

Environment Matters: the EU Green Diplomacy and Climate Change Response

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Greta Thunberg's Fridays for Future



- FFF started by 15 years old girl solitary strike in front of the Swedish Parliament in Stockholm (August 2018) to make Swedish authorities to reduce carbon emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement
- A non-violent protest against climate change
- FFF attracted thousands of followers and hundreds of scientists, philosophers, politicians, artists and other mind leaders
- A candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize
- "We can't change the world by playing by the rules, because the rules have to be changed"

FFF strikes around the globe (2019)



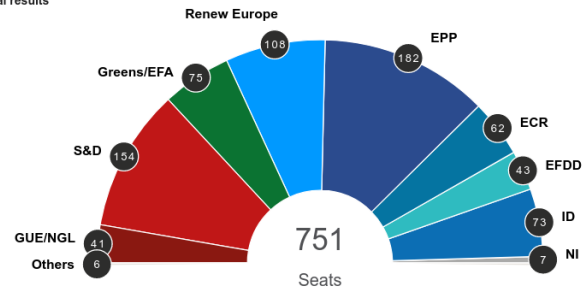
European Parliament elections 2019

26/06/2019 - 14:51

All times are GMT+2

European Parliament 2019 - 2024

Provisional results



Political groups in the European Parliament

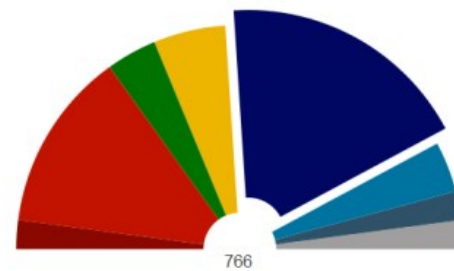
- **EPP** - Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
- **S&D** - Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament
- **ECR** - European Conservatives and Reformists Group
- **Renew Europe** - Renew Europe group
- **GUE/NGL** - Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left
- **Greens/EFA** - Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance
- **EFDD** - Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group
- **ID** - Identity and Democracy
- **NI** - Non-attached Members
- **Others** - Newly elected Members not allied to any of the political groups set up in the outgoing Parliament

Since 2009, according to Parliament's rules of procedure, a political group shall consist of at least 25 Members elected in at least seven Member States.

Composition of the European Parliament based on available provisional or final national results published after voting has finished in all Member States, based on the structure of the outgoing Parliament.



Source: European Parliament in collaboration with Kantar



Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)

274
35.77 %

Outgoing Parliament 06/05/2014 12:00 CEST

	EPP	274
	S&D	196
	ALDE	83
	Greens/EFA	57
	ECR	57
	GUE/NGL	35
	EFDD	31
	NI	33

Obvious signal?

2019 results by political group					
Name			Seats 2019	Outgoing seats	Δ
	Christian democrats and liberal conservatives	EPP	179	216	-37
	Social democrats	S&D	153	185	-32
	Social liberals and conservative liberals	Renew Europe	106	69	+37
	Greens and regionalists	Greens/EFA	75	52	+23
	Right-wing populists and nationalists	ID	73	36	+37
	National conservatives and sovereignists	ECR	61	77	-16
	Populists and hard eurosceptics	EFDD	43	42	+1
	Democratic socialists and communists	GUE/NGL	38	52	-14
	Non-inscrits	Non-Inscrits	9	20	-11
	Others and new parties	N/A	14	2 vacant	N/A
Total			751	751	

Climate change impacts in Europe's regions

Climate change is projected to impact the availability of water in Europe, putting additional pressure on southern regions already facing water stress. Other parts of Europe are expected to face more frequent flooding events, while low-lying regions are at risk from storm surges and sea level rise.



Mediterranean region

- Large increase in heat extremes
- Decrease in precipitation and river flow
- Increasing risk of droughts
- Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
- Increasing risk of forest fires
- Increased competition between different water users
- Increasing water demand for agriculture
- Decrease in crop yields
- Increasing risks for livestock production
- Increase in mortality from heat waves
- Expansion of habitats for southern disease vectors
- Decreasing potential for energy production
- Increase in energy demand for cooling
- Decrease in summer tourism and potential increase in other seasons
- Increase in multiple climatic hazards
- Most economic sectors negatively affected
- High vulnerability to spillover effects of climate change from outside Europe

Boreal region

- Increase in heavy precipitation events
- Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover
- Increase in precipitation and river flows
- Increasing potential for forest growth and increasing risk of forest pests
- Increasing damage risk from winter storms
- Increase in crop yields
- Decrease in energy demand for heating
- Increase in hydropower potential
- Increase in summer tourism

Continental region

- Increase in heat extremes
- Decrease in summer precipitation
- Increasing risk of river floods
- Increasing risk of forest fires
- Decrease in economic value of forests
- Increase in energy demand for cooling

Atlantic region

- Increase in heavy precipitation events
- Increase in river flow
- Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding
- Increasing damage risk from winter storms
- Decrease in energy demand for heating
- Increase in multiple climatic hazards

Coastal zones and regional seas

- Sea level rise
- Increase in sea surface temperatures
- Increase in ocean acidity
- Northward migration of marine species
- Risks and some opportunities for fisheries
- Changes in phytoplankton communities
- Increasing number of marine dead zones
- Increasing risk of water-borne diseases

Arctic region

- 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
- Some new opportunities for the exploitation of natural resources and for sea transportation
- Risks to the livelihoods of indigenous peoples

Mountain regions

- Temperature rise larger than European average
- Decrease in glacier extent and volume
- Upward shift of plant and animal species
- High risk of species extinctions
- Increasing risk of forest pests
- Increasing risk from rock falls and landslides
- Changes in hydropower potential
- Decrease in ski tourism

Source: EEA Report No 01/2017 — Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016.



“increase in heavy precipitation events”



“increase in heat extremes”



EU Climate Action



Key EU targets for 2020

- 20% cut in **greenhouse gas emissions** compared with 1990
- 20% of total energy consumption from **renewable energy**
- 20% increase in **energy efficiency**

Key EU targets for 2030

- At least 40% cut in **greenhouse gas emissions** compared with 1990
- At least 32% of total energy consumption from **renewable energy**
- At least 32.5% increase in **energy efficiency**

EU Climate Action



Long-term goal

- By 2050, the EU aims to cut its emissions substantially – by 80-95% compared to 1990 levels as part of the efforts required by developed countries as a group.
- Turning Europe into a **highly energy efficient** and **low-carbon economy** will also boost the economy, create jobs and strengthen Europe's competitiveness.

Financial support



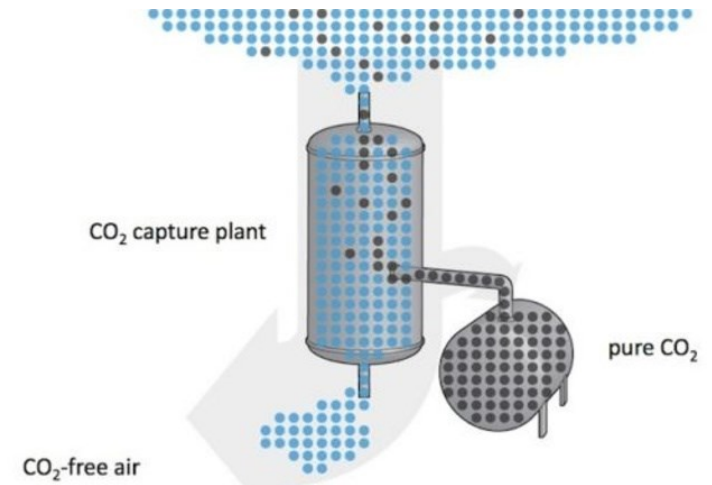
- At least 20% of the EU's budget for 2014 to 2020 - as much as **€180 billion** - should be spent on protecting the climate.
- The EU finances **low-carbon energy demonstration projects** from the **sale of emission certificates**. This includes technologies to trap carbon dioxide from power stations and other industrial installations and store it in the ground, so-called **carbon capture and storage (CCS)**.
- The EU's **emissions trading system** is the key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from industry at the lowest cost.

Regulation



- EU countries are required to support **renewable energy sources** such as wind, solar and biomass to reach the green energy targets.
- EU countries have to reduce the **energy use of their buildings and industries** are required to improve the **energy efficiency** of a wide array of equipment and household appliances.
- Car manufacturers have to reduce CO₂ emissions from **new cars**.

Carbon capture and storage



EU ETS: aviation as a top priority



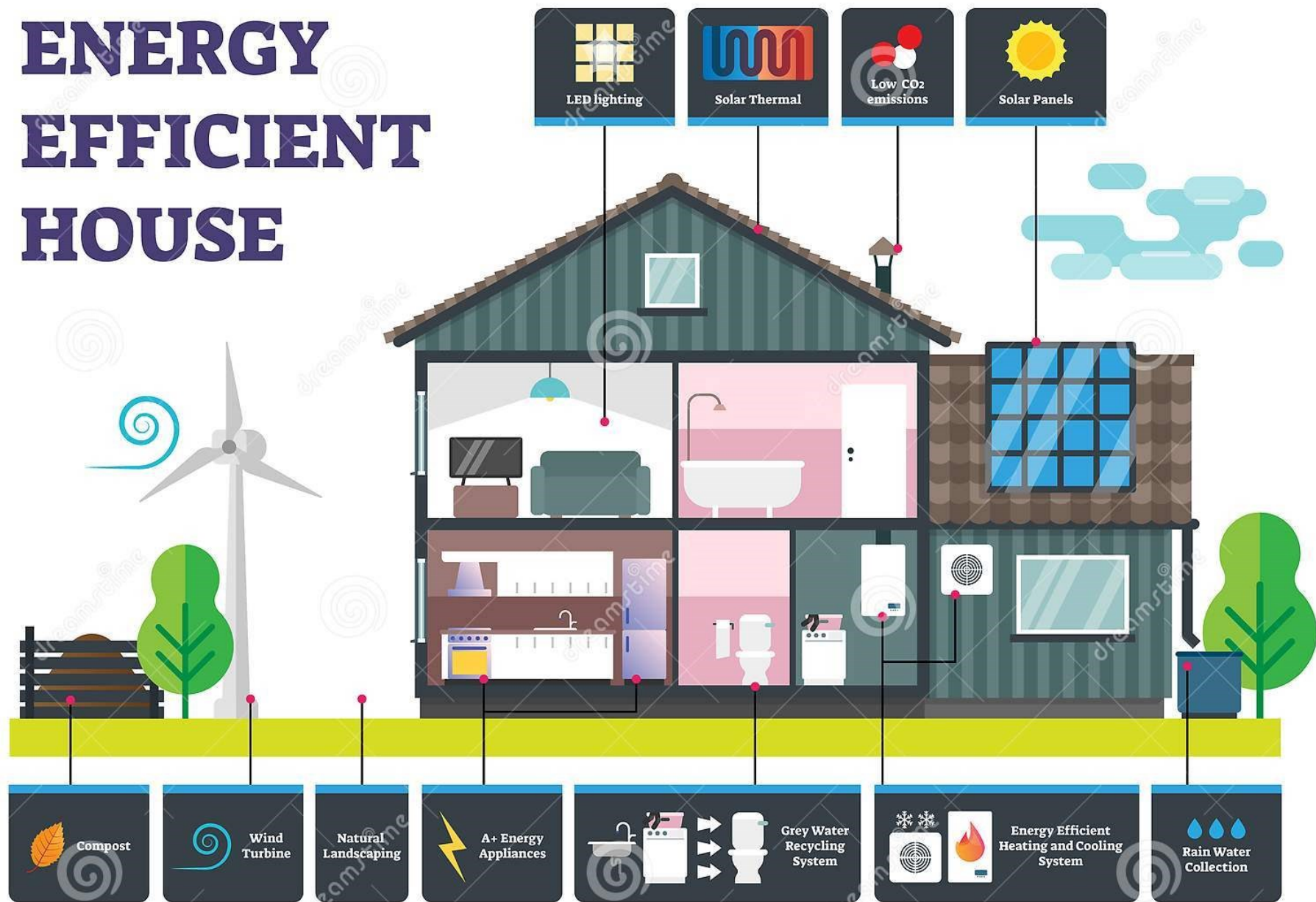
- Under the EU ETS, all airlines operating in Europe, European and non-European alike, are required to monitor, report and verify their emissions, and to surrender allowances against those emissions.
- They receive tradable allowances covering a certain level of emissions from their flights per year.
- The **Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)** developed by ICAO, aims to stabilise CO₂ emissions at 2020 levels by requiring airlines to offset the growth of their emissions after 2020.



Renewable energy



ENERGY EFFICIENT HOUSE



Electric and hybrid cars



EU Green Diplomacy

- **Green diplomacy = Climate diplomacy**
- Pushing forward climate change agenda in international relations
- **Institutionalization:** EEAS, High Representative, European commission, European parliament + EU Council + EU member states environment ministers
- Other formats: “Climate G-20”, strategic partnerships (EU-USA, EU-China, EU-Russia...), high level discussions on climate change...
- Climate diplomacy **embedded** in the EU Energy Security, Common Foreign and Security Policy, Development Aid



Education and Science

- Erasmus+ Programme: climate change and environment among key priorities
- Increasing environmental awareness in partner countries (Russia, China...) through academic exchanges and research projects (like SUFOGIS)
- Environment – probably one of the few (or the only) area where interests of the EU and Russia coincide (climate change air pollution, waste management reform, endangered species, water resources...)

Global threats perceived by the Russian society

Какие глобальные угрозы, по вашему мнению, представляют наибольшую опасность для человечества в ближайшие 20 лет? Укажите не более 5 вариантов.



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Андрей Кортюнов

К.и.н., генеральный директор и член Президиума РСМД,
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