



Brussels. June 2017

# EU climate and energy policies; role and functioning of national and regional climate laws and climate committees II

## Climate Change Act in Catalonia

Oficina Catalana  
del Canvi Climàtic  
Oficina Catalana  
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del Canvi Climàtic  
**Oficina Catalana  
del Canvi Climàtic**



## GHG emissions

➤ 2015. LULUCF not included



**31.200 MT CO<sub>2</sub>**  
 (WEO2012).  
**50.000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>eq**  
 (IPPC/AR5 -2010)

**0,1%**

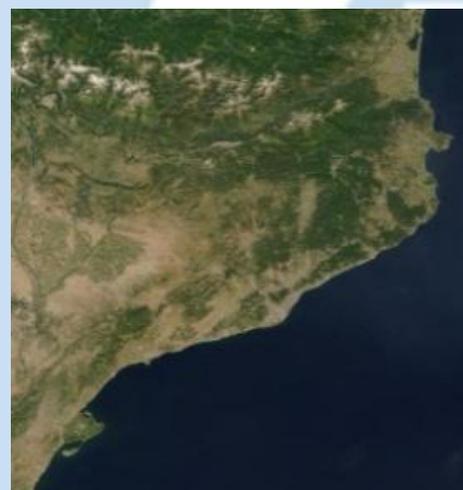


**335,7 MT CO<sub>2</sub> eq.**

**13%**



**1%**

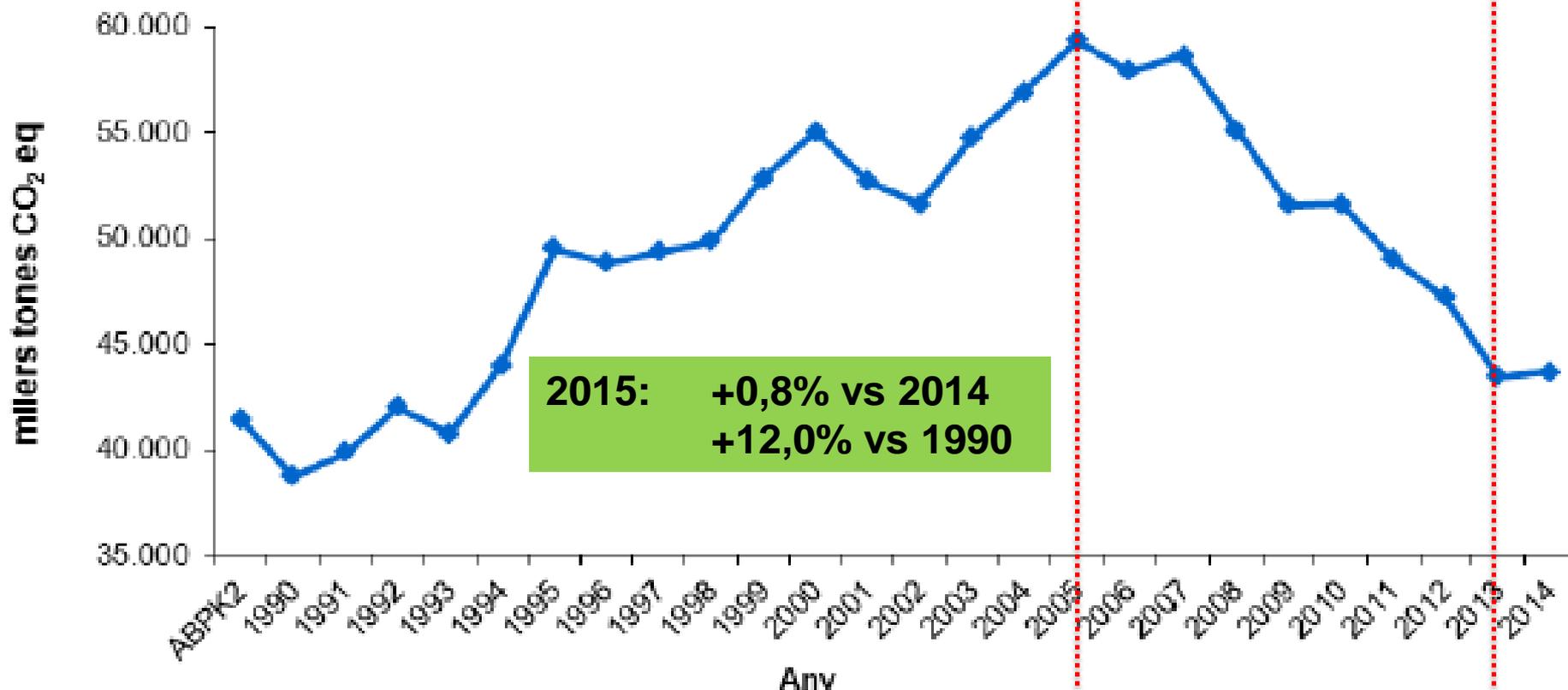


**43,5 MT CO<sub>2</sub> eq.**

**4.306,7 MT CO<sub>2</sub> eq.**



### Tendència d'emissions totals a Catalunya



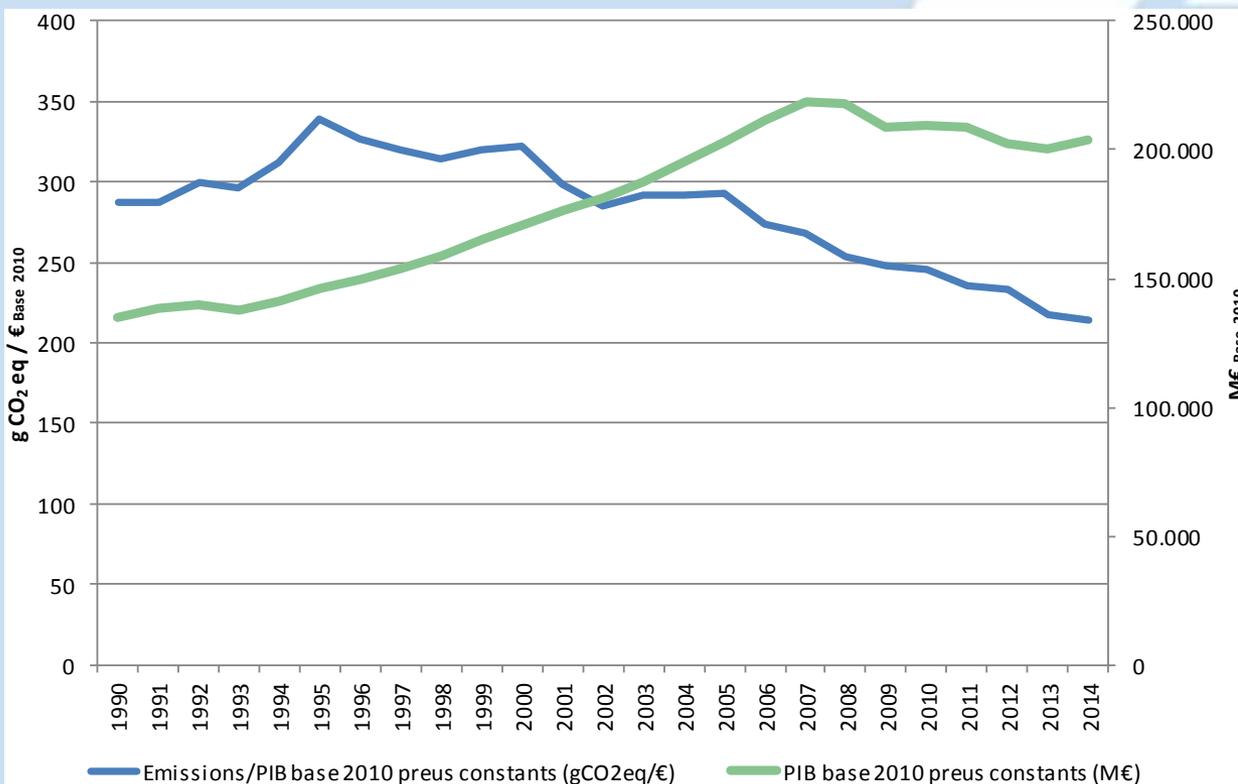
2015: -23,7% vs 1990



2015: +16,6% vs 1990



**Continuous improvement in energy intensity and emissions of the Catalan economy.  
 Generation of the same GDP using less fossil resources**



**Emissions per GDP (gCO<sub>2</sub>eq/€)**

**Year 2015:**

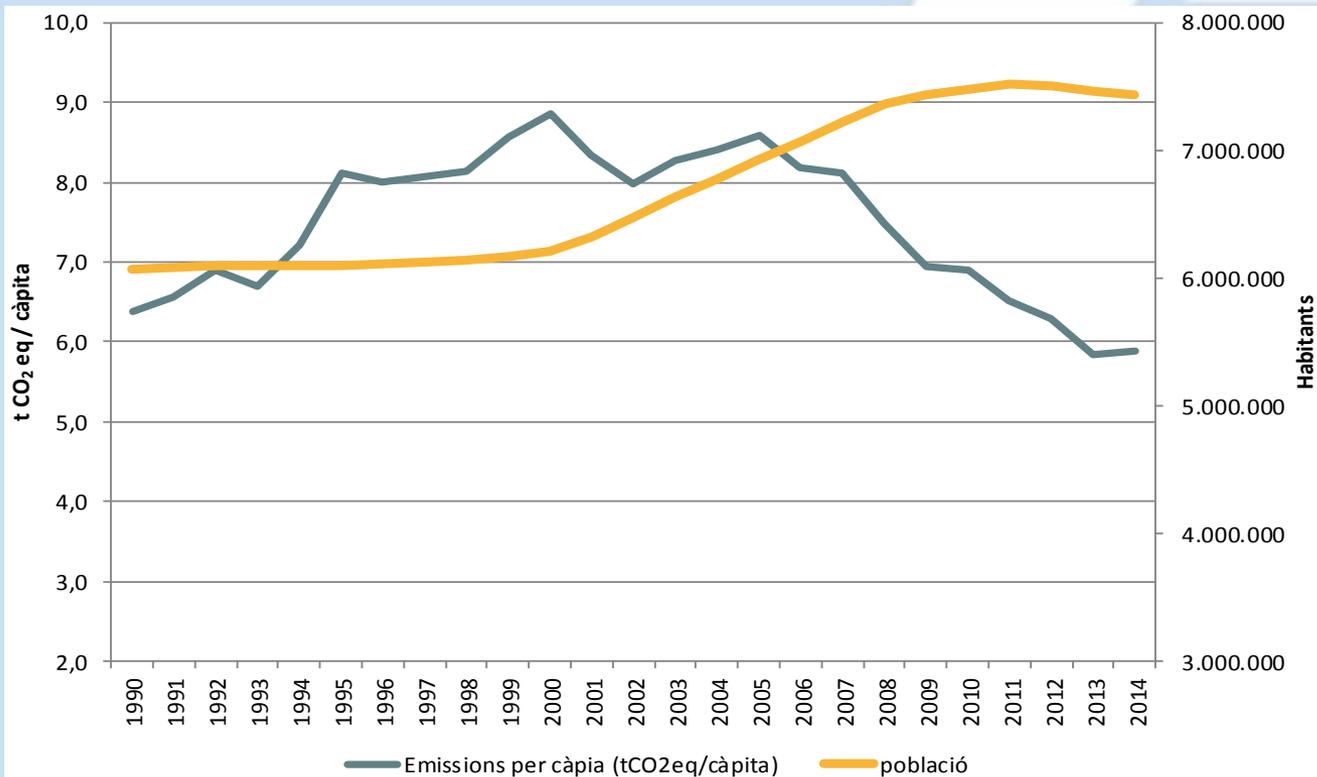
- ❖ Catalonia: 202
- ❖ Spain: 312
- ❖ EU-28: 293

**Year 2000:**

- ❖ Catalonia: 332
- ❖ Spain: 491
- ❖ EU-28: 506



## Decoupling GHG emissions and population growth



**Emissions per capita [tCO<sub>2</sub> eq per cap]**

**Year 2015:**

- ❖ Catalonia: 5,9
- ❖ Spain: 7,2
- ❖ EU-28: 8,5

**Year 2000:**

- ❖ Catalonia: 8,2
- ❖ Spain: 9,4
- ❖ EU-28: 10,5

**Year 1990:**

- ❖ Catalonia: 6,0
- ❖ Spain: 7,3
- ❖ EU-28: 11,8



### ➤ Different levels of governance

The objectives of the EU (and UNFCCC) for the non ETS sectors are binding only on the level of countries

The relationships between the federal and the regional government are of great importance.

Objectives

Responsibilities

Resources

At regional level

Countries are built in different organizational levels, and a large part of the responsibilities on climate policy, specially in non ETS sectors, are in the hands of regional and local governments.



# Targets

## ➤ Horizon 2020 i 2030



**2020**

**2030**

Government agreement 20.10.2015

**EFICIENCY &  
 RENEWALS**

25%

20%

40%

**INCREASE**



**REDUCTION  
 GHG vs 2005**

**REDUCTION  
 GHG vs 2005**



Target ETS emissions reduction

39% vs 2005

51% vs 2005

Target non ETS emissions reduction

15% vs 2005

28% vs 2005





2005	1st report on Climate Change in Catalonia
2006	Catalan Office for Climate Change
2008	Climate Change Convention: 1.000 proposals; 800 participants KP Mitigation Framework Plan 2008-2012 (voluntarily commitment)
	Monitoring & Evaluation 2009 / 2010 / 2011 / 2012
2009	Carbon Expo / BCN talks (UNFCCC)
2010	2nd report on Climate Change in Catalonia Voluntary Agreement Program (150 Organizations joined)
2011	Carbon Expo Kick off Climate Change Observatory of Pyrenees



2012	<p>Energy &amp; Climate Plan 2020</p> <p><b>Catalan Strategy for adapting to climate change 2013-2020</b></p>
2013	<p>Carbon Expo</p> <p>Climate Change Act: Kick off</p> <p><b>Life project on Adaptation LIFE MEDACC: forest, agriculture and water (5 y)</b></p>
2015	<p><b>Climate Change Act: proposal approved by Government</b></p> <p>“INDC” (2030 targets) COP21 Paris</p> <p><b>Adaptation indicators</b></p> <p>Launch: CO2eq Offsetting program</p> <p><b>Life project on Adaptation LIFE ADMICLIM: tourism, agriculture, water, fisheries (4 y)</b></p>
2016	<p>First tender CO2eq Offsetting program</p> <p><b>Climate Change Act: discussion in the Parliament</b></p> <p><b>ForEsmap: Evaluation and mapping of ecosystem services of forests in Catalonia</b></p> <p><b>Evaluation &amp; Monitoring Catalan Strategy for adapting to climate change</b></p> <p><b>Life project on Adaptation LIFE CLINOMICS: tourism, agriculture, forest (5 y)</b></p> <p><b>Study of vulnerability and building capacity for local Adaptation Plans</b></p> <p>3rd report on Climate Change in Catalonia</p>



# Roadmap towards a low-carbon society in Catalonia

➤ **Climate Change Act**





- Coherence with EU climate policy.
- Strengthening the coordinated action of the Government of Catalonia.
- Provide incentives that facilitate the development of mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Increasing the resilience and become less vulnerable to climate change impacts.
- Move towards a competitive economic model. A low carbon economy is an opportunity to reindustrialisation
- Mainstreaming: guarantee policy coherence across many sectorial policies



- ❑ **Criteria how to calculate the minimum reduction effort.**  
Same as EU do with Member States through the "effort shared decision" (GDP per capita)
- ❑ **Targets for 2020 and 2030** (under political discussion, specially on energy field). **Also 2050 horizon** (consensus on minimum 85% reduction and climate neutrality)
  - ❑ **Carbon Budget** (introduced in the Parliament discussions) as management tool. Inspired in the UK model.
  - ❑ Approval and under what circumstances it could be modified. (Parliament).
  - ❑ **Expert Committee.**
- ❑ **Adaptation. Not quantitative objective.** All plans and programs have to be reviewed and updated (time schedule in discussion) in order to introduce climate change impacts and actions to reduce their vulnerability.



### ➤ Key points: Climate Change & Sectorial Policy

The law of climate change is not the instrument for "planning" or setting general goals for each sector. But some general guidance is necessary. The document introduces those elements that must be considered relevant from the perspective of climate change.

***Agriculture & livestock***

***Biodiversity***

***Health***

***Industry, trade and services***

***Waste***

***Energy***

***Water***

***Transport & mobility***

***Urban Development and Housing***

***Education, University & Research***

***Tourism***

***Infrastructures***

***Fishing sector***

***Forests and forest management***



- ❑ **CC Interdepartmental Commission.** It is a collegiate body attached to the department responsible for climate change, coordinates the planning of climate policies inside the Government and monitors their performance (Already in place).
- ❑ **CC Social Forum.** It is a collegiate body attached to the department responsible for climate change which channels of participation, information and consultation. bodies and organizations representing the social, economic and environmental policies are members of this Forum (New)
- ❑ **CC Expert Committee.** It is a collegial body attached to the department responsible for climate change. Its members (7) are nominated by the Parliament and it is completely independent. This Committee presents proposals to the Parliament and Government of carbon budgets for the different time periods and conducts its monitoring and evaluation (New and under final discussions)



- ❑ **Simplification and streamlining:** Facilitates and / or eliminates barriers: declaration of renewable energy infrastructure as public interest; financial compensation for the territories near the infrastructure; aid policy tailored to the objectives of this law, charging infrastructure of electric vehicle.
- ❑ **Enhancing the relationship with local administration.**
- ❑ **Exemplification of Public Administration (Catalan Government):**
  - ❑ Public procurement: mandatory criteria on GHG inventories
  - ❑ GHG reduction program with objectives;
  - ❑ Renewable energy in electric supply: 70% in 2020 and 100% in 2030;
  - ❑ Renewable energy on total energy consumption on some sites (waste management; wastewater management, ...: 20% in 2020.



- ❑ **Climate Change Fund:** Necessary for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies and actions. The fund draws mainly on resources generated by new taxes. Also the door is open to use the revenue from the GHG emission auctions (ETS) if agreement could be reached with the Spanish government (not possible until now).
- ❑ **New tax on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of vehicles:** cars, light-duty vehicles and motorcycles. Operational in 2018. (Other tax are being discussed but it is uncertain its approval)

The Fund and the Tax were part of the proposal approved by the government. As the parliamentary discussions on the Climate Change Act have been coincident with the parliamentary discussions of the 2017 budget, the Parliament decided to approve them inside the package of the 2017 budget, so they are a reality right now. We are working in their implementation.



## National Accord for the Energy Transition of Catalonia

➤ 2050 prospective.

1. Guaranteeing the fundamental right of access to energy and protection of the rights of consumers.
2. Ensuring quantity, quality and reliability of the energy supply.
3. Achieving the highest level of energy efficiency and savings.
4. Maximize the use of renewable energy sources, essentially local.
5. Promote energy research and innovation as drivers of efficiency and creation of business activities.
6. Democratization of energy and participation of society in defining the new energy model.
7. Exercise full powers in energy matters by Catalan institutions within the European Union framework.





## CONS

- A long Journey (Feb 2012): 3 electoral cycles (Catalan Government (x2) and local (x1)).
- There was not many referents.
- Trojan horse effect: all can be discussed under the umbrella of CC. To resolve real problems but where Climate change is not the main cause.
- Too long document (the original governmental project has this sin).
- Many stakeholders inside the government and outside.
- The participatory process was not made with enough time.

## PROS

- First time a general CC political discussion is conducted in the Gov. and Parliament.
- All political sensitiveness have shown willingness to address the challenge of CC.
- Climate Change Fund.
- The door to a carbon tax is open.
- Catalonia becomes an actor and part of the solution. We must contribute to the overall GHG reduction and it rises awareness front the impacts of CC.
- Shortening the distance between climate change and citizens, business, and administration.



**Thank you very much !!**

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