

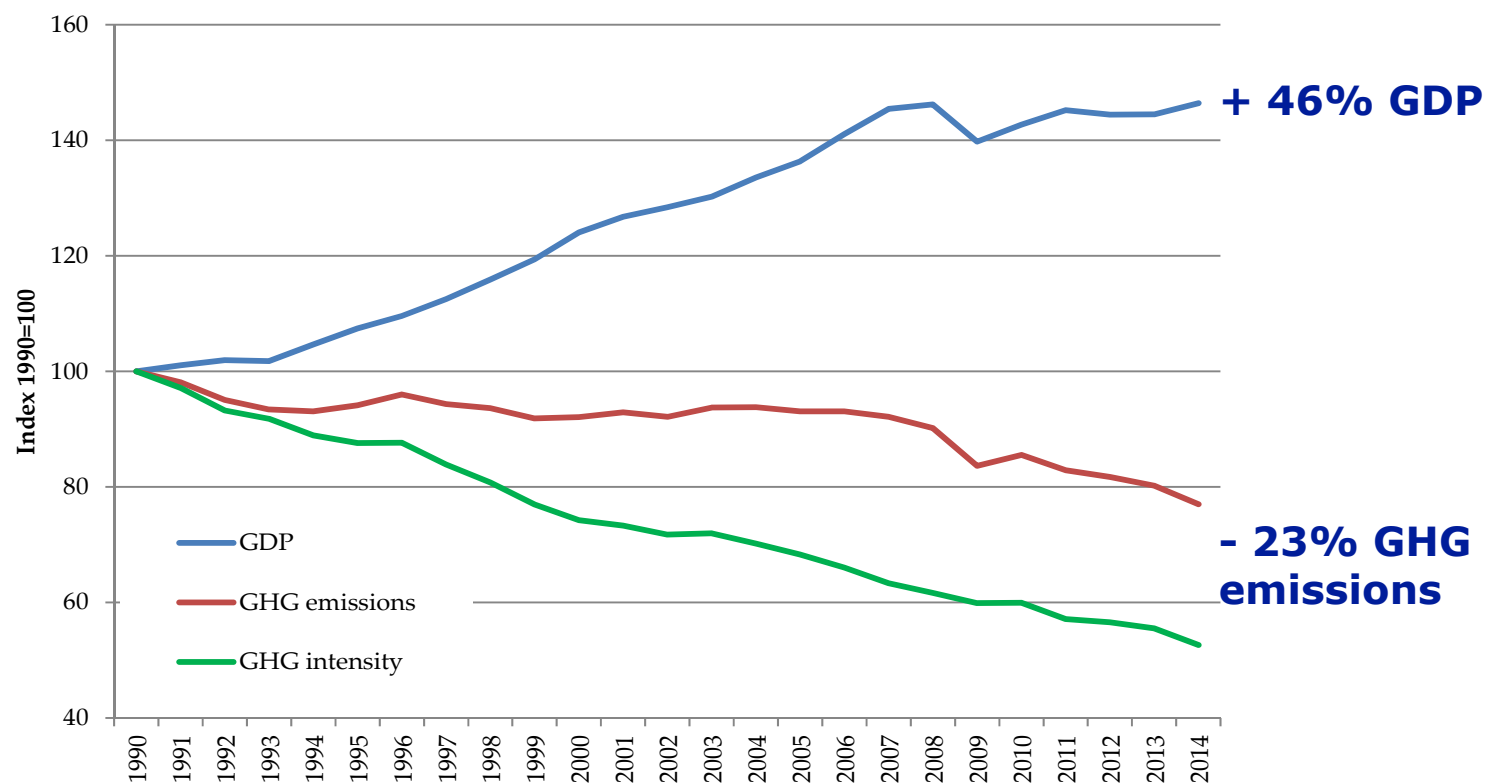
# **Economic diversification: EU best practices, capacity building**

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# EU: Decoupling economic growth and GHG emissions



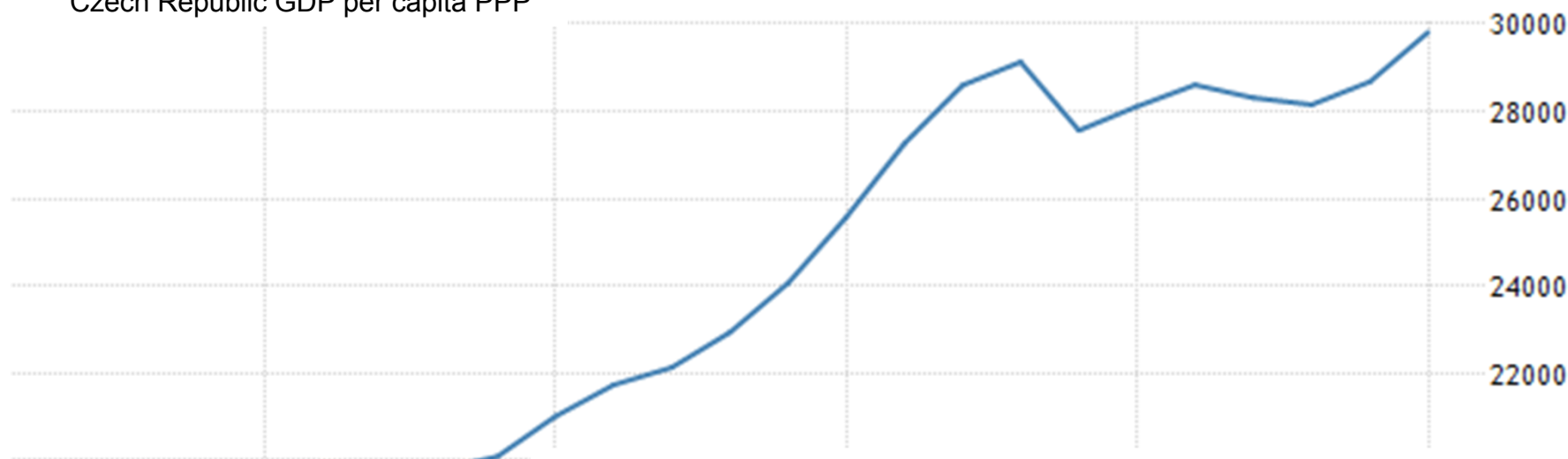
Source: European Commission based on data compiled by EEA

# Key EU policies

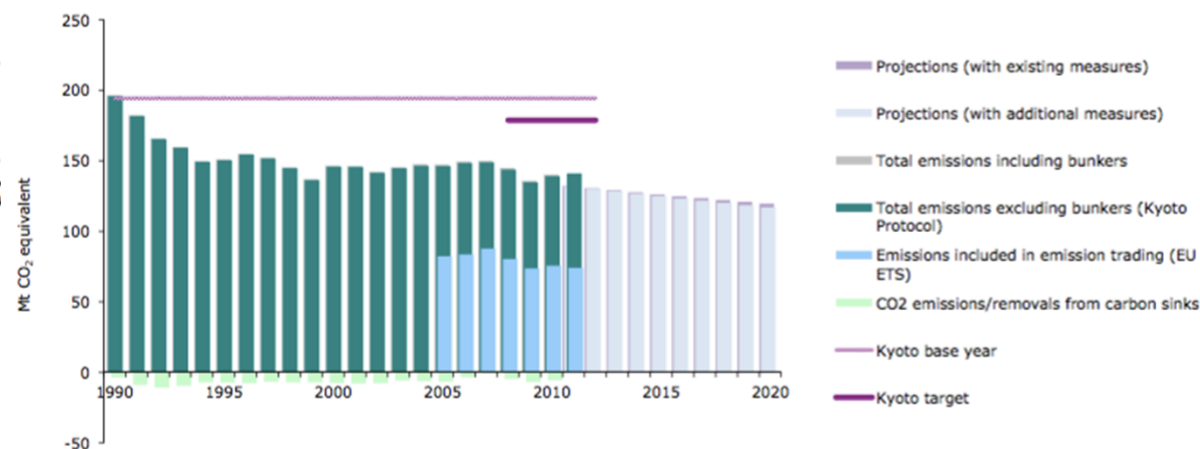
- ETS (biggest emitters), and especially:
  - Energy: renewable energy/energy efficiency targets
- Non-ETS (through Effort Sharing Decision):
  - Transport
  - Buildings
  - Agriculture
  - Waste

# Economic transition in CEE (CZ)

Czech Republic GDP per capita PPP



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions



# EU trade policy supporting diversification

- Economic Partnership Agreements (EU-ACP) promote sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- The EPAs intend to support trade diversification from reliance on commodities to higher-value products and services.
  - Open up EU market while ACP markets open gradually (long term, protection of sensitive sectors).
  - Wide-ranging co-operation and capacity building in areas such as sanitary norms and other standards.
  - Designed as drivers of change that will help kick-start reform and contribute to good economic governance

# Economic diversification cooperation with GCC

- Economic diversification discussions with GCC and its members have resulted in proposal for a project supporting dialogue on the matter, including:
  - Private sector development
  - Investment enabling environments
  - Industrialisation
  - Talent management, research, etc.

# Concrete activities: workshops

- Finance lab for Sultanate of Oman: focussing on financing large projects on commercial basis, privatisation and PPP
- FDI (including barriers to investment discussions, investment attraction)
- Electric appliances (low voltage appliances)
- Recycling

# Thank you!

