



GST Annual Dialogue Round table II SB62

Jake Werksman, EU

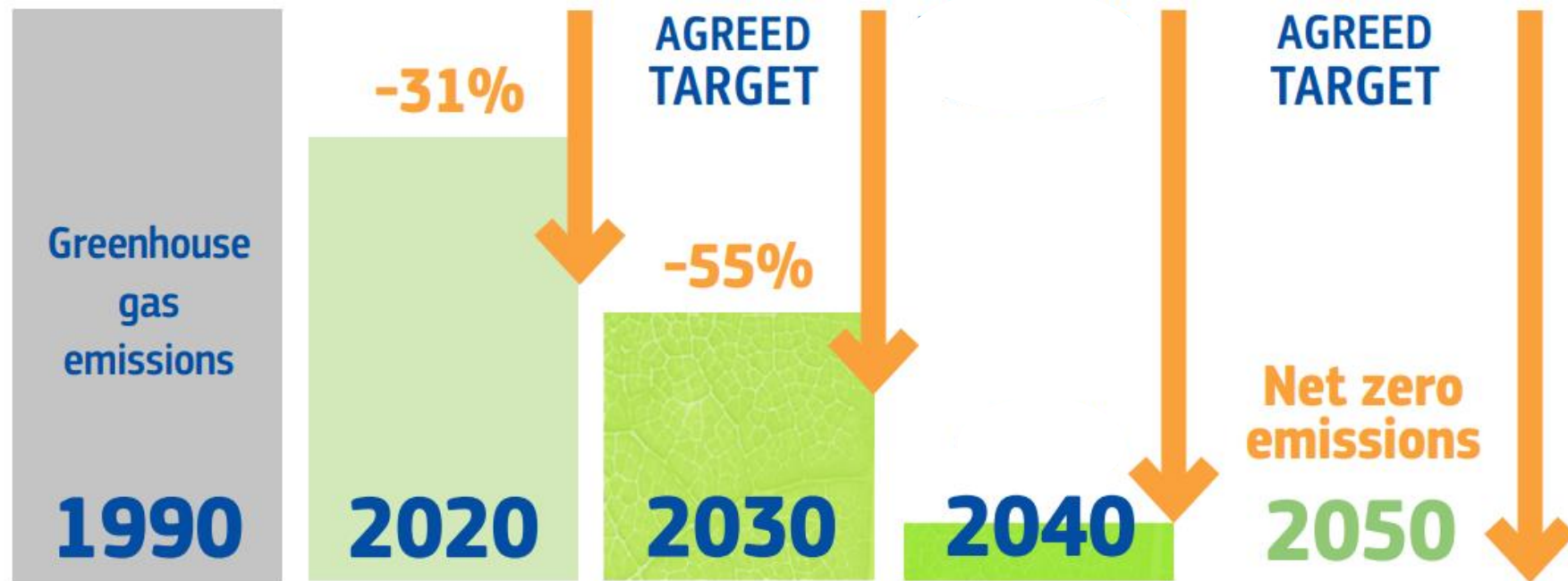
20.6.2025 Bonn

*DG CLIMA, European
Commission*

What is the EU doing to achieve **climate neutrality**?

The **European Climate Law** sets binding targets for the EU to **reduce net GHG emissions by at least 55% by 2030** compared to 1990 levels and reach **net zero emissions by 2050**.

So far, the EU has achieved steady decreases in emissions since 1990, reaching **-37% by 2023**.



The Fit for 55 Package: Guiding the EU to its Climate Target 2030

Pricing

Stronger Emission Trading System (ETS) including aviation, extended to maritime

ETS2 for road transport and buildings

Updated Energy Taxation Directive

Targets

Updated Effort Sharing Regulation

Updated LULUCF Regulation

Updated Renewable Energy Directive

Updated Energy Directive

Rules

Stricter CO₂ performance for cars and vans

New infrastructure for alternative fuels

ReFuelEU: More sustainable aviation fuels

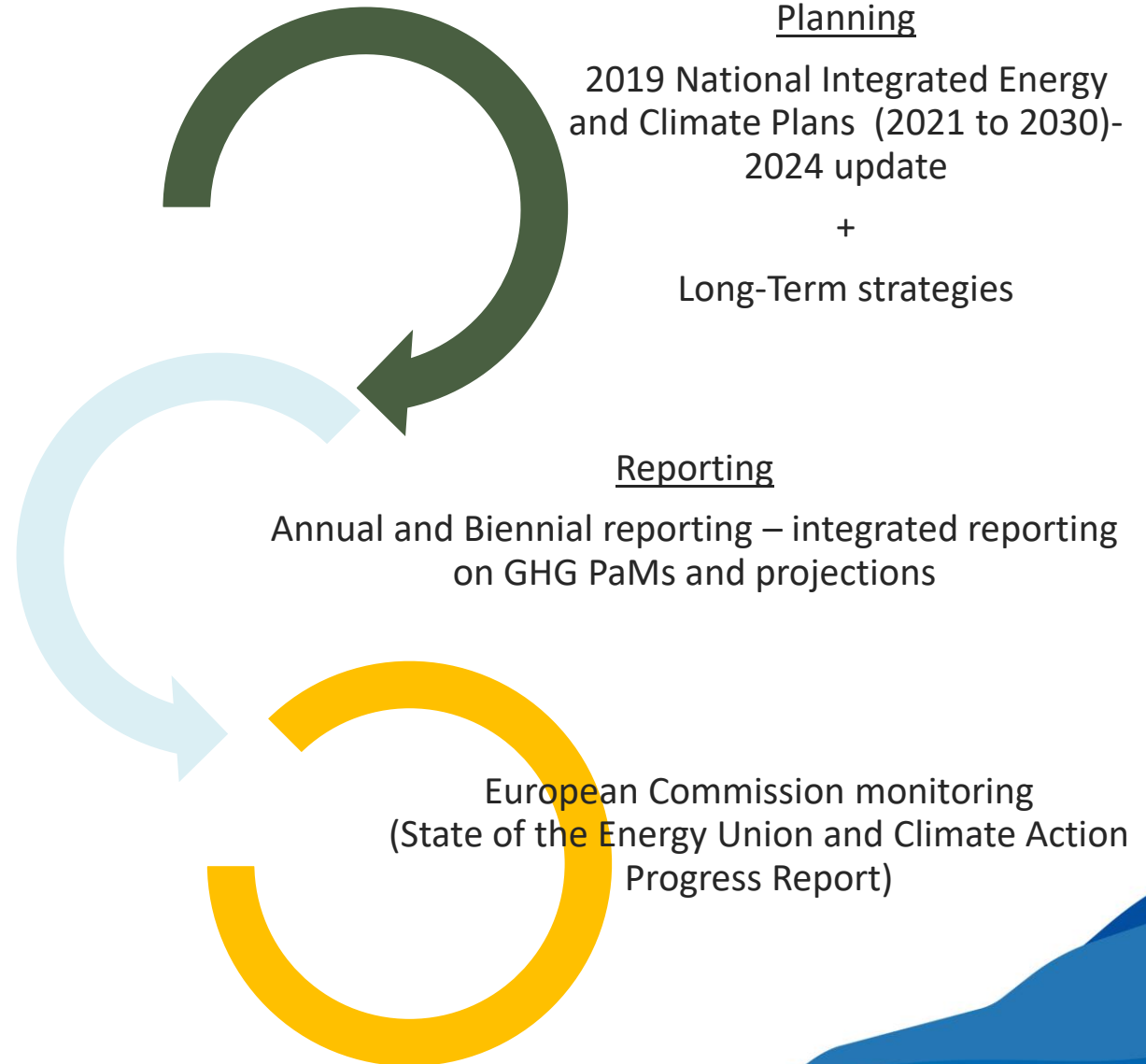
FuelEU: Cleaner maritime fuels

Support measures

Using revenues and regulations to promote innovation, build solidarity and mitigate impacts for the vulnerable, notably through the new Social Climate Fund, enhanced Modernisation and Innovation Funds

The Governance Regulation

- ✓ Implement strategies and measures to meet the Energy Union objectives and the 2050 climate neutrality objective.
- ✓ Stimulate cooperation within the EU, including, where appropriate, at regional level.
- ✓ Allow for investor certainty and predictability over 10 year cycles with mid-term updates and over 30 years with Long Term Strategies.
- ✓ Ensure proper reporting from Member States and EU to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.



National Energy and Climate Plans

- The National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) outline how the EU countries intend to address decarbonisation, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness, following consultations with citizens, businesses and regional authorities.
- Member States submitted NECPs in 2019 (period 2021-2030). Updated NECPs were submitted in 2024.
- The Commission's assessment (May 2025) shows that the EU is currently on course to reduce net GHG emissions by around 54% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels

REPowerEU – Common solutions to the worst energy crisis in decades

REPowerEU

Reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and fast forward the clean transition

SAVING ENERGY

By coordinating our gas demand reduction



18 %

Drop in demand

between August 2022
and December 2023

99 %

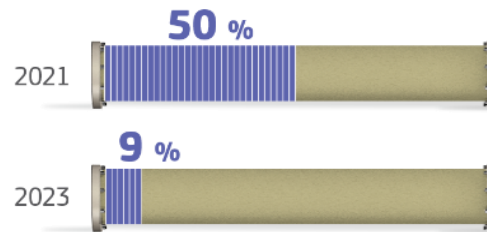
of **gas storage capacity**
was full in November 2023

(overachieving our 90 % target by
1 November 2023)

DIVERSIFYING OUR SUPPLY

Through reliable new suppliers

PERCENTAGE OF RUSSIAN PIPELINE GAS
IMPORTS OF TOTAL EU GAS



Current main supplier to the EU: **Norway**
(30 % of pipeline imports in 2023)

INVESTING IN RENEWABLES

Accelerating the transition to more
sustainable and cheaper energy

RENEWABLES DEPLOYMENT (2023)



EU Social Climate Fund: for a socially and fair transition

Will mobilise **EUR 86.7 billion** over **2026-2032** period
EUR 65 billion revenues from the EU Emissions Trading System
+ 25% national contributions from Member States



Support vulnerable households, transport users, & micro-enterprises from impact of ETS2



Support investments in energy efficiency & renovation of buildings, clean heating & cooling



Finance zero- & low-emission mobility & transport, including public transport



Provide temporary direct income support

Climate action progress in 2024

- Emissions in 2022 32% below 1990, 2023 estimated 37% below 1990
- **Record reduction of 2023 ETS emissions of 15.5%**, compared to 2022 levels. Largely due to **power sector's decarbonisation** and increase in renewable electricity production
- **Renewable energy was the leading source of electricity in the EU in 2023**, accounting for 44.7% of all electricity production.
- Electricity generated from fossil fuels decreased by **19.7%** compared with 2022

