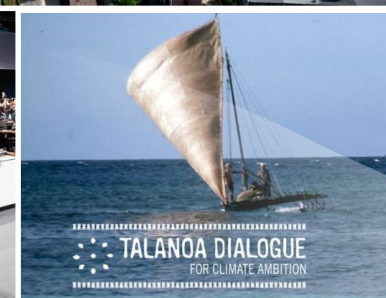


VN-KLIMAATTOP IN KATOWICE (COP24)

17/01/2019 • INFO-SESSIE VLEVA & MINARAAD
BLIJFT EU KOPLOPER MET HAAR KLIMAATBELEID?
EN WAT DOET VLAANDEREN?





KATOWICE

dla odmiany



BRIEF REMINDER: PARIS AGREEMENT OBJECTIVES

3



CHALLENGE FOR COP24

CREDIBILITY OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Paris, France

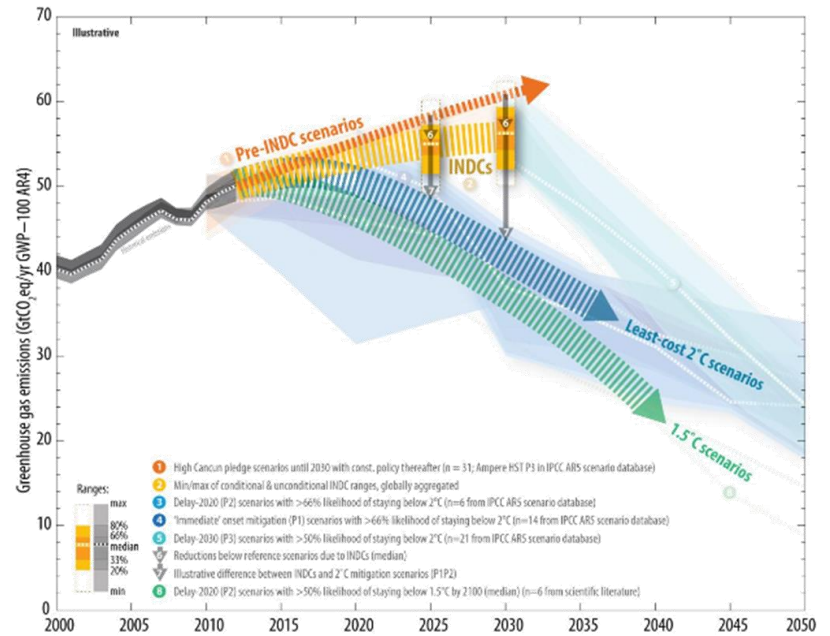
Making the Paris Agreement operational

Paris Rulebook

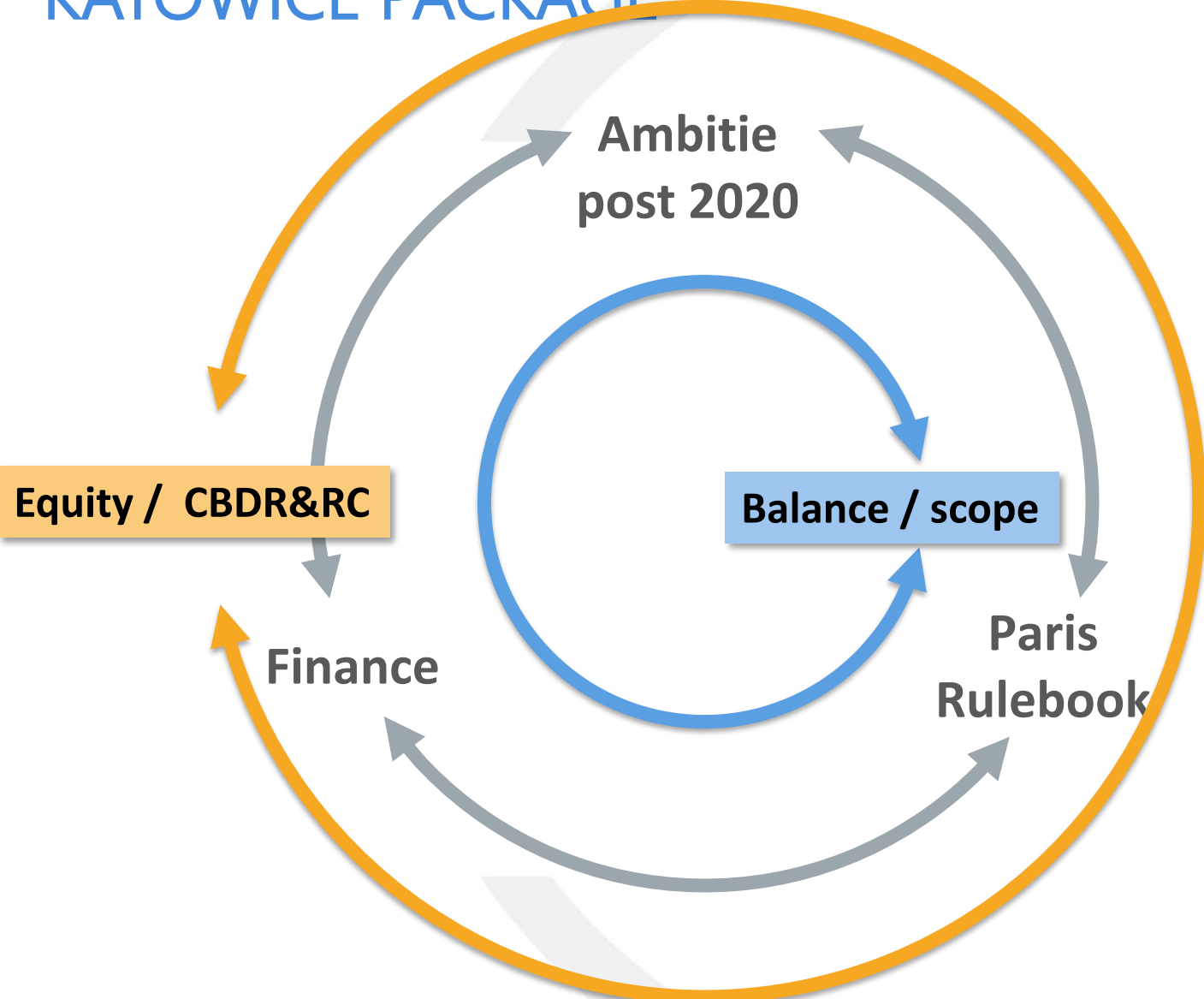
	Mandate	Body/Actor	Timeline	Status	Next steps
1117	1117.1. To conduct the process referred to in paragraph 124, except for the work referred to in paragraph 124.2, on the basis of the existing arrangements, the adaptation-related work programmes, studies and assessments under the Convention so as to ensure coherence and consistency.	AC	On an ongoing basis since 2016	JAC.22 (13-14 September 2016) published a JAC.22 working paper to provide operational support to the AC. In addition to AC members, the working group comprises representatives of the ERO, TEC, SCF and observer organizations.	For policy studies will also be published in October.
1117	1117.2. Conduct, in conjunction with the assessment referred to in paragraph 111, an assessment of technical, economic process and engineering, an assessment of the process referred to in paragraph 124 (technical assessment process as adaptation), so as to improve its effectiveness.	COP	COP 23 (2017)	SI.A	An assessment of the 2017 adaptation is to be conducted at COP 23 (8-17 November 2017).
1117	1117.3. Study and support actions to reduce emissions and to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and dangerous climate effects, via the NDCs. A particular focus shall be given to the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on adaptation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.	COP	no timeline specified	SI.B	The SBSTA Chair convened an Adaptation Dialogue Group on 16-17 May 2017 at SBSTA 46 (9-18 May 2017). This assessment has prepared a report on both the submissions made in March and the workshop in COP 23 (8-17 November 2017).

Closing the ambition gap

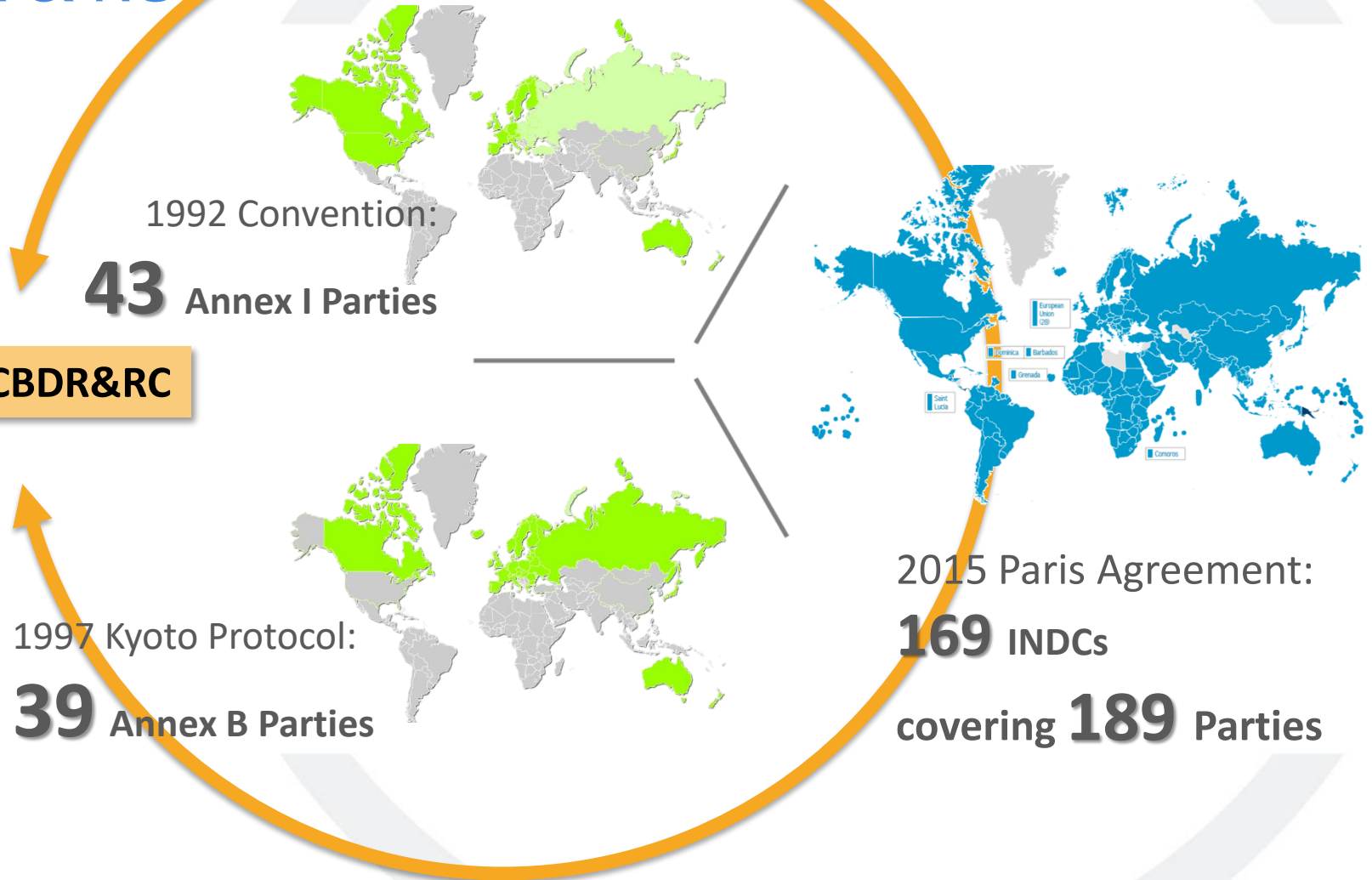
Talanoa Dialogue



KATOWICE PACKAGE

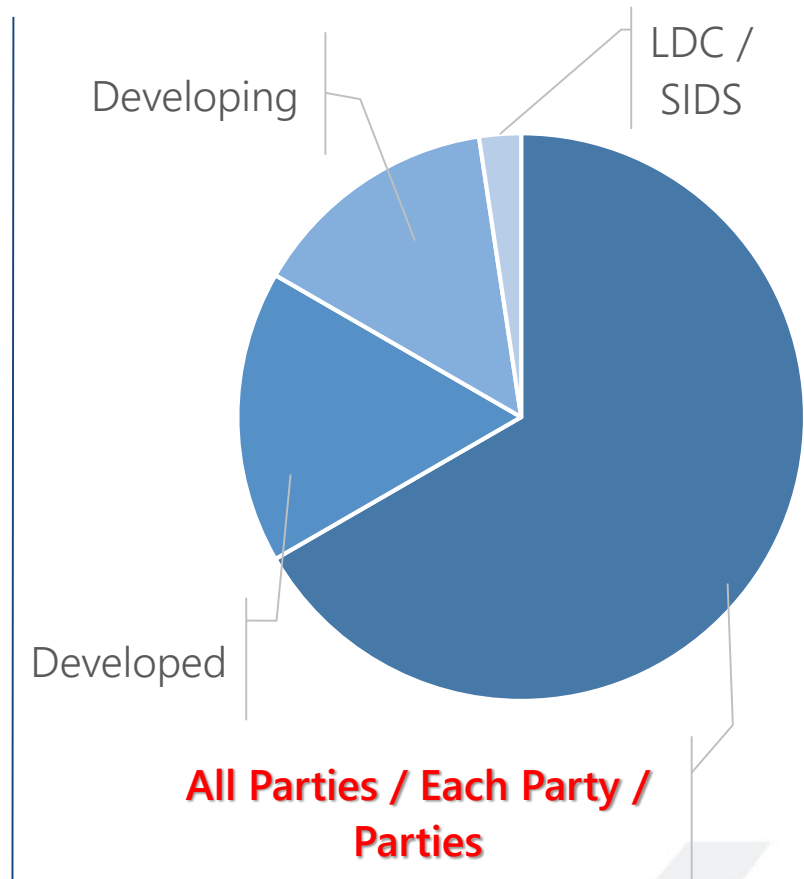


EQUITY CBDR & RC



EQUITY - COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED ...

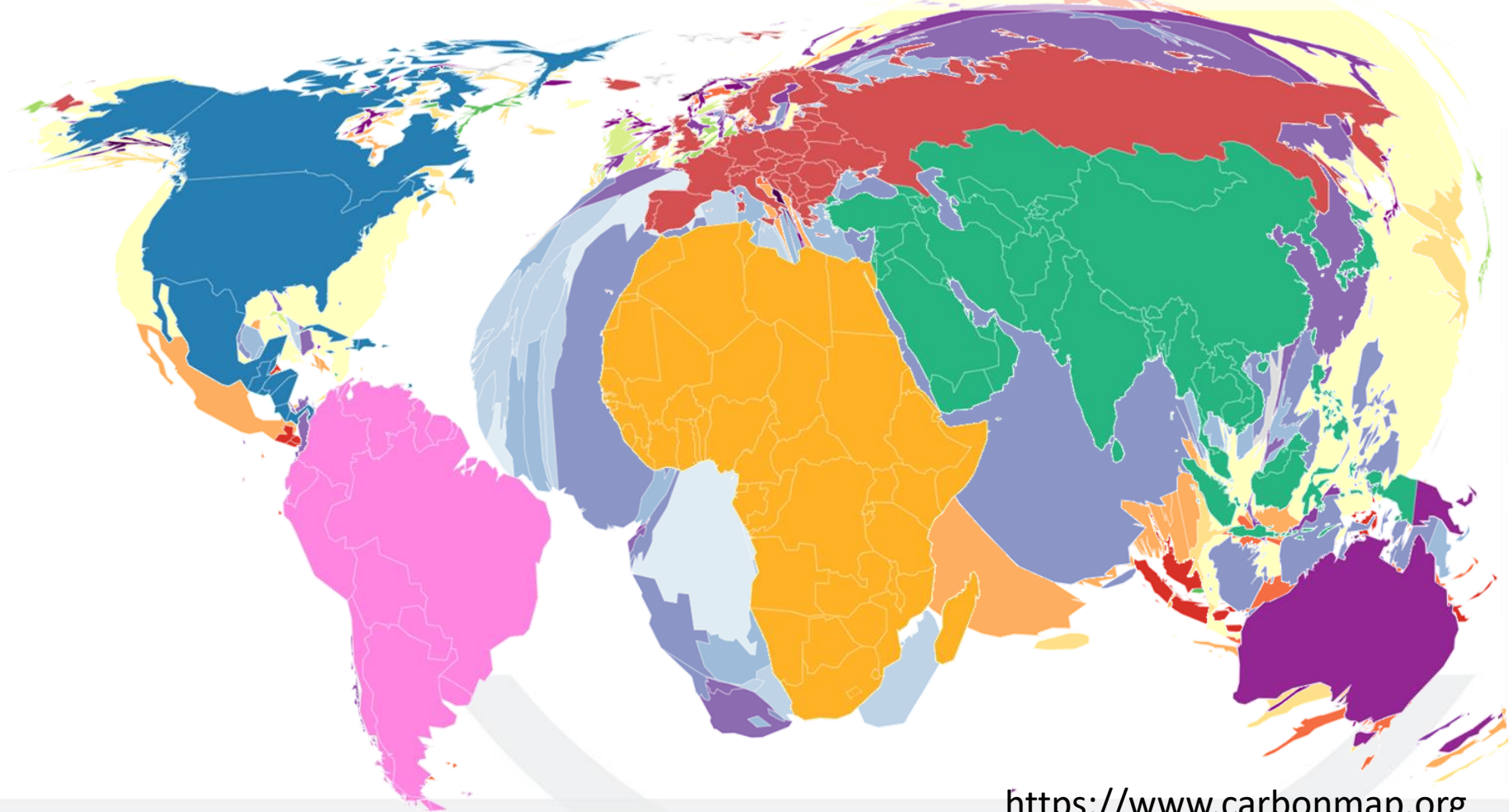
- “**Each Party** shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive **nationally determined contributions** that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of **achieving the objectives** of such **contributions.**” (PA art. 4.2)
- “**Each Party** shall communicate a **nationally determined contribution** every five years” (PA art. 4.9)
- “ **All Parties** should strive to formulate and communicate **long-term** low greenhouse gas emission development **strategies** (PA art. 4.19)
- “ **Each Party** shall regularly provide the following **information:** ... (PA art. 13.7)
- ...



CLIMATE CHANGE = A DISTRIBUTIONAL PROBLEM

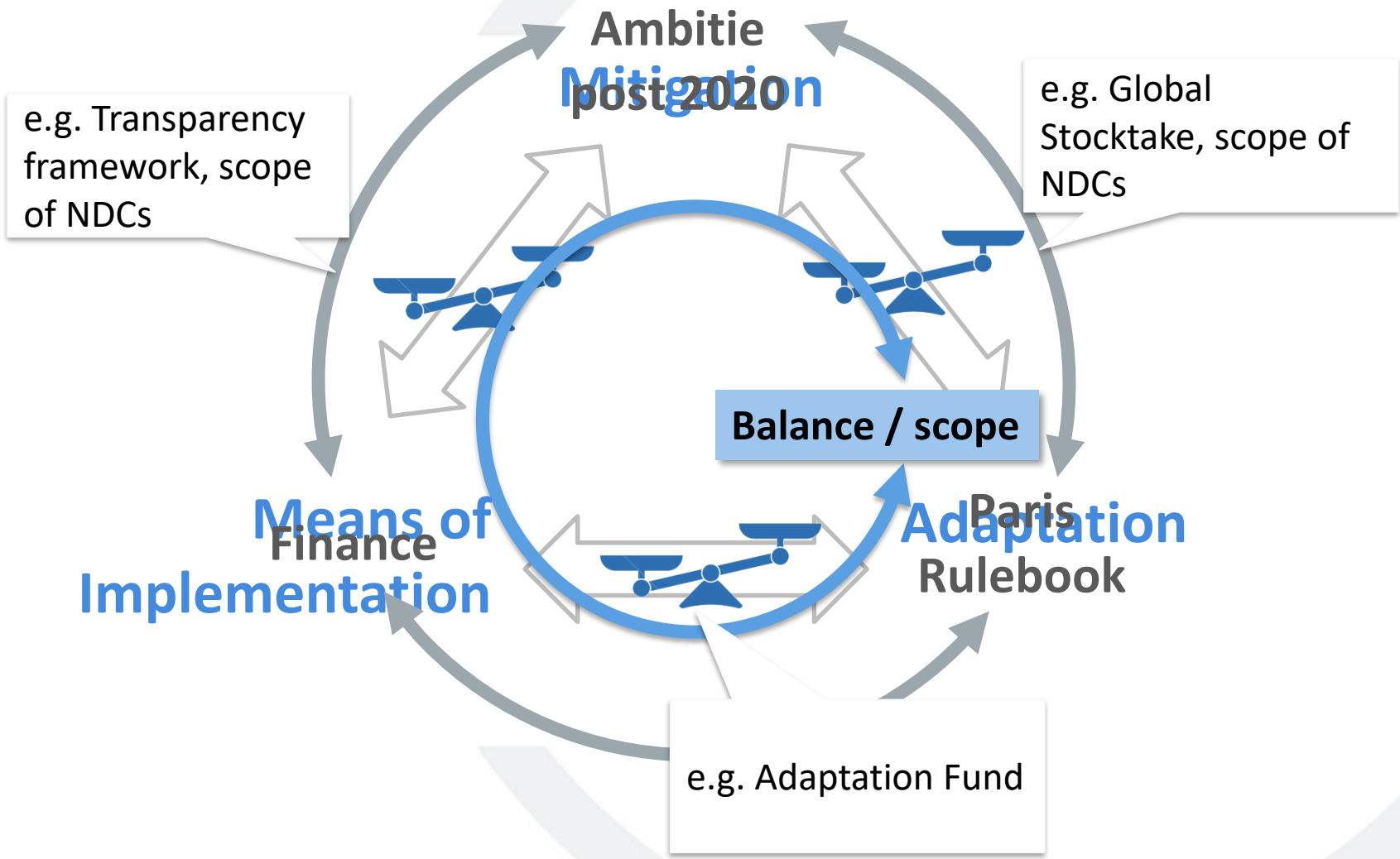
8

Area Population Wealth Extraction Emissions Consumption Historical Reserves People at Risk Sea Level Poverty



<https://www.carbonmap.org>

BALANCE & SCOPE



CHALLENGE FOR COP24

CREDIBILITY OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Paris, France

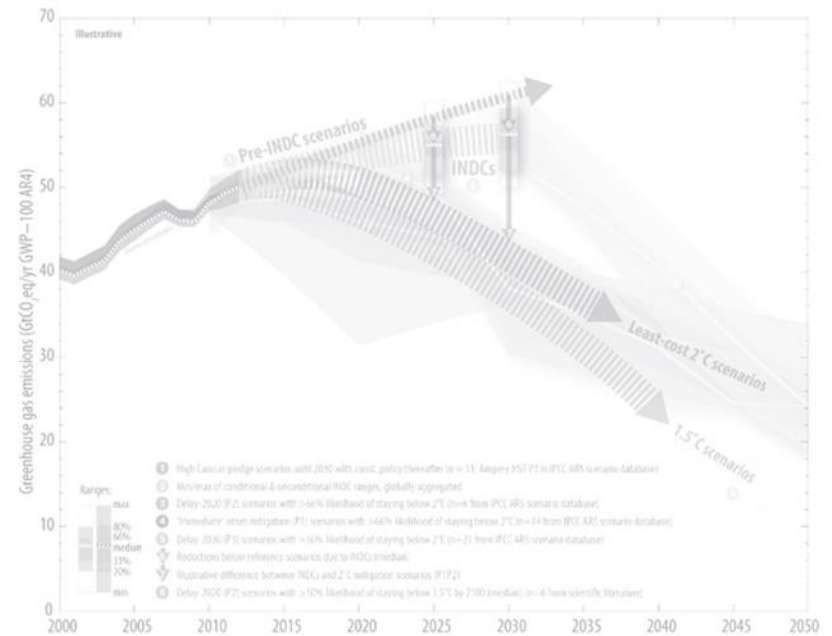
Making the Paris Agreement operational

Paris Rulebook

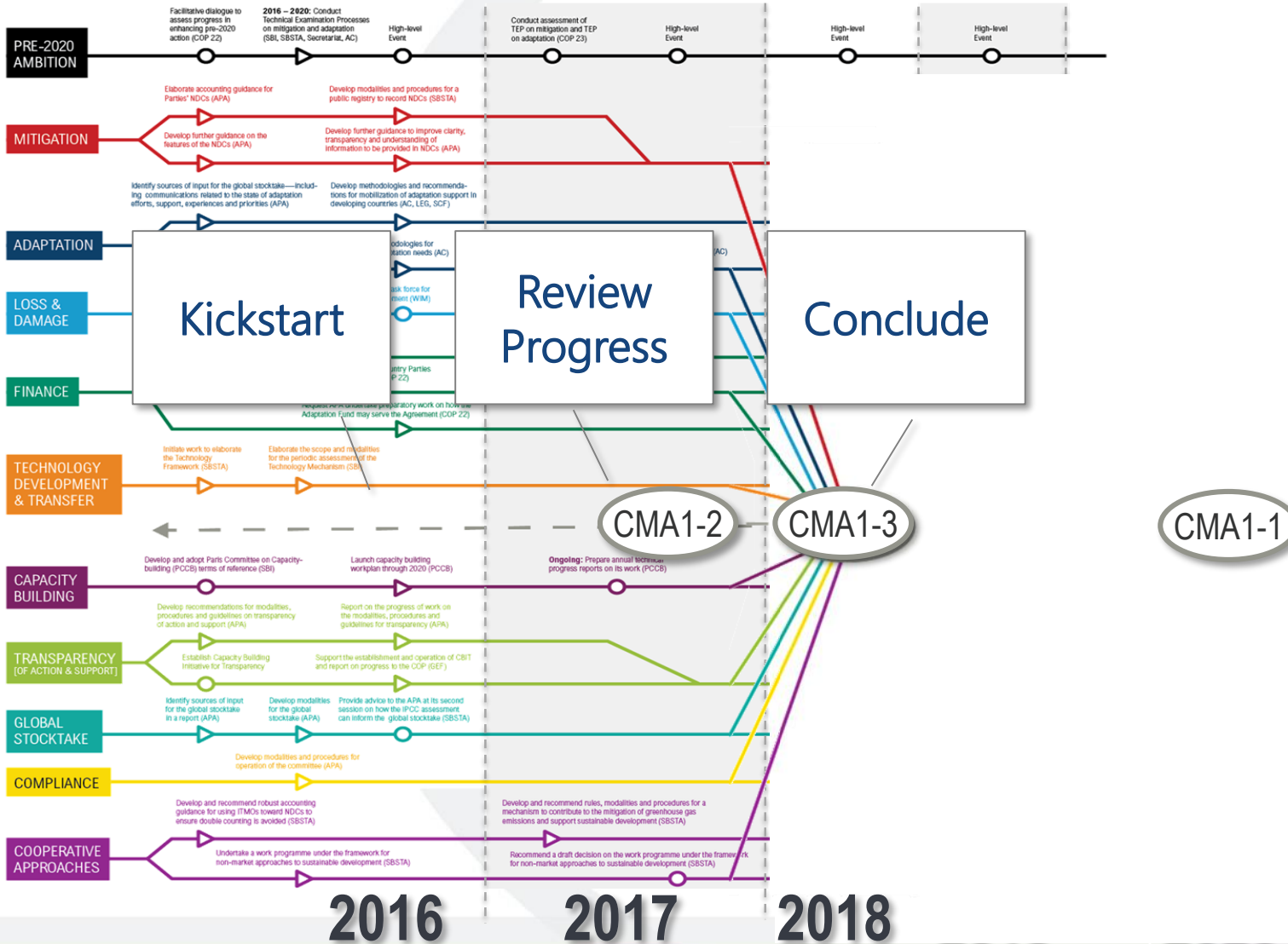
	Mandate	Body/Actor	Timeline	Status	Next steps
1130	AC	On an ongoing basis until 2020	JAC.22 (13-14 September 2016) published a JAC.22 working paper to provide operational support to the AC. In addition to AC members, the working group comprises representatives of the ERO, TEC, SCF and observer governments.	Openning	Openning
1131	COP	COP 23 (2017)	S.I.A.	As an assessment of the 2016 Adaptation to be conducted at COP 23 (8-17 November 2017) .	Openning
1132	COP	no timeline specified	The SBSTA Chair convened an Ad Hoc Working Group on 16-17 May 2017 at SBSTA 46 (15-18 May 2017). The assessment has prepared a report on both the submissions made in March and the review of Adaptation .	Openning	Openning

Closing the ambition gap

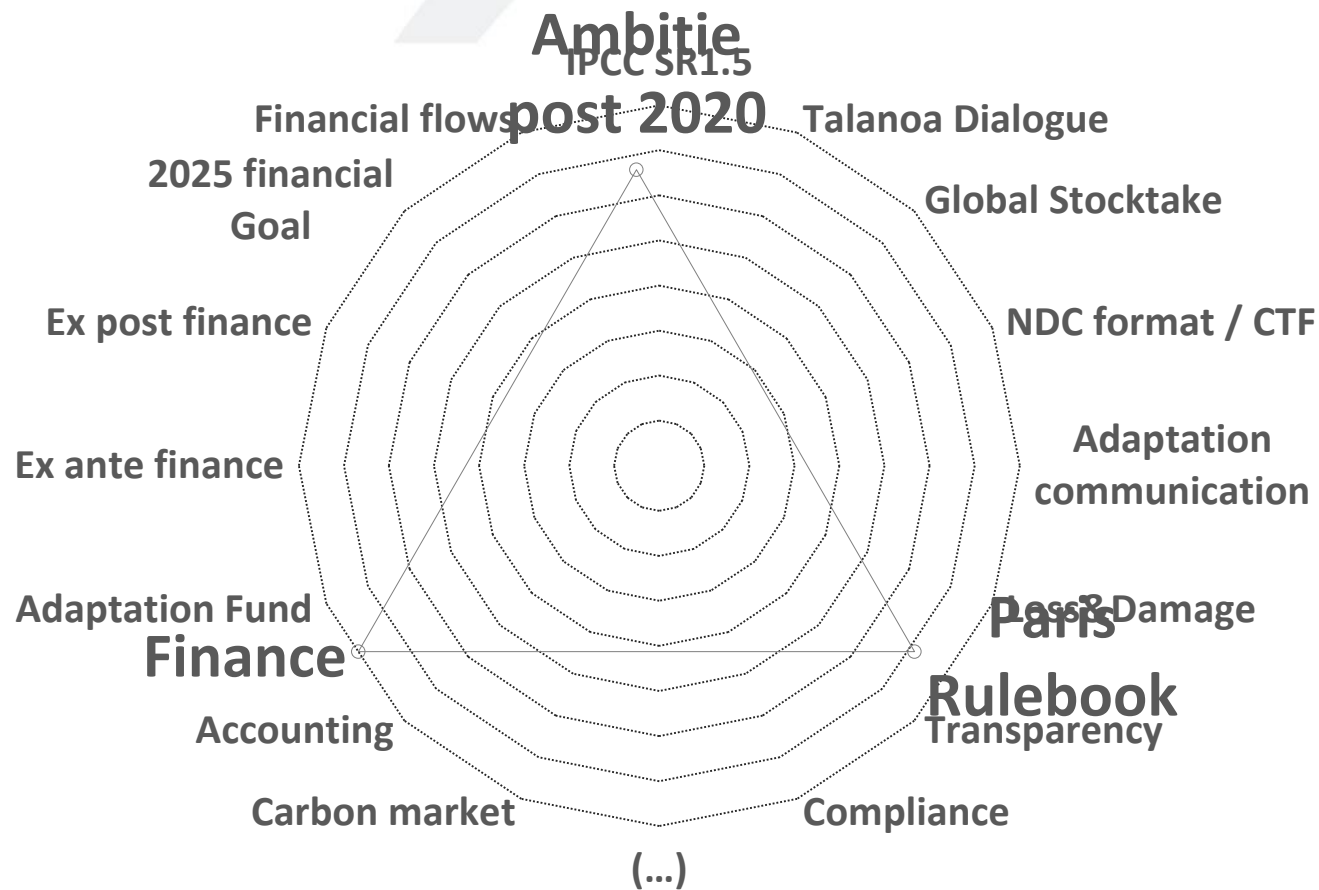
Talanoa Dialogue



PARIS AGREEMENT WORK PROGRAM



A COMPLEX PACKAGE



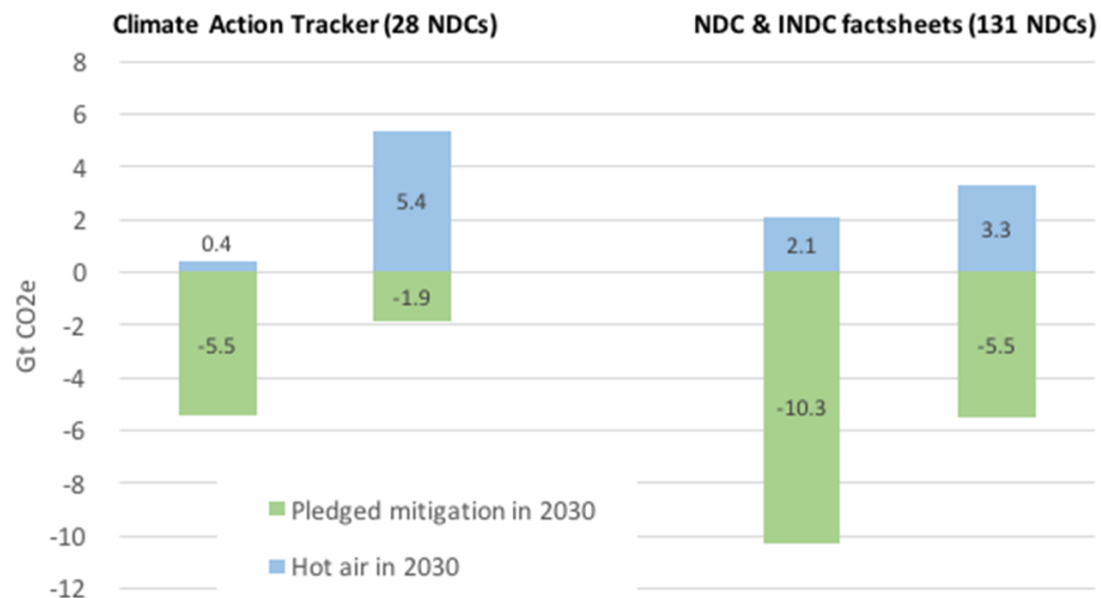
OUTCOME = (ALMOST) COMPLETE RULEBOOK

Carbon markets:

Some proposals had huge risk for creating loopholes:

- Double counting
- Carry over of 'hot air' from pre-2020

Could completely undermine planned efforts!



The two scenarios represent the ambition range communicated in NDCs. Source: <https://www.sei.org/publications/international-transfers-article-6-ndcs/>
Source: Lambert Schneider (Stockholm Environment Institute)

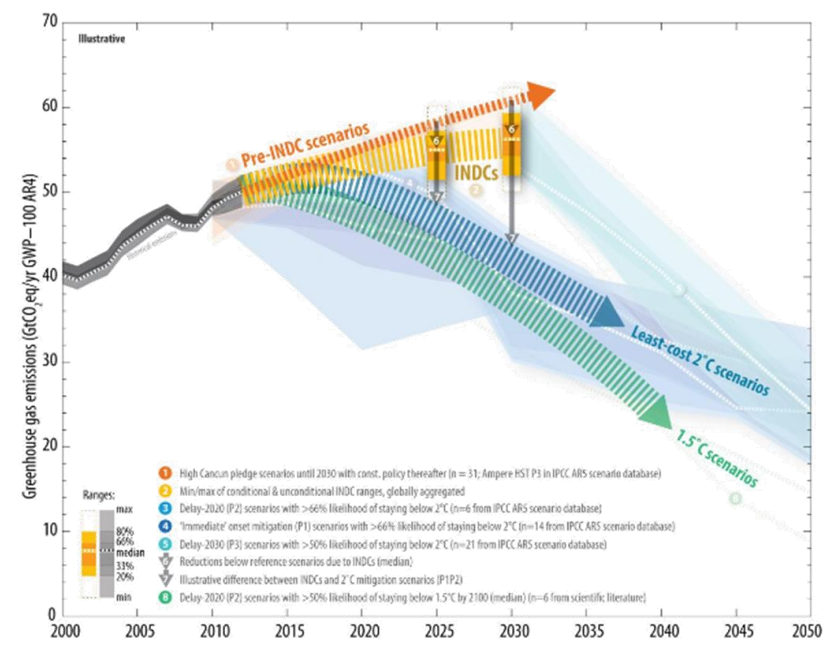
CREDIBILITY OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Paris, France

Making the Paris Agreement operational
Paris Rulebook

Chapter	Section	Topic	Status	Key Dates
I	1	Introduction	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	2	Objective	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
II	3	Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	4	Finance	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
III	5	Adaptation	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	6	Loss and damage	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
IV	7	Climate Resilient Development Pathways	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	8	Systemic Risk	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
V	9	Technology	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	10	Capacity-building	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
VI	11	Transparency	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	12	Accountability	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
VII	13	Global Stocktake	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	14	Review Mechanism	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
VIII	15	Dispute Settlement Mechanism	Finalized	15 Dec 2015
	16	Final provisions	Finalized	15 Dec 2015

Closing the ambition gap
Talanoa Dialogue



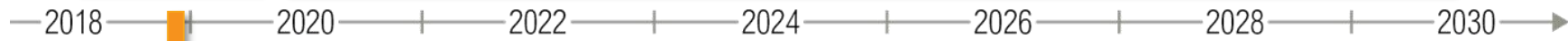
FACILITATIVE DIALOGUE

Paris Agreement | Decision 1/CP.21

Every 5 years: Global stocktake
 Update of contributions
 Progression over time, reflecting the **highest possible ambition**

20. *Decides* to convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to **take stock of the collective efforts** of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement;

2018
Facilitative Dialogue/
Stocktake
on Mitigation



BY 2020
New or Updated
National Climate
Plans Submitted

24. *Requests* those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or **update by 2020** these contributions and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Agreement;

Source: WRI



- an **inclusive, participatory and transparent** dialogue;
- to share stories, build **empathy** and **trust**;
- participants advance their knowledge through **common understanding**;
- focusing on the **benefits of collective action**;

(UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.23)

TALANOA DIALOGUE: PREPARATORY PHASE

Parties, stakeholders and **expert institutions** are encouraged to prepare **analytical and policy relevant inputs** to inform the dialogue and submit these and other proposed inputs, including those from intergovernmental organisations and UNFCCC bodies [...]

The **secretariat** will be requested to **prepare relevant inputs** and to develop and manage the **online platform** under the guidance of the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24

Parties and non-Party **stakeholders** are invited to cooperate in convening **local, national, regional or global events** in support of the dialogue and to prepare and make available relevant inputs

The May discussions will be [...] informed by inputs by various actors and institutions, including from the **Technical Examination Process** and **Global Climate Action**

a foundation for the **political phase**

Local, national and regional discussions

Events under the Global Climate Action

24. *Requests* those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or **update by 2020** these contributions and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Agreement;

(UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.21)

Where are

Parallel

The dialogue will be conducted in a manner that promotes **enhanced ambition...**

(UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.23)

The 'Talanoa Dialogue', [...] will set the stage in Poland in 2018 for the **revising upwards of national climate action plans** needed to put the world on track to meet pre-2020 ambition and the long-term goals of the two-year old Paris Agreement.

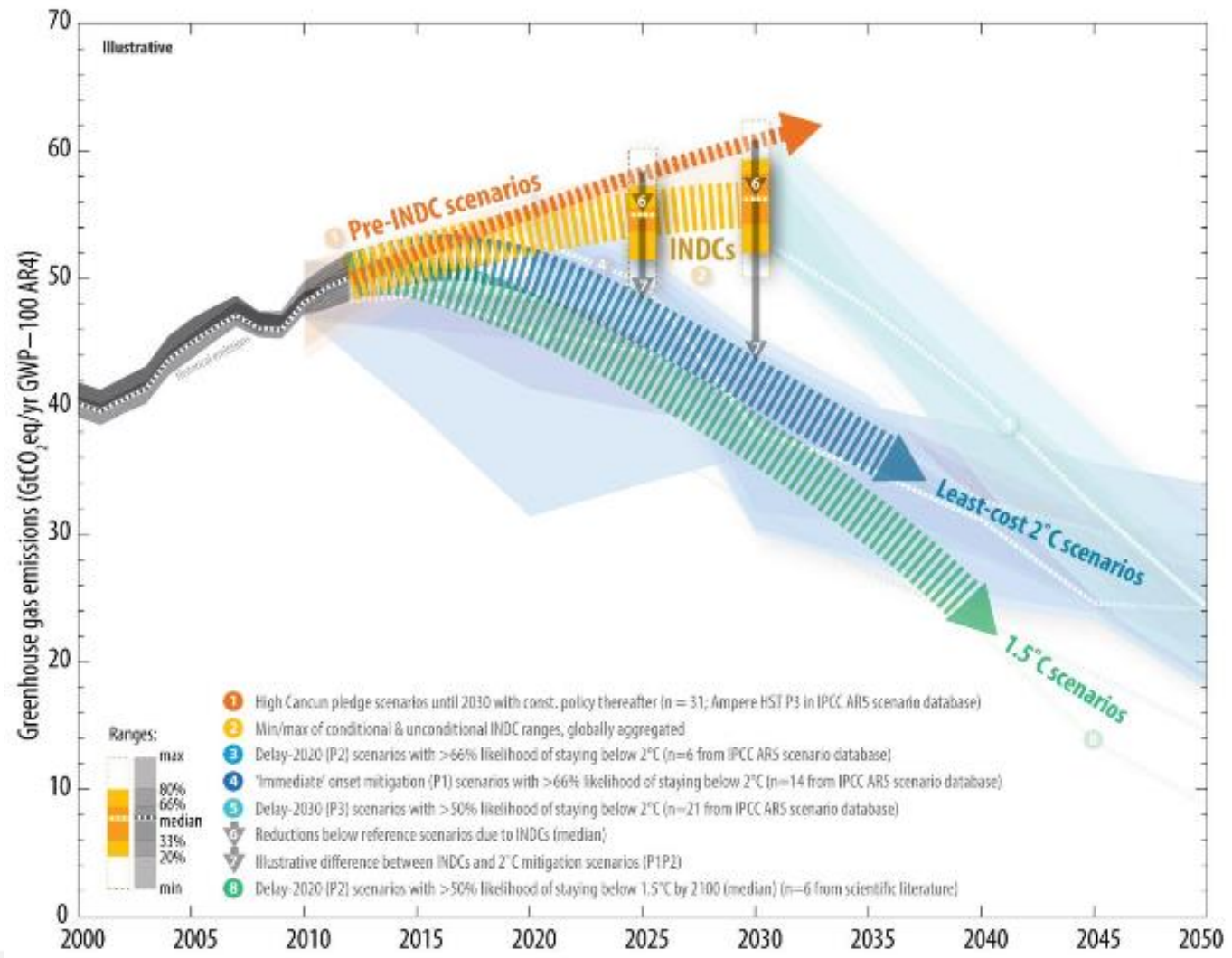
(UNFCCC Press release 18 Nov. 2017)

"The conference has, with the adoption of the Talanoa Dialogue, delivered **a launch-pad** that can take us to that next stage of **higher ambition.**"

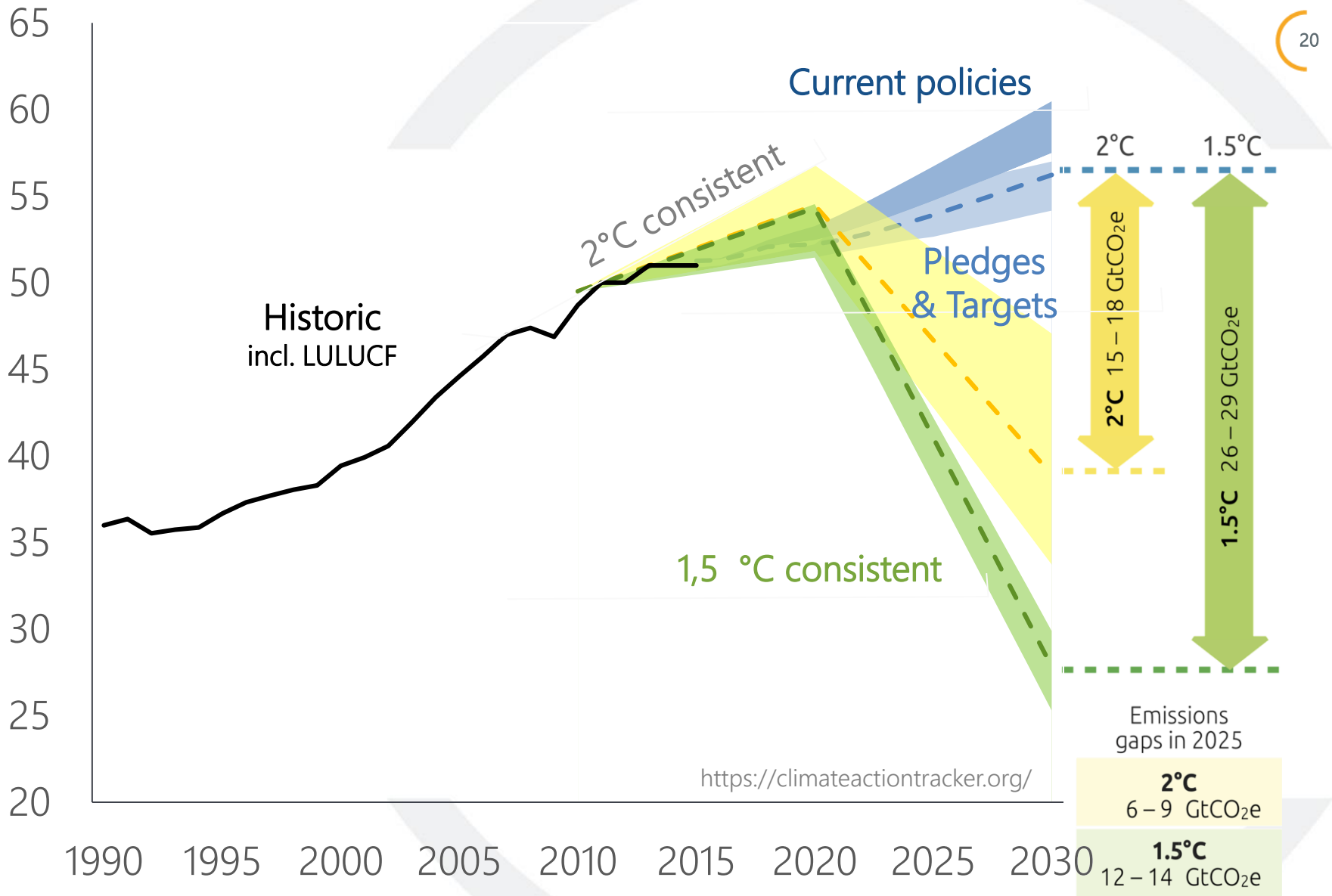
(P. Espinosa, 18 Nov. 2017)

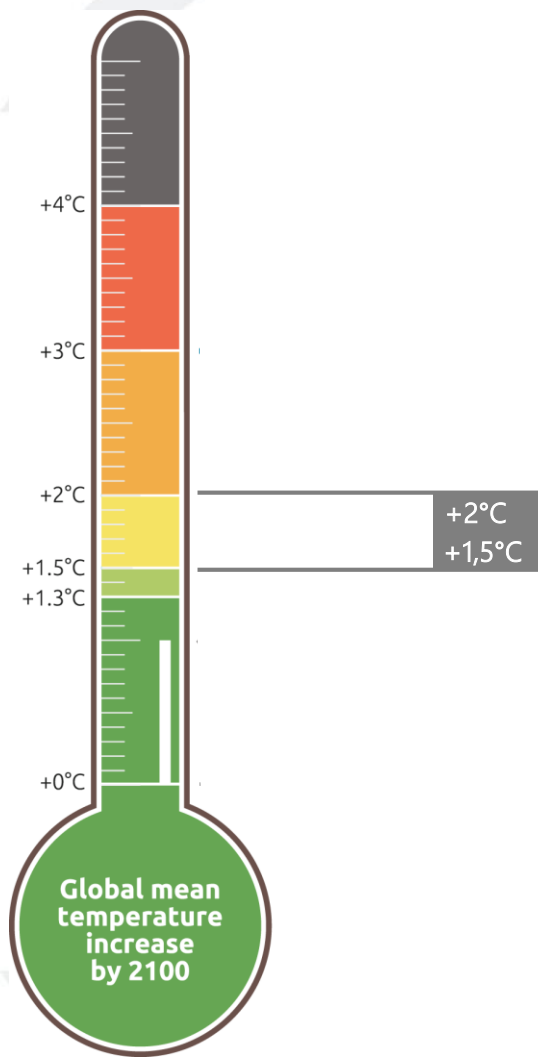
Raising
Ambition
in NDCs?

CURRENT NDCs



Source : UNFCCC





<https://climateactiontracker.org/>

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
climate change

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.



**SPECIES LOSS:
VERTEBRATES**
Vertebrates that lose at least half of their range



MORE
**2X
WORSE**

**SPECIES LOSS:
PLANTS**
Plants that lose at least half of their range

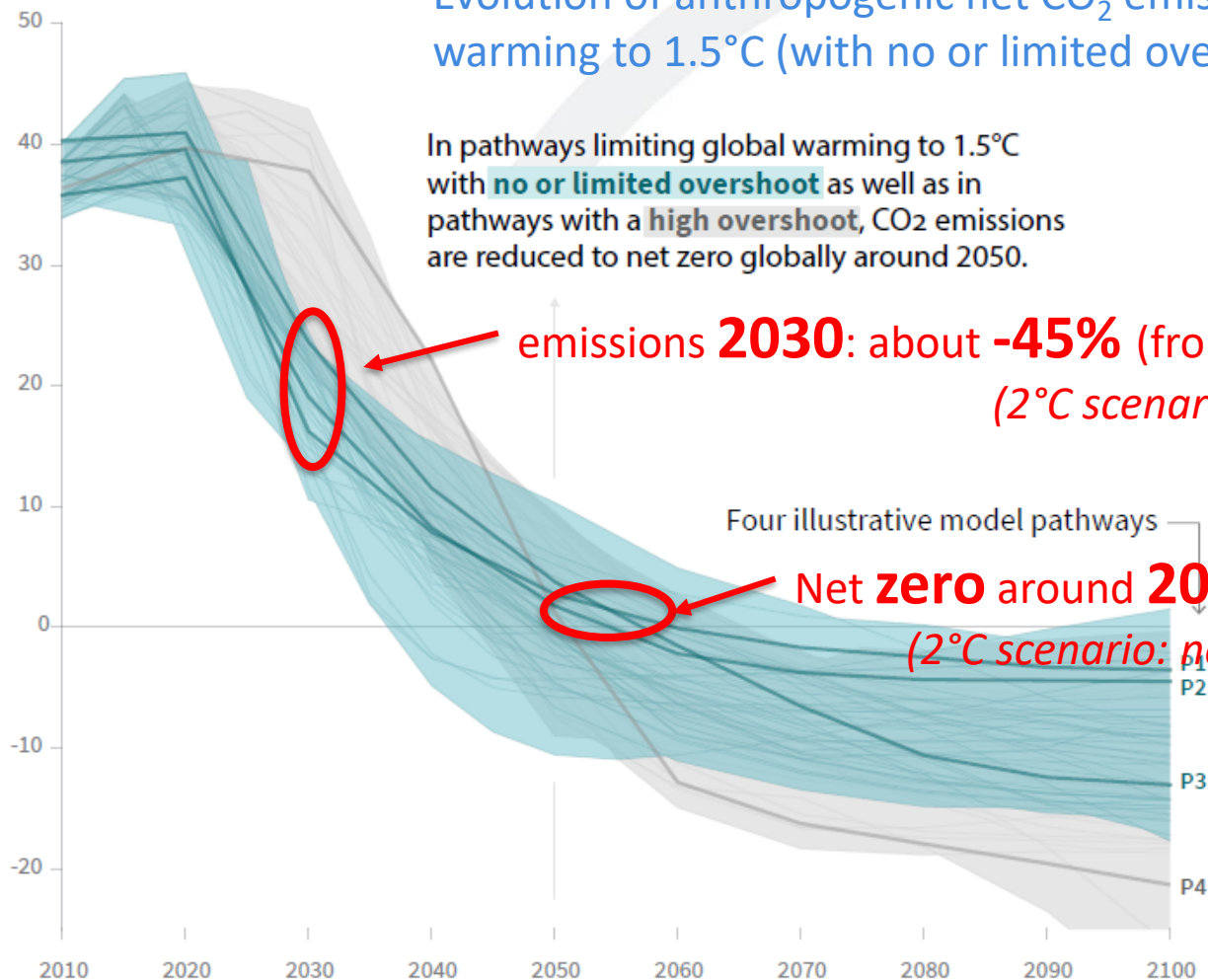


**2X
WORSE**

Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr

Evolution of anthropogenic net CO₂ emissions that limit global warming to 1.5°C (with no or limited overshoot)

In pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with **no or limited overshoot** as well as in pathways with a **high overshoot**, CO₂ emissions are reduced to net zero globally around 2050.



emissions **2030**: about **-45%** (from 2010 levels)
(2°C scenario: -20% by 2030)

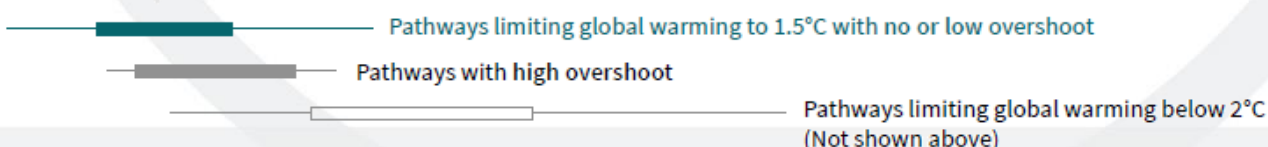
Net zero around 2050
(2°C scenario: net zero around 2075)

Four illustrative model pathways

P1
P2
P3
P4



Timing of net zero CO₂
Line widths depict the 5-95th percentile and the 25-75th percentile of scenarios



SYSTEMIC CHANGE IS NEEDED

- Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems
- These system transitions are unprecedented in terms of scale, but not necessarily in terms of speed, and imply deep emissions reductions in all sectors, a wide portfolio of mitigation options and a significant upscaling of investments in those options



EVERY ACTION MATTERS
EVERY BIT OF WARMING MATTERS
EVERY YEAR MATTERS
EVERY CHOICE MATTERS

Full report: <https://ipcc.ch/sr15>, including the Summary for Policymakers, 5 chapters, 10 FAQs and the Glossary.

Database of SR15 mitigation pathways: <https://data.ene.iiasa.ac.at/iamc-1.5c-explorer/>

SBSTA-IPCC Special Event (Katowice)
Photo : Kiara Worth, IISD/ENB

POSITIONS ON TALANOA OUTCOME

- Summary Report by COP 23 & COP 24 Presidencies
US, Australia, Japan, China, India, Brazil
- Fully fledged negotiated decision
(Strong political signal, with formal implications)
AILAC, SIDS, LDCs, Switzerland, Mexico
- Combination of procedural anchoring
in decision with substantive summary
EU

IPCC SR1.5

Financial flows

Talanoa Dialogue

28. Requests the **Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider** at its fiftieth session (June 2019) the report referred to in paragraph 25 above with a view to strengthening the scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the **implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;**

37. Invites **Parties to consider** the outcome, inputs and outputs of the **Talanoa Dialogue** in preparing their **nationally determined contributions** and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition;

Talanoa Call for Action

By the Presidents of COP 23 and COP 24

In the Pacific tradition of Talanoa, the world came together this past year to share experiences and help make wise decisions to inspire a global response to the threat of a changing climate. People shared stories of the widespread devastation already inflicted on our communities by climate change, and the increasing risks for human and food security. They also shared stories of ambitious action already being taken all over the world in response to these threats.

Climate action is on the rise, but not at the speed and scale we need. Actors in all countries, including Parties and non-Party stakeholders at the national, regional and community levels are already taking action. Pre-2020 action is vital for putting the world on a path towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. But it is not only governments that must act. Non-Party stakeholders can and should join in pre-2020 action and complement action by states.

According to the science, global emissions continue to rise. This leaves a significant gap in the effort needed to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The IPCC Special Report on 1.5 degrees highlights, among other things, the benefits of holding warming to below 1.5 degrees. It also concludes that to keep global warming within 1.5 degrees, global emissions need to be halved by 2030. And according to the Paris Agreement, in the second half of the century, we aim to achieve net-zero emissions, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

SO WHAT'S NEXT?



UPDATED NDC BY 2020

Paris Agreement | Decision 1/CP.21

Every 5 years: Global stocktake
 Update of contributions
 Progression over time, reflecting the **highest possible ambition**



BY 2020
New or Updated
National Climate
Plans Submitted

24. *Requests* those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or **update by 2020** these contributions and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Agreement;

Source: WRI



**CLIMATE
SUMMIT 2019**



A RACE WE CAN WIN

"I call on all leaders to come to the summit prepared to address not only their progress toward achieving their goals under the Paris Agreement, but also to outline their plans and progress toward raising their ambition."

...

[...] the summit will provide an occasion for member states to present [...] how they will be able to raise ambitions substantially to make the nationally determined contributions from 2020 onwards able to defeat climate change. Able to reverse the present trends that are leading us to a very very dramatic situation as you all know.

(A. Guterres, 4 December 2018, Katowice)

EU BEYOND THE TALANOA DIALOGUE

6. The European Council invites the Commission to present by the first quarter of 2019 a **proposal for a Strategy for long-term** EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction in accordance with the **Paris Agreement**, taking into account the national plans.

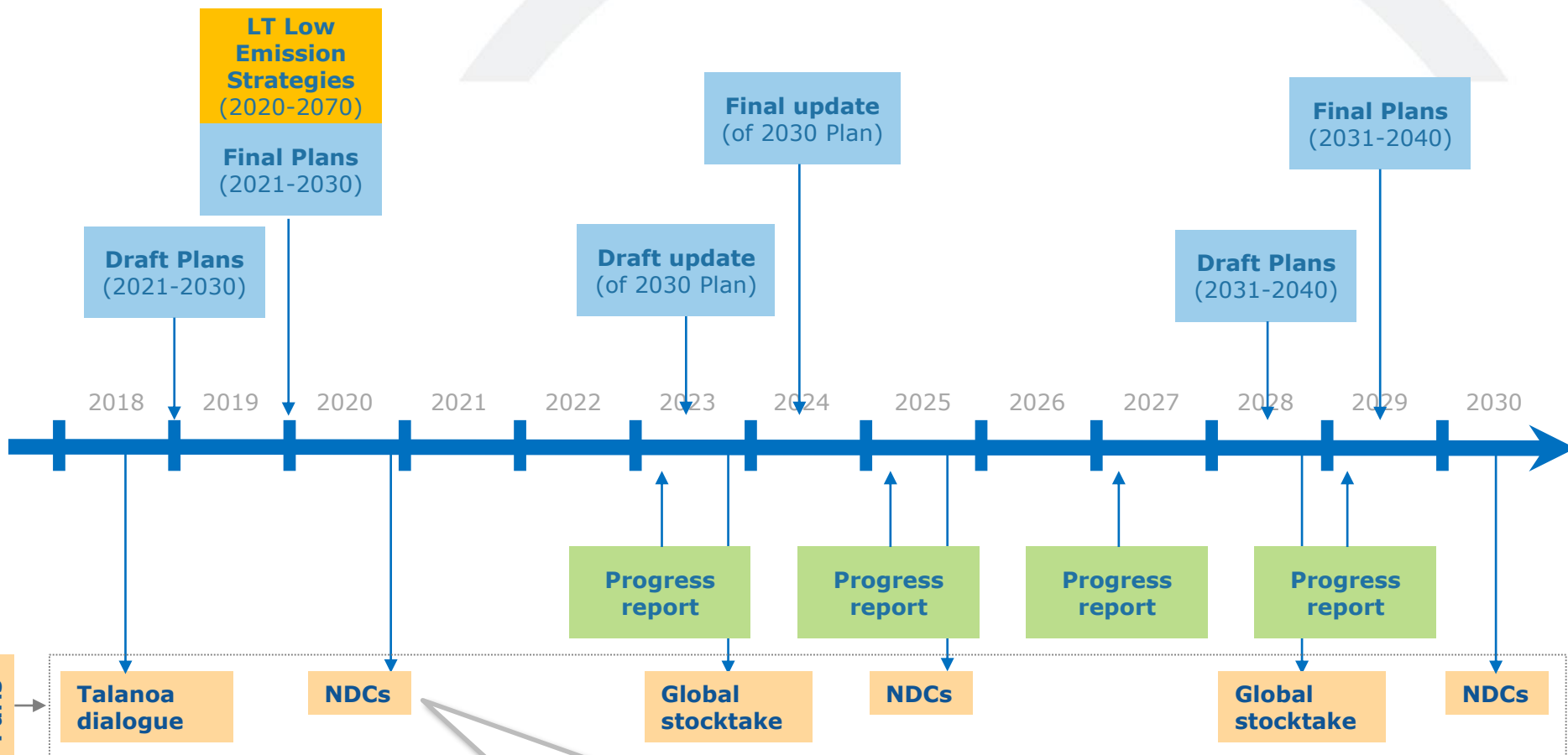
(Conclusions of the European Council, 22 March 2018)

11. LOOKS FORWARD to the proposal by the European Commission for a Strategy for long-term EU GHG emissions reduction, ... UNDERLINES that the proposal should consider several pathways for reducing GHG emissions towards achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks in line with the long term goals of the Paris Agreement, **including 1.5 °C scenario** and at least **one pathway towards net zero GHG emissions** in the EU by 2050 followed by negative emissions thereafter

(Conclusions of the EU Council (Environment), 9 October 2018)

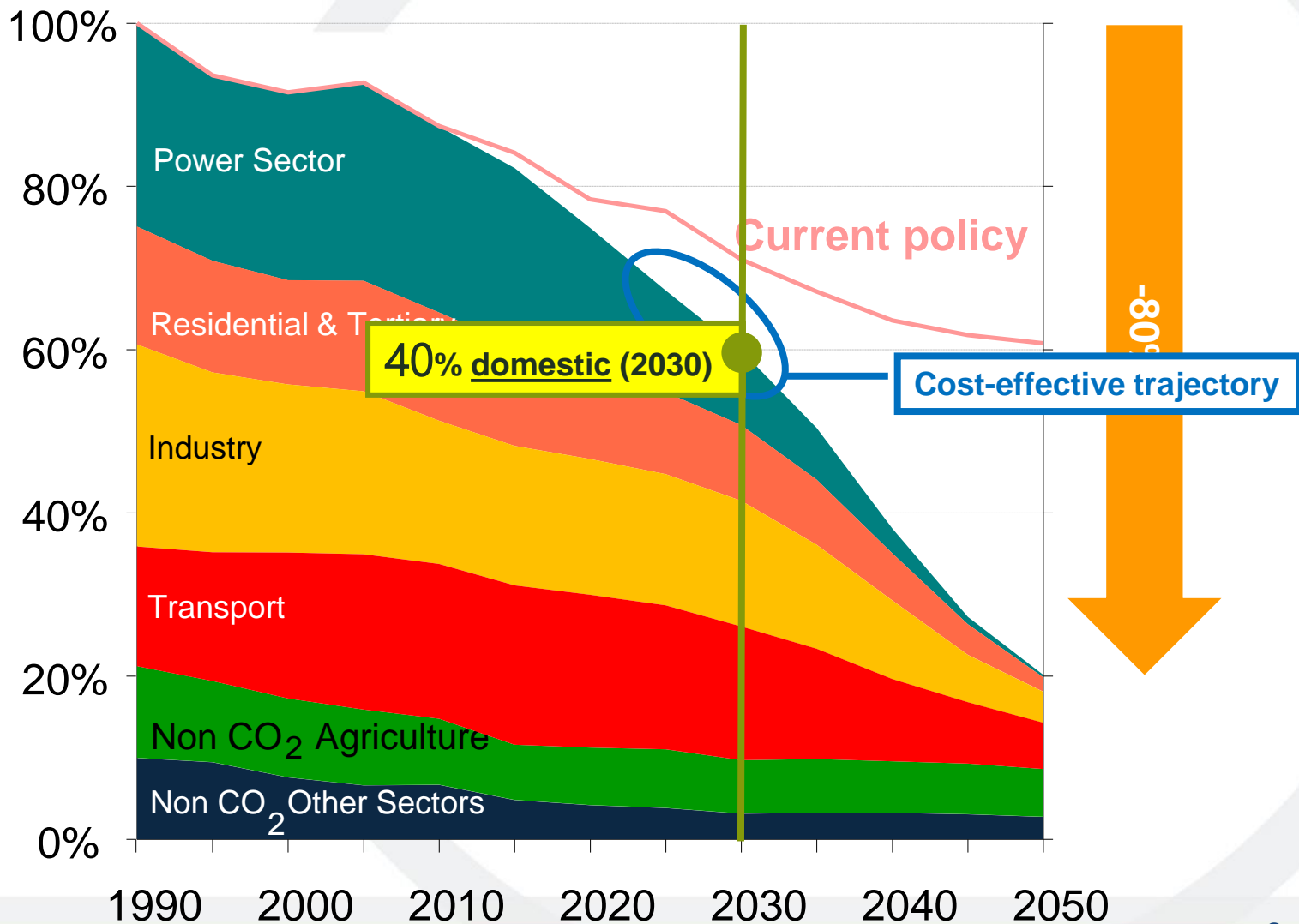


ENERGY UNION GOVERNANCE

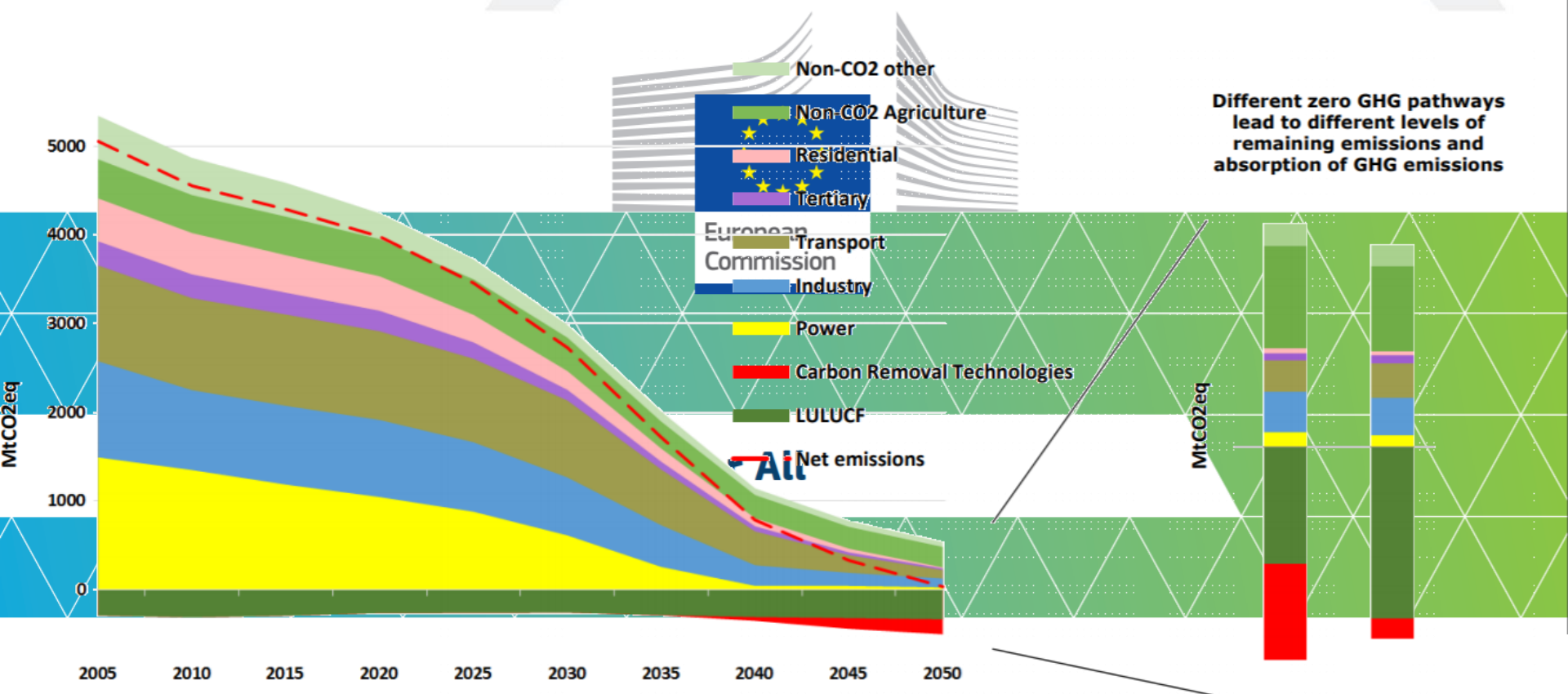


New EU NDC
by 2020?

2011 EU LOW CARBON ROADMAP & CURRENT NDC



NEW EU LONG TERM STRATEGY



NEW EU NDC ?

TALANOA
BENELUX 2018

39

“INVITE the European Commission to examine, within three months upon the conclusion of the Talanoa Dialogue at COP24 in Katowice, options to increase in a balanced, transparent and equitable way the EU’s NDC, in relation to the NDCs of all Parties, so as to ensure its consistency with a long-term trajectory consistent with carbon neutrality, taking into account Member States’ national objectives, plans and strategies, as well as the impact of legislation adopted under the Clean Energy Package and other sector specific policies, in terms of reducing emissions and their economic and social effect.”



DOC 54 **3416/008**

BELGISCHE KAMER VAN
VOLKSVERTEGENWOORDIGERS

20 december 2018

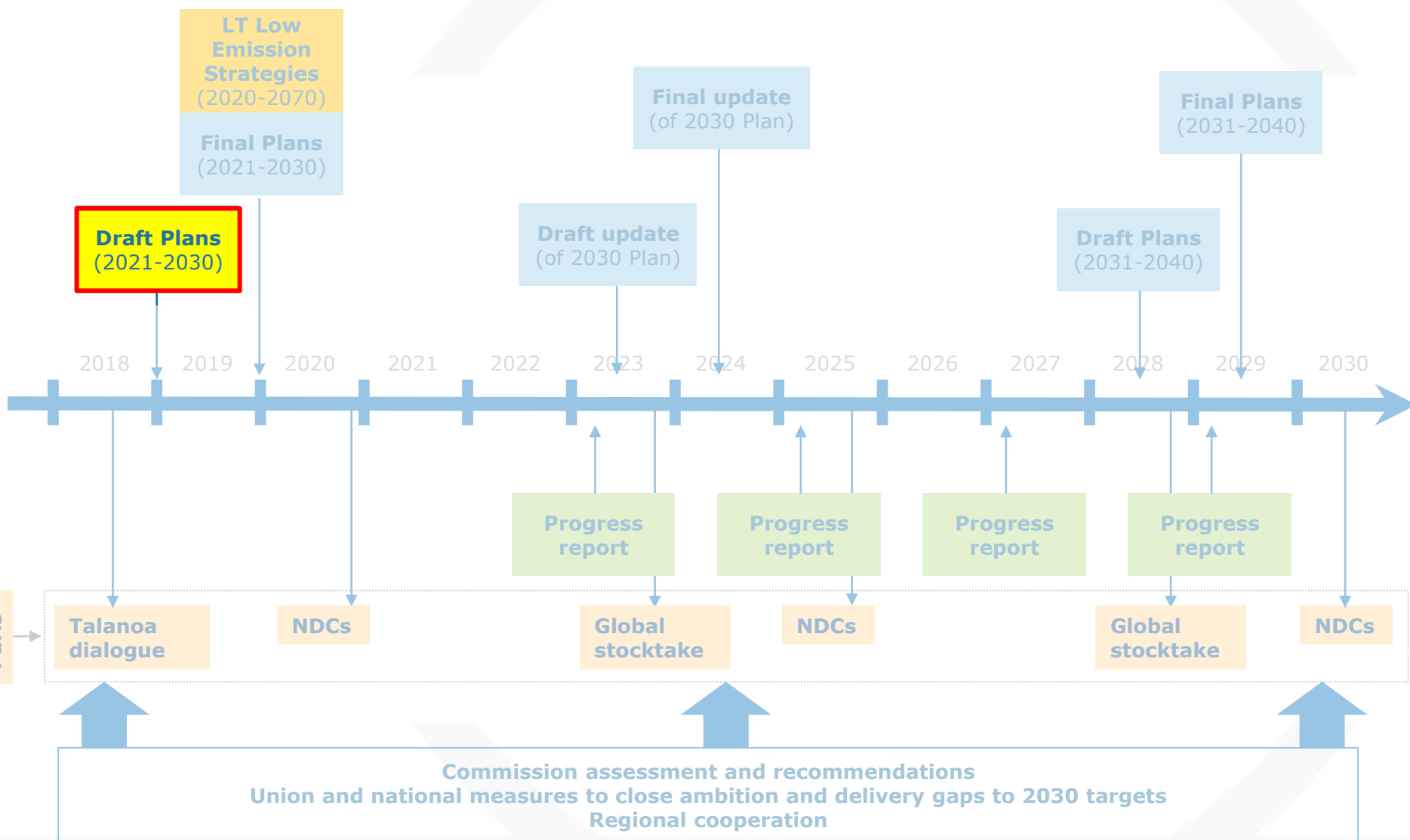
RESOLUTIE

**tot herpositionering van België
in het klimaatdebat**

VERZOEKT DE FEDERALE REGERING:

1. binnen de relevante instanties en tijdens de daar aan het thema gewijde vergaderingen het standpunt te verdedigen:
 - a. dat België toetreedt tot de coalitie van de landen die pleiten voor een onmiddellijke opvoering van de Europese broeikasgas-reductiedoelstellingen tegen 2030;
 - b. dat België op Europees niveau een reductie van de broeikasgasuitstoot bepleit met **minstens 55 % tegen 2030** en minstens 95 % tegen 2050, ten opzichte van de uitstoot in 1990;

AND IN BELGIUM?



AND IN BELGIUM?

LT Low Emission Strategies (2020-2070)

Final Plans (2021-2030)

Final update (of 2030 Plan)

Final Plans (2031-2040)

Draft Plans (2021-2030)

Draft update (of 2030 Plan)

Draft Plans (2031-2040)



Progress report

Progress report

Progress report

Progress report

Paris

Talanoa dialogue

NDCs

Global stocktake

NDCs

Global stocktake

NDCs

Commission assessment and recommendations
Union and national measures to close ambition and delivery gaps to 2030 targets
Regional cooperation

PATHWAYS TOWARDS DECARBONISATION

Walloon region
2012



Federal level
2013



Flemish region
2014



Brussels-Capital region
(to be published)



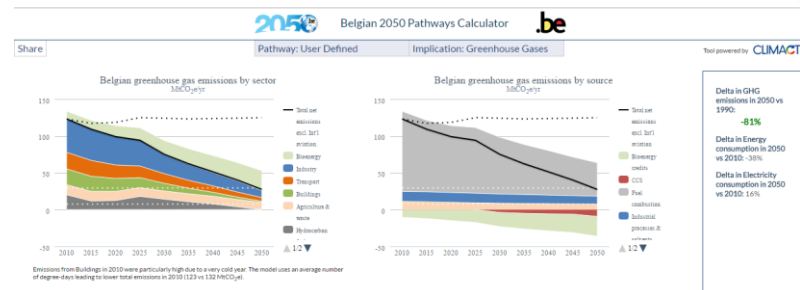
LOW CARBON SCENARIOS



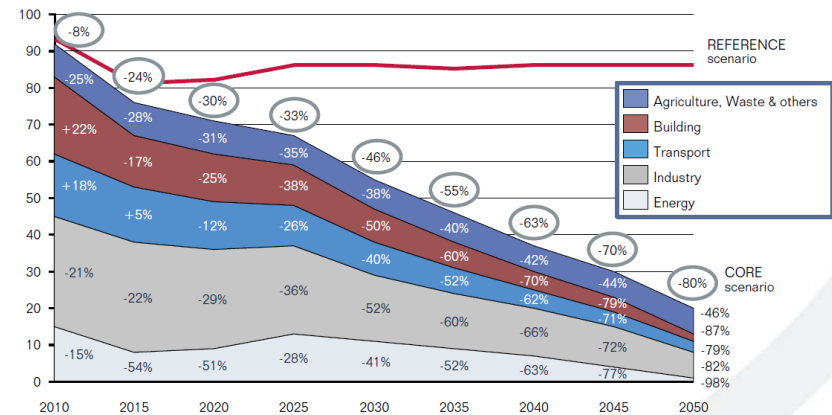
Scenarios for a Low Carbon Belgium by 2050

Summary of the findings

TOWARDS A
LOW CARBON SOCIETY

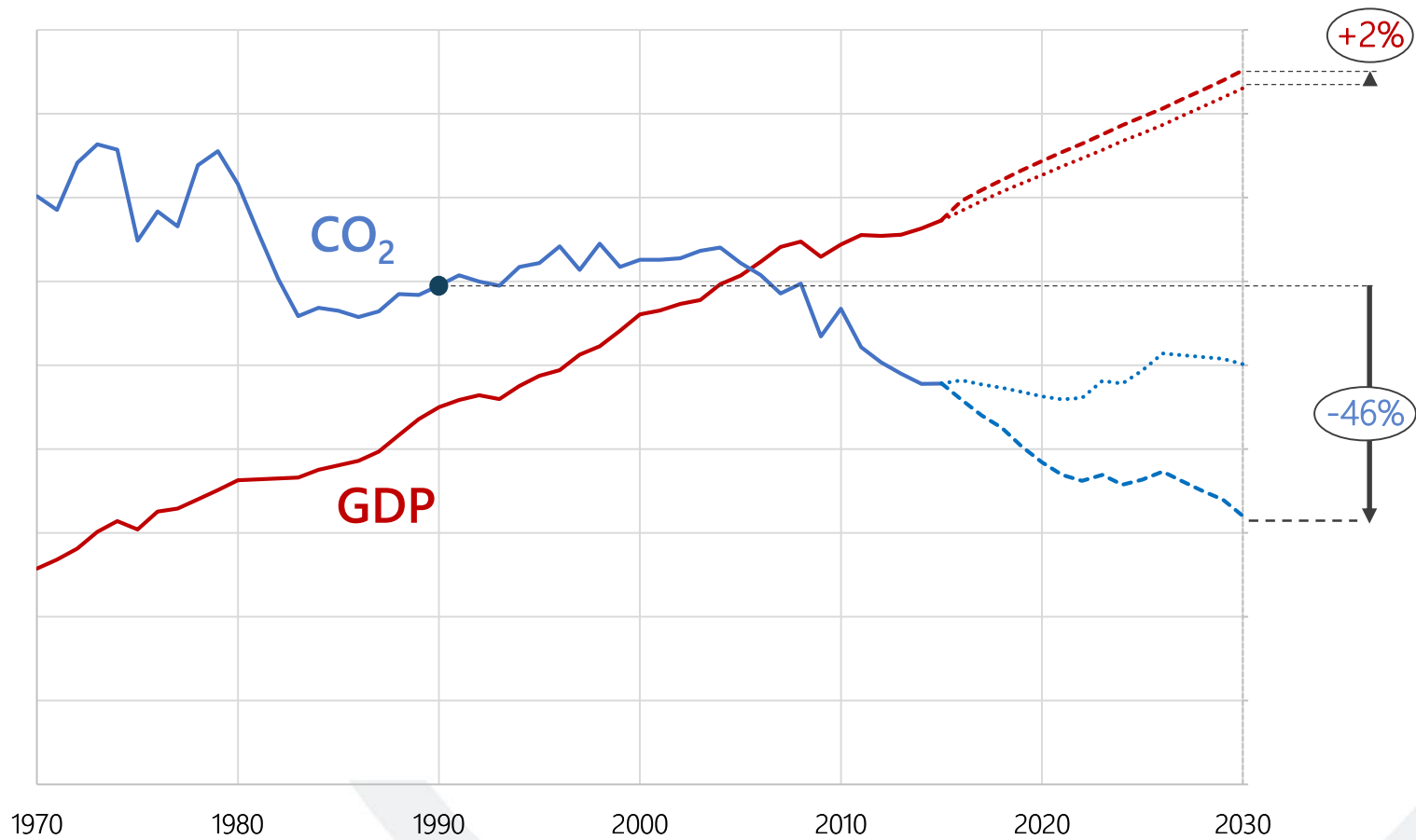


DEMAND	A	B	C	SUPPLY	A	B	C
Demographic evolution				Energy prices trajectories			
TRANSPORT				ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION			
Demands: passenger transport				Generation			
(I) Travel demand per person				Onshore wind			
(II) Modal split				Offshore wind			
(III) Energy efficiency				Solar PV			
(IV) Technology mix / electrification				Hydroelectricity			
Demands: freight transport				Geothermal electricity			
(I) Demand for freight transport				Solar thermal			
(II) Modal split				Nuclear power			
(III) Energy efficiency				Carbon Capture Storage (CCS)			
(IV) Technology mix / electrification				(I) Power Stations			
International aviation				(II) Power Stations fuel mix			
BUILDINGS				Biomass and gas power stations			
Demands: space heating and hot water				Import of decarbonized electricity			
(I) Compactness				(I) Share of imported electricity			
(II) House heating / cooling				(II) Share of RES in imported electricity			
(III) Heating thermal efficiency				ELECTRICITY BALANCING & OTHER			
(IV) Electrification level				EU transmission expansion			
(V) Innovative heating technology				BIOENERGY			
Demands: lighting, appliances and cooling				(I) Belgian indigenous biomass production			
(I) Demand / efficiency				Biomass imports			
(II) Electrification				HYDROGEN			



BBP: **+ 2 %**

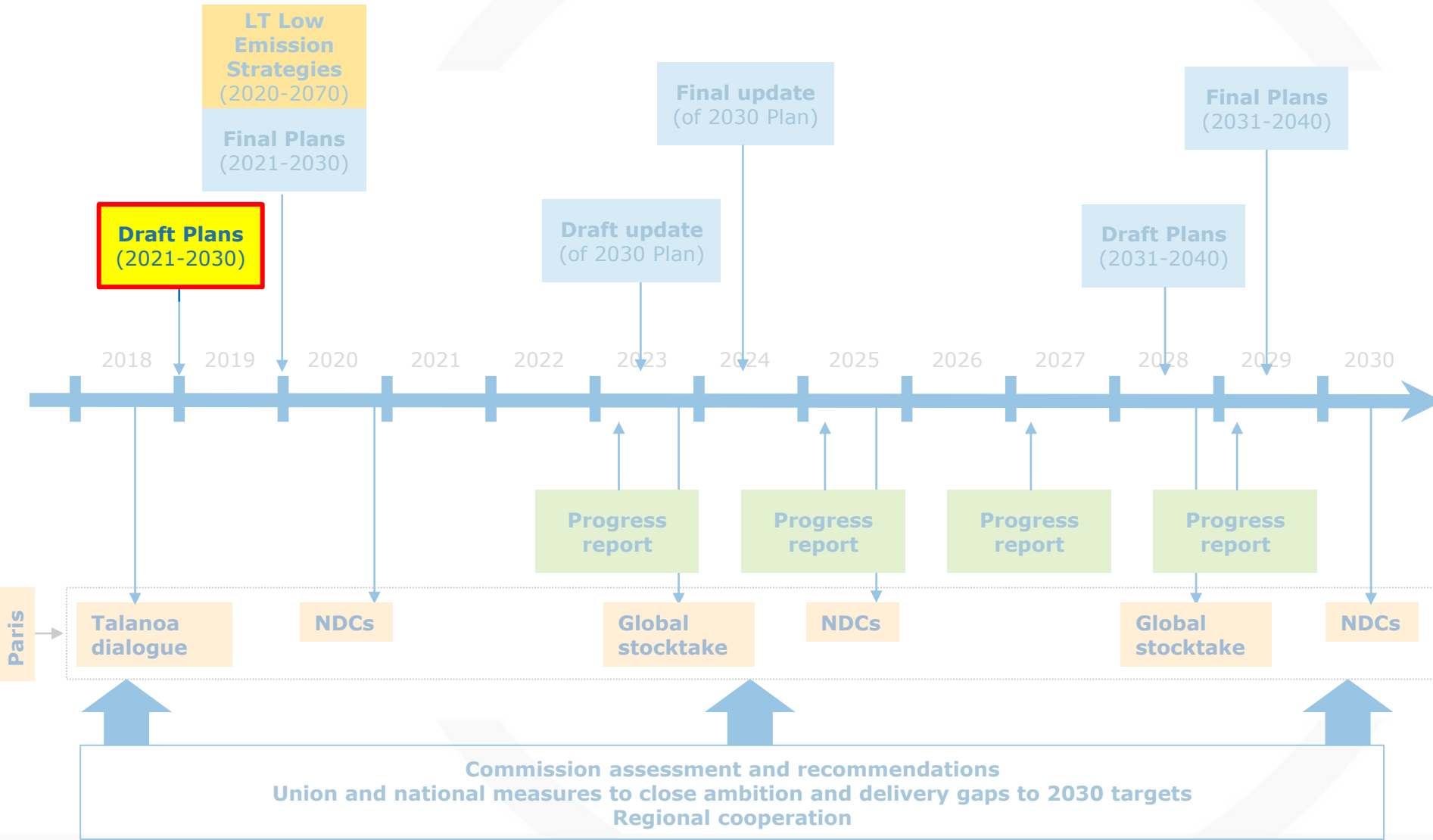
Jobs: **+ 80.000**



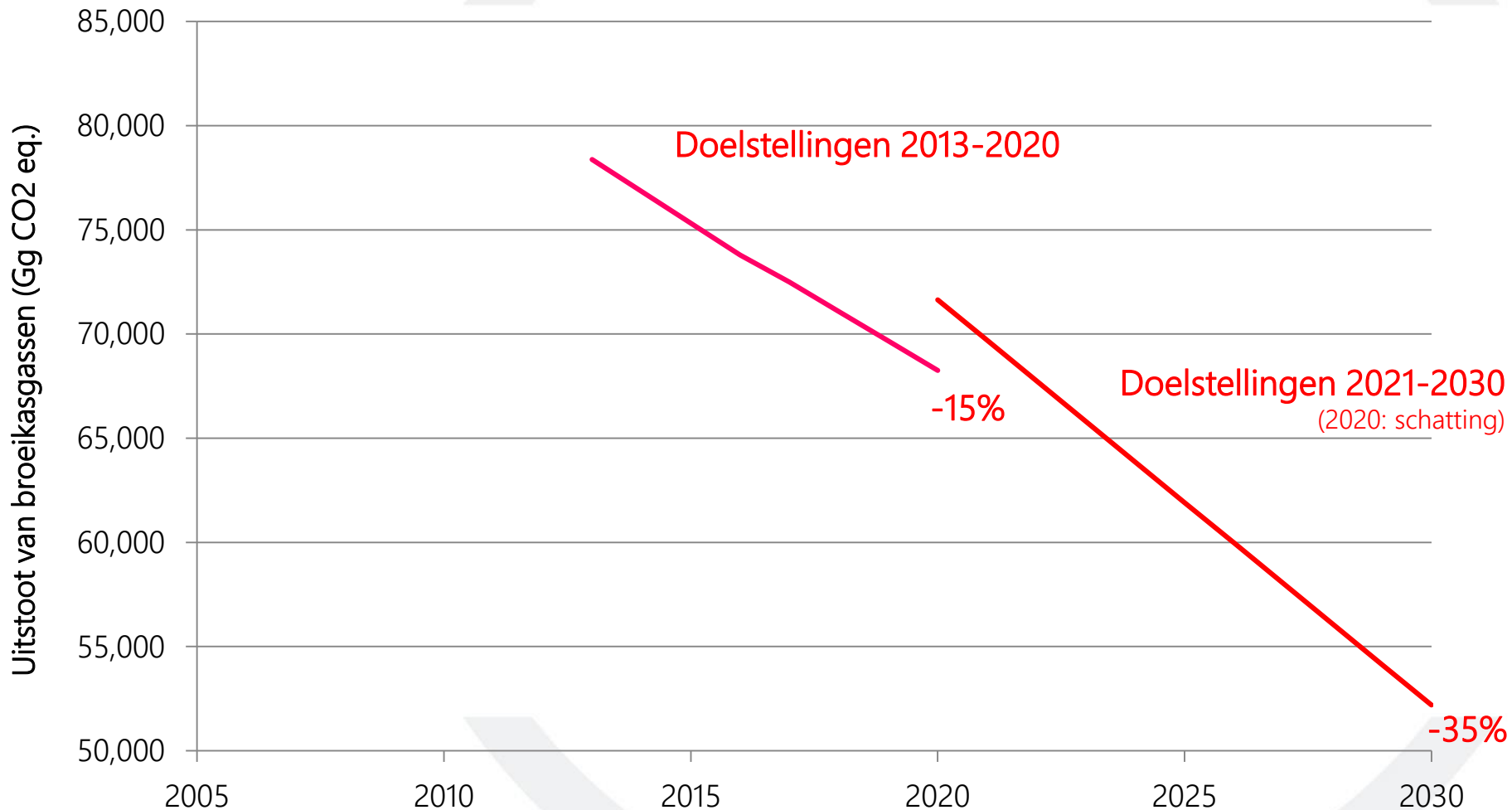
Source: Federal Planning Bureau, Climact

- Update and review **data** and lever **trajectories**
- LT perspective / **net-zero emissions**
- **new modules** (land, agriculture, ...) **and levers** (new technologies, new behavioral patterns, ...)
- **'deep dives'** into specific topics
 - Water-energy-food-nexus
 - Circular economy
 - Industry: bio-based chemistry, hydrogen, CCS, CCU, ...
 - Electricity markets: intermittency, ...
 - Transport sector developments, mobility as a service, ...
- Preliminary results by **June 2019**
- Final results by **Autumn 2019**

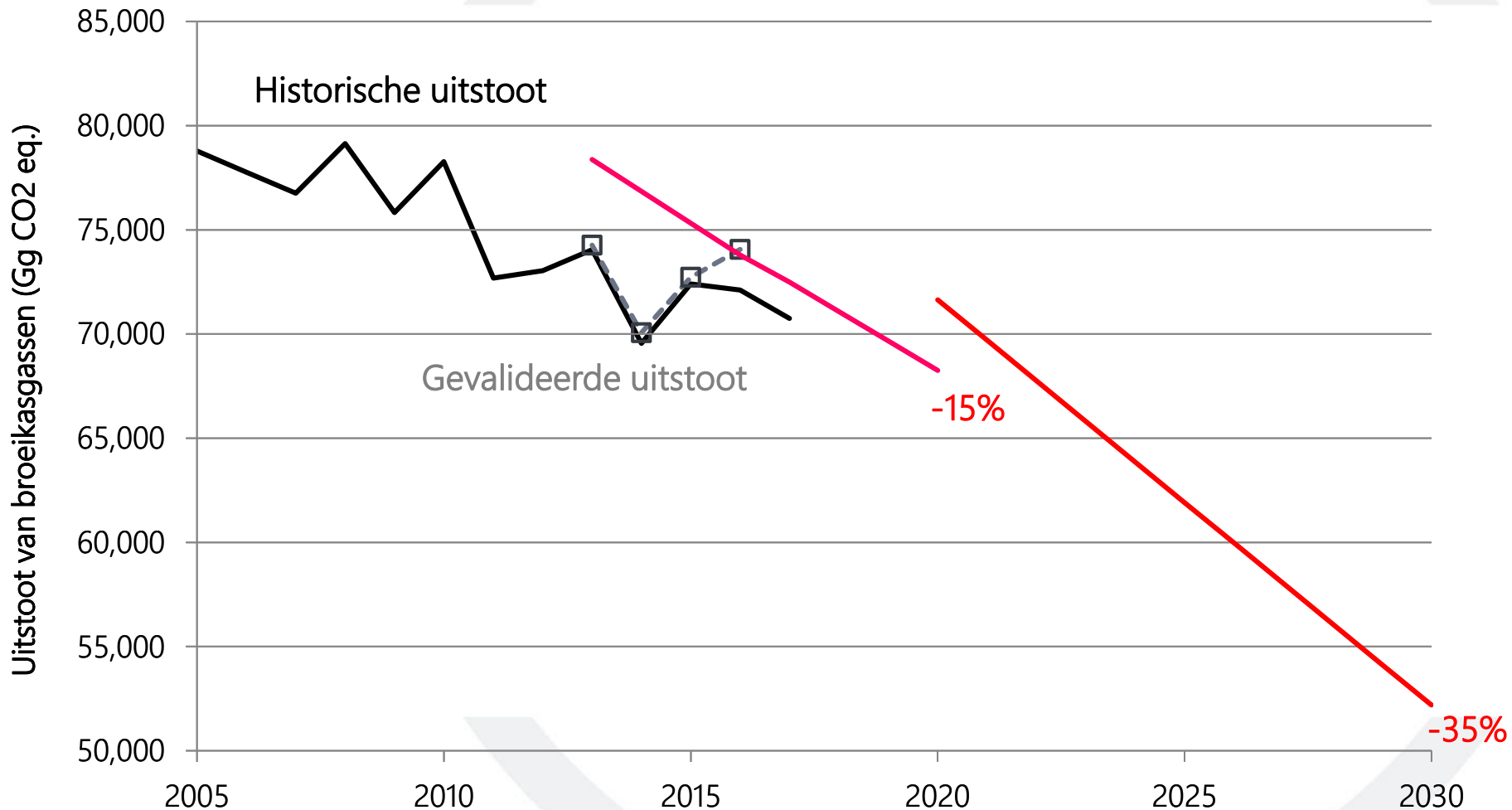
BELGIË OP GOEDE WEG?



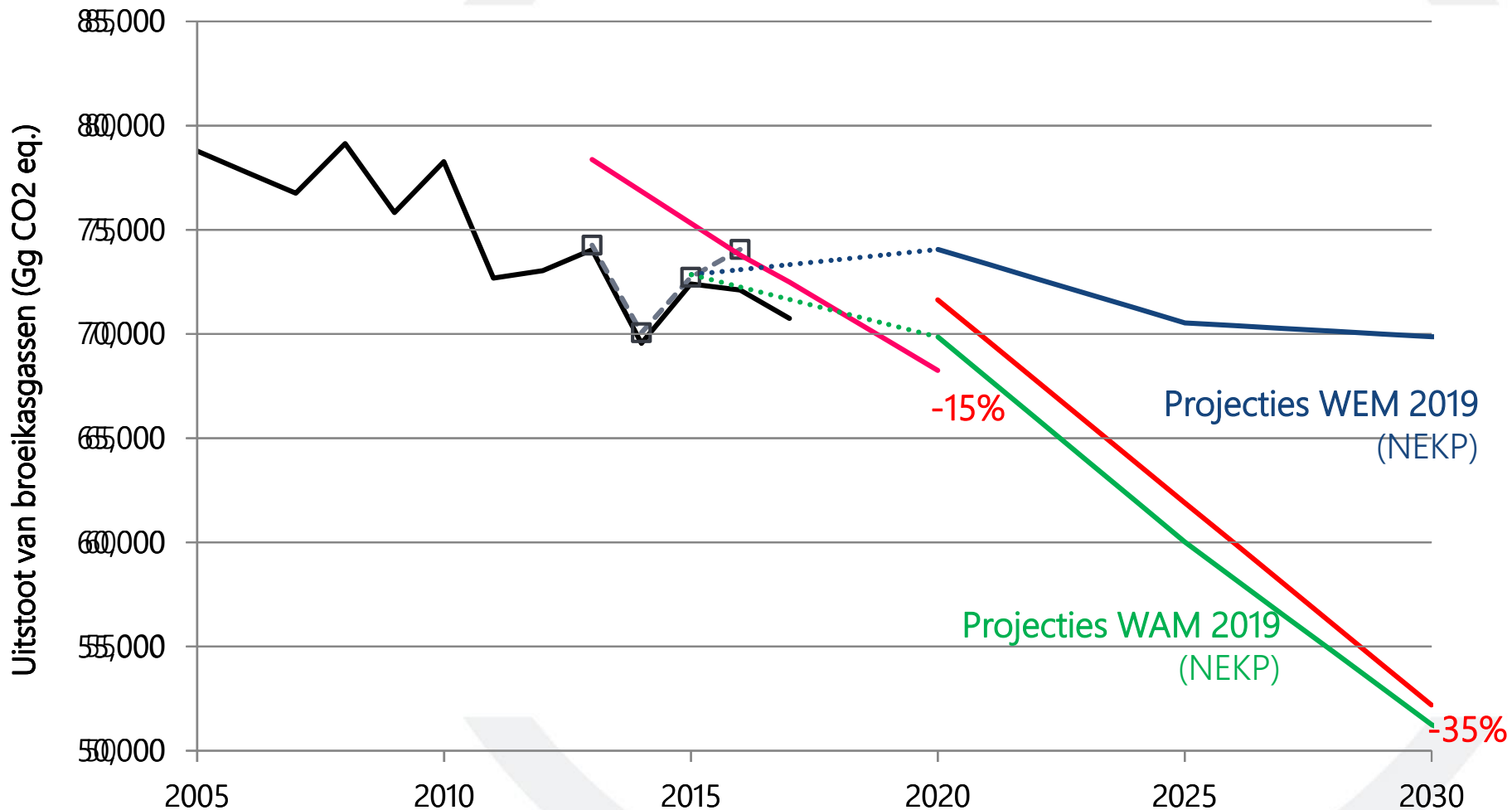
BELGIË OP GOEDE WEG?



BELGIË OP GOEDE WEG?



BELGIË OP GOEDE WEG?





THANK YOU!

