

EU CLIMATE POLICY



CLIMATE LAW

The European Commission has issued a proposal about the first European Climate Law. It is based on the European green development programme, in other words the so-called European Green Deal, which was unveiled at the end of 2019. The purpose of the Climate Law is to put climate goals into legislation, obliging member states to act in accordance with them.

All legislation that is fundamental in terms of emissions is due to be updated in the coming years.



THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OR GREEN DEAL

The European Commission proposed a reduction in emissions of 55% but, in October 2020, the European Parliament demanded an emissions reduction target of up to 60%. The European Council will probably review the proposal in December 2020.

It is talking about a fair transition. Just as industry is being guided to use renewable energy, for example, it will be ensured that new jobs are created and compensation will be paid for loss of income.

The EU is aiming for a climate-neutral society by 2050. Climate neutrality means that society produces only the volume of emissions that it can absorb from the atmosphere.

THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE GOALS OF UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The global target is to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

This is the aim of the Paris Agreement, the world's first global climate agreement. It was concluded in December 2015.



That same year, the UN decided on its sustainable development targets, the so-called 2030 Agenda that defines development targets for all countries and all sectors.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE THROUGH ONE'S OWN ACTIONS

Achieving the goals of sustainable development requires the involvement of all parties and so-called systemic change. Political guidance, corporate innovation and a change in consumer behaviour are all needed. Each one of us can further the circular economy, reduce our own consumption, favour public transport and only make responsible purchases.

The circular economy is an economic model in which new goods are no longer constantly produced.

Consumption is based on the use of services rather than ownership; on sharing, renting and recycling. Materials are not destroyed but are used to continually make new products.

It is also important to learn about climate change and how the changes affect different sectors, for example energy production, transport, construction, agriculture and the textile industry.



HEARING THE VOICE OF THE YOUNG

I was able to change my habits.

Future with hope.

Hope requires action.

Trust, inspire, encourage!

Don't claim that you can't: stop flying, online meetings, local tourism, a relationship with nature, revival of nature.



PÄÄKAUPUNKISEUDUN
PARTIOLAISET ry

DECISION-MAKING TIMELINE

November 2019

The European Parliament demands more ambitious climate legislation from the EU, and announces a climate emergency on 28 November.

December 2019

The European Council approves the target of climate neutrality by 2050.

December 2019

The European green development programme is published.

March 2020

The European commission proposes the European Climate Law.

October 2020

The European Parliament approves the proposal but demands an emissions reduction target of 60% and the establishment of a climate change council. The Commission updates the emissions reduction target to at least 55%.

December 2020

The European Council reviews the proposal.

June 2021

The European Commission issues legislative proposals to member states.

FURTHER INFORMATION

- EU strategy: European Commission (englanniksi) https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en
- European green development programme – Green Deal https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_fi
- UN sustainable development goals: Prime Minister's Office <https://kestavakehitys.fi/agenda-2030>
- Paris Agreement 2015: European Council <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/fi/policies/climate-change/paris-agreement/>
- European Commission Representation in Finland: https://ec.europa.eu/finland/news/greendeal_200917_fi



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