

Sustainable industry

The European Green Deal

December 2019
#EUGreenDeal

Achieving the EU's climate and environmental goals requires a new **industrial policy based on the circular economy**.



➤ From 1970 to 2017, the annual global extraction of materials **tripled** and it continues to grow.

Source: The International Resource Panel, [Global Resources Outlook, 2019](#)



➤ More than **90%** of biodiversity loss and water stress come from resource extraction and processing.

Source: The International Resource Panel, [Global Resources Outlook, 2019](#)



➤ EU's industry accounts for **20%** of the EU's emissions.

Source: European Commission, [EU Climate Action Progress Report 2019](#)



➤ Only **12%** of the materials used by EU industry come from recycling.

Source: Eurostat, 2016 figures

In March 2020, the EU will adopt an industrial strategy that will support the green transformation.

- Industries must be helped to **modernise and exploit opportunities** domestically and globally.
- A key aim will be to stimulate the development of **new markets for climate neutral and circular products**.

The decarbonisation and modernisation of **energy-intensive industries such as steel and cement** is essential.

The Commission will make a proposal to support zero carbon steel-making by 2030.

A new circular economy Action Plan will help modernise the EU's economy

The Commission will present a 'sustainable products' policy, which will prioritise reducing and reusing materials before recycling them. Minimum requirements will be set to prevent environmentally harmful products from being placed on the EU market. False green claims will be tackled.

Efforts will focus first on resource intense sectors such as:



textiles



construction



electronics



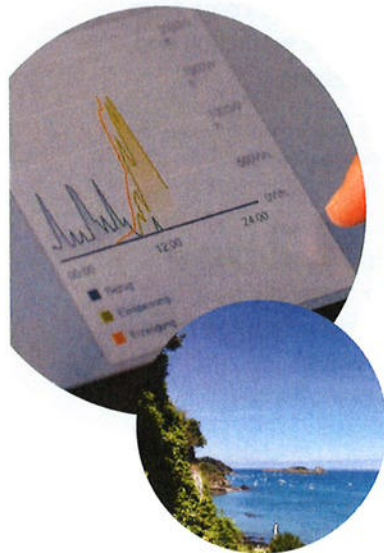
plastics



The Commission will propose measures to ensure that **all packaging in the EU is reusable or recyclable** by 2030.



New business models based on renting goods and services will help to shift **consumption patterns away from single or limited use products.**



- Europe needs a digital sector that puts sustainability and green growth at its heart. Digitalisation presents new opportunities for:
 - monitoring of air and water pollution,
 - monitoring and optimising how energy and natural resources are consumed.

- The Commission will explore the benefits for consumers of 'take-back' schemes. This will incentivise people to bring back their devices – mobile phones, tablets or chargers for recycling.



The transition is an opportunity to foster sustainable and job-intensive economic activity.



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Building and renovating

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Start a 'renovation wave'

The construction, use and renovation of buildings require significant amounts of energy and resources, such as sand, gravel and cement.

➤ Buildings account for
40% of energy consumed

Source: Eurostat, Energy balances 2019 edition, final energy consumption in year 2017.



The current rates of renovation of public and private buildings should at least double

Better energy performance of buildings

➤ Prices of different energy sources should incentivise **energy-efficient buildings**



➤ Design of buildings should be in line with the **circular economy**



➤ Increased **digitalisation**



➤ More **climate-proofing** of buildings



➤ Strict enforcement of rules on **energy performance of buildings**



New renovation initiative in 2020

The Commission will launch an open platform bringing together the buildings and construction sector, architects and engineers and local authorities to:

- Develop innovative financing possibilities
- Promote energy efficiency investments in buildings
- Pool renovation efforts into large blocks to benefit from economies of scale

Leave no one behind



Help the **50 million** consumers to keep their homes warm

Renovate **social housing, schools and hospitals**



Particular attention will be paid to the renovation of social housing, to help households who struggle to pay their energy bills.



Sustainable mobility

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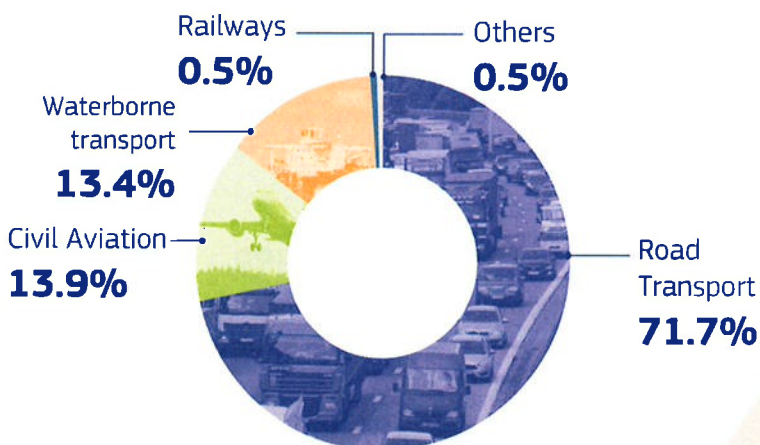
Europe must reduce emissions from transport further and faster.

Transport accounts for a quarter of the Union's greenhouse gas emissions and these continue to grow. The Green Deal seeks a **90%** reduction in these emissions by **2050**.

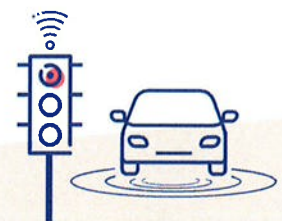


**90%
reduction**
greenhouse gas
emissions in
transport by 2050

**Share of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
by Mode of Transport (2017)**



Source: Statistical pocketbook 2019



➤ Go digital

- **Automated mobility and smart traffic management systems** will make transport more efficient and cleaner.
- **Smart applications** and **'Mobility as a Service'** solutions will be developed.

➤ Use different modes of transport

More freight should be transported by rail or water. And the **Single European Sky** should significantly reduce aviation emissions at zero cost to consumers and companies.



Single European Sky reform will help to cut up to **10%** of air transport emissions.

➤ Prices that reflect impact on environment



Ending subsidies for fossil-fuel



Extending emissions trading to the maritime sector



Effective road pricing in the EU

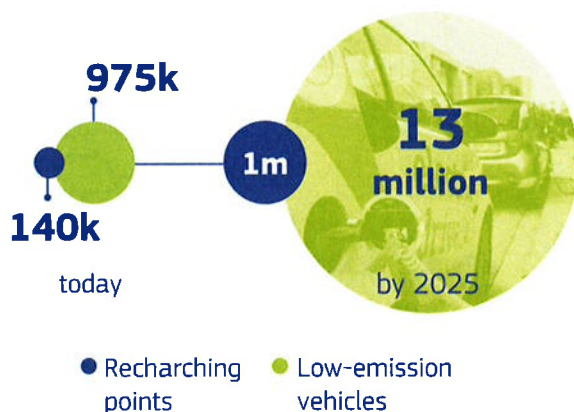


Reducing free allowances to airlines under emissions trading

➤ Boost supply of sustainable alternative transport fuels

By 2025, about **1 million public recharging and refuelling stations** will be needed for the **13 million zero- and low-emission vehicles** expected on European roads.

Alternatively fuelled cars and public recharging points in the EU



Source: European Alternative Fuels

➤ Reduce pollution



The Green Deal will address emissions, urban congestion, and improve public transport.

We need:

- ✔ stricter standards on pollution by cars
- ✔ to reduce pollution in EU ports
- ✔ to improve air quality near airports



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Biodiversity

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Ecosystems provide food, fresh water, clean air, and shelter. They mitigate natural disasters, pests and diseases and help regulate the climate.

BIODIVERSITY

➤ The Commission will present a **Biodiversity Strategy by March 2020**.



➤ The EU will propose a **global target to protect biodiversity** at the UN Biodiversity Conference in October 2020.



➤ The Commission will make proposals to **green European cities** and increase biodiversity in urban spaces.



➤ The **farm to fork strategy** will work to reduce the use of pesticides and fertilisers in agriculture.



FORESTS



The EU will help improve the quality and quantity of European forests to reach climate neutrality and a healthy environment.



The Commission will prepare a new **EU Forest Strategy** for planting new trees and restoring damaged or depleted forests.



The EU will encourage imports that **do not create deforestation abroad** to minimise the risk to forests around the world.



96%
of Europeans

think that we have a responsibility to protect nature _____



95%
of Europeans

consider that looking after nature is essential for tackling climate change _____



The **blue economy** must play a central role in tackling climate change.



We need to **make the best use of our marine resources**, for example by promoting the use of algae and other new sources of protein.



OCEANS





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From Farm to Fork

The European
Green Deal

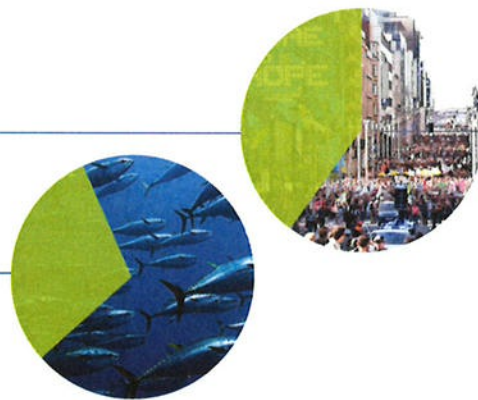
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European food must remain safe, nutritious and of high quality. It must be produced with minimum impact on nature.

In EU budget 2021-2027

> **40%** of the common agricultural policy's budget should contribute to climate action

> **30%** of the maritime fisheries fund should contribute to climate objectives



In spring 2020, the Commission will present a **Farm to Fork Strategy** to:



make sure Europeans get affordable and sustainable food



tackle climate change



protect the environment



preserve biodiversity



increase organic farming



Farmers and fishermen are key to managing the transition

The European Commission will work with Member States and stakeholders to:

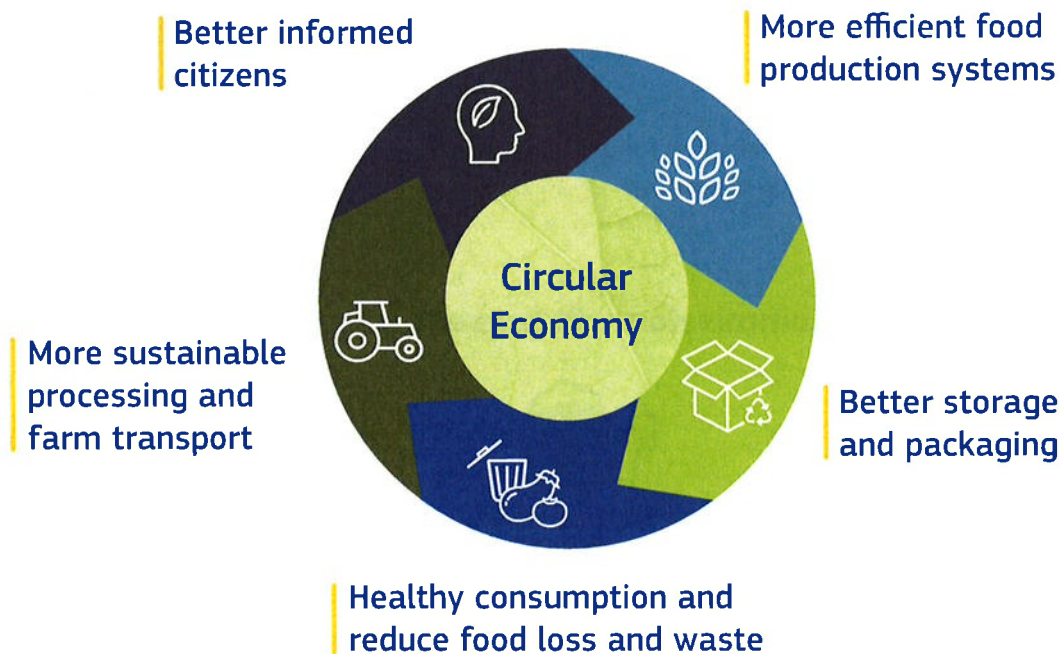
- **Ensure the transition is fair and just** for everyone working in the European agricultural and maritime sector;
- **Reduce significantly the dependency, risk and use of chemical pesticides**, as well as of **fertilisers, antibiotics**;
- **Develop innovative farming and fishing techniques** that protect harvest from pests and diseases.

Farm to fork will also help **combat food fraud** by preventing, detecting and fighting it through coordination with Member States and non-EU countries.



Imported food products from third countries must **comply with the EU's environmental standards**.

Farm to Fork will contribute to achieving a circular economy – from production to consumption:



- Working with Member States is key: national strategic plans for agriculture should fully reflect the ambition of the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy.



European Commission

Eliminating pollution

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Zero pollution

To protect Europe's citizens and ecosystems, the Commission will adopt the zero-pollution action plan to **prevent pollution of air, water and soil.**



Clean water

➤ Preserve **biodiversity** in our **lakes, rivers** and **wetlands.**



➤ **Reduce pollution** from excess nutrients thanks to the **Farm to Fork** strategy.



➤ Reduce particularly harmful pollution from **micro-plastics** and **pharmaceuticals.**





Clean air

- Review **air quality standards** in line with the World Health Organization guidelines.
- Provide **support to local authorities** to achieve cleaner air for our citizens.



Industry

- **Reduce pollution** from large industrial installations.
- **Improve prevention** of industrial accidents.



Chemicals

- **Protect citizens** against dangerous chemicals with a new chemical innovation strategy for a toxic-free environment.
- Develop more **sustainable alternatives**.
- Combine **better health protection** with **increased global competitiveness**.
- **Improve rules on assessment of substances** launched on the market.

