

## Decarbonisation Regulations of the EU

The EU aims to be climate-neutral by 2050 – an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. This objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal and in line with the EU’s commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement and its other international commitments. The transition to a climate-neutral society is both an urgent challenge and an opportunity to build a better future for all. All parts of society and economic sectors will play hereby a role – from the power sector to industry, mobility, buildings, agriculture and forestry. The EU intends to lead the way by investing into realistic technological solutions, empowering citizens and aligning action in key areas such as industrial policy, finance and research, while ensuring social fairness for a just transition. To reach its climate goal, the European Union has come up in 2021 with an ambitious package of legislation known as “Fit for 55”. It comprises several interlinked revised laws and new proposed laws on climate and energy. The last legislative acts under this package have been adopted in October 2023. It is expected that the legislative package will reduce EU net greenhouse gas emissions until 2030 even by 57%. The presentation will set out the EU’s climate ambition for 2030 and 2050 and make brief reference to accompanying EU policies and international efforts. It will then focus on areas of particular interest for the expected audience, namely on the EU’s emission trading (ETS) reform, the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM), and the various directives and regulations related to energy, including the revision of the regulation on CO2 standards for cars and vans and the new fuel regulations related to the maritime and aviation sectors.