

# Annual work programme 2024

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# 1. The European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change

## 1.1 Role of the Advisory Board

The European Climate Law <sup>(1)</sup>, adopted in June 2021, enshrines into law the objective of the European Union (EU) to become climate neutral and climate-resilient by 2050, and establishes a European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (the 'Advisory Board') to underpin the EU's climate action and efforts with independent scientific expertise and the best available, up-to-date and transparent evidence on possible pathways, targets and policy measures. It is formally established through an amendment of the founding regulation of the European Environment Agency (EEA) <sup>(2)</sup>, introduced in Article 12 of the European Climate Law.

Article 3(1) of the European Climate Law defines the role of the Advisory Board as follows:

*The European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (the 'Advisory Board') shall serve as a point of reference for the [European] Union on scientific knowledge relating to climate change by virtue of its independence and scientific and technical expertise.*

The Advisory Board is an independent body providing the EU with scientific knowledge, expertise and advice relating to climate change. The Advisory Board evaluates policies and identifies actions and opportunities to successfully achieve the EU's climate targets. It was established in 2021 by the European Climate Law and consists of 15 independent senior scientific experts covering a broad range of relevant disciplines.

The members of the Advisory Board give their positions independently of the Member States and the EU institutions.

## 1.2 Work and tasks of the Advisory Board

The tasks of the Advisory Board are broadly defined in Article 3(2) of the European Climate Law. They include:

- (a) considering the latest scientific findings of the IPCC reports and scientific climate data, in particular with regard to information relevant to the European Union (EU);
- (b) providing scientific advice and issuing reports on existing and proposed EU measures, climate targets and indicative greenhouse gas budgets, and their coherence with the objectives of this Regulation and the EU's international commitments under the Paris Agreement;
- (c) contributing to the exchange of independent scientific knowledge in the field of modelling, monitoring, promising research and innovation which contribute to reducing emissions or increasing removals;
- (d) identifying actions and opportunities needed to successfully achieve the EU climate targets;
- (e) raising awareness on climate change and its impacts, as well as stimulating dialogue and cooperation between scientific bodies within the EU, complementing existing work and efforts.

To provide robust and sound evaluation and advice and to explore pathways to achieve climate neutrality and climate resilience in a just, socially balanced, fair and cost-effective manner, the Advisory Board is guided in its work by the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network.

reports of the IPCC, IPBES and other international bodies. It also builds on data and knowledge available from European research, technology and innovation networks. The Advisory Board seeks to avoid any overlap in its mission with that of the IPCC at international level <sup>(3)</sup>, and to complement the work of the EEA. It also considers, where available, the work of national climate advisory bodies.

The Advisory Board shall follow a fully transparent process and make its reports publicly available.

### 1.3 Composition of the Advisory Board

The 15 members of the Advisory Board were designated on 24 March 2022 by the Management Board of the EEA. They were appointed in a personal capacity for a term of four years, renewable once. There are no more than two members of the Advisory Board holding the nationality of the same Member State. The members have elected a chairperson and two vice-chairpersons among themselves. The 15 independent senior scientific experts composing the Advisory Board are:

- Maarten van Aalst (Dutch)
- Constantinos Cartalis (Greek)
- Laura Díaz Anadón, vice-chair (Spanish, American)
- Ottmar Edenhofer, chair (German)
- Vera Eory (Hungarian, British)
- Edgar Hertwich (Austrian)
- Jette Bredahl Jacobsen, vice-chair (Danish)
- Lena Kitzing (Danish, German)
- Elena López-Gunn (Spanish, British)
- Lars J. Nilsson (Swedish)
- Suraje Rauto Dessai (Portuguese, British)
- Keywan Riahi (Austrian)
- Joeri Rogelj (Belgian)
- Nicolaas Schrijver (Dutch)
- Jean-Francois Soussana (French)

[Short biographies of the members](#) of the Advisory Board are presented on the Advisory Board's website.

### 1.4 Resources of the Advisory Board

The Advisory Board's expenditure is included in the EEA budget, and the Advisory Board acts independently in discharging its tasks. This expenditure supports the functioning of a Secretariat, hosted by the EEA, of up to 14 additional full-time staff. It also includes an annual functioning budget of EUR 500 000 (additional to salaries) to support a wide range of tasks, including communication, website maintenance, publishing reports, dissemination and outreach, Advisory Board members' travel and accommodation expenses, as well as honorarium for Advisory Board members in relation to e.g., participation of meetings. By the end of 2023, the Secretariat has staffed 9 out of the envisaged 14 FTE's.

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<sup>3</sup> See recital 24 of the European Climate Law

## 2. Implementation of the 2023 work programme

### 2.1 Short overview of the 2023 work programme

In its 2023 work programme, the Advisory Board identified the four main following axes for its 2023 work:

1. Provide input and advice to ensure an effective implementation of EU climate policies, in the context of:
  - the European Climate Law, including providing input to the European Commission's proposal on 2040 emissions target and the European Commission's consistency assessment of EU policies
  - the Fit for 55 package
  - the TEN-E regulation
2. Continue work on mitigation options, with a focus on the agriculture, land use and forestry sectors, as well as carbon dioxide removals
3. Scope further activities on adaptation
4. Continued engagements with experts and stakeholders, including an active outreach to experts from Central and Eastern European Member States

### 2.2 Execution of the 2023 work programme

The following sections describe how the Advisory Board delivered on each of the work priorities from its 2023 work programme.

#### 2.2.1 Input to the proposal of a 2040 target and 2030-2050 greenhouse gas budget

**2023 work programme:** *"The Advisory Board will continue its work to provide relevant and timely input to the Commission's proposal of a 2040 target and report on a greenhouse gas budget for the period 2030-2050, as already foreseen in its 2022 work programme. The Advisory Board will provide an assessment and recommended range of 2040 reduction objectives (and related to that, an indicative 2030-2050 greenhouse gas budget), based on latest scientific findings and the guiding principles presented in its first output on the topic... It aims publish this assessment by April 2023, to ensure timely input for the Commission's proposal early 2024."*

**Actions in 2023:** The Advisory Board conducted extensive research, findings of which were presented in two reports contributing to European Commission's task of setting the EU intermediate target towards climate neutrality under the article 4 of the European Climate Law:

- 'Setting climate targets based on scientific evidence and EU values: initial recommendations to the European Commission, [16 January 2023](#)'
- 'Scientific advice for the determination of an EU-wide 2040 climate target and a greenhouse gas budget for 2030–2050, [15 June 2023](#)'

The reports conclude that to keep the EU's greenhouse gas emissions budget (i.e. cumulative emissions) for the period 2030 to 2050 within a limit of 11-14 Gt CO<sub>2e</sub>, in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C (with no or only limited and temporary exceedance of that temperature), the EU must strive for net emissions reductions of 90-95% by 2040, relative to 1990 levels. The explored EU emission reduction pathways considered feasibility and fairness aspects of EU mitigation efforts. The findings were disseminated through various media channels and meetings with EU policy makers, civil society and business organisations, national climate councils and other stakeholders.

### 2.2.2 Input to the Commission's assessment of progress and policy consistency

**2023 work programme:** *"The Advisory Board will continue its work to provide relevant and timely input to the European Commission's report assessing the collective progress made by all Member States towards climate neutrality and on adaptation, and the consistency of EU and national measures to achieve EU climate neutrality and progress on adaptation. In particular, the Advisory Board will continue developing its assessment methodology and implement it to identify and assess potential policy gaps, policy ambition gaps as policy implementation gaps, with a focus on the EU level. ... Considering that the Commission's progress report is due by 30 September 2023, the Advisory Board aims at a publication of this report by June 2023 at the latest."*

**Actions in 2023:** The Advisory Board developed an assessment methodology and implemented it to identify and assess EU policy consistency (including policy gaps, ambition gaps and implementation gaps) with 2050 climate neutrality objective and 2030 climate policy targets. While this activity is connected to the European Commission's assessments of progress and measures under articles 6-8 of the European Climate Law, it was not feasible to publish the resulting output in time to serve as an input to the European Commission's climate action progress report in October 2023.

In its first assessment of the EU progress and policy consistency towards climate neutrality, the Advisory Board strived to provide a thorough and robust assessment and a wide analytical scope covering EU's key emitting sectors (energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture, and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)) and several cross-cutting policies (carbon pricing, whole-of-the-society approach, innovation, finance, governance, and skills/workforce). The Advisory Board's assessment and recommendations will be published in a report early 2024 (see section 4.3 below).

### 2.2.3 Supporting the implementation of legislative files of the Fit for 55 package

**2023 work programme:** *"Several of the legislative initiatives which were negotiated under the Fit for 55 package contain references to the Advisory Board, providing an opportunity for the Advisory Board to provide input for their implementation and/or future review. These provisions are always formulated in such a way that they do not impose new tasks on the Advisory Board but provide an opportunity for the Advisory Board to provide inputs at its own initiative, to ensure consistency with its mandate under the European Climate Law."*

**Actions in 2023:** The Advisory Board monitored policy developments under the Fit for 55 package, and considered new explicit references to its possible contributions to EU policy processes, as legislated in 2023 e.g., in the LULUCF and F-gas regulations. The Fit for 55 policy and legislation relevant to mitigation, including the key aspects of their timely implementation and enforcement, have been included in the Advisory Board's EU progress and policy consistency assessment.

### 2.2.4 Further input to the EU's energy network development planning process (TEN-E)

**2023 work programme:** *"The Advisory Board will continue to take part in the EU energy network development planning process set out in the revised TEN-E regulation. The Advisory Board will assess the consistency of the new draft scenarios, to be developed by ENTSOs in 2023 to underpin their network development plans, with the EU's 2030 and 2050 climate objectives, as well as with its key recommendations to ACER. On that basis, it will provide an opinion with recommendations to ENTSOs within three months after reception of the draft scenarios. By end July 2023, the Advisory Board will also provide an opinion with recommendations on the cost-benefit analysis methodologies developed by the ENTSOs to assess and select projects for the ten-year network development plans."*

**Actions in 2023:** With a link to the art. 11 of the TEN-E regulation on the cost-benefit analysis of energy infrastructure projects, the Advisory Board has assessed the draft cost-benefit analysis methodology

prepared by the European network of transmission system operators for electricity (ENTSO-E) as well as other key building blocks under the Ten Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) process. This assessment was informed by the Advisory Board's advice on scenario guidelines published in November 2022, and resulted in a publication: 'Towards a decarbonised and climate-resilient EU energy infrastructure: recommendations on an energy system-wide cost-benefit analysis', of [15 March 2023](#). This output was disseminated through targeted stakeholder meetings, notably with the European Commission, the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), ENTSO-E, and the European network of transmission system operators for gas (ENTSO-G).

Regarding the consistency of the draft scenarios with EU climate policy objectives, this work will commence in December 2023, when the draft scenarios are published by ENTSO-E and ENTSO-G. In the meantime, through its secretariat, the Advisory Board is observing the newly created [Scenarios External Technical Advisory Group \(Scenarios ETAG\)](#) that is tasked with providing expert input to the development of the scenarios under the TYNDP process.

### 2.2.5 Exploring sectorial mitigation solutions in the agriculture sector, with links to the forestry sector and to adaptation

**2023 work programme:** *"The Advisory Board will advance its work on mitigation solutions and greenhouse gas emission pathways in the agriculture sector. The Advisory Board will identify and assess potential mitigation pathways, their potential contributions to further greenhouse gas reductions in that sector, their links with adaptation and resilience to climate change. In doing so, it will adopt a systemic approach covering relevant socio-economic aspects, such as the demand side. The assessment will also consider the interaction between agricultural and forestry practices to mitigate emissions and enhance carbon sinks. The Advisory Board would aim at delivering a first output on this matter by the end of 2023."*

**Actions in 2023:** Assessment of the progress in terms emissions and removals from land sectors as well as EU policy consistency in the relevant sectors, with a focus on agriculture and LULUCF was conducted as part of EU progress and policy gaps assessment (see section 2.2.2.) and in exploration of options to enhance carbon removals (see section 2.2.6.). These parallel streams of work led to the Advisory Board's decision to redefine the scope of a standalone output on agriculture and put it forward to the second half of 2024 (see section 4.5).

### 2.2.6 Exploring options to enhance carbon dioxide removals in the EU

**2023 work programme:** *"Given the increasing role that carbon dioxide removals are expected to play for the EU to achieve climate neutrality, the Advisory Board will explore options for their enhancement. This will include an analysis of their governance at the EU and national level. The assessment will focus on two main pathways for enhanced carbon dioxide removals: enhancing carbon sinks in the LULUCF sector, and deploying technological solutions such as bio-based energy with carbon capture and direct air capture. Following scoping work in 2023, the Advisory Board would aim at delivering a first output on this matter in 2024."*

**Actions in 2023:** The Advisory Board conducted extensive scoping work and laid methodological foundations for its assessment and advice on carbon dioxide removals. The scoping consisted, among others, on a literature review and external expertise gathering through events and meetings. In addition, the Advisory Board monitored the dynamically changing policy landscape in this area, notably in the runup to the adoption of the Carbon Removals Certification Framework regulation.

### 2.2.7 Assessing progress and policy consistency on climate adaptation

**2023 work programme:** *"Given the increasingly severe impacts of climate change on ecosystems and society in the EU, the Advisory Board aims to provide policy-relevant recommendations on how to increase*



*adaptation efforts and enhance the EU's resilience against current and future impacts. To this end, it will consider metrics to measure progress towards the climate adaptation goals, and an assessment of the degree of climate adaptation mainstreaming in relevant EU policies. Following scoping work in 2023, the Advisory Board would aim at delivering a first output on this matter in 2024."*

**Actions in 2023:** Due to the high resource intensity of the assessment dedicated to EU mitigation progress and policy consistency, a parallel assessment of similar scope and depth focused on adaptation was not feasible. The scoping work in 2023 has identified the pressing challenges linked to climate impacts and adaptation in the land use sectors, and will be developed in 2024 (see section 4.5). Further scoping work and exploration of potential policy gaps at EU level will also be conducted (see section 4.6).

In addition, in 2023 the Advisory Board's adaptation expertise contributed to the output on cost-benefit analysis of energy infrastructure projects as part of the Advisory Board's mandate under the TEN-E regulation (section 2.2.4).

### 2.2.8 Engaging with experts and stakeholders

**2023 work programme:** *"The Advisory Board will continue to engage with and consult a range of key relevant stakeholders. It will maintain its regular dialogue with EU institutions (the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the Council of the EU) to closely monitor and improve understanding of the relevant policy processes and policy questions that could benefit from scientific advice... the Advisory Board will continue to engage with National Advisory Councils where relevant to identify areas for coordination and cooperation.... the Advisory Board aims to reach out to the scientific community to identify ways of collaborating and harvesting the relevant data and knowledge available in the European Union. The Advisory Board intends for example to set up a network of experts, composed of members which have in-depth expertise on the topics covered by the Advisory Board's work programme. An option considered is to focus this network on experts from Central and Eastern European Member States, as this region is currently underrepresented in the composition of the Board. Finally, the Advisory Board will also interact with civil society representatives, such as environment, consumer and climate NGOs, as well as with private sector representatives, where relevant."*

**Actions in 2023:** The Advisory Board continued its active engagement with experts and stakeholders through online and in-person meetings. The Advisory Board members have been actively disseminating their outputs in conferences and meetings with key EU institutions, notably the European Parliament, the Council, and the European Commission. It has also interacted with business and civil society organisations, mainly think tanks and non-governmental organisations. Through its secretariat, the Advisory Board has made further links to the International Climate Councils Network (ICCN). An interactive session with experts from Central and Eastern European Member States was held in November 2023.

### 2.2.9 Response to relevant policy and science, and own establishment

**2023 work programme:** *"The Advisory Board will continue to follow up on political developments and new scientific insights and will provide relevant advice to EU policy makers where relevant, subject to time and resource availability."*

**Actions in 2023:** The Advisory Board chose to provide the EU policy makers with its advice on the pressing EU policy aspects stemming from the energy crisis. This workstream resulted in the publication of a report on 'Addressing the energy crisis while delivering on EU's climate objectives: recommendations to policy makers', of [7 February 2023](#).

**2023 work programme:** *"Whereas the Advisory Board made good progress in 2022 to define its main strategy and working methodologies, more detailed implementation procedures will still have to be elaborated and finalized in the course of 2023."*

**Actions in 2023:** In terms of its own establishment the Advisory Board has established its own website: <https://climate-advisory-board.europa.eu/> and visual identity, including the logo. It has also developed and adopted a set of internal policies and procedures, related to stakeholder engagement, communication, conflict of interest, and project management.

### 3. Policy agenda for 2024

To maximise the relevance of its contributions to the EU climate policy framework, the Advisory Board aims to enshrine its annual work programme within the expected policy agenda for 2024.

Based on its official communications in the last months of 2023, it can be expected that in 2024 the European Commission will focus on:

- the implementation the legislative and policy files agreed under the Fit for 55 package;
- a coordinated preparation of 2040 target in line with the European Climate Law, with a communication in this matter expected in the first quarter of 2024;
- dialogues with industry, landowners and farmers;
- further work on energy transition, notably through upgrading grids and infrastructure and just transition measures, with a focus on industrial, coal, and energy intensive regions;
- circular economy, raw materials, and decarbonisation of transport sector.

The European Commission will also interact with the EU Member States in the process leading up to the final submission of the updated national energy and climate plans expected in June 2024. The plans are delivery mechanisms of the EU collective climate ambition as embedded in the Governance Regulation and the European Climate Law.

Regarding the Governance Regulation, following the public consultation launched in the summer of 2023, the European Commission will evaluate the act with a view of rationalising Member States' reporting obligations across the energy and climate acquis, including the new framework deriving from the Fit for 55 package and REPowerEU action plan. The revision of the European Climate Law is also forthcoming, notably to reflect the 2040 target.

Based on [the European Commission work programme for 2024](#), further policy and legislative progress is expected on key climate and energy files, notably:

- regulation establishing a Union certification framework for carbon removals (co-legislators),
- industrial carbon management strategy (European Commission),
- regulation to improve EU's electricity market design (co-legislators),
- gas package: directive and regulation pertaining to the internal markets for renewable and fossil gases and for hydrogen (co-legislators), and
- Energy Taxation Directive: restructuring the EU framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (council).

Significant policy-driven scientific advance in the field of climate risk preparedness is expected to be delivered in spring 2024. Through [the first European Climate Risk Assessment](#), the European Environment Agency will provide a comprehensive overview of current and future climate change impacts and risks related to the environment, economy and wider society in Europe.

In the international context, notably under the UNFCCC, the implications of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement are expected to set the tone of the EU's external climate action. The European Commission will strive to advance the global carbon pricing system as well as global renewables and energy efficiency targets<sup>4</sup>.

Looking into the next EU long-term budget cycle, further conceptual and strategic discussions on future multiannual financial framework and the common agricultural policy will be carried out, notably within the new political and executive set-up following the European elections. In June 2024, EU people will elect 720 members that will represent them in the European Parliament until 2029. Following the elections, the European Parliament will vote to elect the new head of the European Commission and to approve the full team of commissioners.

## 4. 2024 work programme

### 4.1 Short overview of the 2024 work programme

In 2024 the Advisory Board will continue providing scientific advice to EU climate policy, with a focus on the following activities:

1. EU 2040 target – follow up on the Advisory Board's contribution of June 2023 and the (upcoming) European Commission's communication
2. Towards EU climate neutrality: progress, policy gaps and opportunities
3. Carbon dioxide removals in the EU
4. Strengthening climate mitigation and resilience of EU agriculture
5. Climate adaptation and resilience
6. Scenarios for the planning and development of EU's energy-system wide infrastructure
7. Expert and stakeholder engagement

The expected outputs will inform the short-term policy developments and implementation as well as mid- and long-term discussions on the next multiannual financial framework, common agricultural policy, and the post-2030 climate policy architecture.

The Advisory Board will strive to avoid parallel workstreams, i.e. time overlaps in the work leading up to the findings' publication, so that sufficient time and other resources can be allocated to each of them. At the discretion of the Advisory Board and subject to available resources, additional activities may be undertaken by the Advisory Board in the course of 2024. These may stem from new scientific evidence and/or policy relevant questions that require timely consideration by the Advisory Board.

### 4.2 Follow up on the Advisory Board's 2023 advice on an EU 2040 target

Following up on the publication of its advice report on 2040 emission reduction target published in June 2023 (see section 2.2.1), the Advisory Board will continue monitoring the relevant policy developments at the EU level. It will actively follow discussions expected in the context of the upcoming European Commission's communication on 2040 target, which will be a first step towards the legislative changes under the European Climate Law.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://commissioners.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-09/Mission-letter-Wopke-Hoekstra.pdf>

The Advisory Board will maintain focus on this matter, and if necessary, reiterate its scientific insight in support of the EU policymaking, so that the EU is bestowed with a science-led 2040 target in time to further enable its net-zero transition by 2050.

### 4.3 Towards EU climate neutrality: progress, policy gaps and opportunities

Based on the work delivered in 2023 (see section 2.2.2 above) the Advisory Board will publish and disseminate its report on EU progress towards climate neutrality including policy consistency assessment with a view of EU's achievement of the 2030 and 2050 climate goals.

The Advisory Board aims to publish the report early 2024. It will be disseminated among the key target audience, namely the European Commission, the European Parliament, EU Member States, as well as civil society organisations, academia, and business communities.

### 4.4 Carbon dioxide removals in the EU

According to the latest scientific evidence, carbon dioxide removals are necessary to counterbalance residual emissions within the EU and to manage global temperature overshoots. Based on the work commenced in 2023, the Advisory Board will explore options for carbon dioxide removals enhancement and map the related costs, risks and opportunities. This assessment involves analyses of the status and potential of carbon removals in the EU, as well as policy needs and recommendations for EU governance of carbon removals. The assessment will focus on two main pathways for enhanced carbon dioxide removals: enhancing carbon sinks in the LULUCF sector and deploying technological solutions such as carbon capture and storage.

While feeding into the preparation of the post-2030 EU climate policy architecture, in which both technological and LULUCF removals are expected to play a pivotal role, this Advisory Board's contribution reflects art. 17 of the LULUCF Regulation that invites the Advisory Board to provide scientific advice supporting EU's climate ambition and measures linked to land-use and forestry sectors. In this context, the Advisory Board's work on carbon dioxide removals is synergistic with its work on agriculture (see section 4.5) and adaptation (see section 4.6).

The Advisory Board aims at delivering a first output on carbon dioxide removals in the first half of 2024.

### 4.5 Strengthening climate mitigation and resilience of EU agriculture

The Advisory Board will advance its work on mitigation solutions and greenhouse gas emission pathways in the agriculture sector. This process will be complemented by findings from the adaptation and resilience workstream (see 4.6).

The assessment will cover potential mitigation pathways in agriculture, with their potential contributions to greenhouse gas emission reductions and their links with adaptation and resilience to climate change. The Advisory Board will adopt a systemic approach covering relevant socio-economic aspects, such as the demand side within the food systems. It will also consider the interaction between agricultural and forestry practices, as well as wetlands and peatlands potentials to mitigate emissions and enhance carbon sinks. In this way, the Advisory Board's contribution on agriculture will connect to the ongoing work on carbon dioxide removals (see section 4.4).

The Advisory Board expects to deliver an output on mitigation and adaptation in agriculture in the second half of 2024.

## 4.6 Climate adaptation and resilience

As mentioned in section 4.5, the Advisory Board will assess adaptation and resilience aspects of the EU agriculture and food systems, building on the scoping work conducted in 2023. This contribution will be integrated with the output of the assessment of the mitigation and adaptation pathways in the agriculture sector.

Then, building on the learning from this first contribution on agriculture, the Advisory Board will further explore potential EU policy gaps in the context of the obligation of the EU and its Member States to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 5 of the European Climate Law and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

## 4.7 Scenarios for the planning and development of EU's energy infrastructure

Regulation (EU) 2022/869 (TEN-E Regulation) requires that ENTSO-G and ENTSO-E jointly develop scenarios projecting the long-term energy demand and supply including infrastructure use in the European energy system in the context of their respective Ten-Year Network Development Plans (TYNDPs). Scenarios are a prerequisite for any study analysing the future of the European energy system.

Building on its two reports published in 2022 and 2023, the Advisory Board will provide its contribution to the draft scenarios submitted by ENTSO-E and ENTSO-G to ACER and the Member States under the art. 12 of the revised TEN-E regulation. They will focus on alignment of the scenario input data and the underlying assumptions with the EU's net-zero and intermediate climate targets, including the relevant sectoral targets and consideration of climate and weather impacts on the energy systems.

The Advisory Board aims to publish and disseminate its output in the first half of 2024, so that it contributes in time to other institutional assessments as set out in the TEN-E regulation.

## 4.8 Continued engagement with experts and stakeholders

The Advisory Board will continue its dialogue with a wide range of experts and stakeholders across the EU and beyond. The dialogue will help to scope the new activities and disseminate the findings from accomplished tasks.

The Advisory Board will keep up the engagement with the national scientific climate councils, with a view of taking stock of national progress and challenges and nurturing the network of climate advisory bodies across the EU. It will continue its dialogue with Central and Eastern European scientific and climate stakeholder community.