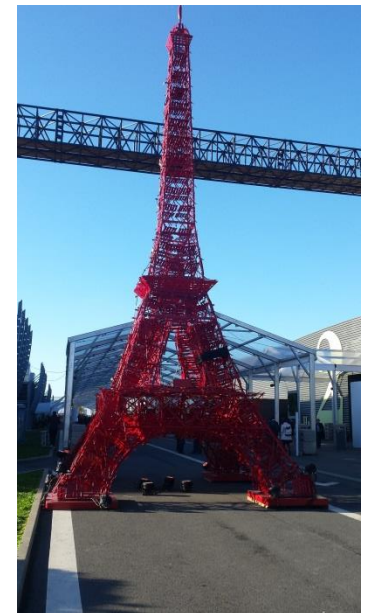




# COP21

## The Paris Agreement -Outcome and Analysis

**Herwig Ranner,  
DG AGRI, Unit H4**



# The Paris Agreement

- **Universal legal agreement**
- **Long-term goal**
- **5-year ambition cycle**
- **Transparency, accountability and compliance**
- **International cooperation**

# **An ambitious Agreement**

- **A long-term goal to hold temperature increase to well below 2° C, and pursue efforts to limit to 1.5° C**
- **Global emissions to peak as soon as possible, net zero emissions in the second half of the Century**
- **Legally binding obligations to maintain successive targets and to pursue domestic mitigation measures – 187 countries have submitted their plans**
- **A global stocktake every five years starting in 2018 with increased ambition over time**

## **A transparent Agreement**

- **All Parties must account for their contributions – track progress on targets**
- **Methodologies and common metrics will apply**
- **Enhanced transparency and accountability framework, with biennial reporting and expert review**
- **No double counting : essential for linking of emission trading systems**

# A fair Agreement

- **Support for vulnerable countries**
- **Goal of mobilising \$100bn per year extended to 2025, new goal to be set before 2025 widening the donor base**
- **Capacity building and technology transfer for developing countries ; support for monitoring, reporting and verification**
- **Adaptation at political par; Loss and Damage for the first time part of an international agreement**

# Agriculture in the Preamble

"Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,"



EU agriculture team during COP21

# Agriculture in the Agreement text

## Article 2

(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;

## Article 5

1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.

# Agriculture in the COP Decision

- Covered under paragraph 31 and 32
- Linked to common accounting principles for all sectors
- Please take a read yourself:
- <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>



## Where are we?

Entered into force on 4 November 2016

- 116 ratifications now – > 55% of global emissions covered (including EU ratification, October 2016)
- Emissions reductions commitments kick in in 2020 only (but rules will be applicable as of entry into force)

## Paris Agreement



## What is new in the PA?

- long-term goal limiting temperature increase to 2°C + efforts to stay below 1.5 °C
- Peaking of global emissions asap, net zero emissions in the second half of the century
- Legally binding obligations for domestic mitigation measures based on nationally determined targets

**Recognizes the importance of food security and the vulnerabilities of food production systems to climate change**



## COP22 - Marrakesh

- Agriculture was a main topic at COP22.
- At technical level, no agreement on substantial conclusions - discussions to continue at the next negotiation session in May 2017.
- At the political level importance of agriculture acknowledged in Marrakesh proclamation text: calling to take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture.
- [https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech\\_nov\\_2016/application/pdf/marrakech\\_action\\_proclamation.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/marrakech_action_proclamation.pdf)

## Next steps in the international negotiations

- May 8-18 : UNFCCC SBSTA46 Climate Negotiations in Bonn, Germany
- November 6-17: COP23 in Bonn, Germany

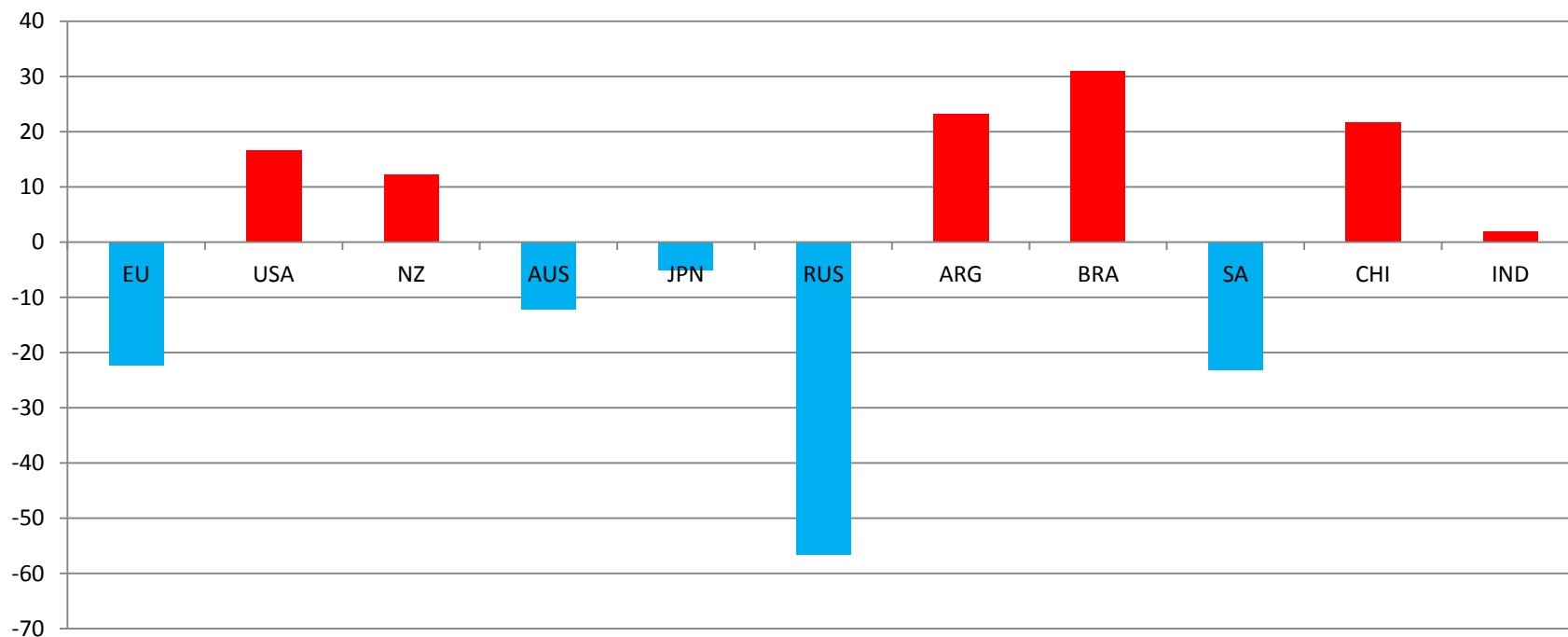
### Main issues to be discussed:

- How to address monitoring, verification and reporting on emissions and measures under the new agreement (**common set of rules/approaches**)
- How to address **transparency** – allow other countries to understand one's methodology and approach
- **Implementation of INDCs** – What is needed to help parties to start implementing their pledges
- Access to climate finance (**Green Climate Fund**)

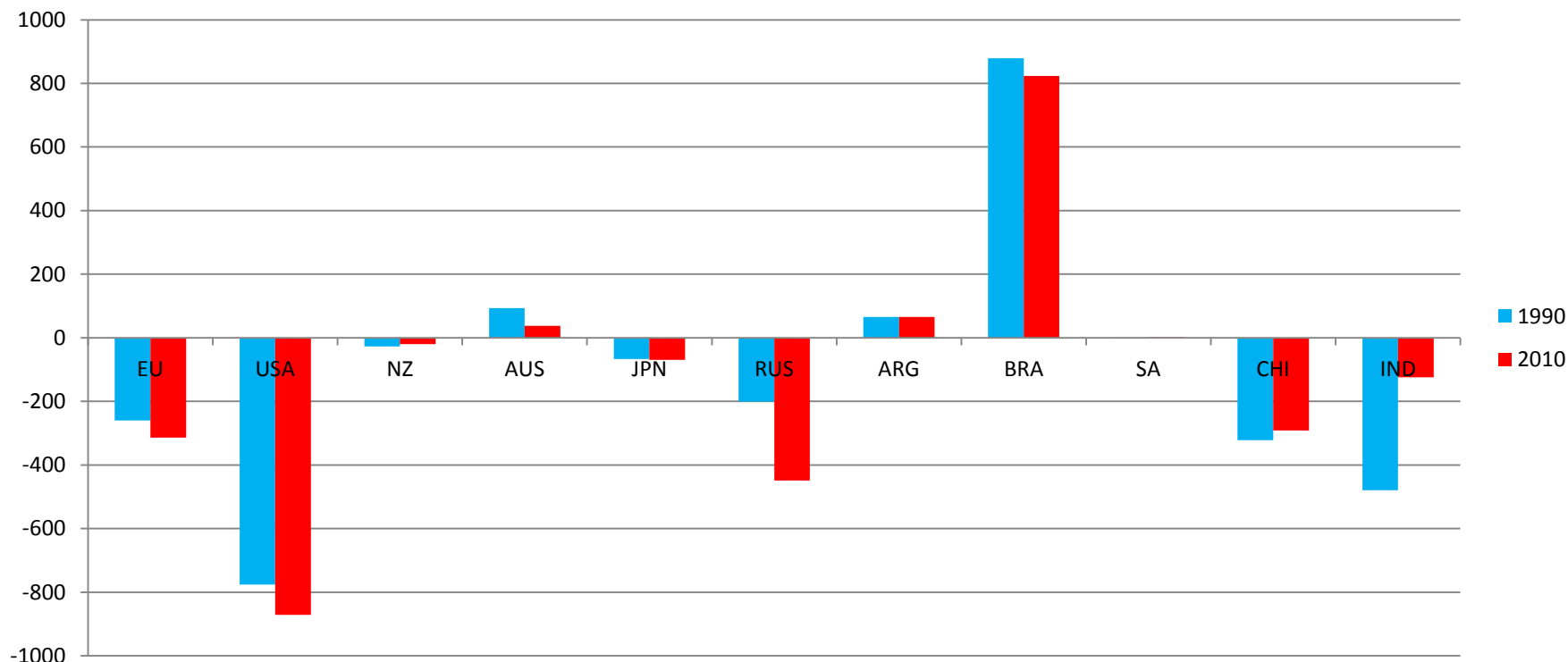
## Agriculture in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) – Importance of global action

- 119 parties include agriculture in their emission reduction targets (except China and India).
- **Details** on reduction of agriculture emissions or about accounting rules applied are **rather scarce** in most of the INDCs.
- **Actions** put forward by some countries focus **on cropland management, livestock management and grazing land management**, but **rarely include quantified sector-specific targets** for agriculture.
- **Agriculture key countries** (China, India, Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand) **have increased emissions since 1990** while EU has decreased agriculture emissions.
- **Preservation** of an international **level playing field for agricultural products** is only possible if **all key players participate** in emission reductions.

## Percentage changes in agriculture emissions 1990-2010 from key countries illustrate increases of agriculture emissions outside the EU



## LULUCF emissions and removals in key countries between 1990 and 2010. Values are given in megatons of CO<sub>2</sub>





European  
Commission

Thank you!