COMPOSE Plus in the light of the EU development challenges

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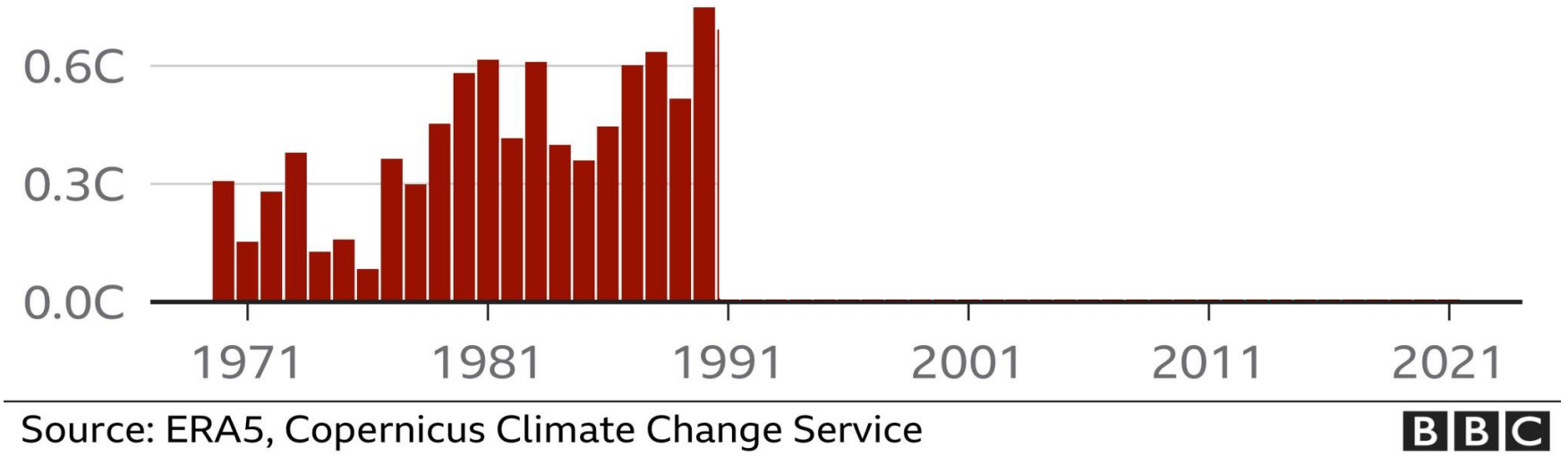
Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

European Climate Policy
History and State of Play

The first steps in EU climate policy 1990

- Climate change was first discussed by the European Council in 1990 (first IPCC report)
- EU leaders agreed to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the European Community at 1990 levels by 2000
- 3 main areas of climate policy were identified: reducing GHGs, promoting renewable energy sources (RES) and improving energy efficiency (EE).

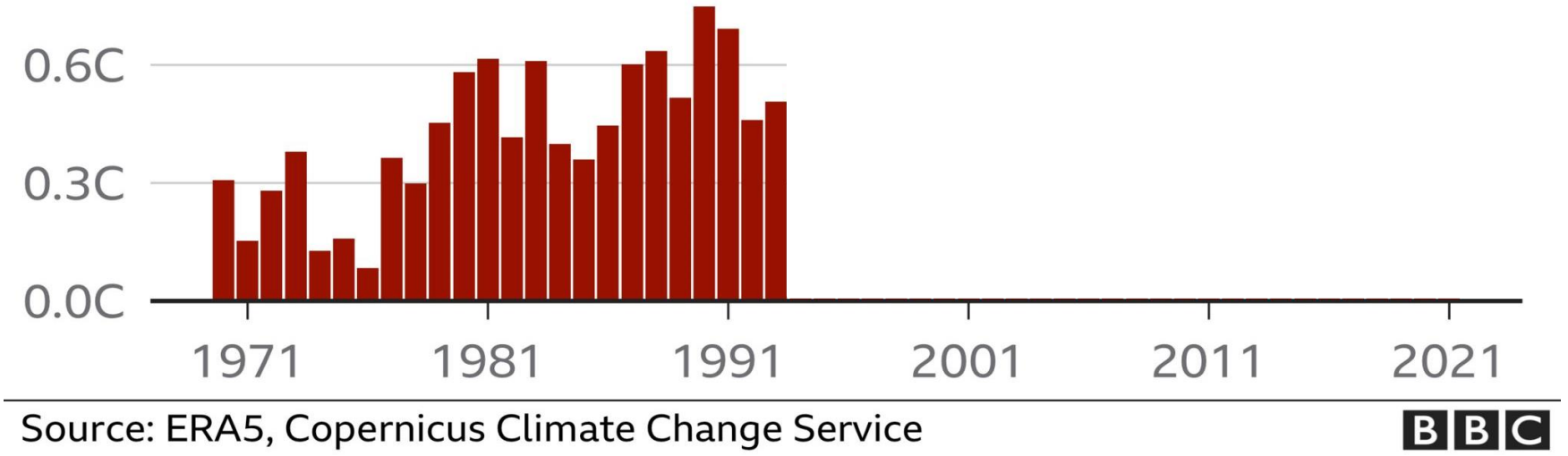
Annual global T increase



First instruments on RES and EE agreed on 1992/93

- Common standards regarding hot water boilers, electric refrigerators, freezers etc. were introduced, labelling system
- With the ALTENER programme the EU introduced a Community-wide indicative target to promote RE, which the MS were encouraged to include in their national policies.
- RES were expected to provide 8% of energy supply in 2005 and biofuels a share of 5% in the road fuel
- Although emissions were declining in the beginning , this was mainly due to effects from the German reunification and the dash for gas in the UK instead of effective climate policies.

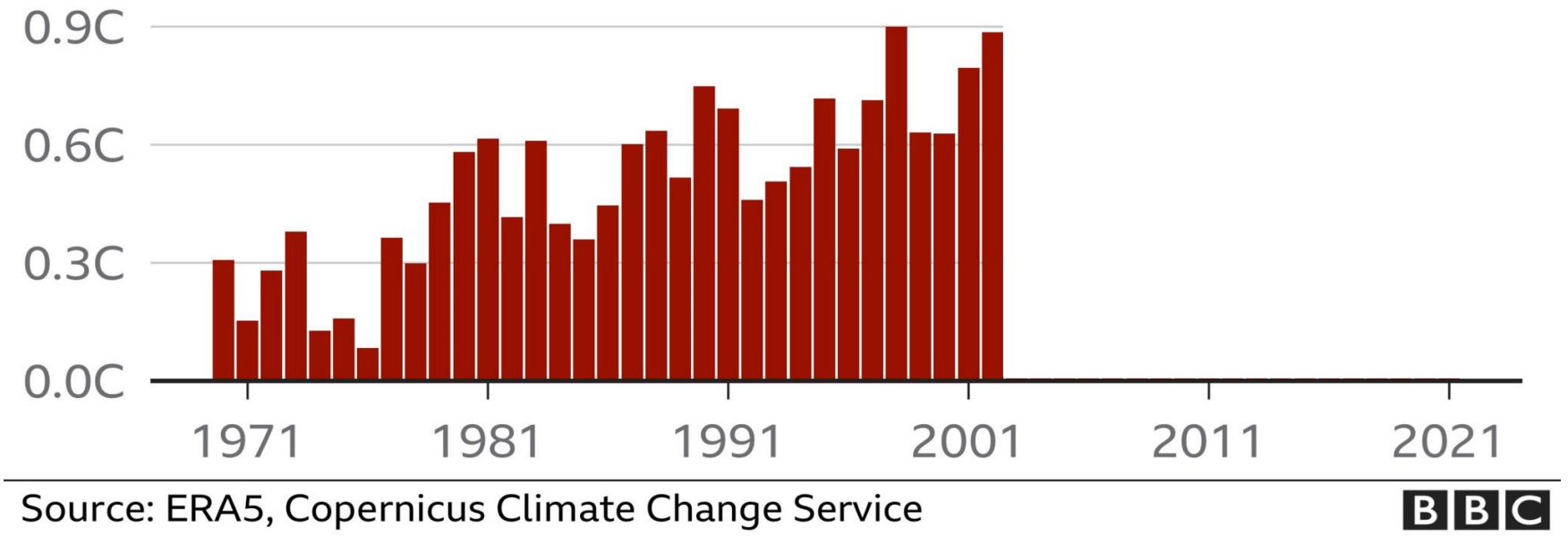
Annual global T increase



The European Community commits to ambitious reduction Kyoto targets 1997-2002

- Specific individual targets for the commitment period 2008-2012 for each of the 15 MS to reach the overall reduction of 8%
- In 2002 the Kyoto targets and the burden-sharing agreement were approved, they became binding Community law in 2004

Annual global T increase



The "20-20-20 by 2020"-strategy 2007

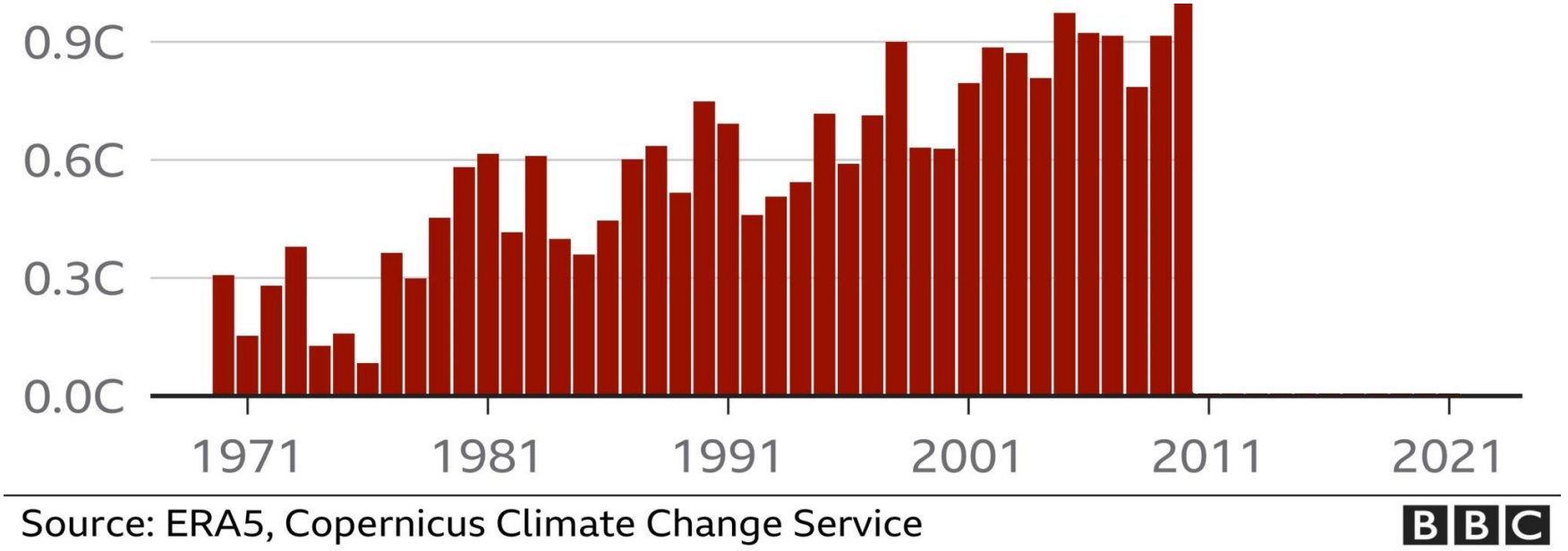
- EU Heads of State agreed on a set of 3 targets
- A reduction of GHG emissions by at least 20% in comparison to 1990 levels,
- A 20% share of RES in final energy consumption (as well as a 10% target for renewable fuels) and
- 20% of savings on the projected EU final energy consumption in 2020.

“Climate and Energy Package" 2009

Package consisted of 4 main parts:

- a reviewed Directive on emissions trading,
- the Effort-Sharing Decision ,
- the Renewable Energy Directive (RED), and
- a Directive on carbon capture and storage

Annual global T increase



Target time horizon	2000	2010 (2008–12)	2020	2030
Time the target was set	1990	1997	2007	2014
EU target ambition	Stabilise at (return to) 1990 levels	8% from 1990 levels (original proposal 15%)	At least 20% from 1990 (unilaterally), 30% if others join as part of global deal	At least 40% (domestic) from 1990 levels
Enshrined at UN level	The general ambition was included in the UNFCCC (Article 4) in text format (not as quantitative objective)	8% from 1990 levels	20% from 1990 levels	
Break down of targets to the national level	All MS (EU15) subscribed to UNFCCC goals	Internal EU15 burden-sharing (from +28% to -27%)	Internal EU28 effort sharing for non-ETS emissions only (based on 2005 levels)	Internal differentiation into national binding targets for non-ETS sectors (based on 2005 levels)

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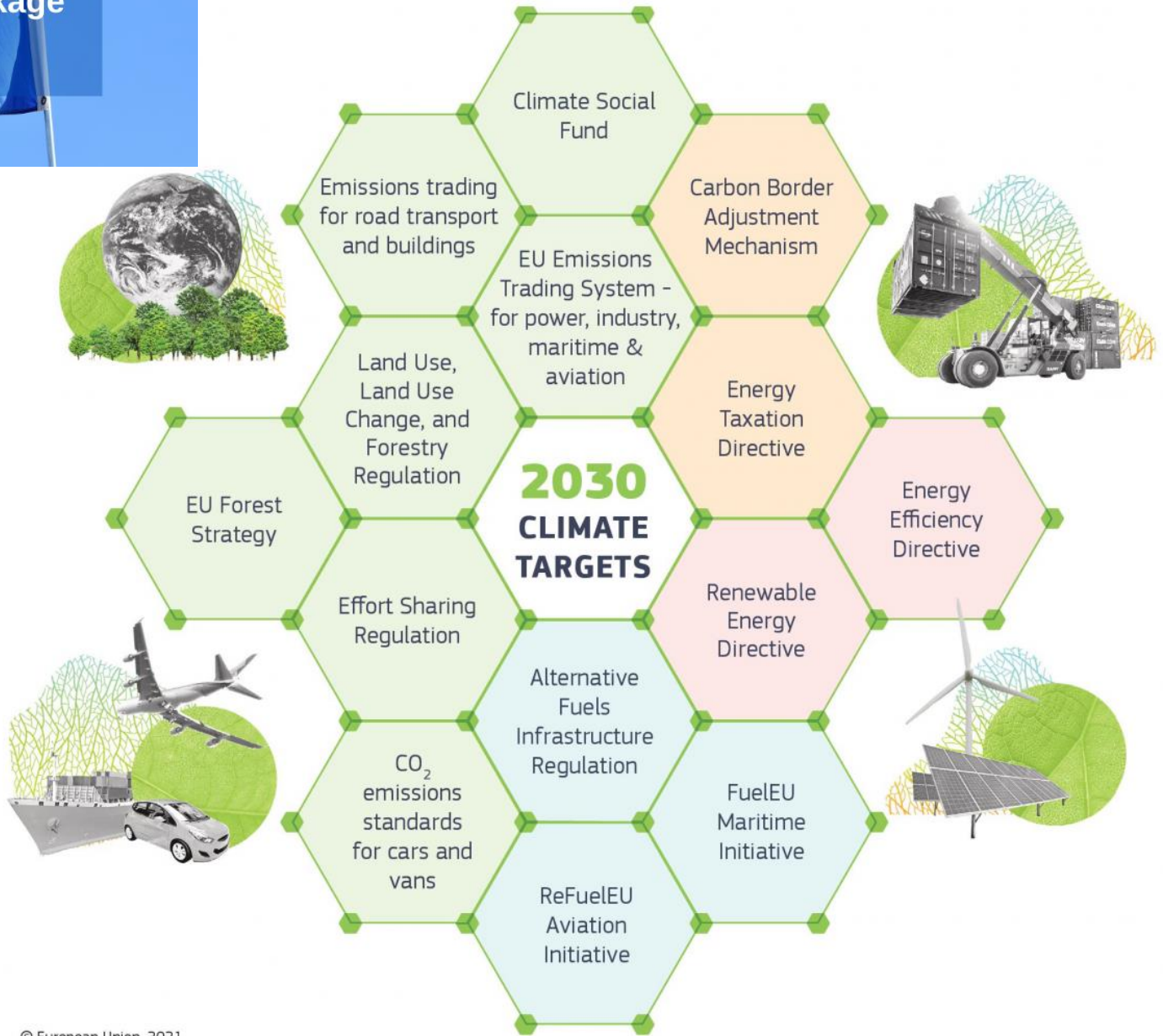
2050	2040
2019	July 2021
Climate neutrality By 2050	-55% till 2040
	Fit for 55 package



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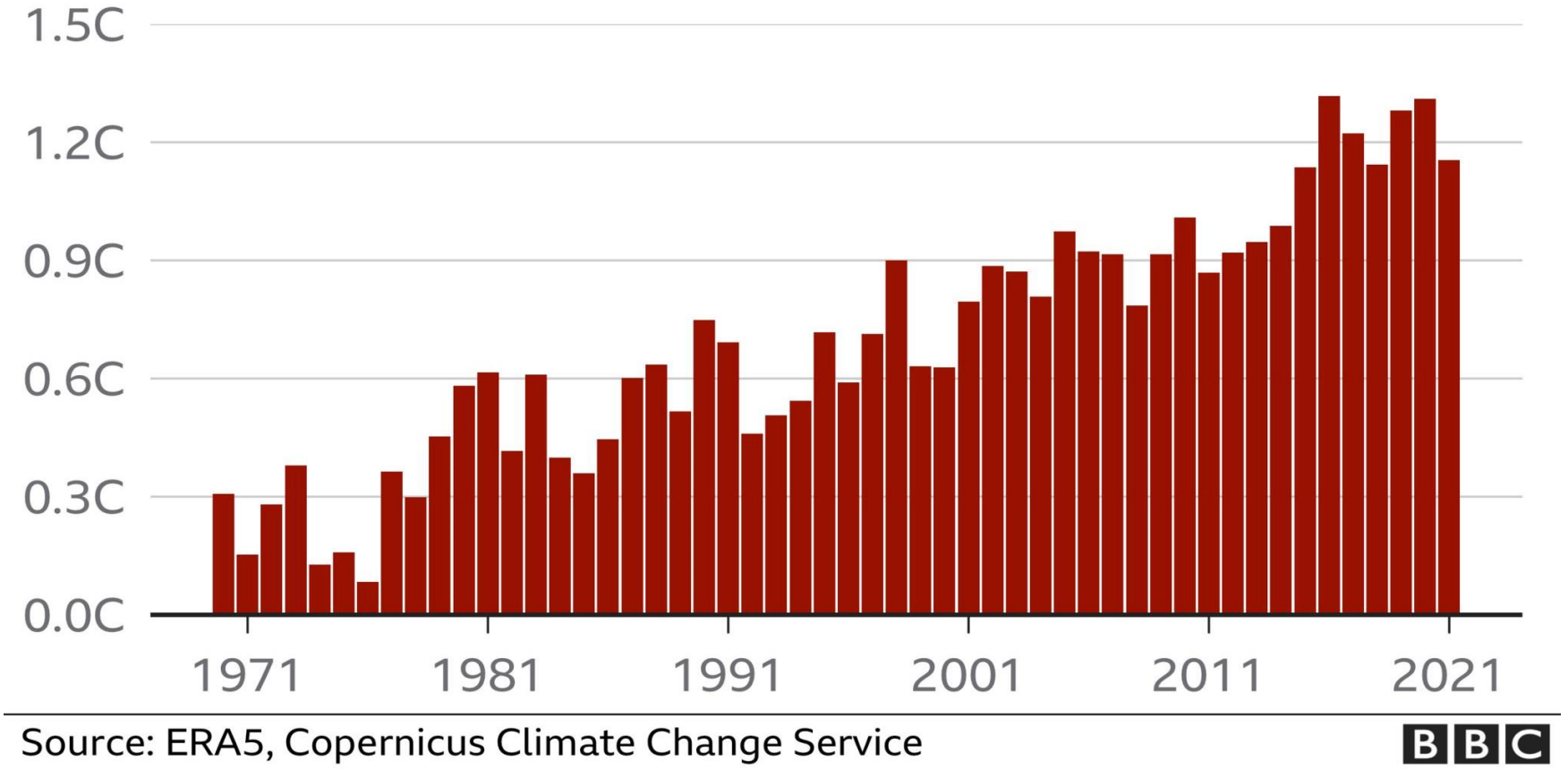
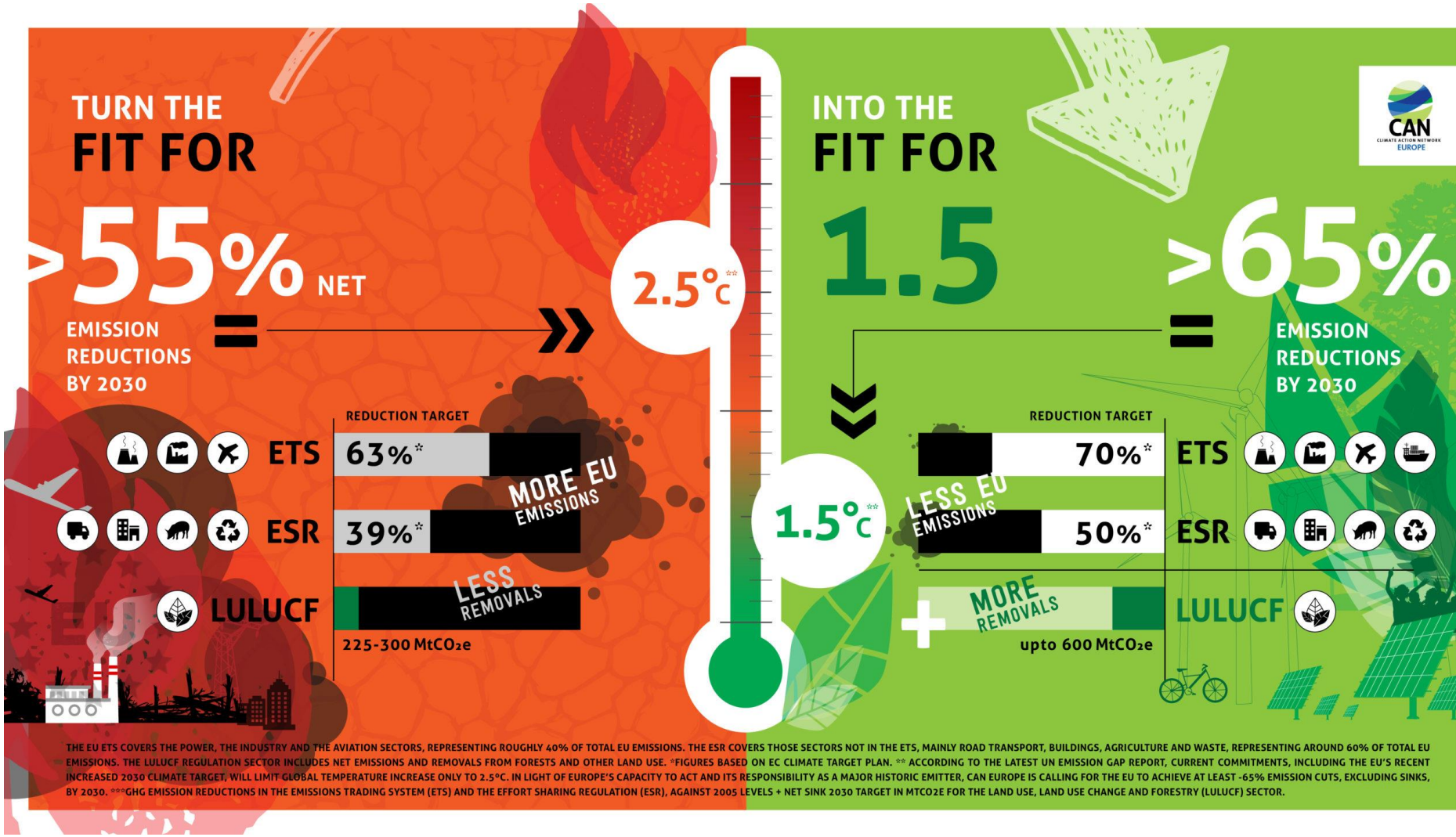
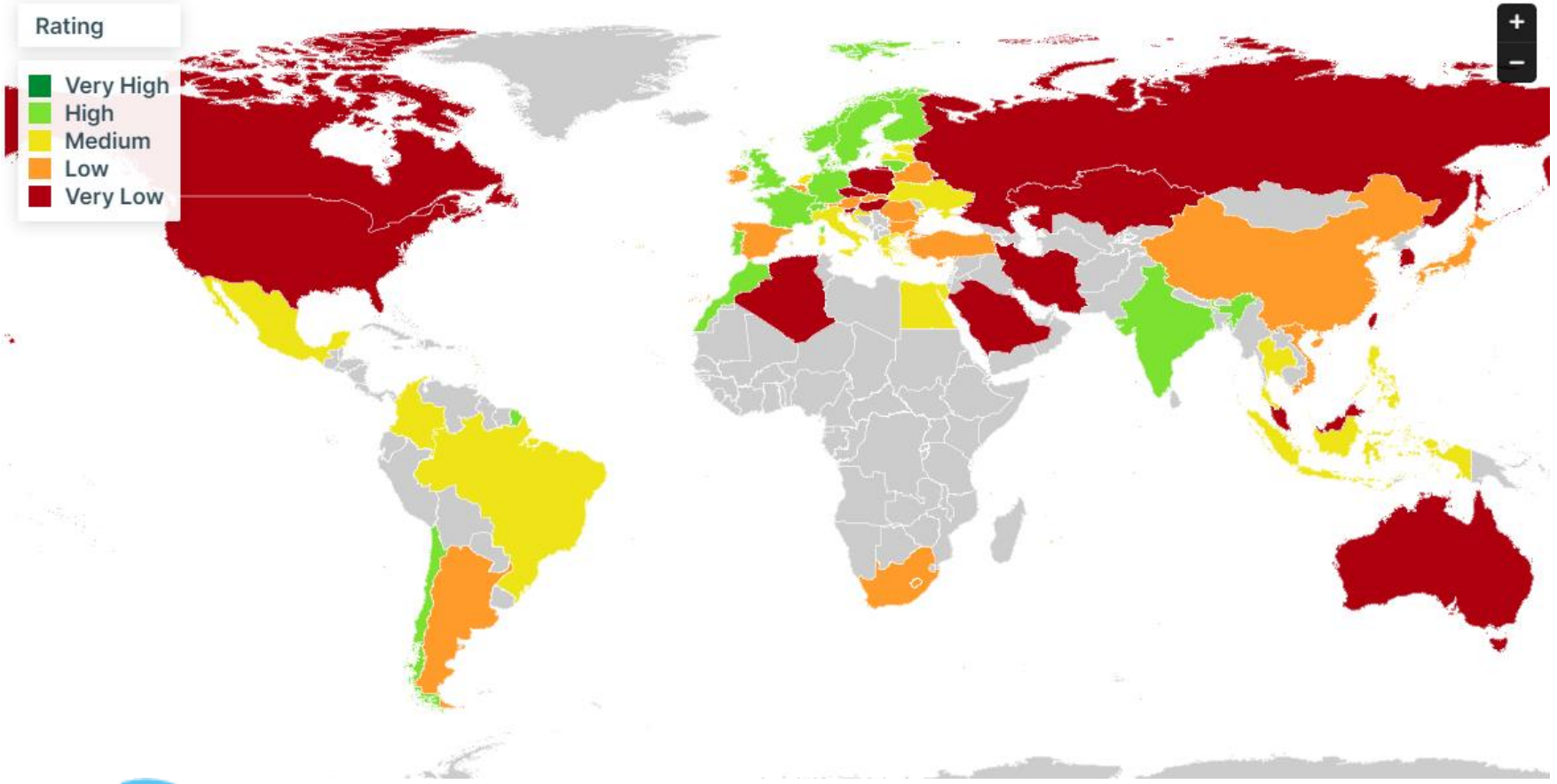
Annual global T increase





THE EU ETS COVERS THE POWER, THE INDUSTRY AND THE AVIATION SECTORS, REPRESENTING ROUGHLY 40% OF TOTAL EU EMISSIONS. THE ESR COVERS THOSE SECTORS NOT IN THE ETS, MAINLY ROAD TRANSPORT, BUILDINGS, AGRICULTURE AND WASTE, REPRESENTING AROUND 60% OF TOTAL EU EMISSIONS. THE LULUCF REGULATION SECTOR INCLUDES NET EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS FROM FORESTS AND OTHER LAND USE. *FIGURES BASED ON EC CLIMATE TARGET PLAN. ** ACCORDING TO THE LATEST UN EMISSION GAP REPORT, CURRENT COMMITMENTS, INCLUDING THE EU'S RECENT INCREASED 2030 CLIMATE TARGET, WILL LIMIT GLOBAL TEMPERATURE INCREASE ONLY TO 2.5°C. IN LIGHT OF EUROPE'S CAPACITY TO ACT AND ITS RESPONSIBILITY AS A MAJOR HISTORIC EMITTER, CAN EUROPE IS CALLING FOR THE EU TO ACHIEVE AT LEAST -65% EMISSION CUTS, EXCLUDING SINKS, BY 2030. ***GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN THE EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM (ETS) AND THE EFFORT SHARING REGULATION (ESR), AGAINST 2005 LEVELS + NET SINK 2030 TARGET IN MTCO2E FOR THE LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY (LULUCF) SECTOR.



CCPI
Climate Change
Performance Index

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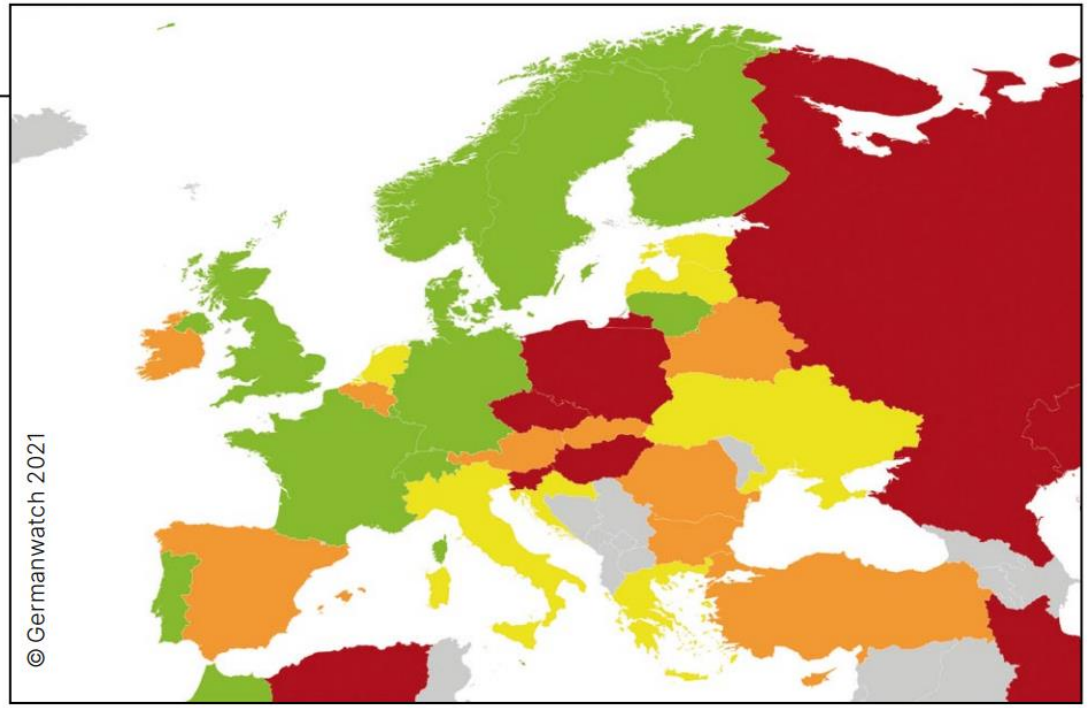
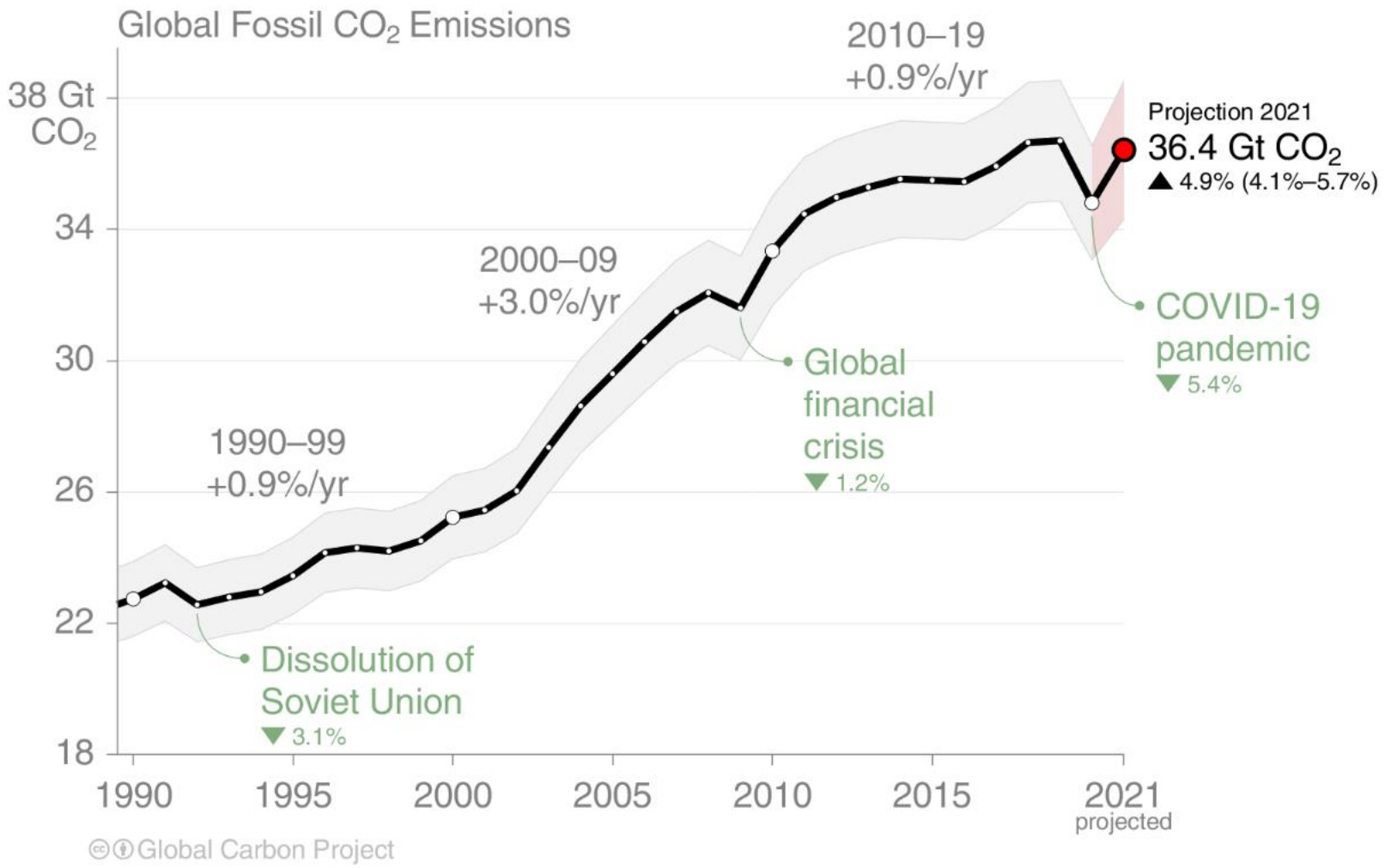
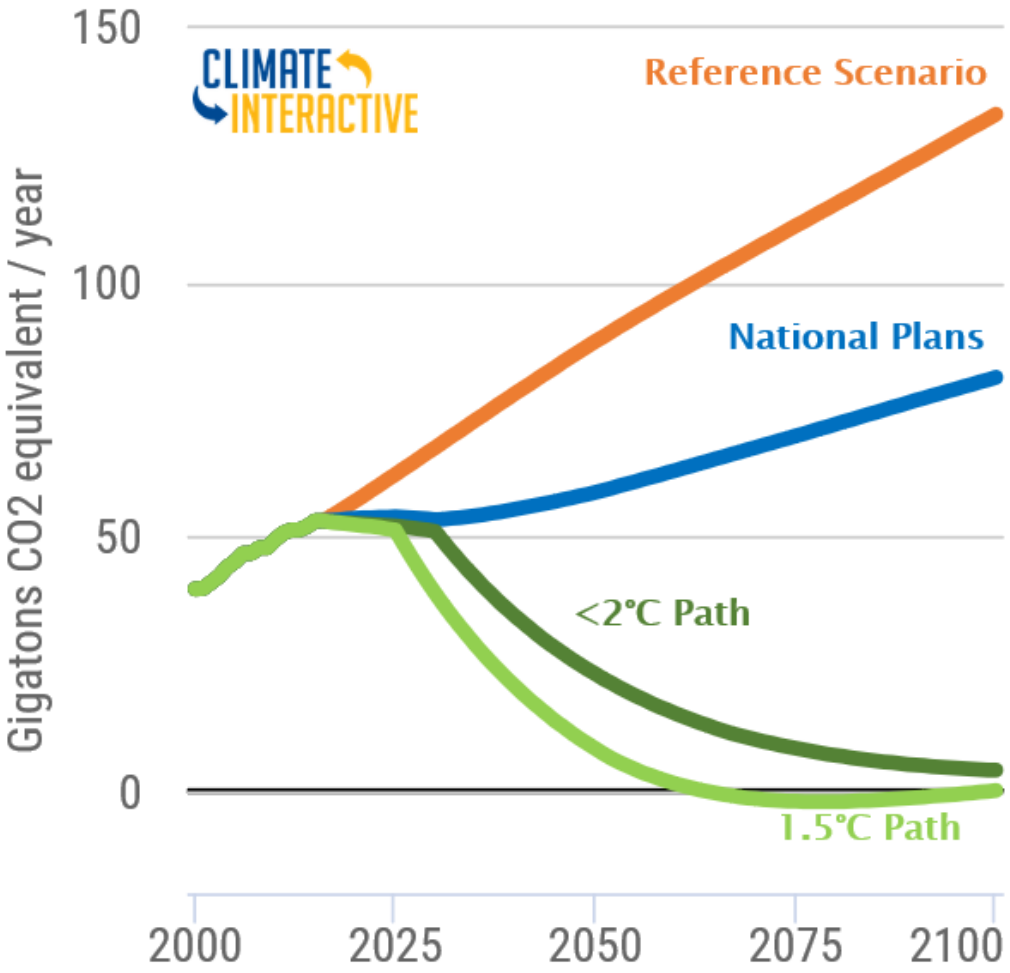


- EU performance: no longer among the high performers.
- Denmark and Sweden are the best-performing EU countries, at a respective 4th and 5th.
- Slovenia, Czech Republic, Poland, and Hungary are among the worst-performing countries

GHG emissions still grow



Net Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions



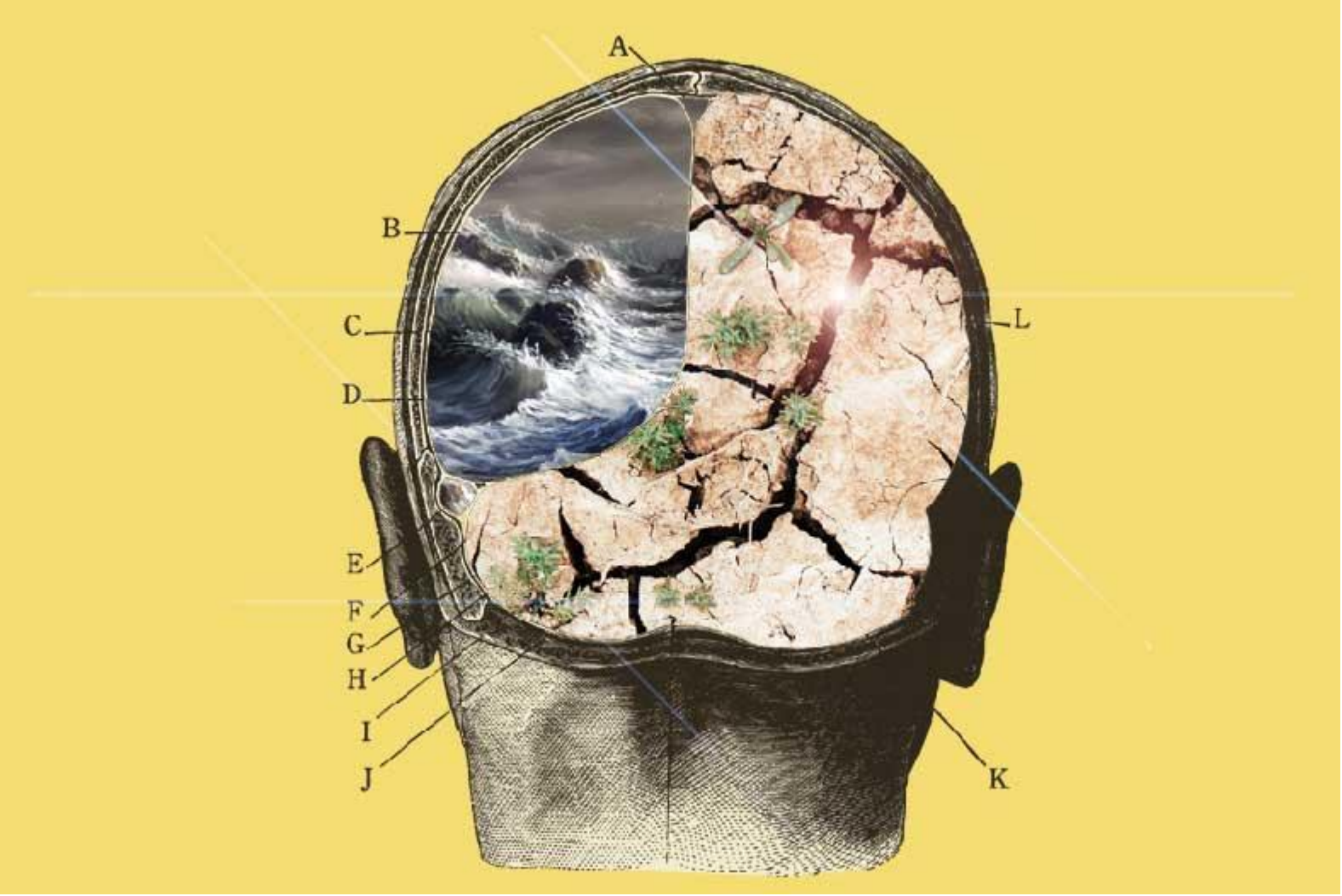
2100 Values

Temp. Increase Over Preindustrial (90% C.I.)	Atmospheric CO_2	Atmospheric CO_2e
4.1°C (2.5°C - 6.5°C)	830 ppm	1070 ppm
3.2°C (1.9°C - 5.2°C)	645 ppm	785 ppm
1.8°C (1.1°C - 2.8°C)	425 ppm	445 ppm
1.4°C (0.8°C - 2.2°C)	380 ppm	395 ppm

Glasgow outcome

Guardian graphic. Source: Climate Action Tracker, Warming Projections Global Update - November 2021

How to trick your brain into climate action



COMPOSE Plus – COMPOSE capitalization

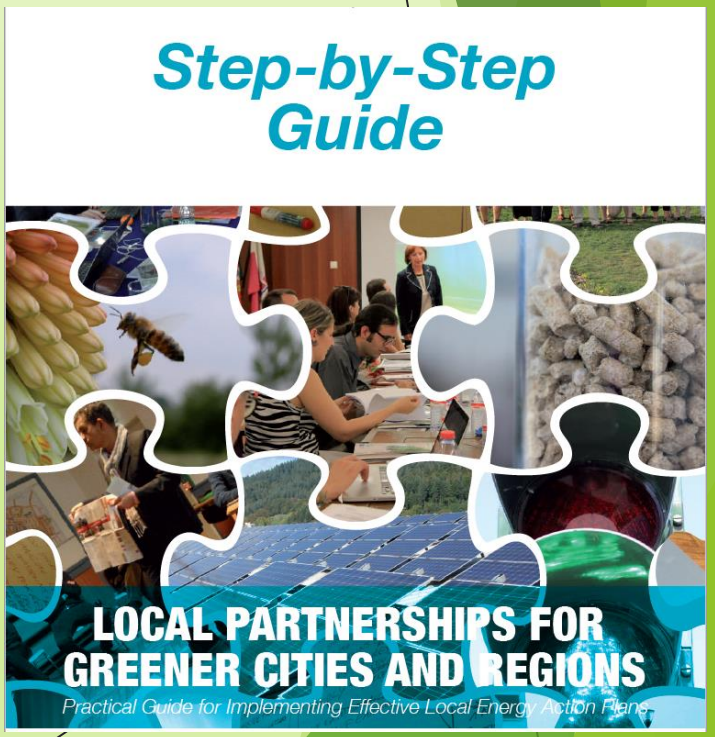
The COMPOSE Plus is the logical successor of two previous projects: Green Partnerships and COMPOSE project!

COMPOSE Plus – COMPOSE capitalization

The COMPOSE Plus is the logical successor of the Green Partnerships project

Green Partnerships

recognized the opportunity of the RES and EE sector as opportunities for local communities to take full advantage of the technological aspect of RES and EE projects and their potential for socio-economic development.



Interreg Mediterranean
COMPOSE PLUS
Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Green Partnerships

recognized the potential of the RES and EE sectors having cross-sector development opportunities!

experiences,
knowledge,
exchange of good practices
international cooperation between stakeholders

NEW DIMENSION

achieving know-how, exchange of good practices examples and complement Approaches, methods in business development that can be transferable throughout the MED region nad EU

Interreg Mediterranean COMPOSE PLUS
Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Green Partnerships

was supported by a project logic that would enable all partners to cross - benefit from their experiences in the RES and EE sector. We:

- established a platform for expert support at transnational level (Expert Working Groups)
- established local stakeholder initiatives (Local Action Groups);
- increased their capacity for planning and implementation of the RES and EE projects with stressed socio-economic component and by reviewing he planned and implemented pilot action review
- upgraded the Green Partnership approach and summarize it in this Step by Step Guide

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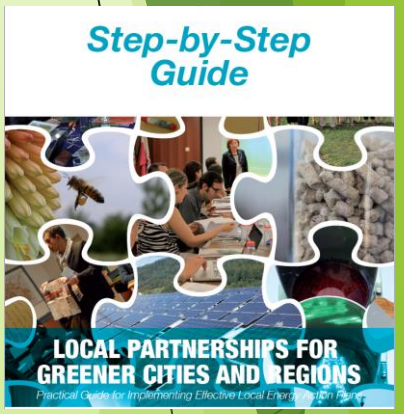
CHALLENGE	STEPS	RESULTS
	Step 1 - Choosing a problem	
Choosing a project that contributes most to the local community.	Analyze: energy needs, impact on the local economy, implementation possibilities, impact on the promotion of RES and EE	Identify: energy savings, green business opportunities, local value added chains
	Step 2 - Creating local action group (LAG)	
Identify stakeholders that can contribute to the planning and implementation of the project.	Organize: stakeholders consultations and exchanges, specify projects area of intervention - objectives, empower stakeholders to project implementation	Relevant stakeholders connected into LAG.
	Step 3 - Local action plan	
Summarizing input from stakeholder participation (LAG) in support of project definition into a local Action Plan	Define, quantify and make projections for: technical potential, socio - economic potential, stakeholders and their responsibilities	Local Action Plan developed and approved by stakeholders.
	Step 4 - Empower policies & local skills	
Capacity building and awareness raising as a mean to empower local communities to enhance energy efficiency and renewable energy best practices.	Assess Capacity needs and assets in local level. Form a capacity building plan, Develop/Adopt appropriate tools and materials. Implement targeted capacity building activities.	Capacity building workshops aiming at Regional and local policy makers, municipal technical staff, energy/ maintenance manager of municipalities were implemented. Training material available for future use is prepared. New knowledge was gained, improved competence and capacity to decision makers and technical actors.
	Step 5 - Creating local partnerships	
Developing a partnership committed to the implementation of the project.	Assign: specific tasks. Confirm: a detailed financial plan. Look for similar initiatives and opportunities.	Implementation partnership formed with clear obligations and responsibilities.
	Step 6- Implementation procedures	
Putting ideas into reality by following the necessary procedures	Provide for all necessary support documentation. Plan for sufficient time in implementation phase, problem solving procedures.	Implementation plan prepared and beginning of project activities implementation.
	Step 7 - Monitoring and evaluation	
Observe and predict possible hindrances in project implementation, improving the implementation process and gain input for future planning.	Implement the monitoring process and use the information as input for other respective steps when planning for another project.	Improvement of the implementation procedure and input for future projects planning.
	Step 8 - Awareness raising: Promotion, communication and dissemination	
Promote achievements and positive impacts of implemented projects to expert and wider public.	Develop a comprehensive Communication and awareness raising document and capacity building activities.	Communication and awareness raising document in support of RES and EE project as important drivers of local development.



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COMPOSE project builds energy communities

- on existing experience, best practices and know-how of MED/EU - funded projects and provides a new holistic approach for RES **planning models** that promote the increase of RES in the regional/local energy mix
- by developing sustainable energy supply chains and enhancing local businesses
- the COMPOSE model has been tested by implementing 15 demonstration actions in 11 MED regions: Slovenia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Croatia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro

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COMPOSE model and toolbox

Lead the way
to a low carbon community
with RES and energy efficiency

Lead the way to a low carbon future through RES and Energy Efficiency measures!

The Sustainable Energy Planning Toolbox navigates to the COMPOSE step-by-step, bottom-up COMPOSE methodological approach for designing, planning, implementing and evaluating sustainable energy projects.

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COMPOSE Plus – COMPOSE capitalization

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COMPOSE PLUS
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COMPOSE Plus – how we started

OVERALL OBJECTIVE IS TO CAPITALISE ON THE POTENTIAL OF COMPOSE PLANNING TOOL

Phase 1
Analysis + mobilization

+

Phase 2
Developing training materials

=

DELIVERING TRAININGS TO RECEIVING PARTNERS FOR COMPOSE TOOL ADOPTION

DEMONSTRATE PRACTICAL ADDED AND USE VALUE
supporting ongoing processes

CAPITALISE ON COMPOSE PLUS PARTNERS OUTRERACH
capitalising on partners networks and outreach

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COMPOSE PLUS Memorandum of Understanding
Enhancing the role of local communities in the Fit for 55 initiative.

Making the green transition a reality!

Interreg Mediterranean COMPOSE PLUS

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COMPOSE PLUS Memorandum of Understanding

Enhancing the role of local communities in the Fit for 55 initiative.

Making the green transition a reality.

"We are at a pivotal moment in the world's response to the climate and biodiversity emergencies and we are the last generation that can still act in time. This decade is a make-or-break moment for delivering on our commitments under the Paris Agreement, in the interest of the health, wellbeing and prosperity of all. The EU has led by example in setting ambitious targets for reducing net emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 and for being the first climate neutral continent by 2050. These goals are no longer aspirations or ambitions but obligations laid down in the first European Climate Law that create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs".[1]

By signing the *COMPOSE PLUS Memorandum of Understanding*, we engage to:

A) **Recognise**, that EU flagship vision of just and green transition based on the principles of a *no one left behind society*, can only be implemented by rethinking the whole development paradigm,

B) **Support and champion** technical and socio-economic advancements, that will mainstream sustainable business, production and behaviour practices, enabling green and sustainable principles to become the new *business-as-usual*,

C) **Foster** further use of the COMPOSE toolbox, and mainstreaming the COMPOSE model approach to achieve higher shares of renewable energy and greater energy efficiency,

D) **Promote** good practices for climate change mitigation and adaptation in our territories – also considering joining the *Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy - Europe* initiative and / or taking advantage of the *European Climate Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT* partnership - on **one or more** of the following policy priority areas:

[1] European Commission, "'Fit for 55': delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality", 14/7/2021, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0550&from=EN

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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