



Global Climate Change in EU Environmental Policy

Jiri Vodicka, Ph.D.

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Brainstorming session

Discussion points

Is climate change real? How do you perceive climate change?

How is climate change affecting you personally (or your family)?

Is your state/local authority (municipality) active in combating climate change?

Do you think all people are affected the same way? Are there any vulnerable groups? Is

climate change discriminating any groups?

What should we do? Are there any viable solutions?

Structure

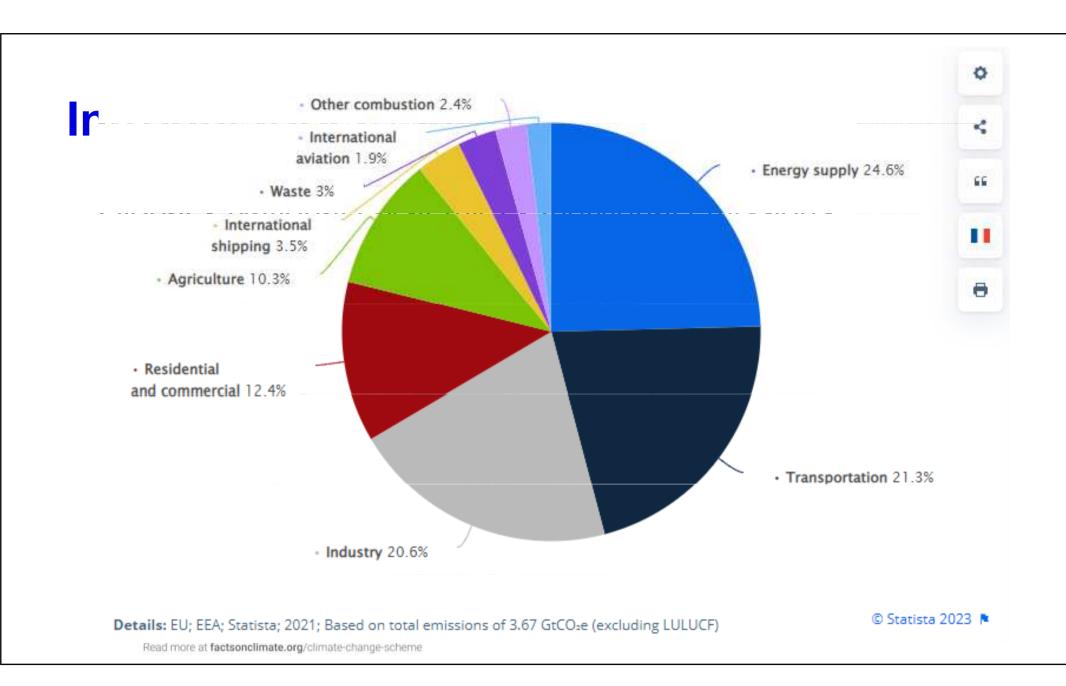
Introduction

Current Issues

Sources of Law International EU

Green Deal



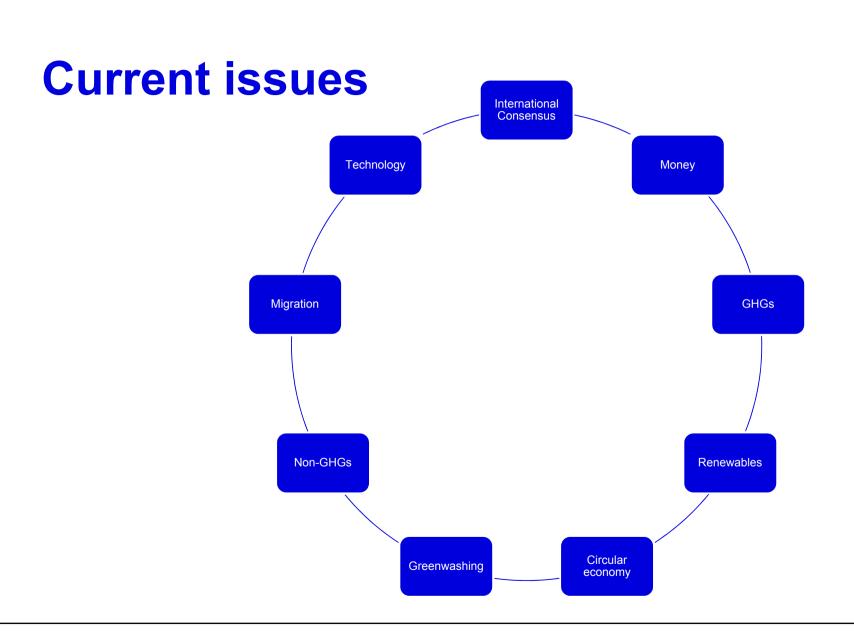




Climate Change Debate: Last Week Tonight with John Oliver (HBO) Released 9 years ago



Paris Agreement: Last Week Tonight with John Oliver (HBO) Released 6 years ago



Solutions?

Regulatory mechanisms

Technological progress (Innovation)

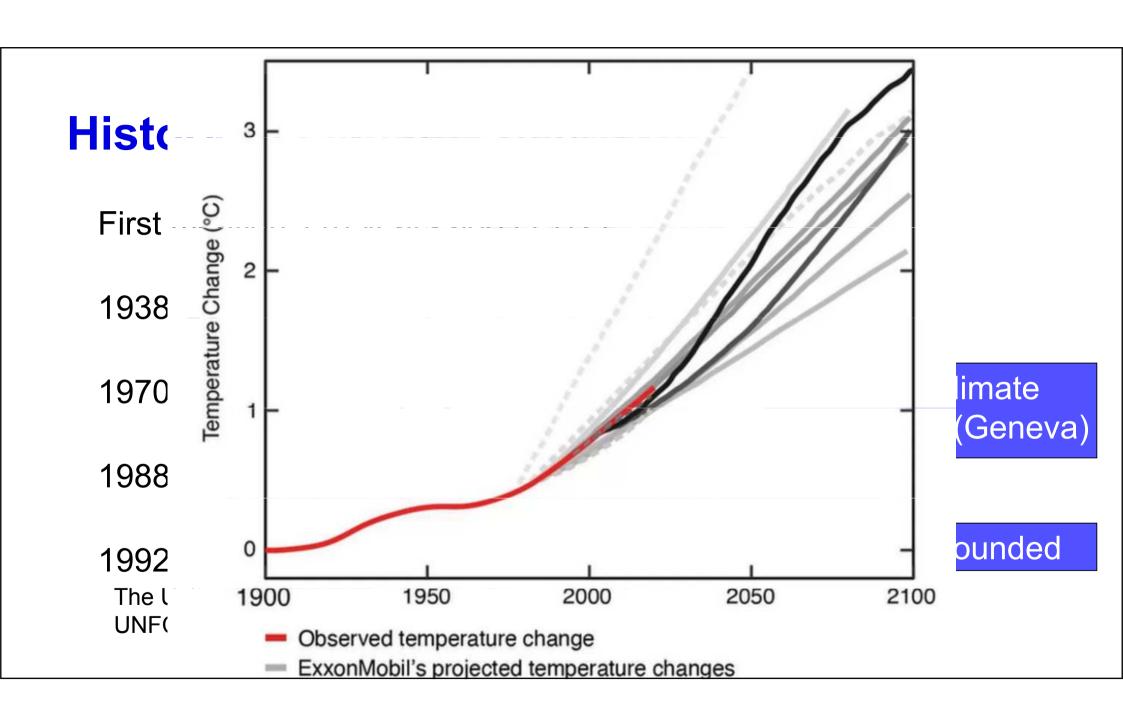
Change in consumer behaviour

Focus on specific sector

Carbon pricing



Bill Gates on Climate: "Are We Science People or Are We the Idiots?"



- 6. The world must rapidly shift away from burning fossil fuels
- the number one cause of the climate crisis.
- 7. We also need urgent, systemwide transformations to secure a net-zero, climate-resilient future.
- 8. Carbon removal is now essential to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees C.
- 9. Climate finance for both mitigation and adaptation must increase dramatically this decade.
- adapted to leading to losses and damages.

 10. Climate change as well as our collective efforts to adapt to and mitigate it will exacerbate inequity should we fail to ensure a just transition.

Sources of Law - International

International customs
General widely recognised principles of law

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio 1992)

International consensus on combating climate change

Obligation for parties to monitor and report emissions

Kyoto Protocol

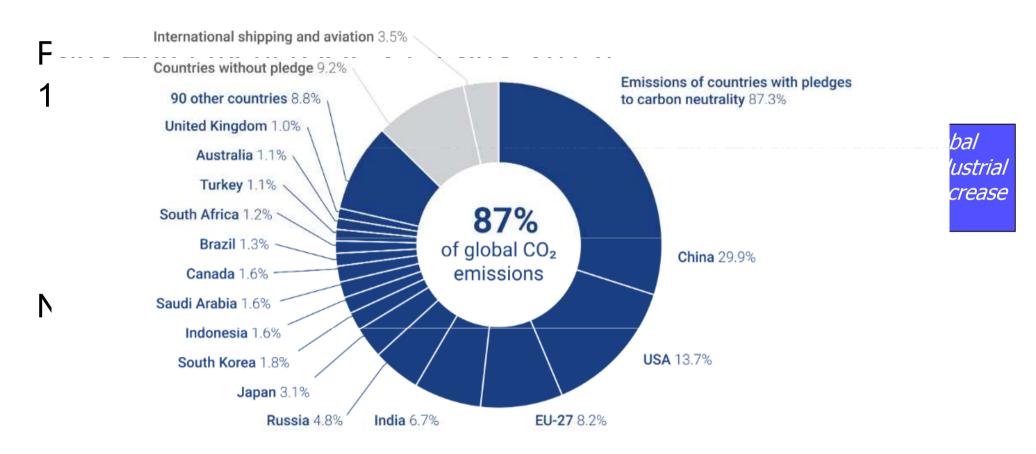
5,2 % reduction of GHG (2008-2012) Doha Amendment (2012-2020), 18 % reduction



GLOBAL EMISSIONS AND CARBON NEUTRALITY PLEDGES



Standard The 131 countries which have pledged to become carbon neutral account for 87% of global CO₂ emissions.



Paris Agreement – a short introductory video



EU and Climate Change

EU Party to UNFCC, Kyoto and Paris ——— joint obligation with MS to reduce GHGs

Commitments:

20 %
$$\longrightarrow$$
 40 % (2030) \longrightarrow 55 % (2030) \longrightarrow 100 % (2050)

Legal instruments: policies, strategies, laws (regulations and directives), economic

pre-Green Deal Era x post-Green Deal Era

RePower EU ReFuel EU

EU and Climate Change

Art. 11 + art. 191 TFEU

Art. 3(3) TEU

Basis for EU environmental policies and legislation

European Commission:

DG Climate Action

DG Environment

DG Agri

DG Energy

DG Grow

DG Move

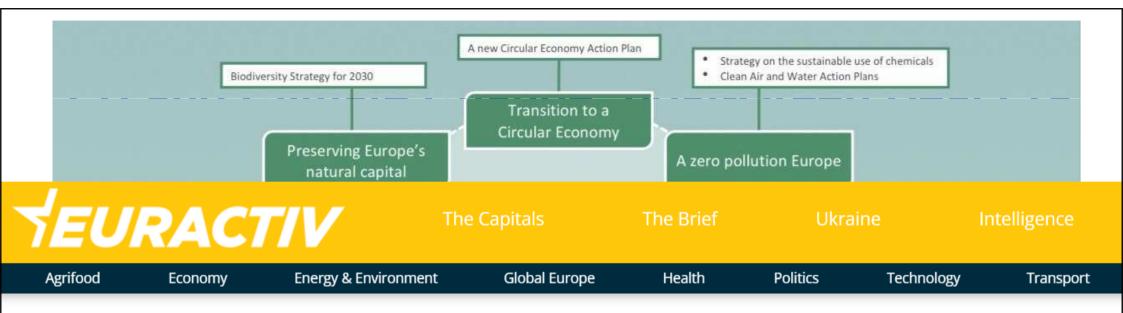
DG Regio

Executive Agency:

CINEA (European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency)

European Environment Agency





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Macron calls for 'regulatory break' in EU green laws to help industry

By Paul Messad | EURACTIV France | translated by Daniel Eck () Est. 5min



Affected sectors:

Industry, transport, electricity generation, agriculture + forestry, financial, waste management etc.

Affected environmental sectors:

Air protection, nature (biodiversity), noise pollution etc.

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')

Art. 2(1) Net zero target by 2050

Art. 4(1) intermediate target of 55 % reduction by 2030

Art. 4(3) 2040 target? (tba)

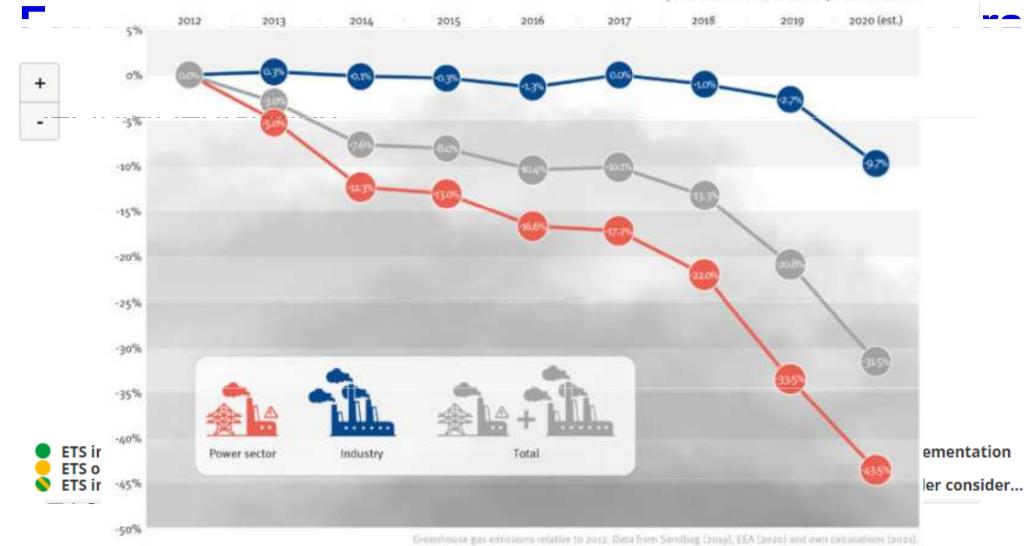
Art. 7(2-3) insufficient national measures

Possible grounds for infringement procedure art. 258 TFEU? Principle of solidarity art. 3 TEU

- 3. Where recommendations are issued in accordance with paragraph 2, the following principles shall apply:
- (a) the Member State concerned shall, within six months of receipt of the recommendations, notify the Commission on how it intends to take due account of the recommendations in a spirit of solidarity between Member States and the Union and between Member States;

EU carbon market emissions

power sector vs. industry - 2012-2020



ANNEXI

MEMBER STATE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 4(1)

-7 %

Secto

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Member State greenhouse gas emission reductions in 2030 in relation to their 2005 levels determined in accordance with Article 4(3) Column 1 Column 2 -35 % -47 % Bulgaria -0 % -10 % -14 % -26 % Denmark -39 % -50 % Germany -38 % -50 % Estonia -13 % -24 % Ireland -30 % -42 % Greece -16 % -22,7 % -37,7 % -26 % -37 % France -47,5 % -7. % Italy -33 % -43,7 % -24 % -32 % Cyprus Latvia -6 % -17 % Lithuania -9 % -21 % Luxembourg -40 % -50 %

-18,7 %



e target



ANNEX IIa

The Union target (column D), the average greenhouse gas inventory data for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 (column B) and the national targets of the Member States (column C) referred to in Article 4(3) to be achieved in 2030

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	A	В	C	D	
Secto	Member State	The average greenhouse gas inventory data for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 (kt of ${\rm CO_2}$ equivalent), 2020 submission	2030 (kt of CO ₂		
LULU	Belgium	-1 032	-320	-1 352	ti
2018/	Bulgaria	-8 554	-1 163	-9 718	
	Czech Republic	-401	-827	-1 228	
	Denmark	5 779	-441	5 338	. ا
EU 2	Germany	-27 089	-3 751	-30 840	(
GHG	Estonia	-2 112	-434	-2 545	
Sno	Ireland	4 354	-626	3 728	
Spe GH(Greece	-3 219	-1 154	-4 373	
GH(Spain	-38 326	-5 309	-43 635	
	France	-27 353	-6 693	-34 046	
	Croatia	-4 933	-593	-5 527	
	Italy	-32 599	-3 158	-35 758	
	Cyprus	-289	-63	-352	
	Latvia	-6	-639	-644	

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NATIONAL OVERALL TARGETS FOR THE SHARE OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES IN GROSS FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY IN 2020 $(^1)$

A. National overall targets

NOV DISPUTE SET		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, $2005~(\mathrm{S}_{2005})$	Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2020 (S_{2020})
DS59	Belgium	2,2 %	13 %
	Bulgaria	9,4 %	16 %
con	Czech Republic	6,1 %	13 %
biof	Denmark	17,0 %	30 %
	Germany	-5,8-%	18 %
	Estonia	18,0 %	25 %
This summa the Secretar	Ireland	3,1 %	16 %
responsibilit general info	Greece	6,9 %	18 %
intended to	Spain	8,7 %	20 %
	France	10,3 %	23 %
	Croatia	12,6 %	20 %

food

Overarching sectoral legislation Regulation 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

5 dimensions:

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energy security;
internal energy market;
energy efficiency;
decarbonisation; and
research, innovation and competitiveness
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Art. 4 national targets/objectives/contributions

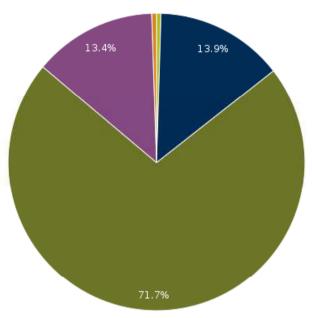
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ESR
LULUCF
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RES II – indicative trajectory of 18 % by 2022 — 43 % by 2025



65 % by 2027

EU (Convention) — Share of transport greenhouse gas emissions



Other Transportation

Aviation

Road transport

Maritime

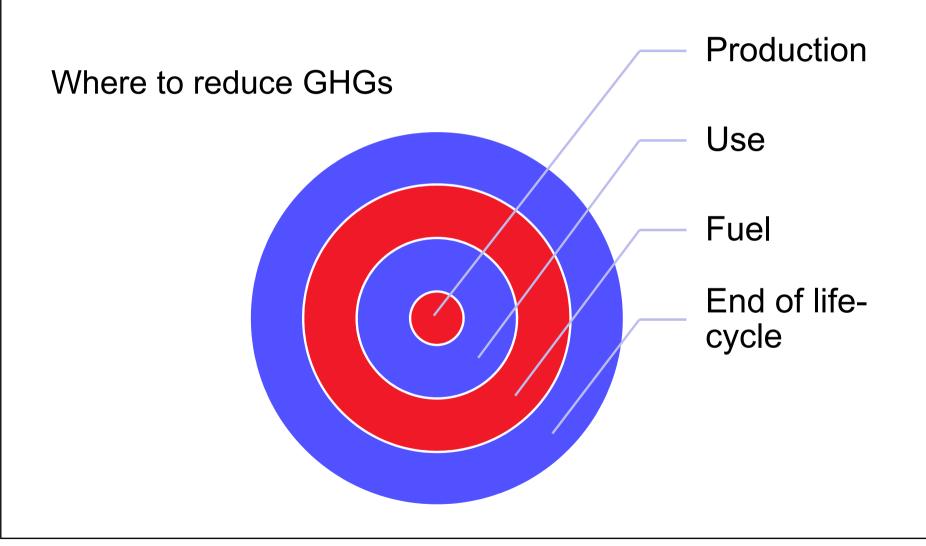
Railways

Data sources:

National emissions reported to the UNFCCC and to the EU Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Mechanism provided by European Environment Agency (EEA)







Sectoral legislation: Transport – fuels

Directive 2009/30 as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introducing a mechanism to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Regulation 2023/1804 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure

National targets + mandatory national targets for alternative infrastructure

Electricity (road, shore-side elektricity supply in ports, electricity for aircrafts)

Hydrogen

Liquefied methane

RES II Directive (biofuels + MS targets)

Aviation: ReFuel Aviation — Proposal for a Regulation on ensuring a level

playing field for sustainable air transport

SAF (Austainable Aviation Fuel)

+ ETS 2 – fuel suppliers

Sectoral legislation: Transport – production of vehicles Regulation 2019/631 – CO2 emissions from new vehicles "ban" on combustion engine vehicles from 2035
Gradual phase-out of combustion engines (passanger cars and ligt commercial vehicles)

15 % — 55 % (50 %)

Only new cars!

ETS: aviation + maritime

Other sectoral legislation:

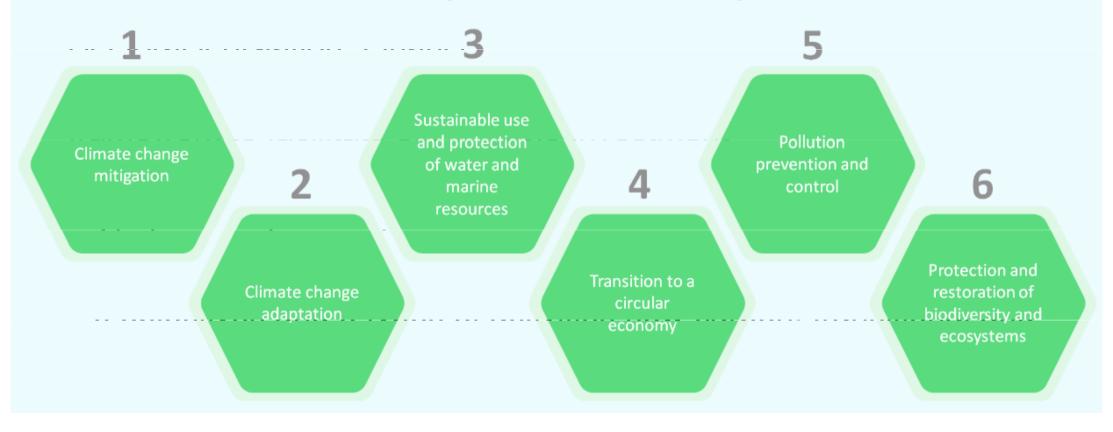
Directive 2009/31 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide

Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27 (target of 32,5 % by 2030)

Regulation No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases (Fgases)

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EU Taxonomy Environmental Objectives



Sectoral legislation: Finance – ESG framework Regulation 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

Regulation 2019/2089 as regards EU Climate Transition Benchmarks, EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks and sustainability-related disclosures for benchmarks

Directive 2022/2464 as regards corporate sustainability reporting

Questions?



Thank you for your attention!

Jiri.Vodicka@law.muni.cz



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