



Meeting the EU's 2030 emission reduction targets: the role of the land use and forestry sectors (LULUCF)

EU climate policy – recognising and making use of the potential offered by land use and forestry

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Recognizing and using the potential of LULUCF

General points:

- **Food security remains first priority of agriculture**
 - LULUCF remains extra sector
 - No GHG-reduction targets for agriculture and LULUCF: recognizes the special role of agriculture and inclusion via flexibility is the right approach
 - ESR und LULUCF-dossiers are closely connected and cannot be separated!
- **Art. 4, no-debit rule:**
 - Includes managed forest land;
 - But managed forest land depends on recalculated forest reference levels to be included in the flexibility
 - Should be included in the flexibility: Problem is in the ESR-draft

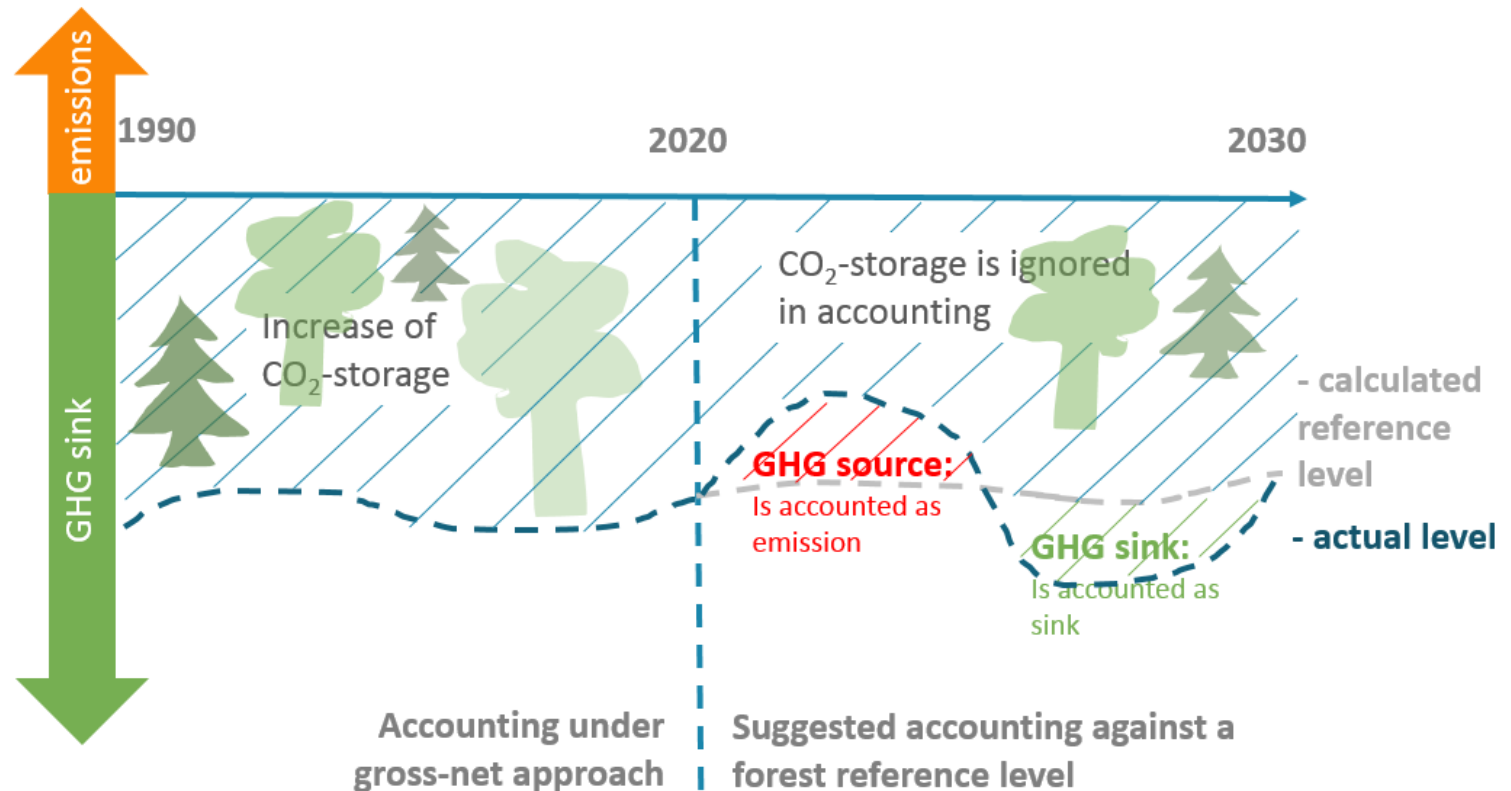
Recognizing and using the potential of LULUCF

- **Art. 8, accounting for managed forest land:**
 - Cap of 3,5% doesn't take into account national conditions: cannot mobilize extra potential in forest management
 - Deletion of Ccap ensures consistency with no-debit rule
 - Forest reference levels should allow that the entire sink potential of managed forest land can be accounted
 - Reference levels omit parts of GHG sinks that occur in managed forests
 - Reference levels should take into account the Bioeconomy strategy
 - Potential of LULUCF-sink is larger than 280 Mio. t; increase of flexibility in ESR-dossier necessary
 - Calculation of reference levels has to be in the hands of MS – transparency is needed and MS reports to EC
 - COM should not be entitled to recalculate reference levels; suggestions on reference levels at maximum

LULUCF in tandem with ESR

- **Cost efficiency and green growth:**
 - Increased LULUCF flexibilities not enough for cost efficiency – adequate ETS flexibilities also needed (ESR)
- **Enhanced environmental integrity with conditionality to access to flexibilities**
 - Adequate flexibilities can provide for environmental, economic and social sustainability.
- **Adaptation and mitigation**
 - Adequate flexibilities should include climate change adaptation needs
- **Coherence with other policies**, e.g. bioeconomy → flexibilities can incentivize positive change

Accounting omits GHG-sinks



Following the suggested new accounting rules, parts of managed forests CO₂-storage will be ignored from 2020 onwards. Smaller increases in the carbon sink than calculated as a reference level will be accounted as emissions, even though carbon is stored.

Conclusion

- Keep ESR and LULUCF together
- Increase flexibilities in ESR
- Include managed forest lands in flexibilities and ensure appropriate accounting
- Reference Levels in MS hands, transparency in reporting to EC



Thank you for your attention!