

Environment for non-environmental CSOs

Webinar on mainstreaming green transition

30 November - 01 December 2023.

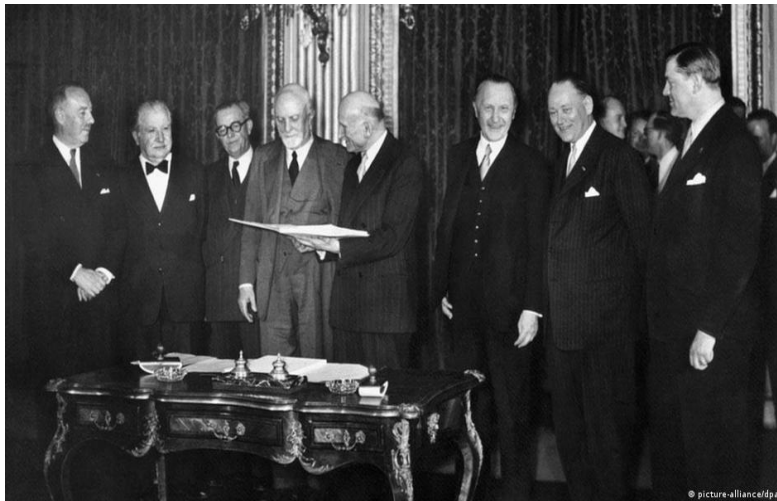
GREEN TRANSITION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL (EGD) AND REACHING CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

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Structure of Webinar (1/2)

- Historical overview on the development of EU environment and climate change policy
- European Green Deal (EGD) – New Road Map of EU development
- Financing of European Green Deal activities (Investment Plan of EGD)

EU legislation in the area of environment and climate change



- „Paris Treaty“ (1951)
- „Roma Treaties“ (1957)

did not envisage EU policy in the area of environment and climate change 😞...



Historical development of the environment and climate change policy in the EU

1972.

- Formally established by the Declaration of the European Council

1987.

- Incorporated into the EC contractual structure by the Single European Act

1992.

- Maastricht Treaty established it as an activity of the EU (Article 3)

1997.

- Treaty of Amsterdam defined “sustainable development” as an EU goal

2003.

- Improvements through the Treaty of Nice

2009.

- Lisbon Treaty (Article 11 and Chapter XX (Articles 191-93) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU)

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union stipulates that:

"EU environmental policy should contribute to the achievement of the following goals: preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, protection of human health, careful and rational use of natural resources and promotion of measures on the international level to solve regional and global environmental problems, especially the fight against climate change" (Article 191)

...what is happening since 1970s of XX century until today?



● From the 1970s of XX century until today, EU legislation in the field of environment and climate change is constantly evolving!



- Development of environmental legislation and completion of the EU single market
 - **EU is leader on the global level in environmental standards**
 - **EU is a leading player in the global negotiations on climate change!**
 - „*shared competencies*“, but principle responsibility and core of implementation is on national level.

Acquis Communautaire in the area of environment and climate change

- EU legislation in the field of environment and climate change reflects the prevailing goal of the EU, which is **sustainable development**.
- According to "EUR-Lex", **945 acts** are classified in the field of "environment".
- Today, the fulfillment of requirements in the field of environment and climate change is a criterion for membership in the EU, which is all contained in **Chapter 27 - Environment and Climate Change**.

Chapter 27 - Environment and Climate Change

Horizontal
Legislation

Air Quality

Waste
Management

Water
Quality

Nature
Protection

Industrial
Pollution

Chemicals

Noise

Civil
Protection

Climate
Change

New methodology of negotiations with the EU

Fundamental rights

Internal market

Competitiveness and
inclusive growth

Green agenda and
sustainable mobility

Resources, agriculture
and cohesion

External relations

Chapters:
14 - Transport policy;
15 - Energy;
21 - Trans-European networks, and
27 - Environment and climate change

- Historical overview on the development of EU environment and climate change policy
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European Green Deal-EGD

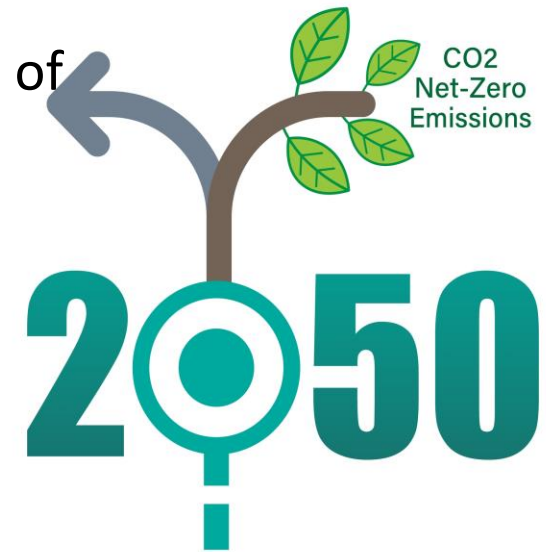
- ✓ Comprehensive Road map aimed at making the EU a sustainable and climate-neutral economy;
- ✓ Reduction of GHG emissions (**55% by 2030** and **0 net emissions by 2050**);
- ✓ Double (green and digital) transition („twin transition“).



Focus of EGD:

- 1) Mobilization of financing from public and private sources;
- 2) Putting sustainability into the heart of investment decisions in all sectors

- ✓ *regulatory reforms*
- ✓ *proposals of politics;*
- ✓ *coordination of member states activities;*
- ✓ *financing*



Key strategies of the EU connected to the EGD

Biodiversity
Strategy until
2030

From Farm to Fork
Strategy

Strategy for Chemicals
until 2030 “for
sustainable environment
without toxicity”

Plastics Strategy

Hydrogen Strategy

Pharmaceutical
Strategy

Action Plan of zero
pollution

EU Plan for fight against
cancer

EU Industrial
Strategy

Action Plan for Circular
Economy

EU Strategy for
sustainable and
circular textile

Eight Environment
Action Plan (EAP)
until 2030

Forest Strategy
until 2030

Soil Strategy

Strategy of
Adaptation to
Climate Change

Fit for 55 Package

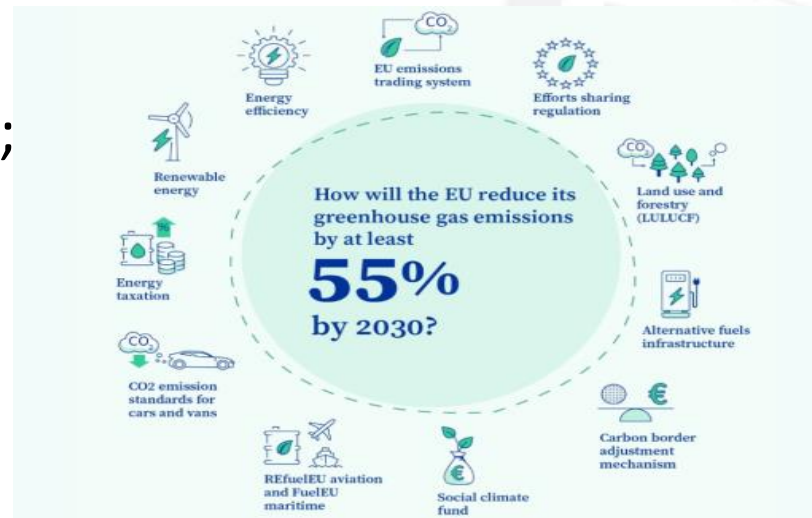
EGD and its transformative policies (VIII pillars)

- 1) Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050
- 2) Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy
- 3) Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy
- 4) Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way
- 5) Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility
- 6) From 'Farm to Fork': designing a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system
- 7) Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
- 8) A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment



I) Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

- The first **European Climate Law**, whose text incorporates the goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 (**net 0 GHG emissions**);
- „Fit for 55“ package;



- Revision of: ETS Directive, Effort Sharing Regulation, Land Use, Land Conversion and Forestry Regulation and Renewable Energy Directive

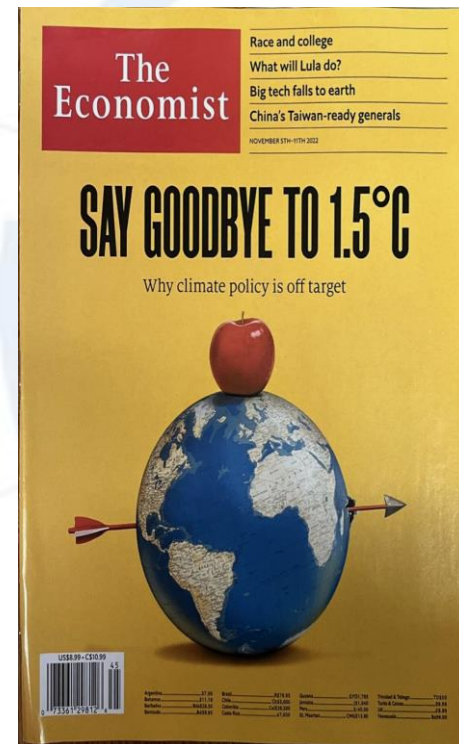
I) Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050 (*cont.*)

- Determining the price of CO₂;
- Revision of Directive 2003/96/EC on energy and electricity taxation, which is key to the decarbonisation of transport and heating;
- **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM);**
- Strategy of Adaptation to Climate Change.



I) Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050 (*cont.*)

- In 2019, GHG emissions were 62% higher compared to 1990 (*Olivier and Peters, 2020*).
- Global warming is likely to exceed 1.5°C in the next two decades and move towards 2°C by 2050 (*EC, 2021*).
- **26th COP of UNFCCC held in Glasgow in November 2021** - India requested and received a modification of article 36 of the Paris Agreement, replacing the “phasing out” with the “phasing down” of harmful emissions (*Letizia, 2022*).
- The front page of “The Economist” ahead of the start of the **27th COP of the UNFCCC, held in Sharm el Sheikh in November 2022**, foreshadowed meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- The modalities for the implementation of “Repair and Damage Fund” will be determined at the upcoming **28th COP, at the end of November 2023 in the United Arab Emirates (UAE)**.



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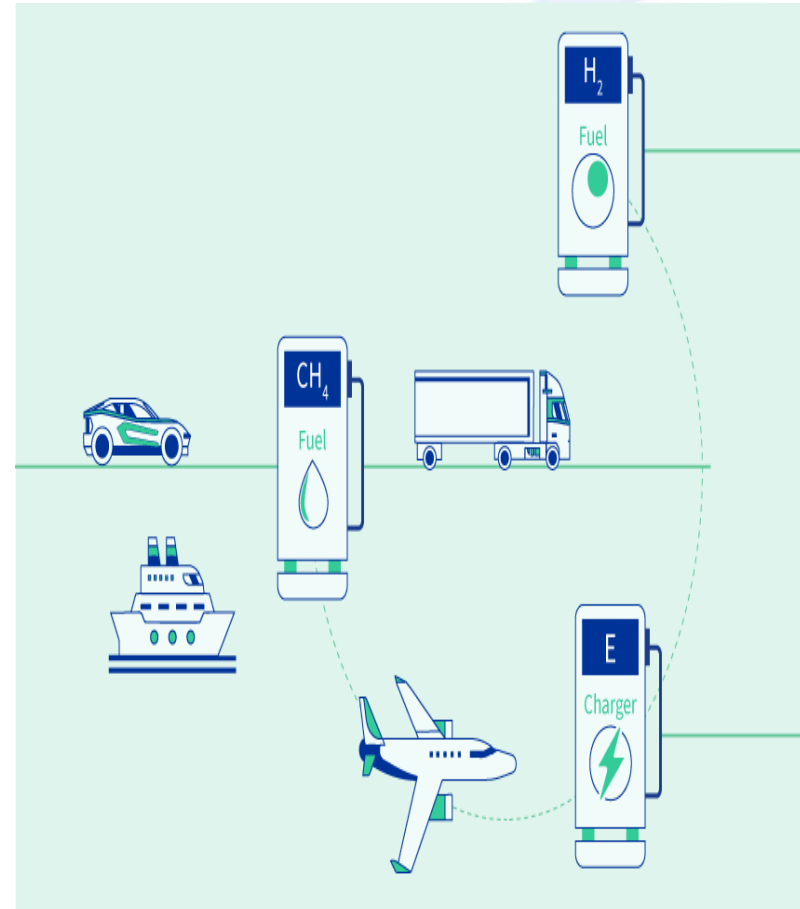
II) Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy

- In the EU, more than 75% of GHG emissions come from energy production and consumption;
- The Clean Energy Package sets the EU's goal that 32% of its energy comes from RES;
- Strategy of smart integration of RES, energy efficiency and other sustainable solutions;
- Energy efficiency must be a priority;



II) Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy (*cont.*)

- Package "Fit for 55" with the most ambitious legal changes to the EU's main policies.
 - deep reconstruction of taxation of energy in the EU
 - *de facto* ban on the selling of the new motor vehicles with internal combustion (petrol and diesel vehicles)
- Guidelines for assisting member states in solving the problem of the risk of energy poverty.
- Smart infrastructure (the introduction of clean energy should be accelerated by revising the Trans-European Energy Network Regulation (TEN-E)).



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III) Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

- ✓ The share of resource extraction and processing in GHG emissions in the EU is 20%;
- ✓ Only 12% of materials in use in the EU come from recycling;
- ✓ The new EU Industrial Strategy and the new Action Plan for the circular economy, for a cleaner and more competitive Europe;
- ✓ Resource-intensive sectors (textile sector, construction, electronics, plastics)



III) Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy (*cont.*)

- ✓ Companies to enable consumers to make informed decisions and take an active role in the environmental transition;
- ✓ New business models and prevention of “greenwashing”.
- ✓ Energy efficiency and the effects of the circular economy of the digital sector, the impact of ICT on the environment and stricter measures when introducing new networks.
- ✓ Critical Raw Materials Act
- ✓ *Much larger amounts of minerals must be brought online, especially lithium, cobalt and manganese.*
- ✓ *This should be done without reinforcing existing concentration.*



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IV) Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way

- ✓ Construction participates in energy consumption with 40%.
- ✓ EU launched a "wave of renovation" of public and private buildings.
- ✓ Attention will be paid to the energy properties of buildings.
- ✓ Circular design and climate insulation of buildings should be promoted through the revision of *Regulation (EU) no. 305/2011 on determining the conditions for placing construction products on the market*, which should ensure that the design of new and renovated buildings in all phases is in accordance with the needs of the circular economy and lead to greater digitization and resistance of buildings to climate change.
- ✓ InvestEU.



EGD and its transformative policies (VIII pillars)

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V) Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

- ✓ Sustainable transport sector (automation and digitization, smart traffic management systems and sustainable mobility services);
- ✓ ¼ GHG emissions (to reduce these emissions by 90% by 2050);
- ✓ Sustainable and smart mobility strategy;
- ✓ In land transport - promotion of vehicles with zero and low emissions, installation of public filling stations (1 million by 2025 for 13 million vehicles) and stricter standards for the emission of pollutants into the air for vehicles with internal combustion engines.



V) Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility (*cont.*)

- ✓ In the field of water transport - regulation of access to EU ports by the most polluting ships;
- ✓ Aviation - review of the "Single European Sky";
- ✓ Improving the efficiency of multimodal transport;
- ✓ An instrument for connecting Europe.



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VI) From 'Farm to Fork': designing a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

- ✓ "From Farm to Fork" - sustainable food policy along the entire value chain;
- ✓ Increase the area under organic farming and develop innovative crop protection practices, and consider the role of new innovative techniques to improve the sustainability of the food system;
- ✓ EC for the period 2021-2027 predicted that 40% of the budget of the Common Agricultural Policy and 30% of the budget of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund should be directed to the fight against climate change;
- ✓ Precision (satellite) agriculture, organic agriculture, agroecology, agroforestry, and stricter standards in the field of animal welfare



VI) From 'Farm to Fork': designing a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system (*cont.*)

- ✓ Stimulating sustainable food consumption and promoting affordable healthy food;
- ✓ Imported food that does not comply with relevant EU environmental standards is not allowed on EU markets.
- ✓ The EC will explore new ways to provide better quality information to consumers.



EGD and its transformative policies (VIII pillars)

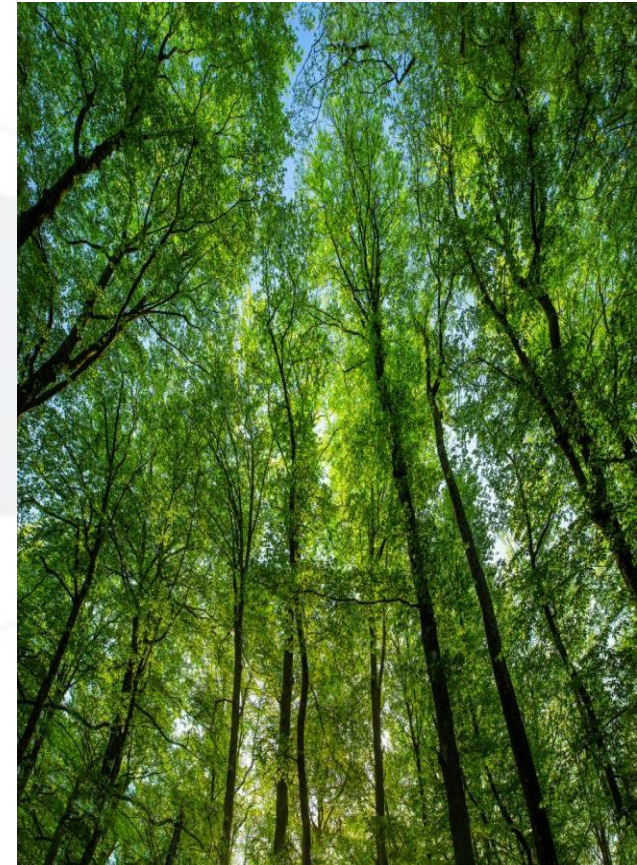
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VII) Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

- ✓ Biodiversity Strategy until 2030 - to stop biodiversity loss and restore ecosystems;
- ✓ Release €20 billion annually for biodiversity through various sources (EU funds, national and private sources);
- ✓ Durable solutions to combat climate change require a greater focus on "nature-based solutions";
- ✓ Green European cities;
- ✓ Work will continue within the framework of the common fisheries policy



VII) Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity (cont.)

- ✓ EU strategy for forests until 2030;
- ✓ The EC will promote imported products and value chains that do not affect deforestation and forest degradation;
- ✓ A sustainable "blue economy".



EGD and its transformative policies (VII pillars)

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VIII) A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment

- ✓ EC adopted the Action Plan for zero air, water and soil pollution.
- ✓ The natural functions of underground and surface water must be restored.
- ✓ The EC will propose to tighten the provisions on air quality monitoring and modeling, including the use of digitization opportunities, as well as the creation of air quality plans.
- ✓ Revision of air quality standards in accordance with WHO recommendations.
- ✓ The EC will revise the measures in order to solve the problems of pollution from large industrial plants in the best possible way.



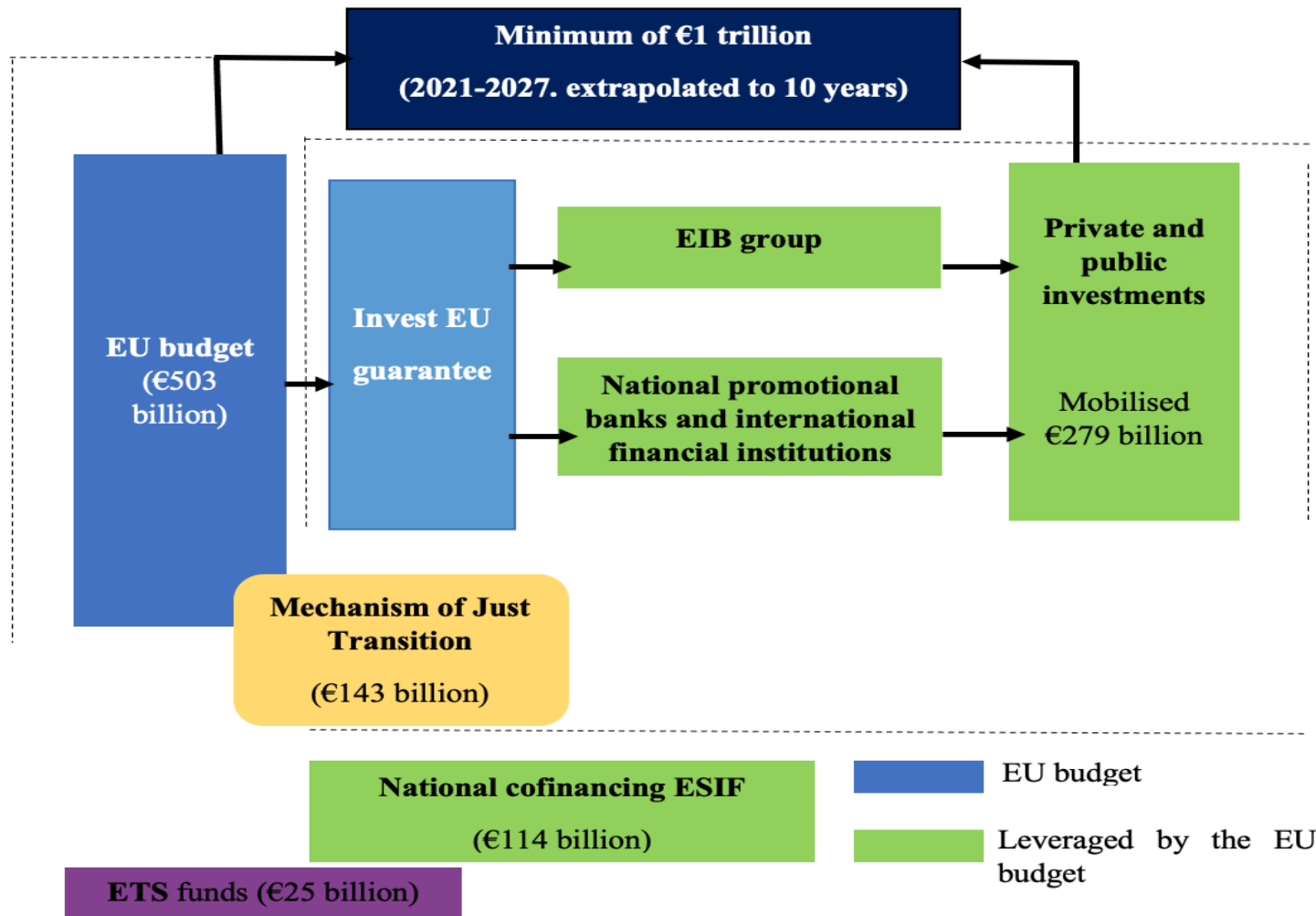
VIII) A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment (*cont.*)

- ✓ Chemicals Strategy to 2030 to promote the development of safe and sustainable chemicals.
- ✓ The regulatory framework will need to take into account both the scientific evidence on the risks posed by endocrine disruptors and hazardous chemicals in products, as well as the combined effects of different chemicals and very persistent chemicals.



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Structure of Investment Plan of EGD



Is enough money provided?

- The goal is that in the period 2021-2030. EIP contributes to private and public financing of a sustainable green transition and the achievement of climate and energy goals, supporting regions facing serious socio-economic challenges arising from the transition to climate neutrality.
- In order to achieve the EGD's ambitious goals, €1 trillion (1% of EU GDP) represents only 1/5 of the EGD's investment needs.
- The EU will need €470 billion in additional investments per year, which will require massive mobilization of additional public and private funding





EU TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

Q&A



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