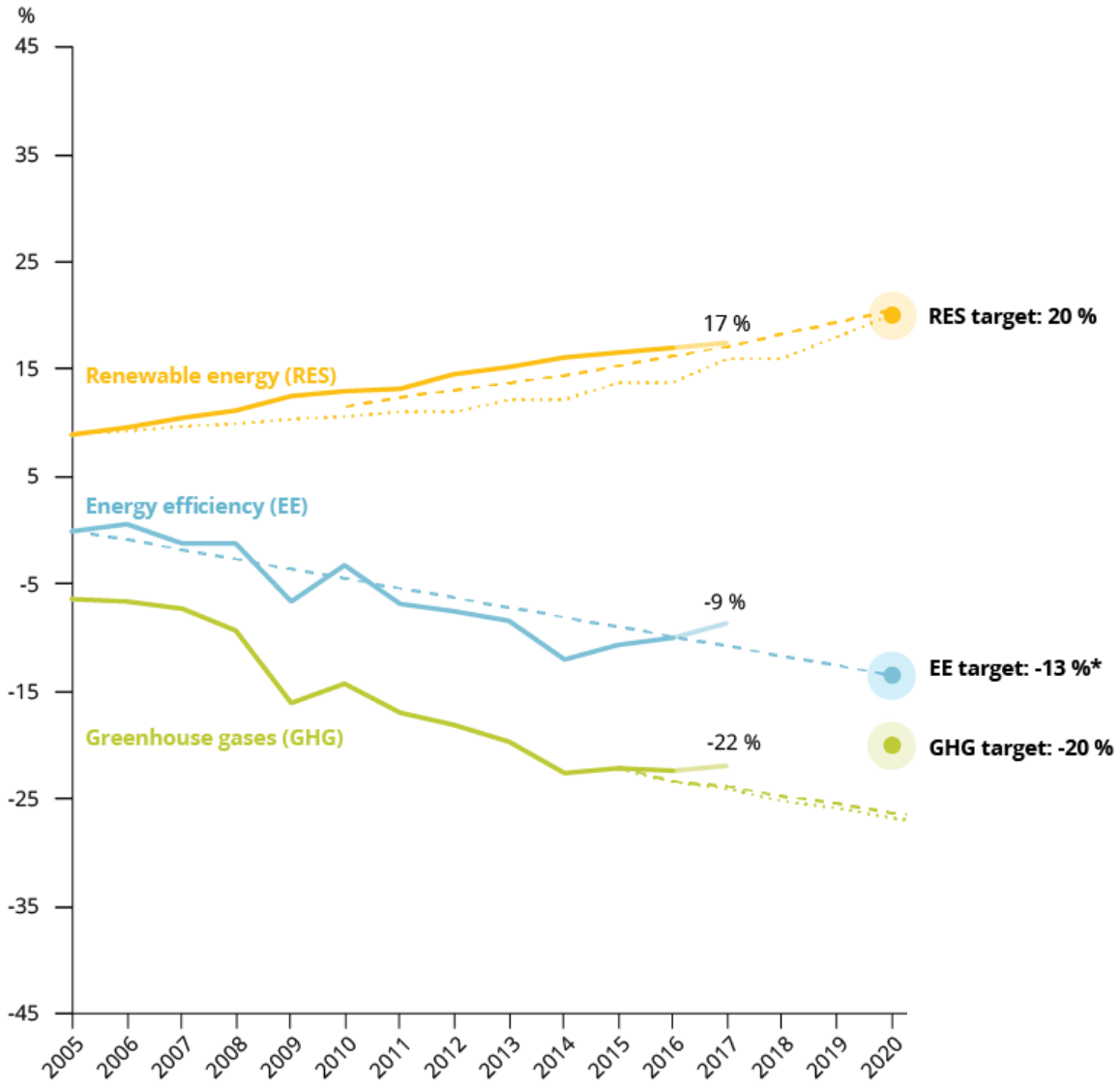
Member States' long-term strategies and their consistency with short-term plans

While EU is *broadly* on track to 2020 targets…



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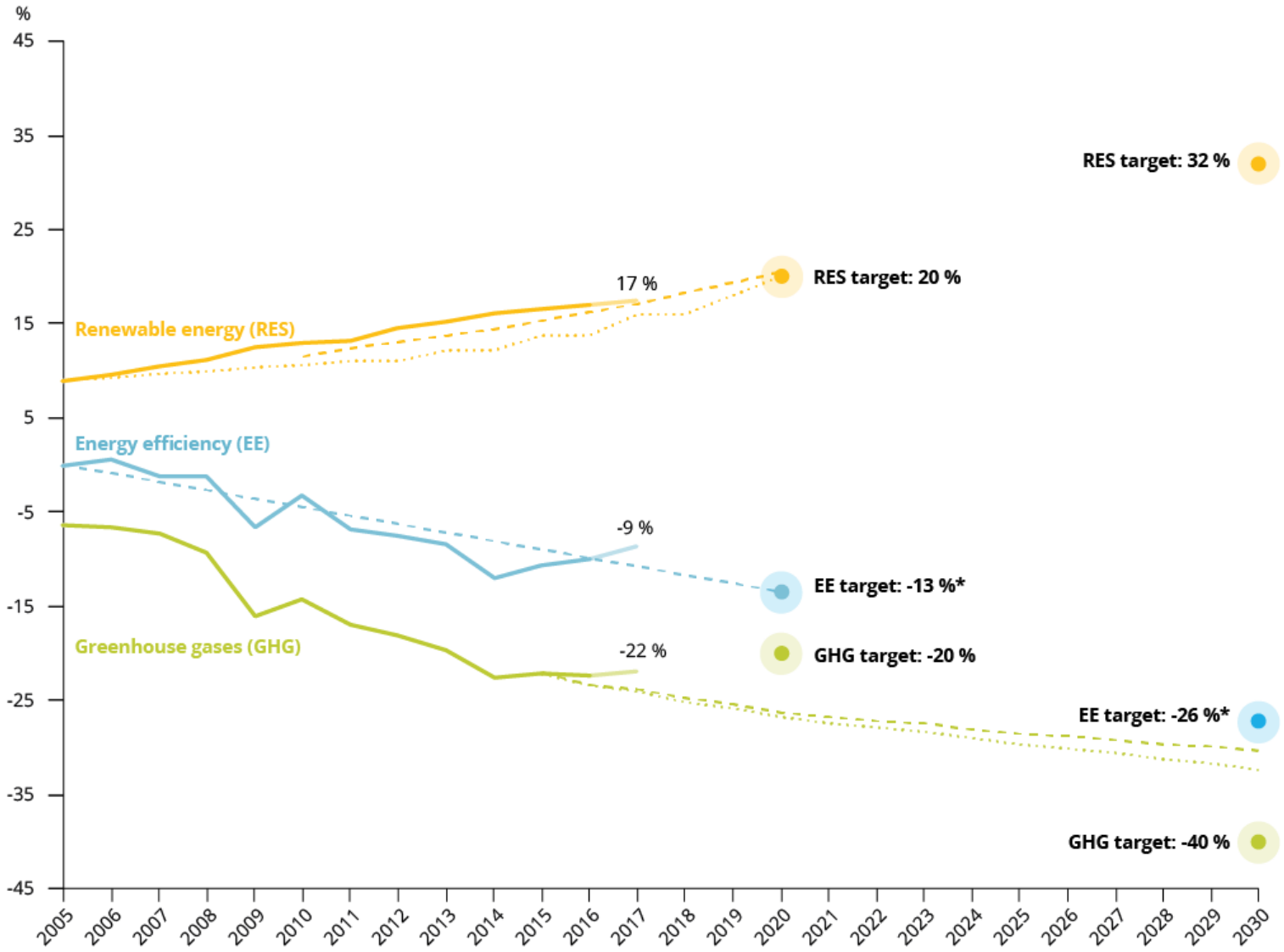
Achieving 2030 targets is not yet granted



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

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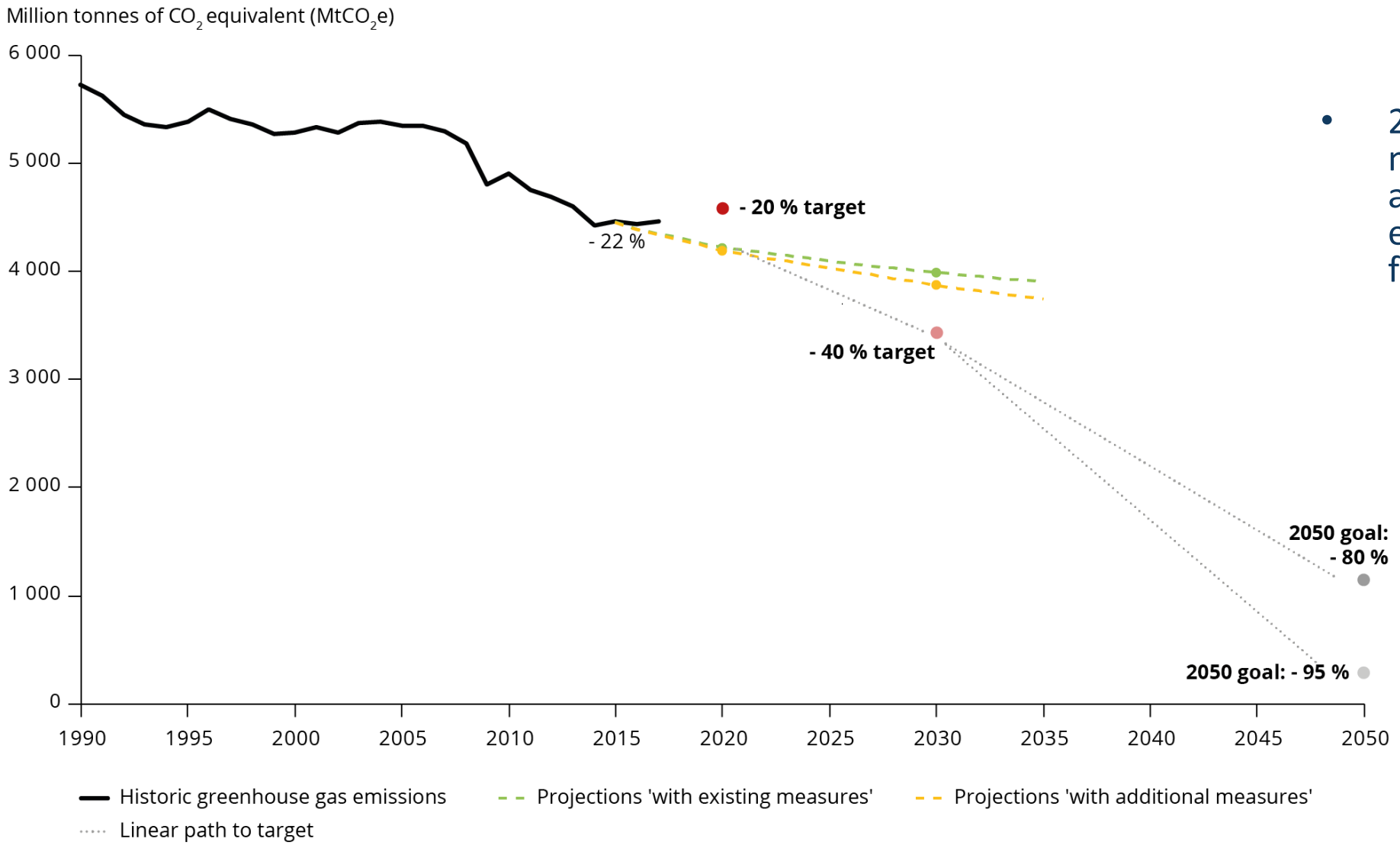
Even less so for 2050 goals



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

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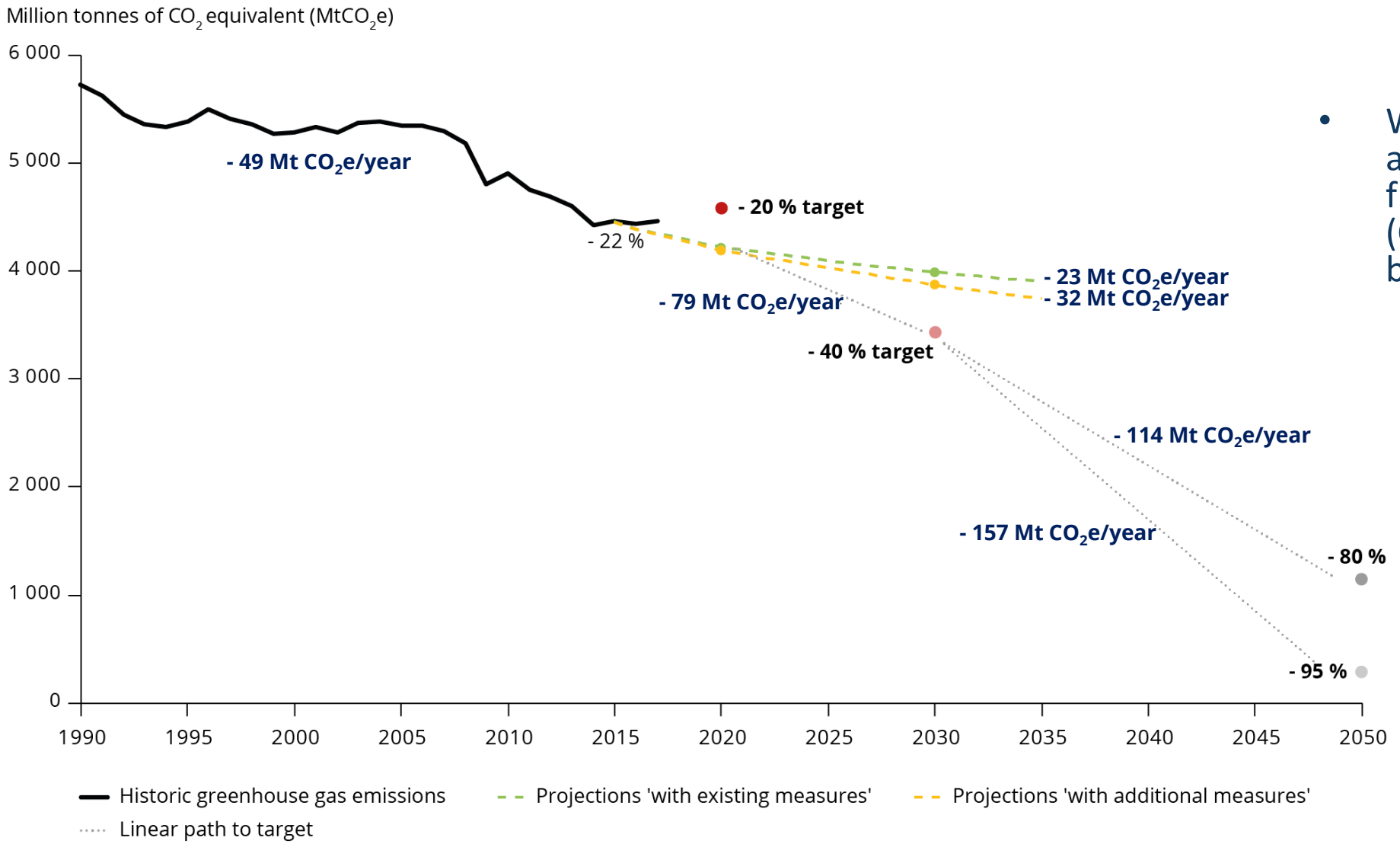
Even less so for 2050 goals (2017-2018 projections)



- With agreed climate and energy regulatory framework (Commission's LTS baseline):
  - -45% GHG by 2030
  - -60% by 2050

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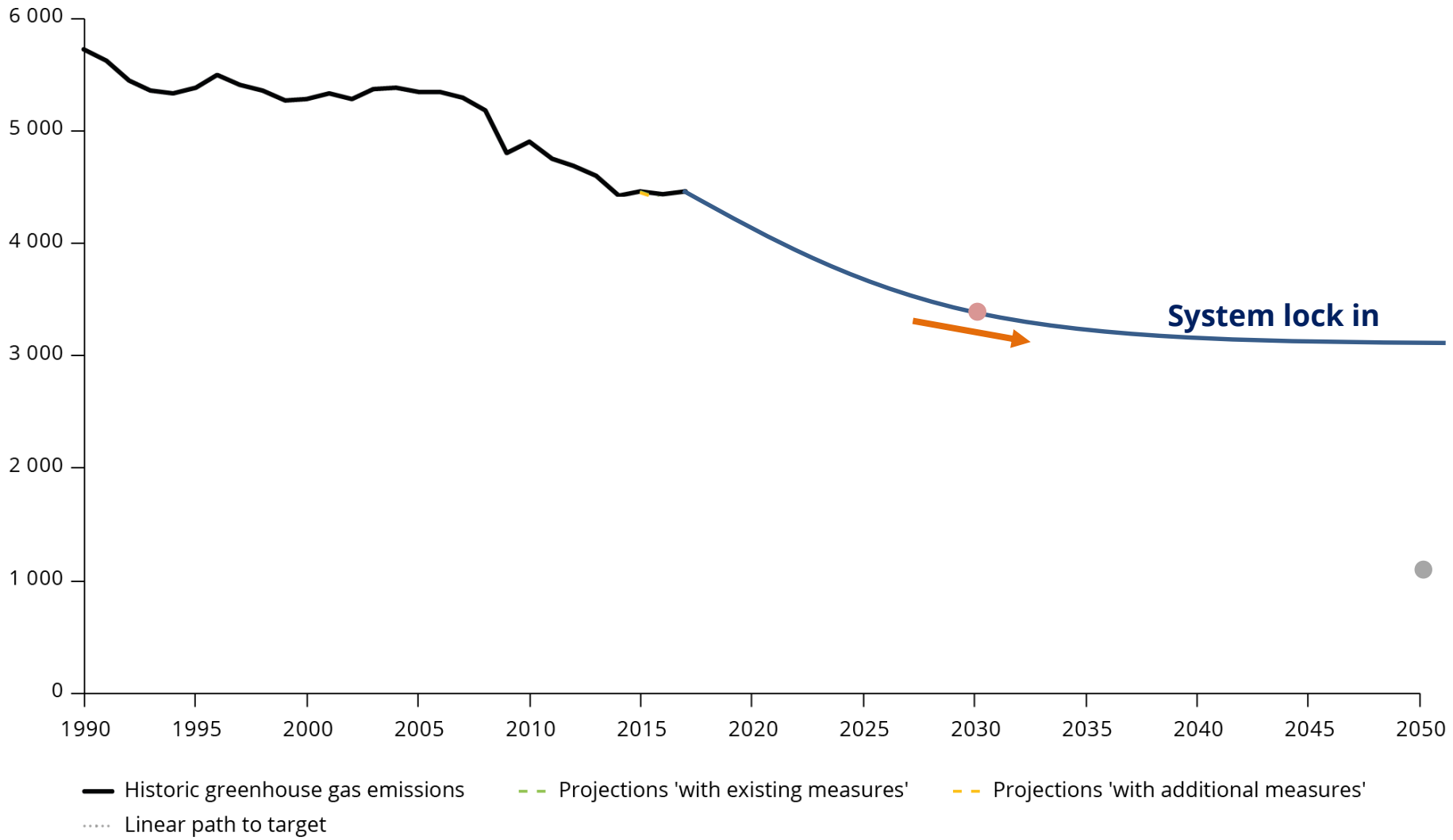
Targets can even be reached ‘the wrong way’



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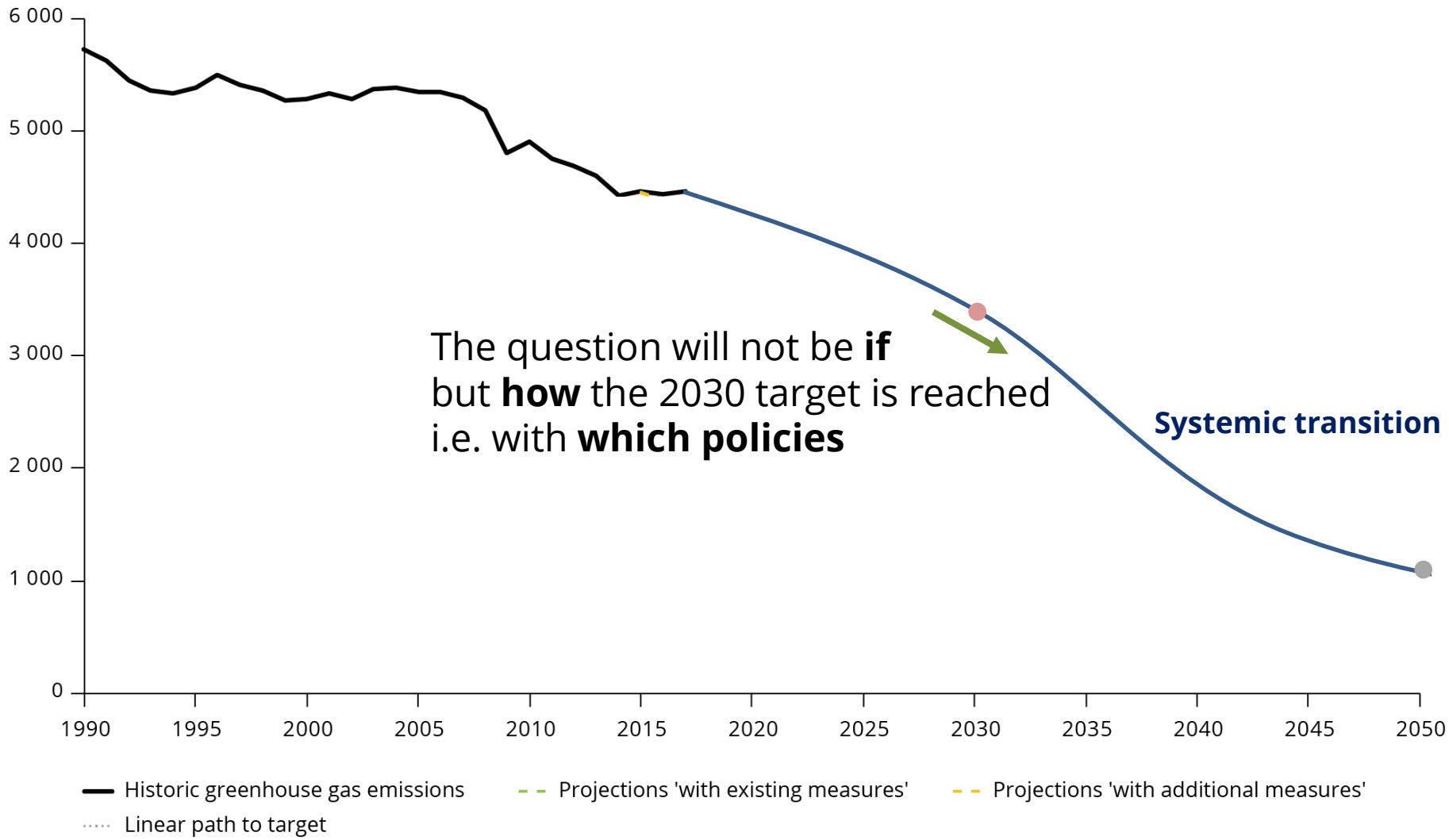
Keeping the long-term perspective in sight



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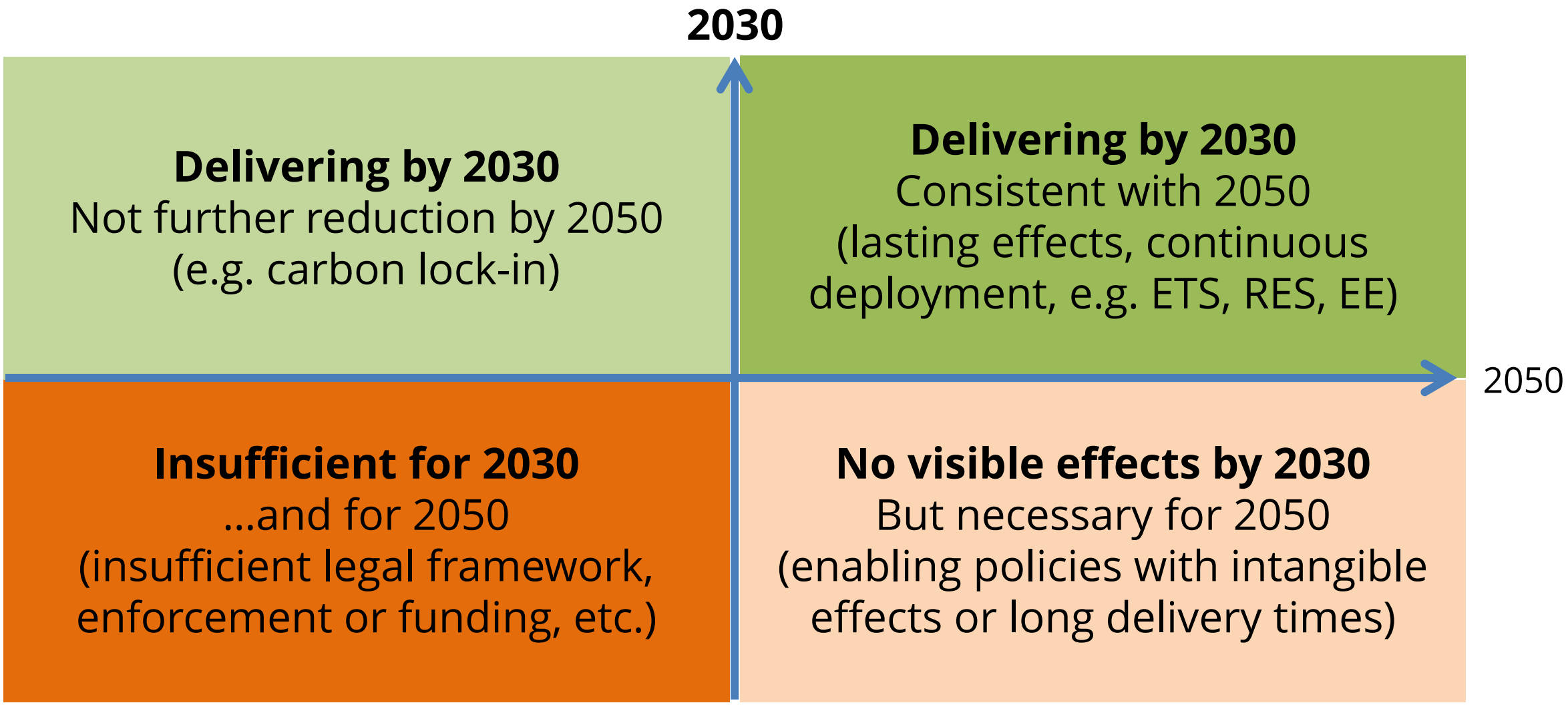
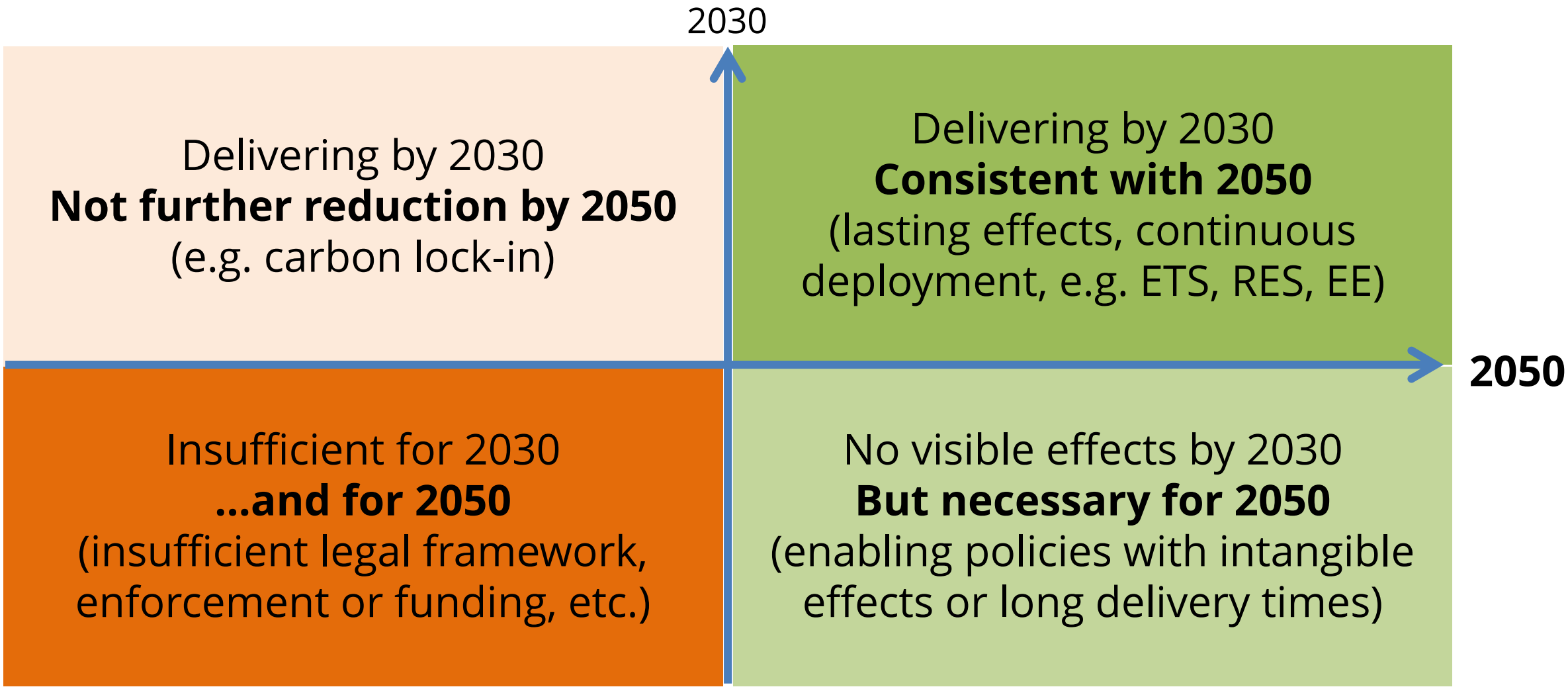
Policies: effective or 'right'?



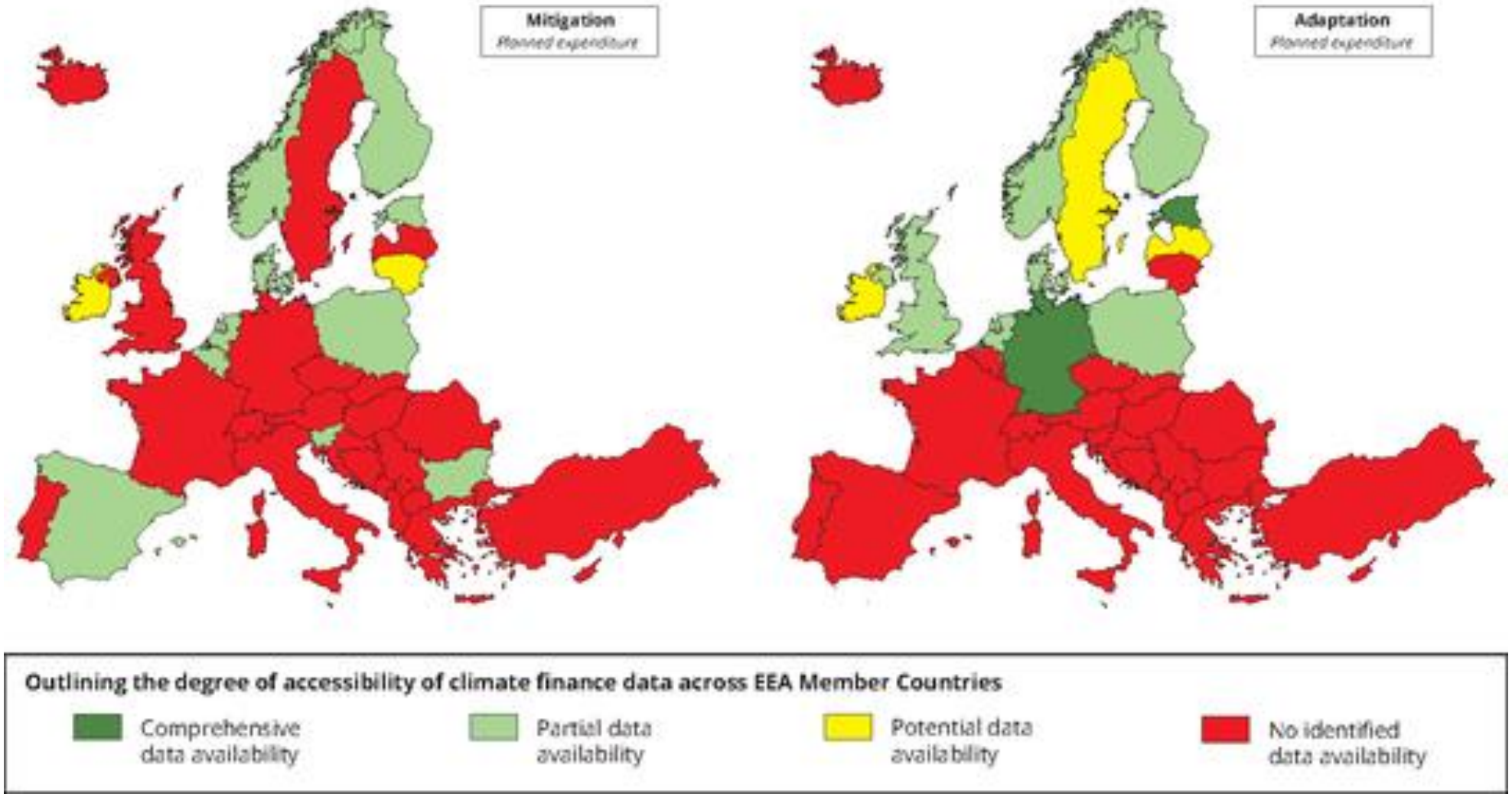
Policies: effective or ‘right’?



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

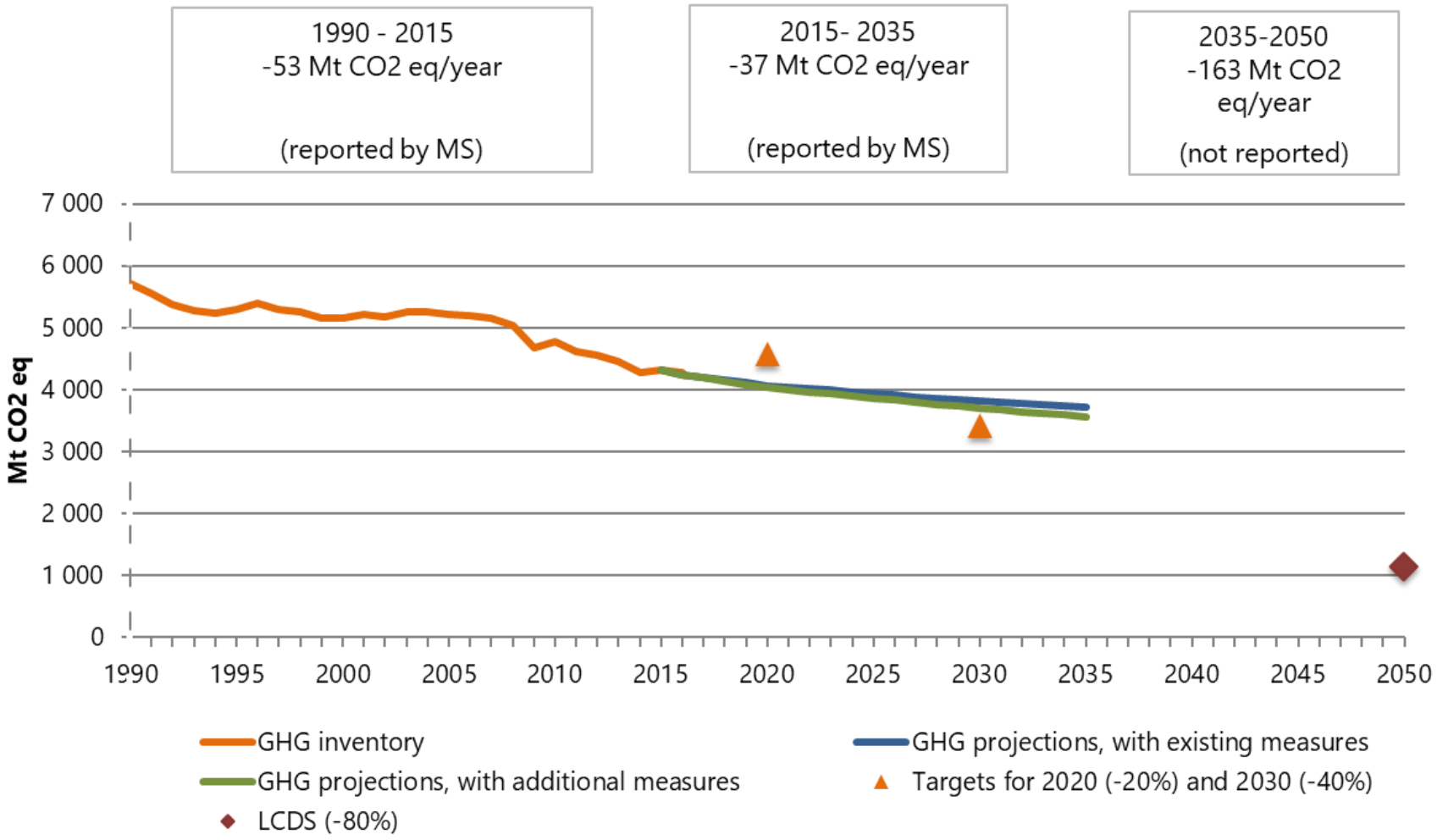


What do we know, so far, about national long-term strategies?

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



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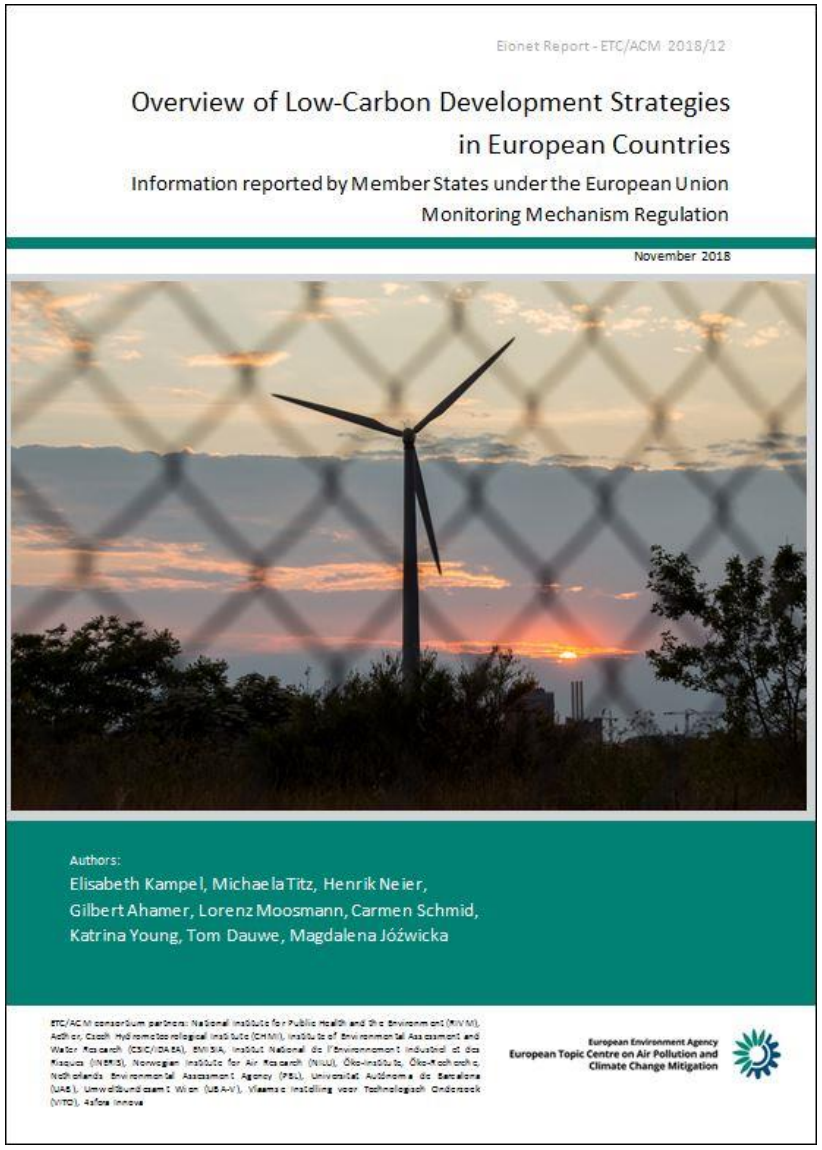
Key measures to achieve GHG reductions in LCDS

- 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



- 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_2 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