7TH PAN-EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Climate Change

Drivers

Use of fossil fuels

Decarbonization

Climate change

Climate change has become an independent driver of environmental change and poses a serious challenge to future economic development.

Climate hazard

Increased awareness of the climate-related hazards, as well as the amplified frequency of extreme weather conditions, create greater needs for more sustainable infrastructure patterns.

Climate change

In 2018, 89% of global CO2 emissions came from fossil fuels and industry. *The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*

Technology

Development of climate policy could certainly be seen as a driver of innovation and technology change on the path to decarbonization

Economic development

Sustainable infrastructure

Indicators

- Net GHG emissions
- Renewable energy share in the total energy consumption (%)
- Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%)



Key messages

- Net GHG emissions in the region are still rising
- Efforts and achievements are unevenly distributed throughout the region
- National commitments under the Paris Agreement were renewed by 35 countries

GHG emissions in the pan-European region

GHG emissions 2014-2018



Key messages (2)

- The use of renewables was increased in 29 countries
- The region still largely relies on fossil fuels
- Only 15 countries in the region reported that all of their local authorities are implementing DRR strategies

Renewable energy share in the total energy consumption (trend)



Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies



Data availibility







GHG EMISSIONS ANNEX I PARTIES NON-ANNEX I PARTIES

DIFFERENT SOURCES – DIFFERENT DATA UN STATISTICS, EU STATISTICS, NATIONAL STATISTICS, SDG DATA SDG DATA – SENDAI FRAMEWORK

THANK YOU

Olivera Kujundzic