



Source: European Commission 2020



Structure:

1. Key EU legislation and policies

2. International cooperation

3. Paris Agreement

EU Climate Action and European Green Deal:



- **European Climate Law** to enshrine the 2050 climate-neutrality objective into EU law
- **European Climate Pact** to engage citizens and all parts of society in climate action
- **2030 Climate Target Plan** to further reduce net GHG emissions by at least 55% by 2030

By 2050, Europe aims to become the world's first climate-neutral continent.



Source: European Commission 2020

Key EU legislation and policies

#1 EU ETS

2 Efforts
sharing

#3 Land
based
emissions

#4 Low
emission
mobility

#5 Clean
Energy
Package

#6
Innovation
Fund


#7 F-gases
and ODSs

#8
Adaptation



The EU ETS is the world's first major carbon market and remains the biggest one:

- In all EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway
- Limits emissions from more than 11,000 heavy energy-using installations (power stations & industrial plants) and airlines operating between these countries
- Covers around 40% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions



The **Effort Sharing legislation** establishes binding annual GHG emission targets for Member States for the periods 2013-2020 and 2021-2030;

These (national) targets concern emissions from most sectors not included in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), such as **transport, buildings, agriculture and waste**;

Collectively deliver around **10%** in total EU emissions from the sectors covered by **2020** and of **30%** by **2030**, compared with 2005 levels.

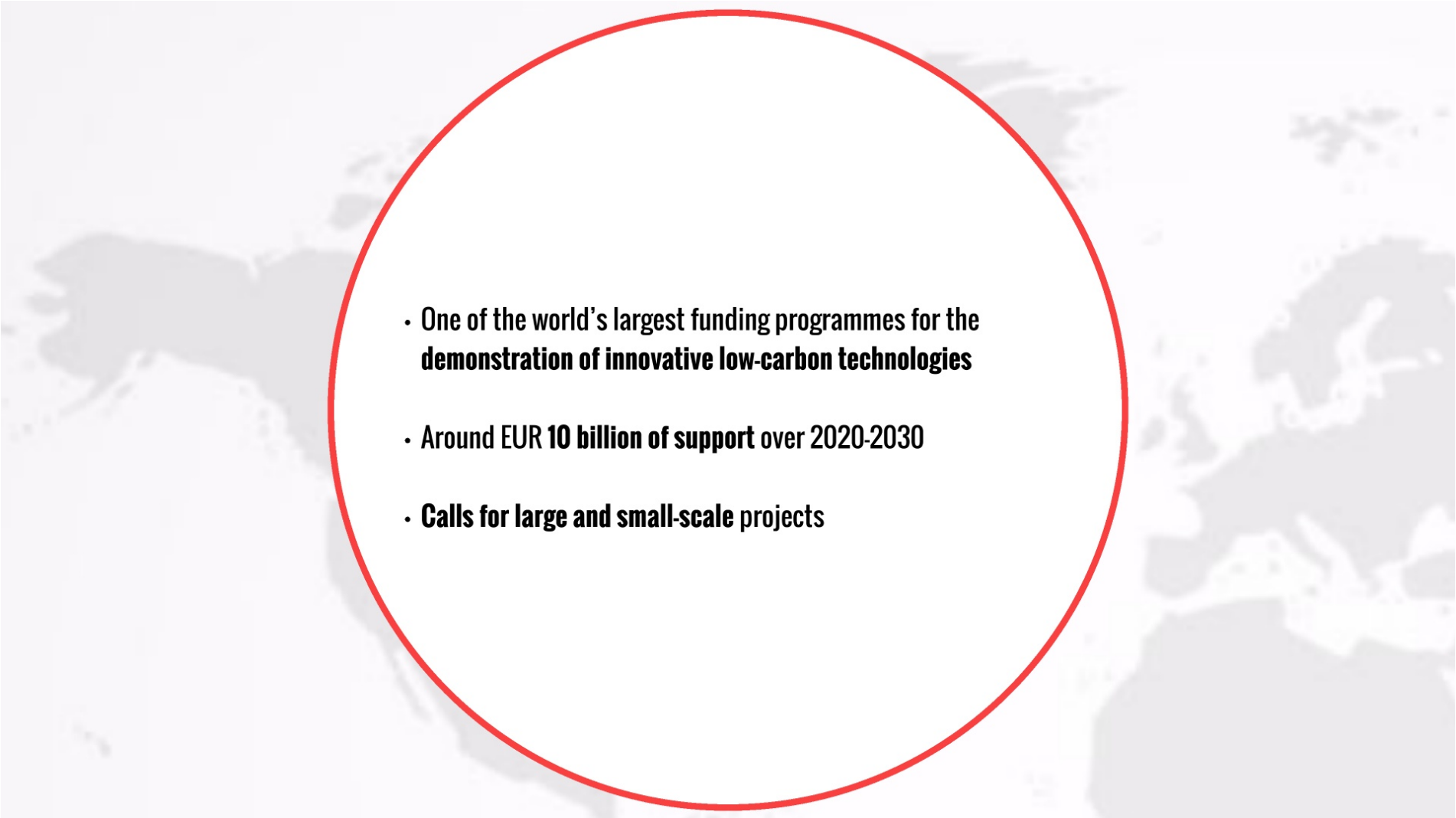
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- **Removal, emissions and storage**
 - **LULUCF**
 - **REDD+**

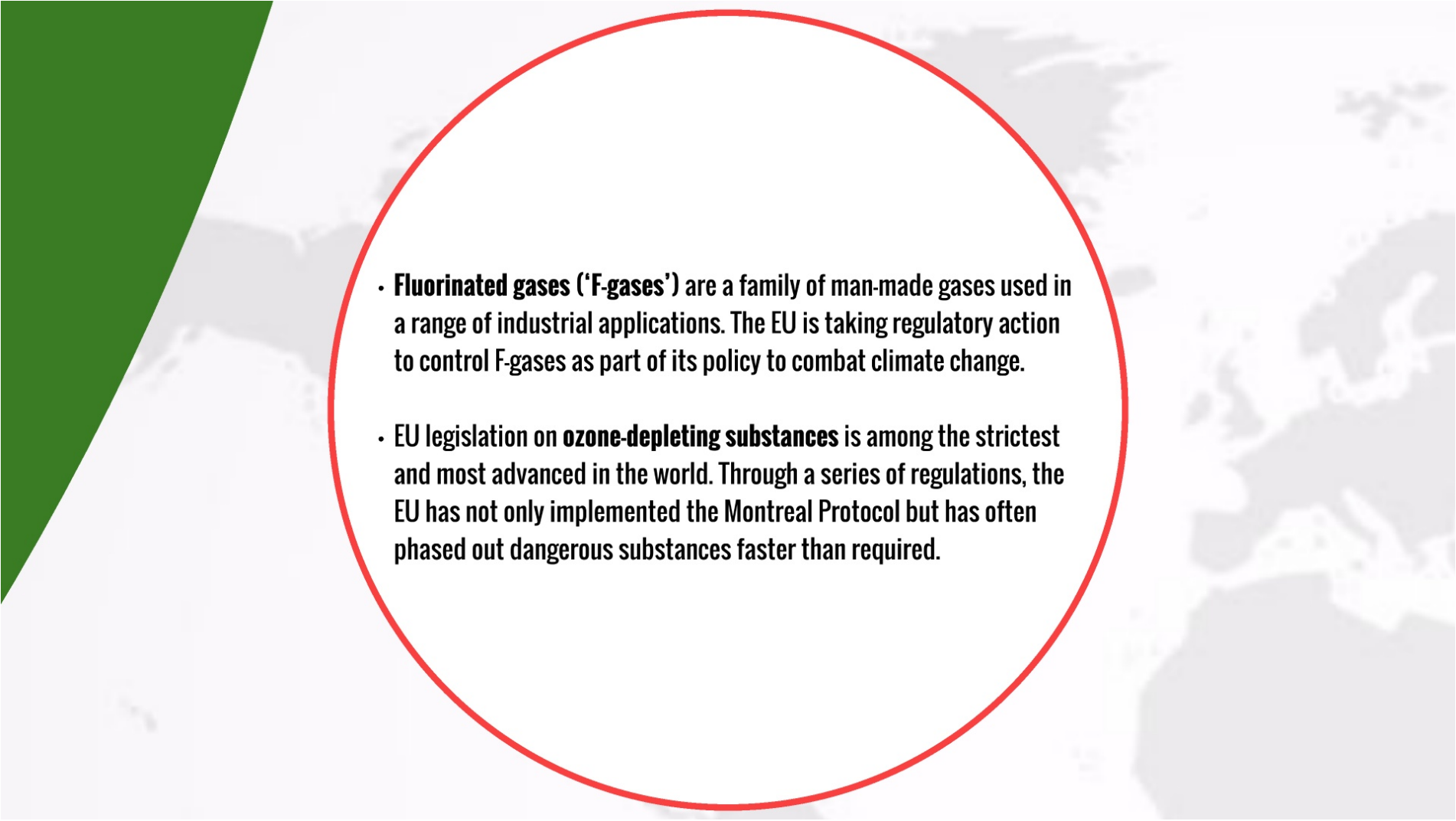


European Strategy for low-emission mobility

- **Increasing the efficiency of the transport system**
- **Speeding up the deployment of low-emission alternative energy for transport**
- **Moving towards zero-emission vehicles.**



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- **One of the world's largest funding programmes for the demonstration of innovative low-carbon technologies**
 - **Around EUR 10 billion of support over 2020-2030**
 - **Calls for large and small-scale projects**

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- **Fluorinated gases ('F-gases')** are a family of man-made gases used in a range of industrial applications. The EU is taking regulatory action to control F-gases as part of its policy to combat climate change.
 - EU legislation on **ozone-depleting substances** is among the strictest and most advanced in the world. Through a series of regulations, the EU has not only implemented the Montreal Protocol but has often phased out dangerous substances faster than required.

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- The Commission adopted the **EU adaptation strategy** in April 2013
 - The EU's role appropriate when climate change impacts **transcend borders** of individual states



Source: European Commission 2020



International cooperation



#Multilateral



#Bilateral

- 
- UNFCCC
 - Paris Agreement
 - Kyoto Protocol
 - UNFCCC meetings
 - Other fora



Cooperation with non-EU countries and regions

- Eastern Partnership
- Green Agenda for WBs
- Energy Community



Source: European Commission 2020

Paris Agreement



Mitigation

**Transparency
and Global
Stocktake**

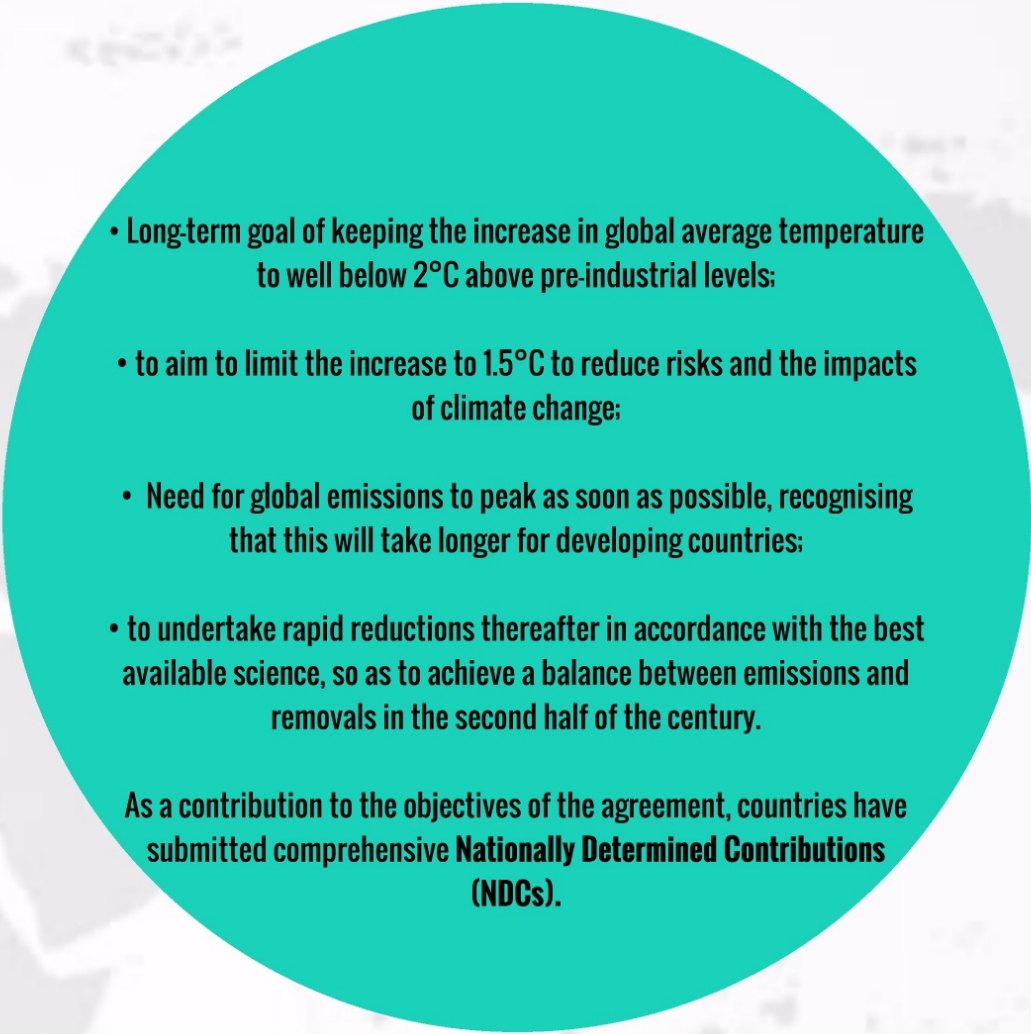
Adaptation

**Loss and
Damage**


**Non-party
stakeholders**

**Katowice
Rulebook**


Support

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- Long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels;
 - to aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C to reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
 - Need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries;
 - to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science, so as to achieve a balance between emissions and removals in the second half of the century.

As a contribution to the objectives of the agreement, countries have submitted comprehensive **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**.

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- **every 5 years to assess the collective progress** towards the long-term goals and inform Parties in updating and enhancing their nationally determined contributions;
 - **report to each other** and the public on how they are implementing climate action;
 - **track progress** towards their commitments under the Agreement through a robust transparency and accountability system.

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- **Strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change;**
 - **Provide continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries.**

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- **Averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;**
 - **Acknowledge the need to cooperate and enhance the understanding, action and support in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.**

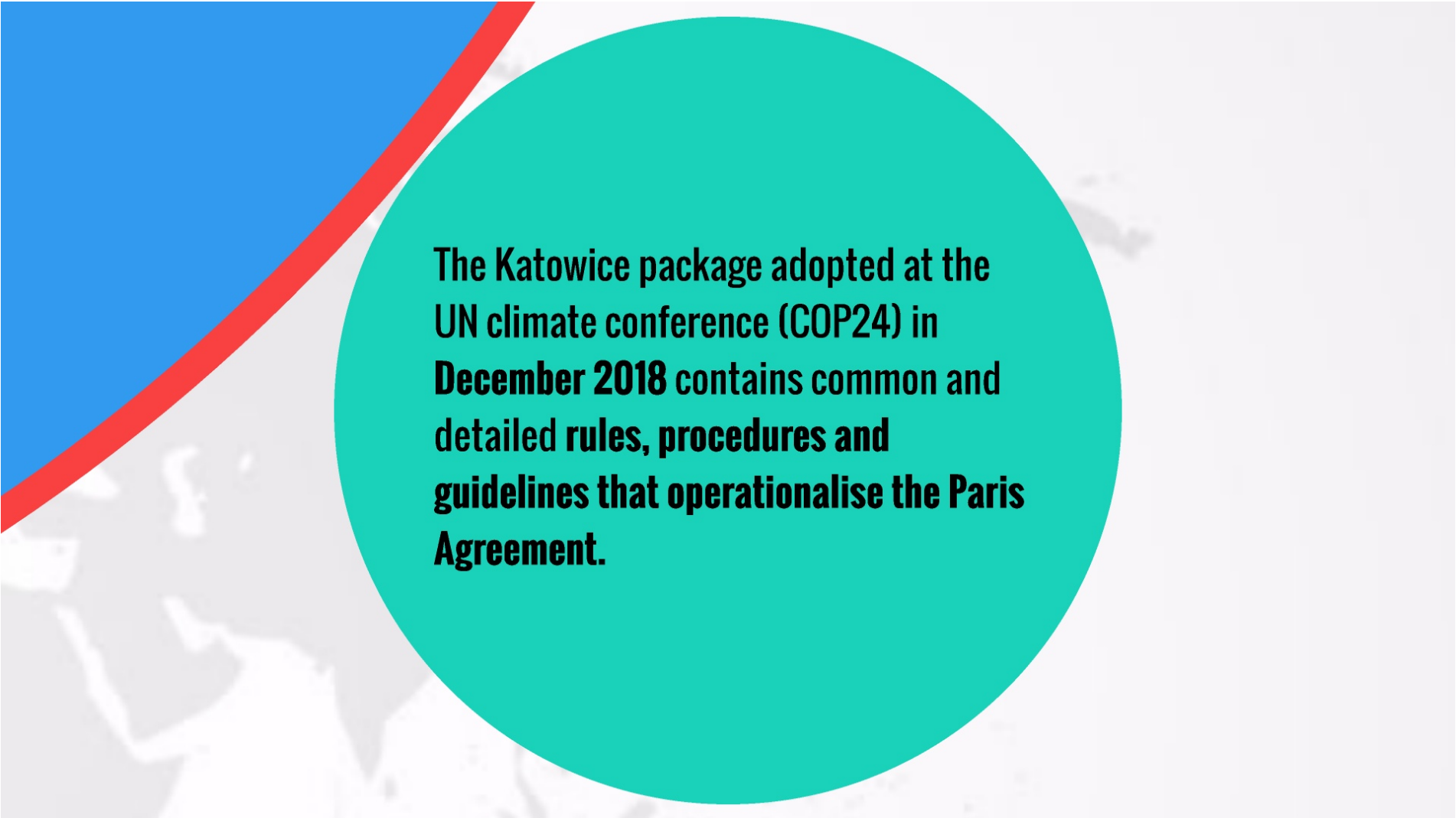


Cities, regions and local authorities are invited to

- **scale up their efforts** and support actions to reduce emissions;

- build resilience and **decrease vulnerability** to the adverse effects of climate change;

- uphold and **promote regional and international cooperation.**



The Katowice package adopted at the UN climate conference (COP24) in December 2018 contains common and detailed rules, procedures and guidelines that operationalise the Paris Agreement.

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- **Developed countries intend to continue their existing collective goal to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and extend this until 2025. A new and higher goal will be set for after this period.**



Source: European Commission 2020

Questions ?

Thank Your Audience!

Goodbye Now!



Source: European Commission 2020