



DANISH PRESIDENCY
2019-2020

Horizontal Action Climate of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR)

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The Council of Baltic Sea States

REGIONAL
IDENTITY

SUSTAINABLE
&
PROSPEROUS
REGION

SAFE & SECURE
REGION

CBSS coordinating role implementing
EU Strategy for Baltic Sea Region


HORIZONTAL ACTION
'NEIGHBOURS'


ACTION
CLIMATE


EUSBSR PRIORITY AREA SECURE

Denmark
Estonia
Finland
Germany
(1995) Iceland
Latvia
Lithuania,
Norway
Poland
Russia
Sweden

+ EU



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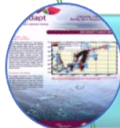


CBSS coordinates Horizontal Action Climate of EUSBSR

The CBSS as coordinator of the Horizontal Action Climate of the EUSBSR, is focusing on the transition to a low-carbon economy and increasing climate resilience, as these remain critical challenges and areas of priority collaboration in the Baltic Sea Region



Round-Tables: information exchange for policy alignment and development/implementation of national climate policies



Climate Inventory: BSR section in the EU Climate-ADAPT website for dissemination of information & good practice.

<http://climateadapt.eea.europa.eu/transnational-regions/baltic-sea/general>



BSR climate forums, seminars and capacity building programmes: for stakeholders involvement and awareness raising



Joint projects and actions for providing practical solutions



Cooperation with the EC and EEA and other EU macroregions, the UN (UNECE, UNEP) for knowledge exchange and transfer



Storm

Disaster

Global Risks Report 2019 of World Economic Forum

Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1st	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Storms and cyclones	Severe income disparity	Severe income disparity	Income disparity	Interstate conflict with regional consequences	Large-scale involuntary migration	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events
2nd	Middle East instability	Slowing Chinese economy (<6%)	Slowing Chinese economy (<6%)	Flooding	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Large-scale involuntary migration	Natural disasters
3rd	Fallen and falling states	Chronic disease	Chronic disease	Corruption	Rising greenhouse gas emissions	Rising greenhouse gas emissions	Unemployment and underemployment	Failure of national governance	Failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation	Major natural disasters	Cyberattacks
4th	Oil and gas price spike	Global governance gaps	Fiscal crises	Biodiversity loss	Cyber attacks	Water supply crises	Climate change	State collapse or crisis	Interstate conflict with regional consequences	Large-scale terrorist attacks	Data fraud or theft
5th	Chronic disease, developed world	Retrenchment from globalization (emerging)	Global governance gaps	Climate change	Water supply crises	Mismanagement of population ageing	Cyber attacks	High structural unemployment or underemployment	Major natural catastrophes	Massive incident of data fraud/theft	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation

Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Impact

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1st	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Fiscal crises	Major systemic financial failure	Major systemic financial failure	Fiscal crises	Water crises	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Weapons of mass destruction	Weapons of mass destruction
2nd	Retrenchment from globalization (developed)	Retrenchment from globalization (developed)	Retrenchment from globalization (developed)	Climate change	Water supply crises	Water supply crises	Climate change	Rapid and massive spread of infectious diseases	Weapons of mass destruction	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events
3rd	Slowing Chinese economy (<6%)	Oil and gas price spike	Oil price spikes	Geopolitical conflict	Food shortage crises	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Water crises	Weapons of mass destruction	Water crises	Water crises	Natural disasters
4th	Oil and gas price spike	Chronic disease	Chronic disease	Asset price collapse	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Diffusion of weapons of mass destruction	Unemployment and underemployment	Interstate conflict with regional consequences	Large-scale involuntary migration	Major natural disasters	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
5th	Pandemics	Fiscal crises	Fiscal crises	Extreme energy price volatility	Extreme volatility in energy and agriculture prices	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Critical information infrastructure breakdown	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Severe energy price shock	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Water crises

■ Economic ■ Environmental ■ Geopolitical ■ Societal ■ Technological

- 1 Extreme weather events (e.g. floods, storms, etc.)
- 2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 3 Major natural disasters (e.g. earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, geomagnetic storms)
- 4 Massive incident of data fraud/theft
- 5 Large-scale cyberattacks
- 6 Man-made environmental damage and disasters (e.g. oil spills, radioactive contamination, etc.)
- 7 Large-scale involuntary migration
- 8 Major biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse (terrestrial or marine)
- 9 Water crises
- 10 Asset bubbles in a major economy

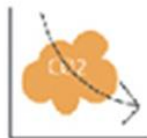
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Risks by
Likelihood
Global Risks Report

THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

A text with universal scope, adopted by 195 countries



The aim: to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C and to 1.5°C if possible.



The objective: to level off greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible.



The principal: to differentiate between developed and developing countries. Developed countries must lead the way for reduction of emissions and support developing countries in implementing this. Other countries with the ability to do so may also contribute their support on a voluntary basis to achieve this target.



The means: Countries must submit Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) which are revised upwards every 5 years. The 1st report is due in 2023. North-South technology transfer.

The financing: from 2020, rich countries must contribute at least \$100 billion per year. This amount will be reviewed in 2025.

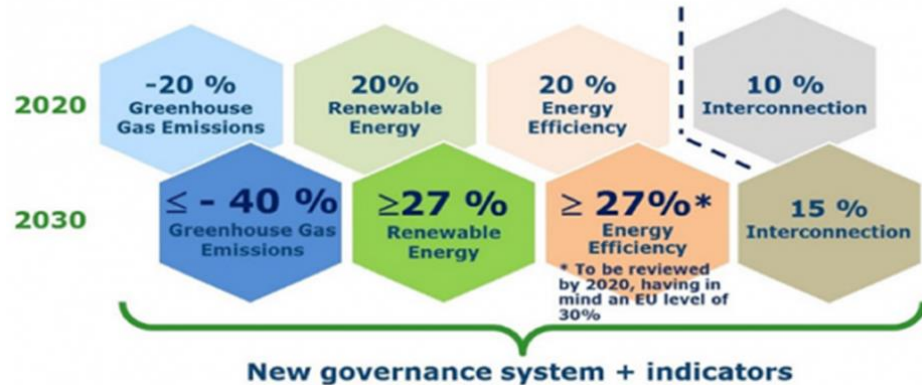
The new mechanism: loss and damage. Measures must be taken to avert, minimize and address the concrete effects of climate change, in order to help the most vulnerable countries.

Entry into force: 2020 if the Agreement is ratified by 55 countries accounting for 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions.



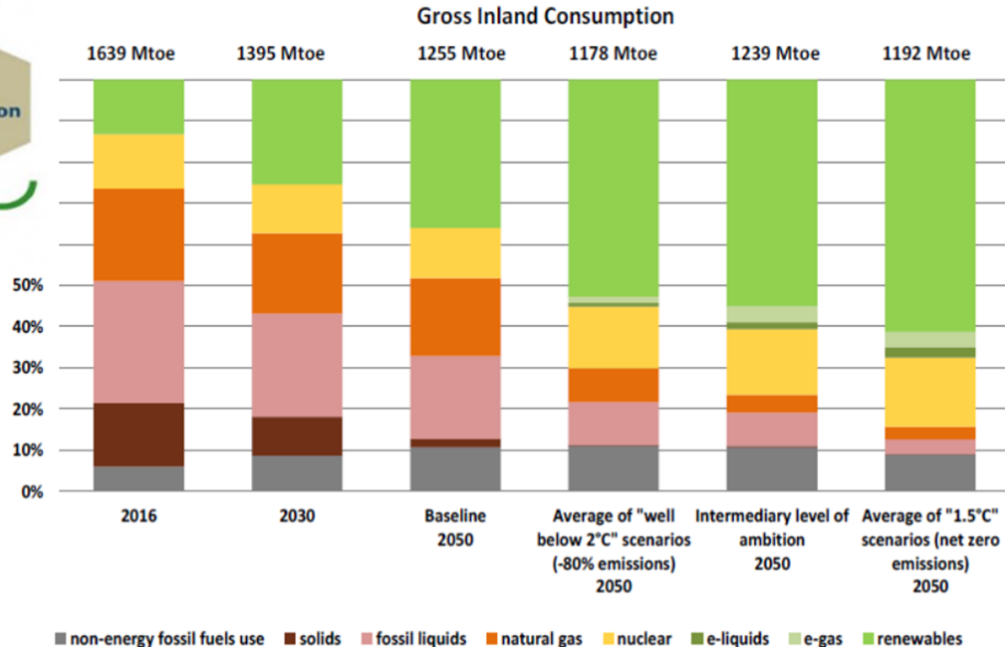
EU Policies to comply with Paris Agreement

2030 Framework for Climate and Energy

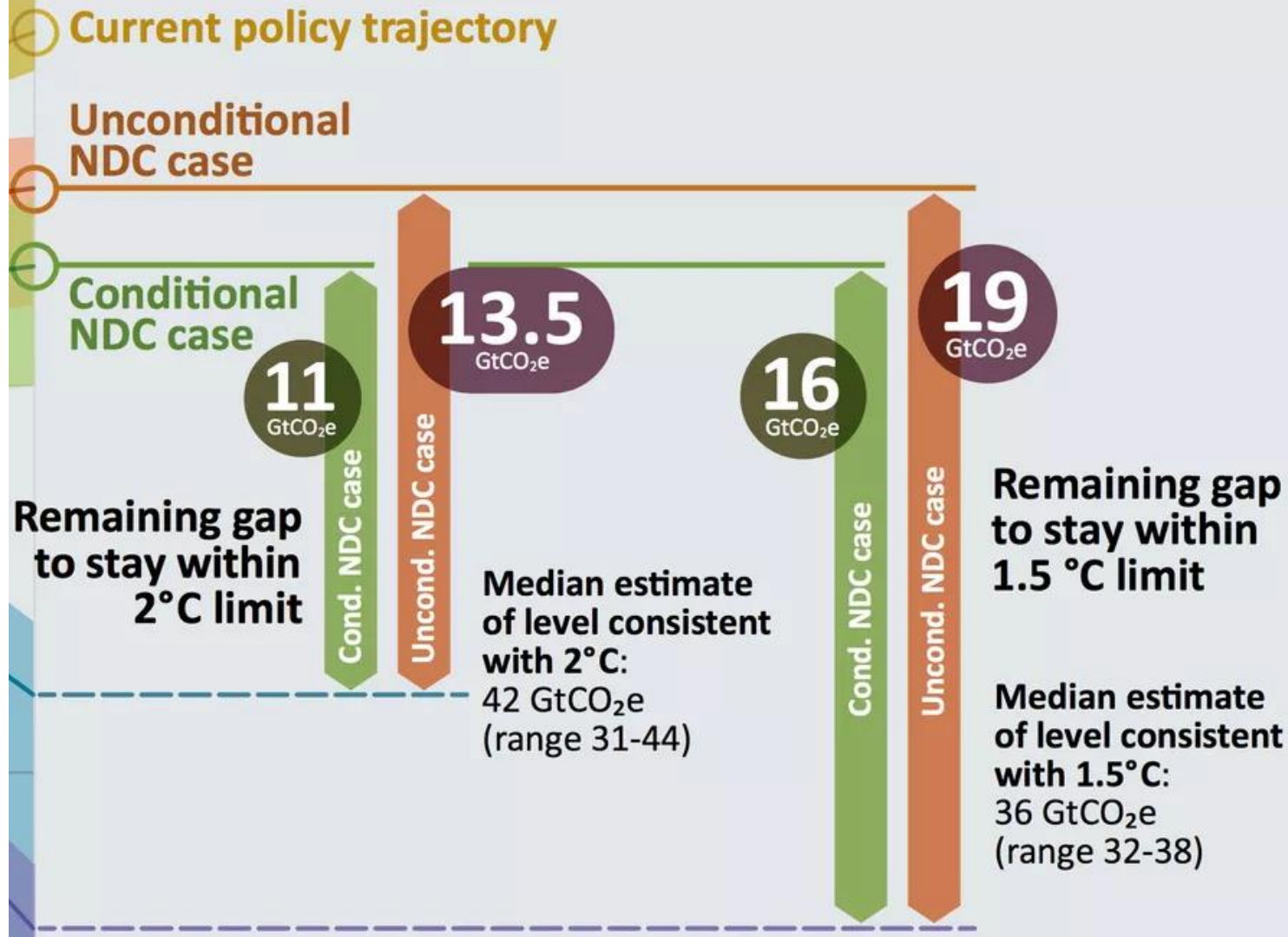


A Clean Planet for all. A European strategic **long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050.**

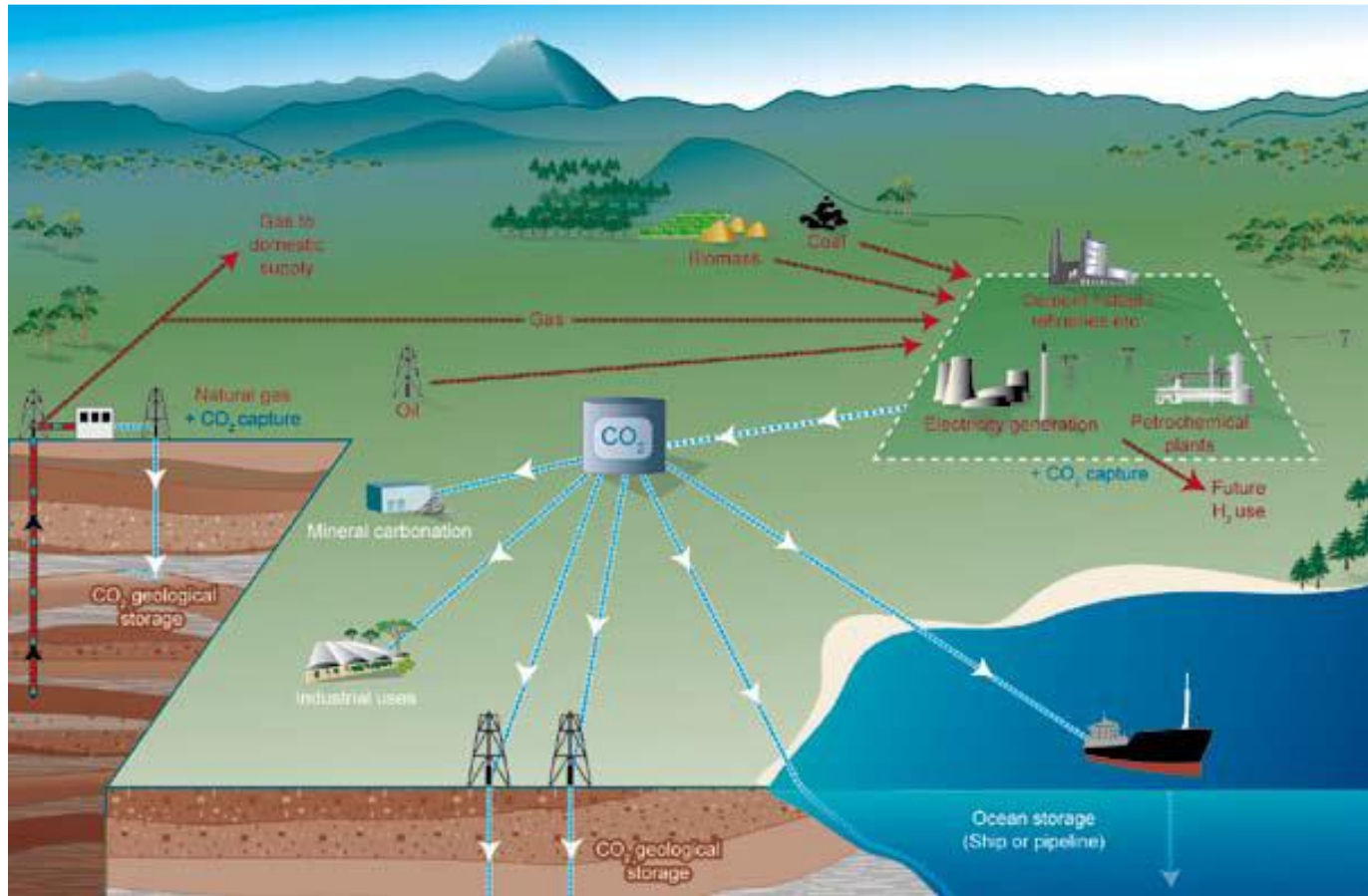
Brussels, 28.11.2018 COM(2018) 773 final



UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2018



Carbon Capture and Storage Options





EUSBSR
EU STRATEGY
FOR THE BALTIC
SEA REGION

Interreg
Baltic Sea Region



EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND



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Thank you!

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