Climate Policy Integration – Evidence on Coherence in EU Policies

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Outline

- 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



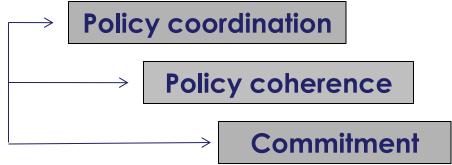
Further efforts necessary to integrate climate policy in other areas' decision making



Climate policy integration: concepts and approaches

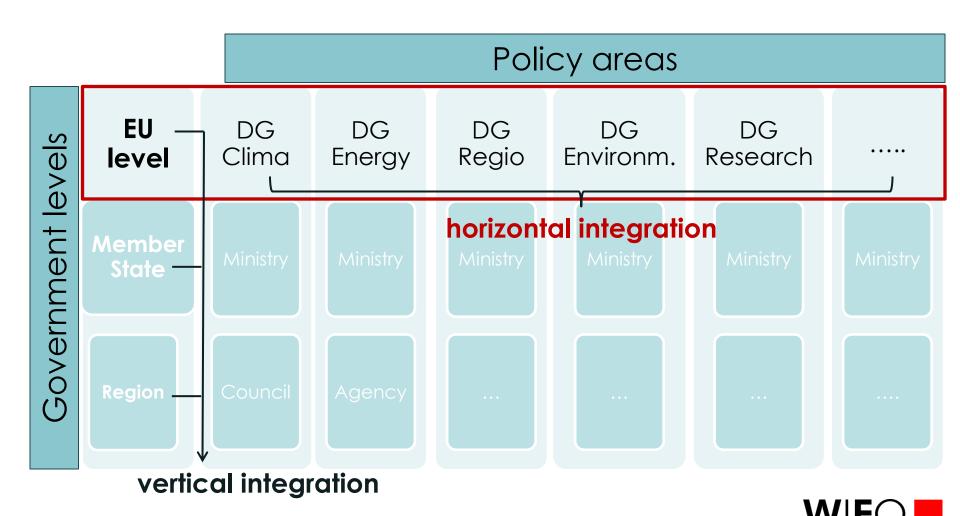
From environmental policy integration to climate policy integration

- 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:

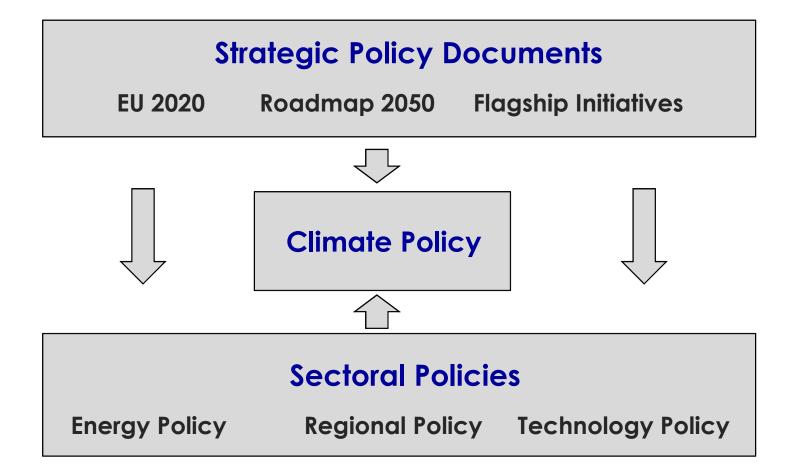




Policy integration within and between levels and areas



Policy framework & areas for analysis





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)
- 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
- Education (Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%, ≥40% of 30-34—year-olds completing third level education)
- Poverty / social exclusion (≥ 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion)



EU Energy Policy

Strategic energy policy documents:

- EU climate and energy package (2008); Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)
- Energy 2020 Strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy (2010)
- 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

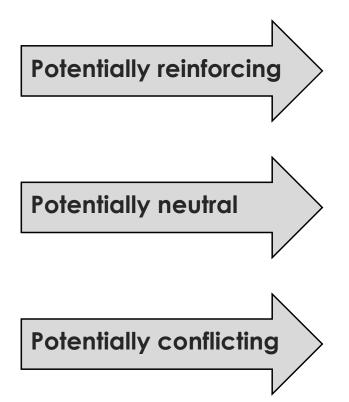


Synergies and conflicts between Energy 2020 and Climate Policy

Energy efficiency Technological shift

International partnership Free energy movement

Energy security
Affordable energy





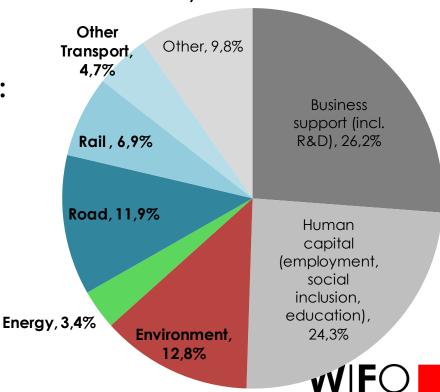
CLIMATE POLICY

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%



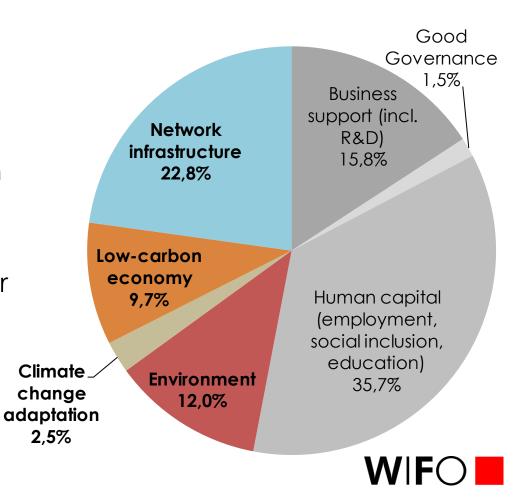
Q: https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/

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.

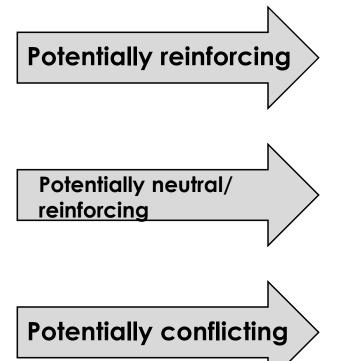


Synergies and conflicts between energy and climate policy

Transport (rail)
Energy infrastructure

Other policy areas (R&D, human capital)

Transport (road)



CLIMATE POLICY



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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