

Mikrofon podnebjju: znanje in kompetence za komuniciranje podnebnih sprememb

The new EU's policy framework and financial instruments for climate: an assessment by EEB

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4 CLIMATE



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OKOLJE IN PROSTOR



EEB

European
Environmental
Bureau

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Who are we?

The EEB is **Europe's largest network of environmental citizens' organisations** – and the only one to work on such a broad range of issues.

Our 160 members from 36 countries have more than 30 million individual supporters.

We have over 40 years of EU environmental policy expertise.

Our vision

A better future where people and nature thrive together.

Our mission

We advocate for progressive policies to create a better environment in the European Union and beyond.



The EEB: A unifying actor



The EEB is the only European umbrella organisation to:

- Cover such a large number of environmental policy issues
- Be open to membership for all environmental NGOs

This makes the EEB a unifying actor for the European environmental movement and gives us a strong voice in EU and international policy processes.



What issues do we focus on?

The EEB tackles Europe's most pressing environmental problems by agenda-setting, monitoring, advising on, and influencing, the way these issues are dealt with at global, European and national levels.

Our work areas



Climate



Circular
Economy



Nature



Economic
Transition



European
Institutions and
Governance



Global and
Regional
Policies



Health
and
Environment



Environmental
Law and
Justice



Media and coalition-building

THE GREEN 10



We are a founding member of the Green 10
and work with many other stakeholder
groups in and outside of Brussels



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**The new EU's policy framework and
financial instruments for climate**



We are all in a climate emergency

Latest climate science

- ❑ [IPCC 6th Assessment Report on Climate](#)
- ❑ [UNEP 2020 Emissions Gas Report](#)

We are nowhere near the Paris Agreement temperature goal: keeping the global temperature rise below 1.5C by 2050, which is our safety threshold for conditions on the planet to be compatible with human life





Human activities do play a role

Instead...

- ❑ The world is heating at a faster pace than expected and every tonne of CO₂ emissions adds to global warming.
- ❑ We are heading for a 3C temperature increase
- ❑ Human-induced climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe.
- ❑ It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years

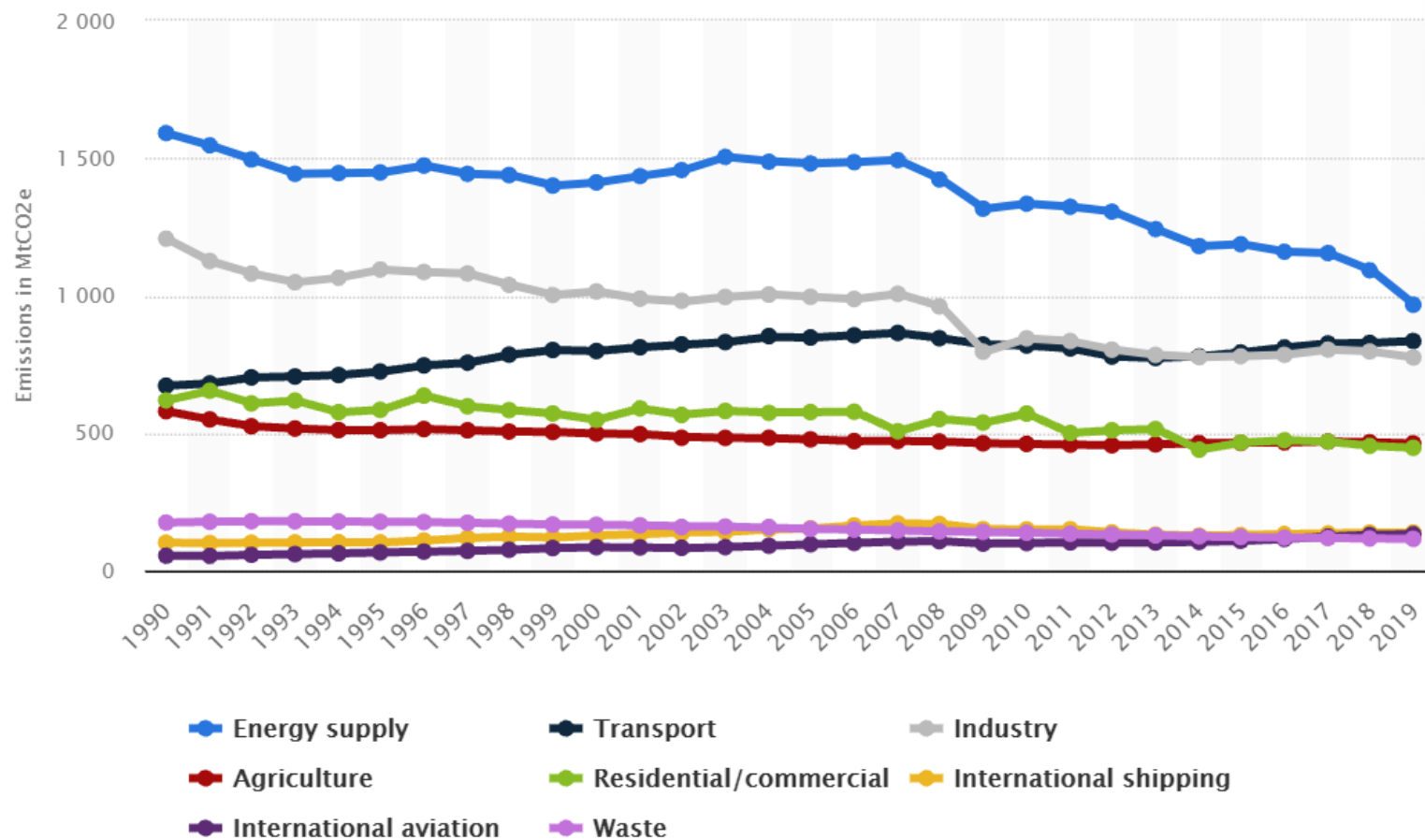




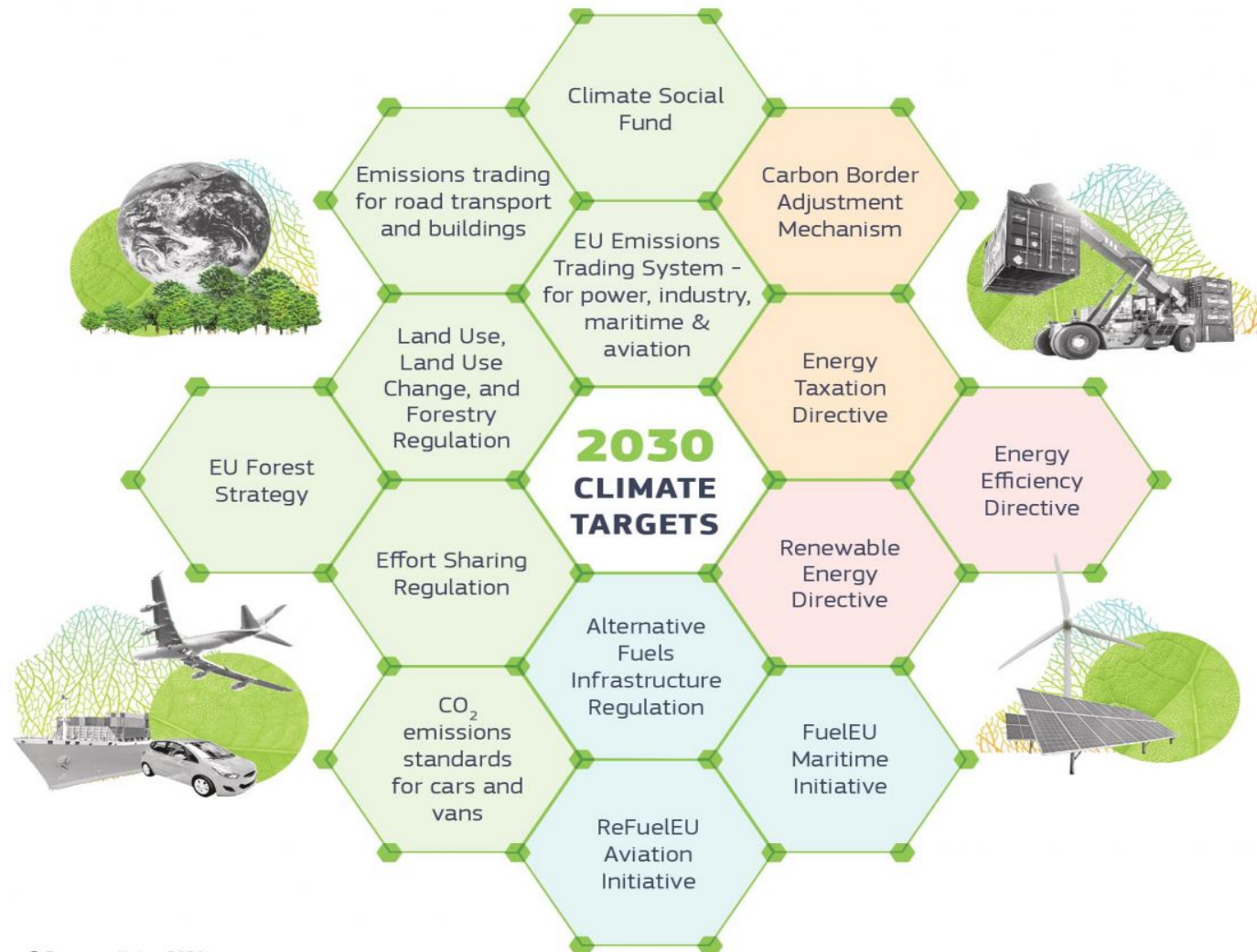
What the EU is doing?

- ❑ Member States have agreed that the EU will become **climate-neutral by 2050**
- ❑ Member States have agreed to set a **-55% net emissions reductions** target by 2030 on 1990 levels. **But we need at least 65%!**
- ❑ To achieve this target, in July 2021 the European Commission has presented a legislative Package known as **“Fit for 55”**.
- ❑ The Member States in the Council and the European Parliament will have to **negotiate the Package** over the next year.

Where do EU's emissions come from?



What is the Fit for 55?





Targets to reduce GHG emissions

Emissions reductions for the economic sectors

- ❑ Power sector and industry: **61% compared to 2005 levels by 2030**. These sectors are covered by the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). **But we need at least 70%!**
- ❑ Buildings and transport: **43% compared to 2005 levels by 2030**
- ❑ **Binding targets for Member States** to reduce GHG emissions in transport, buildings, agriculture, waste and industry not covered by the ETS. These national targets are **based on GDP** and therefore they are differentiated.



Targets for the energy sector

The energy sector is key as it accounts for more than half EU's GHG emissions

- ❑ Renewable Energy: **an EU-wide binding renewable energy target of 40% by 2030. But we need at least 50%!**
 - ❑ Annual binding increase of 1.1 percentage point **renewables in heating and cooling** at national level. Indicative target of 2.1 percentage points renewable energy and waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling

- ❑ Energy Efficiency: An EU-wide binding energy efficiency target **of primary energy consumption reduction of 39% and of final energy consumption reduction of 36% by 2030. But we need at least 45%!**
 - ❑ Increased annual energy savings obligation of 1.5% for all Member States



Financial instruments in the Fit for 55

The transition to climate-neutrality must be fair and address economic and social burden (no one left behind)

- ❑ EU Innovation/Modernisation Funds (**ETS revenues**) – based on CO2 price
- ❑ Mandatory earmarking of 100% of **ETS auctioning revenues** by Member States for climate purposes
- ❑ 150 million allowances issued under the new Emissions Trading system for road transport and buildings will be made available to the Innovation Fund in the ETS to stimulate the green transition. All revenues to be spent on 1) heating & cooling and support to low-income households; 2) uptake of zero emissions transport; 3) **support for low/medium income households**; 4) part of the revenues should go into the **Social Climate Fund**.



Financial instruments in the Fit for 55

The transition to climate-neutrality must be fair and address economic and social burden (no one left behind)

- ❑ **Carbon Border Adjustment revenues**
- ❑ **Social Climate Fund:** 72.2 billion EUR as EU contribution and 144.4 billion EUR with 50% national contribution
- ❑ **New rules for State Aid for Climate Energy & Environment**
- ❑ **Next Generation EU (NGEU)**

Climate mainstreaming in the EU Budget (MFF)

Climate

Climate mainstreaming target: 30%
MFF programmes contribute to target

Individual targets for:

- European Regional Development Fund: 30%
- Common Agricultural Policy: 40%

Just Transition Fund:

- €30 billion Next Generation EU
- €7.5 billion MFF



<i>All figures are in billion EUR 2018 prices</i>	Climate coefficient in the legal basis	<i>Total Climate contribution</i>
Horizon Europe	35%	28 315
ITER	100%	5 000
InvestEU Fund	30%	2 520
Connecting Europe Facility	60%	11 038
ERDF	30%	60 101
Cohesion Fund	37%	15 746
REACT EU	25%	<i>11 875</i>
Recovery and Resilience Facility	37%	<i>248 825¹</i>
CAP 2021 - 2022 ²	26%	26 468
CAP 2023 - 2027	40%	96 857
EMFF	30%	1 629
LIFE	61%	2 935
Just Transition Mechanism ³	100%	19 000
NDICI	25%	17 700
OCT	20%	89
Pre-Accession Assistance	16%	2 010
Total		550 108





Recovery and Resilience Facility

The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is a key programme of the NGEU

- ❑ **€360 billion available** in loans, on top of the **€312.5 billion it makes available in grants**. Member States can request a loan worth up to 6.8% of their 2019 Gross National Income as part of the submission of their recovery and resilience plan.
- ❑ The money will have to support public investments and reforms in the national the recovery and resilience plans.
- ❑ **37% of the RRF money allocated** in each national recovery and resilience plan must be for **climate**



Our conclusions

- ❑ According to latest polls, climate change is a greater worry than Covid for young Europeans
- ❑ We need to **increase the ambition of the EU's Fit for 55 Package. Slovenian Presidency!**
- ❑ We need to spend well an unprecedented amount of money to change our economies and **stop using/subsidising fossil fuels and get to 100% renewable energy**
- ❑ High energy prices are a consequence of our heavy dependence on fossil fuels: **we need more climate action, not less!**



[See EEB's Assessment of the Fit for 55](#)

And our ASKS
[EEB Main Asks for a-package-fit-for-the-planet-and-fair-to-society](#)




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Environmental
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Thanks for listening!

Keep in touch!

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MINISTRSTVO ZA OKOLJE IN PROSTOR



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA INFRASTRUKTURO



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JAVNI SKLAD

UMAN  TERA

Institut
"Jožef Stefan"
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GOZDARSKI INŠTITUT SLOVENIJE
SLOVNIAN FORESTRY INSTITUTE



IPOP Institut
za politike prostora
Institute
for Spatial Policies

ZRMK



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Dagency

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