



Europe's transition to a low emission economy

**the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
climate policy framework**

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**Simon Kay
European Commission**

The Paris Agreement

- **Entered into force 4 November 2016**
- Global commitment to transition to a low-emission economy
- Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to 1.5 degrees Celsius
- **Highlights need to harness the potential of land use to contribute to global GHG mitigation efforts**
- **Acknowledgement of the importance of food security**





2030 Climate and Energy Framework

-40 % Greenhouse Gas Emissions (domestic EU)

ETS

-43 %

*Including: Power/Energy Sector
and Industry, Aviation*

**Max 100
MtCO₂eq**

Non-ETS

-30%

*Including: road transport, buildings, waste, agriculture,
LULUCF*

ESR

-30 %

**Full
flexibility**

LULUCF

"No-Debit"

**Max 280
MtCO₂eq**

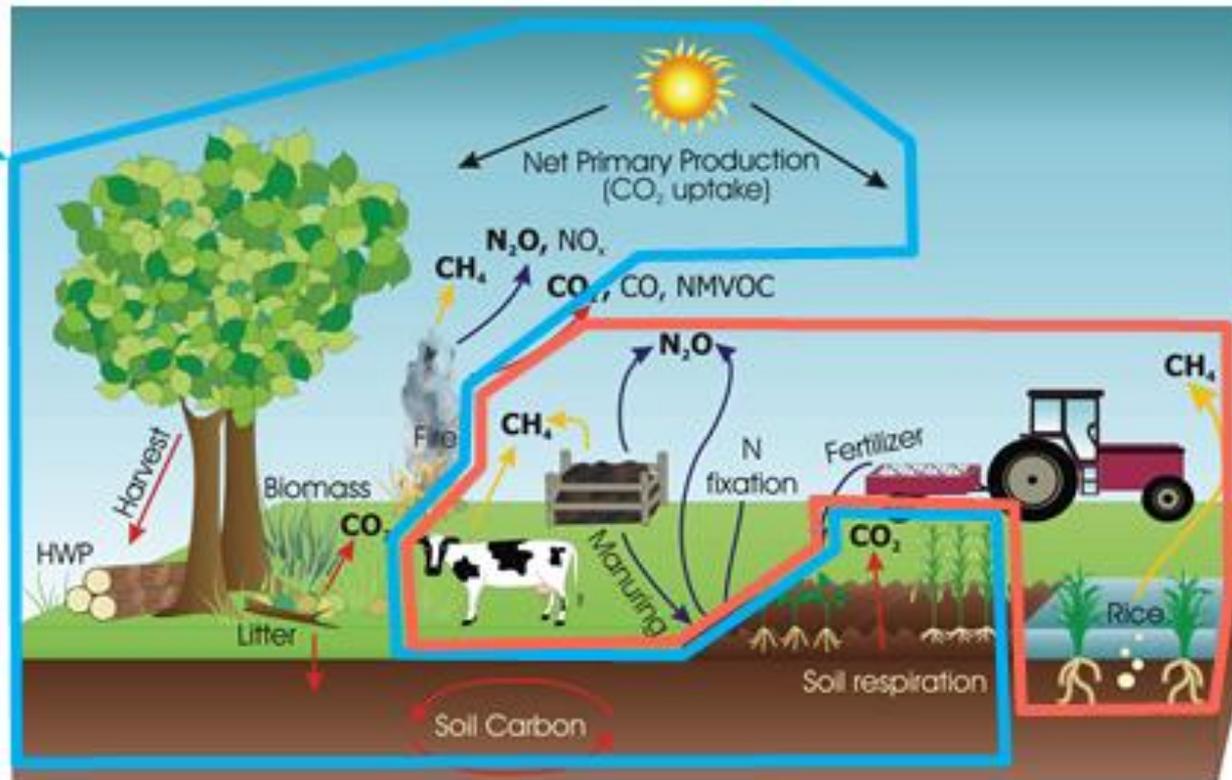
Land use: in both LULUCF and the ESR

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF): CO_2

AGRICULTURE *non- CO_2*
(CH_4 , N_2O) – in the ESR

Partly human induced
(strongly linked to global natural carbon cycle)

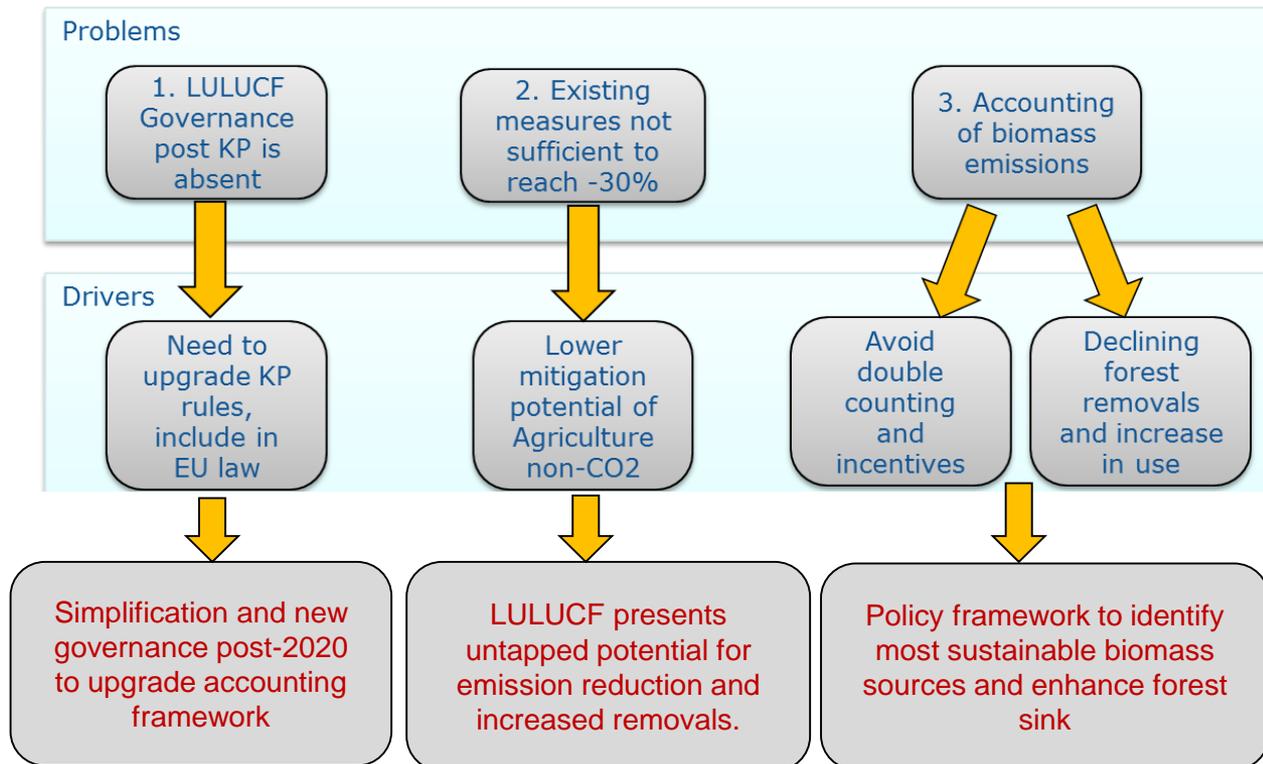
↓
Uncertainties?
Additionality?
Permanence?
Leakage?



Mainly human-induced

=> More readily quantifiable

Problem setting and drivers



***This prepares the EU for the long term.
Post 2050, the Paris Agreement outlines that emissions might
need to be counter balanced by higher removals.***

What does the proposal deliver? (1)

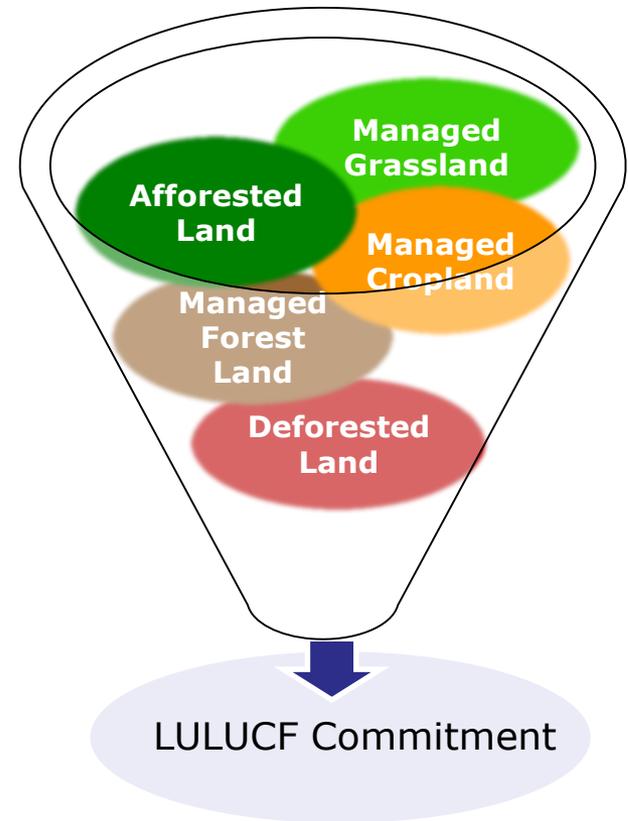
- Brings the CO₂ commitment for this sector **into the EU** climate and energy framework **for the first time**
 - As a **stand-alone policy pillar**
 - Where the **"no-debit" rule is retained**. *Accounted emissions from land use are entirely compensated by an equivalent removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere*
 - is **not** addressed to individual actors (farmers, foresters)
- Is in line with:
 - the agreement by EU leaders that **all sectors** should contribute to the **EU's 2030 emissions reduction target** (October 2014)
 - the **Paris Agreement** on climate change
- Is compatible with food security and biodiversity objectives

What does the proposal deliver? (2)

- Limited adjustments to LULUCF accounting rules and architecture
 - Defining EU process to set robust forest management reference levels
 - Afforestation: 20-year rolling window (30 years optional)
 - Cropland/grassland management: average 2005-07
 - reducing **administrative burden** and red tape: 5 year compliance cycle (in sync with ESR)
- Ensures that **emissions of biomass will be recorded and counted**
 - promoting **bio-energy feed-stocks** that are most sustainable

What does the proposal deliver (3)

1. Within one Member State between different sub-accounts: a Member State can balance emissions from one land accounting category by removals from another category on their territory (incl. Forest Land)



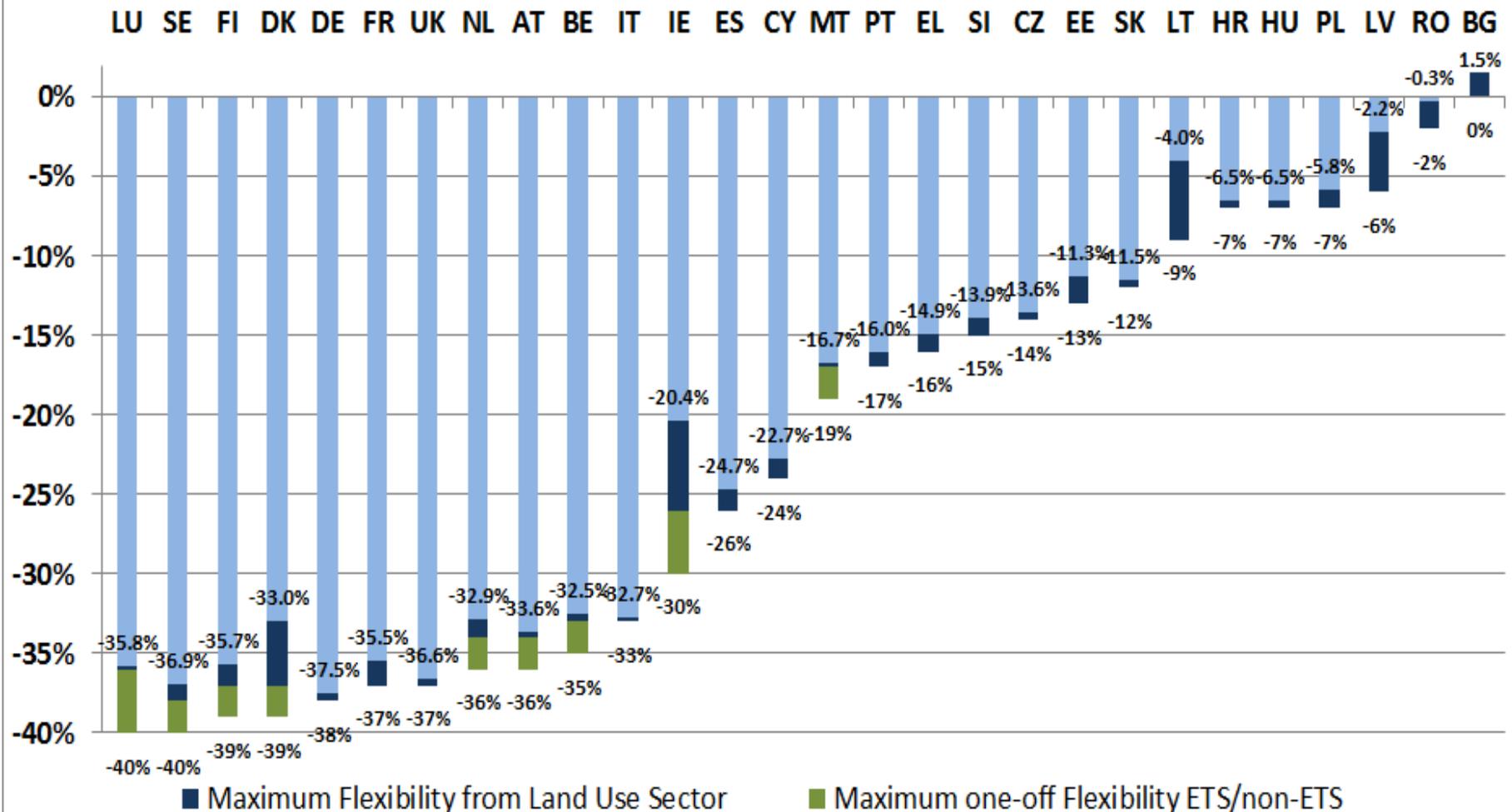
2. Between Member States: Surplus accounted removals may be transferred to another Member State

- MS's LULUCF account with surplus removals (and fulfils no-debit)
- After subtraction of any quantity taken into account under art. 7 of ESR, can trade



- MS's LULUCF account in debit (emissions exceed removals)

ESR targets and maximum one-off ETS/non-ETS and land use flexibilities



Summary

- **Quantitative impacts assessed**
- **LULUCF policy pillar with “No-debit” commitment continues**
- **Flexibility *within* LULUCF and *between* LULUCF and ESR (both ways!)**
- **Standardised and simplified reporting**
 - Following the UNFCCC land-based reporting
- **Incentives for additional mitigation**
- **In line with the EU's commitments made in Paris**

Many thanks for your attention

- **CLIMA web page, LULUCF Impact Assessment resources**

<http://europa.eu/!nM79MW>