



ENVIRONMENT

# EASME

Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

## THE LIFE PROGRAMME CLIMATE POLICY PRIORITIES 2019 CALL

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LIFE Info Day Bulgaria  
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Executive  
Agency for  
SMEs

# LIFE 2014-2020

## ❖ Climate Action sub-programme Priority Areas

- ❖ Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)
- ❖ Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
- ❖ Climate Change Governance & Information (GIC)



CCM LIFE15 OPTIMELT



CCA LIFE14 DERRIS



CCM GIC LIFE15 CLOSE THE GAP

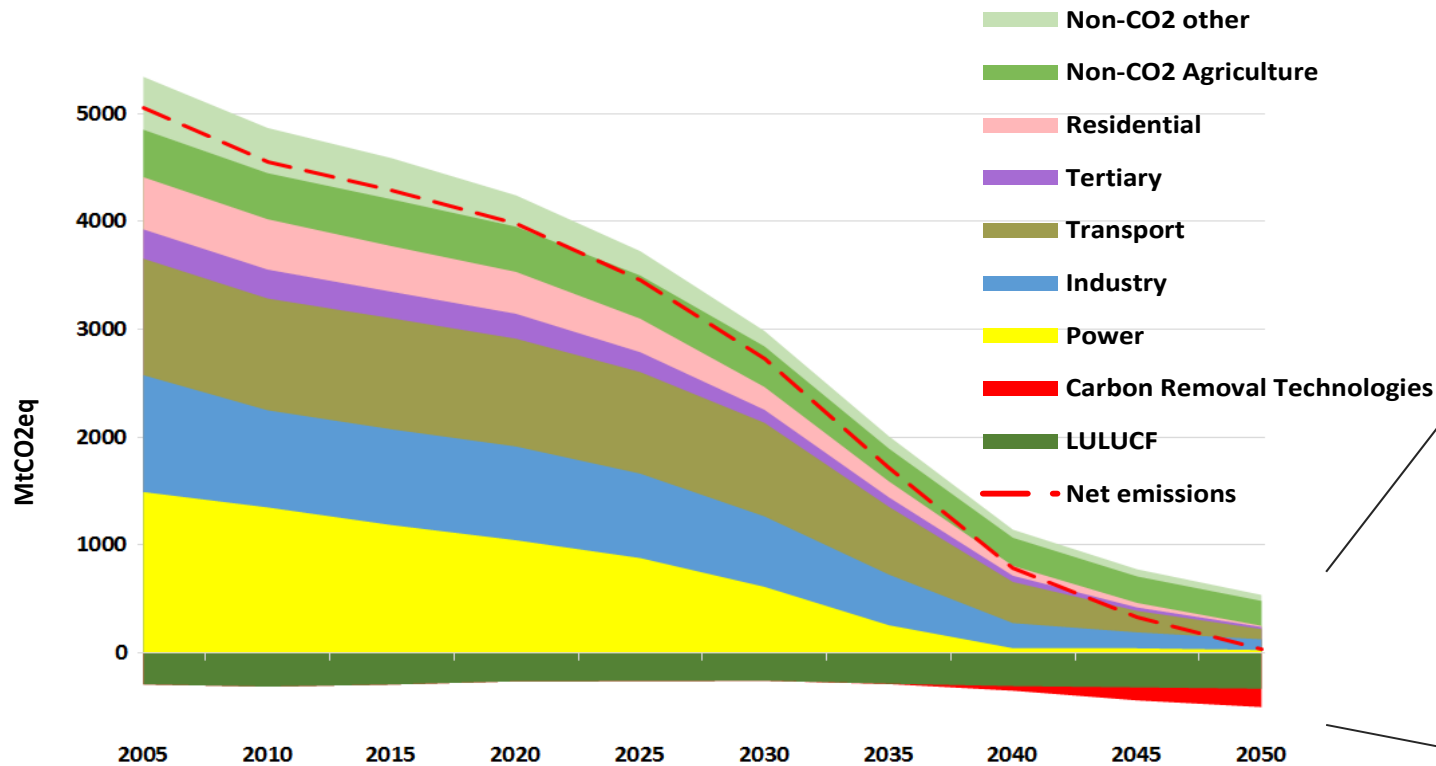


CCM LIFE17 Carbon 4 Retail

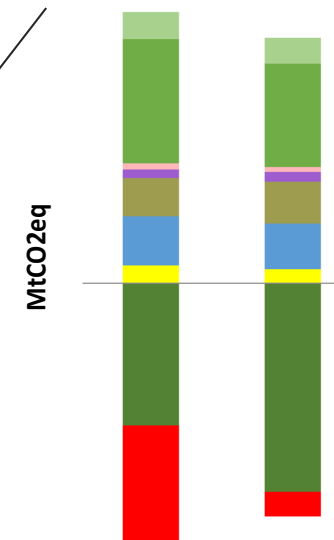
# POLITICAL CONTEXT

- Parties of the Paris Agreement to present long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies by 2020
- In October 2017 the European Parliament also invited the Commission "to prepare by COP24 a mid-century zero emissions strategy for the EU"
- In March 2018, European Council invited the Commission "to present by the first quarter of 2019 a proposal for a Strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction".
- Regulation on Governance of the Energy Union calls on the Commission to present an EU long-term strategy by April 2019, including pathways that achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter.

# Our vision for a Clean Planet 2050



Different zero GHG pathways  
lead to different levels of  
remaining emissions and  
absorption of GHG emissions

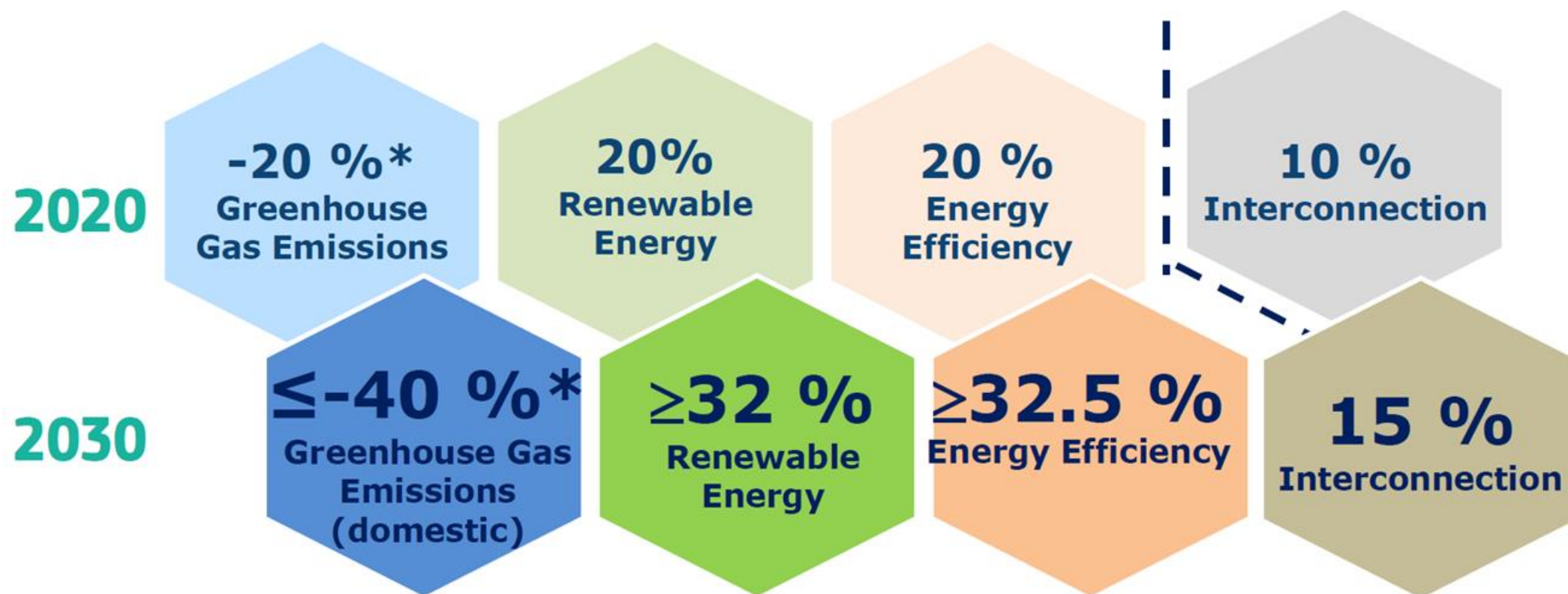


# Seven building blocks

- 1) Energy efficiency
- 2) Deployments of renewables
- 3) Infrastructure and inter-connections
- 4) Clean, safe & connected mobility
- 5) Competitive industry and circular economy
- 6) Bio-economy and natural carbon sinks
- 7) Tackle remaining emissions with carbon capture and storage

MITIGATION

## EU Climate and Energy Key targets



\* Compared to 1990 and taking into account the latest agreement on the Clean Energy for All Europeans package



## ADAPTATION

# EU Adaptation Strategy

### ★ Promote action by all member states

- ▶ Encourage all MS to adopt adaptation strategies
- ▶ Provide funding to help them build resilience
- ▶ Launch voluntary adaptation initiative for towns and cities – Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

### ★ Make EU-level action 'climate-proof'

- ▶ Further integrate climate adaptation needs into key vulnerable sectors e.g. agriculture, fisheries, energy, regional development
- ▶ Make infrastructure more resilient
- ▶ Promote insurance against disasters

### ★ Make decision-making better informed

- ▶ Address knowledge gaps through research
- ▶ Climate-ADAPT: Develop the European climate adaptation information platform



## LLIFE 2014-2020: Linking specific objectives for CCM, CCA and GIC to policy areas and work areas

- ★ Three climate action **priority areas** with specific objectives in the LIFE Regulation: CCM (Art.14), CCA (Art. 15) and GIC (Art.16)
- ★ **Policy areas** linked to the priority areas listed in Section 4 of MAWP (bonus)
- ★ Detailed **work areas** for some policy areas are set out in the Call (bonus)



## LIFE 2014-2020: Linking policy focus and award criteria

**3.** Extent and quality of the contribution to the **specific objectives** of the **priority areas** of the LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action

**5.a** Contribution to the Climate Action **policy areas** set out in Section 2 of the Guidelines for Applicants 2019

**5.b** Contribution to the detailed **work areas** contained in Section 2 of the Guidelines for Applicants 2019

## LIFE 2014-2020: Specific objectives CCM

- ★ to contribute to the implementation and development of Union policy and legislation on climate change mitigation, including mainstreaming across policy areas, in particular by developing, testing and demonstrating policy or management approaches, best practices and solutions for climate change mitigation;
- ★ to improve the knowledge base for the development, assessment, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of effective climate change mitigation actions and measures and to enhance the capacity to apply that knowledge in practice;
- ★ ... See section 2.3.1 in the call

# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Change Mitigation

Policy areas	Work Areas
1. Reduction of GHG emissions in sectors not covered under ETS and ESD (transport and fuels, agriculture, construction (e.g. energy efficiency in buildings), land use, land-use change and forestry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Land use (new, innovative and cost-efficient landscape and land management techniques, to improve the implementation of mitigation measures)</li><li>➤ Sustainable Forest Management and cascading use of solid biomass (climate smart forestry activities and conversion of solid biomass)</li></ul>
2. GHG accounting and CCM in land use sector	
3. Land management practices	
4. Enhance the functioning of ETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Energy-intensive industries (EIIs) and especially (but not exclusively) those industries which may be exposed to a <u>significant risk of carbon leakage</u>.</li></ul>

# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Change Mitigation

Policy areas	Work Areas
5. F-Gases and ODS, implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali amendment and the EU Regulation on F-gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Availability of suitable alternatives</li><li>➤ Reclamation and recycling <b>NEW</b></li><li>➤ Removal of barriers posed by standards</li></ul>
6. GHG monitoring and reporting by authorities	<u>No specific work Areas</u>

## LIFE 2014-2020: Specific objectives CCA

- ★ to contribute to the development and implementation of Union policy on climate change adaptation, including mainstreaming across policy areas, in particular by developing, testing and demonstrating policy or management approaches, best practices and solutions for climate change adaptation, including, where appropriate, ecosystem-based approaches;
- ★ to improve the knowledge base for the development, assessment, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of effective climate change adaptation actions and measures, prioritising, where appropriate, those applying an ecosystem-based approach, and to enhance the capacity to apply that knowledge in practice;
- ★ ... see section 2.4.1 in the call



# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Change Adaptation

Policy areas	Work Areas
1. Urban adaptation and land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy</li><li>➤ Adaptation solutions for water, energy and construction sectors</li><li>➤ Adaptation solutions addressing health and wellbeing</li><li>➤ Public private partnerships to mobilise private sector funding, insurance solutions</li></ul>
2. Resilience of infrastructure, blue-green infrastructure, ecosystem-based approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Assessing the vulnerability and enhancing resilience of public infrastructure (e.g. transport networks, security, health infrastructure, water and waste management) <b>NEW</b></li></ul>

# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Change Adaptation

Policy areas	Work Areas
3. Water: drought-prone areas, flood and coastal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Flood management;</li><li>➤ Urban and rural drainage system improvements; <b>NEW</b></li><li>➤ Cross-border coastal management, with emphasis on densely populated deltas and coastal cities</li><li>➤ Preventing saltwater intrusion and freshwater loss in coastal areas <b>NEW</b></li><li>➤ Improving rainwater management and resilience to drought <b>NEW</b></li></ul>
4. Agriculture, forestry and tourism (including island and mountain areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Adaptation in forest management to reduce forest fire risk</li><li>➤ Adaptation of agriculture to the effects of climate change <b>NEW</b></li><li>➤ Prevention and containment of invasive species linked to climate change <b>NEW</b></li></ul>

# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Change Adaptation

Policy areas	Work Areas
5. Outermost Regions: preparedness for extreme weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Development and implementation of risk and vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies</li><li>➤ Early warning systems for extreme events</li><li>➤ Improving resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts, notably precipitation variability and drought <b>NEW</b></li><li>➤ Coastal management to adapt to extreme weather events through ecosystem-based approaches</li><li>➤ Implementation of innovative approaches to ensure resilience of energy infrastructure from extreme weather events, especially renewable energy infrastructure</li></ul>

## **LIFE 2014-2020: Specific objectives GIC**

- ★ to promote awareness raising on climate matters, including generating public and stakeholder support of Union policy making in the field of the climate, and to promote knowledge on sustainable development;
- ★ to support communication, management, and dissemination of information in the field of the climate and to facilitate knowledge sharing on successful climate solutions and practice, including by developing cooperation platforms among stakeholders and training;
- ★ ... see section 2.5.1 in the call

# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Governance and Information

Policy areas	Work Areas
1. 2030 climate and energy strategies and/or mid-century strategies	<u>No specific work Areas</u>
2. Incentivise behavioural change, mainstream emission reduction and resource efficiency actions in sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Climate change mitigation in the land-use sector (possible replication in the CAP)</li><li>➤ Enhancing consumers' empowerment benefit from real-world fuel consumption savings in cars and vans</li><li>➤ Sustainability in the EU financial system</li></ul>



# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Governance and Information

Policy areas	Work Areas
3. Assessment by authorities of the functioning of the EU ETS	➤ International networks of experts and wider dissemination of knowledge on building political support for <u>carbon markets</u> and further technical aspects
4. Building capacities, raising awareness among end-users and the equipment distribution chain of F-gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Improving the uptake of climate-friendly technologies and working on the development of additional technical specifications for the installation and operation of flammable alternatives</li><li>➤ Building capacities, raising awareness among end-users and the equipment distribution chain.</li></ul>

# 2019 Call: Policy & work areas

## Climate Governance and Information

Policy areas	Work Areas
5. Climate policy monitoring, assessment and ex-post evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <u>Test and implement solutions building or strengthening the capacity to:</u> use spatially-explicit geographical data, exploiting existing EU and national data collection systems; monitor and communicate on the loss and degradations of carbon storage; monitor and estimate carbon stocks.</li></ul>
6. Best practices and awareness raising activities addressing adaptation needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Adaptation indicators and monitoring systems and uptake of climate services in adaptation planning</li><li>➤ Understanding economic and social impacts, costs and effectiveness of adaptation</li><li>➤ Integration of climate change adaptation into the disaster risk management cycle</li><li>➤ Enhancing the adaptation knowledge base for land use and planning, particularly in remote or isolated regions. <b>NEW</b></li><li>➤ Application of climate change risk assessments at the different stages of an infrastructure's lifecycle <b>NEW</b></li></ul>



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## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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# CLIMATE ACTION POLICY PRIORITIES

## MITIGATION

- EU Climate and Energy Targets & how to achieve them
- The European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

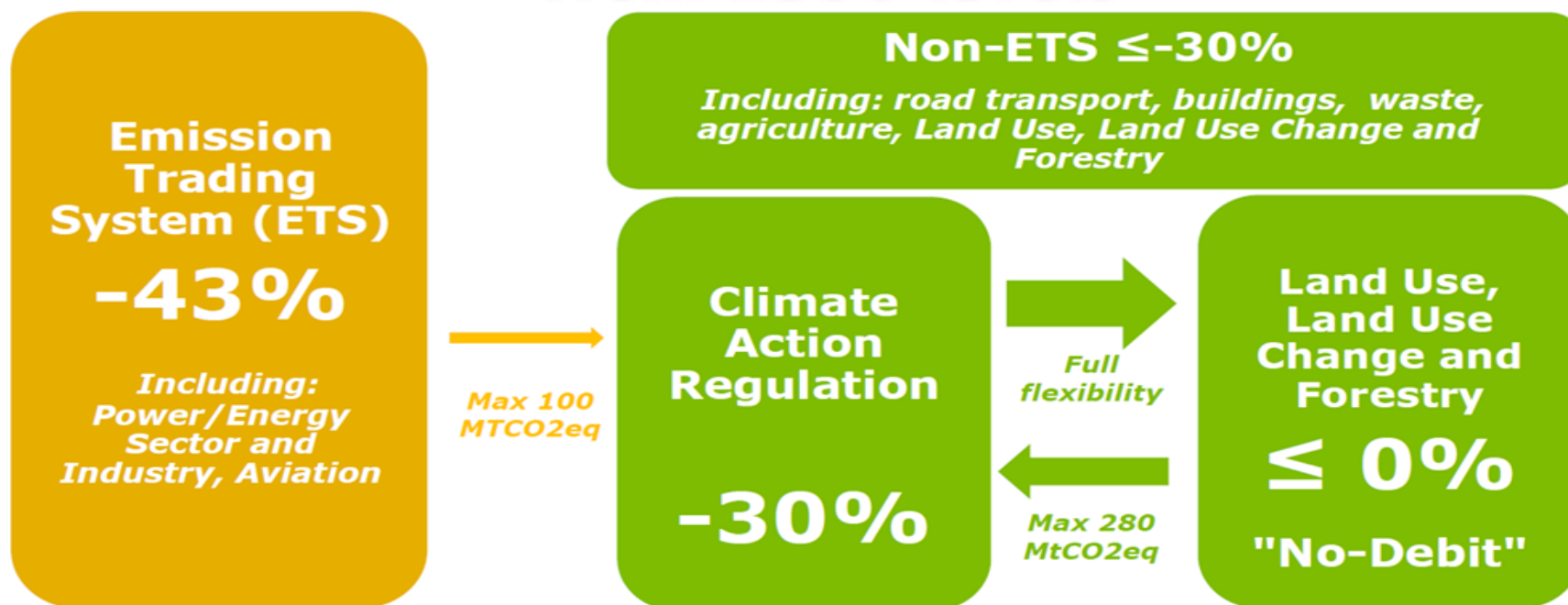
## ADAPTATION

- EU Adaptation Strategy

## MITIGATION

### EU Climate and Energy Targets **How to achieve them**

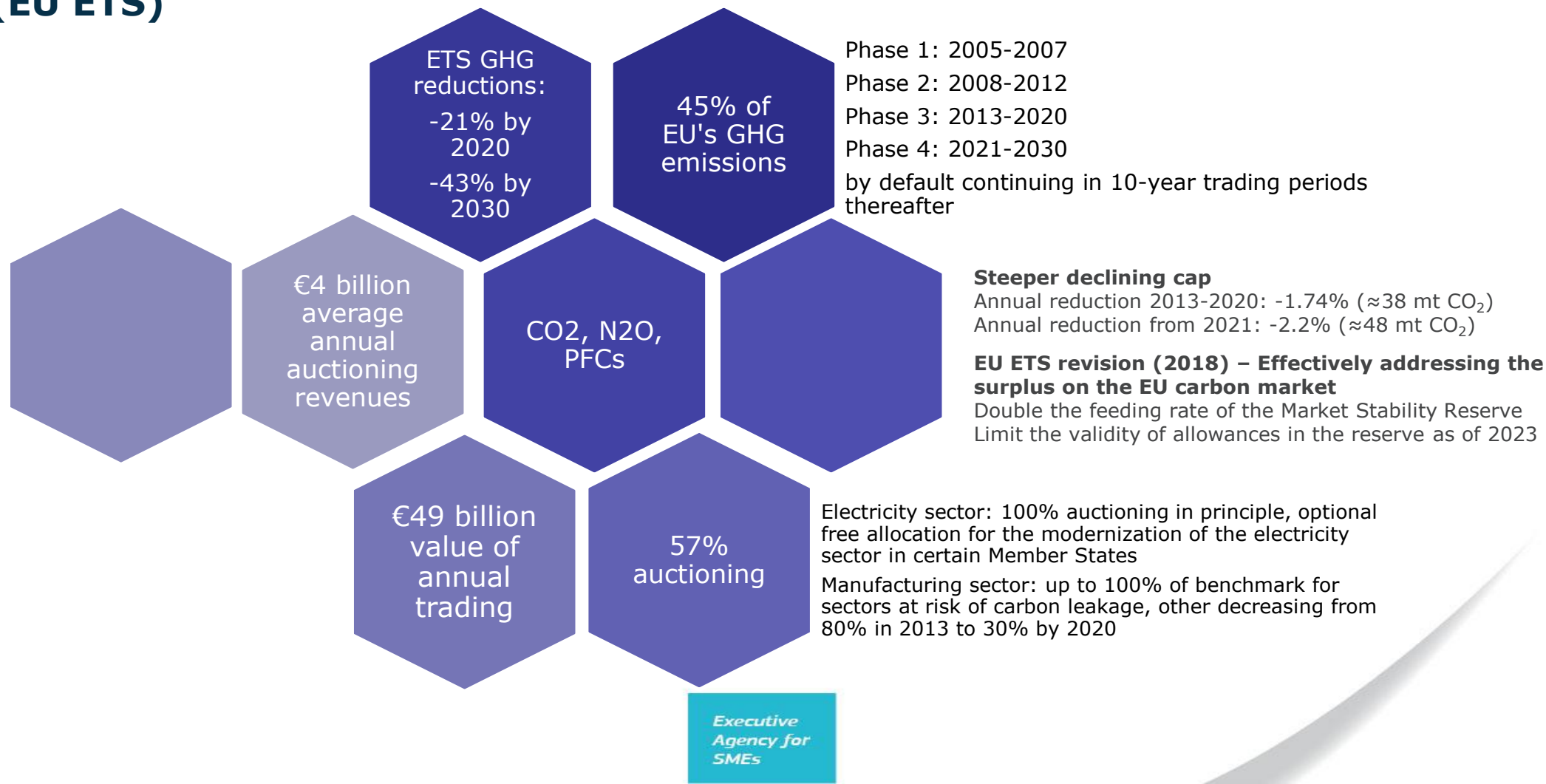
## **$\leq -40\%$ Greenhouse Gas Emissions from 1990 levels**





## MITIGATION

# The European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)



## MITIGATION

# Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

- LULUCF includes all impacts on GHG of human management of vegetation and soils
- cropland, grassland, forests, wetlands
- Both emissions and removals
- LULUCF today is approx. 10% removal of the EU's total GHG budget
- The forest sink, however, is projected to decline in some Member States and the EU
- Additional effort can maintain these removals

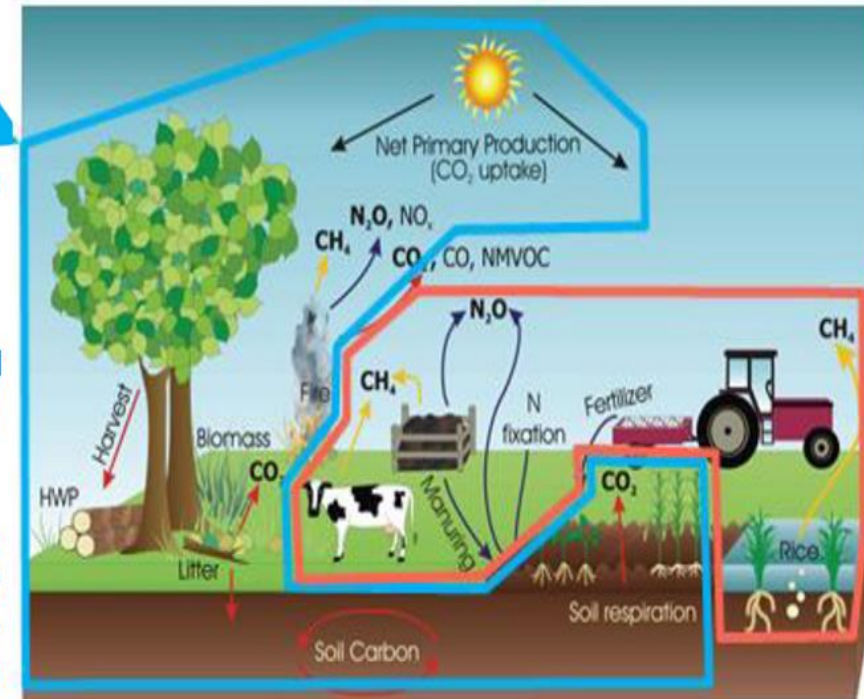
European  
Commission

## Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF): CO<sub>2</sub>

AGRICULTURE *non-CO<sub>2</sub>*  
(CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O) – in the ESR

Partly human induced  
(strongly linked to  
global natural carbon cycle)

Uncertainties?  
Additionality?  
Permanence?  
Leakage?

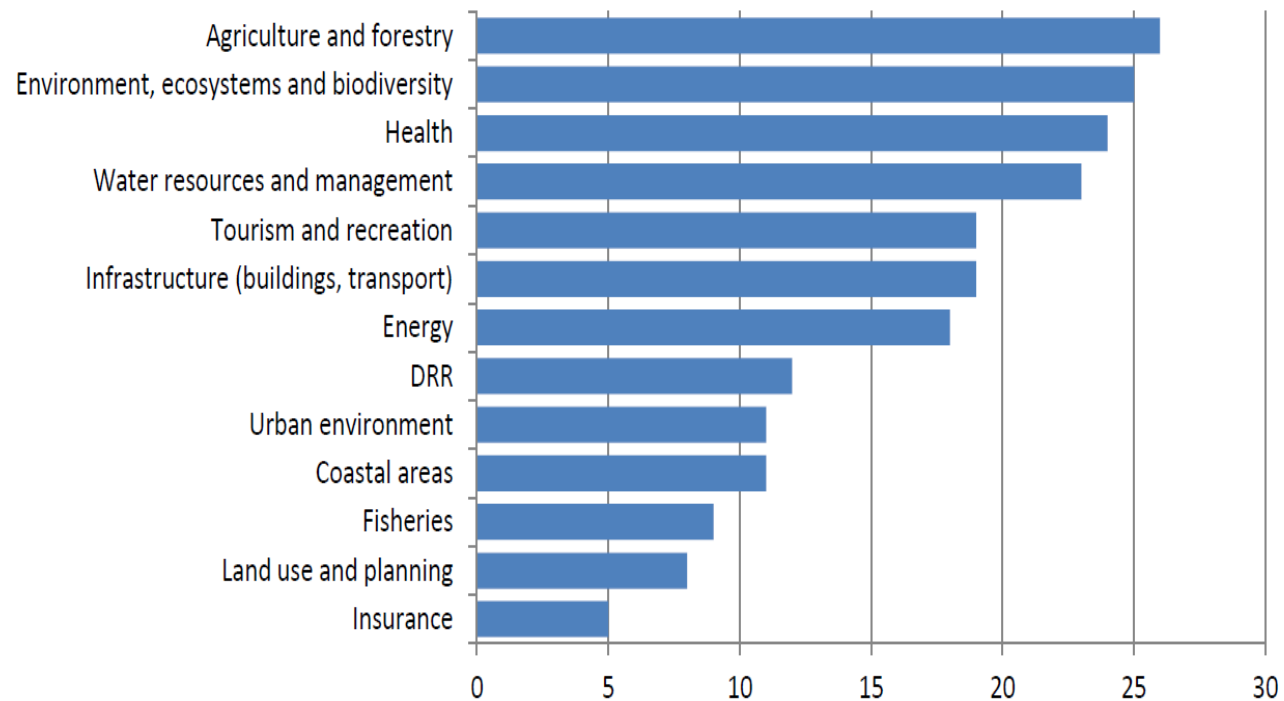


Mainly human-induced  
=> More readily quantifiable

## ADAPTATION

# EU Adaptation Strategy

## Climate-vulnerable sectors identified in the EU



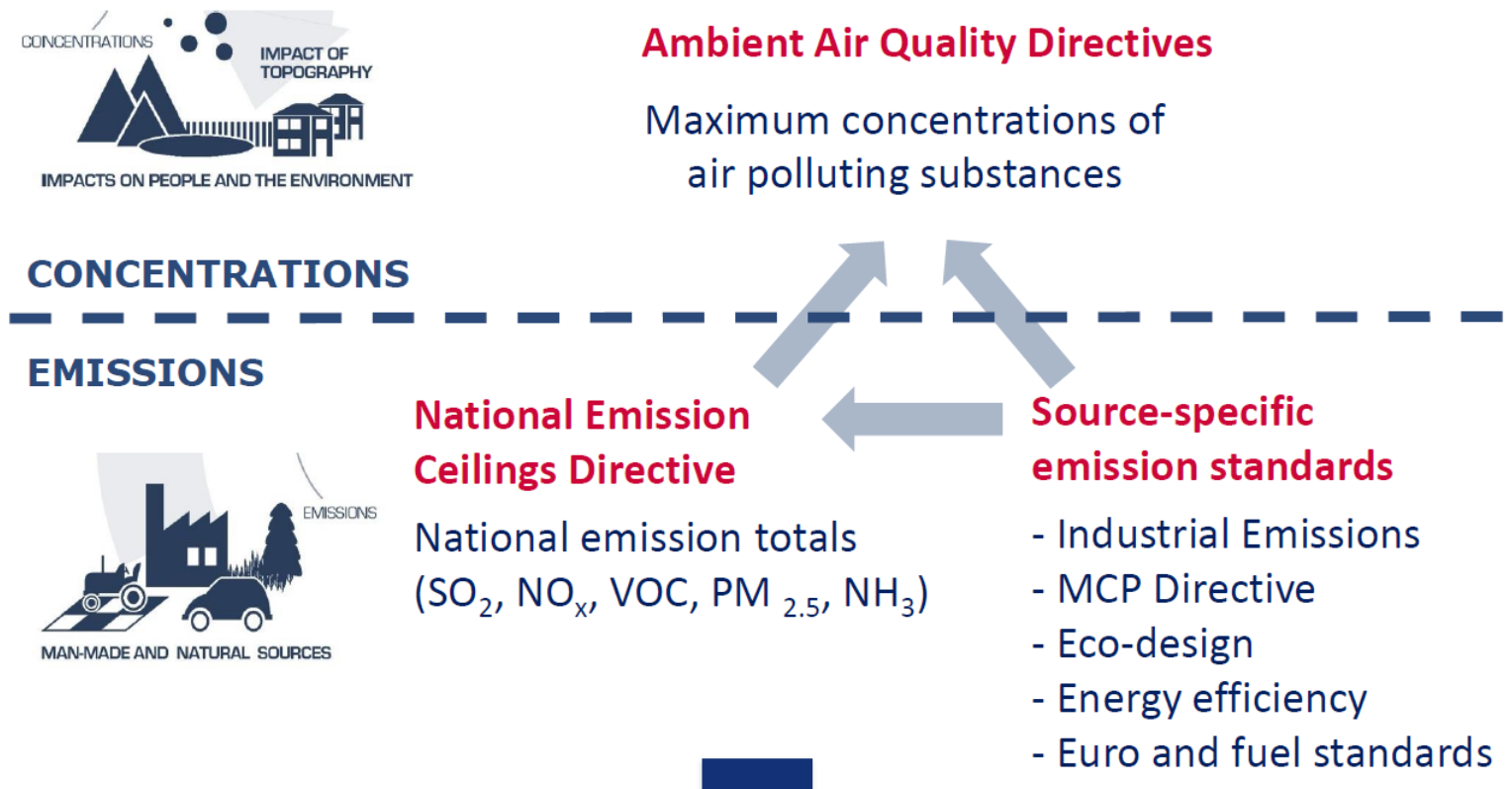
# CIRCULAR ECONOMY CHALLENGES

- The circular economy should be made a backbone of the **EU industrial strategy**;
- **Life-cycle assessments** of products should become a norm;
- The eco-design framework should be broadened as much as possible;
- The work started on **chemicals**, the **non-toxic environment**, **eco-labelling** and **eco-innovation**, **critical raw materials** and **fertilisers** needs to be accelerated;
- Building on the example of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy, many **other sectors** with high environmental impact and potential for circularity such as **IT**, **electronics**, **mobility**, the **built environment**, **mining**, **furniture**, **food and drinks** or **textiles** could benefit from a similar holistic approach to become circular.

# AIR POLLUTION

The 2013 Clean Air Programme for Europe reconfirmed the objective to achieve full compliance with existing air quality standards across the EU as soon as possible and set objectives for 2020 and 2030.

## Clean Air Policies in Europe – An Overview (1)





## Source-specific performance standards

- Ecodesign and Energy Label standards** address emissions from smaller heating installations up to 1 MW and reduce electricity consumption in households,
- Medium Combustion Plants Directive** addresses installations at 1-50 MW, setting fuel-specific emission limit values (focus on SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and PM), ...
- Industrial Emissions Directive**, Industrial Emissions Performance Standards, BATs and BREFs, ...
- Road transport** including type approval standards, ensuring real driving emission Euro 6 standards (with conformity factor of 2.1 from 2019, '1.5' from 2021), ...
- Non-Road Mobile Machinery** (NRMM Directive) type approval standards
- Fuel quality standards** (e.g. sulphur in liquid fuels) to reduce shipping emissions ...

# INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS

## The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) (IPPC Recast)

The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing **harmful industrial emissions** across the EU, in particular through better application of **Best Available Techniques (BAT)**. Around **50,000** installations (e.g. **energy, metal, chemical, waste management, intensive livestock/pigs/poultry**) are required to operate in accordance with a permit (granted by the authorities in the Member States). This permit should contain conditions set in accordance with the principles and provisions of the IED.



European  
Commission

## CHALLENGES

- Better monitoring, more air quality data.
- More regular exchange of knowledge and experience concerning, new solutions, good practices, and capacity building.
- Encourage behavioural change to help improve air quality through cooperation and coherent action across various governance levels, e.g. regional, national and EU levels.
- Clean air/ zero emissions zones (in cities)
- Electric busses, lorries, cars, motorbikes, scooters etc.
- Public transport
- Innovation investments and research uptake

## SOLUTIONS

