

CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN
POLITICS



GLOBAL WARMING

FRARIN Rémi, GAUVRIT Lisa, LAMADÉ Antoine, STURIANO Nicolas

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1) Current situation



- The changes that are now affecting our planet's climate are transforming the world. Eighteen of the warmest years on record have occurred in the last two decades, and extreme weather events such as forest fires, heat waves and floods are becoming more frequent in Europe and elsewhere.



2) Future of Global Warming

A. Short-term strategy

- TARGETS FOR 2020
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to 1990 levels;
 - Increase the share of renewable energy to 20%;
 - Improving energy efficiency by 20%.
- TARGETS FOR 2030
 - The EU is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.



B. Long-term strategy



- EU leaders also asked the Council to take forward work on the green pact for Europe.
- The Just Transition Mechanism will be set up to provide support to regions and sectors most affected by the transition.
- EU leaders called on the Commission to prepare a proposal for a long-term EU strategy as soon as possible in 2020.

C. Futures dangers

Here are a few examples of some of the major consequences/threats our planet will face in the future:

- Rising waters
- More and more natural disasters
- Air pollution
- Increase in temperature



3) What we propose? What we want to change ?

• **A) GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSION**

- Methane is the second most important anthropogenic greenhouse gas after CO₂, but its warming effect is 28 times greater per kilogram than that of CO₂ over a 100-year horizon.
- 38% of agriculture-related emissions



B) CO₂ emissions from transport

- Current context : Taxes do not exist for sea and air transport for kerosene while diesel fuel is taxed at 70%.



C) Land use, urbanisation and deforestation

- By 2030, the use of biofuels in Europe is expected to lead to the destruction of 70.2 million hectares of natural areas, according to a report by the University of Vienna.
- The global footprint caused by Europe's demand for bioenergy in 2010 was equivalent to the size of Sweden.
- Since the early 1960s, the European Union (within its current borders) has lost 20% of its agricultural area, or more than 33 million hectares. At the European level, 85% of artificial land is agricultural land.





Conclusion

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