Briefing on the Global Climate Agreement in 2015

Brussels, 29 October 2014

Preparations in Israel



Israel's special circumstances

- High population growth rate
- High GDP growth rate
- Increasing number and size of households
- Increasing energy consumption
- Limited renewable resources
- Severe water shortages
- Land scarcity
- Energy island energy security problem
- Significant increases in demand for cooling



Government Decisions

2010 – formulation of national plan for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

20% GHG reduction in 2020 compared to BAU Inter-ministerial committee headed by DG of Finance examined areas of high GHG reduction potential:

energy efficiency, green building, transportation, renewables

- 15% reduction possible through implementation of 2 existing government decisions:
 - 10% renewables
 - 20% energy efficiency



National Plan

- Subsidies for energy efficiency projects and for new green Israeli technologies
- Replacement of inefficient domestic appliances
- Energy efficiency surveys and action plans
- Update minimum standards for energy efficiency appliances in the domestic sector
- Pilots for green construction of buildings
- Information and education about energy efficiency



Subsidies Program

Key element of National Plan

- Administered jointly with Ministry of Industry, Trade & Labor
- Budget 2011-2012: 150 million shekel (~\$37 million)
- 4 groups of sectors: industry & agriculture, commercial, public, transport
- Subsidy of up to 20% of total investment
- Additional subsidy for new Israeli technologies
- Validation of each project plan and calculations
- Srd party verification of reductions until 2020 required



Emissions Reduction Projects

Application phase

- All projects must be validated
- A detailed monitoring plan approved for each project

Implementation phase

- Monitoring devices installed and consumption monitored
- Data collected and translated into CO₂ emissions
- Report prepared and externally validated
- MoEP examines the report and issues approval

HFCs Reduction

Encourage transition to alternatives



GHG Emissions Registry

- Voluntary GHG Registry launched 2010
- Israeli Protocol based on GHG Protocol of WRI & WBCSD
- > Over 50 companies have joined the Registry
- Reports submitted to Ministry

Requirements:

- Data collection for mapping direct and indirect emissions sources (Scopes 1 & 2)
- Quantify emissions by source
- Report to the registry

Recognition for third party verification of emissions and reductions (based on ISO 14065)

Israel Ministry of Environmental Prot

GHG Management Mechanism

- National reduction goal ready for approval in 2015
 - Advance draft ready during first half of the year
- Steering committee of high ranking officials
 - Working group of stakeholders from government, IEC, industry, NGOs
- Detailed work plan to be presented to Steering Committee
 - January 2015
- Update BAU scenario different models for each sector
 - High quality data exists, challenge is to access
- All data and underlying assumptions clearly presented
 - To enable external review and replication of results



Tasks 2015

- Examination of potential GHG reduction until 2030
- Collection of required data and analysis
- Selection of models for the various sectors
- Formulation of a recommendation for INDC
- Establishment of an MRV mechanism
 - Format for the data base
 - Institutional arrangements
 - Identification of methodologies
- Preparation follow-up report for government
- Submission of BUR

