

European strategies, plans, regulations, directives, legislative packages, action programmes, agendas, frameworks, pacts, initiatives, recommendations, and communications. Each entry includes its identification, a brief description, goals, mandatory actions to be taken, and interactions with other policies. Regarding implementation, important intermediate objectives are marked with an * (first) or an ** (second).

Name, reference, dates, type, sector, target area(s)	Brief Description	Goals	Mandatory actions to be taken	Interaction with other policies
<p>Energy Union Package COM/2015/080 launched: 25 February 2015</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): energy infrastructure; energy efficiency</p>	<p>The Energy Union Package is an ambitious strategy by the European Union aimed at transforming its energy system to be more secure, sustainable, competitive, and affordable. The strategy seeks to create an integrated energy market across the EU, ensuring energy flows freely across borders, promoting energy efficiency, and transitioning to a low-carbon economy. It emphasizes solidarity and trust among Member States and aims to position the EU as a strong player in global energy markets.</p>	<p>It has the five following mutually-reinforcing and closely interrelated dimensions designed to bring greater energy security, sustainability and competitiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Security, Solidarity, and Trust: enhance energy security by diversifying sources, suppliers, and routes, and by fostering solidarity and trust among Member States. - A Fully Integrated European Energy Market: create a competitive and transparent energy market with effective regulation at the EU level. - Energy Efficiency: promote energy efficiency to reduce demand and support sustainable growth. - Decarbonization of the Economy: achieve a low-carbon economy through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the adoption of renewable energy sources, in line with the Paris Agreement. - Research, Innovation, and Competitiveness: invest in research and innovation to develop new energy technologies and support the competitiveness of European companies. 	<p>Infrastructure Development: construct infrastructure necessary to deliver new sources of gas and enhance energy security.</p> <p>Solidarity Measures: establish mechanisms for joint approaches to energy supply shortages or disruptions, reinforcing the spirit of solidarity among Member States.</p> <p>Transparent and Competitive Markets: ensure transparency in energy markets and competition, removing market barriers and fostering cross-border energy flows.</p> <p>Energy Efficiency Programs: implement programs to improve energy efficiency, focusing on building renovation and energy-saving technologies.</p> <p>Decarbonization Policies: implement the 2030 climate and energy framework, aiming for at least a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.</p> <p>Innovation and Research Funding: invest in research and development of low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies.</p> <p>It refers to the need for an integrated governance mechanism to ensure that energy-related actions at Union, regional, national and local level all contribute to the Energy Union's objectives, thereby broadening the scope of governance — beyond the 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy — to all five dimensions of the package.</p>	<p>Related to the Paris Agreement. Implemented by the "Clean energy for all Europeans" package.</p>

<p>The European Pillar of Social Rights proclaimed: 2017 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: framework</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target areas (s): just transition</p>	<p>It is a framework designed to deliver new and more effective rights for citizens by focusing on three main areas: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion, encompassing 20 key principles. The Pillar was proclaimed by the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the Commission at the Gothenburg Summit in November 2017, was presented by the Commission in March 2021, and was welcomed by the EU leaders in May 2021 and by the European Council in June 2021.</p>	<p>1. Equal Opportunities and Access to the Labor Market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Education, training, and life-long learning . Gender equality . Equal opportunities . Active support to employment <p>2. Fair Working Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Secure and adaptable employment . Wages . Information about employment conditions and protection in case of dismissals . Social dialogue and involvement of workers . Work-life balance . Healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment and data protection <p>3. Social Protection and Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Childcare and support to children . Social protection . Unemployment benefits . Minimum income . Old-age income and pensions . Health care . Inclusion of people with disabilities . Long-term care . Housing and assistance for the homeless . Access to essential services 	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Directly related to the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, with the Commission communication on a Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions in between. Connection with the Territorial Agenda 2030, the Energy Poverty Recommendations (2020 & 2023), the Affordable housing initiative, and the Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality.</p>
---	---	--	------------	--

<p>Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 approved: 11 December 2018 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: regulation</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): decarbonisation; energy efficiency; energy security</p>	<p>The Governance Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action sets common rules for planning, reporting and monitoring, and ensures that EU planning and reporting are synchronised with the ambition cycles under the Paris Agreement. It includes the necessary elements to track progress in the implementation of EU climate legislation, such as the Effort Sharing Regulation and the LULUCF Regulation. It also lays down a monitoring mechanism for greenhouse gas emissions and other climate information so that the EU will be able to comply with its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>(a) implement strategies and measures designed to meet the objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement, and for the first ten-year period, from 2021 to 2030, in particular the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate;</p> <p>(b) stimulate cooperation between Member States, including, where appropriate, at regional level, designed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Energy Union;</p> <p>(c) ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of reporting by the Union and its Member States to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement secretariat;</p> <p>(d) contribute to greater regulatory certainty as well as contribute to greater investor certainty and help take full advantage of opportunities for economic development, investment stimulation, job creation and social cohesion.</p>	<p>EU Member States develop integrated national energy and climate plans based on a common template. Member States will need to update their NECPs by the end of June 2023 in a draft form and by 30 June 2024 in a final form to reflect an increased ambition. Until then, Member States can adapt national policies and measures at any time, provided such changes are included in the biennial integrated national energy and climate progress reports to the Commission. Member States are also required to develop national long-term strategies and ensure consistency between these strategies and their national energy and climate plans. Member States should report on actions that they undertake to phase out energy subsidies, in particular for fossil fuels. Each Member State should establish a permanent multi-level energy dialogue, bringing together all relevant stakeholders to discuss the different options envisaged for energy and climate policies, ensuring involvement of social partners in the preparation of the integrated NECPs, and limiting administrative complexity when fulfilling their obligations with regard to public consultation.</p>	<p>Part of the Clean energy for all Europeans package, and therefore relation to the Energy Union and the Paris Agreement. Direct relation to the NECPs, the Effort Sharing Regulation, and the New Leipzig Charter. Connection with the EED, the RED, and the National long-term strategies.</p>
--	---	---	---	---

<p>"Clean energy for all Europeans" package adopted: 22 May 2019 implementation: 2021* 2050</p> <p>Type: initiative</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): energy transition</p>	<p>Package consists of 8 laws politically agreed upon in 2019 Member States have 1-2 years to put these in place. New rules benefit consumers, environment & economy. Underlines EU leadership in tackling global warming & towards carbon neutrality by 2050.</p>	<p>Contribute to EU's long term strategy of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.</p>	<p>The package consists of 8 new laws (4 regulations & 4 directives) : Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (EU) 2018/844; Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001; Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002; Governance of the Energy Union Regulation (EU) 2018/1999; Electricity Regulation (EU) 2019/943; Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/944; Risk Preparedness Regulation (EU) 2019/941; ACER Regulation (EU) 2019/942: MS's are legally bound to apply the regulations, MS's must transpose the Directives into national laws.</p>	<p>A significant step towards implementing the Energy Union strategy, and delivering the Paris Agreement. REPowerEU plan, Energy Efficiency Directive, Renewable Energy Directive, EU 2050 long-term strategy, Fit for 55, EU Green Deal, European Climate Law, Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (EU) 2018/844, Electricity Regulation (EU) 2019/943; Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/944; Governance of the Energy Union Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</p>
<p>Electricity Regulation (EU) 2019/943 approved: 5 June 2019 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: regulation</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): internal market for electricity; just transition; renewable energy</p>	<p>This Regulation revises the rules and principles of the EU's internal electricity market. It aims to ensure the market's proper functioning and competitiveness, support the decarbonisation of the EU energy sector, remove barriers to cross-border trade, and enable the transition to clean energy in line with the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>Efficient Market Functioning: create an efficient and competitive electricity market. Decarbonisation: support the transition to renewable energy sources and reduce carbon emissions. Cross-Border Trade: remove barriers to cross-border electricity flows. Consumer Empowerment: enable consumers to actively participate in the energy market. Market-Based Incentives: encourage market-based incentives for decarbonised electricity generation. Security of Supply: ensure stable and secure energy supplies across the EU. Fair Competition: promote fair competition and protect against market abuses.</p>	<p>Market Operation: ensure that electricity markets operate according to the principles of free price formation, market flexibility, and customer empowerment. Renewable Energy Support: implement priority dispatch and balancing rules for renewable energy sources. Cross-Border Cooperation: harmonize cross-border transmission charges and allocate interconnection capacities. Just Transition Support: assist Member States with strategies for reducing fossil fuel dependence and addressing social and economic impacts. Article 4 on Just transition: "The Commission shall support Member States that put in place a national strategy for the progressive reduction of existing coal and other solid fossil fuel generation and mining capacity through all available means to enable a just transition in regions affected by structural change. The Commission shall assist Member States in addressing the social and economic impacts of the clean energy transition. The Commission shall work in close partnership with the stakeholders in coal and carbon-intensive regions, shall facilitate the access to and use of available funds and programmes, and shall encourage the exchange of good practices, including discussions on industrial roadmaps and reskilling needs."</p>	<p>Part of the "Clean energy for all Europeans" package. It is connected with the Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/943, and therefore with the Electricity Market Design Directive (EU) 2024/1711.</p>

<p>Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/944 approved: 5 June 2019 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: directive</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): internal market for electricity</p>	<p>Highlights the need for competitive cross border electricity markets, recognises that current scenario (aiming to decarbonise the energy system) presents opportunities and challenges for market participants. Underlines that technological developments create new pathways for consumers to participate and for cross-border co-operation. Thus, there is a need to adapt union market rules to new reality.</p>	<p>Respond to the shifting paradigm of the electricity market in the context of decarbonisation, securing common rules for true internal market and broad supply of electricity that is accessible to all.</p>	<p>Need for Member states to ensure that no undue barriers exist in terms of electricity market entry. Should also ensure that household are supplied with electricity at competitive and transparent prices. Policy tools such as targeted social policy measures should be used to safeguard affordability of electricity.</p>	<p>REPowerEU plan, Paris Agreement, European Climate Law, Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.</p>
<p>EU Green Deal COM (2019) 640 final approved: 11 December 2019 implementation: 2030* 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): climate neutrality; energy efficiency</p>	<p>It sets out a new growth strategy for the EU. States the urgency of considering the risk of EP in the transition to a clean, affordable and secure energy system, which should include measures concerning access, carbon pricing and energy efficiency. It acknowledges that there is the need for a socially just transition must also be reflected in policies at EU and national level.</p>	<p>Transform the EU into a sustainable, fairer and more prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. Increase EU's climate ambition and make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050.</p>	<p>It mandates a comprehensive set of actions to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, including enacting a climate law, strengthening the Emissions Trading System, increasing renewable energy use, improving energy efficiency, and promoting a circular economy. It also focuses on renovating buildings for energy efficiency, developing sustainable mobility solutions, protecting biodiversity, promoting sustainable food systems, and achieving zero pollution. The Deal emphasizes policy integration, public engagement, and global cooperation to ensure a fair, inclusive, and sustainable transition for all regions and communities.</p>	<p>The main overall EU policy framework; implementation of the United Nation's 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals. Reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement is at its core. Direct relation to: the Fit for 55, the European Climate Pact, the EU Climate Target Plan 2030, the 8th Environment Action Programme, the Renovation Wave, the Covenant of Mayors, the EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, the Effort Sharing Regulation, and the Regulation on TEN-E. Connection with the REPowerEU and the European Climate Law.</p>

<p>Commission communication on a Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions COM/2020/14 final approved: 14 January 2020 implementation: 2021</p> <p>Type: EC Communication</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target areas (s): just transition</p>	<p>It presents EU level initiatives that support the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and launches a broad discussion with all EU countries, and regions, and with all our partners. Emphasises that implementing the European Green Deal will give Europe the tools to strive for more when it comes to upward convergence, social fairness and shared prosperity.</p>	<p>Equal opportunities and jobs for all (skills and training, educational reform, labour market integration) Fair working conditions (minimum wage, social dialogue) Social protection and inclusion (unemployment benefits, fighting poverty) Promoting European values in the world (global influence and trade policies)</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>It sets out the road towards an Action Plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights, launching the consultation process on the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan. It is connected with the European Green Deal and the UN 2030 Agenda.</p>
--	---	---	------------	--

<p>European Skills Agenda COM (2020) 274 final approved: 1st July 2020 implementation: 2025</p> <p>Type: agenda</p> <p>Sector: social; energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): just transition</p>	<p>It sets ambitious, quantitative objectives for upskilling (improving existing skills) and reskilling (training in new skills) to be achieved within the next 5 years. Its 12 actions focus on skills for jobs by partnering up with Member States, companies and social partners to work together for change, by empowering people to embark on lifelong learning, and by using the EU budget as a catalyst to unlock public and private investment in people's skills.</p>	<p>The aim is to ensure that the right to training and lifelong learning, enshrined in the European Pillar of Social Rights, becomes a reality all across Europe, from cities to remote and rural areas, to the benefit of everyone. It aims to improve the relevance of skills in the EU to strengthen sustainable competitiveness, ensure social fairness and build our resilience. It does this through 12 "actions": A Pact for Skills; Strengthening skills intelligence; EU support for strategic national upskilling action; Proposal for a Council Recommendation on Vocational Education and Training for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience; Rolling out the European universities initiative and upskilling scientists; Skills to support the green and digital transitions; Increasing STEM graduates and fostering entrepreneurial and transversal skills; Skills for Life; Initiative on Individual Learning Accounts; A European approach to micro-credentials; New Europass Platform; Improving the enabling framework to unlock Member States' and private investments in skills.</p>	<p>The Commission will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . propose to businesses, social partners and other stakeholders to WORK TOGETHER, under an ambitious Pact for Skills; . develop SKILLS FOR JOBS, thanks to a forward-looking approach to skills development, based on sound skills intelligence and modern and dynamic education and training provision that links directly with labour market and societal needs; . EMPOWER PEOPLE to build up their skills by developing innovative tools, making learning pathways more flexible and accessible. <p>To bring this ambition to life, the Commission proposes ambitious quantitative objectives that will allow to measure progress on an annual basis.</p> <p>Member States and all stakeholders are called to help bring about a skills revolution and make full use of the unprecedented opportunities offered by Next Generation EU.</p>	<p>Directly related to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan and connected with the European Green Deal.</p>
--	--	---	---	---

<p>The 2030 Climate Target Plan COM (2020) 562 final approved: 17 September 2020 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): climate neutrality</p>	<p>It is a strategic initiative aimed at changing the emissions reduction trajectory to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, presenting an EU-wide and economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of at least 55%, including emissions and removals, by 2030 compared to 1990. It sets out necessary actions across all sectors of the economy, including energy, industry, transport, and agriculture, to transition to a sustainable and climate-resilient future. It also foresees the launch of reviews of key legislative instruments to achieve the increased ambition.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve at least a 55% reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, setting the EU on a clear path to climate neutrality by 2050. 2. Integrate climate action across various sectors and policy areas to ensure cohesive and comprehensive progress towards emission reduction targets. 3. Promote sustainable economic growth and job creation through investments in green technologies, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. 4. Increase the share of renewable energy in the EU's energy mix and improve energy efficiency to reduce dependency on fossil fuels. 5. Encourage research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies that can help reduce emissions and support the green transition. 6. Address social and economic impacts of the transition to ensure that it is fair and inclusive, leaving no one behind. 7. Strengthen the EU's resilience to climate change impacts through adaptive measures and strategies. 	<p>EU institutions: ensures that EU-wide policies are aligned with the target, monitors progress, and enforces compliance; shapes the legal framework.</p> <p>Member States: implementing national measures to meet their specific targets; develop and execute NECPs.</p> <p>Companies across different sectors are required to reduce emissions and adopt more sustainable practices, such as transitioning to renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency.</p> <p>Regional and local governments play a critical role in implementing climate action plans.</p> <p>It emphasizes the importance of engaging the citizens, civil society and stakeholders in the transition, ensuring that actions are socially fair and economically feasible.</p>	<p>It is a pivotal element of the European Green Deal; it is in line with the objective of Paris Agreement signed under the UNFCCC; the European Climate Law provides the legal and regulatory framework to ensure its goals are met.</p>
---	--	---	--	---

<p>Renovation Wave COM (2020) 662 final approved: 14 October 2020 implementation: 2030* 2040* 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): buildings</p>	<p>It identifies 3 focus areas: tackling EP and worst performing buildings; renovation of public buildings; decarbonisation of heating and cooling.</p> <p>It addresses the necessary elements to achieve and sustain higher renovation rates, including regulatory strengthening. It foresees adequate financial instruments, for instance to facilitate de-risking and incentivising the measurement of actual energy savings, and other facilitating measures, such as fostering training in the required skills.</p> <p>Building on the existing framework and the long-term renovation strategies, it identifies other measures to remove the main barriers to building renovation and reinforce the pull factors for faster and deeper renovations.</p>	<p>The objective is to at least double the annual energy renovation rate of residential and non-residential buildings by 2030 and to foster deep energy renovations. Mobilising forces at all levels towards these goals will result in 35 million building units renovated by 2030. The increased rate and depth of renovation will have to be maintained also post- 2030 to reach EU-wide climate neutrality by 2050.</p> <p>The development of tailor-made financial measures, especially for low-income and structurally excluded households, is crucial to speed up the process and increase the scale of renovation.</p>	<p>To achieve the 55% emission reduction target, by 2030 the EU should reduce buildings' greenhouse gas emissions by 60%, their final energy consumption by 14% and energy consumption for heating and cooling by 18%.</p> <p>By the EC: Considering a 'deep renovation' standard as part of the 2021 EPBD revision. Updating national roadmaps for training construction workers through the Build Up Skills Initiative and the 2020 European Skills Agenda. Scale up technical assistance and make it closer to regional and local actors, in particular by strengthening the ELENA and using the technical assistance window under the RRF. Additionally, it involves revising energy audit requirements and extending renovation requirements to all public administration levels in the EED, strengthening renewable heating and cooling targets, introducing minimum renewable energy proportions in buildings, and facilitating access to waste and renewable heat into energy systems (revisions of the RED, the EED and the EU ETS). Furthermore, it supports energy communities and local actions through the European Smart Cities Marketplace and the Covenant of Mayors, and launches the Affordable Housing Initiative to boost energy efficiency in affordable housing sectors. Work in partnership with the Committee of the Regions and local and municipal authorities through the Climate Pact.</p>	<p>Key initiative of the European Green Deal; connection with the 2030 Climate Target Plan and the Climate Pact; the EPBD is its key initiative; launches the Affordable Housing Initiative; related to the revision of the EED, the RED and the EU ETS; directly related to the 2020's EC Recommendation on EP and connected with the 2023's EC Recommendation on EP; connection with the Covenant of Mayors, the Build Up Skills Initiative, the European Skills Agenda, the ELENA and the RRF. Necessary resources to be made available by the EU recovery instrument NextGenerationEU, together with the EU Multiannual Financial Framework; the monitoring and reporting mechanisms provided in the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action will monitor progress on renovation. Connected with the national long-term strategies and the NECPs.</p>
---	---	--	--	---

<p>Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty (2020) (EU) 2020/1563 approved: 14 October 2020</p> <p>Type: EC Recommendation</p> <p>Sector: energy; social</p> <p>Target areas (s): energy poverty</p>	<p>It aims to assist EU Member States in addressing energy poverty through a systematic approach, focusing on defining, measuring, and mitigating the issue. It emphasizes the importance of coordinated efforts at all administrative levels and the integration of energy and social policies to support vulnerable households.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mitigate Energy Poverty: Reduce the number of households experiencing energy poverty. 2. Support Vulnerable Consumers: Provide targeted support to energy-poor and vulnerable consumers. 3. Promote Energy Market Liberalization: Ensure the benefits of energy market liberalization are shared across all societal sections, especially the most needy. 4. Facilitate Green Transition: Ensure a fair, inclusive, and sustainable green transition. 	<p>Utilize Commission guidance on energy poverty indicators in NECPs. Regularly update and refine the indicators in the Annex to monitor and address energy poverty effectively. Develop policies that integrate energy and social measures, focusing on energy efficiency improvements, especially in housing. Ensure meaningful public participation and broad stakeholder engagement in policy development. Deploy EU funding programs to tackle energy poverty, prioritizing measures for vulnerable groups. Allocate public funds to low-income households and explore financing solutions like energy performance contracts to reduce upfront renovation costs.</p>	<p>Jointly adopted with the Renovation Wave. Connected with the National Social Climate Plans and the Electricity Directive. One of the initiative that the Commission has put forward to implement the pillar of "Access to essential services", the 20th principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights.</p>
<p>Pact for Skills launched: 10 November 2020 implementation: 2025</p> <p>Type: pact</p> <p>Sector: social; energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): just transition</p>	<p>Members of the Pact have access to knowledge on upskilling and reskilling needs, advice on relevant funding instruments to boost the skills of adults in their regions and countries, and partnership opportunities within our growing community.</p>	<p>It aims to support public and private organisations with upskilling and reskilling, so they can thrive through the green and digital transitions.</p>	<p>All members of the Pact sign up to the Charter and agree to uphold its four key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting a culture of lifelong learning for all building strong skill partnerships monitoring skill supply/demand and anticipating skill needs working against discrimination and for gender equality and equal opportunities. 	<p>Connection with the Renovation Wave. The Pact is the first of the flagship actions under the European Skills Agenda and is firmly anchored in the European Pillar of Social Rights.</p>

<p>New Leipzig Charter adopted: 30 November 2020 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: initiative</p> <p>Sector: sustainable development</p> <p>Target areas (s): sustainable urban development</p>	<p>It represents a significant update in the framework for sustainable urban development in Europe, providing a policy framework to envision and realise the European and global agreements at the urban scale.</p>	<p>Integrate social, ecological, and economic dimensions to create resilient, sustainable, and inclusive cities. Foster community building and inclusiveness at the neighbourhood level, particularly in areas facing socio-economic challenges. Encourage cooperation and coordination between cities and surrounding rural areas for policies on housing, mobility, services, and infrastructure. Ensure equal opportunities and environmental justice for all, combat global warming, and maintain a diversified economy for job creation. Uphold principles of participation, co-creation, multi-level governance, and place-based approaches to empower cities and regions.</p>	<p>Cities should develop and apply strategies integrating various sectoral policies, ensuring balanced urban growth. Collaboration across local, regional, national, and European levels is essential to address urban challenges effectively. National and EU institutions must provide financial and regulatory frameworks, facilitating cities' efforts in sustainable urban development. Involve citizens, civil society, and private sectors in urban development processes to enhance local democracy and innovative solutions. Enhance digital infrastructure and skills to support smart city strategies and ensure inclusive digital transformation.</p>	<p>Connected with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 11 which is dedicated to making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and the EU Green Deal. It supports the objectives of the Territorial Agenda 2030.</p>
---	---	--	---	---

<p>Territorial Agenda 2030 approved: 1st December 2020 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: agenda</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target areas (s): spatial planning; just transition; green transition</p>	<p>The Territorial Agenda 2030 provides an action-oriented framework to promote territorial cohesion in Europe: a future for all places. It underlines the importance of and provides orientation for strategic spatial planning and calls for strengthening the territorial dimension of sector policies at all governance levels.</p>	<p>It seeks to promote an inclusive and sustainable future for all places and to help achieve Sustainable Development Goals in Europe, addressing: quality of life; public services; demographic and societal imbalances; digitalisation and the 4th industrial revolution; employment and economic development.</p> <p>It defines two overarching objectives, a Just Europe and a Green Europe, which have six priorities for developing the European territory as a whole, along with all its places.</p> <p>A Just Europe that offers future perspectives for all places and people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better balanced territorial development utilising Europe's diversity; - convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places; - easier living and working across national borders; <p>A Green Europe that protects common livelihoods and shapes societal transition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better ecological livelihoods, climate-neutral and resilient towns, cities and regions; - strong and sustainable local economies in a globalised world; - sustainable digital and physical connectivity of places. 	<p>It mandates cooperation among Member States, sub-national authorities, and European institutions to promote territorial cohesion. Key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member States: strengthen intergovernmental cooperation, review progress biannually, and integrate Territorial Agenda priorities into national policies; - Sub-national Authorities: apply the Agenda in local planning, cooperate with neighbouring regions, and engage in policy debates; - European Commission: promote territorial cohesion and integrate it into EU policies, emphasizing stakeholder involvement and impact assessments; - European Parliament, Committee of the Regions, and Economic and Social Committee: advocate for Territorial Agenda priorities, inform members, and encourage cooperation and pilot actions; - European Investment Bank: reflect Agenda priorities in financing and advisory services, supporting sustainable investments and pilot projects; - Associations: inform and encourage members to apply the Agenda and participate in policy discussions. 	<p>It considers various agendas and policies, such as the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Leipzig Charter, and the European Pillar of Social Rights. The European Green Deal with its Sustainable Europe Investment Plan and Just Transition Mechanism, as well as related EU sector policies and work on Long-term vision for rural areas, offer the opportunity to promote synergies between the Territorial Agenda and overarching EU strategies and policies.</p>
--	---	---	---	---

<p>EU Climate Pact COM (2020) 788 final approved: 9 December 2020 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: pact</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): climate action; just transition</p>	<p>It is an initiative by the European Commission aimed at engaging various stakeholders and civil society in climate action and promoting sustainable behaviour. It provides a platform for individuals and organizations to learn about climate change, develop solutions, and connect with others to amplify their impact. The Pact encourages participation through Climate Pact Ambassadors and facilitates the sharing of information, best practices, and joint actions.</p>	<p>Raise Awareness: increase understanding of climate change and its impacts. Promote Action: encourage individuals and organizations to commit to specific climate actions. Support Green Skills: facilitate the development of green skills and employment in the green economy. Foster Community Engagement: create a vibrant community space for sharing information, debating, and acting on climate issues. Build a Climate Movement: support the growth and consolidation of a European climate movement.</p>	<p>Engage Stakeholders: involve organizations and sectors crucial for the transition to a climate-friendly economy in initiatives like the Pact for Skills. Spread Best Practices: disseminate success stories and good practices from various European initiatives and member states. Leverage Funding: guide stakeholders in utilizing the European Social Fund Plus, the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and other funding mechanisms for green skills development. Promote Just Transition: encourage the use of the Just Transition Fund and Mechanism to support re-skilling and job creation in transitioning regions. Enhance Education: support higher education institutions in developing programs on environmental and climate impacts, and promote flexible educational formats.</p>	<p>Part of the European Green Deal. Connection with the Covenant of Mayors and the Pact of Skills. It will empower individual citizens, who will play a key role in the success of the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change.</p>
---	---	--	---	---

<p>EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change COM (2021) 82 final approved: 25 February 2021 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): various sectors concerning adaptation</p>	<p>The new strategy sets out how the European Union can adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050.</p>	<p>Faster, smarter, more systemic adaptation and stepping up international action for climate resilience.</p>	<p>The EU has set a target of at least 30% for climate action, including adaptation, in the Multiannual Financial Framework for 2021-2027, and of at least 37% under the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Member States will continue to be the main implementation partners - and more ambitious and more proactive EU-level action will help them meet their adaptation needs. The implementing regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action stipulates the structure, format, submission processes and review of adaptation information reported by Member States. The Commission will work closely with Member States on the implementation of this strategy, and to better align international and EU adaptation action, and will ensure that the strategy is implemented in close concert with the other elements of the EU Green Deal. The Commission will step up support to planning and implementation of local adaptation and launch an adaptation support facility under the EU Covenant of Mayors, and support the reskilling and requalification of workers for a just and fair resilience with education and training through the European Social Fund Plus and the European Skills Agenda. The European Climate Pact will empower individual citizens, who will play a key role in the success of the adaptation strategy.</p>	<p>The EU Green Deal points to more ambitious adaptation action that builds on the 2013 EU Adaptation Strategy. It is in line with the Paris Agreement and the proposed European Climate Law: "given the systemic nature of adaptation policy, adaptation action will be implemented in an integrated manner with other European Green Deal initiatives such as the Biodiversity Strategy, Renovation Wave, Farm to Fork Strategy, the Circular Economy and Zero Pollution Action Plans, Forest Strategy, Soil Strategy, Smart and Sustainable Mobility Strategy, and Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy." Connection with the Governance Regulation, the EU Covenant of Mayors, the European Social Fund Plus, the European Skills Agenda, and the European Climate Pact.</p>
---	--	---	--	--

<p><u>The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan</u> published: 4 March 2021 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target areas (s): just transition</p>	<p>It promotes just transitions, access to training and essential services including energy, mobility and housing for all. It highlights that unity, coordination and solidarity are needed to move forward towards a greener and more digital decade in which Europeans can thrive.</p>	<p>It proposes three EU headline targets for 2030 in the areas of employment, skills and social protection, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 employed; - at least 60% of adults participating in training every year; - reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million. 	<p>The Commission encourages member states of the European Union (EU) to improve social standards and ensure more equitable societies, aligning national policies with the principles outlined in the European Pillar of Social Rights. Here are some key actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate the principles of the Pillar into their national reform programs and national budgets, by setting national targets and adopting specific measures to address social and employment challenges. 2. Develop and implement comprehensive social rights strategies, which may include reforms in areas like education, healthcare, and housing to ensure that the social rights are effectively promoted and protected. 3. Involve relevant stakeholders, including social partners, civil society, and local authorities, in the planning and implementation of policies related to the Pillar, ensuring that policies are inclusive and consider diverse perspectives. 4. Strengthening social protection systems to provide adequate and effective support to people, particularly in times of economic hardship or unemployment, is a critical requirement. 	<p>Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Directly related to the Pact for Skills, the EU Skills Agenda, the Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty and the Council Recommendation on fair transition.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

<p>Commission Long-term Vision for the EU's Rural Areas COM (2021) 345 final approved: 30 June 2021 implementation: 2040</p> <p>Type: initiative</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target areas (s): rural areas</p>	<p>It outlines the challenges and opportunities for rural regions, proposing strategies to make these areas stronger, connected, resilient, and prosperous by 2040.</p>	<p>Towards stronger, connected, resilient and prosperous rural areas by 2040.</p> <p>The Vision and Action Plan identify four areas of action, supported by flagship initiatives, to enable:</p> <p>Stronger: focus on empowering rural communities, improving access to services and facilitating social innovation;</p> <p>Connected: to improve connectivity both in terms of transport and digital access;</p> <p>Resilient: preserving natural resources and greening farming activities to counter climate change while also ensuring social resilience through offering access to training courses and diverse quality job opportunities;</p> <p>Prosperous: to diversify economic activities and improve the value added of farming and agri-food activities and agri-tourism.</p>	<p>By mid-2023, the Commission will take stock of what actions have been carried out and programmed in support schemes for rural areas financed by the EU and Member States in the 2021-2027 programming period for the CAP and Cohesion Policy Funds and will highlight gaps where necessary. A set of reflections on possible orientations for enhanced support action and financing for rural areas, as well as on the ways forward, will be included in a public report by the first quarter 2024, based on the implementation of the EU Rural Action Plan. The discussions around the report will feed the reflection on the preparation of the proposals for the 2028-2034 programming period.</p>	<p>Referred as an initiative in the Communication on a Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions. The Rural Pact and EU Rural Action Plan are the key components to achieve these goals.</p>
<p>EU Rural Action Plan approved: 30 June 2021 implementation: 2040</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target areas (s): rural areas</p>	<p>The Action Plan is part of the European Commission's long-term vision for rural areas, aiming to ensure sustainable, cohesive, and integrated rural development. It focuses on empowering rural communities, improving connectivity, enhancing resilience, and fostering prosperity.</p>	<p>Stronger Rural Communities: empower rural communities, improve access to services, and facilitate social innovation.</p> <p>Connected Rural Areas: improve both digital and transport connectivity.</p> <p>Resilient Rural Areas: preserve natural resources, promote sustainable farming, counter climate change, and ensure social resilience.</p> <p>Prosperous Rural Areas: diversify economic activities and enhance the value-added of farming, agri-food activities, and agri-tourism.</p>	<p>Integration of policies: ensure that various EU policies like the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Cohesion Policy support rural development.</p> <p>Regular updates and monitoring: the Commission will support, monitor, and regularly update the Action Plan to ensure its relevance.</p> <p>Rural proofing: review EU policies to assess their impact on rural jobs, growth, and sustainable development.</p> <p>Data collection and analysis: establish a rural observatory to improve data collection and analysis on rural areas.</p>	<p>Part of the Long-Term Vision for EU's rural areas. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the Cohesion Policy will be fundamental in supporting and implementing this Action Plan, while being accompanied by several other EU policy areas that together will turn this Vision into a reality.</p>

<p>Rural Pact launched: 2021 implementation: 2040</p> <p>Type: pact</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target areas (s): rural areas</p>	<p>It provides a framework for cooperation between public authorities, civil society, businesses, academia and citizens, at the European, national, regional and local level. It contributes to achieving the shared goals of the Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas by facilitating interaction on rural matters.</p>	<p>It aims at fostering mutual inspiration between all levels of governance and mobilise public authorities and stakeholders to act on the needs and aspirations of rural residents.</p> <p>The Rural Pact has three objectives: amplifying rural voices and bringing them higher on the political agenda; structuring and enabling networking, collaboration & mutual learning; encouraging and monitoring voluntary commitments to act for the vision.</p>	<p>Participating in the Pact means: contributing to keep rural areas high on the political agenda; sharing promising initiatives and learning from others; getting priority access to collaborative platform and events; being informed on developments on all themes of interest to rural life, including consultations. The Rural Pact Support Office (RPSO) provides facilitation and networking services to the Rural Pact and its community, aiming to achieve the objectives of the Rural Pact and the long-term vision for EU's rural areas. The RPSO actively seeks synergies and complementarities with other EU policy networks and initiatives dedicated to rural development, aiming to foster stronger, connected, prosperous, and resilient rural areas throughout Europe.</p>	<p>Part of the Long-Term Vision for EU's rural areas.</p>
<p>EU Climate Law (EU) 2021/1119 approved: 30 June 2021 implementation: 2030* 2050</p> <p>Type: regulation</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): climate neutrality</p>	<p>Writes into law the goal set out in the European Green Deal for Europe's economy and society to become climate-neutral by 2050 and sets the intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.</p>	<p>Climate neutrality of the EU by 2050. Intermediate net emission reduction of at least 55% by 2030.</p>	<p>Achievement of targets by 2050 and 2030. EU institutions and Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>Member States' adaptation policies shall take into account the particular vulnerability of the relevant sectors, integrate adaptation to climate change in a consistent manner in all policy areas, and focus, in particular, on the most vulnerable and impacted populations and sectors.</p>	<p>Connection with the European Green Deal; in line with the objective of Paris Agreement signed under the UNFCCC to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to keep it to 1.5°C; 2030 Climate Target Plan; amended the European Climate Law.</p>

<p>Fit for 55 COM (2021) 550 final approved: 14 July 2021 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: legislative package</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): climate neutrality</p>	<p>It is a set of proposals to revise and update EU legislation and to put in place new initiatives with the aim of ensuring that EU policies are in line with the climate goals agreed by the Council and the European Parliament. It enhances eight existing laws and introduces five new initiatives, striking a balance between pricing, targets, standards, and support measures to drive towards the 2030 target and beyond. It includes interconnected proposals designed to ensure a fair, competitive, and green transition across various sectors such as climate, energy, transport, buildings, land use, and forestry.</p>	<p>Goal of reducing EU emissions by at least 55% by 2030. Delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality. Help Member States alleviate energy poverty, and to empower and protect vulnerable customers.</p>	<p>EU institutions: propose and monitor legislation, coordinate funding, adopt and amend legislation and ensure compliance (revision of the ETS, the RED and the EED). Member States: implement laws and policies, develop and submit plans, allocate national funding. Local and Regional Authorities: implement local measures, engage with communities. Businesses and Industry: comply with regulations, invest in clean technologies. Financial Institutions: provide financing for green projects. Civil Society: advocate for climate action and raise awareness (citizens of all regions and ages will be closely involved in the implementation, for instance through the European Climate Pact).</p>	<p>A key component of the European Green Deal, being related to the EU Climate Law. Direct implementation in the REPowerEU plan. Directly related to the ETS2, the EPBD, the RED, the EED, and the Effort Sharing Regulation. Connection with the European Climate Pact and the EU's 2030 Climate Target plan.</p>
<p>Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy launched: 2008 official commitment document: 2021 implementation: 2030* 2050</p> <p>Type: initiative</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): decarbonisation; just transition; adaptation; energy poverty</p>	<p>The EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy is an initiative supported by the European Commission bringing together thousands of local governments that want to secure a better future for their citizens. By joining the initiative, they voluntarily commit to implementing EU climate and energy objectives (keeping global temperature rise below 1.5°C - Paris Agreement; reducing their GHG emissions by at least the 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels - European Climate Law).</p>	<p>Reducing GHG emissions by 55% by 2030. Climate neutrality by 2050, with a minimum GHG reduction target of 80%. Strengthening resilience and prepare for the adverse impacts of climate change. Tackle energy poverty as one key action to ensure a just transition.</p>	<p>Mayors and local leaders are requested to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commit to set mid- and long-term targets (consistent with the EU objectives, and at least as ambitious as national targets), with the goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050; - engage with citizens, business and government at all levels to implement this vision; - act now to get on track and accelerate the necessary transition; - network with fellow Mayors and local leaders to get inspiration from each other. <p>Local authorities joining the initiative commit to submitting a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) within two years after formally signing up to the initiative. This action plan is a key implementation tool for the Covenant signatories.</p>	<p>Connection with: EU Climate Law, EU Climate Target Plan 2030, EU Climate Pact, Next Generation EU, Local plans (SECAPs) and actions. Framing policies of three pillars (Mitigation, Adaptation and Energy Poverty) identified as Paris Agreement and 2030 Sustainability Agenda and the European Green Deal.</p>

<p>Affordable housing initiative launched: 16 September 2021 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: initiative</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target areas (s): energy efficiency</p>	<p>Initiative is part of the commission's renovation wave strategy for Europe, aiming to green buildings, create employment & improve lives. As part of strategy the initiative works to make sure social and affordable housing facilities also benefit from the renovation wave. It will guarantee local social and affordable housing projects' access to necessary technical and innovation capacity.</p>	<p>Ensure social housing facilities also benefit from renovation wave. Pilot the renovation of 100 lighthouse social and affordable housing districts.</p>	<p>Following an integrated approach, the renovation of social and affordable housing shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combine technologies, such as digital, smart energy efficient solutions, circular and modular renovation tool-kits and eco-design, use of renewables as energy sources, etc.; - use and develop human-centred business models, promote social innovation and frameworks to empower residents (coinvesting, resident owned services...); - ensure that renovated units remain affordable; - follow a district-level approach: economies of scale, transform entire neighbourhoods and create new business opportunities. 	<p>It is part of the Renovation Wave, and it is a flagship of the New European Bauhaus. In line with the European Pillar of Social Rights, the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), and the REPowerEU.</p>
--	---	--	--	--

<p>8th Environment Action Programme (EU) 2022/591 approved: 6th April 2022 implementation: 2030* 2050</p> <p>Type: action programme</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): climate neutrality; circular economy; regeneration; biodiversity</p>	<p>The 8th Environment Action Programme (EAP) is a legal framework for implementing the EU's environmental and climate objectives until 2030. The action programme reiterates the EU's long-term vision to 2050 of living well and within planetary boundaries. It sets out priority objectives for 2030 and the conditions needed to achieve these. It calls for active engagement of all stakeholders at all levels of governance, to ensure that EU climate and environment laws are effectively implemented.</p>	<p>There are six priority objectives to 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - achieving the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and climate neutrality by 2050; - enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change; - advancing towards a regenerative growth model, decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and accelerating the transition to a circular economy; - pursuing a zero-pollution ambition, including for air, water and soil and protecting the health and well-being of Europeans; - protecting, preserving and restoring biodiversity, and enhancing natural capital; - reducing environmental and climate pressures related to production and consumption (particularly in the areas of energy, industry, buildings and infrastructure, mobility, tourism, international trade and the food system). 	<p>The EC, supported by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), without prejudice to their independence, shall monitor, assess and report on the progress of the Union and the Member States.</p>	<p>European Green Deal, UN's 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. Building on the European Green Deal, the action programme aims to speed up the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient economy, recognising that human wellbeing and prosperity depend on healthy ecosystems. It forms the EU's basis for achieving the United Nation's 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. Reinforces the greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 set out in the European Climate Law.</p>
---	--	---	---	--

<p>REPowerEU COM (2022) 230 final approved: 18 May 2022 implementation: 2030* 2050</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): green transition; energy efficiency; renewable energy</p>	<p>This plan recognizes the potential negative impact of volatile energy prices.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the EU's dependency on Russian fossil fuels by fast forwarding the clean transition and joining forces to achieve a more resilient energy system. It builds upon the Fit for 55 package of proposals by introducing further measures to accelerate the energy transition and putting forward an additional set of actions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - save energy; - diversify supplies; - quickly substitute fossil fuels by accelerating Europe's clean energy transition; - smartly combine investments and reforms. 	<p>Member States are obligated to implement the recommendations, transpose directives into national law, streamline permitting processes, and ensure compliance with the set targets and goals. It invites Member States to add to their existing NRRPs a dedicated chapter with new actions to deliver on the objectives of diversifying energy supplies and reducing dependence on fossil fuels. It proposes to increase to 13% the binding target in the EED. It invites the Parliament and Council to enable additional savings and energy efficiency gains in buildings through the EPBD. It calls on the Member States to speed up the transposition of the ED to effectively allow consumers to participate in energy markets (individually or via energy communities or collective self-consumption schemes) to produce, self-consume, sell or share renewable energy. EC will provide oversight, guidance, and support to Member States, and amend its proposal on the RED to support an acceleration of permitting procedures for renewable energy projects and related infrastructure.</p>	<p>It builds on the full implementation of the Fit for 55 proposals; it complements and accelerates the European Green Deal's objectives; it leverages funding from the RRF to finance energy projects that support economic recovery and green transition; it integrates and builds upon existing EU directives (ED, EED, RED, and EPBD) by setting higher targets and facilitating faster implementation; it gives indications for the NRRPs.</p>
---	--	---	---	---

<p>Regulation on Trans-European Networks for Energy (TEN-E) (EU) 2022/869 approved: 30 May 2022</p> <p>Type: regulation</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): energy infrastructure</p>	<p>The Trans-European Networks for Energy (TEN-E) is a policy that is focused on linking the energy infrastructure of EU countries. As part of the policy, eleven priority corridors and three priority thematic areas have been identified. The EU helps countries in these priority corridors and thematic areas to work together to develop better connected energy networks and provides funding for new energy infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>Improve connectivity of European energy networks.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Direct relation to the EU Green Deal.</p>
--	--	--	------------	--

<p>Council Recommendation (CR) on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality 2022/C 243/04 approved: 16 June 2022</p> <p>Type: Council Recommendation</p> <p>Sector: energy; social</p> <p>Target areas (s): just transition; energy poverty</p>	<p>It focuses on ensuring that the transition towards a climate-neutral and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050 is fair and inclusive, leaving no one behind.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure fairness: promote a fair transition that addresses employment and social aspects. 2. Comprehensive policy packages: encourage Member States to adopt and implement policies that promote a fair transition across all sectors, notably climate, energy, and environmental policies. 3. Active support for employment: provide active support for quality employment to help those most affected by the green transition, including people in vulnerable situations, facilitating their transition towards economic activities that contribute to climate and environmental objectives. 	<p>Member States are invited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. adopt and implement, in close cooperation with social partners as relevant, comprehensive and coherent policy packages, addressing the employment and social aspects to promote a fair transition across all policies, notably climate, energy and environmental policies, as well as to make optimal use of public and private funding; 2. ensure access to and preservation of quality employment through tailored job search assistance, learning courses, and employment programs targeting green and digital skills; 2.1. integrate the employment and social aspects of the green transition, including potential labour shortages, in the development and implementation of the relevant national strategies addressing skills challenges, for example under the European Skills Agenda, and support setting up and coordinate stakeholder partnerships, including under the Pact for Skills, ensuring notably that skills are at the heart of co-created transition pathways for relevant industrial ecosystems contributing to climate and environmental objectives; 3. implement targeted hiring and transition incentives, such as wage and recruitment subsidies, to support labour market transitions across sectors and regions; 4. foster entrepreneurship, especially in regions facing transition challenges, by providing financial and non-financial support tailored to each business lifecycle phase; 5. facilitate access to finance and markets for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) contributing to climate and environmental objectives, promoting competitiveness, innovation, and quality employment; 6. strengthen the evidence base on fair transition policies by, inter alia, advancing, where relevant, the gradual harmonisation and consistency of definitions, concepts and methodologies, including on the basis of Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 and follow-up actions in the Energy Poverty and Vulnerable Consumers Coordination Group. 	<p>Part of the 'Fit for 55' package. In line with the principles of the European Green Deal and the European Pillar of Social Rights. Connection with the EU ETS. Direct relation to the European Skills Agenda and the Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty (2020).</p>
---	---	--	---	---

<p>Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) (EU) 2023/857 approved: 19 April 2023 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: regulation</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target areas (s): climate neutrality</p>	<p>It establishes for each Member State a national target for the reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 2030 in the following sectors: domestic transport (excluding aviation), buildings, agriculture, small industry and waste. In total, the emissions covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation account for almost 60% of total domestic EU emissions. It aims at a fair distribution of efforts between Member States, to ensure solidarity and burden sharing between Member States and regions.</p>	<p>With their new national targets Member States will collectively contribute to an emission reduction at EU level, in the Effort Sharing sectors, of 40% compared to 2005 levels.</p>	<p>It establishes for each Member State a national target for the reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 2030 in the following sectors: domestic transport (excluding aviation), buildings, agriculture, small industry and waste.</p>	<p>The revision was adopted as part of a package of proposals aimed at reducing the EU's emissions by 55% by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels) and deliver the European Green Deal (Fit for 55). It contributes to achieving the objectives of the European Climate Law and the Paris Agreement. The Governance Regulation establishes procedures to help tracking progress of compliance with the obligations on the levels of GHG emissions and removals established in this regulation.</p>
<p>New Emissions Trading System Directive (ETS2) (EU) 2023/959 approved: 10 May 2023 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: directive</p> <p>Sector: energy; social</p> <p>Target areas (s): buildings; transport</p>	<p>As part of the 2023 revisions to the ETS Directive, a new emissions trading system named ETS2 was created. This system, separate from the existing EU ETS, covers CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion in buildings, road transport, and additional sectors, particularly small industries not previously covered by the existing EU ETS. The ETS2 aims to complement other European Green Deal policies and will be fully operational by 2027.</p>	<p>Reduction of Emissions in New Sectors: cover emissions from buildings, road transport, and additional small industries; achieve a 42% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 2005 levels.</p> <p>Economic Incentives: provide market incentives for investments in building renovations and low-emissions mobility through the carbon price set by the ETS2.</p> <p>Support for Vulnerable Groups: use a share of revenues from ETS2 to support vulnerable households and micro-enterprises through a dedicated SCF; ensure Member States use remaining revenues for climate action and social measures.</p>	<p>The EC manages the market stability reserve to address insufficient or excessive supply of allowances.</p> <p>Each Member State is responsible for setting up the necessary infrastructure for monitoring, reporting, and verification. Member States must use auction revenues for climate action, social measures, and supporting vulnerable groups through the SCF (reporting on how these funds are spent). Member States issue GGE permits to regulated entities and approve monitoring plans.</p> <p>Regulated Entities (Fuel Suppliers) are responsible for monitoring and reporting their emissions. They must submit an emissions report by 30 April each year, starting from 2026, and have their data verified by an accredited verifier. They must purchase allowances at auctions and surrender the equivalent number of allowances to cover their emissions by 31 May each year, starting from 2028.</p> <p>Accredited Verifiers are responsible for verifying the emissions data submitted by regulated entities to ensure accuracy and compliance with the regulations.</p> <p>SCF Administrators are responsible for managing the funds and ensuring that they are directed towards supporting vulnerable households and micro-enterprises.</p>	<p>Part of the 'Fit for 55' package and therefore of the European Green Deal; aligned with the European Climate Law goals; connected with the Renovation Wave and the Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality; it establishes the Social Climate Fund (SCF).</p>

<p>Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) (EU) 2023/1791 approved: 13 September 2023 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: directive</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): energy efficiency; energy poverty</p>	<p>Refers explicitly to the central role of energy efficiency in any strategy to tackle EP and it includes a cross-cutting approach that integrates, for example, the impacts of economic and health crises into the understanding of EP. The directive defines EP as “a household’s lack of access to essential energy services, where such services provide basic levels and decent standards of living and health, including adequate heating, hot water, cooling, lighting, and energy to power appliances, in the relevant national context, existing national social policy and other relevant national policies, caused by a combination of factors, including at least non- affordability, insufficient disposable income, high energy expenditure and poor energy efficiency of homes (article 1(52))”.</p>	<p>Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union’s 2020 headline targets on energy efficiency of 20 % and its 2030 headline targets on energy efficiency of at least 32,5 % are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates.</p>	<p>The need for Member States to include social aims in energy-saving measures, energy efficiency obligation schemes, and alternative policy measures.</p>	<p>Part of the “Clean energy for all Europeans” package and of the ‘Fit for 55’ package, and therefore connected with the Paris Agreement, the European Climate Law, the EU Green Deal. It supports the REPowerEU Plan. Connection with the Renovation Wave, the Governance Regulation, and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.</p>
<p>Renewable Energy Directive (RED) (EU) 2023/2413 approved: 18 October 2023 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: directive</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): renewable energy</p>	<p>Points to the potential role of renewable energy communities in addressing EP through reduced consumption and lower supply tariffs and promoting the participation of “vulnerable consumers” in self-consumption and energy communities. From a social perspective, some of the suggested measures give special consideration to structurally disadvantaged consumers, but they do not clearly define or characterize this category.</p>	<p>Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union’s gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 32%, developing transmission and distribution grid infrastructure, intelligent networks, storage facilities and interconnections, with the objective of arriving at a 15 % electricity interconnection target by 2030.</p>	<p>It stipulates that based on the national context, Member States should include an outline of relevant national actions to alleviate EP in their long-term renovation strategies.</p>	<p>Part of the “Clean energy for all Europeans” package and of the ‘Fit for 55’ package, and therefore connected with the Paris Agreement, the European Climate Law, the EU Green Deal. It supports the REPowerEU Plan. Connection with the Renovation Wave and the Governance Regulation.</p>

<p>Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty (2023) (EU) 2023/2407 approved: 20 October 2023</p> <p>Type: EC Recommendation</p> <p>Sector: energy; social</p> <p>Target areas (s): energy poverty</p>	<p>It aims to assist EU Member States in addressing energy poverty through a comprehensive framework that includes defining and distinguishing energy poverty from vulnerability, integrating policies, ensuring targeted measures, and promoting public participation and governance.</p>	<p>Define and Distinguish Energy Poverty: transpose and implement a clear definition of energy poverty distinct from vulnerable customers.</p> <p>Holistic Policy Approach: ensure policies reflect the differences and complementarities between energy poverty and vulnerable customers.</p> <p>Effective Use of National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs): update and address energy poverty in NECPs and Social Climate Plans.</p> <p>Quality Data and Transparency: use and provide transparent data on energy poverty indicators.</p>	<p>It mandates EU Member States to define and distinguish energy poverty from vulnerability, integrate these distinctions into national policies, and utilize NECPs and Social Climate Plans to address the issue. States must employ reliable indicators, prioritize structural measures like energy efficiency and building renovation, prevent disconnections, ensure policy coherence, and promote cross-departmental collaboration. Establishing national energy poverty observatories, fostering targeted communication and trust-building efforts, accelerating renovations, ensuring access to renewables, training relevant personnel, and leveraging EU funding for tailored support schemes are also required actions.</p>	<p>Direct relation to the Energy Efficiency Directive. Connection with the Renovation Wave. Connected with the National Social Climate Plans and the NECPs. One of the initiatives that the Commission has put forward to implement the pillar of "Access to essential services", the 20th principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights.</p>
---	--	---	---	---

<p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) (EU) 2024/1275 approved: 24 April 2024 implementation: 2030* 2040** 2050</p> <p>Type: directive</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): buildings</p>	<p>States that the measures aimed at achieving a highly efficient and decarbonized building stock should consider affordability and provide financial mechanisms for consumers experiencing EP and living in poorly performing buildings.</p>	<p>Promotes the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Union, considering outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.</p>	<p>Member States must develop national plans for renovating buildings to increase the number of nearly zero-energy buildings. These plans should include defining energy poverty, measuring energy poverty and related indicators, providing quantified targets for reducing energy poverty through these measures, and outlining a comprehensive roadmap with targets for the years 2030, 2040, and 2050.</p>	<p>Part of the "Clean energy for all Europeans" package and of the 'Fit for 55' package, and therefore connected with the Paris Agreement, the European Climate Law, the EU Green Deal. Directly aligned with the objectives of the Renovation Wave; it supports the REPowerEU Plan.</p>
--	---	--	--	--

<p>Electricity Market Design Directive (EMDD) (EU) 2024/1711 approved: 13 June 2024</p> <p>Type: directive</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target areas (s): internal market for electricity; energy poverty; renewable energy</p>	<p>The integrated EU energy market aims to provide secure, sustainable, and affordable energy to EU citizens by establishing common market rules and cross-border infrastructure. This integration allows energy produced in one EU country to be delivered to consumers in another, fostering competition and keeping prices in check.</p>	<p>Ensure secure energy supplies: achieve a stable energy supply through cross-border infrastructure and market integration.</p> <p>Sustainability: increase the share of renewable energy sources in the EU's electricity consumption.</p> <p>Affordability: maintain competitive energy prices through market competition and consumer choice.</p> <p>Market adaptation: integrate renewable energies and foster investment in fossil-free flexible technologies.</p> <p>Consumer protection: protect consumers, especially vulnerable ones, from energy crises and market abuses.</p>	<p>Protection of vulnerable consumers: Member States must ensure that vulnerable households and those affected by energy poverty are protected from electricity disconnections through measures including prohibition of disconnections or equivalent actions.</p> <p>Prohibition of disconnections: suppliers are prohibited from terminating contracts or disconnecting customers who have submitted a complaint or are involved in an out-of-court dispute settlement mechanism.</p> <p>Compliance by 2025: Member States must implement the necessary laws, regulations, and administrative provisions to comply with this Directive by 17 January 2025.</p> <p>Strengthen the role of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) to ensure efficient market functioning.</p>	<p>Part of the "Clean energy for all Europeans" package; it amends the Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/944; it supports the REPowerEU Plan.</p>
---	---	--	---	---

