



Recent developments in international and domestic climate policy

A European perspective

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Outline

- *International climate change policy*
 - **The Durban Conference: assessment and outlook**
- *EU domestic climate change policy*
 - **Getting ready for the next phase 2013 – 2020**
 - **Planning ahead: EU Roadmap 2050**
- *Conclusions*





International: Durban outcome

Implementation

- **Kyoto Protocol continues**
 - 2nd Commitment period: US, CA, RU, JP will not participate
 - Start on 1.1.2013, LULUCF rules, scope, improved CDM
- **Cancun agreements are operational**
 - Pledges, Transparency, Climate Technology Center Network, Adaptation Committee, New Market Based Mex
 - Green Climate Fund

Negotiation

- **Durban Platform for Enhanced Action**
 - Negotiating a new legally binding agreement by 2015
 - Addressing the ambition gap until 2020





International: Next steps

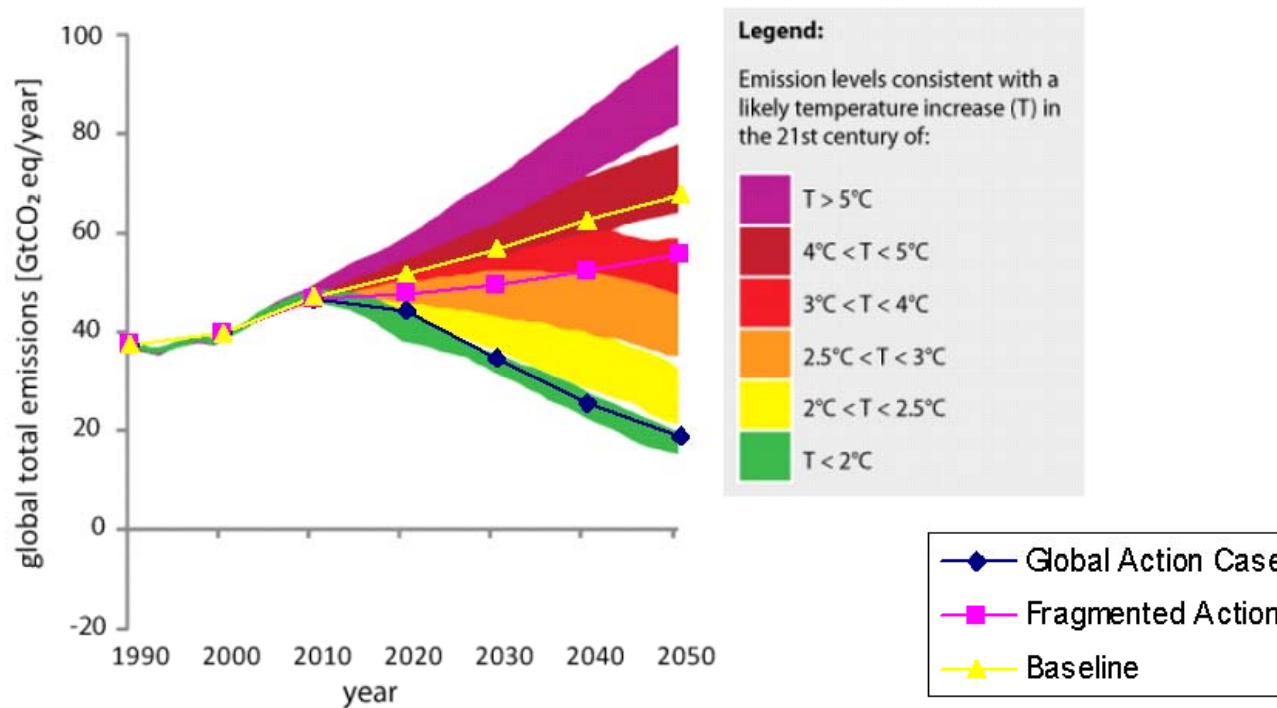
Implementation

- **Kyoto Protocol**
 - Commitment Period: Define QELROs, carry-over of AAUs, length of commitment period
- **Cancun agreements made operational**
 - Progress on implementing pledges, ~ 100 countries without pledges
 - Sources of funding up to 2020

Negotiation

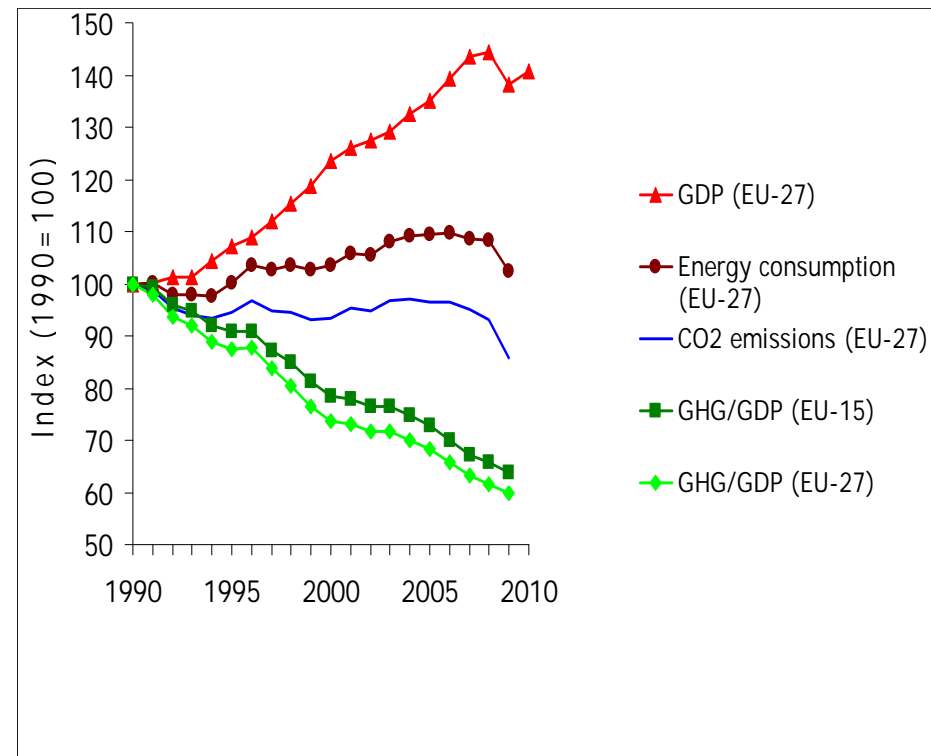
- **Durban Platform for Enhanced Action**
 - Work plan until 2015, efficiency of negotiation process?
 - Identify additional short-term mitigation action
 - High ambition alliance

International challenge: The Gap



EU domestic policy (1): Where do we stand?

- *Decoupling of economic growth and GHG emissions is happening.*
- *Since 2009, EU economy faces a deep economic and financial crisis.*





EU domestic policy (2): Next steps

EU Emissions Trading System

- *Auctioning: mainly for the power sector, use of auctioning revenue (eg NER 300)*
- *Benchmarking to avoid carbon leakage in industries at risk*
- *Registries*
- *Inclusion of aviation*

CO₂
(Energy production, refineries, industry (steel, cement etc.), Aviation);
N₂O
(fertilizer)

EU domestic policy (3): Next steps

CO₂
(Households,
Services,
Transport),
CH₄ (Waste,
Agriculture),
N₂O
(Agriculture)

Sectors outside the ETS

- *Implement national targets (Effort Sharing Decision)*
- *Emission performance standards for cars and light duty vehicles for 2020*
- *Common accounting for land use, land use change and forestry*
- *Recast of F-gases regulation*
- *Transport White Paper*
- *Energy Efficiency Directive*



EU domestic policy (4): Next steps

Additional legislative proposals

- *Updating Monitoring Mechanism Regulation*
- *Proposal for mainstreaming climate into next EU Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020: min 20% of expenditure climate related*
 - **Regional funds**
 - **Common Agricultural Policy**
 - **Research and Innovation**
 - **Transeuropean infrastructure (energy and transport)**
 - **Development cooperation**
- *Maritime transport*
- *Adaptation*
 - **Clearing House Mechanism**
 - **Adaptation Strategy in 2013**





EU Roadmap 2050: Setting the level of ambition on the basis of science

- Globally halving emissions by 2050 cp to 1990
- EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990, in the context of necessary reductions by developed countries
- Need for a low carbon 2050 strategy as framework for longer term action
- Need to fix intermediary stages towards reaching the 2050 objective
- Need to keep developments under review on a regular basis



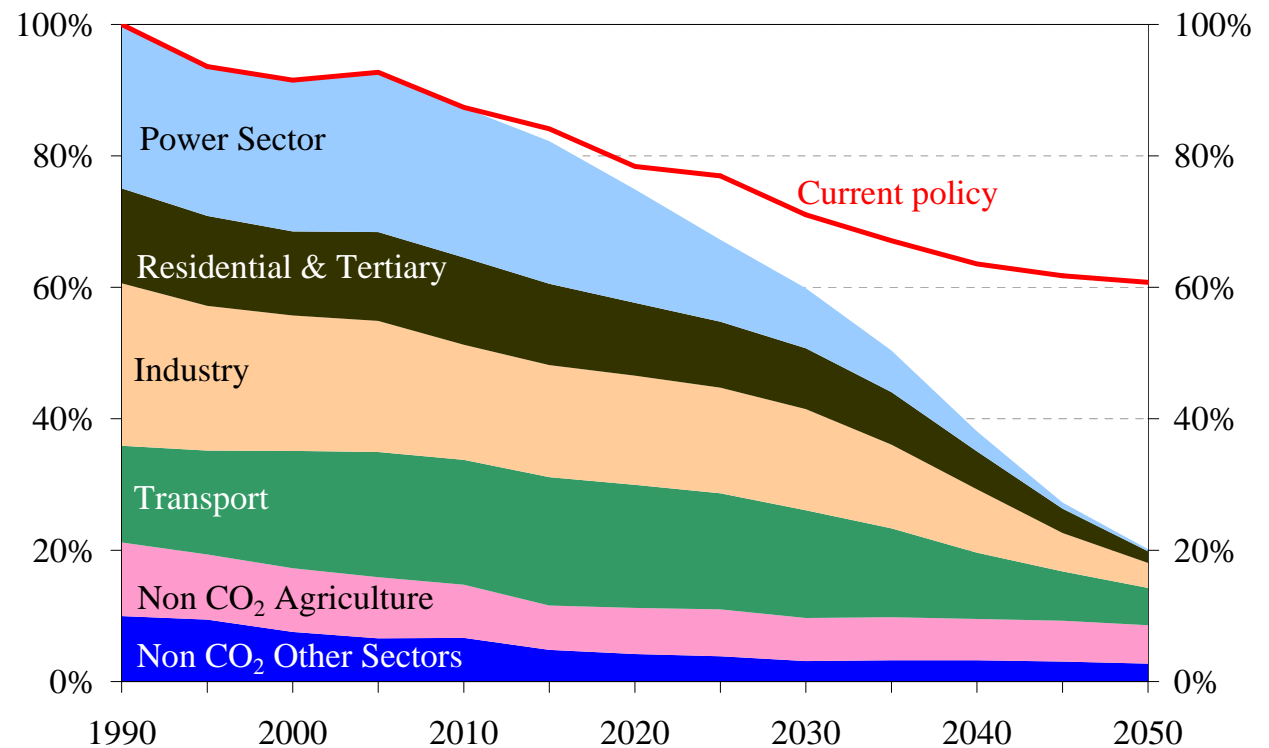
EU Roadmap 2050 - a cost-efficient pathway

80% domestic reduction in 2050 feasible

- with currently available technologies
- If all economic sectors contribute

Efficient pathway:

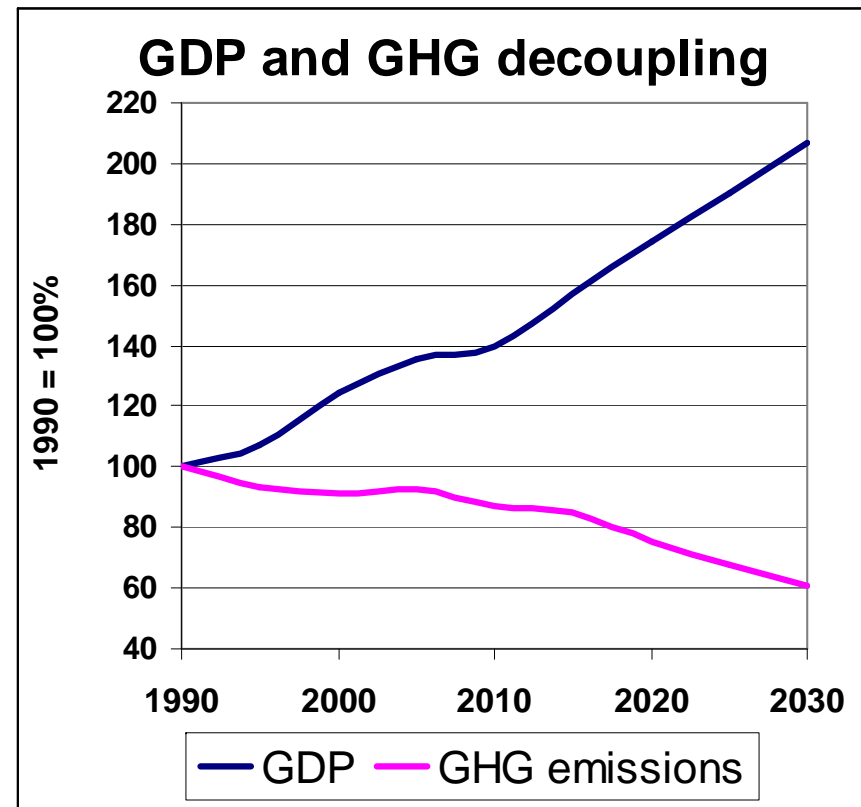
- 25% in 2020
- 40% in 2030
- 60% in 2040



EU Roadmap 2050: Benefits for growth and jobs

Shift from fuel costs to investment expenditure

- Innovation in key growth sectors crucial for future competitiveness
- Potential net job creation up to 1.5 million by 2020
- GDP more secure from energy price shocks





Conclusions

- *Credibility of the UNFCCC depends on (i) swift progress in the implementation of pledges under the Cancun agreements, and (ii) on identifying new mitigation initiatives to close the ambition gap by the end of 2013.*
- *The success of the negotiations under the Durban Platform will hinge on the collective capability to design and implement a new legally binding agreement that is environmentally effective, economically efficient, fair and politically acceptable.*
- *EU will push ahead on designing and implementing domestic climate policies. EU climate policies demonstrate that, if designed in a smart way, GHG emissions can be reduced while growing the economy in a sustainable and resilient manner.*





Thank you very much!

More information

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/index_en.htm

