



Impact assessments for Response Measures

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EU Climate & Energy policy

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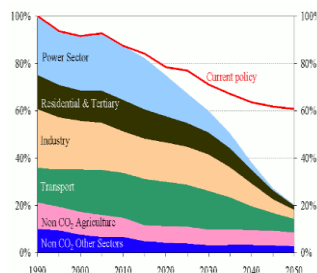
2020 framework and 2030 fwk before political agreement on climate neutrality by 2050

2008

2020 EU
Climate
and Energy
Package

2011

2050 Energy &
Low Carbon
Roadmaps



2014



2015



2016-2017

Clean Energy
Package

Effort Sharing
ETS review
LULUCF
Mobility Packages
CO₂ and cars
Energy Efficiency
Renewable Energy
Electricity Market
Governance

2024



What is the EU doing to achieve Climate Neutrality?

The **European Climate Law** sets binding targets for the EU to **reduce net GHG emissions by at least 55% by 2030** compared to 1990 levels and reach **net zero emissions by 2050**.



The 'Fit for 55' package: road to 2030

Pricing	Targets	Rules
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stronger ETS including in aviation• Extending the ETS to maritime, road transport and buildings• Updated Energy Taxation Directive• Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated Effort Sharing Regulation• Updated LULUCF Regulation• Updated Renewable Energy Directive• Updated Energy Efficiency Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stricter CO2 performance for cars and vans• New infrastructure for alternative fuels• ReFuelEU: More sustainable aviation fuels• FuelEU: cleaner maritime fuels
Support measures		
Using revenues and regulations to promote innovation, build solidarity and mitigate impacts for the vulnerable , notably through the new Social Climate Fund and enhanced Modernisation and Innovation Funds		

Role of Better Regulation and Impact Assessments

EU recognised by the OECD as a top performer in its approach to policy making



The OECD considers the EU's "Better Regulation" system as the most comprehensive and first on stakeholders consultations and evaluations.

What is Better Regulation?



**EU actions based
on evidence**



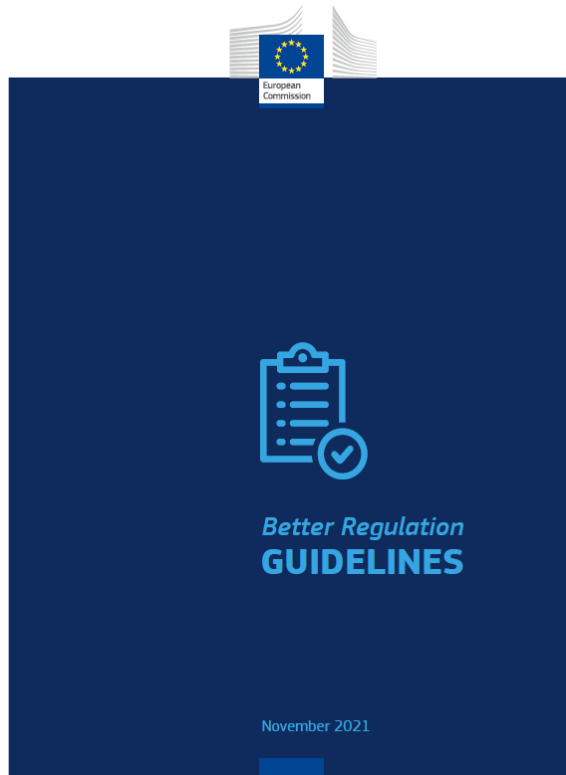
**Making simpler and
better EU laws**



**Involving citizens, businesses
and stakeholders in the
decision-making process**

Objectives of the Better Regulation agenda

Better Regulation Manuals



Better Regulation Guidelines & Toolbox

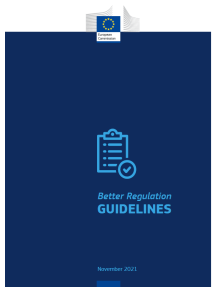
- **Integrated guidelines** that cover the entire policy cycle:

- Planning and political validation of initiatives
- Impact assessment
- Stakeholder consultation
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Legal drafting
- Implementation plans



- **Toolbox**

- separate tools covering more in-depth aspects related to Better Regulation
- operational "hands-on" guidance on the how/what/why



Which impacts?

- **Economic**

- **Social**

- **Environmental**

- **Competitiveness**

- **SMEs**

- **Fundamental rights**

- **Climate (do no significant harm)**

- **Digital (by default)**

- **UN Sustainable Development Goals**

- **International context**

- **Equality & gender**

- **Air, water, soil quality**

- **Biodiversity**

- **Animal welfare**

- **Working conditions**

- **Public health**

- **Governance**

- **Education & training**

- **Conduct of business**

- **Administrative costs**

- **Public authorities**

- **Land use**

- **Property rights**

- **Innovation**

- **Financial markets**

- **Consumers**

- **Technological development**

- **Territorial**

- **Fraud, crime, security**

- **Strategic autonomy**

- **Transport**

- **Food safety**

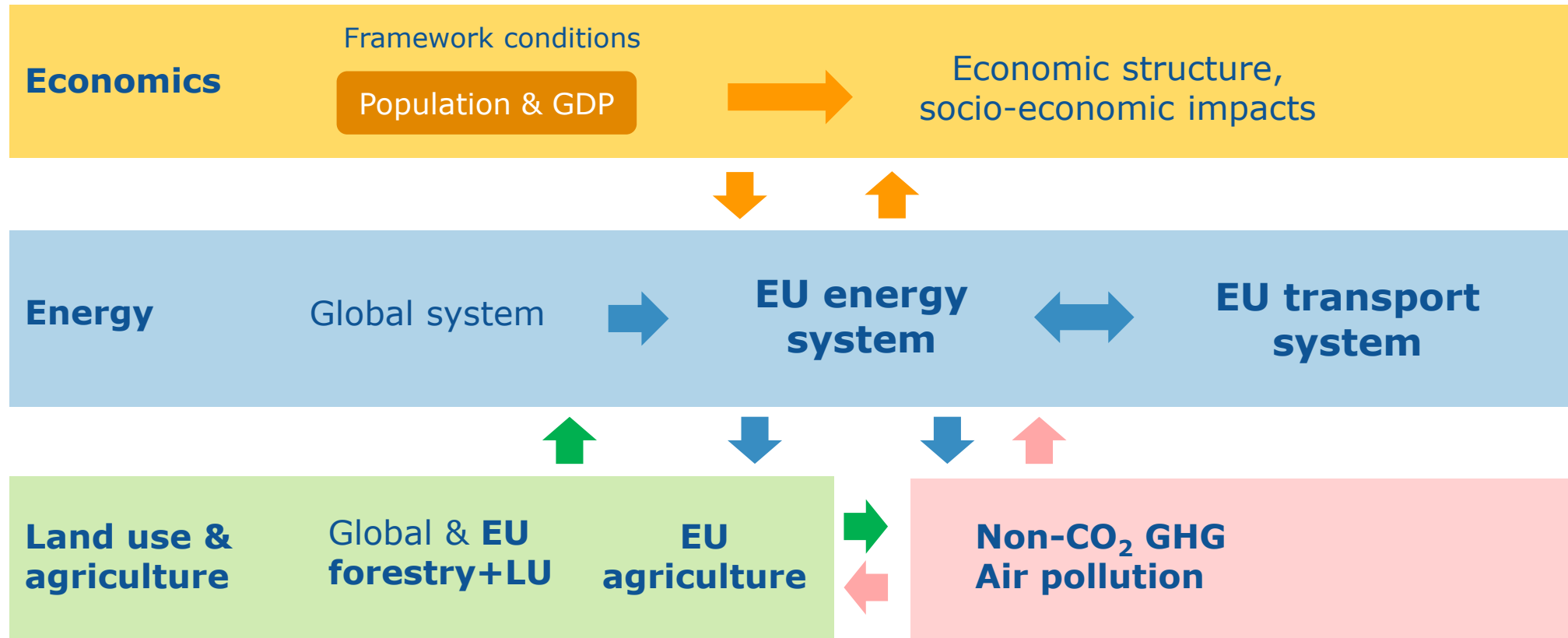
- **Waste production**

- **International relations**

Why is an “Impact Assessment” useful?

- Mandatory for all initiatives with significant impacts
- Articulates the **problem** and explains why it needs to be addressed at EU-level
- Sets clear **objectives** to guide the policy process
- Develops and broadens the reflection on **policy options**
- **Analyses impacts & compare** policy options
- Ensures **transparency and stakeholder input**
- Contributes to an effective, efficient and coherent regulatory environment
- Informs the political debate in the Commission: **to support, not replace, political decision-making**

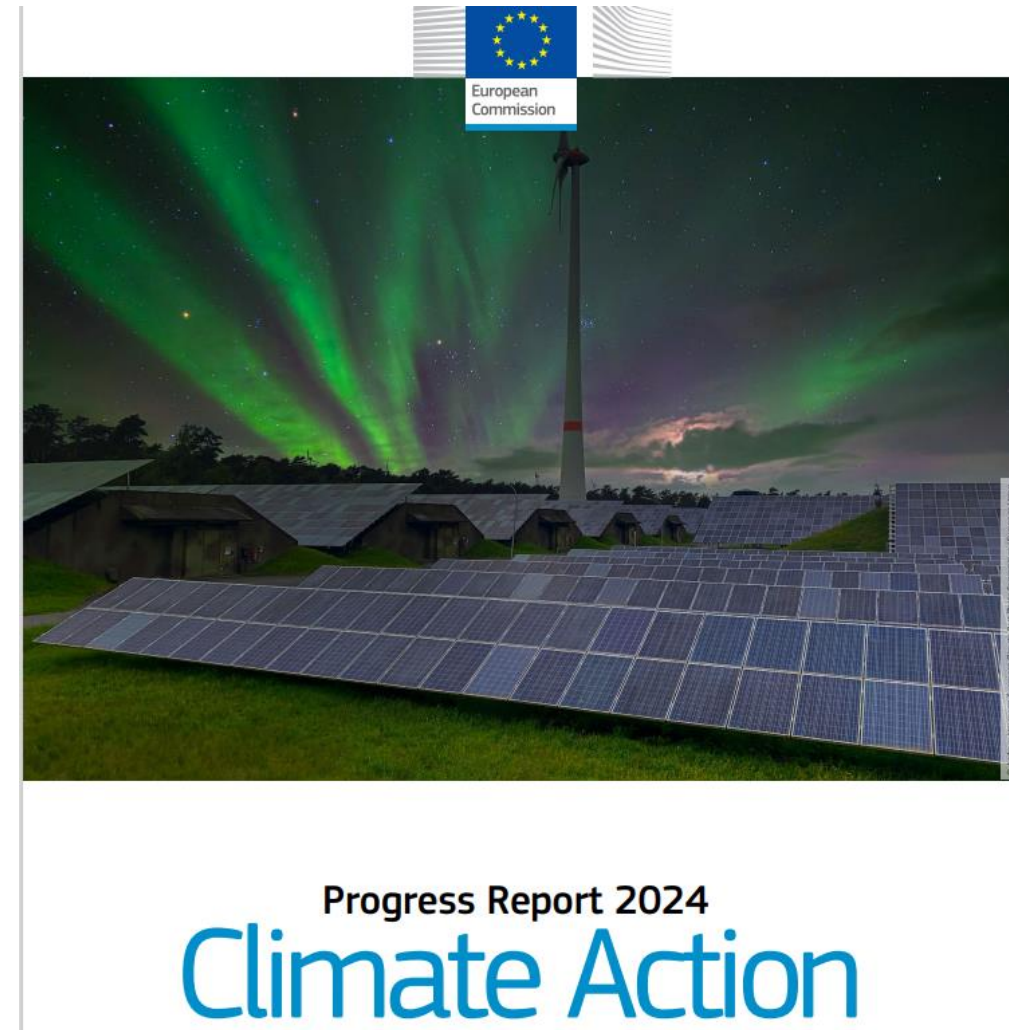
Main analytical bricks for climate & energy policy IAs



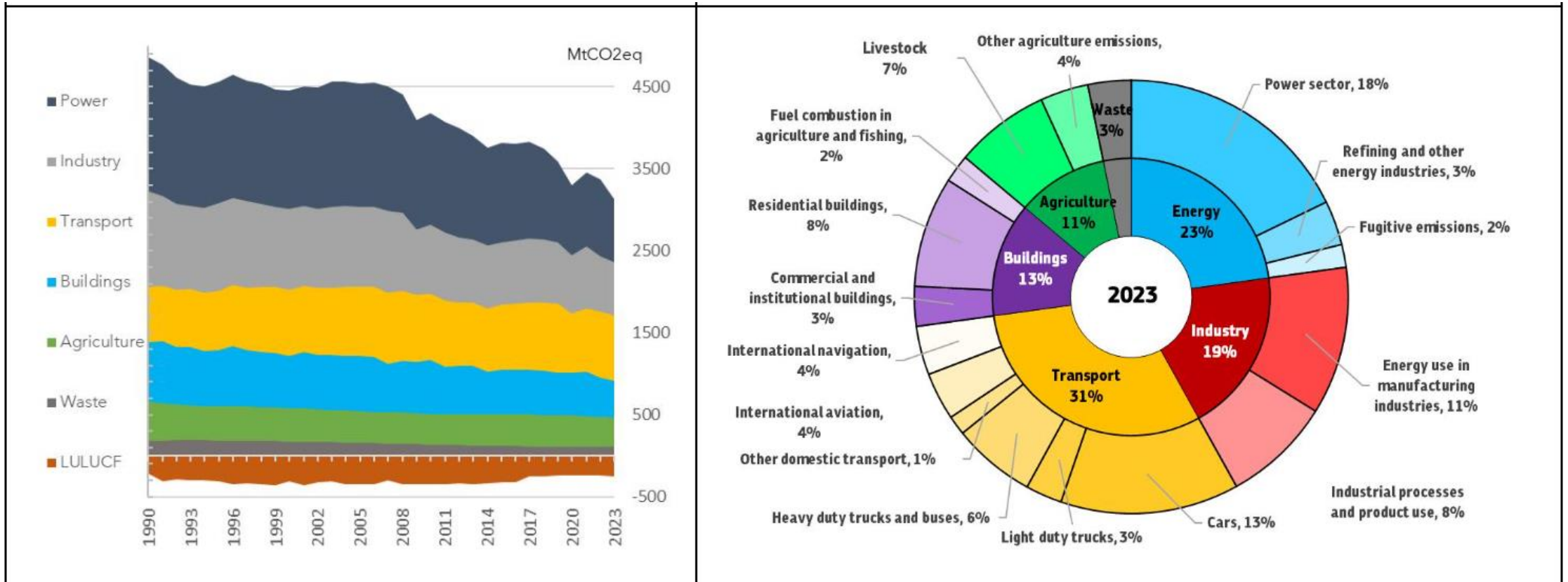
Climate Action Progress

Climate action progress in 2024

- Emissions in 2022 32% below 1990, 2023 estimated 37% below 1990
- **Record reduction of 2023 ETS emissions of 15.5%**, compared to 2022 levels. Largely due to **power sector's decarbonisation** and increase in renewable electricity production
- **Renewable energy was the leading source of electricity in the EU in 2023**, accounting for 44.7% of all electricity production.
- Electricity generated from fossil fuels decreased by 19.7% compared with 2022



EU GHG emissions



Source: DG CLIMA, Climate Action Progress Report 2024 (SWD(2024) 249 final)

Thank you!



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