

The European Commission's strategy on climate change: EU and International Developments

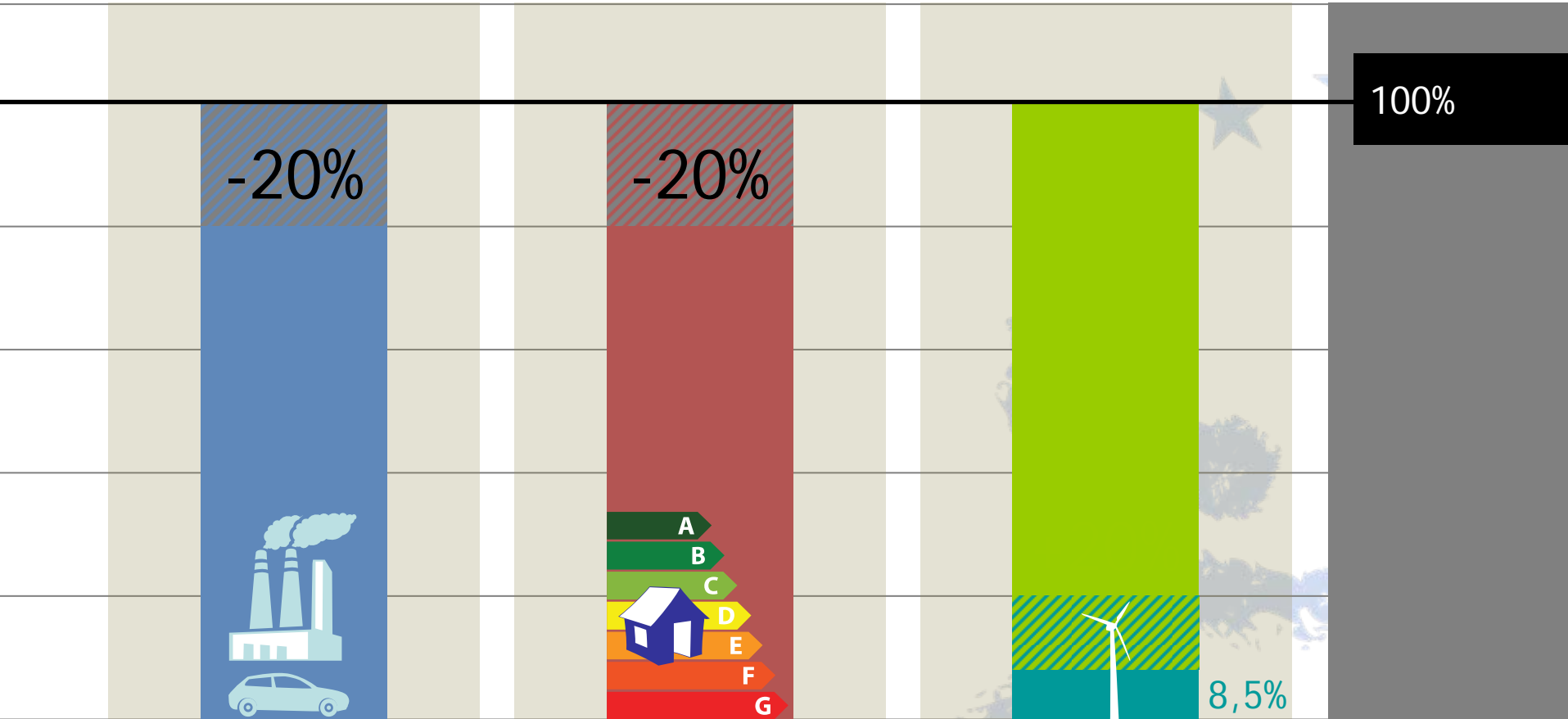
Gijs Berends

Delegation of the European Commission



- Voluntary Approach
- Legislative Approach
- Putting a price on carbon
 - Taxation
 - Emissions trading





Greenhouse gas levels

Energy intensity

Renewables in energy mix

GHG reduction target:

-20% compared to 1990

-14% compared to 2005

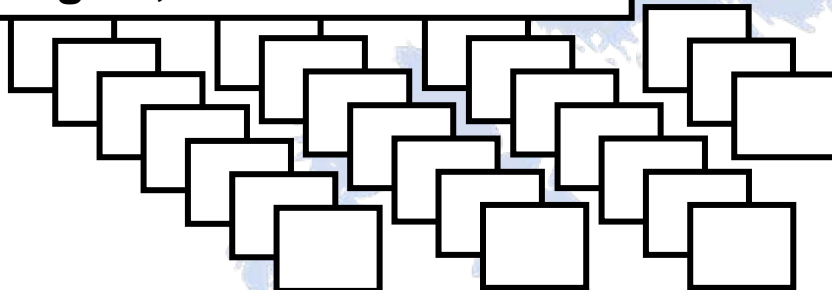
EU ETS

**-21% compared
to 2005**

Non-ETS sector

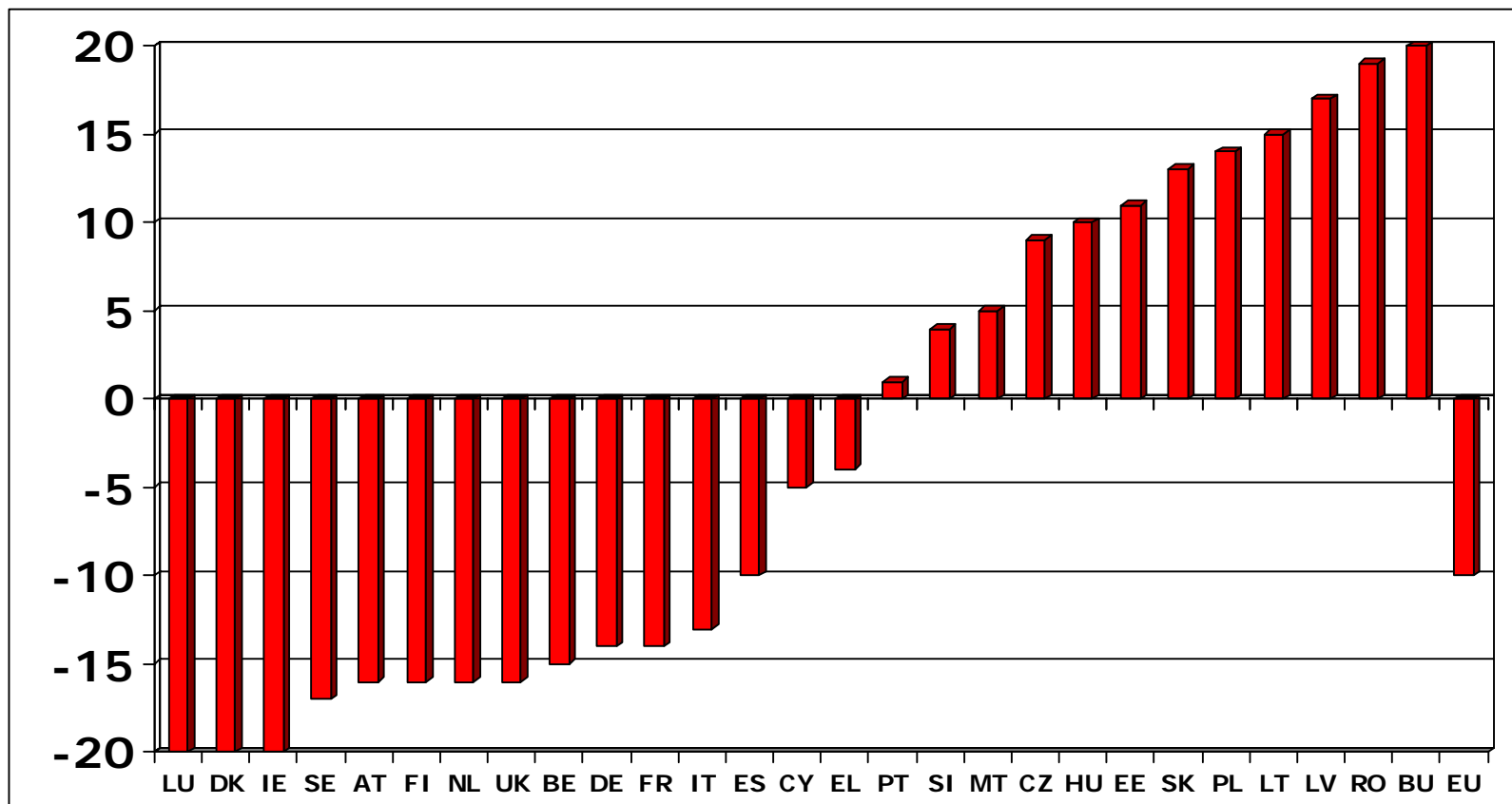
-10% compared to 2005

27 national targets, from -20% to +20%



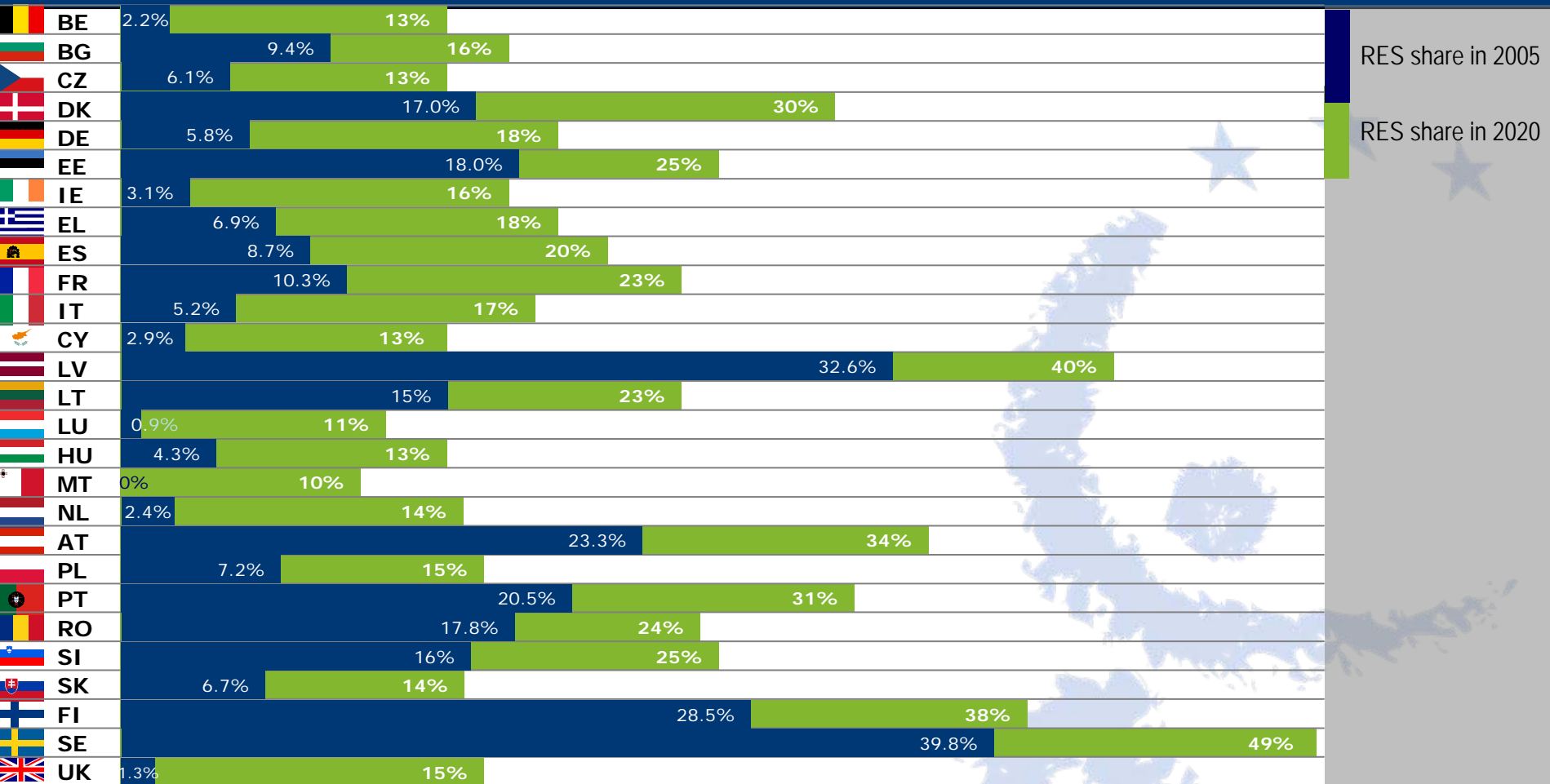
- Created in 2003 and in operation since 2005.
- Cap creates scarcity
- Covers more than 11.000 installations and close to half of EU's CO₂ emissions
- Covers only CO₂ for the moment
- Pilot Phase I, current Phase II, Phase III upcoming.

NON-ETS TARGETS



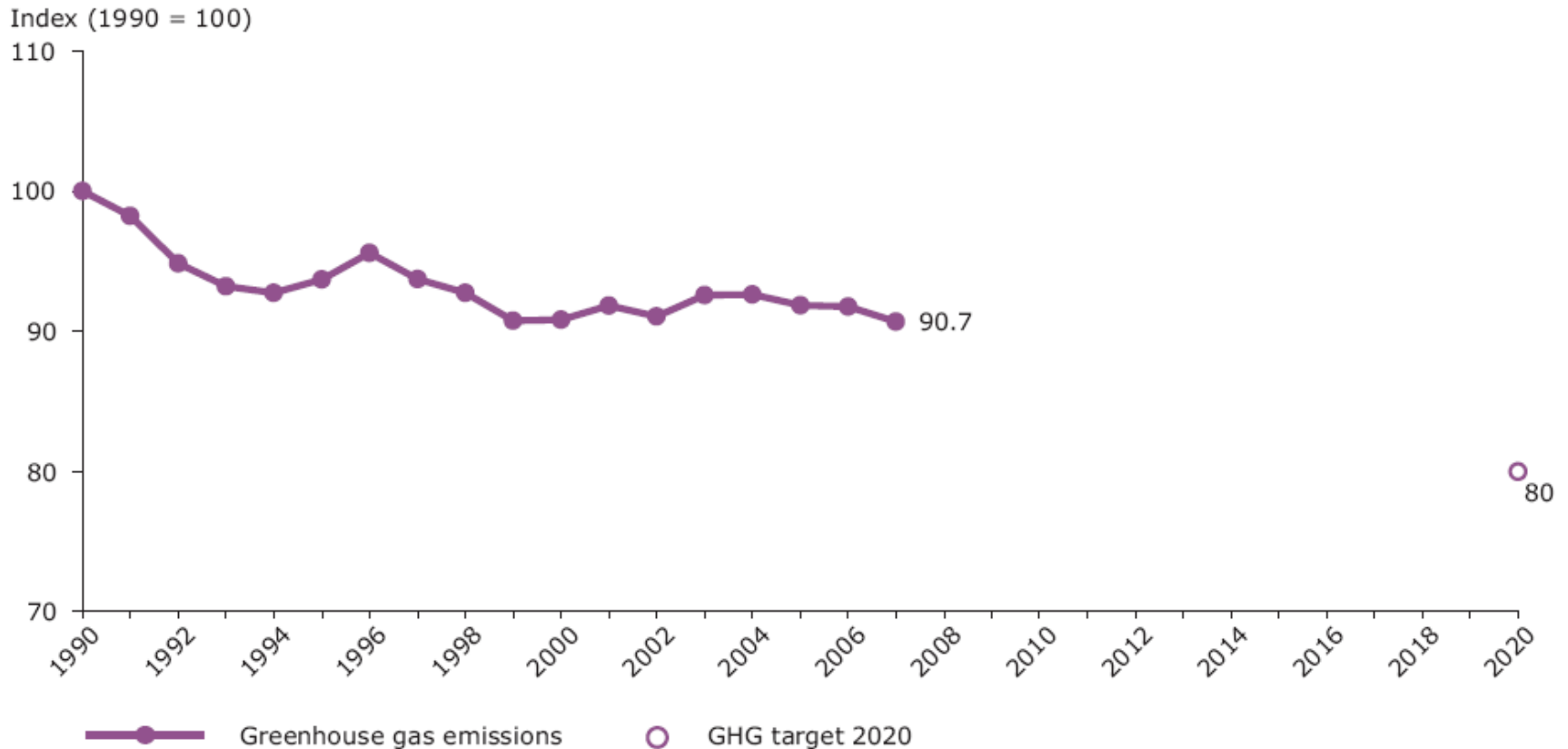
■ 2020 emissions compared to 2005

EU-27 efforts and targets in Renewables



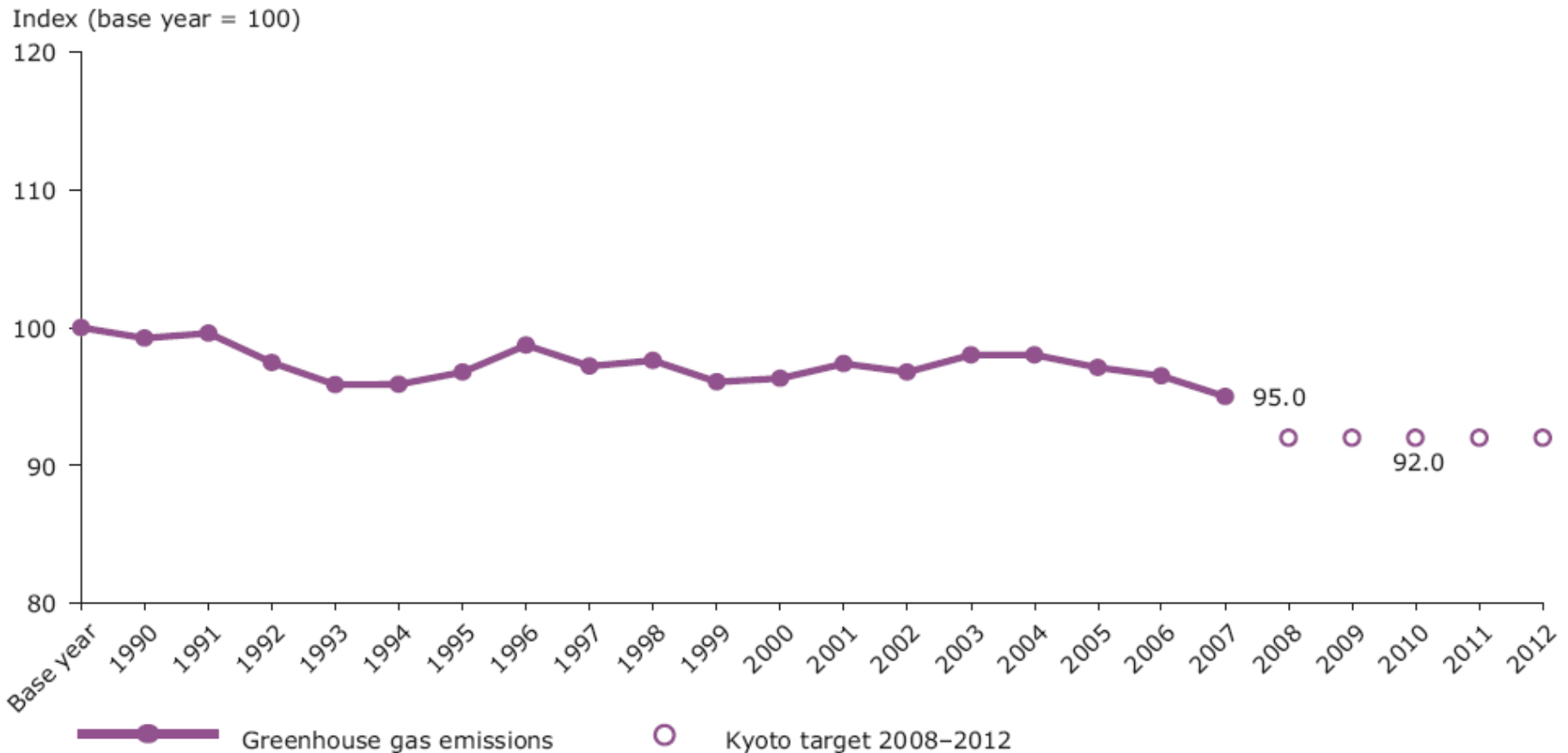
Based on 2005 starting point, recent progress and a balanced sharing of the effort, weighted by GDP/capita

Figure ES.1 EU-27 GHG emissions 1990–2007 (excluding LULUCF)

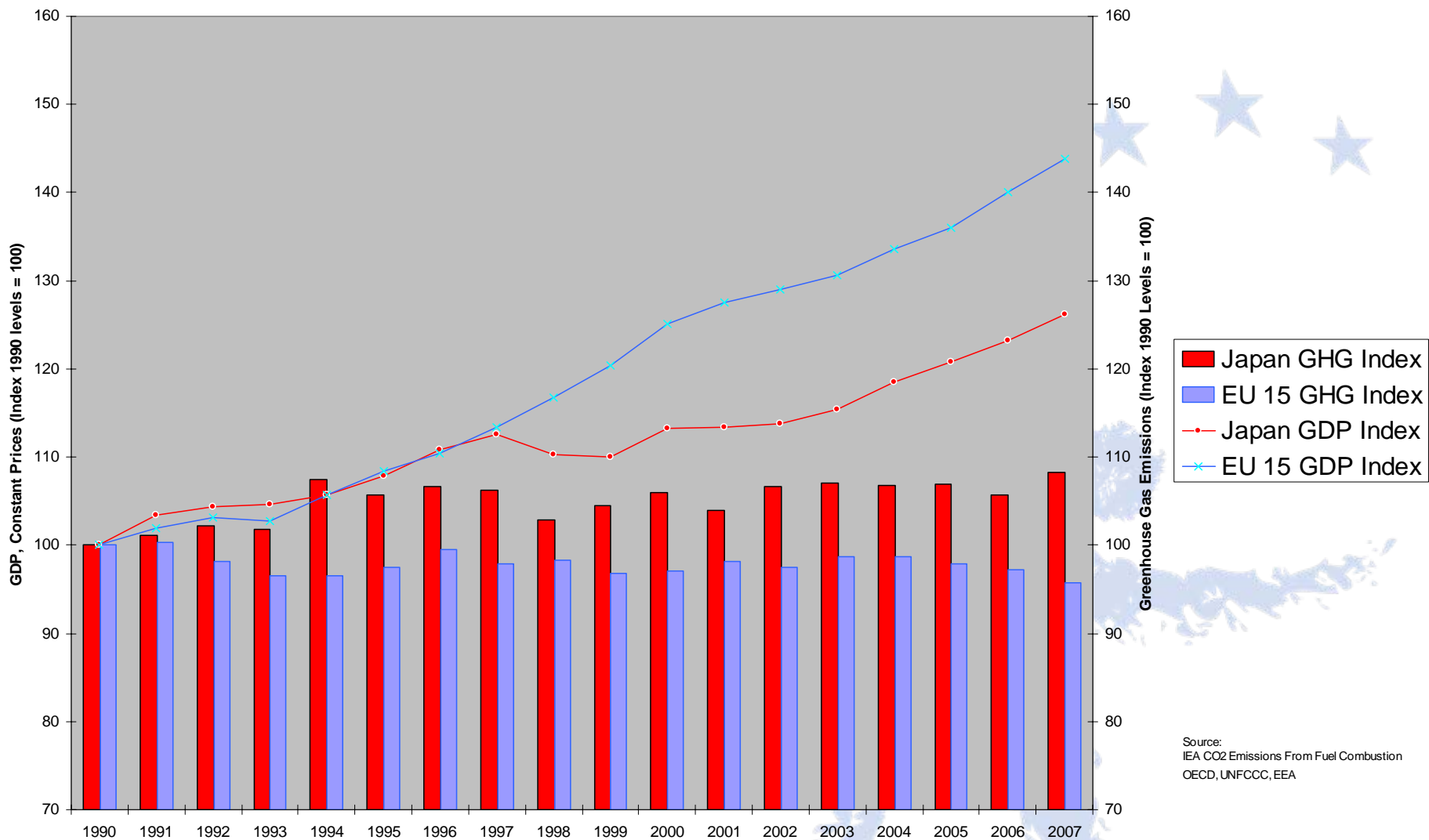


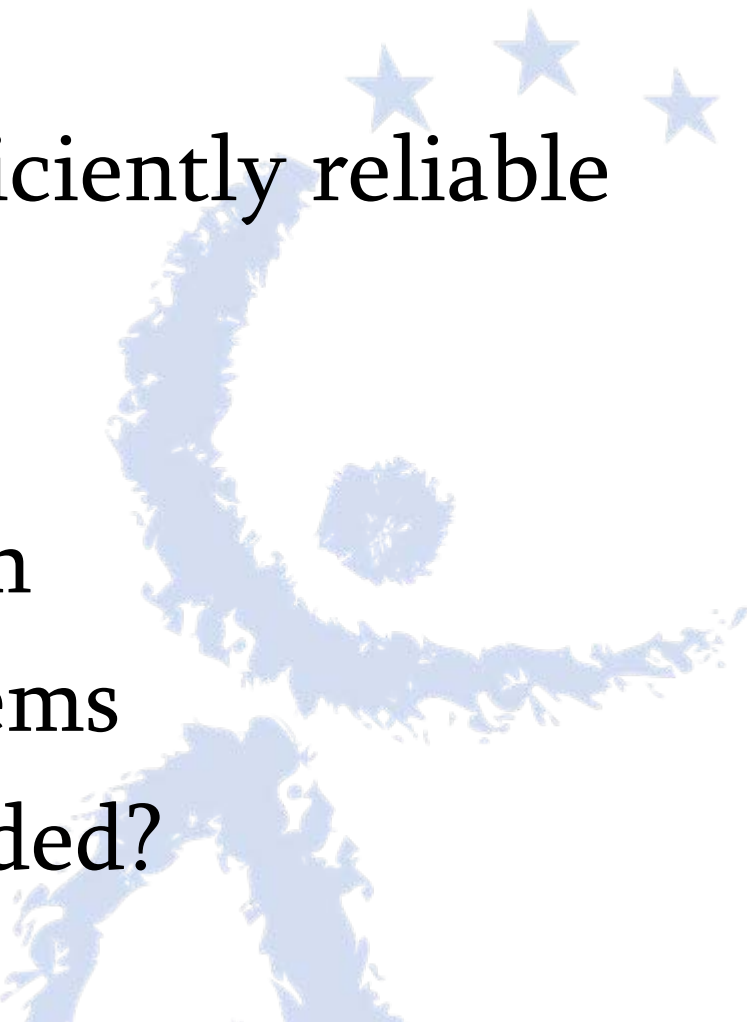
GHG EMISSION REDUCTION EU15


Figure ES.2 EU-15 GHG emissions 1990–2007 (excluding LULUCF) compared with the target for 2008–2012



DECOUPLING JAPAN&EU



- No sufficient and sufficiently reliable data
 - Scarcity problems
 - Wait and see approach
 - Administrative problems
 - All installations included?
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- System up and running
 - It is affordable and trading works
 - Electronic registry system established
 - More than 11.000 installations report data
 - New jobs and opportunities
 - Emissions are going down
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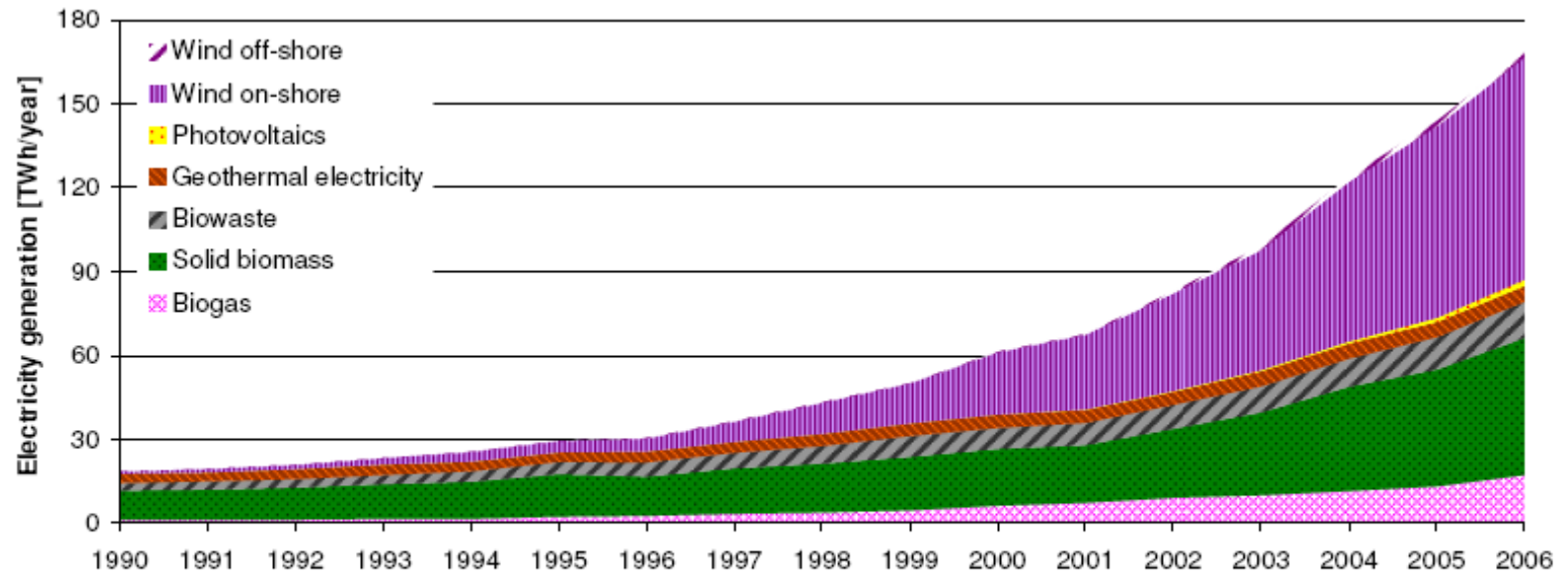
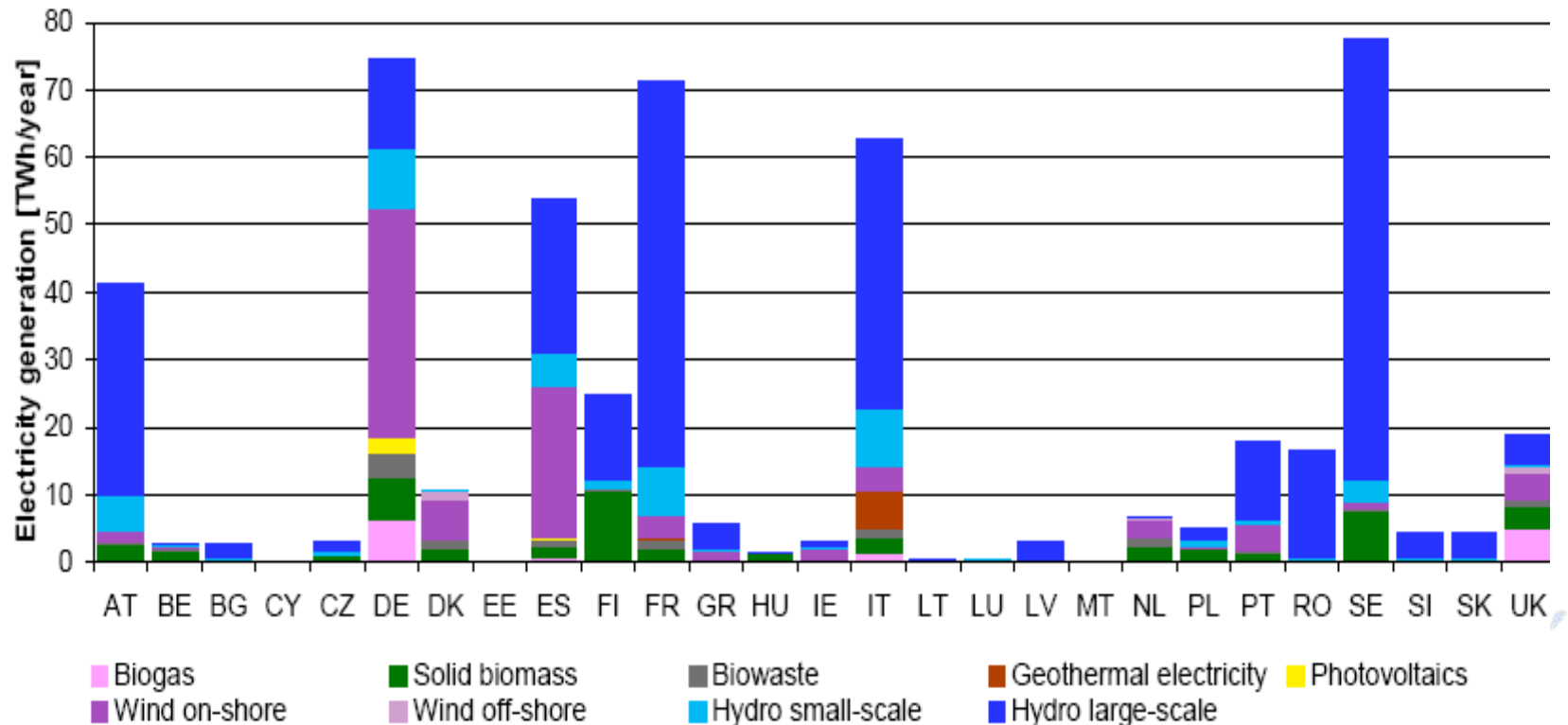


Figure 7: Historical development of electricity generation from 'new' RES-E in the European Union (EU-27) from 1990 to 2006.

Breakdown between Member States

RES-E 2006 breakdown



Source: "Promotion and growth of renewable energy sources and systems" Final Report, Ecofys et al.



Developed country targets for 2020:

- Science: 25-40%
- EU: 30% (= lower end IPCC scenario)

Criteria to assess comparability:

- Income (GDP/Capita)
- Efficiency (GHG/GDP)
- Population trends
- Past efforts (1990 basis)

Nationally appropriate mitigation action by developing countries

- Ambition - not target: 15-30% below BAU
- Differentiate through actions, not categories
- Low carbon development strategies:
 - domestic resources?
 - need for international support?
- Improved MRV to assess environmental effectiveness of strategies
- Regular review implementation and adequacy of strategies

- By 2020, developing countries need around €100 billion for mitigation and adaptation.
- Three finance sources:
 - Domestic Finance
 - Expanded carbon market
 - International public finance
- EU contributions between €2-15 billion per year?