



The European Green Deal – an overview

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#EUGreenDeal

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Overcome existential threat to Europe and the world

The European Green Deal is our roadmap for **making the EU's economy sustainable**. This can only happen if we turn climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all.



https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

PROTECTING NATURE



FROM FARM
TO FORK



LEADING THE
GREEN CHANGE
GLOBALLY



MAKING
HOMES ENERGY
EFFICIENT



FINANCING
GREEN
PROJECTS



ENSURING
A JUST TRANSITION
FOR ALL



ELIMINATING
POLLUTION



STRIVING
FOR GREENER
INDUSTRY



INVESTING IN MORE
SUSTAINABLE,
SMARTER MOBILITY



CLIMATE
PACT AND CLIMATE
LAW



PROMOTING
CLEAN
ENERGY



The European Green Deal



| EU circular economy action plan

Need for action



There is only one planet Earth, yet by 2050, the world will be consuming as if there were three



- 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



- Annual waste generation will increase by **70%** by 2050

Source: [World Bank](#) What a waste 2.0, 2018



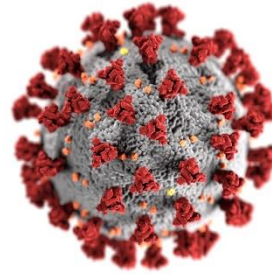
- Only **12%** of the materials used by EU industry come from recycling.

Source: [Eurostat](#), 2016 figures

A key to recovery



Disruption of
global supply
chains



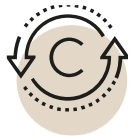
Job insecurity

Circular economy is expected to:

Impacts



For a cleaner and more competitive Europe



Legislative and non-legislative measures in areas where action at the EU level brings real added value:

- 1 Promoting sustainability of products by design;
- 2 fostering sustainable consumption;
- 3 aiming to ensure that the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.



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Some examples of suggested measures

Focus on the sectors that use the most resources and where the potential for circularity is high



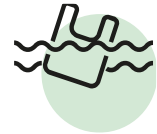
Providing incentives for **product-as-a-service**: companies keep the ownership and responsibility for the product throughout its lifecycle.



Waste prevention and reduction, increasing recycled content minimising waste exports outside EU
An EU model for separate collection and labelling of products



Driving new business models
sorting, reuse and recycling of textiles
consumers choose sustainable textiles.
Ecodesign for broader range of products: clothes to last longer



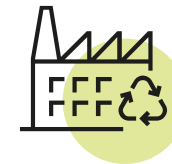
Acting on microplastics
restricting intentionally added microplastics, increasing the capture of microplastics at all relevant stages of the product lifecycle.



Legislative initiatives on **substitute single-use packaging**
tableware and cutlery by reusable products



Single-use products phased out wherever possible, replaced by durable products for multiple use.



Products placed on EU market designed to **last longer, to be easier to repair and upgrade, recycle and reuse.**

Directive on single-use plastics and fishing gear



Different measures for **each item** taking into account:

- **consumer behaviour/needs**
- **opportunities for businesses**



Adopted by EP: March 2019
Council's vote: April 2019

10 most common plastic objects found on European beaches



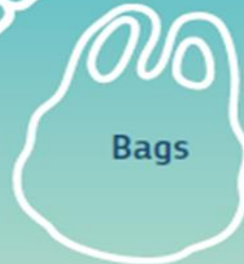
Cigarette butts



Food containers



Drink bottles



Bags



Crisp packets/
sweet wrappers

Single-use plastic items represent
50%
of marine litter



Cups & lids



Cutlery,
straws & stirrers

Sanitary applications

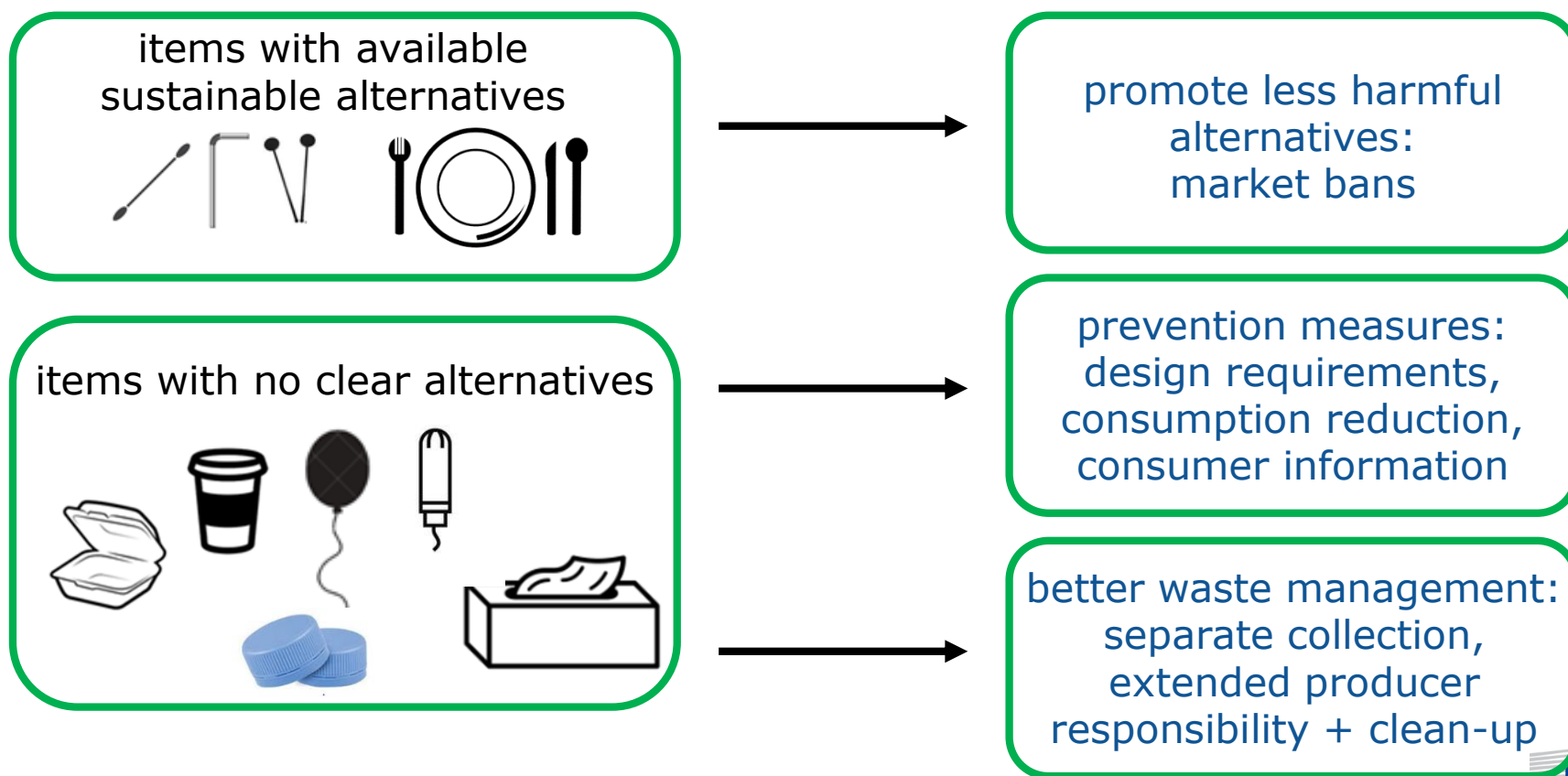


Balloons and balloon sticks



Cotton buds

Directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment

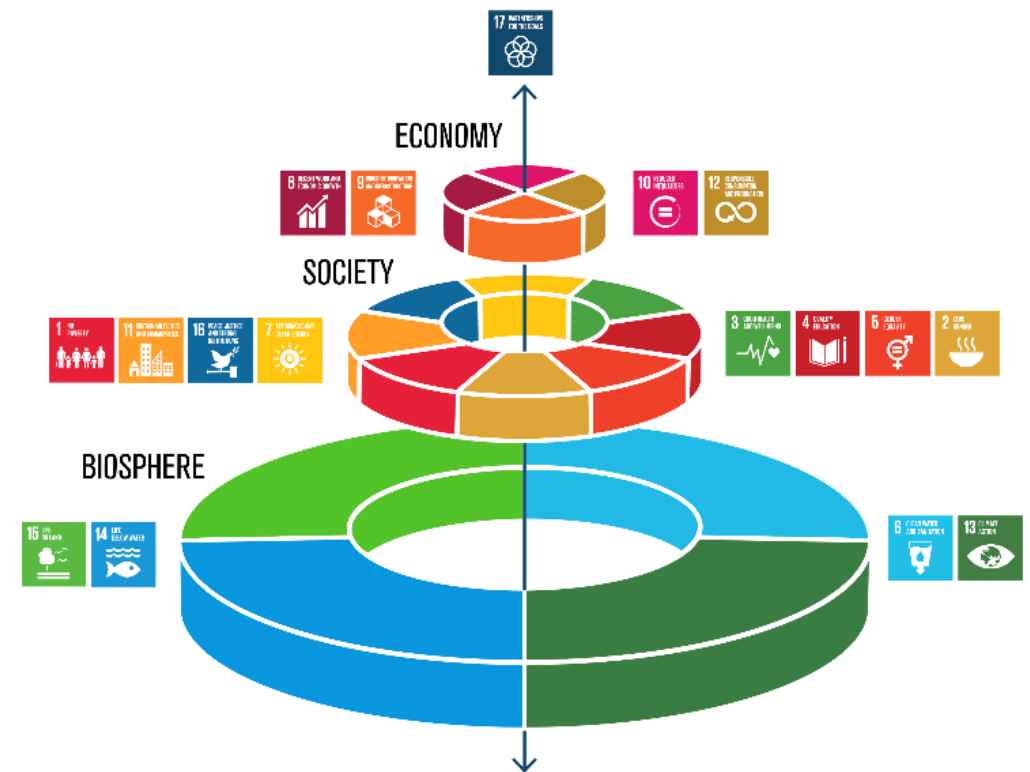




Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Biodiversity underpins sustainable development

- Biodiversity loss: key threats for humanity
- Almost half of global GDP is linked to nature
- Connections between biodiversity loss, climate change and pandemics
- Restoring biodiversity core part of recovery



A coherent Trans-European Nature Network

1 Establishing protected areas for at least:



30%
of land in
Europe



With stricter protection of remaining
EU primary and old-growth forests



30%
of sea in
Europe

An EU Nature Restoration Plan

2 Restoring degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by:

Legally
binding nature
restoration
targets in
2021



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 chemical pesticides by 50% by 2030

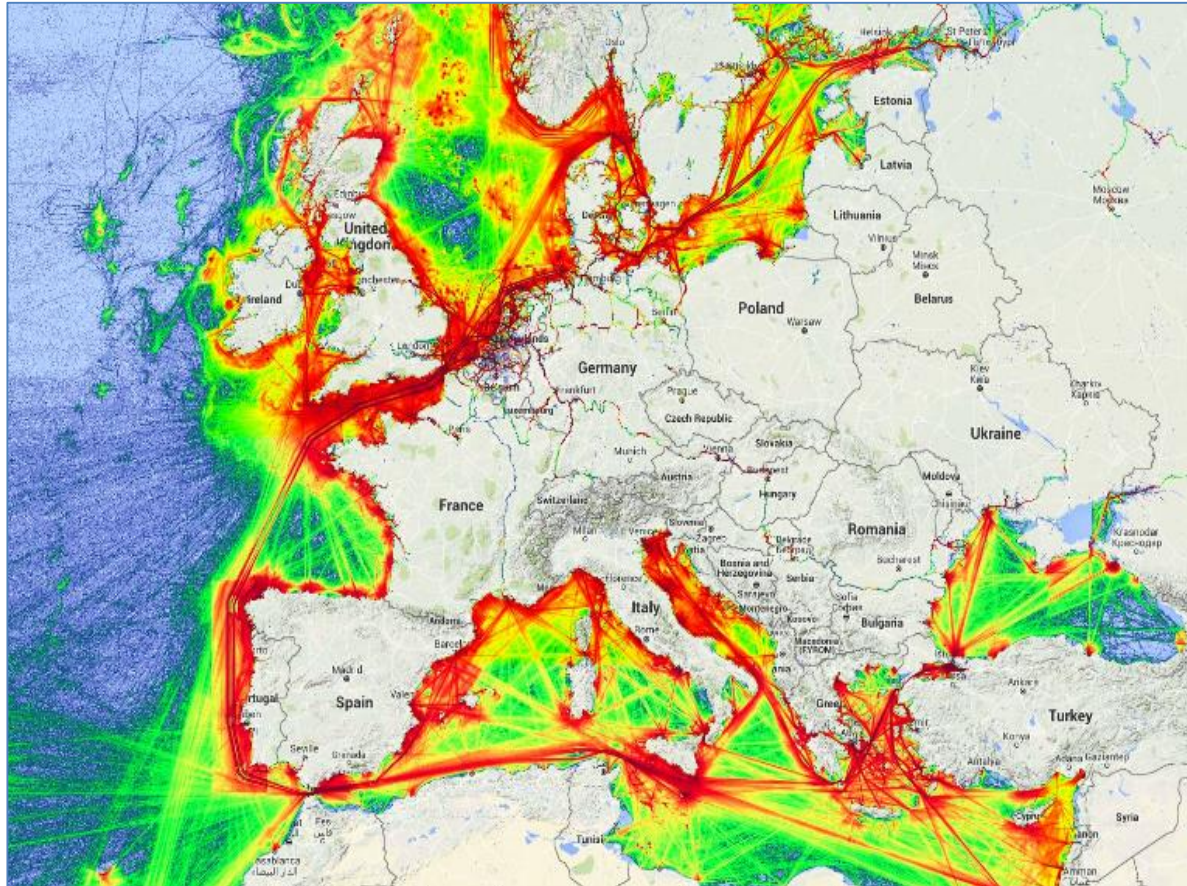


Planting 3 billion trees by 2030



Air pollution – Emissions Control Area (ECA) in the Mediterranean region

Creation of a Mediterranean ECA



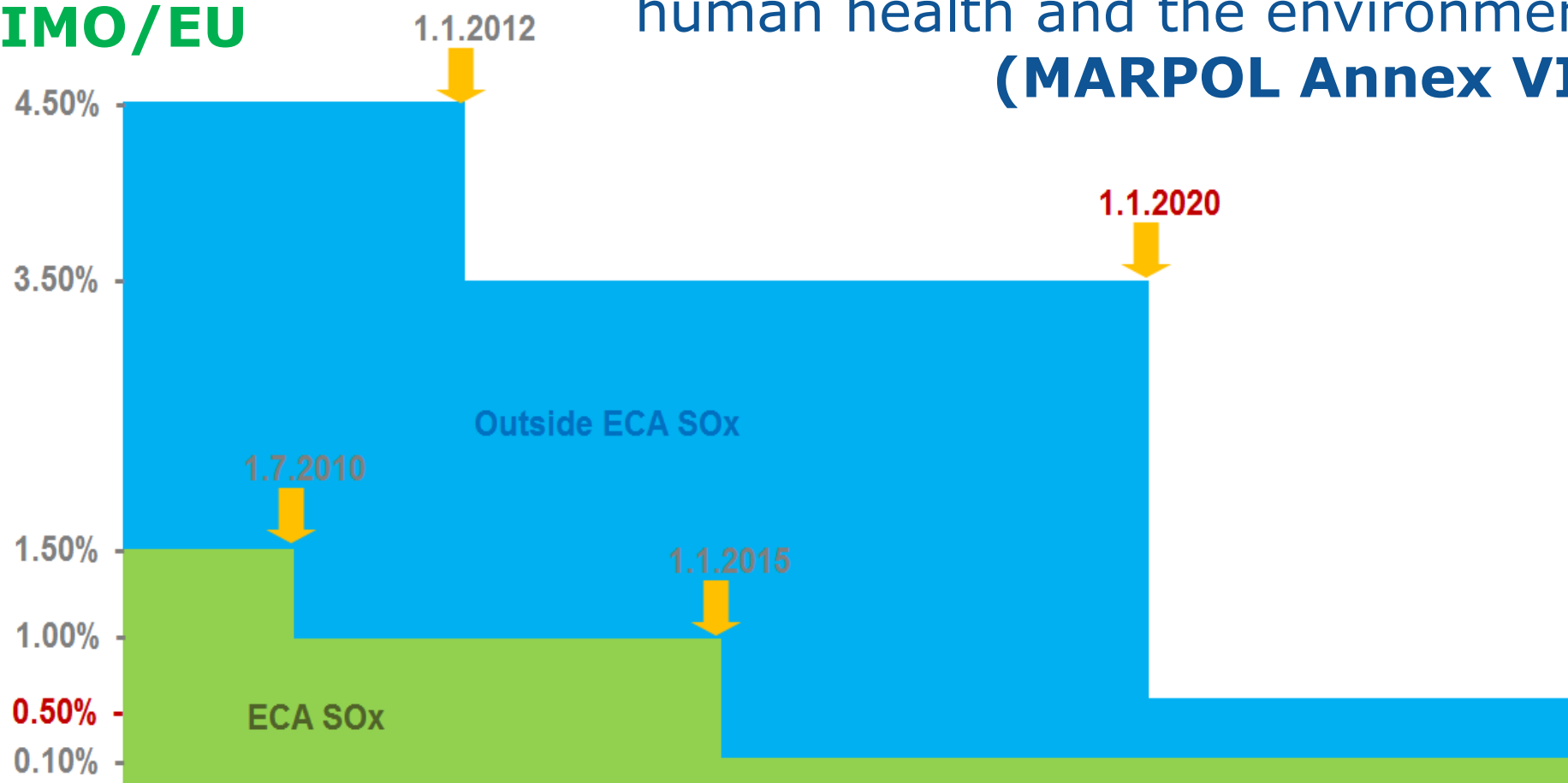
**Ship movements
in EU and
neighbouring
countries
based on satellite
data.**

*EU and non EU countries
are considering joint
measures to address
ship pollution to air and
water*

**Maritime transport need to
contribute to the EGD and ZPAP**

Limits for Sulphur in Marine Fuel IMO/EU

OBJECTIVE: Reduction of ship emissions (SO_x and PM) to protect human health and the environment
(MARPOL Annex VI)



Climate change and environmental degradation need a global solution



———— The European Union firmly committed to: ————

Lead by example

**Use diplomacy, trade and
development cooperation
to advance global action**

**Set standards for
sustainable growth across
global value chains**