

EUの気候政策とアクション EU Climate Policy and Action CAN Japan Webinar 9 October 2020

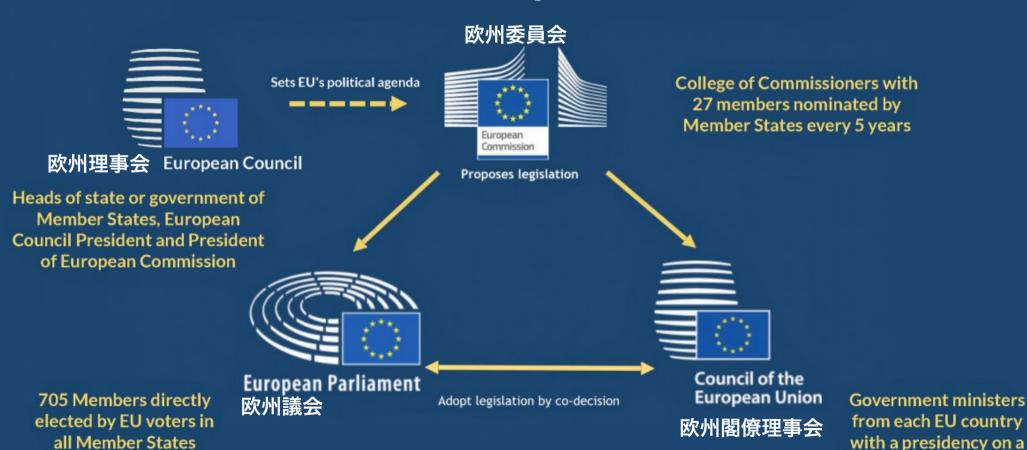
Content

- 1. 導入: EUの働き
- 2. 現在のEUの気候目標と政策
- 3. 温室効果ガス排出量、効率性、再生可能エネルギーの推移
- 4. ヨーロッパ・グリーン・ディール (European Green Deal)
- 5. EUのNDCの更新/2030年の気候目標と計画
- 6. 気候、EU予算&EUリカバリーパッケージ(経済再生策)
- 7. 石炭フェーズアウトとジャスト・トランジション (公正な移行)
- 8. ヨーロッパにおける気候変動影響
- 9. ヨーロッパにおける市民社会のアクション



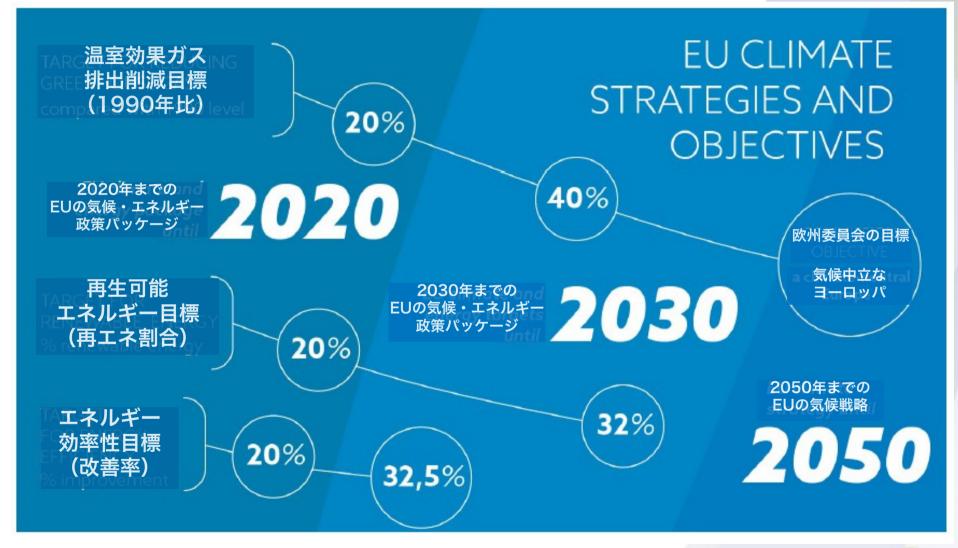
EUはどのように機能するか? How does the European Union work?

6-month rotating basis



every 5 years

EUの気候・エネルギー目標





EU 2020 Targets

EUの2020年目標

2020

- 温室効果ガスを20%削減(1990年比)
 - 排出量取引(EU-ETS)対象部門で21%削減(2005年比)
 - 排出量取引の対象以外の部門で10%削減(2005年比)
- 再生可能エネルギー 20%
- エネルギー消費 20%減



EU 2030 and 2050 Targets EUの2030年・2050年目標

2030

- 温室効果ガス40%削減(現行の国別約束: NDC)
 - -43% (排出量取引対象部門で)
 - -30% (排出量取引対象外で)
- 32% 再生可能エネルギー
- -32.5% エネルギー消費 motion

2050

気候中立(Climate Neutrality)

- 87% ~ 93% 排出削減 n reductions
- 7%~ 13% 除去 (removal)

訳注:「除去」とは、森林を増やして吸収量を増加させる等 の方法により、大気中にある温室効果ガスを取り除くこと



EU Climate & Energy Policy Architecture

EUの気候&エネルギー政策の仕組み

主な法制度 ces of legislation

気候

- 排出量取引制度(EU全域)—— EU wide
- 努力分担に関する規則 各国目標 in a large is
- 土地利用及び土地利用変化・林業に関する規制:no net emissions

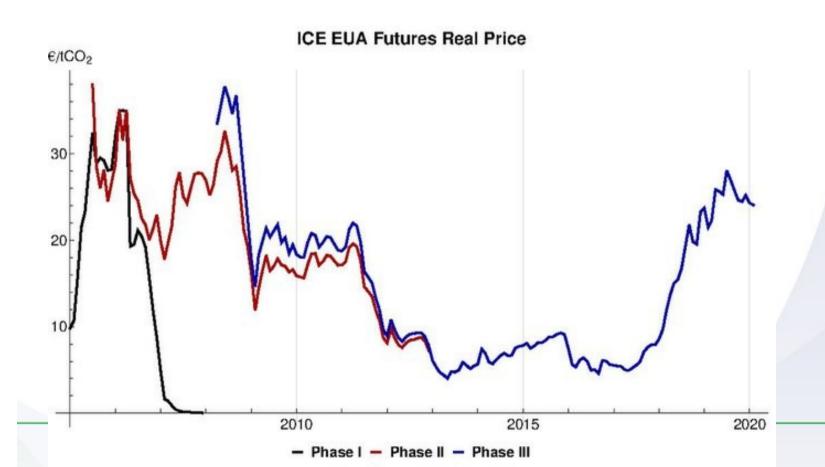
エネルギー

- エネルギー効率指令 Directive
- 再生可能エネルギー指令 irective



Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) 排出量取引制度 (ETS)

- 1万以上の大規模施設を対象とする
- 毎年、割当量 (allowances) を減らす (2.2%)

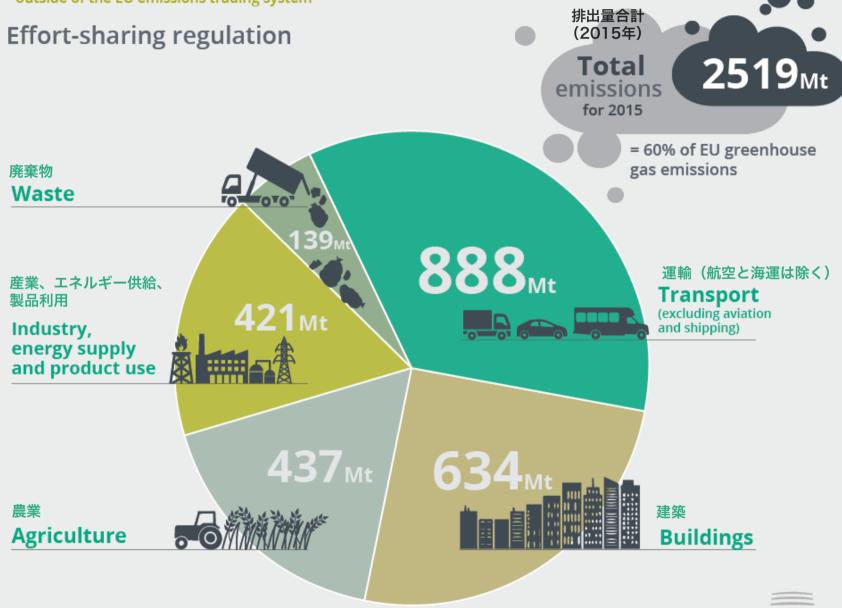




排出量取引対象外の部門の排出量

Non-ETS* emissions by sector

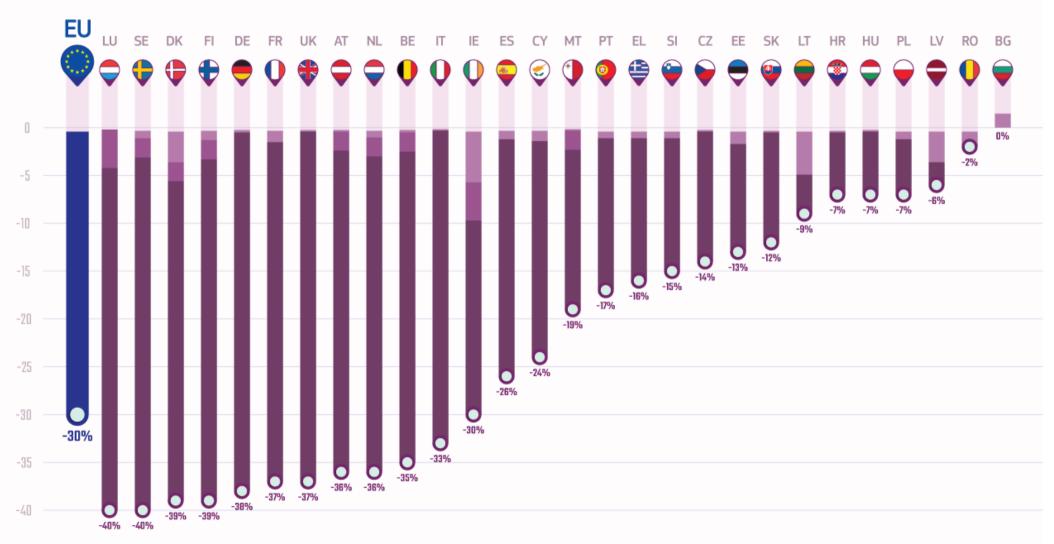
*outside of the EU emissions trading system



All numbers are in megatons.

Source: European Environment Agency

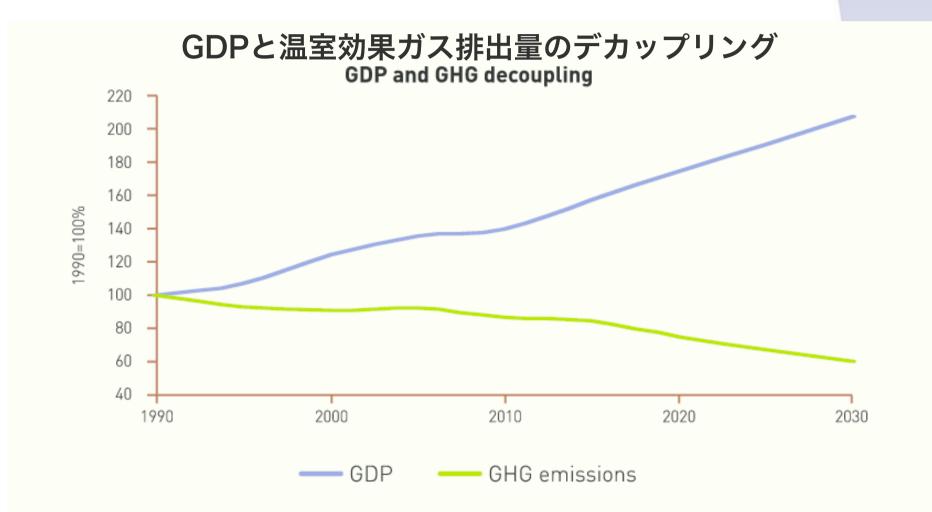
EU加盟国の排出量取引制度対象外の部門の 2030年までの温室効果ガス排出削減目標(2005年比) (目標達成のための新しい柔軟性措置を含む)





Impact: decoupling

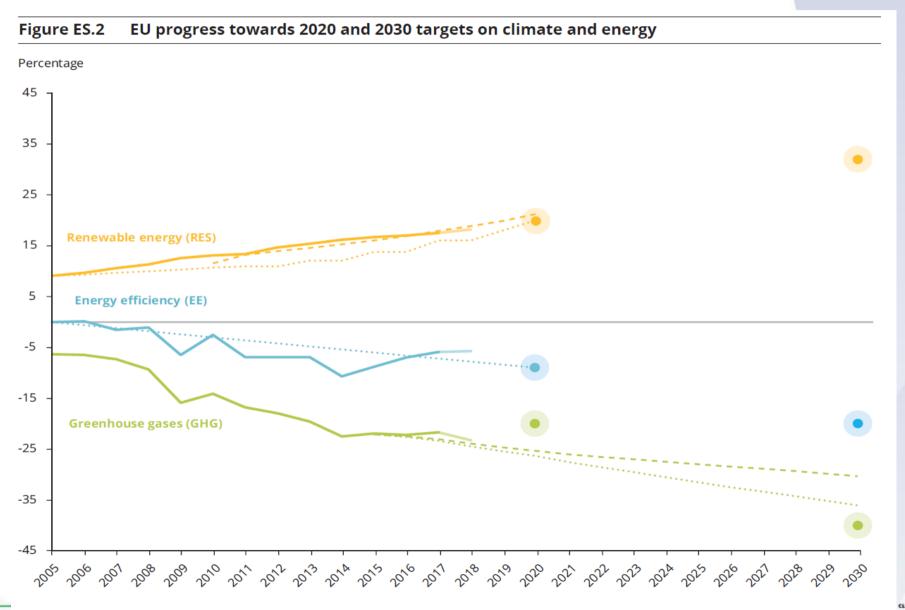
影響:デカップリング(切り離し)





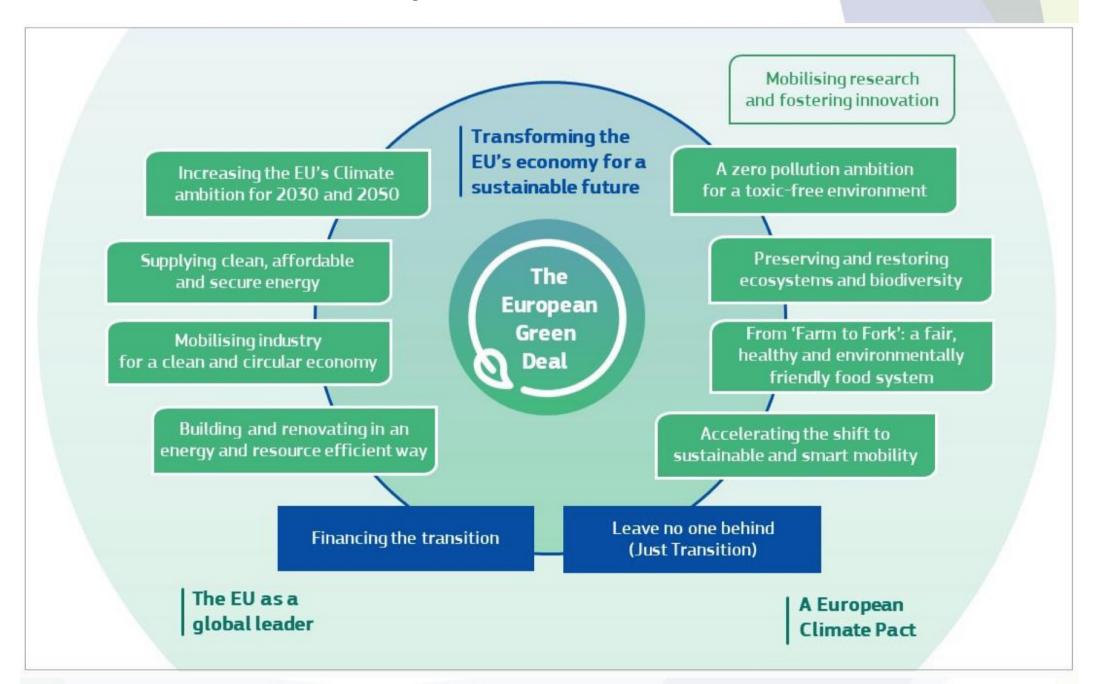
目標は(ほぼ)達成

Targets (almost) achieved





欧州グリーンディール European Green Deal



EU Climate Law EU気候法

- 「気候中立」を法に位置づける y into Law
- 法制化:特定多数決 lified Majority
- 欧州議会an Parliament:
 - 2030年目標
 - 科学に関するパネル
 - すべてのEU加盟国は気候中立の達成へ imate neutrality



EU 2030 Climate Target Plan

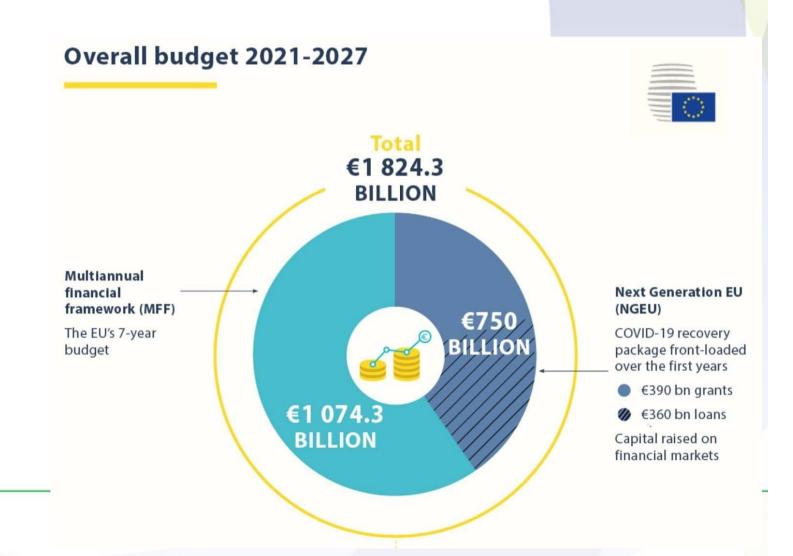
EUの2030年気候目標・計画

- 欧州委員会の提案 mission Proposal
 - 2030年までに少なくとも55%削減
 - 排出削減と除去 luctions and removals
- ●各国首脳と政府が今後合意へ of State & Government (u満場一致 v)
- 新しい目標はEUのNDC(国別約束)に反映され、2020年中に国連に提出される
- 欧州気候法に統合される to Climate Law
- 2021年6月までに新たに提案される気候・エネルギー法 の改正の基礎になる の改正の基礎になる



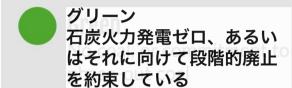
EU予算とリカバリーパッケージ EU Budget and Recovery Package

- 30%が気候対策に活用される(6千億ユーロ)
- 「害を及ぼさない (do no harm)」原則



各国における石炭火力発電のフェーズアウト(段階的廃止)計画

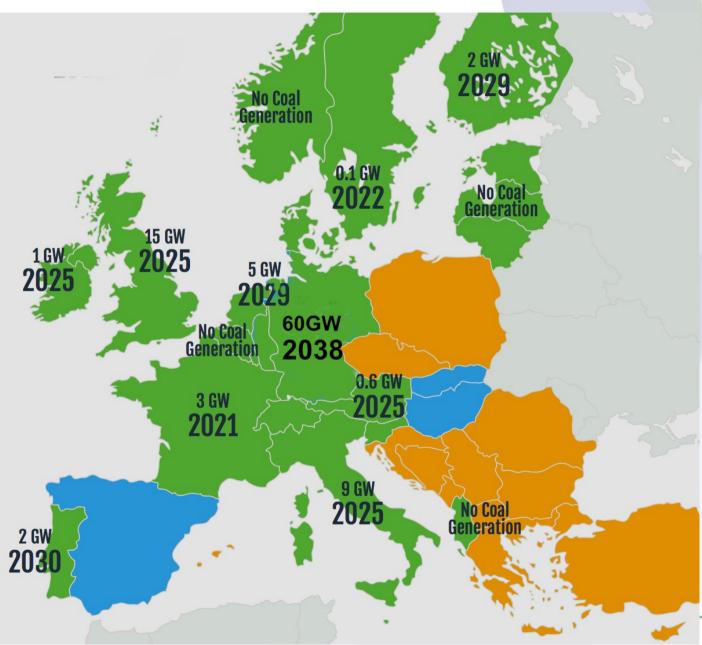
National Coal Phase Out Plans



ブルー 石炭火力発電の段階的廃止 が活発に議論されている

オレンジ 石炭火力発電の段階的廃止 については未決定

GW is the gigawatts coal capacity currently operational



JUST TRANSITION MECHANISM 公正な移行(ジャスト・トランジション)メカニズム

公正な移行(ジャスト・トランジション)メカニズム (up to €100 billion)

Just Transition Fund

(up to €30-50 bn)

just transition scheme under InvestEU

(up to €45 bn)

EIB loan facility (up to €25-30 bn)

- Just Transition Fund of €7.5 bn
- Transfers: for each €1 from JTF €1.5-3 from ERDF/ESF+
- National co-financing

investments to be generated by €1.8 bn provision from EU budget investments to be generated by €1.5 bn from EU budget and €10 bn EIB lending

Provides primarily grants

Crowds in private investment

Leverages public financing

Data source: European Commission, 2020.

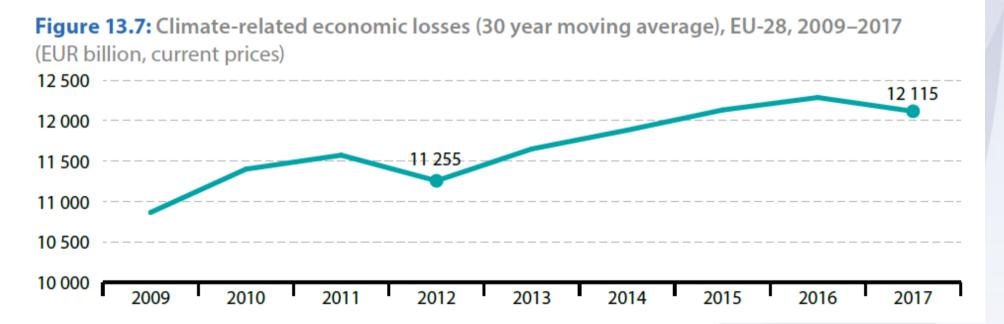
気候変動の影響

Climate Change Impacts

気候変動関連の経済損失

This indicator includes the overall monetary losses from weather- and climaterelated events. It is based on data from the NatCatSERVICE managed by Munich Reinsurance Company (61). The NatCatSERVICE is a global database of natural catastrophe data around the world, collected since 1974.







Map TS.1 Key observed and projected climate change and impacts for the main regions in Europe

Arctic

Temperature rise much larger than global average Decrease in Arctic sea ice coverage Decrease in Greenland ice sheet Decrease in permafrost areas Increasing risk of biodiversity loss Intensified shipping and exploitation of oil

N

Northern Europe

Temperature rise much larger than global average Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover Increase in river flows Northward movement of species Increase in crop yields Decrease in energy demand for heating Increase in hydropower potential Increasing damage risk from winter storms Increase in summer tourism

North-western Europe

and gas resources

Increase in winter precipitation Increase in river flow Northward movement of species Decrease in energy demand for heating Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding

Mountain areas

Temperature rise larger than European average Increase in glacier extent and volume Decrease in mountain permafrost areas Upward shift of plant and animal species High risk of species extinction in Alpine regions Increasing risk of soil erosion Decrease in ski tourism

Coastal zones and regional seas

Sea-level rise Increase in sea surface temperatures Increase in ocean acidity Northward expansion of fish and plankton species Changes in phytoplankton communities Increasing risk for fish stocks

Central and eastern Europe

Increase in warm temperature extremes Decrease in summer precipitation Increase in water temperature Increasing risk of forest fire Decrease in economic value of forests

Mediterranean region

Temperature rise larger than European average Decrease in annual precipitation Decrease in annual river flow Increasing risk of biodiversity loss Increasing risk of desertification

Increasing water demand for agriculture Expansion of habitats for southern Decrease in crop yields Increasing risk of forest fire Increase in mortality from heat waves

disease vectors Decrease in hydropower potential Decrease in summer tourism and potential increase in other seasons



市民社会 Civil Society







EU Heads of State and Government

President of the European Commission,

2030年のEUの気候目標について より高い野心を求める連合の声明

President of the European Council

President of the European Parliament

College of Commissioners

Statement from the Coalition for Higher Ambition on the EU 2030 Climate Target

We are writing to you on behalf of an alliance of European cities, local and regional authorities, business associations, investor groups and civil society organisations, in support of the European Commission's proposal to substantially increase the EU's 2030 Target.

Europe is facing unprecedented challenges. The impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic requires swift, coordinated and foresighted action. At the same time, our response to the global health and economic crisis will also impact how we tackle a crisis of even bigger magnitude: the global climate and environmental emergency.

This year will be a critical year to ensure that the world can collectively achieve the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as agreed under the Paris Agreement.

For years, science has been clear and alarming: current international commitments are vastly insufficient to achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement and might only limit temperature rise to 3°C or more by the end of the century. This poses an existential threat to our global ecosystem and the livelihoods of billions of mostly poor and vulnerable people, with expected welfare losses in the EU of at least 175 billion EUR per year¹. Already today, impacts of climate change are visible, disruptive and distressing, as underlined by the recent European State of the Climate², with severe detrimental effects on people's health and livelihoods.

















THE B TEAM

















instituto internacional de derecho y





RESCOP.EU







KESKUS



Mreža nevladnih organ za trainostni razvoi









































