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Sortera Sortera efter datum

Sökord "FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar"

40 Resultat

Skapades den : 19-04-2024

Understanding Loss and Damage: Addressing the unavoidable impacts of climate change

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 13-07-2022

Författare JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politikområde Miljö | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord civilrätt | felslagen skörd | FINANSER | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | försäkring | försäkring | internationell konferens | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbruksföretagssystem | klimatförändring | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | oväder | redovisning | skada | skadeersättning | underskott

Sammanfattning Many consequences of climate change are already hard to reverse, and extreme weather events will become more frequent in the future. That shows a need to discuss which climate impacts are difficult or impossible to adapt to, and a need to address losses and damages. All regions will be affected by climate change, but the extent of loss and damage will vary between locations. Although the concept of Loss and Damage (L&D) is not new, it is still quite vague and not well defined in climate policy. It has been discussed at many United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conferences of Parties (COP), and some mechanisms to support countries facing losses and damages have been established. One of the biggest challenges with L&D is the framing of the concept itself. Developing and developed countries have differing views on its definition as well as its urgency, which has resulted in limited progress on the issue. A key issue on which stakeholders find it hard to agree is financing L&D. Developed country stakeholders tend to argue that L&D could be financed by existing climate funds, insurance schemes, humanitarian aid, or risk management, while many developing countries call for financial mechanisms directed specifically towards L&D. At the UNFCCC climate conference in Glasgow in November 2021 (COP26), the European Union was open to discussing L&D as a topic but hesitant about creating a dedicated L&D fund. The topic is expected to be one of the main focus areas on the agenda of the forthcoming COP27 in Egypt.

Briefing [EN](#)

Study "International Climate Negotiations - Issues at stake in view of the COP25 UN Climate Change

Conference in Madrid

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 13-11-2019

Extern avdelning Lorenz MOOSMANN, Cristina URRUTIA, Anne SIEMONS, Martin CAMES, Lambert SCHNEIDER (Öko-Institut e.V.)

Politikområde Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord FN-konferens | FN:s miljöprogram | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta nationerna | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | klimatpolitik | Madrid | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljösamarbete | regioner i EU:s medlemsstater | samarbetspolitik

Sammanfattning At the 25th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, delegates will negotiate the further implementation of the Paris Agreement. This study provides an overview of the international framework to address climate change, the stakeholders involved, the status of the negotiations and recent developments that may affect the negotiations. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Studie [EN](#)

Study in focus: International Climate Negotiations

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 05-11-2018

Författare OHLIGER Tina

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Miljö

Sökord FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | internationell konferens | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp

Sammanfattning In view of the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24) under the United Nations Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) in Katowice, Poland, in December 2018, the study by Neier et al. 2018 provides an overview of the current state of play of International Climate Negotiations. While it introduces the UNFCCC, its bodies and key terms, as well as milestones and key players in international climate negotiations, it summarises the negotiation process under the UNFCCC, related international developments as well as the key issues ahead of COP24 and beyond.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

COP 23 climate change conference: Outcomes

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 29-11-2017

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | internationell konferens | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp

Sammanfattning This year's COP 23 climate change conference was held from 6 to 17 November in Bonn, Germany, under the presidency of Fiji. The conference made progress on implementing the Paris Agreement, and agreed on a work plan for 2018. It also gave a strong signal that countries remain committed to the UN climate process, despite the United States' intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Klimatförändringarna och miljön

Publikationstyp Faktablad om EU

Datum 01-11-2017

Författare OHLIGER Tina

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | EU:s utsläppshandel | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | förnybar energi | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatanpassning | klimatförändring | koldioxidlagring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | minskade gasutsläpp | mjuk energi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter

Sammanfattning Vid FN:s klimatkonferens i Paris i december 2015 enades världens parter om att begränsa den globala uppvärmningen till gott och väl mindre än 2 °C över de förindustriella nivåerna. Unionen har åtagit sig att till 2030 minska de sammanlagda utsläppen av växthusgaser med minst 40 procent jämfört med 1990 års nivåer, samtidigt som man ska öka energieffektiviteten med 27 procent och andelen förnybara energikällor till 27 procent av den slutliga energianvändningen. Ett nyckelinstrument för att bekämpa klimatförändringarna är EU:s utsläppshandelssystem.

Faktablad om EU [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

COP 23 climate change conference in Bonn

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 27-09-2017

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s internationella roll | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | internationellt möte | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | politisk geografi | uppsägning av avtal

Sammanfattning The COP 23 climate change conference, presided by Fiji, will take place in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 17 November 2017. The programme is focussed on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In preparation of COP 23, the European Parliament has tabled questions to the European Commission and the Council. The Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety has adopted a motion for a resolution on COP 23 which is due to be voted during the October I plenary session.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Implementing the Paris Agreement – New Challenges in View of the COP 23 Climate Change Conference

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-09-2017

Extern avdelning Lorenz MOOSMANN, Henrik NEIER, Nicole MANDL, Klaus RADUNSKY

Politikområde Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Miljö

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN-konferens | FN:s klimatpanel | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta nationerna | hållbar utveckling | icke-statlig organisation | icke-statliga organisationer | internationell politik | Internationella civila luftfartsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | internationellt avtal | klimatanpassning | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöekonomi | miljöförsäkring | miljökostnad | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | ren teknik | samarbetspolitik | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tredjeland

Sammanfattning This study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Bonn in November 2017. The study was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Studie [EN](#)

Climate and Energy policies in Poland

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 11-09-2017

Extern avdelning Anke Herold (Öko-Institut), Anne Siemons (Öko-Institut), Lidia Wojtal

Politikområde Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord biomassa | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU-statistik | EU:s utsläppshandel | Europa | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | förnybar energi | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | kol- och gruvindustri | kolindustri | luftkvalitet | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | mjuk energi | Polen | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vindenergi

Sammanfattning •GHG emissions in Poland decreased strongly by 37% in the period 1990-2002, but after 2002 emissions grew by 3% until 2015. Poland has a growth target of 14% for the 2005-2020 period under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD), and it is on track to reach this target because the actual emission increase is lower than expected in the ESD target.
•Comparative indicators such as emission intensity indicate that Poland performs worse than most other Eastern European countries and average EU-28 Member States in terms of emission reductions and decarbonisation in the energy sector which is due to its strong reliance on coal.
•Recent decisions and revised legislation in 2017 in the energy sector will lead to an increased role of coal in energy supply compared to past plans and a much slower expansion of renewable energies than in recent years, in particular for wind power.
•Polish plans in the energy sector will not contribute to significant further emission reductions in the future. As Poland is the fifth largest EU emitter, this may slow down overall EU progress in emission reductions.

Briefing [EN](#)

RESEARCH FOR REGI COMMITTEE – Cohesion policy and Paris Agreement Targets

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 14-06-2017

Extern avdelning Martin NESBIT, Kamila PAQUEL and Andrea ILLES

Politikområde Regional utveckling

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | de europeiska struktur- och investeringsfonderna | ekonomisk och social sammanhållning | EU:s finanser | europeisk integration | Europeiska regionala utvecklingsfonden | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | regionalt samarbete | samarbetspolitik | Sammanhållningsfonden | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | stadsekonomi

Sammanfattning This study examines experience of the mainstreaming of climate policy objectives into cohesion policy in the current (2014-2020) and earlier programming periods, including with respect to its urban dimension, and to territorial cooperation. It identifies the implications of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and makes recommendations for further development of climate mainstreaming in cohesion policy in future programming periods.

Studie [EN](#)

Paris Agreement: United States withdrawal

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 09-06-2017

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationellt avtal | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | politisk geografi | uppsägning av avtal

Sammanfattning On 1 June 2017, US President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change and try to negotiate a deal that is more favourable to the USA. The withdrawal could come into effect in November 2020 at the earliest, coinciding with the next presidential elections in the USA. Global reactions to the announcement were mostly negative.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Förnybar energi

Publikationstyp Faktablad om EU

Datum 01-06-2017

Författare KEREBEL Cécile | STOERRING Dagmara

Politikområde Energi | Miljö

Sökord biobränsle | biomassa | ENERGI | energiförsörjning | energinät | energipolitik | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | förnybar energi | försörjningssäkerhet | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | mjuk energi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vindenergi

Sammanfattning Förnybara energikällor (vindkraft, solenergi, vattenkraft, havsenergi, geotermisk energi, biomassa och biodrivmedel) är alternativ till fossila bränslen. De bidrar till minskade växthusgasutsläpp, en diversifierad energiförsörjning och ett minskat beroende av osäkra och instabila marknader för fossila bränslen, särskilt olja och gas. EU-lagstiftningen om främjande av förnybar energi har genomgått en betydande utveckling de senaste åren. De framtida politiska ramarna för perioden efter 2020 diskuteras för närvarande.

Faktablad om EU [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Clean Vehicles Directive

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 29-05-2017

Författare THIRION ELODIE

Politikområde Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord EG-direktiv | ENERGI | energiförbrukning | energipolitik | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s miljöpolitik | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | förening från motorfordon | genomförande av EU-rätten | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | hållbar rörlighet | icke-förorenande fordon | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | landtransport | luftkvalitet | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | motorfordon | offentligt kontrakt | TRANSPORT | transportorganisering | transportpolitik | vägtransport

Sammanfattning According to a recent evaluation of the Clean Vehicles Directive performed by the European Commission, the directive seems to raise concerns about whether the incentives included in it actually reach their intended aim, notably to increase the demand for and deployment of cleaner vehicles. Indeed, performing the evaluation was a complicated task, due to the significant data gaps that were found. This was particularly true when evaluating the implementation of the directive and its associated impacts, notably due to the lack of structural monitoring at EU or Member State level and the limited amount of published research and stakeholder positions available. Yet, regardless of the insufficient data, the directive appears to have had little impact with regard to incentivising a market uptake of clean vehicles and has therefore had a very limited impact on reducing the greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants emitted from publicly procured vehicles. Ultimately, the Commission decided to revise rather than withdraw the directive. In this review process, the Commission would ensure that some appropriate reporting requirements are included in the directive. In addition, as there appear to be some barriers to the use of the monetisation methodology, the Commission would be able to consider to further develop the information available on the Clean Vehicle Portal and to provide contracting authorities with further guidance. Finally, the scope could be improved for making the directive more effective and efficient.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcomes of COP 22 climate change conference

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 23-11-2016

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord EU-avtal | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik

Sammanfattning The COP 22 climate change conference, which took place in Marrakech (Morocco) from 7-18 November 2016, also served as the first meeting of the parties to the Paris Agreement, which entered into force on 4 November 2016. The parties reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement and agreed to finalise the detailed rules for its implementation within two years.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Implementing the Paris Agreement - COP 22

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 07-11-2016

Författare OHLIGER Tina

Politikområde Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Miljö

Sökord EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN-konferens | FN:s klimatpanel | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta nationerna | internationell politik | Internationella civila luftfartsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | internationellt avtal | klimatanpassning | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp

Sammanfattning Study in focus: The study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Marrakesh (COP 22) from 7 to 18 November 2016.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Implementing the Paris Agreement - Issues at Stake in View of the COP 22 Climate Change Conference in Marrakesh

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 10-10-2016

Extern avdelning Lorenz Moosmann, Henrik Neier, Nicole Mandl and Klaus Radunsky

Politikområde Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Miljö

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN-konferens | FN:s klimatpanel | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta nationerna | hållbar utveckling | icke-statlig organisation | icke-statliga organisationer | internationell politik | Internationella civila luftfartsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | internationellt avtal | klimatanpassning | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöekonomi | miljöförsämring | miljökostnad | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | ren teknik | samarbetspolitik | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tredjeland

Sammanfattning This study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Marrakesh in November 2016.
The study was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Studie [EN](#)

EYE 2016 – High priority for low carbon

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 28-04-2016

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | EU:s internationella roll | EU:s utsläppshandel | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | förnybar energi | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationellt avtal | klimatanpassning | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | mjuk energi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | ren teknik | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter

Sammanfattning In December 2015, the world's nations concluded the Paris Agreement, a new framework in which all countries contribute to tackling climate change. To achieve the objective of the agreement of keeping global temperature rises well below 2 degrees Celsius, global net emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (GHG) must be stopped in the second half of this century. This decarbonisation of the global economy is a huge task, requiring unprecedented levels of innovation and trillions of euros in investments. The EU, a frontrunner in climate policies, has taken action to progressively reduce its GHG emissions and promote a low carbon economy. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee - The Paris Agreement and the EU Transport Policy

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 15-03-2016

Författare THOMAS Marc

Politikområde Transport | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord drivhusgas | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | EU-statistik | EU:s utsläppshandel | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | föroreningsbekämpning | gemensam transportpolitik | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | ren teknik | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik

Sammanfattning This note briefly deals with the capacity of the transport system to meet EU environmental commitments made in Paris on the occasion of COP21.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Paris Agreement on Climate Change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 26-02-2016

Författare CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord dokumentation | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | FN-konferens | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Frankrike | förteckning | GEOGRAFI | informationsspridning | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationellt avtal | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | politisk geografi | regioner i EU:s medlemsstater | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | Île-de-France

Sammanfattning After more than 20 years of negotiations, nearly 200 countries reached a landmark agreement in December 2015 on tackling climate change and its impacts. The European Union, with its ambitious climate policy, had been a strong advocate on a deal to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. The Paris agreement, conducted under the auspices of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, envisages a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C. This would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change. Many analysts have hailed the agreement as historic, but critics say it came too late and is too limited in scope. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes published in reaction to the Paris agreement.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[The Paris Agreement: A new framework for global climate action](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 11-01-2016

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord drivhusgas | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s klimatpanel | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | Förenta nationerna | förvaltningsinsyn | innovation | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | internationellt möte | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning The Paris Agreement was adopted on 12 December 2015 by the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It provides a framework for global actions to address climate change in the period after 2020.

The objective of the agreement is to maintain the increase in global temperatures well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, whilst making efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees. The agreement aims to ensure global greenhouse gas emissions peak as soon as possible, and to balance emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century. Furthermore, the agreement addresses adaptation to climate change, financial and other support for developing countries, technology transfer and capacity building, as well as loss and damage.

In contrast to the Kyoto Protocol, which commits only developed countries to specific reduction targets, the Paris Agreement requires all countries to prepare nationally determined contributions (NDCs), take measures to achieve their objectives, and report on progress.

In order to raise the level of ambition over time, Parties must submit updated NDCs every five years. Each Party's new NDC must be more ambitious than its previous NDC.

Initial reactions to the Paris Agreement were mostly positive, but commentators note that huge efforts will be needed to overcome the gap between the ambition of the agreement and the emission reductions pledged by the Parties.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Dubai, Paris and Beyond - Some ENVI Studies and Their Key Findings](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 08-12-2015

Författare OHLIGER Tina

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Miljö

Sökord bibliografi | dokumentation | drivhusgas | EU-publikation | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | lufttransport | lufttransport och rymdtransport | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | sjötransport | sjötransport och transport på inre vattenväg | TRANSPORT | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning This briefing highlights the keyfindings of the ENVI studies in view of the international conferences on ozone depleting substances (Dubai) and on climate change (COP21 in Paris) taking place end of 2015, as well as their crucial interaction. The third study goes beyond by suggesting potential CO2 mitigation targets for international aviation and maritime transport that would be compatible with the global long-term target of keeping the temperature increase below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brazil's ambitions in climate change policy](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 03-12-2015

Författare LAZAROU Eleni

Politikområde Miljö | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | avverkning | Brasilien | drivhusgas | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energiförsörjning | energipolitik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | GEOGRAFI | institutionsstruktur | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationellt möte | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | politisk geografi | utrikespolitik

Sammanfattning Brazil plays an active role in international climate change negotiations. Its success record on deforestation has made it a leader in the reduction of carbon emissions. Ahead of the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Brazil made commitments to reduce emissions considerably by 2025.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Negotiating a new UN climate agreement: Challenges for the Paris climate change conference](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 27-11-2015

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord drivhusgas | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s klimatpanel | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta nationerna | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | internationellt möte | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik

Sammanfattning A new international agreement to combat climate change is due to be adopted in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Besides actions to stop global warming, it should also cover adaptation to climate change. In the course of 2015, the vast majority of Parties submitted their intended nationally determined contributions (INDC). The EU's INDC commits to reducing greenhouse-gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030. Analysis of the submitted INDCs by the UNFCCC secretariat found that greater emissions reductions are needed to limit global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, the target agreed in the 2009 Copenhagen Accord. The draft UNFCCC negotiating text agreed in October 2015 leaves a number of important issues unresolved, notably the legal form of the agreement. While some negotiators favour a strong, legally binding agreement, others prefer a bottom-up approach based on voluntary contributions. Moreover, issues of fairness and equity need to be addressed, acknowledging that developed countries have a greater historical responsibility for climate change and stronger capacity for taking action. Finally, the question of climate finance is of major importance for developing countries. The leadership role of the EU in international climate action is being challenged by the developments. EU climate diplomacy will have to adapt to the new situation if the EU wants to retain its leadership role, and remain a major player in the global transition towards a zero-carbon economy and energy system. This is a revised and updated version of a publication from March 2015: PE 551.347.

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

[China and climate change ahead of COP21](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 26-11-2015

Författare GRIEGER Gisela

Politikområde Miljö | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | diversifiering av energiutbudet | drivhusgas | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | Kina | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi

Sammanfattning China's stance on global climate change action has evolved over time, as its domestic climate policy has gained ground against an unabated focus on economic growth rates and disregard for negative externalities. Its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC), submitted to the 21st UN Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is a – still hesitant – step in support of the goal of limiting global warming to 2°C above 1990 levels.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Russia and climate change before COP21](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 26-11-2015

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Miljö | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord drivhusgas | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | politisk geografi | Ryssland

Sammanfattning Russian emissions have fallen considerably, but as a result of economic transition rather than sustainable policies. Climate change is not yet a domestic priority and at the Paris climate conference Russia is unlikely to agree to ambitious targets for its future emissions reductions.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

COP21 and Agenda 2030: The challenges of complementarity

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 26-11-2015

Författare LATEK Marta

Politikområde Miljö | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | ekonomiska läget | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | hållbar utveckling | hållbart jordbruk | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | nord-syd-förbindelser | samarbetspolitik | sociala frågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | sociala konsekvenser | utvecklingsbistånd | utvecklingsland

Sammanfattning The interaction of climate change and development has found full recognition in the Agenda 2030 programme adopted in September 2015. The new universal policy framework integrates the global environmental and development concerns in a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The Paris agreement due to be adopted in early December is expected to complete this integration, addressing both key global environmental threats – climate change – and their development related concerns. Tensions between north and south have long been the main fault-line preventing progress in this matter. Although positions have been converging, in particular towards inclusion of strong adaptation support for developing countries and the legally binding character of the agreement, divergences remain on issues such as contribution to mitigation and adaptation finance for emerging economies and the mitigation effort of developing countries. At the heart of the problem is the perception of the relative responsibility of developing countries in climate change and their right to development, which mitigation efforts may undermine. Whether the Paris climate summit succeeds in reaching a legally binding agreement on emission reduction targets or not, supported in particular by the EU, the summit will be an opportunity to catalyse global action on inevitable climate adaptation. It will provide a platform for financial solidarity between rich countries, source of the lion's share of historical emissions responsible for climate change, and poor countries which suffer its worst immediate consequences.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU position for COP 21 climate change conference

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 26-11-2015

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord EU:s finansiering | EU:s finansiering | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | internationellt möte | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik

Sammanfattning Ahead of the United Nations (UN) climate conference (COP 21) in Paris, the European Union (EU) institutions and advisory bodies have made statements regarding the EU position for the negotiations towards a new universal climate agreement. They agree on a number of core principles: an ambitious legally binding agreement with strong provisions for transparency and accountability, and a mechanism for raising the ambition over time. Beyond this common negotiating position, each institution emphasised its priorities. The EU's level of ambition was set by the October 2014 European Council conclusions on the EU 2030 climate and energy framework. It forms the basis for the EU's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), which commits the EU to a domestic reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The EU submitted its INDC on 6 March 2015, as one of the first Parties to do so. The European Commission outlined its vision for the Paris agreement in February 2015. In July the European Economic and Social Committee adopted a recommendation calling for stronger involvement of civil society. In October, the Committee of the Regions and the European Parliament adopted positions calling for more EU ambition. Parliament called on the EU and Member States to agree a roadmap for EU climate finance. Council adopted a negotiating mandate on 18 September and conclusions on climate finance on 10 November. Analysis by think-tanks and academics has focussed on the level of EU ambition, and on the prospects for European leadership in international climate negotiations.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Pacific Islands Forum's position on COP21

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 26-11-2015

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Miljö | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | Lomékonventionen | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | Nya Zeeland | Pacific Island Forum | politisk geografi | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning The Pacific island countries (PICs) attribute great importance to the outcome of the Paris Climate Conference (COP21), as climate change threatens their very existence. Ahead of COP21, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) adopted a common declaration on climate change, constituting a compromise between small Pacific island countries on one side and Australia and New Zealand on the other.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Climate policies in the EU and USA: Different approaches, convergent outcomes?

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 19-11-2015

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | energitransport | FN-konvention | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | förnybar energi | förvaltningsinsyn | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationellt samarbete | klimatpolitik | Kyotoprotokollet | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | mjuk energi | POLITIK | politisk geografi | rörledningstransport | samarbetspolitik | TRANSPORT | transportorganisering | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning This briefing surveys the climate policies of the European Union and the United States and identifies both similarities and differences in their respective positions ahead of the UN climate change conference (COP21) in Paris.

Both the EU and the USA have achieved emission reductions in recent years, although the policy frameworks are rather different. The EU has a comprehensive legislative framework aiming to implement common targets agreed among its Member States. The USA has a diverse range of measures at city, state and federal level. As the US Congress has not passed major climate change legislation in the last ten years, federal rules are generally based on pre-existing legislation, notably the Clean Air Act.

Although both the EU (and its Member States) and the USA are Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, only the EU has accepted binding commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, which the USA signed, but refused to ratify.

The USA has recently entered into a series of bilateral engagements on climate change with major developing economies including China, India, Brazil and Indonesia.

In view of the upcoming climate change conference in Paris, the EU would prefer to see binding mitigation commitments for all Parties, while the USA favours non-binding nationally determined contributions. Both the EU and the USA agree on the importance of transparency, reporting and verification, and advocate a mechanism for raising levels of the Parties' ambition over time.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Climate Negotiations – On the Road to Paris – Issues at Stake in View of COP 21

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 16-11-2015

Extern avdelning Lorenz Moosmann, Katja Pazdernik, Andrea Prutsch and Klaus Radunsky

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Miljö

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | Brasilien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiska läget | Europa | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | G-77-länderna | GEOGRAFI | icke-statlig organisation | icke-statliga organisationer | Indien | Indonesien | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | internationellt möte | Japan | Kanada | Kina | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | mindre utvecklat land | politisk geografi | Ryssland | Sydkorea | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning This study presents a brief history of the climate negotiations, with a focus on the preparations for a legally binding agreement, to be finalised at the climate change conference in Paris in December 2015. The positions of the main Parties, negotiating groups and other stakeholders are highlighted, as well as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted during 2015. The study was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Studie [EN](#)

Sammanfattning [DE](#)

The European year for development: Sustainable development and climate action

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 01-11-2015

Författare LERCH Marika

Politikområde Demokrati | Folkhälsa | Global styrning | Miljö | Mänskliga rättigheter | Socialpolitik | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | fattigdom | FN-konferens | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | hållbar utveckling | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | klimatförändring | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförstöring | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | nationalräkenskaper | skogsareal | skogsbruk

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Council and Developments in the European Energy and Climate Policy: European Council in Action

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 26-10-2015

Författare TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikområde Energi | Miljö | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energiförsörjning | energinät | energiberoende | energipolitik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | Europeiska rådet | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | förnybar energi | försörjningssäkerhet | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | hållbar utveckling | inre marknad | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi

Sammanfattning Since 2007, the European Council has set the long-term strategic targets on the way towards a low-carbon economy. This briefing gives an overview of the actions taken by European leaders in building a European energy and climate policy. It deals mainly with the key strategic priorities and guidelines given during the past five years since the Lisbon Treaty came into force. The goal of limiting global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels requires a profound transformation of the energy system. The EU 2020 climate and energy targets, adopted as part of the Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, and the 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policy determine the course of further action at EU and national levels. The European Council has also set completion of the internal energy market as a priority and has played a central role in developing a European Energy Security Strategy. A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy is one of the top priorities of both the Commission Work Programme and the Strategic Agenda of the European Council annexed to the Conclusions of June 2014. The EU leaders backed the Commission framework strategy on the Energy Union at the beginning of 2015. Furthermore, the European Council has repeatedly highlighted the importance of coordinated EU action at global level. The forthcoming UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in December 2015 is pivotal in terms of tackling the adverse effects of climate change in a way that takes into account the evolving geopolitical and economic situation in the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Council and the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris 2015 (COP 21): European Council in Action

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 21-10-2015

Författare TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikområde Miljö | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning

Sökord EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s internationella roll | EU:s miljöpolitik | europeisk integration | Europeiska rådet | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | finansiering av bistånd | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | samarbetspolitik | utvecklingsbistånd

Sammanfattning In its March 2015 Conclusions, the European Council supported joint EU action ahead of the UN Paris Climate Change Conference. In particular, EU Leaders supported both commitments by individual states towards intended climate actions, known as "intended nationally determined contributions" (INDC), and coordinated EU-level action within the context of climate diplomacy. The objective of the Paris Climate Change Conference, to be held from 30 November to 11 December 2015, is to reach a comprehensive universal agreement with a view to keeping global warming below a threshold of 2 °C. It also aims to stimulate the transition towards low-carbon economies, whilst taking into account evolving global economic and geopolitical realities. The Paris Agreement would be implemented from 2020 onwards within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

EU approach to the Paris climate conference

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 09-10-2015

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord drivhusgas | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s miljöpolitik | Europaparlamentskommitté | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | finansieringssätt | FN-konferens | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljöövervakning | minskade gasutsläpp

Sammanfattning The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will be held in Paris in less than two months, from 30 November to 11 December 2015. As decided in 2011 (COP 17 in Durban), the Paris Conference should agree on a legally binding climate change agreement applicable to all Parties, which should come into effect in 2020. The Paris Conference is considered as decisive for the future of international climate action.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

On the Way to COP 21 in Paris

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 07-07-2015

Författare OHLIGER Tina

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Global styrning | Miljö

Sökord drivhusgas | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | finansieringssätt | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | global uppvärmning | hållbar utveckling | internationell konferens | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp

Sammanfattning This document provides an overview of the state of play of international climate negotiations before the upcoming UN Climate Conference (COP21) in Paris end of 2015. It was prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

U.S. Climate Change Policy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-04-2015

Författare OHLIGER Tina

Politikområde Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | drivhusgas | ekonomisk geografi | el- och kärnenergiindustri | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | förnybar energi | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatpolitik | koldioxidlagring | kraftverk | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi | nationell rätt | naturgas | oljeindustri | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättskällor och rättsområden | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter

Sammanfattning This document reviews and updates the previous 2013 report providing an overview of the climate change policy in the United States. Starting with the emissions trend it then makes some general remarks about policy making in the U.S. before entering into concrete climate policy, both domestically and at international level. Finally, there is a section displaying three climate topics of mutual interest for the EU and the U.S. This document was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) in view of the ENVI delegation to Washington from 16-19 March 2015.

Studie [EN](#)

Negotiating a new UN climate agreement: Challenges on the road to Paris

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 25-03-2015

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FN-konferens | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | Indien | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | Kina | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | omprövning av avtal | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning A new international agreement to combat climate change is due to be adopted in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Besides actions to stop global warming, it should also cover adaptation to climate change.

The 20th Conference of Parties, which was held in Lima in December 2014, concluded with the adoption of the Lima Call for Climate Action, a document that invites all Parties (countries) to communicate their intended contributions to post-2020 climate action well before the Paris Conference.

The Lima conference left a number of important issues unresolved. First of all, the content, form and timescale of countries' contributions is not clearly specified, which will make them hard to compare and assess. It is likely that the individual contributions will not add up to the emissions reductions required to keep global warming below the internationally agreed limit of 2°C. A process for the periodic assessment and strengthening of national efforts will therefore have to be an important element of the new agreement. Another unresolved issue is the legal form of the agreement. While some negotiators favour a strong, legally binding agreement, others prefer a bottom-up approach based on voluntary contributions. Finally, issues of fairness and equity need to be addressed, acknowledging that developed countries have a greater historical responsibility for climate change and stronger capacity for taking action.

The October 2014 European Council agreed on a greenhouse-gas reduction target of at least 40% by 2030. In November, the US and China – the world's major emitters – announced targets that are less ambitious, but still considered as important building blocks to a climate agreement with global reach.

The leadership role of the EU in international climate action is being challenged by the latest developments. EU climate diplomacy will have to adapt to the new situation if the EU wants to retain its leadership role, and remain a major player in the global transition towards a zero-carbon economy and energy system.

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

Towards a new international climate agreement

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 22-01-2015

Författare ERBACH Gregor

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord Amerika | drivhusgas | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energibesparing | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | GEOGRAFI | global uppvärmning | internationell konferens | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatpolitik | medlemsstat i EU | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | Peru | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning A new international agreement to combat climate change is due to be adopted in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The 20th Conference of Parties, which was held in Lima last month, made some progress, but a number of open issues must still be resolved by the negotiators.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

The Development of Climate Negotiations in View of Lima (COP 20)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 24-11-2014

Extern avdelning Anke Herold, Anne Siemons, Martin Cames and Margarethe Scheffler (Öko-Institut e.V.)

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Miljö

Sökord Afrika | Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | Australien | avverkning | Brasilien | drivhusgas | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | finansieringssätt | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | Indien | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | Japan | Kina | klimatpolitik | Mexiko | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljöövervakning | Peru | politisk geografi | Ryssland | Sydafrika

Sammanfattning This report provides an overview of the development of the negotiations within the UNFCCC since COP 19 in Warsaw. It summarises the key developments in 2014 and provides short overviews for all negotiation areas. The overview also includes a state of play of the Doha Climate Gateway and explains the position of the main Parties and negotiation groups. It is supplemented by short overviews for individual countries and stakeholder groups. This study was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Studie [EN](#)

United States' Climate Change Policy - Domestic and International Dimension

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 02-07-2013

Författare OHLIGER Tina

Extern avdelning US Climate Change Policy ; International Dimension:
Anke Herold and Martin Cames (Öko-Institut e.V.)

Politikområde Energi | Miljö

Sökord Amerika | drivhusgas | ekonomisk geografi | el- och kärnenergiindustri | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | Förenta staterna | förnybar energi | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatpolitik | koldioxidlagring | kraftverk | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi | nationell rätt | naturgas | oljeindustri | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättskällor och rättsområden | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter

Sammanfattning This note provides an overview of the climate change policy in the United States. A first section is dedicated to the description of the state of play and the possible trends in the US domestic policy. The second section is aimed to provide an overview of the US position in the international negotiations. This latter is a first excerpt of the forthcoming study on the Conference of the Parties (COP19) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Studie [EN](#)

The Development of Climate Negotiations in View of Doha (COP 18)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 08-11-2012

Extern avdelning Anke Herold, Martin Cames, Vanessa Cook and Lukas Emele (Öko-Institut e.V.)

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord FINANSER | finansiering | finansiering och investering | FN:s ramkonvention om klimatförändringar | hållbart skogsbruk | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | skogsbruk | utsläppshandel

Sammanfattning This report provides an overview of the development of the negotiations within the UNFCCC since COP 17 in Durban. It summarises the key developments in 2012 and provides short overviews for all negotiation areas. The overview also includes a state of play of the Durban Agreement and explains the position of the main Parties and negotiation groups. It is supplemented by short overviews for individual countries and stakeholder groups.

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