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125 Rezultati

Datum nastanka : 19-04-2024

[Revision of the Weights and Dimensions Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-03-2024

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda direktiva (EU) | EVROPSKA UNIJA | kopenski promet | mase in dimenzije | mednarodni cestni promet | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževanje z motornimi vozili | organizacija prevoza | pravo Evropske unije | prevoz blaga | PROMET | toplogredni plin | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek In July 2023, the Commission tabled a package of proposals for the greening of freight transport. Among the three proposals is one on the revision of the Weights and Dimensions Directive, which sets limits for heavy goods vehicles in international road transport. The proposal seeks to further promote use of zero-emission trucks by allowing these to exceed the standard weight limits. It also seeks to clarify the rules on use of heavier and longer vehicles in cross-border transport operations between countries where such vehicles are allowed, promote intermodal transport and simplify administrative procedures, while also improving enforcement of the rules. In the European Parliament, the file has been referred to the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN), which has appointed Isabel García Muñoz (S&D, Spain) as rapporteur. She published her draft report on 20 October 2023. The TRAN committee adopted its report on 14 February. Parliament adopted its first reading position during the March 2024 plenary session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[CO emission performance standards and reporting obligations for new heavy-duty vehicles](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-03-2024

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje Okolje | Promet

Ključna beseda ekološki odtis | emisijski kupon | INDUSTRIJA | kakovost zraka | kemija | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | ogljik | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | ozračje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zajemanje in shranjevanje ogljikovega dioksida

Povzetek Road transport is a major contributor to climate change. CO2 emissions from heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) have grown steadily, and account for over a quarter of road transport CO2 emissions. On 14 February 2023, the European Commission tabled a legislative proposal to revise Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 setting CO2 emission standards for new HDVs in the EU. The proposed revision would expand the scope of the regulation to include urban buses, coaches, trailers and additional types of lorries. The average CO2 emissions of trucks and coaches, compared with 2019 levels, would have to fall by 45 % from 2030, by 65 % from 2035, and by 90 % from 2040 onwards. The proposal sets a target date when all newly registered urban buses would have to be zero-emission vehicles. In the European Parliament, the proposal was referred to the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The Parliament adopted its position during the November II 2023 session. In January 2024, the co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the proposal. The Parliament and Council need now to formally adopt the text. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [CO2 emission performance standards and reporting obligations for new heavy-duty vehicles](#)

[Fit for 55 package](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-03-2024

Avtor ERBACH Gregor | JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | EVROPSKA UNIJA | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okoljski davek | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROMET | prometna politika | prometna politika | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | toplogredni plin | ukrepi proti onesnaževanju | čista energija

Povzetek The 'fit for 55' package of July and December 2021 was designed to realise the European Climate Law objectives: climate neutrality by 2050 and a 55 % reduction of net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, compared with 1990 levels. It consisted of 13 interlinked proposals to revise existing EU climate and energy laws, and six new legislative proposals. All proposals, except the Energy Taxation Directive, have been adopted or agreed by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU. The package seeks to accelerate emissions reductions in the sectors covered by the EU emissions trading system (ETS) and those covered by the Effort-sharing Regulation, and to increase carbon removals in the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector. This is an update of a briefing first published in June 2022.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-03-2024

Avtor HALLEUX Vivienne

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | industrijsko onesnaževanje | kakovost zraka | krožno gospodarstvo | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | onesnaževanje tal | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | ravnanje z odpadki

Povzetek Covering some 52 000 large agro-industrial installations EU-wide, the Industrial Emissions Directive is the main EU instrument regulating industrial pollutant emissions. The proposal for a revision, tabled in April 2022, seeks to bring it into line with the EU's zero pollution ambition, energy, climate and circular economy policy goals under the European Green Deal. The main changes include expanding its scope, strengthening permit requirements, and adding measures to foster innovation. Stakeholders' reactions were mixed: industry and farming representatives expressed concerns about the proposal's added complexity, timeliness and practical implementation. Non-governmental organisations criticised the missed opportunity to make the directive fit for climate protection, and the proposed new regime for intensive livestock rearing. The European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on the file on 29 November 2023. The agreed text was endorsed by Member State representatives on 15 December 2023 and by Parliament's Environment Committee on 11 January 2024. It now awaits formal adoption by the co-legislators. The vote in plenary is scheduled for the March 2024 session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#)

Recast EU directive on gas and hydrogen markets

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-02-2024

Avtor DULIAN Monika | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska omrežja | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gradnja in urbanizem | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naftna industrija | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oskrba s plinom | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prenos energije | sodelovanje na področju energetike | trg energije | trgovina | TRGOVINA | vodik | zanesljivost oskrbe | zemeljski plin | čista energija

Povzetek On 15 December 2021, the Commission adopted a legislative proposal to recast the 2009 EU Gas Directive as part of the proposed hydrogen and decarbonised gas markets package. This reflects the EU's growing climate ambitions, as set out in the European Green Deal and its 'fit for 55' package. The proposal aims to support the decarbonisation of the energy sector by ramping up the production of renewable gases and hydrogen, and facilitating their integration in EU energy networks. The recast directive would refine the principles of the existing Gas Directive and fully extend their scope to cover hydrogen networks. In the European Parliament, the file was referred to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) in 2022. The committee report was adopted on 9 February 2023 and endorsed at the plenary session of 15 March 2023. The Council adopted its general approach on 28 March 2023. Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on 28 November 2023. The agreement envisages separation of gas and hydrogen supply and generation from the operation of transmission networks, thus retaining both the horizontal and vertical unbundling regime. The agreement retains the Commission's proposal that long-term contracts for fossil gas should be phased out by 2049. Parliament and the Council must now approve the provisional agreement. Third edition of a briefing originally written by Alex Wilson. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recast EU Regulation on Gas and Hydrogen Networks

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-02-2024

Avtor DULIAN Monika

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gradnja in urbanizem | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | naftna industrija | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oskrba s plinom | plin | plinska industrija | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | vodik

Povzetek On 15 December 2021, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal to recast the 2009 EU Gas Regulation as part of the hydrogen and decarbonised gas markets package. This reflects the EU's growing climate ambitions, as outlined in the European Green Deal and its 'fit for 55' package. The proposal seeks to support the decarbonisation of the energy sector by increasing the production of renewable gases and hydrogen across the EU, and facilitating their integration in existing or new gas networks. It would create an EU legislative framework for hydrogen networks. In the European Parliament, the file was referred to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), which adopted its report on 9 February 2023. The report was endorsed at the plenary session of 15 March 2023. The Council adopted its general approach on 28 March 2023. The Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on 8 December 2023. Among other provisions, the agreement enshrines in legislation the voluntary demand aggregation mechanism for gas, as proposed by Parliament. The regulation includes the possibility for Member States to restrict imports of gas from Russia and Belarus, whether via pipeline or LNG. The Parliament and the Council now need to approve the provisional agreement. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. The first edition was drafted by Alex Wilson.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the Ozone Regulation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-01-2024

Avtor YUUGOVA Dessislava

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo stratosfere | onesnaževanje stratosfere | ozon | pravo Evropske unije | strategija EU | toplogredni plin | uredba (EU)

Povzetek The Ozone Regulation is the main legal instrument governing ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Although it is still considered fit for purpose, there is a need to cut ODS emissions further, in line with the goals of the European Green Deal and the targets set by the EU Climate Law. In April 2022, the European Commission submitted a proposal to amend the regulation; a provisional agreement was reached on 5 October 2023 in interinstitutional negotiations. Parliament is due to vote at first reading on the agreed text during the January I plenary session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Combating microplastic pollution in the EU: Unintentional releases of plastic pellets](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-01-2024

Avtor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda akcijski program | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | krožno gospodarstvo | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževanje | plastični odpadki | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravo Evropske unije | strategija EU | uredba (EU)

Povzetek The IA is convincing on the need and conditions being in place to tackle the unintentional releases of plastic pellets as the main focus of the legislative initiative, although it appears that initially all six main sources of microplastic pollution were considered. The IA draws on extensive scientific evidence, literature and stakeholder consultations. It defines the scale of the problem, its drivers, affected stakeholders and how likely the problem is to persist, referring, inter alia, to global trends and future scenarios. The IA sets the general objective of contributing to the reduction of microplastic-related pollution by preventing and reducing pellet losses to the environment, thus reducing the adverse consequences of pellet pollution. It suggests four policy options (POs) to tackle the problem, which, however, do not appear to be full self-standing alternatives. The IA points to the consultation specifically targeting SMEs and its results showing the need for the lighter version of requirements, particularly on the obligation for external audit and certification. It assesses each policy option for their environmental, economic and social impacts, costs and administrative burden, and transparently lists assumptions, uncertainties and data limitations. However, the IA could have been clearer regarding reporting costs, which it considers to be accounted for under the REACH restriction, and the supporting study, and it could have made further efforts to quantify the expected benefits. The IA selects the preferred PO after comparing POs in terms of benefit to cost and their effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and proportionality. It suggests a combination of PO1 and PO2b): a mandatory standardised methodology to measure pellet losses combined with the mandatory requirements to prevent and reduce pellet losses, including lighter requirements for micro- and small companies. The IA expects that the initiative will contribute up to a quarter of the total 30 % reduction target for microplastics by 2030.

Briefing [EN](#)

[COP28 climate change conference: Outcomes](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-12-2023

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | energetski prehod | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | mednarodna konferenca | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževanje z motornimi vozili | Pariški sporazum | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | čista energija

Povzetek The 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, ended on 13 December 2023. The conference operationalised the Loss and Damage Fund, which was established by COP27 in 2022. It also concluded the first global stocktake of climate action under the Paris Agreement and adopted a decision calling for accelerated short-term action and an orderly transition away from fossil fuels towards climate-neutral energy systems – the first-ever COP decision to address fossil fuels.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[European hydrogen bank](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 07-12-2023

Avtor SPINACI STEFANO

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | naftna industrija | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | proizvodnja | proizvodnja vodika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strategija EU | vodik | vrednostna veriga | zemeljski plin

Povzetek Hydrogen has an important role in helping the EU achieve its target of climate neutrality by 2050. In March 2023, the Commission announced the European hydrogen bank, to facilitate investment in the hydrogen value chain. This initiative aims to support production and imports of hydrogen in the EU. In November, the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted an own-initiative report, suggesting key improvements. The text is due to be voted by the Parliament during the December plenary session. Once adopted, the Commission will have three months to respond.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure: Fit for 55 package](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-12-2023

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda električno vozilo | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetski viri | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gorivo | graditev Evrope | naftna industrija | naravno okolje | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | pogonsko gorivo | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROMET | prometna infrastruktura | prometna politika | vseevropsko omrežje

Povzetek On 14 July 2021, the European Commission presented the 'fit for 55' package of proposals to help reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030, compared with 1990 levels. The package included a proposal to revise the 2014 Directive on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure and turn it into a regulation. In the draft regulation, the Commission proposed binding targets for electric vehicle charging points and hydrogen refuelling points, electric charging for stationary aircraft at airports and on-shore power supply for ships at ports. Interinstitutional negotiations started in November 2022 and a provisional agreement was reached on 28 March 2023. Parliament adopted the new rules in plenary on 11 July. The Council adopted them on 25 July. The final act was signed on 13 September and published in the Official Journal of the EU on 22 September 2023. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[What if the EU were energy independent?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-12-2023

Avtor GUEDES FERREIRA VASCO NUNO

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda električna energija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska kriza | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | fosilno gorivo | graditev Evrope | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | poraba energije | samooskrba z energijo | strategija EU

Povzetek The European Union (EU) can aspire to achieve energy independence through the deployment of existing and emerging technologies. Electrification, renewables and energy storage could reduce the EU's reliance on conventional fossil fuels. What are the developments, expectations, concerns and societal implications associated with these technologies? And what initiatives and policies could lead to a resilient EU energy system, through anticipating impacts?

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if the EU were energy independent?](#)

[CO2 emissions of new cars and vans](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 04-12-2023

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetski viri | EVROPSKA UNIJA | fosilno gorivo | graditev Evrope | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževanje z motornimi vozili | strategija EU | toplogredni plin | trgovanje z emisijami

Povzetek Road transport is responsible for almost a fifth of the EU's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The revision of the regulation on CO2 emission limits for new cars and vans under the 'fit for 55' package ensures an increasingly higher share of clean vehicles on European roads. All new cars registered after 2035 must be zero-emission vehicles. The new Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR) meanwhile provides for roll out of the necessary recharging points.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Carbon border adjustment mechanism](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-11-2023

Avtor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda emisijski kupon | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | industrijsko onesnaževanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | strategija EU | toplogredni plin

Povzetek The carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) puts a price on the carbon emissions of goods imported into the EU, thus levelling the playing field between EU industry, which is subject to a carbon price in the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS), and foreign producers in countries that do not have an equivalent system in place.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Revised Effort-sharing Regulation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-11-2023

Avtor YOUNGOVA Dessislava

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | industrijsko onesnaževanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika | strategija EU | toplogredni plin

Povzetek The revised Effort-sharing Regulation (ESR) establishes more ambitious binding targets for each Member State for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in key sectors, and brings the effort-sharing legislation into line with the upgraded EU-wide emissions reduction target for 2030 to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Land use, land-use change and forestry](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-11-2023

Avtor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | gozdarstvo | graditev Evrope | industrijsko onesnaževanje | izboljševanje gozdov | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | raba tal | strategija EU | toplogredni plin

Povzetek The revision of the Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation effectively increases reduction in overall net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2030 to 57 %, from the 55 % required by the European Climate Law. This is thanks to an EU target for carbon dioxide removals in the LULUCF sector.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Energy transition in the EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-11-2023

Avtor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | energetski prehod | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | fosilno gorivo | graditev Evrope | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | sklad (EU) | strategija EU | čista energija

Povzetek Energy is central to the European Union's transition towards climate neutrality by 2050, in line with the European Green Deal. As the biggest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union (EU), the energy sector is undergoing a profound transformation on the path to a net-zero economy. The shift to a more sustainable energy system entails switching from fossil fuels to low-carbon and renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency in products, industry and buildings, and creating a more sustainable energy system based on clean technologies. The EU has developed a number of policies to support the energy transition. EU legislation sets targets for renewables in consumption, energy efficiency and building renovations. It also fosters sustainable transport, energy labelling of products, and clean technologies. The energy union and climate action governance framework includes long-term national energy and climate plans prepared by all EU countries to enhance their contribution to EU energy and climate objectives. According to the European Commission, energy investments in the EU will have to reach €396 billion per year from 2021 to 2030 and €520-575 billion per year in the subsequent decades until 2050. The EU budget sets a target of 30 % climate spending, a large part of which includes energy actions such as energy efficiency and deployment of renewables, energy infrastructure and smart energy systems. The bulk of EU energy spending is channelled through the Recovery and Resilience Facility, cohesion policy funds, the Modernisation Fund and several others. Specific instruments also exist to support a socially fair transition, notably the Just Transition Fund and the Social Climate Fund. While the EU energy transition has advanced despite the recent energy crisis, several challenges remain. These include technological aspects such as electrification, grid interconnections, storage systems, further roll-out of renewables and integrating other energy sources such as hydrogen and biomethane. However, the transformation of the EU energy system also involves taking into account the need to ensure energy security, boost energy independence and domestic manufacturing of clean technologies, and improve energy affordability.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Transparency and integrity of environmental, social and governance rating activities](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-11-2023

Avtor CAPDEVILA PENALVA Josefina

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Globalno upravljanje | Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | lažno oglaševanje prijaznosti do okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika | pravo Evropske unije | preglednost odločanja | socialna politika | strategija EU | TRGOVINA | trženje | uredba (EU)

Povzetek The impact assessment uses internal and external expertise and evidence collected from targeted consultations. The problem definition is framed, the IA provides information on the extent of the regulation and the scope of conflicts of interest, the relationship between ESG rating providers and rated companies. The IA considers three options for one specific objective and two options for the other specific objective. Assessment and comparison of the options is made in terms of effectiveness, efficiency (cost-effectiveness) and policy coherence, and the impacts are assessed in qualitative and quantitative terms. A transition period with specific measures to lighten the costs is envisaged for SMEs, and benefits are expected in the medium term. In terms of competitiveness, EU providers would have to compete with unregulated third countries, and while this could affect its competitiveness, this impact is expected to be minor. The approach that the EU should take as regards a third-country regime could have been explored more in detail, however.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Revising the Energy Efficiency Directive: 'Fit for 55' package](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-11-2023

Avtor DULIAN Monika

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska učinkovitost | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politika sodelovanja | poraba energije | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | raba energije | sodelovanje na področju energetike | strategija EU | varčevanje z energijo

Povzetek On 14 July 2021, the European Commission adopted the 'fit for 55' package with a view to adapting existing EU climate and energy legislation to meet the EU objective of a minimum 55 % reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, as required under the European Climate Law. The 'fit for 55' package includes a recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), aligning its provisions to the -55 % GHG target. The recast EED as proposed by the Commission required Member States to almost double their annual energy savings obligations, make exemplary efforts in the public sector, address energy poverty, and take other measures to deliver 9 % more energy savings than anticipated under existing EU legislation. As part of the REPowerEU plan (May 2022), the Commission proposed a targeted EED amendment requiring 13 % more energy savings by 2030. The trilogue negotiations concluded on 10 March 2023 with a provisional agreement, setting a reduction target for primary and final energy consumption of 11.7% at EU level by 2030 compared with energy consumption forecasts made in 2020. The Parliament adopted the revised directive on 11 July 2023, and then the Council completed its adoption. The act was signed on 13 September 2023 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union. On 10 October 2023 the revised directive entered into force. Fifth edition of a briefing, the first two editions of which were drafted by Alex Wilson. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Automotive regions in transition](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-11-2023

Avtor ALVAREZ Emmanuel

Ključna beseda gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | odprte inovacije | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | trajnostni razvoj

Povzetek The European Union (EU) is facing multiple transformations relating to climate change, digitalisation and sustainable economic growth. The European Green Deal, introduced in 2019, outlines a strategy to achieve sustainability goals, including net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The 'fit for 55' package seeks to reduce emissions by at least 55 % by 2030. In order to achieve these aims, the EU has adopted regulations to incentivise the uptake of zero-emission vehicles. In April 2023, emission targets were strengthened again, with a 100 % reduction deadline of 2035. To achieve a climate-neutral and circular economy, industry mobilisation is crucial. The EU introduced its new industrial strategy in 2020, promoting innovation, skills, and financing for the transition. In February 2023, the Green Deal industrial plan was presented to support net-zero technologies. The transition also poses regional development challenges, affecting companies and workers. To ensure a fair and inclusive transition for everyone, the Just Transition Fund was established in 2021 with a budget of €17.5 billion. A number of regions, including vulnerable ones, rely on the automotive sector for jobs. Addressing skills gaps and supporting low-skilled workers is seen as crucial for a just transition. The European Committee of the Regions has established the Automotive Regions Alliance to promote a fair transition in the automotive industry and is calling for budgetary and political support for the automotive transition, emphasising the need for research, reskilling, and social dialogue. It suggests using the Just Transition Mechanism and involving citizens in the process. The European Parliament is working on a report on how to reshape the EU structural funds for regions affected by the transition. It recommends a stable cohesion policy post-2027 and a new policy objective on industrial transition. The report underscores the need for a 'Just Transition Fund 2.0' beyond 2027, with increased funding. It focuses on fair treatment for SMEs, smooth transition plans, and support for transitioning sectors, especially in less developed regions. The Committee on Regional Development adopted the report on 24 October 2023, and it is expected to be voted in plenary in December 2023.

[Briefing EN](#)

Sustainable maritime fuels - 'Fit for 55' package: the FuelEU Maritime proposal

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-11-2023

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje Energija | Okolje | Promet

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | fosilno gorivo | graditev Evrope | lendë djegëse detare | naftna industrija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževanje z ladij | pomorski prevoz | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovni poteh | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROMET | strategija EU

Povzetek In July 2021, the European Commission put forward the 'fit for 55' package of legislative proposals, aimed at ensuring the success of the European Green Deal. The FuelEU Maritime regulation is one of these proposals and, together with four other proposals, it seeks to steer the EU maritime sector towards decarbonisation. To support the uptake of sustainable maritime fuels, the Commission proposes to limit the carbon intensity of the energy used on board ships. Accordingly, the proposal sets a fuel standard for ships and introduces a requirement for the most polluting ship types to use onshore electricity when at berth. It puts the responsibility for compliance on the shipping company. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) led the work on this file. Parliament adopted its position for interinstitutional negotiations in October 2022. The Council adopted its general approach in July 2022. A trilogue agreement was reached on 23 March 2023. The final act was signed on 13 September 2023 and was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 22 September 2023. It entered into force on 12 October 2023. Fifth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Marketa Pape. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Sustainable maritime fuels - 'Fit for 55' package: the FuelEU Maritime proposal](#)

Climate change considerations in monetary policy implementation

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 22-11-2023

Zunanji avtor Dirk SCHOENMAKER, Sonja DOBKOWITZ, Pia HÜTTL, Alexander KRIWOLUZY, Jana WITTICH, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSFAKHR, Joscha BECKMANN, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Nils JANNSEN, Nils SONNENBERG

Ključna beseda ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika

Povzetek Climate change and monetary policy are becoming increasingly intertwined. The relationship between climate risk and inflation is non-trivial, presenting the ECB with a number of trade-offs in its monetary policy operations. Lately, the ECB has stepped up its efforts to embed climate change considerations at the heart of its monetary policy framework, yet recent inflationary pressures threaten to water down the effectiveness of its actions, including the tilting of its bond portfolio towards green issuers. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel on the integration of climate change considerations in the conduct of monetary policy by the ECB. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 November 2023.

Študija [EN](#)

Cohesion policy and climate change. Actions taken by regional and local authorities

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-11-2023

Avtor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politično področje Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | recikliranje odpadkov

Povzetek The European Parliament has underlined the need to involve the regional and local levels of government in efforts to ensure that the adaptation goal of the Paris Agreement – which provides a framework for global action to address climate change post-2020 – is met. A number of initiatives have been put in place to support regions, cities, and local authorities in their efforts to align with the EU's transition to climate neutrality. Examples of these initiatives include the Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy, the 'EU Mission: Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities', and the 'EU Mission: Adaptation to Climate Change', all promoted by the European Commission. The Commission has also created the EU Green Capital and the EU Green Leaf Awards. The European Committee of the Regions launched the 'Green Deal Going Local' initiative and founded the Automotive Regions Alliance. EU cities and regions are taking action towards decarbonisation in order to make the EU economy more resource-efficient, to innovate on waste management and recycling, to support citizens for both new construction and renovation, to make transport greener, to increase green spaces and plant presence in urban areas, and to raise citizens' awareness of the need to do more to fight climate change. This briefing showcases 20 such projects across the European Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Shades of Green Monetary Policy- Would a green tilt help?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 15-11-2023

Zunanji avtor Daniel GROS & Farzaneh SHAMSAFAHR

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja

Ključna beseda cene | denarno poslovanje | Eurosistem | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | graditev Evrope | monetarna politika | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | regulacija trga | stabilnost cen | strategija EU | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek Any greening of monetary policy is likely to have at best a marginal effect on emissions given the very small spreads on the yields of green bonds and the cap on emissions inherent in the EU's emissions trading system.

Trying to limit the supply of capital to brown industries could backfire as these industries are those most in need of financing for capital-intensive decarbonisation.

These arguments apply both to the tilting of investments under the corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP) towards green industries/enterprises and to the potential greening of targeted long-term refinancing operations.

Moreover, CSPP holdings will decline rapidly, so this prospective policy instrument will become irrelevant in a few years.

This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 November 2023.

Would a green tilt help

[Poglabljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

[The COP28 climate talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-11-2023

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | fosilno gorivo | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | sprememba podnebja | srečanje na vrhu | toplogredni plin | uporaba energije v miroljubne namene | čista energija

Povzetek Leaders and government officials from across the world will meet for the COP28 climate summit in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December, to try to raise ambition in efforts to fight climate change. The summit's main aim is to take stock of countries' efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions to a level that keeps dangerous human-induced climate change in check, to adapt to climate change, and to mobilise climate finance. COP, or the Conference of Parties, is an annual United Nations summit to address the climate crisis. At COP21 in 2015, all parties adopted the historic Paris Agreement, the first universal, legally binding global climate agreement that agrees to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspirational goal of a 1.5°C limit. This year, the European Union will focus on keeping the 1.5°C target alive, by pressing to triple global renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030, and to agree on phasing out unabated fossil fuels and ensuring that fossil fuel consumption peaks well ahead of 2030. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues published in the past few months.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Maximum authorised weights and dimensions for certain road vehicles](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-11-2023

Avtor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka | Promet

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | motorno vozilo | notranji prevoz | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | PROMET | prometna politika | strategija EU | varnost v cestnem prometu

Povzetek The impact assessment (IA) presents a well-evidenced problem definition, and sufficiently explains the need for a revision of the WDD. The IA has been prepared in parallel with the ex-post evaluation; the 'evaluate first' principle was therefore not followed. The IA analysis relies on an external IA supporting study, stakeholder consultation and independent research. The IA presents three policy options; they are, however, incremental, and not entirely self-standing policy alternatives. As seven common measures are included in all options, the comparison of options is only partially useful. The selected preferred option is sufficiently explained in terms of the trade-off between effectiveness and efficiency. The IA assesses the economic, social and environmental impacts of all policy options. It would have benefited the analysis on road safety if the IA had explained – and substantiated in more detail – the arguments that a reduced risk is connected to EMS compared with standard vehicles. As the initiative is relevant for SMEs, an SME test was performed. However, SMEs are not differentiated by size classes (micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises). The IA openly explains limitations and uncertainties concerning quantification, and also mentions difficulties in gathering data on costs from the stakeholders.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

Revised EU emissions trading system

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-11-2023

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Ključna beseda cena energije | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | strategija EU | toplogredni plin | trgovanje z emisijami

Povzetek The EU emissions trading system (ETS) has been successful in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from industry, electricity generation and aviation. The revision of the EU ETS under the 'fit for 55' package raises its ambition, extends emissions trading to maritime transport, buildings and road transport, and gradually phases out free emissions allowances, while phasing in a carbon price for certain imports.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Research for PECH Committee - Workshop on the European Green Deal – Challenges and opportunities for EU fisheries and aquaculture - Part I: Decarbonisation & circular economy aspects for fisheries

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 18-10-2023

Zunanji avtor Oihane C. BASURKO, Martin ARANDA, Ainhoa CABALLERO, Marga ANDRES, Jefferson MURUA & Gorka GABIÑA

Politično področje Ribišstvo

Ključna beseda akvakultura | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | krožno gospodarstvo | morski ribolov | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | ribišstvo | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU

Povzetek This At a glance note summarises the first research paper in a series of three, prepared for a PECH Committee Workshop. The study gives insight on the challenges and opportunities arisen from the application of the European Green Deal to European fisheries. It identifies solutions that are currently being applied regarding decarbonisation and circular economy practices in fisheries and observed strengths and weaknesses of the regulatory framework. It provides policy recommendations to move towards the decarbonisation of the fishing fleets and circular European fisheries.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Research for PECH Committee – Workshop on the European Green Deal – Challenges and opportunities for EU fisheries and aquaculture – Part III: Food security aspects

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-10-2023

Zunanji avtor Rod CAPPELL and Tim HUNTINGTON

Politično področje Energija | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Mednarodna trgovina | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Okolje | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Ribišstvo

Ključna beseda akvakultura | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | naprava proti onesnaževanju | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | ribišstvo | ribolovna ureditev | strategija EU

Povzetek This study is the third in a series of three research papers, prepared for a PECH Committee Workshop. It explores how initiatives within the European Green Deal may impact food security in fisheries and aquaculture. The Farm to Fork Strategy's aim of sustainable food production indicates prioritising low-trophic species like bivalves and algae. 'Fit for 55' requires greater fuel efficiency and a transition to clean energy by the fishing fleet. A net positive long-term impact on food security is expected from sustainable production. As two thirds of the EU's seafood consumption is imported, such ambitions should be extended to non-EU country producers.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

State of the Union [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-10-2023

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Energija | Okolje

Ključna beseda električno vozilo | ENERGETIKA | energija vetra | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropske volitve | graditev Evrope | mednarodna varnost | mednarodni konflikt | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | POLITIKA | PROMET | strategija EU | volilni postopek in glasovanje | čista energija

Povzetek In her annual State of the Union speech to the European Parliament on 13 September, the European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen announced an anti-subsidy probe into Chinese electric vehicles, steps to be taken to help Europe's wind industry as well as measures to make business easier for small companies and to address the problem of labour shortages. Von der Leyen presented her Commission as a promoter of European business and green policies, as she set out its track-record ahead of elections to the European Parliament next year. 'In a world of uncertainty, Europe once again must answer the call of history', she said about a wide range of policies, notably the EU's support for Ukraine, green energy development and defence of business against unfair competition. The Commission's investigation could lead to countervailing duties to protect EU producers against cheaper Chinese electric vehicle imports if they are deemed to benefit from excessive state subsidies. Von der Leyen reiterated the EU's unwavering support for Ukraine in its struggle against Russia's military aggression, and the possibility of the country's EU accession one day. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the State of the Union and related issues. Topical papers on the war on Ukraine can be found in a recent edition of What Think Tanks are Thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revised Energy Efficiency Directive

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-10-2023

Avtor DULIAN Monika

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | poraba energije | strategija EU | toplogredni plin | ukrepi proti onesnaževanju

Povzetek The revised Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) sets a more ambitious binding annual target for reducing energy use at EU level. Energy-saving measures will contribute to reaching the EU target of a net 55 % reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, as a stepping stone towards reaching climate neutrality by 2050.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Soil monitoring and resilience in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-10-2023

Avtor FRIZBERG DIETER

Politično področje Okolje | Predhodna ocena učinka | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda biomasa | biotska raznovrstnost | ekosistem | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | izkoriščeno kmetijsko zemljišče | kmetijski sistemi | kmetijsko zemljišče | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIJSTVO | naravno okolje | obdelovalna zemlja | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | obnova narave | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek The IA examines the problem's nature and scale comprehensively. However, the lack of representative data causes uncertainty regarding the scale of the problem at EU level (range of 60-70 % of unhealthy soils in the EU). The IA offers a broad and realistic range of policy options and consistently presents the stakeholders' views on the problems, their drivers, the objectives and the options. It provides a comprehensive description of the options and a detailed qualitative and quantitative analysis of their economic, social, environmental and territorial impacts and risks of implementation. It is transparent about the limitations of the available data and the uncertainties. Regarding SMEs, an SME test was carried out, but it appears that no targeted SME consultation was conducted. The IA considers that the preferred option creates economic opportunities for SMEs, e.g. to remediate contaminated sites, provide advisory services for soil health, soil testing laboratories and (voluntary) certification of soil health. The IA states that the preferred option is likely to impact costs and price competitiveness of economic actors based in the EU, especially in the short term, but would bring greater positive economic impacts in the medium to long term.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commissioner hearings: Maroš Šefčovič - European Green Deal, Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-09-2023

Avtor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževanje | POLITIKA | preglednost uprave | strategija EU | strateška avtonomija

Povzetek In the European Commission, Maroš Šefčovič has served as a Commissioner since 2009. He was the Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture and Youth from 2009 to 2010, and from 2010 to 2014 Commissioner and Vice-President for Interinstitutional Relations and Administration. From 2014 to 2019 he was Vice President for the Energy Union, and since 2019 he has been the Vice-President responsible for Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight. He also serves as co-chair and representative of the European Union in the Partnership Council established by the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Maroš Šefčovič, born in Bratislava in 1966, studied at the Bratislava University of Economics and the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. In 2000, he attained a doctorate degree in law from the Comenius University of Bratislava. From 1990, he held several positions in the Slovak government, including a period as the country's ambassador to Israel (1999 to 2002). From 2004 to 2009 he was the Slovak Permanent Representative to the European Union. In July 2023, as part of his interinstitutional relations and foresight duties, Šefčovič presented the Commission's 2023 Strategic Foresight Report, which focused on putting 'sustainability and people's wellbeing at the heart of Europe's open strategic autonomy'. This briefing concerns a portfolio change in the European Commission in mid-mandate and takes the same format and approach as those briefings published in September 2019 to give Members of the European Parliament an overview of major issues of interest in the context of the hearings of the Commissioners-designate. For information on the procedure, see a separate note on replacement of individual Commissioners. The full set of briefings in the context of the 2019 hearings of the Commissioners-designate can be found at: https://epthinktank.eu/commissioner_hearings_2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Hearings of European Commissioners-designate: Wopke Hoekstra - Climate

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-09-2023

Avtor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | onesnaževanje | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU

Povzetek This Briefing concerns a portfolio change in the European Commission in mid-mandate and takes the same format and approach as those Briefings published in September 2019 to give Members of the European Parliament an overview of major issues of interest in the context of the Hearings of the Commissioners-designate.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU green strategic autonomy: The challenge of combining two objectives

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-09-2023

Avtor DAMEN Mario

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje

Ključna beseda digitalna preobrazba | dobavna veriga | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | Pariški sporazum | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAŽISKOVANJE | samooskrba z energijo | strategija EU | strateška avtonomija | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek The 2015 Paris Climate Agreement and the 2019 European Green Deal initiated a wave of EU policies and legislation to combat climate change and protect the environment. Achieving a green transition became a key driver of EU policies. While many pieces of legislation were being discussed or adopted, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine moved the political focus to supply chain security and energy dependencies. Since then, achieving open European strategic autonomy for the EU economy has become an equally important EU policy driver. The European Commission is trying to reconcile these environmental and economic objectives by advocating a green and digital transition, which should lead to green growth, decoupling growth and pollution. The 2023 strategic foresight report 'Sustainability and people's wellbeing at the heart of Europe's open strategic autonomy' illustrates this effort. However, greening the economy and making the EU more autonomous do not always overlap. Whereas the Commission emphasises synergy between these objectives, that is just one possible scenario for the EU's future. Focusing on greening or autonomy only are equally viable scenarios, as is the possibility of achieving none of these objectives. Recently, tensions between the objectives of greening and becoming more autonomous have surfaced in political debates. French President Emmanuel Macron suggested a pause in European environmental legislation to increase industrial competitiveness. In debates on the EU nature restoration law, opponents pointed to possible negative economic consequences for European farmers of the proposed law. Tensions may also increase in the area of energy production, particularly if energy prices rise again. To achieve a combined transition towards a green and more autonomous EU, the EU and its Member States will have to focus on win-win solutions. A more circular economy with a higher degree of recycling and nature-based solutions in construction or agriculture are examples of such solutions. Some consider that long-term solutions should also question the principle of economic growth itself, and Western societies may have to aim for 'de-growth', whereas others fear this might hamper green investment, and therefore stick to the notion of 'green growth'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for PECH Committee - Workshop on the European Green Deal - Challenges and opportunities for EU fisheries and aquaculture – Part I: Decarbonisation & circular economy aspects for fisheries](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 21-09-2023

Zunanji avtor AZTI: Oihane C. BASURKO, Martin ARANDA, Ainhoa CABALLERO, Marga ANDRES, Jefferson MURUA, Gorka GABIÑA

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Okolje | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda akvakultura | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarski ribolov | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | krožno gospodarstvo | morski ribolov | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | onesnaževanje z ladj | ribiška politika | ribiško ladjevje | ribištvo | spremljanje stanja okolja | strategija EU | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek This study is the first research paper in a series of three, prepared for a PECH Committee Workshop. It gives insight on the challenges and opportunities arisen from the application of the European Green Deal to European fisheries. It identifies solutions that are currently being applied regarding decarbonisation and circular economy practices in fisheries and observed strengths and weaknesses of the regulatory framework. It provides policy recommendations to move towards the decarbonisation of the fishing fleets and circular European fisheries.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[System of own resources of the European Union](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-09-2023

Avtor DOBREVA Alina

Politično področje Proračun

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | lastna sredstva | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okrevanje gospodarstva | proračun | proračun EU | proračunski odhodki | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami

Povzetek On 22 December 2021, the European Commission announced its proposal for the introduction of new own resources. The underlying objective is to decrease the share of own resources based on gross national income (GNI) in the revenue mix while preserving existing long-term EU policy commitments. The initiative also seeks to secure the necessary resources to cover new budgetary expenditures, such as the repayments of the debt arising from the Next Generation EU recovery fund and the recently adopted Social Climate Fund. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has generated further needs for additional funds to finance support for Ukraine, for Ukrainian refugees in the EU, and for sectors of the EU economy severely affected by the war. The 2021 Commission proposal on own resources included the extended emissions trading scheme and a carbon border adjustment mechanism, and reallocated profits of very large multinational companies (on the basis of Pillar 1 of the OECD/G20 agreement). Parliament adopted a legislative resolution approving that proposal. On 20 June 2023, the Commission put forward an adjusted package for the next generation of own resources, amending its previous proposal and completing its proposal by increasing the ETS call rate and introducing a temporary statistical own resource based on company profits. The proposal is subject to a formal re-consultation of Parliament. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing a horizontal European climate label for products](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 05-09-2023

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Okolje | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda globalno segrevanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | označevanje | potrošnja | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | toplogredni plin | TRGOVINA | trženje | vpliv na okolje | življenjska doba izdelka

Povzetek An effective climate labelling scheme requires a methodology, a database, and a label format that allows consistent comparison both within and across product categories. To this end, we analyse the EU product environmental footprint (PEF) methodology, the state of databases on climate footprints, the current knowledge on effective label design, and relevant EU regulation. Based on this analysis, we conclude that further preparation is required before a voluntary, horizontal climate labelling scheme can be established under Union law, across all product categories. Specific improvements are proposed to harmonise and simplify the PEF methodology. We also propose that a globally complete, consistent, and open background database is established and maintained, with an acceptable level of product detail. A label design is proposed that allows seamless cross-category comparison and consideration of the 'monetary rebound' effect, as well as easy communication of uncertainty. The development of a roadmap is also proposed. This should consider the broader context of environmental and sustainability labelling and the need to improve international product life cycle assessment standards and harmonise conflicting EU calculation rules.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

[Promoting the repair of consumer goods](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-07-2023

Avtor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Predhodna ocena učinka | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda akcijski program | direktiva (EU) | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | krožno gospodarstvo | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljsko primerna zasnova | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | potrošnja | potrošno blago | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostni proizvod | TRGOVINA

Povzetek In line with the overall objectives of the European Green Deal, the proposed initiative aims to render consumption more sustainable by increasing the repair and reuse of defective consumer goods, both within and outside their legal guarantee. It complements two related initiatives that are currently pending (eco-design and empowering consumers for the green transition). The IA presents a clear intervention logic and a seemingly comprehensive qualitative and quantitative assessment of the impacts of the seven policy options proposed, from which it derives a preferred set of options. The comparison of the environmental, economic, social and consumer impacts of the different policy options (including sub-options) relies inter alia on the results of a multi-criteria analysis (MCA) and a cost-benefit analysis (CBA). The IA is specific about the costs that businesses would incur in the context of the OIOO approach. Overall, the proposed directive appears to reflect the preferred set of options identified in the IA. The entire IA draws to a large degree on a supporting study focusing on economic and behavioural analysis, the methodology of which is described in detail in Annex 4. However, despite over 100 direct references to that 'IA study', the IA does not provide access to the supporting study (not even a bibliographic reference), nor does it justify why the study is not disclosed, which goes against the transparency requirements set out in the BRG.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 05-07-2023

Avtor DULIAN Monika

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska učinkovitost | EVROPSKA UNIJA | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | poraba energije | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | varčevanje z energijo | čista energija

Povzetek During the July plenary session, Members will vote on a provisional agreement reached between Parliament and the Council on the revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The ITRE committee has already endorsed the agreement.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[FuelEU Maritime – Sustainable maritime fuels](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 05-07-2023

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | lëndë djegëse detare | naftna industrija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | plovba po celinskih plovnihi potehi | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovnihi potehi | PROMET | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | toplogredni plin

Povzetek In July 2021, the European Commission presented its 'fit for 55' package of legislative proposals seeking to ensure that the EU achieves the targets set in the European Green Deal, the Climate Law and the Paris Agreement. The package included the FuelEU Maritime proposal, which aimed to stimulate demand for clean fuels and help cut carbon emissions in the maritime sector. The provisional agreement resulting from interinstitutional negotiations is expected to be put to the vote during the European Parliament's July session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Monitoring the EU's economic recovery: Economic growth stalls as monetary tightening bites

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-07-2023

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | SABBATI Giulio

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Proračun

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarska rast | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | inflacija | nacionalni računi | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oživiljanje gospodarstva | strategija EU za rast

Povzetek After an unexpectedly strong economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU now faces the difficult task of bringing down inflation – mainly caused by sharp increases in energy and food prices in 2022 – while sustaining economic growth and investment in strategic areas such as the green and digital transitions. Economic growth in the EU has declined since mid-2022 and nearly stalled, while the euro area endured a mild technical recession. At the same time, in 2022, annual inflation in the EU reached the highest level ever measured, at 9.2 %, more than triple the 2021 level of 2.9 %. Central banks made unprecedented interest rate increases – referred to as 'monetary policy tightening'. This approach is starting to show its effect on inflation, with May 2023 data indicating a drop to 7.1 %, from 8.1 % in April. However, monetary policy tightening has worsened financing conditions, while raising tensions on financial markets and reducing growth. At the same time, labour markets have proven particularly resilient, with unemployment rates at historic low levels, underscoring a record tight labour market. This points to a build-up of wage pressure, while evidence suggests that corporate profits have contributed more than half of recent domestic price pressures. After reaching a historic peak in 2020, the levels of public debt – defined as debt to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio – declined significantly in a majority of Member States, and by 8 percentage points on average across the EU. The economic outlook shows several interconnected risks, such as the effects of monetary policy tightening combined with tighter macroeconomic policies that could add to financial stability vulnerabilities. In such an environment, policy responses need careful calibration, as policy coordination in the EU remains limited. In that context, this publication, the third in a series updated twice a year, aims to track the state of the EU economy and trends in the recovery. It also provides a snapshot of the deployment of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument launched in 2021. Its main tool for investment and reform, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), can now also finance new REPowerEU chapters focused on energy, with the aim of ending the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels and accelerating the energy transition.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee - The impact of the gas supply crisis on the Just Transition Plans

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-06-2023

Zunanji avtor Kinga HAT, Marvin BÖHNKE, Erich DALLHAMMER, Roland GAUGITSCH, Chien-Hui HSIUNG, Isabella MESSINGER, Michele ALESSANDRINI, Elena IACOBUCCI, François LEVARLET, Tullio BUCCELLATO

Politično področje Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska kriza | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | gradnja in urbanizem | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | oskrba s plinom | oskrba z energijo | strategija EU

Povzetek This At a glance note summarises the study Tproviding information on the current and potential impact of the gas supply crisis on the Just Transition Plans (JTPs). The evidence is based on the analysis of EU gas and energy supply dependencies, trade linkages with Russia, the general EU's policy framework, Just Transition Mechanism (JTM), REPowerEU plan and the investigation of six case studies. It concludes with specified policy recommendations reflecting the implemen tation of the JTM, the JTPs in the light of risks of the energy crisis.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Social climate fund: 'Fit for 55' package

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-06-2023

Avtor PARI MARIANNA | WIDUTO Agnieszka | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politično področje Energija | Okolje | Socialna politika

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančna pomoč | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | merilo za pridobitev pomoči | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politika sodelovanja | porazdelitev sredstev EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sklad (EU) | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | toplogredni plin

Povzetek On 14 July 2021, the European Commission adopted the 'fit for 55' package of legislative proposals to meet the new EU objective of a minimum 55 % reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030. The package is part of the Commission's European Green Deal, which aims to set the EU firmly on the path towards net zero GHG emissions (climate neutrality) by 2050. The fit for 55 package includes a regulation establishing a new social climate fund (SCF). The aim of the SCF is to help vulnerable households, micro-businesses and transport users counter the additional costs they may face when the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) Directive is revised to cover these two sectors. The SCF should provide up to €65 billion in EU funding over the 2026-2032 period, mainly through ETS credits in the buildings and road transport sectors. Member States are expected to co-finance 25% of the total estimated cost of their social plans. The fund can be used for temporary direct income support, as well as investments in energy efficiency-related building renovations and sustainable transport. Trilogue negotiations concluded on 18 December 2022 with a provisional agreement, which was then formally adopted by the Parliament and the Council in April 2023. The adopted text was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 16 May 2023 and entered into force on 5 June 2023. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Social climate fund: Fit for 55 package](#)

[Raising ambition levels at the IMO for 2050 | An overview of the key issues at stake at MEPC 80](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-06-2023

Zunanji avtor Nora WISSNER, Sean HEALY

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Energija | Industrija | Okolje | Socialna politika

Ključna beseda kakovost zraka | Mednarodna pomorska organizacija | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | morski prevoz | morsko okolje | nadzor onesnaževanja | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovnih poteh | PROMET | spremljanje stanja okolja | toplogredni plin | varstvo voda | Združeni narodi

Povzetek The briefing provides an overview of the key positions taken ahead of MEPC 80 with a focus on both the setting of ambitious GHG targets under the revision to the IMO GHG Strategy and the further discussion of the basket of mid- to long-term measures needed to deliver this enhanced level of ambition.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU carbon border adjustment mechanism: Implications for climate and competitiveness](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-06-2023

Avtor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Politično področje Industrija | Mednarodna trgovina | Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nadzor uvoza | obremenitve okolja | ogljik | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prenosno emisijsko dovoljenje | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | tretja država | trgovanje z emisijami | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | uvoz (EU)

Povzetek The EU has the world's largest carbon-pricing system, the emissions trading system (ETS). Emissions pricing can encourage industrial decarbonisation, but it also risks carbon leakage, whereby EU companies move their production abroad. To date, the EU has mitigated this risk through free allocations to certain industries, but with rising climate ambition and higher carbon prices, the Commission is now seeking to phase out free allocations. A new carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) will also be introduced, requiring EU importers, as of 2026, to purchase certificates equivalent to the weekly EU carbon price. The CBAM initially applies to imports in five emissions-intensive sectors deemed at greater risk of carbon leakage: cement, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilisers, and electricity. The CBAM charge covers imports of these goods from all third countries other than those included in the ETS or a linked mechanism. The CBAM aims to contribute to the EU's climate neutrality objectives, and encourage partner countries to decarbonise their production processes by levelling the playing field in carbon pricing between the EU and third-country producers. Parliament referred the file to the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The Council adopted its general approach on 15 March and Parliament adopted its negotiating position on 22 June 2022. A provisional trilogue agreement was reached on 13 December, and confirmed by both co-legislators. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 16 May 2023 and comes fully into effect as of January 2026. Fifth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Jana Titievskaia with Alina Dobрева. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages in the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[New EU regulatory framework for batteries](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 07-06-2023

Avtor HALLEUX Vivienne

Politično področje Energija | Okolje

Ključna beseda električni akumulator | elektronika in elektrotehnika | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | konkurenčnost | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija poslovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | vrednostna veriga | čista energija | čista tehnologija

Povzetek Batteries are critical to the EU's clean energy transition. In December 2020, the European Commission tabled a proposal to modernise the regulatory framework for batteries and secure the sustainability and competitiveness of EU battery value chains. Two years later, the European Parliament and the Council reached a trilogue agreement on the proposal. The agreed text is due to be put to the vote in plenary in June.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[EU's response to the US Inflation Reduction Act \(IRA\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 02-06-2023

Avtor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Evropski semester | Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | Konkurenčno pravo in ureditev na tem področju | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Obdavčitev | Okolje | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Proračun | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | industrijsko onesnaževanje | inflacija | naložba v tujini | obremenitve okolja | odnosi EU | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | toplogredni plin | Združene države

Povzetek Although the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) pursues a range of aims, the two main ones are the lowering of inflation by removing purchasing power from the US economy, and to provide the United State's contribution to fighting climate change. Unlike similar EU measures, most of its climate support is done via tax subsidies. Although hailed in the EU for heralding a new era in US climate policy, the IRA is being criticised for its outright 'Buy American' provisions. Amongst others, it is feared that EU exports to the US will be hampered, and that EU firms might be enticed to relocate to the US. So far, the EU has reacted by adapting its State aid rules and the legislative proposals of the Green Deal Industrial Plan, but it also relies upon the Recovery and Resilience Facility's dedicated climate subsidies to offset the IRA's effects on the EU economy. Further possible EU responses are currently discussed.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Updating CO2 emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 31-05-2023

Avtor KRAMER Esther

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda ekološki odtis | emisijski kupon | EVROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | kakovost zraka | kemija | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | ogljik | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | ozračje | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trgovanje z emisijami | uredba (EU) | zajemanje in shranjevanje ogljikovega dioksida

Povzetek The IA is underpinned by solid internal and external expertise and based on integrated modelling coherent with the interlinked European Green Deal and the REPowerEU initiatives. It is transparent on methods, builds on specifically updated assumptions and addresses potential uncertainties with two sensitivity analyses. Despite slight weaknesses in the definition of the problems and objectives, the intervention logic of the initiative is clear. The IA's annexes contain a lot of relevant information and form part of the analysis, notably as regards the policy options' details and their assessment. The IA's accessibility and transparency would have benefitted from a more coherent presentation of the options' features, their interlinkages and the effect on the selection of the preferred options, particularly for non-expert readers. For the level of emission targets, the IA leaves the choice of a 'preferred' option to the policymakers, while indicating that the highest targets would lead to the fastest deployment of ZEV and to a strengthening of EU innovation and competitiveness. It considers the impact on SMEs in a proportionate manner, also based on their targeted consultation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy instruments to tackle social inequalities related to climate change](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-05-2023

Zunanji avtor Mariya GANCHEVA, Berkay AKBABA, Matthew GERACI, Vanessa LUDDEN, Ralitsa DONKOVA, Silvia BEGHELLI, Thomas NEUMANN, Francesca FINELLO, Anna-Maija LAINE

Politično področje Okolje | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | podnebje | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sklad (EU) | socialni okvir | socialno-ekonomske razmere | sprememba podnebja

Povzetek This At a Glance assesses the extent to which policy frameworks at EU and national level are equipped to tackle the social inequalities produced by climate action policies, identifies gaps and outlines recommendations for action that could be taken up by the European Parliament in future policy debates. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL).'

Na kratko [EN](#)

Social climate fund

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-04-2023

Avtor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politično področje Okolje | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski socialni sklad | finance EU | fosilno gorivo | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževanje z motornimi vozili | PROMET | prometna politika | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | skladiščenje energije | toplogredni plin | trajnostna mobilnost

Povzetek The social climate fund (SCF) was proposed by the European Commission as part of the 'fit for 55' package, to support the most vulnerable citizens and companies affected by the extension of the EU emissions trading system (ETS) to the buildings and road transport sectors. The SCF would be partially financed from future ETS revenues, and used for direct income support and investment in energy efficiency-related building renovations and sustainable transport. A provisional agreement was reached by the co-legislators in December 2022 and the agreed text is scheduled to be put to the vote during Parliament's April plenary session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

EU rules for renewable hydrogen: Delegated regulations on a methodology for renewable fuels of non-biological origin

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-04-2023

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda elektronika in elektrotehnika | elektrotehnična industrija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | fosilno gorivo | INDUSTRIJA | industrijski odpadki | kemija | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | proizvodnja vodika | sprememba podnebja | vodik | čista energija

Povzetek Renewable hydrogen has the potential to play a significant role in the energy system as a versatile energy carrier and feedstock that can help decarbonise a variety of applications in areas such as heavy industry, chemicals manufacturing, transportation, and electricity generation and storage. Hydrogen can be produced through the electrolysis of water with renewable electricity, using different setups that vary in terms of cost, impact on the electricity system and carbon emissions. Today, renewable hydrogen makes up a small fraction of total hydrogen production. Most hydrogen is produced from fossil fuels and, although cheaper, it causes carbon emissions. Demand for renewable hydrogen is expected to grow quickly as the need for climate-friendly solutions increases. While the falling cost of renewable electricity certainly plays a role in boosting this demand, sustaining it still requires support measures aimed at growing the market and bringing down the cost of electrolyzers. To avoid a situation where renewable electricity used for hydrogen production is diverted away from other uses, it is important to ensure additionality, i.e. additional renewable electricity capacity for renewable hydrogen production. On 10 February 2023, in line with the requirements of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Commission adopted two delegated regulations: one defining rules on renewable hydrogen production and clarifying the additionality criteria for renewable electricity, and another setting out a methodology to calculate lifecycle GHG emissions. The European Parliament and the Council of the EU have four months to approve or reject the rules, but they cannot amend them. On 28 March 2023, the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) decided not to raise an objection to the delegated regulation on additionality. Having in place definitive criteria for renewable hydrogen is key to making investment decisions and to launching EU and Member State initiatives that can support the growth of the European hydrogen industry.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [EU rules for renewable hydrogen](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Assessment of the potential of sustainable fuels in transport

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 31-03-2023

Zunanji avtor Pierpaolo CAZZOLA, Frank GERARD (Trinomics), Marine GORNER (Trinomics), Mark GIBBS (Aether), Katrina YOUNG (Aether)

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda biogorivo | cestni prevoz | ekološki odtis | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | kopenski promet | nadomestno gorivo | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | pomorski prevoz | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovni poteh | prevoz oseb | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek This study provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an assessment of the potential of sustainable fuels to decarbonise the transport sector, and help the sector achieve the 2050 decarbonisation goals. It assesses their potential for use in maritime, aviation and road transport, considering their technology readiness, feedstock availability, sustainability of supply, resource and energy efficiency, and the most appropriate match-making between fuels and applications.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Revision of the Ozone Regulation

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-03-2023

Avtor YOUNGOVA Dessislava

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | kakovost zraka | kemija | naravno okolje | neionizirajoče sevanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo stratosfere | onesnaževalo zraka | onesnaževanje stratosfere | ozon | posebne kemikalije | pravo Evropske unije | strategija EU | uredba (EU)

Povzetek The Ozone Regulation, in force since January 2010, is the main legal instrument governing ozone-depleting substances (ODS). In April 2022, the European Commission proposed a new regulation on ODS aimed at increasing the efficiency of the existing measures and rules, and ensuring more comprehensive monitoring, while also making administrative simplifications and saving costs. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal during the March II 2023 plenary session, and thereby set its position for trilogue talks.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Research for TRAN committee: Environmental challenges through the life cycle of battery electric vehicles

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 27-03-2023

Zunanji avtor Ricardo: Nikolas HILL, Marco RAUGEI, Aleix PONS, Nikos VASILEIADIS, Hugo ONG, Lorenzo CASULLO

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda cestni prevoz | ekološki odtis | električni akumulator | električno vozilo | elektronika in elektrotehnika | INDUSTRIJA | kakovost zraka | kopenski promet | motor | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | organizacija prevoza | PROMET | strojogradnja | varstvo okolja

Povzetek This study provides an up-to-date expert assessment and comparison between the life cycle's carbon footprint of BEV and ICEV passenger cars. It presents evidence from the literature and from LCA modelling and concludes with policy recommendations. The analysis includes sensitivities, regional variations for six Member States, and also the effects of technical and legislative development on the potential outlook up to 2050.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

The six policy priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: State of play in spring 2023

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 24-03-2023

Avtor BASSOT Etienne

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Industrija | Javno zdravje | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | Evropska komisija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | Pogodba o delovanju EU | POLITIKA | pravo Evropske unije | predsednik institucije | strategija EU | zakonodajna pobuda | zakonodajni postopek

Povzetek This EPRS paper analyses progress made in carrying through the policy agenda set by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play with respect to delivery of the agenda's six key priorities, as we enter the final year running up to the 2024 European elections. The von der Leyen Commission – either on taking office or more recently – has announced a total of 597 planned initiatives. In concrete terms, EPRS finds that almost two thirds (379) have now been submitted and, for those which are legislative proposals, the co-legislators have started work. Of the 379, almost half (188) have already been adopted by the co-legislators, or, for the non-legislative initiatives (such as strategies, action plans and other communications, amounting to nearly one fifth of the total), by the Commission itself. The vast majority of the remainder are either close to adoption (28) or proceeding normally through the legislative process (129). On the other hand, almost one fifth are moving slowly or are blocked (34). While the Commission's first priority – the European Green Deal – ranks highest in terms of the number of initiatives planned (148), the third, fourth and fifth priorities – 'An economy that works for people', 'A stronger Europe in the world', and 'Promoting our European way of life' – have higher numbers of initiatives actually adopted so far (38, 40 and 36 respectively).

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [XL](#)

[Parliament's position on the data act](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-03-2023

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pravo intelektualne lastnine

Ključna beseda centralni podatkovni strežnik | dostop do informacij | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informatika | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | pravica do obveščenosti | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | prenosno omrežje | strategija EU | umetna inteligenca

Povzetek In February 2022, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a regulation on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data. The European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) approved its report on the act in February 2023. Parliament is due to vote on the report during its March I plenary session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Revision of the Effort-sharing Regulation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-03-2023

Avtor YOUNGOVA Dessislava

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda cestni prevoz | EVROPSKA UNIJA | industrijsko onesnaževanje | kopenski promet | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | toplogredni plin | uredba (EU) | čista tehnologija

Povzetek The EU's effort-sharing legislation covers greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in sectors that were not included in the EU emissions trading system (ETS). To reduce emissions in these sectors for the 2021-2030 period, the Effort-sharing Regulation (ESR) establishes binding national targets and sets up annual emissions allocations (AEAs) for each Member State. In July 2021, the European Commission submitted a proposal to amend the regulation. A provisional agreement was reached on 8 November 2022 in interinstitutional negotiations. Parliament is due to vote at first reading on the agreed text during the March I plenary session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Revision of the Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry Regulation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-03-2023

Avtor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | gozdarstvo | graditev Evrope | izboljševanje gozdov | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIJSTVO | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | pravo Evropske unije | raba gozda | ukrep EU | uredba (EU) | zavarovano območje

Povzetek The proposal to revise the regulation on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) was included in the European Commission's 'fit for 55' package. LULUCF carbon sink functions are a key part of the EU's carbon neutrality pathway. On 11 November 2022, the European Parliament and the Council reached a trilogue agreement on the proposal. The agreed text is due to be voted during Parliament's March I 2023 plenary session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-03-2023

Avtor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda direktiva (EU) | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska kriza | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gradbeništvo in javna dela | graditev Evrope | gradnja in urbanizem | INDUSTRIJA | izboljšanje stanovanjskih razmer | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | pravo Evropske unije | skladiščenje energije | ukrep EU | zgradba

Povzetek The Parliament is due to vote in plenary in March on a report from the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) on the proposal to revise the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, part of the 'fit for 55' package. Once adopted, this will set Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[G7 climate club](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-03-2023

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda ekološki odtis | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | kakovost zraka | klimatologija | naprava proti onesnaževanju | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politični položaj | preprečevanje onesnaževanja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | ZNANOST | čista tehnologija

Povzetek Open, cooperative and inclusive – these are the adjectives used by the Group of Seven (G7) leaders to describe the climate club, a global initiative launched in December 2022 to accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Its objective is to encourage nations with bold climate goals to join forces as a way to speed up the transition towards net-zero emissions by 2050 and contribute to reaching the targets of the Paris Agreement on climate change. A climate club may help to address coordination and implementation challenges arising from other instruments and initiatives, such as the EU's new carbon border adjustment mechanism and Green Deal industrial plan, and the US Inflation Reduction Act.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Reforming the EU electricity market](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-03-2023

Avtor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda cene | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | električna energija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska kriza | energetska politika | energetski prehod | FINANCE | gradnja in urbanizem | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oskrba z električno energijo | oskrba z energijo | potrošnja | trg energije | TRGOVINA | varstvo potrošnikov | zvišanje cen | čista energija

Povzetek The energy crisis of 2022 has brought new challenges for the EU electricity market. Concerns over very high prices (driven in part by their coupling with gas prices), security of energy supply, and the need to increase decarbonisation have sparked discussions on the need to redesign the EU's electricity market. The EU has already taken a number of short-term measures to contain the energy crisis. The REPowerEU plan of May 2022 was introduced to phase out Russian fossil fuel imports, diversify supplies, boost energy savings and accelerate the clean energy transition. Other measures, focusing more specifically on electricity, included a Council regulation of October 2022 on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices, which introduced electricity demand reduction targets and set a revenue cap on inframarginal electricity producers, i.e. those producing electricity below the cost of the most expensive 'marginal' fuel source. More long-term structural electricity market reform aims to make the market more resilient, contain excessive price volatility and ensure secure energy supplies, especially from clean sources. The reform is expected to focus on the following areas: making electricity bills less dependent on short-term fossil fuel prices, e.g. by reducing the role of gas in short-term markets; pricing inframarginal technologies on the basis of their true production costs; boosting the role of renewables; better protecting consumers against price volatility and empowering them to produce and share electricity; and improving market transparency, surveillance and integrity. There is also an ongoing discussion as to whether the current merit order system based on marginal pricing, effectively responsible for coupling electricity prices with gas prices, should be reformed. The Commission is expected to present its legislative proposal on the electricity market reform in mid-March 2023.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - Cohesion Policy in EU Coal Regions](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-02-2023

Zunanji avtor Javier FERNANDEZ (Study Director), Pouyan MALEKI-DIZAJI (Research Coordinator & Lead Author), Veronika MULLER (Key Researcher), Paul BAKER, Samuel GREGORRY-MANNING, Antonio BETANCOR, Carmen HOYA, Gabriele GALASSI, Maria REYES, Alexandre MOHAMEDALY

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | kakovost zraka | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | premogovništvo | premogovništvo in rudarstvo | program EU | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | varstvo okolja

Povzetek Decarbonisation brings both significant challenges and opportunities for coal regions. This At a glance note summarises the study analysing the implementation and impact of Cohesion Policy, including Just Transition Funds, in EU coal regions. Looking retrospectively at the 2014-2020 programming period and forward to the 2021-27 period, the study concludes that Cohesion Policy has made, and is likely to continue to make a real contribution to achieving smarter, greener and more socially connected development of EU coal regions.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Research for the REGI Committee: Cohesion Policy in EU Coal Regions](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 31-01-2023

Zunanji avtor Ecorys Research & Consulting: Javier FERNANDEZ-LOPEZ (Study Director), Pouyan MALEKI-DIZAJI (Research Coordinator & Lead Author), Veronika MULLER (Key Researcher), Paul BAKER, Samuel GREGORY-MANNING, Antonio BETANCOR, Carmen HOYA, Gabriele GALASSI, Maria REYES, Alexandre MOHAMEDALY

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda dolgoročna ocena možnosti | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | premogovniška politika | premogovništvo in rudarstvo | pridobivanje premoga | regije in regionalna politika | regionalna politika EU | sklad (EU)

Povzetek Decarbonisation brings both significant challenges and opportunities for coal regions. This study analyses the implementation and impact of Cohesion Policy, including Just Transition Funds, in EU coal regions. Looking retrospectively at the 2014-2020 programming period and forward to the 2021-27 period, the study concludes that Cohesion Policy has made, and is likely to continue to make a real contribution to achieving smarter, greener and more socially connected development of EU coal regions.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[E-commerce and the EU Green Deal - Analysis of the environmental footprint of online sales in the context of the circular economy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 16-01-2023

Zunanji avtor Luena COLLINI, VVA Brussels
Dr. Pierre HAUSEMER, VVA Brussels
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J. Scott MARCUS, Bruegel
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Marina DUMONT, Pre-sustainability
Emilia INGEMARSDOTTER, Pre-sustainability
Luca ZAMPORI, Pre-sustainability

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda ekološki odtis | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | krožno gospodarstvo | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | potrošnja | strategija EU | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo potrošnikov | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek The rise of online sales and marketplaces poses new challenges to product safety, consumer protection, and unfair business practices. At the same time, e-commerce has the potential to facilitate more sustainable production processes and consumption patterns and ensure more circularity. This study provides information on the role of e-commerce in implementing the European Green Deal and makes recommendations for future action. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Achieving the UN Agenda 2030: Overall actions for the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals before and after the 2030 deadline](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 22-12-2022

Zunanji avtor Kalterina SHULLA, Walter LEAL FILHO

Politično področje Demokracija | Globalno upravljanje | Javno zdravje | Okolje | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetske prehode | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarska tranzicija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | OZN | srečanje na vrhu | strategija EU | trajnostni razvoj | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek The European Union (EU) has a strong leadership role, globally and regionally, in implementing the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development but as a matter of urgency its ambitions now need to be translated into strategies and actions. Major global crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and climate change, have all effectively reversed progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and further exacerbated interrelated challenges relating to poverty, inequality, carbon emissions, education, health, economic growth and finance. The increasing likelihood of Agenda 2030 objectives not being met within the expected timeframe calls for major transformation in: SDGs' financing; ecology and green recovery; citizens' empowerment; political commitment to collective action; as well as cooperation between public, private and non-profit sectors. Achieving SDGs would be better served by adopting an overarching EU strategy for the Agenda 2030, to include: SDGs in the European Semester; the Green Deal; countries' recovery processes; increased collaboration between EU and United Nations institutions; and support for other countries in levelling up SDG achievements globally. This would not only provide positive signals for reassuring Agenda 2030 but also enhance countries' commitment to sustainability. This In-Depth Analysis aims to assist the European Parliament by contributing to policy and legislative debates ahead of the 2023 SDG Summit.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Strengthening the security of supply of products containing Critical Raw Materials for the green transition and decarbonisation

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-12-2022

Zunanji avtor Elmer RIETVELD, Ton BASTEIN, Twan van LEEUWEN, Sara WIECLAWSKA, Noortje BONENKAMP, David PECK, Magdalena KLEBBA, Marie LE MOUEL, Niclas POITIERS

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda digitalna preobrazba | dobavna veriga | električni akumulator | elektronika in elektrotehnika | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | platina | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | titan | železarstvo, jeklarstvo in druga kovinska industrija

Povzetek This study assesses the needs and vulnerabilities of the EU in accessing Critical Raw Materials needed for the green and digital transitions considering the changed geopolitical context. It identifies at which stage of the supply chain, from raw materials to components, the European industrial eco-system depends on imports. It reviews the criticality assessment methodology to account for the changed geopolitical context and future demand from decarbonisation. Finally, it evaluates the potential of stockpiling and trade policy to address short-term supply disruptions.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Strengthening the security of supply of products containing Critical Raw Materials for the green transition and decarbonisation

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 19-12-2022

Zunanji avtor Elmer RIETVELD et al., Bruegel-TNO-VVA

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda dobavna veriga | elektronika in elektrotehnika | elektronska industrija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | mednarodna trgovina | mineralne surovine | naravno okolje | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | premogovništvo in rudarstvo | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | rudarski proizvod | strategija EU | surovine | trgovina | TRGOVINA | uvoz (EU)

Povzetek This study assesses the needs and vulnerabilities of the EU in accessing products containing Critical Raw Materials (CRM) needed for the green and digital transitions in a changing geopolitical context. It provides an overview on the wider situation, as well as a policy context. The study sets out to identify at which stage of the supply chain, ranging from raw materials to final products, the European industrial eco-system is dependent on CRM imports. It reviews the CRM methodology designed by the JRC to identify which materials are critical and require special attention. The current methodology could benefit from an extension of scope, including an assessment of product groups and sectors. A study finds that setting up of EU stockpiling facilities could mitigate supply disruptions of raw materials and components. However, setting up stockpiling facilities would require an effective public-private management.

Študija [EN](#)

E-commerce and the EU Green Deal - Analysis of the environmental footprint of online sales in the context of the circular economy

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 07-12-2022

Zunanji avtor Luena COLLINI, VVA Brussels
Dr. Pierre HAUSEMER, VVA Brussels
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Emilia INGEMARSDOTTER, Pre-sustainability
Luca ZAMPORI, Pre-sustainability

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna preobrazba | ekološki odtis | elektronsko poslovanje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | konkurenca | obveščanje potrošnikov | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | omejevanje konkurence | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošniško pravo | potrošnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | varnost proizvoda | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek The rise of online sales and marketplaces poses new challenges to product safety, consumer protection, and unfair business practices. At the same time, e-commerce has the potential to facilitate more sustainable production processes and consumption patterns and ensure more circularity. This study provides information on the role of e-commerce in implementing the European Green Deal and makes recommendations for future action. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Študija [EN](#)

System of own resources of the EU

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 16-11-2022

Avtor DOBREVA Alina

Politično področje Proračun

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | lastna sredstva | medinstitucionalni sporazum | ogliščna nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | proračun EU | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | večletni finančni okvir

Povzetek The European Commission adopted a proposal for a Council decision on the introduction of new own resources in December 2021. It relates to the interinstitutional agreement on own resources linked to the 2021-2027 MFF and the Next Generation EU (NGEU) package that were introduced in response to the pandemic. Proceeds from additional own resources would help repay the NGEU debt. Parliament is due to vote on the report by the Committee on Budgets during its November II plenary session. This is an important procedural step allowing the Council to adopt the decision.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Understanding transport poverty

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 26-10-2022

Avtor KISS Monika

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda cena prevoza | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | GOSPODARSTVO | javni prevoz | nacionalni računi | ogliščna nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | pomoč socialno ogroženim | prevozno podjetje | PROMET | prometna politika | revščina | socialni okvir | socialno ogroženi sloji | socialno varstvo | trajnostna mobilnost

Povzetek Transport poverty refers to a lack of adequate transport services necessary to access general services and work, or to the inability to pay for these transport services. Intertwined with social vulnerabilities, such as low income, old age or disabilities and with regional disadvantages, it has mainly been discussed at EU level in the framework of the 'fit for 55' package and the sustainable and smart mobility strategy. The European Parliament has addressed the topic on several occasions, in a resolution, two written questions and a 2021 debate on transport poverty.

Na kratko [EN](#)

FuelEU Maritime – Sustainable maritime fuels

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-10-2022

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gorivo | graditev Evrope | industrijsko onesnaževanje | obremenitve okolja | ogliščna nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | onesnaževalo zraka | pomorski prevoz | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovniških poteh | pravica do tožbe | PRAVO | PROMET | sodstvo | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU

Povzetek In July 2021, the European Commission presented its 'fit for 55' package of legislative proposals aimed at ensuring that the EU-27 will achieve the targets set in the European Green Deal, the Climate Law and the Paris Agreement. The package includes the FuelEU Maritime proposal, which aims to stimulate demand for clean fuels and help to cut carbon emissions within the maritime sector. Following a vote by the Committee on Transport and Tourism, the Parliament is expected to vote on its position on the proposal during its October II session.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Sustainable carbon cycles: Promoting removal, storage and recycling

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-10-2022

Avtor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politično področje Energija | Okolje

Ključna beseda INDUSTRIJA | kemija | obremenitve okolja | ogljik | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | toplogredni plin

Povzetek The European Union (EU) is legally bound by the Climate Law to reach climate neutrality by 2050 and deliver negative emissions from that year on. To do so, carbon emissions must be significantly reduced and any remaining greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions balanced, and subsequently exceeded, by sequestration or removals, to limit and ultimately reverse the warming of our planet. In its December 2021 communication on sustainable carbon cycles, the Commission outlined various approaches to capture and store or sequester carbon dioxide emissions, or capture already released carbon dioxide directly from the atmosphere to reduce the concentration and thereby its warming effect. Various solutions, both technology- and nature-based, are being brought forward to this end. A key challenge will be to ensure permanence of carbon dioxide removals, whether in underground geological storage or through actively managed natural processes, such as carbon farming and management practices in the land use, land-use change and forestry sectors. Many products today, such as plastics and chemicals, are produced using virgin fossil-based carbon resources. The Commission therefore also aims to push for product and process innovation to substitute current fossil-based feedstock with sustainably sourced bio-based materials, or through the circular economy, to ensure that carbon integrated in products is recycled and remains stored. More CO₂ transport infrastructure is essential to increase the reuse of captured carbon. At the end of 2022, the Commission plans to put forward a legislative proposal on a European framework for the certification of carbon removals, which could lead to a market for carbon removals, further incentivising measures to increase carbon sequestration and storage. Ensuring high environmental integrity and adequate monitoring and reporting frameworks is crucial, while also taking into account potential trade-offs or co-benefits of potential solutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Sustainable carbon cycles: Promoting removal, storage and recycling](#)

Alternative fuels in transport: Targets for deployment of recharging and refuelling infrastructure

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-09-2022

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | električni stroj | elektronika in elektrotehnika | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetske viri | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gorivo | graditev Evrope | gradnja in urbanizem | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | naprava proti onesnaževanju | naravno okolje | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | oskrba z električno energijo | proizvodnja energije | proizvodnja vodika | PROMET | promet znotraj EU | strategija EU

Povzetek The European Commission's 'fit for 55' package, adopted on 14 July 2021 under the European Green Deal, includes a proposal to revise the 2014 EU framework for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure. The proposal puts forward binding targets for electric vehicle charging and hydrogen refuelling points, electric charging for stationary aeroplanes at airports, and on-shore power supply for ships at ports. It also includes rules on refuelling points for liquefied natural gas for heavy-duty vehicles and in maritime ports. The European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) is responsible for the file, with the rapporteur Ismail Ertug (S&D, Germany). His draft report puts forward several amendments to strengthen the Commission proposal, including in terms of power output targets and implementation dates for electric charging infrastructure for cars and trucks, and targets for hydrogen refuelling stations and shore-side electricity supply in ports. The vote on the draft report in TRAN is scheduled for October 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Frans Timmermans.

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-09-2022

Ključna beseda ekonomska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski komisar | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | notranja politika | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalna politika | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU

Povzetek This briefing follows up the commitments made by the commissioner since 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Kadri Simson

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-09-2022

Ključna beseda električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska učinkovitost | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski komisar | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | jedrska varnost | naftna industrija | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljski davek | zemeljski plin | čista energija

Povzetek This briefing follows up the commitments made by the commissioner since 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the TEN-E Regulation: EU guidelines for new energy infrastructure

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-09-2022

Avtor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politično področje Energija | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska omrežja | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | gradnja in urbanizem | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oskrba s plinom | oskrba z električno energijo | POLITIKA | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | projekt skupnega interesa | sodelovanje na področju energetike | sprememba zakona | uredba (EU) | vseevropsko omrežje | čista energija

Povzetek On 15 December 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal to revise the 2013 regulation on trans-European networks in energy (TEN-E). The 2013 TEN-E Regulation sets out EU guidelines for cross-border energy infrastructure, and outlines the process for selecting projects of common interest (PCI). PCIs are infrastructure projects considered essential for delivering on EU objectives in the energy field, including improved interconnection between national markets, greater competitiveness, security of supply, and promotion of renewable energy sources. The list of PCIs is updated every two years. Certain PCI projects are eligible for EU financing from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). The revised TEN-E Regulation would align closely with the climate neutrality objectives of the European Green Deal: supporting energy infrastructure that consolidates new and existing clean energy technologies, and ending policy and financial support for fossil fuel projects. The latter would no longer be included on PCI lists and would therefore be unable to receive CEF funding. In December 2021, Parliament and the Council reached provisional agreement on a text for the revised TEN-E Regulation. The agreed text was formally endorsed by both institutions, and published in the Official Journal of the EU on 3 June 2022. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Solar energy in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-08-2022

Avtor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda cena energije | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | naravno okolje | obnovljiva energija | obnovljivi viri | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | samooskrba z energijo | sončna energija | čista energija

Povzetek The EU solar energy strategy proposed under the REPowerEU plan aims to make solar energy a cornerstone of the EU energy system. Boosting renewable energy is also an important part of the European Green Deal in the context of the green transition towards climate neutrality. Solar energy is affordable, clean and has been the fastest-growing energy source in the last decade. It can be used for electricity and heating, while also helping reduce EU dependency on energy imports by replacing them with domestic production. EU measures to boost solar energy include making the installation of solar panels on the rooftops of new buildings obligatory within a specific timeframe, streamlining permitting procedures for renewable energy projects, improving the skills base in the solar sector and boosting the EU's capacity to manufacture photovoltaic panels. Several challenges still need addressing, however. These include competition for land use with other sectors, technological issues, skills shortages and the need to prevent a new energy dependency on non-EU solar panel producers. The ambitious plan includes doubling the current level of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and producing almost 600 GW by 2030. Achieving these goals will depend on continued commitment to renewable energy deployment, success in addressing a number of challenges, and the ability to unlock the full potential of solar energy in the EU, for instance, by boosting domestic solar production and the use of new technologies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Solar energy in the EU](#)

Towards carbon neutrality through ambitious transformation of the EU energy system

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-07-2022

Avtor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Energija | Evropska dodana vrednost | Industrija | Okolje | Proračun | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | cena energije | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | GOSPODARSTVO | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | nacionalni računi | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oskrba z energijo | POLITIKA | regulativna politika | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | trgovina | TRGOVINA | zanesljivost oskrbe | čista energija

Povzetek According to a recent European Parliamentary Research Service Cost of Non-Europe (CONE) report, ambitious and united European Union (EU) action in climate and energy policy could be very beneficial, bringing gains of up to 5.6 % of gross domestic product (GDP), equal to €1 trillion additional GDP per year in 2050, compared to a continuation of the status quo (see Figure 1). However, failure to arrive at a common approach, in particular by collectively addressing volatile energy prices and systemic risks emerging from EU dependency on external suppliers such as Russia, could result in the EU missing out on some, or the entirety, of these potential benefits. In this briefing we confirm that the EU has a key role to play to attenuate and eliminate the related risks and in making the transformation possible and successful. We also confirm that fragmentation driven by low ambition and muddling through, or even worst case scenarios of fragmentation, would result in relatively high negative impacts.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – July 2022

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-07-2022

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | ekonomska geografija | enotni digitalni trg | euro | Evropa | evropska konferenca | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Hrvaška | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kosovo | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | Rusija | rusko-ukrajinsko vprašanje | Srbija | Ukrajina | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek The war in Ukraine was again an important point on the agenda of the July 2022 plenary session, with Members debating the conclusions of the European Council meeting that took place on 23-24 June 2022, as well as a long list of Council and Commission statements, including on facilitating exports of Ukrainian agricultural products, and on relations of the Russian government and diplomatic network with extremist, populist, anti-European and other European political parties. Parliament also debated statements on the Czech Presidency's programme of activities for the next six months, and a 'This is Europe' debate was held with the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis. Members addressed European Union initiatives to address inflation, implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, and taxing energy companies' windfall profits. Members rejected a motion to oppose the inclusion of nuclear and gas as environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU taxonomy. A debate on the activities of the European Investment Bank took place in the presence of its President, Werner Hoyer. Members also considered the consequences of the recent heat waves and drought in the EU. Looking further afield, Members debated the United Kingdom's unilateral introduction of the Northern Ireland Protocol Bill and respect of international law, and the United States Supreme Court decision to overturn abortion rights. Debates took place on the treatment of refugees at the Spanish-Moroccan border, and on the post-Cotonou Agreement. Finally, Members debated and voted on a number of legislative files.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Research for AGRI Committee: Agricultural potential in carbon sequestration Humus content of land used for agriculture and CO2 storage in soil

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-06-2022

Zunanji avtor CREAM: Pilar ANDRÉS (CREAF), Enrique DOBLAS-MIRANDA (CREAF), Pere ROVIRA (CTFC), August BONMATI (IRTA), Àngela RIBAS (CREAF, UAB), Stefania MATTANA (CREAF), Joan ROMANYÀ (UB).

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja

Ključna beseda ekološki odtis | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | kmetijska politika | kmetijsko zemljišče | kmetijsko-okoljski načrt | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | ogljik | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zajemanje in shranjevanje ogljikovega dioksida

Povzetek To reach the climate neutrality envisaged in the Green Deal by 2050, reducing agricultural GHG emissions is not enough, and efforts to implement large scale carbon sequestration in European agricultural soils will be necessary. The renewed CAP includes improvements in environmental conditionality and foresees eco-schemes and agri-environmental measures that can help achieve this goal. Carbon sequestration in soil is cost-effective, but improvements in methodology are still required, as well as the cooperation between the public and private sectors.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Empowering consumers for the green transition

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-06-2022

Avtor SAJN Nikolina

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | ekološka oznaka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | konkurenca | krožno gospodarstvo | nedopustno oglaševanje | obveščanje potrošnikov | odgovornost proizvajalca | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | prodajne storitve | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošniško pravo | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | trajnostni proizvod | TRGOVINA | trženje | vpliv na okolje | življenjska doba izdelka

Povzetek On 30 March 2022, the Commission published a proposal for a directive empowering consumers for the green transition, through better protection against unfair practices and better information. The proposal is designed to enhance consumer rights in making informed choices in order to play an active role in the transition to a climate-neutral society. It proposes new rules to provide consumers with information on products' sustainability, in particular their durability and reparability, at the point of purchase. It also aims to promote commercial guarantees exceeding the two-year legal guarantee, as well as to ban false and misleading green claims ('greenwashing') and certain types of premature obsolescence of products. In the European Parliament, the file has been referred to the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection. In the Council, discussions have started in the working party on consumer protection and information. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the regulation on land use, land-use change and forestry](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-06-2022

Avtor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda biotska raznovrstnost | evropska gozdarska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gozdarstvo | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | krčenje gozdov | naravno okolje | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | raba tal | toplogredni plin | ukrepi proti onesnaževanju | uredba (EU)

Povzetek As part of the EU Climate Law agreement in 2021, the European Commission committed to revise the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation to ensure an increase in carbon removals in the sector towards 2030. The proposal was included in the Commission's 'fit for 55' package. LULUCF carbon sink functions are an essential part of the EU's carbon neutrality pathway. The European Parliament will vote its position during the June I session, following adoption in the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[The Green Deal ambition: Technology, creativity and the arts for environmental sustainability](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 31-05-2022

Zunanji avtor This study has been written by Emanuele Bompan, journalist and geographer, editor-in-chief of the circular economy magazine 'Renewable Matter' and Elisabetta Tola, science journalist, CEO of Formicablu and founder of [www.facta.eu](#), at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA). The study has been managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Izobraževanje | Kultura | Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU

Povzetek Responding to the challenge of rebuilding a resilient, sustainable, beautiful and more socially inclusive Europe, while facing a climate crisis and a pandemic, the New European Bauhaus has been launched as a comprehensive programme to break down silos and go beyond innovation within specific sectors. In its efforts to foster collaboration between arts, technology, science, social and cultural enterprises, citizens and institutions, the New European Bauhaus wishes to be open to insights, ideas and constructive criticism. This study combines knowledge gleaned from a literature review of the most up to date publications dealing with innovation in the technology and arts sectors with understanding gained from interviews with players from a diverse range of industries, professional sectors, institutions and societal groups.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

[Fit for 55: EU framework to decarbonise gas markets and promote hydrogen](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-05-2022

Avtor TENHUNEN Susanna

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetsko omrežje | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | gradnja in urbanizem | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | naftna industrija | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oskrba s plinom | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | trg energije | trgovina | TRGOVINA | vodik | zanesljivost oskrbe | zemeljski plin | čista energija | študija učinkov

Povzetek This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA), accompanying the above-mentioned proposals, adopted on 15 December 2021 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. The Commission proposals to recast the 2009 Gas Regulation (EC) 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and Directive 2009/73/EC on common rules for the internal market in natural gas are underpinned by the need to decarbonise EU energy systems and to respond to significant market changes.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for TRAN Committee: Pricing instruments on transport emissions](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 11-05-2022

Zunanji avtor Arno SCHROTEN, Julius KIRÁLY, Peter SCHOLTEN

Politično področje Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Promet

Ključna beseda cene | cene | cestni prevoz | davek | emisijski kupon | FINANCE | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | kopenski promet | obdavčenje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oksid | onesnaževalo zraka | organizacija prevoza | PROMET | vozilo

Povzetek This briefing provides an overview of pricing instruments on road transport CO2 emissions. It presents the current use of these instruments in the EU, the main EU legal framework in this field including the expected developments, and the impacts these instruments may have on the road transport sector and society in general.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Climate Mainstreaming in the EU Budget: 2022 Update](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 05-05-2022

Zunanji avtor François LEVARLET et al.

Politično področje Proračun | Proračunski nadzor

Ključna beseda dolgoročna ocena možnosti | ekonomska analiza | ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančna preglednost | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | klimatologija | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | program EU | proračun EU | sprememba podnebja | ZNANOST

Povzetek This study reviews and updates the previous study 'Documenting climate mainstreaming in the EU budget - Making the system more transparent, stringent and comprehensive', published in July 2020. It provides an overview of the methods used by the European Commission to track expenditure on climate protection and biodiversity, with a critical assessment of the methodological strengths and weaknesses. It examines the legislative framework for the 2021-2027 programming period and the Commission's approach to ensuring that the target for climate expenditure is reached. The study also suggests objectives and recommendations for the implementation of the Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA).

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Revision of the Trans-European Transport Network \(TEN-T\) Regulation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-05-2022

Avtor FRIZBERG DIETER

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | nadomestno gorivo | načrtovanje prevoza | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | projekt skupnega interesa | PROMET | prometna infrastruktura | prometna politika | prometno omrežje | skupna prometna politika | trajnostna mobilnost | varnost prevoza | vseevropsko omrežje | študija učinkov

Povzetek The IA provides a comprehensive problem analysis, based on the evaluation of the current TEN-T Regulation, a public consultation, and targeted consultations with stakeholders and Member States. It is transparent about the methods and uncertainties (e.g. long-term funding) and limitations. The objectives and the policy options have a clear link to the problem definition. The IA comprehensively analyses the economic, social and environmental impacts of the policy options. However, territorial impacts linked to the shift to more sustainable modes of transport could have been explained in more depth. Costs and benefits are assessed and quantified. It could have been explained in more detail how funding will be mobilised. All in all, the IA provides useful information for policy-makers and future policy choices.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee: EU regions in the transformation towards a climate-neutral future](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-04-2022

Avtor GOUARDERES Frederic | LECARTE Jacques

Zunanji avtor Kinga HAT, Helene GORNY, Mailin GAUPP-BERGHUSEN, Bernd SCHUH, Sergio BARROSO, Markus HAMETNER, Patricia URBAN, Katharina UMPFENBACH, Deyana SPASOVA

Politično področje Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | regije in regionalna politika | regionalna pomoč | regionalni razvoj | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | trajnostni razvoj | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek This study provides information on requirements and goals for successful transformation towards a climate neutral future at regional level in the EU. Based on the analysis of six regional best practice examples across the EU, the key drivers, conditions and instruments for a successful transformation were identified. The project results in the formulation of specified policy recommendations for EU decision-makers in the field of supporting the EU regions in achieving the goals of climate neutrality.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Important projects of common European interest: State of play

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-04-2022

Avtor EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Izobraževanje | Okolje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda digitalizacija | dokumentacija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | projekt skupnega interesa | računalništvo v oblaku | strategija EU | tehnologija | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek The concept of important projects of common European interest (IPCEIs) is enshrined in Article 107(3)(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It enables the Commission to allow Member States to design and implement national investments targeting important market failures or societal challenges that could not otherwise be addressed. In November 2021, the Commission adopted a communication updating a 2014 communication that established the first set of guidance to be used for the assessment of IPCEIs. The revision is designed to align the criteria more closely with EU political priorities, in particular the European Green Deal and the digital strategy, while also making the setting up of IPCEIs more transparent and open to new participating Member States and economic players. In the context of the twin digital and ecological transition, IPCEIs are expected to boost the EU's strategic autonomy by ensuring Member States' capacity to invest together in technological development, and by encouraging the dissemination of solutions and promoting cooperation across the EU and the economy. As of February 2022, three IPCEIs have been approved by the Commission: one on microelectronics and two on batteries (with up to 12 participating Member States). A further initiative on microelectronics, with 20 participating Member States, was notified to the Commission in December 2021 and is awaiting approval. Other initiatives, on clean hydrogen, next generation cloud and health, are being explored.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee: EU regions in the transformation towards a climate-neutral future

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 27-04-2022

Zunanji avtor Kinga HAT, Helene GORNY, Mailin GAUPP-BERGHUSEN, Bernd SCHUH, Sergio BARROSO, Markus HAMETNER, Patricia URBAN, Katharina UMPFENBACH, Deyana SPASOVA

Politično področje Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarska tranzicija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | trajnostni razvoj | študija učinkov

Povzetek This study provides information on requirements and goals for successful transformation towards a climate neutral future at regional level in the EU. Based on the analysis of six regional best practice examples across the EU, the key drivers, conditions and instruments for a successful transformation were identified. The project results in the formulation of specified policy recommendations for EU decision-makers in the field of supporting the EU regions in achieving the goals of climate neutrality.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

New EU own resources: possibilities and limitations of steering effects and sectoral policy co-benefits

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 07-04-2022

Avtor SCHWARCZ András

Zunanji avtor Margit SCHRATZENSTALLER, Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO)
Danuše NERUDOVA, Mendel University Brno
Veronika SOLILOVA, Mendel University Brno
Mario HOLZNER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Philipp HEIMBERGER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Niko KORPAR, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Ambre MAUCORPS, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Bernhard MOSHAMMER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | medinstitucionalni sporazum | obdavčenje | obdavčitev digitalnega gospodarstva | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | preprečevanje onesnaževanja | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | program EU | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek This study was prepared at the request of the Budget Committee and assesses the Commission's recent legislative proposals for the new own resources included in the interinstitutional roadmap agreed together with the NextGenerationEU programme. These are a plastic-based contribution as well as own resources based on the EU Emission Trading System and a carbon border adjustment mechanism. Also, own resources based on the reallocation of taxation rights on profits of large MNE according to Pillar I. of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS as well as the taxation of corporations and financial transactions, as further options stipulated in the IIA roadmap, are analysed. Finally, the study briefly reviews further own resource options which could create co-benefits and steering effects supporting a sustainable, inclusive, green and digital transition.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [FR](#)

A new EU regulatory framework for batteries

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 02-03-2022

Avtor HALLEUX Vivienne

Politično področje Energija | Okolje

Ključna beseda električni akumulator | elektronika in elektrotehnika | elektronski odpadki | EVROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | nevarni odpadki | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | potrošnja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | ravnanje z odpadki | TRGOVINA | varnost proizvoda | vrednostna veriga

Povzetek Batteries are critical to the EU's clean energy transition. In December 2020, the European Commission tabled a proposal to modernise the regulatory framework for batteries and secure the sustainability and competitiveness of EU battery value chains. The proposed new rules cover batteries' full lifecycle, from design to disposal. During its March 1 plenary session, Parliament is expected to debate and vote on the report on the proposal adopted by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). This would then become Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

'Fit for 55' package: Revising the Regulation on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-02-2022

Avtor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Politično področje Okolje | Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | evropska gozdarska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | gozdarstvo | kmetijski sektor | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIJSTVO | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | raba tal | spremljanje stanja okolja | toplogredni plin | ukrepi proti onesnaževanju | študija učinkov

Povzetek This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal to amend the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation (EU) 2018/841. Despite the effort involved, the IA contains a number of shortcomings that significantly limit its potential to usefully inform policy-making. The impacts of the preferred option, its costs and benefits remain unclear, despite the estimates provided in the IA. Moreover, the baseline used in this IA does not appear to be dynamic or harmonised with the 'fit for 55' package, while one of the options does not appear to be a real alternative. Finally, the proposal does not seem to follow the recommendations of the IA, which suggests that relatively less ambitious LULUCF targets under Option 2 combined with ESR-LULUCF flexibility would be more coherent if the ESR targets are significantly raised (which is the preferred option in the ESR IA and the proposal for ESR revision).

Briefing [EN](#)

EU taxonomy: Delegated acts on climate, and nuclear and gas

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-02-2022

Avtor SPINACI STEFANO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | sprememba podnebja | spremljanje stanja okolja | strategija EU | varstvo okolja | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek The EU's commitment to the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and the ambitious European Green Deal, require significant investment. It is estimated that hundreds of billions of euros are needed in the current decade to reach the carbon reduction targets. The EU taxonomy is a classification system that aims to channel public and private investment into environmentally sustainable economic activities in order to achieve environmental objectives, such as those in the fight against climate change. It establishes a dynamic list of economic activities considered to be environmentally sustainable, provided they contribute substantially to at least one environmental objective and do not significantly harm any other. The European Commission claims that such a common understanding of what constitutes environmentally sustainable investment can facilitate the funding of the transition to a more sustainable economy by bringing clarity to investors, avoiding market fragmentation and reducing the risk of greenwashing. While the basic legal act for the taxonomy is already in force, the process of establishing detailed criteria on how to classify activities as green is ongoing. A first delegated act on reporting obligations of companies was adopted on 6 July 2021. The focus of this briefing is the two delegated acts determining which activities should be considered as sustainable and contributing to the fight against climate change, and be reported as such. The first climate delegated act came into force on 1 January 2022, establishing criteria for activities helping to mitigate or adapt to climate change. Activities in the nuclear and gas sectors are the subject of a complementary delegated act proposed by the European Commission on 2 February 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [EU taxonomy: Delegated acts on climate, and nuclear and gas](#)

EU strategy for offshore renewable energy

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-02-2022

Avtor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda električna energija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | naravno okolje | obala | obnovljiva energija | obnovljivi viri | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | proizvodnja energije | proizvodnja vetrne energije na morju | strategija EU | trajnostni razvoj | čista energija

Povzetek During the February 2022 plenary session, Parliament is due to vote on an own-initiative report on the EU offshore renewable energy strategy, as prepared and adopted by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. This constitutes Parliament's response to the Commission's strategy paper on the subject, adopted in November 2020 as part of the European Green Deal.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

European green bonds: A standard for Europe, open to the world

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-01-2022

Avtor SPINACI STEFANO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve

Ključna beseda ekonomski instrument za okolje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | obveznica | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | prost pretok kapitala

Povzetek Green bonds are committed to financing or re-financing investments, projects, expenditure or assets helping to address climate and environmental issues. Both governments and companies use them to finance the transition to a more sustainable and low-carbon economy. Since the EIB inaugurated the green bond market in 2007 with its Climate Awareness Bond, the market has grown very fast, but it still represents only about 3 to 3.5 % of overall bond issuance. The green bond market needs to grow more quickly to achieve the targets in the Paris Agreement. The Commission's proposal aims to establish an official EU standard for green bonds aligned with the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities, based on a registration system and supervisory framework for external reviewers of European green bonds. The proposal is currently being examined by the co-legislators. Within the European Parliament, the file has been assigned to the ECON committee. In the Council, the working party on financial services is meeting to discuss the dossier. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [European green bonds: A standard for Europe, open to the world](#)

Ten issues to watch in 2022

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 10-01-2022

Avtor BASSOT Etienne

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Okolje | Proračun | Raziskovalna politika | Varnost in obramba | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | diskriminacija na podlagi spolne usmerjenosti | dobavna veriga | elektronika in elektrotehnika | elektronska komponenta | enotna monetarna politika | FINANCE | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | internet stvari | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kmetijska politika | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | komunikacije | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okrevanje gospodarstva | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | toplogredni plin | trajnostno kmetijstvo

Povzetek This is the sixth edition of an annual EPRS publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that have the potential to feature prominently in public debate and on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed encompass achieving zero greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining economic growth, securing supply chains of semiconductors, moving towards sustainable agriculture, ensuring nuclear non proliferation, shaping the economic recovery, striking the right balance in European monetary policy, promoting the uptake of connected devices in the EU, harnessing the momentum of the Conference on the Future of Europe, encouraging a continent where people in all their diversity are equal, and strengthening a European defence union.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Moving towards Zero-Emission Steel

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-12-2021

Zunanji avtor Liliana GUEVARA OPINSKA, Trinomics
Marwa MAHMOUD, Trinomics
Csinszka BENE, Trinomics
Koen RADEMAEKERS, Trinomics

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda ekološki odtis | INDUSTRIJA | jeklo | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trgovanje z emisijami | zajemanje in shranjevanje ogljikovega dioksida | železarstvo, jeklarstvo in druga kovinska industrija

Povzetek This study is assessing the European steel industry's possible decarbonisation pathways in light of the European Commission's "Fit for 55" package, by evaluating available technology options and the adequacy of available funding streams. The paper shows that options based solely on existing production processes have limited potential to achieve the required emission reductions. Full decarbonisation options will require the widespread availability of green electricity, hydrogen and/or CCS/CCUS infrastructure. It is important that flexibility in the choice of technology decarbonisation options is maintained to account for differences in regional characteristics including natural resources and infrastructure.

Študija [EN](#)

'Fit for 55' package: Revision of the Effort-Sharing Regulation

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-12-2021

Avtor KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | učinek tople grede | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek The IA analyses the nature and scale of the problem, which triggers the revision of the Effort Sharing Regulation. While subsidiarity is sufficiently addressed, the proportionality aspects of the revision are not addressed by the IA. One general and three specific objectives, clearly deriving from the problem, were set up. Three policy options were identified and analysed in detail. The options (and their sub-options) were compared in terms of their potential to achieve the specific objectives, in particular, regarding their scope, environmental integrity, distribution of efforts (in terms of fairness and cost-efficiency) and flexibility offered. The options have been analysed mostly for their environmental, economic and administrative impacts. Stakeholder views are abundantly used and transparently referenced throughout the analysis of impact. The IA is based on a solid knowledge base combining the use of qualitative and quantitative methods.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate action in the European Union: Latest state of play

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-12-2021

Avtor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | učinek tople grede

Povzetek At a time when the European Union (EU) is preparing a major revision of its climate and energy framework in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal and the targets set in the European Climate Law, this briefing looks at overall progress on climate action. Although the EU met its 2020 targets for reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) and increasing renewable energy use and energy efficiency in the extraordinary context of the coronavirus crisis, pandemic recovery led energy consumption and emissions to rebound in 2021. Member States are required to invest 37 % of EU Recovery and Resilience Facility Funds on climate objectives. The European Climate Law sets the targets of reducing net GHG emissions by 'at least' 55 % by 2030, compared with 1990, and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. However, current climate and energy legislation for the 2021-2030 period is still based on a lower 2030 target of 40 % emission reduction, as are Member States' national energy and climate plans (NECPs) for the 2021-2030 period, required by the Governance Regulation. With the 'fit for 55' package presented in July 2021, the Commission is aiming to bring EU climate and energy legislation in line with the new targets. Member States need to update their NECPs by June 2024.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the third energy package for gas: Decarbonising the gas market. Regulation 715/2009/EU and Directive 2009/73/EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-12-2021

Avtor TENHUNEN Susanna

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska omrežje | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | gradnja in urbanizem | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | naftna industrija | naravno okolje | obnovljiva energija | obnovljivi viri | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | oskrba s plinom | potrošnja | trg energije | TRGOVINA | varstvo potrošnikov | vodik | zemeljski plin | čista energija

Povzetek Decarbonisation of the internal gas market is necessary for attaining the EU's climate target of reducing greenhouse gas emission by 55 % by 2030 and reaching net zero emissions by 2050. The revision of the current Gas Regulation and Gas Directive, adopted in 2009 for the natural gas market, is underpinned by the strategies on energy system integration and on a hydrogen economy. Introduction of renewable and low-carbon gases to the energy system requires a profound transformation of the gas market, as announced in the 2021 Commission work programme and the 'fit for 55' package. Different alliances and common projects bringing together regulators, civil society and stakeholders have quickly emerged to tackle various aspects of this transformation and to open new partnerships. The European Parliament supports the creation of a competitive decarbonised internal energy market. It supports energy efficiency and encourages decarbonisation primarily through direct electrification using renewable sources. However, it also sees a role for renewable-based fuels for hard-to-abate sectors, such as heavy vehicle transport, aviation, steel and the fertiliser industry. In line with other EU institutions, it considers low-carbon gases as an intermediate solution, and underlines the importance of taking into account the diversity of national energy systems.

Briefing [EN](#)

The road to energy efficiency

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 10-12-2021

Zunanji avtor Marwa MAHMOUD, Trinomics
Nora CHEIKH, Trinomics
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Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda druge gospodarske dejavnosti | druge gospodarske dejavnosti | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska učinkovitost | INDUSTRIJA | nahajališče energetskega vira | naravno okolje | obnovljiva energija | obnovljivi viri | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | poraba energije | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | čista energija

Povzetek This study provides an analysis of the gaps in EU policies aimed at increasing industrial energy efficiency, an assessment of the ability of the electricity grid to absorb large increases in renewables, and an evaluation of the energy efficiency potential of the Renovation Wave. Links to the proposed Fit for 55 package are also made for all three topics.

Študija [EN](#)

The potential of hydrogen for decarbonising EU industry

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 09-12-2021

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Energija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Okolje | Raziskovalna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda električna energija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | gorivna celica | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | inovacija | kemija | naložbe EU | obnovljiva energija | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | proizvodnja energije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostni razvoj | vodik | čista energija | čista tehnologija

Povzetek Given the vast potential for renewable electricity generation, the production of renewable hydrogen is a promising option for the hard-to-decarbonise energy-intensive industry sectors. A growing hydrogen sector will also result in job creation and economic growth while fostering innovation and reducing pollution. The European Commission published its Hydrogen Strategy in 2020 with the aim of boosting hydrogen use in the EU while promoting the uptake of renewable hydrogen production. Recent activities, such as the launch of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance and the EU Innovation Fund, the formation of Hydrogen Valleys and the promotion of Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEIs), provide promising first steps to foster a European hydrogen economy. Nevertheless, important policy gaps still need to be addressed. This study takes stock of the current situation with respect to the realisation of the EU Hydrogen Strategy and identifies policy options to address gaps in the current landscape.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

What if hydrogen could help decarbonise European industry?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 07-12-2021

Avtor GARCIA HIGUERA ANDRES

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Energija | Okolje | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska omrežja | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | naravno okolje | obnovljivi viri | ogljikova nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | proizvodnja vodika | strategija EU | trajnostni razvoj | vodik

Povzetek The European Union has an ambitious climate strategy and is looking for ways to boost technologies that will make it possible. Could hydrogen and the deployment of related technology and infrastructure become a decisive factor in decarbonising specific industry sectors?

Na kratko [EN](#)

EU and US clean energy innovation policy: EU-US Explainer

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 29-11-2021

Avtor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Zunanji avtor European Parliament Liaison Office in Washington DC

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | inovacija | naložba | naravno okolje | obnovljivi viri | ogljikova nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | politična geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostni razvoj | zajemanje in shranjevanje ogljikovega dioksida | Združene države

Povzetek Achieving climate neutrality may depend on a few technologies: The International Energy Agency scenario for net zero by 2070 predicts that half of the emissions reductions depend on low-carbon hydrogen, carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS), bioenergy, and electrification of end-use sectors such as heating and transport. Further investment in research and development (R&D) is essential for helping commercialise these technologies. Yet energy sector R&D spending is stymied by high capital costs, long development timelines, and scarce opportunities for demonstration and de-risking. This drives away venture capital funds, which invested US\$1 billion in US energy companies in 2019, compared to US\$20 billion in healthcare and US\$70 billion in information technology (IT) companies. Moreover, only a small share of private clean energy investment supports innovative companies, with the majority financing mature technologies like wind and solar. In fact, solar is mature today largely thanks to R&D, which was the most important driver of cost reductions from 1980 to 2012, more decisive than economies of scale or 'learning by doing'. As the EU and USA increasingly recognise the potential locked in breakthrough, clean-energy technologies, they are upgrading their innovation journey with a focus on market deployment.

Na kratko [EN](#)

'Fit for 55' legislative package: Strengthening the CO2 emission performance standards for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-11-2021

Avtor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda avtomobil | EVROPSKA UNIJA | kopenski promet | lahko gospodarsko vozilo | motorno vozilo | obremenitve okolja | ogljikova nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljski standard | onesnaževanje z motornimi vozili | organizacija prevoza | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROMET | toplogredni plin | ukrepi proti onesnaževanju

Povzetek The IA undertakes a quantitative assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts of strengthening the CO2 targets for cars and vans, using modelling tools with proven track record in supporting EU policy-making. It identifies and quantifies the costs and benefits of the combination of preferred options and qualitatively describes indirect costs and benefits. Despite the related considerable effort, the IA seems to define the problem at a rather aggregated level and does not provide further details as to which consumers, which parts of the value chain in which Member States are affected and at what scale. Furthermore, the IA does not explain how the CTP scenarios - which define the level of ambition increase for light- and heavy duty vehicles broadly as 'low', 'medium' or 'high' - resulted in the CO2 emission target levels for 2035 and 2040.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Commission Work Programme for 2022](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-11-2021

Avtor HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo

Ključna beseda akcijski program | demokracija | enotni digitalni trg | Evropska komisija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | mednarodna vloga EU | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | POLITIKA | politični okvir | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | širjenje evropske ideje

Povzetek On 19 October 2021, the European Commission presented its work programme for 2022 (CWP 2022), setting out its legislative and non-legislative intentions for 2022. The CWP 2022 perpetuates the CWP 2021's twofold ambition (i.e. to recover from the pandemic and to boost the Commission's transformative agenda). A special emphasis is put on helping the Union emerge stronger and more resilient. This should be achieved by implementing the measures agreed over the last year, and through additional investments and reforms in order to 'accelerate the twin green and digital transitions, and build a fairer, more resilient and more cohesive society'. The briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees, explaining the CWP 2022's structure and key aspects, and providing information on two types of EPRS publications of interest with a view to the upcoming legislative proposals: initial appraisals of Commission impact assessments and implementation appraisals.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of Regulation \(EU\) 913/2010 concerning a European rail network for competitive freight](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-11-2021

Avtor BACIAN Izabela Cristina

Politično področje Promet | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | kopenski promet | metoda vrednotenja | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | Pariški sporazum | pravo Evropske unije | prevoz blaga | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna infrastruktura | prometna politika | prometno omrežje | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | skupna prometna politika | toplogredni plin | uredba (EU) | železniško omrežje

Povzetek Boosting rail freight transport is an essential pillar of the European Union's long-term policy to make transport more sustainable by cutting greenhouse gas emissions and decarbonising the sector. However, rail freight transport has faced numerous barriers in its development, and its growth is held back by its lack of competitiveness with other modes of transport such as road transport. Regulation (EU) 913/2010 was designed to facilitate rail freight transport across the EU rail network, through the creation of rail freight corridors, but the potential of those corridors has not been fully exploited. While the regulation was conducive to enhanced cooperation across borders, its implementation did not lead to an increase in rail freight transport along the corridors, with insufficient coordination on traffic management and infrastructure works. Against this backdrop, the Commission has launched a two-step revision process for Regulation (EU) 913/2010. The first step consists of a limited revision, in conjunction with a revision of the Trans-European Transport Network Regulation, focused on aspects of geographical alignment, governance and investment planning. The second step will be a wider revision leading to a recast proposal scheduled for the last quarter of 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Decarbonisation of Energy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 18-11-2021

Zunanji avtor Georg ZACHMANN et al., Bruegel

Politično področje Energija | Industrija

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetski prehod | EVROPSKA UNIJA | fosilno gorivo | graditev Evrope | naravno okolje | obnovljivi viri | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | preprečevanje onesnaževanja | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | strategija EU

Povzetek Decarbonising the energy system requires a fundamental transformation in the way societies provide, transport and consume energy. Disagreement exists over how this system should look in 2050. The large-scale expansion of low-carbon electricity, phase-out of unabated fossil fuels, and widespread direct electrification are uncontroversial. In more controversial areas, like the deployment of hydrogen and synthetic methane, policy should forcefully explore options and be willing to accept and learn from failures. This report discusses concrete policy options for doing so. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Študija [EN](#), [IT](#)

[Research for TRAN Committee - The aviation and maritime sectors and the EU ETS: challenges and impacts](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 25-10-2021

Zunanji avtor Dagmar NELISSEN, Jasper FABER, Sven MAERTENS, David ENNEN, Wolfgang GRIMME

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda ekološki odtis | ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | izvajanje prava EU | kemija | konkurenčnost | morski prevoz | obremenitve okolja | ogljik | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija poslovanja | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovnih poteh | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravo Evropske unije | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | toplogredni plin | varstvo okolja | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek Based on the EU Commission's Fit for 55 proposals published in July 2021, this report discusses the challenges and impacts resulting from the integration of the maritime sector in the EU ETS, and a more stringent EU ETS for aviation. It considers implementation challenges and consequences for the competitiveness of European stakeholders, e.g. caused by carbon leakage, and impacts on sectoral employment. Based on the initial analysis and the results of stakeholder consultations, recommendations on how to overcome implementation issues and adverse competitive and societal effects are provided.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[European green bond standard](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-10-2021

Avtor KRAMER Esther

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | ekonomski instrument za okolje | euroobveznica | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski standard | FINANCE | finančna zakonodaja | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | metoda vrednotenja | obveznica | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prost pretok kapitala | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostni razvoj | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek The IA assesses elements to be added to the 2019 TEG report on a European Green Bond Standard (EU-GBS). The range of options is therefore limited to these additional aspects and does not cover the entire set of rules for green bonds. The IA is based on reliable internal and external research, international data and several stakeholder consultations. While the definition of the objectives could have been more specific, the problem analysis and the assessment of options are overall logical and thorough, even if their structure could have been more straightforward. Some valuable information - and explanation - featured in the annexes could have made the main text of the IA more accessible, especially relating to the technical aspects and current market practices. Despite some weaknesses, the IA makes a convincing case for a voluntary EU-GBS, with some flexibility for sovereigns, taking into account their institutional specificities, but respecting the screening criteria of the EU-taxonomy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU energy system transformation - Cost of Non-Europe](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 20-10-2021

Avtor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetski prehod | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | trg energije | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek The European Union's energy system is on a path of transformation that should allow it to achieve a net-zero emissions target by 2050. However, there are many challenges ahead and achieving this target requires making profound structural changes. In this context, the present report, drafted at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), looks at what the consequences would be if the EU does not take further ambitious and united action in the transformation of its energy system. The cost of non-Europe in this area is estimated at up to 5.6 % of EU GDP in 2050, and avoiding this will require EU budgetary, regulatory and coordination action. The benefits would be many, including averted environmental costs and damage, and more sustainable and prosperous societies emerging as a result of a just and fair transition.

Študija [EN](#)

Climate action in Malta: Latest state of play

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-10-2021

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | energetski prehod | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | Malta | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | čista energija

Povzetek The EU's binding climate and energy legislation for 2030 requires Member States to adopt national energy and climate plans (NECPs) covering the period 2021 to 2030. In October 2020, the European Commission published an assessment for each NECP. Malta's final NECP is from December 2019. A high proportion of Maltese people (75 %) expect national governments to tackle climate change. Malta, which generates less than 0.1 % of the EU-27's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, has reduced its emissions at a faster pace than the EU average since 2012. However, according to Malta's NECP, the country's geography and demographics, combined with rising gross domestic product (GDP), will make it difficult to continue this trend. Energy industries account for 28 % of Malta's total emissions. While energy industry emissions dropped by 63 % between 2005 and 2019, emissions in the transport sector grew by 22 % over the same period. Malta's NECP outlines policies and measures to increase the share of renewable energy and reduce transport emissions. However, Malta does not expect to meet its emissions reduction targets under the Effort-sharing Regulation domestically, but intends to make use of flexibilities, including the transfer of annual emissions allocations from other Member States. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States.

Briefing [EN](#), [MT](#)

The European Green Deal and cohesion policy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-10-2021

Avtor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politično področje Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | graditev Evrope | Kohezijski sklad | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | porazdelitev sredstev EU | strategija EU | strukturni skladi | ukrepi proti onesnaževanju

Povzetek In line with its commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change, in 2019 the EU adopted an ambitious strategy for reaching climate neutrality by 2050: the European Green Deal. The significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions needed to achieve it will require profound social and economic changes, while ensuring a socially fair and just transition. As climate change is linked to the greenhouse effect, the EU's actions for reducing emissions involve greening high-emissions sectors such as fossil fuels-based energy, transport, agriculture, manufacturing and waste management. Triggered by climate change, heatwaves, water stress, wildfires, coastal flooding and extreme weather events affect EU regions with varying degrees of severity and will require a tailored approach to mitigation. The transition towards climate neutrality cannot be achieved through environmental policies alone. Cohesion policy, which accounts for about one third of the EU budget, supports this process by earmarking funding for climate action, for 'climate proofing' investments and for implementing specific actions in EU regions. In addition to the traditional cohesion policy funds (European Regional Development Fund, Cohesion Fund and European Social Fund Plus), a new Just Transition Fund will support the transition in regions relying on fossil fuels and high-emissions industries over the period of 2021-2027. Moreover, one out of the five cohesion policy objectives in the current funding period is entirely dedicated to a greener Europe and fosters investment in clean energy, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and sustainable transport. As the main goal of cohesion policy is to prevent the widening of disparities, it can thus help support those regions that bear the heaviest burden of the transition and make sure that no region is left behind. Local and regional authorities across the EU are also working together to tackle climate challenges by participating in the European Climate Pact and in initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, Mayors Alliance for the European Green Deal, and Green Deal Going Local.

Briefing [EN](#)

Japan's 2050 goal: A carbon-neutral society

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-09-2021

Avtor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | GEOGRAFIJA | Japonska | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljsko sodelovanje | Pariški sporazum | politika sodelovanja | poraba energije | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin

Povzetek In October 2020, Japan's Prime Minister, Suga Yoshihide, declared that by 2050 the country would aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero and to realise a carbon-neutral, decarbonised society. In December, the Cabinet adopted the green growth strategy, an industrial policy aimed at generating a virtuous cycle of economic growth and environmental protection, together with the business community. A €15.4 billion fund is to be created, to promote ecological businesses and innovation to achieve the goal, offering tax credit of up to 10 %. A carbon tax is being considered. The strategy recognises that it would be unrealistic to cover all electricity demand with renewables only. So, by 2050 Japan's energy mix will comprise renewable energy (50-60 %), hydrogen and ammonia (10 %), and energy generated by nuclear and thermal power plants (30-40 %). The strategy acknowledges that promoting electrification in all sectors will boost electricity demand by 30-50 %. To decarbonise electricity, in addition to using renewables and nuclear, Japan wants to further develop its hydrogen technology (in which it is a front-runner) in the direction of CCUS (carbon capture, utilisation and storage technology). It also wants to focus on tapping into the potential of ammonia. Meanwhile, prospects for nuclear are unclear, as the sector has been deeply impacted by the 2011 Fukushima disaster. Doubts have been raised about the technology necessary for achieving coal substitution and CCUS. Japanese business, while already engaged in innovation projects to achieve net-zero carbon emissions, has expressed reservations about some elements of the strategy and the proposed carbon tax. Japan is actively involved in international cooperation on green technologies and could be an ideal partner to the EU, which, through its European Green Deal (EGD), also aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. During their May 2021 summit, the EU and Japan adopted the declaration 'Towards a Green Alliance to protect our environment, stop climate change and achieve green growth'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate action in Cyprus: Latest state of play

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-09-2021

Avtor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda Ciper | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | energetski prehod | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | čista energija

Povzetek The EU's binding climate and energy legislation for 2030 requires Member States to adopt national energy and climate plans (NECPs) covering the 2021 to 2030 period. In October 2020, the European Commission published an assessment for each NECP. Cyprus submitted its NECP in January 2020. A high proportion of Cypriots (70 %) expect national governments to tackle climate. Cyprus accounts for 0.26 % of total EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and has reduced its emissions at a slower pace than the EU average since 2005. The carbon intensity of the Cypriot economy decreased by close to 25 % between 2005 and 2019, at a rate slower than the EU average. Energy industry emissions fell by 3.7 % in the 2005 to 2019 period in Cyprus. Further emissions reductions are expected as the country shifts its electricity production from heavy fuel oil to natural gas by the end of 2021. Transport and industrial processes and product use were the sectors with the smallest reductions. Under the Effort-sharing Decision for the 2013 2020 period, Cyprus needed to reduce its emissions in sectors not included in the EU's emission trading system by 5 %, compared with 2005 levels. For the Effort-sharing Regulation period (2021-2030) the target is set at -21 % compared with 2005 levels. The share of renewable energy in Cyprus reached 13.8 % in 2019. The country's 2030 target of a 22.9 % share is focused on changes in the heating and cooling, and electricity sectors.

Briefing [EL](#), [EN](#)

South Korea's pledge to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-06-2021

Avtor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politično področje Energija | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Južna Koreja | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljsko sodelovanje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika sodelovanja | poročilo | sprememba podnebja | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek As part of its plan for recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, South Korea has launched its own Green New Deal. Announced in July 2020, this initiative will invest €54.3 billion mostly for enabling a shift to green infrastructure, low-carbon and decentralised energy, for spurring innovation in green industry and for creating 659 000 jobs. The plan will also support the commercial development of technology for large-scale carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS). In October 2020, South Korea's President, Moon Jae-in, declared that the country would aim to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. He vowed to end dependence on coal and replace it with renewables as part of the Green New Deal. In December 2020, the government adopted a carbon-neutral strategy to chart a path towards a sustainable and green society. This strategy will support innovative climate technologies that will help South Korea achieve carbon neutrality and set a global example of success in accomplishing this goal. In December 2020, Seoul updated its nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The target remains unchanged: by 2030, South Korea is to reduce its total greenhouse gas emissions by 24.4 % compared to 2017 levels. Aware of criticism about the country's weak ambition regarding emissions reduction, in May 2021 Moon Jae-in declared that a more ambitious target would be announced at the COP26 conference on climate change in Glasgow in November. Despite the relatively low levels of funding that South Korea has allocated to developing countries, it is taking ambitious action to demonstrate international leadership on climate change: in May 2021, it hosted the P4G summit focused on public-private partnerships, which yielded the Seoul Declaration. Climate change provisions in the EU-South Korea framework agreement highlight largely unused potential for cooperation; so far, these provisions have only been used for channelling EU support to Seoul's emissions trading scheme, for running a three-year EU-Korea climate action project and for holding the meetings of the joint working group on energy, environment and climate change.

Briefing [EN](#)

Carbon-free steel production: Cost reduction options and usage of existing gas infrastructure

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 26-04-2021

Avtor GARCIA HIGUERA ANDRES | VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Okolje | Raziskovalna politika | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetsko omrežje | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | obnovljiva energija | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | oskrba z energijo | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | recikiranje odpadkov | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | toplogredni plin | trajnostni razvoj | vodik | čista energija | čista tehnologija | železarska in jeklarska industrija | železarstvo, jeklarstvo in druga kovinska industrija

Povzetek The steel sector is one of the most challenging sectors to decarbonise and has recently received special attention owing to the potential use of low-carbon hydrogen (green and blue) to reduce its fuel combustion and process-related carbon emissions. This report addresses concerns that might arise while evaluating the potential and limitations of the future role of hydrogen in decarbonising the iron and steel industries. The report provides a comprehensive overview of current technical knowledge, (pilot) projects and road maps at national and EU level. This information is supplemented by previously published indicative price projections for the various steel production routes and a long-term study, analysing the evolution of the global steel sector up until 2100.

Študija [EN](#)

Trans-European energy infrastructure guidelines: Updating the current framework

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-04-2021

Avtor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetsko omrežje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | klasifikacija podjetij | konkurenčnost | mala in srednje velika podjetja | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija poslovanja | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravo Evropske unije | projekt skupnega interesa | sodelovanje na področju energetike | trgovina | TRGOVINA | uredba (EU) | vseevropsko omrežje | zanesljivost oskrbe | študija učinkov

Povzetek This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, adopted on 15 December 2020 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal seeks to amend Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (TEN E) with a view to ensure that the existing framework is consistent with, and contributes to, the new 2030 EU climate target, set out in COM(2020) 562, commonly known as the 2030 EU climate target plan, with the ultimate objective of achieving an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. climate neutrality) by 2050, and in line with the Commission communication on the European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU climate action in ocean governance and fisheries policy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-04-2021

Avtor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Politično področje Okolje | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | morski organizmi | morsko okolje | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | ocean | ogljična nevtrálnost | ohranjanje virov | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | ribištvo | skupna ribiška politika | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | varstvo voda | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek Marine resources are a vital and growing source of food for human consumption, while oceans also play an important role in climate regulation. Scientific evidence shows that the climate system has changed rapidly in recent decades, with the oceans greatly mitigating the effects of climate change by absorbing excess heat and human-made carbon emissions. The velocity of the effects of climate change leaves little room for adaptation, causing both declines in abundance and geographic shifts in fish populations. As a result, people who rely heavily on seafood and fisheries for their livelihoods run the risk of income loss and food insecurity. The European Green Deal places climate action at the heart of a wide range of new legislative and non-legislative initiatives and includes ambitious goals such as achieving climate-neutrality by 2050 and preserving and protecting biodiversity. The new 'farm to fork' strategy addresses the challenges of sustainability in the food supply chain and, in the area of seafood, highlights the imminent update of the strategic guidelines on aquaculture, the goal to support the algae industry and the focus on climate change in the 2022 common fisheries policy review. In its biodiversity strategy, the Commission proposes a new binding target of 30 % marine protected areas in EU waters by 2030, a target supported by Parliament. A reduction in fishing pressure could also offset the environmental impacts of climate change. The last reform of the common fisheries policy marked an important milestone by requiring fish stocks to be restored and maintained above levels capable of producing the maximum sustainable yield. An own-initiative report from Parliament's Committee on Fisheries focuses specifically on the impact of rising seawater temperatures on fish stocks and fisheries. The oceans can be harnessed to help to close the emissions gap however, by unlocking their renewable offshore energy potential. In its offshore renewable energy strategy, the Commission aims to reach a deployment of 300 GW in offshore wind capacity by 2050, a 20-fold increase compared to today. Another own-initiative report from Parliament's Committee on Fisheries looks into the impact on the fishing sector of offshore wind and other renewable energy systems.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Offshore windfarms and fisheries: can they co-exist?](#)

Sustainable and smart mobility strategy – Delivered at local level

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-04-2021

Avtor PAPE Marketa

Politično področje Promet | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | kakovost zraka | naložbe EU | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtrálnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | organizacija prevoza | PROMET | prometna politika | prometno omrežje | sklad (EU) | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | trajnostna mobilnost | trajnostni razvoj | vseevropsko omrežje

Povzetek On 9 December 2020, the European Commission put forward a sustainable and smart mobility strategy, outlining its planned steps to transform the European Union (EU) transport system to meet the ambition of the European Green Deal and the objectives of the EU's digital strategy. The strategy aims to rebuild the European transport sector, badly hit by the coronavirus pandemic, making it greener, smarter and more resilient, while leaving no one behind. This is to be achieved by strengthening the existing rules, proposing new legislation and providing support measures and guidance. The Commission will start to make proposals for the planned measures in 2021. Once agreed by the EU legislators and adopted as new EU rules, these will have to be implemented. While national governments will be expected to align their existing national legislation with the new requirements, the task of putting the new rules into practice will often be managed by public administrations at regional and local level. Cities and regions will have to adapt their existing systems and invest to make transport more sustainable, but also to allow citizens to better combine the available mobility options, enabling them to reduce their daily travel needs while ensuring connectivity and service accessibility. This briefing looks at the policy and other support that the European Commission is providing for local and regional authorities to facilitate the mobility transition. Following established practice, they will be invited to contribute to the design of the individual measures outlined in the strategy. They should also have their say in setting their national priorities for receiving EU financing for the post-coronavirus recovery, as an opportunity to start transforming the transport system from the local level. This Briefing has been drafted following a request from a member of the European Committee of the Regions, in the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between the Parliament and the Committee.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Sustainable and smart mobility in Europe](#)

[EU climate action policy: Responding to the global emergency](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 18-03-2021

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | ERBACH Gregor | HALLEUX Vivienne | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JENSEN LISELOTTE | KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina | LOMBA NIOMBO | MCELDOWNEY James | MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE | MULLER KLAUS | PAPE Marketa | SCHOLAERT FREDERIK | TITIEVSKAIA Jana | VETTORAZZI STEFANO | ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje

Ključna beseda ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okoljsko sodelovanje | politika sodelovanja | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | sprememba podnebja | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | toplogredni plin | trajnostni razvoj | zeleno gospodarstvo | čista tehnologija

Povzetek The European Green Deal aims to make the European Union climate-neutral by 2050, a target supported by all EU institutions. With this objective, the EU takes a leading role in addressing the global climate emergency. Achieving the climate-neutrality goal requires massive investment and an unprecedented transformation of all sectors of the economy. This study explains the physical basis of climate change and highlights its expected impacts on the EU. To give an overview of EU and international climate policies, it outlines international climate agreements, EU climate action and the climate policies of major economies. It assesses the coherence of EU climate policy with other policy areas, and presents the financing of EU climate action through the EU budget and other instruments. To assess the implications of the climate neutrality objective, the study analysis the challenges and opportunities for the EU economy and its impacts on issues such as international relations, migration, trade, consumers and health. The final chapter addresses the issues facing European decision-makers and the outlook for European and global climate action in the context of the coronavirus pandemic.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Rising sea levels](#)

[Energy Efficiency Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-03-2021

Avtor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Politično področje Energija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Okolje | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | direktiva (EU) | dokumentacija | ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | POLITIKA | poraba energije | poročilo | pravo Evropske unije | raba energije | sprememba podnebja | sprememba zakona | varčevanje z energijo | študija učinkov

Povzetek The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) was adopted in 2012 to promote energy efficiency across the EU and to help the EU to reach its (at least) 20 % energy efficiency target by 2020. In 2018, the EED was amended as part of the 'Clean energy for all Europeans package'. The amendments included raising the EU energy efficiency target to (at least) 32.5 %, to be achieved by 2030, among other things. The European Commission plans to submit its proposal for the revision of the EED in June 2021, with the aim of better adjusting the EED to the European Green Deal objectives and an increased climate ambition. Improvements will aim to achieve the objective for Europe to become the first climate-neutral continent, with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU strategies on hydrogen and energy system integration](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-03-2021

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje Energija

Ključna beseda alternativna energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | energetska učinkovitost | energetski prehod | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | proizvodnja vodika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | vodik | zeleno gospodarstvo | čista energija | čista tehnologija

Povzetek In July 2020, the Commission adopted strategies on hydrogen and on energy system integration. These strategic documents outline measures for a transition towards a climate-neutral energy system and economy, as part of the European Green Deal. The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy has adopted own-initiative reports on both strategies, on which the European Parliament is expected to vote during the May plenary session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)