EU Climate & Energy policy post-COP21

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Bellona Forum
Kiev, 14th April 2016

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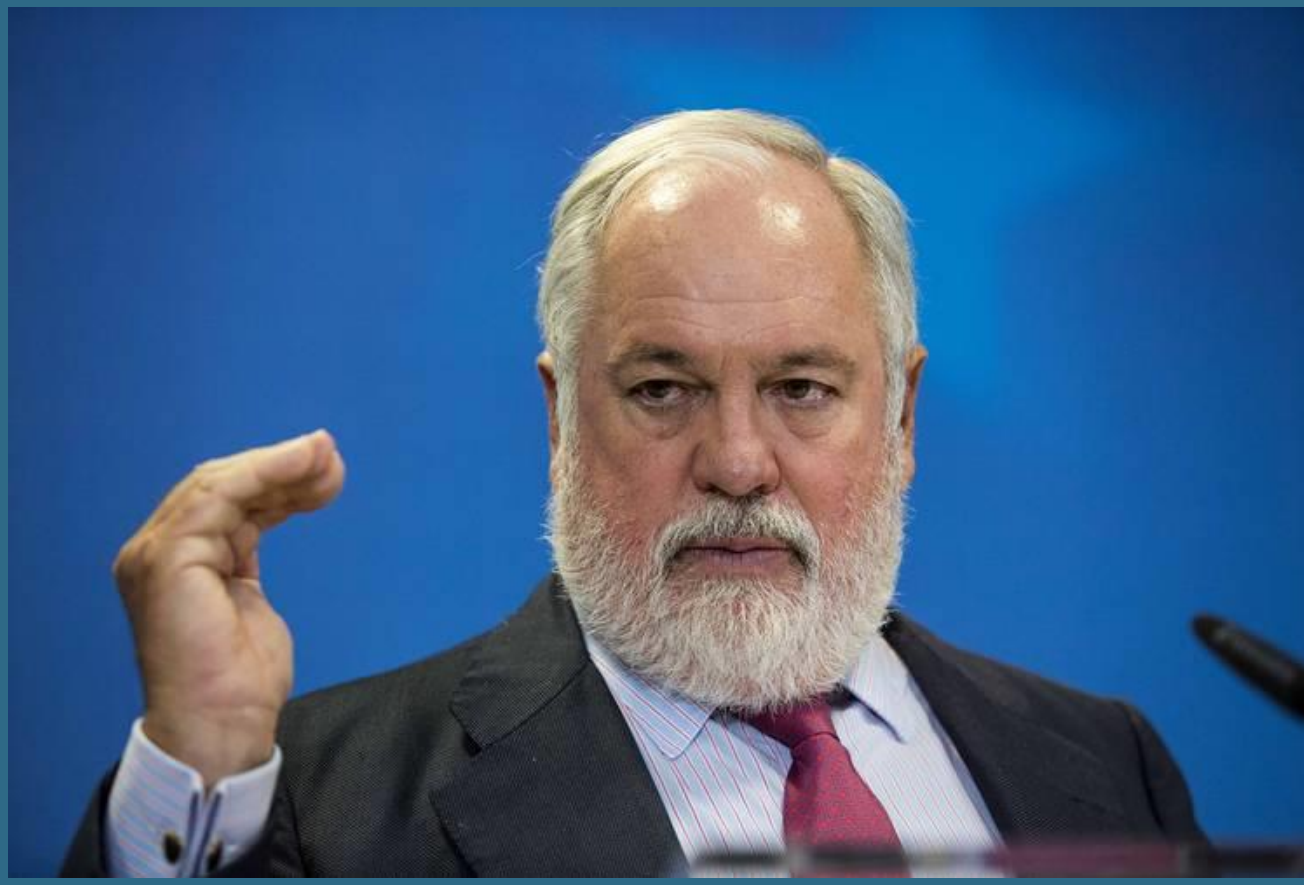
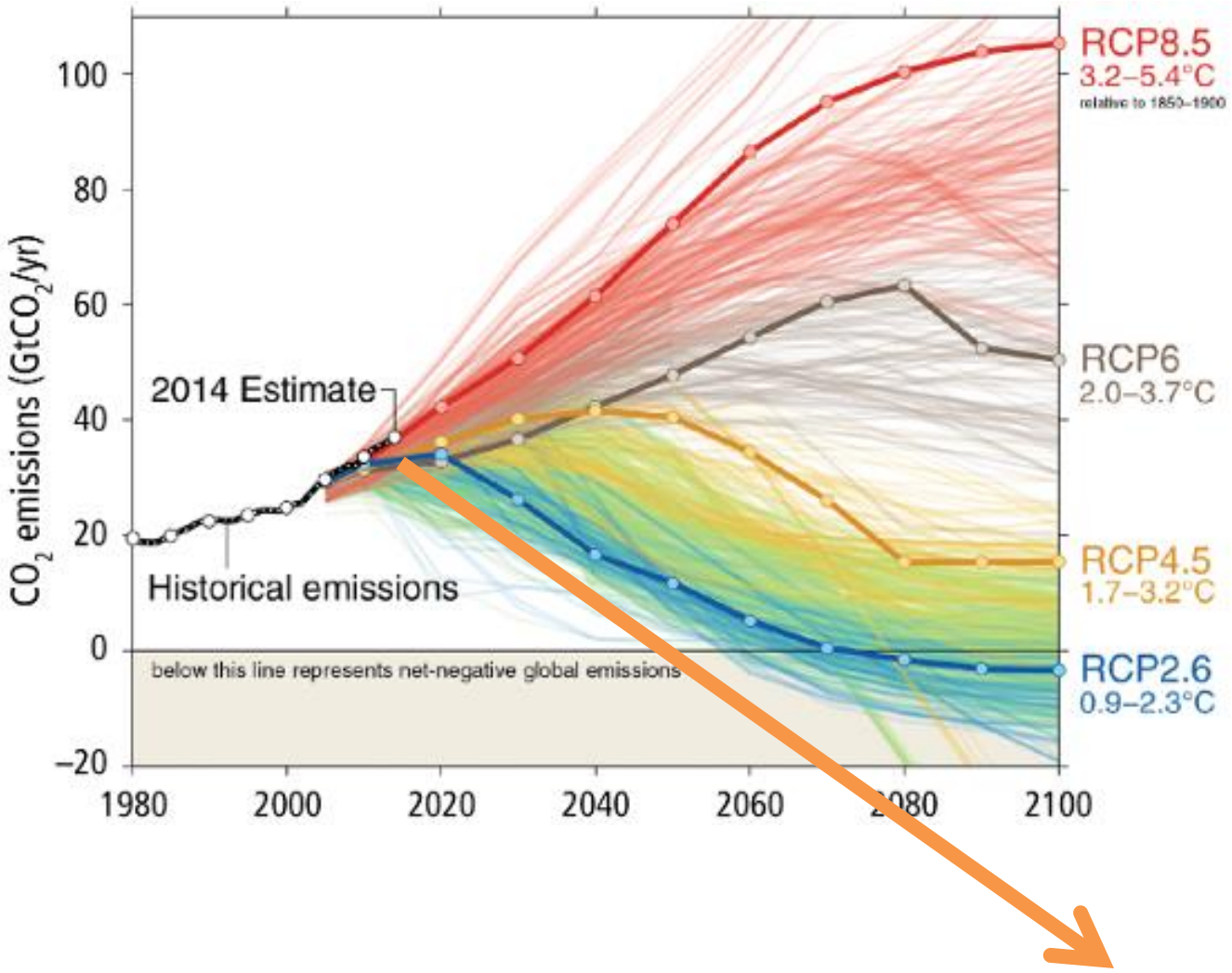
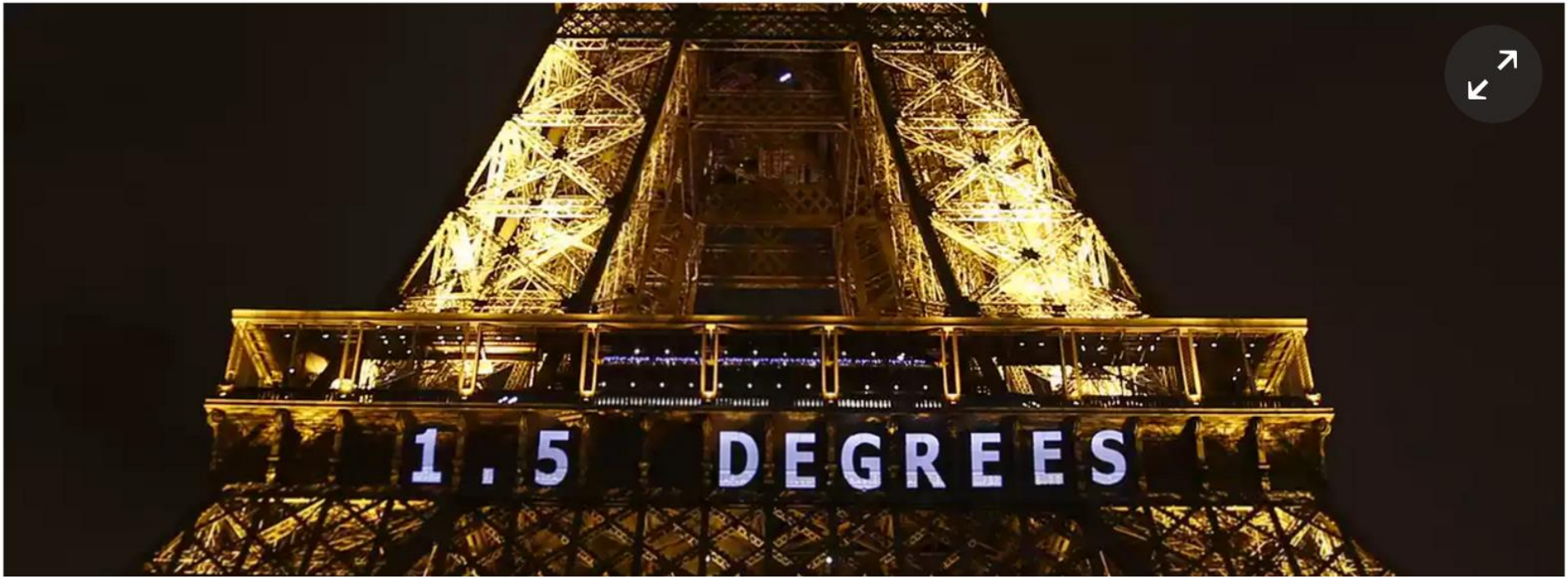


1.5 DEGREES, IS IT...?



EU says 1.5C global warming target depends on 'negative emissions' technology

EU climate chief says that aspirational 1.5C target was put into Paris climate deal at insistence of 'most exposed countries' and will require new strategies



TAKE YOUR PICK

A plethora of schemes have been proposed to extract carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Here are nine, some more speculative than others.

TECHNIQUE	HOW IT WORKS
 **Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)**	Crops grown for the purpose are burnt in power stations (providing energy), and the resulting CO_2 is captured for secure long-term storage.
 **Afforestation and reforestation**	Large-scale tree plantations increase natural storage of carbon in biomass and forest soil.
 **'Blue carbon' habitat restoration**	The recovery of degraded or over-exploited coastal ecosystems that have a high potential for carbon storage, such as saltmarshes and mangroves.
 **Biochar**	Carbon from partly burnt biomass is added to soil, with potential for agricultural benefits.
 **Enhanced ocean productivity**	Marine photosynthesis and CO_2 drawdown from the atmosphere is increased, either by adding nutrients to promote phytoplankton growth in the open ocean or through seaweed cultivation in shallow seas.
 **Enhanced weathering (using silicate rock)**	Crushed olivine or other silicate rocks are added to soil surfaces or the ocean for chemical absorption of CO_2. (Could help to reduce ocean acidification.)
 **Direct air capture (DAC)**	Chemicals (or possibly low temperatures) are used to extract CO_2 from ambient air. Safe CO_2 transport and storage are subsequently required.
 **Cloud treatment to increase alkalinity**	Alkaline rain resulting from cloud treatments reacts with, and removes, atmospheric CO_2.
 **Building with biomass**	A massive increase in the use of biomass (straw and timber) as a building material removes carbon for decades or centuries.

THE EU AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT

“With additional commitments we need additional legislation.”

EU Climate & Energy Commissioner Arias Cañete,

14th December 2015

FOLLOWING COP21:
DOES THE EU NEED TO ADJUST ITS TARGETS?

The ‘Carbon Budget’ for the 1.5 degrees is spent by 2022...

THE EU DECISION PROCESS POST-COP21

- ✓ The European Parliament (EP) reacts (with a resolution)
- ✓ The Commission (EC) provides an assessment of the Paris Agreement implications for EU policy
- ✓ The Climate Council (EU Climate Ministers) discuss the Commission assessment
- X The European Council (EU Heads of State) discusses this
- ○ The Commission produces legislative proposals, which will be debated and adopted in the EP
- ○ The European Council and the EP must then agree
- ○ …in 2018, the IPCC provides updated scenarios

Energy Union

2020 Package

GHG Emissions Reduction

Increase of Energy Efficiency

20% compared to baseline scenario

Binding via Energy Efficiency Directive

2030 Framework

Emission Trading System

Burden Sharing

GHG Emissions Reduction

40% compared to 1990

Binding via ETS and ESD methodology

10 % grid interconnection

RED III

Increase of Renewable Energy Use

27% of total energy consumption

Only binding at EU level

Heating & Cooling Strategy

Energy Efficiency Legislation

Increase of Energy Efficiency

27% compared to baseline scenario

Only binding at EU level

National Energy Plans 2030-50

Gas Strategy

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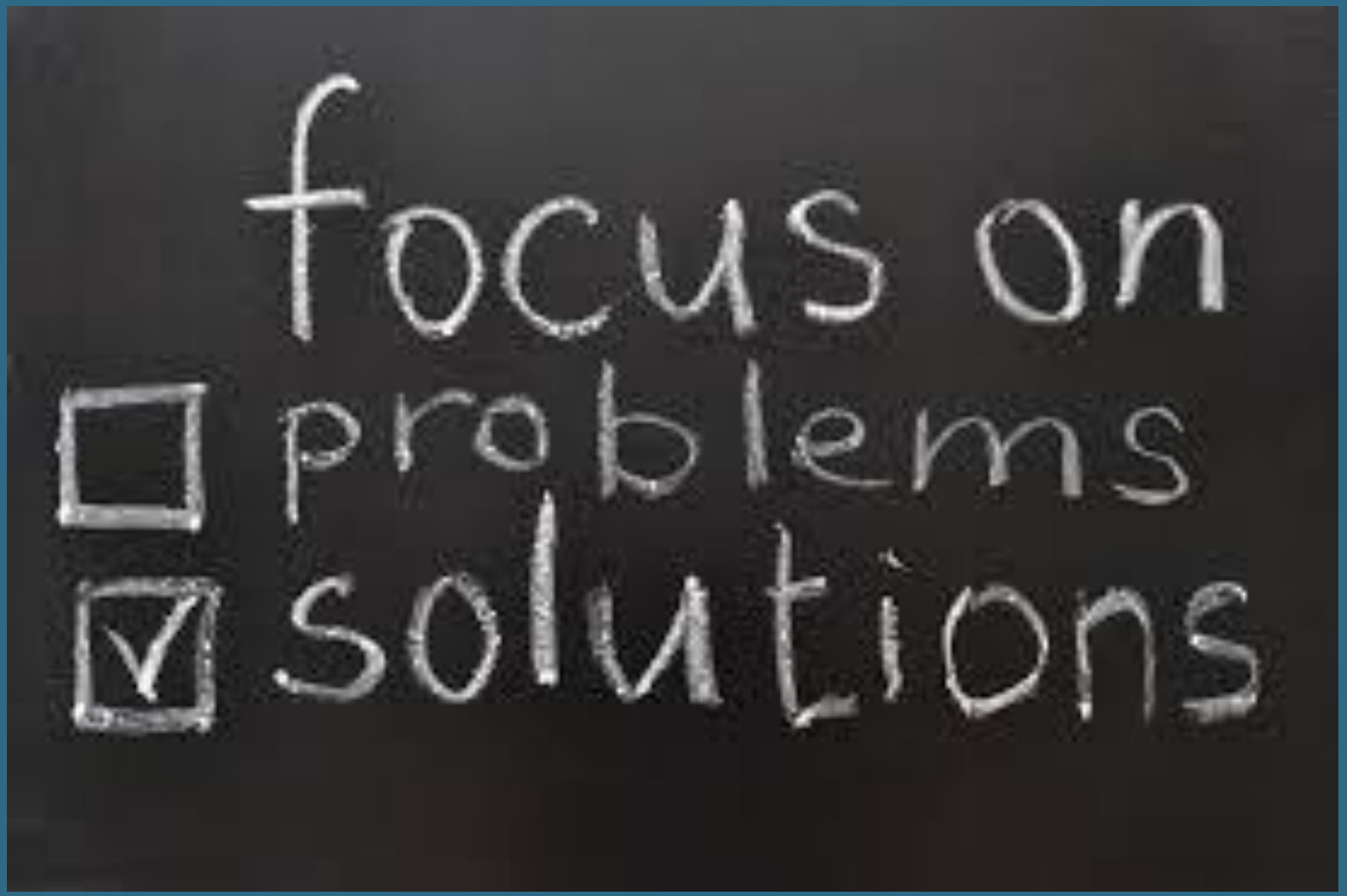

Thank you!

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