Climate Change policies in Israel

- Avri Schechter -

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Today's Agenda
Paris Agreements
Israel's national targets and commitments
Achieving Israel's national targets
Israel 2050: A sneak peek to the future

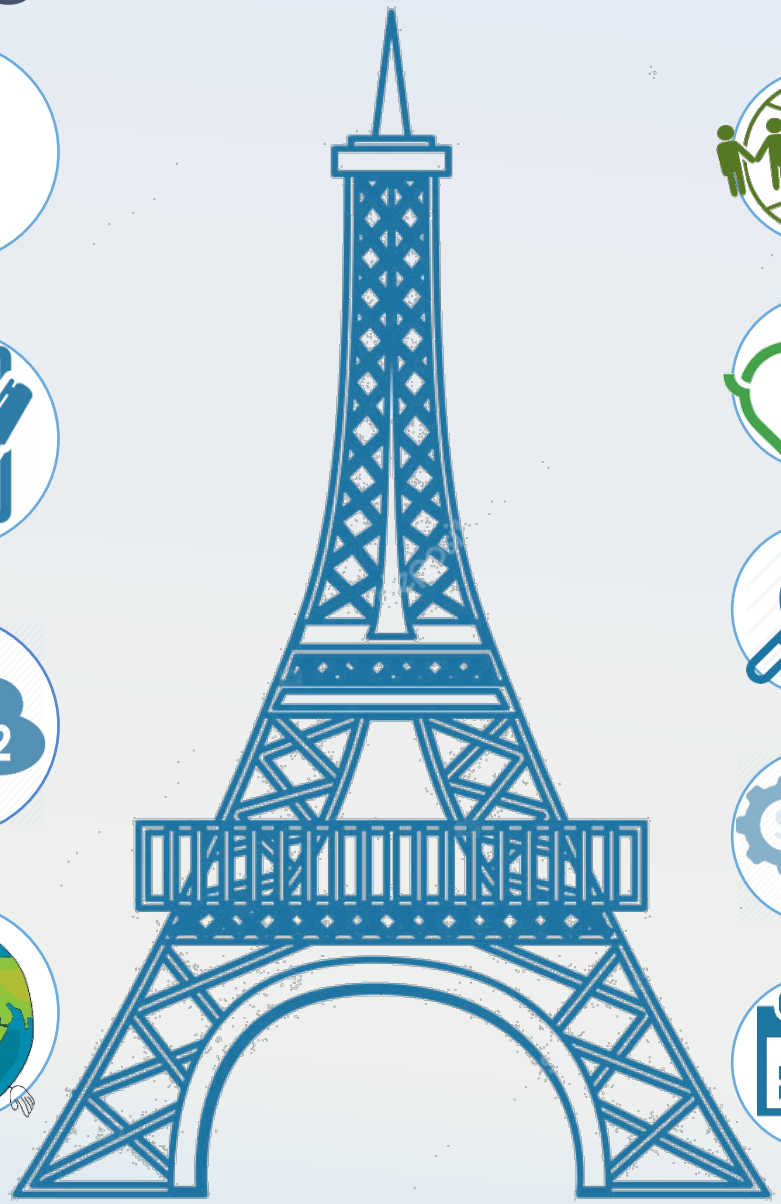
Paris Agreement in a nutshell

Goal
To keep the global temperature increase well below 2 ° C compared to pre-industrial levels and continue efforts to limit it to 1.5 ° C.

Legal form and compliance
The Paris Agreement is legally binding. Each country establishes its national targets of fight against the climate change.

Emission reduction
A global peaking of GHG emissions should be reached soon in order to achieve carbon neutrality (net zero emissions) as soon as possible.

Irrecoverable damages
Recognition of the need to support measures for unrecoverable losses.



Countries commitments
195 countries report their national commitments to combat climate change, from 2020 , and update every five years.

Financial commitment
Developed countries must finance developing countries from 2020 for mitigation and adaptation.

Transparency
Common frame of transparency to all countries that includes information on emissions and investment contributions.

Market mechanisms
Tools such as emissions trading and carbon pricing to encourage emission reduction activities.

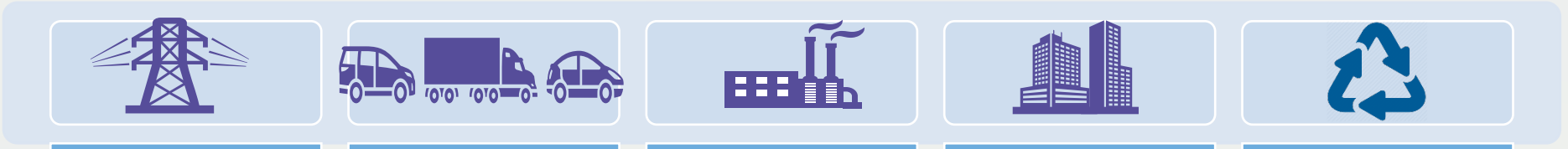
Come into force
4th November 2016, 30 days after being ratified by 55 parties representing at least 55 % of total GHG emission.

Israel's INDC and commitments

- In 2015, an inter-ministerial committee was established in order to recommend to the Israeli government a national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target by 2030 (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions), as well as abatement actions.
- The committee's activities included:

1. developing an updated projection of GHG emissions under a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario,
2. conducting a qualitative analysis to identify key technological abatement measures relevant to Israel,
3. examining different target scenarios based on the identified abatement measures,
4. providing a recommended national GHG emissions reduction target

- Five sectoral working groups were established to examine the potential, costs and opportunities in the various sectors:



Electricity generation	Transportation	Industry	Buildings	Other (waste, agriculture, non-energy emissions

Israel's INDC and commitments

- Israeli Cabinet approves Govt. Decision No. 542 on Sept. 20, 2015. This decision sets national targets:

National per capita GHG emissions reduction target of 8.8 tCO_2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) by 2025 and 7.7 tCO_2e by 2030.

This will be equivalent to GHG emissions of 81 million tCO2e in 2030.

Energy Efficiency:

17% reduction in electricity consumption relative to BAU scenario in 2030.

Renewable Energy:

17% of the electricity generated in 2030 will be from renewable sources.

Public Transport:

20% shift from private to public transportation relative to BAU scenario in 2030.

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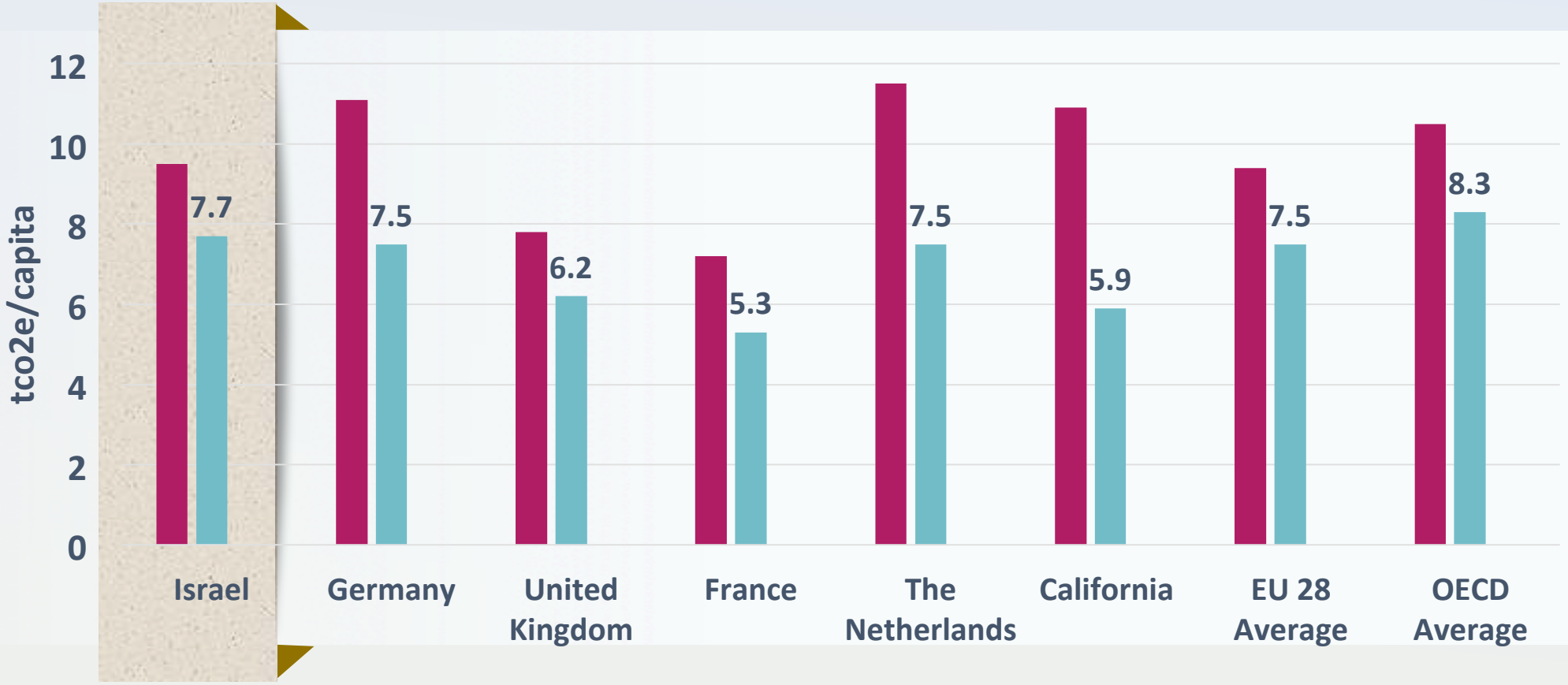
Meeting its national target will bring Israel to European emission levels



Source: UN Population projections, UNFCCC 2017
University of Melbourne Climate College, 2017

2015

2030

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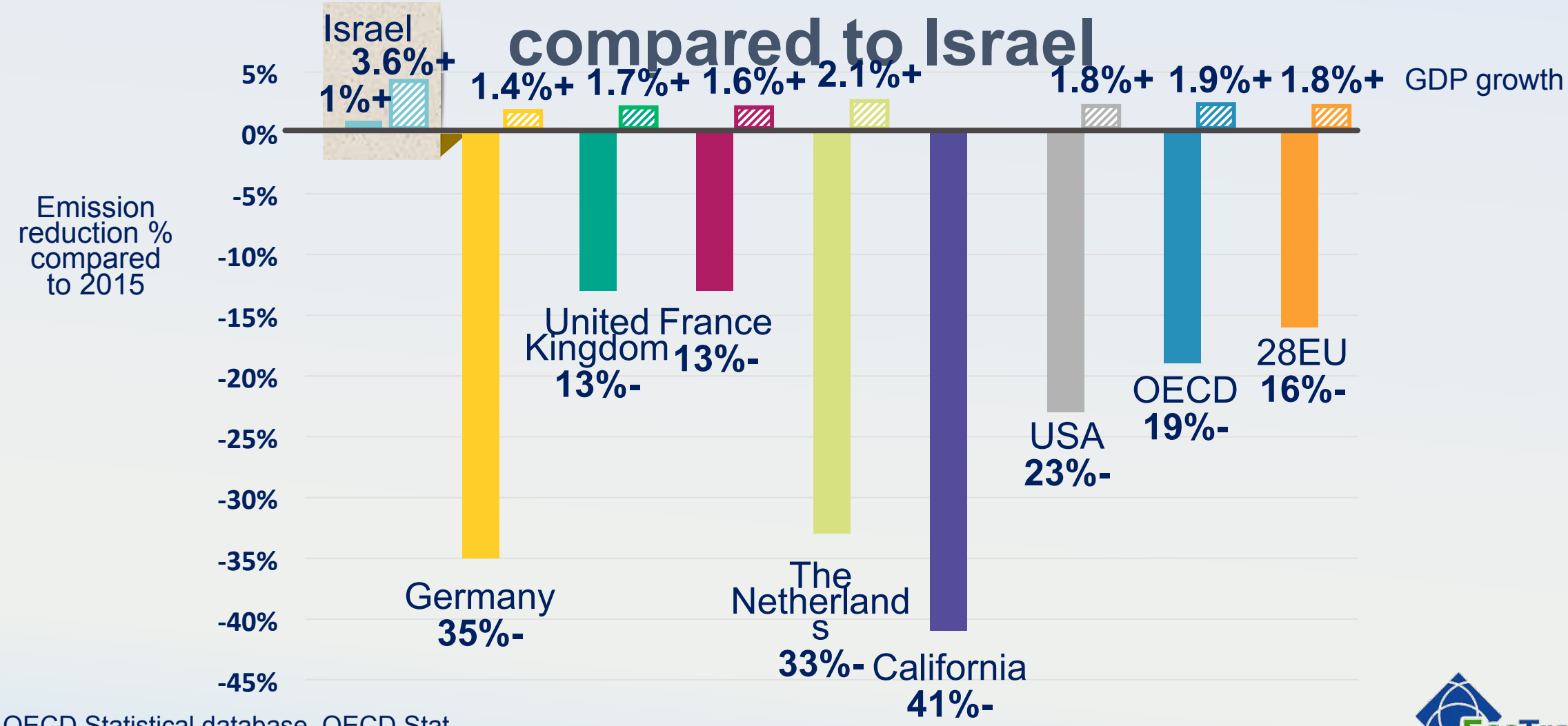
More ambitious emission reduction in other countries, compared to Israel



Source: OECD Statistical database, OECD.Stat
INDCs, UNFCCC 2017

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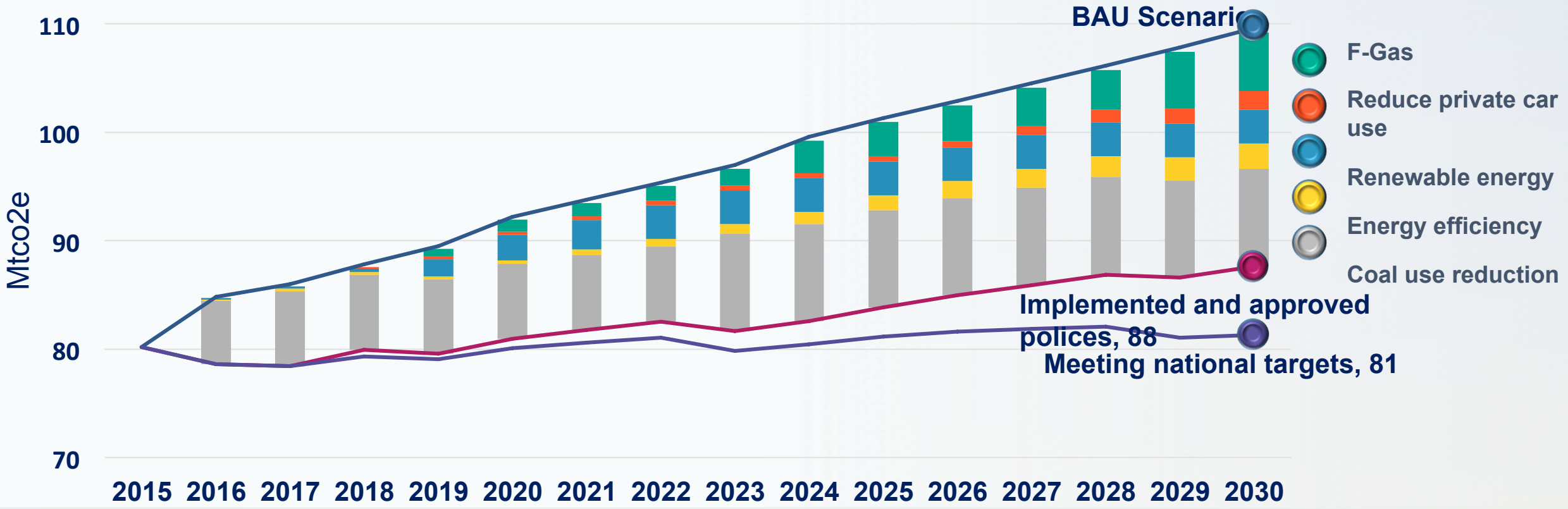
Additional mitigation actions are needed to realize the national targets



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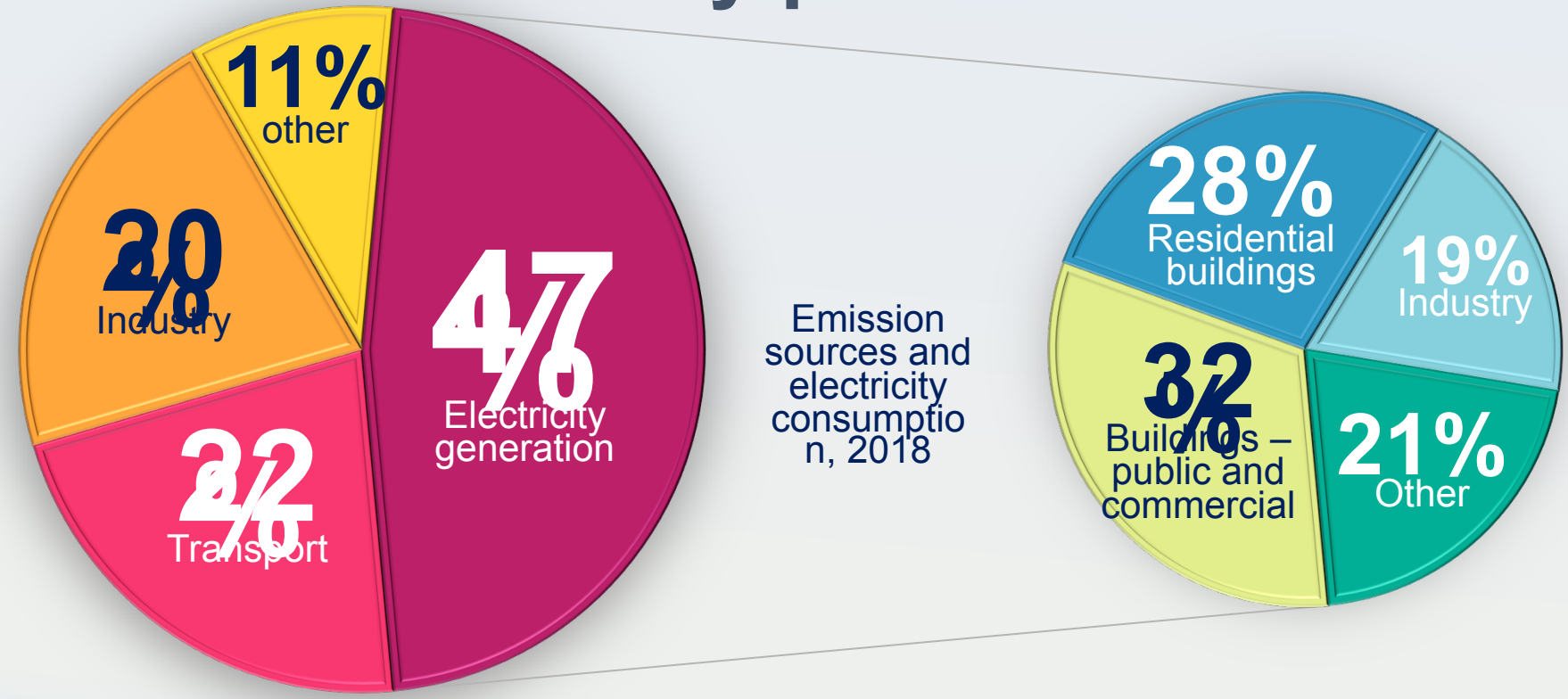
Buildings are responsible for about 60% of electricity consumption – a major energy efficiency potential



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Israel 2050

“multi-sectoral process to formulate a vision for a low-emission and prosperous Israel”

- In accordance with the Paris Agreement, the countries who ratified it – among them Israel – will formulate a long term strategy for emissions reduction and moving forward to a low-carbon economy , to be submit it by 2020.

- These days, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, in collaboration with the Israel Democracy Institute, other governmental offices, OECD, planning bodies and representative of the civil society launched a multi-sectoral process to formulate a vision for a low-emission and prosperous Israel in 2050 and to create a roadmap to achieve the vision and targets.

- The process will be divided to four main areas: Electricity, Transportation, Industry, Buildings & cities. For each area, a vision and goals will be formulated and integrated into a whole economy vision, on the basis of which a road map will be formulated to implement the vision.

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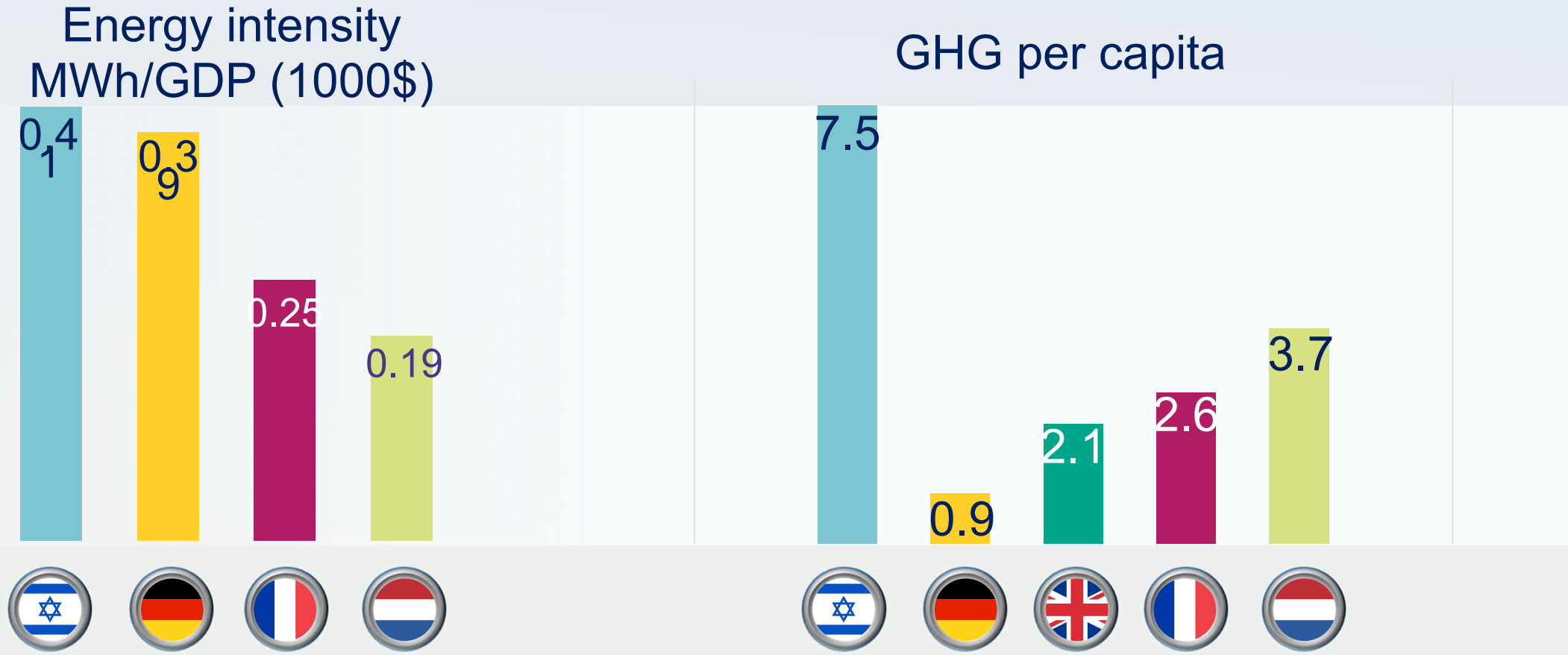
Israel in 2050

“more polluted, but more energy efficient”



Source: processing data from OECD.stat, Eurostat, countries’ CBS and national strategies for low-carbon economies.

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Israel in 2050

“Overpopulated and infrastructure overload”

Population

Population growth: among the highest in the OECD.[1]
Israel population will double itself and reach about 15.6 million people.[2]

Energy

Electricity consumption is expected to increase 2.5 times to 155 TWh.
Natural gas consumption is expected to increase threefold to about 2e BCM.[4]

Transportation

The number of vehicles is expected to increase 2.5 times to about 7 million vehicles.[3]
Time spent in traffic will increase in average additional hour per commuter, by 2030.[4]

Industry

The growth rate in labor productivity (gross domestic product per work hour) will be lower than in OECD countries.[5]
The amount of waste is expected to double, to 10 million tons.

Buildings and cities

An increase of about 60% in the number of housing units to about 4 million apartments within 25 years.[6]

1 OECD Population Projections
2 Israeli CBS, medium scenario
3 Ministry of Transportation

4 The strategic plan for public transport, Ministry of Transportation
5 plan for raising productivity in industry, Ministry of Economy
6 The Strategic Plan for Housing, National Economic Council

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Thank you for your attention!

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