

# VISION OF ECOACTION ON THE ROADMAP FOR UKRAINE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EU GREEN DEAL

In October 2020, the **Ukrainian Government publicly announced its readiness to join in the implementation of the European Green Deal**. Ukraine is willing to do a detailed plan for participation in the initiative. **Ecoaction supports Ukraine's commitment to a long-term economic development, in which growth does not affect environment, but instead is focused on the protection and recovery, following the example of the EU Green Deal.**

Ukraine is a signatory of Paris Agreement, acceded Energy Community and, therefore, committed to implement an ambitious climate policy, adaptation to climate change, phase out fossil fuels, transition to renewable energy sources, and develop modern energy efficient technologies, sustainable mobility and agriculture. Therefore, we have prepared this **Vision outlining key strategic priorities that should be included in the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal, subject to the positions laid by the EU Green Deal itself and recommendations provided by the IPCC**. The proposed Vision and Ecoaction's recommendations are not exhaustive and focus on the areas of the organisation's expertise and systematic engagement. In so doing, we consider the context and capacity of the Roadmap of the climate goals for Ukraine 2030, as suggested by NGOs and independent<sup>1</sup>.

**We recommend that the Government should integrate this Vision into the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal.** This will allow Ukraine to pave the way for development in line with the objectives of the EU Green Deal and subject to the views expressed by the public, whose participation is integral to the development of this important strategic document.

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<sup>1</sup> Roadmap climate goals for Ukraine 2030: a proposal from the ukrainian civil society  
[https://ecoaction.org.ua/roadmap\\_climate\\_goals.html](https://ecoaction.org.ua/roadmap_climate_goals.html)



## CLIMATE GOALS AND ACTIONS

Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal	EU Green Deal <sup>2</sup>	IPCC recommendations <sup>3,4</sup>
 <p><b>Long-term and short-term climate goals</b></p> <p>To achieve climate neutrality in Ukraine by 2050.</p> <p>Ukraine commits to gradually reduce greenhouse gas emissions over a 30-year period. That is why the goal to achieve at least a 73% reduction of total emissions by 2030 compared to the 1990 base level. Providing effectively a 37% reduction compared to 2010, should be approved in the Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2NDC).</p>	<p><b>European continent become a climate-neutral by 2050<sup>5</sup>.</b> The proposal for the European Climate Law, which aims to write into law the goal to be climate-neutral by 2050<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>The EU's NDC set a target for 2030 of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared to levels in 1990<sup>7</sup>. <b>In fact, it means 30% reduction compared to the reduction achieved so far.</b></p>	<p><b>Net-zero emissions by 2050<sup>9</sup>.</b></p> <p>Global human-caused <b>emissions of CO<sup>2</sup> would need to fall by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030.</b></p>
 <p><b>Adaptation</b></p> <p>Adaptation to climate change should be included in sectoral objectives and strategies. The national adaptation plans and 2NDC should strengthen each other.</p> <p>To recognize the priority role of nature-based solutions for sectors, whenever possible.</p>	<p>Climate change will have impacts at all levels of society and across all sectors of the economy, so adaptation actions must be systemic<sup>8</sup>.</p> <p><b>The Commission will continue to incorporate climate resilience considerations in all relevant policy fields.</b></p>	<p>Adaptation options specific to national contexts, if carefully selected together with enabling conditions, will have benefits for sustainable development and poverty reduction.</p> <p><b>Adaptation options that also mitigate emissions can provide synergies and cost savings in most sectors and system transitions.</b></p>
 <p><b>Financial mechanisms to encourage the reduction of emissions.</b></p> <p>To increase the carbon tax to a</p>	<p>It will support the further development and implementation of adaptation strategies and plans with three cross cutting priorities:</p>	

<sup>2</sup> European Green Deal [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)

<sup>3</sup> Global Warming of 1.5 °C <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

<sup>4</sup> AR5 Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg3/>

<sup>5</sup> 2050 long-term strategy [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en)

<sup>6</sup> European Climate Law [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/law\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/law_en)

<sup>7</sup> 2030 Climate Target Plan [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/2030\\_ctp\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/2030_ctp_en)

<sup>8</sup> EU Adaptation Strategy

[https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what\\_en#:~:text=The%20European%20Commission%20adopted%20its,change%20on%2024%20February%202021.&text=The%20Strategy%20has%20four%20principle,on%20adaptation%20to%20climate%20change](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what_en#:~:text=The%20European%20Commission%20adopted%20its,change%20on%2024%20February%202021.&text=The%20Strategy%20has%20four%20principle,on%20adaptation%20to%20climate%20change)

<sup>9</sup> Summary for Policymakers of IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C approved by governments

<https://www.ipcc.ch/2018/10/08/summary-for-policymakers-of-ipcc-special-report-on-global-warming-of-1-5c-approved-by-governments/>

<p>level that would encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to extend the list of facilities to which the tax will apply (less than 500 t).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· integrating adaptation into macro-fiscal policy;</li> <li>· nature-based solutions for adaptation;</li> <li>· local adaptation action.</li> </ul>	
<p> <b>Reporting and transparency</b></p> <p>To ensure that various sectors and businesses, regardless of their size, submit transparent and reliable emission reports.</p>		



## CLEAN, AFFORDABLE, AND SAFE ENERGY

<b>Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal</b>	<b>EU Green Deal</b>	<b>IPCC recommendations</b>
<p> <b>Renewable energy sources (RES)</b></p> <p>To reach a 100% RES in electricity generation by 2050.</p> <p>2030 targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the share of renewable energy to increase: in the electricity generation - to 58%;</li> <li>· in the heating sector—to 24%;</li> <li>· in the final energy consumption—to 30%.</li> </ul>	<p>One of the key principles of the EU Green Deal provides for the development of a power sector based largely on renewable sources<sup>10</sup>.</p> <p><b>It is planned to generate more electricity from renewables to power buildings, industry, and transport<sup>11</sup>.</b> The EU's 2030 target is to achieve at least 32% of RES in final energy consumption<sup>12</sup>. However, considering the revision and setting of more ambitious goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (from 40% to 55% compared to the 1990 level), this target is planned to be increased in 2021, too.</p>	<p>In 1.5°C pathways with no or limited overshoot, <b>renewables are projected to supply 70-85% of electricity in 2050<sup>16</sup>.</b></p>
<p> <b>Coal</b></p> <p>To completely phase-out coal in the energy sector by 2035:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· to reduce the share of coal in annual electricity generation to 5% (2030);</li> <li>· to produce coal only at those mines that provide fuel for the residual/reserve TPPs for the transition period after 2030; all other state and private mines to be closed.</li> </ul>	<p>The target to achieve carbon neutrality for Europe by 2050 implies a <b>gradual but complete phase-out of coal in the energy sector</b>. Some EU countries have already set more ambitious dates: France (2022), Slovakia (2023), Italy (2025), and Greece (2028)<sup>13</sup>.</p>	<p>In all 1.5°C pathways, the <b>use of coal for electricity generation would be reduced to close to 0%.</b></p>

<sup>10</sup> Clean energy [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs\\_19\\_6723](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_19_6723)

<sup>11</sup> Factsheet: EU Energy System Integration Strategy (July 2020) [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs\\_20\\_1295](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_20_1295)

<sup>12</sup> Europe Beyond Coal - Coal Exit Tracker <https://beyond-coal.eu/coal-exit-tracker/?type=maps&layer=4>

<sup>13</sup> 2030 climate & energy framework [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2030\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2030_en)

<sup>16</sup> SPECIAL REPORT: GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5°C Summary for Policymakers

 <p><b>Nuclear</b></p> <p>To completely phase-out nuclear generation by 2050; to stop operating and to decommission the existing units. Nuclear is not a climate solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 2030 target: 2 GW of nuclear capacity;</li> <li>· no new units.</li> </ul>	<p>Although <b>no support is planned for new nuclear capacities</b> as part of the newly established Just Transition Fund<sup>14</sup>, there is no consensus at the EU level on the issue of nuclear phase-out. Some of the countries are already doing this (Germany) while the others plan to continue to support the industry (France).</p>	<p>In electricity generation, shares of nuclear is modelled to increase in most 1.5°C pathways with no or limited overshoot<sup>17</sup>.</p>
 <p><b>Hydrogen</b></p> <p>Hydrogen should be 'green,' i.e. produced from renewable energy sources. It should only be used for those processes that cannot be easily electrified or powered directly by renewable electricity. No support should be provided for fossil or nuclear based hydrogen production.</p> <p>As in the case of RES projects, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. The Government must clearly define sustainability criteria for the imports and exports of hydrogen, which will factor into its carbon and environmental footprint and impacts on water resources and land use.</p>	<p><b>Priority is given to the development of 'clean,' 'renewable' hydrogen,</b> produced using mainly wind and solar energy. However, support for other forms of 'low-carbon' hydrogen is also envisioned in the short and medium term to reduce emissions from existing hydrogen production and support the development of a viable market at a significant scale.<sup>15</sup></p>	<p><b>The use of hydrogen,</b> in conjunction with other measures, such as electrification, <b>would lead to the deep emissions reductions</b> required in energy-intensive industries to limit warming to 1.5<sup>18</sup>.</p>

<sup>14</sup> EURACTIV - EU ministers exclude nuclear, fossil gas from green transition fund (26th June 2020) <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/news/eu-ministers-exclude-nuclear-fossil-gas-from-green-transition-fund/>

<sup>15</sup> EU Hydrogen Strategy [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS\\_20\\_129](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS_20_129)

<sup>17</sup> Summary for Policymakers, C.2.2. <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

EU Hydrogen Strategy [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS\\_20\\_1296](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS_20_1296)

<sup>18</sup> Chapter 4, Executive Summary <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/chapter-4/>



## ENERGY AND RESOURCE-EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal	EU Green Deal	IPCC recommendations
 <p><b>Large-scale renovation of housing stock, including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· at least 30% of the total multi-apartment housing stock (54 thousand buildings) to be renovated by 2030 to meet at least energy efficiency class B;</li><li>· to reduce specific consumption of Ukrainian buildings to 100 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> by 2030 and to not less than 50 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> by 2050.</li></ul>	<p>The building 'Renovation Wave,' which objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· to at least double the renovation rate of buildings with a particular focus on worst performing buildings;</li><li>· <b>to renovate millions of buildings (35 million building units, potentially) and to create additional 'green' jobs (160,000 jobs, potentially) in the construction sector.</b></li></ul>	<p>To achieve the required reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and to limit the global warming to 1.5 °C, it is necessary to <b>ensure transition to a lower energy consumption due to an enhanced energy efficiency and electrification of final energy consumption in buildings, industry, transport and other sectors.</b></p>
 <p><b>Enhancing energy efficiency and sustainability standards for new buildings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· to legislatively establish a milestone date, after which all new buildings must be carbon neutral (subject to their entire life cycle);</li><li>· to integrate renewables into new constructions and to support 'active' buildings.</li></ul>	<p>Strengthening provisions, standards and information on energy performance of buildings, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· a progressive implementation of mandatory minimum energy performance standards for existing buildings;</li><li>· updated rules for energy performance certificates;</li><li>· a developed market of sustainable construction products and services; and</li><li>· new approaches to the integration of renewables and digital solutions in the construction sector, including at the community level.</li></ul>	<p>It is critical to reduce energy consumption through the <b>renovation of existing buildings and more ambitious building codes for new constructions.</b></p>
 <p><b>Increasing investments in more energy efficient buildings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· to achieve at least UAH 40 billion in aggregate annual investments by 2030;</li><li>· to annually allocate one per cent of state and local budgets to programs supporting energy efficiency in buildings.</li></ul>	<p>Providing accessible and targeted funding as part of the 'Renovation Wave':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· simplified rules for combining various financial flows to fund energy efficiency measures;</li><li>· incentives to stimulate private financing, etc.</li></ul>	<p>It is necessary to <b>increase investments in low-carbon energy technologies and energy efficiency</b> (at least two-fold during the next 20 years).</p>

 <p><b>Effective heat supply systems:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· to reduce energy loss in heat supply systems to 5.6% by 2030;</li> <li>· to reduce specific requirement for heat generation for heat supply purposes to 0.08 t of fuel equivalent per gigacalorie by 2030.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Decarbonisation of heating and cooling through energy efficiency measures and transition to renewable energy sources, including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· strengthening the existing renewable heating and cooling target; and</li> <li>· introducing a requirement to use minimum levels of renewables in buildings.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategic shift away from fossil fuel use in buildings, alongside the rapid uptake of energy efficient, integrated and 'green' energy technologies, leads to a drastic reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p>
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 **SUSTAINABLE AND SMART MOBILITY**

<p><b>Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal</b></p>	<p><b>EU Green Deal</b></p>	<p><b>IPCC recommendations</b></p>
 <p><b>Putting an end to the policy of increasing the number of vehicles and their excessive use:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· not to promote the import of old used cars;</li> <li>· to introduce more environmentally friendly standards for vehicles (Euro-6); and</li> <li>· to develop and pass an act on taxation of greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions from vehicles.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Transport less polluting in cities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Stringent air pollutant emissions standards for combustion-engine vehicles,</li> <li>· Revise legislation on CO<sub>2</sub> emission performance standards for cars &amp; vans;</li> <li>· Applying European emissions trading to road transport, as a complement to existing and future CO<sub>2</sub> emission performance standards for vehicles.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lowering energy intensity</b> (MJ/passenger km or MJ/tonne km) - by enhancing vehicle and engine performance, using lightweight materials, increasing freight load factors and passenger occupancy rates, deploying new technologies.</p>
 <p><b>Giving electric transport priority over combustion engine vehicles</b> and reaching 75% of electric vehicles in public and private transport by 2030.</p>	<p><b>Increasing the uptake of zero-emission vehicles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Production and deployment of <b>sustainable alternative transport fuel</b>;</li> <li>· 1 million public recharging and refuelling stations for 13M ZEV &amp; LEV.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Modal shift to lower-carbon transport systems</b> - encouraged by increasing investment in public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure, and modifying roads, airports, ports, and railways to become more attractive for users and minimize travel time and distance.</p>
<p>Actively <b>developing sustainable urban mobility</b> (public transport, micromobility) and not only roads between cities.</p>	<p><b>Improving connectivity &amp; access:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 75% of inland freight should shift from roads onto rail and waterways;</li> <li>· Increase the capacity of railways and inland waterways.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Avoiding journeys</b> where possible - by densifying urban landscapes, sourcing localized products, internet shopping, restructuring freight logistics systems, and utilizing advanced information and communication technologies<sup>19</sup>.</p>

<sup>19</sup> IPCC AR5 report, chapter 8 'Transport' <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg3/transport/>



**Prioritising the development of electric interurban communication,**

more specifically, electrified railways. Setting clear digital goals to achieve:

- withdrawal of coal in heating passenger cars on trains;
- electrification of 70% of railway lines by 2030;
- increase in share of freight carried by railways to 70% by 2030;
- increase in share of passengers carried by railways to 15% by 2030.

**Improving connectivity & access:**

- 75% of inland freight should shift from roads onto rail and waterways,
- Increase the capacity of railways and inland waterways.



**To encourage the shift to railway, water and maritime**

transport for freight and passenger carriage.

**The use of hydrogen in transport** is only appropriate in such sectors as freight transportation, long-distance shipping and aviation. It should only be used for those processes that cannot be easily electrified or powered directly by renewable electricity.

**Making sustainable alternative solutions available to the public & businesses:**

- Incentives for the transition to permanent mobility should be mainly economic: pricing should be influenced by the carbon footprint, so appropriate taxes should be imposed, and these incentives should be supplemented by better consumer information;
- **Fossil-fuel subsidies should end,**
- Revise current tax exemptions for aviation and maritime,
- ETS to the maritime, reduce ETS free allowances for aviation,
- Effective road pricing in the EU.

**Supporting digitalisation & automation:**

- Automated and connected multimodal mobility,
- Smart traffic management systems and 'Mobility as a Service' solutions.

**Reducing carbon intensity of fuels (CO<sub>2</sub>eq/MJ) - by**

substituting oil-based products with natural gas, bio-methane, or biofuels, electricity or hydrogen produced from low greenhouse gas emission sources.



## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND THE FARM TO FORK STRATEGY

Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal	EU Green Deal <sup>2</sup>	IPCC recommendations <sup>3,4</sup>
 <p><b>Reducing climate impacts of agriculture</b></p> <p>Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural use of land and animal production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 2030 target: - to reach zero emissions from land use (emissions are set off by absorption);</li> <li>· to take out of cultivation 15% of degraded cropland by 2030; to increase the area of grassland and hayfields to 15.8% of the national territory;</li> <li>· to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions from animal production at the 2019 levels and to gradually reduce emissions subject to the production chains of animal products.</li> </ul>	<p>To reach the objective of at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under organic farming by 2030<sup>20</sup>.</p>	<p>Reduction/prevention of greenhouse gas emissions due to <b>improved land use and animal production management and practices</b><sup>21</sup>. Sequestration (absorption and capture) of greenhouse gas emissions in carbon and nitrogen terrestrial reservoirs (soil and vegetation). Substitution of biological products (waste, manure or other biomass) for fossil fuels to generate energy.</p>
 <p><b>Reducing environmental impacts of agriculture.</b> Improving the management of agrochemicals/fertilizers use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· to collect and verify data on the use of pesticides, fertilizers and medicines by farms and agribusinesses (in animal production);</li> <li>· to update the system of statistical information subject to the realities of use of these chemicals;</li> <li>· to bring the list of permitted pesticides into line with the EU's requirements;</li> <li>· to stabilize (to prevent further increase) and to gradually reduce the use of fertilizers, pesticides and medicines;</li> <li>· to reduce losses of nutrients</li> </ul>	<p><b>To reduce the use of pesticides and risk of chemical and more hazardous pesticides</b> by 50% by 2030. It is expected that this objective will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· promoting greater use of safe alternative ways of protecting harvests, such as crop rotation, mechanical weeding, etc.;</li> <li>· overcoming statistical data gaps in respect of pesticides.</li> </ul> <p><b>To reduce nutrients losses</b> (nitrogen and phosphorus) by at least 50%, while ensuring that there is no deterioration in soil fertility. To reduce the use of fertilizers by at least 20% by 2030. To reduce the environmental and climate impact of animal production. It is expected that this will be</p>	<p>To reduce losses and wastes of food.</p> <p><b>To change human diet</b> (reducing the consumption of products of animal origin) and lifestyle.</p>

<sup>20</sup> Стратегія «Від ферми до виделки» заради справедливої, здорової та екологічно дружньої продовольчої системи [https://organicinfo.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/EU\\_-Farm-to-Fork-Strategy\\_UA\\_fin.pdf](https://organicinfo.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/EU_-Farm-to-Fork-Strategy_UA_fin.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> IPCC AR5, глава 11 [https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc\\_wg3\\_ar5\\_chapter11.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter11.pdf)

and active substances in environmental components (as a result of leaching from fields into the aquatic environment, for instance).	achieved through: · effectuating the transition to sustainable and innovative feeds and feed additives; · using animal production waste as a renewable energy source; · developing integrated nutrient management action plans in the areas of intensive livestock farming.	
Restoring systems/ infrastructure for safe <b>disposal and processing of waste/by-products of animal production</b> and agriculture in general.	<b>To reduce overall sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%</b> by 2030 and to improve animal welfare.	
Developing, and further <b>increasing the share of, organic agriculture</b> (animal production and land use) for the purposes of decreasing environmental load.	Health of plants, security and diversity of seeds for plant varieties adapted to climate change.	
Reducing food losses along the production chains of agricultural products and food losses at the retail and household level.  <b>The amount of waste per capita is reduced by 0.20-0.23 tons/person/year (including recyclables) until 2030.</b>	To promote the building of sustainable supply chains, <b>to reduce the environmental footprint and energy consumption during manufacture</b> , introduce appropriate labelling for products. To extend these requirements to products manufactured outside the EU.  <b>To halve per capita food waste</b> at retail and consumer levels by 2030.	



## ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal	EU Green Deal	IPCC recommendations
 <b>Protected areas should cover at least 15% of the national territory by 2027<sup>22</sup> (6.7% at present).</b>	<b>At least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea should be protected</b> in the EU by 2030. One third of protected areas – representing 10% of EU land and 10% of EU sea – should be	Restoring forests can enhance biodiversity and protect against flooding and storms <sup>24</sup> .

<sup>22</sup> Ukrainian Act approving the national strategy for regional development for the period 2021 to 2027 <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/695-2020-%D0%BF#Text>

<sup>24</sup> Strengthening and implementing the global response <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/chapter-4/>

<p>It is important not only to increase the protected area but also to improve the management of its sites, including marine protected areas, subject to the effects of climate change for natural ecosystems.</p>	<p>strictly protected<sup>23</sup>.</p>	
<p> <b>Increasing the forest area to 20% of the national territory by 2030 through:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the reforestation program for degraded forest land;</li> <li>· carrying out inventory and conversion of self-forested agricultural land;</li> <li>· reducing the average annual area of forest wildfires by 50%.</li> </ul>	<p>The <b>strict protection of primary and old-growth forests and wetlands and other ecosystems with high carbon absorption and capture capacity should be given priority, including at the global level.</b> To effectively manage protected areas, defining clear objectives and measures. To eliminate the by-catch of species threatened with extinction.</p> <p><b>Planting 3 billion additional trees by 2030</b>, in full respect of ecological principles.</p>	<p><b>The large potential of forestation</b> and the co-benefits if implemented appropriately (e.g., on biodiversity and soil quality) will diminish over time, as forests saturate. <b>But over time, the potential will diminish as forests have limited absorption capacity.</b></p>
<p> <b>Reducing the extraction of peat by 90% compared to 2018 levels and restoring dried peat lands.</b></p>		



## ZERO POLLUTION

<p><b>Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal</b></p>	<p><b>EU Green Deal</b></p>	<p><b>IPCC recommendations</b></p>
<p> <b>Improving the management of air quality monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· to develop and adopt a draft concept for establishment of the national air quality monitoring system in 2021;</li> <li>· to approve national programs for local air quality monitoring by July 2021;</li> <li>· to approve plans to improve local air quality by March 2022;</li> <li>· to step up the development of the network of air quality monitoring stations, which is expected to start operating throughout Ukraine in 2023.</li> </ul>	<p>To strengthen provisions on monitoring, modelling and air quality plans to <b>help local authorities achieve cleaner air</b><sup>26</sup>.</p>	

<sup>23</sup> EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0380&from=EN>

<sup>26</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1596443911913&uri=CELEX:52019DC0640#document2>

 <p><b>Implementing existing and passing new law to reduce air pollution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· to implement the National Emissions Reduction Plan ('Plan') pursuant to Order No. 597-p of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, dated 24 July 2019. During the term of the Plan, large industrial installations are required to cut their emissions of sulphur dioxide and dust by 95% and 97%, respectively, by 2027 and to reduce their emissions of nitrogen oxide by 72% by 2033<sup>25</sup>;</li> <li>· to introduce an integrated permit for facility operators in 2021;</li> <li>· to approve maximum limits of concentration of 2.5 and 10 PM in the atmospheric air in populated areas in the first half of 2021, in accordance with the WHO recommendations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>To reduce pollution from large industrial installations.</b> To reach consistency with climate, energy and circular economy policies. To improve prevention of industrial accidents.</p> <p><b>To revise air quality standards</b> to align them closely with the World Health Organization recommendations<sup>27</sup>.</p>	<p>Reduction in emissions of black carbon (by 35% by 2030), methane (by 37% by 2030) and hydrofluorocarbons (by 70% to 80% by 2050)<sup>28</sup>.</p>
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## GREEN FUNDING, INVESTMENTS, AND JUST TRANSITION

<b>Vision of Ecoaction on the Roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the EU Green Deal</b>	<b>EU Green Deal</b>	<b>IPCC recommendations</b>
 <p><b>Financing mitigation and adaptation to climate change</b></p> <p><b>CO<sub>2</sub> tax should only be used for measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change,</b> to prevent adverse events of climate change, and to introduce best 'green' practices.</p> <p>Continuously finance mitigation and adaptation measures from the state and local budgets.</p>	<p>Scaling up international finance to build climate resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· to <b>increase the share of international climate financing for adaptation using</b> the EU external action instruments and to attract private investments;</li> <li>· to promote the development and implementation of <b>strategies for disaster risk financing to improve resilience and macroeconomic conditions in partner countries;</b></li> </ul>	

<sup>25</sup> ORDER No. 597-p of the CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE, dated 24 July 2019 and amending Schedules 1 to 4 to the National Plan for Reducing Emissions from Large Combustion Installations  
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/597-2019-%D1%80#n2>

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health#:~:text=%22WHO%20air%20quality%20guidelines%22%20estimate,related%20deaths%20by%20around%2015%25](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health#:~:text=%22WHO%20air%20quality%20guidelines%22%20estimate,related%20deaths%20by%20around%2015%25)

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/news/ipcc-15%C2%B0c-report-reducing-short-lived-climate-pollutants-necessary-achieve-15%C2%B0c-climate-goal>

 <p><b>Just transition</b> Develop, adopt, and implement national, regional and local just transition <b>programs for coal mining regions/towns</b>. These programs must be developed in wide consultations with local stakeholders (local governments, civic society, businesses, academia etc.) and consider their interests.</p>	<p>The EU's Member States with coal mining regions are required to develop individual <b>'territorial just transition plans'</b><sup>29</sup>. Those plans define the territories which could get access to the Just Transition Fund. They define the challenges in each region, as well as the development needs and objectives to be met by 2030.</p>	<p>Reduction in emissions of black carbon (by 35% by 2030), methane (by 37% by 2030) and hydrofluorocarbons (by 70% to 80% by 2050)<sup>28</sup>.</p>
 <p><b>Stop subsidising the coal industry</b> and to finance measures for the just transition of coal mining regions. A special Just Transition Fund must be established for financing relevant measures.</p>	<p>The so-called <b>'Just Transition Mechanism'</b> is established<sup>24</sup>. It is composed of three financing pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the Just Transition Fund (EUR40 billion), which is financed from the EU's budget supplemented by national co-financing;</li> <li>· Loans provided to certain regions and countries through the European Investment Bank;</li> <li>· promoting private investments.</li> </ul> <p>It is expected that these instruments will <b>raise more than EUR150 billion in investments in the EU's carbon-intensive regions</b> by 2027.</p>	<p><b>Social justice and equity are core aspects of climate-resilient development pathways</b> that aim to limit global warming to 1.5°C as they address challenges and inevitable trade-offs, widen opportunities, and ensure that options, visions, and values are deliberated, between and within countries and communities<sup>31</sup>.</p>
 <p><b>Supporting sustainable agriculture</b></p> <p>Support small and medium-sized manufacturers <b>applying sustainable agricultural practices</b>.</p> <p><b>Stop subsidizing</b> vertically integrated <b>agribusinesses</b> (agricultural holdings).</p>	<p><b>Tax incentives to drive the transition to a sustainable food system</b> and encourage consumers to choose sustainable and healthy diets. The regulation of VAT rates could allow Member States to support, in a more targeted manner, organic production, for instance<sup>30</sup>. EU tax systems should also aim to ensure that the <b>price of different foods reflects their real costs in terms of use of finite natural resources, pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts</b>.</p> <p>Through EU budget guarantees, the InvestEU Fund will foster investment in the agro-food sector by de-risking investments by European corporations and facilitating access to finance for small and medium-sized businesses. The EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) must also increasingly facilitate investment support to improve the resilience and accelerate the green and digital transformation of farms.</p>	

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/news/ipcc-15%C2%B0c-report-reducing-short-lived-climate-pollutants-necessary-achieve-15%C2%B0c-climate-goal>

<sup>29</sup> The Just Transition Mechanism: making sure no one is left behind [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu/just-transition-mechanism\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu/just-transition-mechanism_en)

<sup>30</sup> A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system [https://organicinfo.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/EU\\_-Farm-to-Fork-Strategy\\_UA\\_fin.pdf](https://organicinfo.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/EU_-Farm-to-Fork-Strategy_UA_fin.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Chapter 5, Executive Summary <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/chapter-5/>