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.*
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.
- 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.
- 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
- **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.
• The Commission adopted the **EU adaptation strategy** in April 2013

• The EU’s role appropriate when climate change impacts **transcend borders** of individual states
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
Paris Agreement

- Mitigation
- Transparency and Global Stocktake
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage
- Non-party stakeholders
- Katowice Rulebook
- Support
• 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).
• 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.
• Strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change;

• Provide continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries.
• 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.
- 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.
Questions ?
Thank Your Audience!
Goodbye Now!
Source: European Commission 2020