



Governance Regulation: Monitoring and reporting of climate action

**EIONET meeting on Energy and Environment
EEA, Copenhagen, 27 May, 2019**

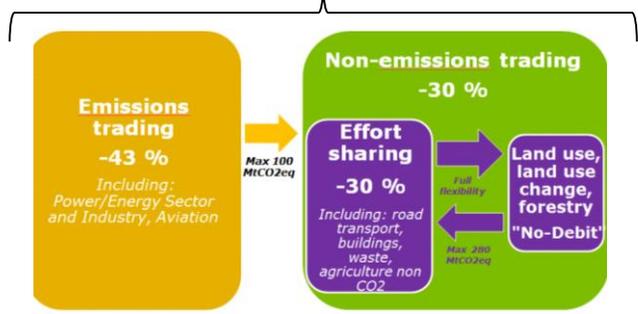
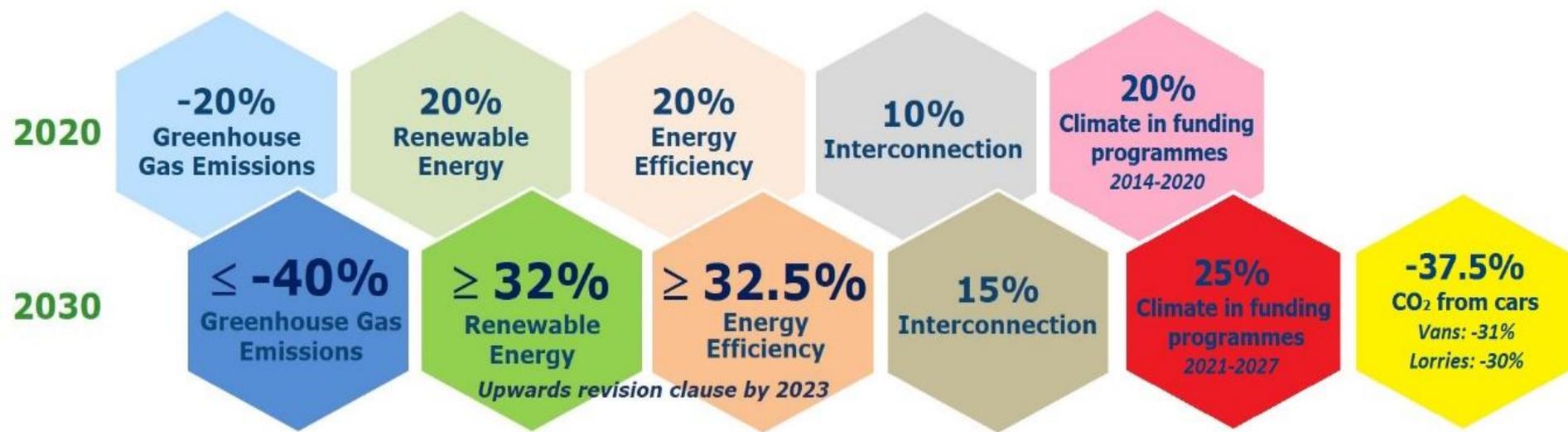
Jürgen Salay

European Commission, DG Climate Action

Overview

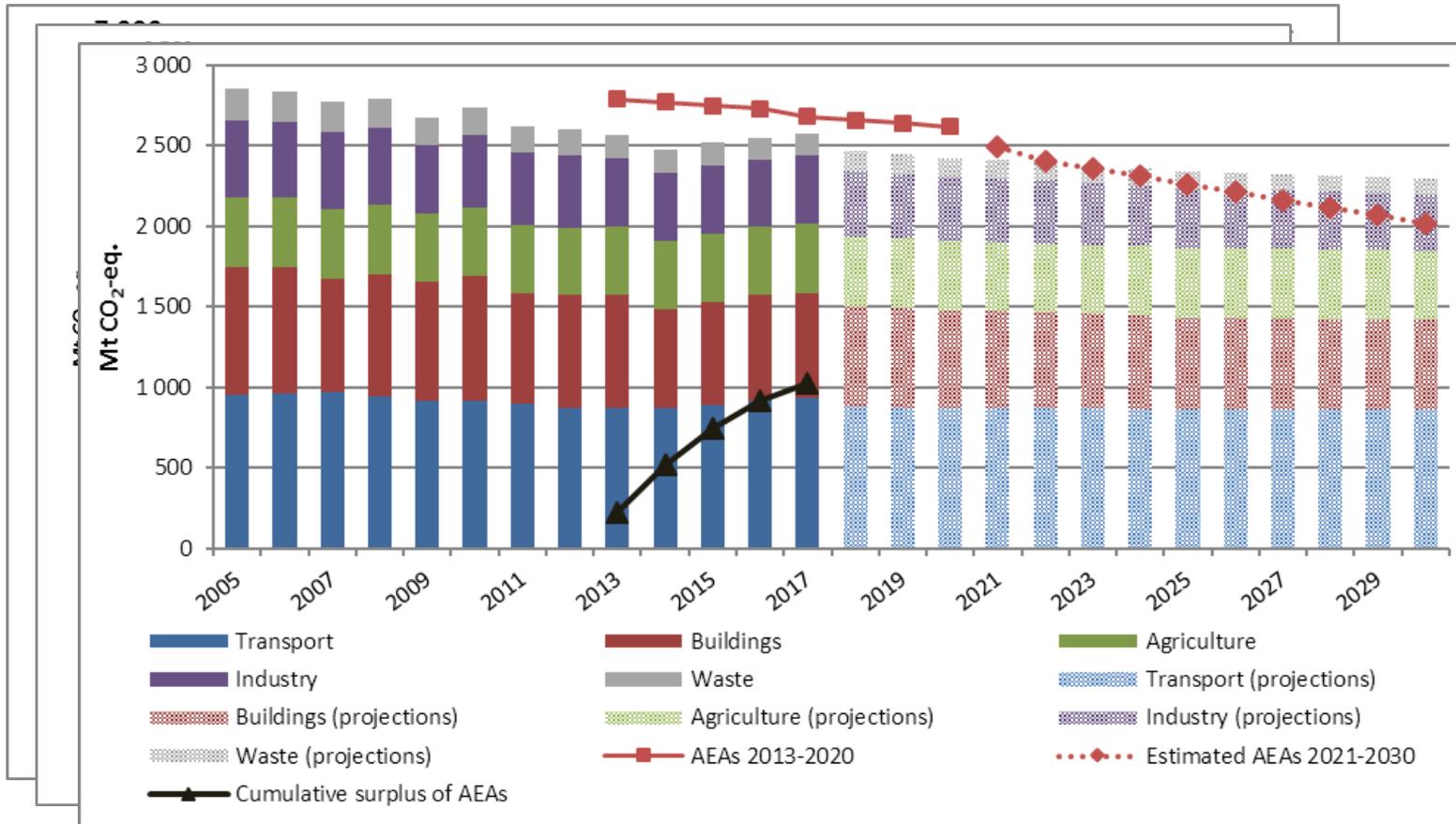
1. Context
2. Monitoring and reporting of climate action under the Governance Regulation
3. National long-term strategies

2030 Energy Union: key legislative framework



- EE Directive
- **Buildings**
- **Ecodesign**

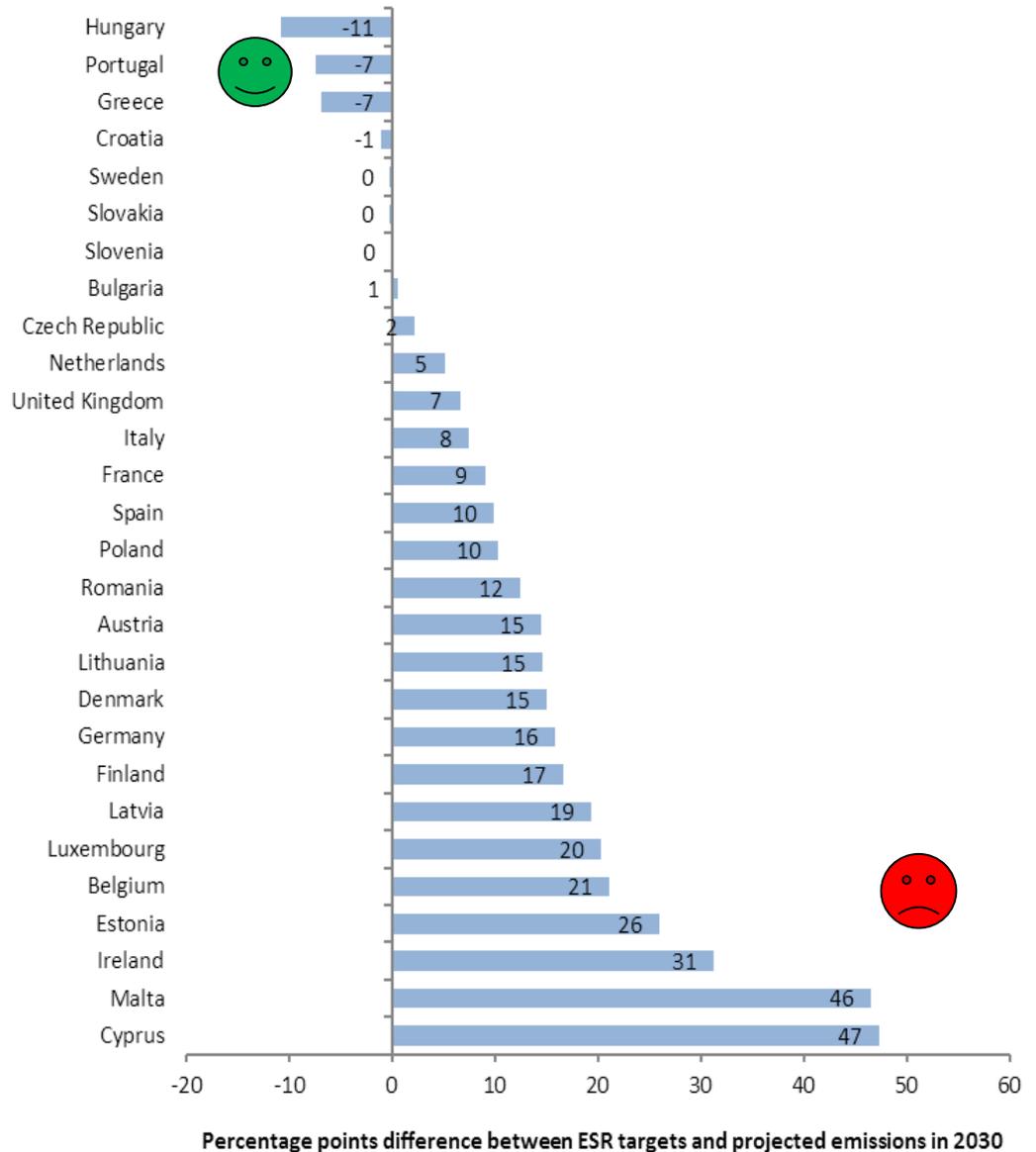
Reaching the 2030 objectives (before NECPs): Key sectoral challenges in the EU





Reaching the 2030 objectives (pre-NECPs)

Key national challenges



Integration of the MMR

The Governance Regulation fully integrates the provisions of the existing Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR), continuing the robust transparency framework laid down in the MMR

MMR text has been modified in order to:

- Bring it in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreement
- Adapt the text to the specific needs arising from the Effort Sharing and Land use, land use change and forestry Regulations
- Streamline the text with the energy acquis
- Remove references to the Kyoto Protocol

MMR is repealed from 1 January 2021 onwards

Reporting and monitoring

- Member States to submit **biennial integrated progress reports**
- Specific **reports to be produced annually**, e.g. in view of complying with international climate commitments
- Annual **State of the Energy Union**
- Commission **assessment of progress**, recommendations
- Commission monitoring to be **reported to Council and Parliament**

e-Reporting platform

- Facilitate communication between the Commission and Member States, to promote co-operation among Member States and to facilitate public access to information.
- Submission of Member States reports on the Governance Regulation.
- Facilitate public online access to Governance reports, integrated national energy and climate plans, and long-term strategies.

Role of EEA

EEA's important role in monitoring and reporting of climate action continues and is further strengthened:

- GHG inventories (compiling, reviewing, preparing estimates, performing quality assurance and control)
- Policies and measures and projections (ditto);
- Performing quality assurance and quality control procedures on the information reported by Member States on projections and policies and measures;
- Compiling other data as required for the State of the Energy Union report prepared by the Commission;
- Disseminating information collected under the Governance Regulation, both on mitigation and adaptation.

Long-term strategies (LTS)

- For EU from 2011: EU long term GHG reduction roadmap to 2050
- For MS, since MMR: Low carbon development strategies
- For MS, from Governance: Each MS to make a long-term strategy, consistent with its NECP
- EU to submit long-term strategy under Paris agreement in 2020 (*Decision 1/CP.21, point 35*)



LTS obligations

The Paris Agreement (Art 4.19) and Decision 1/CP.21 (para 35):

- all countries should communicate long-term low GHG emission development strategies by 2020

Article 15 Governance Regulation:

- By 1 January 2020, by 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter, Member States submit to the Commission their LTS with a perspective of at least 30 years (updated where necessary every 5 years)
- The Commission shall by 1 April 2019 adopt a proposal for a Union LTS
- Elements to be contained in the LTS: Art 15(4) and Annex IV Governance Regulation

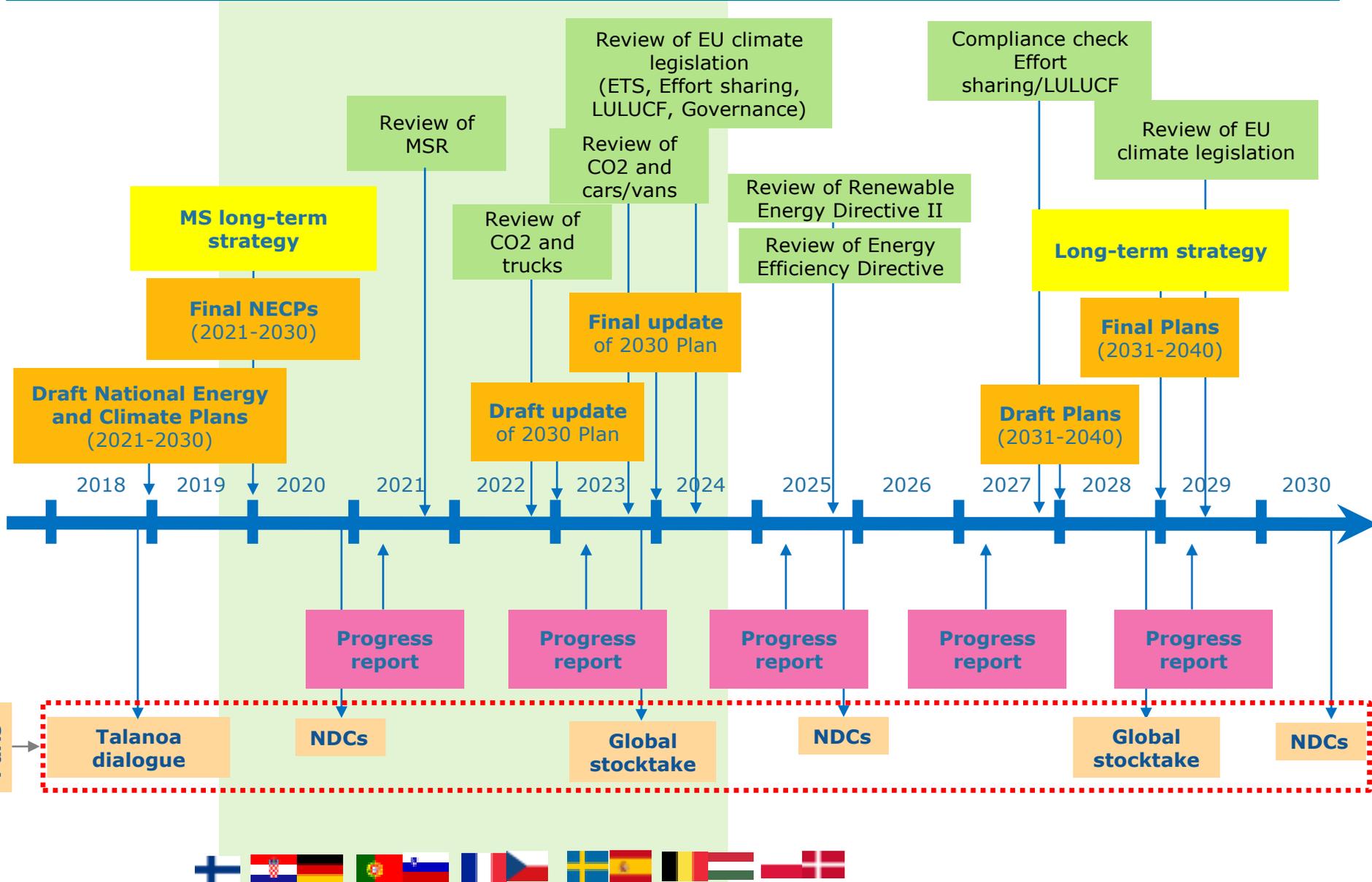
Article 18 and Annex VI (b) Governance Regulation:

- Updates to long-term strategies and progress in implementing these to be reported by 15 March 2021 and every two years thereafter

LTS continued

- The integrated national energy and climate plans shall be consistent with the long-term strategies
- Member States and the Commission shall inform and make the LTS and any updates available to the public

ALIGNING THE EU POLICY CYCLE WITH THE PARIS CYCLE





Thank you!

Visit DG Climate Action online:



ec.europa.eu/clima/



facebook.com/EUClimateAction



twitter.com/EUClimateAction



pinterest.com/EUClimateAction



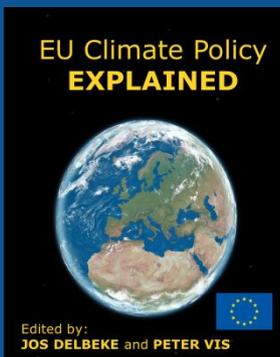
youtube.com/EUClimateAction

Read our book "EU Climate Policy Explained"

(published by Routledge, 2015)

English, French, Spanish, Chinese versions online :

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/publications/index_en.htm



**Climate
Action**

Governance Regulation: Context and Objectives

- *Meet Energy Union objectives (notably the 2030 targets)*
- *Ensure Better Regulation and reduce administrative burden*
- *Allow for investor certainty and predictability*
- *Adapt reporting cycles to the Paris Agreement*

Member States' emission reduction targets for 2021 to 2030 adopted

14/05/2018

The Council today formally adopted binding annual greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for EU Member States from 2021 to 2030. The legislation is a major step in implementing the EU's climate goals.

The Regulation on binding annual emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030, also known as the *Effort Sharing Regulation*, sets targets for those sectors of the economy that fall outside the scope of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). These sectors, including transport, buildings, agriculture, non-ETS industry and waste, account for almost 60% of the EU's total domestic emissions.

Regulation on land use, land use change and forestry in 2030 climate and energy framework adopted

14/05/2018

Under new EU legislation adopted today, EU Member States have to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change or forestry are offset by at least an equivalent removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere in the period 2021 to 2030.

This "no-debit" rule is established by the Regulation on the integration of land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) into the EU's 2030 climate and energy framework.

Climate
Action

CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS package



Energy Union Governance



Energy Efficiency
(Energy Efficiency Directive, European Performance of Buildings Directive)



Renewables
(Revised Renewable Energy Directive)



New Electricity Market Design



Energy prices and costs report

Governance process

**National Integrated Energy and Climate Plans
(2021 to 2030)**

Integrated national progress reports

**European Commission monitoring
(State of the Energy Union)**

Art 15 continued

Member States' long-term strategies should contain the elements set out in Annex IIa. Furthermore, Member States' and the Union's long-term strategies shall cover:

- (a) total greenhouse gas emissions reductions and enhancements of removals by sinks;
- (b) emissions reductions and enhancement of removals in individual sectors including among others electricity, industry, transport, the heating and cooling and buildings sector (residential and tertiary), agriculture, waste and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF);
- (c) expected progress on transition to a low greenhouse gas emission economy including greenhouse gas intensity, CO₂ intensity of gross domestic product, related estimates of long-term investments and strategies for related research, development and innovation;