

Beyond the EU NDC & Impact on the EU ETS

Berlin meeting

Agenda

Hosted by the BMU

Date: 31 January 2020

Time: 9:30 – 12:00

Venue: Köthener Str. 2-3, 10963 Berlin, German

This is one of the outreach meetings of the '**Beyond 40%**' report, organised in 6 European capitals. During this meeting, the authors will present the Report and their findings through a presentation, after which the Report will be discussed in a roundtable setting with stakeholders.

In the context of the Paris Agreement, the European Union (EU) is increasing its efforts towards decarbonisation. Currently, the EU climate strategy is centred around three emissions reduction targets compared to 1990 levels: a cutting GHG emissions by 20% by 2020 and by at least 40% by 2030; and an implicit reduction of 80-95% by 2050. These targets have increasingly been put into question, as many stakeholders are pushing the EU to speed up its decarbonisation efforts and embrace the goal of climate neutrality by 2050. In light of these developments, in November 2018, the Commission communicated its vision for a zero-carbon economy by 2050.

The EU climate and energy targets are being reached through different policies at the EU and Member States (MS) levels. On the one hand, the target and functioning of the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) is set at EU level. On the other hand, targets, such as for non-ETS Sectors (Effort Sharing Regulation – ESR), renewable energy sources (RES) and energy efficiency (EE) are agreed on at the EU level, while the policies to reach these targets are developed and implemented at the Member State level.

Against this backdrop, Member States are implementing mitigation policies, and other policies, which, while maybe not directly targeting climate change, also lead to significant GHG reductions. Member States are outlining their expected reductions both with a 2030 perspective, in the 'national energy and climate plans'; as well as with a 2050 perspective (the so-called 'long-term strategies with a perspective of at least 30 years', released January 1, 2020).

Member States can also decide to unilaterally adopt additional policies on energy and climate matters on top of the EU targets. Examples are more ambitious RES/EE targets set by MS compared to EU-mandated targets, as well as country-wide GHG reduction targets towards 2030/2050.

Other actors can also contribute, independently from the policies that are implemented by Member States or the EU, putting forward more ambitious decarbonisation strategies than what is required under national/EU legislation: local mitigation policies by sub-national entities (e.g. regions or cities), voluntary GHG reductions or RE commitments by companies or other stakeholders, etc.

This meeting is an opportunity for ERCST to gather feedback on its methodology to achieve these goals and enable regional stakeholders to discuss the findings of the project.

09:15 **Registration**

09:30 **Welcome and opening remarks**

- J. Braam, BMU

09:40 – 10:40 **Presentation of the “Beyond the EU NDC” Report**

- A. Marcu, ERCST

The ERCST methodology to assess and aggregate voluntary climate mitigation commitments seeks to:

- assess whether stakeholders are communicating meaningful commitments to go ‘Beyond 40%’
- map these commitments by companies, cities, regions and Member States, identifying best practices and no-regret policies
- quantify commitments to the extent possible, and aggregate them

ERCST will present its methodology on how to map the various types of commitments that have been made at different levels, and how to assess and quantify those commitments. ERCST will use this methodology to analyse the final NECPs and determine how far are they going beyond 40%.

- J. Hein, BDI
- J. Braam, BMU

10:40 – 12:00 **Impact on the EU ETS**

The second seeks to focus the discussion on the potential impacts of going beyond the current target of -40% on the EU ETS and associated measures and instruments. This will include a discussion on the Market Stability Reserve, Carbon Leakage measures and funding mechanisms. We feel that these funding mechanisms will be critical in reaching the overall objectives that may emerge from the European Green Deal.

It is important to reflect on the structure, governance and availability of resources that these funds provide in light of a potential increase in ambition.

- I. Ramming, Commerzbank
- G. Zachmann, Bruegel
- C. Reissfelder, HeidelbergCement
- J. de Grandpre, WWF

12:00 **Closing remarks and wrap-up of the meeting**

List of Participants

Last Name	First Name	Organisation
Acworth	William	ICAP
Braam	Jasper	BMU
de Grandpre	Juliette	WWF Germany
Förster	Hannah	Öko-Institut e.V.
Forth	Thomas	BMU
Franke	Sebastian	ExxonMobil Central Europe Holding
Geden	Oliver	German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP)
Genz	Daniel	Lausitz Energie Bergbau AG
Graichen	Jakob	Öko-Institut
Harks	Enno	BP Europa SE
Hein	Joachim	BDI
Hofmann	Elena	Deutscher Naturschutzring
Kammel	Robert	VDMA Forum Klima & Energie
Knopf	Brigitte	Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC)
Koch	Michael	BDEW
Kohn	Andreas	FutureCamp Holding GmbH
La Hoz Theuer	Stephanie	International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP)
Marcu	Andrei	ERCST
Ramming	Ingo	Commerzbank
Reißfelder	Christoph	HeidelbergCement AG
Ricke-Herbig	Michael	Verein der Zuckerindustrie
Rothermel	Joerg	Verband der Chemischen Industrie
Saccani	Sira	EIT Climate-KIC
Wehnemann	Kai	German Environment Agency
Westermann	Robert	Deutsche Energie-Agentur
Wojtal	Lidia	Independent Expert
Wolke	Frank	German Environment Agency / Umweltbundesamt
Wortmann	Kerstin	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Zachmann	Georg	Bruegel
Zebrowska	Aleksandra	HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform