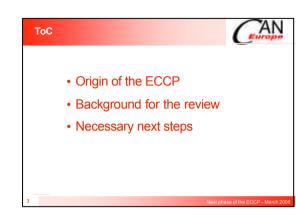


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- 1991: Commission proposed elements of a joint strategy
- · Externally: EU countries joint force in negotiations
 - 1996: proposed -15% by 2010 as target (3 gases)
 - 1997: accepted -8% by 2008-12 as target (6 gases)
 - · Long-term goal of keeping warming below 2 degrees Celsius
- The question was never IF the target should be met,
 but rather HOW it would be fulfilled

Next phase of the ECCP - March 2006







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NGO recommendations



Next steps for the ECCP

- 1. Strengthen national implementation of existing policies
- 2. Adopt additional measures to stop growth sectors
- 3. Framework to ensure supplementarity of ext'l credits
- 4. Sustainability criteria for technology and finances
- 5. Target and credible strategy for 2020

ext phase of the ECCP - March 200

Next steps for the ECCP



1) Strengthen national implementation of policies

- Design of many ECCP policies cast doubts over their emission reduction potential
- National implementation at present insufficient to realise existing reduction potential (too slow or not ambitious enough).
- Renewable Electricity directive (adopted 09/2001) lack of progress
- Energy performance in buildings (adopted 12/2003) long time-frame
- · Cogeneration of heat and power directive (adopted 02/2004) no targets
- Emissions Trading System (adopted 06/2003) weak caps set by MS
- Energy Services Directive (adopted 12/2005) no targets

Next phase of the ECCP - March 2

Next steps for the ECCP



2) Additional measures to stop emissions growth

- Transport
- · Steep growth in transport emissions counteracts other efforts
- Strong policies needed for road transport, aviation & shipping.
- ECCP 2005/6: reductions in transport emissions priority!
- Energy Efficiency
- Demand side reductions key to long-term climate policy success
- Recent Green Paper must become vehicle for additional action
- Renewable Energy
 - Directive on RE heating and cooling needed (in 2001 communication)
 - Biomass Action Plan needs to result in concrete policy

Next phase of the ECCP - March 3

Next steps for the ECCP



3) Domestic action priority over external credits

- EU Member States are currently planning to buy around 140 million credits per year (2008-12). ETS will bring in more from companies
- Due to limited supply by JI/CDM, high EU demand (plus Japan, Canada) will mean AAUs will be bought as well ("hot air")
- Kyoto Protocol says: "supplementary to domestic action". In addition to *quantity*, serious concerns over *quality* of credits
- Many arguments in favour of domestic action: climate benefit; innovation signal, public funding; international credibility
- Need EU framework to ensure domestic action remains priority

Next phase of the ECCP - Man

Next steps for the ECCP



4) Sustainability criteria for technology and finances

- Sustainable Development is a guiding principle for all EU policy
- · Sustainable technology policy for climate protection should
- · integrate sustainability criteria in R&D spending;
- focus on energy saving technology and renewable sources of energy;
- · stimulate innovation and remove market barriers;
- review subsidies and other financial policy (banks, structural funds)
- Investments into wrong infrastructure would be locking Europe into a high-energy / high-emission (coal) / high-risk (nuclear) future for many decades
- · Other areas in which policy coherence could be improved

Next

Next steps for the ECCP



5) Targets and a credible strategy for 2020

- The challenge does not end in 2012
- ECCP experience: reduction policies need long lead-time
- 2005 Spring Council: "explore pathways" -30% by 2020
- · Most ECCP policies already designed for the long term
- "ECCP reloaded": RES targets 2020, 2020 caps for ETS, etc.
- ECCP should include looking at potential for 2020 cuts
- The EU25 should adopt specific target for 2020 soon
- · Important signal to international negotiations

Next phase of the ECCP - March

http://www.inforse.org/europe/seminar06 BXL.htm



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NGO recommendations

Potential impact of the ECCP? · Uncertainty over process and mandate to propose add'l policies • How to make Member States improve implementation? · Growing pressure to prioritise short-term individual economic interest over long-term economic and environmental issues • ECCP in parallel with other processes (ETS, GPs, HLG, Transp.R) • Development of the National Allocation Plans under the EU ETS wi II be crucial, because they represent "Kyoto Implementation Plans" • CEC review of NAPs needs to be tough, otherwise EU runs risk of ridiculing its leadership claim on climate change, thanks to MS