

**Vejen frem mod 2040: Dialog og debat om EU's næste skridt i klimaindsatsen – kom og mød ledende klimaordførere fra Folketinget, også online**

**4 december 2024 - kl 15.00 - 17.30**

**Det Kgl. Bibliotek, Den Sorte Diamant, København**



*Med tilskud fra Europa-Nævnet og EU's LIFE-program, men ansvaret for indholdet er alene tilskudsmodtagers og partners.*

**EU's klimapolitik – hvordan ser det politiske landskab ud, og hvad er de største muligheder og udfordringer ved de ambitiøse klimamål?**

**Jens Ladefoged,  
professor ved Institut for Statskundskab  
på Københavns Universitet**



**UNIVERSITY OF  
COPENHAGEN**

# Det klimapolitiske landskab



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## Klimapolitiske konfliktlinjer (iflg. ChatGPT)

- Økonomisk vækst versus klimahensyn
- Fossilt versus grøn energi
- Land versus by
- Globalt Nord og Syd
- Individuel versus strukturel forandring
- Teknologiløsninger versus ressourceforbrug
- Regulering versus markedsløsninger
- Kompromis versus aktivisme
- Osv.

To dimensionalt politisk kort over positioner – for eller imod ambitiøs klimapolitik

Accept, nødvendighed

**Paradoks:**  
accept men reel modstand

**Åben opbakning:**  
Grøn industri, grønne stater, klimaaktivister

Uacceptable høje

Lave, fordelagtige

Interesser, omkostninger

**Åben modstand:**  
sort industri, sorte økonomier, sårbare grupper, klimafor nægttere

**Logisk umuligt,**  
men

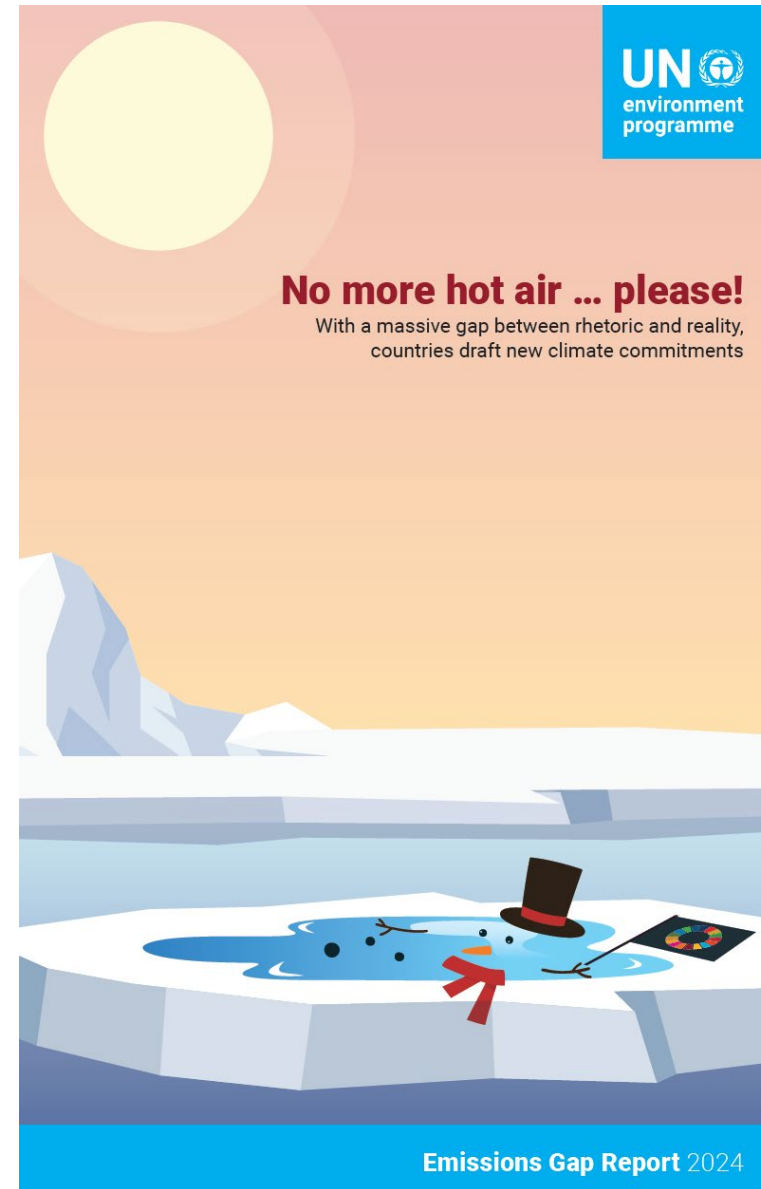
Accept af nødvendighed versus omkostninger

Unødvendigt, uacceptabelt



# Er nok en slags "Grøn Realist"

NB! Det modsatte af hvad de selverklærede 'klimarealister' forstår ved "realisme"



Mere som UNEP

As greenhouse gas emissions rose to a new high of 57.1 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2023, the cuts required from today are larger; 7.5 per cent must be shaved off emissions every year until 2035 for 1.5°C. Current promises are nowhere near these levels, putting us on track for best-case global warming of 2.6°C this century and necessitating future costly and large-scale removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to bring down the overshoot.

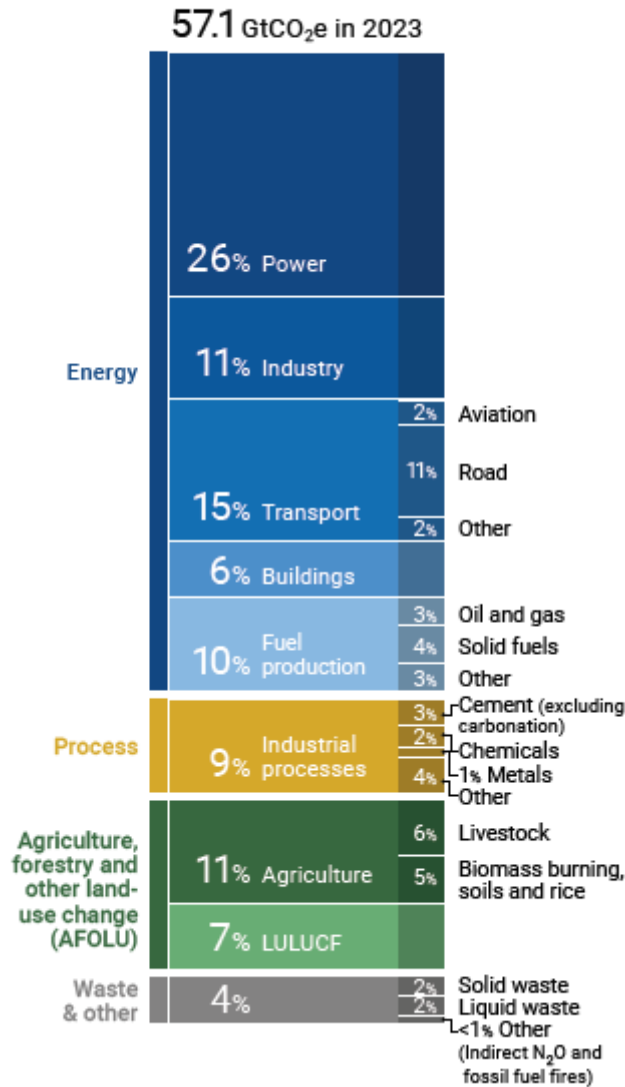
Inger Andersen, Executive Director United Nations Environment Programme

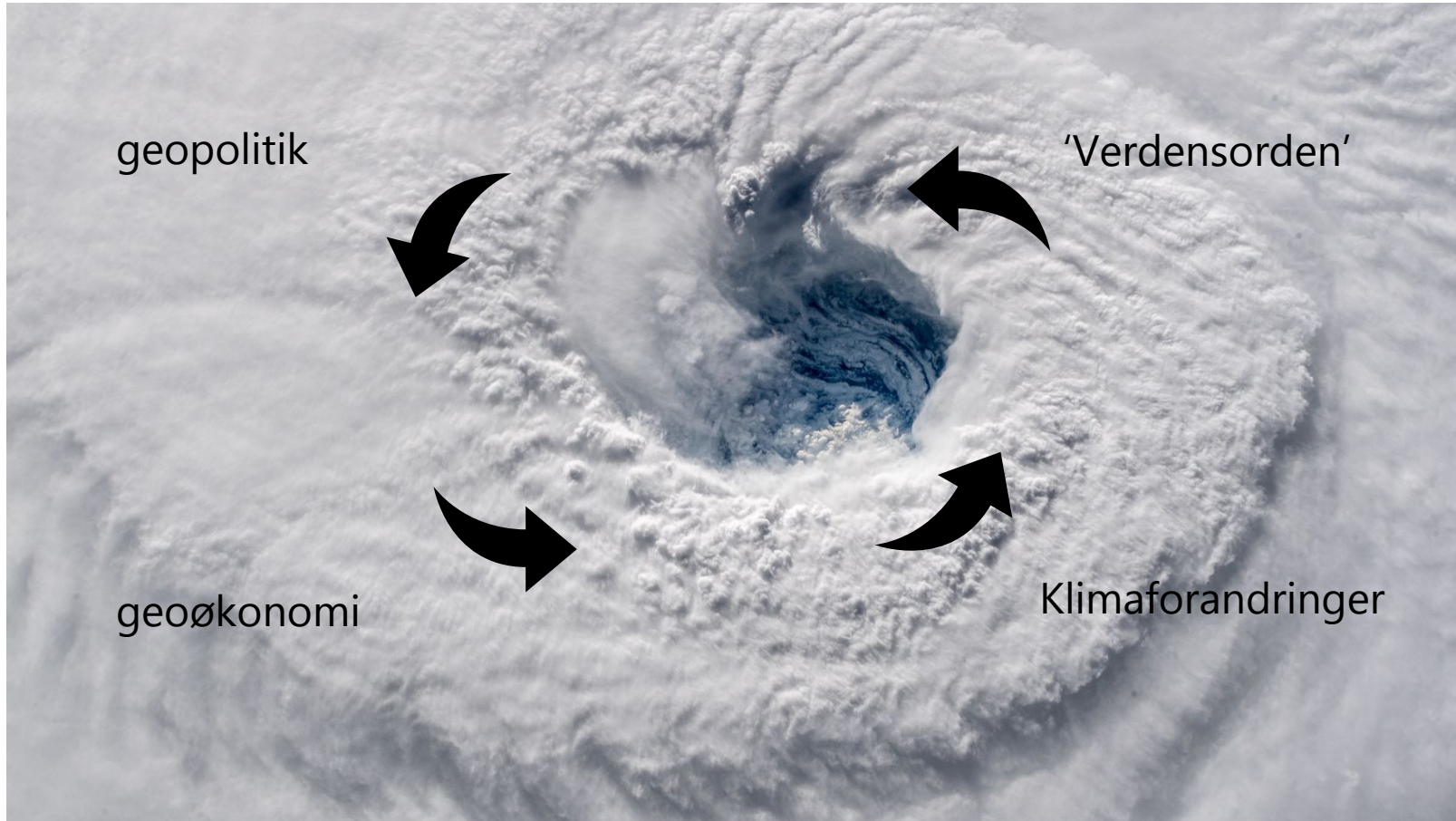


Erkende situation, rationelt  
analyse, åben diskussion, vælge  
de *bedste mulige* løsninger

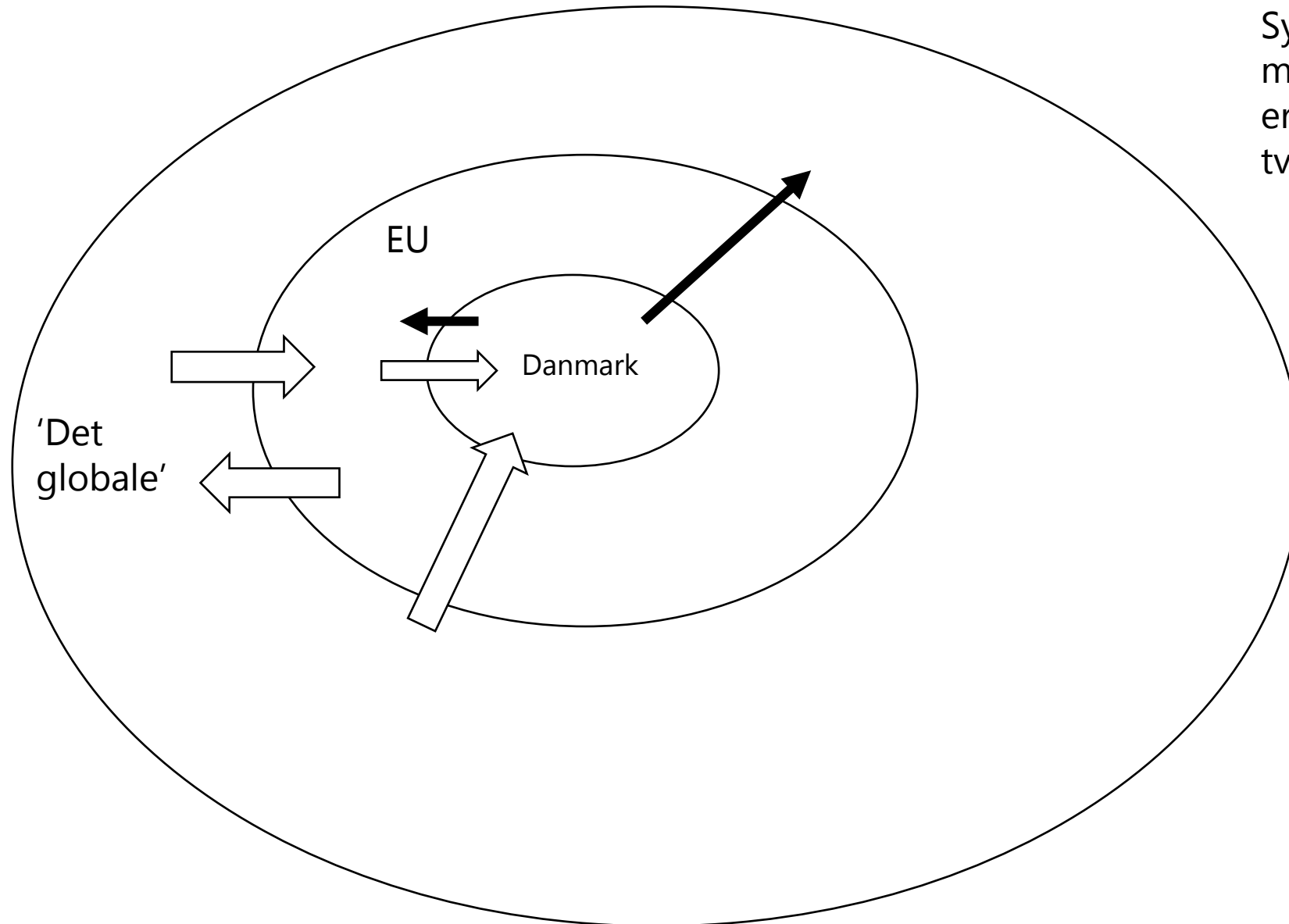
“Global greenhouse gas emissions set a new record of 57.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2023, a 1.3 per cent increase from 2022 levels”

Figure ES.1 Total GHG emissions in 2023



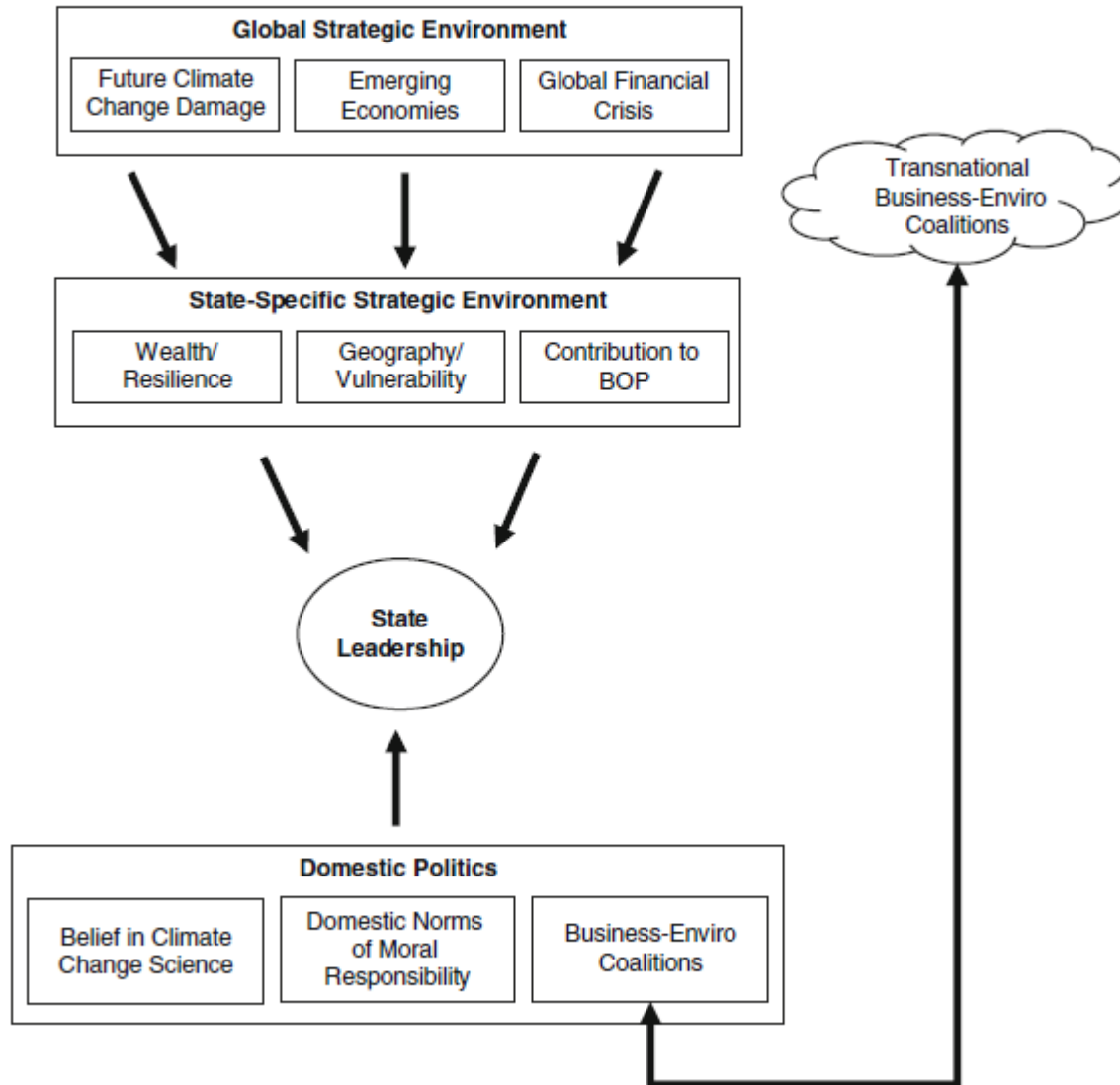


Turbulenser,  
fragmentering,  
uorden



Systempres og  
modsvær: Klimapolitik  
er indlejret i magtspil  
tværgående politikfelt





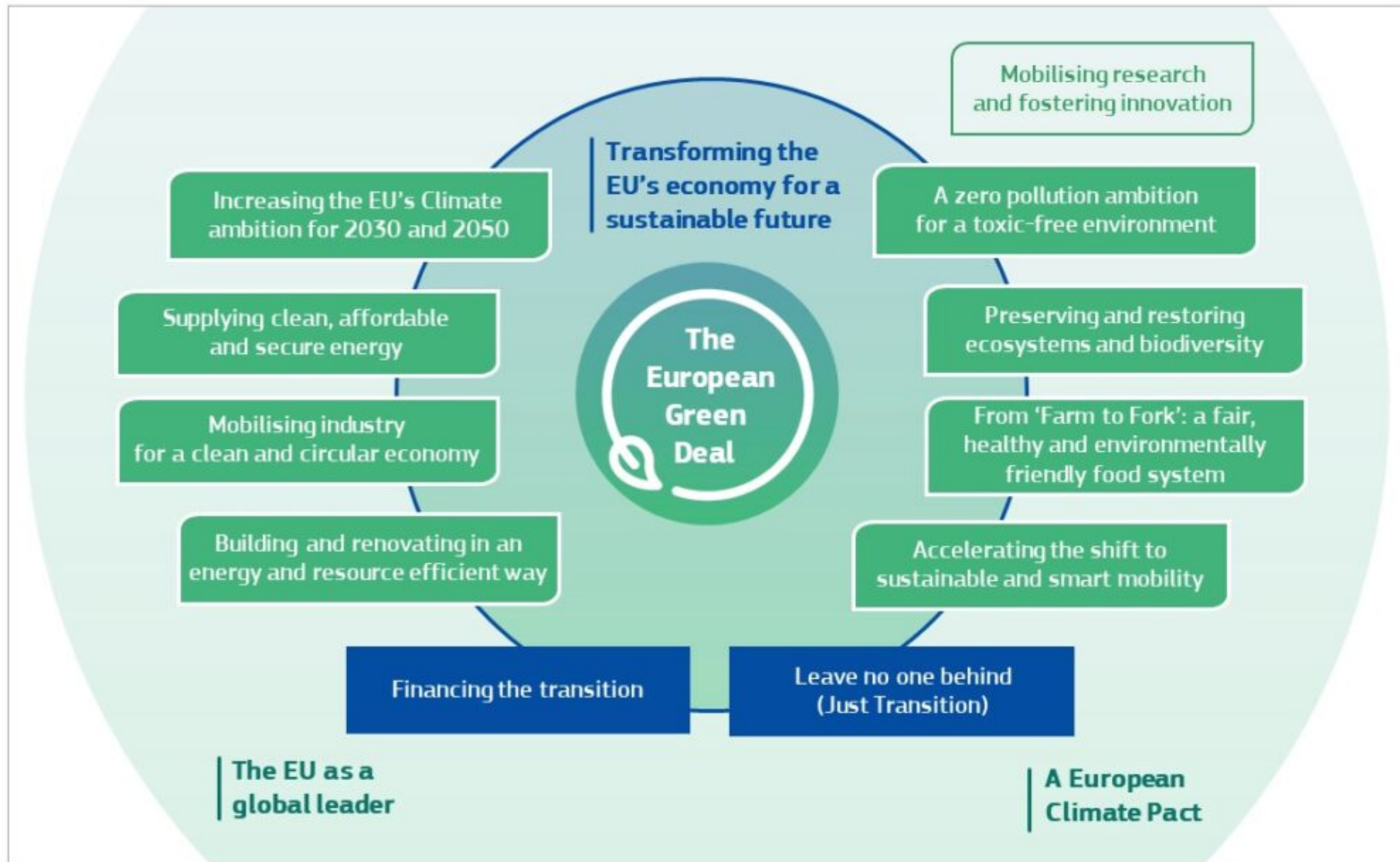
Presset, kriser *kan* former politiske valg – men de bestemmer den ikke nødvendigvis

Klimapolitik er en blanding af globale, nationale og lokale politiske valg

Purdon, M. (2017): "Neoclassical realism and international climate change politics: moral imperative and political constraint in international climate finance". Journal of International Relations and Development

Figure 1 Neoclassical realist model of climate change politics.

# European Green Deal – et kompromis om grøn vækst



# #1 Handelskrige og grøn omstilling

## Breaking news. Brussels breaks impasse after EU countries fail to agree on Chinese EV tariffs



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By [Jorge Liboreiro](#)

Published on 04/10/2024 - 11:06 GMT+2 • Updated 12:37

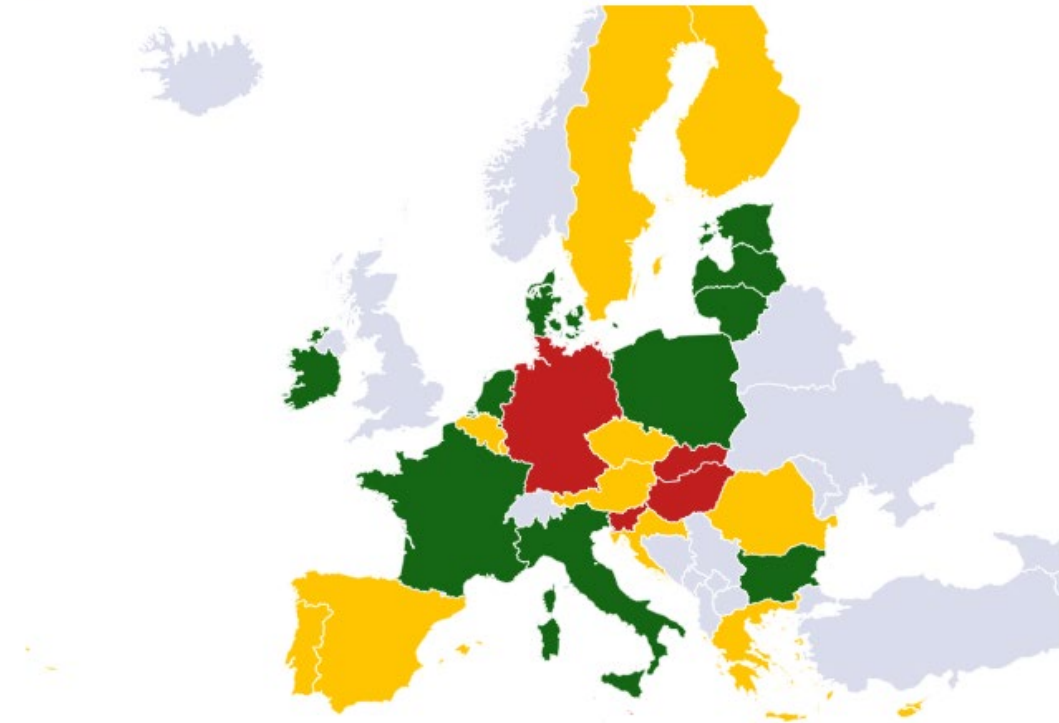
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Chinese producers of electric vehicles will soon face steep tariffs before selling their high-end goods in the EU market.

### How did each country vote on Chinese EV tariffs?

In favour (45.99%)    Against (22.65%)    Abstained (31.36%)

- In favour
- Against
- Abstained



Source: European Commission

<https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2024/10/04/brussels-breaks-impasse-after-eu-countries-fail-to-agree-on-chinese-ev-tariffs>

# **Kan den grønne omstilling ske uden Kina?**

## #2 Afskovningsdirektivet: skærpede bæredygtighedsimportkrav

Kvæg, kakao, kaffe, palmeolie,  
naturgummi, soya, træ

L 150/206

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

9.6.2023

**REGULATION (EU) 2023/1115 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL****of 31 May 2023****on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010****(Text with EEA relevance)***Article 3***Prohibition**

Relevant commodities and relevant products shall not be placed or made available on the market or exported, unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) they are deforestation-free;
- (b) they have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production; and
- (c) they are covered by a due diligence statement.

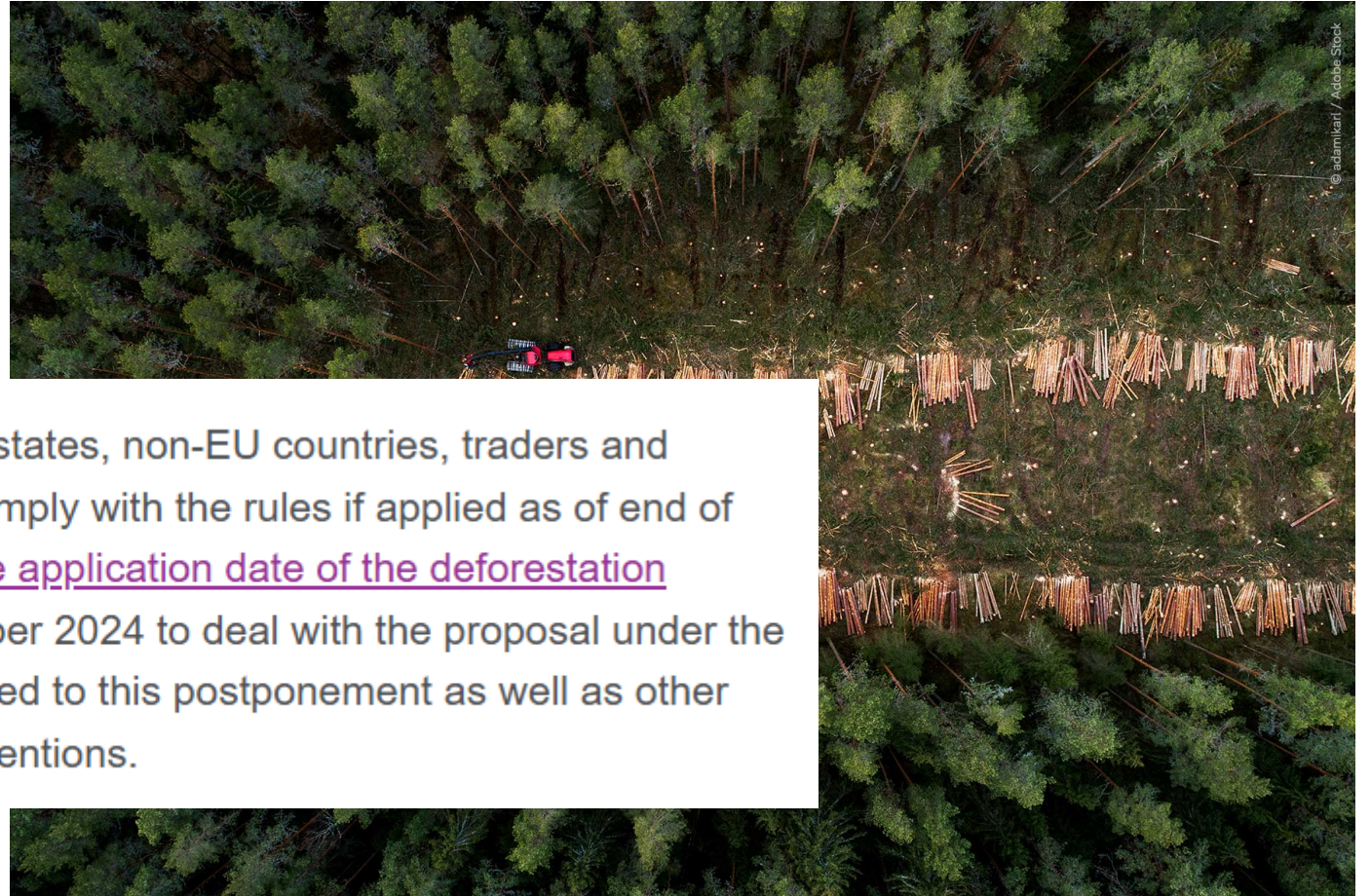
“Most of the provisions of that Regulation are to be applied as of 30 December 2024.”

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32023R1115>

Nov. 14 2024

## EU deforestation law: Parliament wants to give companies one more year to comply

In response to concerns raised by EU member states, non-EU countries, traders and operators that they would not be able to fully comply with the rules if applied as of end of 2024, the Commission proposed [postponing the application date of the deforestation regulation by one year](#). Plenary agreed in October 2024 to deal with the proposal under the urgency procedure - [Rule 170\(6\)](#). Today, it agreed to this postponement as well as other amendments with 371 votes to 240 and 30 abstentions.



Bliver en udfordring: Klimaudligningstold

# Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism



Climate change is a **global** problem that needs **global** solutions. As the EU raises its own climate ambition, and as long as less stringent climate policies prevail in many non-EU countries, there is a risk of so-called '**carbon leakage**'. Carbon leakage occurs when companies based in the EU move carbon-intensive production abroad to countries where less stringent climate policies are in place than in the EU, or when EU products get replaced by more carbon-intensive imports.

# Draghi Report

## The future of European competitiveness

Part A | A competitiveness strategy for Europe

SEPTEMBER 2024





# Konkurrenceevne

**“The EU’s decarbonisation goals are also more ambitious than its competitors’, creating additional short-term costs for European industry. ... These differences create massive near-term investment needs for EU companies that their competitors do not face. For the four largest EIs (chemicals, basic metals, non-metallic minerals and paper), decarbonisation is projected to cost EUR 500 billion overall over the next 15 years, while for the “hardest-to-abate” parts of the transport sector (maritime and aviation) investment needs stand at around EUR 100 billion each year from 2031 to 2050. The EU is also the only major region worldwide to have introduced a significant CO<sub>2</sub> price. This cost factor is of limited importance so far as heavy industrial production has been largely covered by free allowances under the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). However, these allowances will be progressively phased out with the introduction of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).**

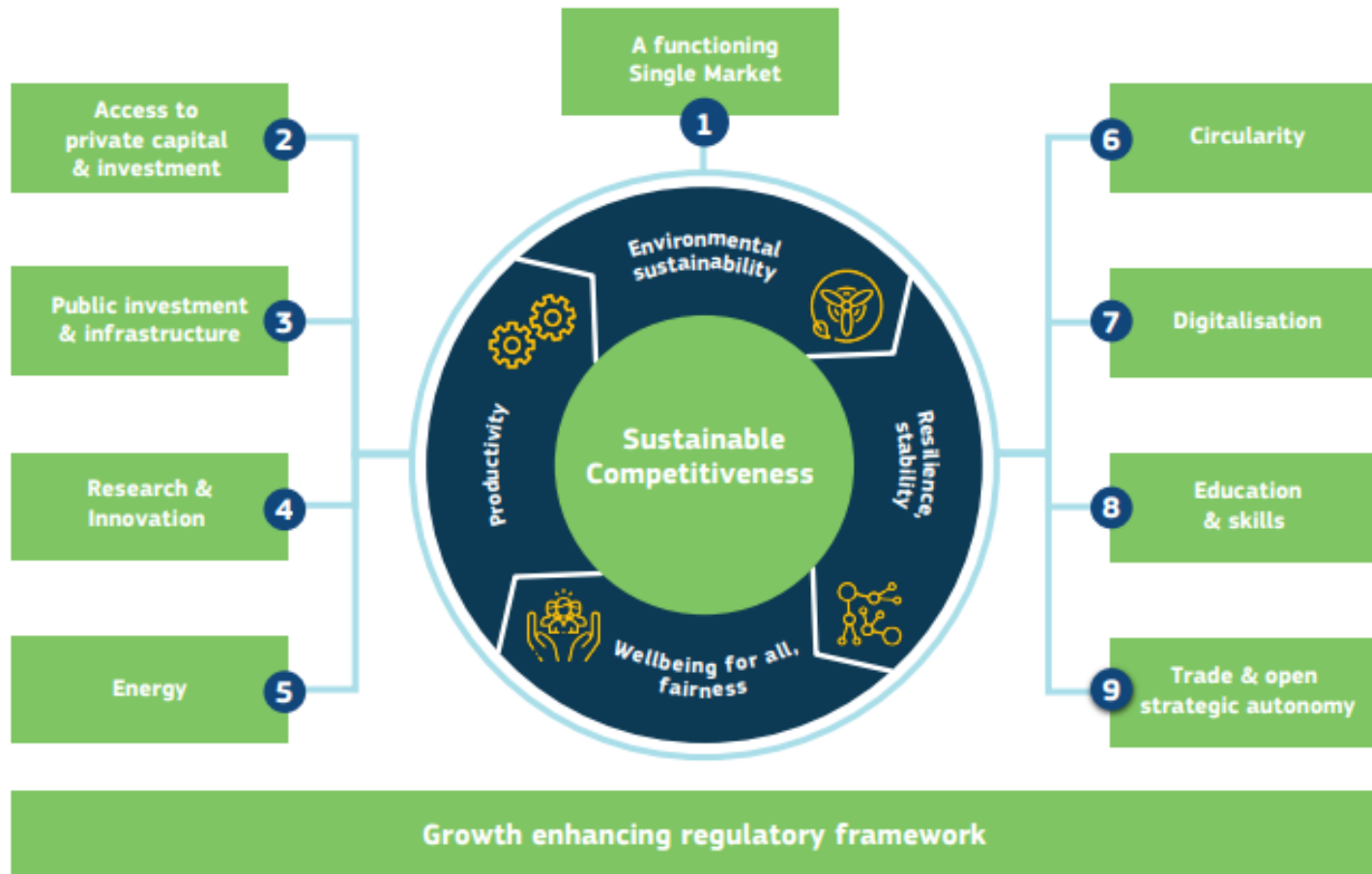


Omkostninger

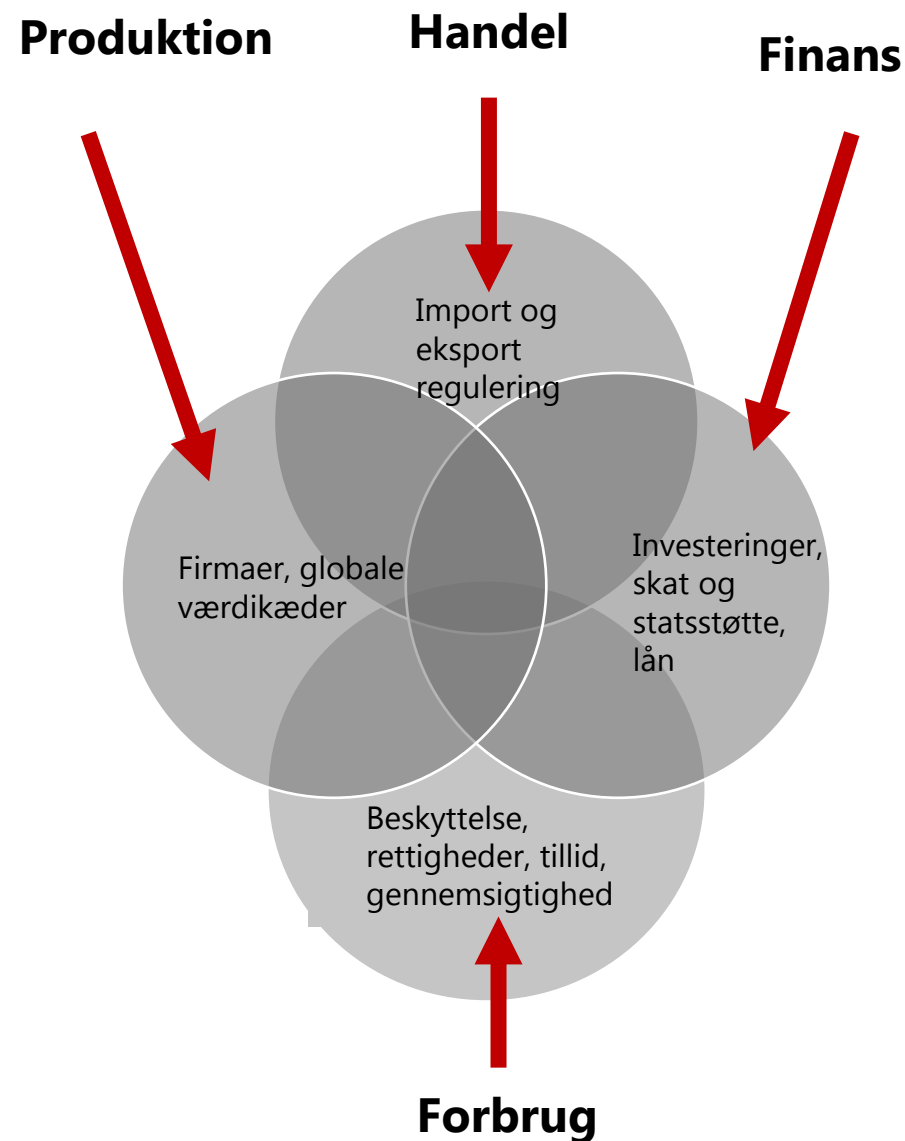
Beskyttelse og  
kompensation

## NINE DRIVERS FOR COMPETITIVENESS

The Commission proposes to work on the EU's long-term competitiveness along nine mutually reinforcing drivers:



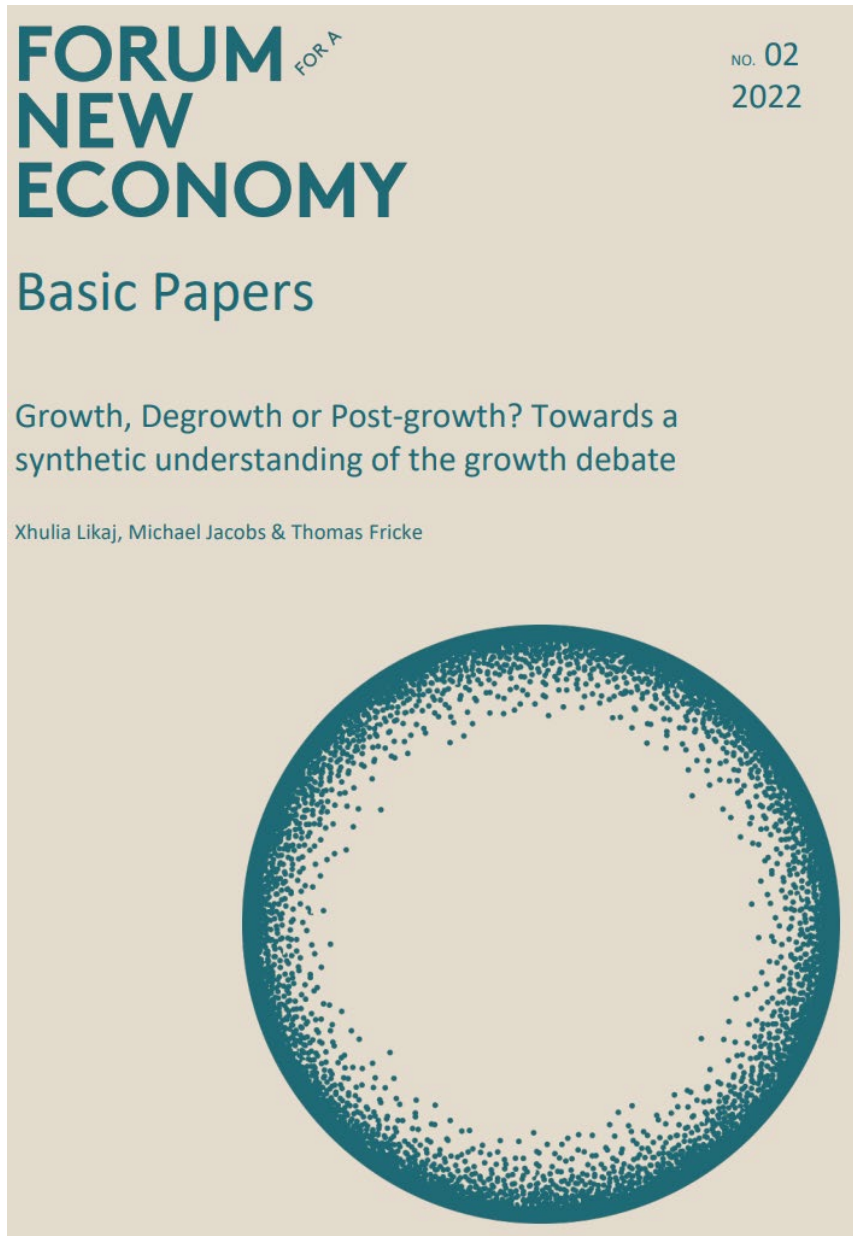
Er også politisk økonomi,  
Grøn omstilling er en  
tværgående udfordring



### Potentialer

- Mere 'grøn handel'
- Mere bæredygtig produktion
- production
- Mere grøn finansiering
- Mere bæredygtig forbrug

# Vækst debatten



Likaj, Xhulia; Jacobs, Michael; Fricke, Thomas (2022) : Growth, Degrowth or Postgrowth? Towards a synthetic understanding of the growth debate, Basic Papers, No. 02/2022, Forum for a New Economy, Berlin

“... **‘post-growth’ could become** – or indeed may be becoming – **a unifying concept** for writers and practitioners whose primary and urgent goal is to shift policy and practice in the directions of environmental sustainability and social equity. Such people **can differ in their view about how far GDP growth might or might not be possible** in an economy focused on these priorities. But such **differences are much less important than their points of agreement**. These are that economic policy:

- (i) should focus directly on operating within environmental limits or planetary boundaries;
- (ii) should focus directly on providing a decent living standard for everyone, emphasising wellbeing, a reduction in inequality and resilience;
- (iii) should cease to focus on economic growth as a policy objective per se, since none of these goals are achieved by any particular rate of growth;
- (iv) should give priority to establishing systems and institutions that can provide meaningful work, incomes, pensions and social security without having to depend on economic growth.

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Læs Mere:

**VedvarendeEnergi:** [ve.dk](https://ve.dk)

**Debatten på VE's hjemmeside:**

[ve.dk/kom-med-til-klimadebatter-om-eu-og-vejen-mod-2040-i-hele-landet](https://ve.dk/kom-med-til-klimadebatter-om-eu-og-vejen-mod-2040-i-hele-landet)

**Debatten på INFORSE-Europe's hjemmeside:**

[inforse.org/europe/europa-naevnet.htm](https://inforse.org/europe/europa-naevnet.htm)