Climate Policy Integration – Evidence on Coherence in EU Policies

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• Concepts and approaches to climate policy integration

• Aim: Identify (potential) conflicts and synergies between climate policy and other policy areas

• Assessment of climate policy issues in strategic EU policy documents

• Assessment of the extent of climate policy regulation in selected policy areas
Why climate policy integration?

- Climate relevant decisions taken in policy areas other than environmental policy
- Climate impacts neglected
- Climate policy is cross-sectoral issue
- Divide between the need for policy integration and (short-term) policy decisions

Further efforts necessary to integrate climate policy in other areas’ decision making.
Climate policy integration: concepts and approaches

From environmental policy integration to climate policy integration

- Incorporation of CC into all stages of policy making in other policy sectors (Lafferty-Hovden 2003)

- Attempt to aggregate consequences for climate policy into overall policy evaluation

- Key features:
  - Policy coordination
  - Policy coherence
  - Commitment
Policy integration within and between levels and areas

Policy areas

- DG Clima
- DG Energy
- DG Regio
- DG Environm.
- DG Research
- ....

Government levels

- EU level
  - DG Clima
  - DG Energy
  - DG Regio
  - DG Environm.
  - DG Research
  - ....

- Member State
  - Ministry
  - Council
  - Agency
  - ...

- Region
  - Council
  - Agency
  - ...

vertical integration

horizontal integration
Policy framework & areas for analysis

Strategic Policy Documents
- EU 2020
- Roadmap 2050
- Flagship Initiatives

Climate Policy

Sectoral Policies
- Energy Policy
- Regional Policy
- Technology Policy
Evaluation criteria for CPI

• Political commitment
  - general commitment (e.g. targets in EU 2020 strategy)
  - inclusion in other policy areas (e.g. as criterion for funding)

• Functional overlap
  - direct or indirect linkages / spill-overs between policy areas
  - consistency (are the linkages synergistic or conflictual)

• Weighting / resources
  - balance of targets; weight given to CC in political choices
  - financial resources dedicated to CC
Europe 2020: smart, sustainable & inclusive growth

Europe 2020 targets

1. Employment (75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed)
2. R&D / innovation (3% of the EU's GDP to be invested)
3. **Climate change / energy**
   * greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or 30%) lower than 1990
   * 20% of energy from renewables
   * 20% increase in energy efficiency
4. Education (Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%, ≥40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education)
5. Poverty / social exclusion (≥ 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion)
Strategic energy policy documents:

- 2030 framework for climate and energy policies
- Roadmap for moving to a low-carbon economy in 2050

Key targets in strategic energy documents:

- Energy security
- Technology leadership
- Combating climate change
Synergies and conflicts between Energy 2020 and Climate Policy

- Energy efficiency
  - Technological shift
  - Potentially reinforcing
- International partnership
  - Free energy movement
  - Potentially neutral
- Energy security
  - Affordable energy
  - Potentially conflicting
Cohesion Policy (I): Period 2007 - 2013

- Relevance in quantitative terms: available budget 347 bn € ~1/3 of the total EU budget
- Relevance in qualitative terms: important long-term infrastructure projects; potential lock-in into carbon intensive systems

EU funds by theme 2007-2013 (operational programmes adopted):

- Transport: 24% (of which 50% road & 30% rail)
- Environment: 13% (water management, waste, flood protection)
- Energy infrastructure (RES): 3.4%

Q: https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/
Cohesion Policy (II): Period 2014 - 2020

- Available budget 352 bn € = 1/3 of the total EU budget

Reformed policy:
- support smart, sustainable, inclusive growth (2020 strategy),
- target resources at key growth sectors,
- set clear objectives, measure results, ensure right conditions for investment.

Q: European Commissions.
Synergies and conflicts between energy and climate policy

Transport (rail) Energy infrastructure: Potentially reinforcing

Other policy areas (R&D, human capital): Potentially neutral/reinforcing

Transport (road): Potentially conflicting
Conclusions

• Ambitious CP targets confirmed in top level documents

• Coverage of CP in strategic EU documents does not consequently trickle down into sectoral policies; but: improvements are discernable

• Short term policy needs tend to overrule long term CP commitments

• To-dos: development of evaluation criteria and implementation of performance evaluation
Thank you for your attention!

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