June 14, 2018 | Rome, Italy

The role and the relevance of EU long-term climate strategy

Key choices to be tackled and main stakeholders to be reached

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Timeframe options

- Timeframe beyond 2050 can have advantages and disadvantages
  - \+ includes negative emissions
  - \- increase in uncertainties

- Option 1: 2050
  - Corresponds with 2050 Roadmap and mid-century aspiration of the PA
  - Lock-in of decarbonisation pathways until 2050

- Option 2: 2060/2070
  - Carbon budgets might be overshot in the future, which implies negative emissions after 2050 to compensate
  - However, perception that climate action could be postponed to post-2050 needs to be avoided

- Option 3: 2100
  - Climate change will not stop after the mid-century
  - Even more uncertainties

Granularity of analysis – sectoral focus

- How much do we focus on specific sectors?
  - Any specific focus cannot be detrimental to other sectors and to a systemic approach
- 2050 Roadmap focused mainly on energy (power) sector, but specifically stated that all sectors must decarbonize
  - However, it was further broken down for industry, transport, residential and services, agriculture, and other non-CO2 emissions
- New EU long-term climate strategy could potentially include the following sectors:
  - Electricity
  - Transportation
  - Residential heating
  - Industry
  - LULUCF/Agriculture
  - Carbon capture and Negative emissions

Policy drivers – Driver for decarbonisation

- 2050 Roadmap saw climate as a main driver while recognising co-benefits

- Option 1: Climate as a stand-alone driver
  - Can mainstream climate as a legitimate and self-standing societal objective

- Option 2: Climate change and co-benefits jointly presented as drivers
  - Allows for full cost-benefit analysis and is vital for accuracy of modelling of impacts

- Option 3: Co-benefits as a stand-alone driver
  - Easier to sell (especially in developing countries)?