On the road to Paris: *State of play - EU position*

Gregory Tsouris, DG Climate Action
European Commission
gregory.tsouris@ec.europa.eu

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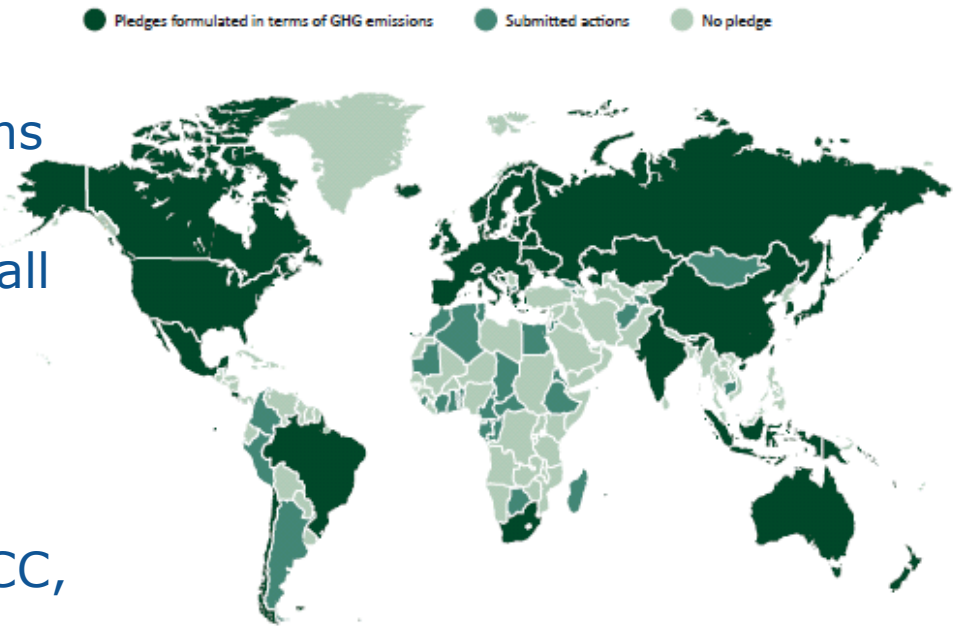
Wider context (1): Broadening global climate action well beyond Kyoto

- Global agreement on staying below 2° Celsius (Copenhagen/Cancun)
- Around 100 countries responsible for > 80% of global GHG emissions made concrete emission pledges (Copenhagen/Cancun), including all major economies
- Growing global action, but fragmented and diverse
- Growing action outside the UNFCCC, e.g. cities, business, plurilateral cooperative initiatives



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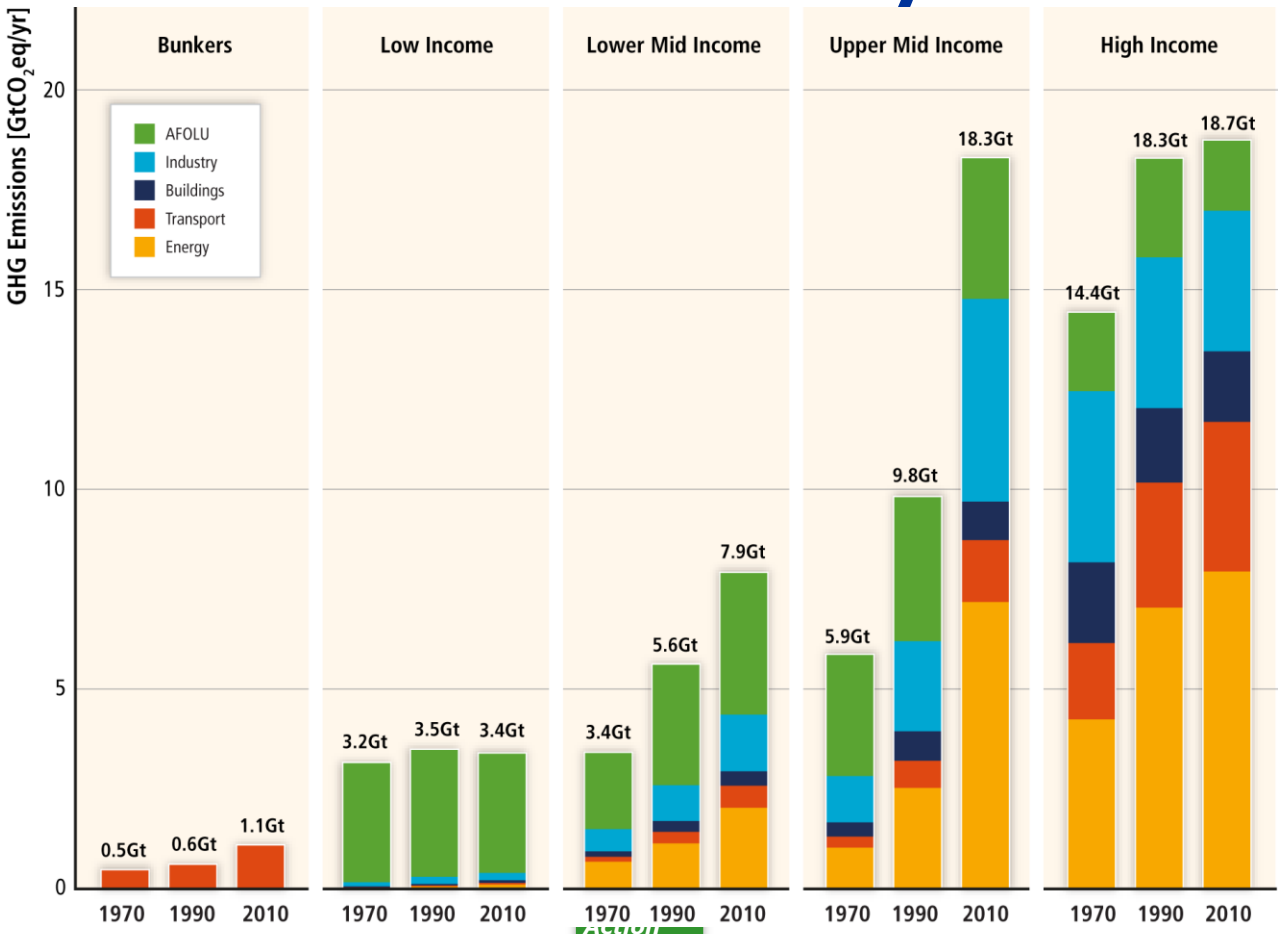
Wider context (2): Regional patterns of GHG emissions are shifting along with changes in the world economy.



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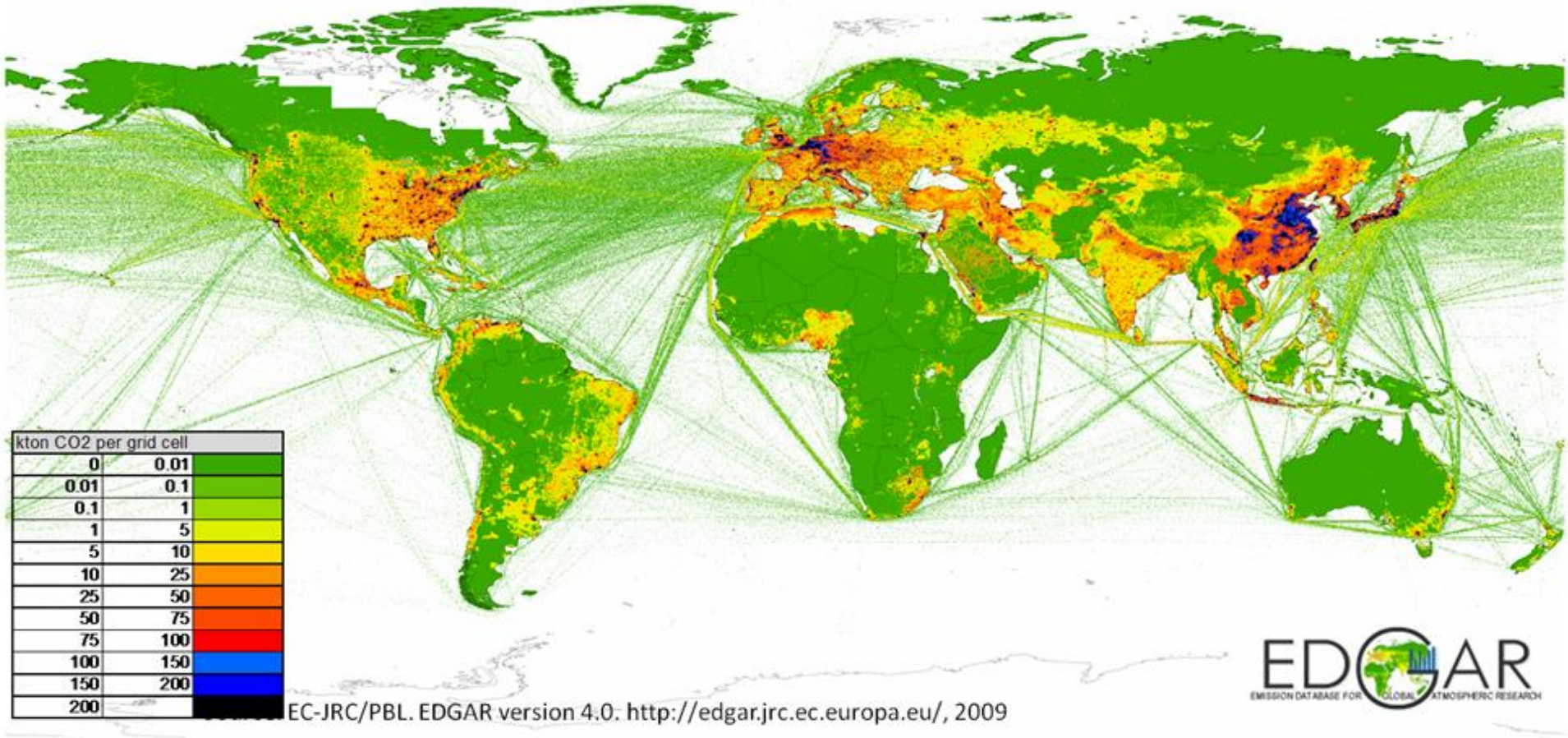
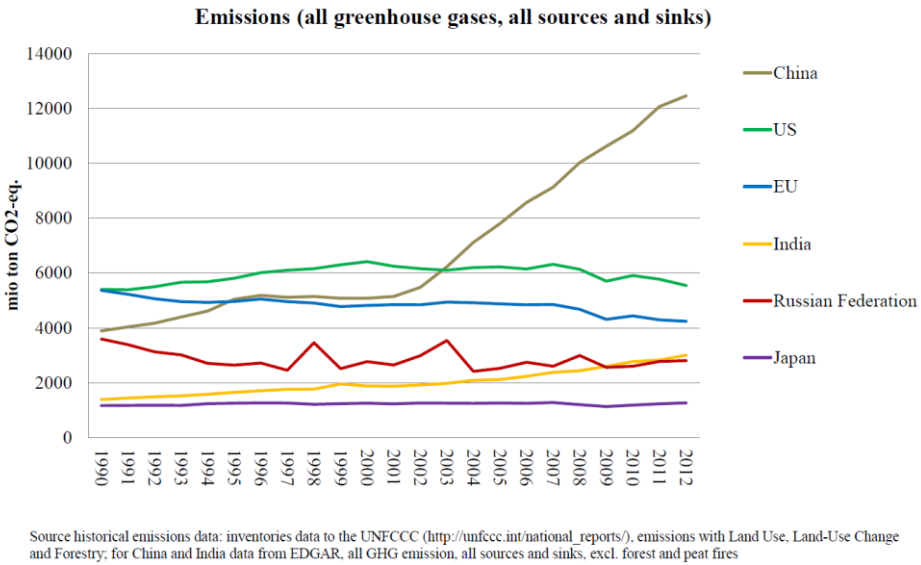
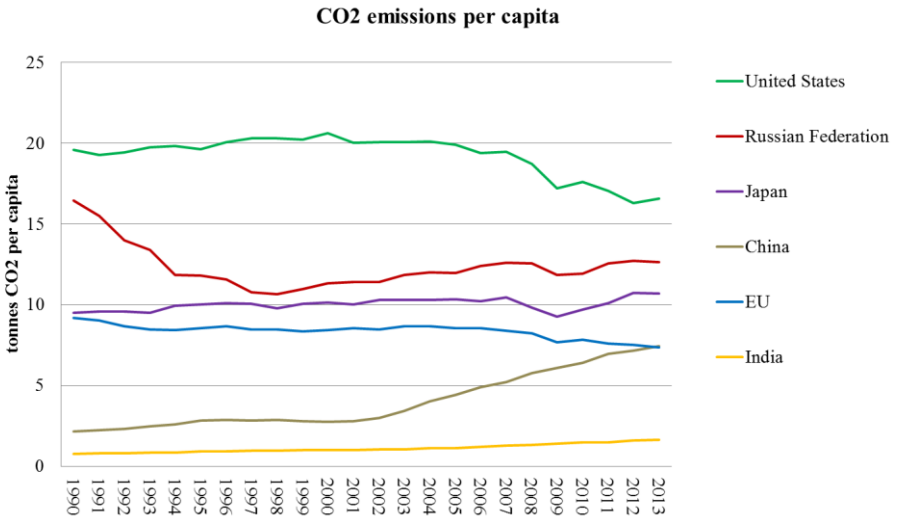
Origin of global CO_2 emissions



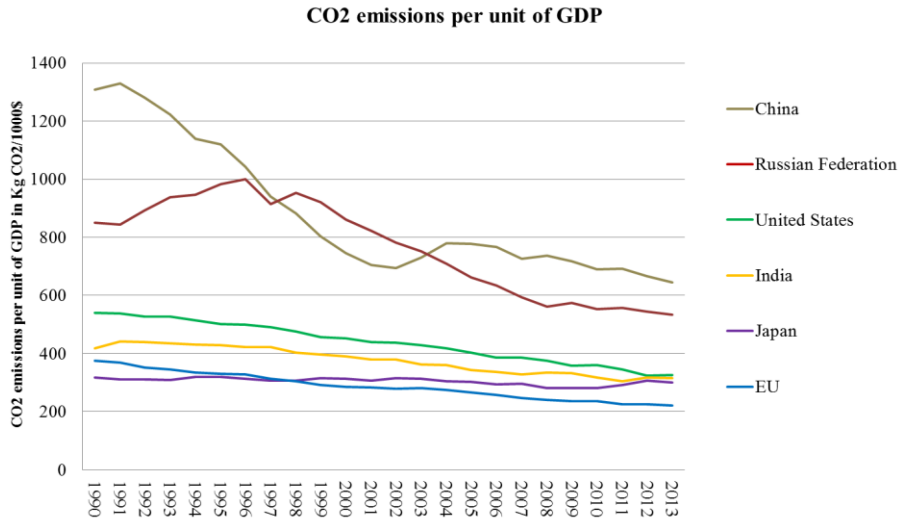
Global trends since 1990



Source historical emissions data: inventories data to the UNFCCC (http://unfccc.int/national_reports/), emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry; for China and India data from EDGAR, all GHG emission, all sources and sinks, excl. forest and peat fires

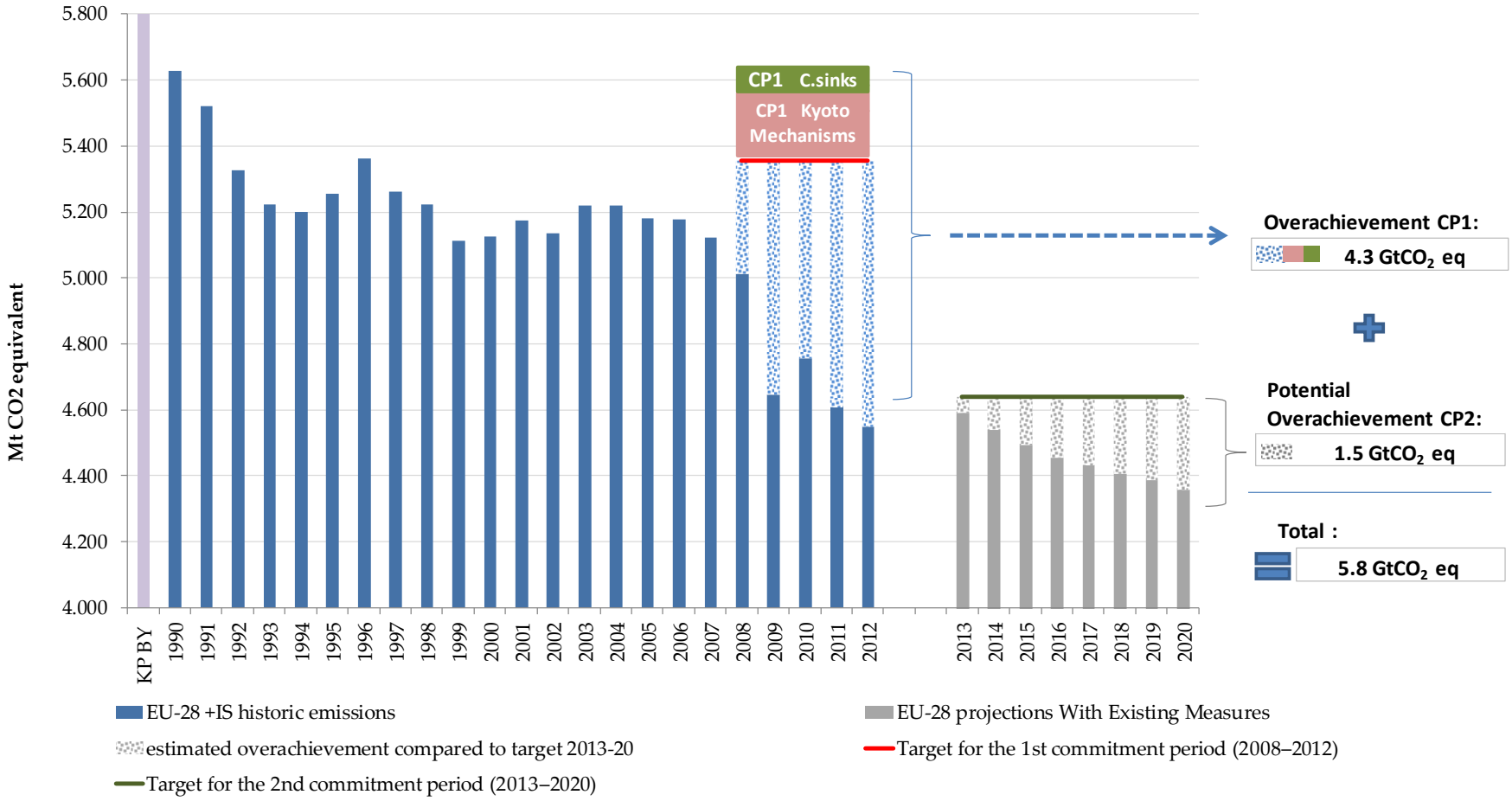


Source : CO_2 emissions per capita from fossil-fuel use and cement production, trends in global CO2 emissions, 2014 Report, PBL, JRC

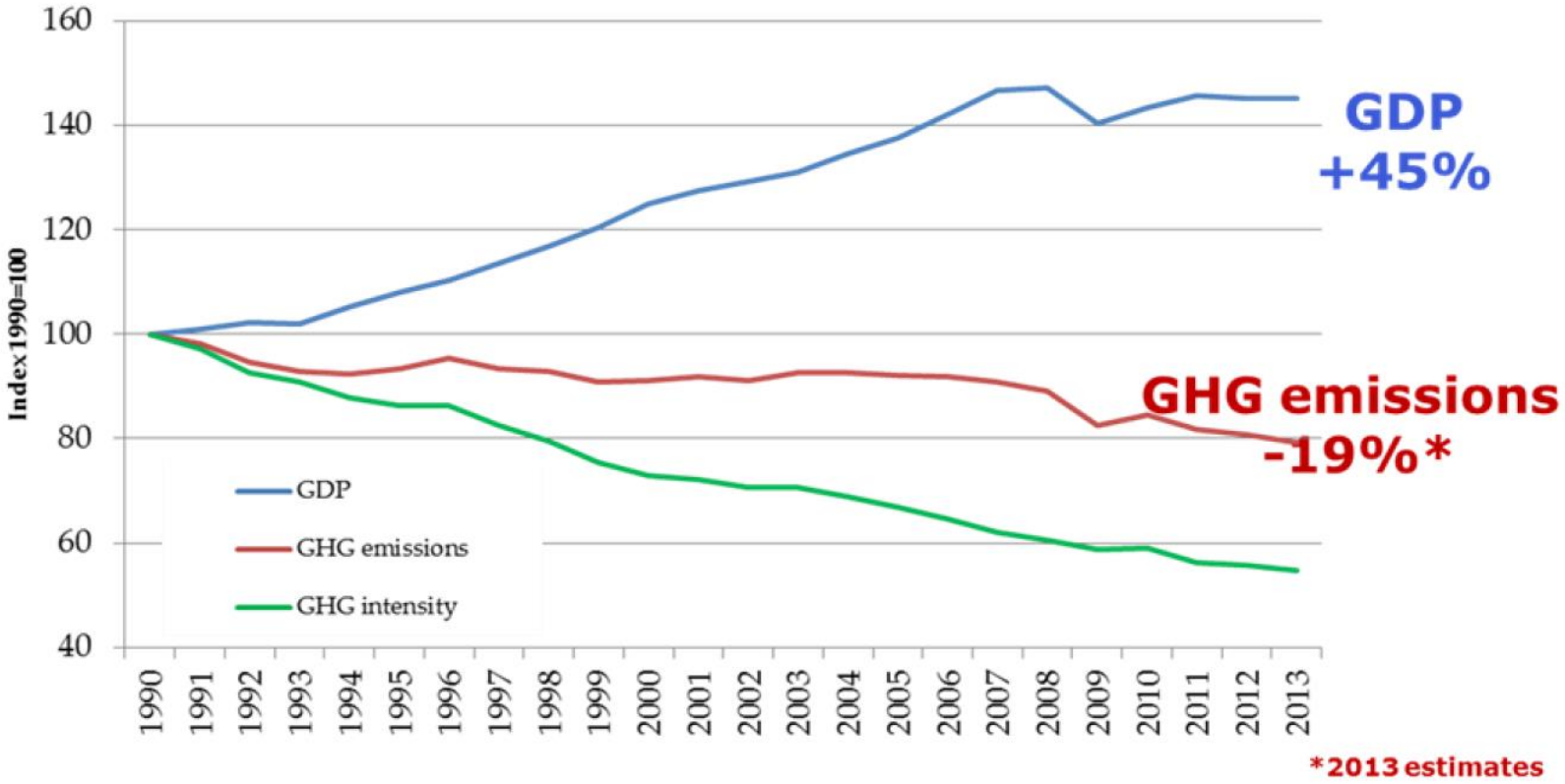


Source : CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP from fossil-fuel use and cement production, trends in global CO2 emissions, 2014 Report, PBL, JRC
Expressed in GPD unit of: 1000 US$ adjusted to the Purchasing Power Parity of 2011, based on IMF, World Bank (2014).

EU's role : Reducing GHG emissions...



EU's role : ...while growing the economy

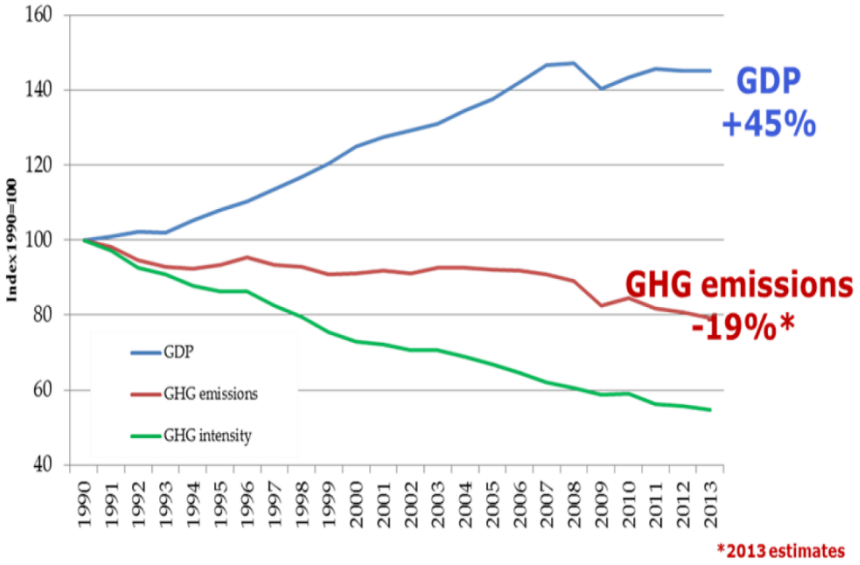


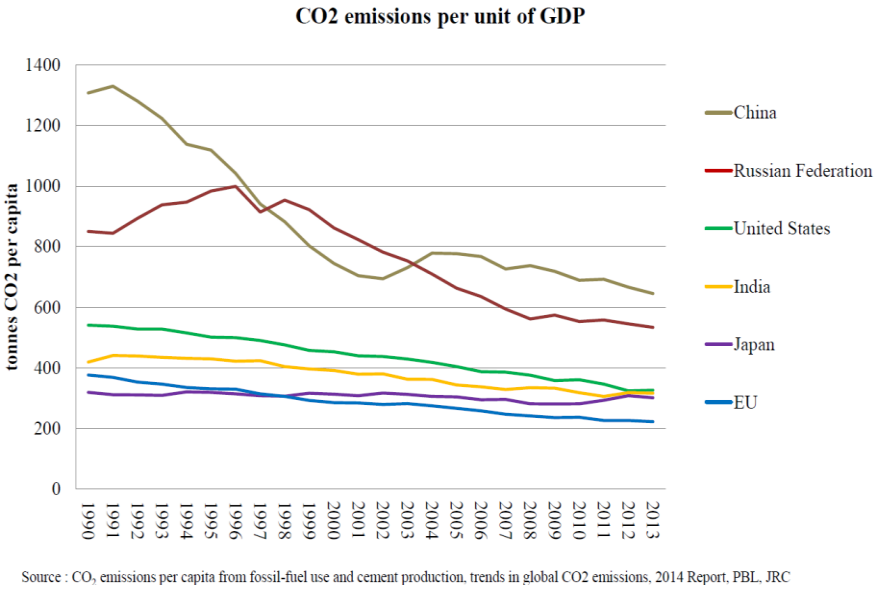
Source: EEA, DG ECFIN (Ameco database), Eurostat

EU's role : Intended nationally determined contribution

Elements relevant for EU INDC	
Type	Absolute reduction from base year
Coverage	Economy wide
Scope	CO2, methane, nitrous oxide, F-gases
Base year	1990
Period	2021-2030 inclusive
Reduction level	At least 40% in 2030
Agriculture, forestry, other land uses included	Yes
% of Emissions covered	100%
Net Contribution of International Market Based Mechanisms	No contribution from international credits.
Planning process	EUCO Oct.2014; legislative proposals
Fair and ambitious	In-line with transition to a low emissions economy. Consistent with IPCC's assessment of reductions required from developed countries as a group of 80-95% by 2050. EU emissions peaked already.

EU's policies show climate action and growth can go hand-in-hand





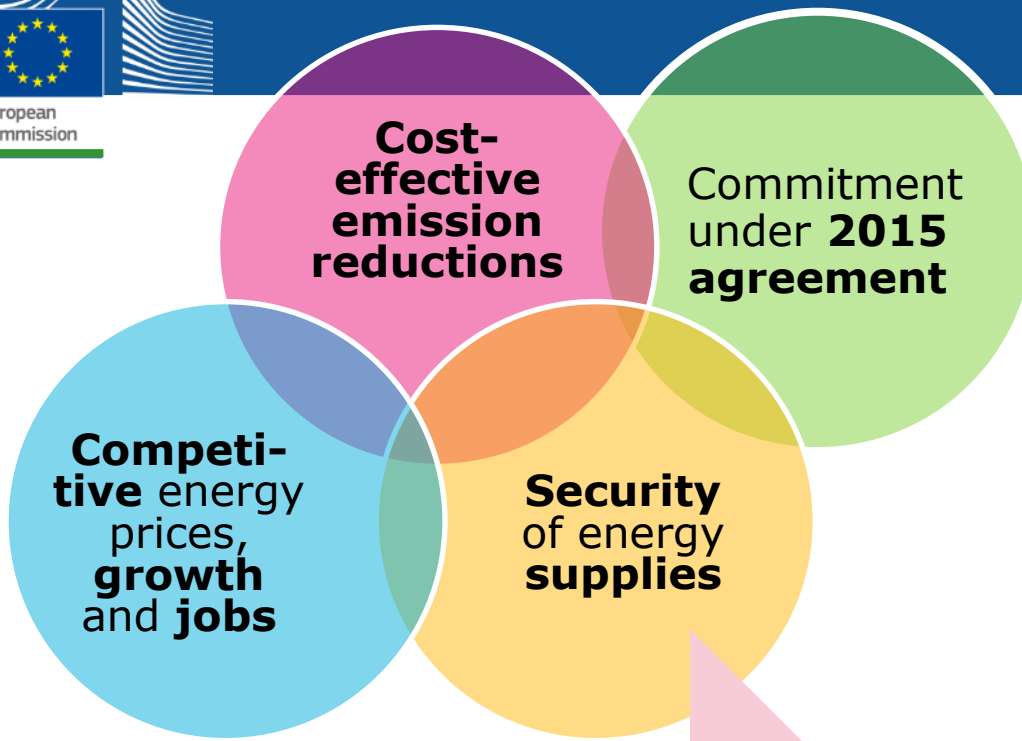
Source : CO_2 emissions per capita from fossil-fuel use and cement production, trends in global CO2 emissions, 2014 Report, PBL, JRC

2030 targets will bring additional benefits:

- **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

2030 climate and energy framework

Rationale

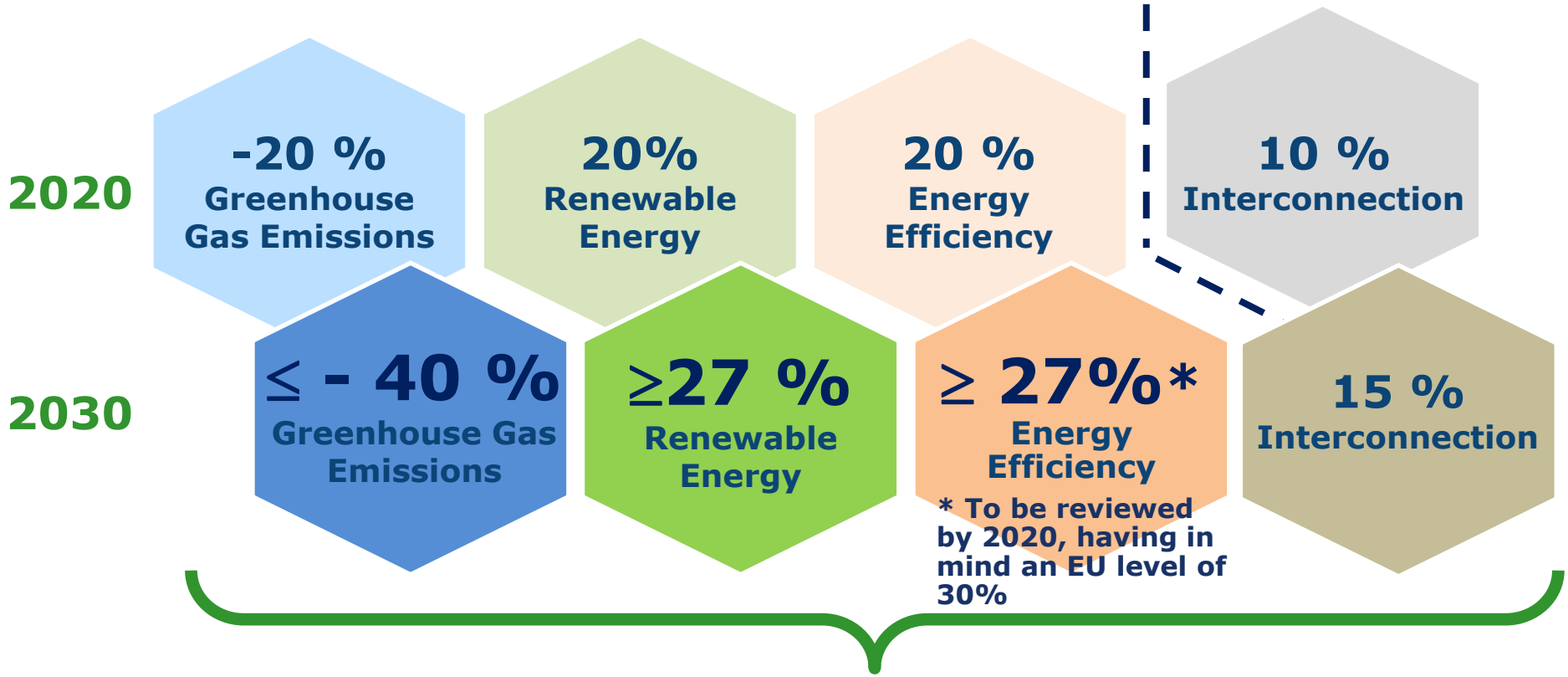


Process

2020 package	2050 roadmap	Stake-holder consul-tation	Impact assess-ment	2030 frame-work proposal	Discus-sion and political agree-ment	Imple-menting legislati on
(Dec 08-Apr 09)	(Mar 11)	(Mar-Jul 13)	(Apr-Dec 13)	(Jan 14)		

On-going consultations among EU institutions, Member States and stakeholders

2030 Framework for Climate and Energy



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Progress across all sectors

Between 1995 and 2010 the average consumption of new cars in the EU decreased by 27%

New dwellings built today consume on average 40% less than dwellings built 20 years ago

The share of refrigerators meeting the highest energy efficiency labelling classes (A and above) increased from less than 5% in 1995 to more than 90% 15 years later

EU industry improved its energy intensity by almost 19% between 2001 and 2011

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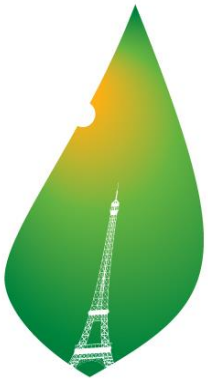
EU's role : Priorities for Paris

- Addressing **mitigation**, **adaptation**, **finance**, **technology**, **capacity-building**, **transparency** of action and support in a comprehensive way
- **Keeping global average temperature increase below 2°C** vs. pre-industrial levels
- **Broadening participation**
- Nationally determined contributions to be included in the form of **mitigation commitments that have legal force**
- Further strengthen **multilateral rules** through monitoring, reporting and verification, accounting and compliance
- Mechanism to **regularly 5-yearly review and strengthen level of ambition**
- Catalyse **action by all types of stakeholders**, building on pre-2020 experience

What do we need the Agreement to deliver?



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

- Long term goal
- Fair, ambitious and legally binding mitigation commitments for all Parties
- Dynamism - 5 yearly reviews to increase ambition
- Robust common rules for transparency and accountability
- Climate resilient sustainable development
- Efficient and effective implementation and cooperation

Three key political issues pervade the negotiations

Differentiation – evolving landscape

- Aim for strong mitigation commitments by all, onus on major economies
- INDCs: "nationally determined", but must allow fair and contemporary distribution of effort

Legal form and force

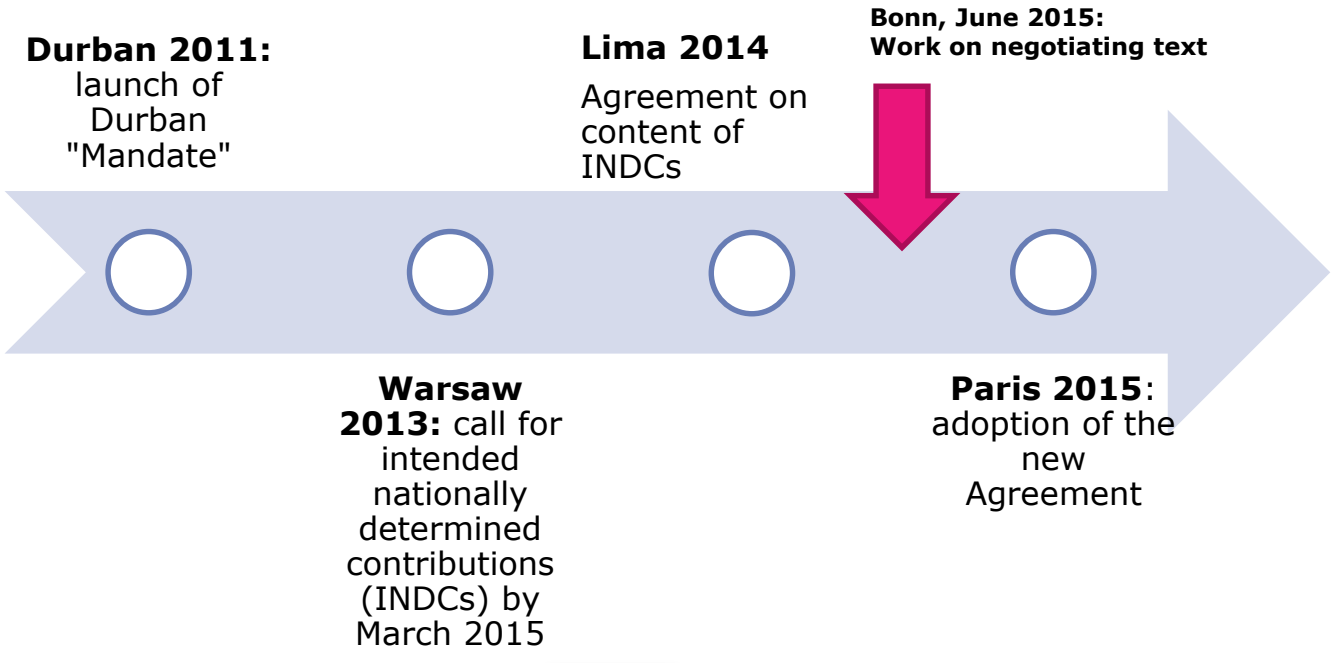
- Aim for maximum strength of commitments countries can accept
- Transparency and accountability essential for credibility

Balance

- Reducing emissions is central objective of the Convention
- Adaptation and support to countries that need it must be addressed

Context: towards the 2015 Agreement

A new international climate agreement applicable to all to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C



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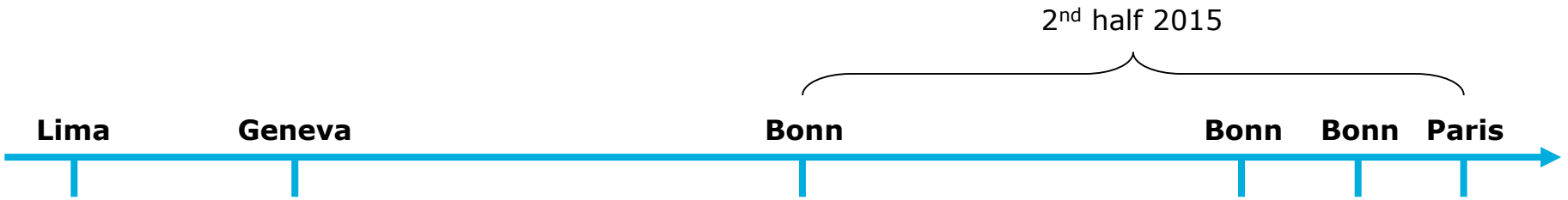
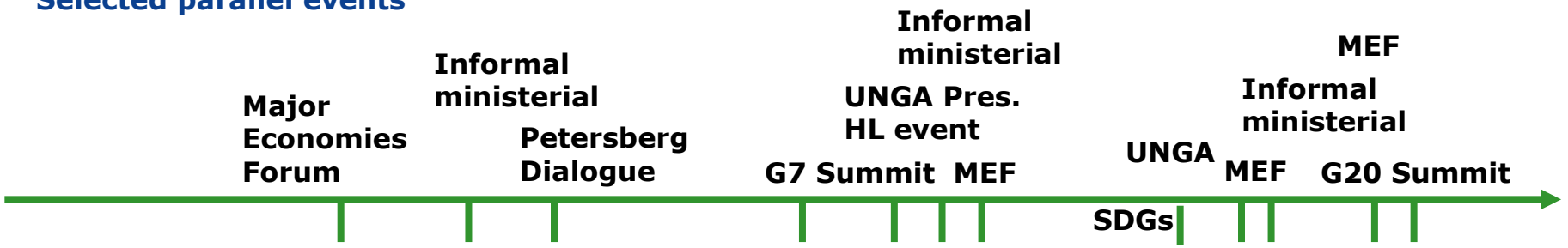
Parallel textual negotiations and political engagement

UNFCCC



Selected parallel events



Most recent developments

Under UNFCCC – Bonn, June 2015

- **No substantive negotiations** - laborious work on 96-page "Geneva" negotiating text – cut by about 5%
- Request to co-Chairs to deliver a more **manageable text with clearer options by 24 July** – consensus that a fit for purpose text is needed
- Increasingly heated and politicised discussions on **pre-2020 action**: will be part of the Paris package
- Successful event on **INDCs**

Ministerial and Leaders' discussions

- ✓ **Major Economies Forum** 18–20/4, **informal ministerial** in Paris 6-7/5, **Petersberg Dialogue** 18-19/5: constructive discussions on cycle of ambition, pre-2020, long-term goal
- ✓ **G7 Summit**: agreement on long-term goal, progress on finance, last G7 INDC announced (Japan)
- ✓ EU action: **Union of Mediterranean ministerial** (Morocco, 7-8/5); **EU-Japan Summit** (29/5), **EU-CELAC Summit** (10-11/6) – **EU-China** (29/6)

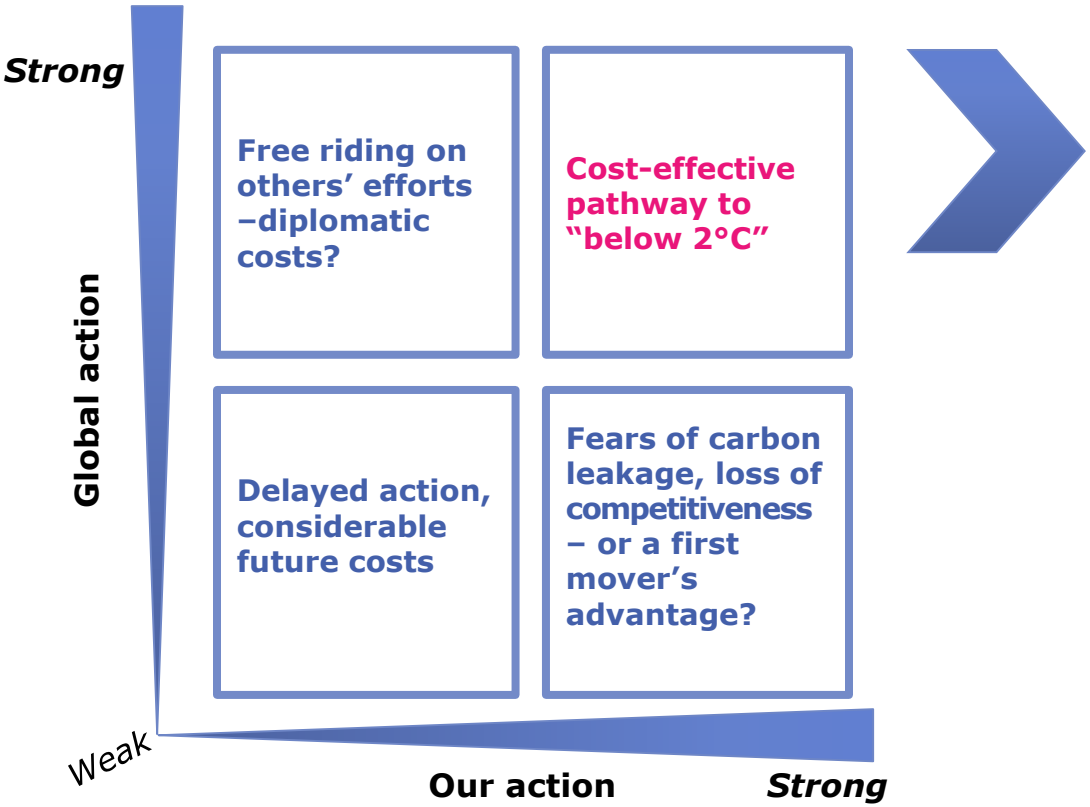
Negotiations lag behind the political process

Momentum building on political level	✓ Mobilisation of multiple stakeholders, building from Sept 2014 UN Climate Summit ✓ Intense discussions at Leaders, ministerial levels, plurilateral and bilateral ✓ "Landing zones" slowly emerging
Disconnect with UNFCCC	▫ Negotiating text long and unwieldy ▫ Inflexible positions, process concerns, unclear pathway ▫ Last Bonn session showed technical negotiations reaching their limits

Strong political steer and leadership are needed – especially from the EU

Intended nationally determined contributions

"Prisoner's dilemma" – or a clear case for action by all?



Key players' INDCs

Switzerland √
EU √
Norway √
Mexico √
US √
Russia √
Canada √
Japan (announced)
Wave of INDCs, including China, expected June

EU's INDC: at least 40% reduction vs. 1990 by 2030

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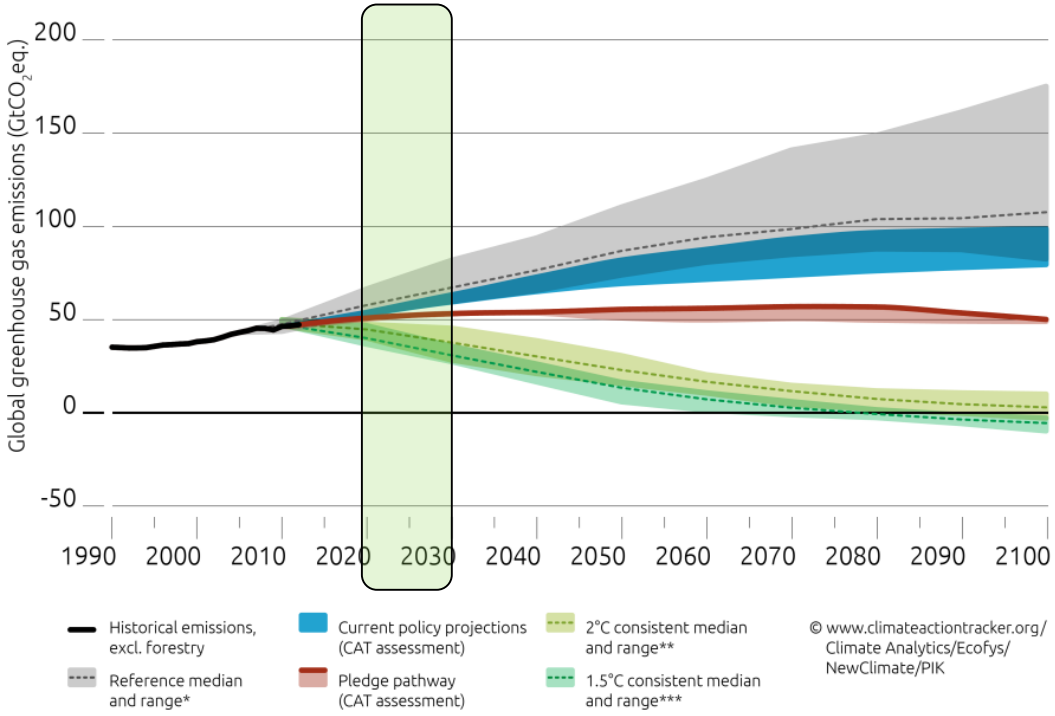
Staying below 2° C: global action 2020–2030 is critical



* 5-95th percentile of AR5 WGIII scenarios in concentration category 7, containing 64% of the baseline scenarios assessed by the IPCC
** Greater than 66% chance of staying within 2°C in 2100. Median and 10th to 90th percentile range. Pathway range excludes delayed action scenarios and any that deviate more than 5% from historic emissions in 2010.
*** Greater than or equal to 50% chance of staying below 1.5°C in 2100. Median and 10th to 90th percentile range. Pathway range excludes delayed action scenarios and any that deviate more than 5% from historic emissions in 2010.

Warming projected by 2100

Baselines 4.1- 4.8 ° C

Current policy projections 3.6 – 4.2 ° C

With EU, US, CN pledges 2.9 – 3.1 ° C

Below 2 C: 1.5 – 1.7 ° C
Below 1.5 C: 1.3 – 1.5 ° C

Source: Climate Action Tracker

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Conclusions

A conference does not reduce emissions: Paris is not the end but a milestone

Governments' commitments are credible only if the real economy delivers

Paris can create a framework for action by all: transparent commitments, collaboration and solidarity

Thank you!

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/brief/eu/

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