

Regional Implementation of Paris Agreement Project - RIPAP

IMPLEMENTATION OF NDCs

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Energy and Climate Committee / Talanoa dialogue – Stepping Up Energy and Clmate Action

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Energy Community Secretariat, Vienna, Austria





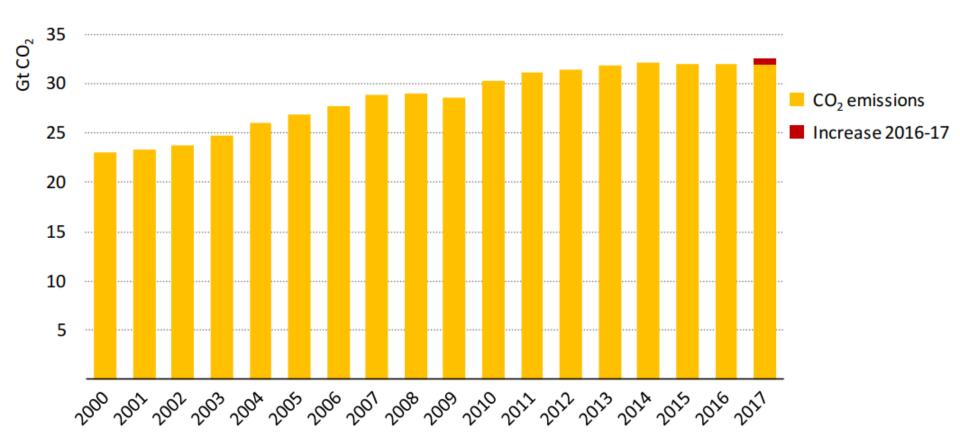


WHERE ARE WE?



Where are we? (1)

Global energy-related CO₂ emissions, 2000-2017



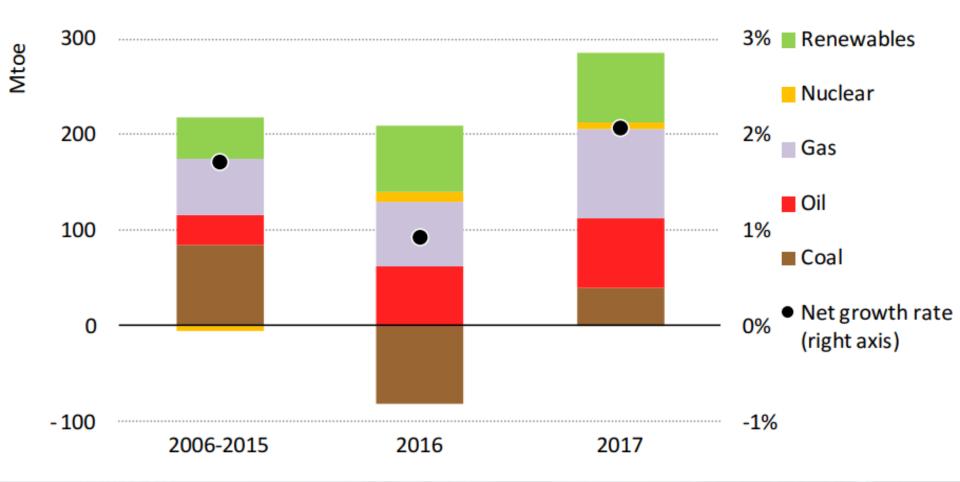
Source: IEA (2017) Global Energy & CO2 Status Report





Where are we? (2)

Average annual growth in energy demand by fuel









Where are we? (3)

Energy sector's carbon emissions to grow for second year running

IEA head says growth in renewables needs to be paired with coal plant closures

Dr Fatih Birol, the executive director of the International Energy Agency (IEA), told the Guardian: "When I look at the first nine months of data, I expect in 2018 carbon emissions will increase once again. This is definitely worrying news for our climate goals. We need to see a steep decline in emissions. We are not seeing even flat emissions."

Emissions largely flatlined in 2014-16 after climbing for decades, raising hopes that global action on climate change was beginning to turn the tide - but in 2017 they grew by 1.4%.







Where are we? (4)

	GHG per GDP (PPP, EU=100%)	GHG per capita (CO2eq/cap)	
EU	100%	7.9	
Albania	127%	3.1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	334%	8.1	
FYRO Macedonia	200%	5.6	
Georgia	219%	4.4	
Moldova	316%	3.7	
Montenegro	160%	5.2	
Serbia	240%	7.3	
Ukraine	427%	8.2	

Data is for 2014

Source: WRI CAIT database







WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?



The Paris Agreement

"strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change (...) by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below <u>2 °C</u> above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to <u>1.5 °C</u> above pre-industrial levels"





Paris Agreement

Global climate governance system:

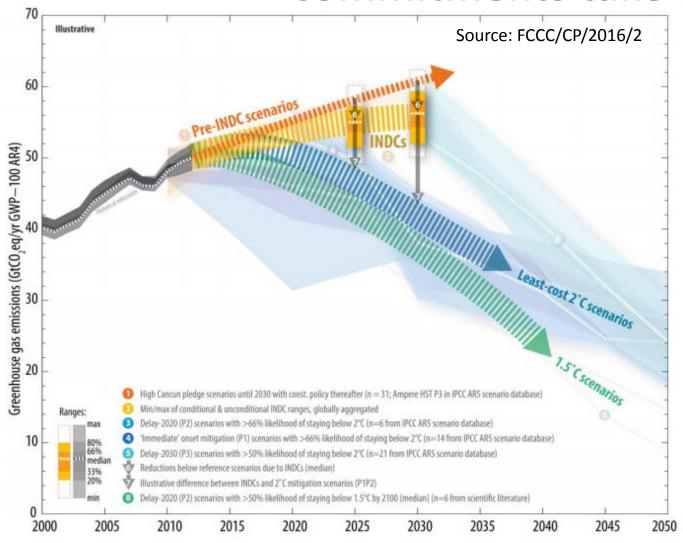
- System of national commitments (NDCs) and global stocktake followed by progressively ambitious commitments, as well as long-term low greenhouse gas development strategies
- Enhanced transparency framework to track progress
 - Inventories
 - Tracking progress of NDC implementation
 - Information on adaptation
 - Information on finance, technology transfer and capacity building
- Compliance committee to facilitate implementation and enforce compliance
- Series of provisions to enable developing countries to act
 - Financial Mechanism
 - Technology Mechanism
 - Capacity building







Where do current commitments take us?



INDCs:

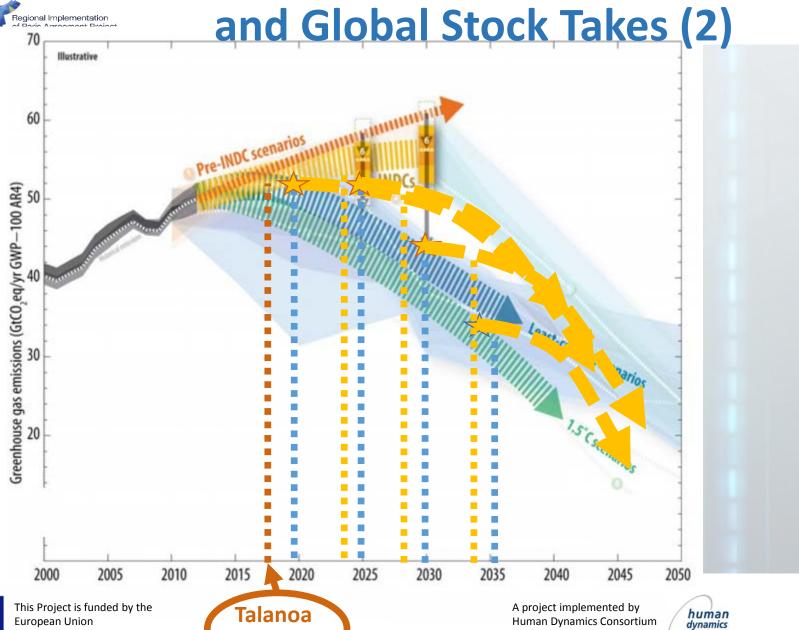
- Not consistent with any 1.5 °C scenario
- 2 °C achievable, but not at least cost
- Current commitments consistent with 3° C

(source: FCCC/CP/2016/2 and IPCC SR1.5)





Cycle of NDCs



Dialogue



EU goals for 2030

Ambition

 Ambition for 2030 set out and ambition for 2050 revisited in light of Paris in the ,Clean Energy for All Europeans' Package

2030

- 40% GHG emission reduction target by 2030 proposed by Commission, 45% supported by Commissioner Cañete and EU Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, 55% supported by some MEPs
- 32% RES
- 32.5% EE

2050

- Leaked options paper includes scenarios with a reduction in 2050 compared to 1990 between -80% and -100% (net zero)
- 5 options to achieve 80%, 1 combined intermediate option with no negative emission technologies or behavioural change, 1 high emission reduction of 100% with negative emissions afterwards relying on BECCS and behavioural change







Where do we want to go?

INDC commitments for 2030

Country	2030 commitment as formulated	2030-year CO2 emission change compared with		
		1990	2000	2010
EU	-40% compared to 1990 (-45%?)	-40%	-33%	-27%
Albania	-11.5 % compared with BaU	76%	56%	10%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-2% compared with BaU	18%	73%	9%
FYRO Macedonia	-30% compared with BaU	32%	41%	48%
Georgia	-15% compared with BaU	-32%	201%	141%
Moldova	-64-67% compared with 1990	-64-67%	33%	3%
Montenegro	-30% compared with 1990	-30%	-26%	-3%
Serbia	-9.8% compared with 1990	-10%	20%	16%
Ukraine	-40% compared to 1990	-40%	42%	44%

Source: INDCs and NCs or NIRs







Next steps for the Energy Community contracting parties

- Indicators imply potential to reduce emissions further, EU has shown that decoupling emissions from growth is possible
- Planning and implementing emission pathways towards 80-100% emisson reduction will have enormous economic and social implications
- Detailed analysis of potentials and costs needed
- Technical capacity needs to be built and maintained to prepare projections and propose policies and measures
- Analysis is the first step for determining ,How do we get there?'







Thank you for your attention!

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The RIPAP project is implemented by a consortium consisting of: Human Dynamics (lead), the Regional Environment Center, Aether, Klimapolitika and SQ Consult













