



Implementing the EU 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target:

**emission reduction framework for
agriculture, buildings, transport and
waste**

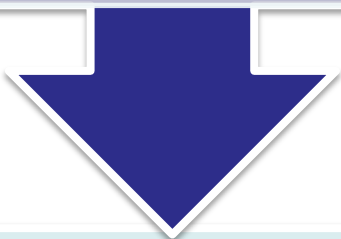
"Store deler av klimapolitikken er blitt utilgjengelig for alle andre enn ekspertene. (...)

Den siste ukens debatt om **overflytting av CO₂-kvoter** er et glimrende, og nedslående, eksempel. Den startet med at regjeringen (...) sendte forslag om (...) at vi skulle flytte noen CO₂-kvoter. I følge (...) klima- og miljødepartementet ville det «**åpne for ytterligere reduksjoner i de norske CO₂utslippene**». Miljøbevegelsen og store deler av opposisjonen var raskt på banen med en motsatt påstand: Nå åpner regjeringen for å **snike seg unna EUs strenge krav** til kvotekutt.»

Aslak Bonde, Dagens Perspektiv 29.11.2019

EU 2020 target

Overall GHG target:
-20% vs. 1900



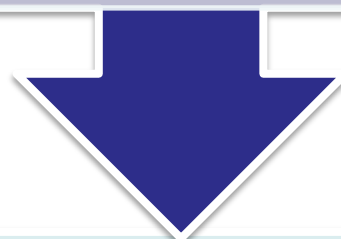
(-14% vs. 2005)

EU ETS:
-21% vs.
2005

Effort Sharing
sectors:
-10% vs. 2005

EU 2030 target

Overall GHG target:
Minimum -40% vs. 1990



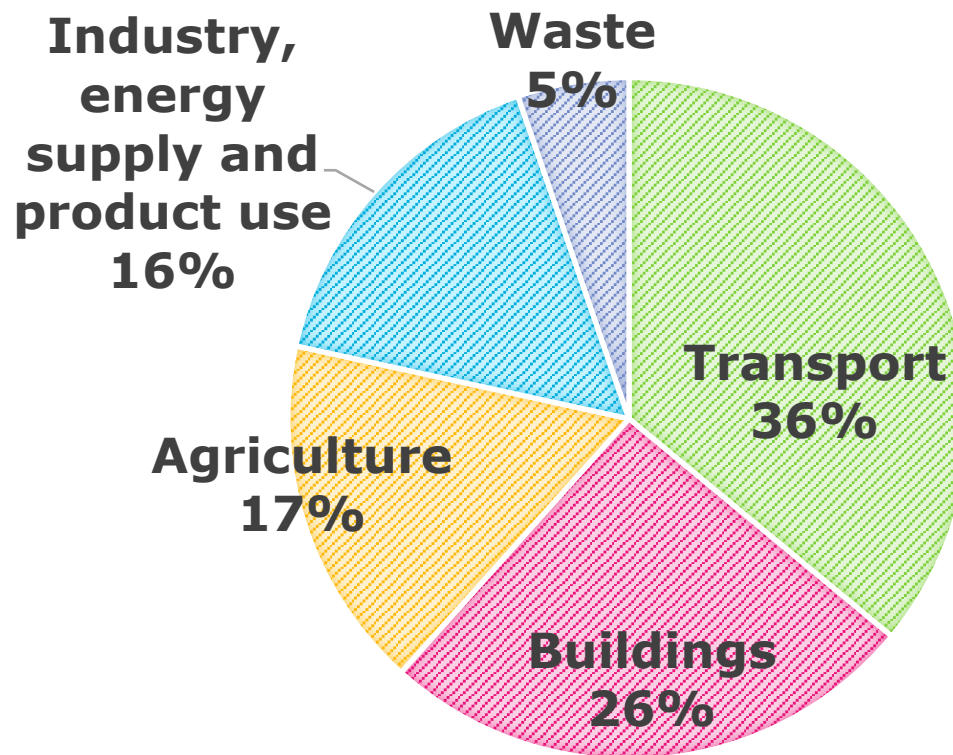
(-36% vs. 2005)

EU ETS:
-43% vs.
2005

Effort sharing
sectors:
-30% vs. 2005

LULUCF:
"no debit
rule"

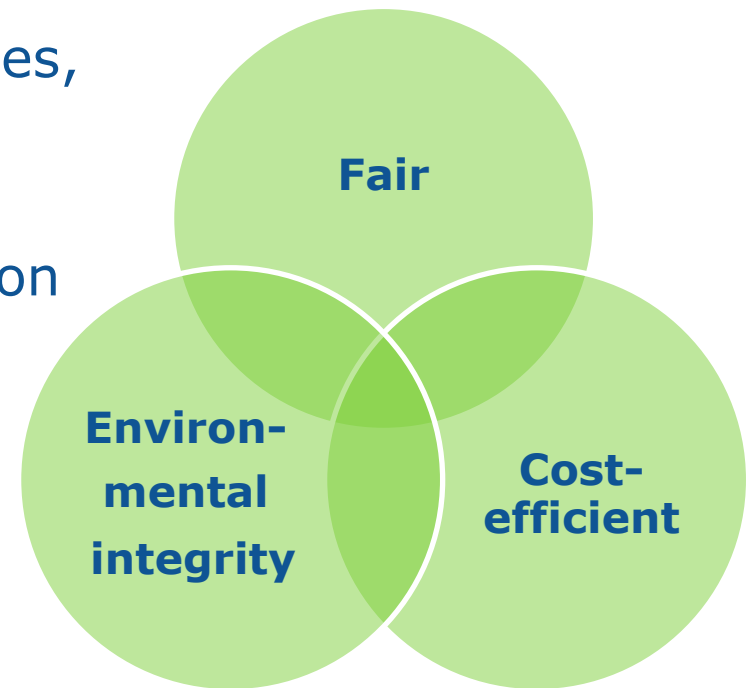
What are the effort sharing sectors?



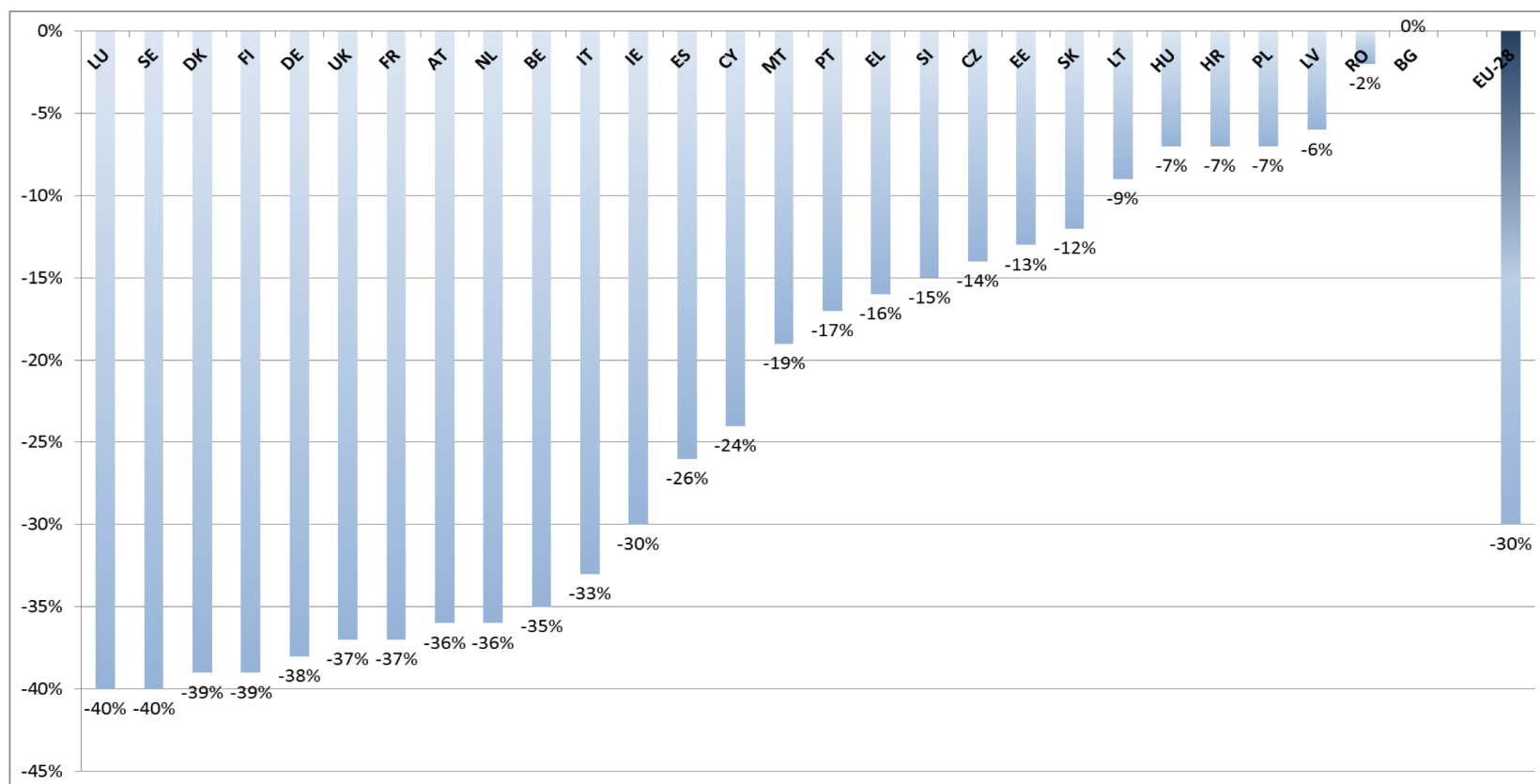
Effort Sharing Regulation: objectives

Achieve a 30% reduction in GHG emissions below 2005 that is

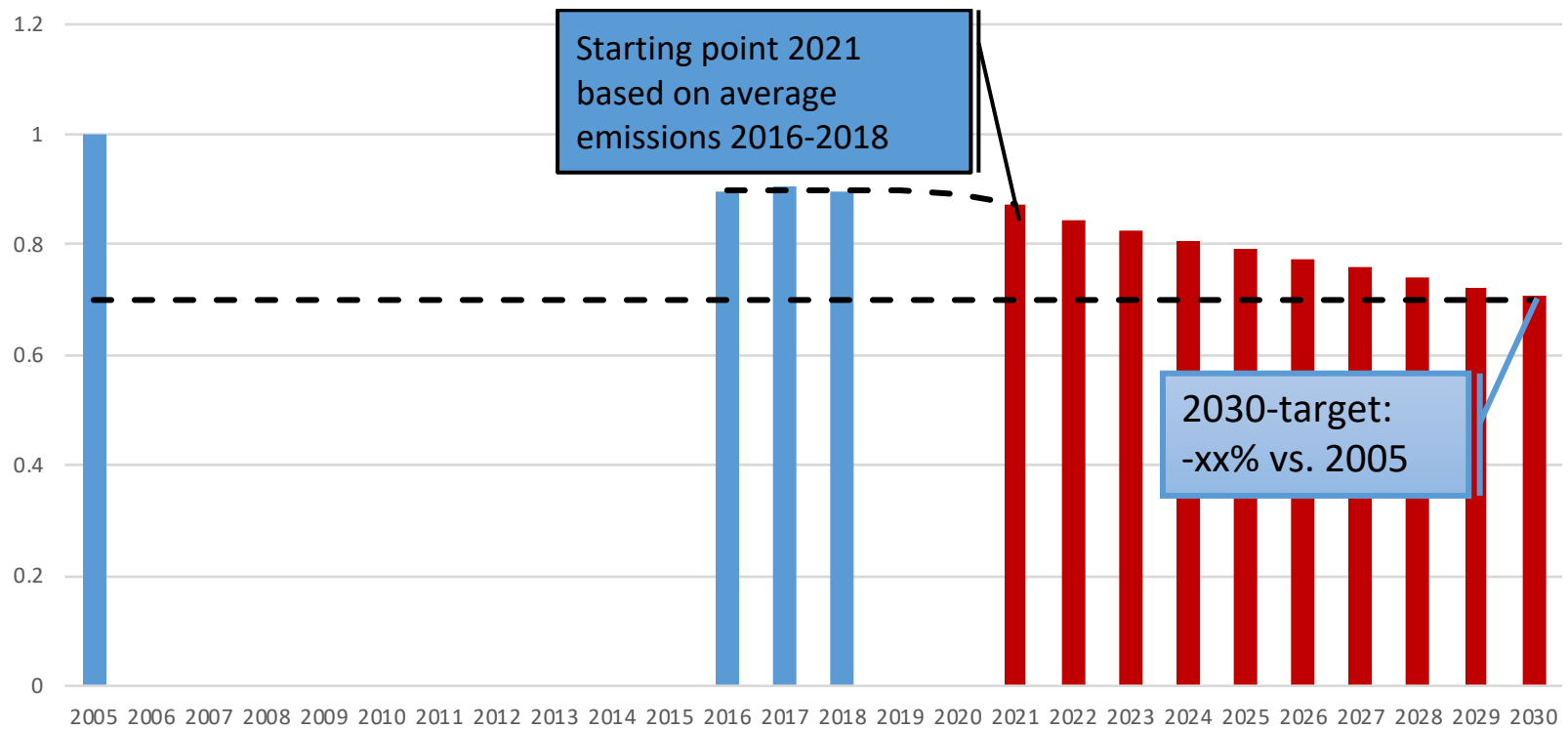
- **fair:** taking into account different economic capacities of Member States,
- **cost-efficient:** taking into account differences in cost-effective mitigation potentials between Member States; increasing **flexibilities**,
- ensures **environmental integrity** so that the EU 2030 GHG target is met



The 2030 non-ETS targets



Emissions trajectory 2021-2030



Flexibilities: Banking, borrowing and transfers between Member States

- **Banking:** unused Annual Emission Allocations (AEAs) may be banked to later years within the period, up to 30% of cumulative AEAs from 2022 to 2029
- **Borrowing:** AEAs may be borrowed from the following year with a 10% limit from 2021 to 2025 and 5% from 2026 to 2029
- **Transfers:** unused AEAs can be transferred to other Member States

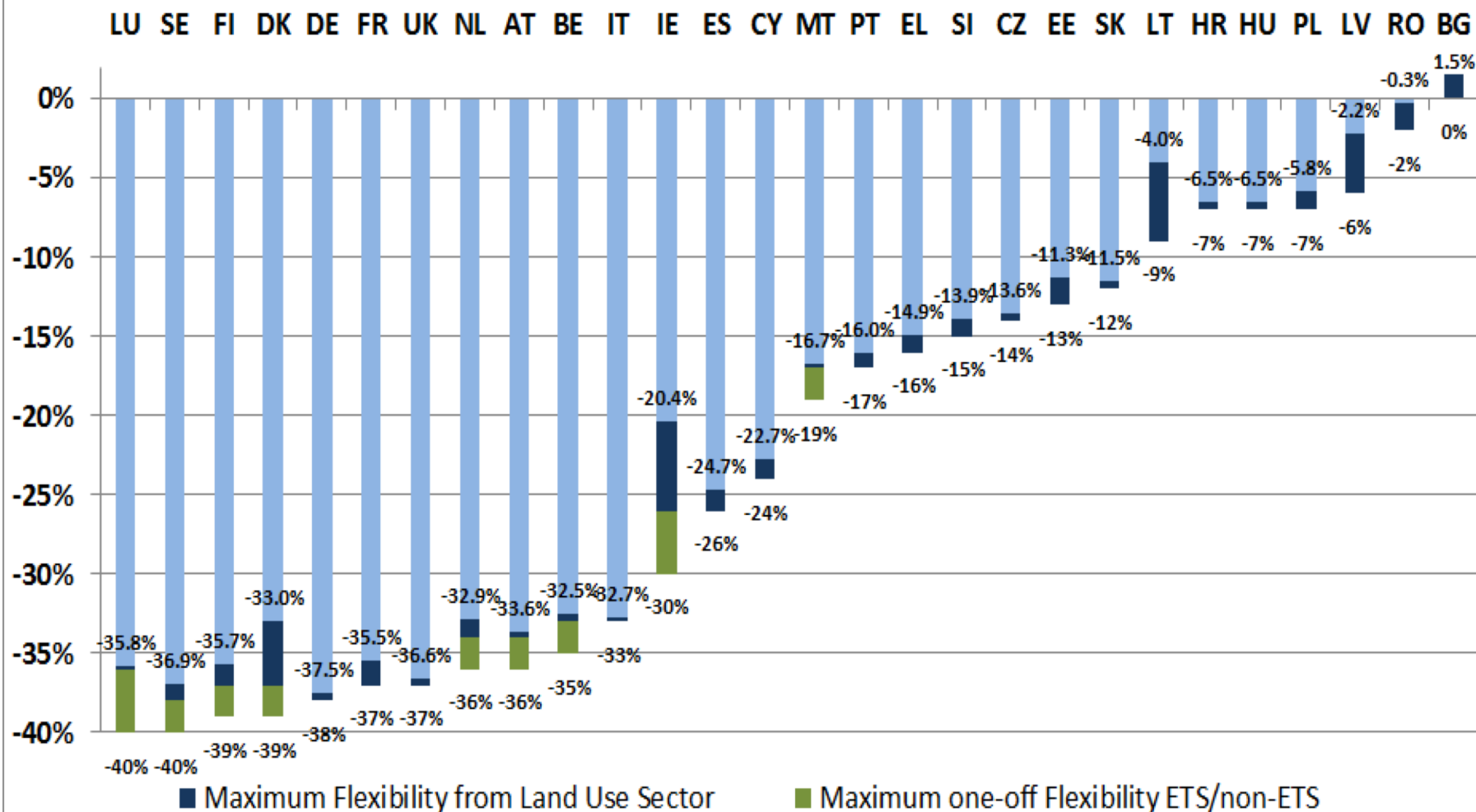
EU ETS flexibility

- MS can use limited amount of ETS allowances (in total 100 million) to offset emissions in the effort sharing sectors
- Available for 8 higher income Member States with cost-efficiency concerns and Malta
- MS need to decide before 2020 if and how much of the maximum amount they want to use to ensure ETS stability, with two possible revisions downwards

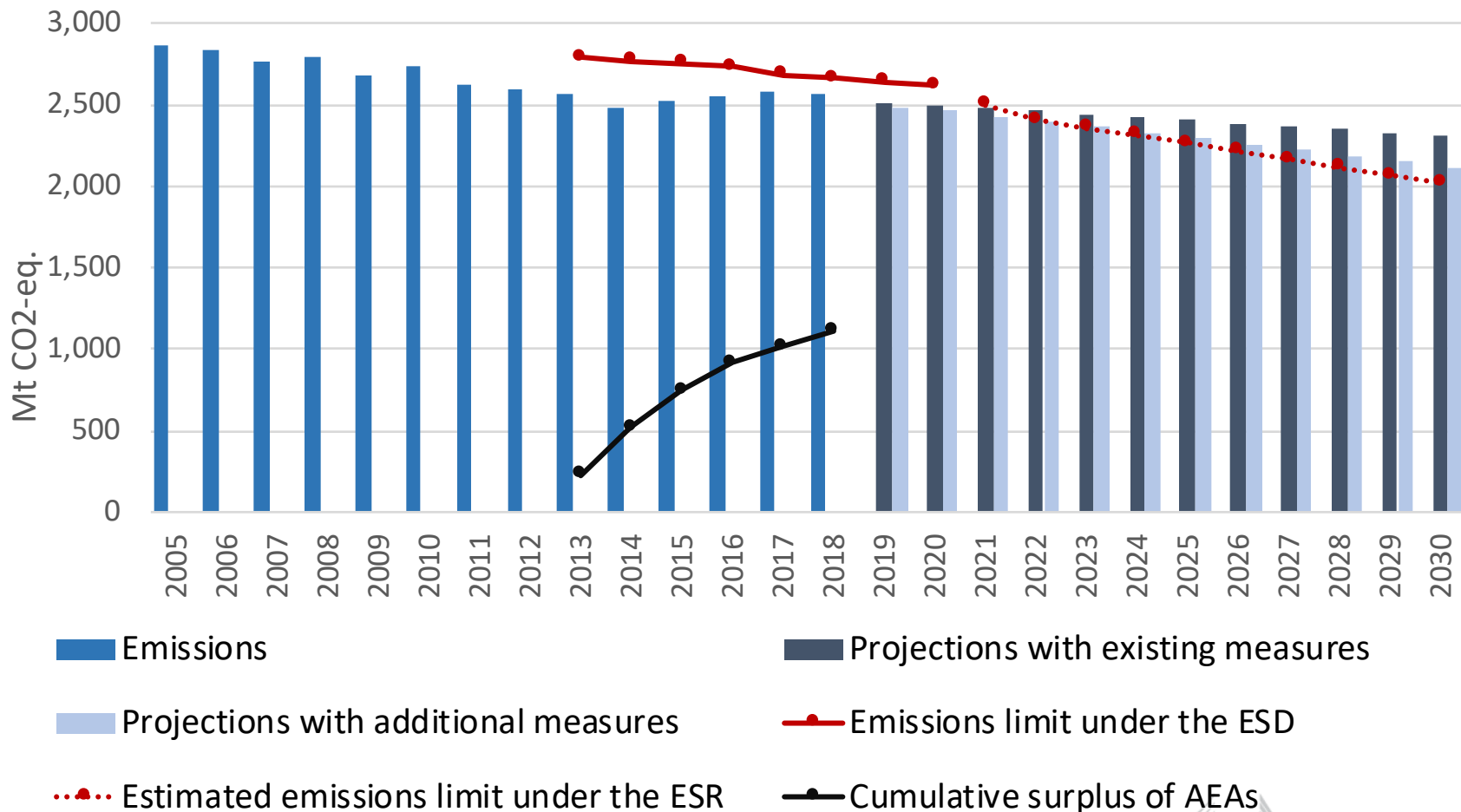
LULUCF Flexibility

- Use of land use (LULUCF) credits to offset emissions in Effort Sharing sectors
 - to incentivise additional action in land use sector by agriculture and forestry
 - to compensate for difficulties in reducing agricultural non-CO₂ emissions under the Effort Sharing Regulation
- Limit on maximum use to maintain incentives for transition to a low emission economy in all sectors

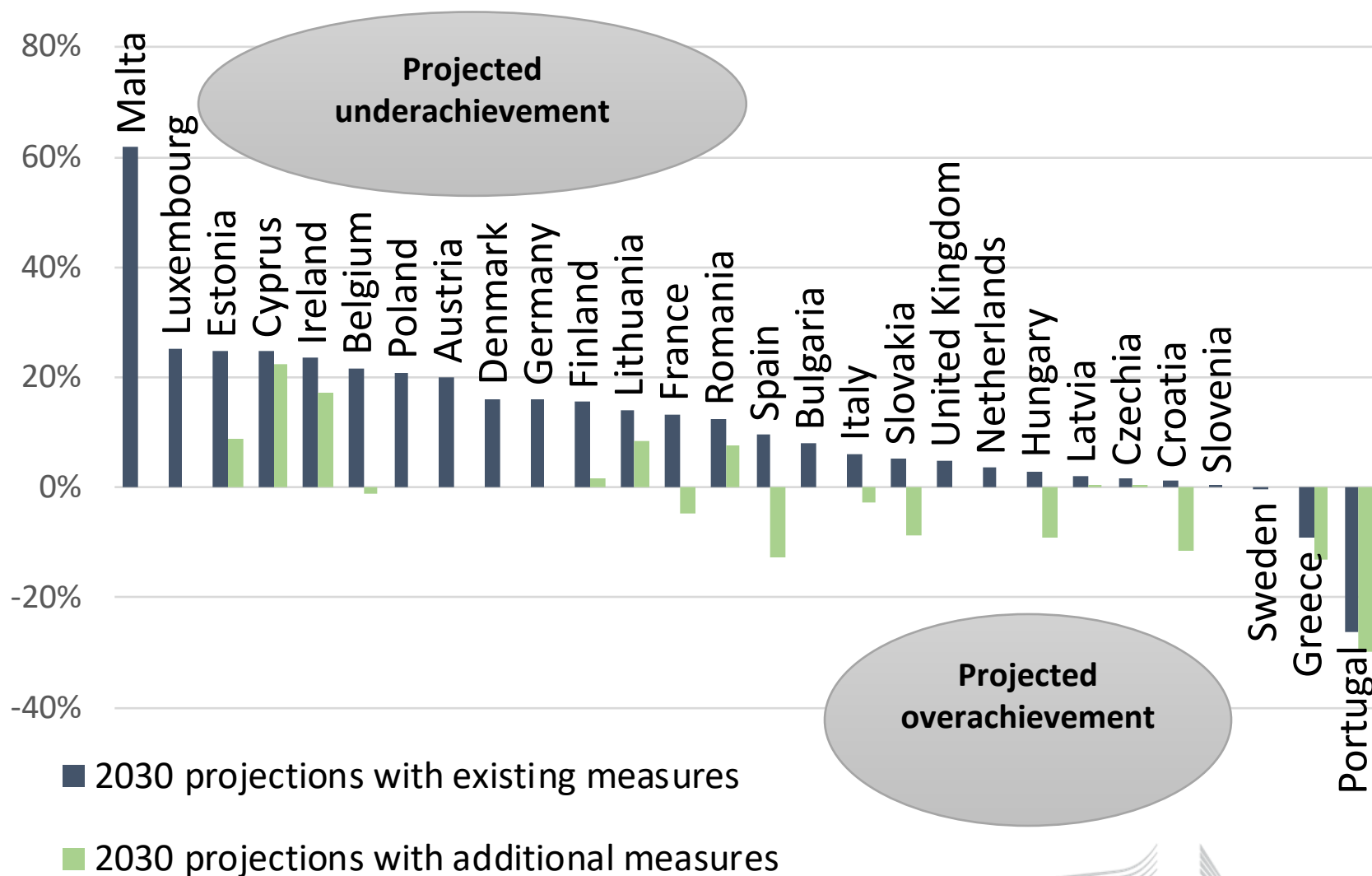
ESR targets and maximum one-off ETS/non-ETS and land use flexibilities



Effort-sharing emissions 2005-2030



Distance to effort-sharing targets 2030



Governance process

**National Integrated Energy and Climate Plans
(2021 to 2030)**

Integrated national progress reports

**European Commission monitoring
(State of the Energy Union)**



Thank you for your attention!

Ragnhild Børke
DG Climate Action