

Looduskaitsest kliimamuutuste ja Euroopa Liidu õiguse valguses

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Metsandusfoorum 2024
Tartu, 10. oktoober 2024

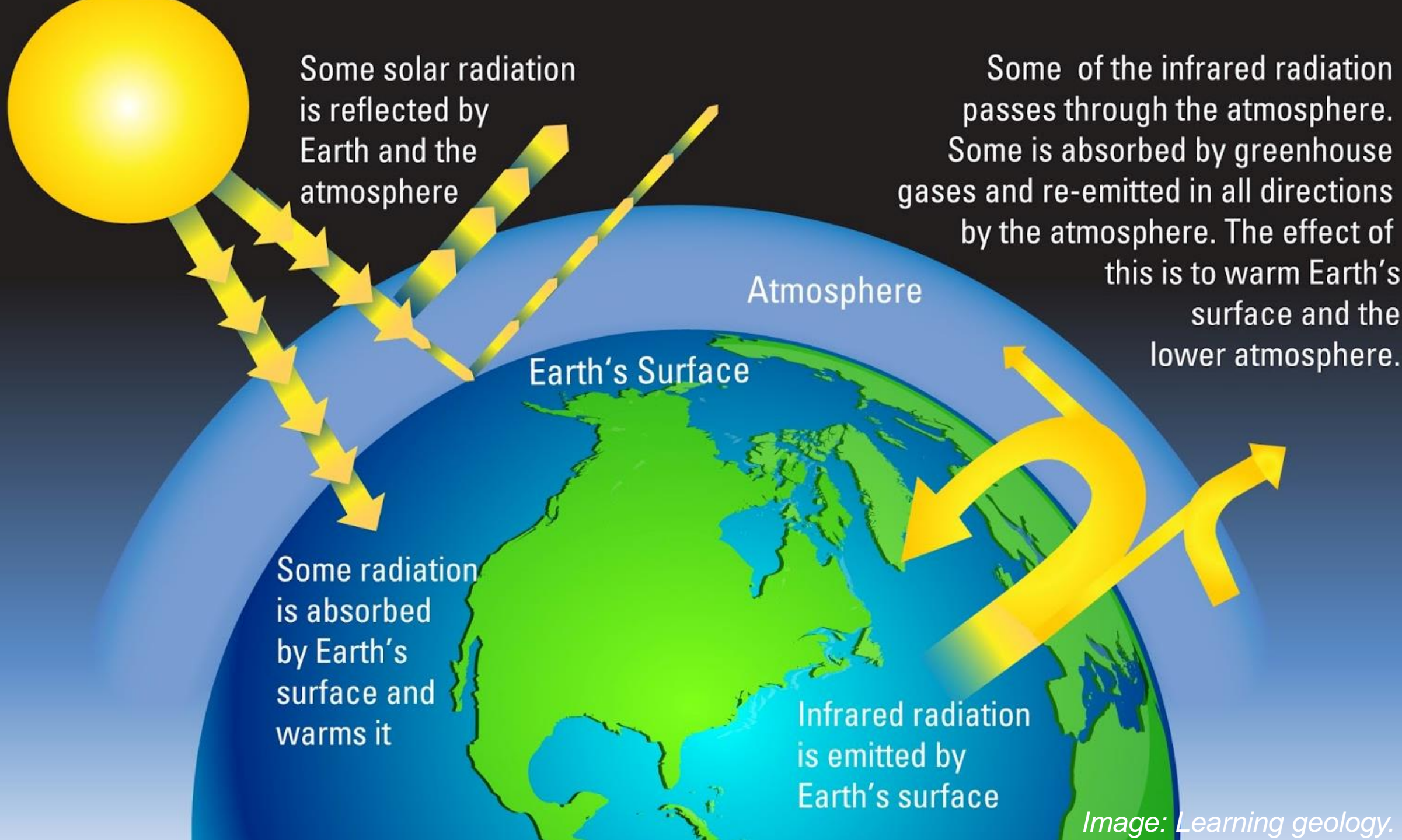
Top ten global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term

2 years



10 years





Some solar radiation is reflected by Earth and the atmosphere

Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere. Some is absorbed by greenhouse gases and re-emitted in all directions by the atmosphere. The effect of this is to warm Earth's surface and the lower atmosphere.

Atmosphere

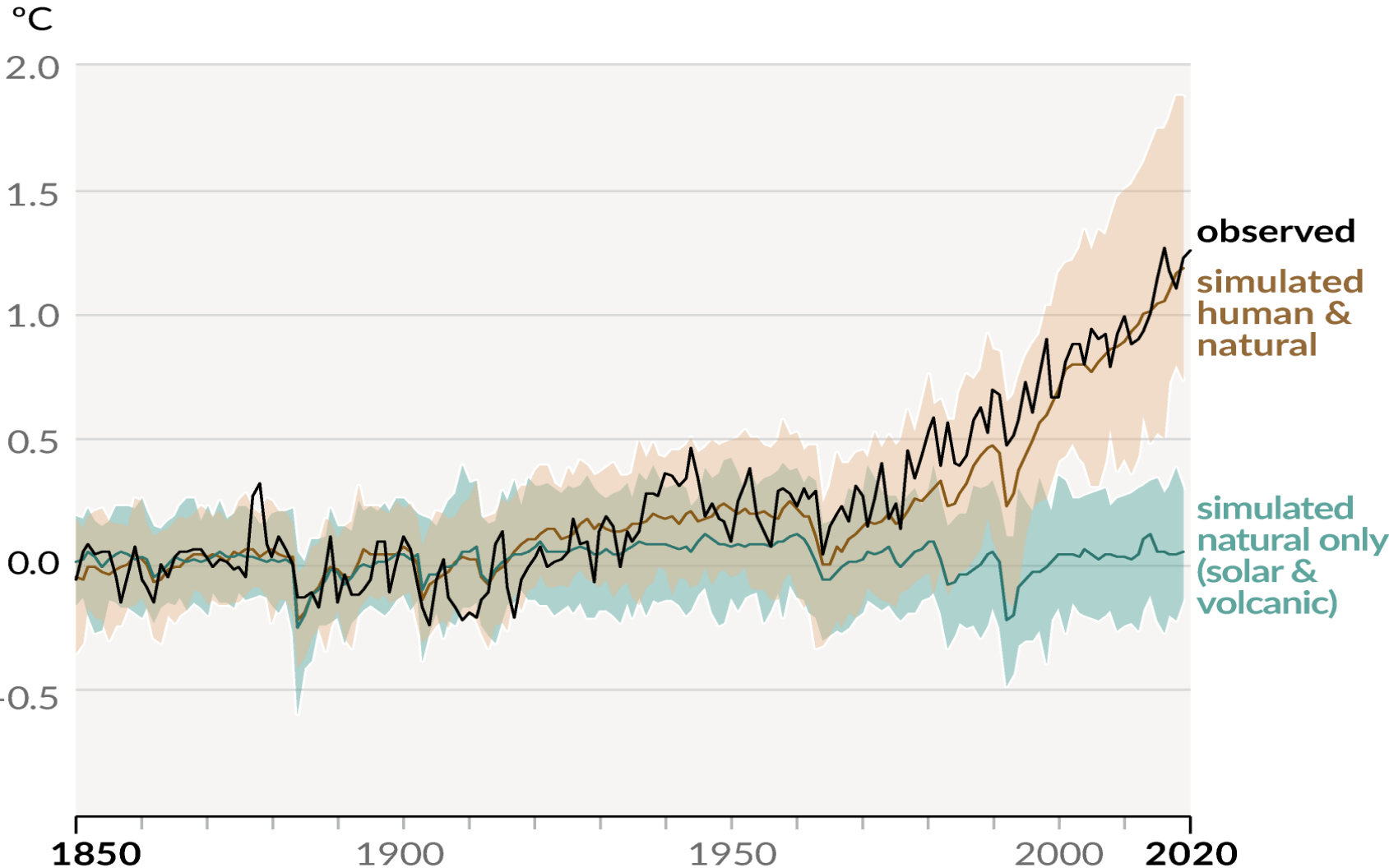
Earth's Surface

Some radiation is absorbed by Earth's surface and warms it

Infrared radiation is emitted by Earth's surface

Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years

b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as **observed** and simulated using **human & natural** and **only natural** factors (both 1850-2020)

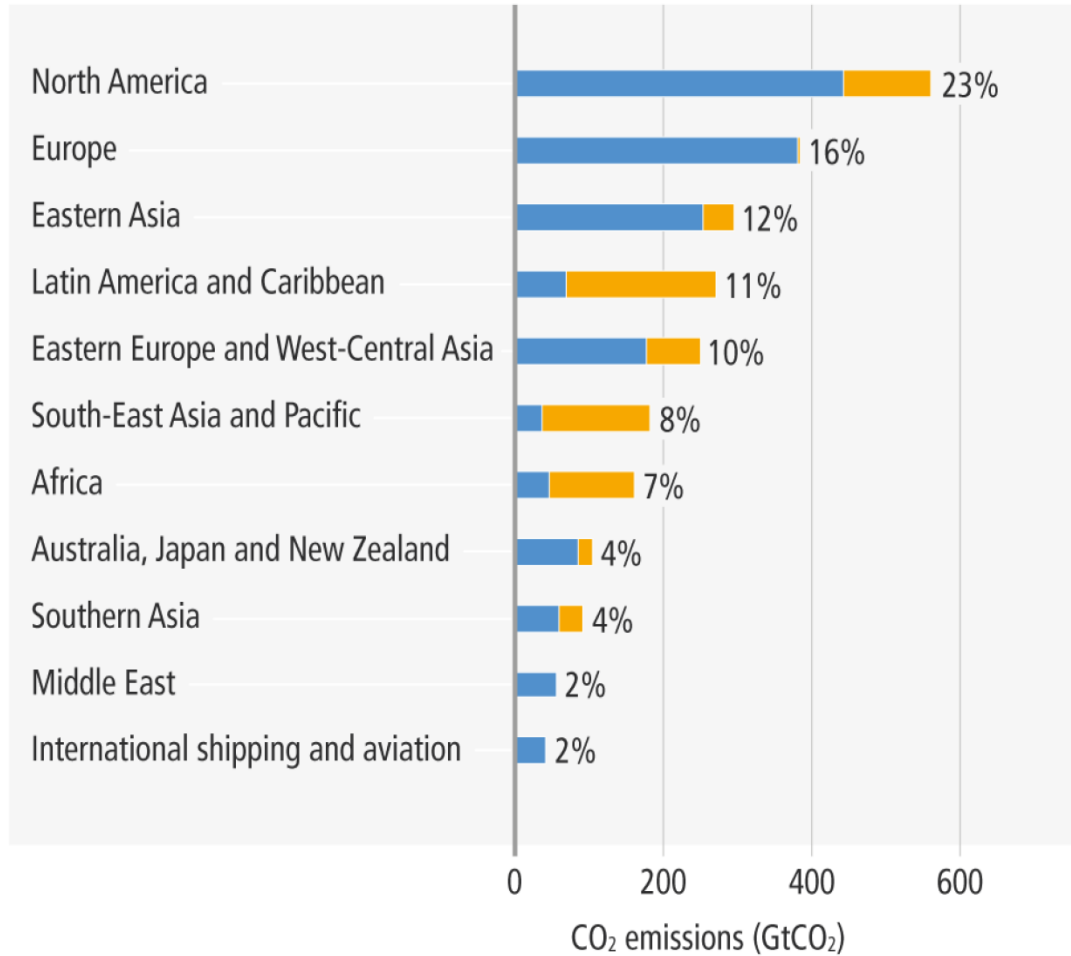


Source: IPCC AR6 WGI SPM, 2021: Figure SPM.1

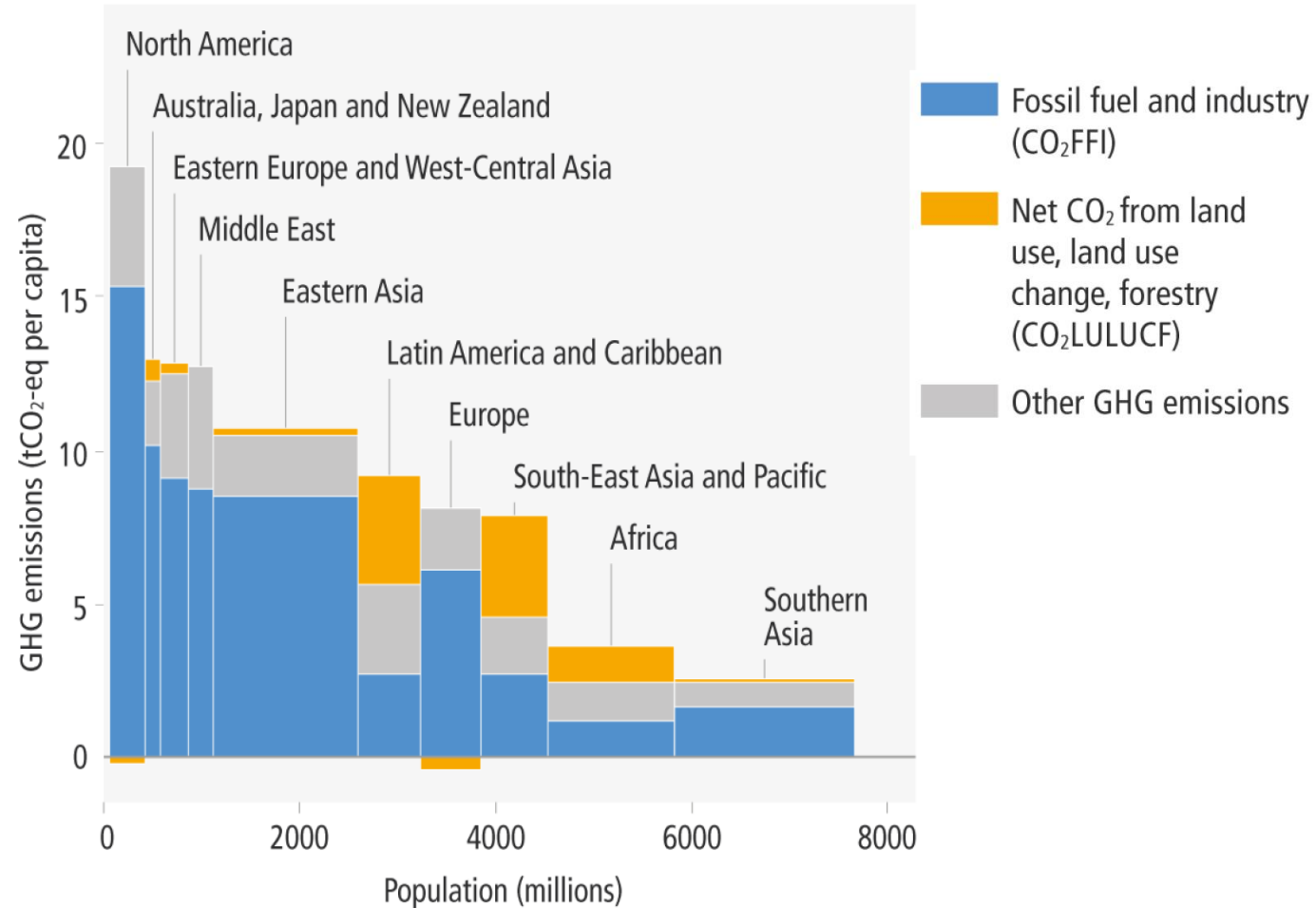
Sixth Assessment Report

WORKING GROUP III – MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

b. Historical cumulative net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions per region (1850–2019)

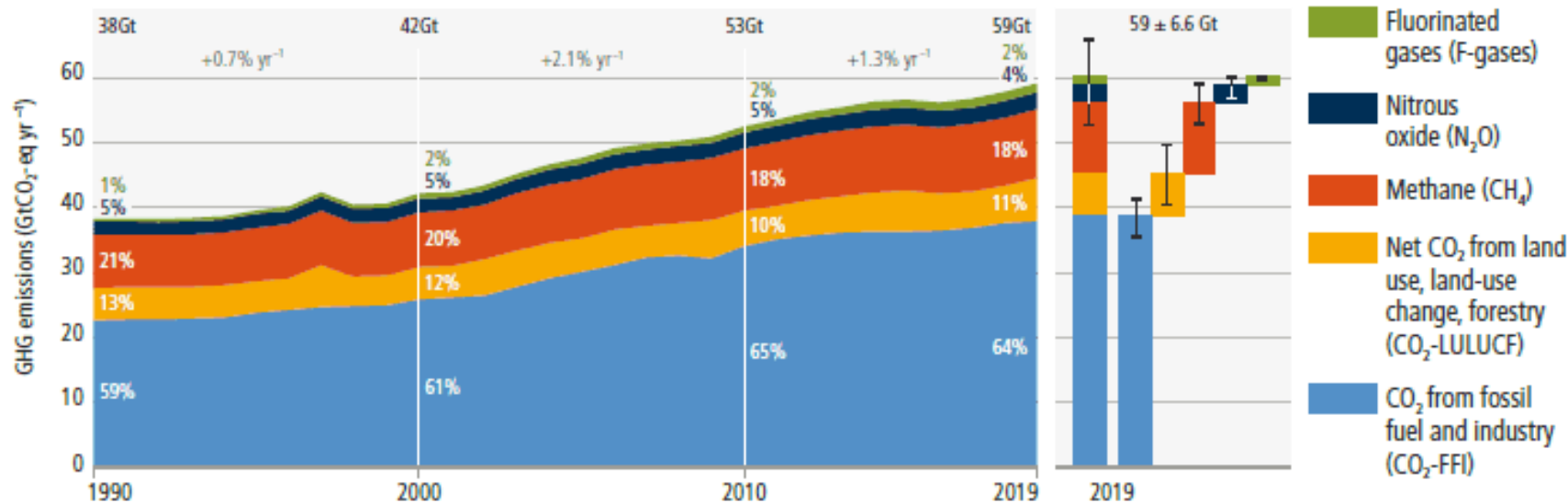


c. Net anthropogenic GHG emissions per capita and for total population, per region (2019)

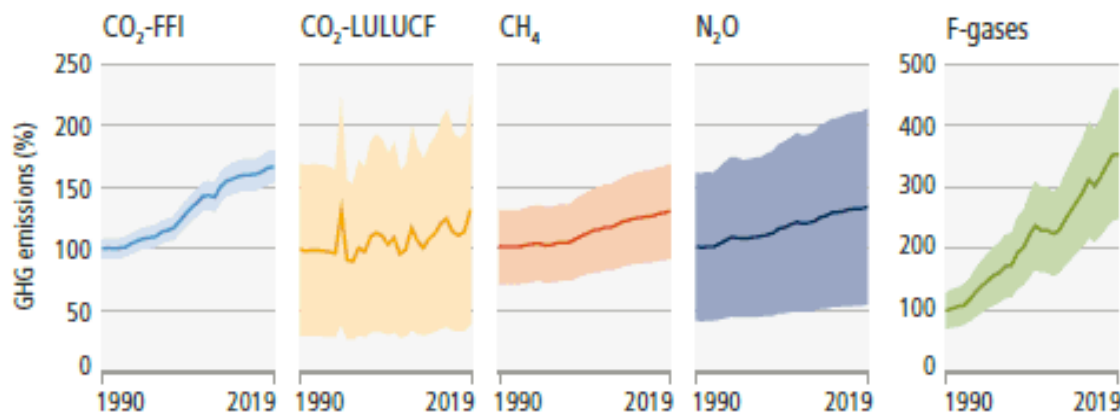


Global net anthropogenic emissions have continued to rise across all major groups of greenhouse gases.

a. Global net anthropogenic GHG emissions 1990–2019⁽⁵⁾



b. Global anthropogenic GHG emissions and uncertainties by gas – relative to 1990



	2019 emissions (GtCO ₂ -eq)	1990–2019 increase (GtCO ₂ -eq)	Emissions in 2019, relative to 1990 (%)
CO ₂ -FFI	38 ± 3	15	167
CO ₂ -LULUCF	6.6 ± 4.6	1.6	133
CH ₄	11 ± 3.2	2.4	129
N ₂ O	2.7 ± 1.6	0.65	133
F-gases	1.4 ± 0.41	0.97	354
Total	59 ± 6.6	21	154

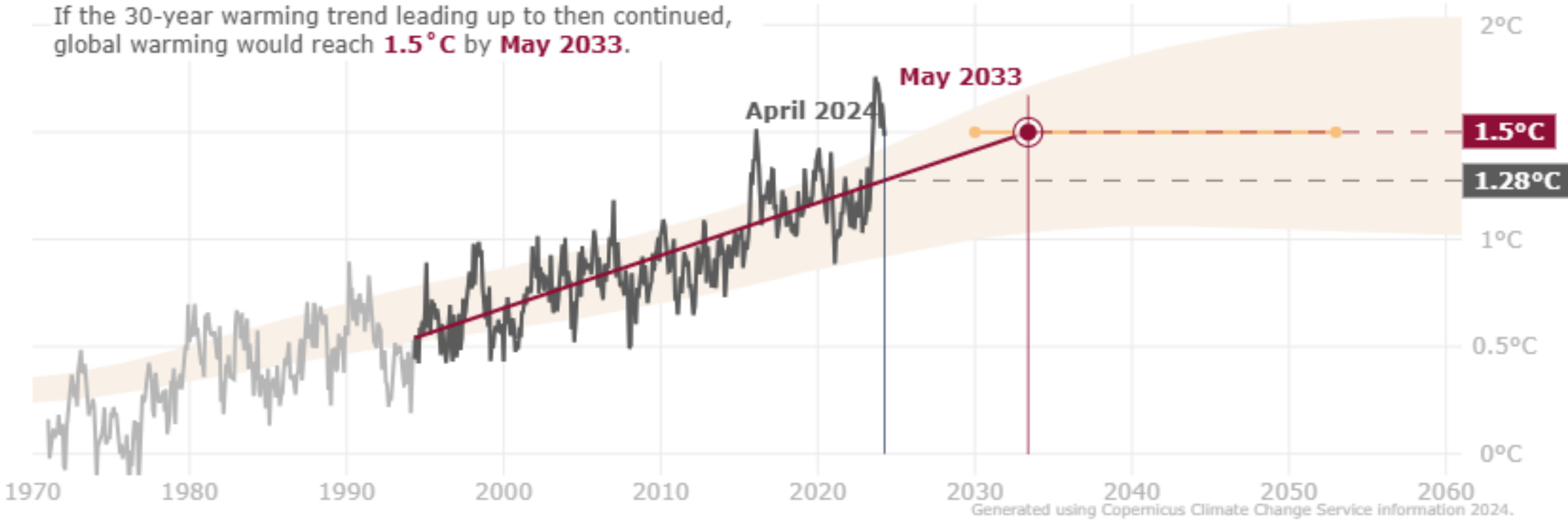
The solid line indicates central estimate of emissions trends. The shaded area indicates the uncertainty range.

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – 1992
*Art 2 sets an objective of ‘stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would **prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system**’*



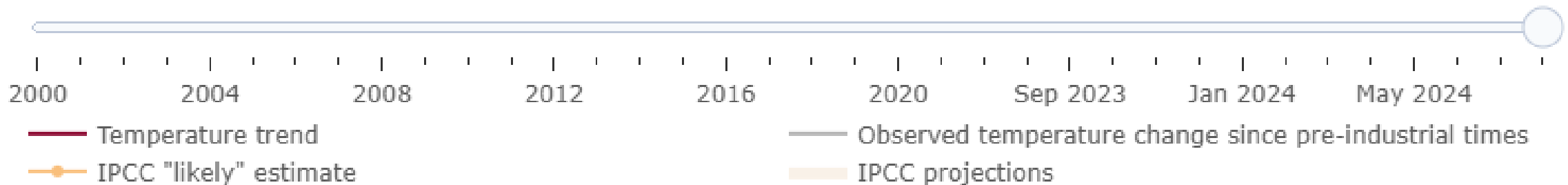
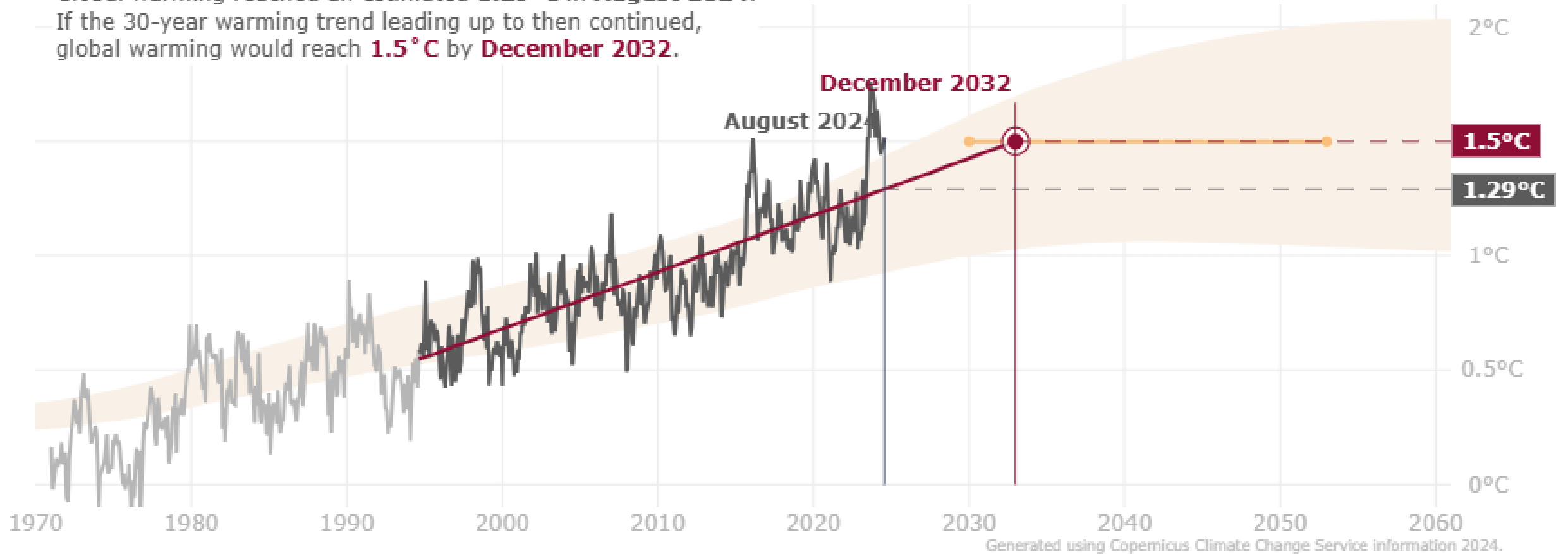
- UNFCCC’s Paris Agreement – 2015
*Art 2.1.a sets a goal to hold ‘the increase in the global average temperature to **well below 2 °C** above pre-industrial levels and **pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C** above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change’*
*Art 4.1 adds ‘In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim, ..., **to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century,**’*

Global warming reached an estimated **1.28°C** in **April 2024**.
If the 30-year warming trend leading up to then continued,
global warming would reach **1.5°C** by **May 2033**.



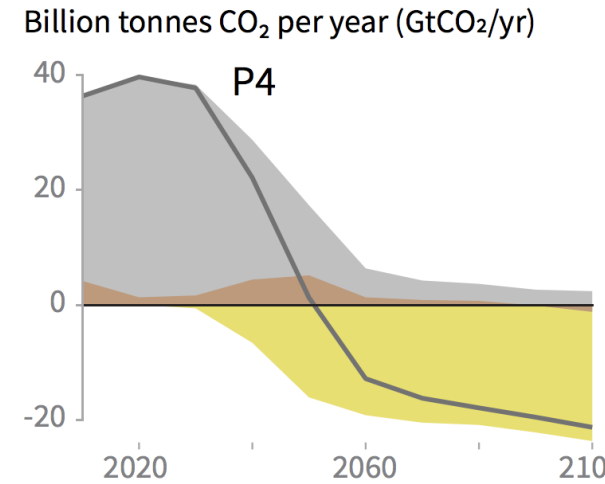
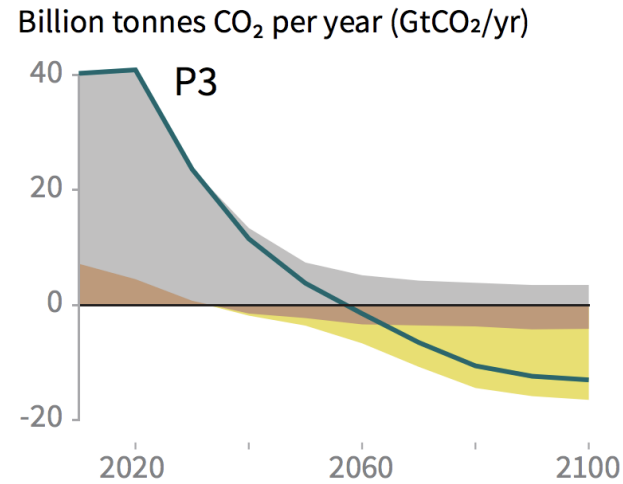
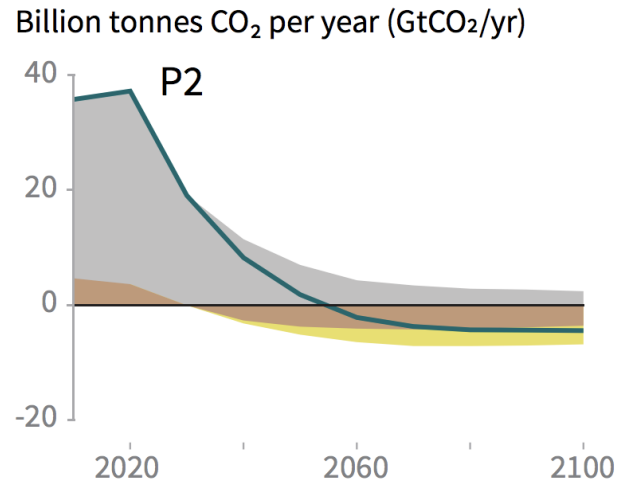
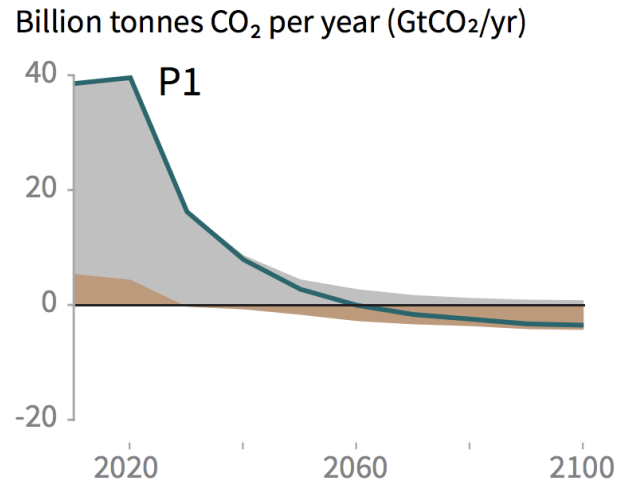
- Temperature trend
- Observed temperature change since pre-industrial times
- IPCC "likely" estimate
- IPCC projections

Global warming reached an estimated **1.29°C** in **August 2024**.
If the 30-year warming trend leading up to then continued,
global warming would reach **1.5°C** by **December 2032**.



Breakdown of contributions to global net CO₂ emissions in four illustrative model pathways

● Fossil fuel and industry ● AFOLU ● BECCS



P1: A scenario in which social, business and technological innovations result in lower energy demand up to 2050 while living standards rise, especially in the global South. A downsized energy system enables rapid decarbonization of energy supply. Afforestation is the only CDR option considered; neither fossil fuels with CCS nor BECCS are used.

P2: A scenario with a broad focus on sustainability including energy intensity, human development, economic convergence and international cooperation, as well as shifts towards sustainable and healthy consumption patterns, low-carbon technology innovation, and well-managed land systems with limited societal acceptability for BECCS.

P3: A middle-of-the-road scenario in which societal as well as technological development follows historical patterns. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved by changing the way in which energy and products are produced, and to a lesser degree by reductions in demand.

P4: A resource- and energy-intensive scenario in which economic growth and globalization lead to widespread adoption of greenhouse-gas-intensive lifestyles, including high demand for transportation fuels and livestock products. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved through technological means, making strong use of CDR through the deployment of BECCS.



Fit for **55**

Üleminek vähese süsinikdioksiidiheitega ressursitõhusale
majandusele –
peamiselt majanduse struktuuri muutmise kaudu

Keit Kasemets: Eesti sai "Eesmärk 55" läbirääkimistel pea kõik, mida soovis

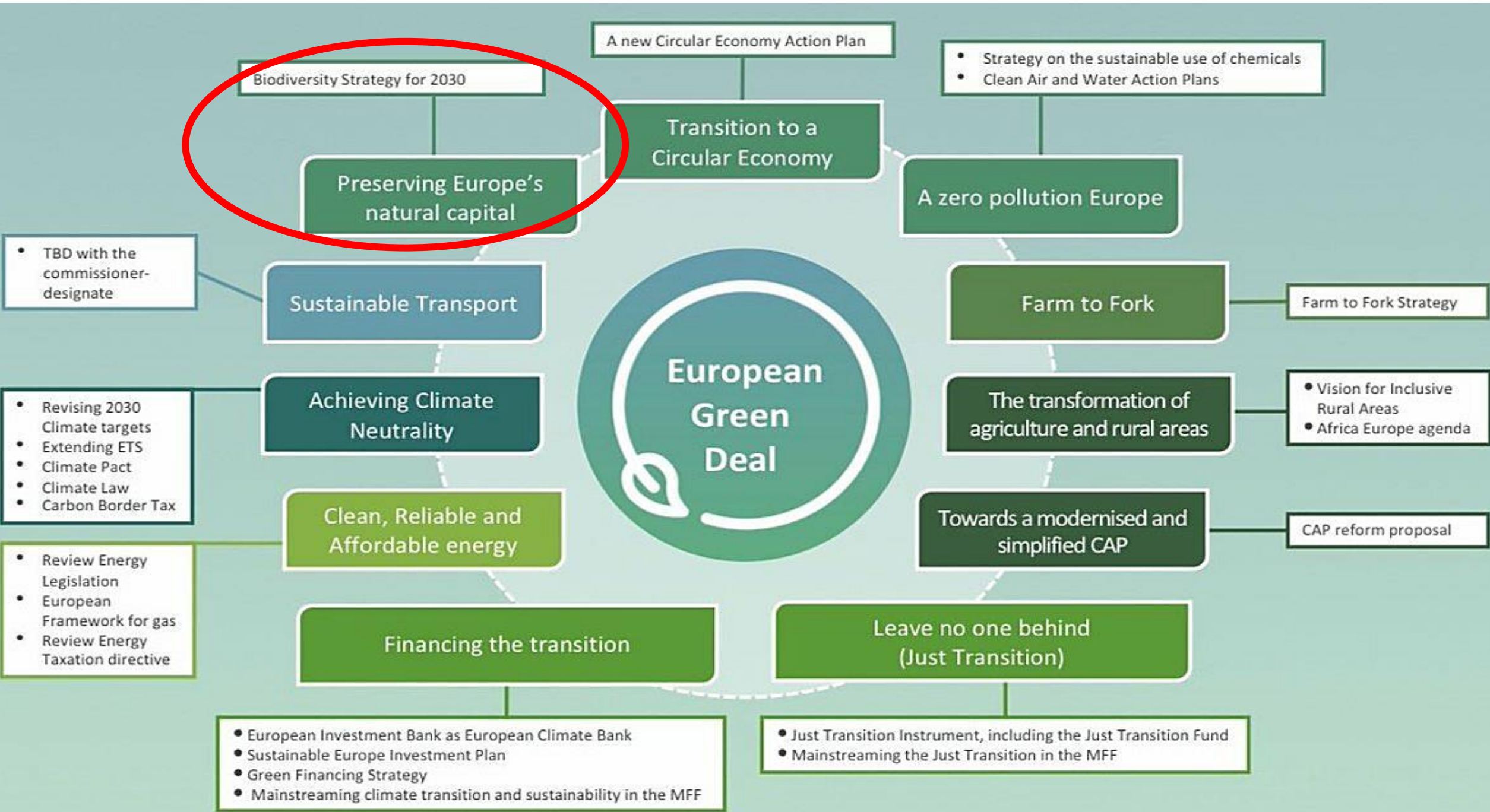
ARVAMUS

Keit Kasemets, poliitika.guru toimetaja
18.07.2022 09:02



Keit Kasemets Autor/allikas: Priit Mürk/ERR

Eesti võiks "Eesmärk 55" paketi läbirääkimiste tulemustega rahul olla. Eraldi küsimus on, kas EL-i kliimapoliitika kujundamise viis, mida Eesti ise soovis, on meile kõige parem. Ja kas kliimapoliitika ei keera Venemaa sõjaga Ukrainas tekkinud majandusprobleemidele peale sellist vinti, et õhku enam peale ei tulegi, kirjutab Keit Kasemets.





B2 Climate change is a direct driver that is increasingly exacerbating the impact of other drivers on nature and human well-being.

Humans are estimated to have caused an observed warming of approximately 1.0°C by 2017 relative to pre-industrial levels, with average temperatures over the past 30 years rising by 0.2°C per decade. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and the fires, floods and droughts that they can bring, have increased in the past 50 years, while the global average sea level has risen by between 16 and 21 cm since 1900, and at a rate of more than 3 mm per year over the past two decades. These changes have contributed to

86 per cent of marine turtles, 44 per cent of seabirds and 43 per cent of marine mammals. This can affect humans through food chains. Greenhouse gas emissions, untreated urban and rural waste, pollutants from industrial, mining and agricultural activities, oil spills and toxic dumping have had strong negative effects on soil, freshwater and marine water quality and on the global atmosphere. Cumulative records of alien species have increased by 40 per cent since 1980, associated with increased trade and human population dynamics and trends. Nearly one fifth of the Earth's surface is at risk of plant and animal invasions, impacting native species, ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to

2 The mutual reinforcing of climate change and biodiversity loss means that satisfactorily resolving either issue requires consideration of the other.

Climate change and biodiversity loss are closely interconnected and share common drivers through human activities. Both have predominantly negative impacts on human well-being and quality of life {1.1}. Increased atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations lead to increased mean temperatures, altered precipitation regimes, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and oxygen depletion and acidification of aquatic environments, most of which adversely affect biodiversity. Reciprocally, changes in biodiversity affect the climate system, especially through their impacts on the nitrogen, carbon and water cycles. These interactions can generate complex feedbacks between climate, biodiversity and humans that may produce more pronounced and less predictable outcomes. Ignoring the inseparable nature of climate, biodiversity, and human quality of life will result in non-optimal solutions to either crisis {1.2}.

3 Previous policies have largely tackled the problems of climate change and biodiversity loss independently. Policies that simultaneously address

highest on is' IPBES-IPCC CO-SPONSORED WORKSHOP
BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE SYNOPSIS
mountains. and coastal embayments, or
fragment habitats, now
separat seascape less
suppc climate
change is threat
to nature, and its ty
loss disproportionately
societal groups that are most
{Sections 1 and 2}.

5 The adaptive capacity of most ecosystems and social-ecological systems will be exceeded by unabated anthropogenic climate change, and significant adaptive capacity will be required to cope with residual climate change even under ambitious emissions reduction {Sections 2 and 4}.

Tropical coral reefs (high sensitivity to present warming and ocean acidification), savannas (vegetation shifts due to increasing atmospheric CO₂), tropical forests (vegetation shifts due mainly to drying), high latitude and altitude ecosystems and Mediterranean-climate ecosystems (high vulnerability to the high levels of ongoing and projected climate warming), and

Kliimakindla majanduse seadus

§ 16. Teiste keskkonnaeesmärkidega kooskõla hoidmise põhimõte

Kliimamuutuste leevendamise ja kliimamuutustega kohanemise eesmärkide saavutamiseks võetavate meetmete kavandamisel ja rakendamisel **välditakse** teiste keskkonnaeesmärkide, sealhulgas elurikkuse eesmärkide kahjustamist, ning alternatiivsetest meetmetest eelistatakse erinevate keskkonnaeesmärkide kooskõla pakkuvaid lahendusi.

The importance of distinguishing climate science from climate activism

[Ulf Büntgen](#) 

[npj Climate Action](#) **3**, Article number: 36 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

46k Accesses | **985** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

I am concerned by climate scientists becoming climate activists, because scholars should not have a priori interests in the outcome of their studies. Likewise, I am worried about activists who pretend to be scientists, as this can be a misleading form of instrumentalization.

Background and motivation



EXPO

8
BILLION
PEOPLE

CITY

198
PARTIES

UAE consensus

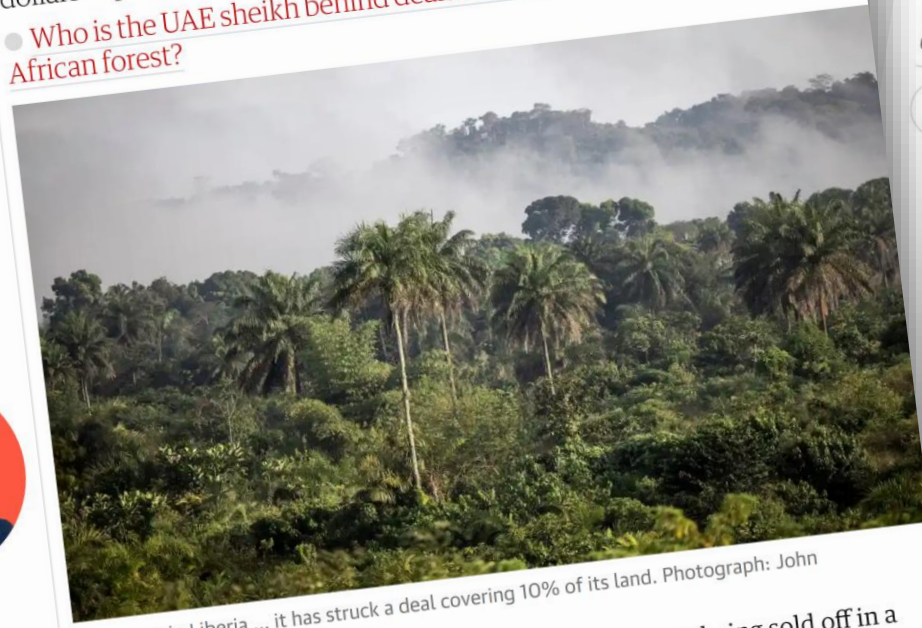
33. *Further emphasizes* the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

34. *Notes* the need for enhanced support and investment, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, for efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, including through results-based payments for policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches;

The new 'scramble for Africa': how a UAE sheikh quietly made carbon deals for forests bigger than UK

Agreements have been struck with African states home to crucial biodiversity hotspots, for land representing billions of dollars in potential carbon offsetting revenue

Who is the UAE sheikh behind deals to manage vast areas of African forest?



Forests in Liberia ... it has struck a deal covering 10% of its land. Photograph: John Wessels/AFP/Getty Images

The rights over vast tracts of African forest are being sold off in a series of huge carbon offsetting deals that cover an area of land larger than the UK. The deals, made by a little-known member of Dubai's ruling royal family, encompass up to 20% of the countries concerned - and have raised concerns about a new "scramble for Africa" and the continent's carbon resources.

Such deals can deny the rights of people living on the land to make use of it for their own purposes while providing unclear benefits to the environment

As chairman of the company Blue Carbon, which is barely a year old, Sheikh Mohamed Dalmoock al-Maktoum has announced several exploratory deals with crucial wildlife havens and biodiversity potential offsetting

The age of extinction is supported by

the guardian.org

About this content



Patrick Greenfield

@pgreenfielduk
Thu 30 Nov 2023 10.00 CET



Cop28 president says his firm will keep investing in oil

Exclusive: Sultan Al Jaber says Adnoc has to meet demand for fossil fuels, and hails 'unprecedented' Cop deal



Sultan Al Jaber at the end of the Cop28 summit on Wednesday. Photograph: Kamran Jebreili/A
The president of the Cop28 climate summit will continue with his oil company's record investment in oil and gas production, despite coordinating a global deal to "transition away" from fossil fuels.

Sultan Al Jaber, who is also the chief executive of the United Arab Emirates' national oil and gas company, Adnoc, told the Guardian the company had to satisfy demand for fossil fuels.

"My approach is very simple: it is that we will continue to act as a responsible, reliable supplier of low-carbon energy. We will continue to be the lowest-carbon barrels of oil in the world. We will continue to invest in hydrocarbons."

Fiona Harvey in Dubai

Fri 15 Dec 2023 07.00 CET

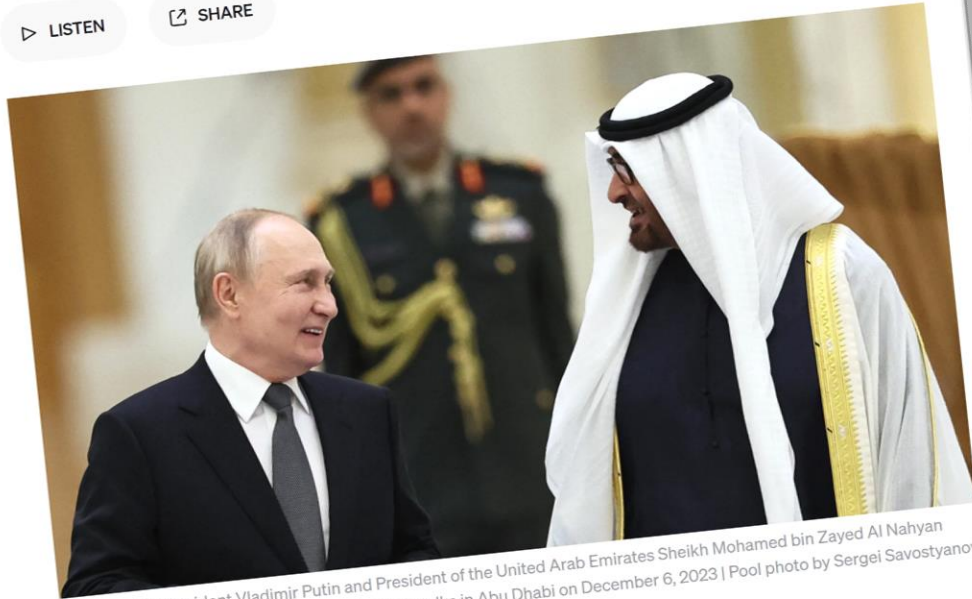


Putin trolls COP28 with oil talks next door

His presence presented a symbolic split screen: Global climate talks in one frame, Putin's oil negotiations in the other.

▶ LISTEN

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Russia's President Vladimir Putin and President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan attending a welcoming ceremony ahead of their talks in Abu Dhabi on December 6, 2023 | Pool photo by Sergei Savostyanov via Getty image

DECEMBER 6, 2023 6:51 PM CET

BY NICOLAS CAMUT, ZIA WEISE, GABRIEL GAVIN AND SARA SCHONHARDT

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — While everyone else was trying to rescue the world from climate catastrophe, Vladimir Putin was negotiating Russia's oil exports down the road.

Hunt for Critical Minerals Draws World Powers to Saudi Arabia

Riyadh is investing heavily in mining as it seeks to diversify its oil-rich economy

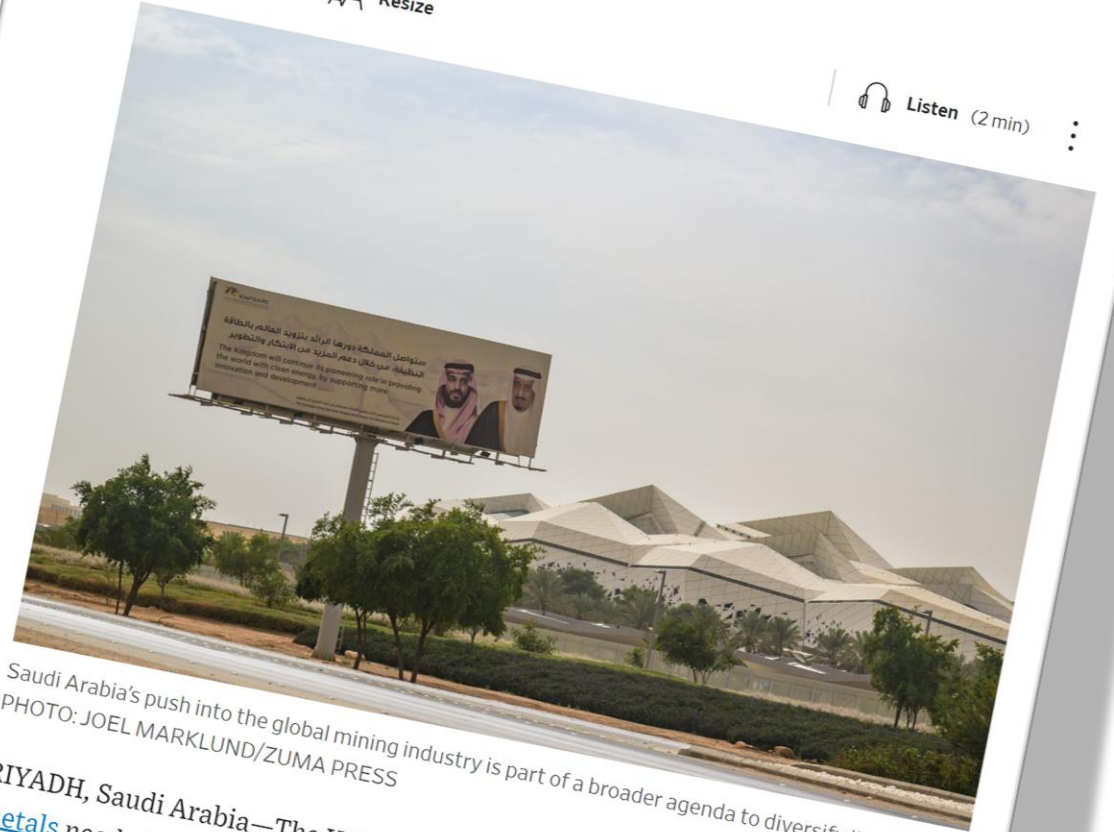
By [Julie Steinberg](#) [Follow](#) and [Stephen Kalin](#) [Follow](#)

Updated Jan. 12, 2024 12:00 am ET

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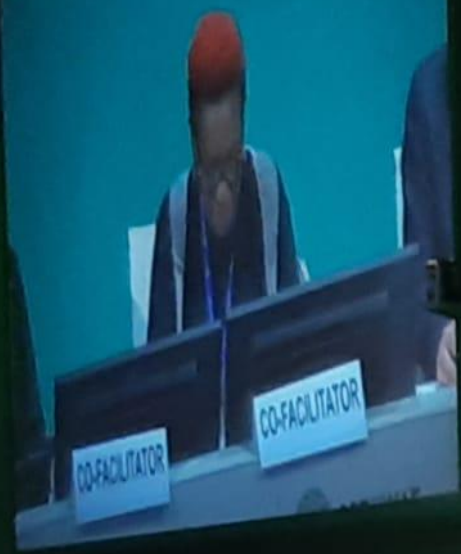
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Saudi Arabia's push into the global mining industry is part of a broader agenda to diversify its economy
PHOTO: JOEL MARKLUND/ZUMA PRESS

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia—The U.S., China and Russia are racing to secure [critical metals](#) needed to power the energy transition away from fossil fuels. Their latest battleground: oil-rich Saudi Arabia.
Government officials and top mining executives are...

DUBAI 2023





Road map for the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Between SB 60 and 61 (November 2024)	Development of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal ^a by the secretariat
SB 61	Presentation of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal by the secretariat
Between SB 61 and 62 (June 2025)	Submissions from Parties and observers, by 1 March 2025 , on workshop on topic 1: Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems ^b and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans Preparation by the secretariat of the first annual synthesis report under the joint work ^c Further development of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal by the secretariat
SB 62	Workshop on topic 1, including time to coordinate in relation to the joint work Consideration of the first annual synthesis report Further consideration of the online portal

PRESS RELEASE | 15 August 2024 | Directorate-General for Environment | 6 min read

Degraded ecosystems to be restored across Europe as Nature Restoration Law enters into force

The regulation sets binding targets to restore degraded ecosystems, particularly those with the most potential to capture and store carbon and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.



REGULATION (EU) 2024/1991 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 24 June 2024

on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869

Article 1

Subject matter

1. This Regulation lays down rules to contribute to:
 - (a) the long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient ecosystems across the Member States' land and sea areas through the restoration of degraded ecosystems;
 - (b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and land degradation neutrality;
 - (c) enhancing food security;
 - (d) meeting the Union's international commitments.
2. This Regulation establishes a framework within which Member States shall put in place effective and area-based restoration measures with the aim to jointly cover, as a Union target, throughout the areas and ecosystems within the scope of this Regulation, at least 20 % of land areas and at least 20 % of sea areas by 2030, and all ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050.

RMK töövõtja raius Hiiumaal kaitsealas ebaseaduslikult trasse

EESTI

Juhan Hepner
27.05.2023 19:10



Foto: ERR

Riigimetsa majandamise keskuse (RMK) töövõtja raius Hiiumaal Öngu raba taastamistööd omavoliliselt sihtkaitsevööndi metsas RMK esialgsel hinnangul kokku ligi kilomeetri pikkuses ebaseaduslikke lisatrasse. RMK ise juhtunud ei märganud ja kuulis sellest alles Eesti Metsa Abiks liikme käest. Tööd on peatatud ja RMK tunnistab, et järelvalve ei olnud piisav.

RMK teatel on tegemist viimaste aastate ühe suurema eksimusega



Soomaal tekkis soo taastamise käigus poolsada hektarit surnud metsa

EESTI

Kristi Raidla
12.09.2024 19:19

 Kuula artiklit 3 min

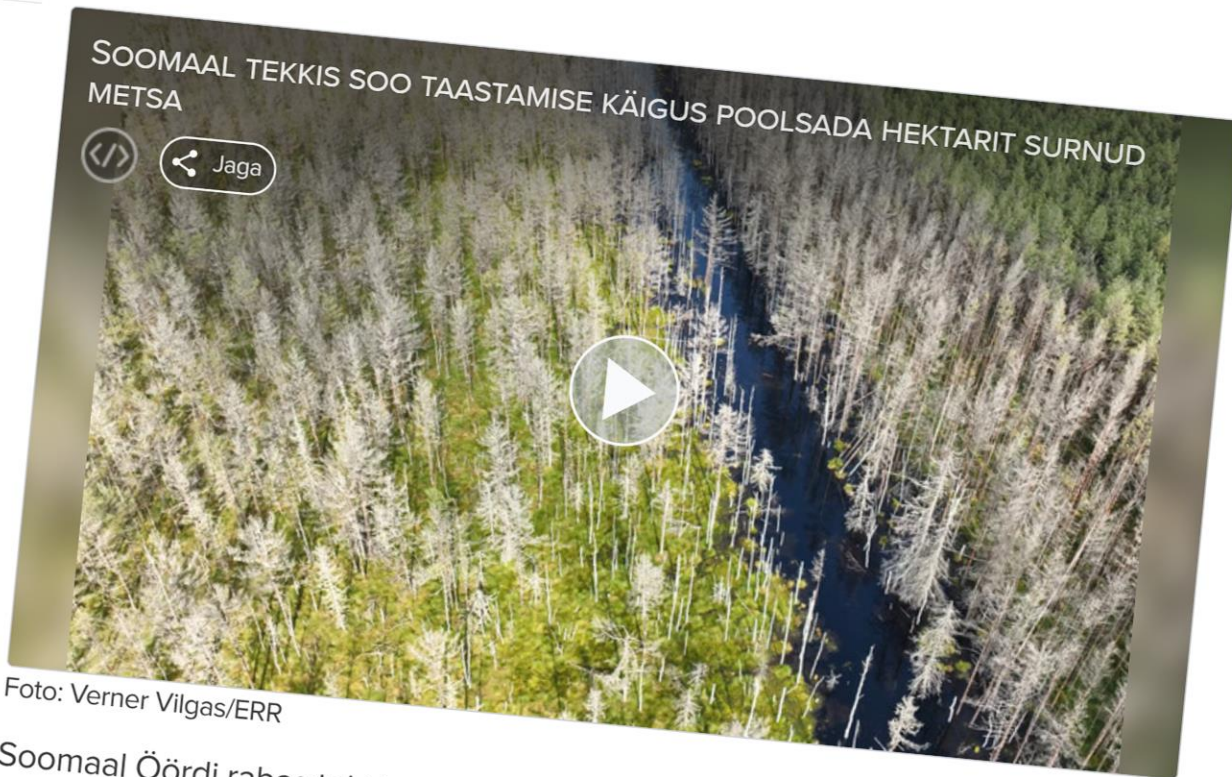


Foto: Verner Vilgas/ERR

Soomaal Öördi rabas tekkis soo taastamise käigus liigniiskuse tõttu poolsada hektarit surnud metsa. Keskkonnaameti ja RMK sõnul on see normaalne osa soo taastamise protsessist.

Soomaal asuv Öördi raba on üle 7000 hektari suurune. Viis aastat tagasi alustas RMK seal ligi 300 hektaril soo taastamist. Selleks suleti raba kaks kraavi

naisedega



Photographer: Benjamin Rasmussen for Bloomberg Green

Climate & Energy | Deforestation | Climate Change | Public Policy

EU proposes to delay landmark anti-deforestation law by 12 months

By Bart H. Meijer and Maytaal Angel

October 2, 2024 5:04 PM GMT+1 · Updated 7 days ago



Oak trunks cut for the Chinese market are seen at the Margaritelli Fontaines sawmill in Burgundy, France, April 10, 2018. Picture taken April 10, 2018. REUTERS/Charles Platiau/File Photo [Purchase Licensing Rights](#)

BRUSSELS/LONDON, Oct 2 (Reuters) - The European Commission said it would delay the implementation of a law banning the import of wood from deforested areas.

'It kills everything' - Amazon's indigenous people hit by record forest fires in Brazil



Raimundinha Rodrigues Da Sousa says her indigenous community is at risk from inhaling so much smoke

Ione Wells
South America correspondent, Amazonas, Brazil

3 October 2024

people will die"

Riho Terras: raadamisvabade toodete määrus on näide halvast seadusandlusest

ARVAMUS

Riho Terras, Euroopa Parlamendi liige
(Isamaa)

04.10.2024 06:46



Kuula artiklit 6 min



Riho Terras Autor/allikas: Georg Savisaar/ERR

Euroopa Komisjon on teinud küll ettepaneku lükata metsade hävitamist hoogustavate toodete impordi keeld edasi, aga ühel hetkel võib see taas päevakorda tulla, kirjutab Riho Terras.

Selle aasta lõpus pidi...

ENVIRONMENT

He helped offset companies' planet-warming pollution. Now he's accused of fraud.

Ken Newcombe, the former CEO of C-Quest Capital, was charged as part of an alleged scheme to sell an inflated number of carbon credits.

🕒 5 min 🔗 📌 🗨 56



Dolca Celestino cooks an evening meal of spaghetti for her family at her home in Tete, Mozambique, on a cookstove supplied by C-Quest Capital. (Samantha Reinders for The Washington Post)



By [Chico Harlan](#)

October 3, 2024 at 10:47 a.m. EDT

Federal prosecutors have indicted an executive who helped pioneer the practice of selling carbon credits to corporations so they could offset their own planet-warming emissions, according to filings made public on Wednesday.

NEWS > CENTRAL BANKER

Belgium central bank chief: Going green won't make you richer

And people will get angry if you don't come clean about that, Pierre Wunsch says.

SHARE

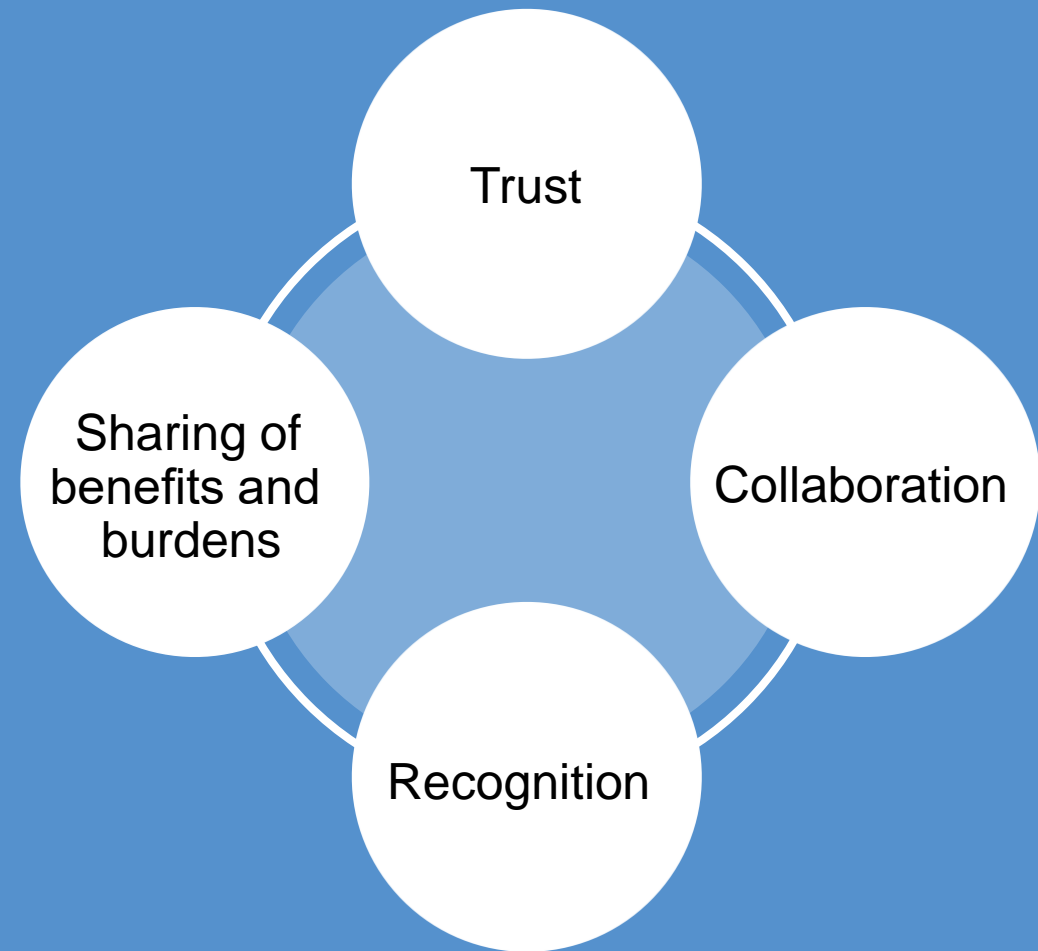


Wunsch said the majority of Europeans were aware of the need to act but that it was important they were told the truth | Dirk Waern/ AFP via Getty Images

FEBRUARY 13, 2024 1:27 PM CET
BY CARLO BOFFA

Head of Belgium's central bank urged EU lawmakers to tell the truth about the impact of "greening" the economy and the loss of wealth that will follow. "We should be more candid ... don't make us collectively richer," Pierre Wunsch said. "We should be more candid ... don't face public anger if they don't."

Human factors also enable action



that some can contribute more than others

Kokkuvõtteks

Keskkonnaseaduste koostajatel on vaja:

- 1. teaduspõhisust ja reaalsuse taju** (nt Eesti vs maailm)
- 2. aktivism ja isiklikud äri/karjäärihuvid ukse taha jätta.** Lobi tuleb huvigruppidele ja kõiki tuleb kuulata ja kuulda
- 3. vältida** probleemide lahendamisel **uute probleemide tekitamist.** Eduks on **vaja arvestada kõigi kolme jätkusuutlikkuse sambaga:** keskkonna, sotsiaalse ja majandusliku.
- 4. tagada kvaliteet** enne kvantiteeti.

Aitäh!

aa451@cam.ac.uk