



THE INDC OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS 28 MEMBER STATES



Our objectives for the INDC process



 From nationally determined to collectively ambitious and individually fair – well in advance of Paris

Clarity

- In a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding
- To be accompanied by upfront information: detailed and quantifiable
- May also contain an adaptation component

Fairness

- INDC content is nationally determined
- •The least developed countries and small island developing States may communicate strategies, plans and actions (rather than targets)
- Upfront information to describe how Parties consider their contributions fair and ambitious
- •Support available for preparation of INDCs

Ambition

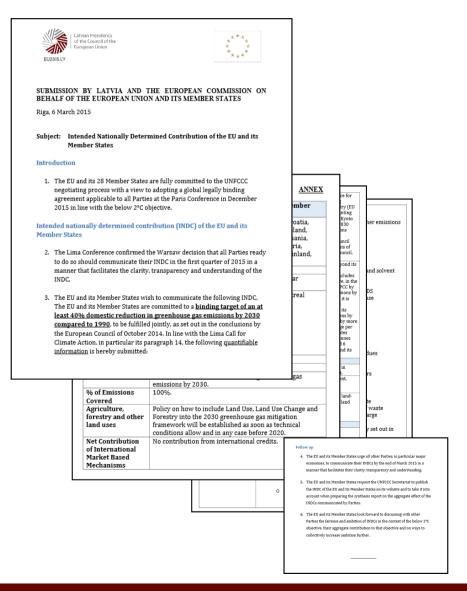
- INDCs to contribute towards achieving the objective of the Convention a "progression beyond current undertaking"
- Parties invited again to communicate INDCs "well in advance of" Paris
- Multiple discussions to be expected in different context thanks to transparency of INDCs
- •UNFCCC Sec to prepare synthesis report on the **aggregate effect** of INDCs by 1 November 2015
- Success of Paris will hinge on a critical mass of clear, ambitious, timely contributions
 - UNFCCC Sec Synthesis will help set the stage for Paris



INDC of the EU and its 28 Member States



- The EU and its Member States are committed to a binding target of an at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gases emissions by 2030 compared to 1990, to be fulfilled jointly, as set out in the conclusions by the European Council of 24 October 2014.
- Target translated to an INDC in accordance with "Lima call for Climate Action", approved by the EU Environment Council and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 6 March 2015.





Further details on the INDC of the EU and its 28 Member States (I)



Parties	EU and its Member States acting jointly
Туре	Absolute reductions from base year emissions.
Coverage	Economy wide absolute reduction from base year emissions.
Scope	All GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3.
Base year	1990.
Period	1 January 2021 – 31 December 2030.



Further details on the INDC of the EU and its 28 Member States (II)



Parties	EU and its Member States acting jointly
Reduction level	At least 40% domestic emission reduction in GHG emissions by 2030.
% emissions covered	100%
Agriculture forestry and other land uses	Policy on how to include LULUCF into the 2030 GHG mitigation framework will be established as soon as technical conditions allow and in any case before 2020.
Net contribution of international market-based mechanisms	No contribution from international credits.



Further details on the INDC of the EU and its 28 Member States (III)



Parties	EU and its Member States acting jointly
Planning process	Domestic legally binding legislation already in place for the 2020 climate and energy package. The existing legislation for LULUCF (Decision 529/2013/EU) is based on the existing accounting rules under KP CP2. Legislative proposals to implement the 2030 climate and energy framework, both in ETS and non-ETS sector, to be submitted by the EC to the Council and EP in 2015-2016 on the basis of the general political directions by the European Council, taking into account environmental integrity.



Further details on the INDC of the EU and its 28 Member States (IV)



Parties	EU and its Member States acting jointly		
Fair and ambitious	Target: a significant progression beyond current undertaking of -20% emissions by 2020 vs. 1990 (which includes the use of offsets). In line with the EU objective for 2050 in the context of the necessary reductions according to the IPCC and consistent with the need for at least halving global emissions by 2050 vs 1990.		
	EU and its MS have already reduced their emissions by 19% on 1990 levels while GDP has grown by more than 44% over the period; per capita emission fall from 1990 to 2012; Emissions in EU and its MS have already peaked.		



Further details on the INDC of the EU and its 28 Member States (V)



	Key assumptions
Metric applied	GWP100 in accordance with the IPCC AR4.
Methodologies for estimating emissions	IPCC guidelines 2006 and IPCC 2013 KP Supplement.
Approach to accounting for agriculture, forestry and other land uses	Comprehensive accounting framework, activity or land-based approach for emissions and removals from LULUCF

	Coverage
Sector/source categories	Energy; Industrial processes and product use; Agriculture; Waste; LULUCF set out in Decision 529/2013/EU



Process of securing EU level commitment for ambitious climate policy up to 2030



2020 package Pathways analysis in European Commission 2050 roadmap

Stakeholder consultation

Impact assessment

2030 framework proposal Discussions and European Council Conclusions

Implementing legislation

Dec. 08-Ap. 09

Mar. 11

Mar.-Jul. 13

Ap.-Dec. 13

Jan 14

From Jan to 24 Oct 14



Consultations during preparations



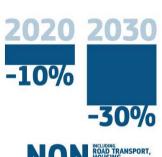
- Proposal prepared with Public Consultation: e.g. Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, consultation from 28 March 2013 to 2 July 2013.
- Impact Assessment: competitiveness, growth and jobs; air pollution; energy security; investment challenges and opportunities.
- All EU institutions involved:
 - October 2014: European Council
 - Council of the EU Ministers
 - European Parliament
- Discussions with international partners
 - 2014: Ban Ki-moon Climate Summit of World leaders
 - 2014: EU side events to UNFCCC to keep partners updated on preparations

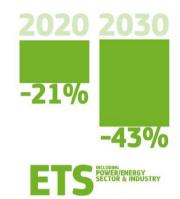


Next steps – Developing legislation for implementation as of 2021



- New governance system
- ETS: 2030 target: -43% compared to 2005
 - Market Stability Reserve agreed
 - → ETS review: draft legislation, mid-2015
- Non ETS: 2030 target: -30% compared to 2005
 - On-going public Consultations
 - → Draft legislation, 2016
 - → LULUCF to be integrated
 - → Taking into account environmental integrity







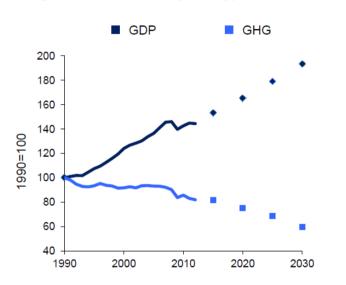




Delivering EU 2030 framework – benefits at stake

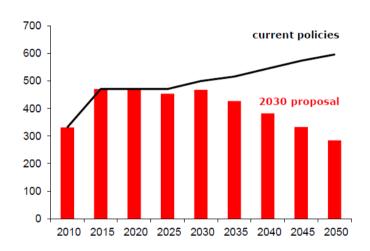


Decoupling GDP from greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), 1990-2030



Reducing the EU fuel import bill with our 2030 proposal

(import expenditure, in € billion)



- Fuel savings: up to €14 billion on an average annual basis between 2010-2030
- Energy security: up to 19% cut in energy imports in 2030 compared to 2010, fossil fuel net imports bill up to €22 billion lower annually.
- Innovation: jobs & growth
- Health and air pollution benefits: €7-33.2 billion in 2030



EU providing support for the preparation of INDC in other regions

























http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/support_for_indcs.pdf





Thank you for your attention!

Further information:

- EU INDC submission: http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf
- EU action on climate: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/brief/eu/index_en.htm