



What is the European Green Deal?

December 2019
#EUGreenDeal

The European Green Deal is about **improving the well-being of people**. Making Europe climate-neutral and protecting our natural habitat will be good for people, planet and economy. No one will be left behind.

The EU will:



Become climate-neutral by 2050



Protect human life, animals and plants, by cutting pollution



Help companies become world leaders in clean products and technologies



Help ensure a just and inclusive transition

“The European Green Deal is our new growth strategy. It will help us cut emissions while creating jobs.”

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission



“We propose a green and inclusive transition to help improve people’s well-being and secure a healthy planet for generations to come.”

Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission



93% of Europeans see climate change as a **serious problem**



93% of Europeans have **taken** at least one **action** to tackle climate change



79% agree that taking action on climate change will **lead to innovation**

What will we do?

CLIMATE

The EU will be **climate neutral in 2050**.

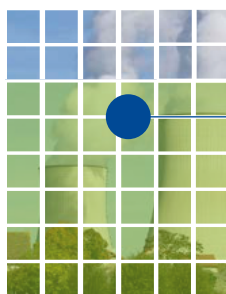
The Commission will propose a European Climate Law turning the political commitment into a legal obligation and a trigger for investment.

Reaching this target will require action by all sectors of our economy:

ENERGY



Decarbonise the energy sector



The production and use of energy account for more than **75%** of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions

BUILDINGS



Renovate buildings, to help people cut their energy bills and energy use



40% of our energy consumption is by buildings

INDUSTRY



Support industry to innovate and to become global leaders in the green economy



European industry only uses **12%** recycled materials

MOBILITY



Roll out cleaner, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public transport



Transport represents **25%** of our emissions



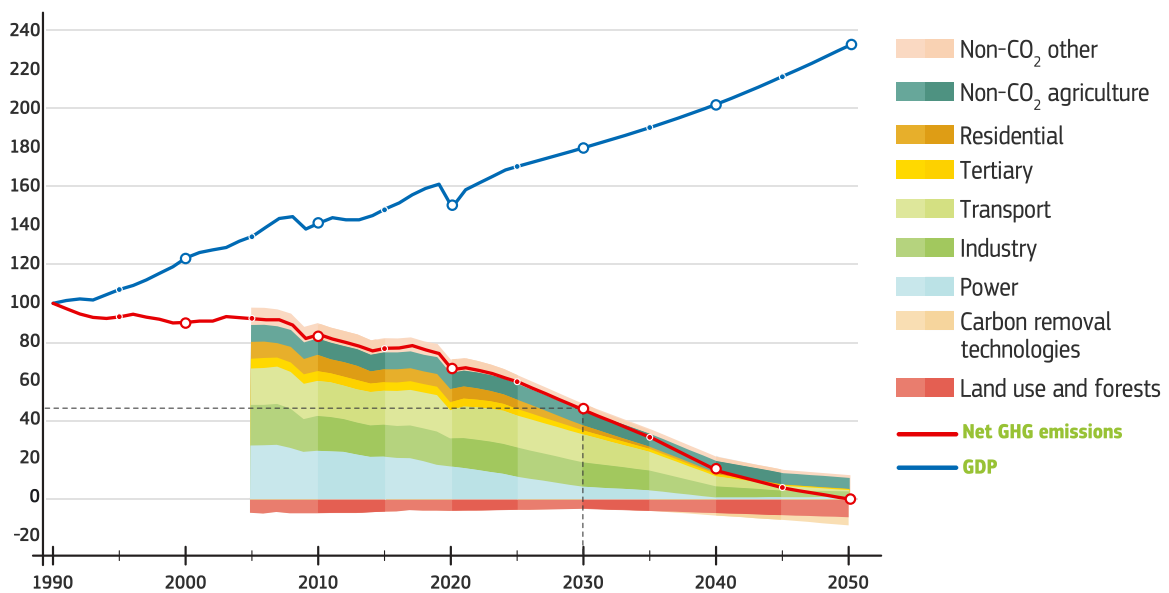
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EU Climate Target Plan 2030

Key contributors and policy tools

September 2020

Europe has a strong track record of **cutting emissions whilst growing its economy**. Achieving our new target of 55% greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 will require action across all sectors.



Energy - 75% of emissions

- Burning fossil fuels is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU
- The energy system plays a central role in the transition to a climate-neutral economy



Buildings - 36% of emissions

- The building sector is responsible for 40% of final energy use
- This sector has a large and cost-effective potential to become more energy-efficient and reduce emissions



Transport

- The transport sector has the lowest share of renewable energy use
- It will need to increase its renewable energy share to around 24% by 2030



Land Use Sector

- Nature absorbs CO₂ and is vital to the fight against climate change
- To achieve climate neutrality by 2050, we need to grow our carbon sink to reach 300 million tons CO₂e_q by 2030



► Policies to Achieve 55% Emissions Cuts by 2030

The Commission has assessed the policies needed to achieve a 55% emissions reduction by 2030. Our current policies and national measures, if fully implemented, would take us to a 45% emissions reduction. We therefore need to step up our action to meet this new ambition. We will present legislative proposals by June 2021, focusing on the following areas:



EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)

- A strengthened cap on overall emissions under the EU ETS
- Aim to expand the use of emission trading to the maritime, buildings and road transport sectors
- Look into the integration of all emissions from fossil fuel combustion



Energy Efficiency

- Review the current EU energy efficiency target of 32.5% by 2030
- Launch a renovation wave to improve housing quality in the EU
- Strengthen the role of Eco-design standards to ensure EU consumers have access to efficient products



Renewable Energy

- Review the current target of 32% of renewables in the EU energy mix by 2030
- Review and revisit the biomass sustainability criteria
- New European terminology and certification system for all renewable and low-carbon fuels



Road transport CO₂ emissions

- Revisit and strengthen the CO₂ standards for cars and vans for 2030 and beyond
- Reflection on phase-out target date for internal combustion engines



Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

- Integrated approach to reduce emissions from agriculture, provide bio-based materials for our economy, protect and enhance the natural carbon sink and improve the resilience of the EU's forests and agriculture to climate change



Effort Sharing

- Options range from reduced scope to potential future repeal if all emissions are covered by other policy instruments, while taking into account distributional concerns between Member States

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STATE OF THE UNION

2020

EU Climate Target Plan 2030

Building a modern, sustainable and resilient Europe

September 2020



Global **temperatures for the past five years were the highest on record**. The impacts of global warming are beyond dispute, with droughts, storms, and other weather extremes on the rise.

To tackle climate change and **build a strong green economy** and society, the European Green Deal and the NextGenerationEU Recovery Plan aim to make Europe a climate-neutral continent by 2050.



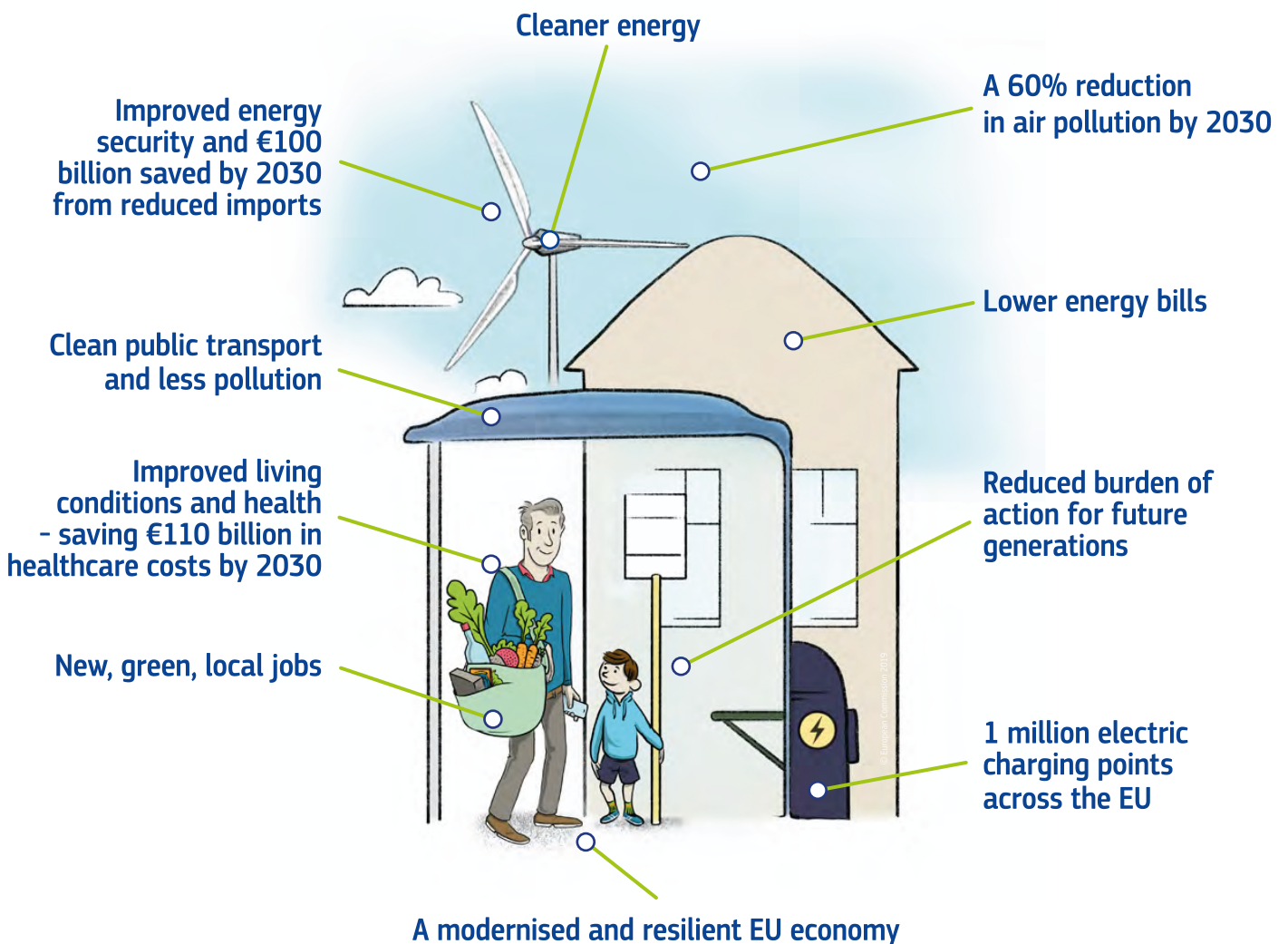
The European Commission is proposing to cut net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, up from our current target for 2030 of at least 40%.

To become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, we need to set ourselves a **more ambitious path for the next 10 years**. Our Impact Assessment shows that this can be achieved in a responsible way. There is no time to waste, and if we fail to increase our ambition now, we will make it much harder for future generations to get across the finishing line.



➤ What are the benefits of this ambitious target for European citizens?

The EU has a track record of cutting emissions whilst growing its economy, and that should continue with the new 2030 target. For European citizens and the EU, this higher ambition will mean cleaner air, **better health and lower healthcare costs**, new, sustainable and local jobs, more sustainable food, a lower energy import bill and more energy security, greener transport and more energy-efficient home.



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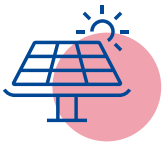
Clean energy

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Decarbonising the EU's energy system is critical to reach our climate objectives.

Key Principles:



Prioritise energy efficiency and develop a power sector based largely on renewable sources

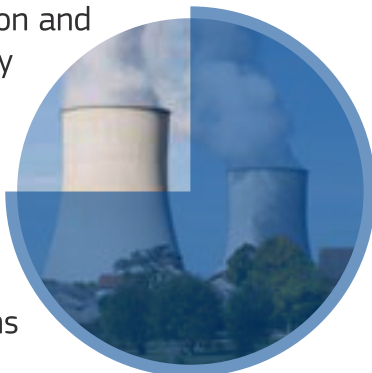


Secure and affordable EU energy supply



Fully integrated, interconnected and digitalised EU energy market

➤ The production and use of energy account for more than **75%** of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions



➤ **17.5%** of the EU's gross final energy consumption came from renewable sources in 2017



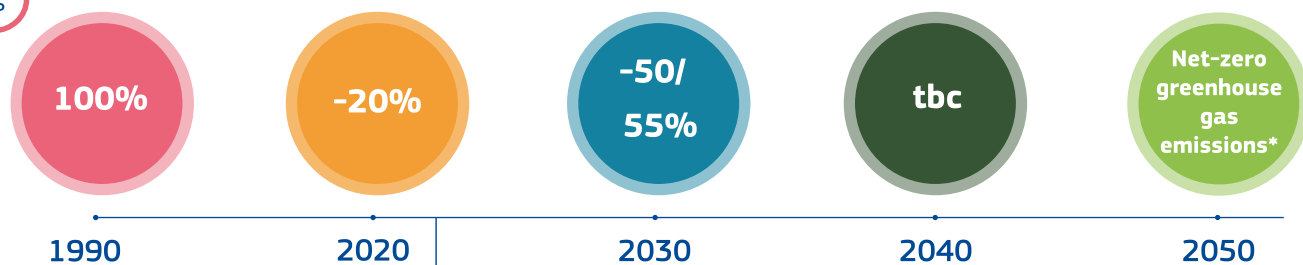
Source: European Commission, [A clean planet for all](#), November 2018

Source: European Commission, [Renewable energy progress report](#), April 2019

The European Commission will make proposals to increase the EU's climate ambition for 2030.

Relevant energy legislation will be reviewed and where necessary revised by June 2021. EU Member States will then update their national energy and climate plans in 2023, to reflect the new climate ambition.

GHG emissions



2023: EU Member States update their national energy and climate plans to reflect the new climate ambition.

* The emissions that will not be eliminated by 2050 will be removed e.g. via natural carbon sinks such as forests and carbon capture and storage technologies

• **Interconnect energy systems** and better link/integrate renewable energy sources to the grid

• Promote innovative technologies and **modern** infrastructure

• **Boost energy efficiency** and **eco-design** of products

• **Decarbonise the gas sector** and promote **smart integration** across sectors

• **Empower consumers** and help Member States tackle energy poverty

• **Increase cross-border and regional cooperation** to better share clean energy sources

• Promote EU energy standards and technologies at **global level**

• Develop the full potential of Europe's **offshore wind** energy



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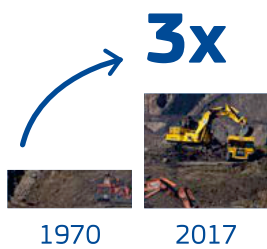
European
Commission

Sustainable industry

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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

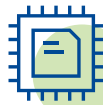
➤ Prices of different energy sources should incentivise **energy-efficient buildings**



➤ 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.





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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.



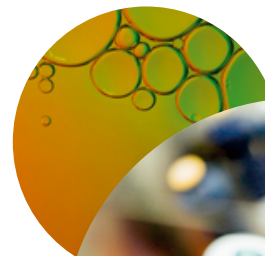
Industry

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



Chemicals

- **Protect citizens** against dangerous chemicals with a new chemicals strategy for sustainability 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.





Bringing nature back into our lives

EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy

May 2020
#EUGreenDeal



“Making nature healthy again is key to our physical and mental wellbeing and is an ally in the fight against climate change and disease outbreaks. It is at the heart of our growth strategy, the European Green Deal, and is part of a European recovery that gives more back to the planet than it takes away.”

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission



Climate change, the unprecedented loss of biodiversity, and the spread of devastating pandemics are sending a clear message: it is time to fix our broken relationship with nature.

The Biodiversity Strategy will put Europe’s biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030, for the benefit of people, climate and the planet.



Why do we need to protect biodiversity?

➤ Biodiversity is **essential** for life. Our planet and the economy depend on it. When nature is healthy, it protects and provides.

Biodiversity and ecosystems provide us with food, health and medicines, materials, recreation, and wellbeing. They filter our air and water, help keep the climate in balance, convert waste back into resources, pollinate and fertilise crops and much more.

Nature provides for businesses: half of global GDP, €40 trillion, depends on nature.



➤ We are **losing nature** like never before because of unsustainable human activities.

The global population of wild species has fallen by **60% over the last 40 years.**

1 million species are at risk of extinction.



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> Biodiversity loss and the **climate crisis** are interdependent and they exacerbate each other.

Restoring forests, soils and wetlands and creating green spaces in cities is essential to achieve the climate change mitigation needed by 2030.



The new EU-wide Biodiversity Strategy will:

> Establish protected areas for at least:



30%
of land in
Europe



30%
of sea in
Europe

With stricter protection of remaining EU primary and old-growth forests legally binding nature restoration targets in 2021.

> Restore degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by:



Increasing organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features on agricultural land



Halting and reversing the decline of pollinators



Restoring at least 25 000 km of EU rivers to a free-flowing state



Reducing the use and risk of pesticides by 50% by 2030



Planting 3 billion trees by 2030

> **Unlock 20 billion EUR/year for biodiversity** through various sources, including EU funds, national and private funding. Natural capital and biodiversity considerations will be integrated into business practices.

> Put the EU in a **leading position in the world** in addressing the global biodiversity crisis. The Commission will mobilise all tools of external action and international partnerships for an ambitious new UN Global Biodiversity Framework at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2021.

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The business case for biodiversity

The European Green Deal

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More than half of global GDP – some €40 trillion – depends on nature

Nature restoration will be a central element of the EU’s recovery plan from the coronavirus pandemic, providing immediate business and investment opportunities for restoring the EU’s economy.



The **benefits** of biodiversity conservation for the economy:

- ✓ conserving marine stocks could increase annual profits of the seafood industry by more than **€49 billion**
- ✓ protecting coastal wetlands could save the insurance industry around **€50 billion annually** through reducing flood damage losses

These sectors are all highly dependent on nature, and they generate **more than €7 trillion**.

Six industries:



Chemicals and materials



Aviation, travel and tourism



Real estate



Mining and metals



Supply chain and transport



Retail, consumer goods and lifestyle

Depend through their supply chain on nature for more than 50% for their gross value added.



Benefits of the **EU Natura 2000 nature protection network** are valued at between **€200-300 billion** per year.

Economic and social costs of inaction



Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse is one of the biggest threats facing humanity in the next decade. **Economic and social costs of inaction** would be huge. The world already lost an estimated €3.5-18.5 trillion per year in ecosystem services from 1997 to 2011, and an estimated €5.5-10.5 trillion per year from land degradation. Biodiversity underpins EU and global food security. Biodiversity loss risks puts our food systems and nutrition at risk.

Biodiversity loss is intrinsically linked to and exacerbates climate change.



Biodiversity loss results in reduced crop yields and fish catches, increased economic losses from flooding and other disasters, and the loss of potential new sources of medicine.

More than **75% of global food** crop types rely on animal pollination.



On average, global mean crop yields of rice, maize and wheat are projected to decrease **between 3% and 10% per degree** of warming above historical levels.

Creating jobs



Nature Restoration means direct and indirect local jobs that bring life back to local communities.



The Natura 2000 network has been estimated to **support 104,000 direct jobs** in protected areas management and conservation activities and 70,000 more indirect or induced jobs. This is based on annual investment of €6 billion for management and restoration of the network.

In the future, it is expected that biodiversity needs could generate up to **500,000 jobs**.



For **agriculture**, 1.3 million of the 9.6 million farming jobs in the EU are linked directly or indirectly to Natura 2000. **The tourism sector** employs 12 million people in Europe. Of these, 3.1 million have links to protected areas such as Natura 2000.



Of the 25% of the EU budget dedicated to **climate action**, a significant proportion will be invested in biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

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European Commission

From Farm to Fork:

Our food, our health, our planet, our future

The European Green Deal

May 2020
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Moving towards a more healthy and sustainable EU food system, a corner stone of the European Green Deal



Make sure Europeans get healthy, affordable and sustainable food



Tackle climate change



Protect the environment and preserve biodiversity



Fair economic return in the food chain



Increase organic farming



"The coronavirus crisis has shown how vulnerable we all are, and how important it is to restore the balance between human activity and nature. At the heart of the Green Deal the Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies point to a new and better balance of nature, food systems and biodiversity; to protect our people's health and well-being, and at the same time to increase the EU's competitiveness and resilience. These strategies are a crucial part of the great transition we are embarking upon."

Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission



The use of pesticides in agriculture contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take actions to:

- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.
- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.



The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to:

- ✓ **reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%**, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility.
- ✓ **reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%** by 2030.



Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year. The Commission will **reduce by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030.**



Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will boost the development of EU organic farming area with the aim to achieve **25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030.**

Making the transition happen: informed choices and efficiency gains

> The creation of a healthy food environment which makes the healthy and sustainable choice the easy choice.



It is estimated that in the EU in **2017** over **950,000** deaths were attributable to unhealthy diets (one out of five).



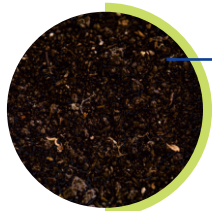
A healthy and plant based diet reduces the risk of life threatening diseases and the environmental impact of our food system.

> Food labelling to empower consumers to choose healthy and sustainable diets



The Commission will propose mandatory harmonised front-of-pack nutrition labelling and develop a **sustainable food labelling framework** that covers the nutritional, climate, environmental and social aspects of food products.

> Stepping up the fight against food waste



Halving per capita food waste at retail and consumer levels by 2030.

The Commission will propose legally binding **targets** to reduce food waste across the EU by 2023.

> Research and innovation

EUR 10 billion under Horizon Europe to be invested in R&I related to food, bioeconomy, natural resources, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and environment. Knowledge transfer will be essential. The CAP's Farm advisory services and Farm sustainability data network will be instrumental in assisting farmers in the transition.

> Promoting the Global transition

Making European food famous for its sustainability can add a competitive advantage and open new business opportunities for European farmers.

The EU will collaborate with third countries and international actors to support a global move towards sustainable food systems. **A sustainability food labelling framework will facilitate consumer choice.**



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Sustainable mobility

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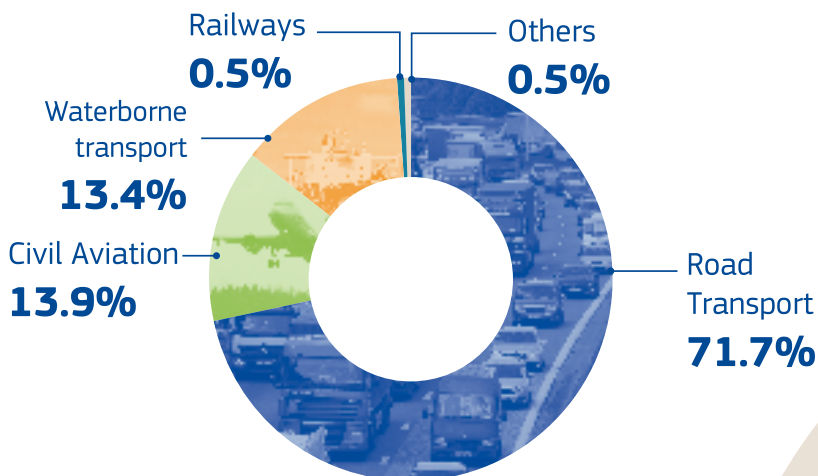
Europe must reduce emissions from transport further and faster.

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**.

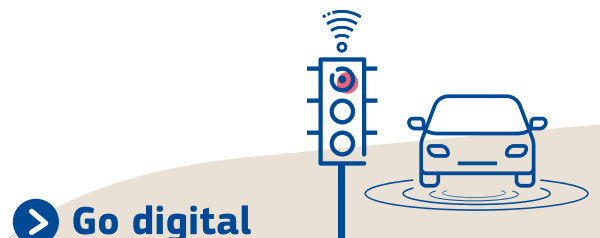


90%
reduction
greenhouse gas
emissions in
transport by 2050

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

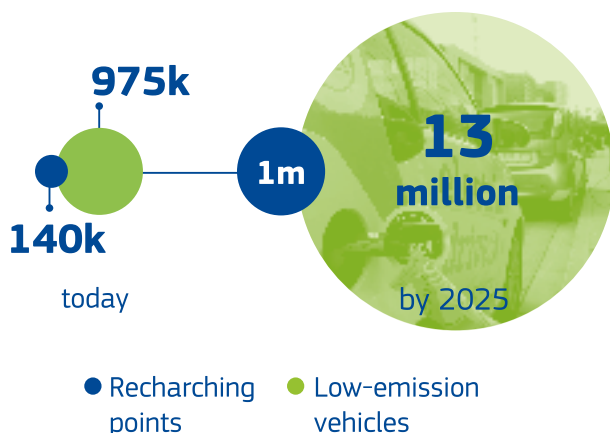


Reducing free allowances to airlines under emissions trading

➤ 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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