In 2014, Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker committed to put in place a regulatory framework to deliver on the energy union objectives. Five years on this legislative framework is complete. Under the Juncker Commission, the EU has put in place a comprehensive legislative framework with legally binding targets covering all sectors of our economy to achieve at least 40% greenhouse gas emissions reductions by 2030 while ensuring the competitiveness of our economy. With the new legislative framework the Commission anticipates a de facto reduction of 45% of greenhouse gas emissions and is therefore not only fully delivering on the Energy Union priority but even overachieving on international and domestic targets. This legislative framework provides investors with a clear and predictable vision of the way forward. The legislation addresses both structural elements to underpin climate and energy action, and specific provisions for sectoral action where it was needed.

The EU is the first major economy to fully implement its Paris Agreement commitments in legally binding domestic laws, thereby sending a strong message to the world that it intends to continue to lead by example. This framework is a step for Europe on the road towards climate neutrality by mid-century while providing significant benefits for the economy and the quality of life of Europeans.
Under the Juncker Commission, the EU has successfully adopted a completely new legislative framework for energy and climate policies. The revision of the EU’s energy and climate legislation includes the EU Emissions Trading System Directive and the Effort Sharing Regulation, the eight legislative proposals in the ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ package, the Gas Package and the new emission standards under the Mobility Package following the ‘Low-Emission Mobility Strategy’.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE AGREED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- Governance of the energy union regulation
- Revision of the EU emissions trading system
- Effort sharing regulation
- Land use, land use change and forestry regulation
- Recast renewable energy directive
- Revision of energy efficiency directive
- Revision of the energy performance of buildings directive
- Revision of the electricity market design directive and regulation
- Risk-preparedness in the electricity sector regulation
- Revision of the agency for the cooperation of energy regulators (ACER) regulation
- Revision of the gas directive
- Revision of gas security of supply regulation
- New rules on intergovernmental energy agreements
- New eco-design and energy labelling measures
- New CO₂ emission standards for cars and vans
- New CO₂ emission standards for heavy duty vehicles