



ICPIA

Climate Policy Integration – coherence in EU policies

WP 4

WIFO

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Why climate policy integration

- Climate relevant decisions taken in policy areas other than environmental policy
- Climate impacts neglected
- Climate policy is cross-sectoral issue
- Divide between need of policy integration and (short) term policy decisions



Big step necessary to depart from climate policy
as add-on policy



Aim of the paper

- Concepts and approaches to climate policy integration
- Identify (potential) conflicts and synergies between climate policy and other policy areas
- Assessment of climate policy issues in strategic EU policy documents
- Assessment of the extent of climate policy regulation in selected policy areas



Climate policy integration: concepts and approaches

From environmental policy integration to **climate policy integration**

- Incorporation of CC into all stages of policy making in other policy sectors (Lafferty-Hovden 2003)
- Attempt to aggregate consequences for climate policy into overall policy evaluation



Key features of climate policy integration

- ↳ **Policy Coherence**
i.e. promotion of synergy between different policy areas (win-win strategies); providing non-conflicting signals - policy output or outcome
- ↳ **Policy Coordination**
i.e. policies & programmes with minimal redundancy, incoherence and lacunae - policy process
- ↳ **Commitment to minimise contradictions between Climate Policy and other policies**

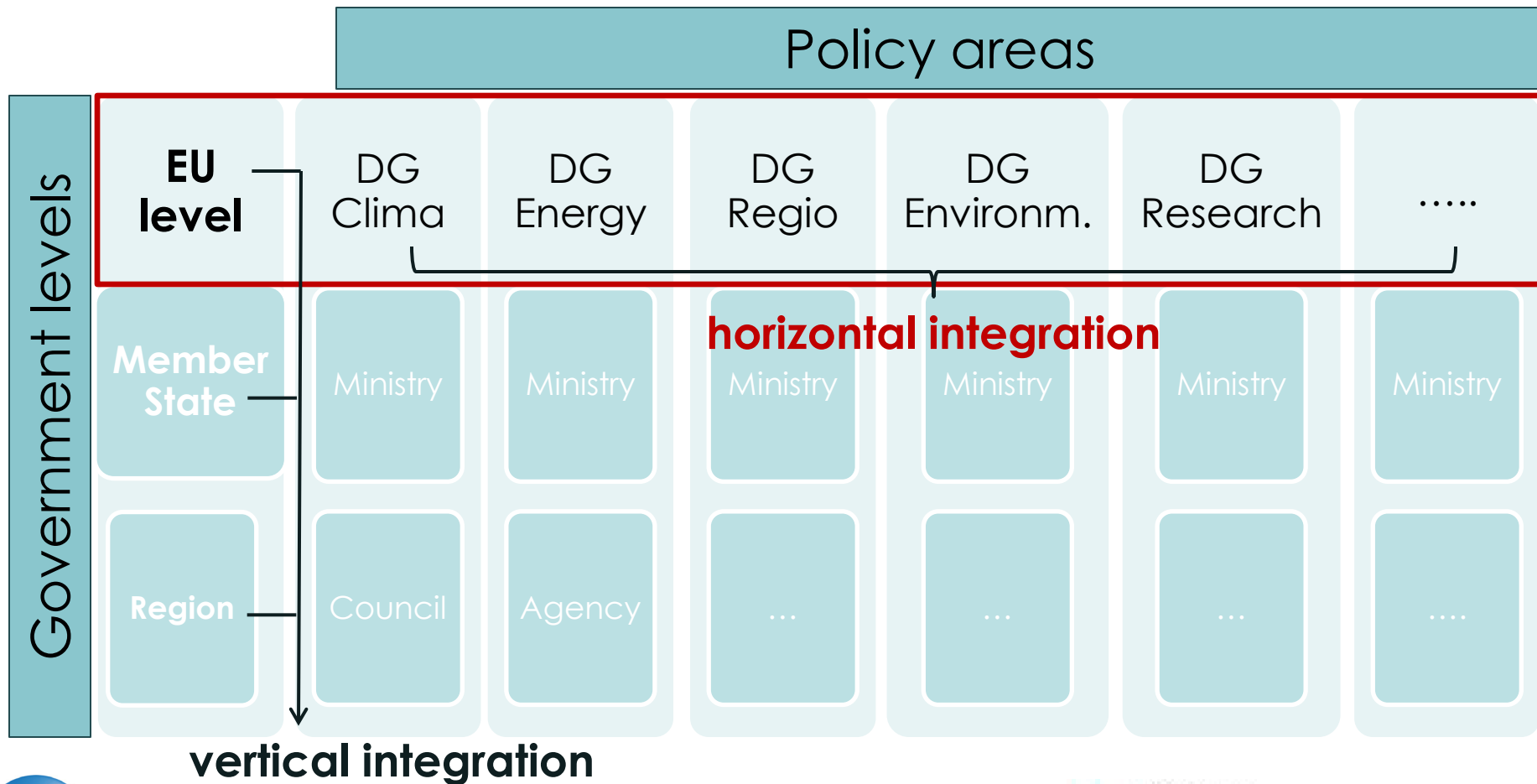


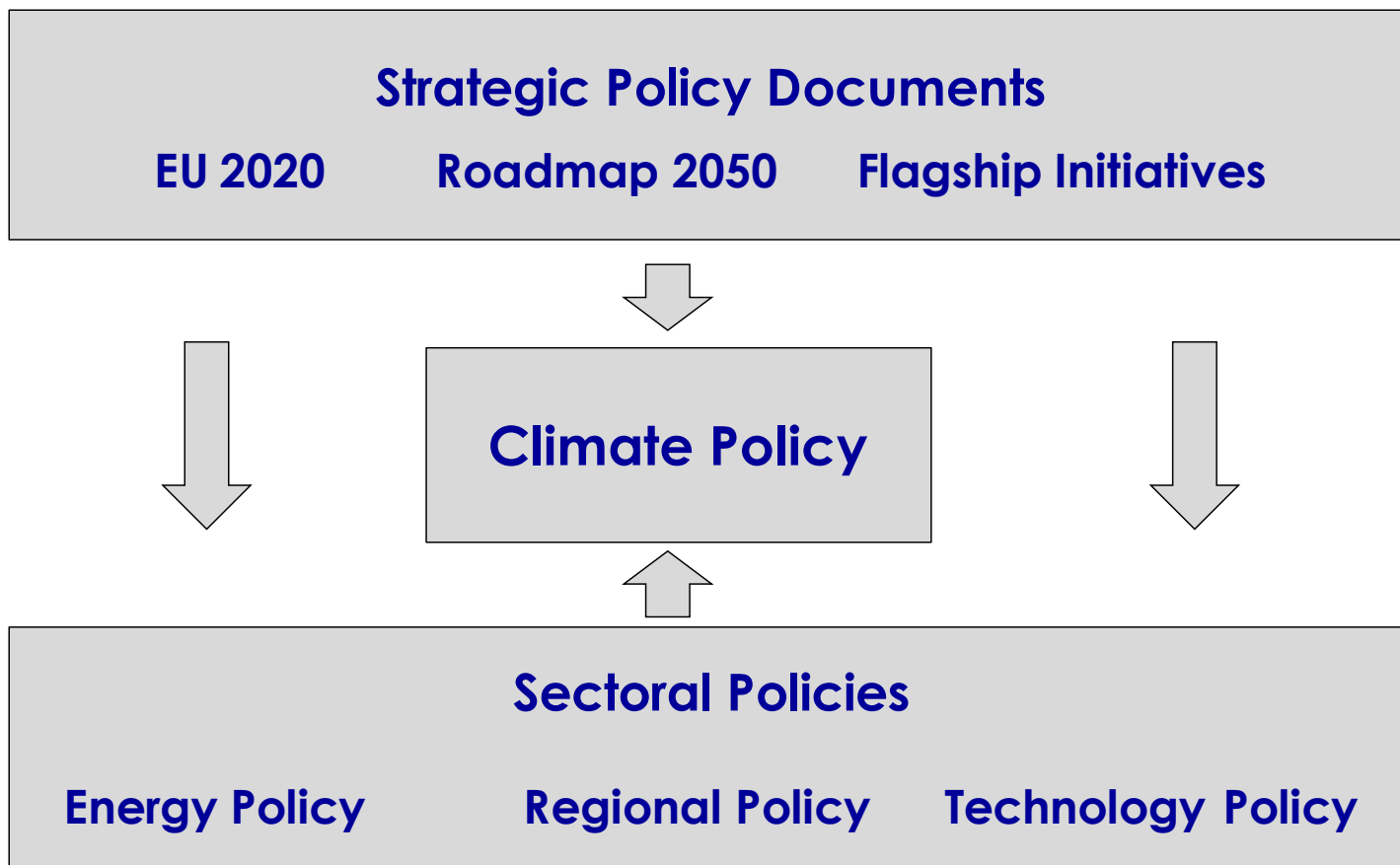
Evaluation criteria for CPI

- political commitment
 - general commitment (e.g. targets in EU 2020 strategy)
 - inclusion in other policy areas (e.g. as criterion for funding)
- functional overlap
 - direct or indirect linkages / spill-overs between policy areas
 - consistency (are the linkages synergistic or conflictual)
- weighting / resources
 - balance of targets; weight given to CC in political choices
 - financial resources dedicated to CC



Policy integration within and between levels and areas





Short term action versus long term commitment

	Infrastructure	Science, R&D, Innovation	Education	"Green Technologies"	Total long term investments
Austria	22	1	1	5	29
Australia	18	5	30	10	64
Canada	31	1	3	4	40
Finnland	15	0	1	1	17
France	34	0	6	0	40
Gemany	16	3	19	6	45
Norway	20	1	1	8	30
Sweden	8	9	0	2	19
Poland	7	1	–	0	9
Portugal	4	16	51	20	91
USA	13	2	10	7	32
<i>11 OECD-Countries</i>	17	4	12	6	38

S: WIFO Monatsbericht 9/2009



Policy framework & areas for analysis (I)

Synergies / conflicts with other policy areas

- Strategic EU policy documents
 - Integration of CC in areas like innovation, regional policy
 - Share of funds dedicated to specific CC relevant measures vs.
 - Share of funds to (potentially) harmful measures
-
- Cohesion policy – structural funds
 - Innovation and technology policy – SET Plan
 - EU budget – proposal for next Multiannual Financial Framework



Policy framework & areas for analysis – General EU strategy (II)

Europe 2020 targets

1. Employment (75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed)
2. R&D / innovation (3% of the EU's GDP to be invested)
- 3. *Climate change / energy***
 - * *greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or 30%) lower than 1990*
 - * *20% of energy from renewables*
 - * *20% increase in energy efficiency*
4. Education (Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%, $\geq 40\%$ of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education)
5. Poverty / social exclusion (≥ 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion)

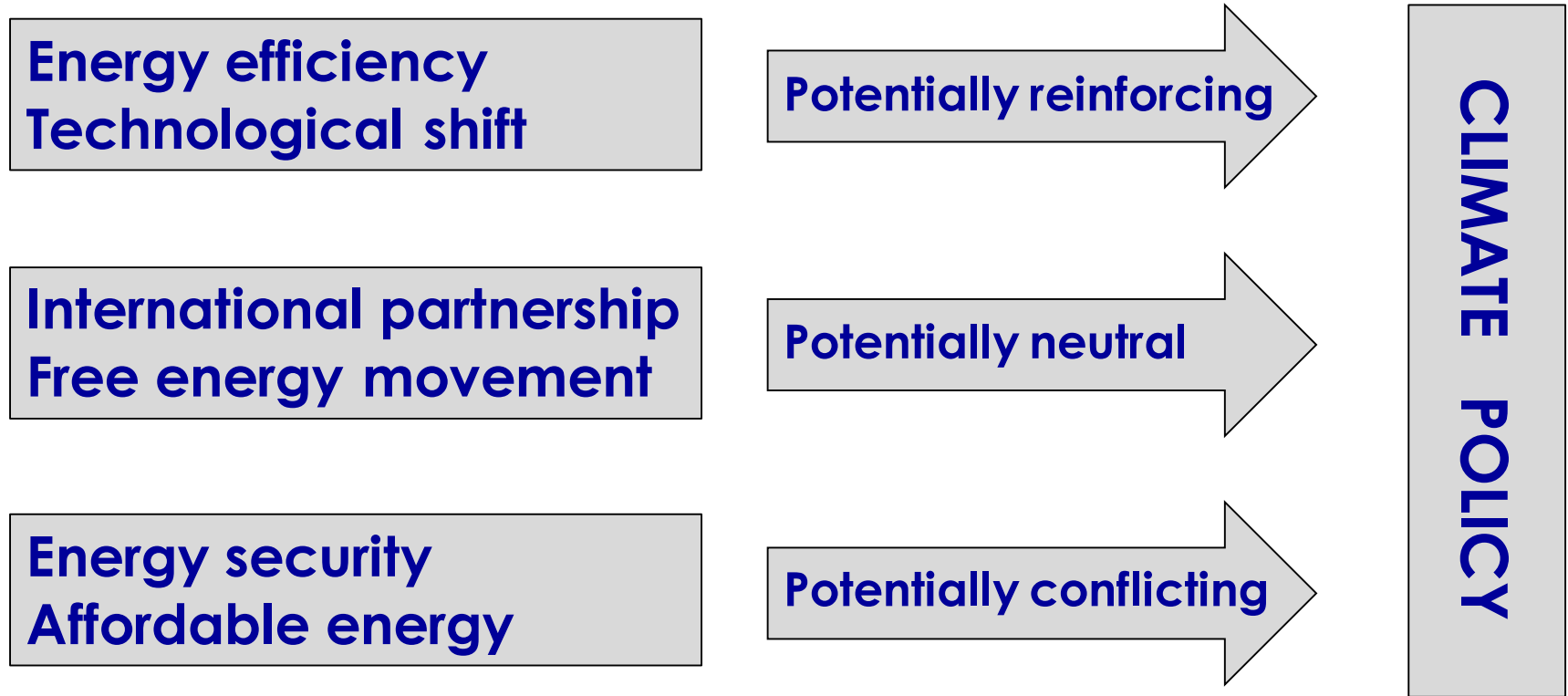


Policy framework & areas for analysis (II) – Example "Energy"

- Strategic energy policy documents:
 - EU climate and energy package (2008)
 - Energy 2020 Strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy (2010)
- Key targets in strategic energy documents:
 - Energy security
 - Technology leadership
 - Combating climate change



Synergies and conflicts between Energy 2020 and Climate Policy

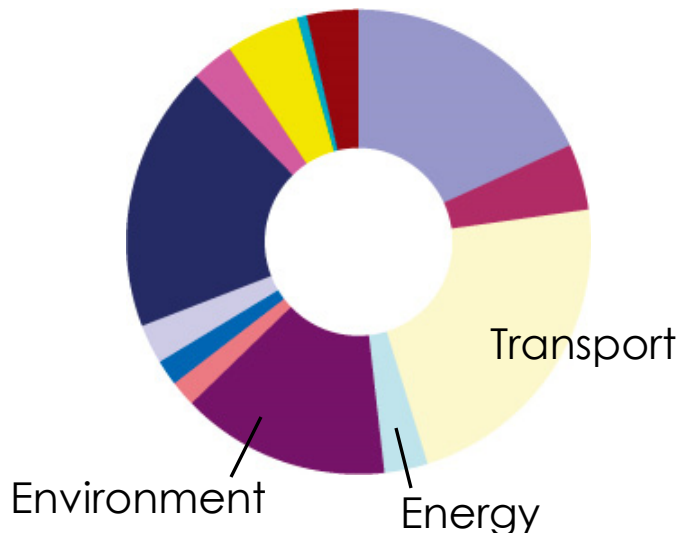




Policy framework & areas for analysis (IV) – Example "Cohesion Policy"

- Relevance in quantitative terms: 347 bn € (2007 – 2013) = 35.7% of the total EU budget
- Relevance in qualitative terms: important long-term infrastructure projects; potential lock-in into carbon intensive systems
- Assessment of budgets and evaluation reports; identification of conflicts

Allocation of European Cohesion Policy by theme (2007-2013)

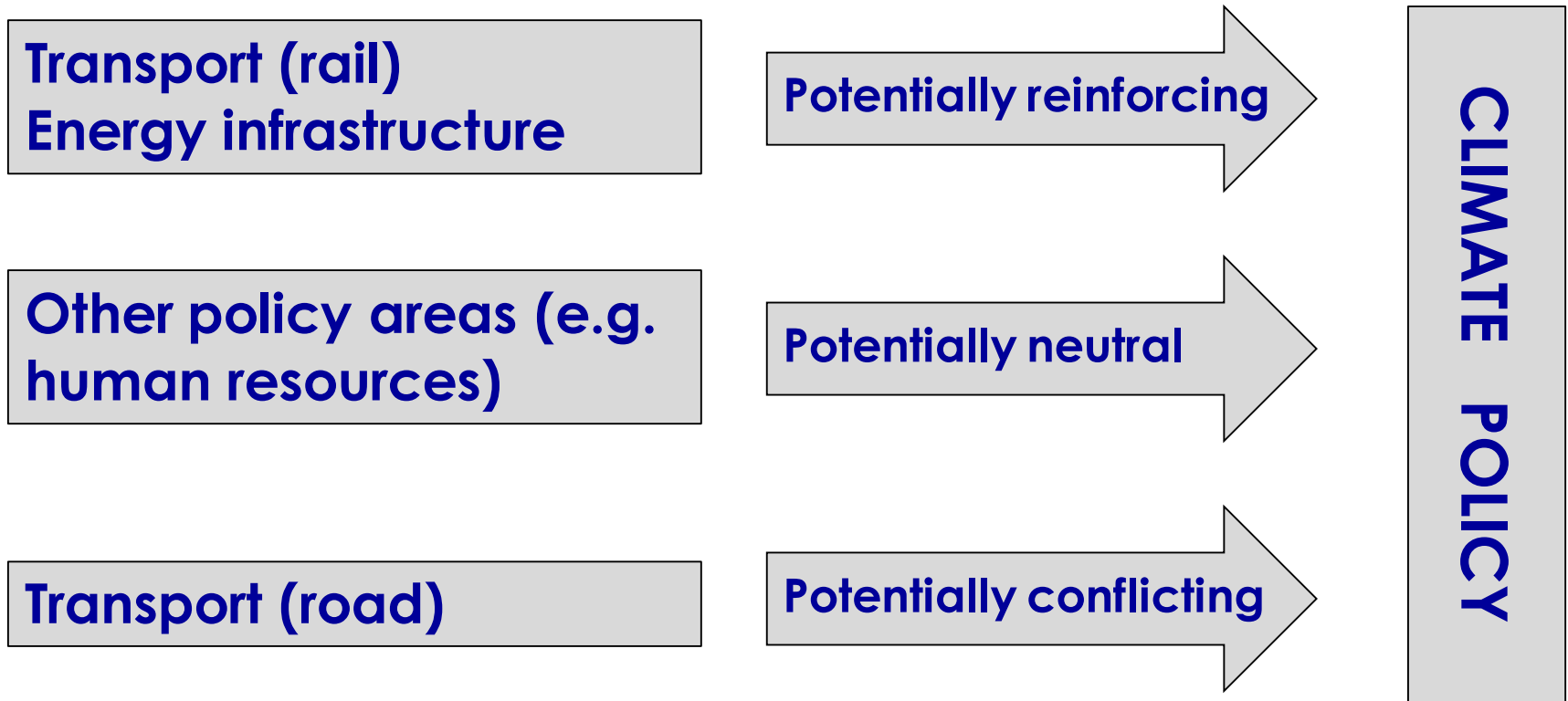


Actual allocation Ø EU 27 (-2009):

- Transport: 32% (of which 1/3 rail)
- Energy infrastructure (RES): 4%
- Environment: 20% (water management, waste, flood protection)



Synergies and conflicts between energy and climate policy





Conclusions

Ambitious CP targets confirmed in top level documents

Coverage of CP in general strategic EU documents does not consequently trickle down into sectoral policies – losses from top down strategies to lower level policies

Short term policy needs overrule long term CP commitments

CPI a relatively new research area – evaluation criteria and performance evaluation necessary



Thank you for your attention

