

## Climate change

Russia's war on Ukraine has reduced supplies of gas and oil to the European Union and other regions, increasing energy prices and complicating efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. Faced with oil and gas shortages, some countries have started to fire up polluting coal power plants which had previously been shut down, or have postponed their planned closure. Burning coal or lignite emits much more carbon dioxide than using oil and gas to produce electricity.

Scientists and analysts are urging swift, radical action on climate change, pointing to this and last year's extreme weather – severe floods, fires, and more frequent hurricanes. Governments across the world are preparing for the next climate change conference, to be held in Sharm El-Sheikh at the end of 2022. The meeting is to provide more details of how countries plan to achieve the agreed goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

This note offers links to recent **commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks** on climate issues. More papers on the topic can be found in a [previous edition](#) of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

[Sea level rise from climate change is threatening home septic systems and public health](#)

Brookings Institution, June 2022

[A global sustainability program: Lessons from the Marshall Plan for addressing climate change](#)

Brookings Institution, June 2022

[How can the European Union adapt to climate change?](#)

Bruegel, June 2022

[The EU and climate security: Toward ecological diplomacy](#)

Carnegie Europe, Open Society, June 2022

[Will green activism save Turkey's democracy?](#)

Carnegie Europe, June 2022

[Does the EU need treaty change?](#)

Carnegie Europe, June 2022

[Think basins, not borders](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, June 2022

[World climate and security report](#)

Clingendael, June 2022



[Green peace: How Europe's climate policy can survive the war in Ukraine](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, June 2022

[Solidarity, sustainability and well-being at the heart of the EU mission](#)

European Policy Centre, June 2022

[Reconciling EU energy security with climate policies: Rethinking European gas markets](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, June 2022

[Climate change and security in the Mediterranean: Exploring the nexus, unpacking international policy responses](#)

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[Thirty years of UN climate talks: New challenges for cooperation](#)

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, June 2022

[CO2 extraction as an integral component of the European "Green Deal"](#)

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[Becoming global climate governors: How cities are moving from climate ambition to coordinated action and delivery](#)

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, May 2022

[The Global quest for green growth: An economic policy perspective](#)

Bruegel, May 2022

[How to make EU fiscal rules compatible with net zero](#)

Centre for European Reform, May 2022

[Sustainable agriculture and food systems](#)

Chatham House, May 2022

[Climate change: The only option is action](#)

Chatham House, May 2022

[The CBAM effect: How the world is responding to the EU's new climate stick](#)

Clingendael, May 2022

[EU plans to import hydrogen from North Africa](#)

Corporate Europe Observatory, May 2022

[Carbon dioxide removal: Climbing up the EU climate policy agenda](#)

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, May 2022

[6 things to know about direct air capture](#)

World Resources Institute, May 2022

[The European tank storage sector 2050 and beyond](#)

The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, May 2022

[The rising national security threats from climate change in the Mediterranean region](#)

Atlantic Council, April 2022

[The US should treat climate policy as economic policy](#)

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[Climate migration: What do we really know?](#)

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[Low-carbon technologies and Russian imports](#)

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[European green deal for militaries to strengthen Europe's defence](#)

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[The EU emissions trading system after the energy price spike](#)

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[Multilateral trade arrangements and climate provision](#)

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[Reflecting sunlight to reduce climate risk](#)

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[EU regions in the transformation towards a climate-neutral future](#)

Ecologic Institute, April 2022

[The Green Agenda for the Western Balkans](#)

European Policy Centre, April 2022

[The future of energy poverty: Will the social climate fund be enough for a just transition?](#)

Europeum, April 2022

[Energy transitions and environmental geopolitics in the Southern Mediterranean](#)

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[Environmental degradation: impacts on agricultural production](#)

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[Ocean-based measures for climate action](#)

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, April 2022

[5 ways to cut oil and gas use through clean transportation](#)

World Resources Institute, April 2022

[Russia's Ukraine invasion and climate change go hand in hand](#)

Carnegie Europe, March 2022

[From carbon pricing to climate clubs](#)

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[From NGEU to a Green Capital Markets Union](#)

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[Carbon removals on the road to net zero](#)

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[The EU must triple down on green investment](#)

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[How to make EU emissions trading system work for consumers](#)

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[Could nuclear power cut Europe's dependence on Russian energy?](#)

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[Can a climate club accelerate industrial decarbonisation?](#)

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[Making EU climate governance fit for net zero](#)

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[What if the Helsinki spirit was revived by climate change](#)

Egmont, March 2022

[Climate mitigation potential of large-scale nature restoration in Europe](#)

Institute for European Environmental Policy, March 2022

[No more free lunch: Ending free allowances in the EU ETS to the benefit of innovation](#)

Jacques Delors Institute, March 2022

[Will the climate agenda unravel?](#)

Peterson Institute for International Economics, March 2022

[6 pressing questions about beef and climate change, answered](#)

World Resources Institute, March 2022

[Greening Europe's post-COVID-19 recovery](#)

Bruegel, February 2022

[Three key areas of Europe's climate diplomacy](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, February 2022

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