

**Is there Climate Policy Integration in EU Energy  
Efficiency and Renewable Energy Policies?  
Yes, No, Maybe**

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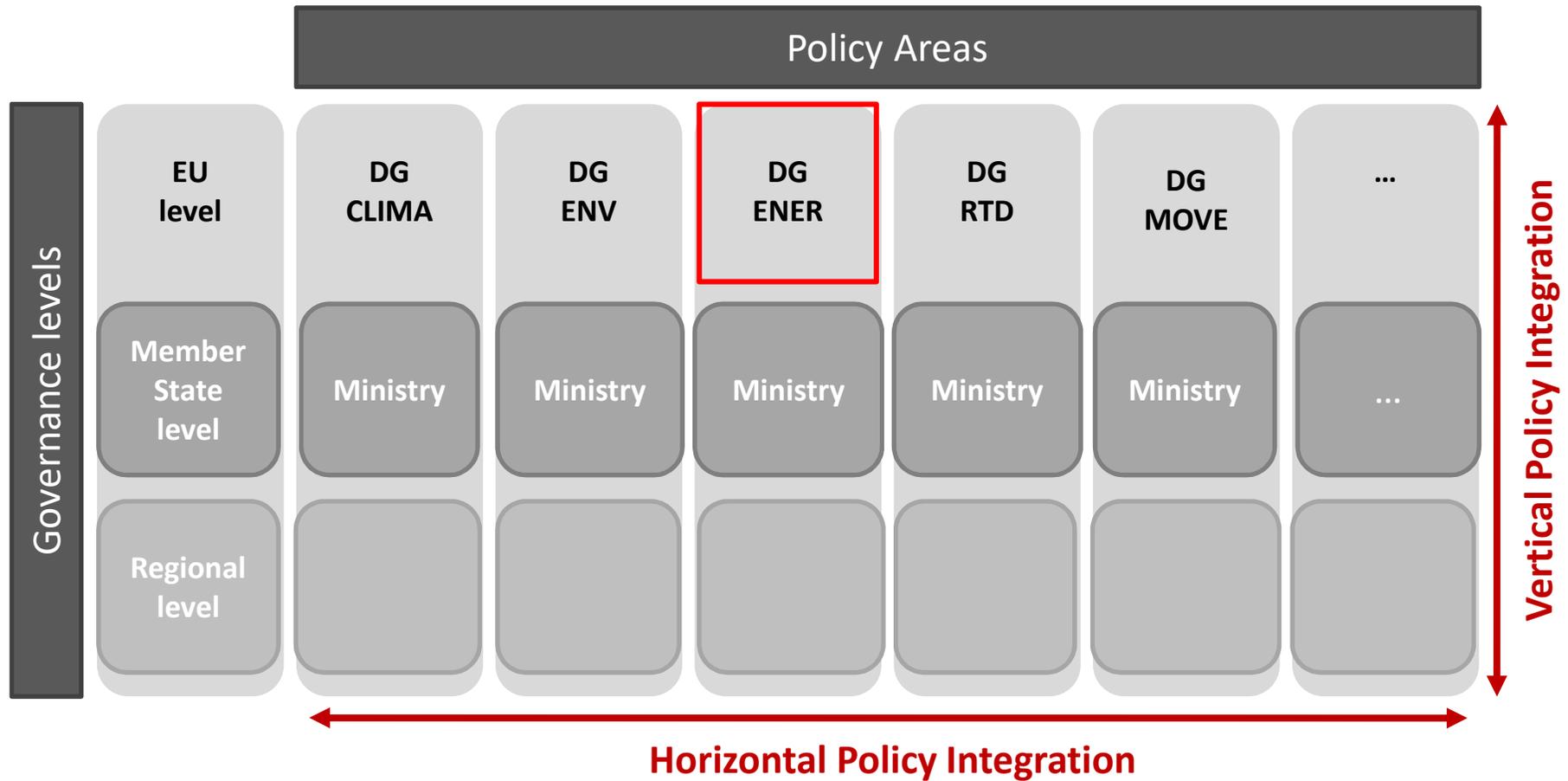
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- Concepts and approaches to climate policy integration
  - Assessment framework for identifying conflicts and synergies between climate policy and other policy areas
  - Assessment of climate policy issues
    - Specific EU energy policy documents –  
Comparing existing legislation with legislation from the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package (2018/2019)

- Climate policy is a cross-sectoral issue
  - Climate relevant decisions are taken in policy areas other than environmental policy
  - Climate impacts widely neglected
  - Discrepancy between long-term climate policy targets and (short-term) policy decisions
- ⇒ Further efforts necessary to integrate climate policy in other areas' decision making

From environmental policy integration to climate policy integration

- Incorporation of CC into all stages of policy making in other policy sectors (Lafferty-Hovden 2003)
- Complemented by [...] a commitment to minimise contradictions between climate policies and other policies (Mickwitz et al., 2009)
- Attempt to aggregate consequences for climate policy into overall policy evaluation
- Policy coherence – policy coordination – commitment

# Policy Integration within and between levels and areas



- 5 Criteria for assessing status and development of CPI in EU energy policy
- Criteria based on Kivimaa & Mickwitz (2009), Mickwitz et al. (2009), Dupont & Oberthür (2012)



# Specification of interrelations between policy areas

	<b>neutral</b>	<b>synergetic</b>	<b>ambiguous</b>	<b>conflicting</b>
Political commitment	Expressed commitment to CP as motivation	Expressed commitment to CP as key motivation	Expressed commitment to CP and conflicting objectives	No commitment to CP
Functional overlap	No interrelationship between policy objectives	Policy objectives enable or reinforce CP	Policy objectives partly synergetic and partly conflicting with CP	Policy objectives constrain or counteract CP
Instruments	Instruments do not affect GHG emissions	Instruments contribute to reducing GHG emissions	Instrument mix contains both emission increasing & reducing incentives	Instruments (potentially) increase GHG emissions
Weighting	No interrelationship between policy objectives	CP has principled priority	Priority for CP under certain conditions	Other policy objectives are prioritised
Time perspective		Policy accounts for long-term CP targets	Policy accounts for medium-term CP targets	Short-term policy-making



## Specific Energy Policy Documents analysed

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### **Climate and Energy Package 2009**

Renewable Energy Directive  
(Directive 2009/28/EC)

Energy Efficiency Directive  
(Directive 2012/27/EU)

### **Clean Energy for All Europeans Package 2008/2019**

Renewable Energy Directive Recast  
(Directive 2018/2001/EU)

Revised Energy Efficiency Directive  
(Directive 2018/2002/EU)

# Climate Policy Integration in the Renewable Energy Directives

Renewable Energy Directive	
Directive 2009/28/EC	Directive 2018/2001/EU
RES share of 20%	RES share of 32%
Definition of national RES targets	Definition of EU-wide target only
Uniform 10% RES target for transport sector	Uniform 14% RES target for transport sector
Specification of support schemes	Requirement of stability of RES support schemes incorporated More market oriented support schemes
Definition of priority grid access for RES	Priority grid access restricted
Criteria for biofuel sustainability	More stringent biofuel criteria
	<u>Consumer Focus</u> Prosumers Establishment of RES communities Right of disconnection from district heating/cooling system

# Qualitative evaluation of CPI in the Renewable Energy Directives

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	Directive 2012/27/EU		Directive 2018/2002/EU
Political commitment	synergetic	↔	synergetic
Functional overlap	synergetic	↘	ambiguous
Instruments	synergetic	↘	ambiguous
Weighting	synergetic	↘	synergetic
Time perspective	ambiguous	↗	synergetic

# Climate Policy Integration in the Energy Efficiency Directives

Energy Efficiency Directive	
Directive 2012/27/EU	Directive 2018/2002/EU
Definition of a 20% EU-wide efficiency target	Definition of a 32.5% EU-wide efficiency target
3% target for thermal refurbishment rate	
Green public procurement	
Assessment of cogeneration potentials	
Establishment of energy efficiency obligation with energy savings target of 1.5% p.a. for each MS <b>Excluding transport</b> ⇒ 0.7% savings of total final energy p.a.	End-use energy savings obligation of 0.8% p.a. for each MS (all sectors) – only new savings eligible
<u>Consumer Focus</u> Provision of information Accreditation and certification schemes	<u>Consumer Focus</u> Improved consumer information Billing and consumption information

# WIFO ■ Qualitative evaluation of CPI in the Energy Efficiency Directives

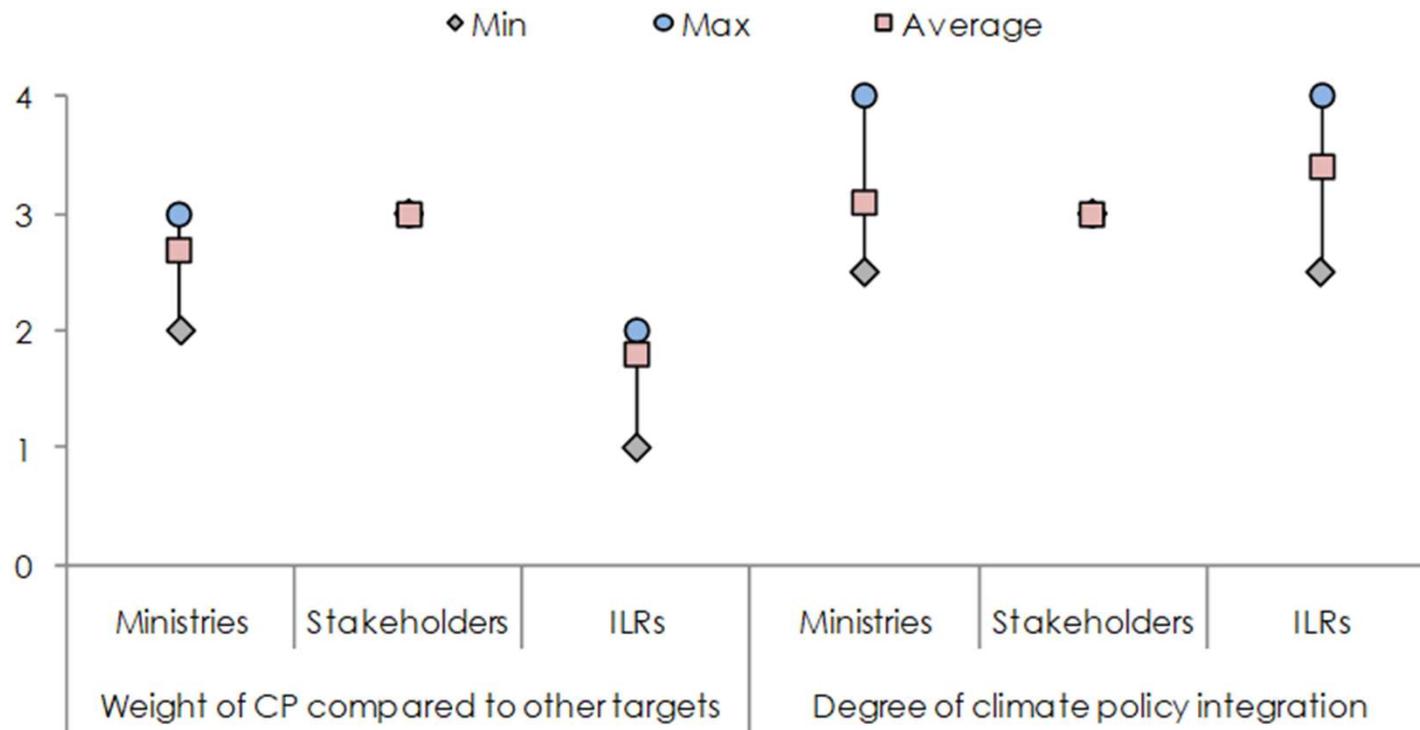
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	Directive 2012/27/EU		Directive 2018/2002/EU
Political commitment	neutral	↔	neutral
Functional overlap	ambiguous	↗	ambiguous
Instruments	ambiguous	↗	synergetic
Weighting	ambiguous	↘	ambiguous
Time perspective	synergetic	↔	synergetic

- In principle clear synergies and obvious progress (esp. long-term horizon, tighter targets)
- But potential (new) areas of conflict
  - No national RES-E targets
  - No preferential grid access
  - More market oriented support schemes
- These elements may impede the necessary acceleration of the energy transition – particularly if fiscal incentives are lacking
- Coverage of CP in strategic EU documents does not consequently trickle down into sectoral policies
- Generally insufficient ambition

- 23 interviews with representatives from federal ministries, special interest groups, regional administration and other stakeholders
- Topics included:
  - Personnel resources for climate policy issues & internal co-operation
  - Co-operation with other ministries, stakeholders, ...
  - Relevance of climate policy relative to other policy objectives, dealing with trade-offs and conflicts
- Intention was to obtain an overall picture regarding CPI in Austria in various policy areas as well as on different governance levels

# CPI in Austria (II) – Survey results



Weight of climate policy (compared to other policy targets): “more important” (1), “equally important” (2), “less important” (3) and “not important” (4).

Degree of CPI in Austria: “very good” (1), “good” (2), “suboptimal” (3) and “poor” (4).

Relevance of climate policy: (1) very relevant, (2) relevant, (3) less relevant, (4) not relevant

Climate policy integration: (1) very good, (2) good, (3) suboptimal, (4) unsatisfactory

- Survey results show broad range of perceptions regarding CPI and general importance of climate policy
- Conflicting targets (e.g. competitiveness, employment) perceived as obstacles for more ambitious approaches
- Still, “traditional”, short-term policy targets are given priority
- Not enough evidence based discussion
- But: some progress detected since Paris
- Co-operation mostly seen positive and constructive
- Bundling of competences perceived as promising – successful on regional level; effects on federal level still have to transpire

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- Short term policy needs overrule long term CP commitments
  - Existing trade-offs require priority setting against vested interests
  - Complexity and long-term nature of climate policy would require broad, evidence based discussions and transparency regarding conflicts of interests
  - Policies have to take into account trade-offs and synergies and contain measures that effectively contribute to decarbonisation

Thank you for your attention!

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