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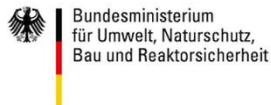
Future funding needs

Patrick ten Brink EU Policy Director

Jonathan Bonadio Policy Officer, Energy Climate and Grids



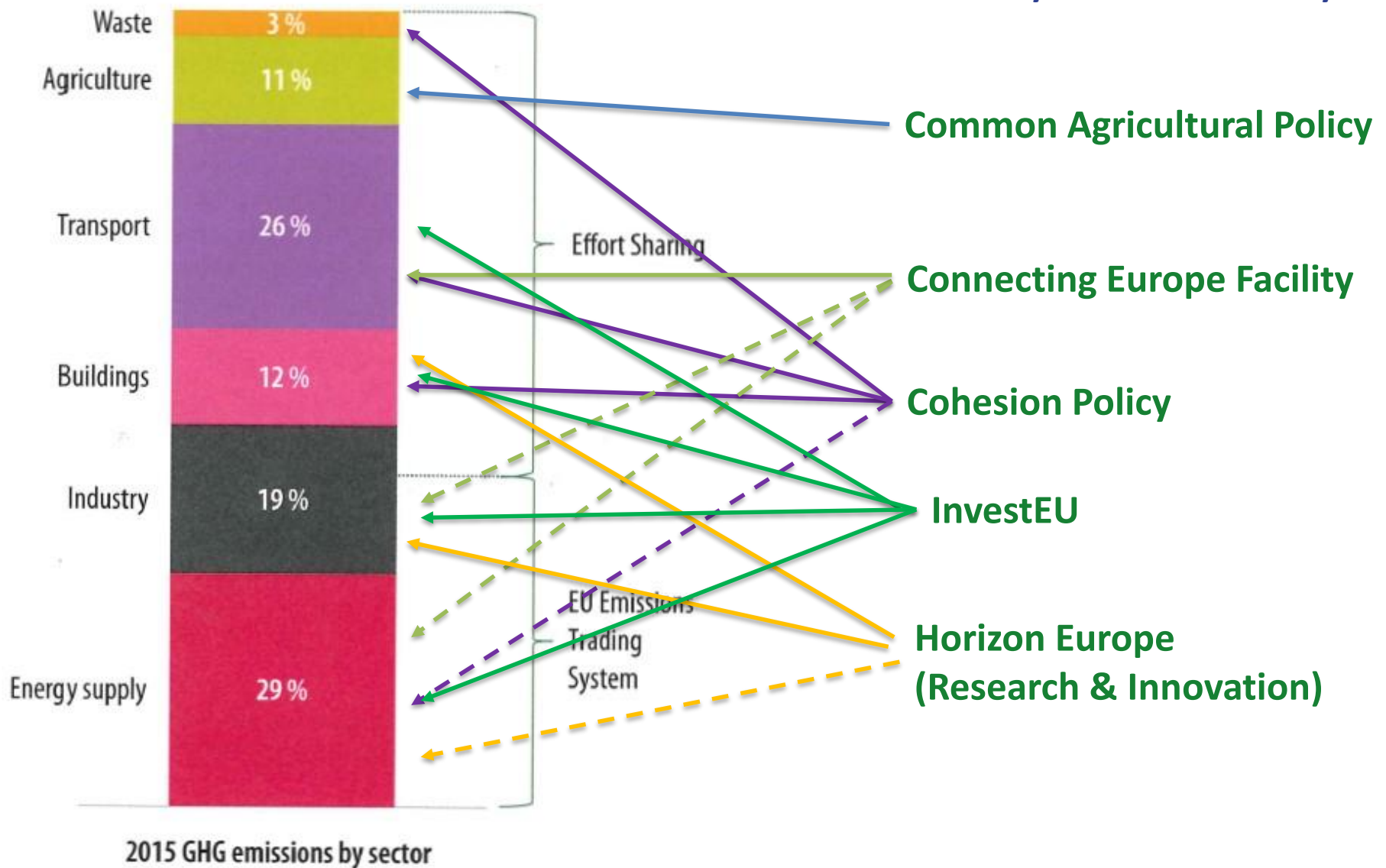
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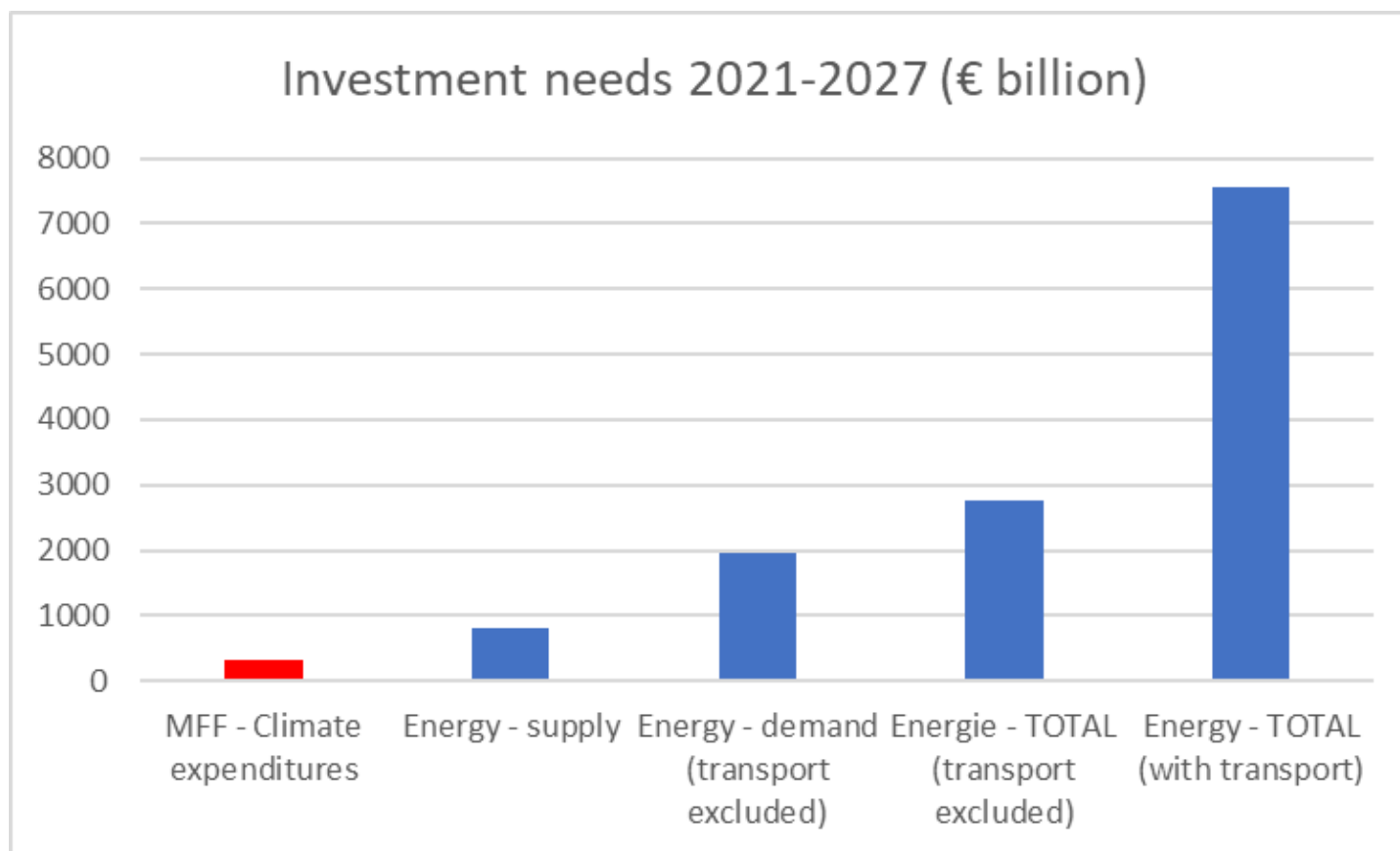
2015 EU greenhouse gas emissions by sector

'Paris compatibility':

At least 65% less GHG by 2030 + net-zero by 2040



NEW MFF – NEW OPPORTUNITIES ?



Source : https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/docs/pages/com_2018_733_analysis_in_support_en_0.pdf, p.202

Table 10: Average annual investment by scenario (billion EUR 2013 over the 2031-2050 period; baseline for 2021-2030 is also shown).

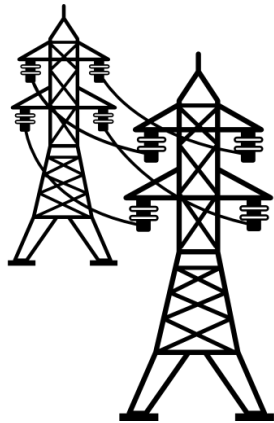
	Baseline 2021-2030	Baseline	EE	CIRC	ELEC	H2	P2X	COMBO	LS TECH	LS LIFE
<u>Supply</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>201</u>
Power grid	59.2	71.3	80.7	91.0	110.3	91.1	95.3	99.4	102.8	90.3
Power plants	53.9	40.2	50.5	60.3	76.8	86.6	107.9	93.6	120.3	93.9
Boilers	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
New carriers	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	5.5	28.9	16.2	21.9	16.5
<u>Demand exc. trans.</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>318</u>
Industry	18.1	11.1	35.6	13.2	13.6	13.2	13.8	26.3	28.1	22.3
Residential	198.9	199.4	235.1	211.6	214.4	198.9	198.1	218.3	225.9	227.7
Tertiary	64.3	53.7	63.8	60.3	57.0	58.0	59.5	67.1	76.0	67.8
<u>Transport</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>907</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>847</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1081</u>	<u>1190</u>	<u>1325</u>	<u>1276</u>	<u>1356</u>	<u>1361</u>	<u>1347</u>	<u>1402</u>	<u>1480</u>	<u>1366</u>
<i>(TOTAL exc. trans.)</i>	(396)	(377)	(468)	(439)	(475)	(454)	(504)	(522)	(576)	(519)

Source: PRIMES.

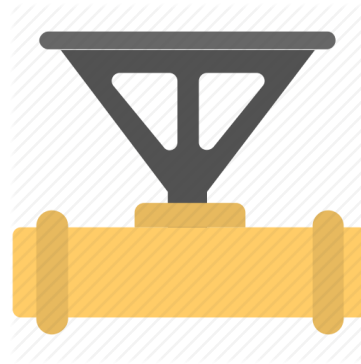
WHAT WE INVEST IN TODAY HAD IMPLICATIONS TOMORROW

TOWARDS CLIMATE-PROOF INVESTMENTS

Financing energy infrastructure



40 years



80 years

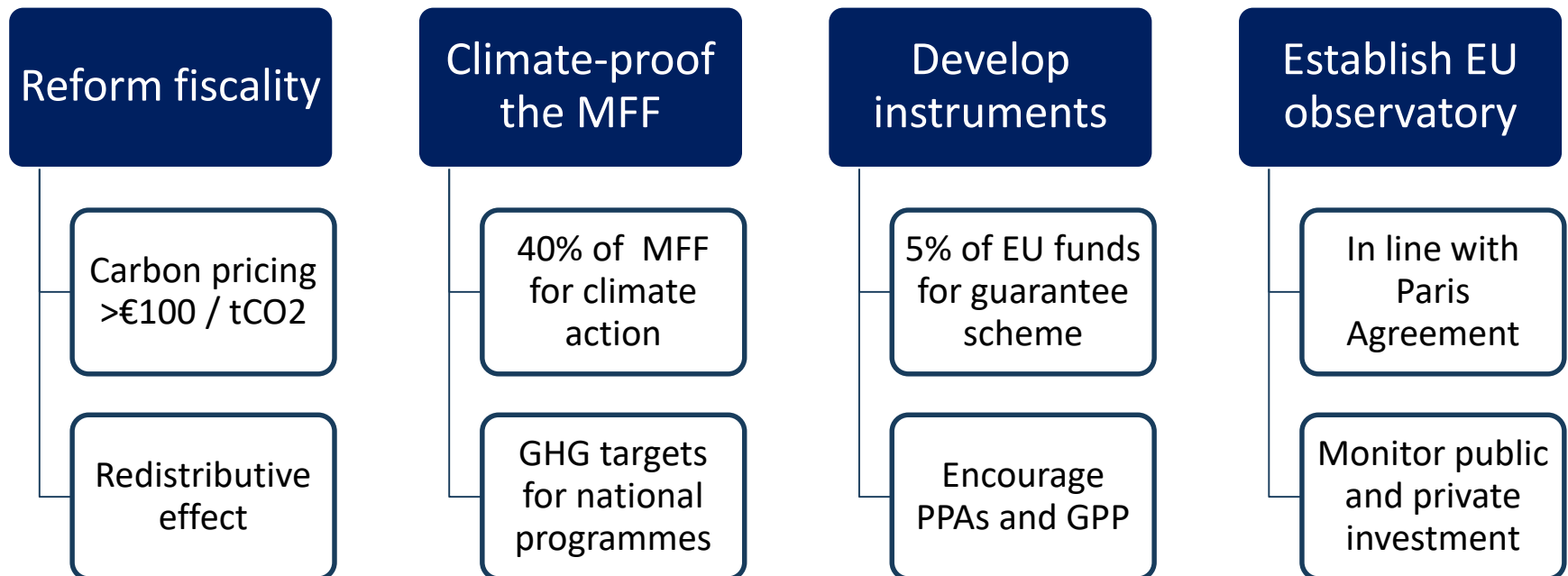
we must be very
clever when
managing investment
in infrastructure that
they don't become
stranded assets



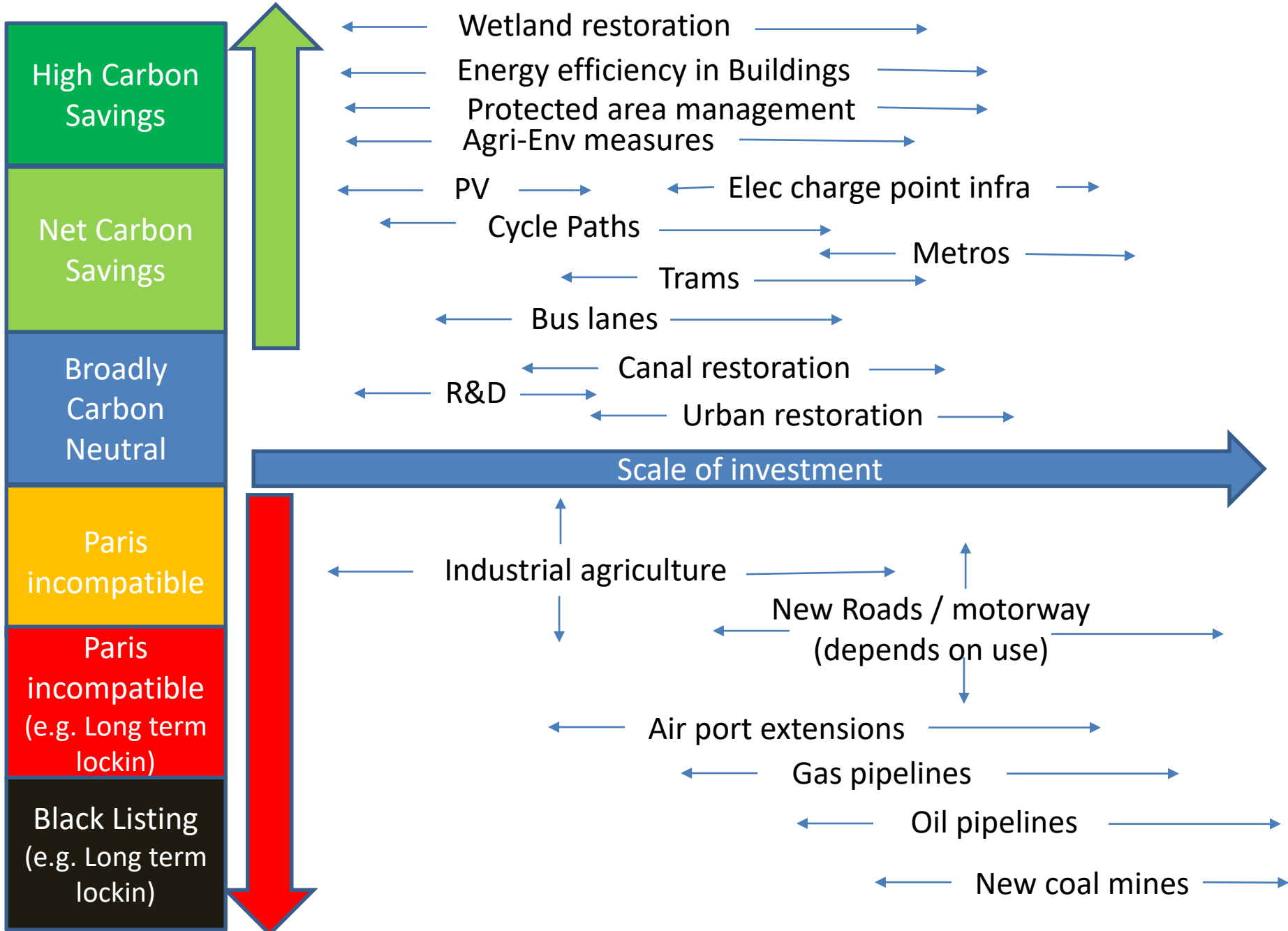
Power grid investment : €59bn / year

TOWARDS CLIMATE-PROOF INVESTMENTS

Policy options



Examples of Carbon positive, neutral and Carbon Negative Investments





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14:00 - Welcome and aim of the day Chair: Patrick ten Brink, EU Policy Director, EEB
 - **Welcome remarks:** Radostina Primova (Head of International Climate Policy Programme, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Brussels)

Session 4 - CSO capacity building session

<p>14:05 to 15:30</p>	<p>Future funding needs: how should the different funds be allocated and channeled, what governance do we need and how to enhance the rule of law Climate/Sustainability proofing tools <i>Kick off presentations (short) and Q&A and mobilization exercises</i></p>	<p>Patrick ten Brink / Jonathan Bonadio (EEB) Markus Trilling (CAN Europe) Moritz Schaefer / Yannick Monschauer (NAVIGANT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What the is the current status of proofing, how does it need to evolve, and who can help it evolve? <p>Orsolya Domaniczky (CEE Web)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the tools, what experience we've had with them, and what we recommend to you
15.30 - Coffee Break		
<p>16:00 to 17:15</p>	<p>CSO in national programming</p> <p>a) What needs to be funded for a climate compatible future? b) What are the processes and tools? c) Where can NGOs engage and how?</p>	<p>Kickoff: CSOs in Programming – Patrick ten Brink (3 mins) First Roundtable of the public (15m) András Lukács (CAAG) - PAs (5m) Matthias Runkel (GBG) – Ops (5m) Second roundtable: Cohesion Policy (15) Patrick ten Brink (EEB) - CAP Strategic Planning (3m) Third roundtable: CAP 10 Wider discussion: Programming and CSO engagement : 15</p>
<p>17:15 to 17:30</p>	<p>Wrap up and Next Steps</p>	<p>Patrick ten Brink, EU Policy Director, EEB</p>

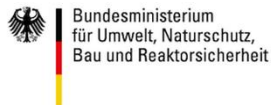


CSOs in Programming

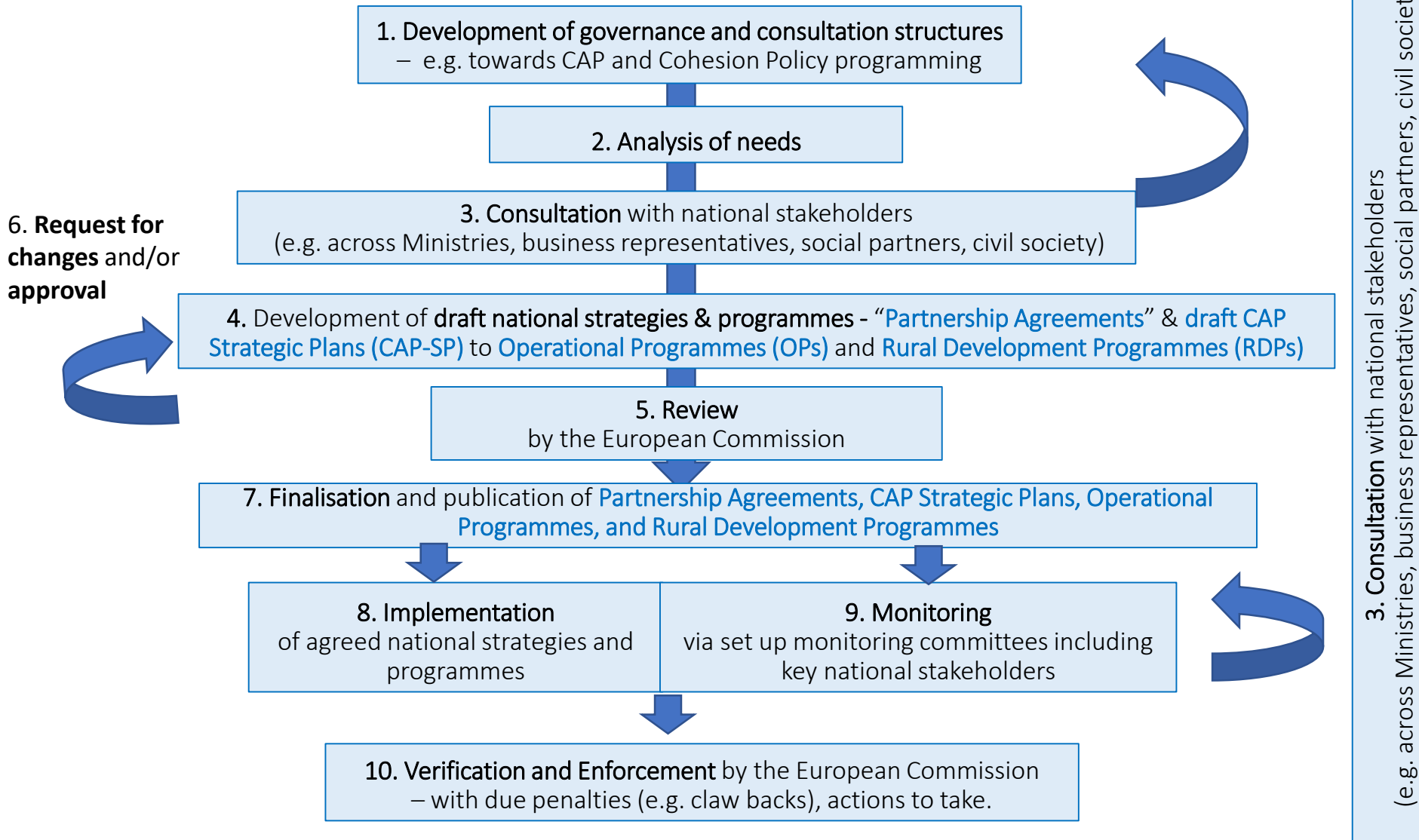
Patrick ten Brink EU Policy Director



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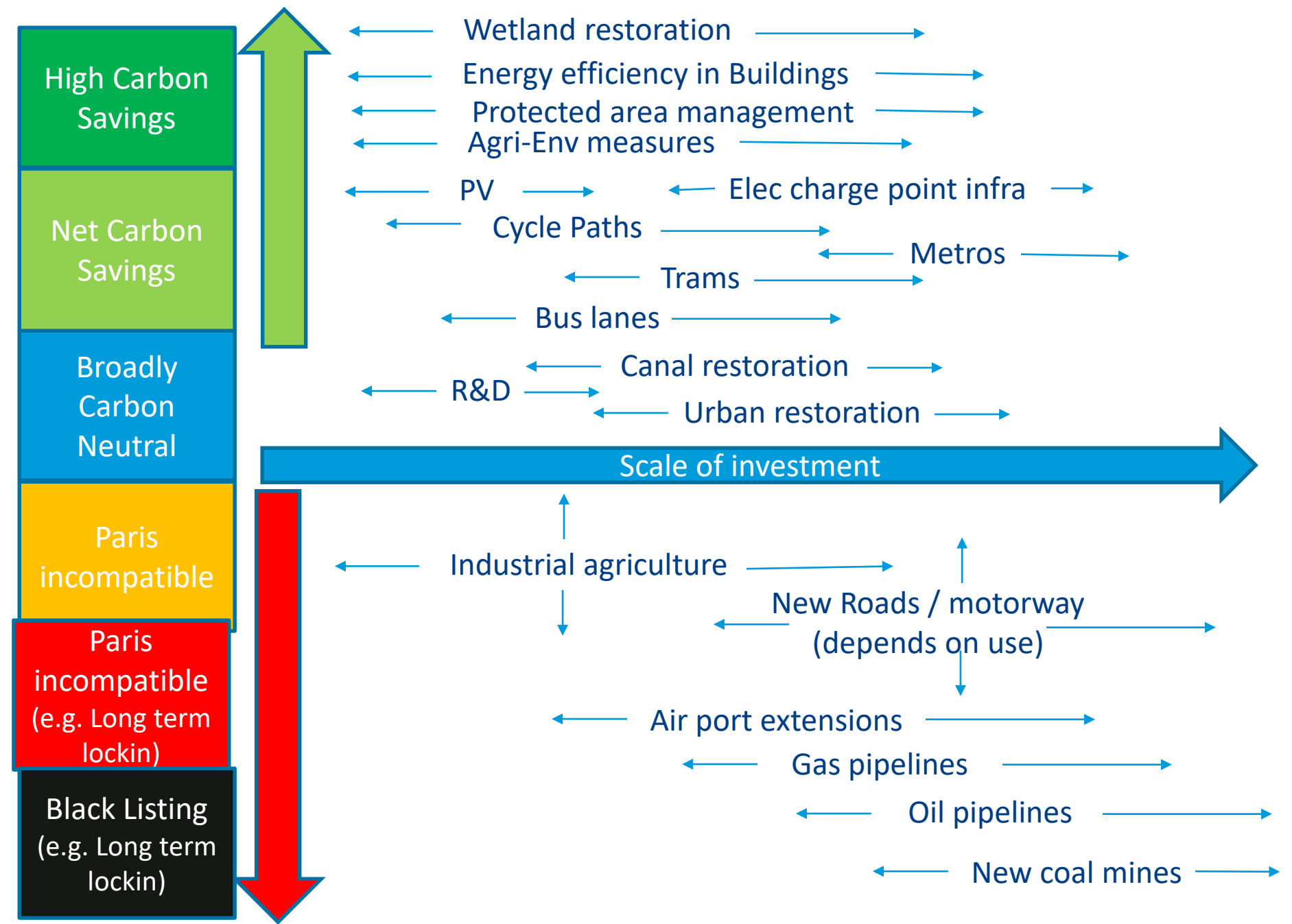
From the MFF to financing on the Ground - Key “Programming” Steps (*simplified representation*)



What are your experiences and suggestions?

In which steps have you been involved? And what lessons do you have?	Where would you like to have been involved but couldn't and why?	What do you think needs to be done?

Examples of Carbon positive, neutral and Carbon Negative Investments



The “Good”, the “Bad” and the “Ugly” - what are your experiences?

The Good	Issues raised by NGOs	Examples raised by NGOs
The Bad	<p>EU Funding is necessary. The EU budget has contributed to more than 40% of climate related funding in 11 Member States.</p> <p>But, the potential of the EU funds to catalyse the clean energy transition often remains untapped or underused^{xx}</p> <p>National policies and funding have sometimes contradicted EU climate funding objectives</p> <p>EU spending has also often led to growth in greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Corruption, conflicts of interest & fraud</p>	<p>Low emissions transport: Rail, trams, electric buses, cycle paths, urban planning to control traffic.</p> <p>Charging infrastructure for electric buses, cars and bicycles.</p> <p>Buildings: Improving energy efficiency.</p> <p>Clean energy: Renewables, smart grids & battery storage</p> <p>Nature conservation: Natura 2000 management</p> <p>Ecosystem restoration in wetlands, forests, peatlands and coastal sea grass meadows.</p> <p>Ecological farming: Agro-forestry measures and community supported perma-culture.</p> <p>Raising public awareness, and R&D</p> <p>National policies that support fossil fuel extraction and use – e.g. coal, oil, gas, fracking.</p> <p>EU funding that pays the polluter: Fossil fuels: Coal mines, gas and oil exploration, fossil-based power stations, pipelines and LNG terminals; Dirty transport: Airports and motorways. Unsustainable agriculture: Support to intensive agriculture; Land-take via soil sealing: elimination of green areas by macroeconomically low-value investments.</p> <p>See European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) Report from 2017^{xxi}</p>
The Ugly	<p>Inefficient targeting or funding not taking important environmental, social or economic impacts into account</p> <p>Deficiencies in monitoring of real carbon emissions reduction spending^{xxii} and lack of proper indicators</p> <p>Lack of public participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure: High speed rail running through protected areas; Incinerators; biofuels plant; oversized waste-water treatment plant with too little funding for operation and maintenance. Discretionary funding to enterprises that unfavourably distorts the market. • Agriculture: Direct agriculture payments to large landowners without environmental nor social justification leading to capitalisation into land value and hindering access to land for young farmers. • Reliance on over-simple carbon spending allocation methods that overstate the actual spending on climate mitigation – i.e. “climate proofing” on paper only. See European Court of Auditors (ECA) (2016) • Lack of civil society participation in Monitoring Committees for EU fund programming, lack of consultation on funding priorities & on environmental and strategic impact assessments (EIAs & SEAs)

What are your experiences and suggestions?

The Good	What issues do you see ?	What examples do you have of the issues?	What do you think needs to be done?
The Bad	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
The Ugly	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.



CSOs in Programming – CAP Strategic Planning

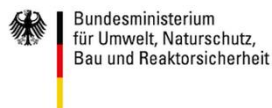
Patrick ten Brink EU Policy Director

building on inputs by

Celia Nyssens CAP Policy Officer



Im Auftrag des:



CAP REFORM AND MFF PLAY A MAJOR ROLE

Current programming period

Climate Mainstreaming
contributing to climate change

20% of the Multiannual Financial Framework
2014-2020, EU 28 = **€ 206 billions**



Post 2020

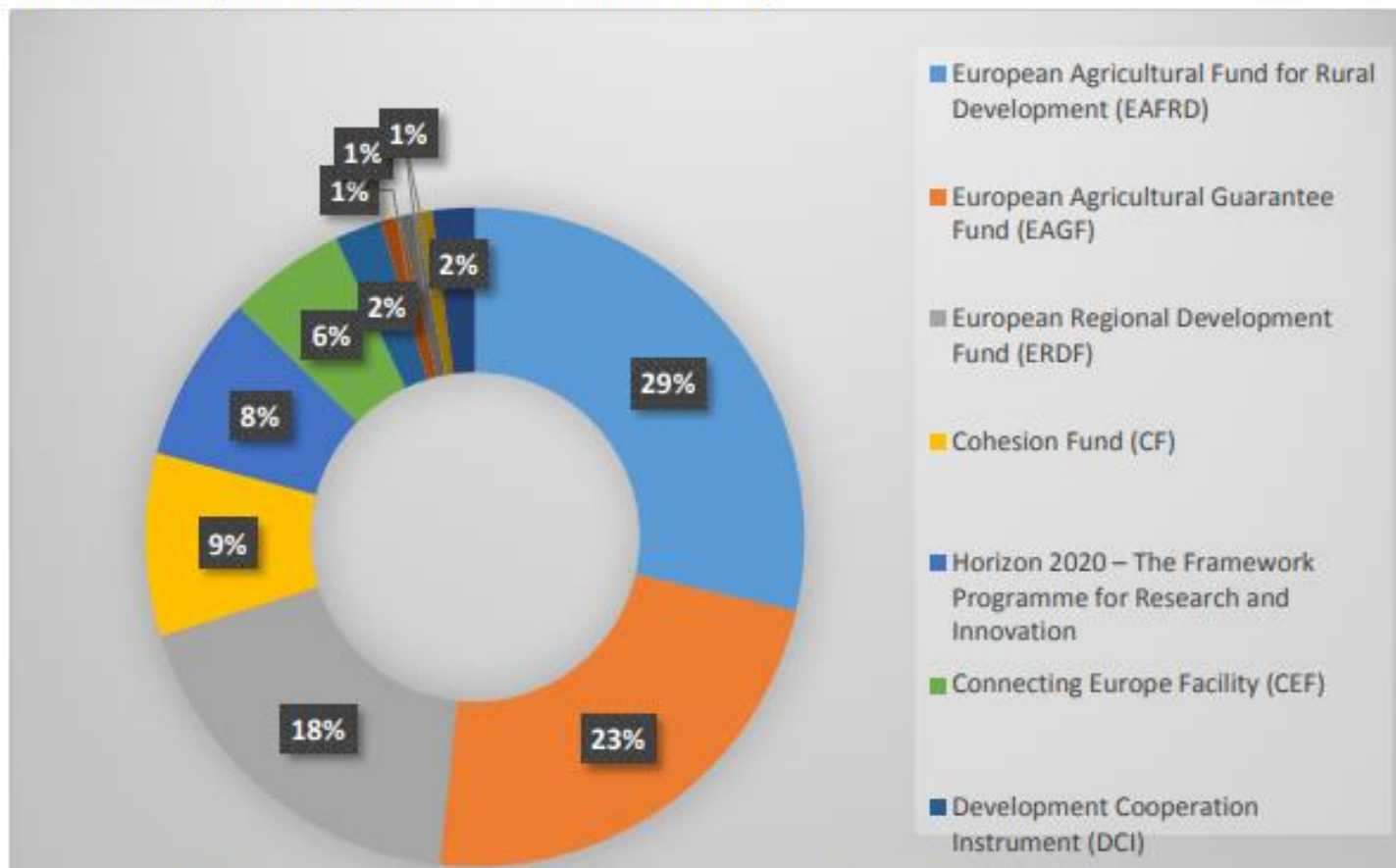
x1.6

25% of the Multiannual Financial Framework
2021-2027, EU 27 = **€ 320 billion**

Combined increase = + € 114 billion

52% OF CLIMATE FUNDING COME FROM CURRENT CAP

Graph 2: Main EU programmes contributing to climate spending (% of total estimated spending on climate 2014-2020)



Source: compilation based on data of the Draft Budget 2018, Annex III, Table 2, p. 105-6

COMMISSION ANNOUNCED OBJECTIVE

40% of future CAP budget is “expected” to go to climate:

- Given proposed COM’s budget this is **146 billion € from the CAP going to climate mitigation and adaptation**
- **46% of Climate mainstream will come from CAP**

HOW THEY PROPOSE TO TRACK CAP EXPENDITURES TOWARDS CLIMATE ACTIONS

Arbitrary methodology with no explicit link to GHG reduction

- 40% of Income support money
- 100% of Eco-scheme and AECM
- 40% of ANC payments

NATIONAL CAP STRATEGIC PLAN (CAP SP)

- Each MS need to design one single SP
- CAP SP design based on:
 - Assessment of needs
 - Intervention strategy
 - Quantitative Target for the Result Indicators
- Approval procedure:
 - Deadline likely to be pushed back to end 2020 (if not later)
 - European Commission will have 8 months to review
 - Approval based on coherence and contribution to CAP objectives

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

Member States must:

- Apply the Partnership Principle
- Conduct a SWOT analysis, an assessment of needs, and based on that prepare their draft Strategic Plan
- Consult stakeholders (including environmental NGOs) throughout the above process
- Set up a Monitoring committee (remit still in discussion in CAP negotiations, may or may not have power to input CAP SP drafting)

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE EU'S BUDGET 2021-2027

Thank you!

For more information on the initiative, please contact the team:



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[Green Budget Europe](#) (GBE) and the [European Environmental Bureau](#) (EEB), in collaboration with three partner organisations – [Climate Action Network Europe](#) (CAN Europe), [Green Budget Germany](#) (GBG) and [Clean Air Action Group](#) (CAAG, Hungary) – is carrying out the project “MFF for the Climate” with the aim to compile proposals for EU decision-makers for making the [next Multiannual Financial Framework](#) (MFF) climate-friendly. The project is financed by the [German Climate Initiative \(EUKI\)](#). The [European Climate Foundation](#) and the [Heinrich Böll Foundation](#) have provided some co-funding.

Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

The European Climate Initiative (EUKI) is a project financing instrument by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). Its implementation is supported by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. It is the overarching goal of the EUKI to foster climate cooperation within the European Union (EU) in order to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Disclaimer: *The opinions put forward in this presentation are the sole responsibility of GBE and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety or of the project partners.*



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