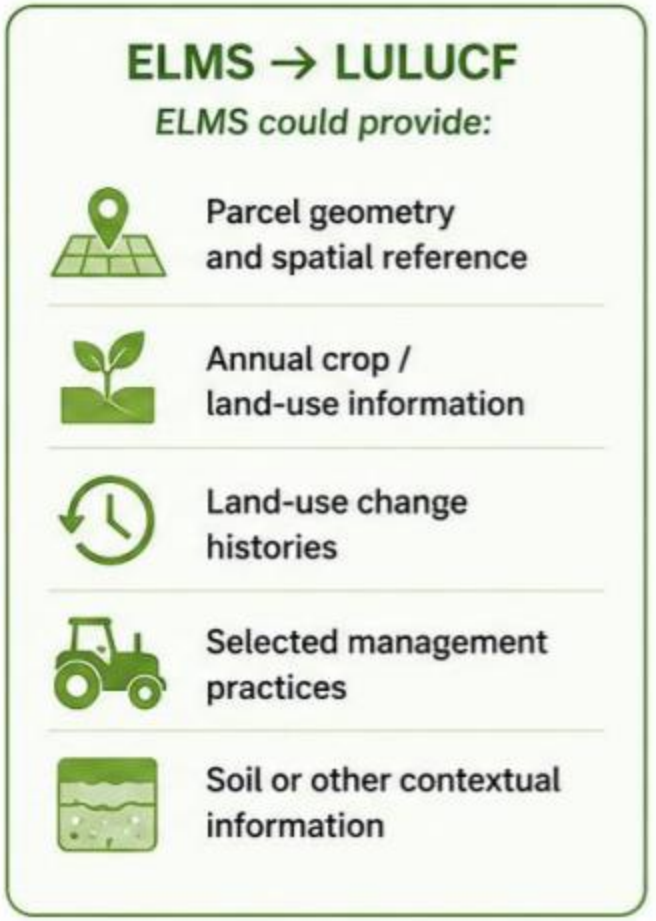
European Land Monitoring System (ELMS)

The Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) is the:

- core engine managing CAP area-based payments, since 1992
- interface between farmer - national administration - EC
- spatial reference to integrate any data related to land

ELMS (**proposal for 2028-2034**)*

- Data from the farmer for the farmer (service-oriented approach)
- **IACS as a central component (LPIS, GSA and AMS)**
- Selling point: voluntary “extension” of IACS with data and information services beneficial to the farmer



* Commission legislative proposal the 2028–2034 framework, Article 70(6–9) of COM(2025) 565.

Webinar objectives: from data potential to practical application

The webinar aims to translate existing knowledge and country experience into actionable opportunities for improving LULUCF inventories

- Understand the structure and characteristics of IACS data
- Explore methodological applications for land-use tracking and soil carbon estimation
- Learn from national implementation experiences
- Identify remaining barriers, guidance needs and priorities for future collaboration


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Thank you!
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xxx