



BROWN TO GREEN:

THE G20 TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON ECONOMY | 2017

EUROPEAN UNION

This country profile assesses the European Union (EU)'s past, present – and indications of future – performance towards a low-carbon economy by evaluating emissions, climate policy performance, climate finance and decarbonisation. The profile summarises the findings of several studies by renowned institutions.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX¹

n/a



0.70

G20 average

Source: UNDP, 2016

GDP PER CAPITA² (\$ (const. 2011, international))

35,591

EU



18,373

G20 average

Source: WB databank, 2017

SHARE OF GLOBAL GDP²

16%



Global GDP

EU

Source: WB databank, 2017

GHG EMISSIONS PER CAPITA³ (tCO₂e/cap)

7.6

EU



8.3

G20 average

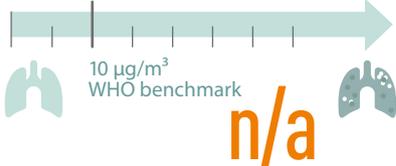
Source: PRIMAP-hist, 2017

NOTRE DAME GLOBAL ADAPTATION INITIATIVE (ND-GAIN) INDEX⁴



Source: ND-GAIN, 2015

AIR POLLUTION INDEX⁵ (PM 2.5)



Source: WB databank, 2017

SHARE OF GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS³

7.7%



Source: PRIMAP-hist, 2017



This country profile is part of the **Brown to Green 2017** report. The full report and other G20 country profiles can be downloaded at:

<http://www.climate-transparency.org/g20-climate-performance/g20report2017>



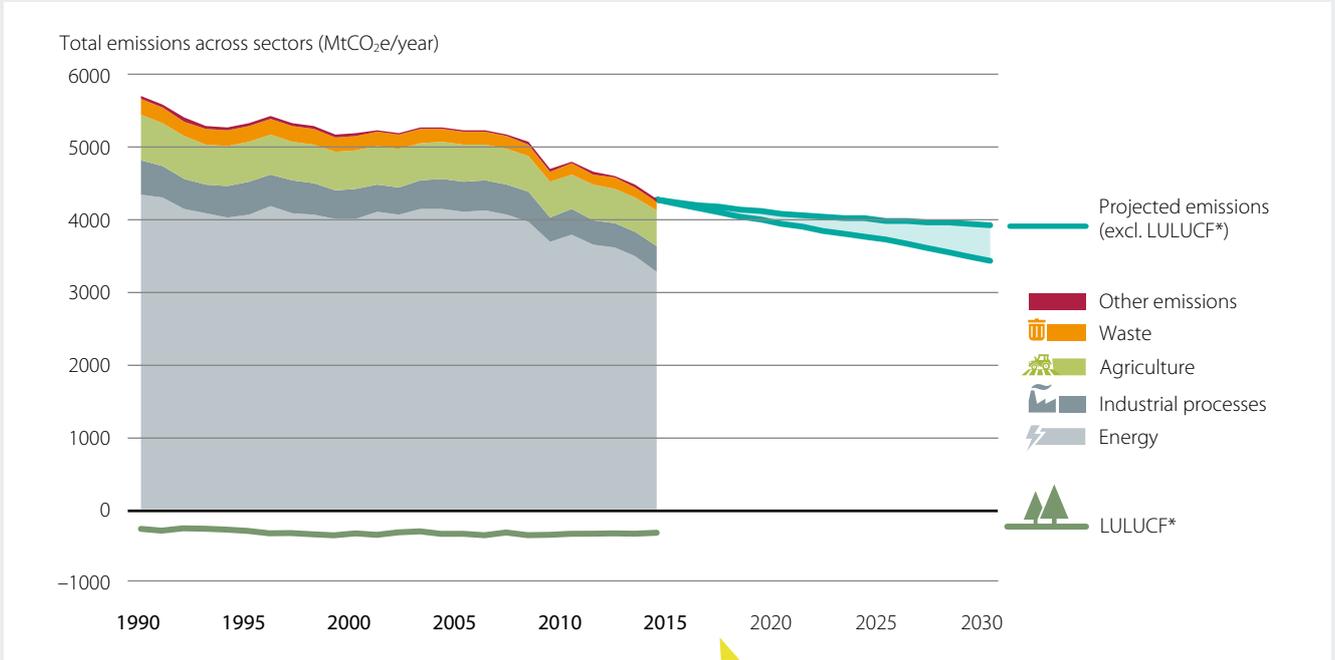
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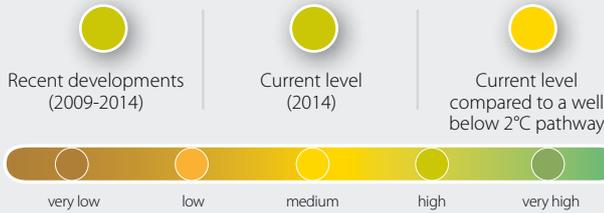
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GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT



CCPI PERFORMANCE RATING OF GHG EMISSIONS PER CAPITA⁷



Source: CCPI 2017 – G20 Edition

EU emissions continue to decline, and are expected to do so until 2030. Yet the EU is one of the G20's highest emitters: its energy sector produces more than 3GtCO₂e a year.⁶

*Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry emissions according to the Climate Action Tracker
Source: PRIMAP, 2017; CAT, 2017

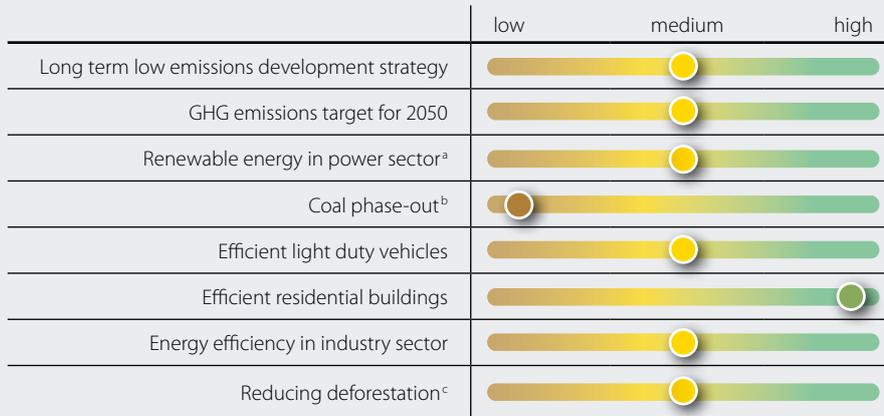


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CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE

POLICY EVALUATION ⁸



Climate Transparency evaluates sectoral policies and rates them whether they are in line with the Paris Agreement temperature goal. For more detail, see Annex.

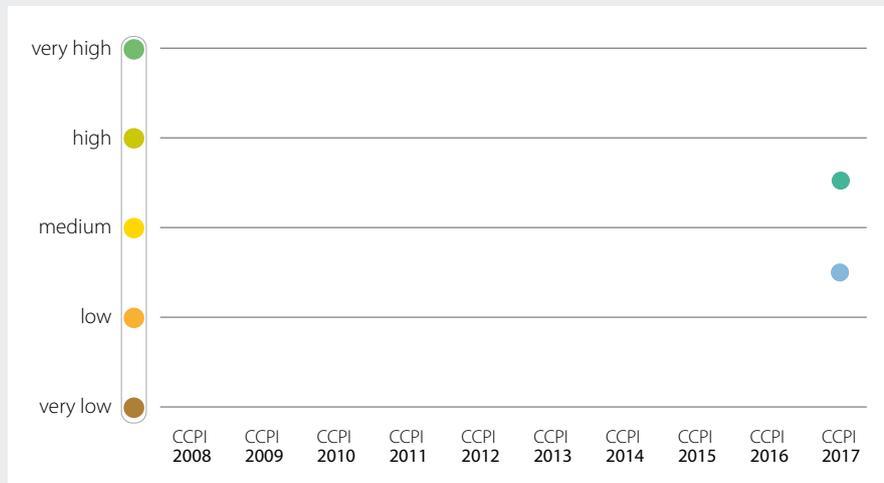
a) Share of renewables in the power sector (2014): **28%**
 b) Share of coal in total primary energy supply (2014): **18%**
 c) Forest area compared to 1990 levels (2014): **109%**

Source: own evaluation

CCPI EXPERTS' POLICY EVALUATION ⁹

The EU is evaluated for the first time in the CCPI 2017 G20 edition. While many EU member states are performing relatively well in the CCPI, national experts of several states are concerned the EU is giving up its climate leadership role as it has not yet sufficiently responded to the new challenges resulting from

the Paris Agreement and is currently not on track to meet its 2030 mitigation target. Nevertheless, the EU's proactive role in the negotiations leading to the Paris Agreement, as well as its reactions to the USA pulling out of the agreement, sends positive signals in these regards.



● Evaluation of international climate policy
 ● Evaluation of national climate policy

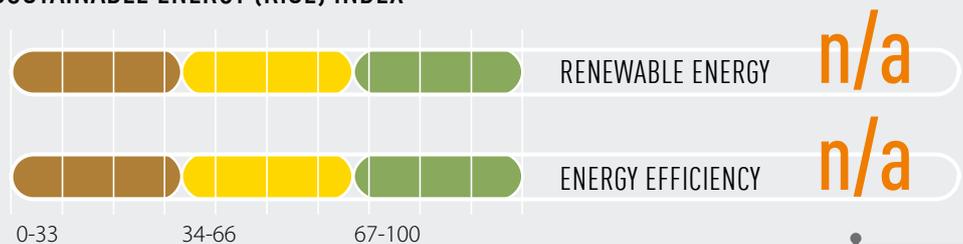
CCPI EVALUATION OF CLIMATE POLICY (2017)



Source: CCPI 2017 – G20 Edition

REGULATORY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY (RISE) INDEX

RISE scores reflect a snapshot of a country's policies and regulations in the energy sector. Here Climate Transparency shows the RISE evaluation for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.



Source: RISE index, 2017

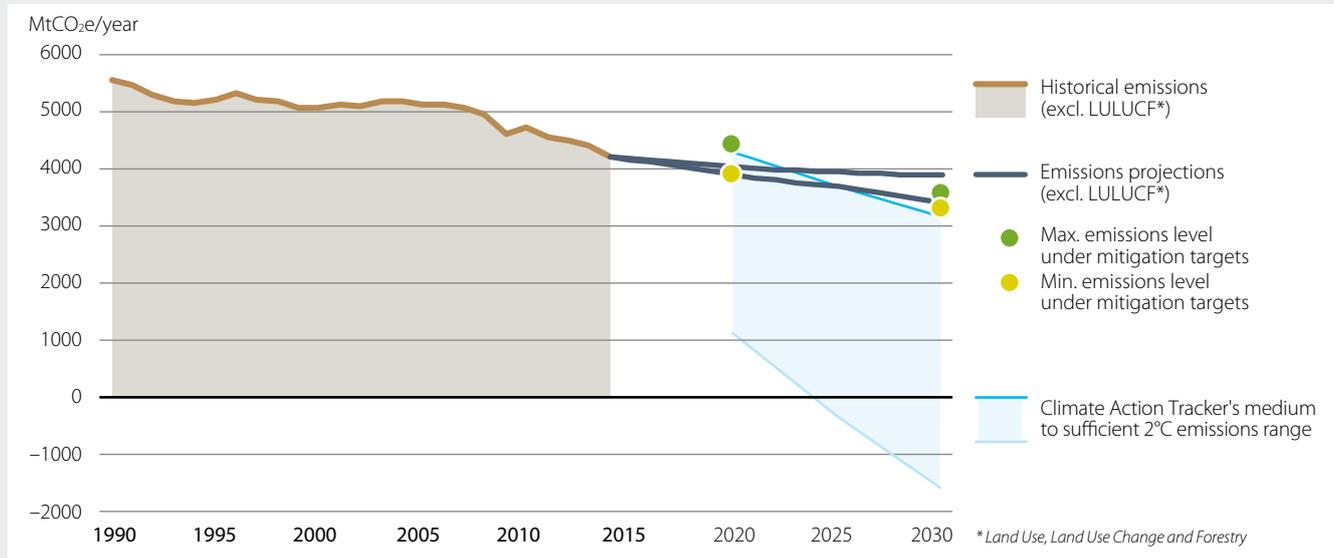


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CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE

COMPATIBILITY OF CLIMATE TARGETS WITH A 2°C SCENARIO ¹⁰



Source: CAT, 2017

The EU's 2030 target represents a slight slowdown in the rate of climate action compared to the preceding quarter-century at exactly the time when it needs to accelerate – to at least three times the historical rate of reduction – to achieve decarbonisation by mid-century. The EU is not on a trajectory to meet its 2030 target. Its implemented policies are projected to reduce its domestic emissions by between 30–39% below 1990 levels, when its target is “at least 40% domestic reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.” The Climate Action Tracker rates the EU target – to which the EU and its member states committed themselves in their NDC – as “Medium,” as it is not consistent with limiting warming to below 2°C, let alone with the Paris Agreement’s stronger 1.5°C limit.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER EVALUATION OF NATIONAL PLEDGES, TARGETS AND NDC ¹⁰



Source: CAT, 2017

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FINANCING THE TRANSITION

INVESTMENTS

INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

The European Union as a bloc is not covered by the investment attractiveness indices.



ALLIANZ CLIMATE AND ENERGY MONITOR ¹¹



Source: Allianz, 2017; EY, 2017

RENEWABLE ENERGY COUNTRY ATTRACTIVENESS INDEX (RECAI) ¹²



TREND



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FINANCING THE TRANSITION

GREEN BONDS

Green bonds are bonds that earmark proceeds for climate or environmental projects and have been labelled as 'green' by the issuer.¹³



Source: Calculations done by Climate Bonds Initiative for Climate Transparency, 2017

EMISSIONS OF NEW INVESTMENTS IN THE POWER SECTOR

This indicator shows the emissions per MWh coming from newly-installed capacity in 2016. The smaller the value, the more decarbonised the new installed capacity.



Source: Calculations done by IDDRI for Climate Transparency, 2017

FISCAL POLICIES

FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES (FOR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION)¹⁴

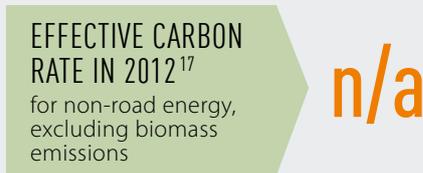
Efforts are being made to provide greater price stability and predictability in the EU Emissions Trading System. The European Commission has repeatedly asked Member States to phase out fossil fuel subsidies by 2020, and they have committed to developing plans to do so. The EU has also committed to remove those to hard coal mining by 2018. However the EU has not established a mechanism for tracking progress on these pledges, and no EU level data is available on subsidies for fossil fuels.



Source: Calculations done by ODI based on OECD inventory, 2017

EFFECTIVE CARBON RATE¹⁶

Not assessed.¹⁷



Source: OECD, 2016



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FINANCING THE TRANSITION

PROVISION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SUPPORT

The EU is not listed in the UNFCCC's Annex II so as a bloc it is not formally obliged to provide climate finance. The EU provides grants directly from its own budget in addition to climate finance spending by its member states. The European Investment Bank also channels climate finance to developing countries. The EU

has committed to spending an average of US\$ 2 billion a year on climate action in developing countries by 2020. Climate Transparency does not report these figures in the tables to prevent double counting the EU G20 members.

PLEDGE TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

Obligation to provide climate finance under the UNFCCC	Signed pledge to the GCF (Million US\$)	Pledge per 1000 dollars of GDP (US\$ ₂₀₁₁ (constant))
n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: GCF, 2017

CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH THE MAJOR MULTILATERAL CLIMATE FUNDS¹⁸

Annual average contribution 2013-2014 (Billion US\$)	Annual average contribution 2013-2014 per 1000 dollars of GDP (Billion US\$)	Adaptation	Mitigation
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Climate Funds Update, 2017

BILATERAL CLIMATE FINANCE CONTRIBUTIONS¹⁹

Bilateral finance commitments (annual average 2013-14) (Billion US\$)	Bilateral finance commitments per 1000 dollars of GDP (annual average 2013-14) (Billion US\$)	Financial instrument (average 2013-2014)				
		Grant	Concessional Loan	Non-Concessional loan	Equity	Other
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Theme of support (average 2013-14)				
		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Other	
		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Source: Party reporting to the UNFCCC, 2013-14

CLIMATE FINANCE CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (MDBs)²⁰

MDBs in aggregate spent \$21.2 billion on mitigation and \$4.5 billion on adaptation in developing countries in 2014.

No national disaggregation available

Source: MDB report, 2015

FUTURE CLIMATE FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The EU and its Member States provided climate finance worth € 14.5 billion in 2014 to developing countries, including grants from the budgets of the EU and its Member States, and loans by public development banks and blending. The European Investment Bank financed € 2 billion of climate projects in developing countries. Pledges from EU Member States make up about half of the pledges so far received by the Green Climate Fund (US\$ 4.7 billion). At least 20% of the EU budget will be spent on climate action by 2020. This means that at least € 14 billion, an average of € 2 billion a year, of public grants from the EU budget will support activities in developing countries between 2014–2020, meaning more than doubling of the 2012–2013 average.

Source: "Roadmap to US\$100 Billion" report, 2016.



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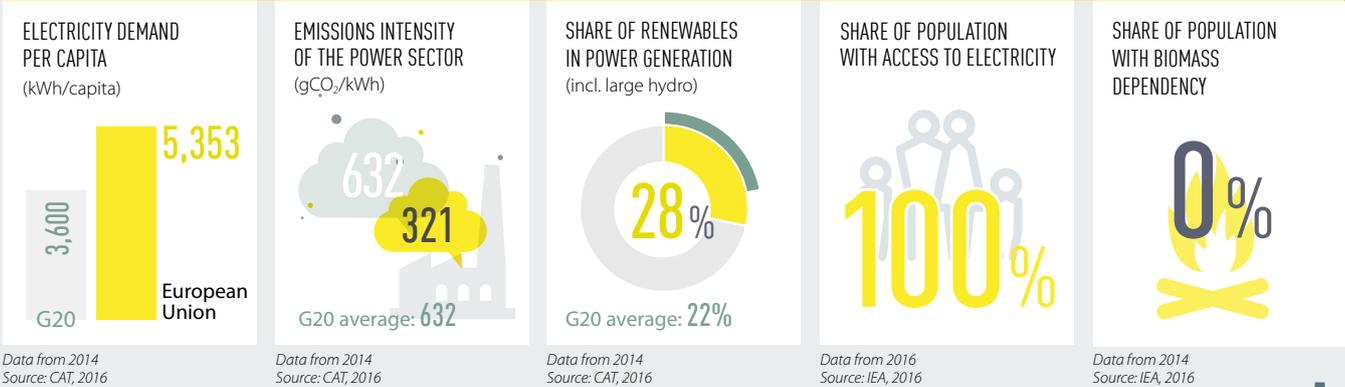


DECARBONISATION

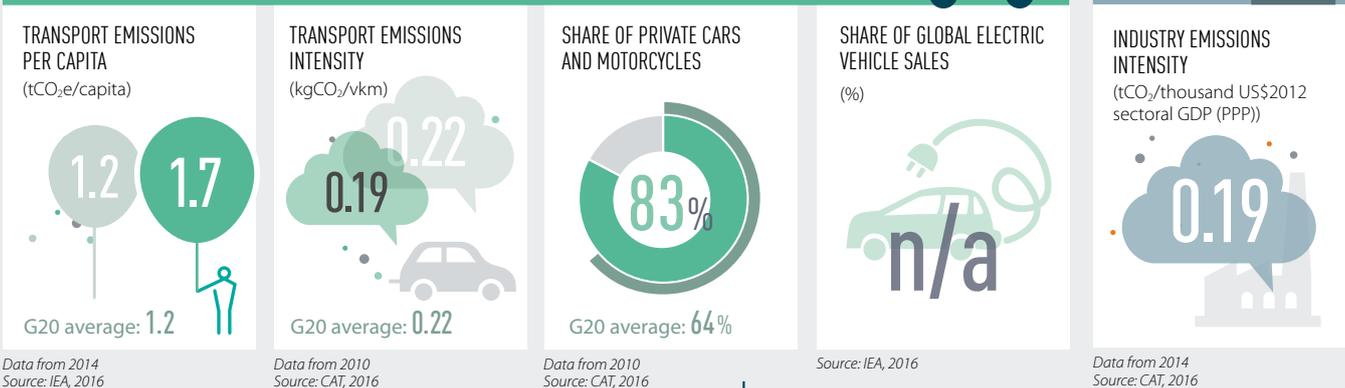
SECTOR-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



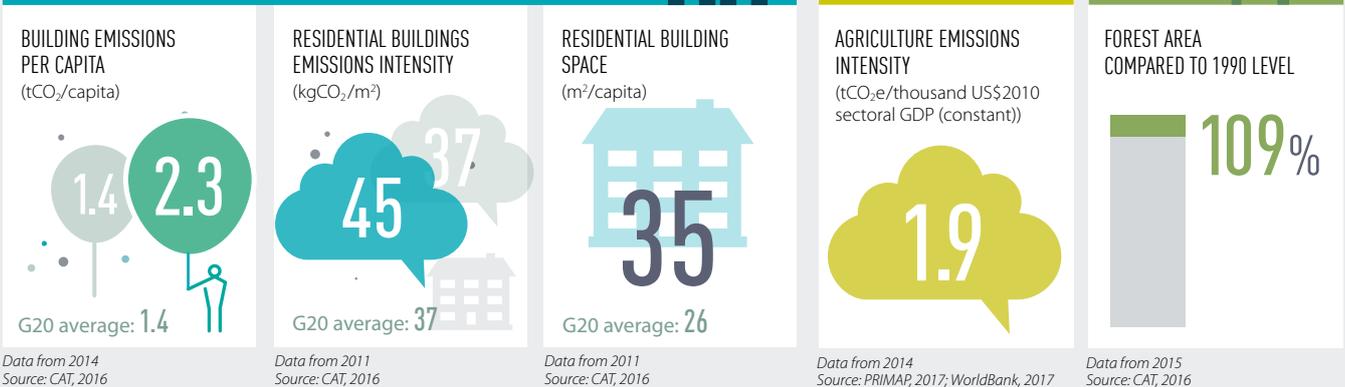
POWER SECTOR



TRANSPORT SECTOR



BUILDING SECTOR

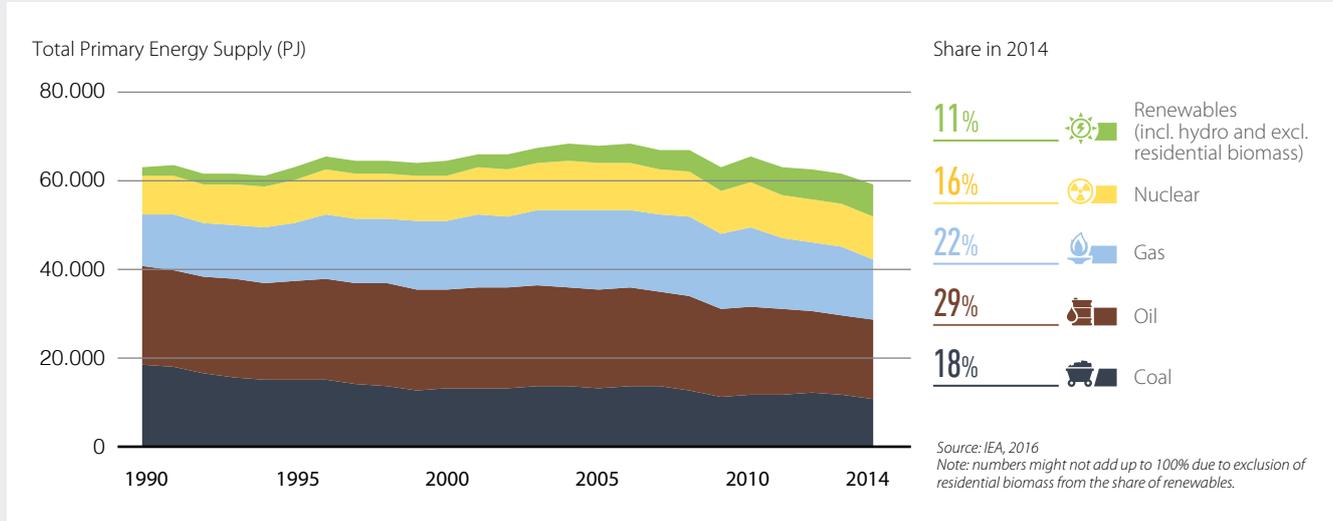


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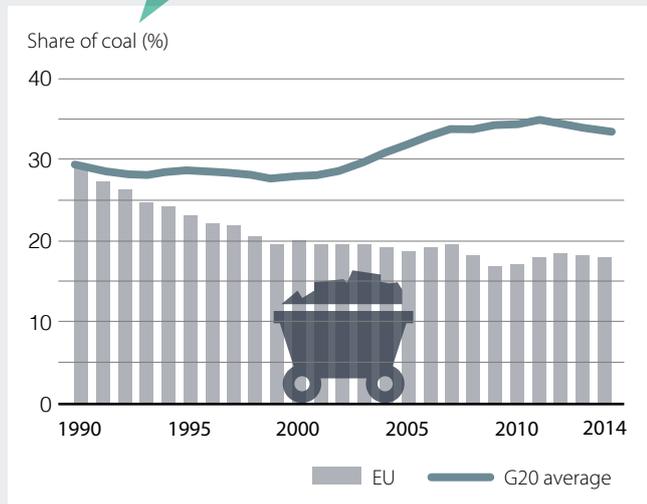
DECARBONISATION

ENERGY MIX ²¹



SHARE OF COAL IN ENERGY SUPPLY ²²

The EU's share of coal declined substantially in the 1990s but has since mostly stagnated. At 18% in 2014 the EU's share of coal was around half that of the G20 average.



Source: IEA, 2016

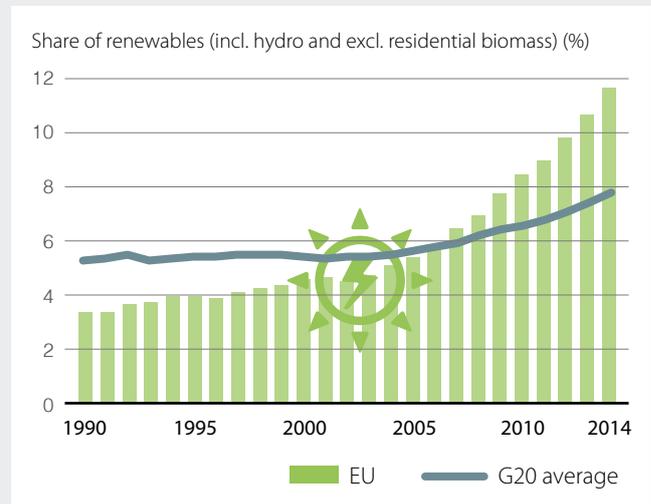
PERFORMANCE RATING



Source: own evaluation

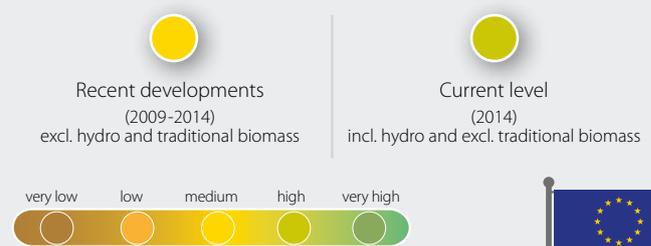
SHARE OF RENEWABLES IN ENERGY SUPPLY ²³

The EU's share of renewables has increased from 5% in 2004 to 11% in 2014, surpassing the G20 average in 2007.



Source: IEA, 2016

CCPI PERFORMANCE RATING OF THE SHARE OF RENEWABLES ⁷



Source: CCPI 2017 - G20 Edition

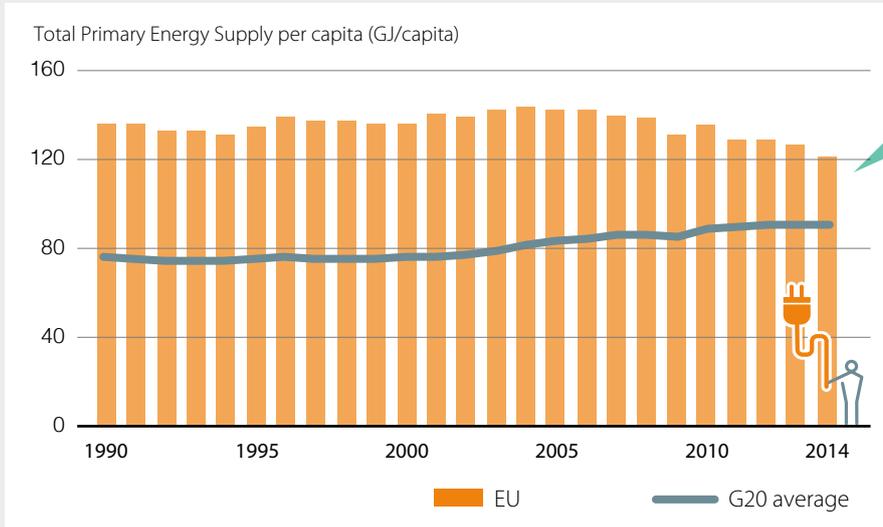


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DECARBONISATION

ENERGY USE PER CAPITA²⁴



The EU's energy use per capita peaked in the mid-2000s. By 2014 energy use dropped to 121 GJ/capita – still well above the G20 average of 91 GJ/capita.

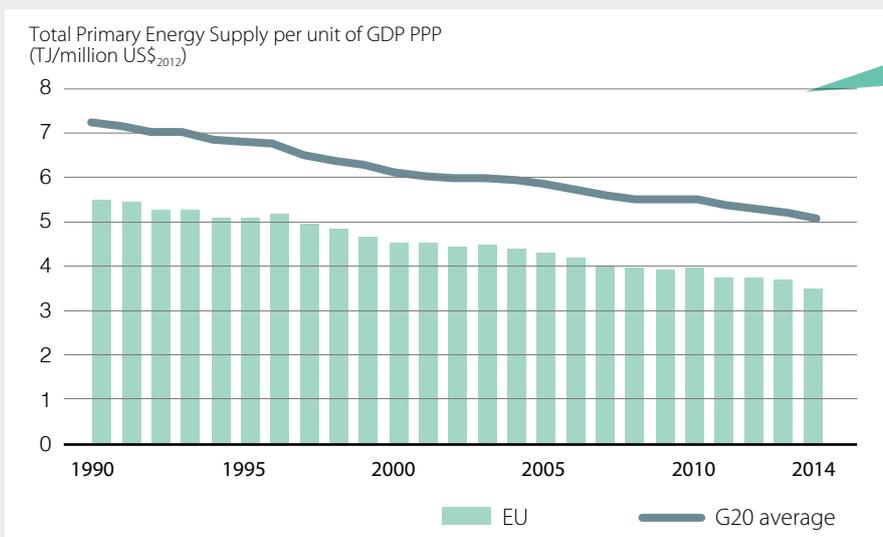
Source: IEA, 2016

CCPI PERFORMANCE RATING OF ENERGY USE PER CAPITA⁷



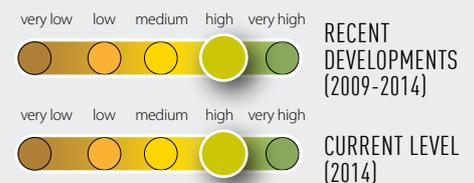
Source: CCPI 2017 – G20 Edition

ENERGY INTENSITY OF THE ECONOMY²⁵



The energy intensity of the EU's economy has steadily declined since 1990 and remains below the G20 average.

PERFORMANCE RATING



Source: own evaluation

Source: IEA, 2016

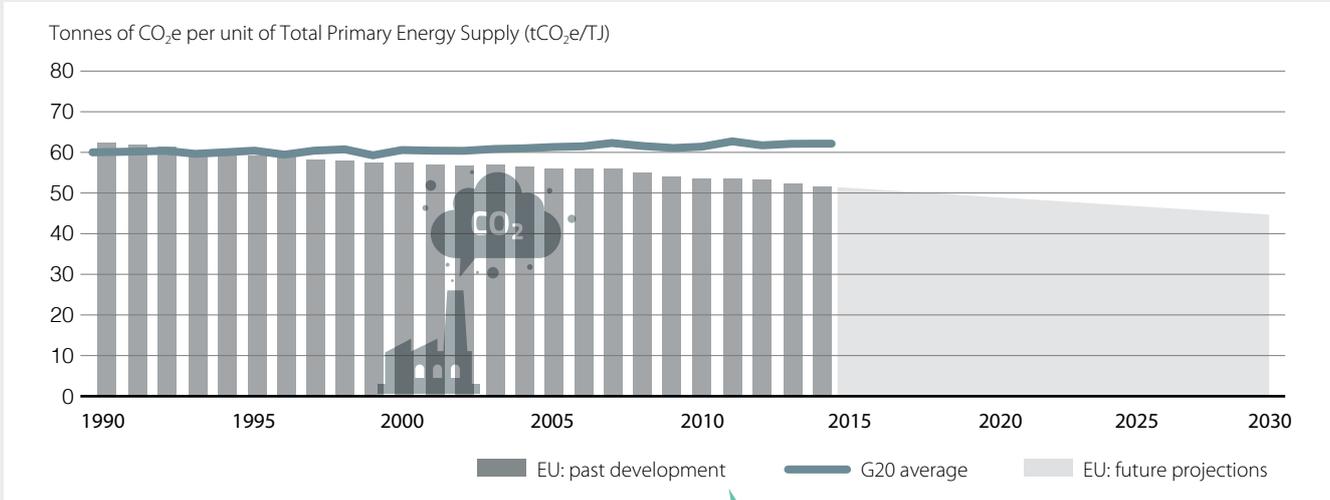


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DECARBONISATION

CARBON INTENSITY OF THE ENERGY SECTOR ²⁶



Source: IEA, 2016

PERFORMANCE RATING

very low low medium high very high



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (2009-2014)

very low low medium high very high



CURRENT LEVEL (2014)

Source: own evaluation

While the carbon intensity of the EU's energy sector was just above the G20 average in 1990 it has fallen since, and is expected to further decline until 2030.

ANNEX



KEY INDICATORS

- 1) The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development. A country scores higher when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and GDP per capita is higher. Data for 2016.
- 2) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated by dividing GDP with midyear population figures. GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given year. Here GDP figures at purchasing power parity (PPP) are used. Data for 2015.
- 3) PRIMAP-hist combines several published datasets to create a comprehensive set of greenhouse gas emissions pathways for every country and Kyoto gas covering the years 1850 to 2014 and all UNFCCC member states as well as most non-UNFCCC territories. The data resolves the main IPCC 1996 categories. Data for 2014.
- 4) The ND-GAIN index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It is composed of a vulnerability score and a readiness score. In this report, we display the vulnerability score, which measures a country's exposure and sensitivity to the negative impact of climate change in six life-supporting sectors – food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure. In this report, we only display the vulnerability score of the index. Data for 2015.
- 5) Average level of exposure of a nation's population to concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing severe health damage. Data for 2015.

GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS (GHG)

- 6) This indicator gives an overview of the country's emissions profile and the direction the country's emissions are taking under current policy scenario.
- 7) The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics. On the basis of standardised criteria, the index evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of countries in the categories GHG emissions, renewable energy and energy use. It assesses the recent developments, current levels, policy progress and the compatibility of the country's current performance and future targets with the international goal of limiting global temperature rise well below 2°C.

CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE:

- 8) The table below displays the criteria used to assess a country's policy performance. For the sector-specific policy criteria the 'high' rating is informed by the Climate Action Tracker (2016) report on the ten steps needed to limit warming to 1.5°C and the Paris Agreement.
- 9) The CCPI evaluates a country's performance in national climate policy, meaning the performance in establishing and implementing a sufficient policy framework, as well as international climate diplomacy through feedback from national climate and energy experts.
- 10) The Climate Action Tracker is an independent, science-based assessment that tracks government emissions reduction commitments and actions. It provides an up-to-date assessment of individual national pledges, targets and NDCs and currently implemented policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

FINANCING THE TRANSITION

- 11) The Allianz Climate and Energy Monitor ranks G20 member states on their relative fitness as potential investment destinations for building low-carbon electricity infrastructure. The investment attractiveness of a country is assessed through four categories: policy adequacy, policy reliability of sustained support, market absorption capacity and the national investment conditions.
- 12) The Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index (RECAI) produces scores and rankings for countries' attractiveness based on macro drivers, energy market drivers and technology-specific drivers which, together, compress a set of 5 drivers, 16 parameters and over 50 datasets. For comparability purposes with the Allianz Monitor index, we divided the G20 members included in the latest RECAI ranking (May 2017) in two categories and rate the top half as "high performance" and the lower half as "medium performance".
- 13) The green bonds country indicator shows which countries are active in the green bond market by showing green bonds per country as a percentage of the overall debt securities market for that country. Green bonds were created to fund projects that have positive environmental and/or climate benefits.
- 14) The data presented is from the OECD inventory: www.oecd.org/site/tadffss/ except for Argentina and Saudi Arabia for which data from the IEA subsidies database is used. The IEA uses a different methodology for calculating subsidies than the OECD. It uses a 'price-gap' approach and covers a sub-set of consumer subsidies. The price-gap approach compares average end-user prices paid by consumers with reference prices that corresponds to the full cost of supply.

To endnote 8) Rating

	Criteria description		
	● Low	● Medium	● High
Long term low emissions development strategy	No long term low emissions strategy	Existing long term low emissions strategy	Long-term low emissions strategy submitted to the UNFCCC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement
GHG emissions target for 2050	No emissions reduction target for 2050 (or beyond)	Existing emissions reduction target for 2050 (or beyond)	Emissions reduction target to bring CO ₂ emissions to at least net zero by 2050
Renewable energy in power sector	No policy or support scheme for renewable energy in place	Support scheme for renewables in the power sector in place	Support scheme and target for 100% renewables in the power sector by 2050 in place
Coal phase-out	No consideration or policy in place for phasing out coal	Significant action to reduce coal use implemented or coal phase-out under consideration	Coal phase-out in place
Efficient light duty vehicles	No policy or emissions performance standards for LDVs in place	Energy/emissions performance standards or support for LDVs	National target to phase out fossil fuel cars in place
Efficient residential buildings	No policy or low-emissions building codes and standards in place	Building codes, standards and fiscal/financial incentives for low-emissions options in place	National strategy for near-zero energy buildings (at least for all new buildings)
Energy efficiency in industry sector	No policy or support for energy efficiency in industrial production in place	Support for energy efficiency in industrial production (covering at least two of the country's subsectors (e.g. cement and steel production))	Target for new installations in emissions-intensive sectors to be low-carbon after 2020, maximising efficiency
Reducing deforestation	No policy or incentive to reduce deforestation in place	Incentives to reduce deforestation or support schemes for afforestation /reforestation in place	National target for reaching zero deforestation by 2020s

ANNEX (continued)



- 15) This footnote had to be deleted as the data for the corresponding indicator was not available at the time of publication of this report.
- 16) In addition to carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions trading schemes and various energy taxes also act as prices on carbon, although they are generally not developed with the aim of reducing emissions. The OECD report presents calculations on 'Effective Carbon Rates' as the sum of carbon taxes, specific taxes on energy use, and tradable emission permit prices. The calculations are based on 2012 energy policies and prices, as covered in OECD's Taxing Energy Use database. According to OECD estimates, to tackle climate change emissions should be priced at least EUR 30 (or US\$ 37) per tonne of CO₂ revealing a major 'carbon pricing gap' within the G20.
- 17) The effective carbon rate presented in this country profile does not factor in emissions from biomass, as many countries and the UNFCCC treat them as carbon-neutral. However, in many cases biomass emissions are found to be non-carbon neutral over their lifecycle, especially due to the land use changes they cause.
- 18) Finance delivered through multilateral climate funds comes from Climate Funds Update, a joint ODI/Heinrich Boell Foundation database that tracks spending through major multilateral climate funds. Figures include: Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme; Adaptation Fund; Clean Technology Fund; Forest Carbon Partnership Facility; Forest Investment Program; Global Environment Facility (5th and 6th Replenishment, Climate Focal Area only); Least Developed Countries Fund; Partnership for Market Readiness; Pilot Program for Climate Resilience; Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program; and the Special Climate Change Fund.
- 19) Bilateral finance commitments are sourced from Party reporting to the UNFCCC under the Common Tabular Format. Figures represent commitments of funds to projects or programmes, as opposed to actual disbursements.
- 20) Data for the MDB spending on climate action includes ADB, AfDB, EBRD, EIB, IDB, IFC and the World Bank. Data is self-reported annually by the MDBs, based on a shared methodology they developed. The reported data includes MDBs own resources and expenditure in EU13, not funding from external sources that are channelled through the MDBs (e.g through bilateral donors and dedicated climate funds that are captured elsewhere). Data reported corresponds to the financing of adaptation or mitigation projects or of those components, sub-components, or elements within projects that provide adaptation or mitigation benefits (rather than the entire project cost). It does not include public or private finance mobilised by MDBs.

■ DECARBONISATION

- 21) Total primary energy supply data displayed in this factsheet does not include non-energy use values.
- 22) The share of coal in total primary energy supply reveals the country's historical and current proportion of coal in the energy mix. As coal is one of the dirtiest of fossil fuels, reducing coal's share in its energy mix is a crucial step for a country's transition to a green economy.
- 23) The share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply shows a country's historical and current proportion of renewables in the energy mix. The numbers displayed in the graph do not include residential biomass and waste values. Replacing fossil fuels and promoting the expansion of renewable energy is an important step for reducing emissions.
- 24) TPES per capita displays the historical, current and projected energy supply in relation to a country's population. Alongside the intensity indicators (TPES/GDP and CO₂/TPES), TPES per capita gives an indication on the energy efficiency of a country's economy. In line with a well-below 2°C limits, TPES/capita should not grow above current global average levels. This means that developing countries are still allowed to expand their energy use to the current global average, while developed countries have to simultaneously reduce it to that same number.
- 25) TPES per GDP describes the energy intensity of a country's economy. This indicator illustrates the efficiency of energy usage by calculating the energy needed to produce one unit of GDP. A decrease in this indicator can mean an increase in efficiency but also reflects structural economic changes.
- 26) This indicator describes the carbon intensity of a country's energy sector (expressed as the CO₂ emissions per unit of total primary energy supply) and gives an indication on the share of fossil fuels in the energy supply.

For more detail on the sources and methodologies behind the calculation of the indicators displayed, please download the Technical Note at:

<http://www.climate-transparency.org/g20-climate-performance/g20report2017>