



Climate policy evaluations in support of policy developments

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Outline

Importance of policy evaluation through 2 key examples

- 2030 climate and energy framework
- Reporting on progress and ambition to UNFCCC – Kyoto Protocol Ambition Mechanism

Conclusions

Why a new framework for 2030?

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) **cost-effectively**
2050 objective: -80% to -95% GHG

EU contribution to 2015 **international climate agreement**

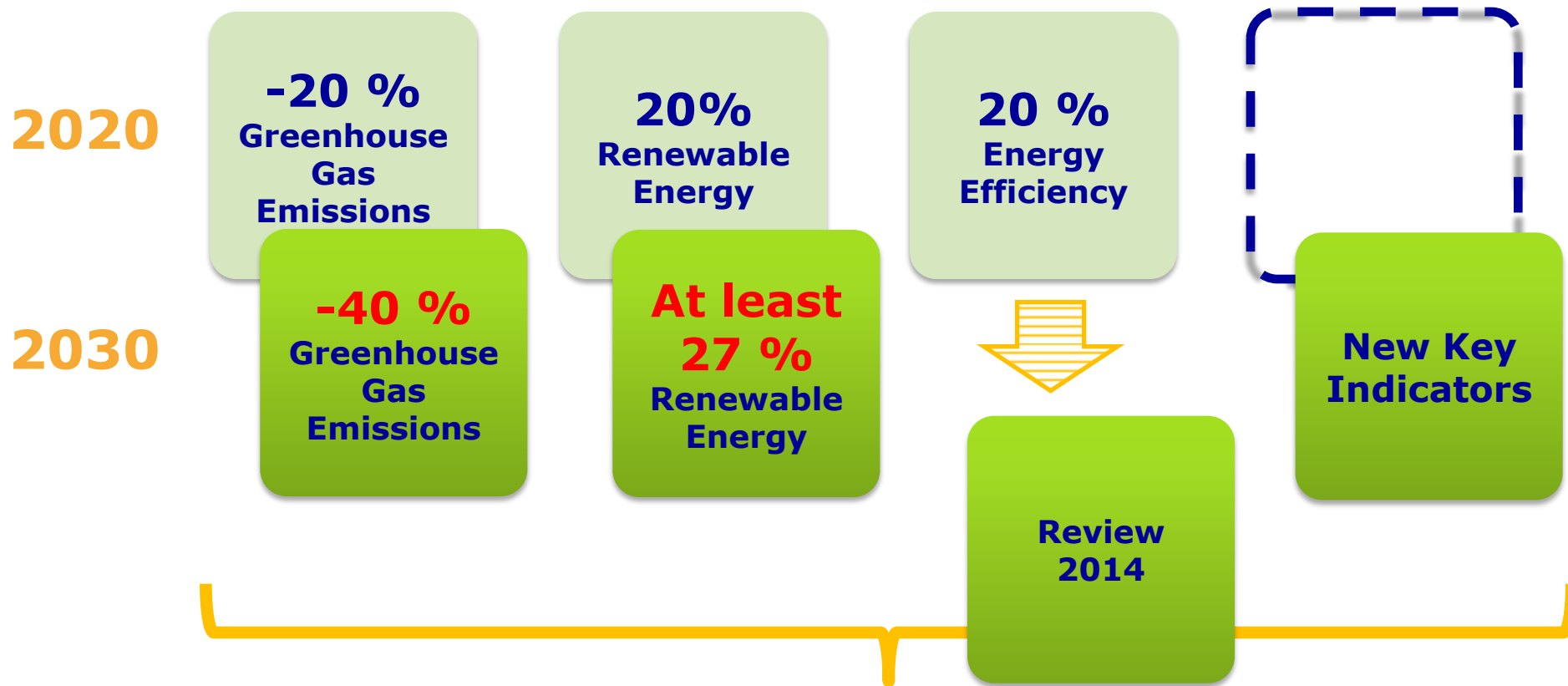
Security of EU energy supplies

EU oil and gas imports:
€ 400 billion per year

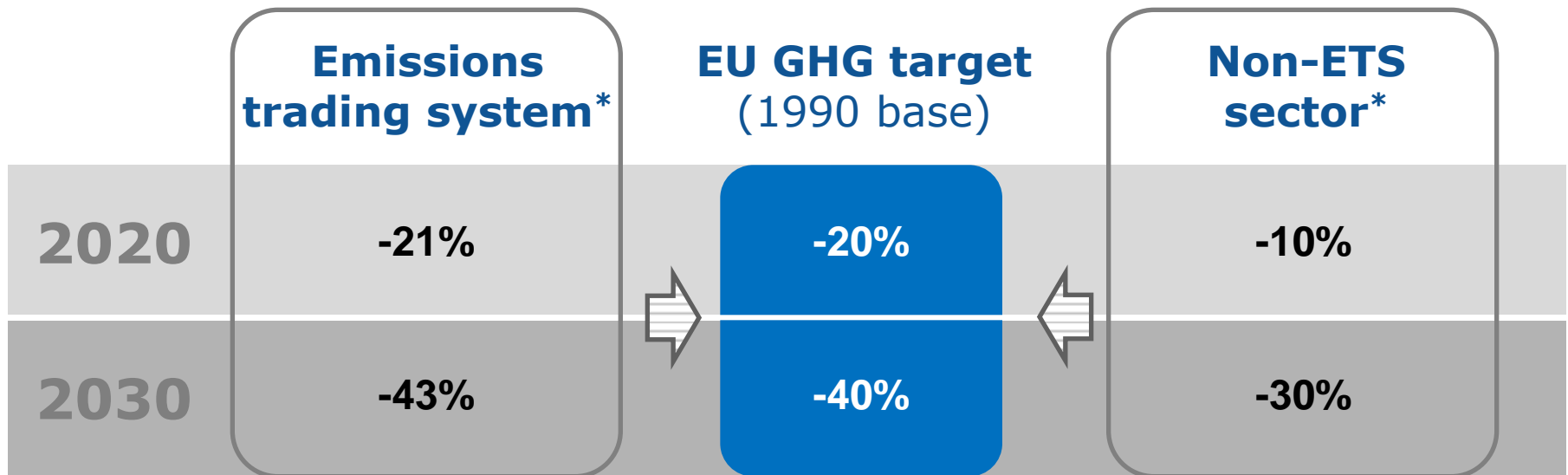
Competitive energy and new **growth and jobs**

Eco-industry already employs 4.2 billion

Commission's proposal for 2030 Framework



Commission proposal 2030 framework: A cost-effective reduction in emissions



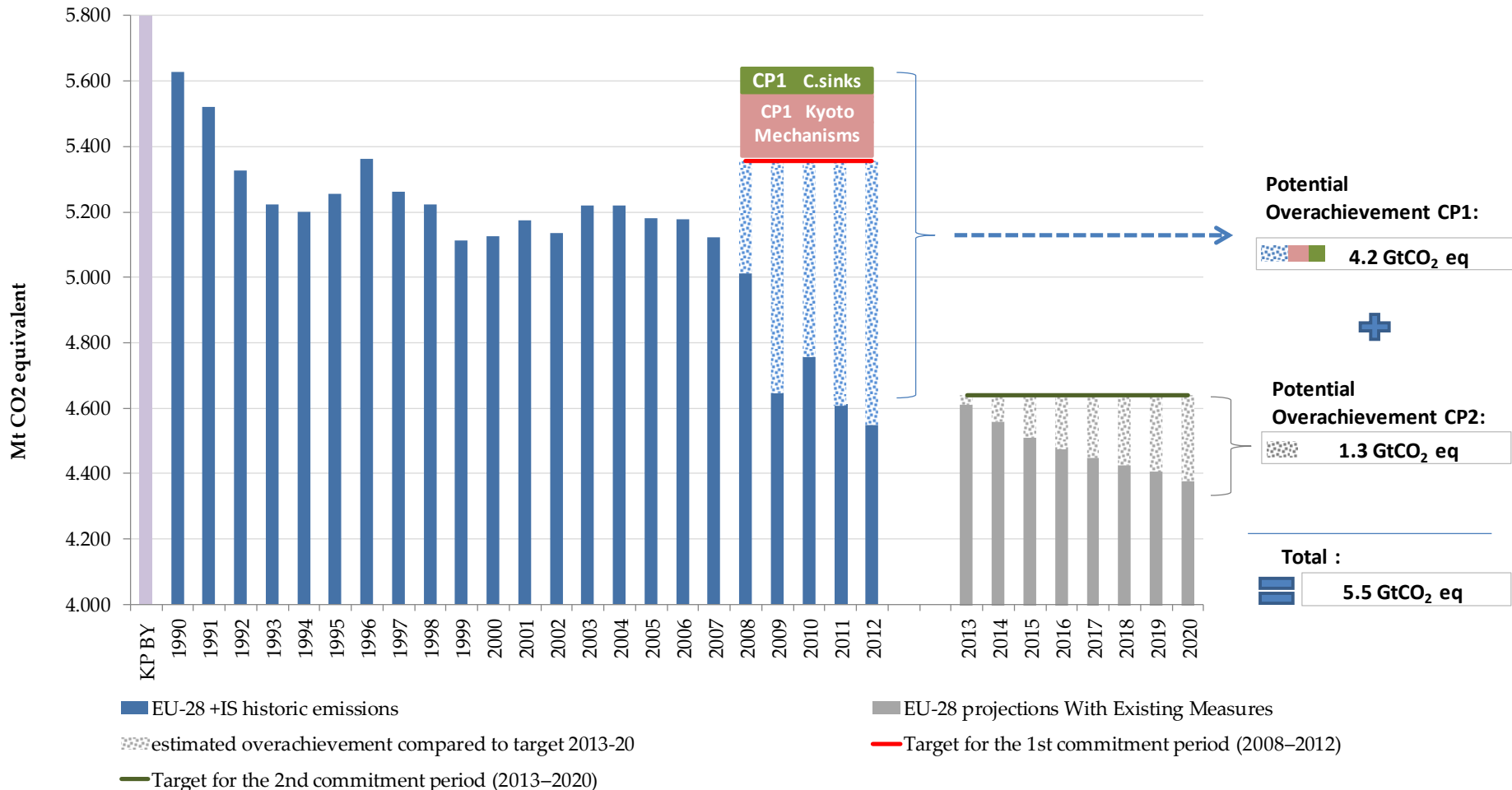
HOW?

- 'Cap and trade'
- Market stability reserve
- Protection against carbon leakage
- Effort-sharing through binding national targets
- Support measures (e.g. standards)

Key related policy evaluation issues

- Importance of the **Impact Assessment**: ex-post evaluation + modelling tools on impacts (Primes, Gains)
- **Effort sharing in non-ETS** (cost-effectiveness of policies implemented by MS, fairness, convergence...)
- **ETS phase 4** (structural evolutions in emissions, impacts on investments, carbon leakage...)
- **Interaction between instruments**
- **Governance**

Kyoto Protocol – Ambition Mechanism Report: effects of the economic crisis?



Conclusion

- Growing importance of ex-post evaluation in climate policy development
 - for all policy instruments and legislation
 - at level of emissions and policies
 - at EU and MS levels
- Make best use of existing data (MS and Commission reports, EU ETS registry data...)
- Growing importance for DG CLIMA
 - close cooperation with EEA, contract with European University Institute
 - LIFE climate sub-programme