

**What's next? A guide to navigating
the NECPs follow-up and the next
decade in EU climate and energy
policies.**



LIFE PlanUp

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Executive summary

The European Union is experiencing an unprecedented momentum on climate action. In the past few years, since the Clean Energy Package was first released in 2016, the EU, Member States' governments and all stakeholders involved have worked hard to agree, adopt and present legislation to reduce emissions in various sectors of the economy. The National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) encompass all these plans as well as national measures that each country will put in place to deliver on the agreed climate and energy objectives.

New opportunities have arisen with the release of the EU Green Deal, with the ultimate goal of turning the EU climate neutral by 2050. The EU is now “working backwards” in order to set milestones to get us there. This means that the previously agreed climate and energy objectives (and sectoral ones for that matter) are simply not enough.

Thus, 2021 will be a crucial year for stepping up action on climate and energy policy and many policy proposals will be released to agree on more ambition. The years to come present important opportunities for NGOs, CSOs and all stakeholders to make the case for greater ambition in the key sectors, which are also to be reflected in the revision of the NECPS expected in 2023.

This guide presents a roadmap of the relevant policies that will be reviewed, starting in late 2020. This process is likely to take two to three years.

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Introduction and context

The year 2020 is a unique year. The European Union is at a crossroads on the climate crisis, public health and economic recovery policies, having the opportunity to become a leader on a green and decarbonized economy.

Energy and climate policies have been a part of the EU decision-making since the 1990's. The driving force have been the global climate agreements, first the Kyoto Protocol and then the Paris Agreement. The first major comprehensive regulatory framework was adopted in the 20-20-20 Climate and Energy Package to achieve a -20% GHG emission reduction by 2020, which was reviewed in 2018 as the EU agreed a -40% GHG emission reduction target for 2030. The overarching climate and energy policy include the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), the Climate Action Regulation (previously named Effort Sharing Regulation), the Directives for promoting Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, and sectoral policy that addresses emission reductions linked to specific economic sectors such as agriculture (Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry - LULUCF) and transport (Regulation on CO2 Performance Standards for Light and Heavy Duty Vehicles). A major change in the Energy and Climate regulatory framework was introduced with the Clean Energy Package of 2018, namely the governance system for the Energy Union ("Governance Regulation"), under which each member state is required to establish 10-year national energy and climate plans (NECPs)¹ for 2021 to 2030 (and to be revised for the decades to come). However, despite the significant improvements made across the economy over the past 10 years, these policies are suboptimal as they often lack ambition and leave several loopholes. Scientific experts² have shown that much more is required for the EU to contribute to keeping global temperature rise below 1.5C, which is the threshold for hoping to contain serious damage and keeping life on Earth as we know it. According to science³ and equity principles, the EU's ambition should be stepped up to at least -65% by 2030. Delaying action will lock-in the EU's economy in fossil fuels for decades and hinder the achievement of carbon-neutrality by 2050, as set in the European Green Deal announced by the European Commission in December 2019.

National Energy and Climate Plans

As mentioned above, several EU policies regulate the emissions and the decarbonisation of key sectors of the economy⁴. But for the first time, in 2018, the EU Governance Regulation sets a mandatory requirement for EU Member States to prepare integrated plans on how each state will be achieving the climate and energy targets they are bound to under the EU legislation. The National Energy and Climate

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-strategy/national-energy-climate-plans_en

² <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>; <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2019>

³ Building a Paris Agreement compatible (PAC) energy scenario Chapter 3 – Reaching the Paris Agreement 1.5°C target, CAN Europe and EEB report June 2020 – <https://eeb.org/library/building-a-paris-agreement-compatible-pac-energy-scenario/>

⁴ For relevance with the LIFE+ PlanUp project, this document focuses on the buildings, agriculture and transport sectors.

Plans (NECPs)⁵ set a ten-year strategic national policy horizon on the policies and measures that each EU country will put in place to reduce emissions in their national context. These plans cover the five dimensions of the Energy and Climate Union:

- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Greenhouse gas emissions reductions
- Interconnections
- Research and innovation.

By the start of 2020, all 27 NECPs were submitted to the EU Commission after a round of revision of the drafts initially submitted in 2018 and 2019. In September 2020, the European Commission published [the final overall assessment of the NECPs](#). The plans are now subject to reviews over the course of the 2020-2030 period.

The European Green Deal

In late 2019, the EU vice-president Frans Timmermans presented the European Green Deal⁶, which is the master plan for Europe to become the first climate-neutral continent in the world. Under the EU Green Deal, the EU has proposed a series of strategies covering all sectors of the economy: industrial, circular economy, biodiversity, energy, agriculture; with the aim of contributing to the 2050 net-zero emissions goal in the proposed European Climate Law⁷.

The net-zero emissions goal sets a new precedent for climate policy in Europe which will lead to an upwards review of all the current energy and climate targets.

The 2030 Climate Target Plan

In order to achieve carbon neutrality, the European Commission has proposed increasing the emissions reduction target for 2030 from -40% to -55% (not yet endorsed), compared to 1990 levels. To get there, the EU Commission launched in September 2020 the Climate Target Plan⁸, which includes the Commission's roadmap and general lines of action in order to increase ambition in all the relevant pieces of legislation that have a role to play in reducing emissions in Europe.

The revised legislative proposals will be presented by June 2021⁹, under the so-called "fit for 55" package.

The Covid-19 crisis

The coronavirus pandemic hit the European Union (and the whole world) in early 2020. Countries across the world have been severely affected, including by serious job losses, sanitary crisis and deceleration of the economy.

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-strategy/national-energy-climate-plans_en

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

⁷ In discussions at the time of drafting.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1588581905912&uri=CELEX:52020PC0080>

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/2030_ctp_en

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/2021-commission-work-programme-key-documents_en

Such dramatic situations require support and help to overcome the crisis and slow down the negative effects. On this basis, the EU is discussing a recovery plan¹⁰ consisting of a mix of loans and grants to support EU countries to emerge from the economic slowdown caused by the pandemic. To access these resources, the countries' recovery plans must be in line with the EU's objectives for a green and digital transformation. Furthermore, the EU recovery plan proposes strengthening the Just Transition Fund in order to accelerate the transition towards climate neutrality in the Member States.

Aim of this guide

This guide aims at providing the reader with an information tool to navigate and monitor the implementation of relevant European energy and climate policies in the context of the EU Green Deal, NECPs and post-covid recovery plans. The LIFE PlanUp project team bases this document on the work performed so far by the project, such as guidelines and documents, analyses of the NECPs, research and discussions with stakeholders, including civil society organisations and local and regional authorities.

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/recovery-plan-europe_en

Decarbonisation of the EU economy - upcoming reviews in relevant legislation

This section provides an overview of and timeline for the expected review of key policy instruments relevant for climate and energy. It covers relevant topics that PlanUp has been working on¹¹.

Reviews and revisions of legislation present important opportunities to ratchet up ambition in the relevant policy instruments. Indeed, these policy instruments *need* to be revised in order to reflect the net zero emissions goal agreed under the EU Green Deal, as that new ambition must be reflected and operationalised in the whole spectrum of energy and climate-related legislation.

EU legislation

As discussed above, the EU Green Deal and the Climate Target Plan for 2030 in particular has triggered the review of relevant legislation.

- **EU climate policy - ETS, ESR and LULUCF**

The **European Emissions Trading System** (EU ETS) regulates emissions from heavy industry and intra-EU aviation, and covers about 45% of the EU's total greenhouse gas emissions. It is a cap-and-trade system under which companies receive emissions allowances (credits) that can be traded with one another. The already agreed GHG reduction target is 43% by 2030, compared to a 2005 baseline. The initial step of the revision process - a public consultation - started in autumn 2020.

The **EU Effort Sharing Regulation** (EU ESR, also known as Climate Action Regulation, or CAR) covers the greenhouse gas emissions from key sectors (relevant under the PlanUp project) such as transport, buildings and agriculture - transport being the biggest emitter within the group of sectors covered. The EU ESR covers 60% of the bloc's emissions and it sets different national GHG reduction targets to each member state. The review process of the ESR started in autumn 2020 with a public consultation.

The so-called **LULUCF regulation** covers emissions from the land use, land use change and forestry sectors. It enters into force in 2021 and it is the first time the EU is regulating emissions from the land use and forestry sector, taking into account the European carbon sinks in order to consider negative emissions. Also for the LULUCF regulation, the public consultation opened in autumn 2020.

- **NECPs review**

As per the governance regulation, EU countries must ensure that their NECPs are reviewed and updated by 2023, and every 10 years thereafter. If the plans are not

¹¹ Guide on EU climate and sectoral decarbonisation policies, January 2019.
<https://cdn.webdoos.io/planup/bb3c954f6cdb170ba991b5a4d2eb9bd0.pdf>

updated reflecting new measures and/or technology breakthroughs, the Member State must justify to the EU Commission why there has been no update.

- **Other relevant elements**

As part of the fit-for-55 package (expected in June 2021), and as spelled out in President Von der Leyen's priorities, the EU Commission will propose a carbon border adjustment mechanism. This mechanism will be proposed for selected sectors to avoid European production being moved overseas ('carbon leakage'), which would theoretically risk increasing overall emissions and to reflect the carbon content of imports.

Reviews in sectoral EU legislation

Transport

In the "Guide on EU climate and sectoral decarbonisation policies", referenced in footnote 6, we outline key EU policies that aim at the decarbonisation of the transport sector. The outline below explains the next steps on these pieces of legislation.

- **CO2 standards for light duty vehicles.**

Light duty vehicles (cars and vans) account for 70% of all EU road transport emissions, and about 15% of EU's total emissions.

The so-called car CO2 regulation¹² was adopted in late 2018 and it contains a 15% and a 37.5% (31% for vans) emission reduction target by 2025 and 2030 respectively, compared to a 2021 baseline. Each vehicle manufacturer gets a specific annual fleet-wide target that will eventually lead to the 2025 and 2030 targets. If they emit more, the carmakers must pay a fine. Additionally, the regulation aims to increase the share of Zero and Low Emissions Vehicles (ZLEVs) in the market by setting a 'soft' mandate for them, although in reality this is mostly an indicative target.

As per the adopted text (article 15), the EU Commission must review the effectiveness of the regulation by 2023. However, a review is set to happen already in 2021 after the publication of the Climate Target Plan, which foresees an increase in the target to 50% (from the adopted 37.5%) by 2030.

- **CO2 standards for heavy duty vehicles.**

For the first time, since the adoption of the CO2 standards regulation for heavy duty vehicles in 2019, the EU regulates the emissions from this transport mode. It is an important step since heavy duty vehicles are responsible for about 25% of EU's road transport emissions. The reduction targets are 15% and 30% by 2025 and 2030 respectively, based on a 2019 baseline.

¹² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R0631>

The EU Commission will review the CO2 standards for heavy duty vehicles regulation in 2022. At the time of drafting, no announcement has been made about bringing the review forward.

- **Renewable Energy Directive**

The 2018 Renewable Energy Directive (REDII) sets a target for the use of renewable energy in transport for the year 2030. The *binding* target is set at 7% and must be achieved with advanced fuels (including renewable electricity), as EU countries may remain at that 7% if they do not promote and use food and feed based biofuels. Up until now, food and feed biofuels have been widely used; however these biofuels have serious negative climate and environmental impacts linked to direct and indirect land use change¹³.

Based on the REDII adopted text, the revision will come in 2023. However, at the time of drafting, the review/revision process had already started with a roadmap consultation. The EU Commission proposes, as part of the CTP, increasing the target for renewables in transport. However, it is important to guarantee the sustainability of the fuels that are eligible for such a target. A detailed public consultation was launched in November 2020.

Buildings

A major step-change in addressing emission reductions in the buildings sector, is the Renovation Wave that the European Commission presented in mid-October 2020.

- **Renovation wave**

The Renovation Wave¹⁴, published on 14 October 2020, will be the guiding strategy to double annual energy renovation rates of residential and non-residential buildings and foster deep energy renovation in the next ten years. It also aims to enhance the quality of life for people living in and using the buildings, with the aim to reduce Europe's greenhouse gas emissions, and create up to 160,000 additional green jobs in the construction sector. The strategy will involve a wide range of actors and sectors and will be centered around the "energy efficiency first" principle, affordability, circularity and life-cycle thinking, penetration of renewables and high health and environmental standards. A list of actions will be implemented by the European Commission over the next 2-4 years. These are listed in the Annex to the Communication. Actions include providing better and clearer information for consumers, improving legal certainty and incentives for renovation, circular economy measures for a sustainable built environment, tackling energy poverty and decarbonisation of heating and cooling.

¹³ <https://www.transportenvironment.org/what-we-do/biofuels>

¹⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1603122220757&uri=CELEX:52020DC0662>

Together with the Renovation Wave, the European Commission published a recommendation to address energy poverty¹⁵ and an initiative called the New European Bauhaus.¹⁶

- **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive**

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), which was revised in 2018 (2018/844/EU), sets a broad range of policies and supportive measures to help EU Member States improve the energy performance of the national building stock. The EPBD establishes that Member States will have to adopt long-term strategies to decarbonise the building sector, with milestones in 2030, 2040 and 2050. All new buildings will have to be nearly zero emissions buildings (NZEB) from 31 December 2020. The law also requires energy performance certificates for all buildings which are sold or rented, and supports electro-mobility by introducing minimum requirements for car parks of a certain size and the installation of smart technologies, such as building automation and control systems. The EPBD will be revised in line with the Renovation Wave strategy objectives.

- **Energy Efficiency Directive**

The revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) will be part of the fit-for-55 package. The current EED sets binding measures to help the EU achieve its energy efficiency target of 32.5% by 2030. The target has been set on the basis of 2007 modelling projections for 2030. The Directive has amended the previous one and has introduced binding energy savings for each Member State of 0.8% each year of final energy consumption for the 2021-2030 period. The upwards revision of the energy efficiency target is foreseen as a contribution to the higher 2030 GHG emission reduction target.

Agriculture

- **The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**

The CAP distributes a third of the entire EU budget and is crucial to EU climate policies because of the agricultural sector's large footprint. Around 10% of total EU emissions are officially ascribed to the agricultural sector (methane and nitrous oxide from livestock and fertilisation of arable fields). In addition, a large part of CO2 emissions under the LULUCF sector are caused by agriculture-related land use changes, there are significant emissions embedded in imported livestock feed and the sector's usage of fuel and electricity in production and storage.

The CAP is currently under review. The previous Commission proposed a model where much of the decision power for how to distribute the CAP funds is placed with the Member States, who are required to design national CAP strategic plans within certain framework conditions. The upcoming legislation, originally foreseen for the period 2021-2027, will be delayed for two years. For that reason, the regulation for

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/recommendation_on_energy_poverty_c2020_9600.pdf

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS_20_1894

the transitional period, which is also related to the post COVID-19 recovery funds, also has importance for the greenhouse gas reductions in the sector.

The Commission's proposal from 2018 has been heavily criticised by the European Court of Auditors, researchers, experts and civil society for not delivering on climate and environment - a problem that only became clearer after the announcement of the European Green Deal (EGD) and the publication of the Farm to Fork Strategy. Although the original proposal is severely misaligned with the EGD, the Commission has repeatedly dismissed the calls to amend it. As much as 40% of the EU's climate spendings under the new MFF are ascribed to the CAP, despite numerous flaws in accounting methodology and policy measures. For this reason, there is much scope for improving the climate performance at member state level through the national CAP strategic plans. This should be considered an important lever to boost mitigation under the Effort Sharing Regulation.

The trilogue negotiations (between the Commission, the Parliament and the Council) began in early November 2020 and are likely to stretch well into 2021. As mentioned above, the new CAP is foreseen for January 2023 following a two-years transition period to allow for adjusting to the significant delays in the reform.

- **The Farm to Fork (F2F) Strategy**

When the Commission published its strategy for a sustainable EU food system in May this year, it was a disappointment from a climate perspective. Despite recognising the livestock production's pivotal role in agricultural emissions, the strategy shied away from any substantial commitments to address the sector's emissions. Mostly, the strategy suggested innovative livestock feed additives and alternative feed materials as a solution and a stronger focus on biogas production from manure. The strategy also endorses the idea of 'carbon farming', i.e. the idea of creating marketable carbon credits for carbon stored in soil and biomass - an approach that also occupies a prominent role in the Commission's climate target plan for 2030.

The initiatives under the F2F with most relevance to the NECPs and the Effort Sharing Regulation is likely the Carbon Farming Initiative (Q3, 2021) and the Integrated Nutrient Management plan. The latter (no prevision) could have a positive impact on fertiliser-related nitrous oxide emissions.

Governance and public participation

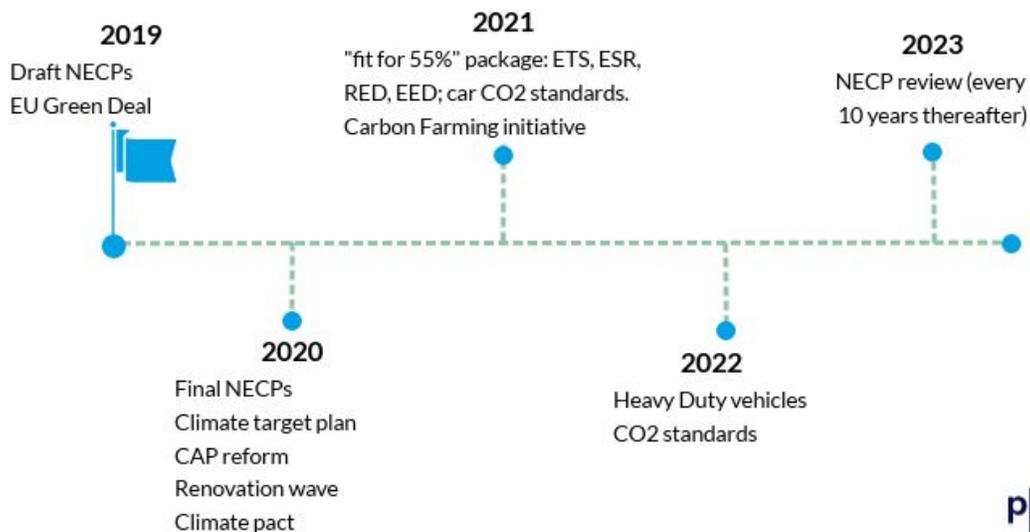
- **Climate Pact**

The European Climate Pact was launched by the EU Commission in December 2020. The Climate Pact is essentially a multi-level dialogue (as stipulated in Art. 11 of the Governance Regulation on the NECPs) that should foster a new "climate culture" involving citizens, stakeholders, national authorities and EU institutions at the European level.

The Climate Pact is not a legislation per se, but will act as an initiative that seeks to amplify “existing initiatives, grassroots activities and actions” by a broad variety of stakeholders, such as civil society organisations, local and regional authorities, local communities, individuals, academia, businesses and unions. According to the Commission, the Pact should also contribute to better mobilising these stakeholders and citizens to contribute to the delivery of the EU’s 2050 net-zero emission goal, through a system of individual and collective climate action “pledges” (i.e. public commitments).

The Commission further plans to hold direct citizen and stakeholder consultations in the frame of the Climate Pact, such as citizen dialogues, citizen assemblies or other gatherings. This will be linked to existing and planned fora such as the Covenant of Mayors, or the Conference on the Future of Europe (expected to be launched in 2021). As such, the planned European Climate Pact will not trigger legislative changes in EU energy and climate policies. However, it can provide stakeholders like civil society organisations, local and regional authorities, or even citizens with an additional EU-level forum to highlight their actions, raise their demands or connect with like-minded actors keen on delivering on the objectives of the EU Green Deal and the EU’s 2050 net-zero emissions goal.

Timeline for policy processes ahead



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Post-covid recovery plans

This section aims at providing a checklist for the post-covid recovery plans that EU Member States will need to present in order to access the EU funds that are aimed at supporting EU countries to rebound from the crisis.

This presents an important opportunity for setting "conditions" to access the funds, about which the EU Commission states that access is subject to alignment with the EU plans on green and digital transition.

Stakeholders at national level, in particular civil society organisations and local and regional authorities have thus a key opportunity to shape these national recovery plans, which can also be reflected in the reviews of the laws explained in the previous section.

Checklist for robust post-covid national recovery plans

Topic	Relevant questions	Examples
Policy harmonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the measures proposed in the recovery plan in line with the EU overall objectives on climate and energy? • Are the measures for different industries (vehicle manufacturers, agriculture, construction, etc) in line with the sectoral decarbonisation objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures present a clear decarbonisation angle. • Aid provided to different industries supports the green transition, i.e. aid for purchase of zero-emissions vehicles; aid for development of climate-friendly farming practices; aid to update the building stock to improve efficiency; etc. • The measures aim at carbon neutrality by mid-century at the latest.
Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of activities and industries are being supported or subject to bailouts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support is only provided to clean industries. • Support is made conditional on the industry's/company's commitment to decarbonise (i.e. bailouts to airlines). • Support is provided to clean technologies and research+innovation aimed at carbon-neutrality.
Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the proposed measures aligned timewise with the EU climate agenda? • Do the timelines coincide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed measures include a clear implementation and enforcement period. • The proposed measures are timed - with relevant decarbonisation laws

	with implementation periods, reviews, etc.?	(i.e. 2020-2030 frameworks, etc).
Completeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the recovery plans include a comprehensive approach, including several sectors of the economy and civil society and their interlinkages? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plans present an integrated approach. The plans reflect on individual benefits in the relevant sectors, and also on the resulting effects in the economy as a whole.
Financing aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the plans include a clear indication of the costs of the measures? Is there a breakdown of the different types of investments needed for the plan? I.e. grants, loans, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan clearly shows what each measure costs. The plan clearly shows who/how the measures will be financed.
Governance and public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the plans present clear information about relevant public authorities in charge of the different measures? Have the plans been subject to public participation/scrutiny? Do the plans foresee the establishment of a multi-level dialogue with stakeholders such as civil society organisations and local and regional authorities, like in the NECPs process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been different opportunities for citizens and stakeholders like civil society organizations and local and regional authorities to comment and suggest amendments to the plans (i.e. public consultation, expert groups, etc). The formulation process has been transparent. A multi-level dialogue has been established for the national recovery and resilience plans, aligned with the process foreseen in the NECPs.
Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the plans present clear revision and review processes/key dates? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a clear timeline for the review of the plans in line with developments on climate and energy policy. There are clear mechanisms to ratchet-up action and ambition.
Sustainability and replicability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the plans sustainable in time? Do the plans present a clear long-term strategy and vision? Are the plans easily replicable in other countries/within regions in the same country? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plans present credible and realistic measures in the medium-long term. The measures are effective and “simple” enough to be replicated in other scenarios. The measures could easily be ratcheted-up.

Resources for engagement

The PlanUp project has produced a number of guides and publications (including analyses of NECPs, best practices, visuals, etc). Some relevant publications include, among others:

- [The beginner's guide on EU climate and sectoral decarbonisation policies](#)
- [Toolkit for effective engagement in the NECP process](#)
- [Good practices in Energy and Climate governance](#)
- [Collection of good practices in the agriculture, buildings and transport sector](#)

The [resources section](#) of the PlanUp project website contains more guides, reports and publications (some in several languages) that could support in the follow up of the NECPs and other climate policies.

The EU Calc

The PlanUp project has contributed to the development of the [EU Calc](#), an open source model designed to be used by stakeholders interested in climate policy to create decarbonisation pathways based on measures that target different sectors of the economy.

The model makes and shows the relationship between GHG emissions and societal lifestyles, the exploitation and/or conservation of natural resources, job creation, energy production, agriculture, costs, etc. in one tool which enables decision makers to get real-time policy support underpinned by comprehensive trade-off analyses, satisfying their practical needs.

The models show all sectors involved in the PlanUp project (transport, agriculture, buildings). They are represented by a set of decarbonization levers, e.g. electrification of vehicles or modal shift in the transport sector. These levers can be set on four different levels of decarbonization ambition, from business-as-usual to transformational (most ambitious). It's worth noting that the transformational scenario is based on technologies that are available today, are 'best in class' but should be deployed at large scale.

The user can select the different levels of the various levers to observe the impact in the selected categories/sectors. This is helpful to assess the effectiveness of measures that are under discussion, providing a practical indication of the impacts of such measures.

A practical user's guide to the EU Calc can be [found here](#).

Relevant websites

As indicated above, the PlanUp project has produced a series of guidelines, reports and toolkits for organisations to engage in the NECPs process and more widely in the climate policy decision-making processes. Please refer to that section for some relevant links.

Furthermore, see hereunder other relevant links to keep up to date on the developments of climate and energy policy, as well as sectoral decarbonisation.

- [A European Green Deal.](#)
- [2030 Climate Target Plan.](#)
- [2030 Climate and Energy Framework.](#)
- [Energy Efficiency](#)
- [Renewables Energy- Energy-efficiency-and-Governance](#)
- [National Energy and Climate Plans](#)
- [Transport decarbonisation](#)
- [PlanUp project](#)
- [Transport & Environment - campaigns](#)
- [EEB Library](#)
- [EEB overview page for agriculture](#)
- [EEB overview page on climate](#)
- [European Commission's Farm to Fork strategy](#)
- [European Commission's page on CAP](#)
- [IEEP brief on climate tracking in CAP](#)
- [IEEP report on Commission CAP proposal](#)