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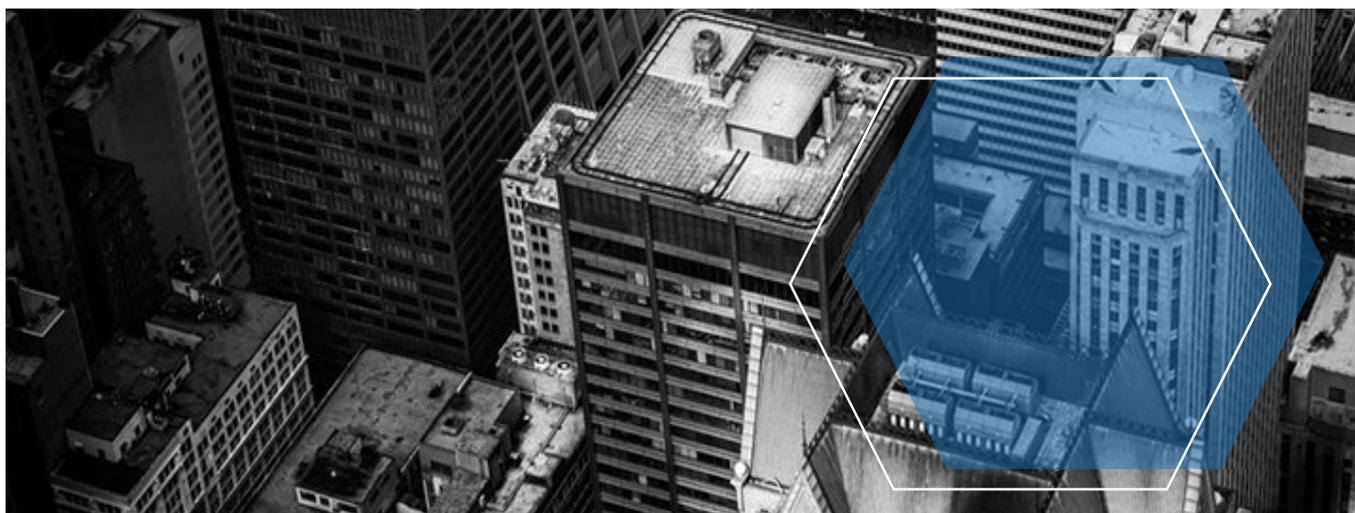
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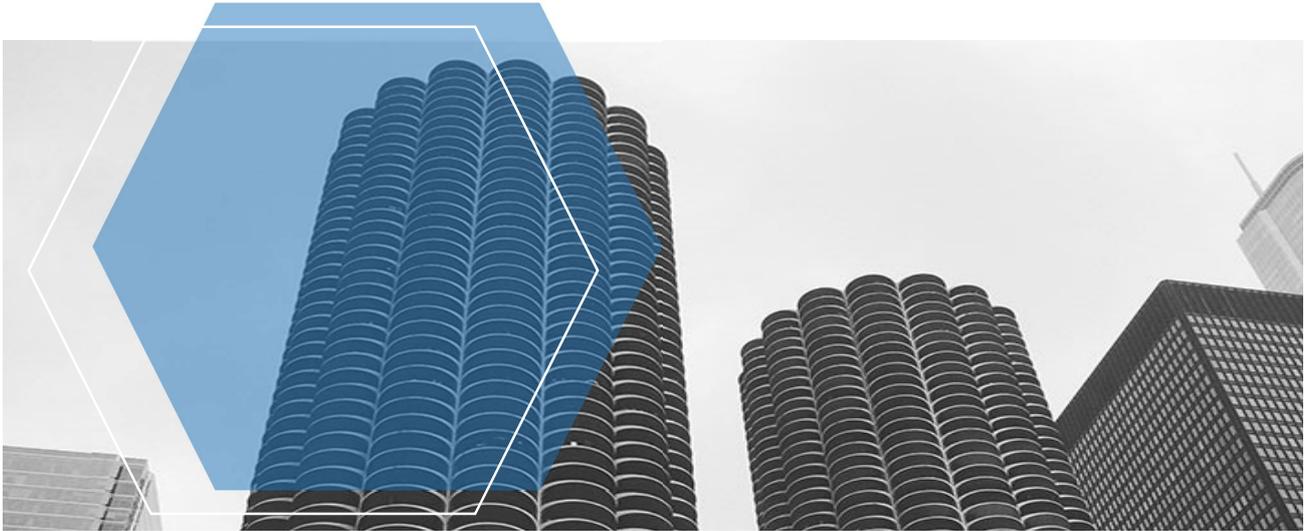
CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2050-EU LAW

The Commission presents on March 4, a proposal to enshrine in legislation the EU's political commitment to be climate neutral by 2050, to protect the planet and population. The European Climate Law sets the 2050 target and the direction of travel for all EU policy, and gives predictability for public authorities, businesses and citizens. At the same time, the Commission is launching a public consultation on the future European Climate Pact. Through this consultation the public will be involved in co-designing this instrument.

[The public consultation](#) **is open for 12 weeks until 27 May**. The answers will be used to shape the Climate Pact, which will be launched before the United Nations Climate Change Conference taking place in Glasgow in November 2020.

The Climate Law includes measures to keep track of progress and adjust all actions accordingly, based on existing systems such as the governance process for Member States' National Energy and Climate Plans, regular reports by the European Environment Agency, and the latest scientific evidence on climate change and its impacts. Progress will be reviewed every five years, in line with the global stock take exercise under the Paris Agreement.





The Climate Law also addresses the **pathway to get to the 2050 target:**

- Based on a comprehensive impact assessment, the Commission will propose a **new 2030 EU target for greenhouse gas emission reductions**. The Climate Law will be amended once the impact assessment is completed.
- **By June 2021**, the Commission will review, and where necessary propose to revise, all relevant policy instruments to achieve the additional **emission reductions for 2030**.
- The Commission proposes the setting of a **2030-2050 EU-wide trajectory for greenhouse gas emission reductions**, to measure progress and give predictability to public authorities, businesses and citizens.
- By September 2023, and every five years thereafter, the Commission will assess the consistency of EU and national measures with **the climate-neutrality objective and the 2030-2050 trajectory**.
- The Commission will be empowered to issue recommendations to Member States whose actions are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective, and Member States will be obliged to take due account of these recommendations or to explain their reasoning if they fail to do so. The Commission can also review the adequacy of the trajectory and the Union wide measures.
- Member States will also be required to develop and implement adaptation strategies to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change.