

Multilateral Assessment European Union

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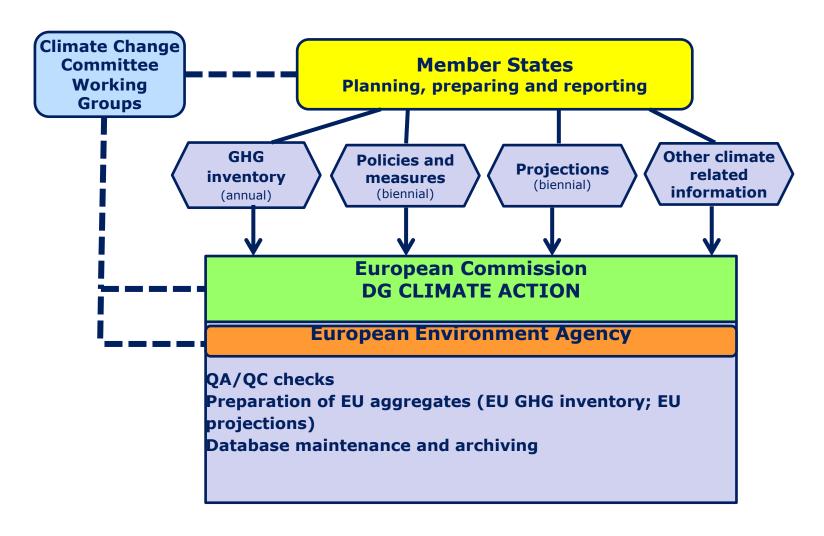


EU commitments

- □ Pledge under the Convention for EU and its Member States:
 - Unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels
- ☐ Binding commitment under Kyoto Protocol (implementing CP2 since 1.01.2013)
 - CP2: joint commitment of the EU, its MS and Iceland to reduce average annual emissions during 2013-2020 by 20% compared to base year
- ☐ The EU will continue to deliver on its international obligations through the EU Climate and Energy Package
- □ (I)NDC communicated under the Paris Agreement The EU and its Member States are committed to a binding target of an at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990



EU national system



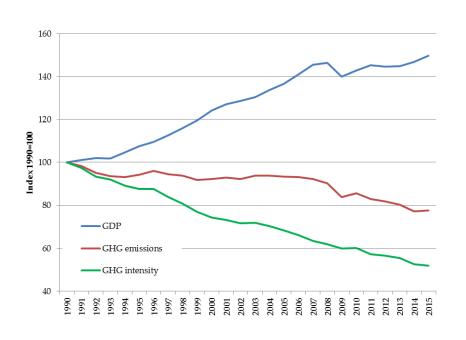


EU on track to meet its 2020 targets





Growing EU economy while reducing GHG emissions



Decoupling between economic growth and GHG emissions:

- ✓ EU GDP growth 1990-2015: **50%**
- Emission decreased by 22% during the same period
- ✓ GHG emission intensity reduced by almost half over the period

EU is one of the most **energy efficient economies** in the world

Reduction GHG emissions per capita: from 12 to less than 9 tonnes/capita

Source: European Commission



Architecture of the EU policies: Climate and Energy Package

- Binding EU 20% GHG emission reduction by 2020 compared to 1990
 - EU Emission Trading System (around 40% of total emissions):
 EU wide cap based on harmonized rules
 - Individual Member States 2020 targets for non-ETS sectors (MS policies together with EU legislation such as on CO2 standards from cars and vans, F-Gas, energy efficiency in buildings)
- Binding 20% share of renewable energies in EU gross total final energy consumption combined with national binding targets
- Non-binding 20% energy saving through more efficient energy use, from transformation to distribution to the final consumer



Energy Union

A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy:

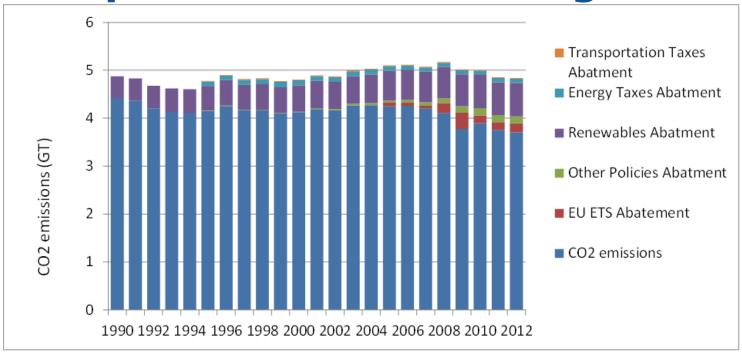
To ensure that Europe has secure, affordable and climatefriendly energy. Wiser energy use while fighting climate change is both a spur for new jobs and growth and an investment in Europe's future.

5 closely related and mutually reinforcing dimensions:

- Security, solidarity and trust
- A fully-integrated internal energy market
- Energy efficiency
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promotion of RES
- Research, innovation and competitiveness



EU policies are delivering results



- •without the climate policies, in 2012, CO₂ emissions would have been 30 % higher than what has been observed.
- •renewable development is a decisive factor in reducing emissions
- taxation and the ETS also have an impact on emissions
- climate policy works as it reduces emissions and stimulates the uptake of clean technologies.



Towards at least 40 % domestic reduction in GHG emissions by 2030

+ at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario

Total EU emissions in 2030 (WEM) estimated at 26 % below 1990 levels

New mitigation policies are needed and are being put in place

- Proposal for EU ETS phase 4
- Proposal for an Effort Sharing Regulation
- Proposal on integrating LULUCF within the 2030 framework
- Upcoming proposals on revising legislation on energy efficiency and renewable energy
- European strategy for low-emission mobility
- F-gas regulation (already adopted)



Concluding remarks

- □ Successful policies at EU and national levels to cut emissions and meet 2020 targets
- ☐ Significant benefits (decoupling, energy savings, green growth, air quality, jobs)
- ☐ EU gears up for 2030





Implementing the Paris Agreement
Progress of the EU towards
the at least -40% target



Thank you very much for your attention