

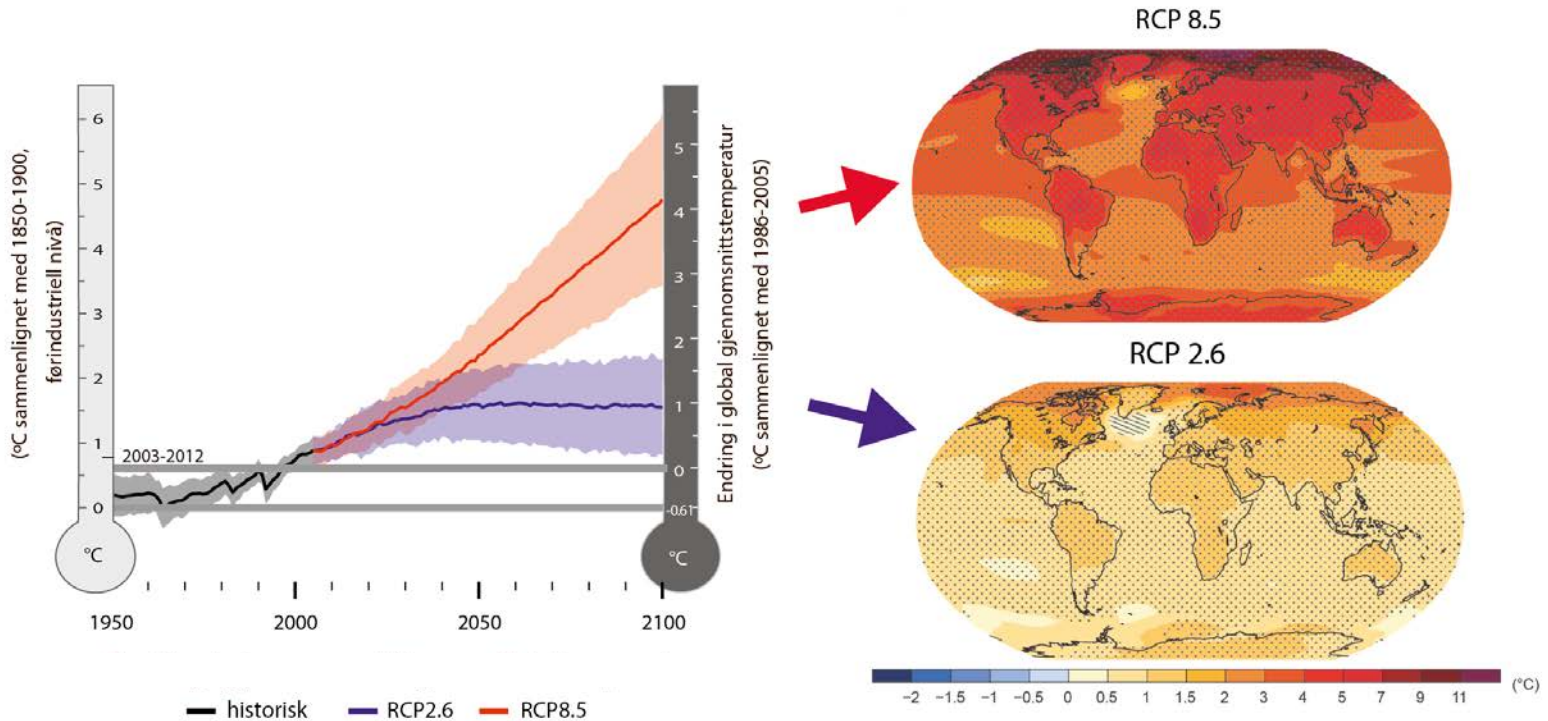


# State of international climate policy

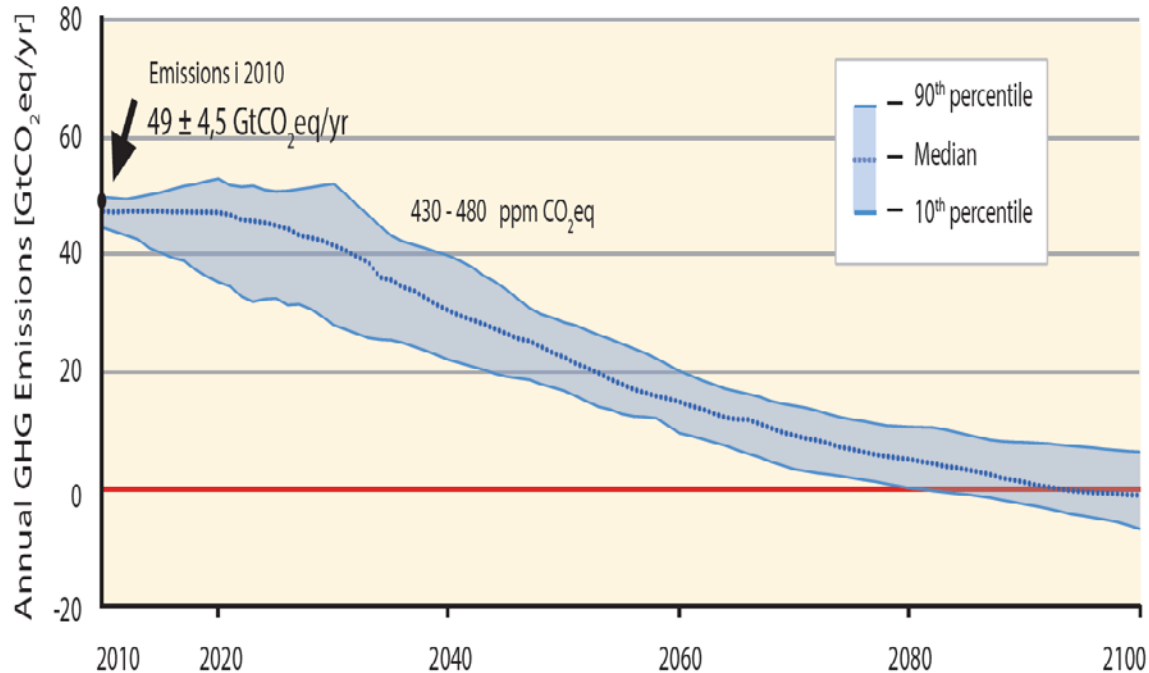
Audun Rosland, Director of Climate Department, NEA



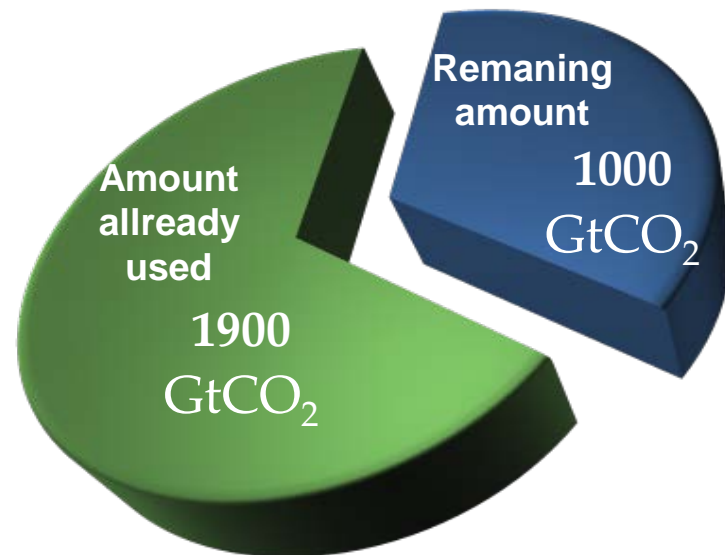
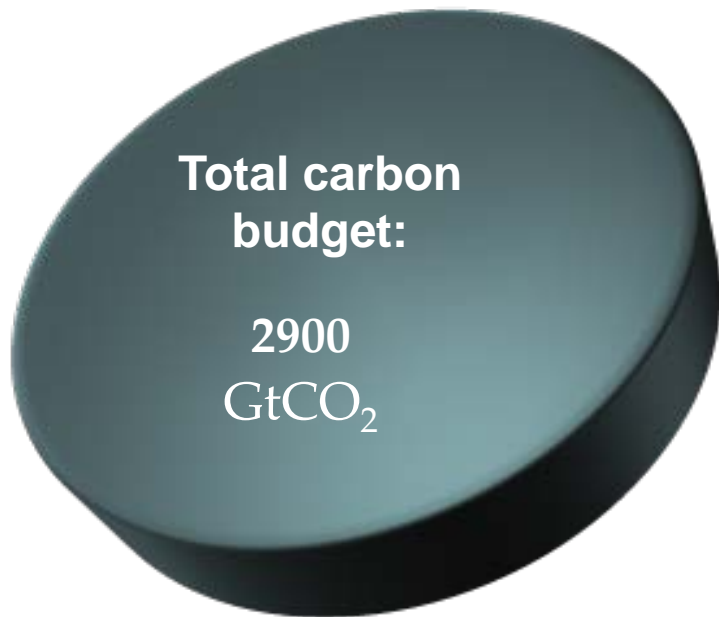
# IPCC: which future do we want?



# Two-degree target – what is needed globally?

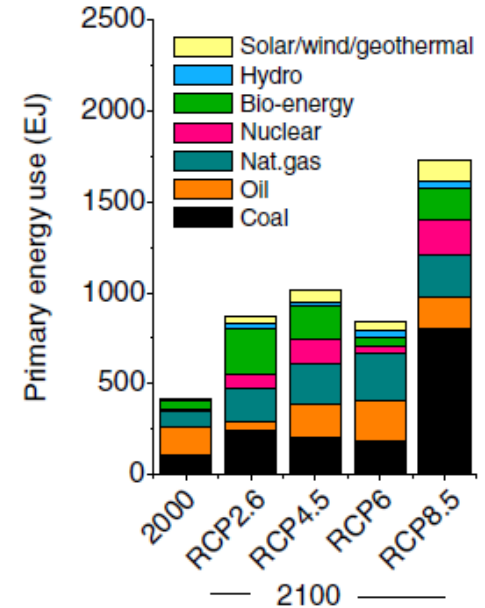


# The window for 2 degrees is rapidly closing



# LULUCF important to mitigate climate change

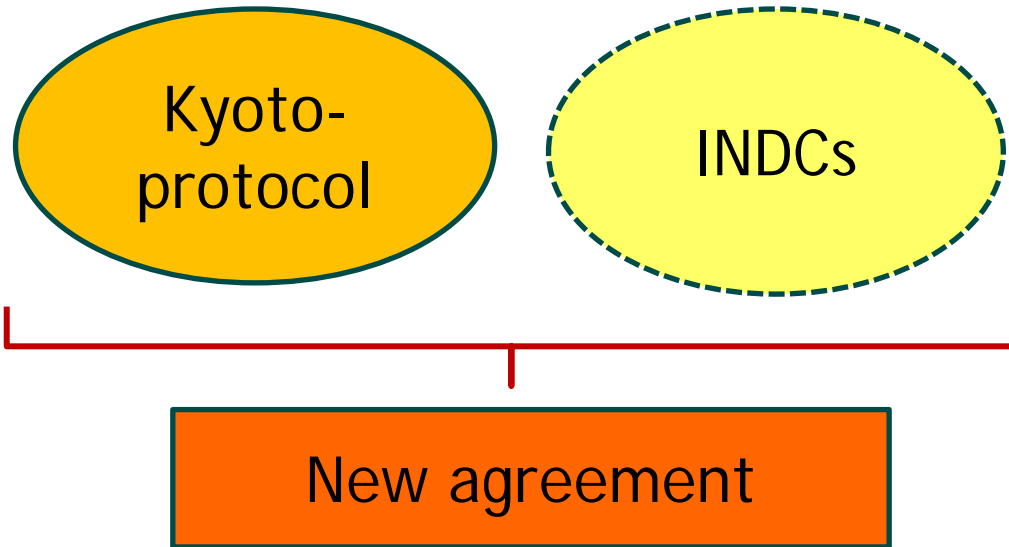
- Forest a key role: REDD, afforestation substitute for fossil fuels
- The amount of zero emission energy have to increase to 80 % by 2050
- Negative emissions
- Increased land area conflict with food production, energy and biological diversity
- Many cost-effective mitigation options



# What can we expect from Paris?



# Top-down versus bottom up



# LULUCF under UNFCCC

- Regulations under Kyoto protocol
- 2030 agreement: LULUCF will be included, but probably no common framework
- INDCs: different approaches for including LULUCF

How will EU and Norway address LULUCF?





# Common framework for LULUCF accounting

- Environmental integrity
- Incentives to implement new measures
- Comprehensiveness
- Transparency
- Based on sound international methodology
- Include natural disturbances



# Increasing forest stock in Norway

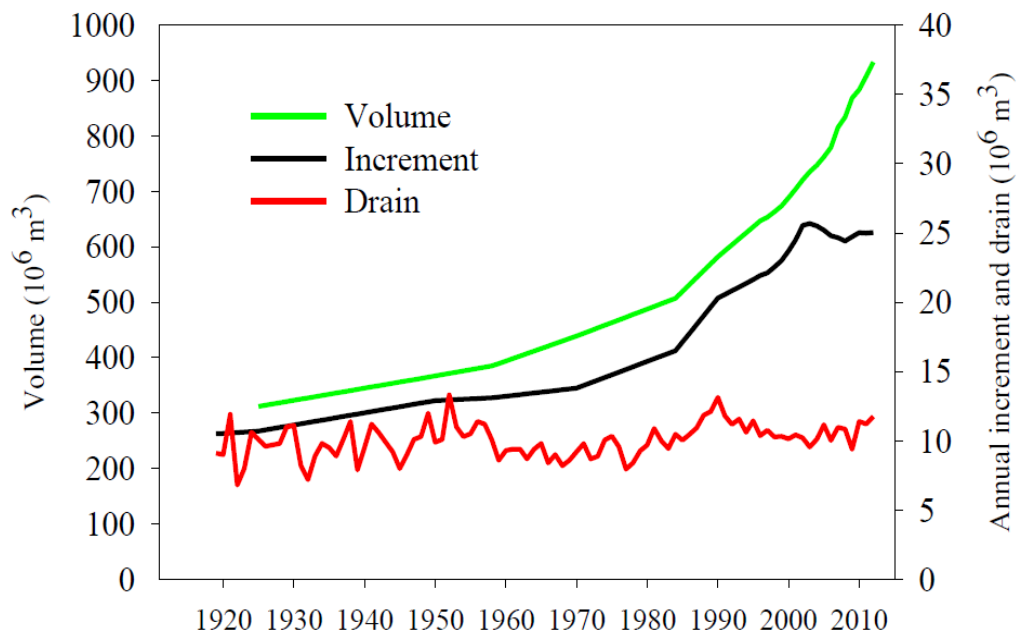
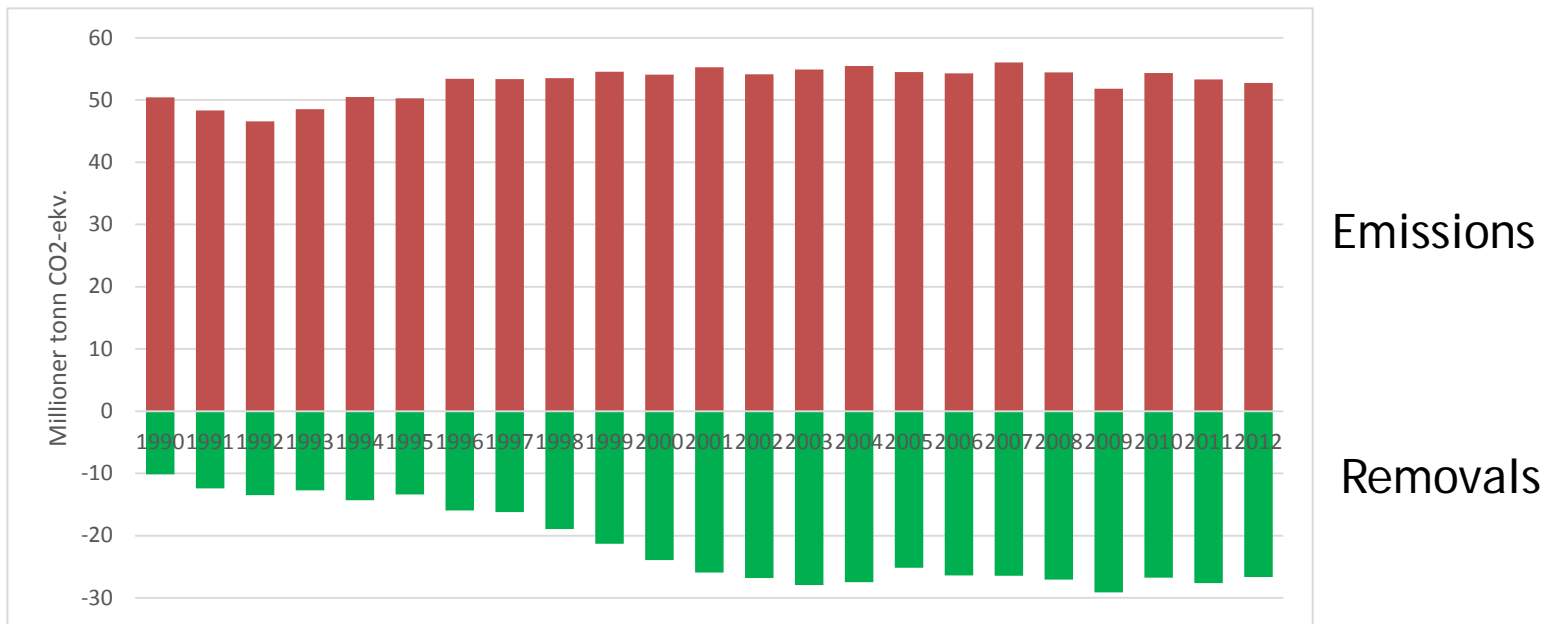
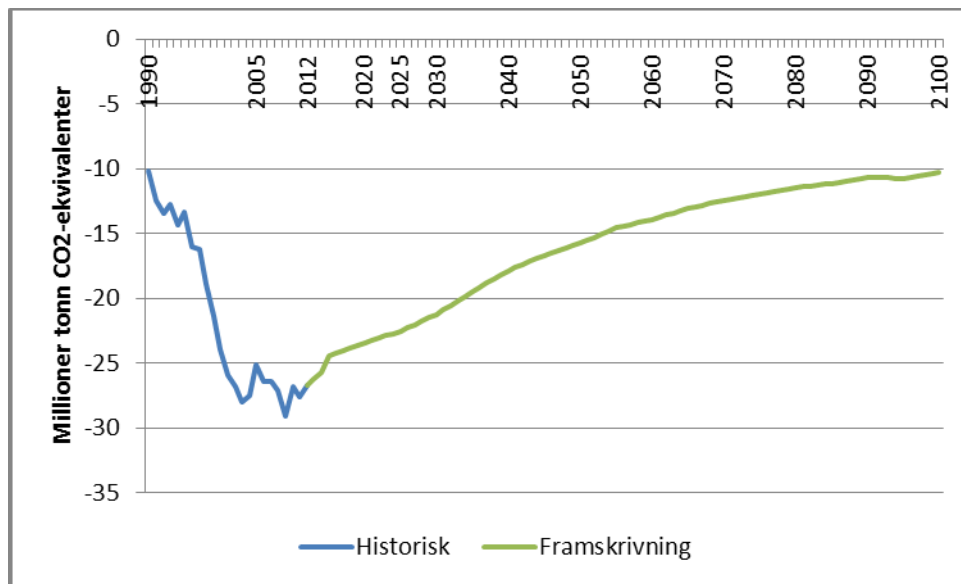


Figure 7.4 Forest drain, annual increment and volume, 1919–2012. The two last years are extrapolated for volume and annual increment. Source: The Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute and Statistics Norway

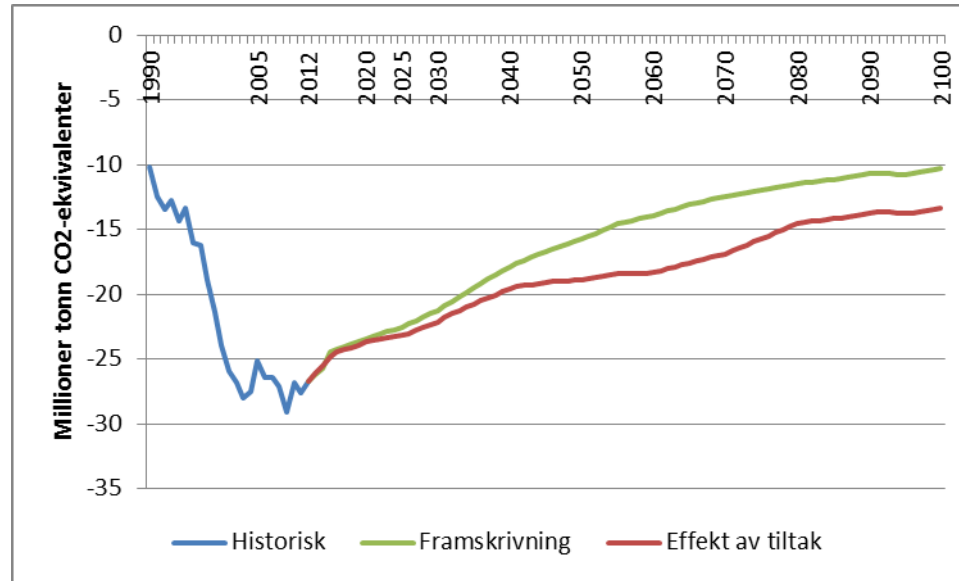
# LULUCF offsets 50 percent of emissions



# Removals will decrease coming decades



# Removals with new measures



# Forest and climate - Some challenges

- Contribute both short and long term
- Land area conflict
- Large differences between countries
- Lack of global common framework





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