

## EU GREEN DEAL – Status quo & Ambition 2030

### Public consultation for the EU climate ambition for 2030, climate and energy policies of the European Green Deal / SUMMARY

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- EU objective **climate neutrality by 2050**
- GHG reduction target is **40% by 2030** compared to 1990
- estimates predict around **45%** by 2030 – **should the target be increased to 50%?**
- The EU's share is **9% of global emissions** and decreasing
- propose an **update** to the EU nationally determined contribution (**NDC**) **under the Paris Agreement**
- EU has decades of experience in energy & climate **policy implementation**
  - GREEN DEAL COMMUNICATIONS: **promote “EU model”**  
engage more actively with partner countries
  - EU will use its **diplomatic and financial tools** for **green alliances** with partners and regions  
considering also the **international security** implications of **climate change**
- main **climate legislation**: Emissions Trading System (**ETS**), Effort Sharing Regulation (**ESR**), Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation (**LULUCF**), CO2 Emissions Performance Standards for Cars and Vans (**fuel standard**)
- main **energy legislation**: Renewable Energy Directive (**RED**) and the Energy Efficiency Directive (**EED**)
- ENERGY** largely based on **fossil fuels** and represent more than **75%** of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions.
  - 32% renewable energy** in the **final energy consumption** by **2030**  
- **should the target be increased to 40% renewable energy** by 2030?
- Note: The **costs of renewable energy** technologies have significantly **declined** over the past years.
- 32.5% energy efficiency** by **2030** – **should it be increased to 40%?**
- Buildings** emit **13% -34% GHG** (**34%** includes power & district heating generation)
  - should there be targets for mandatory renovations for specific buildings?**  
e.g. public buildings, social housing, schools, hospitals Energy saving schemes
  - should there be certain energy performance standards before renting?**
  - should there be a right to a free energy audit** for households?
- Industry** is responsible for **20% GHG emissions**.
  - should there be carbon capture and storage (CCS) and use (CCU)?**
- Road transport** is responsible for **20% GHG emissions**.
- ETS** will reduce emissions by 2030 with **43%** compared to 2005, **2.2%** decline per year 2021-2030
  - auction based** for large emitter point sources and aviation
    - should transport and buildings** be included in the ETS?
    - should the marine sector** be included in the ETS?
    - should also other energy emissions** currently covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation (**ESR**) be moved to the ETS?
    - should carbon pricing be harmonized** with the ETS for **buildings and road transport?** (or should there be sector specific carbon pricing)
  - free allocation** for energy intensive industry to avoid **carbon leakage** (industry moving abroad)
    - **should it be changed to a border adjustment mechanism?**
- LAND USE (LULUCF)**: the objective is for the **EU carbon sink** to at least **perform as well as today** by 2030
- STANDARDS for ICT** (Information and communications technology) sector to promote energy efficiency and reuse of waste heat (e.g. location and design of data centers) – **should there be ICT standards?**

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## DETAILS

A few original text passages for a better understanding of EU policies:

### 5 Climate and energy policy design

The main climate legislation concerned with an ambition increase is:

the **Emissions Trading System Directive (EU ETS)** that regulates large **point sources and aviation**; the **Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR)**, which distributes between Member States greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts in other sectors of the economy such as transport, buildings, small industry, agriculture and waste; the **Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation (LULUCF)** that regulates the emissions and absorptions from the natural carbon dioxide sink (soil carbon and biomass) in the **EU and the CO Emissions Performance Standards for Cars and Vans. 2**

The main **energy legislation** concerned with a potential ambition increase is the **Renewable Energy Directive (RED)** and the **Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)**.

#### 5.1 Role of the different climate policy instruments

The present climate legislation envisages that the sectors covered by the **EU Emission Trading System will reduce emissions by 2030 with 43% compared to 2005**. For the sectors covered the **Effort Sharing Regulation** the targets are set at a **combined reduction of 30% by 2030 compared to 2005**. For the land use sink under the **Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry regulation** the objective is to ensure that the **EU carbon sink at least performs as well by 2030 as what is planned under current land use practices**.

Of these **three key pieces of climate legislation**

**EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)** In the existing legal framework for 2021 - 2030, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions covered by the EU ETS is set to **decline by 2.2% per year** during the 2021 - 2030

**Addressing carbon leakage risk for energy intensive industry** Increased ambition will make the overall ETS allowance budget (the cap) lower, affecting both the budget available for auctioning and **free allocation of allowances**. Auctioning is the default method for allocating allowances, and free allocation aims to address the carbon leakage risk for energy intensive sectors covered by the EU ETS. Should differences in levels of ambition worldwide persist, as the EU increases its climate ambition, the Commission undertook in the European Green Deal Communication to **propose a Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism** for selected sectors to **reduce the risk of carbon leakage**.

If the EU ETS was extended to energy related emissions from the road transport and buildings sectors, should also other energy emissions currently covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation be moved to the EU ETS?

Harmonisation of carbon pricing for buildings and road transport What is your view on what is the most desirable degree of harmonisation of carbon prices for and the current EU ETS sectors?

**How to introduce carbon pricing in the maritime transport sector** Include the sectors in the EU ETS and apply auctioning?

How could the LULUCF sector further contribute to increased climate ambition by 2030?

Standards for ICT sector to promote energy efficiency and reuse of waste heat (e.g. though decisions on location and design of data centres)



**Targets for mandatory renovation in specific sectors**, e.g. public buildings, social housing, schools, hospitals Energy saving obligation schemes Obligation to go beyond a **certain energy performance standard before renting**, phasing out the worst-performing buildings Financial mechanisms (access to finance and incentives), including schemes directly attached to the property itself, and not to the person renting the building **Promoting one-stop-shops, reducing administrative burden and delays** and other approaches to facilitate the “renovation journey”, including prefabricating energy efficiency solutions Giving households **right to a free, independent energy audits**

By the virtue of **decades of climate policy implementation**, the **EU** has developed **extensive experience** and expertise in design and development of regulations, incentives, and evidence based approaches to drive the transition to low carbon economy. As the rest of the world advances with the implementation of their Paris Agreement goals and targets, the “**EU model**” of decoupling economic growth from the growth of greenhouse gas emissions has become of particular interest to our partners around the world. **The EU should work decisively to use its experience to promote the uptake of ambition at global level, as foreseen in the Green Deal Communication.** At their December 2019 meeting, EU Heads of States and Governments also invited the Commission to **propose an update to the EU nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement** in good time before the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow in November 2020.

Next to that, the **EU is also engaging more actively with partner countries** to **encourage** and support extra efforts that reflect the highest possible **ambition** considering national circumstances. **Solidarity with the efforts of the poorest and most vulnerable countries** to deal with the **consequences of climate change** is more essential than ever.

In order to **lead international negotiations**, the **EU** will need to **develop a stronger ‘green deal diplomacy’** focused on convincing and supporting others to take on their share of promoting more sustainable development. More generally, the **EU will use its diplomatic and financial tools to ensure that green alliances** are part of its relations with partner countries and regions, considering also the international **security** implications of **climate change**.

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**OPINION**

ZERO FOOTPRINT - my personal opinion:

**What does the GREEN DEAL cost?** It's cheaper! This is the KEY POINT to make Paris happen:

- 1) Renewable Energy cheapest in all EU states now
- 2) Insulating buildings does not cost anything in a zero-interest world & 30 year 100% KfW bank financing
- 3) E-mobility is cheaper now

What are we waiting for? TALK ABOUT IT

**Your statement of higher costs for green products and renewable energy is misleading** and incorrect: New Wind- and Solar energy is the cheapest source of energy (4 cents/kWh), in all EU states, even cheaper than power from old depreciated power plants (4-6cents). <https://bit.ly/howMuchistheGreenDeal>

The **questionnaire** is a very **nice summary of EU climate** ambition and policies.

However, it is also a good example WHY there is NO PROGRESS towards the PARIS AGREEMENT GOALS in the world. The questionnaire is largely lacking the economic part of the energy transition: **Renewable energy is the cheapest source of energy now!** Good news. However, by missing such Good News, the questionnaire is not up to date and becomes HIGHLY MISLEADING:

- 1) You talk about CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2050. Because of 5 years of inaction since Paris 2015, the target date is likely **2035. 2050 IS MISLEADING!**
- 2) You talk about the HIGHER COSTS of CO2free products and renewable energy. Bullshit. It's CHEAPER! NEW renewable energy is now CHEAPER than the old depreciated fossil power in the EU (BloombergNEF New Energy Outlook 2019, NIPSCO, Investment bank Lazard, BNA, <https://bit.ly/howMuchistheGreenDeal> = the **KEY POINT!**
- 3) How do we **FINANCE** the PARIS GOALS 2035?  
This point is missing in the questionnaire.  
Very simple. The 3 KEY ELEMENTS of the energy transition are CHEAPER now than the Status quo. Home-insulation/renewable energy/EVs:  
Given **100% financings** up to **30 years** at pretty much **zero interest** (as does KfW bank in Germany), the **New Energy Transition costs NOTHING anymore!** It's all paid for by the banks, and, it's even CHEAPER to do it for CITIES, BUSINESSES & FOR YOU (1).  
**Why would the EIB not offer such 100% financings as KfW bank does in Germany?**  
In Germany, increasing Ambition doesn't cost a dime anymore.  
WE HAVE ALL WE NEED.  
Just do it!

## References

- (1) <https://ingo-stuckmann.de/nrw-kommunalwahl-2020-nettonull-2035-kommunal-umsetzen-es-ist-sogar-guenstiger/>
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- (3) <https://ingo-stuckmann.de/how-much-is-the-european-green-deal/>
- (4) <https://ingo-stuckmann.de/the-nipSCO-story-solar-cheapest-source-of-energy/>

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