



Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

Izabela Grundova

*Climate Governance, Plans and
Mainstreaming, European
Commission, DG CLIMA*

Context and objectives

- Meet Energy Union objectives (notably the 2030 targets)
- Streamline planning and reporting
- Allow for investor certainty and predictability
- Synchronise cycles with the Paris Agreement
- Ultimately to reach the climate-neutrality objective

Member States' emission reduction targets for 2021 to 2030 adopted



14/05/2018

The Council today formally adopted binding annual greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for EU Member States from 2021 to 2030. The legislation is a major step in implementing the EU's climate goals.

The Regulation on binding annual emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030, also known as the Effort Sharing Regulation, sets targets for those sectors of the economy that fall outside the scope of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). These sectors, including transport, buildings, agriculture, non-ETS industry and waste, account for almost 60% of the EU's total domestic emissions.

Regulation on land use, land use change and forestry in 2030 climate and energy framework adopted



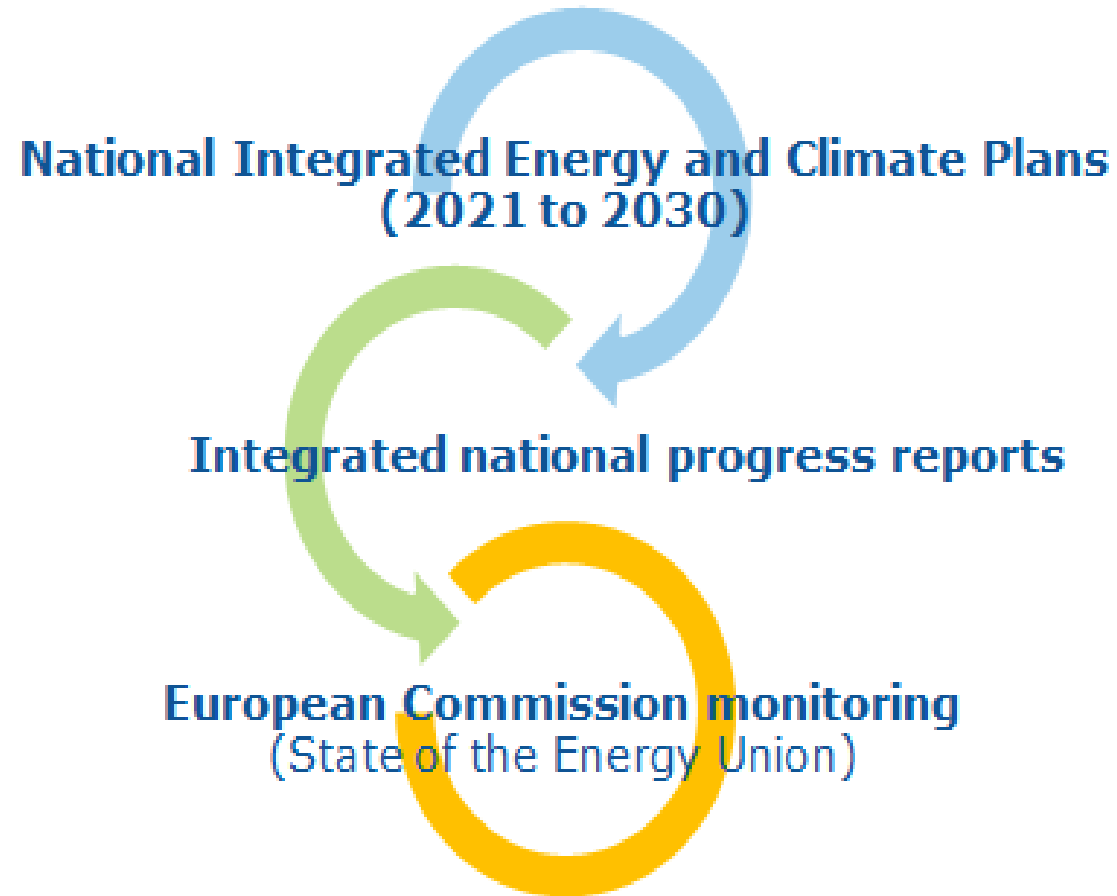
14/05/2018

Under new EU legislation adopted today, EU Member States have to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change or forestry are offset by at least an equivalent removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere in the period 2021 to 2030.

This "no-debit" rule is established by the Regulation on the integration of land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) into the EU's 2030 climate and energy framework.



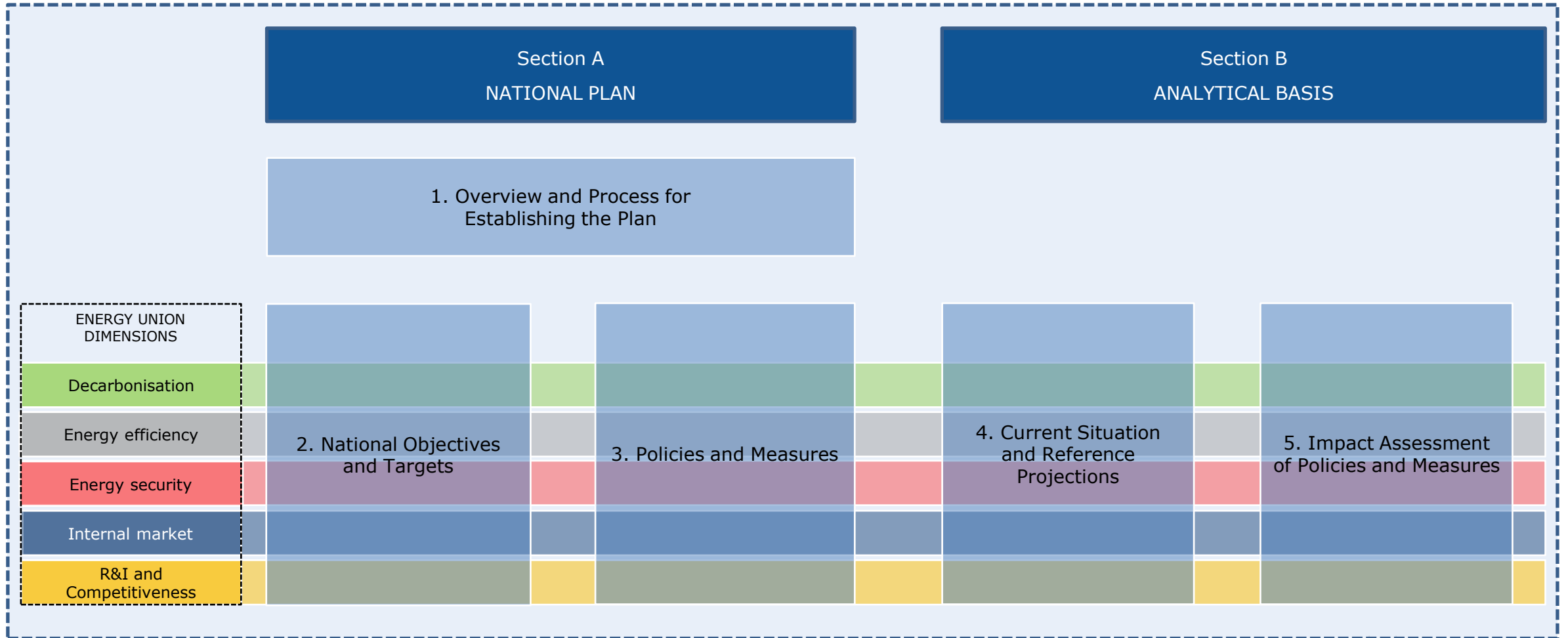
Governance process - overview



Integrated national energy and climate plans

- **Drafts** by 31 December 2018, and subsequently by 1 January 2028 and every 10 years thereafter (Art. 9). **Final** plans by 31 December 2019, and subsequently by 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter (Art. 3)
- To include (Art. 3-8 and elements of Annex I):
 - Overview and process for establishing the Plan
 - National objectives, targets and contributions for the 5 Energy Union dimensions
 - Policies and measures (PAMs)
 - Analytical basis (projections, impact assessment of planned PAMs)
 - List of parameters and variables
 - Etc
- Draft plans (and draft updated plans) to be **consulted with the public and with neighbouring Member States** (Art. 10, 12), **iterative process with the Commission through recommendations**
- Plans to be **updated** in **draft** form by 30 June 2023 and in **final** form by 30 June 2024, subsequently by 1 January 2033 and 1 January 2034 and every 10 years thereafter (Art. 14)

Integrated national energy and climate plans

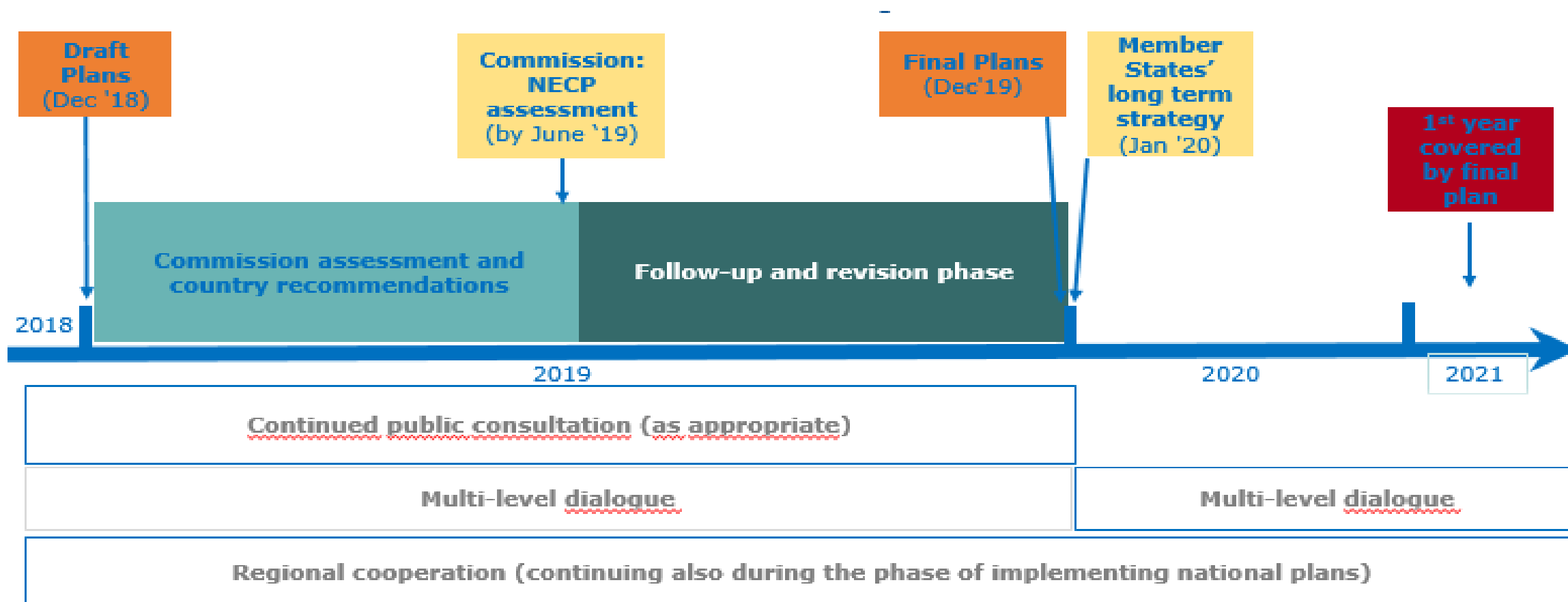


Public consultation and regional cooperation



- **Public** to be given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the national energy and climate plan (NECP) as well as the long-term strategy (LTS) (Art. 10)
- Member States to establish a **multilevel climate and energy dialogue** for active engagement and discussion of scenarios for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and to review progress (Art. 11)
- Member States to identify opportunities for **regional cooperation** and consult neighbouring Member States (Art. 12)

From draft to final: NECP process and timeline



Assessment of the NECPs: main steps

- All NECPs are publicly accessible, see https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/implementation-eu-countries/energy-and-climate-governance-and-reporting/national-energy-and-climate-plans_en
- The Commission assesses draft NECPs and may issue country-specific recommendations to Member States.
- After the submission of final NECPs, the Commission publishes particularly whether
 - The objectives, targets and contributions in the plans are sufficient for the collective achievement of the Energy Union objectives, and
 - The plans comply with the legal provisions, and take into account Commission's recommendations

Long-term strategies

- Paris Agreement (Art 4.19) and Decision 1/CP.21 (para 35): all countries should communicate long term low GHG emission development strategies (by 2020)
- Article 15 Governance Regulation:
 - By 1 January 2020, by 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter, Member States submit to the Commission their LTS with a perspective of at least 30 years (updated where necessary every 5 years)
 - The Commission shall by 1 April 2019 adopt a proposal for a Union LTS, including an analysis covering various scenarios and their implications on the carbon budget
 - Elements to be contained in the MS LTS: Art 15(4) and Annex IV
- Article 18 and Annex VI (b) Governance Regulation: Updates to long-term strategies and progress in implementing these to be reported by 15 March 2021 and every two years thereafter

Integrated reporting

- Integrated reporting across all 5 Energy Union dimensions
- Biennial reporting as main rule (biennial integrated progress reports)
- Annual reporting continued when needed due to EU's international climate commitments (and also for certain energy-related reporting)
- Establishment of e-reporting Platform to facilitate communication between the Commission and Member States, to promote cooperation, and to facilitate public access
- Annual State of the Energy Union report
- Commission assessment of progress, recommendations

Integrated progress reports on implementation of NECPs

- By 15 March 2023 and every two years thereafter: integrated reporting by Member States on the status of implementation of the National Plans across all 5 Energy Union dimensions, including inter alia:
 - Reporting on progress towards the NECPs' objectives, targets and contributions
 - Policies and measures implementation
 - Progress in establishing the multi-level climate and energy dialogue where applicable
 - Adaptation
 - Estimates on impact on air quality and emissions of air pollutants
 - Information on how recommendations of the Commission have been addressed
 - National objectives to phase out energy subsidies, in particular for fossil fuels

Integrated reporting on greenhouse gas policies and measures and projections

- By 15 March 2021 and every two years thereafter, Member States to report information on:
 - National policies and measures, e.g. objective, status of implementation, indicators used
 - National projections of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, organised by gas
- National systems for policies and measures and projections
- Detailed rules laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208

Integrated reporting on adaptation, financial and technology support, auctioning revenues

- Reporting on national climate change adaptation planning and strategies (by 15 March 2021 and every two years thereafter)
- Reporting on the use of auctioning revenues (by 31 July 2021 and every year thereafter)
- Reporting on support to developing countries (by 30 September 2021 and every year thereafter)
- Details provided in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208:

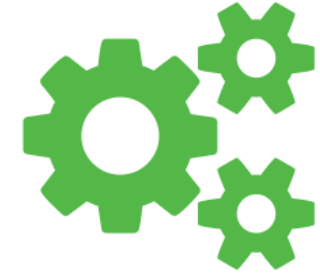
Annual reporting

- Member States to report annually (Article 26, Annex V):
 - Energy related information – minimum stocks of crude oil and petroleum, safety of offshore oil and gas operations (by 15 March 2021 and every year thereafter)
 - Approximated greenhouse gas inventories (by 31 July 2021 and every year thereafter)
Greenhouse gas inventories (from 2023, preliminary data by 15 January, final data by 15 March)
- Establishment of Union and national inventory systems, inventory review (Art. 37, 38)
- Detailed rules laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1044

Commission assessment of progress

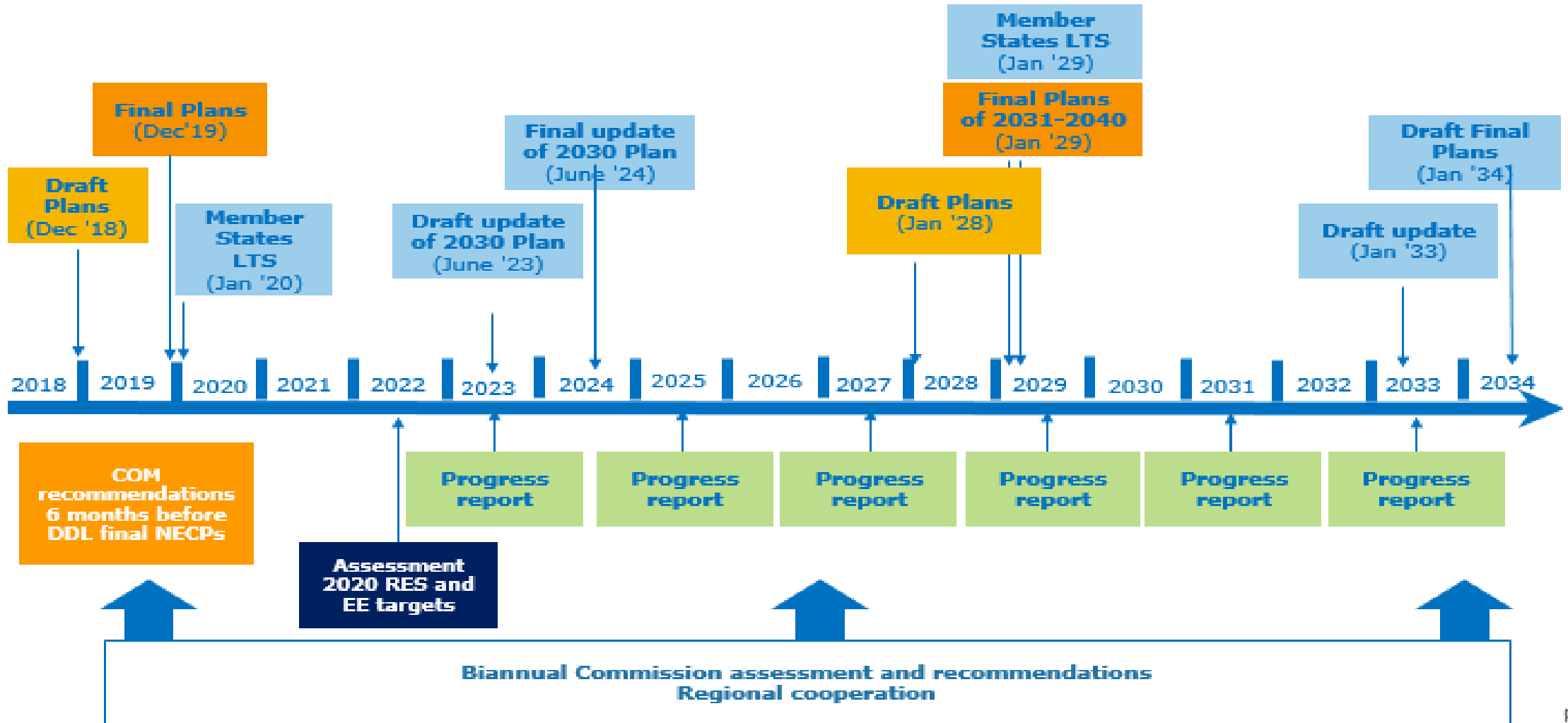
- Commission assessment by 31 October 2021:
 - Progress at Union level towards meeting the Energy Union objectives, 2030 energy and climate targets, progress by each Member State towards meeting its national plan's objectives, targets and contributions and implementing policies and measures, impact of aviation on the global climate, etc (every two years)
 - Whether sufficient progress was made towards meeting the commitments of UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, ESR and LULUCF; objectives set out in the national plans in view of fulfilling targets for period 2021-2030 (every year)
- On the basis of the national energy and climate progress reports and other information reported under the regulation
- Commission reports on its assessment as part of the State of the Energy Union Report

Support



- Role of the European Environment Agency, inter alia:
 - compiling the Union inventory and Union approximated inventory
 - performing quality assurance/quality control checks on MS inventories, and MS information on projections and policies and measures
 - preparing estimates for missing data (gap-filling)
 - compiling data
 - disseminating information, including on mitigation policies and measures and adaptation (via ClimateADAPT, <http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>)
- Climate Change Committee and Energy Union Committee

Timeline



Keep in touch



ec.europa.eu/clima



EUClimateAction



EUClimateAction



ourplanet_eu



EUClimateAction

Thank you



© European Union 2022

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

Slide xx: **element concerned**, source: [e.g. Fotolia.com](https://www.fotolia.com/); Slide xx: **element concerned**, source: [e.g. iStock.com](https://www.istock.com/)

