



# Impact assessments for policy making

11-11-2024

*Alban Kitous*  
*Unit A2 Foresight, economic analysis and modelling*  
*DG CLIMA*

# EU Climate & Energy policy

# EU Climate & Energy policy

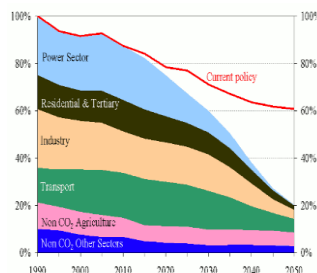
*2020 framework and 2030 fwk before political agreement on climate neutrality by 2050*

**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

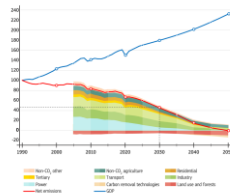
# EU Climate & Energy policy

**2018-2019**



**2020**

2030 Climate Target Plan (55% 2030 climate target)



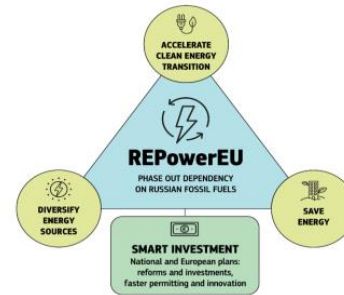
**2021**

European Climate Law  
Climate neutrality

« Fit-for-55 » package

**2022**

REPower EU Plan



**2024**

2040 Climate Target Communication  
&  
Industrial Carbon Management Communication  
&  
EU Climate Risk Assessment & Preparedness Communication

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

# 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.



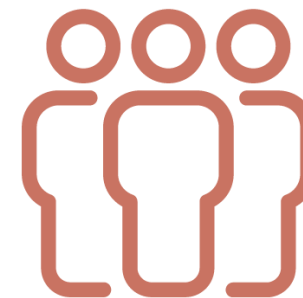
# What is Better Regulation?



**EU actions based  
on evidence**



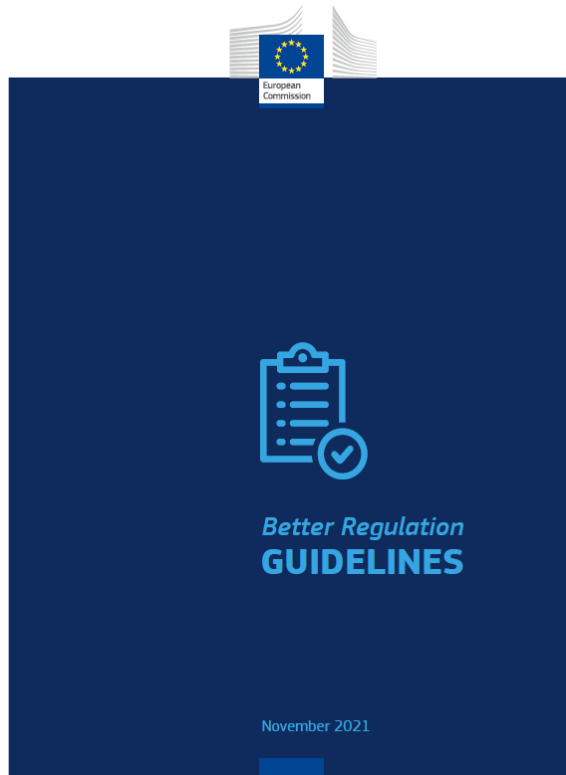
**Making simpler and  
better EU laws**



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

**Objectives of the Better Regulation agenda**

# Better Regulation Manuals



# Better Regulation Guidelines & Toolbox

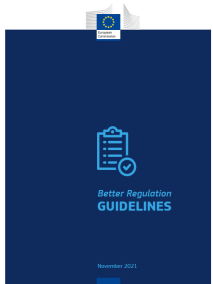
- **Integrated guidelines** that cover the entire EU policy cycle:

- Planning and political validation of initiatives
- Impact assessment
- Stakeholder consultation (12 weeks)
- 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**

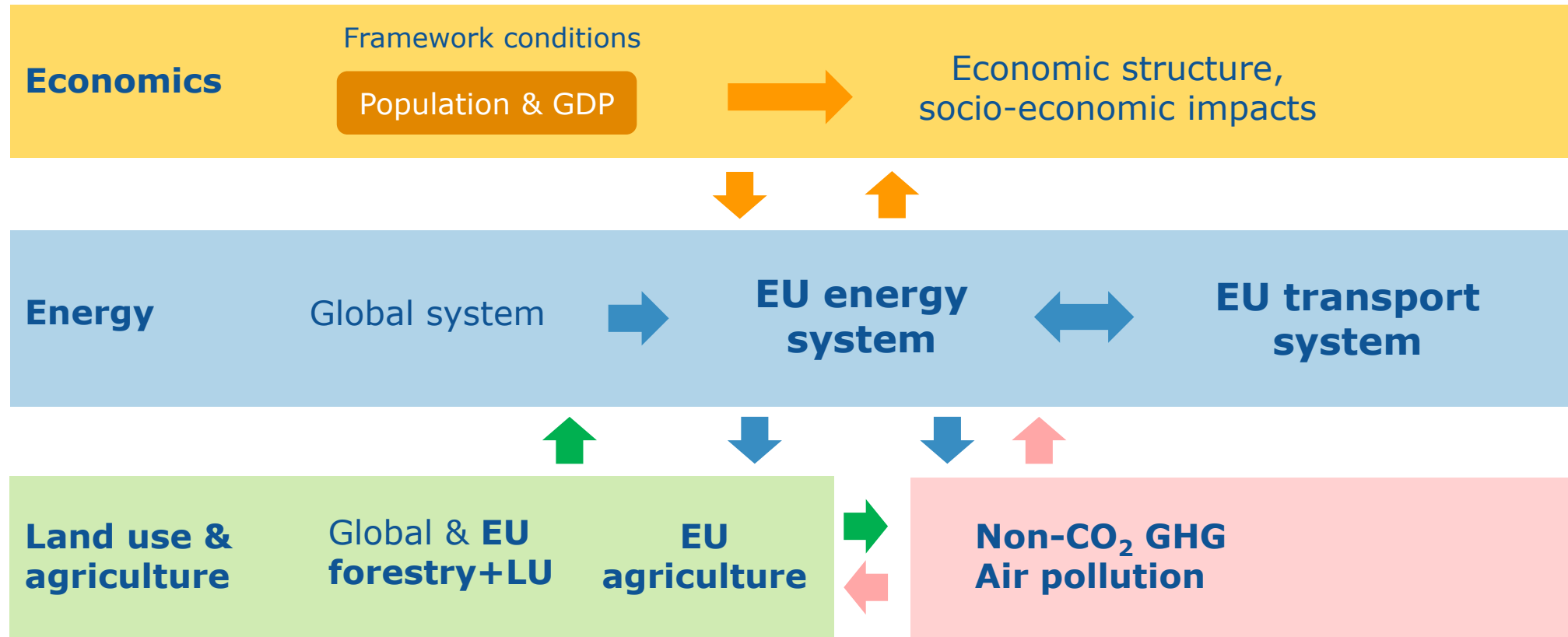
- **Waste production**

- **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

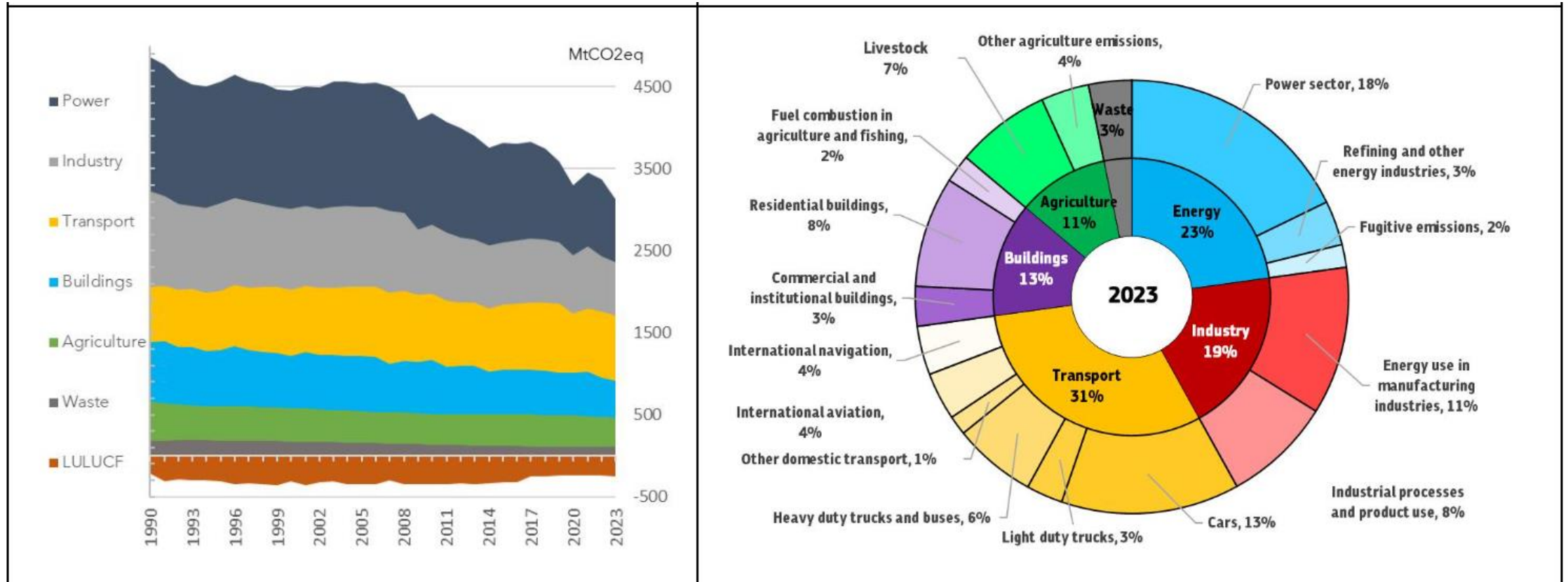
# Climate action progress in 2024

- 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!



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.