



Position of the EU on achieving 2030 reductions

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EU climate legislation currently in force

- The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) exists since 2005, applying across 31 countries, and half of the EU's CO₂ emissions: power, steel, cement, chemicals, pulp and paper, aviation etc
- The 'Effort Sharing Decision' sets legally binding targets across the remaining emissions up to 2020 (road, housing, agriculture)
- ❖ Legally binding annual reduction trajectories, for -21% <2005 levels by 2020 under EU ETS, and -10% <2005 levels under ESD</p>
- ❖ As of 30 April 2015, the EU ETS has provided the demand for 1,445 million credits from CDM and JI
- * EU ETS Market Stability Reserve in force since October 2015





Development of EU legislation for 2030 reductions

- European Council endorsed a binding EU target of an least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030
- ❖ EU INDC submitted in March 2015, confirming -40% will be achieved with no contribution from international credits
- Legislative proposal to revise the EU ETS adopted in July 2015, and in decision-making process with European Parliament and Member States
- ❖ EU 'State of the Energy Union' package adopted on 18th November, confirming that legislation for non-ETS reductions up to 2030 should be proposed in the first half 2016





'A well-functioning reformed EU ETS' as the main European instrument'

Annual 2.2% cap reduction from 2021 for a 43% cut by 2030

Free allocation to prevent carbon leakage continued

Redistribution of auction revenue: 90% among all 28 Member States / 10% among lower income Member States

Scaled up **Innovation funding** (450 million allowances)

Modernisation fund + national action to modernise power sector

