



Reviewing existing EU laws through evaluation

the example of CO₂ standards for
cars and vans

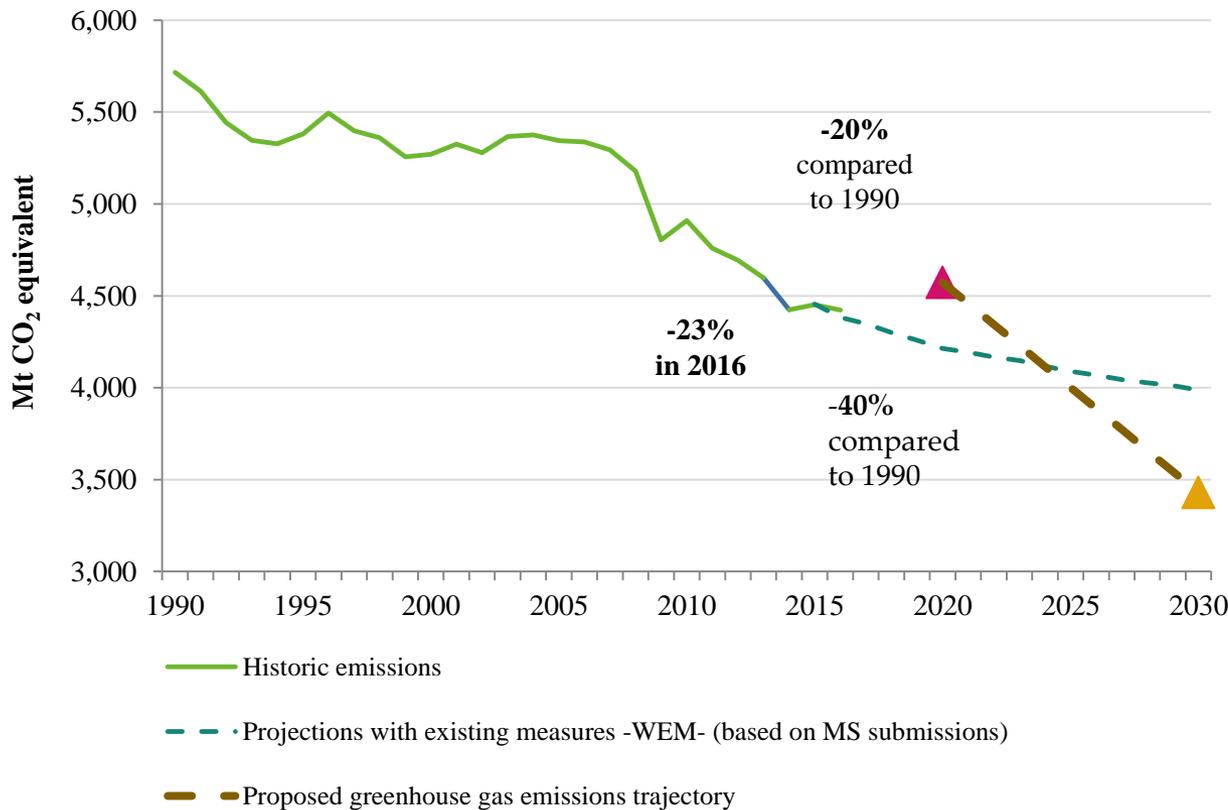
**23 November
2017**

*Climate
Action*

The Paris Agreement 2015

- Global commitment to transition to a low-carbon economy
- Holding the increase of global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- 192 countries and the EU contributed, 5 year ambition cycle
- EU commitment for 2030: at least 40% greenhouse gas emission reductions domestically
- Highlights need to integrate Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) while enhancing food security
- The Paris Agreement has been ratified by the EU and has been in Force since November 2016

Current trajectory and -40% target



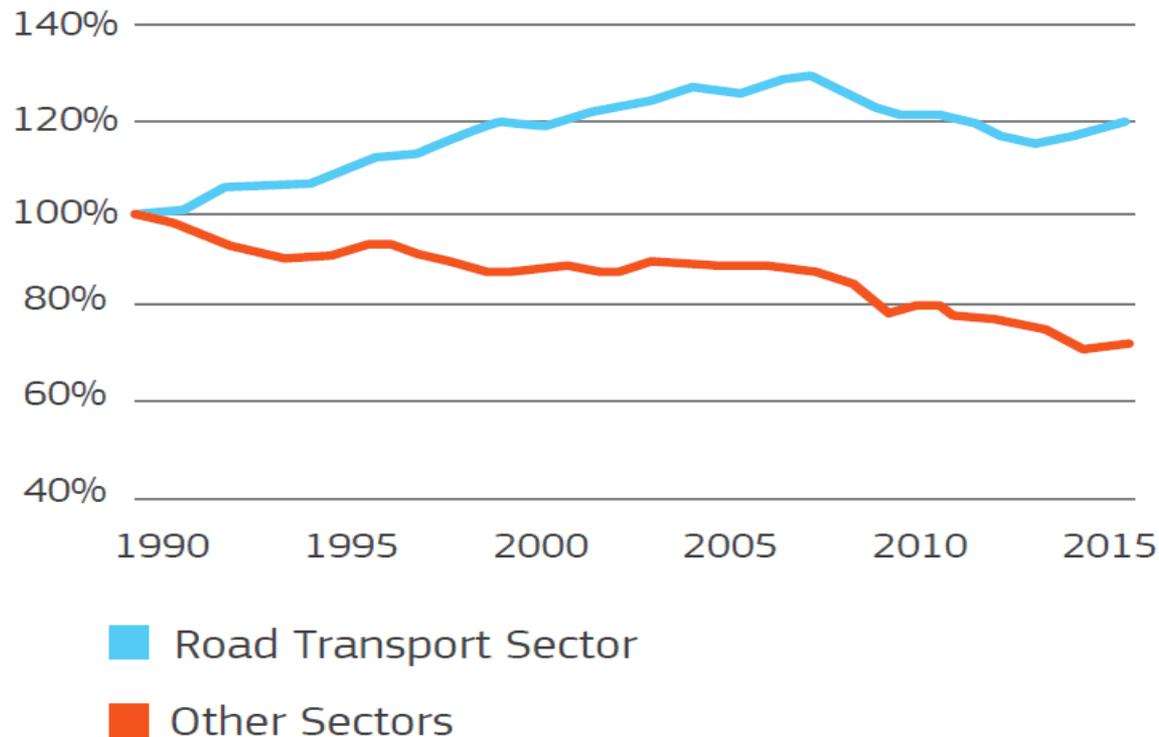
1. 2020 -20% target will be met
2. **Legislation needed to meet -40% 2030 target**

State of Play

- ETS Directive: political agreement
- Effort Sharing Regulation: proposal in 2016
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation: proposal in 2016
- Governance of the Energy Union, Renewable Directive and EE Directive: proposal in 2016
- **Post 2020 targets for cars and vans: proposal in November 2017**
- Monitoring reporting and verification for Heavy Duty Vehicles
- MRV for international shipping

Paris Agreement – transport to further decarbonize

Greenhouse gas emission in the EU
in percentage change since 1990:



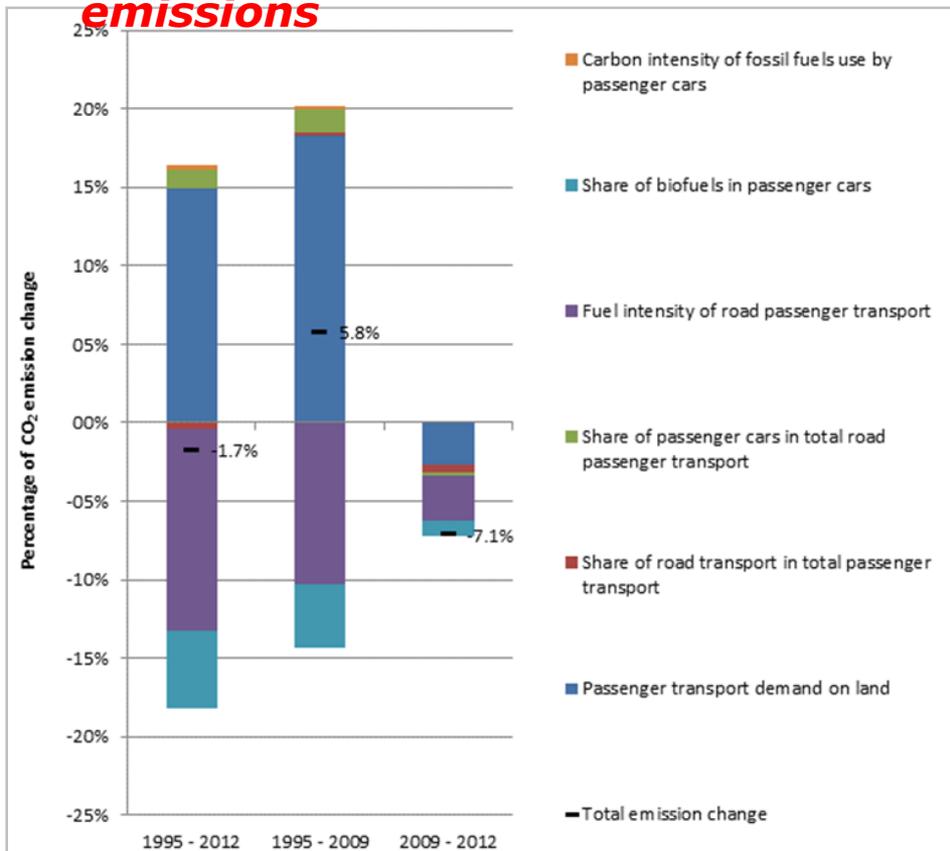
**Road transport =
22% of total EU
emissions**



European
Commission

Passenger transport sector: car efficiency is a key driver for emission reduction

Decomposition analysis of passenger transport emissions



Key drivers:

Increasing demand for passenger transport (+)

Increasing car efficiency (-)

Increasing use of biofuel (-)

Modal shift (small) (-)

→ Overall emissions have decreased (-)

Objectives of post-2020 CO₂ standards

General policy objective

To contribute to the achievement of the EU's commitments under the Paris Agreement and to strengthen the competitiveness of EU automotive industry.

Specific objectives

PARIS AGREEMENT

Contribute to the achievement of the EU's commitments under the Paris Agreement by reducing CO₂ emissions from cars and vans cost-effectively

CONSUMERS

Reduce fuel consumption costs for consumers

COMPETITIVENESS

Strengthen the competitiveness of EU automotive industry and stimulate employment

Co-benefits

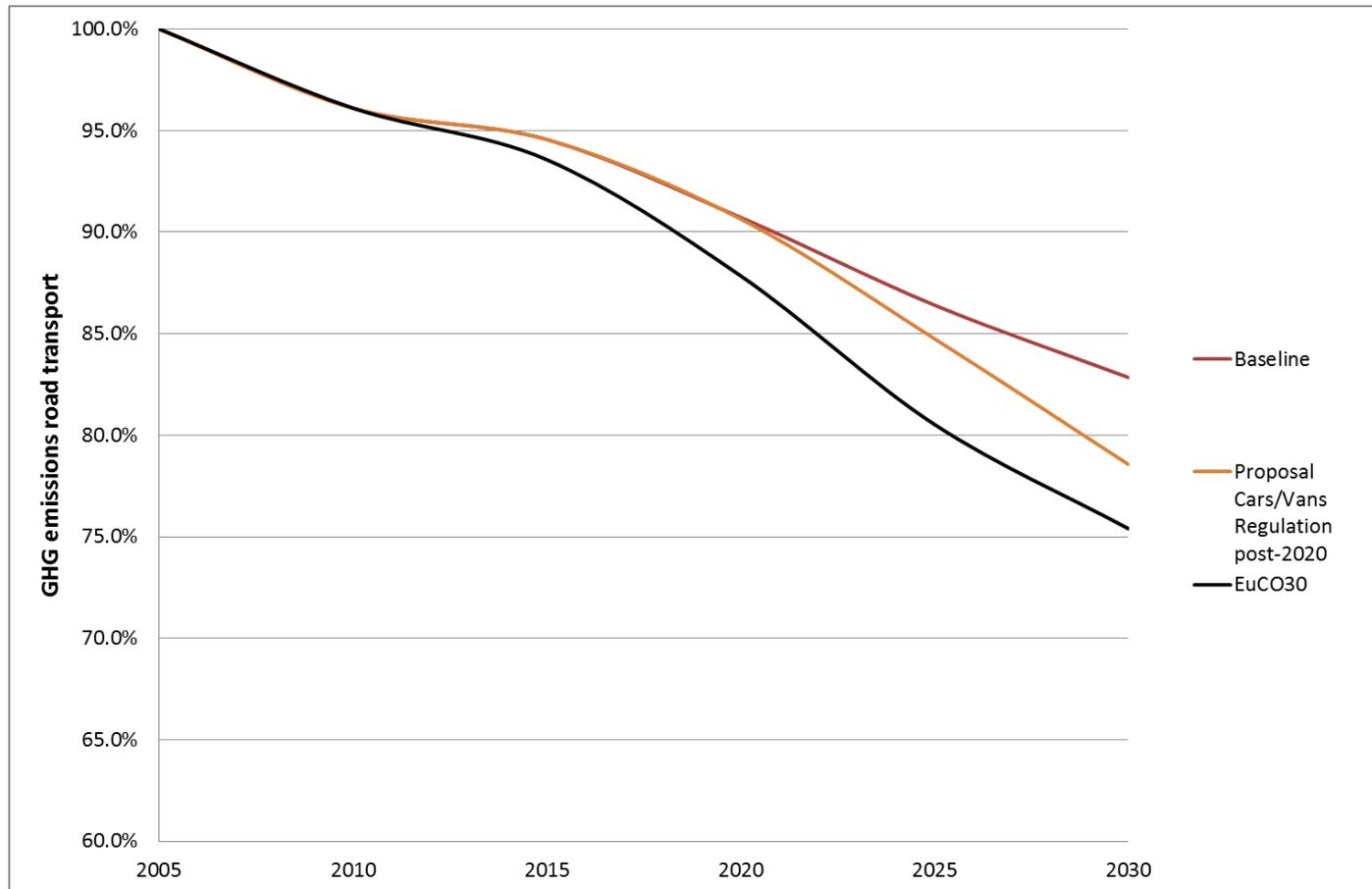
Air quality improvements

Increased Energy security

Expected key benefits of the proposal

- around **170 million tonnes of CO₂ reduced** in the period 2020 to 2030 (equivalent of the total annual emissions of Austria and Greece together)
- **GDP to increase by up to €6.8 bn** in 2030 creating up to 70,000 additional jobs
- consumers will, on average, save up to around **€600 for new cars bought in 2025 and up to about €1500 in 2030**; overall, consumers will save up to around €18 bn per year in fuel costs
- in total **save around 380 million tonnes of oil** over the period 2020 to 2040 – worth around €125 bn at today's prices (**around € 6 bn on average per year**)

Proposal will help MS to achieve emission reduction targets under Effort Sharing Regulation





Thank you!

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