



# ***EU ENERGY POLICY***



Federica, phd.

*Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy*

# WHAT IS THIS MODULE ABOUT...


- Which are the main features of the EU foreign energy policy? With a particular focus on the Energy Union strategy and the related 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy and the European Energy Security Strategy
- Which is the role of the EU in the Energy Charter Treaty?
- What is the role and function of EURATOM?
- Which is the role of the EU in the international arena with regard energy and climate change policies?

# LECTURES' AND SEMINARS' CONTENT

- the main features of the EU foreign energy policy (**Lecture No. 1**)
- the role and function of the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom) (**Lecture No. 2**)
- the role of the EU in the Energy Charter Treaty (**Lecture No. 3**)
- external action instruments in the energy sector and local action support (**Lecture No. 4**)
  
- mini-simu on climate change: EU at UNEP (**Seminar No. 1**)
- web-sources and materials on EU energy policy (**Seminar No. 2**)

# LECTURE N. 4

## EXTERNAL ACTION INSTRUMENTS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR AND LOCAL ACTION SUPPORT



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# EU EXTERNAL ENERGY POLICY

***Energy Union Strategy has an important external dimension***

- *Neighbourhood policy*
- *Energy dialogues,*
- *Implementation of COP21*

# EUROPE'S PLACE ON THE WORLD STAGE

The European Union has set up a permanent **dialogue on energy issues** with its main suppliers — **Norway, Russia, the Gulf states** — and with other countries or regions playing an important role on the world energy stage, namely Brazil, China, India, the United States, Africa and the Mediterranean.

The EU has launched many **cooperation and aid programmes** in the energy field throughout the world.

It cooperates actively with organisations such as the **International Energy Agency**, the **International Atomic Energy Agency** and the **International Energy Forum**.

It has signed up to the '**Sustainable energy for all**' initiative launched in 2011 by the **UN** to help a further 500 million people in developing countries gain access to sustainable energy by 2030.

Closer to its borders, the EU has signed the **Energy Community Treaty** in order to integrate progressively the energy markets of south-east Europe, Moldova and Ukraine on the basis of the EU energy, competition and environmental rules.

Energy is also a key element of EU **neighbourhood policy with countries in the south and east of Europe**, with specific emphasis on energy efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy sources.

# EU CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

In **international climate talks**, the EU has committed itself to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % of 1990 levels by 2020 and under certain conditions to increase that figure to 85 % or even 95 % by 2050.

**Most of that reduction will have to come from the energy sector**, as it accounts for 80 % of the European Union's greenhouse gas emissions.

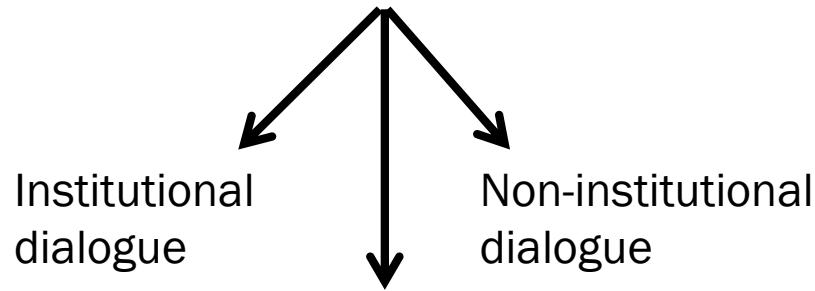
**All decision-making levels are involved in implementing EU energy and climate policies, be they local, regional, national or European.**

For instance, the European Union launched the **Covenant of Mayors** initiative in 2009. Signatory towns and cities undertook to exceed the European objectives. There are currently 4 000 signatories, representing over 160 million inhabitants

# EU CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY: THE LOCAL LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION

*What are the relationships between local authorities and the European Union?*

Dialogue between local authorities



at the European level

at the international level



# EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS (COR)

**Created in 1994** (the European Union's assembly of regional and local representatives)

**350 members**

## MAIN PRINCIPLES INSPIRING THE CoR'S ACTIVITIES

### ▪ **Multilevel Governance**

- Coordinated action by the European, national and sub-national (regional and local authorities) levels, based on partnership and aimed at drawing up and implementing EU policies.

### ▪ **Proximity**

- **Article 10.3 TEU:** “[e]very citizen shall have the right to participate in the democratic life of the Union. Decisions shall be taken as openly and as closely as possible to the citizen”.

### ▪ **Subsidiarity**

- **Article 5.3 TEU:** “[u]nder the principle of subsidiarity, in areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Union shall act only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central level or at regional and local level, but can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved at Union level [...]”.



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Source: [http://cor.europa.eu/en/about/Pages/key\\_facts.aspx](http://cor.europa.eu/en/about/Pages/key_facts.aspx)

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# "LABORATORIES" OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE...



**metropolis** ●

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## COVENANT STAKEHOLDERS

- Signatories
- Covenant Coordinators
- Covenant Supporters
- Energy Agencies

## COVENANT ACTIONS

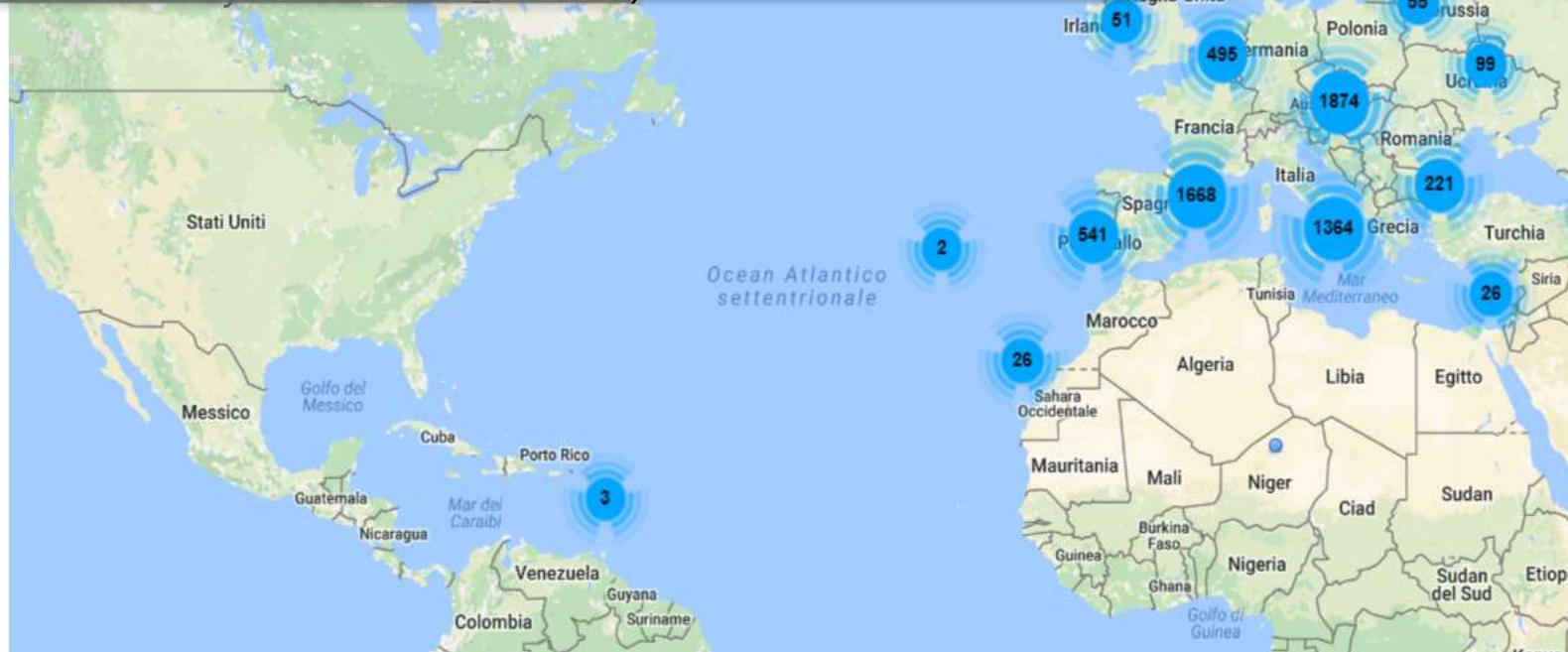
- 📍 Action Plans submitted
- 🌿 Events



# Covenant of Mayors

Launched by the European Commission in 2008 to support the implementation of sustainable and affordable energy policies at the local level; it has more than 3,700 signatories so far.

([http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index\\_en.html](http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html))



200

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Source:

8



Source: [https://issuu.com/uclgclg/ docs/uclg\\_who\\_we\\_are](https://issuu.com/uclgclg/ docs/uclg_who_we_are)



United Cities and Local Governments – UCLG



Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)

## ***United Cities and Local Governments – UCLG***

Established in 2004 and led by representatives of national governments from all over the world.

<https://www.uclg.org>

## ***Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)***

Created in Geneva in 1951; it is the biggest European organization of local and regional authorities.

CEMR is the European section of the UCLG.

[www.ccre.org/en](http://www.ccre.org/en)



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United Cities and Local Governments – UCLG



## ***Metropolis – World Association of the Major Metropolises***

The biggest association of municipal authorities in the world; it represents 137 big cities and metropolitan areas. Established in 1985.

<http://www.metropolis.org>



**Member Cities**

- Executive Cities
- Map Showing Member Cities
- Member Cities' Activities

**Member Cities**

162 countries & regions

7,295 member cities

As of May 1, 2017

### Member Cities

Map Showing Member Cities

As of May 1, 2017

Area	Countries and Regions	Cities
Asia	30	3,072
Oceania	9	127
Africa	47	369
Europe	48	2,726
North America	3	316
Latin America and the Caribbean	25	685
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>7,295</b>

Search the country or city:

## Mayors for Peace

NGO with Special Consultative Status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council; composed of 7,392 cities in 162 countries and regions around the world.

It fosters the implementation of the *Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons*, which was launched by the then Mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki, on 24 June 1982 during the 2nd UN Special Session on Disarmament held at UN Headquarters in New York.

(<http://www.mayorsforpeace.org>)



Source: <http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/english/memberscity/map.html>

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## ***International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)***

International organization with 17 headquarters in more than 86 countries; it has members in more than 1,500 cities and regions. Established in 1990

The *Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign* is the first international initiative that is aimed to facilitate emissions reduction by local governments.

(<http://www.iclei.org>)







# Habitat III

ICLEI and its Members are gearing up for Habitat III in Quito which will define the course of urbanization in the coming decades.



## ACTIVITIES

### On the ground in Quito



Find us in your region



Sitemap

Contact us

Disclaimer



ENG | ES | FR | PT | KR | JP | CN

Source: <http://www.iclei.org/activities/habitat-iii.html>

The screenshot shows the C40 Cities website. At the top left is the C40 CITIES logo. A navigation menu includes: Cities, Networks, Programmes, Research, Events, Media, Blog, About. A search bar is on the right. Below the menu is a world map with colored markers representing cities. A legend below the map identifies the markers: Steering Committee (red circle), Innovator City (green circle), Megacity (blue circle), and Observer City (grey circle). At the bottom, a statistics bar features five panels:
 

- C40 CITIES account for
- 90 affiliated cities (represented by a 4x5 grid of dots)
- 25% of global GDP (represented by a green and blue pie chart)
- 1 in 12 people worldwide (represented by 12 human icons, with 1 highlighted)
- 10,000 actions to combat climate change
- TAKE ACTION IN YOUR COMMUNITY (with an upward arrow icon)

## C40 Climate Leadership Group

It connects more than 80 of the world's greatest cities, representing over 600 million people and one quarter of the global economy. Established in 2005

(<http://www.c40.org/cities>)

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Source: <http://www.c40.org/cities>



## ***Global Parliament of Mayors – GPM***

A mayors-led project which aims to serve as a new governance platform to cope with local and global challenges. Established in 2016

The Inaugural Convening of the Global Parliament of Mayors was held on 9–11 September 2016 at the World Forum in The Hague, where mayors of more than 70 cities from around the world gathered to set the agenda of the GPM; climate change was among the top priorities.

(<http://www.globalparliamentofmayors.org>)

# LOCAL AUTHORITIES' NETWORKS AT COP24

- Side events at COP24 on local climate action  
<https://seors.unfccc.int/>



CITIES & REGIONS  
TALANOA DIALOGUES



## LOCAL CLIMATE ACTION: THE PRACTICES BEHIND THE NUMBERS

COP24 Side-event | December 7<sup>th</sup> (11:30-13:00) | Katowice

Room Bieszczady

Cities and regions for raising ambition:  
Contributions to NDC implementation  
and scaling-up related climate finance

2018 UN Katowice Climate Change Conference (COP24) Side Event



CLIMATE CHANGE  
URBAN AND REGIONAL POLICIES



KATOWICE  
December 10, 2018

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# COP24, 2-14 DECEMBER 2018, KATOWICE (PL)

24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994 (currently, there are 197 Parties (196 States and 1 regional economic integration organization - European Union, from 1992))

The **Conference of the Parties (COP)** is the supreme body of the UNFCCC Convention. It consists of the representatives of the Parties to the Convention. It holds its sessions every year. The COP takes decisions which are necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention and regularly reviews the implementation of these provisions.



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**CITIES & REGIONS  
TALANOA DIALOGUES**



A series of in-country climate consultations starting in 2018. They convene national, regional and local governments, as well as key climate stakeholders, to take stock of, shape and strengthen climate policy commitments.

The Talanoa Dialogue was launched at COP23 in 2017

- The word Talanoa itself refers a style of dialogue practiced in the Pacific, which fosters openness and inclusiveness. This is the spirit of the Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues, designed to help make climate action a more ambitious and collective global effort.

**The Paris Agreement recognizes that local and regional governments play a critical role in global climate action.** At COP23, local, regional and national governments called for more inclusive, coordinated climate action globally. The **Bonn-Fiji Commitment** adopted by hundreds of local and regional leaders at COP23 played an instrumental role in designing the Talanoa Dialogue as an inclusive process.

The Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues, as part of the global Talanoa process, are a bottom-up, proactive and immediate response by local and regional governments to the global call for multistakeholder conversations on climate action worldwide.



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# PARIS AGREEMENT

[12 December 2015; in force: 4 November 2016;  
184 ratifications out of 197 Parties to  
the Convention. – COP21]

[Preamble]

*Recognizing the importance of the engagements  
of all levels of government and various actors, in  
accordance with respective national legislations of  
Parties, in addressing climate change*



# BONN-FIJI COMMITMENT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEADERS TO DELIVER THE PARIS AGREEMENT AT ALL LEVELS

[12 November 2017, during the Climate Summit of Local and Regional Leaders – COP23]

*We, the Local and Regional Leaders meeting at COP23, acknowledge that, with the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in 2016, a new era in global climate action has started, building on the engagement of Parties with all levels of governments worldwide and domestically.*





# UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994 (currently, there are 197 Parties (196 States and 1 regional economic integration organization - European Union, from 1992))

- The Treaty aims to get countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

The **Conference of the Parties (COP)** is the supreme body of the UNFCCC Convention. It consists of the representatives of the Parties to the Convention. It holds its sessions every year. The COP takes decisions which are necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention and regularly reviews the implementation of these provisions.

**Kyoto Protocol** : adopted in 1997 and into force in 2005.

- it introduced emissions trading, which allows countries that exceed their emission quotas to purchase emission credit from countries that are able to stay below their limits.



COP24-KATOWICE 2018  
KONFERENCJA NAJWIĘKSZYCH ZESPÓŁÓW  
W SPRAWIE ZMIAN KLIMATU



# PARIS AGREEMENT (1)

[12 December 2015; in force: 4 November 2016; 184 ratifications out of 197 Parties to the Convention. – COP21]



PARIS2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21·CMP11

[Preamble]

*Recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change*



The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

# PARIS AGREEMENT (2)



## Mitigation: reducing emissions

Governments agreed

- a 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**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
- on the 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
- come together every 5 years to **set more ambitious targets** as required by science;
- **report** to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets;
- track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust **transparency and accountability** system.

# PARIS AGREEMENT (3)



## Adaptation

Governments agreed to

- strengthen societies' ability to **deal with the impacts** of climate change;
- provide continued and enhanced international **support** for adaptation to **developing countries**.

## Loss and damage

The agreement also

- recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing **loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- acknowledges the need to **cooperate** and enhance the **understanding, action and support** in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.

## Role of cities, regions and local authorities

- The agreement recognises the role of **non-Party stakeholders** in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society, the private sector and others.

# EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW

## ***Decision No 280/2004/EC (revised) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol***

- Annual reporting on GHG emissions
- Annual report by the European Environment Agency on Member States' Progress

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

### DECISION No 280/2004/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (\*),

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (\*\*),

Whereas:

(1) Council Decision 93/389/EEC of 24 June 1993 for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions (\*\*\*) established a mechanism for monitoring anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions. In order to take into account developments on the international level and on the grounds of clarity, it is appropriate for that Decision to be replaced.

(2) The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was approved by Council Decision 94/69/EC (\*\*), is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic

(3) The UNFCCC commits the Community and its Member States to develop, periodically update, publish and report to the Conference of the Parties national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer (hereinafter greenhouse gases), using comparable methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties.

(4) There is a need for thorough monitoring and regular assessment of Community greenhouse gas emissions. The measures taken by the Community and its Member States in the field of climate change policy also need to be analysed in good time.

(5) Accurate reporting under this Decision at an early stage would allow early determination of emissions levels pursuant to Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder (\*\*), and thereby enable early establishment of eligibility to participate in the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms.

(6) The UNFCCC commits all Parties to formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national, and where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases.

# EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ETS (1)

## ***Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community***

### **Emission Trading Scheme:**

#### 1st phase: 2005-2007

- Approx 40% of emissions covered

#### 2nd phase: 2007-2012

- Including Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein

#### 3rd phase: 2013-2020: full activation of the ETS

- 50% of emissions covered

L 275/32

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

25.10.2003

DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
of 13 October 2003  
establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and  
amending Council Directive 96/61/EC  
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (3),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (4),

Whereas:

(1) The Green Paper on greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union launched a debate across Europe on the suitability and possible functioning of greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union. The European Climate Change Programme has considered Community policies and measures through a multi-stakeholder process, including a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (the Community scheme) based on the Green Paper. In its Conclusions of 8 March 2001, the Council recognised the particular importance of the European Climate Change Programme and of work based on the Green Paper, and underlined the urgent need for concrete action at Community level.

(2) The Sixth Community Environment Action Programme established by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (5) identifies climate change as a priority for action and provides for the establishment of a Community-wide emissions trading scheme by 2005. That Programme recognises that the Community is committed to achieving an 8 %

(3) The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was approved by Council Decision 94/69/EC of 15 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (6), is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

(4) Once it enters into force, the Kyoto Protocol, which was approved by Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder (7), will commit the Community and its Member States to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Protocol by 8 % compared to 1990 levels in the period 2008 to 2012.

(5) The Community and its Member States have agreed to fulfil their commitments to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol jointly, in accordance with Decision 2002/358/EC. This Directive aims to contribute to fulfilling the commitments of the European Community and its Member States more effectively, through an efficient European market in greenhouse gas emission allowances, with the least possible diminution of economic development and employment.

(6) Council Decision 93/389/EEC of 24 June 1993 for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions (8), established a mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions. This mechanism will assist Member States in determining the total quantity of allowances to

# EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ETS (2)

- operates in **31 countries** (all 28 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 **45%** of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions.

## A 'cap and trade' system

The EU ETS works on the 'cap and trade' principle.

A **cap** is set on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by installations covered by the system.

The cap is reduced over time so that total emissions fall.

Within the cap, companies receive or buy emission allowances which they can **trade** with one another as needed.

**Set up in 2005, the EU ETS is the world's first international emissions trading system**

L 275/32	EU	Official Journal of the European Union	25.10.2003
<b>DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL</b> of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance)			
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	(1)	The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was approved by Council Decision 96/60/EC of 15 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1), is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,	(2)	Once it enters into force, the Kyoto Protocol, which was approved by Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 23 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder (2), will commit the Community and its Member States to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Protocol by 8% compared to 1990 levels in the period 2008 to 2012.	
Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (3),	(3)	The Community and its Member States have agreed to fulfil their commitments to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol jointly, in accordance with Decision 2002/358/EC. This Directive aims to contribute to fulfilling the commitments of the European Community and its Member States more effectively, through an efficient European market in greenhouse gas emission allowances, with the least possible diminution of economic development and employment.	
Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (4),	(4)	Council Decision 93/389/EEC of 24 June 1993 for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO <sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions (5), established a mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions. This mechanism will assist Member States in determining the total amount of allowances to	
Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (5),	(5)		
Whereas:			
(1) The Green Paper on greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union launched a debate across Europe on the suitability and possible functioning of greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union. The European Climate Change Programme has considered Community policies and measures through a multi-stakeholder process, including a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (the Community scheme) based on the Green Paper. In its Conclusions of 8 March 2001, the Council recognised the particular importance of the European Climate Change Programme and of work based on the Green Paper, and underlined the urgent need for concrete action at Community level.			
(2) The Sixth Community Environment Action Programme established by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (6) identifies climate change as a priority for action and provides for the establishment of a Community-wide emissions trading scheme by 2005. That Programme recognises that the Community is committed to achieving an 8%			

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# EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ETS (3)

**DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**  
**of 13 October 2003**  
**establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and**  
**amending Council Directive 96/61/EC**  
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>(3)</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty <sup>(4)</sup>,

Whereas:

(1) The Green Paper on greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union launched a debate across Europe on the suitability and possible functioning of greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union. The European Climate Change Programme has considered Community policies and measures through a multi-stakeholder process, including a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (the Community scheme) based on the Green Paper. In its Conclusions of 8 March 2001, the Council recognised the particular importance of the European Climate Change Programme and of work based on the Green Paper, and underlined the urgent need for concrete action at Community level.

(2) The Sixth Community Environment Action Programme established by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(5)</sup> identifies climate change as a priority for action and provides for the establishment of a Community-wide emissions trading scheme by 2005. That Programme recognises that the Community is committed to achieving an 8 %

(3) The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was approved by Council Decision 94/69/EC of 15 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change <sup>(6)</sup>, is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

(4) Once it enters into force, the Kyoto Protocol, which was approved by Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder <sup>(7)</sup>, will commit the Community and its Member States to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Protocol by 8 % compared to 1990 levels in the period 2008 to 2012.

(5) The Community and its Member States have agreed to fulfil their commitments to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol jointly, in accordance with Decision 2002/358/EC. This Directive aims to contribute to fulfilling the commitments of the European Community and its Member States more effectively, through an efficient European market in greenhouse gas emission allowances, with the least possible diminution of economic development and employment.

(6) Council Decision 93/389/EEC of 24 June 1993 for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions <sup>(8)</sup>, established a mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions. This mechanism will assist Member States in determining the total quantity of allowances to



# EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ESD

***Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020***

**Effort-Sharing Decision:** 10% mandatory emission reduction targets for

- transport (except aviation)
- buildings
- agriculture
- waste

*Responsibility of the Member States to achieve its target – national measures*

*DG ENER website:*

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/index_en.htm)

*EU EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE website*

[http://eeas.europa.eu/energy/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/energy/index_en.htm)