

Clima South seminar on Climate Finance Barcelona, 9.3.2016

Climate Action

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Nations Unies Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015

COP21/CMP11

Paris, France





A historic Agreement

- A new chapter in international climate governance and action
- ✤ A win for multilateralism
- A strong signal to policy makers, investors and businesses
- Great example of EU unity and leadership



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HISTORIC CLIMATE DEAL! After so many years of relentless efforts, this is a major win for Europe #COP21





Main elements of the Agreement

- Emission reductions: national contributions and domestic measures by all Parties
- Transparency and accountability: common framework, nuanced differentiation
- Facilitative dialogue 2018, Global stocktake in 2023, then every 5 years
- Solidarity package: finance, adaptation, loss and damage, technology and capacity building



The implementation challenge

- Signatory ceremony on April 22
- Key areas for 2016: INDC implementation, MRV and capacity building, finance, adaptation
- Stepping-up pre-2020 action NAMAs/LEDS
- EU and its Member States to step up climate funding
- EU to implement its own commitment: 2030 Package



DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EU



Europe is on its way to meeting its 2020 targets





...with additional benefits

Decoupling of Gross Domestic Product growth from Greenhouse Gas Emissions
will continue



- **Fuel savings:** additional € 18 billion fuel per year next 2 decades
- **Energy security:** additional 11% cut in energy imports in 2030
- Innovation: jobs & growth
- Health and air pollution benefits: €7-13.5 billion in 2030



FRAMEWORKforCLIMATE&ENERGY #FU2030

POST-2020 FRAMEWORK: EU 2030 CLIMATE AND ENERGY PACKAGE



Agreed headline targets 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy



New governance system + indicators



GHG Emissions Emission reductions in ETS and non-ETS





Implementing the 2030 targets

- Emissions Trading System
- Emission reductions in non ETS sectors (Effort Sharing Decision)
- Renewable energy Directive
- Energy efficiency Directive



The EU ETS 10 years on, and its role in the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework

- EU ETS carbon price applies across 31 countries, and half of EU's CO₂ emissions: power, steel, cement, chemicals, pulp and paper, aviation etc, delivering 21% below 2005 levels by 2020
- In October 2014, European Heads of State endorsed 'a binding EU target of an least 40% domestic reduction in ... emissions by 2030':
- A well-functioning, reformed ETS with an instrument to stabilise the market... will be the main European instrument to achieve this target', with further guidance given in a range of areas
- EU ETS Market Stability Reserve law in force since October 2015



Key features of the legislative proposal to revise the EU ETS, July 2015

Annual 2.2% cap reduction from 2021 for a 43% cut by 2030

Free allocation to prevent carbon leakage continued

Redistribution of auction revenue: 90% among all 28 Member States / 10% among lower income Member States

Scaling up of Innovation funding (450 million allowances)

Modernisation fund + national action to modernise power sector



Climate Finance

I. Climate Finance in the Paris Agreement: Article 9 of the <u>Paris Agreement</u>:

- Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources.
- Other Parties are encouraged to provide voluntarily.

- Developed country Parties take the lead in finance from variety of sources, noting the significant role of public funds. They shall communicate biennially quantative+qualitative data

<u>Decisions part</u> of the PA, para 54:

- Prior to 2025, COP shall set a new goal, from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation.



Climate Finance ctd.

- *II. Climate Finance internationally:*
- October 2015, OECD/CPI study "Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 billion goal":
- Public and private finance mobilised were estimated at USD 61,8 billion in 2014, up from USD 52,2 billion in 2013.
- In 2014 this was composed of ca. 23bn bilateral public finance (ODA/OOA), 20bn multilateral public finance (attributed), and 17bn private finance mobilised (attributed).
- Figures and definitions contested, e.g. by India. More action demanded also on technology transfer and IPR.
- How to measure (mainly northern) technology development?
- Discussion on-going, e.g. in UNFCCC SCF, G20, OECD.



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III. Climate Finance from the EU:

- In 2014 climate finance from the EU - Member States and EU-Institutions - was EUR 14,5 bn (mitigation 63%, adaptation 16%, cross-cutting 21%).

- 20% climate finance target in the EU budget 2014-2020.
- EIB has a 35% target for climate lending in dev. countries.
- Neighbourhood Investment Facility supports projects such as Ouarzazate, Cairo metro line 3, and Lebanon Energy Efficiency
- Main entry point for EU grant support: EU Delegations.
- Climate to be mainstreamed in national and aid budgets.

- There is no definition of climate finance. In the end it is national initiative which counts!



European Commission

THANK YOU

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