Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Contributions to the Global Climate Agreement in 2015

28-29 October 2014, Brussels

Enviroment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity No 3.1.1.B workshop 2

CNTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL CLIMATE AGREEMENT

28-29 OCTOBER 2014, BRUSSELS

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I. Background/Rationale

There is a need to start developing concrete climate policies based on full alignment with the EU Climate acquis and the GHG emission reduction target setting. At present the absence of national or regional targets and roadmaps towards implementation of these targets hamper the development of robust climate policies in the region and thus low emission development. ECRAN could provide the platform to start a regional work on this topic.

Climate policy is a horizontal area and there is a need to continue to build critical mass and to expand the target group from government institutions to the parties that have a role in implementing key elements of the climate related acquis. These include other line Ministries, but also industry. In addition, the role of Civil Society Organisations and academia needs to be strengthened, especially in the field of strategy development in the field of climate. The awareness and understanding of EU climate change laws, policies, economic benefits and strategies is crucial to strengthening dialogue and cooperation on climate change between the EU and its partners.

This Workshop was second in the series of workshops on the development of climate policies converging with EU *acquis* in the ECRAN beneficiaries.

During the course of 2014 the first workshop was organised on regional capacity for developing low emission strategies and modelling (Zagreb, January 2014), and a regional assessment of capacities for modelling and scenario work was conducted. This step included a training needs assessment and the development of a training programme. The training programme will provide training on quantitative models to be used to assess climate and energy policy options and to set emission targets.

The Current workshop will be followed up with two more regional training workshops on the development of climate policies converging with the climate acquis.

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II. Objectives of the training

General objectives

The **wider** objective is to strengthen regional cooperation between the EU candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of climate action and to assist them on their way towards the transposition and implementation of the EU climate policies as a key precondition for EU accession.

Specific objectives

The **specific objective** of the workshop was to promote and establish an enabling environment for further development of national climate policies converging with EU climate acquis and to provide support to beneficiaries preparing their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCSs) to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement.

Results/outputs

The results of the workshop are:

- Participants familiarised themselves with the requirements for intended contributions which are to be submitted prior to the Conference of the Parties to be held in Paris in 2015
- The development methodology behind the EU 2030 policy framework for climate and energy and the supporting role of modelling
- Examples provided of EU member state and stakeholder practices of the long-term climate modelling development
- Examples of EU member states developing long-term climate policy scenarios and strategies, and the role of modelling in these developments
- Strengths, weaknesses and needs of the ECRAN beneficiaries were discussed

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III. EU policy and legislation covered by the workshop

2030 Framework

EU leaders agreed on 23 October 2014 the domestic 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990, including the other main building blocks of the 2030 policy framework for climate and energy, as proposed by the European Commission in January 2014. This 2030 policy framework aims to make the European Union'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.

While the EU is making good progress towards meeting its climate and energy targets for 2020, an integrated policy framework for the period up to 2030 is needed to ensure regulatory certainty for investors and a coordinated approach among the Member States.

The framework presented will drive continued progress towards a low-carbon economy. It aims to build a competitive and secure energy system that ensures affordable energy for all consumers, increases the security of the EU's energy supplies, reduces our dependence on energy imports and creates new opportunities for growth and jobs.

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40%

  A centre piece of the framework is the binding target to reduce EU domestic greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.

  This target will ensure that the EU is on the cost-effective track towards meeting its objective of cutting emissions by at least 80% by 2050. By setting its level of climate ambition for 2030, the EU will also be able to engage actively in the negotiations on a new international climate agreement that should take effect in 2020.

  To achieve the overall 40% target, the sectors covered by the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) would have to reduce their emissions by 43% compared to 2005. Emissions from sectors outside the EU ETS would need to be cut by 30% below the 2005 level. This will need to be translated into Member State targets. The European Council has outlined the main principles to achieve this.

- Increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 27%

  Renewable energy will play a key role in the transition towards a competitive, secure and sustainable energy system. The Commission proposed an objective of increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 27% of the EU's energy consumption by 2030. The European Council endorsed this target which is binding at EU level.

- Increasing energy efficiency by at least 27%

  The European Commission proposed a 30% energy savings target for 2030, following a review of the Energy Efficiency Directive. The proposed target builds on the achievements already reached: new buildings use half the energy they did in the 1980s and industry is about 19% less energy intensive than in 2001. The European Council, however, endorsed an indicative target of 27% to be reviewed in 2020 having in mind a 30% target.

- Reform of the EU emissions trading system

  The EU ETS will be reformed and strengthened. A 43% greenhouse gas reduction target in 2030 in the ETS translates into a cap declining by 2.2% annually from 2021 onwards, instead of the rate of 1.74% up to 2020.

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In January 2014 the Commission proposed to establish a market stability reserve from 2021 onwards. This is to address the surplus of emission allowances in the EU ETS that has built up in recent years and to improve the system's resilience to major shocks. This will ensure that in the future the EU ETS is more robust and effective in promoting low-carbon investment at least cost to society.

The European Council underlined that a reformed, well-functioning ETS with an instrument to stabilise the market in line with the Commission's proposal will be the main instrument to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions.

- New governance system

  The 2030 framework proposed a new governance framework based on national plans for competitive, secure and sustainable energy as well as a set of key indicators to assess progress over time. The European Council agreed that a reliable and transparent governance system will be developed to help ensure that the EU meets its energy policy goals.

The 2015 International Agreement

At the initiative of the European Union and the most vulnerable developing nations, taken at the Durban climate conference in December 2011, UN negotiations are under way to develop a new international climate change agreement that will cover all countries.

The new agreement will be adopted in 2015, at the Paris climate conference, and implemented from 2020. It will take the form of a protocol, another legal instrument or 'an agreed outcome with legal force', and will be applicable to all Parties. It is being negotiated through a process known as the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. The 2015 agreement will have to bring together the current patchwork of binding and non-binding arrangements under the UN climate convention into a single comprehensive regime.

The EU, a few other European countries have agreed to join a legally binding second period of the Kyoto Protocol which runs until 2020, while over 70 other countries – both developed and developing - have made different types of non-binding commitments to reduce, or limit the growth of their greenhouse gas emissions.

Elements of a draft negotiating text are to be ready in time for the Lima climate conference in December 2014 so that a full negotiating text is available before May 2015.

The Warsaw climate conference in November 2013 sent a strong signal that all countries need to start doing their 'homework' to prepare their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) to reducing or limiting emissions under the 2015 agreement.

All Parties agreed to put forward their intended contributions well in advance of the Paris conference and by the first quarter of 2015 if they are ready to do so.

Since the contributions are 'intended', this implies that, once they are tabled, there will be a period when they could be revised if necessary to ensure that, collectively, the contributions are sufficient to keep global warming below 2°C.

Based on a proposal by the European Commission, the EU agreed setting itself a 2030 emissions reduction target of at least 40% below 1990 levels in line with the above mentioned framework for 2030.

IV. Highlights from the workshop

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Reference is made to Annex I for the agenda, and Annex III for the presentations. **Hereunder only the highlights are presented.**

Day 1 – 28 October

Introduction to the Workshop – Imre Csikós (ECRAN)

- Reference was made to Working Group 1 of ECRAN on Climate Policy and Climate Awareness, that aims at preparing the groundwork for further activities in the ECRAN beneficiaries on developing climate policies and legislation converging with the EU Climate *Acquis*
- The past activities and the planned activities in the above context were outlined. This workshop is the second in a planned series of four. The first workshop was held in Zagreb on 23 February 2014 on "Regional Capacity for developing low emission strategies and modelling". Further two policy workshops are planned in 2015 to take stock of the progress towards the international climate agreement at the end of 2015.
- In addition to these policy workshops, practical work will start in November 2014 with the ECRAN beneficiaries on building capacity and knowledge on modelling and scenario development. A four-day workshop in Skopje on 4 – 7 November will be followed up by a one year long training on modelling exercise for the beneficiaries.

State of play with negotiation under the UNFCCC Durban platform – Yjrö Mäkelä (DG CLIMA)

- As regards the *level of ambition* there appears to be more openness to consider alternatives to the bifurcated 'firewall' approach to differentiation. There is an increasing support for a regular review of mitigation ambition of all Parties, with many supporting a five year cycle. Many support a long term climate goal (full decarbonisation by the end of the century) consistent with the latest findings of the IPCC.
- As regards *adaptation* there is convergence on the commitment to plan and prepare. However, the shaping of a global adaptation goal still needs further discussion.
- There is broad agreement that *finance* will be part of the 2015 Agreement, including through:
    - mobilisation of public and private finance flows;
    - significant share for adaptation finance;
    - enabling environments;
    - use of existing institutions (e.g. GCF and SCF);
    - transparency of support and prioritisation of most vulnerable countries.

  There is broad recognition of the operationalization and initial resource mobilisation of the Green Climate Fund. There are continued calls for greater clarity and predictability on pathways towards meeting USD 100 billion goal by 2020 and for a quantitative finance goal for beyond 2020.
- On *transparency* there is convergence on the importance of establishing clear rules on monitoring, reporting and verification, accounting and compliance. The way how a common MRV framework will cater for different commitment types and national capacities, needs further discussion.
- Technical Expert Meetings are held to *enhance the pre-2020 ambition*, which still needs to reach consensus among parties.
- The priorities for the Lima COP in 2014 are:
    - Upfront information requirements defined so INDCs are understandable and comparable
    - Clarity on international process in 2015 to assess fairness and collective adequacy of INDCs
    - Further progress on how adaptation and financial and other support are to be reflected in the 2015 Agreement
    - Elements of the 2015 Agreement
- The priorities for the Paris COP in 2015 are:
    - Addressing mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency of action and support in a comprehensive way

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- Inclusion in the 2015 Agreement of a long-term goal consistent with science (keeping global average temperature increase below 2°C vs. pre-industrial levels)
- Nationally determined contributions to be included in the form of mitigation commitments that are legally binding
- Further strengthen of multilateral rules through monitoring, reporting and verification, accounting and compliance
- Mechanism to regularly consider global level of ambition so Parties can raise their own ambition if wished and necessary
- Catalyse real action by all types of stakeholders, building on pre-2020 experience

<u>What science tells us about global emission pathways and the below 2C target – Michel den Elzen, Environmental Assessment Agency, Netherlands</u>

- Baseline scenarios, those without additional mitigation, will result in global mean surface temperature increases in 2100 from 3.7 to 4.8°C compared to pre-industrial levels. This increases the likelihood of severe and devastating impacts. Risks include potential adverse impacts on agricultural production worldwide, potentially extensive ecosystem impacts, and risks of large-scale singular events (like change in ocean circulation).
- For the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, about 900 mitigation scenarios have been collected in a database based on published integrated models.
- In most baseline scenarios GHG emissions continue to grow over the 21st century leading to atmospheric concentrations of 1000ppm CO2eq and more. Baseline scenarios exceed 450 ppm CO2eq by 2030. For comparison, the CO2eq concentration in 2011 is estimated to be 430 ppm.
- For a 2°C scenario, so a scenario with a likely chance of meeting 2°C, greenhouse gas concentration in 2100 needs to be between 430 – 480 ppm CO2eq.
    - Global emissions typically need to peak before 2025.
    - Global emissions need to be 70% to 40% below 2010 levels by 2050, and 120% to 80% below 2010 levels by 2100.
    - Global emissions reach zero-levels by 2090.
- This scenario assumes immediate introduction of climate policies as well as the rapid up-scaling of the full portfolio of mitigation technologies in all sectors and strongly depends on the ability to remove large amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in order to bring concentration levels well below 430 ppm CO2eq in 2100.
- The share of low carbon energy carriers (sustainable energy (solar, wind), nuclear energy, and fossil fuels in combination with carbon capture and storage) would need to increase to 25% in 2020, to 60% in 2030, and to 90% in 2100. This means by 2050, an increase of more than 300% compared to today, from around 17% to 60%.
- But even 3°C scenarios almost triple the share of low carbon energy compared to today.
- Delaying mitigation increases the difficulty and narrows the options for limiting warming to 2°C. Calculated scenarios require emission reductions between 2030 and 2050 of about 3% per year globally. The issue is that we do not have experience with sustained emission reductions of that scale. Instead emissions so far have always continued to grow every decade. To achieve emission reductions between 2030 and 2050 at this scale, the share of low carbon energy needs to be roughly doubled.
- If we delay additional mitigation by 2030, the challenges of meeting a 2 degree target grow substantially. Instead of required global emission reductions of 3%/year, emissions are reduced by 6% per year in these scenarios, globally. Such scenarios with delayed mitigation require a much more rapid scale-up of low carbon energy over this period. Instead of doubling the low carbon energy share between 2030 and 2050, it is tripled in such scenarios with delayed mitigation. Such a pathway of delayed mitigation is more economically costly and has higher transitional and long-term economic impacts. It is also characterized by a higher reliance on carbon capture and storage technologies.

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- The current Cancun pledges imply increased mitigation challenges for reaching 2°C. But it also leads to significant benefits (in terms of avoided climate damages and other benefits: like greater productivity and energy security).
- Summing up: Consequences of not narrowing the gap will imply higher costs and higher risks. The mitigation efforts are tough, but it is still possible to narrow the gap in 2020 with decisive action to:
    - strengthen current country pledges
    - ramp up other national and international actions

Adaptation in the 2015 Agreement (Cornelia Jäger– DG CLIMA)

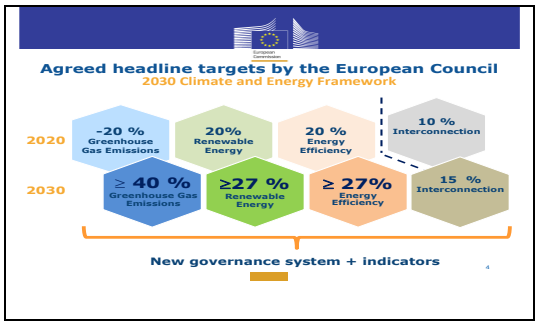
- As regards *adaptation* there is convergence on the commitment to plan and prepare. However, the shaping of a global adaptation goal on adaptation still needs further discussion.
- The Convention's Articles 3 and 4 provide the basis for adaptation action: Parties shall formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation; Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; and the developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.
- Next steps include:
    - Elaborate further on areas of convergence
    - Further understanding on global goal/objective
    - Clarify existing institutional set up
    - Further the understanding of "global responsibility", "common/collective/universal commitment" versus "individual commitment"

Elements of the 2015 agreement – General structure, means of implementation, mitigation (Liz Gallagher – E3G Act2015 project)

- The presentation provided a comprehensive analysis of the situation regarding the political process and an analysis of the potential building blocks of the new agreement

The EU 2030 climate and energy policy framework – Tom van Ierland (DG CLIMA)

- The agreed headline targets of the European Council of the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework was presented.



- In terms of emission reductions in the ETS sector this will mean an additional reduction from the current pathway of -21% in 2020 to -43% in 2030. For the non-ETS Sector this will imply an additional reduction from the current pathway of -10% in 2020 to -30% in 2030.

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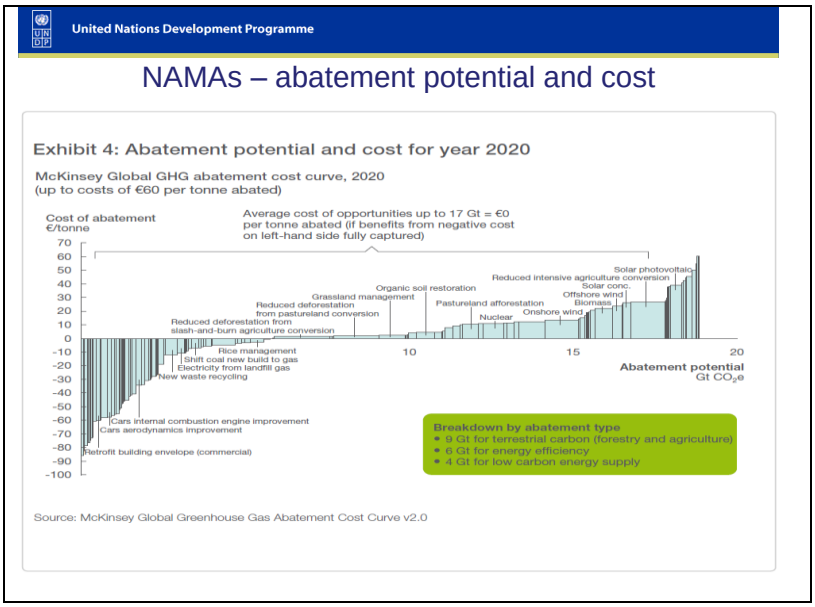
- A 43% greenhouse gas reduction target in 2030 in the ETS translates into a cap declining by 2.2% annually from 2021 onwards, instead of the rate of 1.74% up to 2020.
- For the non-ETS sectors Member State targets will vary between 0% to -40%. The current methodology to determine the effort sharing between Member States will be maintained (with an update on GDP data). For Member States with GDP/capita above the EU average, the targets will be adjusted with cost-effectiveness. There will be enhanced flexibility to ensure cost-efficiency, including new flexibility subject to several constraints. There is a possibility to convert a limited number of allowances for auctioning in the EU ETS into non-ETS emission budgets.

Approaches to low emission development strategies and INDCs – Daniela Carrington (UNDP)

- UNDP support national efforts to develop LEDS and NAMAs. UNDP tools and guidance are available for this. For the preparation of LEDs: the key steps were presented. UNDP provides training; some financing, developing and applying methods, etc.
- Abatement potential and the costs for NAMAs were presented though the McKinsey Global GFHG abatement cost curve for the year 2020. The curve demonstrates that the average cost of opportunities to abate 17 Gt of CO2eq equals to €0 per tonne abated (if the benefits from the negative costs on the left hand side of the curve are fully captured). See below graph.



- Support to INDCs: Regional Technical Dialogues, developing a handbook for the preparation of INDCs (will be ready in November)
- INDCs: Leverage sustainable development and energy security and as a side effect improved LEDs policy making and implementation
- Scene setting: Different speeds in implementation. Some countries still have to start up (no approaches identified yet). Lack of templates and guidance.

Member State perspective on long-term emission goals: Austria – Elisabeth Kampel (Austrian Environment Agency – UBA)

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- The Austrian Climate policy and Strategy is based on the EU Climate *Acquis* and the Austrian Climate Strategy 2002 (to define the measures to reach the target of -13% by 2008 – 2013); the evaluation of the Strategy in 2006 and the Austrian Climate Strategy of 2007
- Reference is made to Annex III: The presentation included
    - the Austrian perspective on global and European ambitions to Climate Change
    - Austrian Policy Making
    - Examples for technical assessments and analyses
    - Successful policies and measures in Austria in the field of buildings, renewables and waste management.

Member State perspective on long-term emission goals: Romania – Narcis Jeler (Ministry of Environment)

- The presentation gave insight in Romania's preparation towards the long term emission goals. The focus was on OPERA-CLIMA, Romania's Climate Change and Low Carbon Growth Program.
- Reference is made to Annex III: The presentation included
    - Romania's climate policy development in the period between 2005 and 2013.
    - Introduction to the 2-year OPERA CLIMA program supported by the World Bank, which aims at operationalizing Romania's national climate change strategy and action plan
    - Outputs of the OPERA CLIMA programme
    - OPERA CLIMA Challenges

Methodology for long-term Climate Strategy and carbon budget: UK – Ute Collier, (Committee on Climate Change)

- The UK Climate Change Act sets a statutory target for 2050 (80 % reduction). It defines legally binding 5 year carbon budgets and the requirement to develop policies and proposals to meet the budgets. The Act also established the Committee on Climate Change as an independent advisory body to the Government.
- The UK met the level of the 1st Carbon Budget (2008-2012), with a surplus of 36MtCO2e (around 1%)
- In 2013, UK GHG emissions fell a further 2% to 564MtCO2e. But there is a large policy gap to meeting the 3rd and 4th carbon budgets
- Reference is made to Annex III: The presentation included
    - The steps towards setting legally binding carbon budgets
    - Assessment of progress against the carbon budgets

Day 2 – 29 October

Reference is made to Annex I for the agenda, and Annex III for the presentations. **Hereunder only the highlights are presented.**

Member State perspective on long-term emission goals: Lithuania – Stasile Znutiene (Ministry of Environment)

- The presentation gave insight in Lithuania's preparation towards the long term emission goals. The focus was on the quantitative emission reduction targets until 2020 determined by Decision 2013/162.
- Reference is made to Annex III: The presentation included
    - The Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy (Mitigation goals and targets; Target setting under the ESD; Adaptation goals and targets)

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- Action Plan on the Implementation of the Goals and Objectives for 2013-2020 of the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy
- Economic instruments and financial support mechanisms
- Governance and involvement of stakeholders
- Implementation of climate change mitigation related targets

Carbon Calculator/Carbon Modelling – Michel Cornet (Climact) / Ana Rankovic (SEEChangeNet)

- A presentation was given of the Carbon Calculator. The calculator is a model of a country's energy and emissions which allows you to explore future scenarios
- Three levels of complexity for different audiences: My 2050 (General public and schools); Web tool (policy makers) and Excel Spread sheets (technical and stakeholder experts).
- The calculator is a simulation model (Engineering based, not economics based) and it assesses externalities (implications for land use, air quality and energy security). It is Excel based. It does not optimise, it does not model indirect policies (e.g. impact of carbon tax on emissions).
- Within the EU it is used by the UK and Belgium (Wallonia) for climate and energy policy development. In Western Balkans teams are working with the calculator.
- A presentation was provided on how the Carbon Calculator methodology was used to set up low carbon pathways in South Eastern Europe. Current progress and emerging messages were presented.

ADP – International Negotiations and the EU – Artur Runge Metzger (DG CLIMA)

- A draft negotiation text is expected before May 2015. Options will be delivered in the negotiation text.
- INDCs: key moment where parties put pledges before 31 March 2015.
- EU INDC basis is the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework as adopted by the European Council. Also US and China mentioned they will forward their pledge before that date (90 countries put forward their pledges after the Copenhagen COP).
- The following issues are to be addressed/clarified:
  1. For EU, mitigation is the essential element to be included in the final agreement. Adaptation and Finance are important but not crucial. There are different perceptions and definitions on adaptation (what we should do or what developed countries should give to developing countries). There is no clarity yet. These unclarities are to be solved in Lima.
  2. How to account for the emissions. No agreement at present point at time which accounting methods to be used.
  3. Carbon markets. To use offsets to fulfil obligations as regards the INDCs. The extent of the use of credits from inside or outside the party's constituency not established yet
  4. Also to be decided how to tackle the pledges; in an aggregated level or country by country.
- Public perception is also important: To avoid the perception of green washing and to ensure a robust agreement. The aspect of carbon leakage also to be addressed.

Short statements of beneficiaries:

Turkey:

- Turkey stresses a continued demand for assurance of its special circumstances that has been recognized at the climate conference in Cancun.
- For scenario aided modelling the Times Macro model is applied.
- 4% nuclear is foreseen in the mix.
- INDCs: carbon emissions per capita better than per GDP
- Timeline INDC: It is foreseen that Turkey will table its INDC **before the end of August**

Serbia

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- IPA 2012 project: Climate Change strategy and action plan expected as outcomes
- Mitigation possibilities for 2020, 2030 and 2050 for ETS and non-ETS sectors. Delays in contracting and implementing the project: Preparations in second half 2014
- Intention for putting Serbia's INDC on the table: the first quarter 2015

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- Scenarios development is done with Rimes MARKAL by the Academy of Sciences
- The country is also working on the development of a sound MRV
- An assessment of the mitigation potentials in all sectors will be prepared and the INDC will be prepared on the basis of this. In 3rd National Communication to the UNFCCC (NatCom) mitigation potential in waste and agriculture sector will also be considered.
- Decision on INDCs to be decided in **second half of 2015**.
- Contributions will be per sector or country wide (Still to be determined)

Albania

- Mitigation of GHG 8% in 2020 as compared to baseline.
- For the formulation of an INDC, the recruitment of UNDP assistance will be necessary. Deadline of **March will not be possible**.

BiH

- 3rd NatCom has started (UNDP)
- INDC progress remains unclear but still at a very early stage.

Kosovo*[*1]

- At this point the development of a sound system that will allow GHG inventory work on a regular basis is a priority
- For climate related work, also on target setting or pledges development, support from ECRAN and other international/regional programmes is necessary.

Non-governmental scenario development - Tomasz Terlecki, European Climate Foundation

- The mission of Roadmap 2050 project is to provide a practical, independent and objective analysis of pathways to achieve a low-carbon economy in Europe, in line with the energy security, environmental and economic goals of the European Union. The Roadmap 2050 project is an initiative of the European Climate Foundation (ECF) and has been developed by a consortium of experts funded by the ECF.
- The analysis shows that by 2050, Europe could achieve an economy wide reduction of GHG emissions of at least 80% compared to 1990 levels. This radical transformation requires fundamental changes to the energy system. This level of reduction is only possible with a nearly zero-carbon power supply. Such a power supply could be realized by further developing and deploying technologies that today are already commercially available or in late stage development, and by expanding the trans-European transmission grid.
- Reference is made to Annex III for more detailed information and to http://www.roadmap2050.eu/

Break-out sessions

Two break-out groups discussed the development of activities, situation and challenges regarding:

- INDC preparations
- low emission development strategies

- The INDC group presented the following highlights of the discussions:
  - The steps were listed which are needed for proper INDC development

[1]* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo* declaration of independence.

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- Two types of countries - some already prepared documents which are stating potential mitigation actions, others less advanced in the process
- Process is the same for both groups
- Task force is needed to be established as time is short and resources are limited – it is advised to use existing coordination bodies
- This body should review all existing technical and policy documents
- Options for the pledges are to be developed by a task force for the policy-makers
- Common issues: lack of economic analysis of potential pledges, potential measures; Numbers have to be provided to policy makers: costs, employment etc.; Metrics should be chosen which represent the interest of the region best
- Time is needed for policy makers to agree on the INDCs; How much can be made domestically and via mechanisms - analysis/consideration is needed
- Risks/challenges: (1) Early stage of developing INDCs, ambitious deadline of Q1 of 2015, may be July. (2) Political support is needed for low carbon development; (3) Lack of appropriate expertise - some countries/some sectors; (4) Cooperation among institutions/ministries need improvement

- The LEDS group presented the following highlights of the discussions:
  - It is important to have all ministries on board which are affected by the strategy
  - Awareness raising for high decision makers is essential in the region; they are not aware of the consequences if climate policy implementation is ignored. In this context national conferences are considered beneficial
  - The option of regional cooperation should be explored with the development of LEDS as there are similar challenges in the region – regional conference with info exchange and lessons learnt, potential to make efforts together
  - A robust information system is required to be set up needed to monitor implementation of the strategy

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V. Evaluation

ECRAN Component 3 Climate Action - Climate Policy and Climate Awareness

Sub Task 3.3.1 b - Regional training workshops on the application of modelling, scenarios and tools for the development of climate policies

28th and 29th October 2014, Brussels

Statistical Information

1.1	Workshop Session	**Contributions to the global climate agreement in 2015**
1.2	Facilitators name	As per participant's list
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators)	As per participants' list.

Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
1. The workshop contributed/helped us for further work on preparing the intended contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement	IIIII IIIII (42%)	**IIIII IIIII IIII (58%)**	
2. Improved understanding of the concept of Intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement	**IIIII IIIII IIIII IIII (79%)**	IIIII (21%)	
3. Enhanced understanding of the EU 2030 climate and energy policy framework and the supporting role of modelling	**IIIII IIIII IIIII (63%)**	IIIII III (33%)	I (4%)
4. Better understanding of experiences shared by EU Member States regarding the development of long-term climate policy scenarios and strategies, and the role of modelling in these developments	**IIIII IIIII IIIII II (71%)**	IIIII II (29%)	
5. Insights in the strengths and weaknesses and needs in the ECRAN beneficiaries	IIIII IIIII I (48%)	**IIIII IIIII II (52%)**	

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Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1 The workshop achieved the objectives set	IIIII IIIII (42%)	**IIIII IIIII II (50%)**	II (8%)			
2 The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	**IIIII IIIII IIIII (63%)**	IIIII II (29%)	II (8%)			
3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	IIIII III (35%)	**IIIII IIIII IIII (61%)**	I (4%)			
4 The practical work was relevant and informative	IIIII IIII (39%)	**IIIII IIIII IIII (61%)**				
5 The workshop was interactive	**IIIII IIIII (42%)**	IIIII IIIII (42%)	I (4%)	III (12%)		
6 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	**IIIII IIIII IIIII III (75%)**	IIII (17%)	I (4%)	I (4%)		
7 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	IIIII III (33%)	**IIIII IIIII I (46%)**	III (13%)	I (4%)	I (4%)	
8 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	**IIIII IIIII IIIII II (71%)**	IIIII I (25%)	I (4%)			
9 Attending this workshop was time well spent	**IIIII IIIII IIIII III (75%)**	IIIII I (25%)				

Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

Workshop Sessions:

- Carbon calculator would be a useful tool for us
- In the next workshop presenters should not present information in table form, value, data, because it is very difficult to remember and for understanding
- The sessions with regards to UNFCCC negotiation as well as expectations from candidate countries were very useful and clear
- There should be more work group sessions to stimulate contact and interaction
- Since INDCs are very important national issues, more practical exercises and guidance materials should be provided

Facilitators:

- This workshop will facilitate our work in our institutions for this process
- Good
- As always, very good
- All good, thanks

Workshop level and content:

- It was very profitable for our next work
- Very good
- The workshop could have been more adjusted for people coming from non-environment sectors in terms of abbreviations (INDCs, LEDs, etc.)
- These workshops are very important for Government officials dealing with climate change. In order to be able to come, it would be good to make the agendas strict in order to reduce the number of working days out of office. Same applies regarding travelling days for workshop

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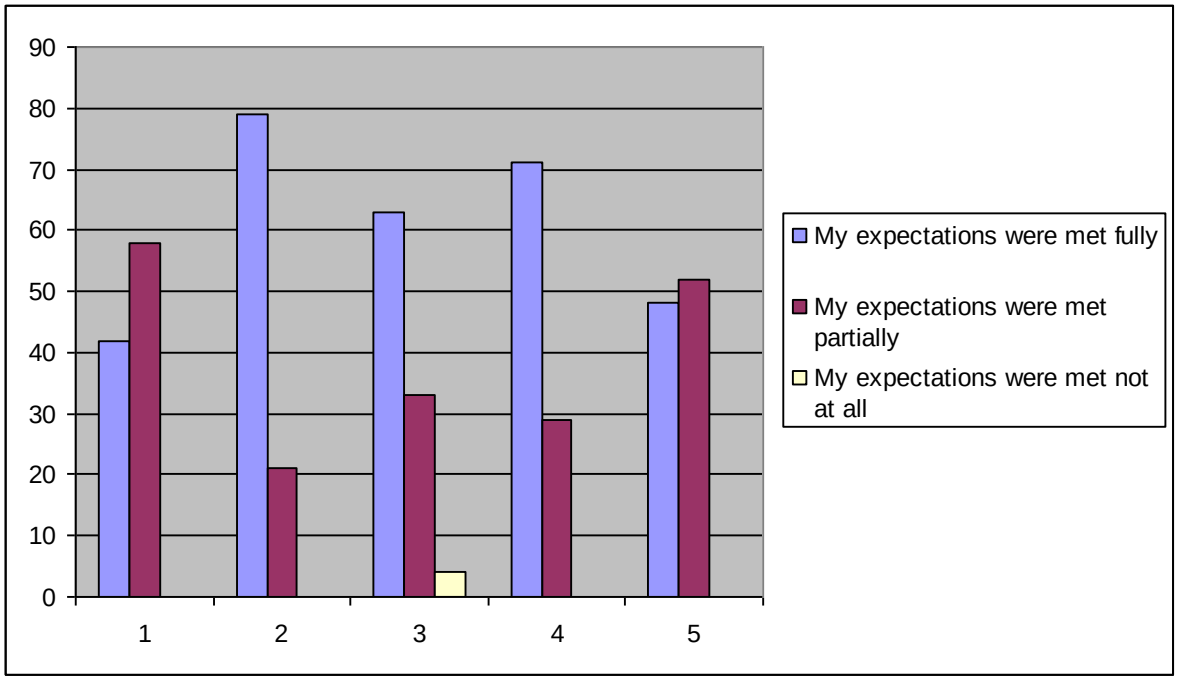
1. The workshop contributed/helped us for further work on preparing the intended contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement
2. Improved understanding of the concept of Intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement
3. Enhanced understanding of the EU 2030 climate and energy policy framework and the supporting role of modelling
4. Better understanding of experiences shared by EU Member States regarding the development of long-term climate policy scenarios and strategies, and the role of modelling in these developments
5. Insights in the strengths and weaknesses and needs in the ECRAN beneficiaries



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1 The workshop achieved the objectives set

2 The quality of the workshop was of a high standard

3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience

4 The practical work was relevant and informative

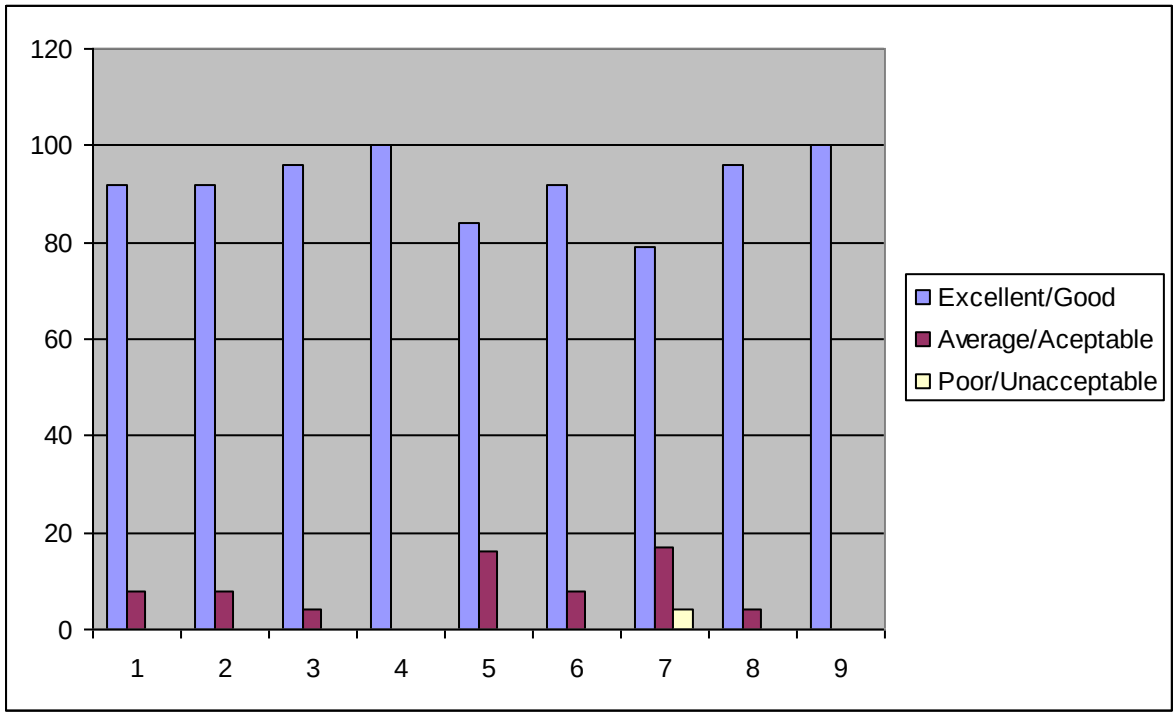
5 The workshop was interactive

6 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter

7 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short

8 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory

9 Attending this workshop was time well spent



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ANNEX I – Agenda

Tuesday 28 October 2014

Topic: Low emission development, UNFCCC process and preparation of INDCs

Venue: NH Atlanta, Brussels

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Content
08:30	**09:00**	**Registration**		
9.00	9.15	Introduction to the workshop	Imre Csikós, ECRAN	
9.15	9.45	State of play with negotiation under the UNFCCC Durban platform	Yrjo Makela/Cyril Loisel (tbc) DG CLIMA, European Commission	- Assessment of the past UNFCCC process towards a long-term and durable climate regime - Outcome of ADP session in October
9.45	10.15	What science tells us about global emission pathways and the below 2C target	Michel den Elzen, Environmental Assessment Agency, The Netherlands	- Overview of science regarding modelling of various emission pathways and their implications
10.15	11.00	Elements of the 2015 agreement - General structure, means of implementation, mitigation	Liz Gallager, E3G - ACT2015! project, UK	- Analysis of the situation regarding the political process - Analysis of the potential building blocks of the new agreement
11.00	11.15	***Coffee Break***		
11.15	11.50	Elements of the 2015 agreement - Adaptation	Paul Watkinson, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and	- Treatment of adaptation in the framework of the 2015 Agreement

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			Energy, France (tbc)	- Possibilities for Parties regarding adaptation
11.50	12.30	Approaches to low emission development strategies and INDCs - UNDP	Daniela Carrington, UNDP regional office	• UNDP developed methodology for low emission development UNDP support for Low emission development and INDCs
12.30	13.30	***Lunch Break***		
13.30	14.00	The EU 2030 climate energy policy framework	Tom van Ierland, DG CLIMA, European Commission	- Details of the framework - Update regarding the political process regarding the framework
14.00	14.30	Member state perspective on long-term emission reduction goals: Austria	Elisabeth Kampel, Austrian Environmental Agency, Austria	- preparatory and analytical process for longer term emission reduction goals - political process for longer term emission reduction goals - details of the measures in connection with longer term emission reduction goal
14.30	15.00	Member state perspective on long-term emission reduction goals: Romania	Narcis Jeler, Ministry of Environment, Romania	- preparatory and analytical process for longer term emission reduction goals - political process for longer term emission reduction goals - details of the measures in connection with longer term emission reduction goal
15.00	15.15	***Coffee Break***		

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15.15	15.45	Methodology for longer term Climate Strategy and carbon budget: UK	Ute Collier, Committee on Climate Change, United Kingdom	- preparatory and analytical process for longer term emission reduction goals - political process for longer term emission reduction goals - details of the measures in connection with longer term emission reduction goal
15.45	16.15	Member state perspective on long-term emission reduction goals: Lithuania	Stasile Znutiene, Ministry of Environment, Lithuania	- preparatory and analytical process for longer term emission reduction goals - political process for longer term emission reduction goals - details of the measures in connection with longer term emission reduction goal
16.15	16.30	Wrap up and conclusions of the day	Imre Csikós, ECRAN	

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Wednesday 29 October 2014

Topic: Long- term climate strategy planning and the role of modelling

Venue: NH Atlanta, Brussels

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Content
08:30	**09:00**	**Registration**		
09.00	09.15	Introduction to the second day of the workshop	József Feiler, ECRAN	
09.15	10.00	Carbon Calculator/Carbon Modelling	Michel Cornet, Climact / Ana Rankovic. SEEChangeNet	- Presentation of the development of the carbon calculator - Capabilities and limits of the carbon calculator - On-going application in South East Europe
10.00	11.00	Non-governmental scenario development	Tomasz Terlecki, European Climate Foundation	- presentation of the Roadmap 2050 and its making - presentation of the mapping of potential low carbon roadmap for Poland
11.00	11.15	***Coffee Break***		
11.15	11.45	International negotiations and EU climate policy	Artur Runge-Metzger, DG CLIMA, European Commission	- Assessment of the process of ADP negotiations - 2015 agreement – how might it look like • Movement of major players: the EU and others
11.45	12.45	Status of domestic preparations of	Representatives of beneficiaries	- preparation of INDCs - preparation of LEDs

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		enlargement countries		
13.00	14.00	***Lunch Break***		
14.00	15.15	Strengths, weaknesses and needs in ECRAN beneficiaries **2 breakout groups**	Representatives of ECRAN beneficiaries with the facilitation of TAIEX experts	Development of activities, situation and challenges regarding: 1) low emission development strategies 2) INDC preparations
15.15	15.30	***Coffee Break***		
15.30	16.00	Presentation of outputs of breakout groups	Beneficiary experts – TAIEX experts	
16.00	16.30	Introduction of the regional modelling exercise to be organized by ECRAN in 2014-2015	József Feiler, ECRAN	Findings of the ECRAN TNA exercise Training program
16.30	17.00	Concluding remarks and the way forward	Imre CSIKOS, ECRAN	

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ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Climate/Climate-Policy (by clicking on tab 2015 Agreement Workshop October 2014, Brussels)

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