





LIFE Climate CAKE PL project

Building the system approach to creating and addressing knowledge for the climate policy implementation

Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Day 2nd PCCB Capacity-Building Hub / COP25 Madrid



December 6, 2019 / 17:30 – 19:00



CACE THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT KOBIZE

KOBiZE as a part of the Institute of Environmental Protection – National Research Institute (IOŚ - PIB) is responsible for emissions management and administration of the EU ETS in Poland under the supervision of the Ministry of Climate.

Administration of the EU ETS:

- Allocation of free allowances
- Monitoring and verification
- Reports related to the system
- Administration of EU Registry
- Auctions

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Management of national emissions:

- Database with information on the emitters (not only GHG)
- Reporting under UNFCCC and other conventions
- Active negotiators within UNFCCC process (COP)
- Analytical support to climate policy administration







To extend the title:

Building the system and sustainable approach to creating and addressing adequate knowledge to support efficient implementation of the UE climate and energy policies

- The background
- The challenge
- Our response
- Lessons learned





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THE BACKGROUND

Domestic perspective:

- Significance of the comprehensive and reliable information in decision-making (availability, adequacy, quality)
- Expectations of stakeholders, especially those involved in climate policy development and implementation
- Using the current potential of knowledge and experience

European and international perspective:

- Increasing ambition level and the need to speed up actions
- Insufficient consideration of country-specific impacts







THE CHALLENGE (1)

• The gaps

- Deficit in <u>adequate</u> knowledge, information and data generation, also due to insufficient availability of tools
- Insufficient <u>translation</u> of the knowledge into <u>useful</u> information to support decision making
- Administrative inabilities in making effective policy making
- Unambitious and/or conservative decisions due to uncertainties

• Analytical challenge

- Deficiency or inadequacy of analytical tools (lack of coherent and comprehensive analytical toolkit for different areas of climate & energy policy)
- Lack of transparency of modelling tools: models construction and assumptions, models development and data quality information, etc.
- Lack of effective communication of modelling results between modellers and policymakers





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THE CHALLENGE (2)

Obligation to apply modelling tools

• UNFCCC level

"Annex I parties prepare emissions estimates using models assumptions"
Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II, par. 50(a)

EU level

National Climate & Energy plans and emissions projections "Those projections and assessments should include descriptions of the models and methodological approaches used, definitions and underlying assumptions" Regulation Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, art. 16

Capacity building

The <u>efficient capacity building</u> requires not only the experts employment to meet the challenges, but also <u>involvement of stakeholders</u> in designing analytical objectives and creating channels to address outputs to right persons/levels in decision making process.





OUR RESPONSE → LIFE CLIMATE CAKE PL

Important questions

- How to assure effective use of modelling results for policy making in climate & energy area?
- How to achieve good communication of modelling results between modellers and policymakers/stakeholders?
- Need for a in-depth analysis of the effects of the climate & energy policies and measures at the country, European and international level

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Challenge to develop and implement effective and fair policies which would stimulate emissions reductions at the country and EU level



LIFE CLIMATE CAKE PL - BRIEF INFORMATION

- NAME: Building a system of providing and disseminating information supporting the implementation of the EU's climate and energy policy
- **PROJECT LOCATION**: Warsaw, Poland
- PROJECT IMPACT: EU
- PROJECT IMPLEMENTER: Institute of Environmental Protection / National Research Institute - National Centre for Emissions Management





DURATION: 01/09/17 – 30/11/20

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LIFE CLIMATE CAKE PL – BUILDING THE SYSTEM



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LIFE CLIMATE CAKE PL – BUILDING THE TOOLS











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CO₂ EMISSIONS REDUCTION POTENTIAL IN TRANSPORT SECTOR IN POLAND AND THE EU UNTIL 2050



LESSONS LEARNED / FEEDBACK (1)

Mr. Michał Kurtyka, Minister of Climate, Poland:

There is no uniform recipe for the climate neutrality for everyone and the scale of the challenge is more difficult for low-income Member States. The LIFE Climate CAKE PL works and outputs are of high significance for the substantive discussion on climate neutrality.







LESSONS LEARNED / FEEDBACK (2)

- Mr. Artur Runge-Metzger, Director, DG Climate Action, European Commission, on the LIFE Climate CAKE PL:
 - It is important to build own analytical tolls and opportunities, while facing individual challenges. Transformation towards climate neutrality requires investment, but at the same time brings positive elements to the economy. Transformation must be fair.







LESSONS LEARNED / FEEDBACK (3)

- Mr. Sławomir Mazurek, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Climate, Poland:
 - LIFE Climate CAKE PL applies an approach combining the construction of analytical tools with deep involvement of public administration as the main recipient of the analytical outputs. The project objectives support the implementation of the EU climate policy, in particular the EU's climate policy framework 2030 and long-term strategy until 2050.











Thank you!



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EXAMPLE: CARBON LEAKAGE – EU/REST OF THE WORLD





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- Assuming no-technical progress, the highest leakage rates are observed in the energy-intensive industrial sectors, such as non-metalic minerals, iron and steel and chemicals.
- The leakage rates are similar in scenarios taking into the account MSR and MSR + more stringent GHG emission reduction target.

EXAMPLE: CARBON LEAKAGE – IMPACT ON GDP (2030)





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- Bulgaria, Poland and Adriatic countries are suffered the most.
- Change in GDP due to the adoption of MSR and more stringent climate policy target is equals to 1.5 %.