Policy instruments for CO$_2$ valorisation support

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CO₂ DEAL

Project objective: develop a roadmap for decision makers on effective valorisation of CO₂ in regions of Latvia in an environmentally sound, resilient and businessbased manner in connection with low-carbon circular economy principles.

Latvia’s shrinking regions will have a positive effect on mitigation of climate change, environmental pollution prevention, regional economic growth potential, social welfare and technological acceleration from implementation of CO₂ valorisation technologies.
any process providing a positive effect to reduction of CO₂ emission level in atmosphere:

▪ direct CO₂ capture and utilisation using carbon dioxide as a feedstock for industrial processes;
▪ transformed CO₂ utilisation;
▪ pre-process CO₂ utilisation, reduction of potential emissions prior its generation.
GREENHOUSE GAS EMITTERS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION
Total GHG emissions in the European Union, excluding land use, land use change and forestry, but including international aviation.
SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Direct keywords
CO₂ / carbon dioxide utilisation / CCU
CO₂ / carbon dioxide utilisation

Indirect keywords
CO₂ / carbon dioxide capture
CO₂ / carbon dioxide storage
CO₂ / carbon dioxide storage / CCS
CO₂ / carbon dioxide binding
CCS
METHODOLOGY

The information gathered by the EEA on the climate policies of the EU Member States:

1. step: which countries have the largest climate policies, encompassing both policies and policy instruments

2. step: these policies and policy instruments were categorized by their impact and type

3. step: the most important categories for the topicality of the work were selected:

P1 – country uses the EU ETS;
P2 – GHG emissions mark-ups in the country are taxed;
P3 – the country has tax rebates to meet climate targets;
P4 – the country is increasing the amount of renewable energy resources in the field of energy;
P5 – energy efficiency works are being carried out in the country;
P6 – the country has restrictions or prohibitions on GHG emissions;
P7 – the country uses the LULUCF sector to reduce emissions;
P8 – the state provides funding for research into GHG emission reduction technologies;
P9 – GHG capture is taking place in the country;
P10 – the use of CCS technologies is taking place or is planned in the country;
P11 – the use of CCU technology is taking place or is planned in the country.
NUMBER OF POLICIES AFFECTING GHG EMISSIONS IN EU MEMBER STATES

Number of policies and policy instruments affecting GHG emissions

Countries:
- Belgium: 213
- France: 184
- Slovenia: 118
- Lithuania: 111
- Denmark: 107
- Spain: 102
- Croatia: 98
- Hungary: 88
- Netherlands: 88
- Latvia: 85
- Romania: 78
- Finland: 77
- Germany: 77
- Luxembourg: 70
- Malta: 68
- Estonia: 66
- Ireland: 61
- Sweden: 53
- Poland: 47
- Bulgaria: 46
- Chez Republic: 44
- Italy: 42
- Slovakia: 36
- Portugal: 30
- Austria: 27
- Greece: 23
- Cyprus: 13
# Categorization of Policies and Instruments Affecting GHG Emissions

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CONCLUSION

- The most extensive legislative framework is represented in Belgium, Croatia, Lithuania and Sweden, the least – Ireland, Cyprus and Greece.

- Sweden's most extensive issue of CO$_2$ emissions, its storage and utilisation, the country can rightfully be called a leader in innovative CCUS technologies.

- The sooner we start reducing this number, the fewer emissions should be reduced annually – we will have more time to act.

- Quick and timely actions of both entrepreneurs and, first of all, legislators are necessary for the successful implementation of the tasks set to reduce CO$_2$ emissions.
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