CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2050

CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICIES TOWARDS A LOW CARBON FUTURE IN ASIA AND EUROPE

KOREAN PAVILION -

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Dr. Alexander Fisher
Advisor International Climate Finance & International Climate Initiative
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN I

2013: coalition agreement to develop a climate action plan with
- an emissions pathway with a final target of **minus 80 to 95 percent by 2050** (base year 1990)
- **Long-term target** to be complemented by concrete measures
- Underpinning the plan with measures in a **broad dialogue**
- Development of the plan **in the light of the Paris Climate Summit 2015**

The historical success of the Paris summit 2015 with subsequent ratification of the Paris Agreement helped in developing an ambitious and meaningful German long-term strategy.
DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2050 II

Source: BMUB Climate Action in Figures 2017

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KEY FEATURES OF THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

• Long term greenhouse gas mitigation strategy for Germany based on a **2050 target** (minus 80 to 95 percent vs 1990)
• Guiding principle of **extensive greenhouse gas neutrality** in Germany by the middle of the century translating the objective of the Paris Agreement of greenhouse gas neutrality by the second half of the century
• Includes
  • **guiding principles and transformative pathways for all sectors** by 2050
  • **milestones and targets (emissions corridors)** for all sectors for 2030
  • **key measures** for every sector
• Establishes a **learning process** enabling raising of ambition as envisaged by the Paris Agreement
• Political strategy adopted by the Cabinet
SECTOR TARGETS IN THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2050

Depicted are the sector target values from the Climate Action Plan 2050 in million tonnes CO₂ equivalents.

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## SECTOR TARGETS IN THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2050 II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of action</th>
<th>1990 (absolute, in mil t CO₂ equiv.) – actual emissions</th>
<th>2014 (absolute, in mil t CO₂ equiv.) – actual emissions</th>
<th>2030 (absolute, in mil t CO₂ equiv.) – target</th>
<th>2030 (reduction in percent as compared to base year 1990)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy sector</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>175 – 183</td>
<td>62 – 61 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>70 – 72</td>
<td>67 – 66 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>95 – 98</td>
<td>42 – 40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>140 – 143</td>
<td>51 – 49 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>58 – 61</td>
<td>34 – 31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1248</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>543 – 562</td>
<td>56 – 55 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Climate Action Plan is based on scientific findings. German environment Ministry commissioned a consortium of scientists for a number of studies. Task: exploration how the climate targets for 2050 can be achieved in Germany, what the macroeconomic impacts of such measures would be and exploration of key strategies for the Climate Action Plan for implementation. Additionally the Federal Environment Agency provided input with the study “Greenhouse gas neutral Germany 2050”; study focused on the technical feasibility of Germany achieving greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. German Environment Ministry took the results of the studies into account when drafting the Climate Action Plan.
• **German Environment Ministry** is in charge of climate protection policy and therefore of the Climate Action Plan

• **Process**: first draft of the plan was produced by the Environment Ministry, then closely coordinated with all concerned ministries and the chancellory including i.a. the ministries for commerce, agriculture, for transport and for finance

• Environment Ministry will also be in charge of overseeing the implementation and the further development of the plan
GOVERNANCE II

- main responsibility for measures lies with the ministries in charge of the respective sectors
- Integral parts of the further development and implementation of the Climate Action Plan are:
  - A continuous dialogue process with stakeholders
  - A scientific platform to involve the scientific community
DIALOGUE PROCESS

- Broad dialogue integral part of developing the Climate Action Plan
- June 2015 to March 2016: Participants compiled a catalogue of proposals for measures for reaching the 2030 target
- March 2016: stakeholders presented a catalogue containing 97 proposals for measures
- About one half of the proposals was supported by a majority within each group
- Around 50 percent of the proposals can be found in the Climate Action Plan
- Movie on the dialogue process
CO BENEFITS - REDUCTION IN IMPORT COSTS OF ENERGY

Depicted is the development of reductions in import costs of energy thanks to renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

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CO BENEFITS - EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Source: BMUB Climate Action in Figures 2017, based on UBA (2015c)

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LESSONS LEARNT I

- Long-term approach beneficial for
  - science based development of **mid-term goals** and key measures and action
  - Specified **sectoral targets** for 2030
  - **Giving orientation** for all stakeholders early on and avoiding structural breaks
  - enhancing the **durability** of the targets and actions beyond short-term political cycles
LESSONS LEARNT II

- **Transparency and inclusiveness**
  - provide for
    - building *understanding and support* for the Climate Action Plan
    - laying the foundation for support for its implementation
  - constitute
    - a *mutual learning process* including broadening ideas for measures and action
    - *capacity building* on policy processes and understanding the chances of participation in politics

- **Credible participation** requires transparency on
  - who took which decisions,
  - which interests influenced the decision (and which did to a lesser degree)
LESSONS LEARNT III

Governance

• One ministry needs **oversight** and **coordinating competence** among the government to provide for a consistent plan and action programmes for its implementation.

• **Close cooperation** with all parts of the government as well as with **other political actors, civil society and science** is needed, too, to develop a realisable plan.

• **Overall conclusion**: Establishing a **robust process** within the **government** as well as with **civil society** and stakeholders with clear respective tasks and timeframes is key to achieve **identification** with the strategy and enhance **implementation**.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Further information on the Climate Action Plan
www.bmub.bund.de/N53483-1/