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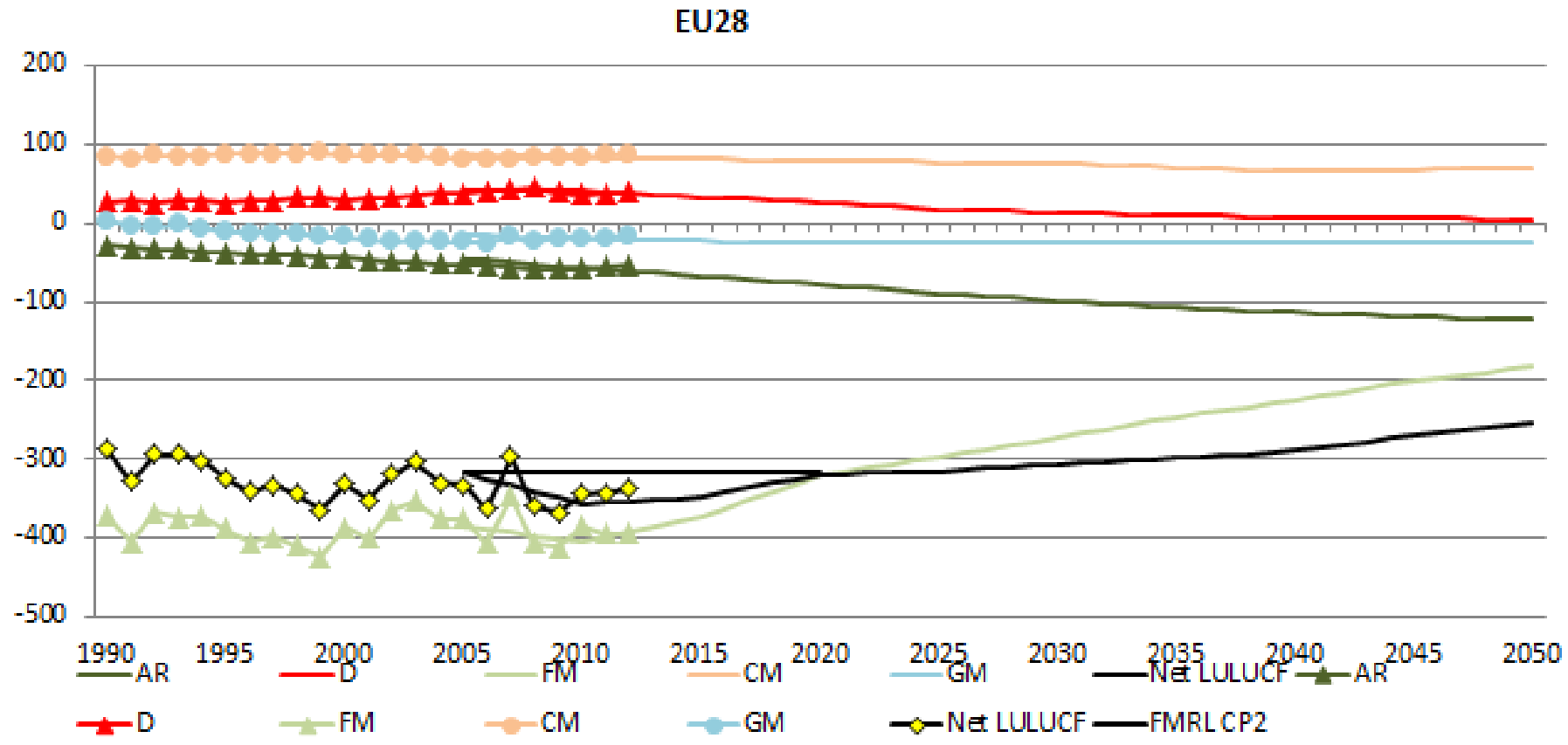
MAKING THE EU WORK FOR PEOPLE & FORESTS

EU LULUCF Regulation: implications for CEE countries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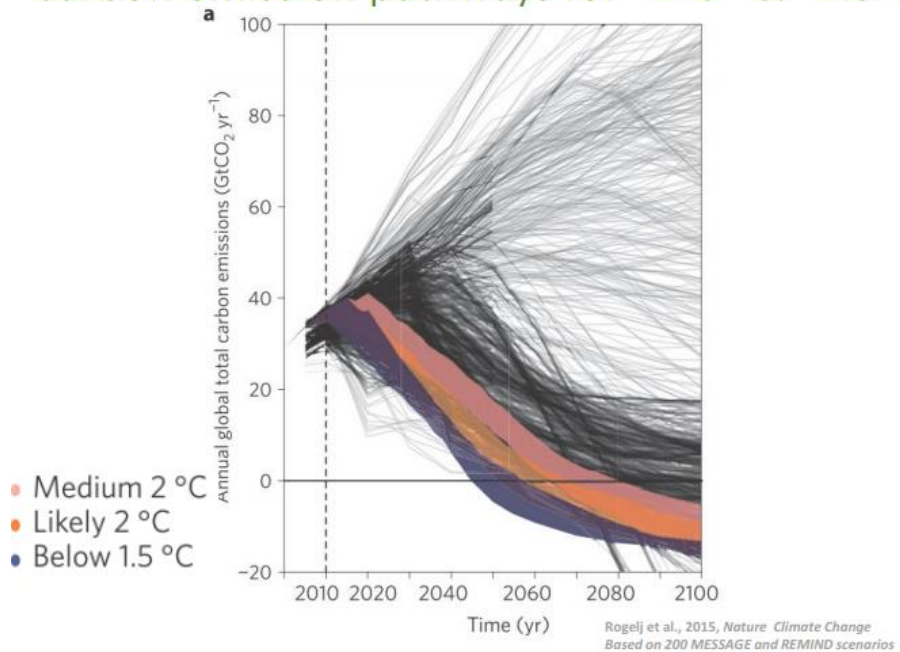
Lord Stern: we need negative emissions to avoid 2C warming | Climate Home - climate change news

www.climatechangenews.com

Carbon emission pathways for “2°C” & “1.5°C”



Article 4, Paris Agreement “Global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible… so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and **removals by sinks** of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century.”

CLIMATE CHANGE

The trouble with negative emissions

Reliance on negative-emission concepts locks in humankind's carbon addiction

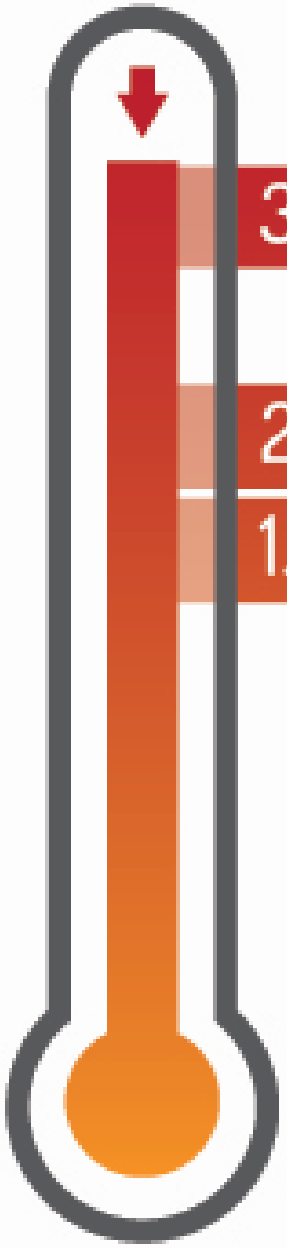
By **Kevin Anderson**[1,2] *and* **Glen Peters**[3]

until the peak in temperature [updated from

sion trends and emission scenari

The Paris Agreement gives major flexibility to its Parties concerning the way actions are taken aimed at achieving the so-called climate neutrality. The tools of the Paris Agreement concern not only the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, but also introduce a broader approach, especially when it refers to the reduction of the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This fundamental change in the philosophy of combating climate change is to be implemented by means **of increasing CO2 removal by key elements of the natural environment, especially the forests**.

Jan Szyszko , 26 September 2016



	66%	50%	33%
3°C	2.200 GT	2.600 GT	3.050 GT
2°C	800 GT	1.200 GT	1.300 GT
1.5°C	200 GT	350 GT	650 GT

A somewhat precautionary case		Cumulative sequestration (21st c.)
Avoided deforestation	Net forest loss halted by 2020, in line with New York Declaration on Forests target	Avoided emissions
Ecosystem Restoration	Extensive ecosystem restoration, at an average rate of 1.5 GtC/yr for 60 years until saturation.	330 $GtCO_2$
Reforestation	Optimistic levels of reforestation to meet the Bonn Challenge (reforest 150 Mha by 2020) and the New York Declaration on Forests (200 MHa more by 2030) Average negative emission of 0.7 GtC/yr, (IPCC range: 0.5 to 1.15 GtC/yr), over 60 years until saturation.	150 $GtCO_2$
Landscape Restoration and soil carbon	Uncertainty (especially with soil carbon) is presently too great to justify reliance on any such benefit at this point. (Future information may warrant inclusion.)	Unquantified
Bioenergy with CCS	Excluded on the basis that the technology is not yet proven, and can only contribute at large scale if other challenging conditions are also met relating to arable land and resource inputs.	0 $GtCO_2$
TOTAL	(Sufficient for approx. ½ of 2°C scenarios and approx. ⅓ of 1.5°C scenarios)	480 $GtCO_2$

Forests don’t offset fossil fuel emissions

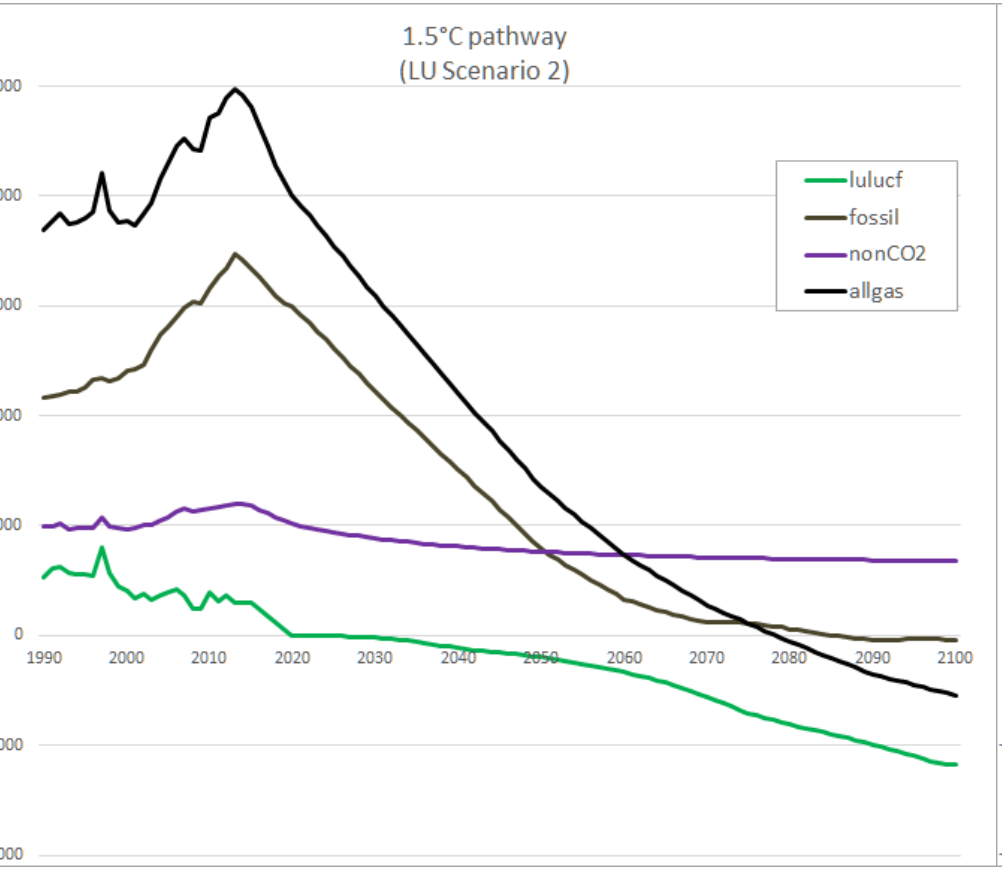
2003: Forest fires in Portugal: 417,000ha lost
2012: Ash disease in UK: 130,000ha lost

Untangling the confusion around land carbon science and climate change mitigation policy

Brendan Mackey[1]*, I. Colin Prentice[2,3], Will Steffen[4], Joanna I. House[5], David Lindenmayer[4], Heather Keith[4] and Sandra Berry[4]

Depletion of ecosystem carbon stocks is a significant source of atmospheric CO_2 and reducing land-based emissions maintaining land carbon stocks contributes to climate change mitigation. We summarize current understanding about h

lifetime conceals more than it reveals. CO_2 is taken up from the atmosphere by several distinct processes that have hugely different time constants[7,8]. Part of it is taken up by the land, and part dissolves in the ocean surface and mixes to the deep ocean. About 60% is removed from the atmosphere on a time scale of 100 years but it takes a very long time to remove the remaining fraction. A 'pulse' or unit of CO_2 emitted to the atmosphere is only fully removed from


1.5°C pathway
(LU Scenario 2)
lulucf
fossil
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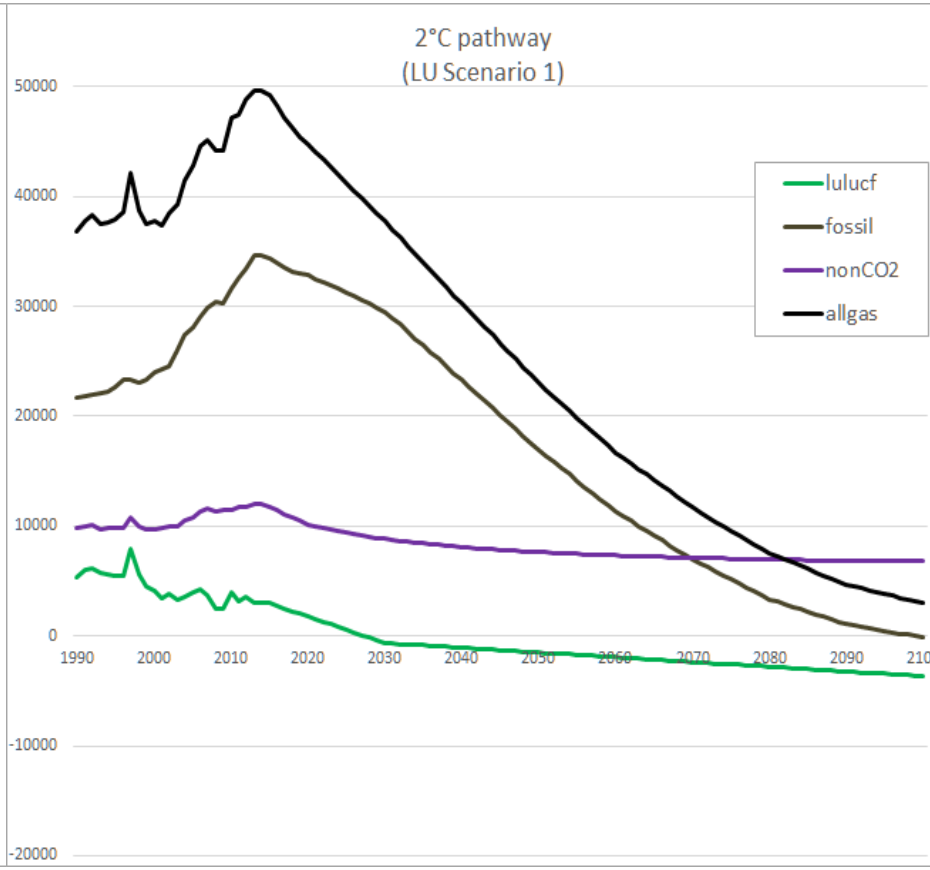
2°C pathway
(LU Scenario 1)
50000
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lulucf
fossil
nonCO2
allgas
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		rules	
Austria	2.5	9.1	364%
Belgium	3.8	5.0	133%
Bulgaria	4.1	24.2	591%
Croatia	0.9	12.3	1371%
Cyprus	0.6	0.0	0%
Czech Republic	**2.6**	**3.4**	**132%**
Denmark	14.6	5.6	38%
Estonia	0.9	-6.9	-771%
Finland	4.5	-3.8	-85%
France	58.2	21.1	36%
Germany	22.3	54.4	244%
Greece	6.7	0.0	0%
Hungary	2.1	16.6	793%
Ireland	26.8	6.3	24%
Italy	11.5	43.5	378%
Latvia	3.1	4.8	156%
Lithuania	6.5	-17.8	-274%
Luxembourg	0.3	-2.0	-800%
Malta	0.0	0.0	0%
Netherlands	13.4	2.1	16%
Poland	**21.7**	**48.6**	**224%**
Portugal	5.2	26.3	506%
Romania	**13.2**	**-12.1**	**-92%**
Slovakia	**1.2**	**1.3**	**111%**
Slovenia	**1.3**	**1.4**	**111%**
Spain	29.1	43.1	148%
Sweden	4.9	21.4	436%
United Kingdom	17.8	38.9	218%
Maximum total:	280.0	363.8	130%

280MT reduces EU target to -38% (rather than -40%)

Impact of LULUCF on ESR target

- 280MT CO_2
- What counts?
  - Forest Management excluded (accounting changed, but still not trustworthy)
  - Afforestation/Reforestation/Deforestation/Cropland/Grazing land included
- Only comes if Member States don't meet their targets
- Countries can trade excess credits

Problems the LULUCF regulation must address

1. Address – and reverse - the EU's declining sink for the long term
2. Ensure accounting is comprehensive (wetlands)
3. Ensure activities are good for nature and the climate (biodiversity impact of afforestation)

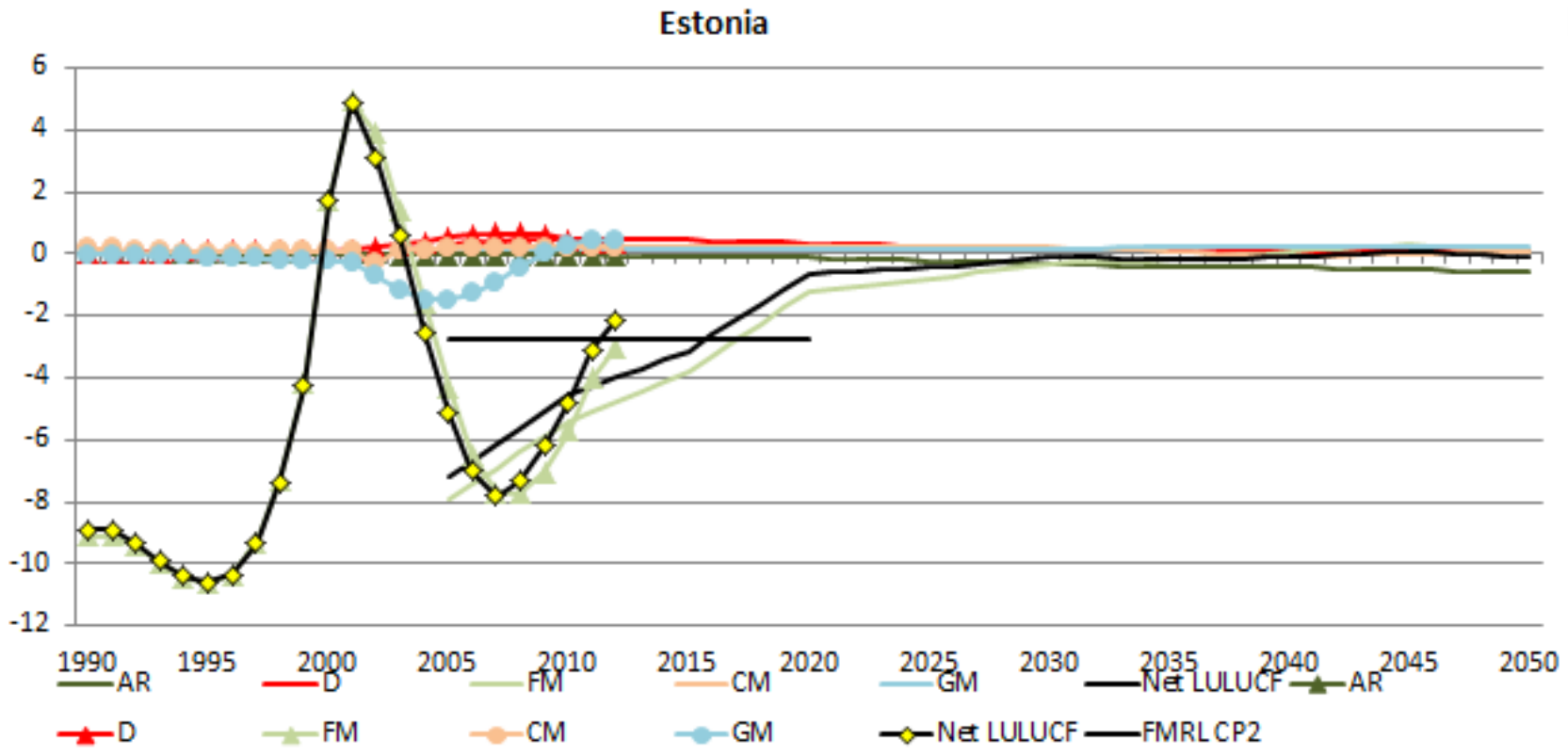
NGO recommendations for LULUCF proposal

- Set a higher target (currently 0% - if that!)
- Improve forest management accounting rules
- Introduce nature safeguards for LULUCF activities
- Incentivise all activities equally
- Make wetlands accounting mandatory
- Increase governance and oversight to build trust and credibility

CEE countries: how to get them on board?

- How forested are they?
- How much peat have the drained since 2005-2007?
- Renewables mix: share of bioenergy?
- Available land for afforestation?

= how many credits and debits they will produce


Estonia
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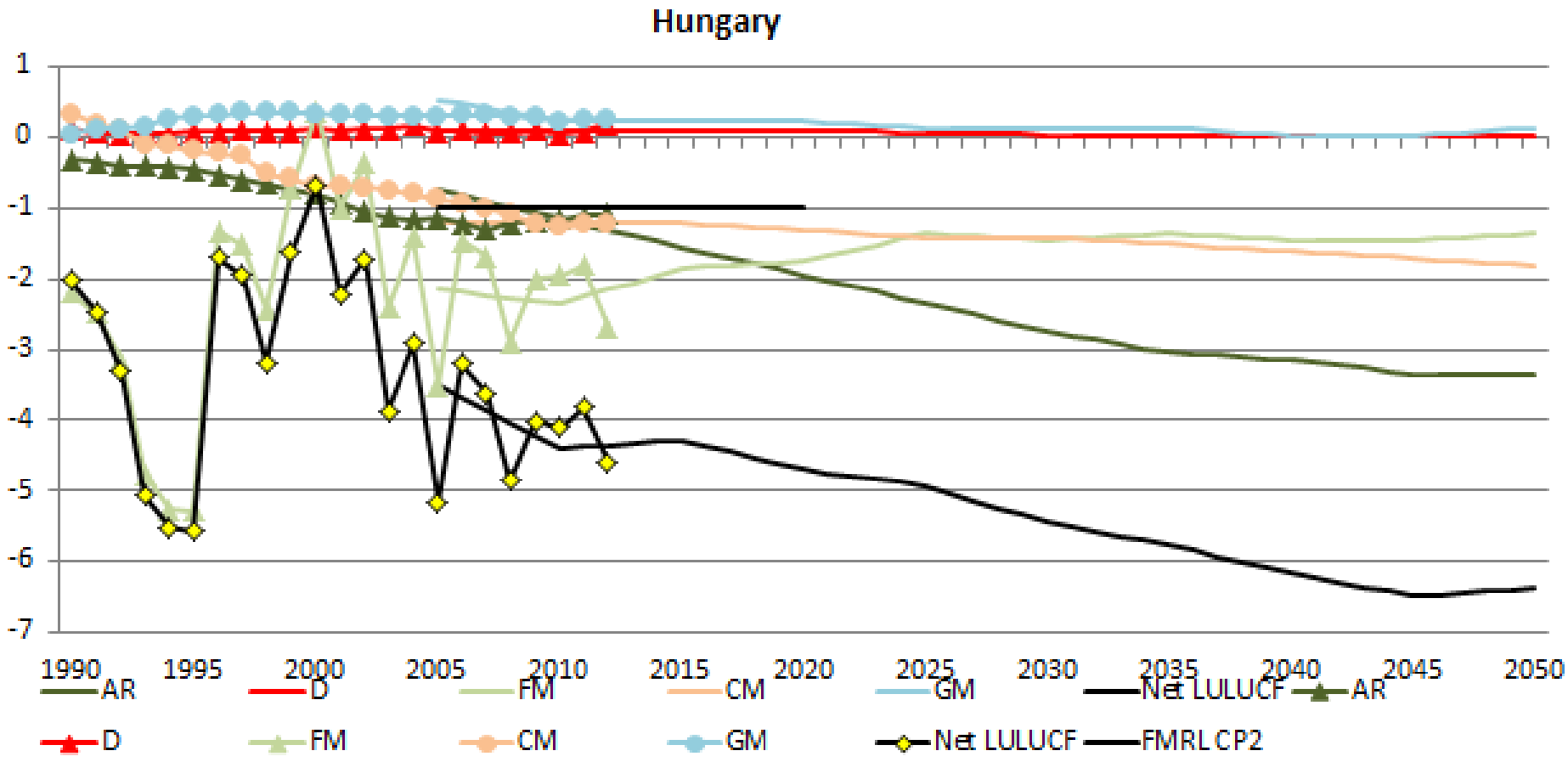
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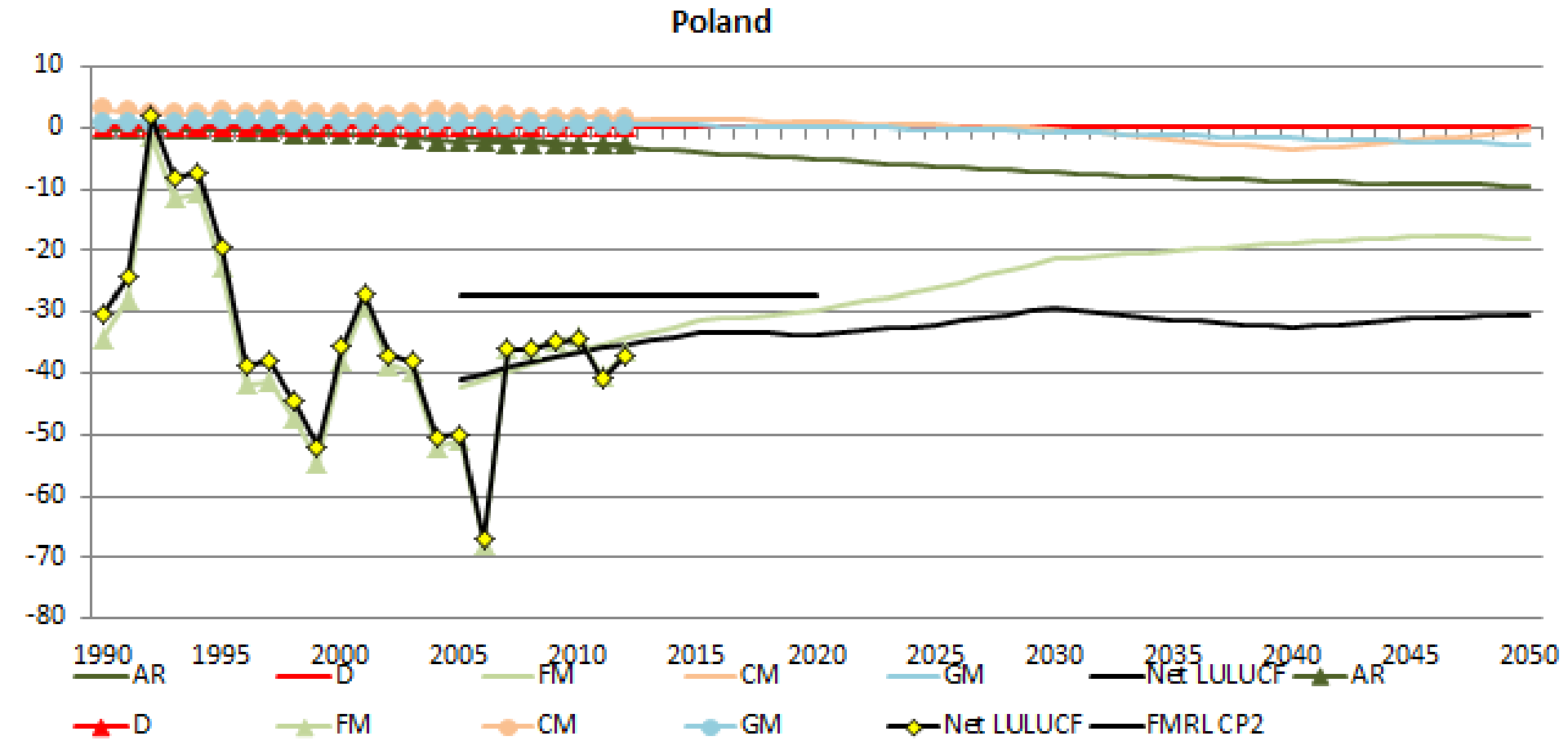
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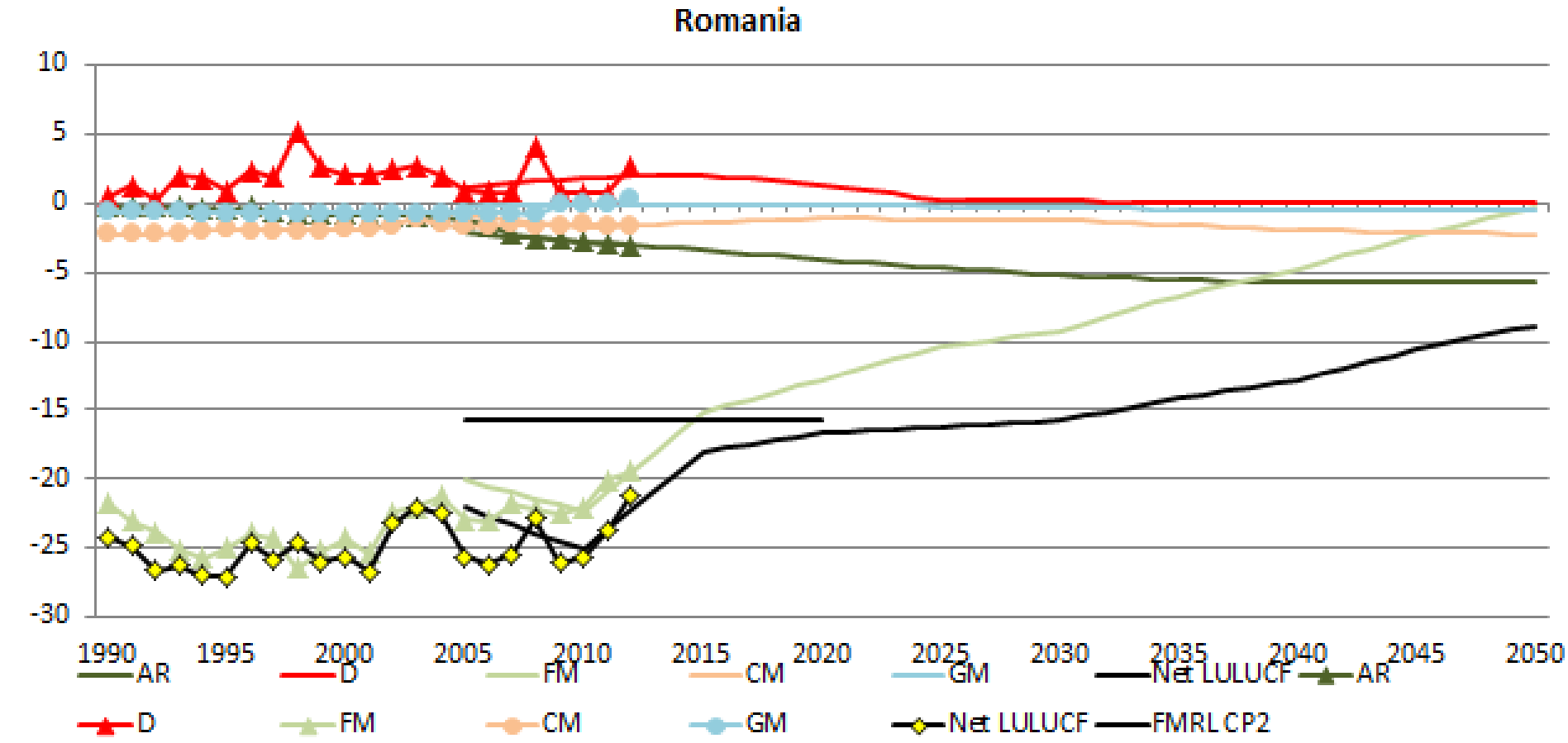
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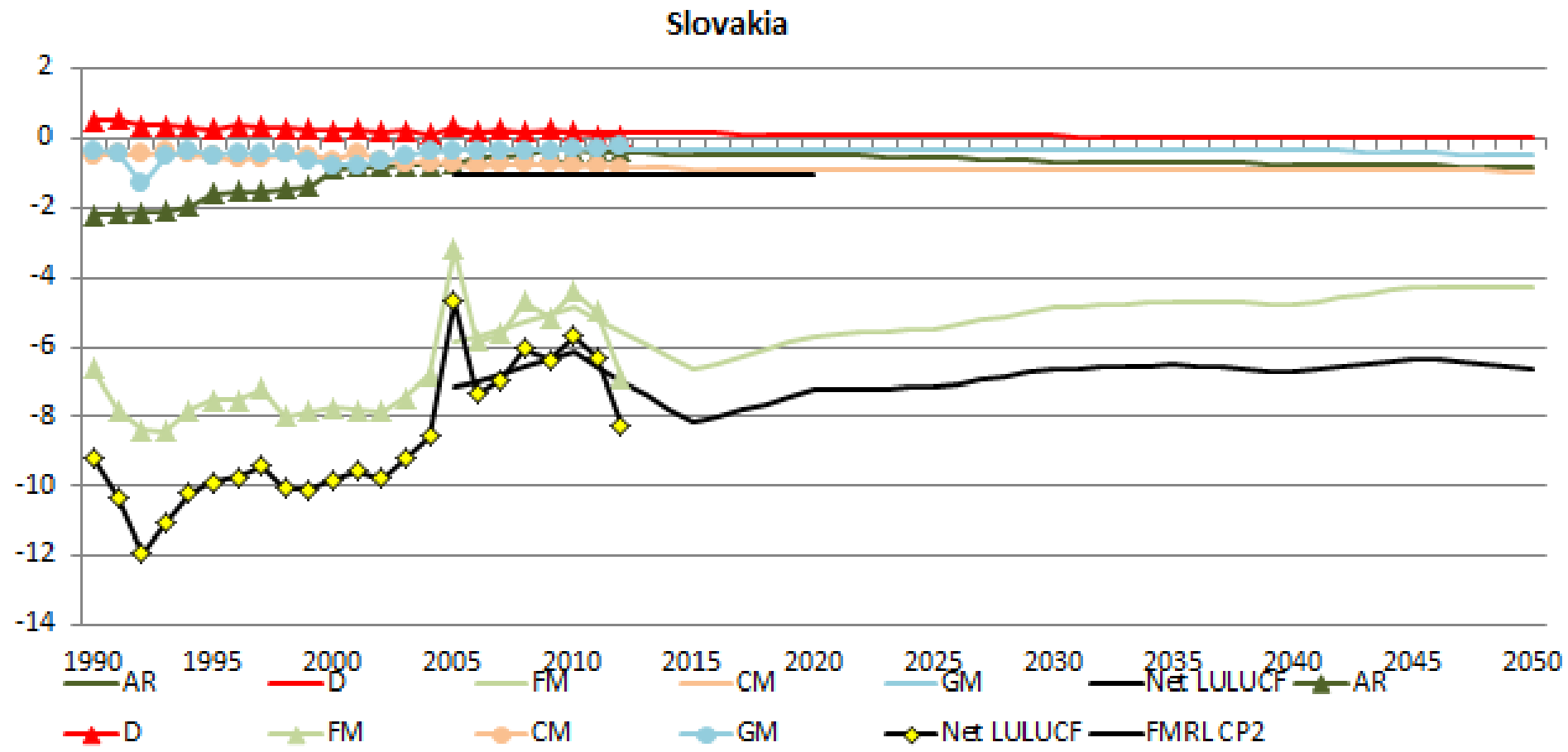
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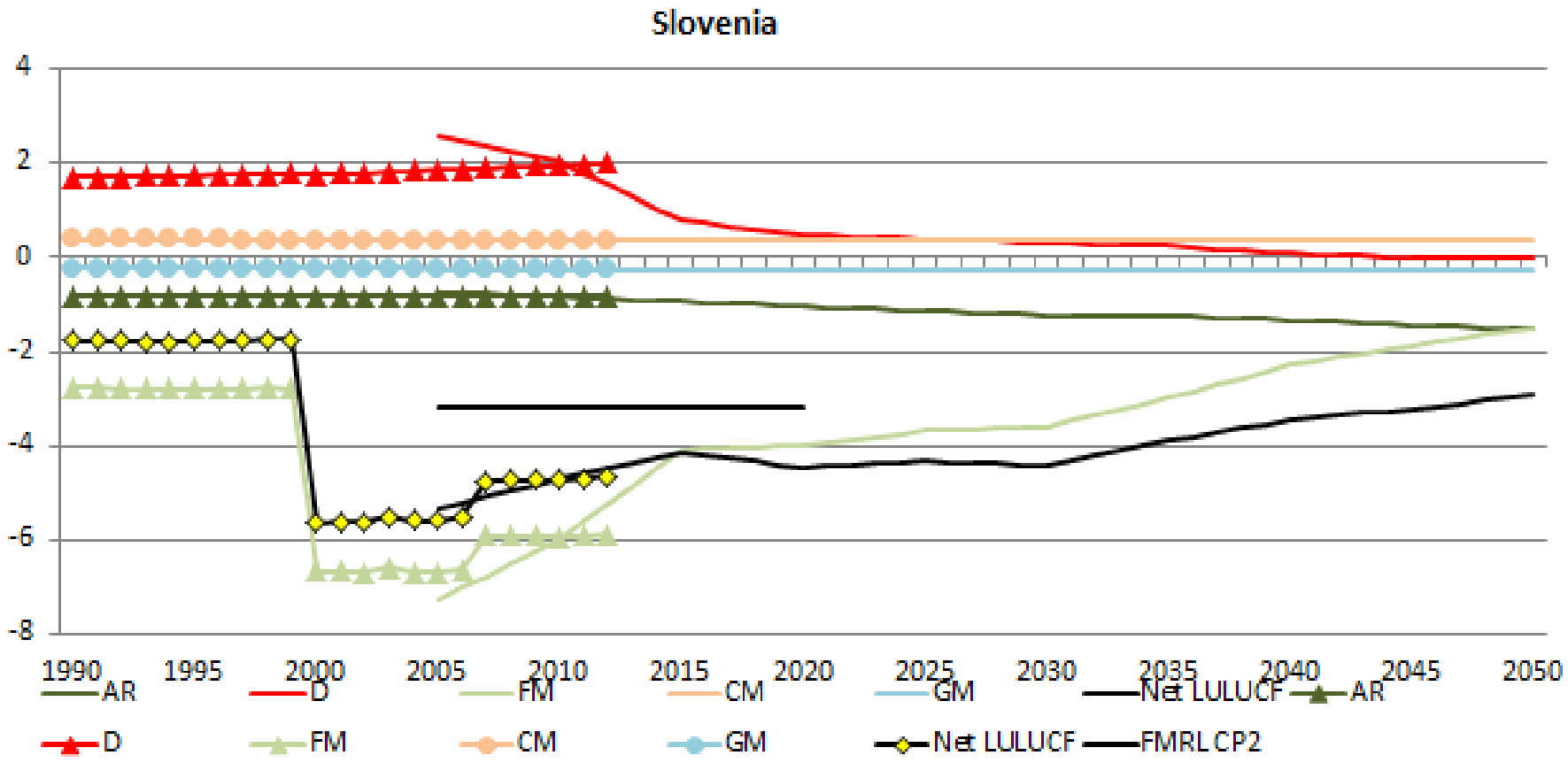
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FMRL CP2

Country positions: foes

Country	Allowed	Will produce	Position
Finland	4.5	**-3.8**	Target too high; Doesn't ask for credits (really?) but doesn't want debits: will ask to bring FM in, or change rules to produce credits
Austria	2.5	9.1	Difficulty reaching target (come on!) Sustainable forestry not addressed
Latvia	3.1	4.8	Not happy with no debits (deforestation will be a problem – planning to build railways and roads)
Estonia	0.9	**-6.9**	
Sweden	4.9	21.4	Ambitious home policies so not planning to use flex; believe flex mustn't harm ambition; mustn't hinder biodiversity protection; must remain national competence (no delegated acts)
Slovenia	1.3	1.4	Forest management should be included now already (not wait)
Romania	13.2	**-12.1**	There is a potential to contribute to mitigation; flexibility should enhance climate integrity
Lithuania	6.5	**-17.8**	The LULUCF proposal does not ensure long-term reduction of emissions in line with Paris
Poland	21.7	48.6	Putting a limit is outrageous; want to balance emissions with forests (this is how they interpret Paris Article 4)

Allies

Country	Allowed	Will produce	Position
Germany	22.3	54.4	Not happy with number of offsets; cares about integrity of the target
France (net buyer?)	58.2	21.1	Considers forest management credits to be hot air; happy they are not credited; wants council conclusions in 19.12.2016. Agrees with higher targets
UK	17.8	38.9	Only country that has stated 1.5 ambition (has recognised need for negative emissions at home, but is doing this instead of full decarbonisation)
Belgium	3.8	5	Supports LULUCF flexibilities, but distribution must be improved. Supports good rules.
Luxemburg	0.3	-2	Wants revision clause to increase ambition in line with Paris Agreement. Agrees with flexibility.
Netherlands (net buyer)	13.4	2.1	There must be a balance between flexibility and incentives for reduction

Exercise: getting CEE MS on board

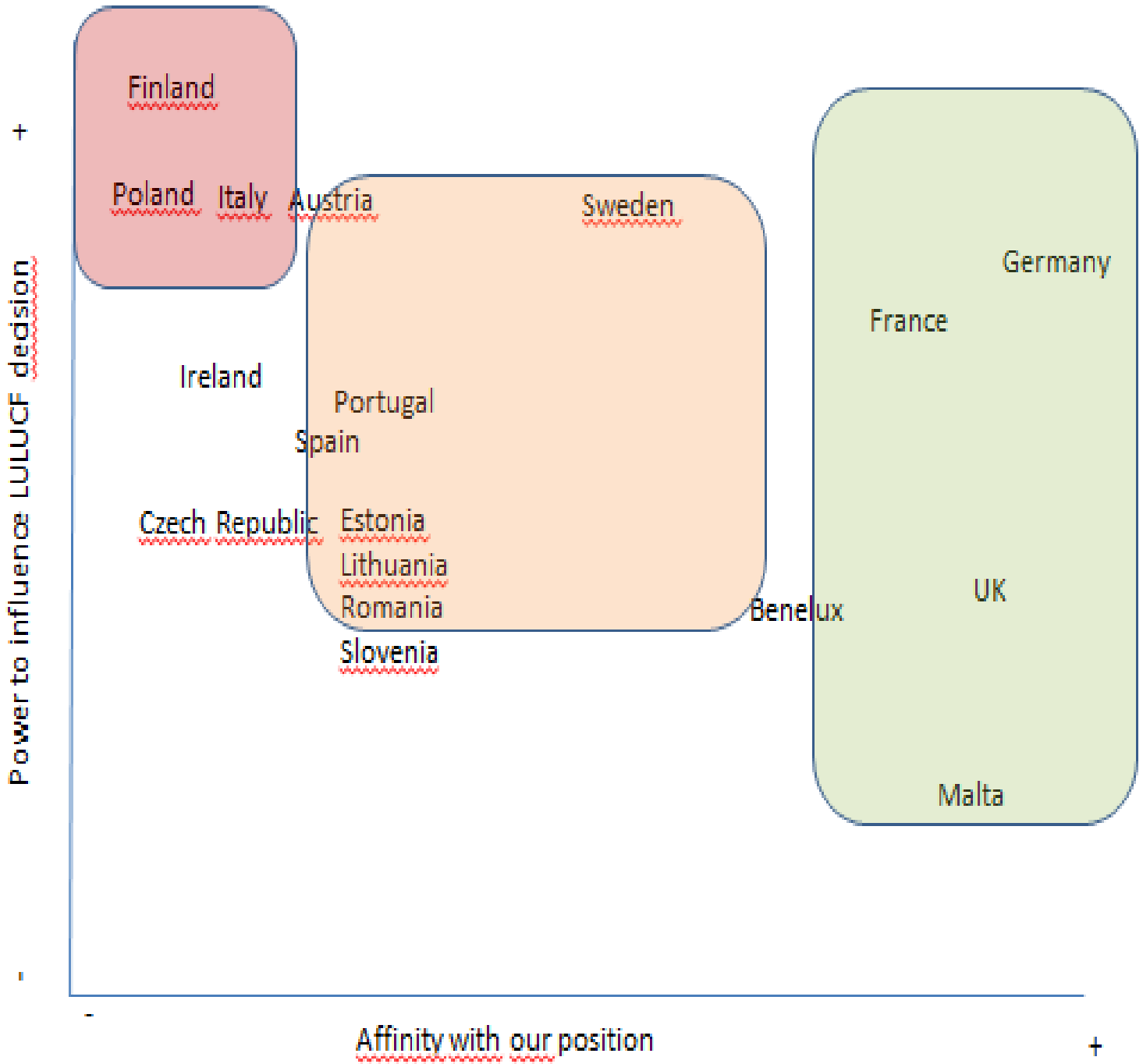
Two part exercise:

1. Assessing position on LULUCF

- Is LULUCF likely to be a priority?
  - Forest cover, economic importance of forestry, share of bioenergy in RES mix
- Likely to push for more offsetting? Support for wetland inclusion?

2. Developing strategy to influence

- Defensive or offensive strategy?
- Prioritise what elements they could support
- Tools needed
- Stakeholders to get on board
- Support needed


Finland
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France
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Portugal
Spain
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Estonia
Lithuania
Romania
Slovenia
Benelux
UK
Malta
Power to influence LULUCF decision
+
-
-
Affinity with our position
+