

# Consultation on the preparation of a legislative proposal on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the European Union's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitment in a 2030 perspective

(This consultation addresses the Effort Sharing Decision. A separate public consultation "Addressing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and land use, land use change and forestry in the context of the 2030 EU climate and energy framework" is organised at the same time.

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

The European Commission today launches a public consultation on the preparation of a legislative proposal on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the European Union's emission reduction commitment in a 2030 perspective. It concerns the continuation in the period 2021-2030 of the current Decision 406/2009/EC on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (Effort Sharing Decision, ESD) ([http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/effort/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/effort/index_en.htm))

The Effort Sharing Decision sets greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for each Member State for the sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System. Its scope currently covers some 55 % of total greenhouse gas emissions in the EU and includes greenhouse gas emissions from sources such as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from road transport, heating of buildings, small-scale industry and so-called non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from agriculture and waste. The ESD does not include emissions or removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). Each Member State has an emission reduction or limitation commitment for 2020 under this Decision which varies between -20% and +20% as compared to its 2005 GHG emissions. Taken together, these commitments correspond to an EU-wide reduction in 2020 of around 10% compared to 2005 for the sectors covered by the ESD.

The objective of the ESD is to achieve its contribution to the EU's overall 20% reduction target in 2020 and to promote reductions of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) within its scope in a cost-effective manner.

In addition to the 2020 targets, the ESD establishes binding annual GHG emission limits — so-called annual emission allocations (AEAs) — for all Member States for the period 2013–2020 with annual reporting obligations and compliance checks.

At the European Council meeting in October 2014, EU leaders expressed their wish to continue the ESD approach for the period 2021-2030, with the aim to reduce emissions in the non-ETS sectors by 2030 by 30% compared to 2005 as the contribution in implementing the overall economy-wide emission reduction target of at least 40% in 2030 as compared to 1990. ([http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/145397.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/145397.pdf))

The consultation launched today aims to collect evidence, experiences, suggestions and opinions related to the post-2020 design of the ESD itself and focuses on several issues, including:

- 1.) the flexibility mechanisms foreseen in the ESD to ensure overall cost efficiency,
- 2.) monitoring, reporting and compliance,
- 3.) the approach to setting the national greenhouse gas reduction targets in the ESD, and
- 4.) complementary EU-wide action to achieve the reduction targets.

It also asks for stakeholder feedback on the ongoing implementation of policies and measures in Member States to achieve their targets set out in the current Effort Sharing Decision that sets national targets until 2020.

This consultation addresses citizens, authorities and other stakeholders and seeks input on questions concerning the policy alternatives to be considered by the European Commission in its preparation of a legislative proposal to revise and maintain the ESD after 2020. It complements earlier consultations that the European Commission has conducted recently, notably the Consultation on the Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies ( <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/consultations/consultation-progress-towards-2020-http://ec.europa.eu/> )

Based on a questionnaire, the online consultation will run until 17 June 2015. Earlier replies are encouraged.

This consultation is launched in parallel with the consultation "Addressing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and land use, land use change and forestry in the context of the 2030 EU climate and energy framework" ( [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/consultations/articles/0026\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/consultations/articles/0026_en.htm) ), which addresses questions on how to integrate Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry into the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework, on how this integration will relate to agricultural non-CO2 emissions and on the relation between such changes and the Effort Sharing Decision.

### **Background:**

On 24 October 2014, EU leaders expressed their wish to work towards a domestic EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 together with other building blocks for a 2030 policy framework for climate and energy ( [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/145356.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/145356.pdf)), following the policy proposals in a European Commission Communication of January 2014 ( [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/2030/documentation\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/2030/documentation_en.htm)). The 2030 framework aims to make the EU's economy and energy system more competitive, secure and sustainable and also sets a target of at least 27% for renewable energy and energy savings by 2030, respectively.

The Commission has indicated in its February 2015 Roadmap for the Energy Union annexed to its Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy that it intends to present a legislative proposal on the Effort-Sharing Decision for the period 2021-2030 and on the inclusion of LULUCF into the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework in 2016. ( [http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/energy-union/docs/energyunion-annex\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/energy-union/docs/energyunion-annex_en.pdf))

## **0. Registration**

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- Other

\*0.2 Please enter the name and contact details of your organisation (address, e-mail, website, phone)

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0.3. Register ID number (if you/your organisation is registered in the Transparency register)

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## **1. Flexibility mechanisms**

In order to provide for flexibility for Member States in implementing their commitments and as a means to enhance the overall cost-effectiveness of reaching the EU-wide 2020 target, the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) provides a number of so-called flexibility mechanisms that can be used in the period 2013-2020 to comply with their annual targets. Should the greenhouse gas emissions exceed the annual emission allocations (AEAs) for the relevant year Member States are allowed to borrow 5% of their AEAs from the next year, buy AEAs from other Member States or use international project credit rights in order to fill any deficit for compliance. Should a Member State reduce its emissions by more than needed, thus exceeding its target for a given year, it can bank the surplus AEAs for use until 2020 or transfer it to other Member States. It is also possible for a Member State to transfer to other Member States up to 5% of its AEAs for a given year before compliance have been checked for that year. Member States are obliged to report on concluded agreements of AEA transfers among each other, but are otherwise free to decide on whether and how to engage in such transfers. As of early 2015, there were no known concluded agreements of AEA transfers between any Member States.

For the 2030 perspective the European Council has expressed its desire that *"the availability and use of existing flexibility instruments within the non-ETS sectors will be significantly enhanced in order to ensure cost-effectiveness of the collective EU effort and convergence of emissions per capita by 2030."* Flexibility instruments should be simple, transparent and easy to manage for Member States. The intention that international project credits will not be allowed in the ESD after 2020 means that a stronger emphasis on the two existing internal flexibility mechanisms will be needed:

### *1) Banking and borrowing of AEAs during the compliance period*

As explained above, Member States already have flexibility in managing the use of their AEAs over the whole commitment period to cover any AEA shortage in specific years. Different levels of borrowing than the current 5% limit could be envisaged for the period after 2020 to help Member States achieve their annual targets by managing their own AEAs, bearing in mind that a higher level of borrowing early in the commitment period could increase the risk of individual Member States not meeting their targets later in the period.

### *2) Transfers of AEAs between Member States*

There are several possible ways to stimulate AEA transfers among Member States. These include creating a more transparent market for AEA transfers, being less restrictive in how much Member States can transfer among each other before the compliance checks, and more direct measures to enhance availability of AEAs, such as project-based mechanisms or auctioning of a number of AEAs.

Market transparency could be enhanced by requiring Member States to report more openly and frequently on AEA transactions and prices or by encouraging transfers to pass through certain trading platforms.

The current 5% limit for AEA transfers before the compliance check could be increased, however, it should be noted that increasing this limit could also increase the risk of individual Member States not meeting their targets later in the commitment period 2021-2030.

Different kinds of project-based mechanisms for cost-efficient compliance within the ESD could be considered. Such an approach could attract targeted investments in ESD sectors prioritised by the host Member State and ensure more certainty that AEAs will become available for transfers by potentially allowing private sector initiatives. However, a verification and certification system would need to be established to guarantee the environmental integrity and validity of the credits which would entail upfront administrative costs.

Auctioning of a certain percentage of AEAs could ensure that an annual supply of AEAs becomes available for MS to acquire.

For all above aspects, alternative solutions might also be possible.

## Question

**1. How can the availability and use of the two existing internal flexibility instruments under the ESD be enhanced to ensure cost-effectiveness of the collective EU-effort in 2021-2030:**

**a) for banking and borrowing; and**

**b) for AEA transfers among Member States, respectively?**

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Use of international credits

The question rules out the use of international credits from any of the UN's mechanisms, which is one of the existing flexibility instruments currently available for Member States to meet their Effort Sharing Target until 2020. IETA recommends that the use of international credits remains a possible flexibility instrument for Member States to meet their Effort Sharing Target after 2020. For a cost-effective operation of the Effort Sharing Decision, it will be necessary to include flexibility measures. Climate change being a global problem, a global solution is necessary, and thus international flexibility is extremely important. While mitigation within the EU is necessary, the use of UN-certified international credits are essential to the global system. They represent cost-effective abatement opportunities and provide further liquidity to the market. They also provide support to the global infrastructure for emission reductions (DOEs, consultants, project developers, UN bodies, etc.). They provide a global price signal, encourage and reward reductions in all countries including those without binding targets yet, encourage early adoption of new technologies, etc. Failure of the EU to allow and promote the use of these international credits is likely to lead to a dramatic decline in capacity to implement, monitor and report emission reductions in developing countries.

We propose that this very limited entitlement to use international credits under the Effort Sharing Decision should be recognised by the EU, particularly those credits from LDCs and eligible under the EU ETS.

Rules for using these credits need to be transparent and reliable. Predefined limits for such credits should be spelt out in advance in the Effort Sharing legislation.

Even if the EU's current target of at least -40% by 2030 only refers to domestic reductions it should be acknowledged that 1) the EU target might be increased as a result of the UN negotiations and supplemented with a new climate target which includes the use of international offsets and 2) individual Member States could decide to take on higher national climate targets compared to what the ESD stipulates. In those cases, they should be free to wholly or partly recognise the use of offset credits for the nationally determined extra effort.

#### Banking and Borrowing

IETA believes the approach under the ESD should be in line with the same principles as in the ETS. Banking should be considered an important option to both enhance cost-effectiveness and encourage early action and also because the transfer of allowances in the ETS for the next trading periods is also allowed. Borrowing should not be allowed as it fails to encourage emission reduction actions, and is also not allowed in the ETS.

#### AEA transfers amongst Member States

It is also important to encourage better use of the existing flexibility mechanisms, including the transfer of AEAs between Member States under Article 5.6 of the Effort Sharing Decision. Member States could choose to pool their respective unused allowances, which could represent an additional flexibility mechanism.

Such transfers should comply with the same rules as other mechanisms under the UN agreements. Therefore, such transfers should "deliver real, permanent, additional and verified mitigation outcomes, avoid double counting of effort, and achieve a net decrease and/or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions".

It may be worthwhile considering increasing the limits for the flexibility instruments, to allow greater flexibility for the sales of AEAs from Member States in any year, and between Member States.

***With respect to the latter, is there need for more transparency in how Member States engage in AEA transfers? Could the current rules be further enhanced through more transparent reporting, the use of trading platforms, project-based mechanisms, auctioning, or through other means? Are there examples from other areas that could provide useful experience in designing a post-2020 transfer system?***

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## 2. Monitoring, reporting and compliance



The Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) and the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, MMR) have established an annual reporting and compliance cycle requiring an annual review of Member States' greenhouse gas inventories to ensure that compliance with the ESD is assessed in a credible, consistent, transparent and timely manner. The reviewed inventory data are used to check Member States' compliance with their annual emission limits. If a Member State's emissions exceed its annual emission allocation even when the flexibilities are taken into account, it will need to take corrective action in addition to the likelihood of the Commission launching regular infringement procedures. The corrective action includes a penalty of 1.08 times the Member State's excess annual emissions adjusted for the following year and temporary suspension of its right to transfer AEAs to other Member States.

The first annual inventory review will be carried out in 2015 and will concern Member States' inventories for the year 2013.

It needs to be considered whether more flexible rules for banking and borrowing and enhanced AEA transfers under the ESD will be possible with less frequent compliance checks.

## Question

***2. On the basis of experience with the present set of rules on reporting, monitoring, and corrective actions, which aspects should be maintained and which should be changed after 2020?***

***Please select one of the following:***

- a) Keep it as it is: Annual reporting and annual compliance checks with existing corrective action (explain your reasons);***
- b) Annual reporting with biennial compliance checks with existing corrective action (explain your reasons);***
- c) Biennial reporting with biennial compliance checks and enhanced corrective action (explain your reasons and possible additional corrective actions); or***
- d) Other (with explanation).***

***Please explain your selection:***

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### 3. Setting national targets for GHG emissions not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System

The Effort Sharing Decision sets Member State targets for GHG emissions between -20% and +20% by 2020 compared to 2005 based on economic capacity, with reduction targets for countries with higher GDP per capita than the EU average, and emission increase limits for countries with lower GDP per capita. This provides a distributive element among Member States. Various flexibility mechanisms, including AEA transfers between Member States (see question 1) enable cost-effective target achievement in principle.

The Commission impact assessment for the 2030 framework for climate and energy policies (Commission Staff Working Document SWD 2014/15, section 5.9, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014SC0015>) reconfirmed evidence that cost-effective mitigation potentials to reach the GHG emission reductions in ESD sectors in line with a 40% overall GHG reduction target continue to differ across Member States. The assessment noted that realising these potentials implied higher effort compared to GDP by lower income Member States. It also noted that a similarly large spread in targets for 2030 as established in legislation for 2020 would lead to very high ambition levels for some higher-income Member States whose domestic potential for making such reductions is relatively limited.

The October 2014 European Council on this issue expressed its wish that that "*the methodology to set the national reduction targets for the non-ETS sectors, with all the elements as applied in the Effort Sharing Decision for 2020, will be continued until 2030, with efforts distributed on the basis of relative GDP per capita.*" The European Council also expressed its wish that the applicable target range be as follows: "*All Member States will contribute to the overall EU reduction in 2030 with the targets spanning from 0% to -40% compared to 2005.*" This means that the methodology to set targets for Member States with a GDP per capita below the EU average in principle would not require modification. However, the European Council expressed a desire for a new element concerning higher income Member States, requesting that the "*targets for the Member States with a GDP per capita above the EU average will be relatively adjusted to reflect cost-effectiveness in a fair and balanced manner.*" This would address concerns of higher income Member States by foreseeing the creation of a new flexibility for a limited number of Member States "*through a limited, one-off, reduction of the ETS allowances*" that can then be used for compliance in the ESD.

#### Question

***3. How can cost-effectiveness be reflected in a fair and balanced manner in adjusting individual ESD targets for Member States with a GDP per capita above the EU average? What can be the role of the one-time reduction through a limited amount of ETS allowances in achieving these Member States' ESD targets, while preserving predictability and environmental integrity?***

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Cost-efficiency and a fair burden sharing should be the leading principle when setting ESD targets. IETA does not support the proposed intervention, preferring instead that ESD targets be met by increased trading between Member States, and by investing the proceeds of

auctioning in emission reductions.

However, the extension of the ETS price signal to non-ETS sectors could enhance the economic efficiency of GHG abatements, ensuring higher transparency of associated costs and greater flexibility in meeting the objectives. It can also help pave the way for a single economy-wide carbon price signal. Any new flexibility mechanism must contribute to strengthening the ETS and enhance incentives to decarbonise in non-ETS sectors according to a harmonised carbon price signal.

It is important that any one-off reduction mechanism does not cause distortions in the ETS market. ETS sectors are already undertaking the largest effort in reducing GHG emissions and cannot be expected to take additional burden because emissions have not been reduced in non-traded sectors.

How to implement this one-time reduction?

The wording suggests there is an effective transfer of emissions rights from the ETS to non-ETS sectors. Allowances are withheld from the EU ETS by a one off reduction, which essentially means that the cap is reduced and consequently more can be emitted by non-ETS sectors while still meeting the overall 2030 EU GHG target. This will therefore have an impact on the amount of EUAs available in the EU ETS.

There are already ways in which Member States with significantly higher reduction targets than the EU average and above their “cost-effective reduction potential” can access emission credits from other Member States with a lower cost of compliance. When the mechanism is described as being ‘limited’, this has to be clearly defined in advance, and equate to no more than a low single digit percentage of the eligible Member States’ share of the total annual volume of ETS allowance, including both free and auctioned allowances.

Basic principles to respect

A key principle to respect is the need for predictability. It is essential that any new flexible mechanism avoids unsettling the market by having new elements affect it without notice, or in an arbitrary or last minute manner. It should be emphasised that this flexibility will be a one-off measure to be announced well in advance of Phase 4, i.e. by 31 December 2016.

It also needs to be clarified what is meant by a “limited” reduction. The relationship with the MSR is also something that deserves to be looked into further. If this kind of a mechanism is to be introduced, predictable and transparent rules regarding the schedule and volumes should be ensured.

**Guaranteeing environmental integrity:** The presumption is that these allowances will remain unavailable to the ETS sector and cannot be auctioned. Consequently, the auctioned amounts for qualifying Member States in the period 2021–30 would be reduced. The monitoring and verification of the use of the transferred emission allowances should

ensure that they are used ‘appropriately’ (i.e. used to reduce emissions in ESD sectors where it is not ‘cost effective’ to do so).

Questions arise about the justification to use the GDP of a country compared to the EU average in 2013, when this flexibility instrument will apply post-2020. The GDP year that is used should be more contemporary, and rolled forward on a year by year basis, and as a moving average.

#### **4. Further evidence and studies on implementation of the Effort Sharing Decision at Member-State level and at regional level**

In accordance with Article 14 of the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD), and to establish a solid knowledge-base for the 2030 proposal and its impact assessment, the European Commission is conducting an ex-post evaluation of the current ESD. Member States report their greenhouse gas emissions and on progress towards their 2020 commitments annually; the results of these reports are published each year by the European Environment Agency and the Commission. ([Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Progress towards achieving the Kyoto and EU 2020 objectives](#) and [Annex; Trends and projections in Europe 2014: Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets for 2020](#))

In the context of the European Semester, the European Commission also publishes annual reports on Member States' progress with respect to their 2020 targets. ([http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/16\\_energy\\_and\\_ghg\\_targets.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/16_energy_and_ghg_targets.pdf) and [http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/country-specific-recommendations/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/country-specific-recommendations/index_en.htm))

To support the evaluation process, the Commission would welcome any additional studies and evidence from stakeholders.

## Question

### *4. Do you have studies on:*

- *the implementation of the ESD at the level of Member States and at regional level;*
- *how the ESD incentivises greenhouse gas reductions in the different sectors concerned;*
- *good practices of policies and measures that are of particular interest for sharing with other Member States; and*
- *other benefits apart from greenhouse gas emission reductions*

*that you think the Commission should be aware of?*

*In your view, what are the key lessons learned of these studies relevant for the European Commission and other Member States, and what other benefits does ESD implementation bring (e.g. in terms of job creation, energy security, health benefits, ...)?*

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### **5. Complementary EU-wide action in the sectors covered by the Effort Sharing Decision**

Member States are responsible for implementing policies and measures to meet their obligations under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) according to their national situation. These may include a variety of national actions ranging from economic instruments, such as tax regimes to support specific low-carbon fuels, information campaigns to promote public transport, integrated urban and transport planning, supporting improved energy performance in buildings and switching to renewable energy for district heating.

To a certain extent these national measures are also supported by other EU-wide climate and energy policies, including on CO<sub>2</sub> emission standards for light-duty vehicles ([cars](#) and [vans](#)), [non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases](#), energy efficiency (e.g. [Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#) , [Energy Efficiency Directive](#)) and on renewable energy sources ([Renewables Directive](#)).

## Question

**5. Is the current scope of EU-wide action and legislation OTHER than the ESD to support Member States' emission reductions in ESD sectors sufficient, or should it be enhanced?**

- a) *The current scope is sufficient; or*
- b) *The current scope should be enhanced.*

***Please explain your selection:***

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It is essential to monitor different countries' approaches for reducing emissions, in order to assess the extent of indirect overlap of such national measures with the EU ETS. A European scope is preferable to national approaches.

IETA believes the EU ETS is the best instrument to reach carbon reduction targets in an efficient and transparent way. An ETS allows trading between periods and it inherently offers flexibility over time. The ESD tries to bring flexibility over time and economic efficiency in the non-ETS sectors. Member States have frequently used flexibility over time by banking or borrowing between different periods but have so far not made use of the option to transfer emission reductions amongst themselves. As a consequence, the ESD is not being used to its full potential. As the number of sectors participating in the ETS increases, the number of sectors covered by the ESD should decrease.

A proposed way forward to ensure better coordination between European and national policies would be to adapt the level of EUAs available to Member States that have other emission reduction policies in place (such as carbon taxes), to disincentivise introducing national policies with no EU coordination.

The consistency of targets in non-ETS sectors should be enhanced with a clear focus on carbon emission reduction. The EU ETS takes care of the increase of renewable energy and energy efficiency in the ETS sectors, but additional measures for renewables and energy efficiency are needed in non-ETS sectors. It is important that policies in the non-ETS sectors are designed with a view to ensuring a cost-effective overall EU climate policy and specifically to avoid EU-internal CO<sub>2</sub> leakage. There should be a comparable CO<sub>2</sub> price signal in non-ETS sectors and this is especially important for activities (e.g. individual heating) that compete with ETS-activities (e.g. CHP / district heating).

We have concerns with the opt-in and opt-out provisions of the EU ETS that have enabled European Member States to nationally include or exclude some sectors. An example of such an approach is waste incineration. In order to avoid market distortions each sector should be

uniformly either included in or excluded from the ETS as a whole.

Overall, the aim should be to expand the ETS to as many sectors as cost efficiently and practically as possible i.e. bring more emissions into the scope of the EU ETS while at the same time tightening the CO<sub>2</sub> target. An expansion is only acceptable if the cap is adjusted according to the new sector's emissions and abatement potential. There are currently a couple of sectors that are split between both ETS and non-ETS obligations, such as heating and cooling, and transport. The heating and cooling sector accounts for about 45% of the final energy consumption in Europe. District heating and electric heating are included in the EU ETS and represent 25% of final energy consumption in the sector. The remaining 75% of final energy consumption in the heating sector falls under the ESD. The same applies for transport where electric transport is part of the EU ETS, but conventionally fuelled vehicles are excluded. However conventionally fuelled transport pays high fuel duties, as well as carbon taxes in many Member States. Regarding the transport sector, the emphasis should be placed on cost-effective and technology neutral measures to promote CO<sub>2</sub> reductions.

Although a more harmonised approach to regulation is preferred, situations may vary largely between Member States. We encourage the European Commission to study areas of potential common interest. If an EU standard cannot be achieved then no regulation should be proposed. Having an EU Directive that allows Member States a wide variety of compliance options is bureaucratic and can be counter-productive. Greater transparency on effective emission reductions in non-ETS sectors would be helpful, as well as publicly disclosing this information.

## **6. Capacity building and other support to implementation at national, regional and local level**

The EU and the European Commission are supporting the implementation of the current Effort Sharing Decision through, inter alia:

- Projects financed through the European Structural and Investment Funds, as well as other initiatives to build capacity and exchange best practices;
- Regional workshops on implementation, to facilitate exchange of best practice and experience with national policies and measures among Member States; and
- Annual guidance to Member States in the European Semester.

The European Commission's Climate Change Committee and its Working Groups is an important forum for exchange with Member States' administrators and experts on implementing measures at national level.

## Question

***6. Is there a need for additional EU action in terms of capacity building and similar support targeted at the regional and local level to facilitate national policies and measures under the ESD after 2020?***

- a) Yes***
- b) No***

***If you selected answer a), what kind of additional support do you have in mind?***

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## Contact

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