

## **European Action against Climate change : from Kyoto's first commitment period to 2020**

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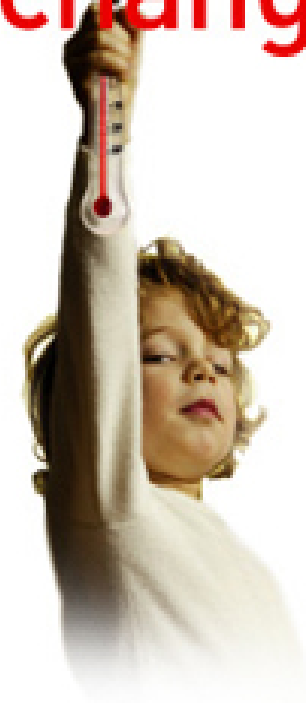


# Outline

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- **Meeting our Kyoto commitment (2008-2012)**
  - process and policy tools
  - Where do we stand
  
- **2020 targets : Climate Action and Renewable Energy Package : the new package has arrived !**

get to grips with  
**climate  
change**





# Meeting our Kyoto Commitment

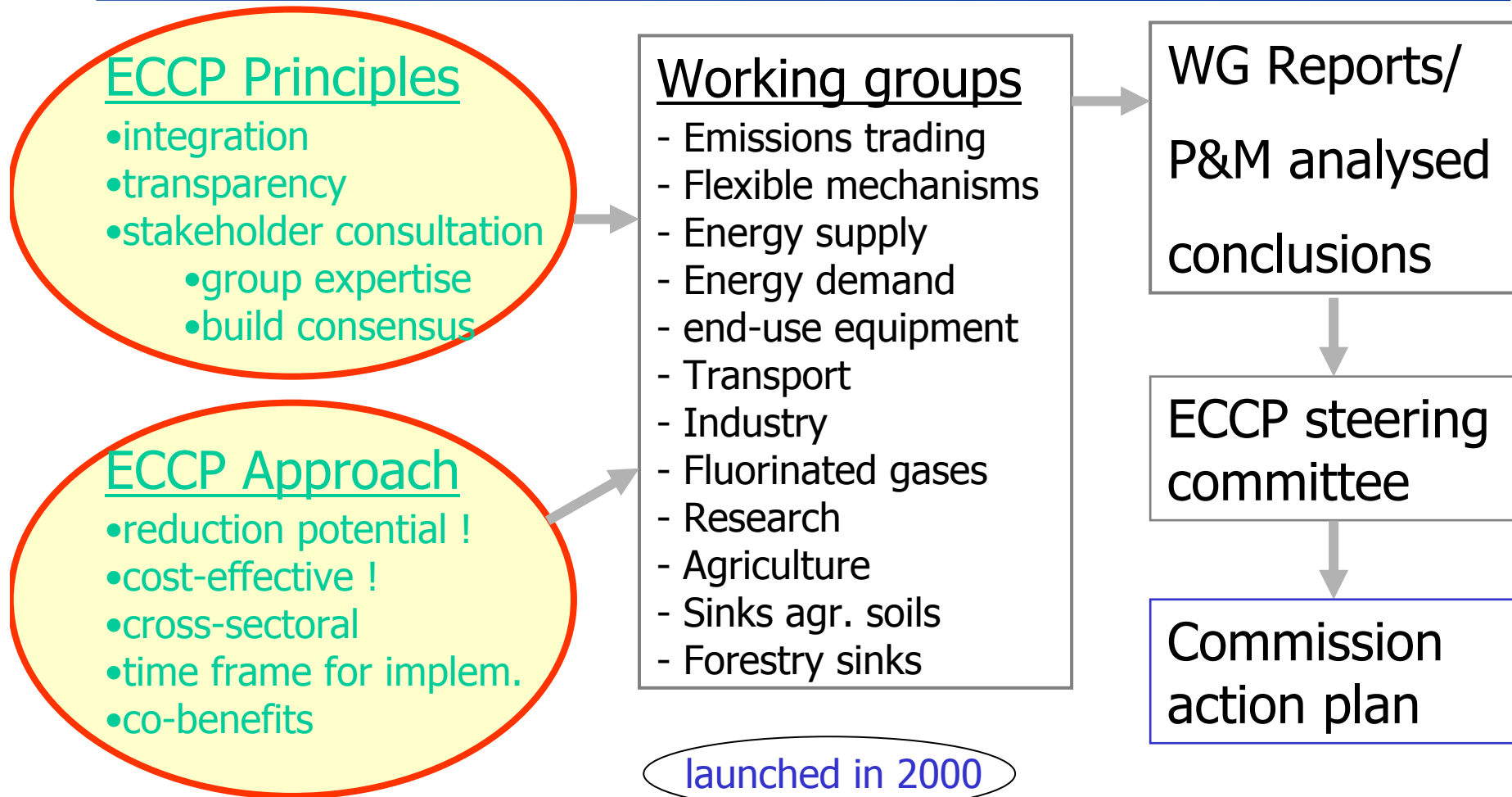
## The European Climate Change Programme

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- Identify and develop main elements of EC strategy to meet its Kyoto objective
- complementary to Member States' efforts and their Climate Change Action Plans
- involve stakeholders in policy preparation to build consensus
- make recommendations to the Commission regarding most interesting and cost-effective measures
- integration in other policy areas (e.g transport, agriculture, energy ...), cooperation with other services



# Identifying Opportunities - the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP)





## **ECCP I**

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- **EU Emission Trading Scheme**
  
- **Fluorinated gases : Regulation on stationary sources and Directive on mobile air conditioning in cars**



## **ECCP II**

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- **The ECCP II was launched in October 2005**
- **It comprised of 5 working groups:**
  - ECCP I Review
  - Impacts and adaptation
  - Carbon Capture and Geological Storage
  - Aviation
  - Integrated approach to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from light duty vehicles



## ECCP II

- **Aviation:** Legislative proposal integrating aviation into EU ETS (December 2006)
- **Fuel quality directive:** Legislative proposal (January 2007)
- **CO<sub>2</sub> and Cars:** Communication (February 2007) and legislative proposal (end 2007)
  
- **Impacts and Adaptation:** Green Paper on Adaptation (June 2007), white paper in 2008
  
- **Carbon Capture and Geological Storage:** Legislative Proposal
- **EU ETS review:** Legislative proposal

if adopted timely, these proposals will deliver for reaching the EU's Kyoto target

Post 2012



## Where do we stand today ?

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**First commitment period under Kyoto has just started**

**In 2005 (latest year where full data is available) :**

- **6,5 % GHG emissions compared to 1990**
- **8,5 % renewable energy**

**Results from latest projections : the EU is on track to meet its targets, with existing and new measures in the process of being adopted or still to be developed at national level**

**(Commission progress report November 2007)**





## 2020 Horizon ....

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- **Commission's communication on limiting Climate change to 2°C (January 2007)**
- **EU Heads of State and Government agreement last year (Spring Council – March 2007) : Climate and Energy targets**



## Objectives agreed for 2020

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- **20 % GHG emission reduction compared to 1990 (independant commitment)**
- **30 % GHG reduction in case of an international agreement**
- **20 % renewables in the energy mix**
- **10 % biofuels in transport (sustainability criteria)**



## **What proposals are in the implementing package (Climate Action and Renewable Energy – CARE) ?**

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- **Revised EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)**
- **Effort sharing for sectors or activities not covered by the ETS**
- **Directive on promotion of renewable energy**
- **Directive on Carbon Capture and Storage**



# Overall approach

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Two key principles :

- **cost-efficiency**

Flexibility and use of market based instruments (ETS and transferability of Guarantees of Origin for Renewables)

- **fairness and equity**

Differentiation of efforts based on GDP per capita (national target for RES and non ETS sectors)



## A clear path towards a 30 % target

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- **20 % independent commitment**
  - cap EU ETS and targets for non ETS
  - CDM-JI must be managed (focus on domestic efforts, incentive towards an international agreement)
- **International agreement reached :**
  - Cap ETS and targets for non ETS adapted automatically and proportionally
  - Increased use of CDM-JI



# The benefits of the Package

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- **Avoid the costs of climate impacts (Stern report, 5 to 20 % global GDP if no action is taken)**
- **Large scale innovation in the energy sector**
- **Technological leadership in low carbon technologies (first mover advantage)**
- **Significant energy efficiency gains**
- **Gains in terms of energy security : reduction of oil and gas imports of 50 billion euros per year (at 61 \$ par barrel of oil)**
- **Significant health benefits through improved air quality**
- **Reduced need for air pollution control measures**



## The costs of the Package

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- **Direct cost : increased energy and non CO2 mitigation cost to meet both targets domestically : 0.6 % of GDP in 2020**
- **Macro-economic GDP effects : GDP growth reduced by some 0.04-0.06 % between 2013 and 2020, or in 2020 some GDP reduction of 0.5 % compared to business as usual**

**NB : conservative figures !**



## Concluding remarks

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- **EU determined to continue to lead by example**
- **Putting the EU on the path towards a low carbon economy carries important benefits**
- **Important also for international negotiations just starting**



**YOU CONTROL  
CLIMATE CHANGE.**



**TURN DOWN. SWITCH OFF. RECYCLE. WALK. CHANGE**

**More info on EU climate policy:**

**[http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home_en.htm)**