

European environmental policy issues

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Main environmental issues

- Climate change
 - Air pollution
 - Ozone depletion
- Nature and biodiversity
 - Nature conservation
 - Natural and technological hazards
- Environment and health
 - Water pollution
 - Noise pollution
- Management of natural resources and waste
 - Waste pollution



Burden sharing agreement for the 2008-2012 period

Member State	GHG emission reduction under Burden Sharing Agreement (%)
Austria	-13
Belgium	-7.5
Denmark	-21
Finland	0
France	0
Germany	-21
Hellas	25
Ireland	13
Italy	-6.5
Luxemburg	-28
Netherlands	-6
Portugal	27
Spain	15
Sweden	4
United Kingdom	-12.5
EU-15	-8



European Climate Change Programme

- Launched in March 2000
- Ended in July 2001
- Proposals
- Multi-stakeholder consultant process
- Six Working Groups
 - 1: Flexible mechanisms
 - Kyoto mechanisms
 - Emissions trading scheme
 - 2: Energy supply
 - 3: Energy consumption
 - 4: Transport
 - 5: Industry
 - 6: Research



Kyoto mechanisms

- Joint Implementation
 - Projects
 - Developed countries
 - ERUs – credits
- Clean Development mechanism
 - Projects
 - Developed and developing countries
 - CERs - credits
- International emissions trading
 - Sell and buy percentages of GHG emissions
 - Countries, firms



EU Initiatives in JI and CDM

- Recognition of JI and CDM credits
 - Domestic obligations
- Usage of JI and CDM projects
 - State aid guidelines
 - Public procurement rules
- Monitoring mechanism
 - Council Decision 99/296/EC
- Funding
 - Incentives for private sector
 - Decision of Member State
 - EC-China Environmental Co-operation Program
- Following strict rules
 - Prevail State aid
 - Avoid crowding out private capital
- Same international rules



European emissions trading scheme

- Green paper
 - March 2000
 - Discussions
- EU Draft Directive
 - Objectives
 - Environmental
 - Financial
 - Coverage of gases
 - Mainly CO₂
 - Coverage of sectors
 - Energy Suppliers
 - Energy intensive industry
 - Sectors with fuel combustion
 - Member States
 - UK
 - Denmark
 - France and Sweden



Energy policy and environment

- Reduction of carbon content of each unit of energy supply
- Increase efficiency of energy conversion to final use
- Early implementation
 - Internal electricity market
 - Renewables
- Directive supporting CHP expansion
 - Technology for co-generation of heat/cooling and power
- Negotiated agreements for energy efficiency by industries



Renewable energy sources (RES)

- Aiming the 12% of EU energy consumption (double current proportion)
- Establishment of certification schemes
 - Green certificates
 - Accounting mechanism for a certain amount of produced renewable electricity
 - Stimulating the penetration of green electricity into electricity market
- Reduction of barriers
 - Fast track planning
 - Identification of potential geographical sites for new generation
 - Measures ensuring access for renewable energy generators by transmission system operators



Energy efficiency

- EU action plan
 - Measures
 - to integrate energy efficiency
 - to build on existing EU energy efficiency programmes
 - to develop research and technology programmes
- IPPC Directive
 - Pollution
 - Energy-industrial sector
 - Best available technologies
 - Emission limit values
- EMAS
 - Voluntary
 - Verified, transparent environmental management systems



Conclusions

EU mitigation policies and expected GHG reductions			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Reduction in CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>% reduction w.r.t. 1990</i>
<i>Energy</i>	Energy efficiency plan	200Mton	5%
	CHP	65Mton	1.6%
	Renewables	400Mton	10%
<i>Transport</i>	Voluntary agreements	82Mton	2%
<i>Industry</i>	Reduction of fluorinated gas	20Mton	0.5%
<i>Waste</i>	Landfill Directive	95-150Mton	2-4%

