

**Tere tulemast**

**Välkommen**

**Welcome**

**Witamy**

**laipni lūdzam**

# CommitClimate



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Interreg  
Baltic Sea Region



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ENERGY TRANSITION  
CommitClimate



## Latviski

Materiāls ir pieejams arī

**latviešu valodā**

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## Polski

Materiał jest również dostępny w

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## Eesti

Materjal on saadaval ka

**eesti keeles**

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## Svenska

Materialet finns även tillgängligt på

**svenska**

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# Outlines

- Introduction
- Paris Agreement & International Climate Policy
- European Green Deal
- European Climate Law
- Directive for EU Emission Trading System
- ESR – Effort Sharing Regulation
- LULUCF – Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation
- RED – Renewable Energy Directive
- EED – Energy Efficiency Directive
- EPBD – Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
- National Climate & Energy targets
- Common Q&A

## Introduction

- Energy and climate policy at national level is affected by EU climate policy and relevant instruments.
- International climate policy is the main driver for developing EU climate and energy policy.

## The road to Paris

The **Paris Agreement** is the culmination of years of efforts by the international community to bring about a universal multilateral agreement on climate change.

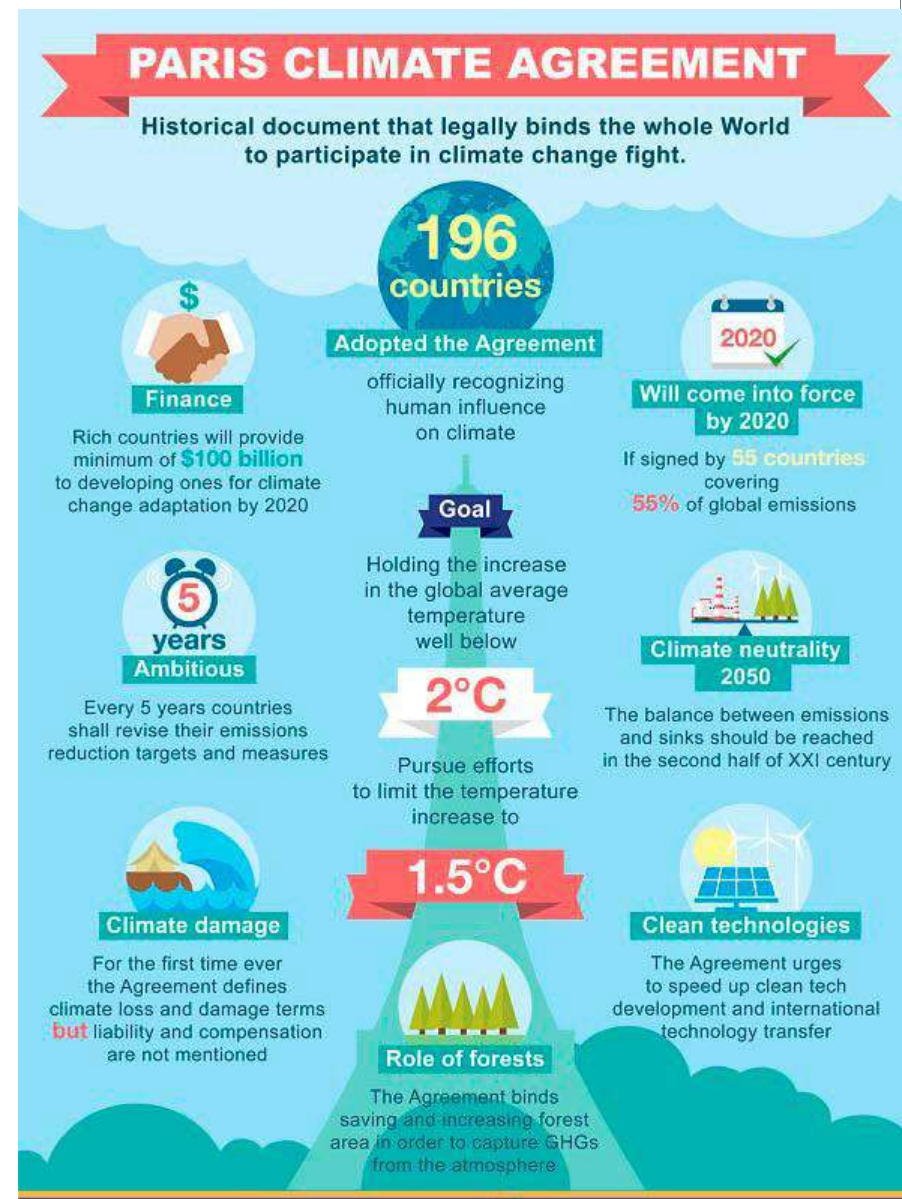
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), agreed in 1992, is the main international treaty on fighting climate change. Its objective is to prevent dangerous man-made interference with the global climate system. The EU is among the 197 Parties of the Convention.
- **Cancun (2010)** acknowledged for the first time in a formal UN decision that global warming must be kept below 2°C compared to pre-industrial temperatures.

## Paris Agreement (2015) goals

**Mitigation:** Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.

**Adaptation:** Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development.

**Financing:** Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.



## Implementation of the Paris Agreement

Implementation of the Paris Agreement requires **economic and social transformation**, based on the best available science. The Paris Agreement works on a **five-year cycle** of increasingly ambitious climate action – or, ratcheting up – carried out by countries.

Since 2020, countries have been submitting their national climate action plans, known as **nationally determined contributions (NDCs)**. Each successive NDC is meant to reflect an increasingly higher degree of ambition compared to the previous version.

To better frame the efforts towards the long-term goal, the Paris Agreement invites countries to formulate and submit **long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS)**. LT-LEDS provide the **long-term horizon to the NDCs**. Unlike NDCs, they are not mandatory.

## Timeline for the Paris Agreement Ambition Mechanism



E3G

### Starting Now

How high we can jump in the future greatly depends on the strength of the springboard we build today. To build a strong springboard for action by 2020 and inject real emissions reductions, we need to:



**Tighten the rules** to ensure all emissions are counted with no cheating



**Take early action** to address specific gases like HFCs



**Set our sights on longer term transformational action** by developing 2050 plans that build citizen and business support



**Revise and strengthen the first round of climate plans**, as part of a collective stocktake in 2018



**Provide money** to support the transition to zero emissions and resilient actions

### Ambition Mechanism

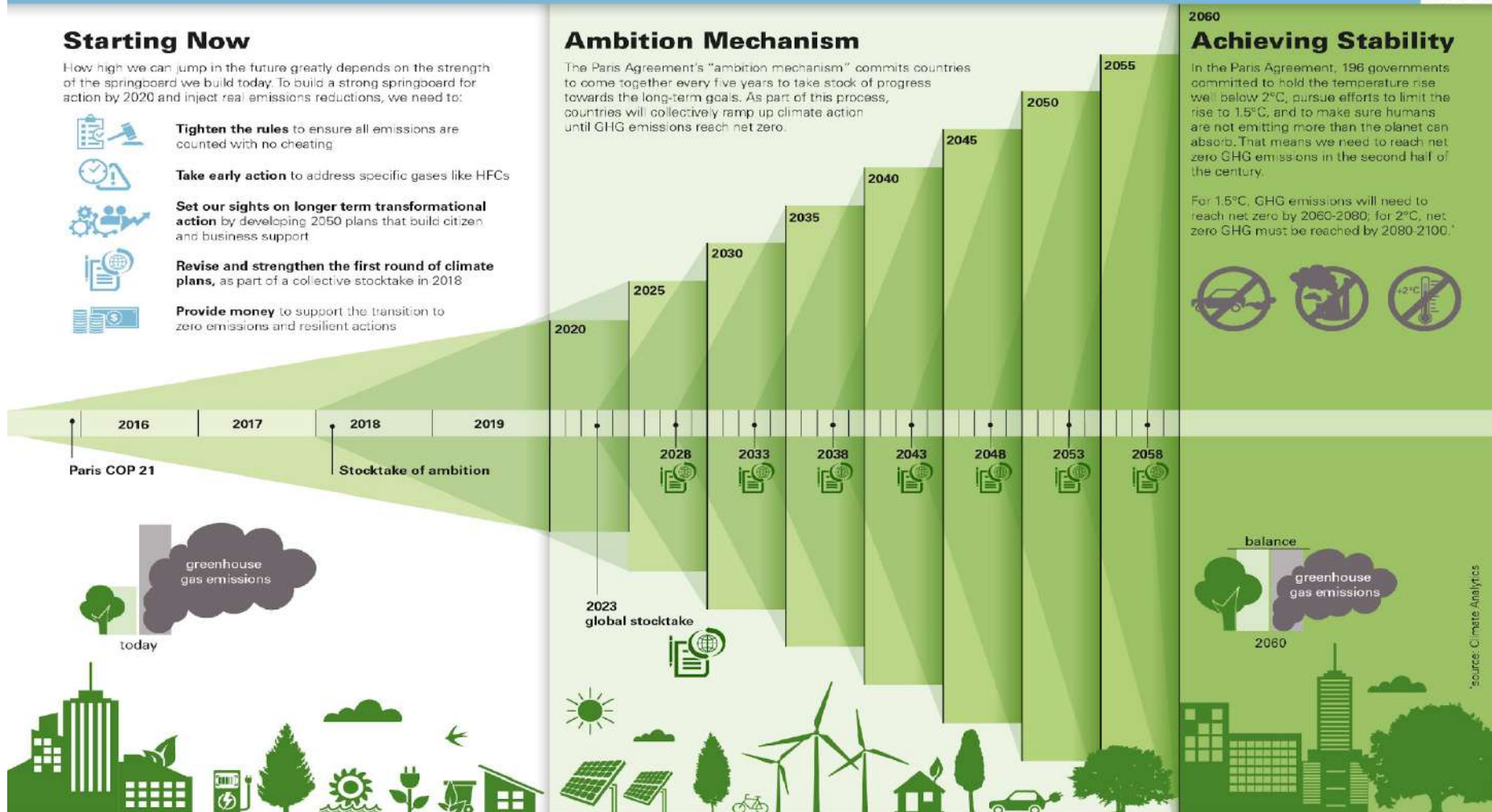
The Paris Agreement's "ambition mechanism" commits countries to come together every five years to take stock of progress towards the long-term goals. As part of this process, countries will collectively ramp up climate action until GHG emissions reach net zero.

2060

### Achieving Stability

In the Paris Agreement, 196 governments committed to hold the temperature rise well below 2°C, pursue efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C, and to make sure humans are not emitting more than the planet can absorb. That means we need to reach net zero GHG emissions in the second half of the century.

For 1.5°C, GHG emissions will need to reach net zero by 2060-2080; for 2°C, net zero GHG must be reached by 2080-2100.<sup>1</sup>

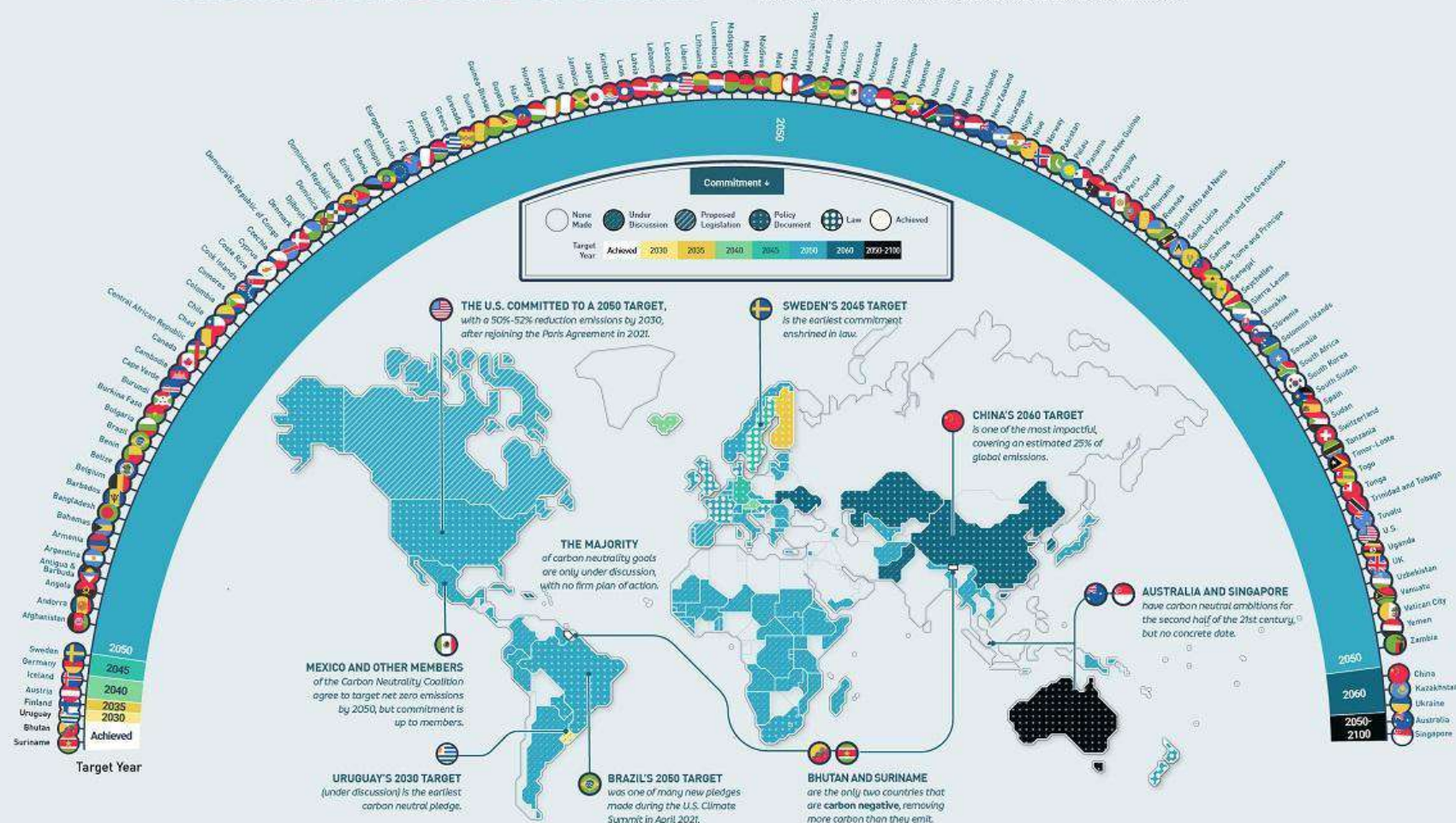




## RACE TO NET ZERO

### CARBON NEUTRAL GOALS BY COUNTRY

Which countries have made a carbon neutral pledge?  
This map breaks down pledges by target year and level of commitment.



## EU 2030 Climate and Energy Targets

In 2014 EU leaders **agreed on the 2030 Climate and Energy package:**

- at least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels)
- at least 32% share for renewable energy
- at least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency

**This overall ambition was raised in 2020 to 55% of cuts in GHG emissions.**

These targets are implemented mainly by:

\* the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) \* the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) \* the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation (LULUCF) \* the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) \* the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) \* Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

**Figure 1: EU GHG emissions (excluding land use, land-use change and forestry) and by sector<sup>11</sup>**

Figure 1.a

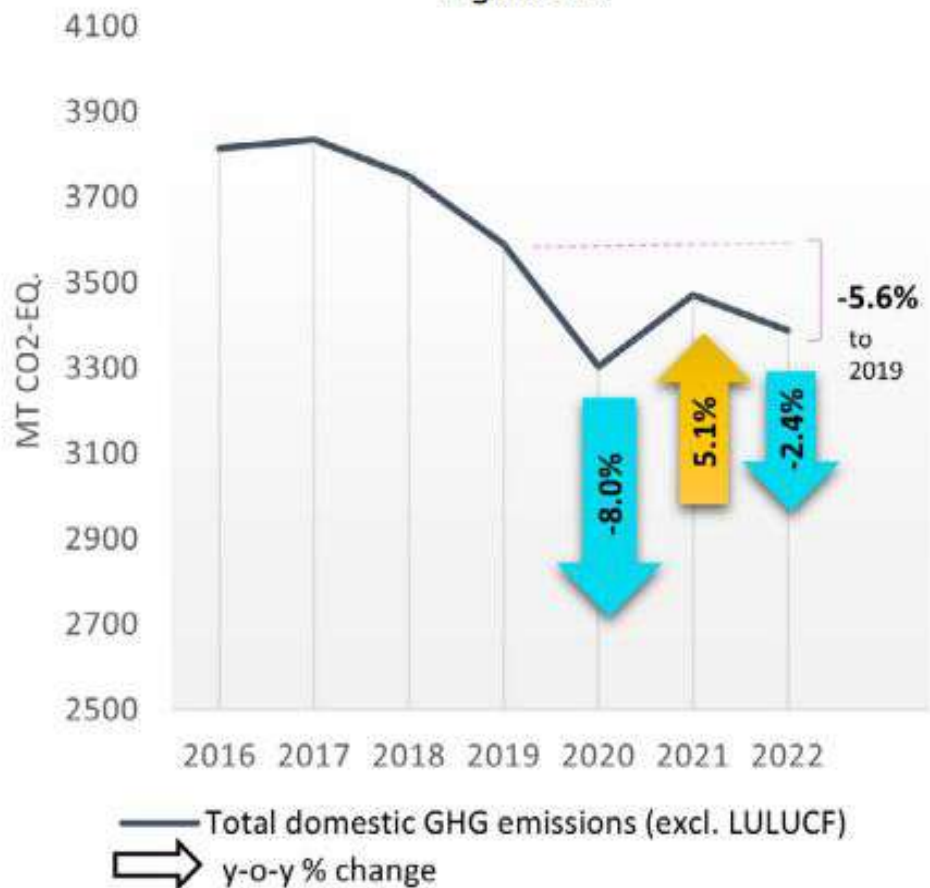
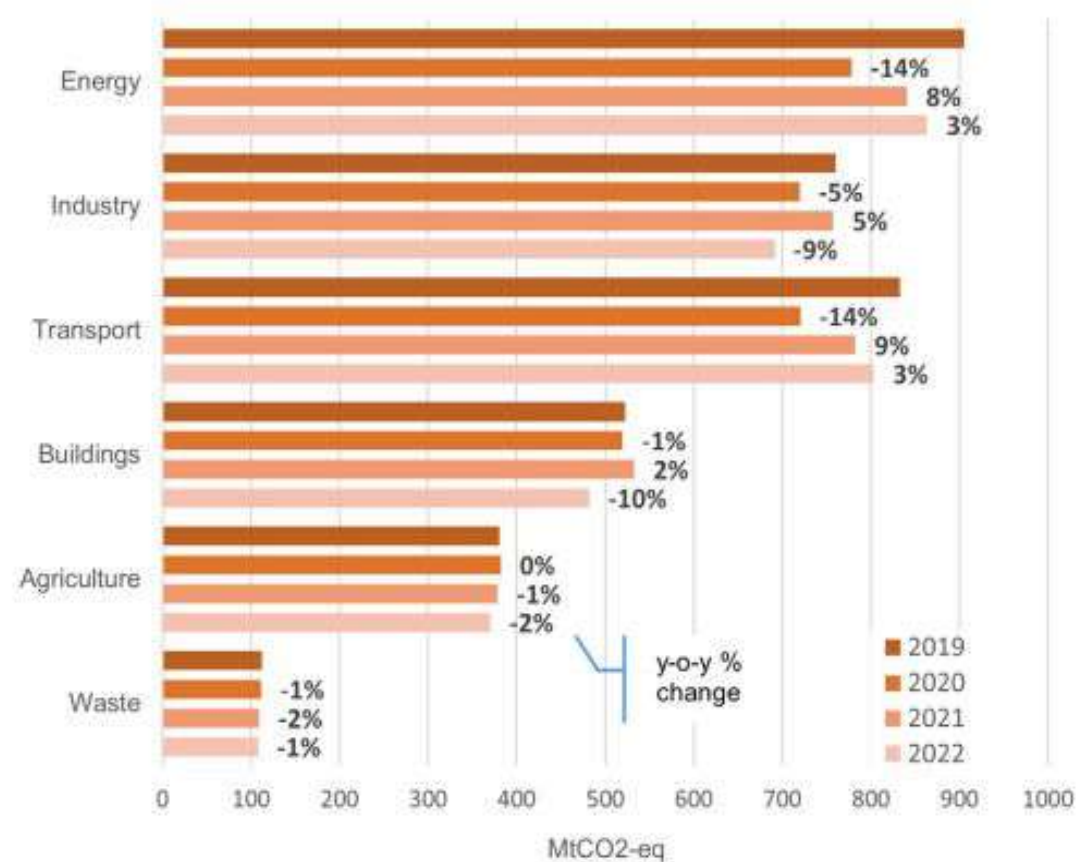
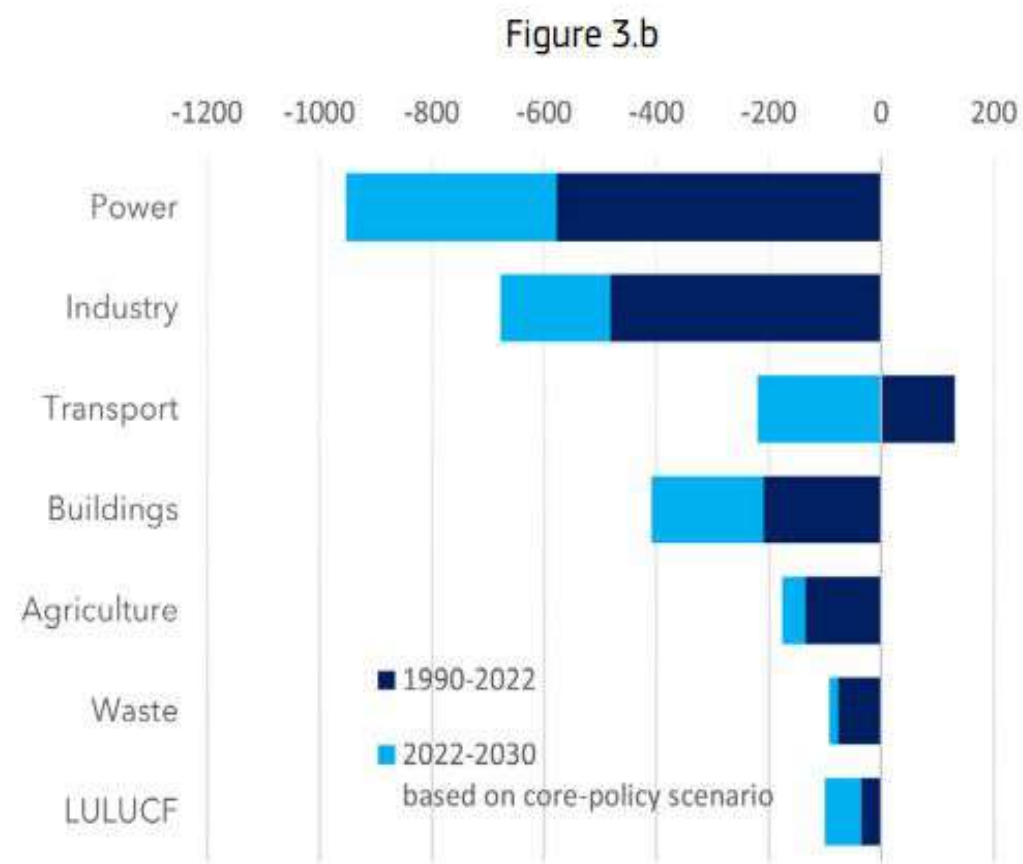
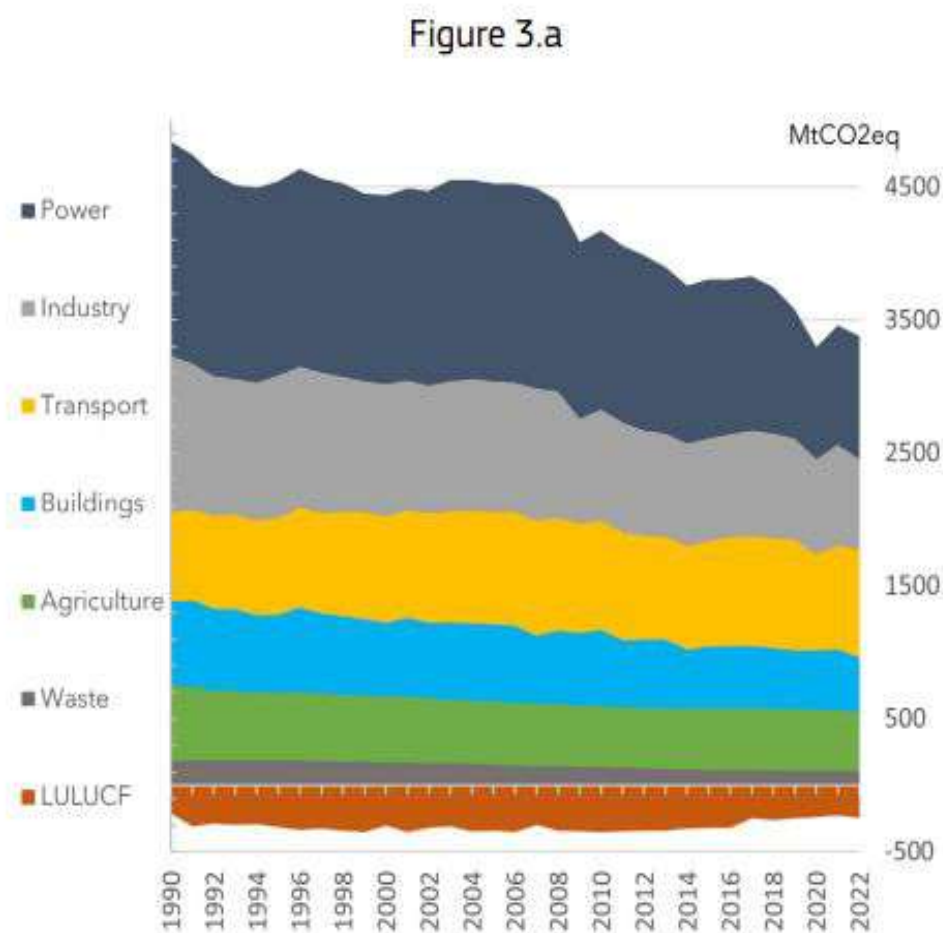


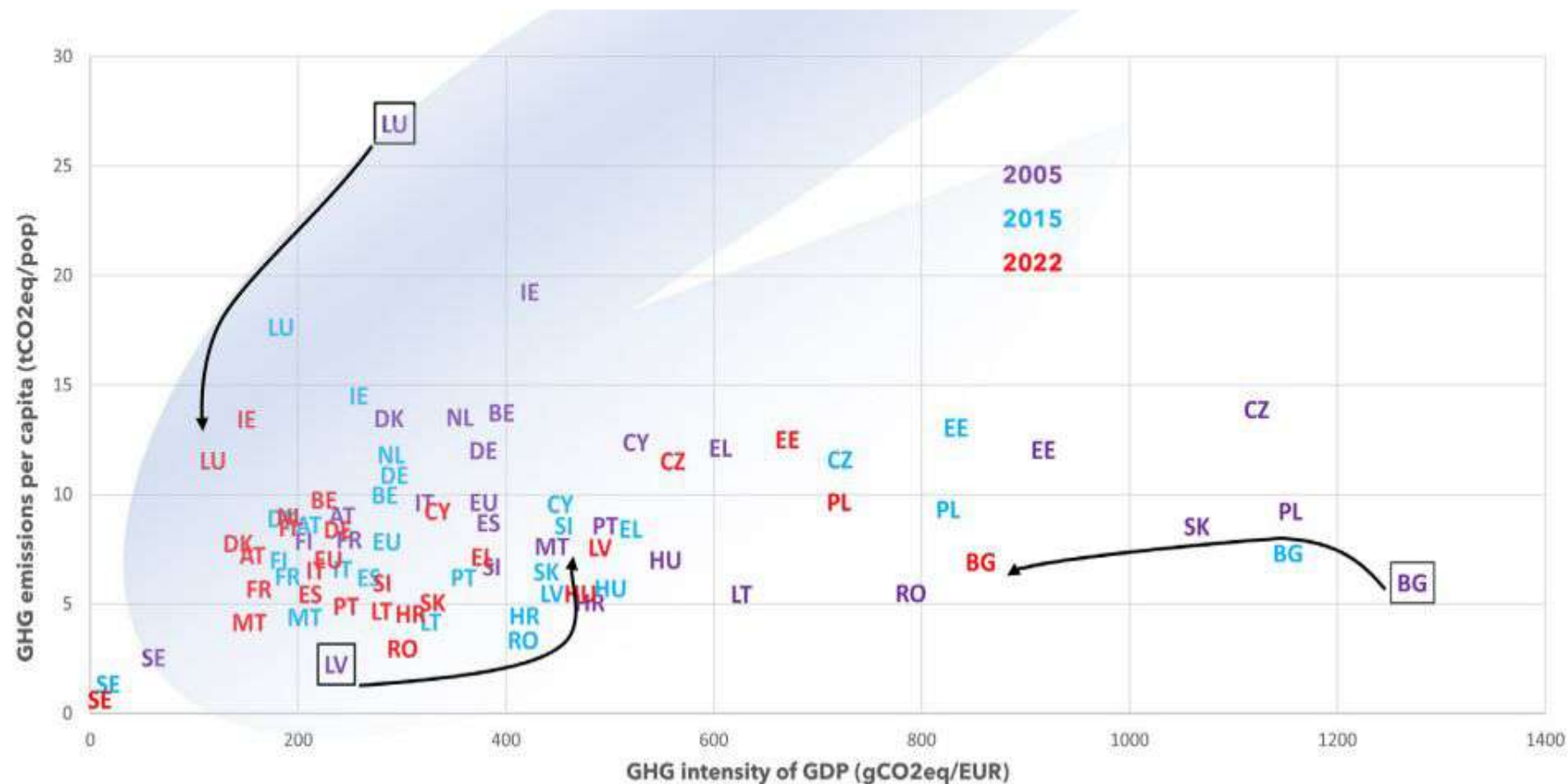
Figure 1.b

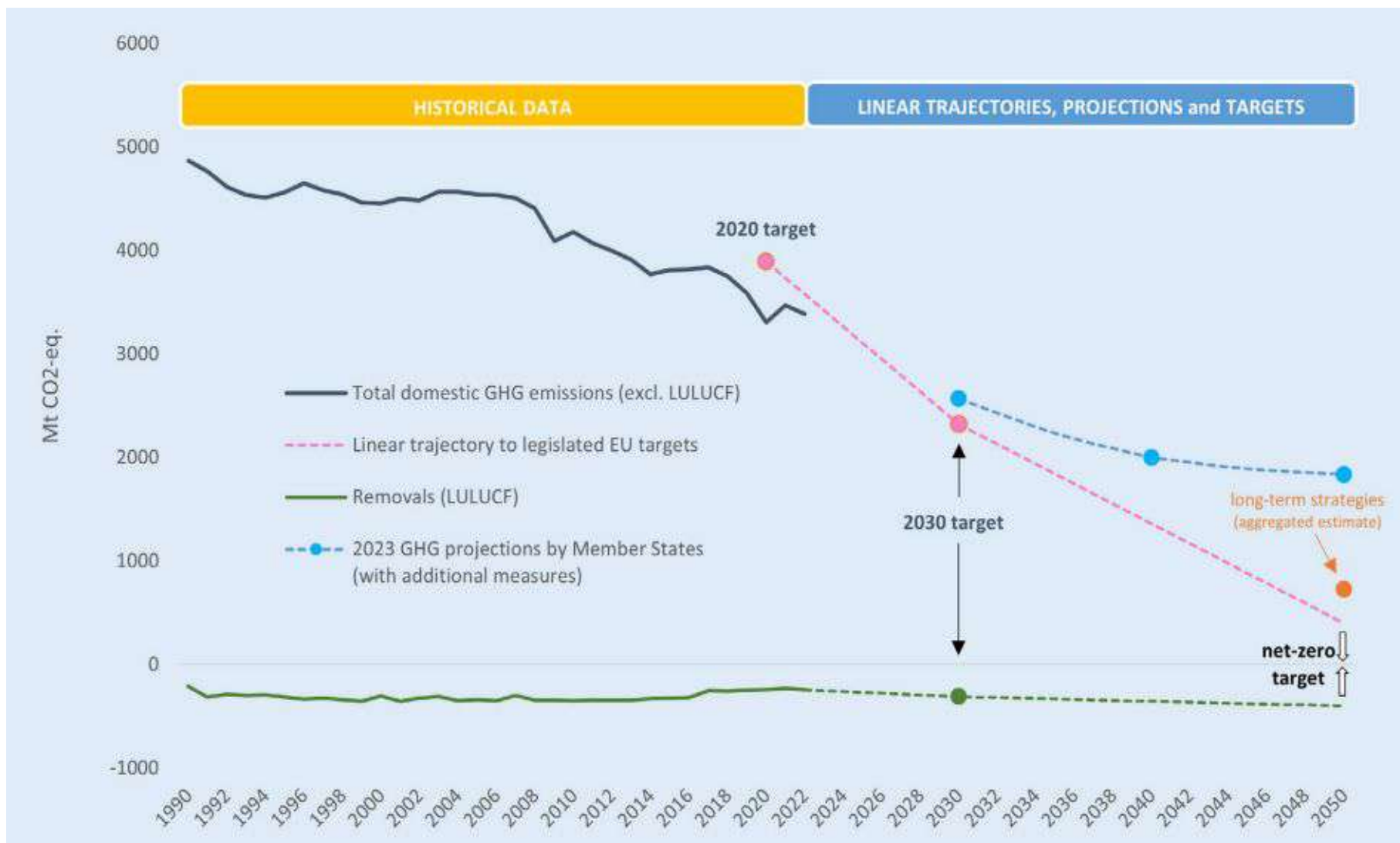


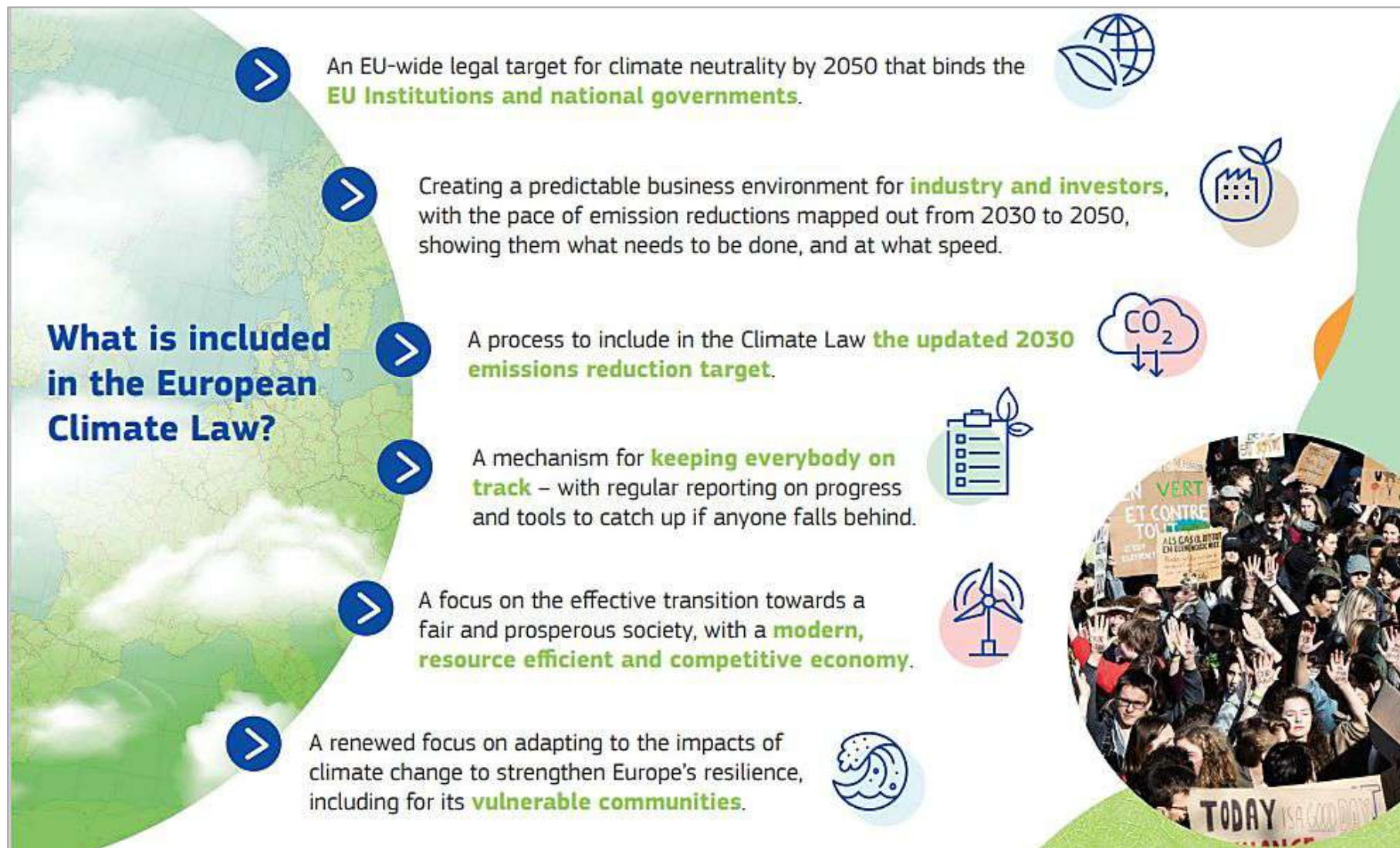
**Figure 3: EU GHG emissions and removals by sector, past trends and required reductions<sup>23</sup>**



**Figure 6: Greenhouse gas emissions intensity (i.e. the ratio between GHG emissions and GDP, g CO<sub>2</sub>-eq./ EUR2015) and greenhouse gas emissions per capita in the EU and its Member States 1990, 2005 and 2022.<sup>62</sup>**







# CommitClimate

## CLIMATE

The EU will be **climate neutral in 2050**.

The Commission will propose a European Climate Law turning the political commitment into a legal obligation and a trigger for investment.

Reaching this target will require action by all sectors of our economy:

## ENERGY

Decarbonise the energy sector



The production and use of energy account for more than **75%** of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions

## BUILDINGS

Renovate buildings, to help people cut their energy bills and energy use



**40%** of our energy consumption is by buildings

## INDUSTRY

Support industry to innovate and to become global leaders in the green economy



European industry only uses **12%** recycled materials

## MOBILITY

Roll out cleaner, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public transport



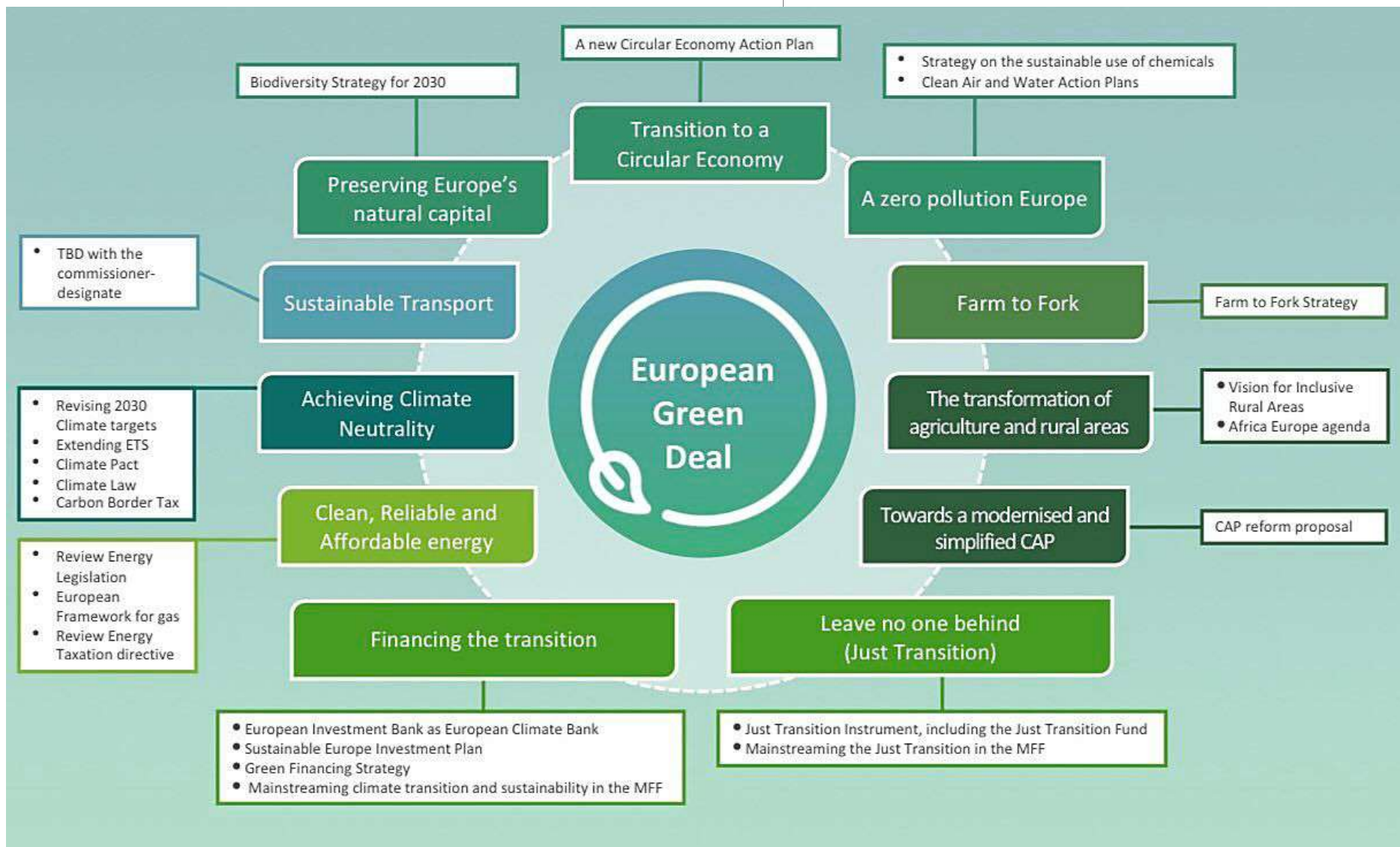
Transport represents **25%** of our emissions



There are **6 priorities** for the 2019-2024 Commission:

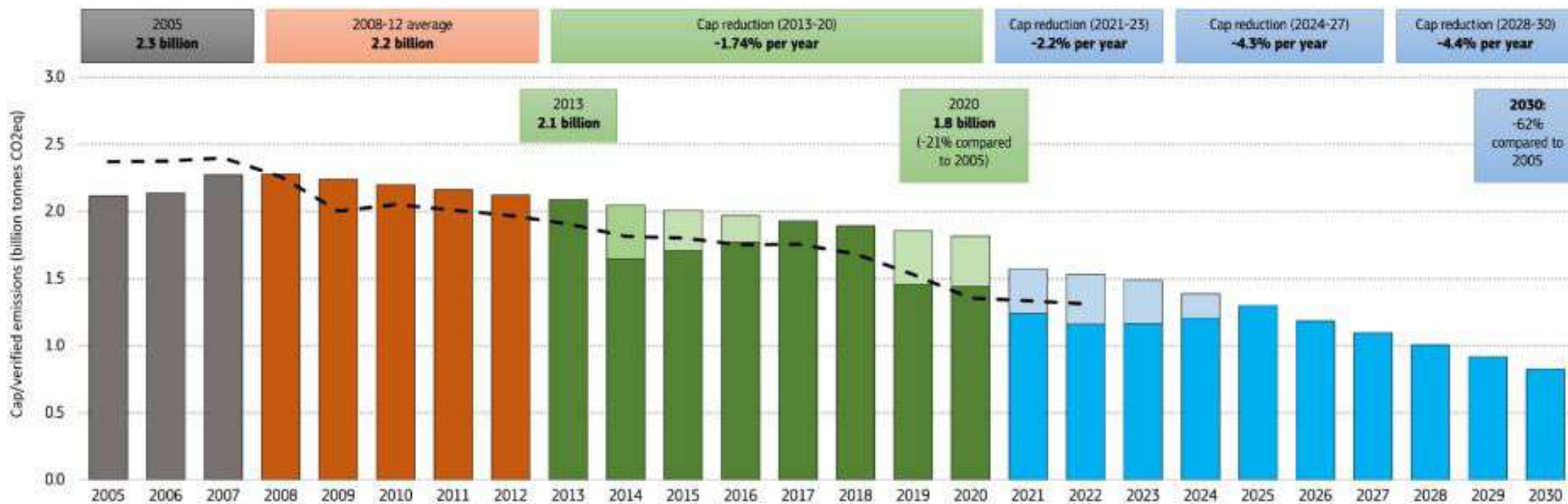
- **A European Green Deal**
- A Europe fit for the digital age
- An economy that works for people
- A stronger Europe in the world
- Promoting our European way of life
- A new push for European democracy

Green Deal is a new **growth strategy** that helps the EU to cut emissions while creating jobs.



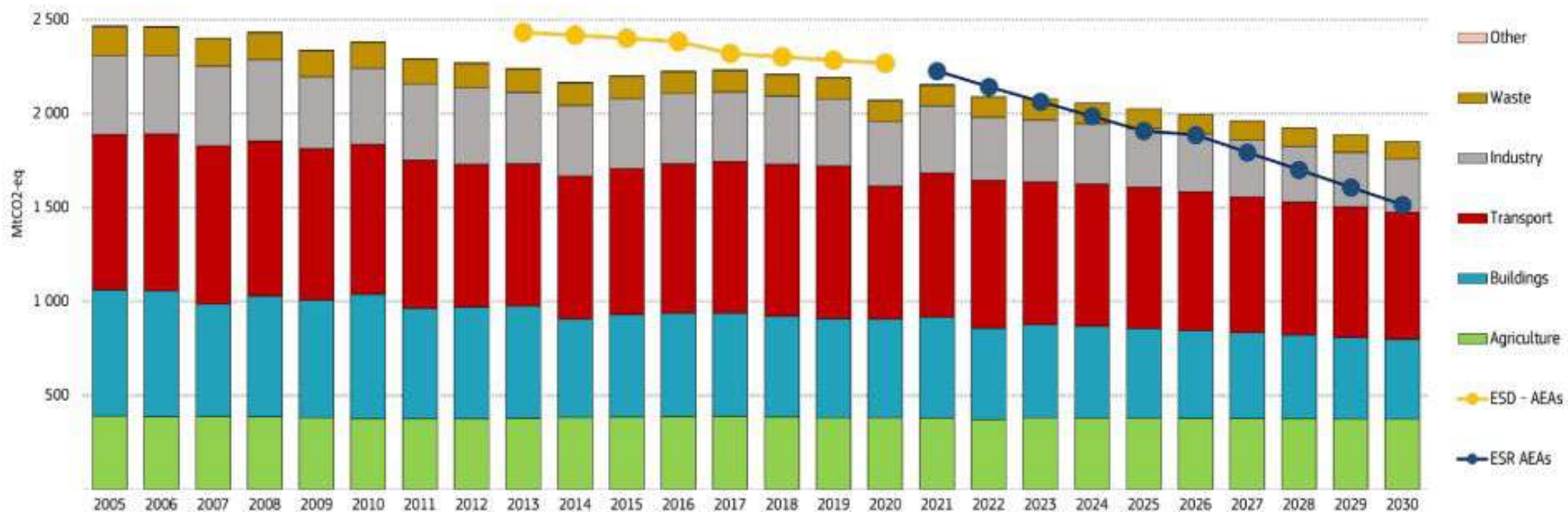
## EU Emissions Trading System

**Figure 8: Verified ETS emissions 2005-2022, Member States projections with existing measures 2021-2030, ETS phases 2, 3 and 4, and accumulated surplus of ETS allowances 2008-2021 including UK (Northern Ireland), Norway and Iceland NB: adjust for cap phase 4<sup>54</sup>.**



## ESR – Effort Sharing Regulation

**Figure 10: Emissions in sectors covered by effort sharing legislation 2005-2030 and annual emission allocations, EU-27<sup>60</sup>**



## **LULUCF – Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation**

## THE REVISED **RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE**:

- Make it easier to **integrate renewables** into the grid (e.g. developing new technologies, integrating storage facilities and improving cross-border cooperation)
- Provide **stronger incentives for electrification** (e.g. heat pumps and electric vehicles) and the incorporation of new fuels such as renewable hydrogen
- Encourage **energy efficiency** and **circularity** (e.g. facilitating the use of waste heat)



Set a new EU-level target of **40%** renewables in the energy mix



Set a benchmark of **49%** of renewables in buildings



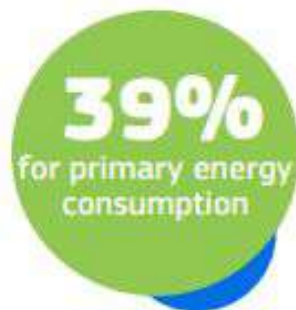
Increase the use of renewable energy in heating and cooling by **1.1 percentage point** every year



Raise the use of renewable energy in district heating and cooling by **2.1 percentage points** every year

## THE STRENGTHENED **ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE**:

**SET BOLDER TARGETS  
FOR ENERGY SAVINGS  
BY 2030**



**9%** increase compared to  
the ambition pledged by  
Member States in 2020  
within their National Energy  
and Climate Plans

- Require Member States to renovate at least **3%** of the total floor area of **all public buildings annually**
- Establish a new target for Member States to **reduce energy use in the public sector** by **1.7%** every year
- Prioritise energy efficiency measures for **vulnerable consumers and energy poor households**
- Take further steps to empower final customers - basic contractual rights on **heating, cooling and hot water**
- Introduce indicative **Member State** contributions to the EU-level energy efficiency target
- Introduce a **legal requirement to put energy efficiency first** in planning and investment decisions



## EPBD –Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

- **As of 2030 all new buildings must be zero-emission**; new public buildings must be zero emission already by 2027.
- The **worst-performing 15% of the EU building stock will have to be upgraded** from Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) label G to at least label F by 2030, public and non-residential buildings leading the way by 2027. Residential buildings should be renovated from G to at least F by 2030, and to at least E by 2033.
- The **obligation to have an energy performance certificate is extended** to buildings undergoing major renovation, buildings for which a rental contract is renewed and all public buildings.

## EPBD –Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

- Requirement to **roll out charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in residential and commercial buildings** and to promote dedicated parking space for bicycles.
- Buildings or building units which are offered for sale or rent **must have an energy performance certificate**, and the energy performance class and indicator should be stated in all advertisements.
- National Building Renovation Plans will be fully integrated into National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) to ensure comparability and tracking of progress – they will need to **include roadmaps for phasing out fossil fuels in heating and cooling by 2040 at the latest**.

## NECP –National Energy and Climate Plans

**Thank You for your attention!**

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