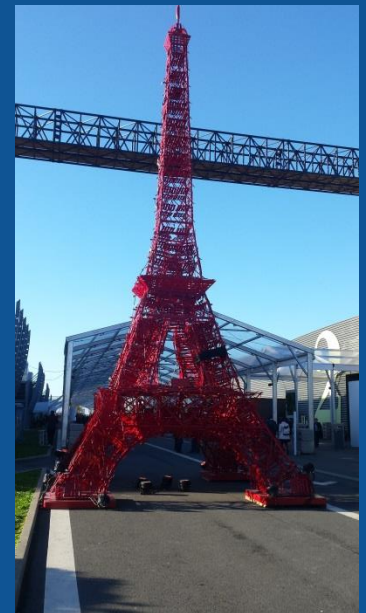




COP21

The Paris Agreement Outcome and Analysis

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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,"*



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>

Next steps

- **February :**
Commission to come with an assessment of COP21 results
- **March :**
EU Council to assess COP21, in view of 2030 climate and energy framework
- **November-December :**
COP22 in Marrakech to deliver and elaborate on implementation
- **As of now :**
start implementing INDCs

Paris agreement (PA) implementation for agriculture during 2016

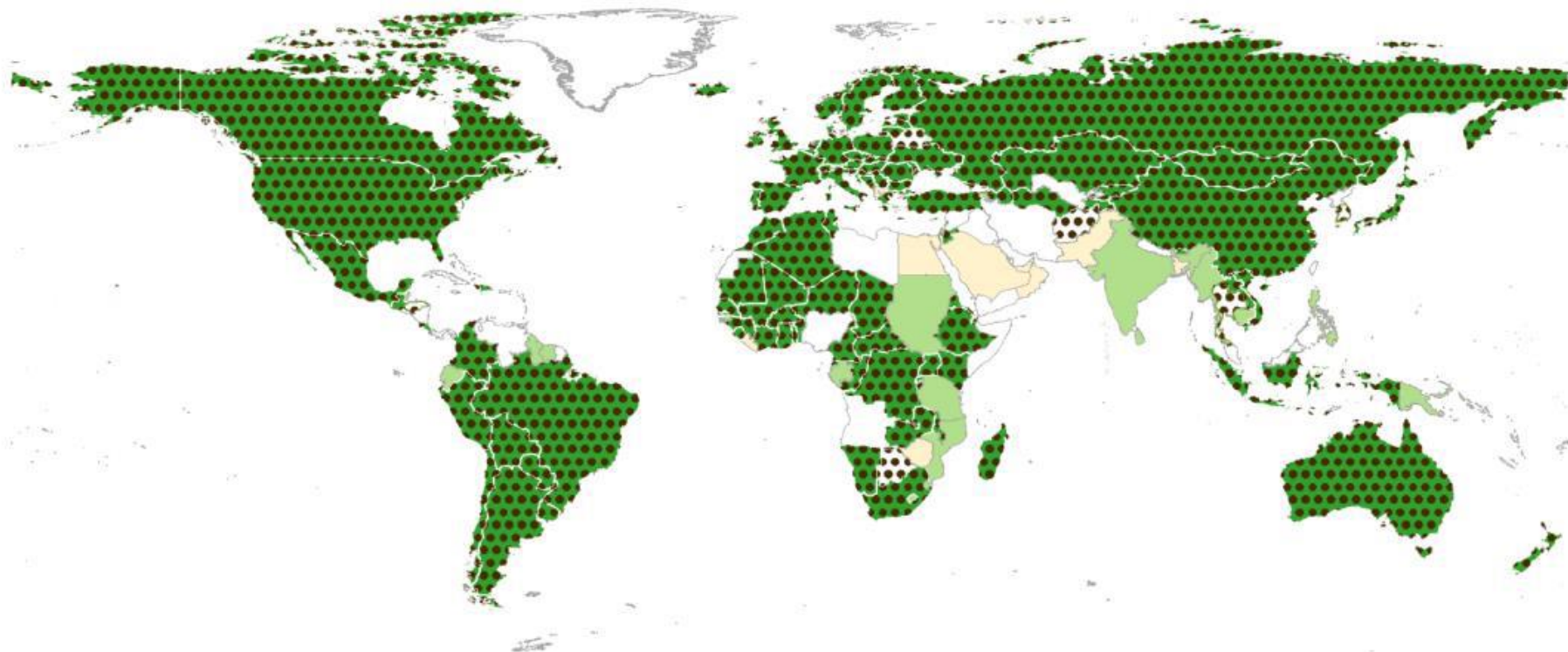
- **Important work on the future way to treat agriculture and land use emissions under UNFCCC to be prepared for adoption at COP22 in Marrakesh:**
 - **agriculture work programme to implement PA elements (UNFCCC climate conference, Bonn, June 2016 plus preparatory meetings and EU submission)**
 - **starting negotiations on accounting rules and principles for land emissions (agriculture, forestry + LULUCF) – Bonn, June 2016**
 - **Implementation of INDCs (containing agriculture, land use and forestry elements)**

Agriculture in INDCs

- Most Parties to the UNFCCC include agriculture in their mitigation targets (80%) and adaptation strategies (64%).
- Developing countries note the need for international financial support to implement their INDCs and raise the ambition of their contributions.
- For countries to meet their targets, climate finance will need to address agriculture.

Comparison of EU INDC with those of other important global economies

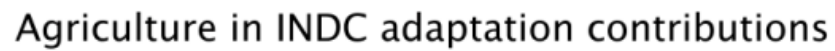
Party	Type of target	Target	Base year	Coverage of sectors	Gases	Land/Activity-based	LULUCF / AFOLU	Accounting approach
USA	Absolute	-26-28 % by 2025	2005	All	All	Land-based	LULUCF	net-net
Russia	Absolute	-20-25 % by 2030	1990	All	All	Unclear	LULUCF	Gross-net
Canada	Absolute	-30 % by 2030	2005	All	All	Land-based	LULUCF	net-net
China	Intensity	Peaking by 2030 (or sooner)	BAU	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	LULUCF	TBD
New Zealand	Absolute	-30% by 2030	2005	All	All	Land or Activity-based	Unclear	TBD
Japan	Absolute	-26% by 2030	2013	All	ALL	Land or Activity-based	LULUCF	TBD
EU	Absolute	at least -40 % by 2030	1990	All	All	Land or Activity-based	LULUCF	TBD



Agriculture in INDC mitigation contributions

 Agriculture and other land use  Other land use only  Agriculture only  No agriculture or land use  No INDC

Source: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/>



Source: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/>

EU INDC for 2030:
-40% compared to 1990



ETS

**EU Emission Trading
System**

-43%

Non ETS sectors

Effort Sharing Decision
(transport, buildings, waste,
agriculture)



Distribution to be determined by
council decision

-30%

LULUCF

**Land Use, Land
Use Change and
Forestry**

***Its role to be
determined in
2030 framework
discussion***