



EU Climate policy for 2030 and expectations for COP24

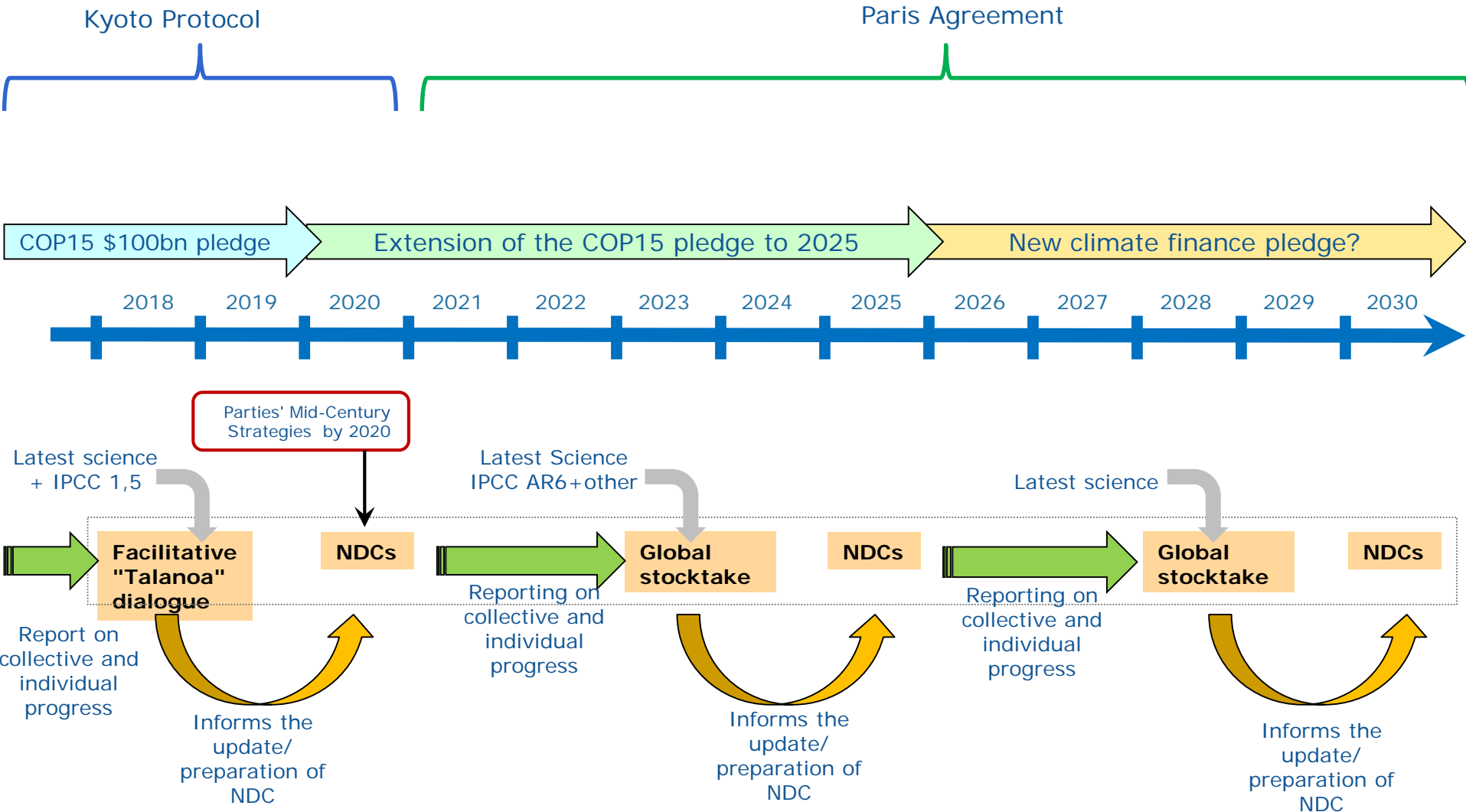
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Vienna, 10 October, 2018



Part I – Main milestones and challenges ahead of COP 24

TACKLING GLOBAL WARMING – THE PARIS AMBITION CYCLE



Implementing the Paris Agreement

Transparency rules

Pre-Paris

Post-Paris

5-yearly ambition cycle

2023+
Global Stocktake

Multilateral climate regime

MITIGATION

MARKETS

CAPACITY-
BUILDING

LAND

COMP-
LIANCE

ADAPTATION

FINANCE

TECH

ACE

The Paris Rulebook (2): Political Complications

EU negotiating objectives, a rulebook that is:

- consistent with what was agreed in Paris
- robust
- applicable to all Parties with flexibility based on capacity
- tailored to mitigation, support and adaptation
- sufficiently detailed for the Paris Agreement to be operational
- provide for a continuous improvement over time

Many Parties agree with EU, but some:

- resist robust rules to protect their sovereignty
- hold on to "bifurcation" between developed and developing Parties
- want equivalent rules for tracking finance as for tracking emissions
- require more resources to build their capacity to implement rules

Key contentious issues so far

Paris framework leaves space for (re)interpretation around

Differentiation

- Efforts to stress **distinctions between developed and developing** countries, e.g. **NDCs, MRV and finance**
- Developed countries remain bound by 'leadership'

'scope of NDCs'

Continued push to **blur mitigation and adaptation** within NDCs, as well as to **leverage more predictable finance** numbers from developed countries

Rules for Transparency

- Emerging economies keen to deflect increasing political pressure
- Struggling countries keen to ensure **flexibility**

...and those issues that marked this session

Process

Specific groups pushing for their submissions to be taken as **basis for negotiations**, instead of text that had evolved since previous sessions

'Rules' for finance

Some developing country groups pushing for an **equivalent robustness between rules to track action and rules to track finance**, though unwilling to discuss the 'big picture' of finance.

Science / Ambition

Some countries preparing to use procedural rules to blunt the political impact of the **IPCC 1.5°C report**.

Climate Finance: The Grease and the Fuel

Political challenges:

- **Scale:** USD 100bn pledged (Paris) v. "trillions" necessary (EU provides EUR 20 billion in 2016/45% of global public climate finance).
- **Sources:** public, grant-based finance v. private sector investment
- **Eligibility:** poor and vulnerable countries v. middle-income emitters
- **Predictability:** individual targets v. collective goals; the transparency framework

The Facilitative "Talanoa" Dialogue 2018

The Origins: Paris Agreement - Accompanying decisions 1/CP.21

20. Decides to convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement;

21. Invites the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways;

Guiding Questions:

**Where are we?
Where do we want to be?
How do we get there?**

The Facilitative "Talanoa" Dialogue 2018

- First scheduled UNFCCC event creating positive political momentum and a strong sense of common resolve and determination
- Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders
 - ❑ *took stock of their collective efforts in relation to progress made since the Paris Agreement*
 - ❑ *shared individual stories for how to promote more ambitious climate action now and in their next round of national climate commitments*



What's next:

Political phase in COP24: to be informed by IPCC 1.5 report; unclear format

The real world significance

Credibility check: *what have countries done since Paris? National follow-up on NDCs is the most important and necessary expression of ambition.*



Technical Phase

//

Political Phase

Reality check: *Reaching the 1,5° C* will require immediate, radical and systemic change in behaviour and consumer patterns globally. Such change requires commitment by all countries.*



Validity check: *can more be done in the NDCs?*



Then what?

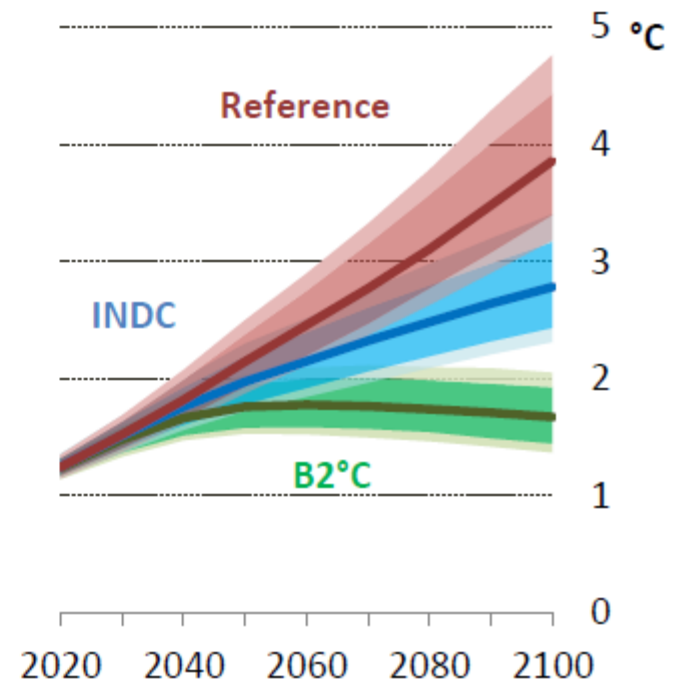
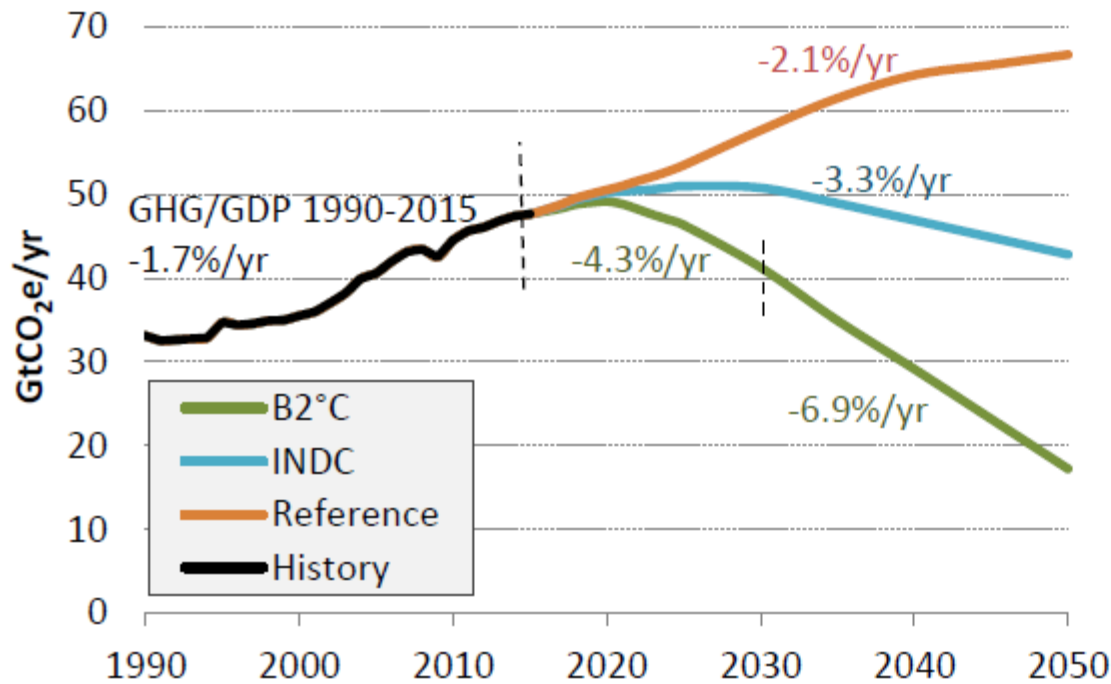
* without 1st going to 2 degrees

EU for Talanoa event – key messages

- *Global efforts fell short from adequate and called for serious response from governments globally*
- *Need to move towards clean innovation to ensure growth*
- *NGOs needed to push for ambition, take initiative for concrete action and success stories*
- *Need for Long-term visions to rally business and citizens*
- *Real economy requires regulatory signals, predictability and enabling environments*
- *Boosting clean energy transition needs more focus on social fairness, new skills and financing for real initiatives on the ground*
- *Support for social partners and strategic partnerships should be a clear political priority for the EU*
- *Being responsible for some 8% of today's global emissions, the EU will need to focus efforts to help others accelerate their action*

IPCC Special report on 1.5°C

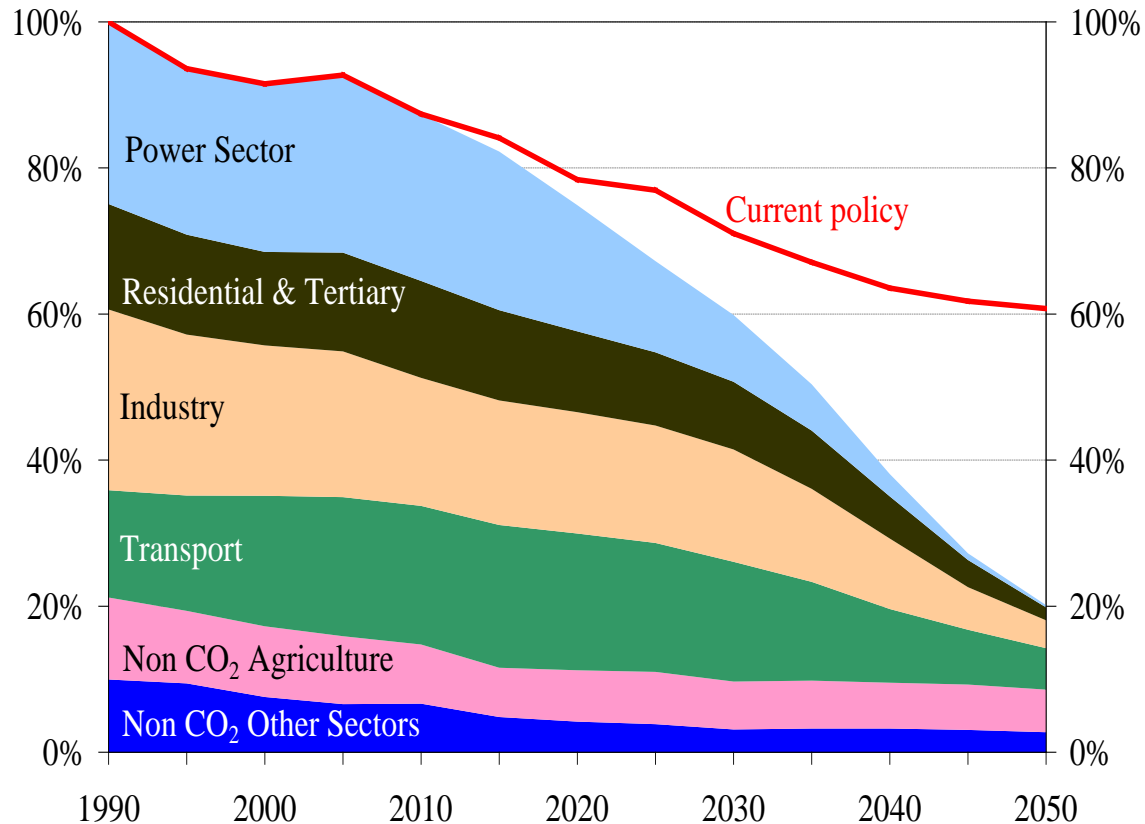
- To inform Talanoa Dialogue, approval in IPCC plenary first week of October
- Providing insights on strengthening the global response.
- Sections: Emission pathways, Impacts, Mitigation & Adaptation measures, Links to Sustainable Development



Source: POLES, GECO Report, JRC

The EU Mid Century Strategy: Revisiting the 2050 Low Carbon Economy Roadmap

- By 2020 under Paris Agreement
- Commission to prepare analytical underpinning
- 2050 Roadmap: reduce 80% domestically to achieve well below 2°C, with existing technologies but sectoral differences.
- Strong driver for sectoral roadmaps (e.g. industry)
- Mid Century Strategy to revisit analysis, important topics: RES, EE, electrification, other carbon neutral energy carriers, industrial innovation, agriculture & land use, adaptation, just transition.



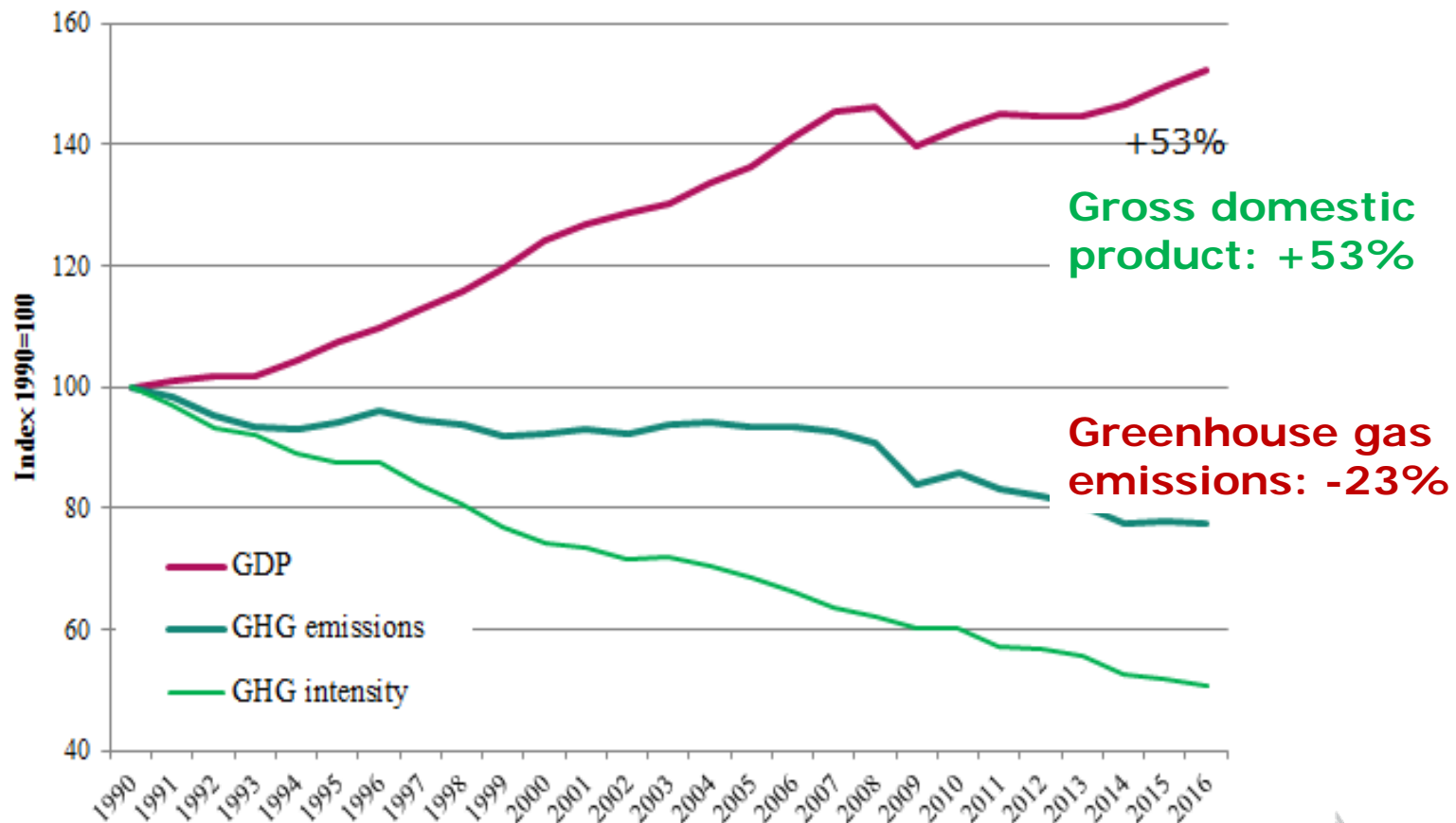
The road to Katowice (COP24)

- Co-chairs will further **streamline** the current **informal notes** coming from the different agenda items and develop **examples** of how Parties could progress towards an **agreed basis of negotiations (by 1 August)**
- **Additional session** in **1st week of September** in Bangkok focusing **only on Paris Work Programme** agenda items
- **Continued engagement** through **informal processes** at the technical, and ministerial level (Petersberg Dialogue, MoCA, UNGA, Cartagena Dialogue)
- **Critical moments at COP24:** pre2020 stocktake, finance ministerial, Talanoa political phase

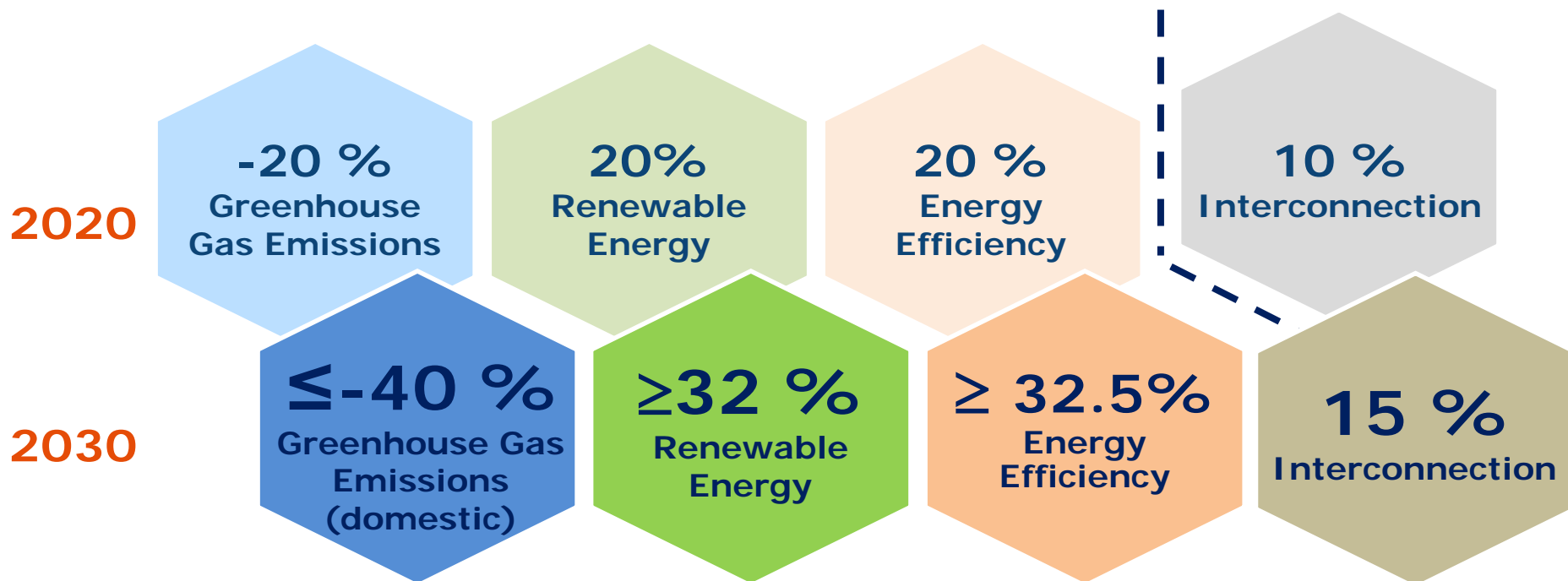


Part II - EU Action

The EU has a track record in decoupling emissions from growth

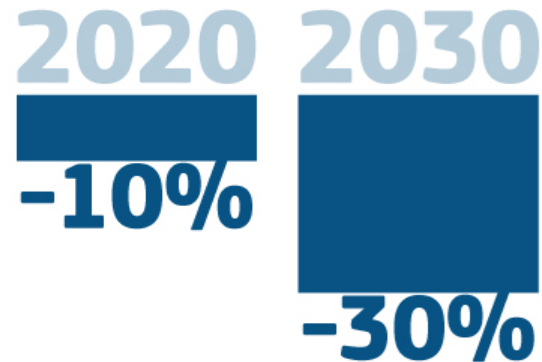


2030 Climate and Energy Targets

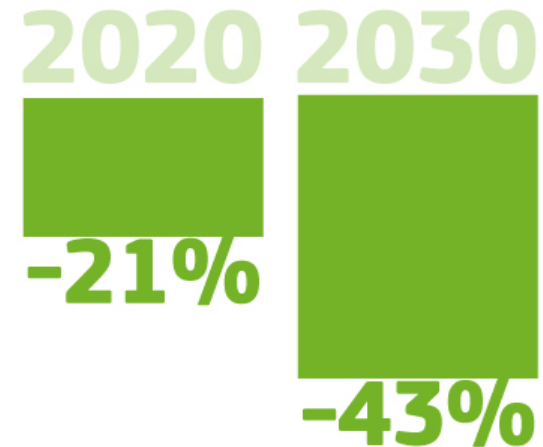


EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS ETS AND NON-ETS

EMISSION
REDUCTIONS
IN ETS AND
NON-ETS
COMPARED TO 2005



**NON
ETS**
INCLUDING
ROAD TRANSPORT,
HOUSING,
AGRICULTURE
etc.



ETS
INCLUDING
POWER/ENERGY
SECTOR & INDUSTRY

Regulatory steps

- Successor to Effort Sharing Decision
 - Land use, land-use change and forestry (both politically agreed in Dec. 2017)
 - European Strategy for low-emission mobility
- 14 May 2018*
- Energy efficiency (35% binding headline target, 30% non-binding target)
 - Electricity market design
 - Renewables (35% binding headline target, 27% binding at EU level)
 - Integrated climate and energy governance
- June 2018*
- Emissions Trading System-revised Directive (adopted by the Parliament)
- 8 April 2018*
- 3rd Mobility Package - further proposals on transport (heavy-duty vehicles MRV, CO2 standards for cars and vans)
 - and more coming up this year on sustainable finance, adaptation strategy, post-2020 multiannual financial framework, Common Agriculture Policy

Other sector-specific Regulations

- **CO2 emission standards for new cars and new vans**
 - 15% reduction by 2025 and 30% by 2030 (on top of 2021)
- **CO2 emission standards for lorries & buses : in preparation**
- **Regulation on hydrofluorocarbons and fluorinated gases**
 - An EU-wide quota system will decrease emission of F-gases by another 80% by 2030 (based on 2015)

Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans



STREAMLINING OF PLANNING OBLIGATIONS



EU on track to meet its 2020 RES target

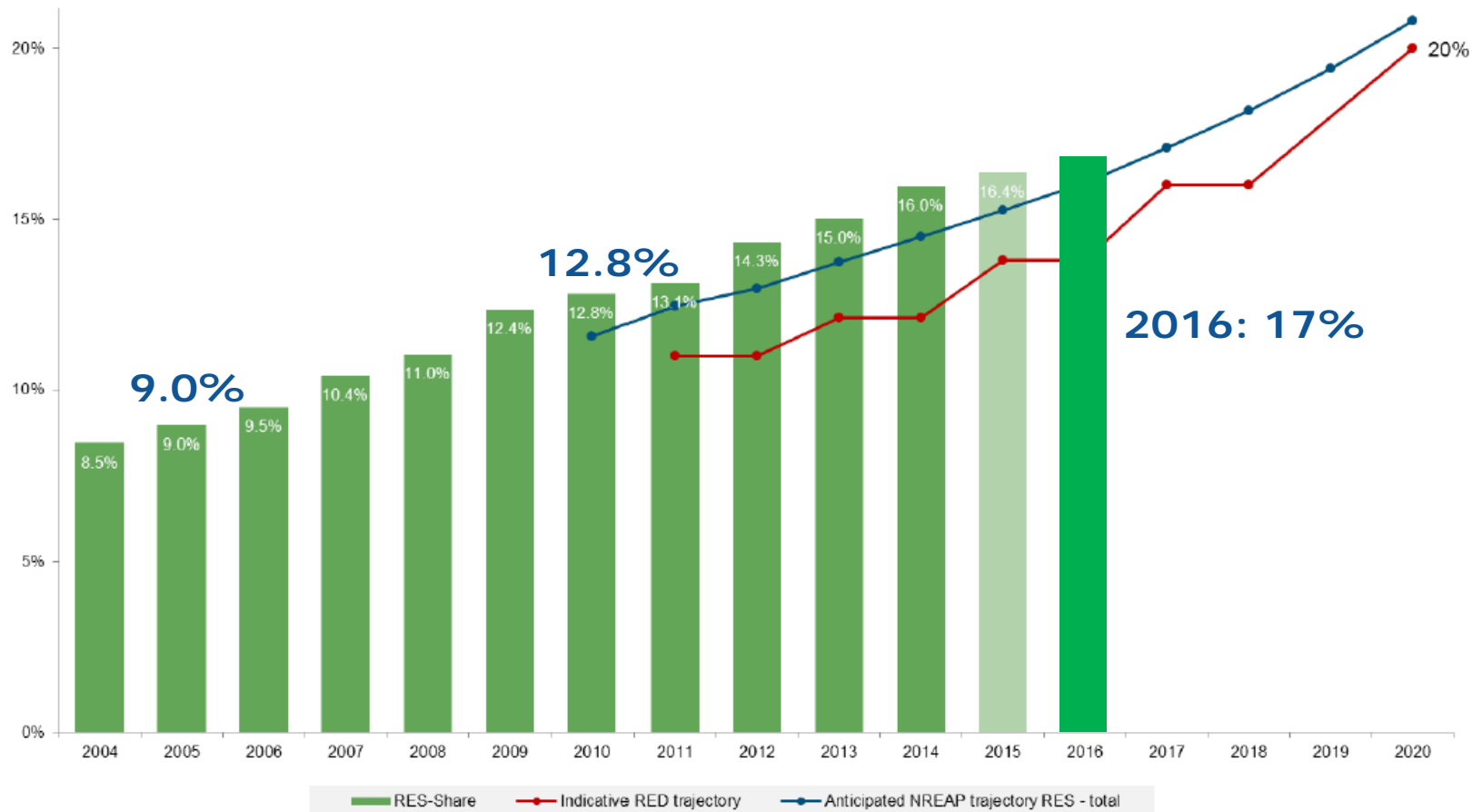
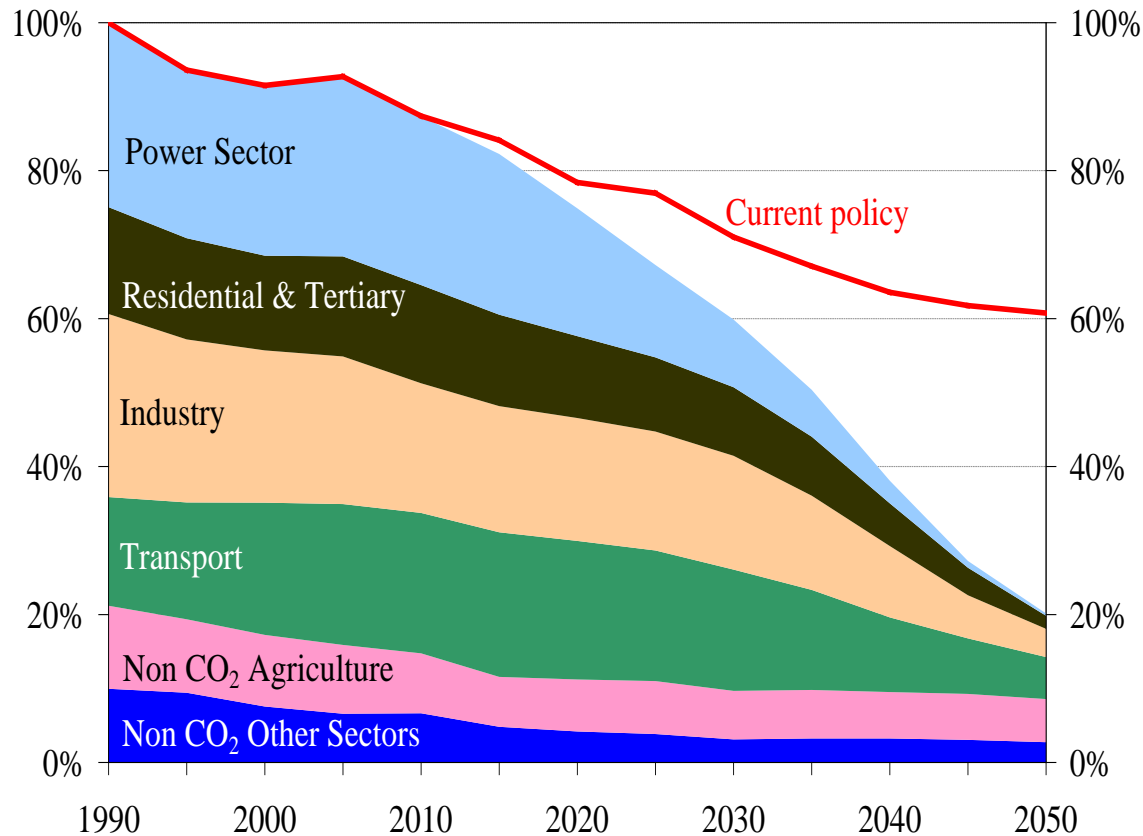


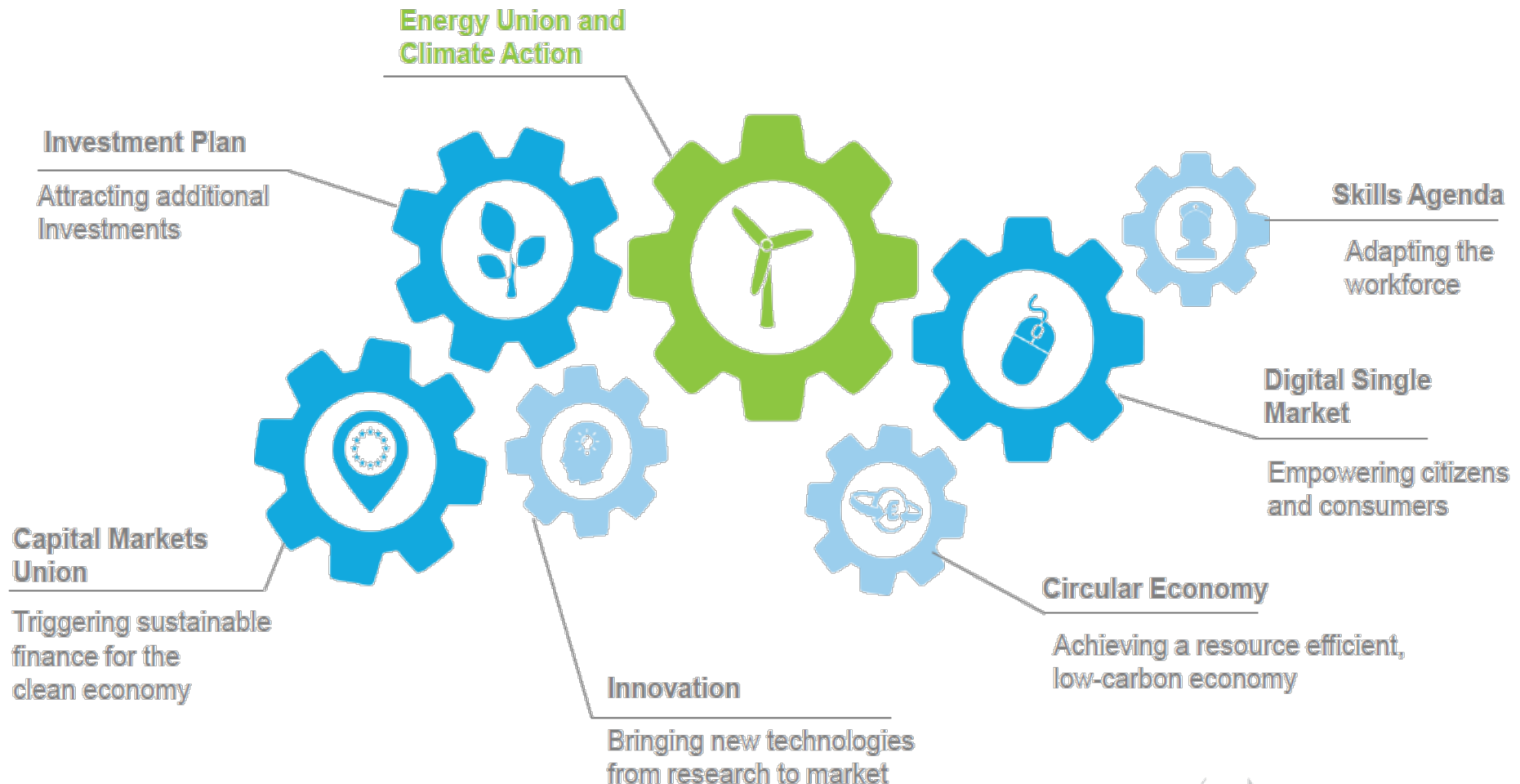
Figure 1: Renewable energy shares in the EU vs. Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) trajectories (based on EUROSTAT, Öko-Institut)

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Climate objectives are also interlinked with all other policy areas until 2030





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FOR CLIMATE AMBITION



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