



Challenges and opportunities of low carbon development and building resilience

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Outline

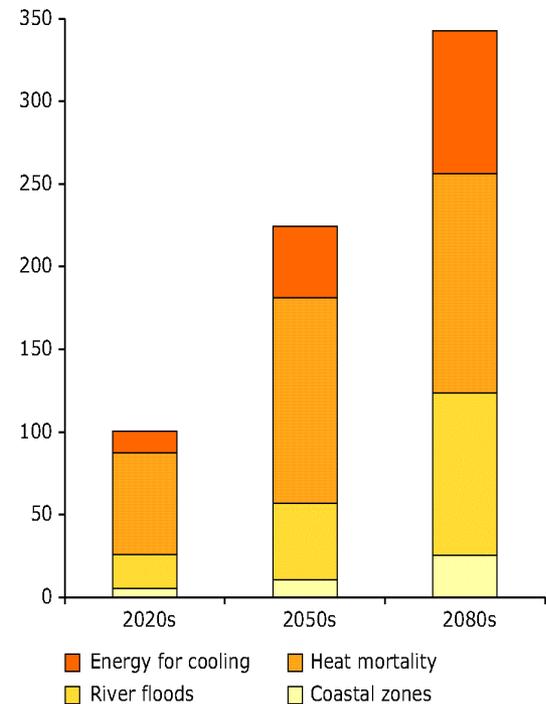
- (1) Adverse effects on the EU and building resilience*
- (2) Reducing GHG emissions in the EU*
- (3) EU as a reliable partner – cooperation with 3rd countries*
- (4) To conclude*

(1) ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE EU AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

Mitigation and adaptation are both necessary and complementary

- **We need to increase mitigation efforts.** If we fail to limit temperature rise to below 2° C, adaptation will be increasingly costly.
- **We need to adapt.** Adaptation is inevitable (delayed impact of emissions). Adaptation is cheaper than dealing with damage.
 - € 1 invested in flood protection saves 6 € damage costs.
- **We need to act now.** Postponed adaptation and maladaptation will lead to higher costs.
 - ≥ € 100 bn/year by 2020; € 250 bn/year by 2050 for the EU
- **We need to prioritise actions** by focusing on most urgent needs.

Projected damage costs, A1B, billion EUR per year, undiscounted

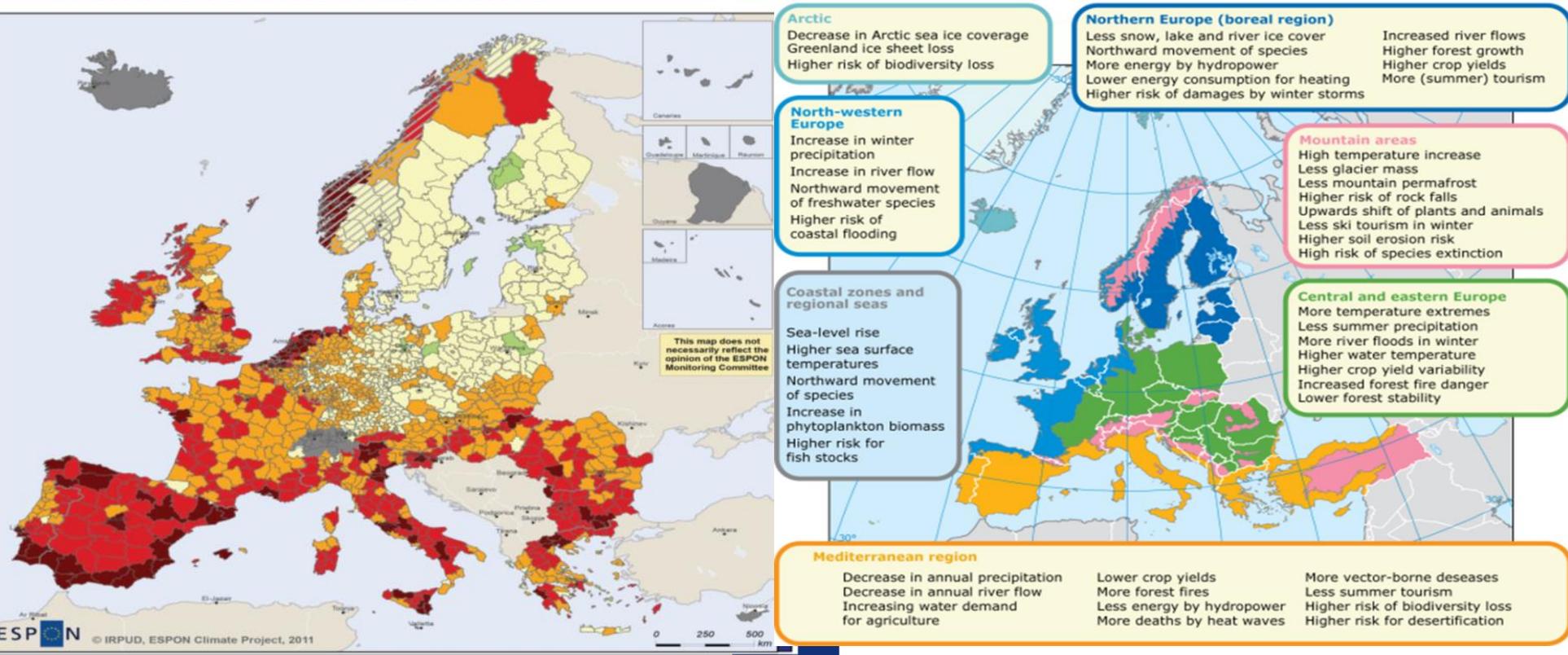


Vulnerable Europe – territorial climate impacts

Impacts will affect the full EU territory, many **sectors** and **systems**.

Impacts are not fully comparable; there are **regional differences**.

Vulnerability depends also on the particular social and economic structure of each country, region, local stance



Why an EU Strategy?

- **Cross-border** dimensions
- EU competence in **common policies** affected by climate change
- **Economies of scale** in capacity-building, research, data-gathering and knowledge transfer
- Different capacities and vulnerabilities across regions and population call for **solidarity**
- **EU Funding**

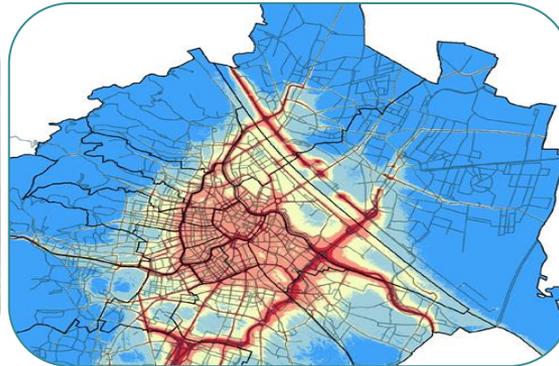
EU Adaptation Strategy (2013)

Contributing to a more climate-resilient Europe

Priority 1:
Promoting action
by Member
States

Priority 2:
Better informed
decision-making

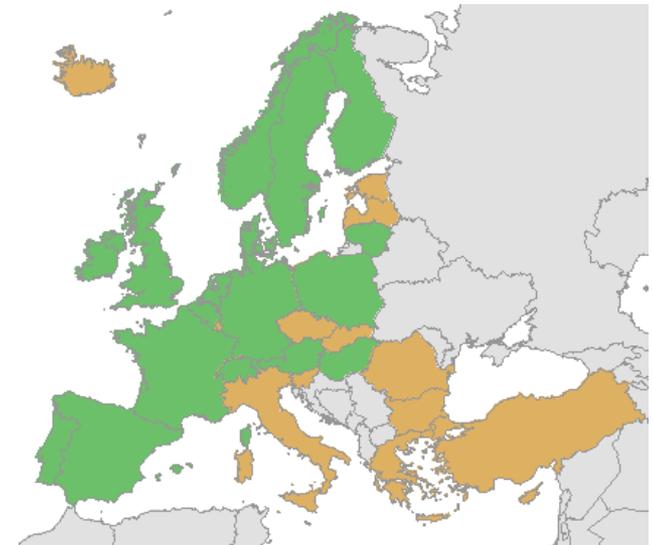
Priority 3:
Key vulnerable
sectors



Developing adaptation strategies: why?

Action 1

- An Adaptation Strategy aims to increase society's resilience to climate change.
- It is a framework for managing future climate risk, prioritising and coordinating action.
- It must result in climate risk being considered as a normal part of decision-making.
- Any climate change adaptation strategy must be flexible and continue changing as new impacts are seen.
- 16 Member States have adopted a national adaptation strategy in the EU, which help them address specificities at local and national level



(2) REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS IN THE EU

The 2020 climate and energy package

"20-20-20" targets - three key objectives:

- **A 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels;**
- **Raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%;**
- **A 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.**

"Cap-and-trade" system:

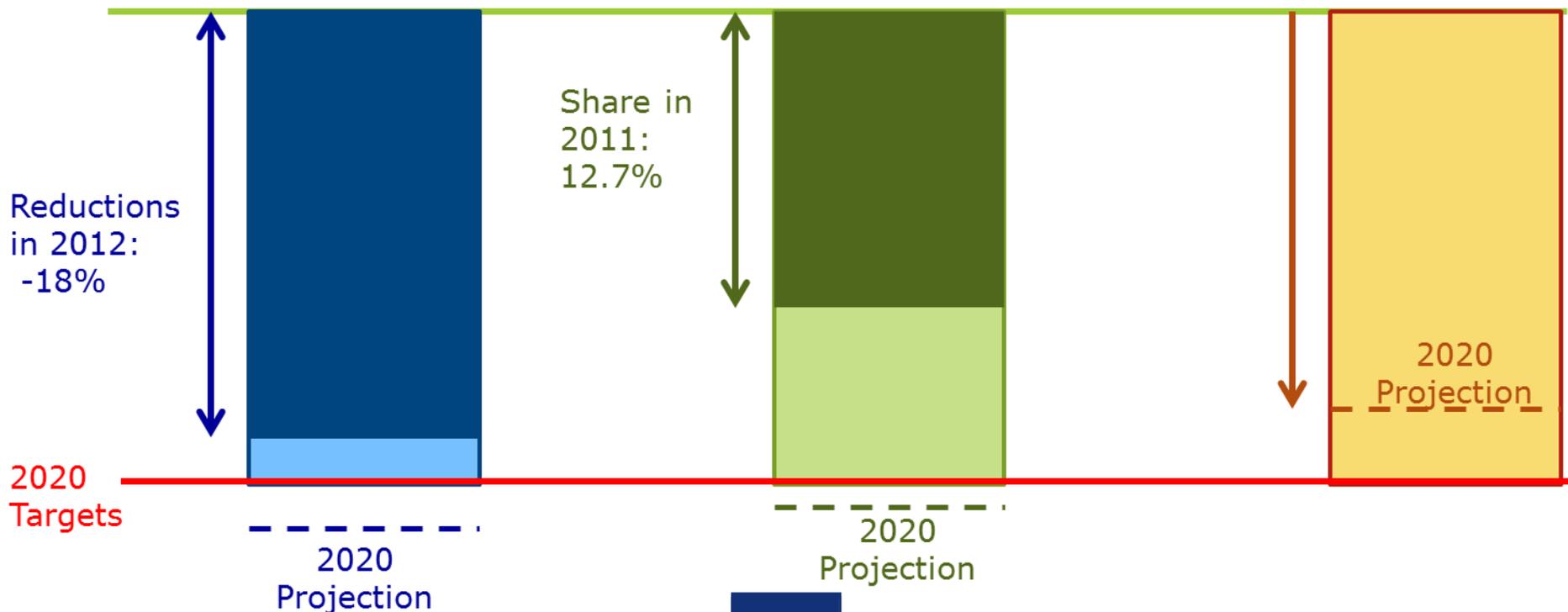
- **EU Emissions Trading Scheme: GHG emissions from key sectors will be 21% lower than in 2005**

EU's 2020 Framework for Climate and Energy: Where do we stand?

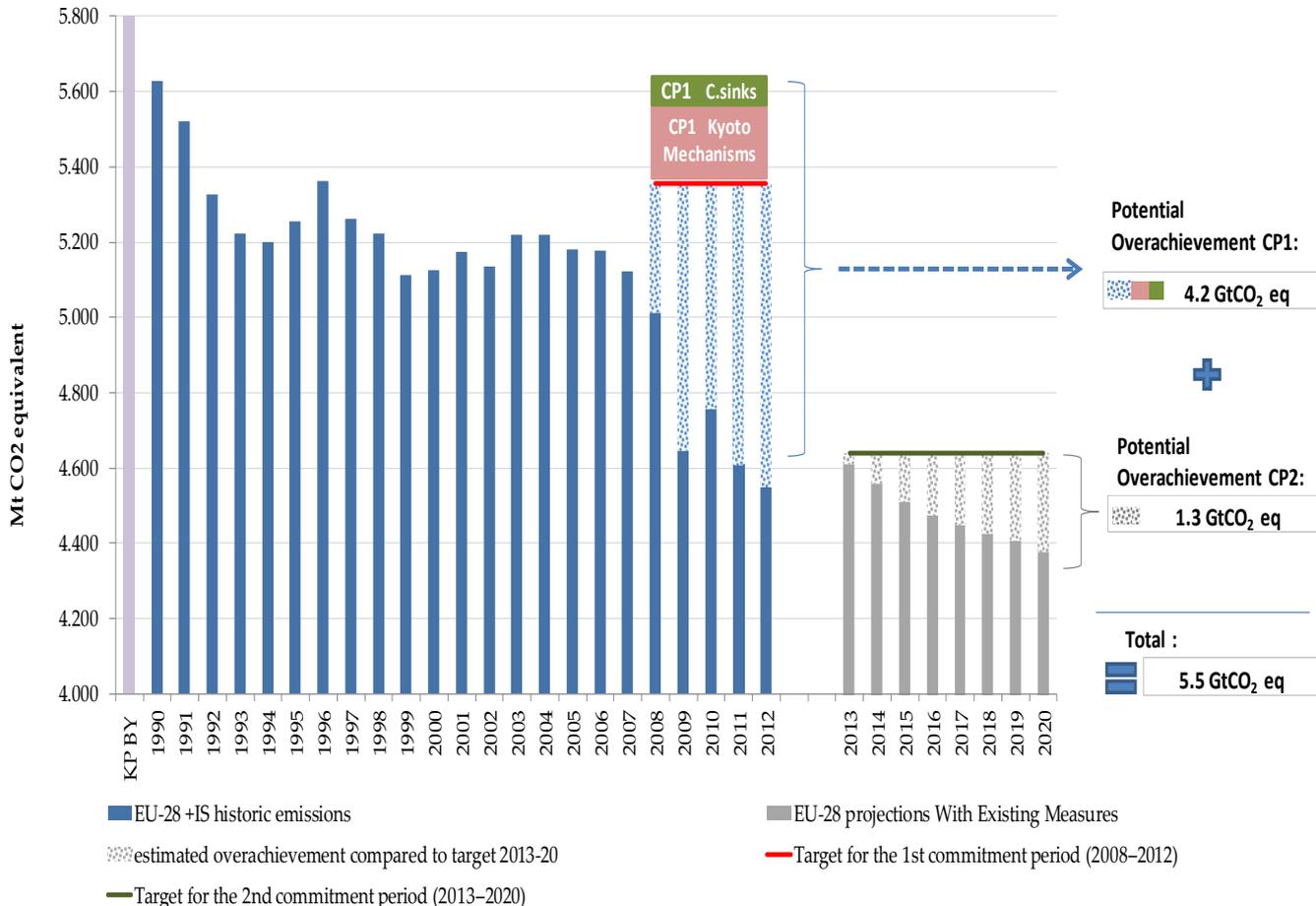
Reduce GHG levels
by 20%

Increase share of
Renewables to 20%

Reduce energy
consumption by 20%



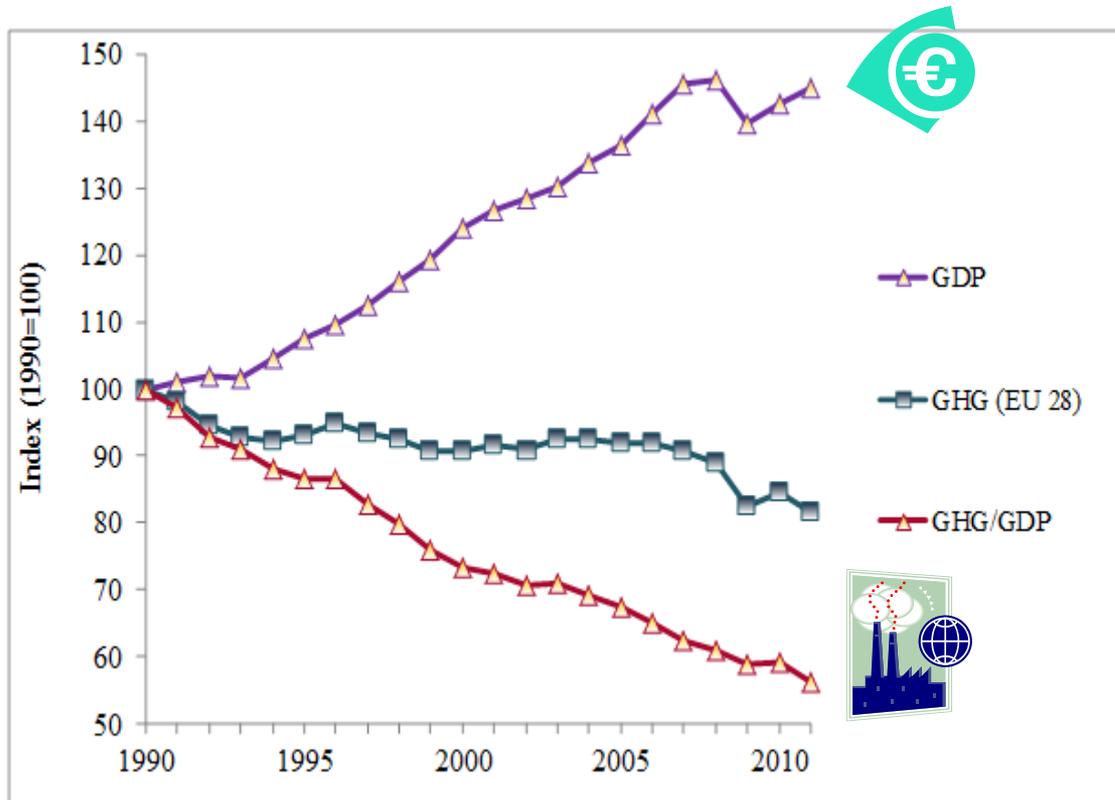
State of play domestically: EU emissions going down...



Emission reductions (EU-28 and Iceland):

- Total emissions (without LULUCF) in 2012 are 21.7% below base year levels
- Projected to be around 24,5% below base year levels in 2020.
- Over the period 2008-2012, the average annual emissions are 18.8% below base year levels

...while the economy continues to grow



- EU emissions reduced by 18% 1990 - 2012 (including aviation)
- EU GDP grew >40%
- EU as a whole on track towards -20% target
- 2010/2011 → EU-28 GDP increased by 1.4% while emissions fell by 3.3%

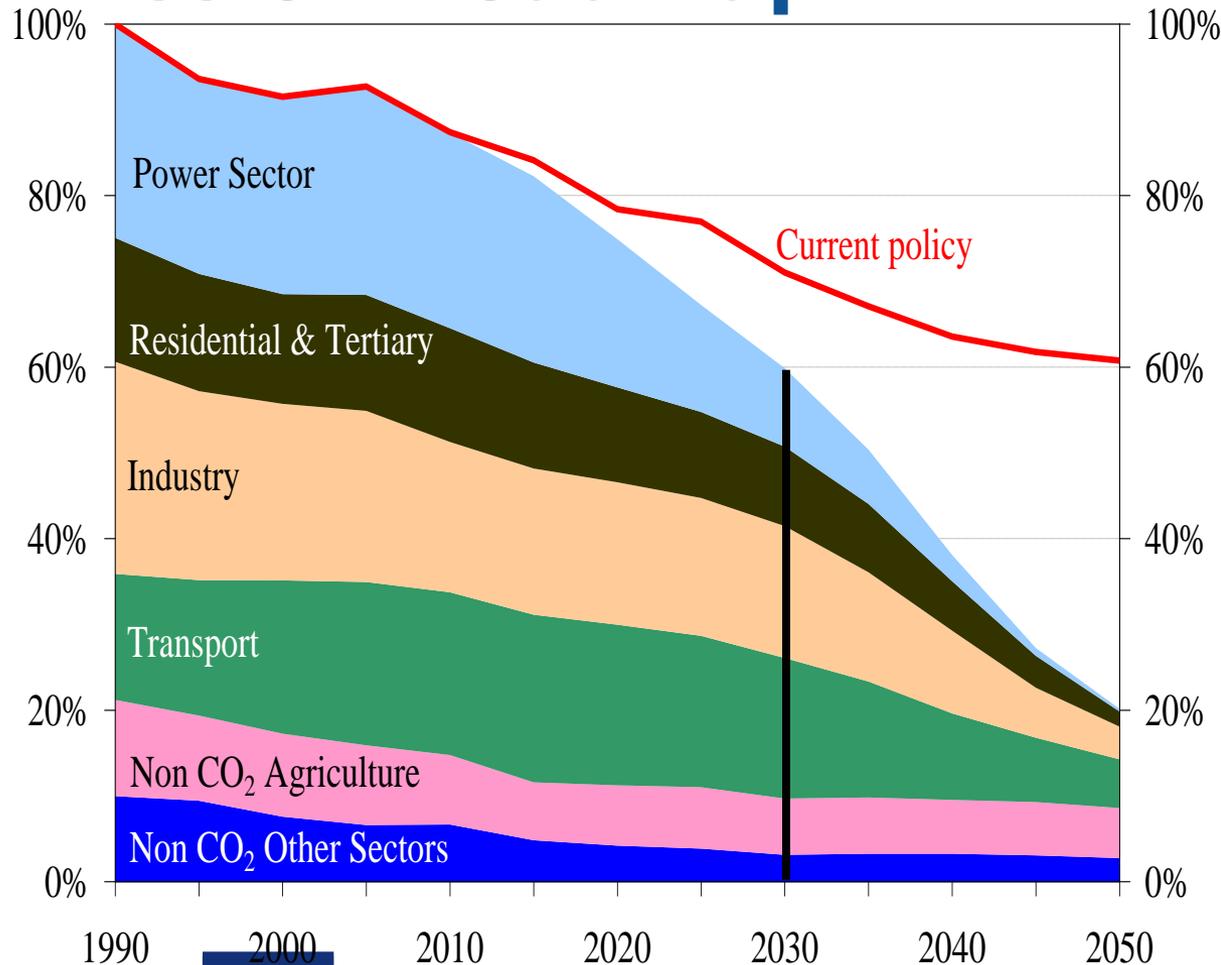
The EU beyond 2020: A 2050 Low-Emission Roadmap

80% domestic reduction in 2050 is feasible

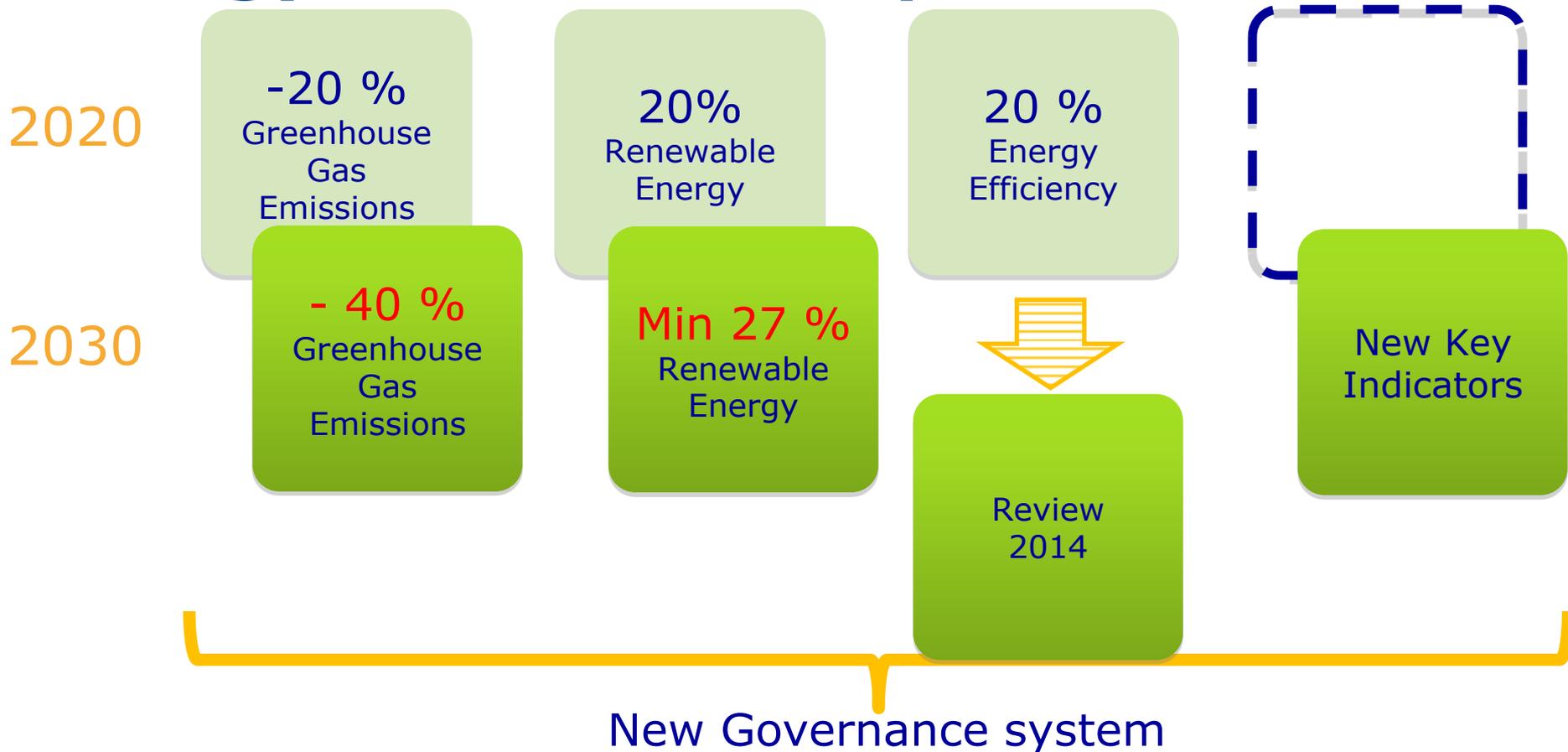
- with currently available technologies,
- with behavioural change only induced through prices
- if all economic sectors contribute to a varying degree & pace.

Efficient pathway and milestones:

- 25% in 2020
- 40% in 2030
- 60% in 2040



EU's 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy: The main components





EU AS A RELIABLE PARTNER – COOPERATION WITH 3RD COUNTRIES



EU external climate finance

*EU and its Member States largest donors of ODA globally:
€ 60 bn p.a.*

Share of climate finance has been increasing

*Climate change: €3.7 bn since 2002 (just by European
Commission)*

*EU over-achieved Fast Start Finance commitment: €7.34
billion 2010-2012*

- **41% mitigation, 30% adaptation, 13% REDD.**

*EU committed to its share in mobilising US\$ 100 bn p.a. by
2020 (Copenhagen pledge)*

EU budget 2014-2020 - 20% climate-relevant

- **Development cooperation policy will contribute to this, with an estimated €1.7 billion for climate spending in 2014-2015 alone.**



Cooperation in the Mediterranean region

Climate change becoming priority area in Euro-Mediterranean dialogue

Regional cooperation and projects

- **CLIMA South, ECRAN**
- **Neighbourhood Investment Fund: climate window (€ 234.1 million 2008-2012 / € 122.9 climate-relevant)**

Bilateral cooperation and technical discussions increasing in importance

- **EU delegation projects, twinning**
- **EU blending facilities**
- **Projects with MSs**

=> Preparing for 2015 agreement and intended contributions



Regional programmes

Initiatives strongly supported by EU

- ***UN Sustainable Energy for All***
- ***UNDP Low Emissions Capacity Building***
- ***WB Partnership for Market Readiness***

Mobilising private finance

- ***Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund/GEEREF mobilises private risk capital***
- ***Regional blending facilities: "climate windows"***

Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

- ***35 developing partner countries***
- ***Regional programmes – incl. Africa***

(4) To conclude...

Robust domestic and regional policies are imperative: preventing dangerous climate change, while taking immediate action for adapting and building resilience.

Low-emission path brings co-benefits: these are economic, social, investments, and particularly accessible in particular when based on long-term planning.

EU stands ready to step up cooperation: e.g. via the expert group to be established and complemented with other activities (regional/bilateral) in particular in view of 2015 agreement and beyond



Thank you

