## Increasing the EU's Climate Ambition for 2030 & 2050

- The European Green deal announced in 2019
- The EU adopted the European Climate Law on 30 June 2021
- Union-wide climate-neutrality objective for 2050
- New 2030 target of at least 55% net greenhouse gas emissions reduction



## **Overview: Fit for 55 Package**

Pricing	Targets	Rules
<ul> <li>Stronger ETS including in aviation</li> <li>Extending the ETS to maritime,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Updated Effort Sharing Regulation</li> <li>Updated LULUCF Regulation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Stricter CO<sub>2</sub> performance for cars &amp; vans</li> <li>New infrastructure for</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>road transport, and buildings</li> <li>Updated Energy Taxation Directive</li> <li>Carbon Border Adjustment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Updated Renewable Energy Directive</li> <li>Updated Energy Efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ReFuelEU: More sustainable aviation fuels</li> </ul>
Mechanism	Directive Support measures	FuelEU: Cleaner maritime fuels
Using revenues and regulations to promote innovation, build solidarity and mitigate impacts for the vulnerable, notably through the new Social Climate Fund and enhanced Modernisation and Innovation Funds		



Fit for 55 <u>Climate</u> Files: Provisional Agreements reached on ALL files in 2022 !!



## Revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) Directive

#### **Updates to Existing EU ETS**

European Commission

Increase in overall ambition of emissions reductions by 2030 to -62% compared to 2005 levels

Phase-out of ETS free allowances between 2026-2034 in line with phase-in of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

Market Stability Reserve (MSR) strengthened

Innovation Fund increased from 450 to 575 million allowances & Modernisation Fund increased with 3 new MS eligible: EL, PT, SI

Inclusion of maritime sector with gradual surrendering till 2026

**Update of ETS-Aviation** with 'clean-cut' approach & extension of 'stopthe-clock' until 2027 (Commission to assess strengthening of CORSIA by mid-2026), & gradual phase-out of free allocation





## Revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) Directive

#### **New ETS (ETS2)**

For road transport, buildings & fuels for industry not covered by ETS, operational as of 2027 with possible start in 2028 if energy prices are exceptionally high

Emissions reduction of 42% by 2030 compared to 2005

**Smooth start** e.g. through **front-loading** (auctioning of an additional 30%) for Year 1 of the ETS2 & mechanisms to address excessive price increases

Creation of a policy, plan & performance-based **Social Climate Fund** to address the **social impacts of ETS2** on vulnerable households, micro-enterprises & transport users

**OVERALL ETS estimated Revenue for Member States** around €400-560 billion, subject to proposal for new EU own resources, actual carbon price and other factors [post and pre-MSR]. This **shall be used for climate purposes**.









## **Social Climate Fund**

Will mobilise **EUR 86.7 billion** over **2026-2032** period EUR 65 billion from the Fund + 25% national contributions from Member States

#### Eligibility of expenditure as of 1 January 2026 based on auctioning of 50 million EU ETS allowances in 2026 (frontloading) & ETS2 auctioning as of 2027 (initially as external assigned revenue)









Support vulnerable households, transport users, & micro-enterprises from impact of ETS2 Support investments in energy efficiency & renovation of buildings, clean heating & cooling Finance zero- & lowemission mobility & transport, including public transport

Provide temporary direct income support



## **Revision of the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR)**

Increased EU's 2030 ambition & Member States' ghg reduction targets Luxemboure Netherlands Denmark Germany Lithuania Slovakia Clechia Slovenia Bullgaria Romania Portugal Belejum Sweden HUNBARY Estonia Finland Croatia Poland Greece CAPTUS Ireland France AUSTIN Malta Latvita spain £127 Hally 0.0% 0% -10.0% -10% -10.0% -12.7% -16.7% -20.0% 17.0% -20% -19.0% 17.7% -18.7% -21.0% -22.7% -22.7% -24.0% -26.0% -27.0% -30% -30.0% -28.7% -32.0% -40.0% -40% 37.7% -40.0% -42.0% -43.7% -50.0% -50% 47.0% 47.5% 48.0% 48.0% -50.0% -50.0% -50.0% -50.0% -50.0% -60.0% -60%

#### Existing Target Target increase



## Revision of the CO2 Standards for Cars & Vans Regulation



**Increased** CO2 emissions reduction targets for **new cars & vans**:

By 2030: 55% for new cars 50% for new vans compared to 2021 levels

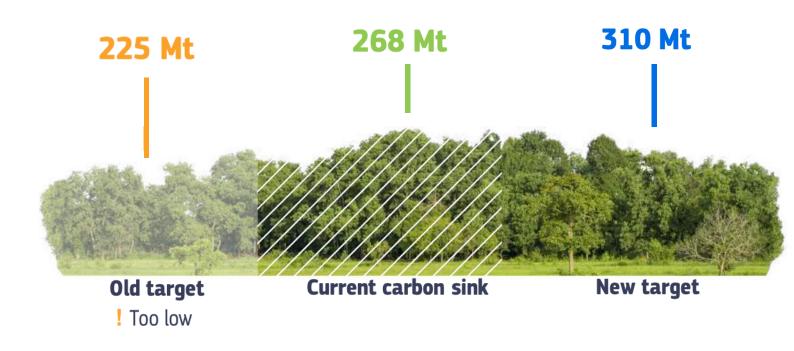
By 2035: 100% for both new cars & vans

(ZLEV) incentive mechanism (2025 to 2029) but with higher benchmarks - 25% for cars & 17% for vans



## Revision of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation

#### New targets to increase our natural carbon sink:



European Commission 2021-2025: EU target for net carbon removals by natural sinks aligned with current LULUCF ('no-debit').

2026-2030: -310 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2030.

Land-Use Flexibility for 2026-2030 period, Tier 2 monitoring from 2026, Tier 3 monitoring from 2028 at latest.

Commission Review in 2024 for post-2030 AFOLU pillar inclusion.

### **Other Fit for 55 Files**

**CBAM**: provisional **agreement reached in December 2022** – CBAM starts in October 2023 with gradual phase-in & corresponding phase-out of free allowances in line with ETS

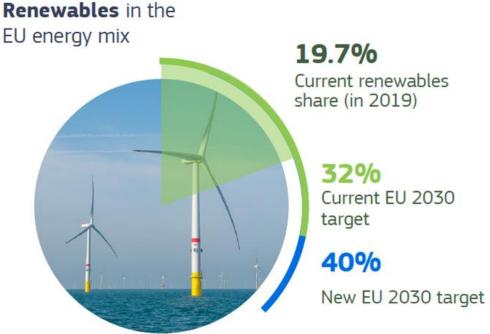
**Renewable Energy Directive (RED) ()** 

**Energy Efficiency Directive ()** 





## **Renewable Energy Directive (RED II+)**



Current renewables

Current FU 2030

Increased renewables ambition in key sectors (heating and cooling, transport, industry, buildings)

Boosting the deployment of and the investment in renewable energy

Sustainable bioenergy reinforced criteria in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy

**RePowerEU amendment** to increase the **RES target** to 45% in RED II+



## **Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)**



**17.0 - 17.4%** Current energy efficiency savings for primary and final energy consumption (in 2019)

#### 32.5%

Current EU 2030 non-binding target (relative to 2007 projections)

#### 36-39%

New EU 2030 binding target for final and primary energy consumption Indicative Member State contributions to the EUlevel energy efficiency target

#### Reinforcement of the Energy Efficiency First Principle

Measures to alleviate energy poverty & boost consumer empowerment



## **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism**

New Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism Regulation (CBAM): Carbon price on imports of a targeted selection of products to prevent 'carbon leakage'



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## Thank you.

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