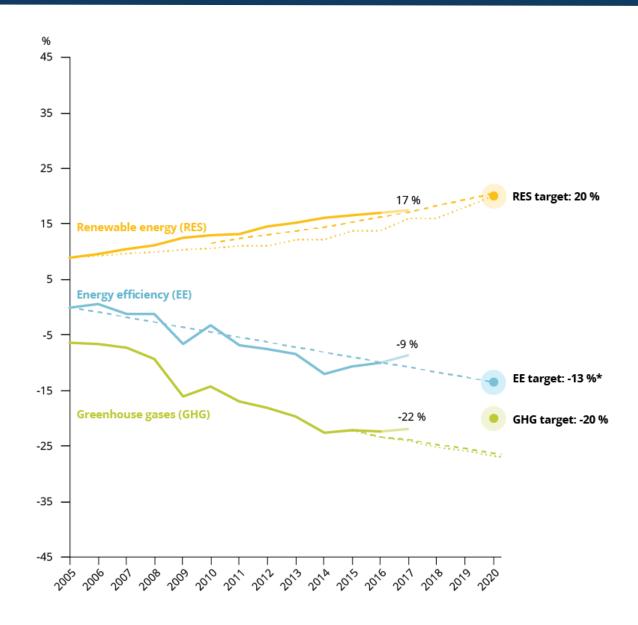
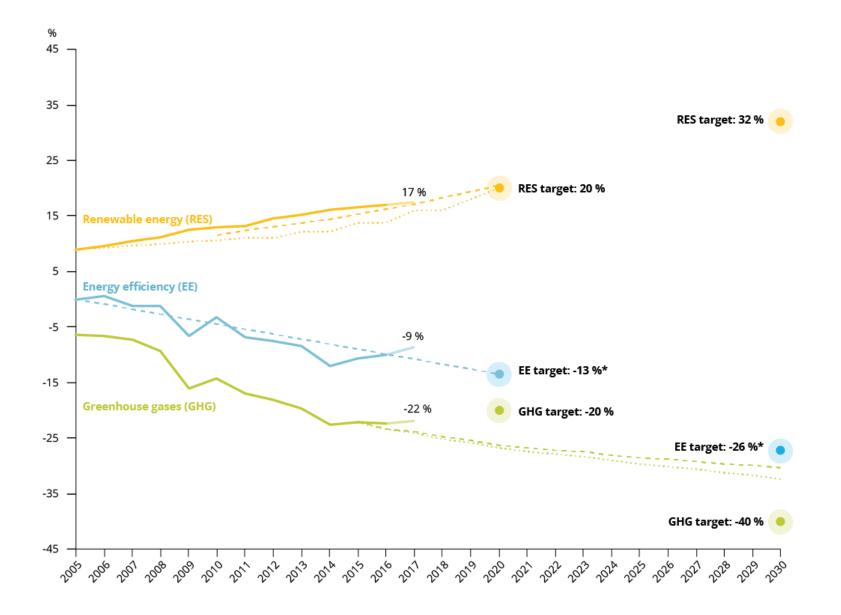
# Member States' long-term strategies and their consistency with short-term plans

## While EU is broadly on track to 2020 targets...

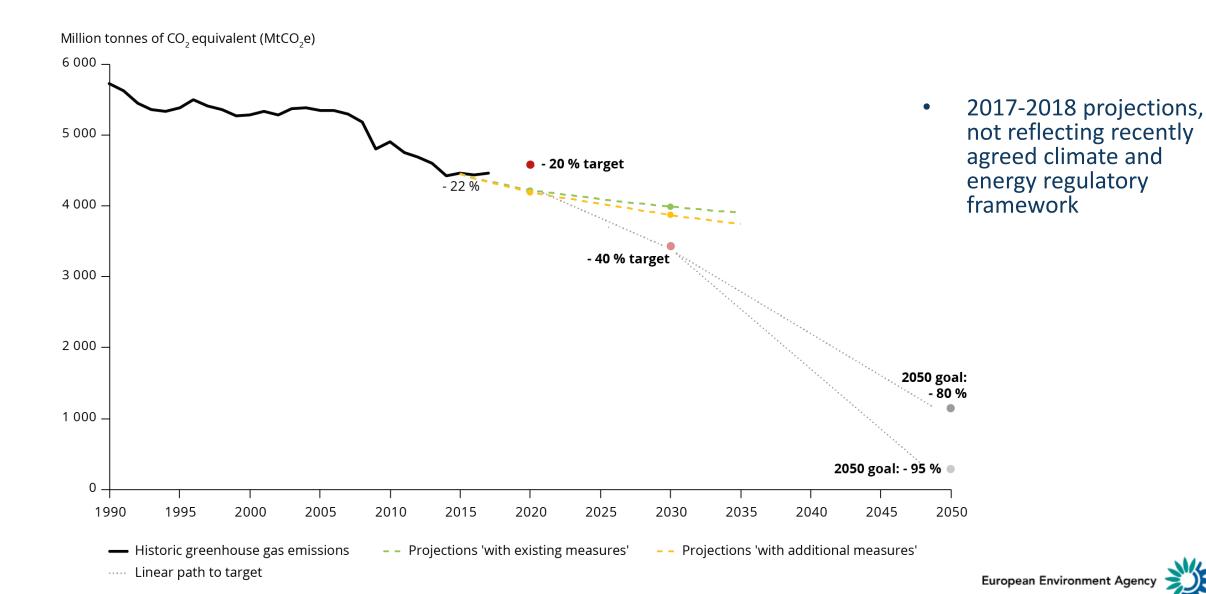


## Achieving 2030 targets is not yet granted

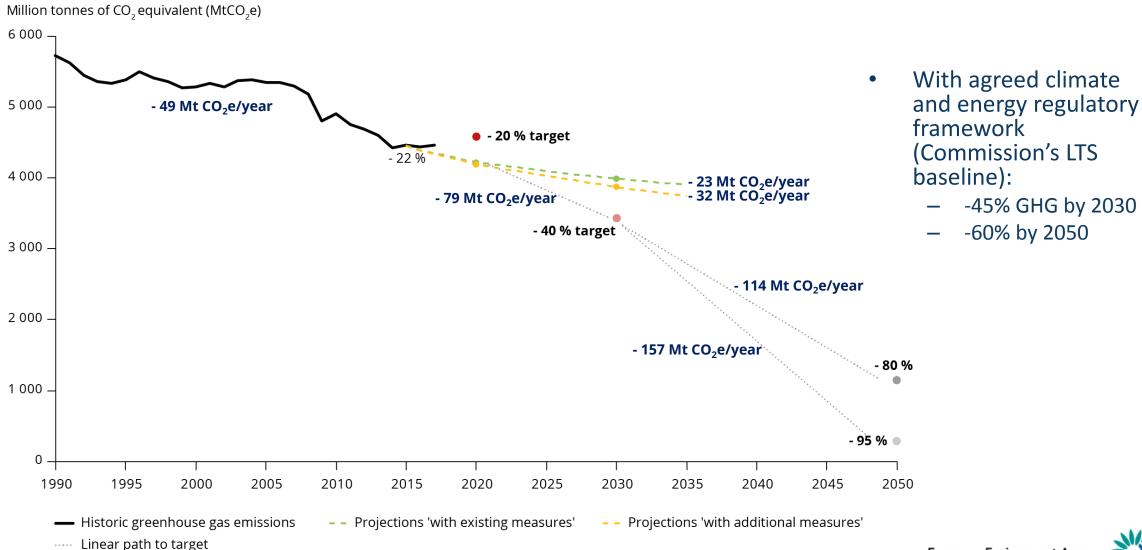


 2017-2018 projections, not reflecting recently agreed climate and energy regulatory framework

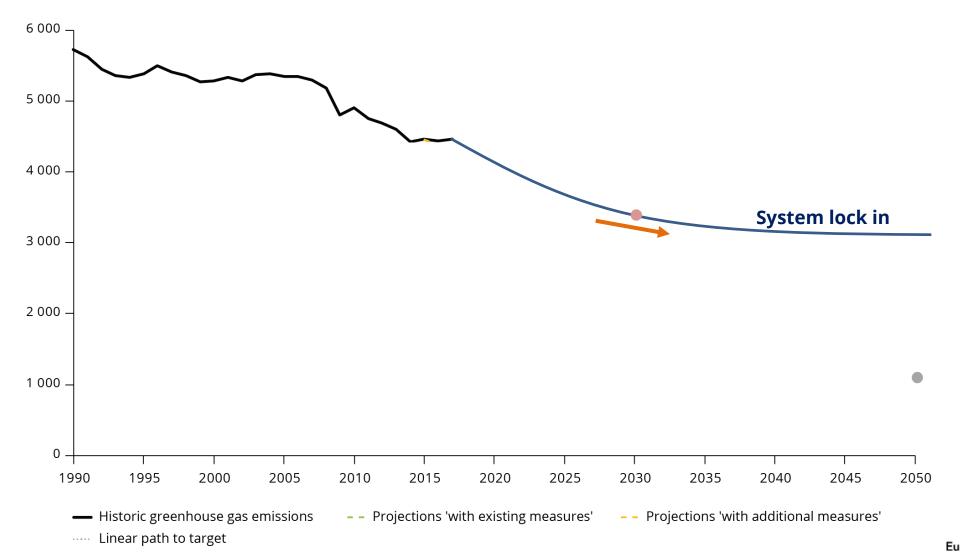
## Even less so for 2050 goals



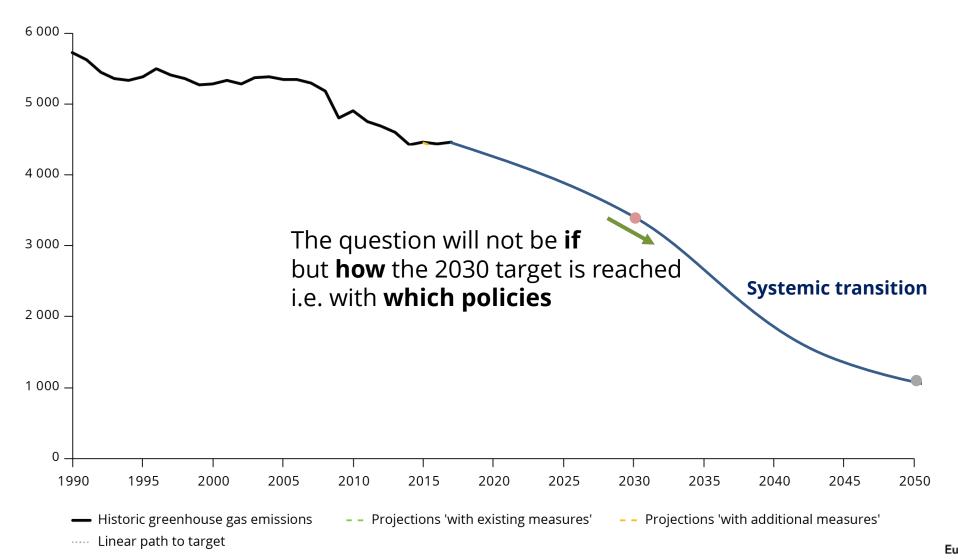
## Even less so for 2050 goals (2017-2018 projections)



## Targets can even be reached 'the wrong way'



## Keeping the long-term perspective in sight



## Policies: effective or 'right'?

#### 2030

#### **Delivering by 2030**

Not further reduction by 2050 (e.g. carbon lock-in)

#### **Delivering by 2030**

Consistent with 2050 (lasting effects, continuous deployment, e.g. ETS, RES, EE)

#### 2050

#### **Insufficient for 2030**

...and for 2050 (insufficient legal framework, enforcement or funding, etc.)

#### No visible effects by 2030

But necessary for 2050 (enabling policies with intangible effects or long delivery times)



## Policies: effective or 'right'?

2030

Delivering by 2030 **Not further reduction by 2050**(e.g. carbon lock-in)

Delivering by 2030

Consistent with 2050

(lasting effects, continuous deployment, e.g. ETS, RES, EE)

Insufficient for 2030
...and for 2050
(insufficient legal framework, enforcement or funding, etc.)

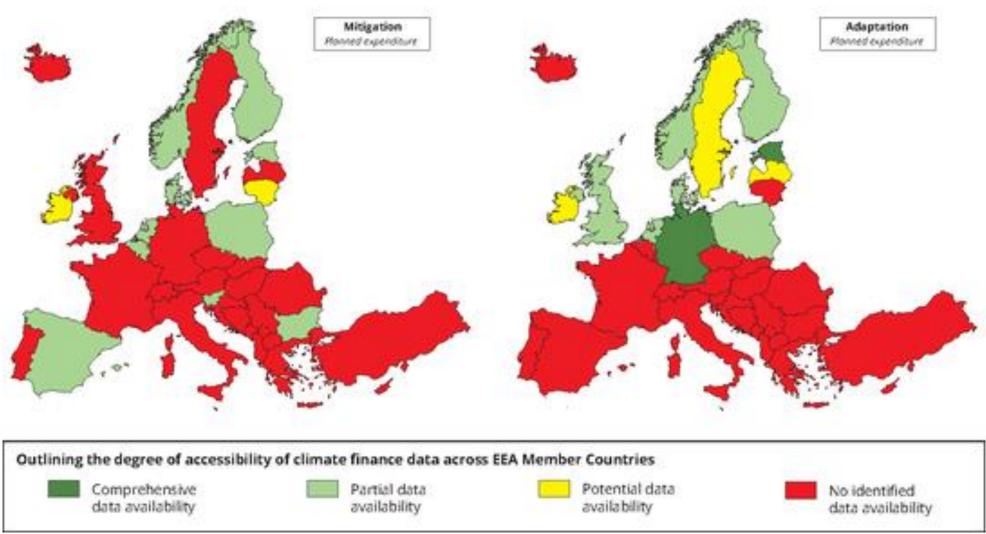
No visible effects by 2030 **But necessary for 2050**(enabling policies with intangible effects or long delivery times)

## Governing policies with unclear short-term GHG savings

- Research, development
- Industrial innovation
- Infrastructure development
- Urban planning
- Resilience to climate change of energy system
- Sustainable finance identification of finance needs
- Conversion of sectors skills redeployment
- Circular economy actions
- Polycentric governance empowering non-state actors
- Public participation
- Adressing personal choices?



## Information transparency is essential

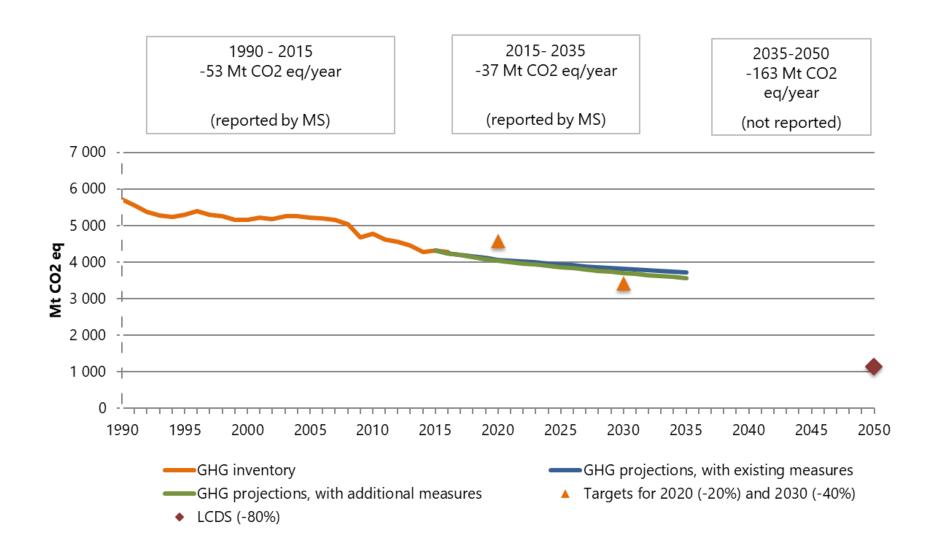


What do we know, so far, about national long-term strategies?

## 13 Low Carbon Development Strategies (2015-2017)

MS	Title of report	Type of LCDS	Legal status	Publishing Year	Emission reduction targets	Time-frame
CZ	Climate Protection Policy of the Czech Republic	Strategy	adopted	2017	80%	2050
DE	Klimaschutzplan 2050	Action Plan	adopted	2016	80-95 %	2050
DK	Government Platform 2016	Strategy	not adopted	2016	80-95 %	2050
EE	General Principles of Climate Policy until 2050	Roadmap	adopted	2017	80%	2050
FI	Energy and Climate Roadmap 2050	Roadmap	adopted	2014	80-95 %	2050
FR	Stratégie nationale bas carbone	Strategy	adopted	2015	75%	2050
GR	National Energy Planning Roadmap for 2050	Scenario Analysis	not adopted	2012	60-70 %	2050
IE	National Mitigation Plan	Action Plan	adopted	2017	80%	2050
IT	Strategia Energetica Nazionale	Strategy	adopted	2013	80-95 %	2050
LT	National Strategy for climate change management policy	Strategy	NA	2012	80%	2050
NL	Klimaatbrief 2050	Strategy	adopted	2011	80%	2050
PT	Roteiro Nacional de Baixo Carbono 2050	Roadmap	not adopted	2012	60%	2050
UK	The Clean Growth Strategy	Action Plan	not adopted	2017	80%	2050

## 13 LCDS minimum national targets: -60% by 2050



## Key measures to achieve GHG reductions in LCDS

- Use of renewable energy
- Increased energy efficiency
- Fuel switching
- Carbon capture and storage
- Nuclear energy
- Electromobility
- Transport management
- Circular economy

## 2015 Low carbon development strategies

Eignet Report - ETC/ACM 2018/12

### Overview of Low-Carbon Development Strategies in European Countries

Information reported by Member States under the European Union

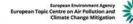
Monitoring Mechanism Regulation



#### Author

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- Reported strategies fail to systematically address important elements such as:
  - clearly defined targets or objectives,
  - coverage of sectors other than energy,
  - key policies and measures to achieve the strategy's objectives,
  - political commitments,
  - information on financing aspects,
  - impact assessment,
  - cost and benefit analysis,
  - details on progress monitoring.
- The Governance Regulation clarifies key features to be covered by those strategies
- In particular: consistency with integrated NECPs



## New EU framework for long-term strategies

- Key elements of national LTS (Governance Regulation)
  - Overview and process
  - GHG emissions projections and targets
  - Adaptation measures
  - Projected RES deployment
  - Energy consumption
  - Sector-specific overviews (energy system, industry, transport, agriculture & LULUCF)
  - Financing (investment needs, policies for R&D & innovation)
  - Socio-economic aspects (macro-economic and social development, health risks and benefits and environmental protection)
- Expected progress: GHG intensity, CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of GDP, long-term investment, strategies for related research, development and innovation
- NECPs shall be consistent with LTS



## Which needs for information, tools and practices?

- Transparent and complete reporting
- Effects ex ante / ex post reported and consistent with historic trends and projections
- Coherence across policy domains/sectoral policies
- Indicators to monitor progress (policy implementation e.g. RES capacity, policy effects e.g. GHGs, E cons.)
- Cross-country comparisons and examples what works
- Facilitate public access to relevant data and information
- Quantitative analysis important, but not necessarily enough
- Encourage formal and informal evaluation

