European Parliament’s role in reducing EU CO$_2$ emissions

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The Optical Society (OSA) event, 28 March 2017, Brussels
Outline

• EP’s role as EU co-legislator on climate change
• EU environmental monitoring for policy needs
• Monitoring GHGs vs monitoring climate policies

Agarwal et al., 1999
EP’s role as EU co-legislator on climate change

• Fighting climate change is a priority for the EP

• Following the Commission proposals, the EP is negotiating with the Council (the Members States) from positions that traditionally add ambition to the measures against climate change

• Increasing emphasis on implementation of policies and on what was left out from the Paris Agreement

• The EP is determined to ensure that the EU plays a leading role in international negotiations
EU Climate and Energy Policies

- **2006**: Commission proposal for 2020 climate and energy package
- **2007**: Adoption of the 3rd package on the Liberalization of electricity and gas market
- **2008**: Adoption of the Renewables Directive
- **2009**: Global Climate Agreement missed
- **2010**: Commission Communication “Energy 2020 Strategy”
- **2011**: Communication “Energy Roadmap 2050”
- **2012**: Adoption of the Energy Efficiency Directive
- **2013**: Adoption of the Energy Infrastructure Regulation
- **2014**: Heads of State and Government reached agreement on the 2030 framework
- **2015**: Proposal on the new ETS; part of the 2030 framework
- **2016**: Proposals on the Effort sharing and LULUCF; part of the 2030 framework

= EU legislation  = Commission communications/proposals  = Green Paper  = Council conclusions
EU Climate and Energy policies towards 2020, 2030 and 2050

• The EU Energy and Climate Package (December 2008) and the Kyoto Protocol targets for 2020

• The Communication “Energy Roadmap 2050” (December 2011); in line with the Paris Agreement provisions

• The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework (October 2014) and the ongoing legislative proposals
2030 Climate and Energy Framework

2020
- 20% GHG
- 20% RES
- 20% EE

2030
- At least 40% GHG
- At least 27% RES
- At least 27% EE

New governance system

New Key Indicators
Decoupling of GDP growth from Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Monitoring and reporting in the Commission proposal on the Governance, COM(2016)759

- GHGs as CO$_2$, CH$_4$, N$_2$O, SF$_6$, NF$_3$, HFCs, PFCs
- Methodologies for monitoring and reporting in LULUCF
- Policies and measures information of GHGs emissions
- Projections information in the area of GHGs emissions
- Information on national adaptation actions, financial and technology support provided to developing countries and auctioning revenue
Regulation (EU)2015/757 on the monitoring, reporting and verification of CO₂ emissions from maritime transport

Methods for determining CO₂ emissions:

• Bunker Fuel Delivery Note (BDN) and periodic stocktakes of fuel tanks;

• Bunker fuel tank monitoring on board;

• Flow meters for applicable combustion processes;

• Direct CO₂ emissions measurements.
EMIS Committee recommendation to the Council and the Commission following the inquiry into emission measurements in the automotive, B8-0177/2017

• ...urges the Commission and the Member States to establish remote fleet monitoring schemes – making use of roadside remote sensing equipment and/or on-board sensors – to screen the environmental performance of the in-service fleet...;

• calls on the co-legislators to establish, in the upcoming regulation on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles, an EU-wide remote sensing network to monitor the real world emissions of the car fleet...
The EU Environmental Implementation Review, COM(2017)63

28 country reports which map national strengths, opportunities and weaknesses. The most pressing implementation gaps across EU Member States are found in the policy fields of:

- waste management
- nature and biodiversity
- air quality and noise
- water quality and management
Monitoring GHGs vs monitoring climate policies

• In 1992, the EU proposed monitoring as part of the UNFCCC. Ex-ante reporting was agreed “to help Parties come into compliance with the Convention...”

• The EU Monitoring Mechanism was created in 1993 with main focus to compile annual data on GHG emissions.

• Only in late 2000s, the Mechanism also started politically more sensitive monitoring of individual climate policies.

• EU’s experiences and difficulties in monitoring climate policies are useful for the Paris Agreement implementation.

Thank you for your attention!

More info on the ENVI Committee work: