



El pacte verd europeu

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Comissió Europea

Director de la Representació a Barcelona

Col·legi d'Enginyers

22 d'abril de 2020

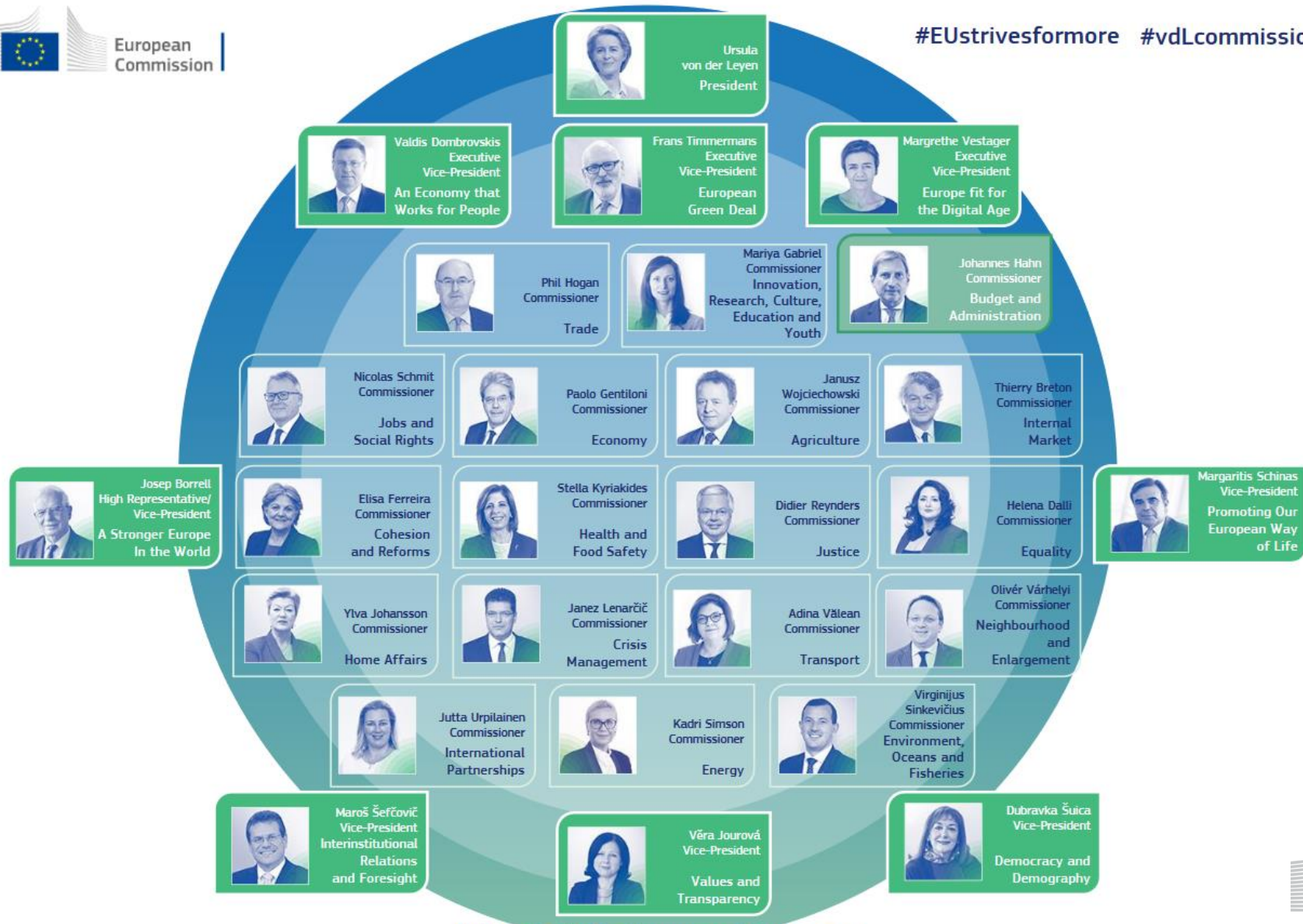
La Comissió von der Leyen



27 commissaris



#EUstrivesformore #vdLcommission

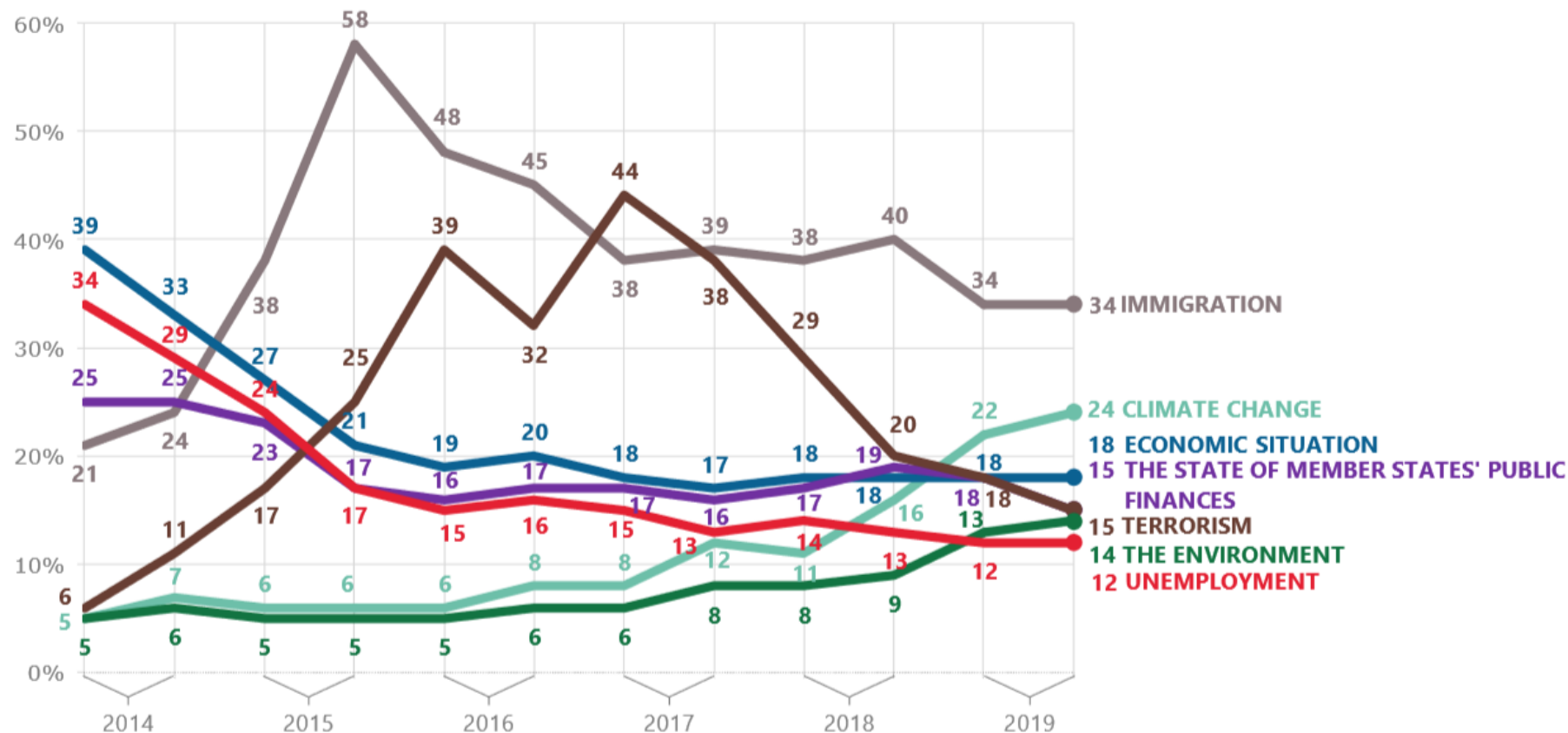


A New Push for European Democracy



Les noves preocupacions dels ciutadans

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(% - EU)



Two answers maximum – seven most mentioned items

Sis prioritats polítiques



- **Un pacte verd europeu**
- **Una economia al servei de la gent**
- **Una Europa preparada per a l'era digital**
- **Promoció de l'estil de viure europeu**
- **Una Europa més forta en el món**
- **Una nova embranzida de la democràcia europea**



Pacte verd europeu

Millora del benestar de la gent

The EU will:



Un continent
climàticament
neutre el 2050



Reduir la
contaminació per
protegir la vida
humana, els animals i
les plantes



Ajudar les empreses
a liderar les
tecnologies i els
productes nets

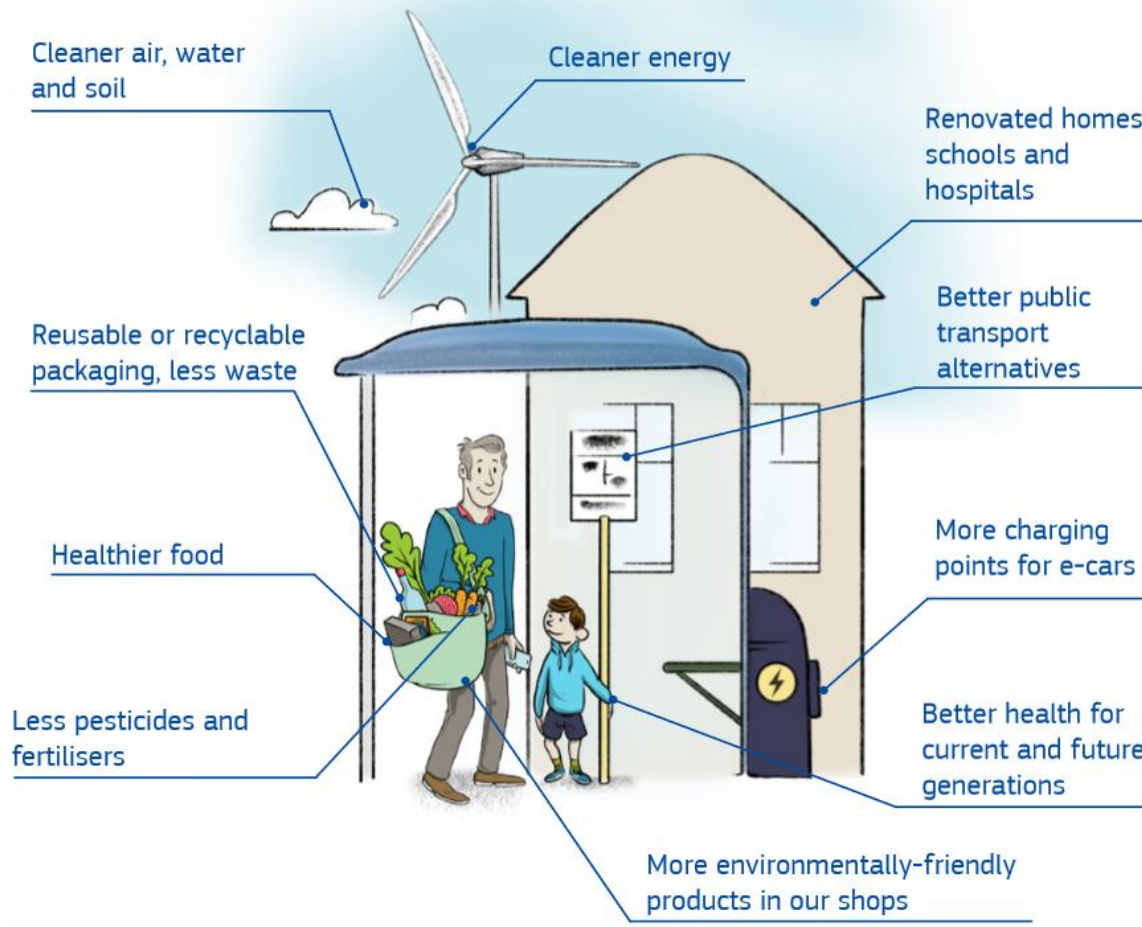


Garantir una transició
justa i inclusiva

Pacte verd europeu

En què ens beneficia

The European Green Deal will improve the well-being and health of citizens and future generations.



Pacte verd europeu

Què passarà si no fem res

Without action on climate change, the EU will see, in the lifetime of our children:



Pollution

⚠ **400,000**
premature deaths
per year today due to air pollution.

Source: European Environment Agency,
[Air quality in Europe – 2019 report](#)



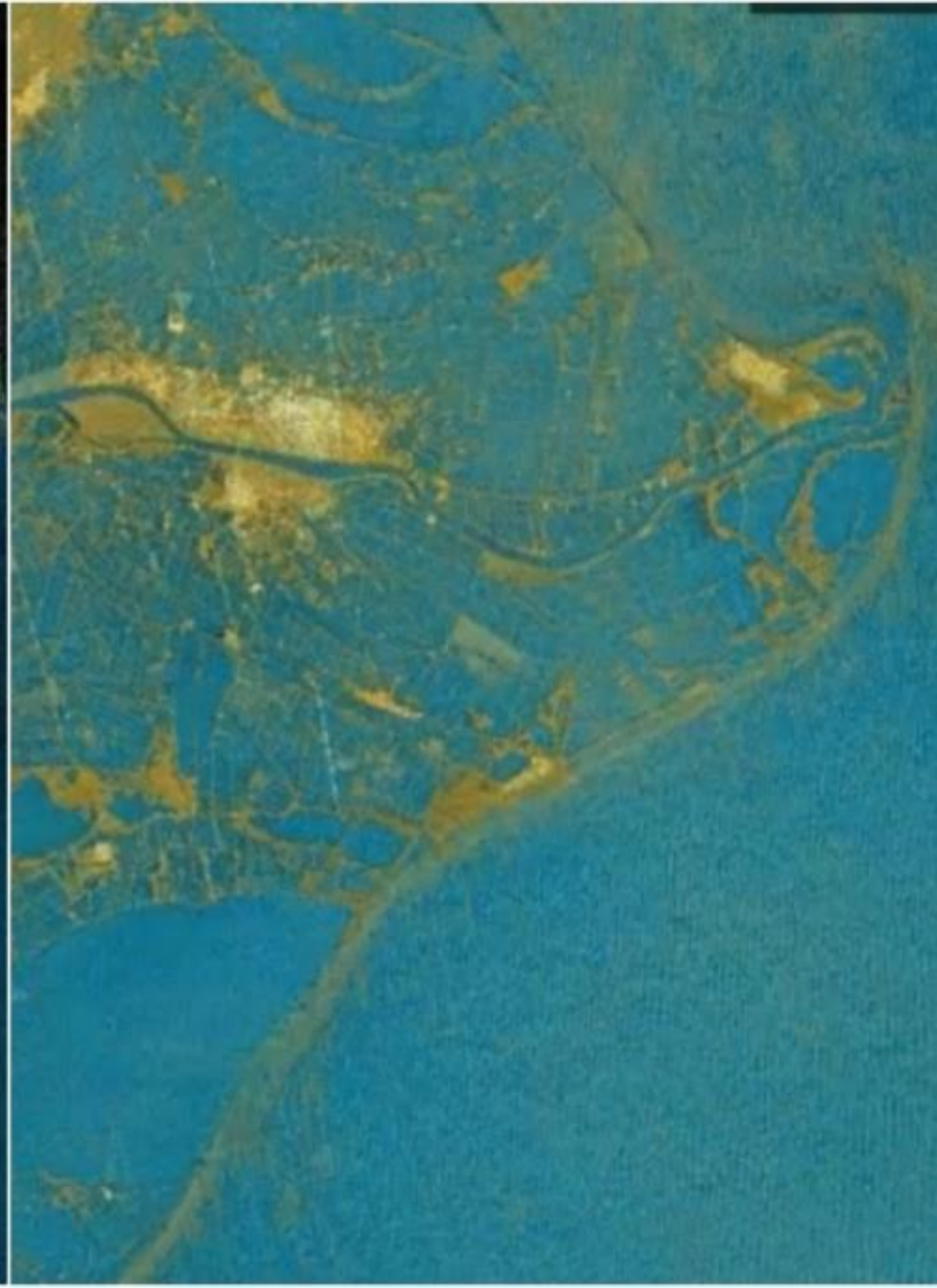
Heat and drought

⚠ **90,000**
annual deaths as a
result of heatwaves¹

⚠ **660,000**
additional asylum
applications per year in
the EU at 5°C temperature
increase²

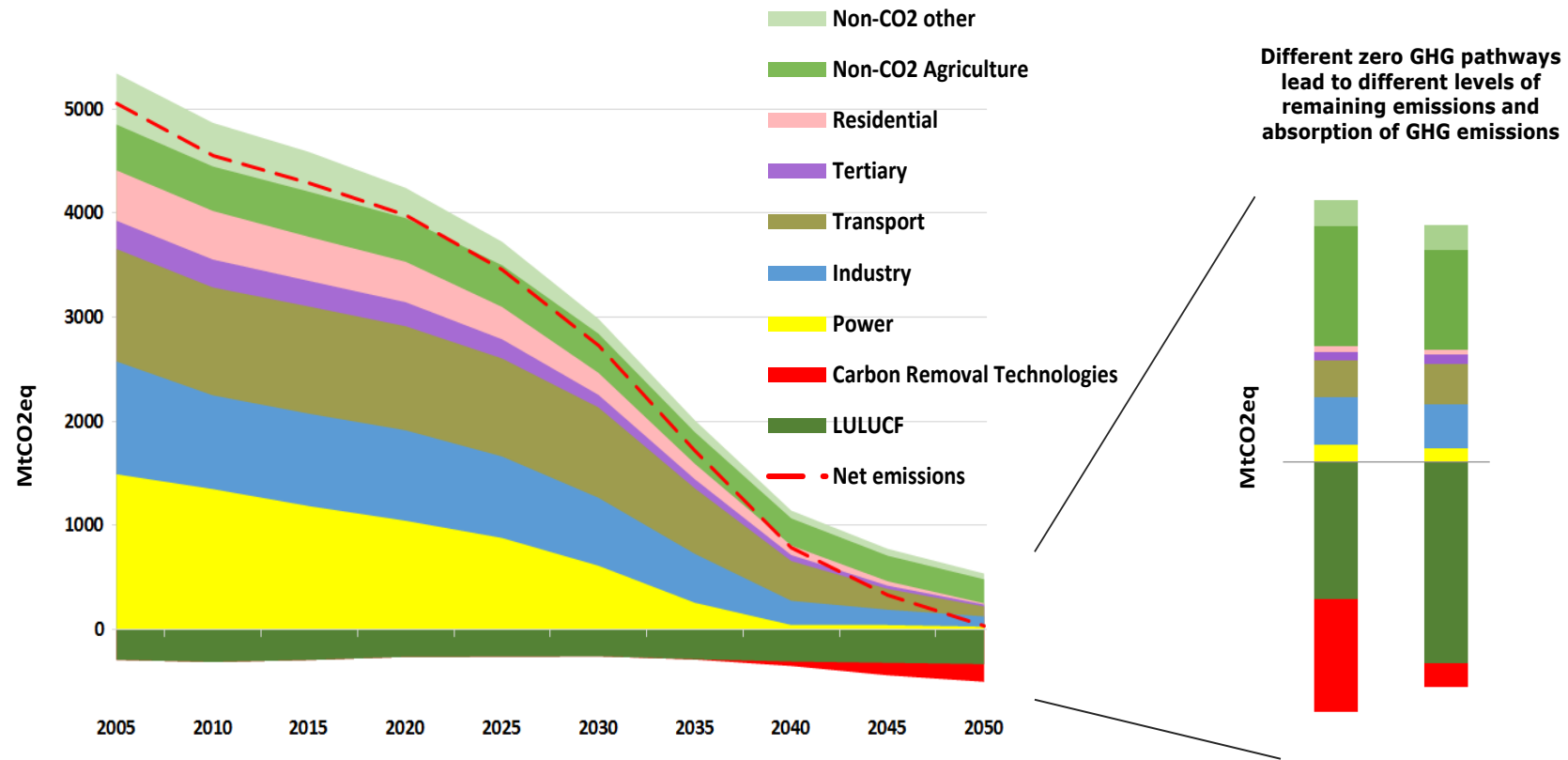
⚠ **16%**
of species at risk
of extinction at 4.3°C
temperature increase³







La nostra visió per un planeta net el 2050



CLIMATE CHANGE TURNING A CHALLENGE INTO AN OPPORTUNITY

60% more extreme weather
in the last 30 years



€192bn / year
to be spent to protect the climate



40% more Green jobs

2001

3.0M



2011

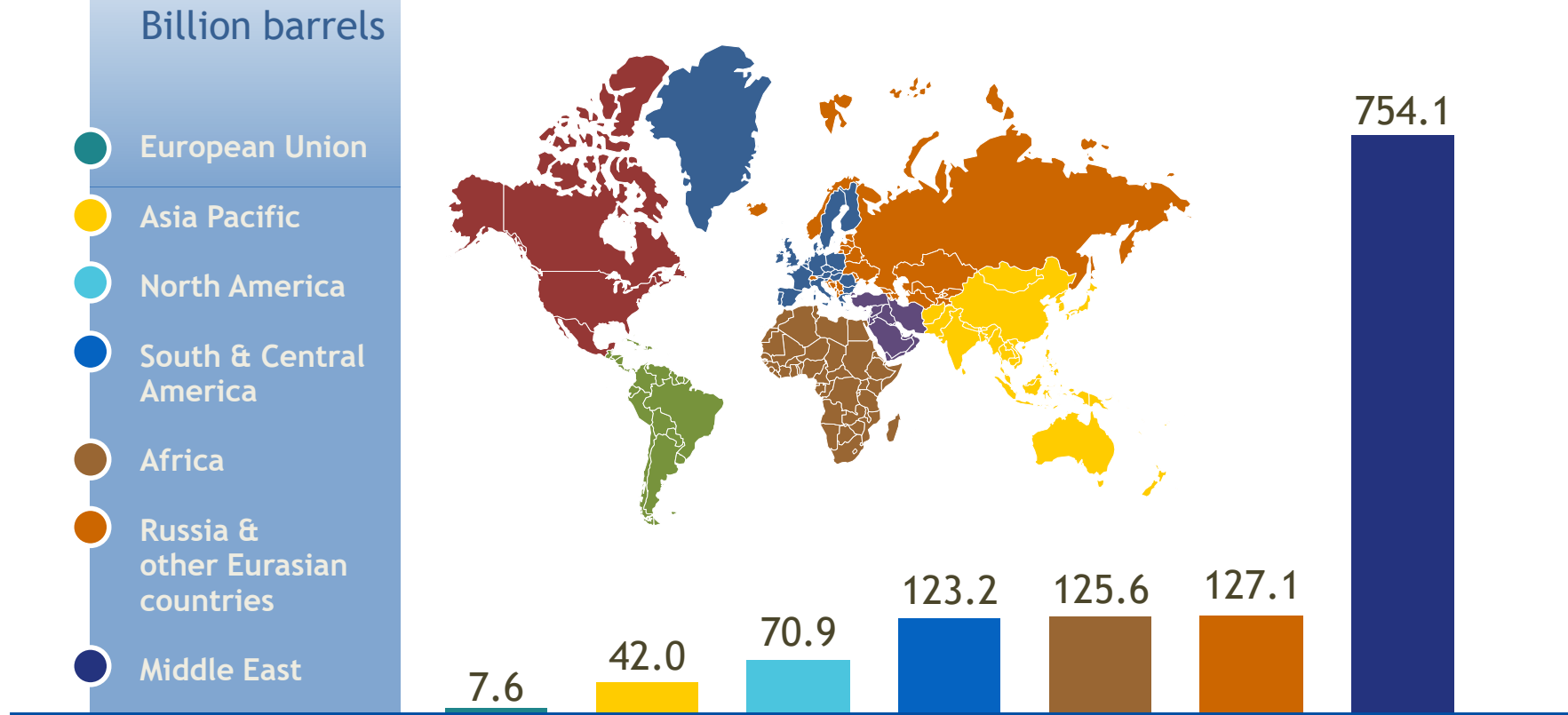
4.2M



European
Commission

Proven Oil Reserves

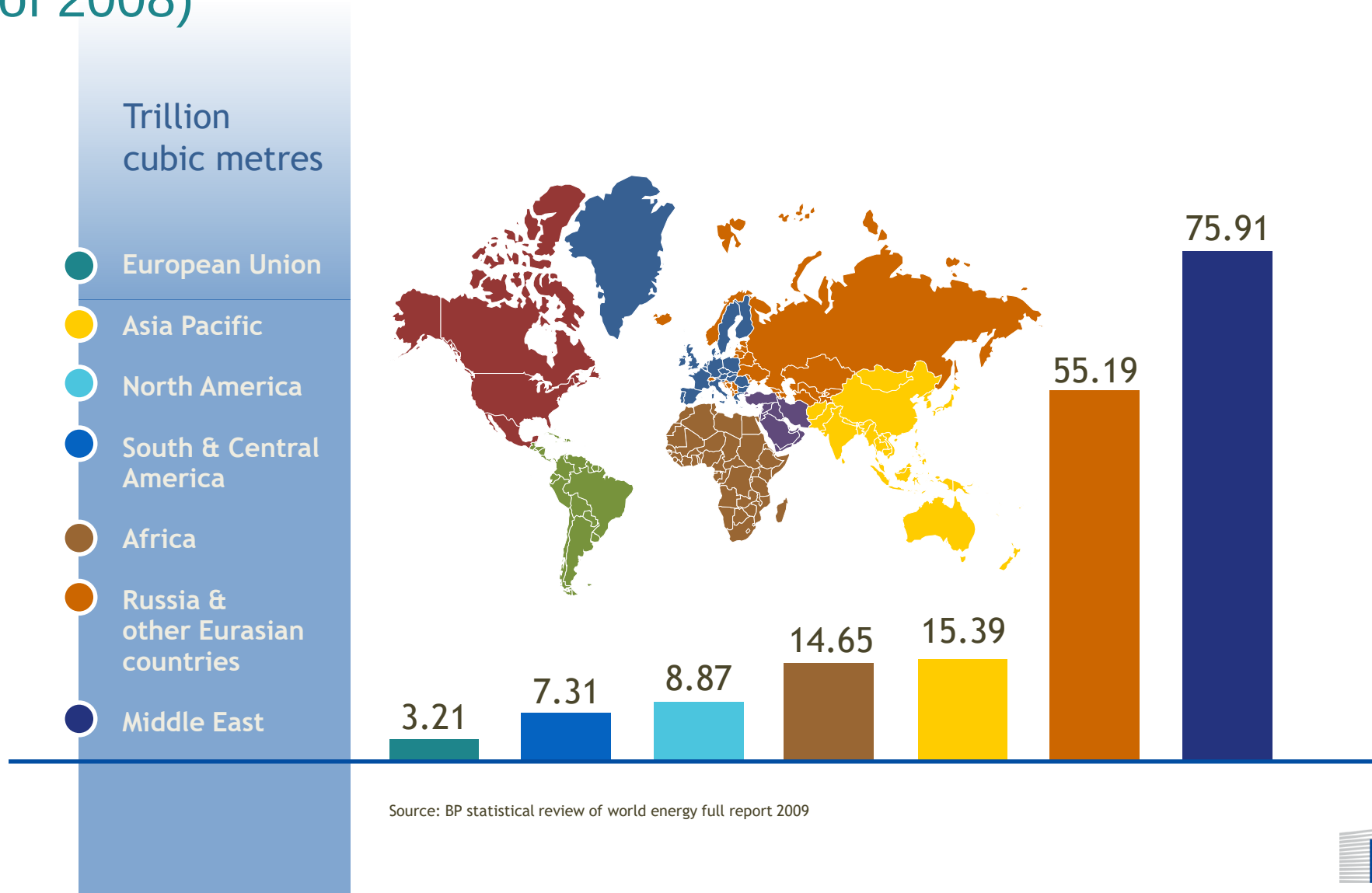
(end of 2008)



Source: BP statistical review of world energy full report 2009

Proven Gas Reserves

(end of 2008)



EU strongest renewable energy potentials

- Wind Energy Onshore
- Solar Energy
- Wave Energy

Simplified Map



European
Commission



Objetivos clima-energía

REDUCIR LAS EMISIONES DE CO₂ AL MENOS UN 40%



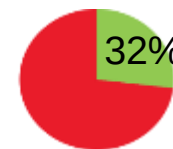
AUMENTAR EL PORCENTAJE DE RENOVABLES EN EL MIX ENERGÉTICO AL MENOS UN 32%



2020



2030



MEJORAR LA EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA AL MENOS UN 32,5%



2020

2030

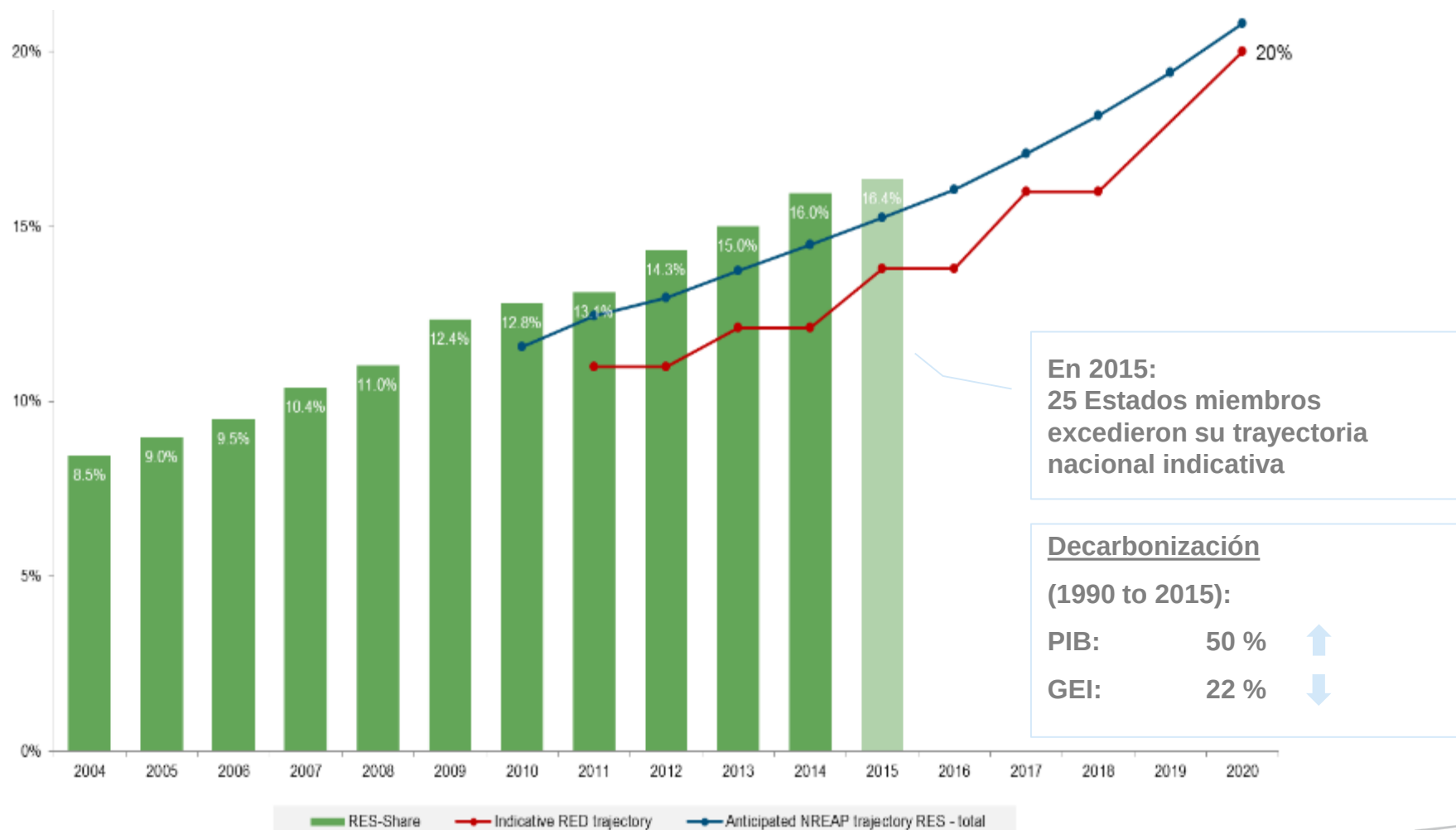


(Comparado con el escenario tendencial)



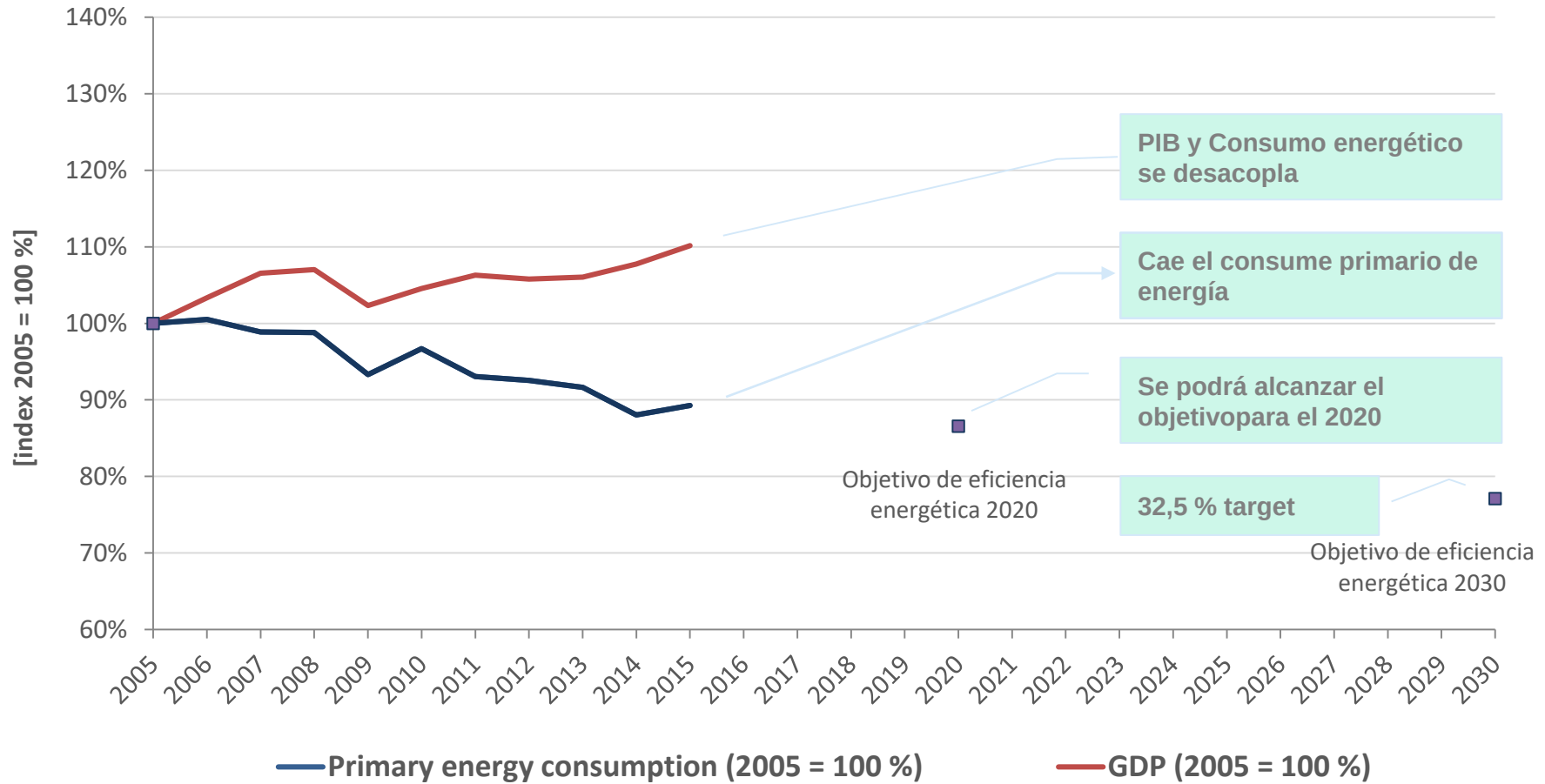
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Commission

RENOVABLES Y REDUCCIÓN DE GEI

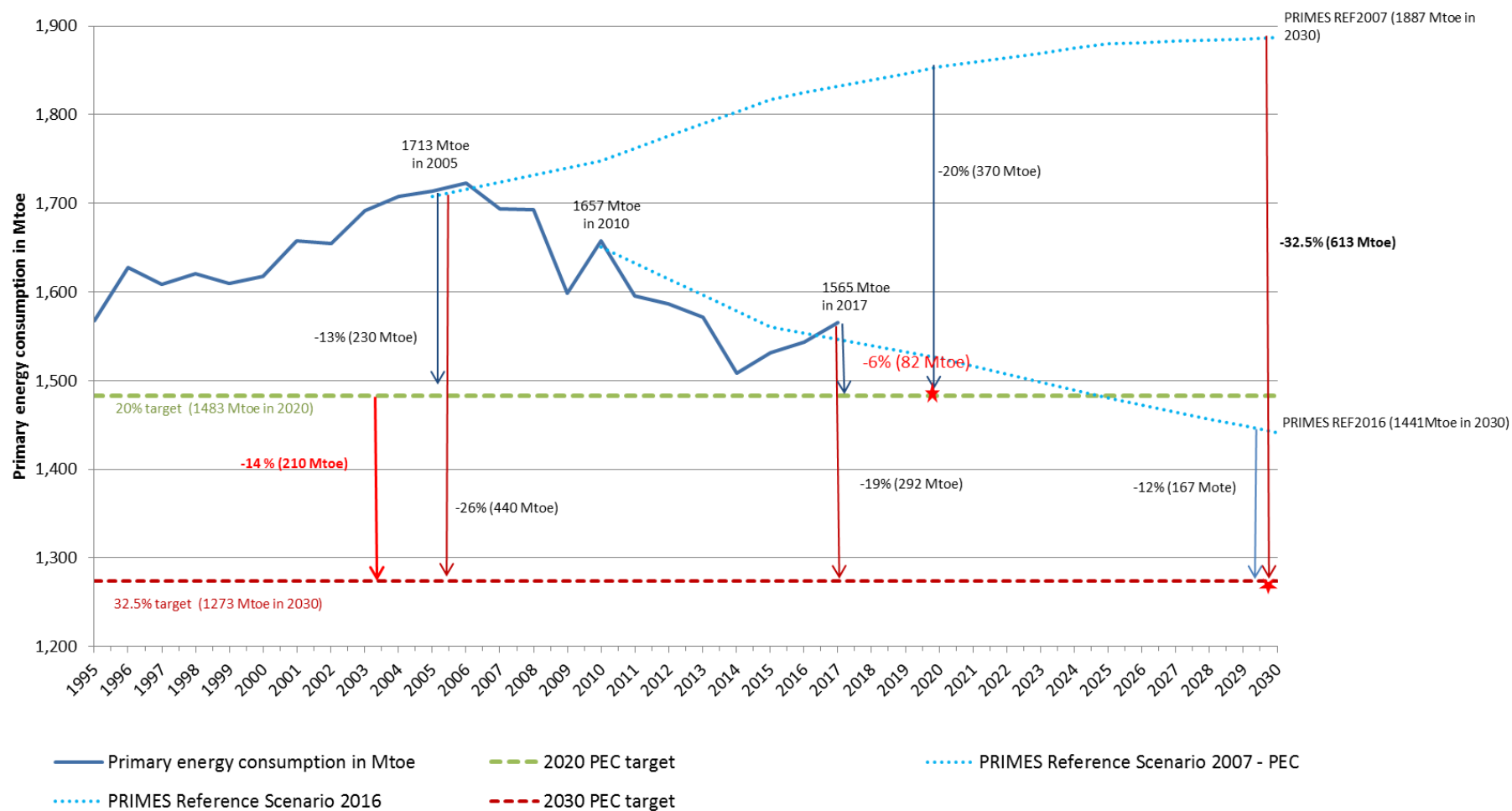


EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA

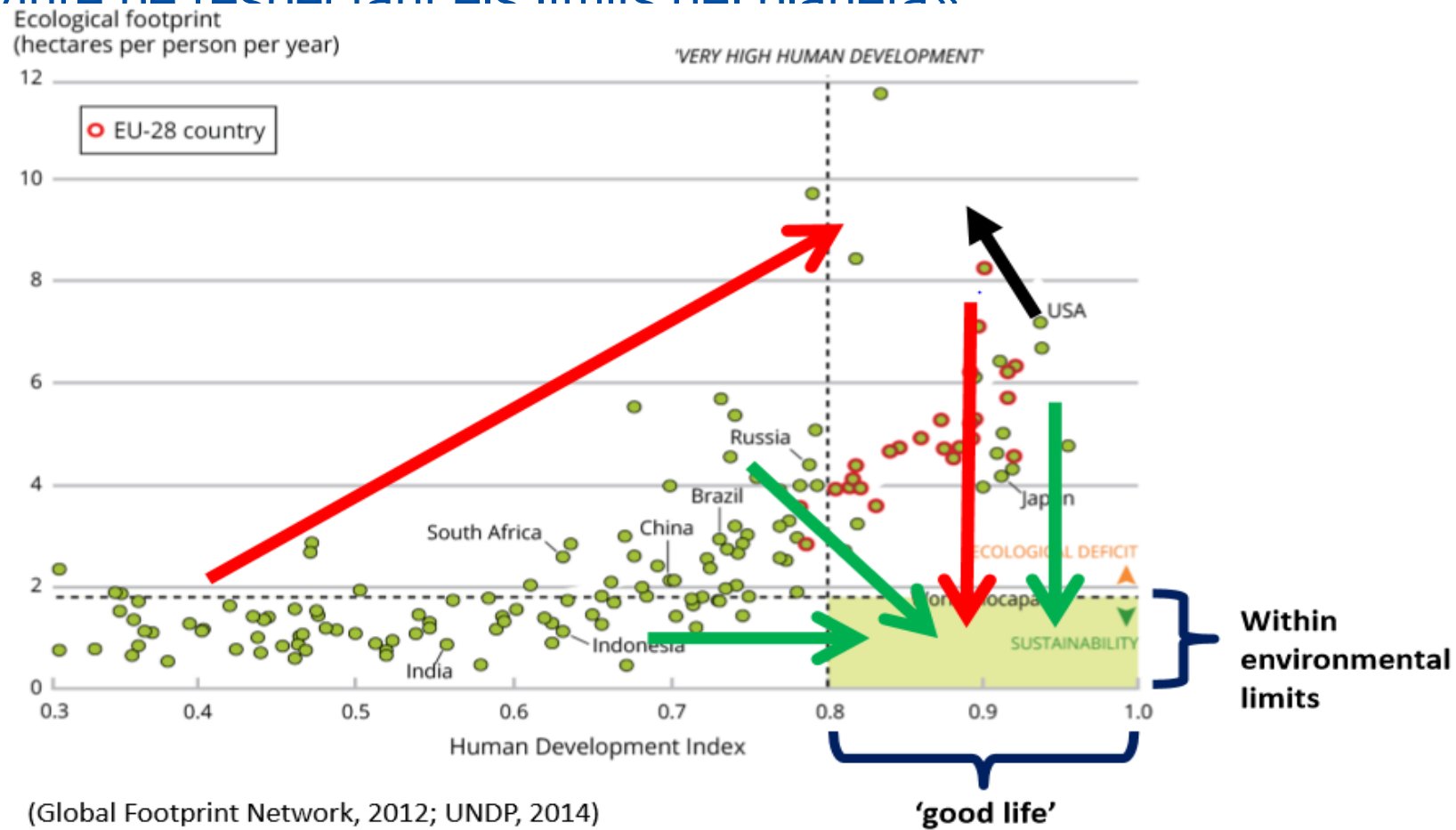
EU 28 – Consumo primario de energía – evolución del PIB



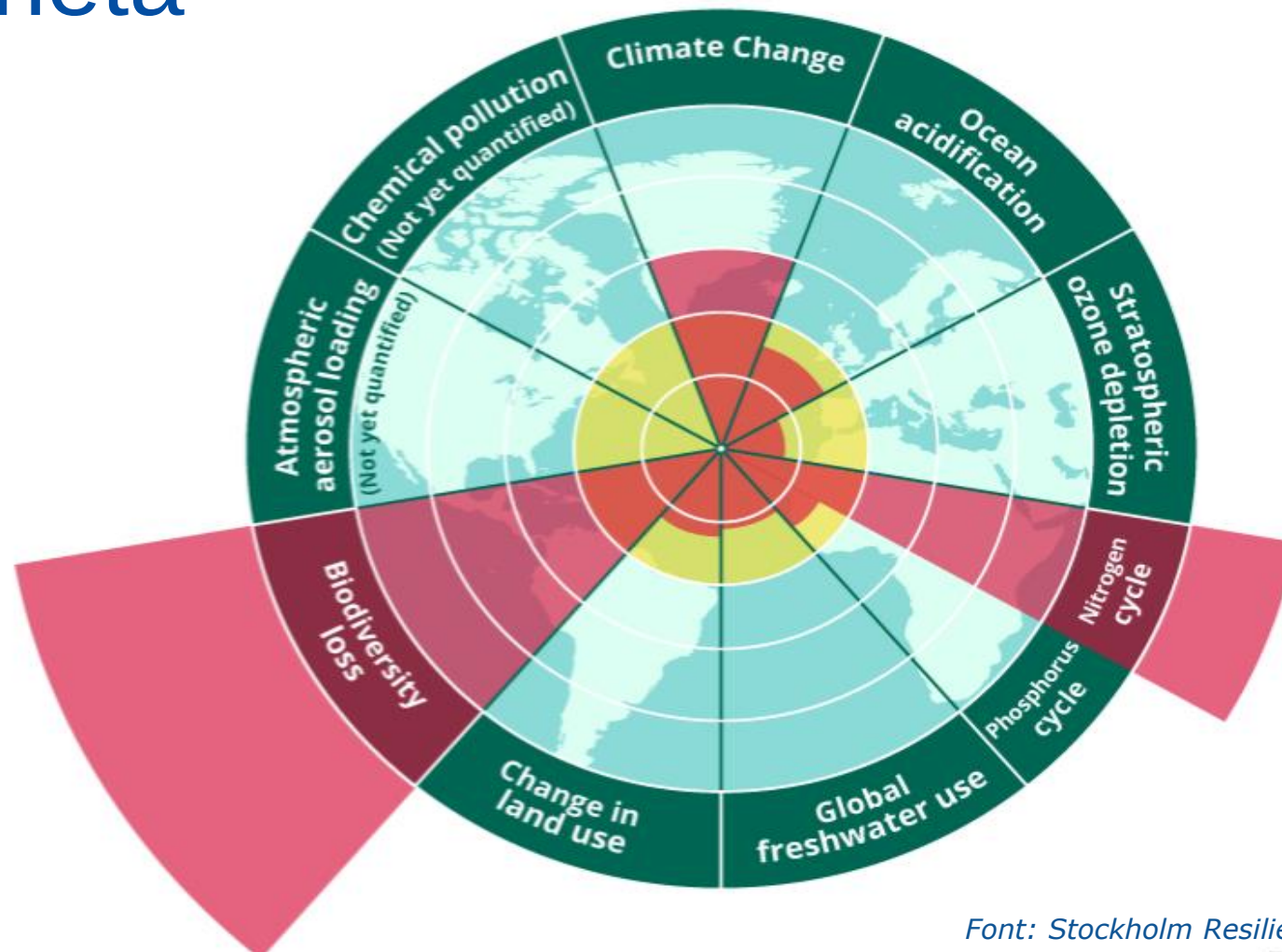
Objectiu d'un 32,5% d'eficiència energètica a la UE



«Viure ha ressaltant els límits del planeta»

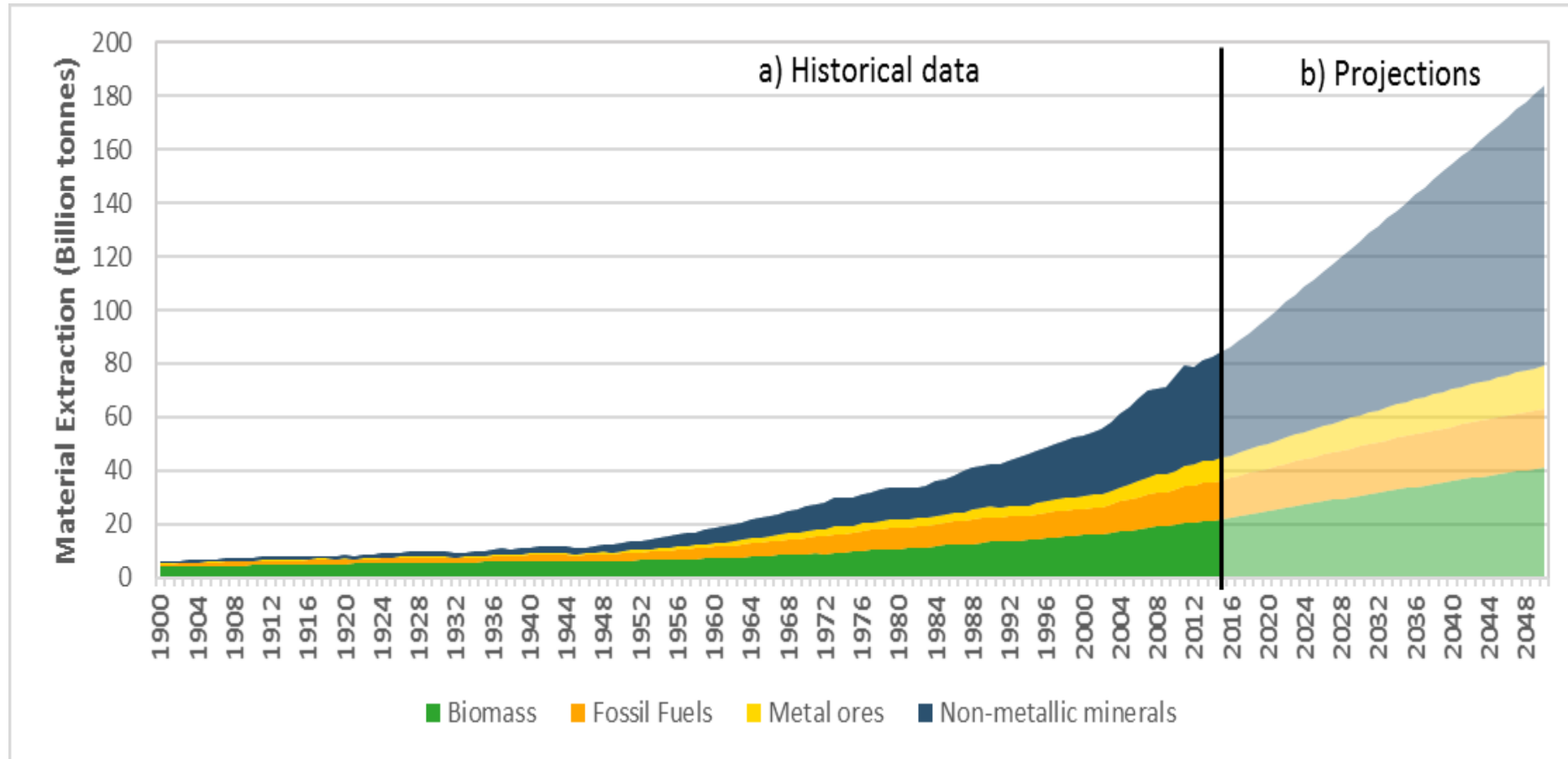


Els límits del planeta

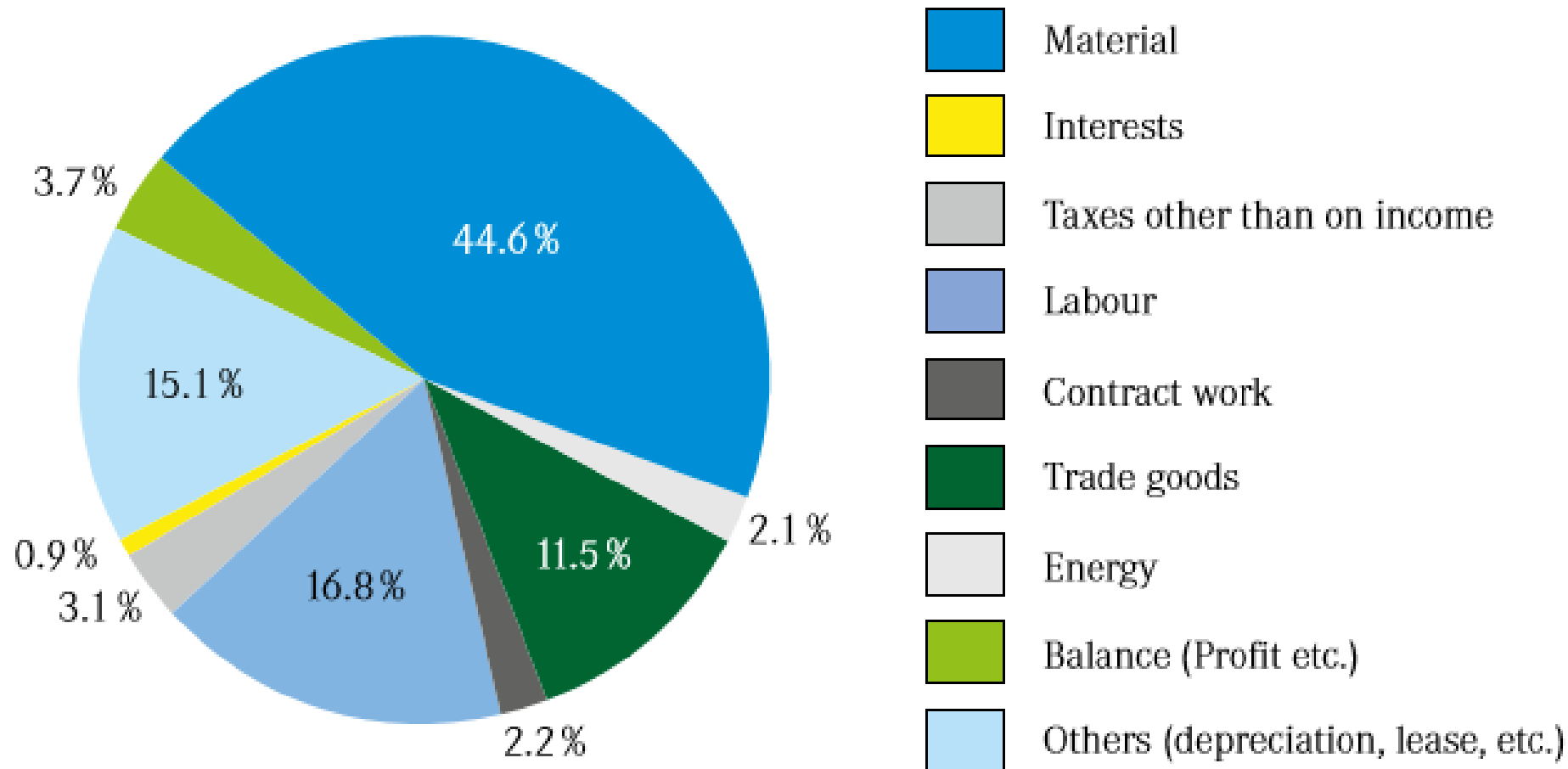


Font: Stockholm Resilience Center

Grans tendències i escassetat de recursos

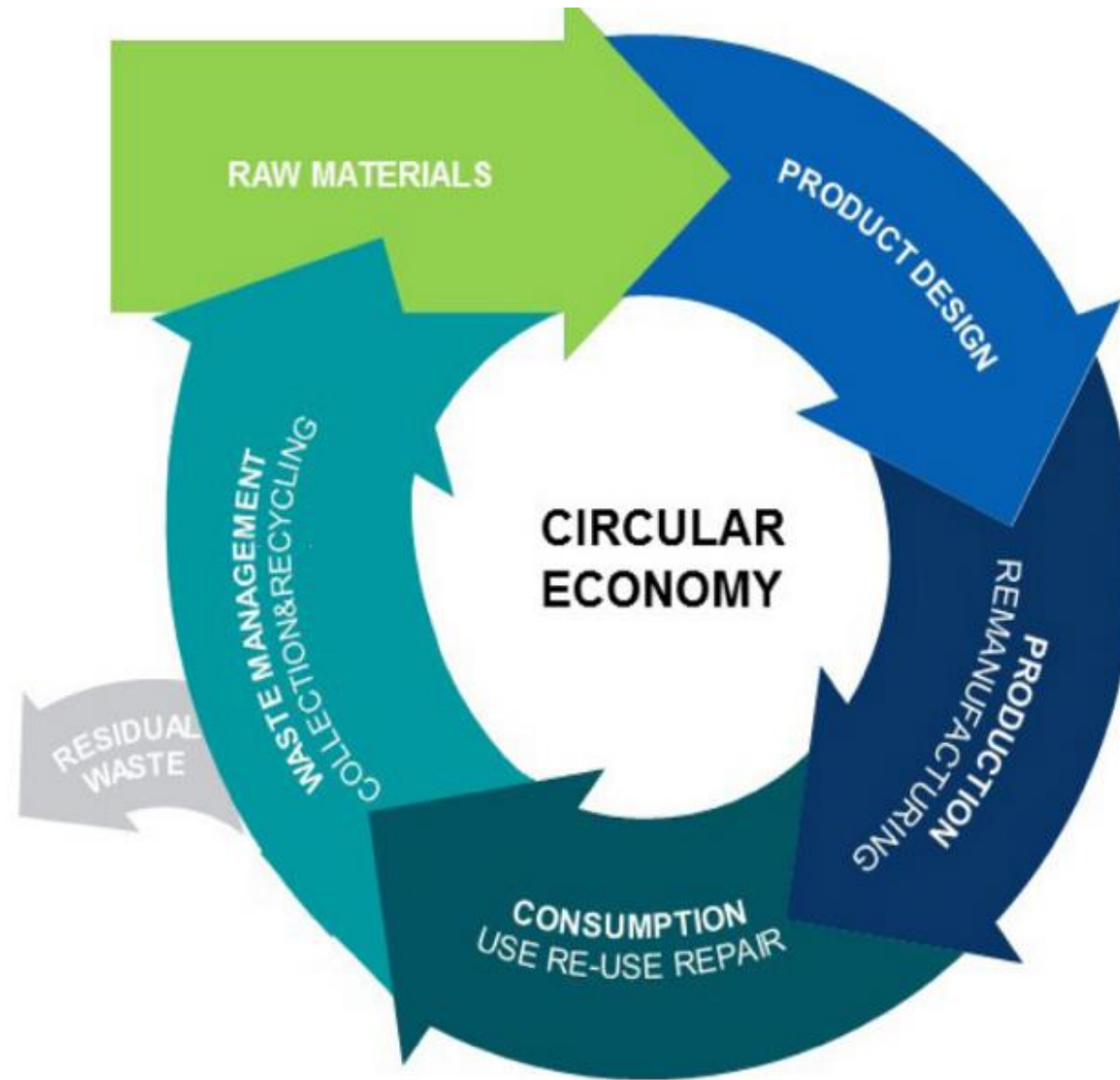


Estructura de costos d'una empresa industrial



Source: Federal Statistical Office 2013





Edificis ineficients: una bona raó per revisar la Directiva relativa a l'eficiència energètica dels edificis

FETS



El 75% del parc d'habitatges és ineficient i no s'ha renovat mai del punt de vista energètic.



El percentatge de renovacions és insuficient i les renovacions massa superficials.



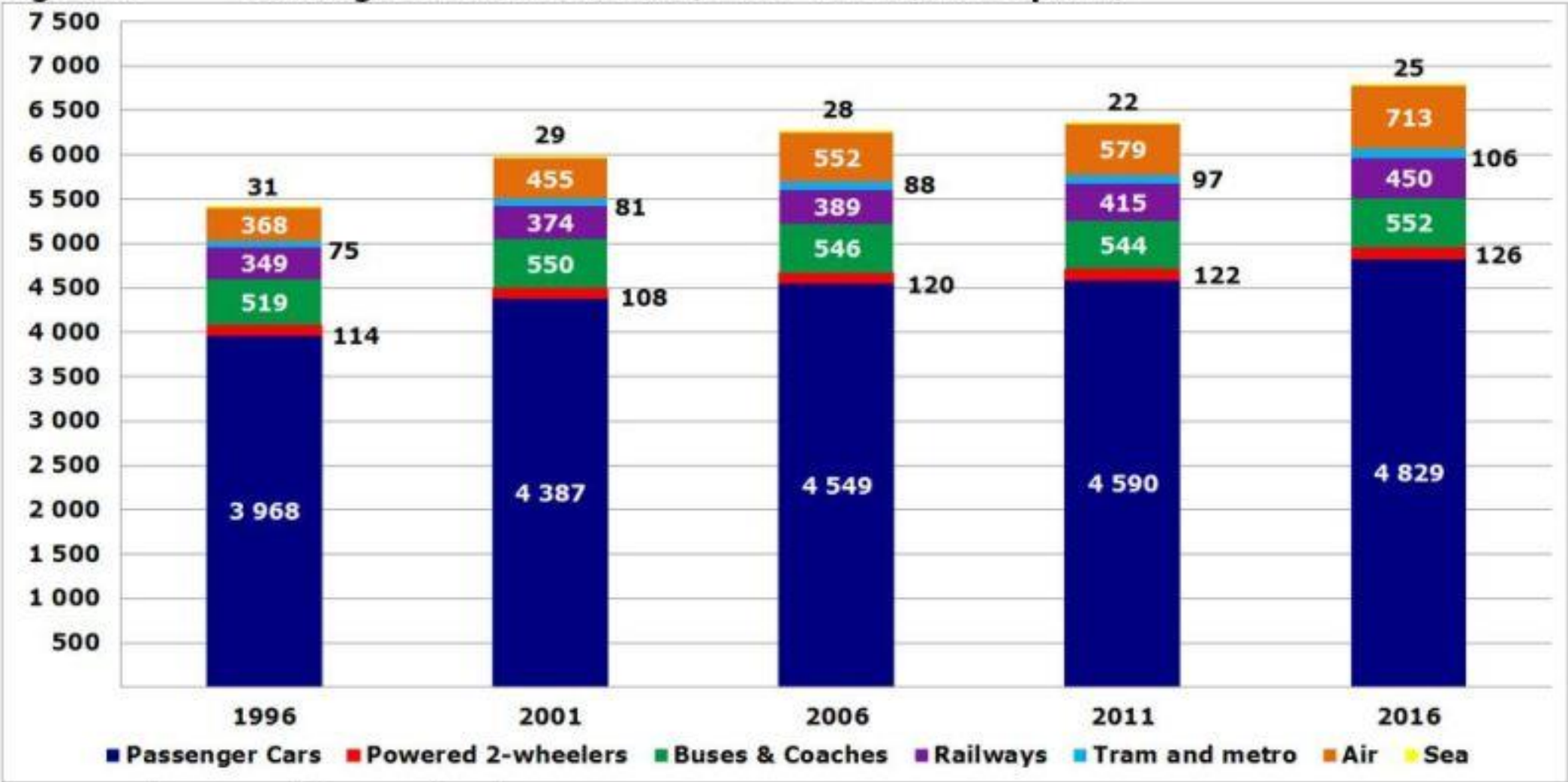
Cal invertir més en renovació d'edificis.



Cal aprofitar tot el potencial tecnològic dels edificis intel·ligents.

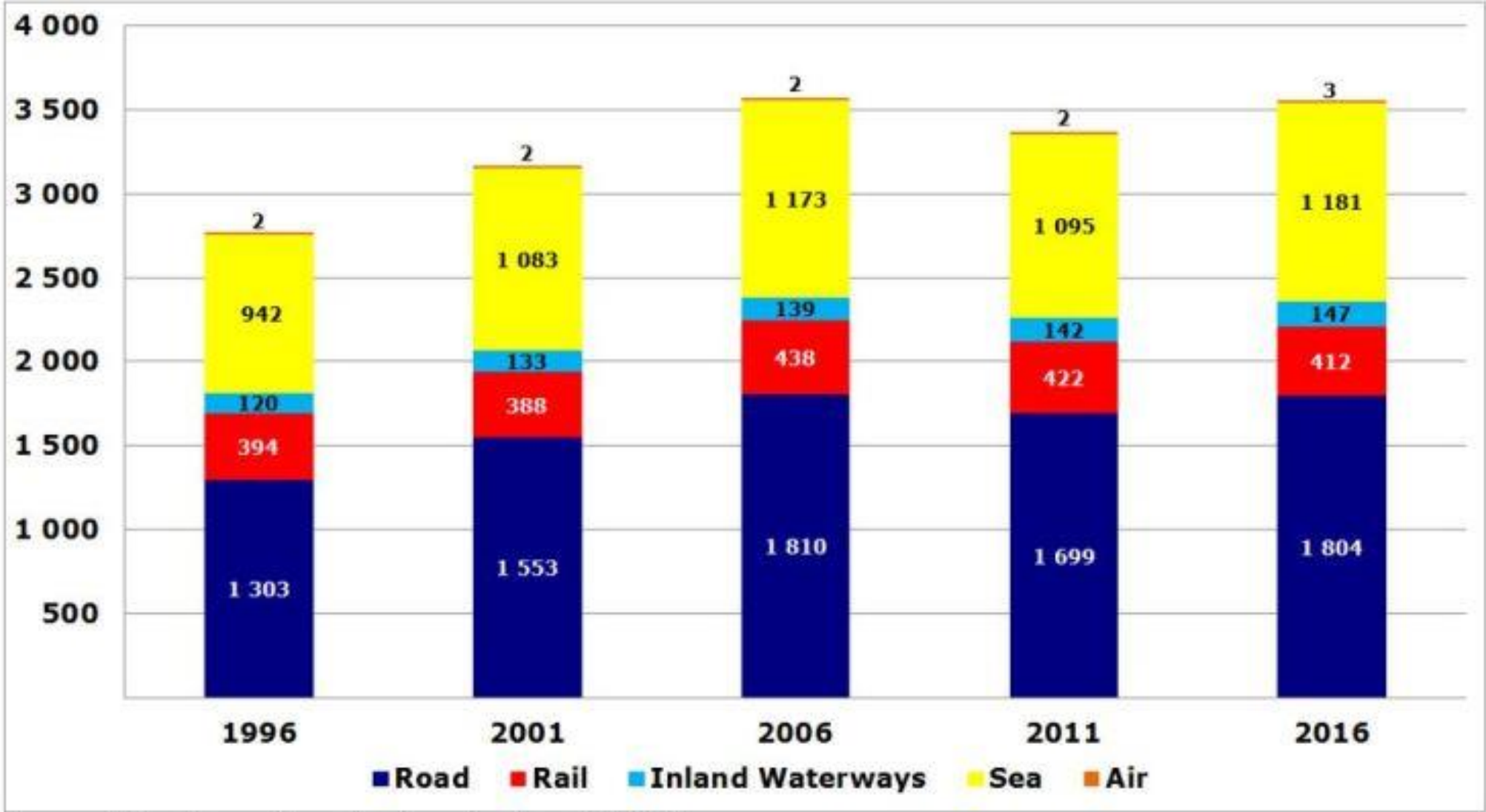


Figure 6: Passengers moved in the EU, 1996 - 2016 (billion p-km)



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on Eurostat (2018)

Figure 1: Freight moved in the EU between 1996 and 2016 (billion t-km)

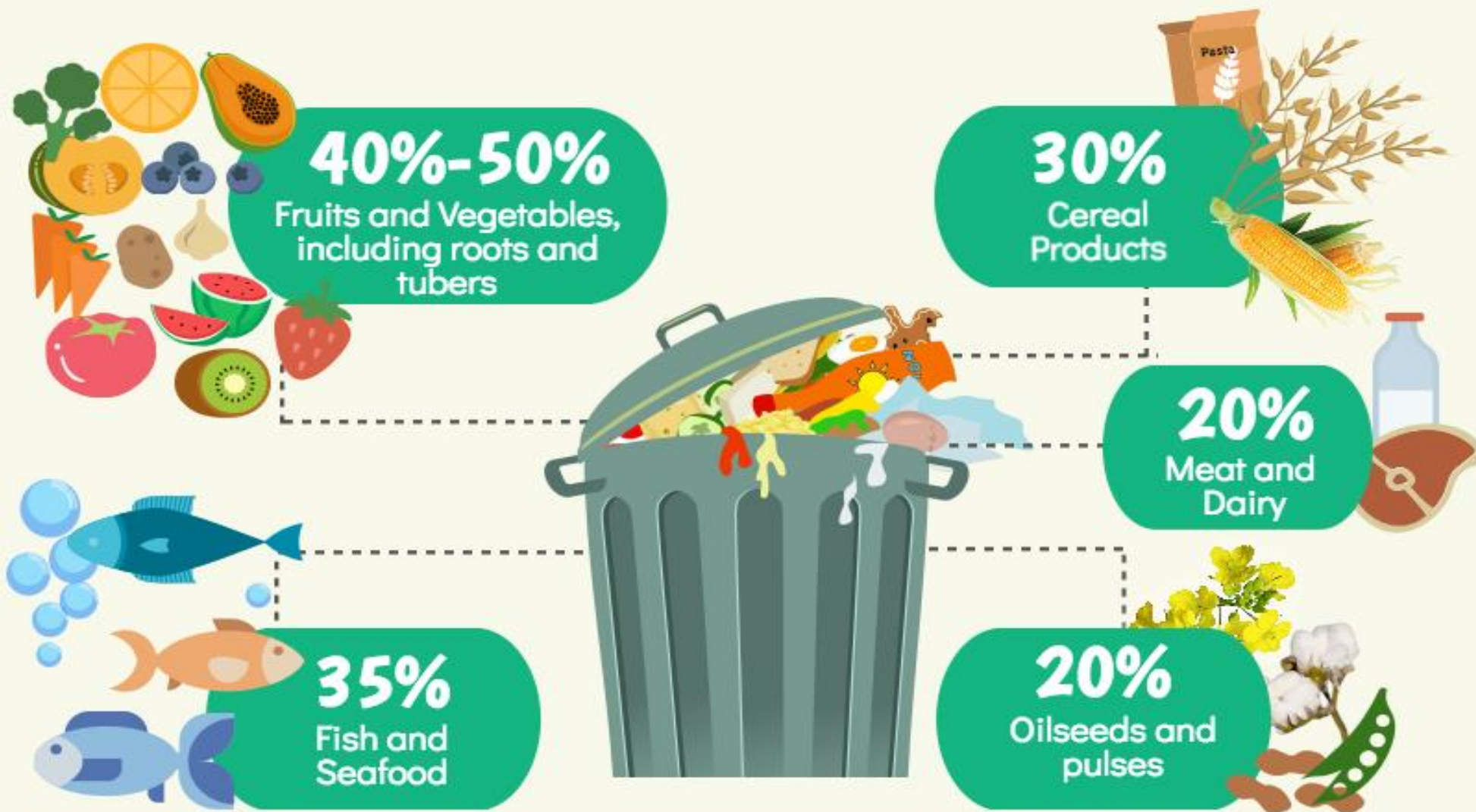


Source: Authors' own elaboration based on Eurostat (2018)

Annual loss and waste along the food chain

(occurring during harvest, post-harvest, distribution, processing and/or distribution)

source: FAO



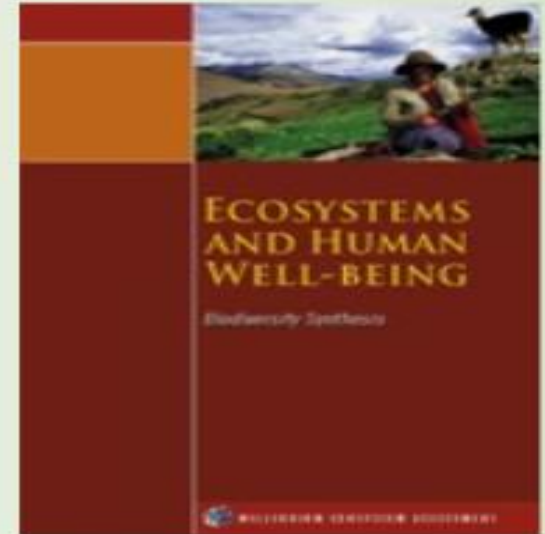


**Food waste alone
causes 10% of
greenhouse gases**

Ecosystem goods & services

are important for

- ❖ Provision of goods – food, fibre, fuel, medicines
- ❖ Regulation of the air we breathe and quality of our waters
- ❖ Soil fertility, pollination and other essential support services
- ❖ Cultural benefits – from aesthetic enjoyment to spiritual solace



TEEB Report 2008:

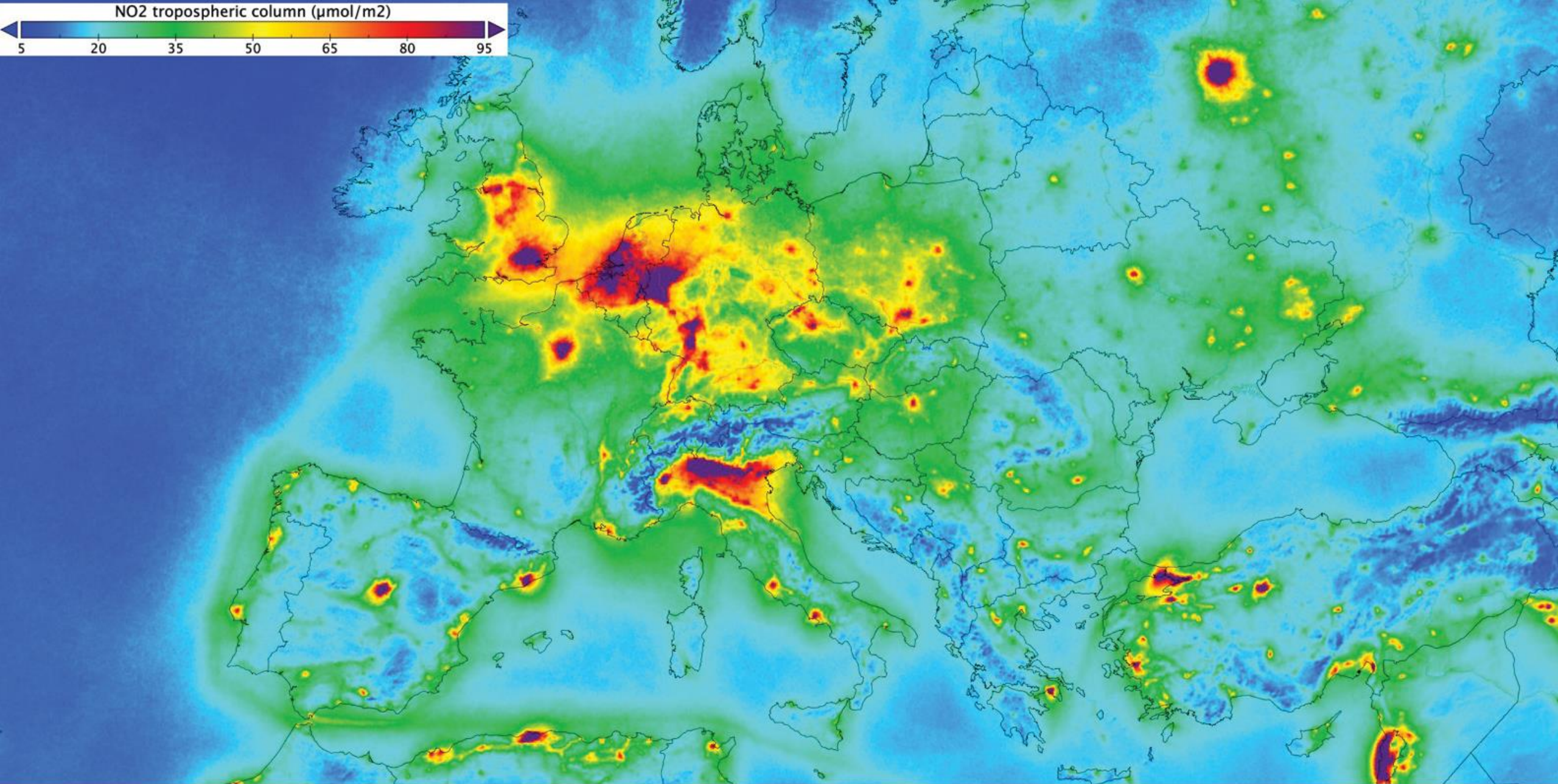
« The annual welfare loss generated by loss of ecosystems services will amount to 6% of the global GDP by 2050 »

Options for a 2020 headline target

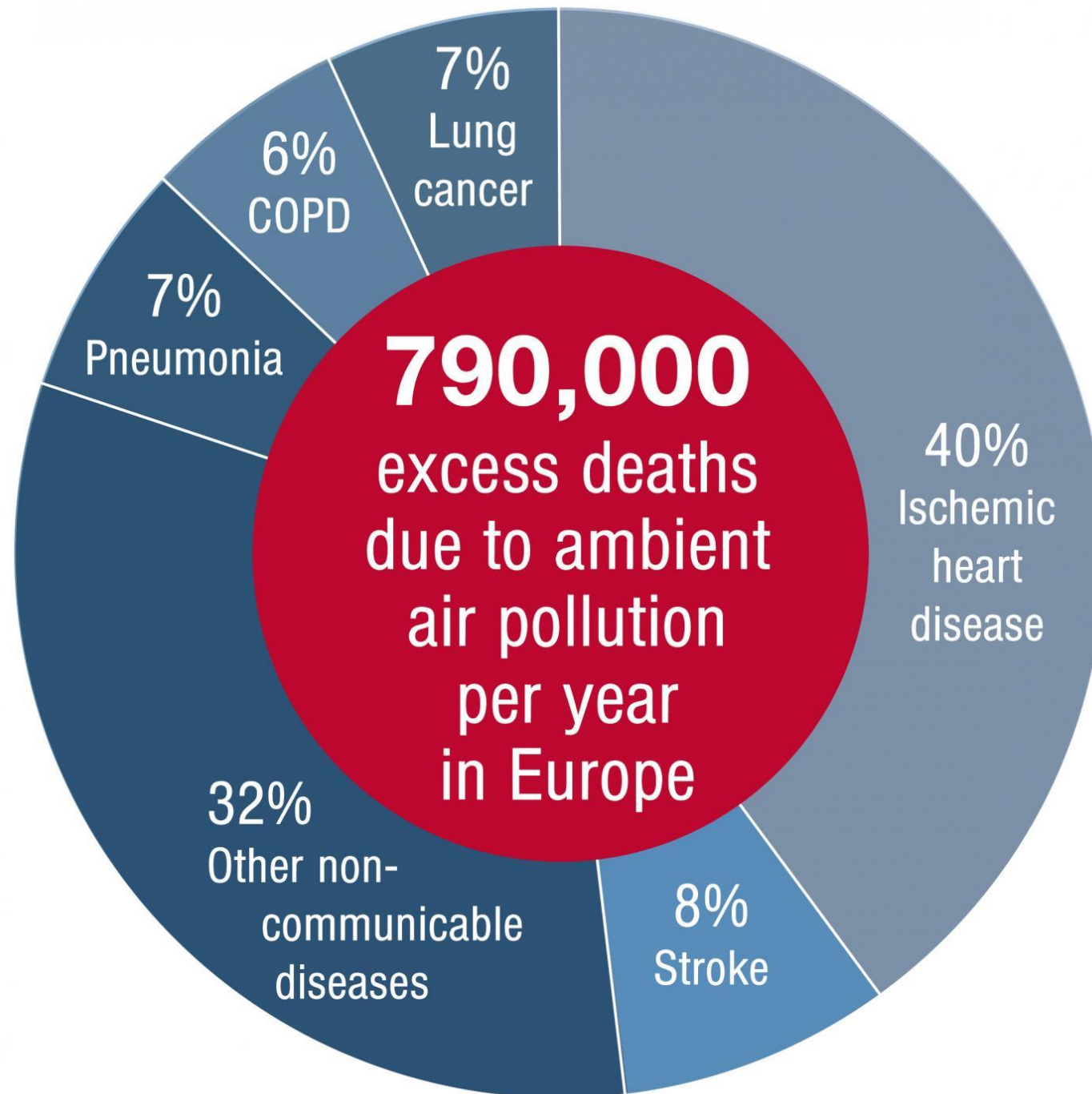
1. Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020
2. Halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020
3. Halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020 and restore them insofar as possible
- 4. Halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020 and restore them insofar as possible, and step up the EU's contribution to averting global biodiversity loss**

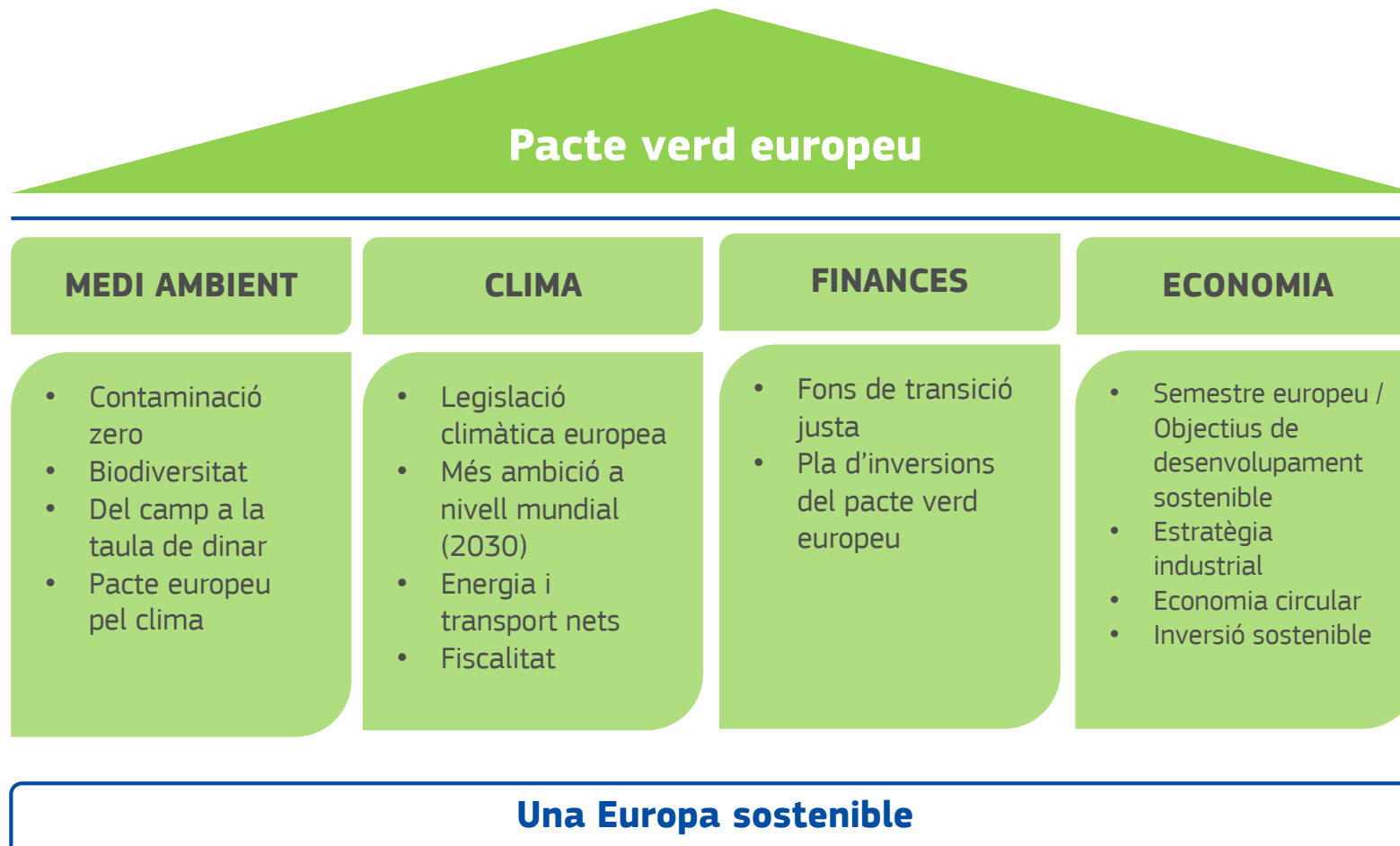
***OPTION RETAINED BY THE ENV COUNCIL
AND ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN
COUNCIL (March 2010)***





According to the Air Quality in Europe report published in 2018 by the European Environment Agency (EEA), 19 EU Member States recorded nitrogen dioxide concentration above the annual permissible limit. Imagery from Sentinel-5P

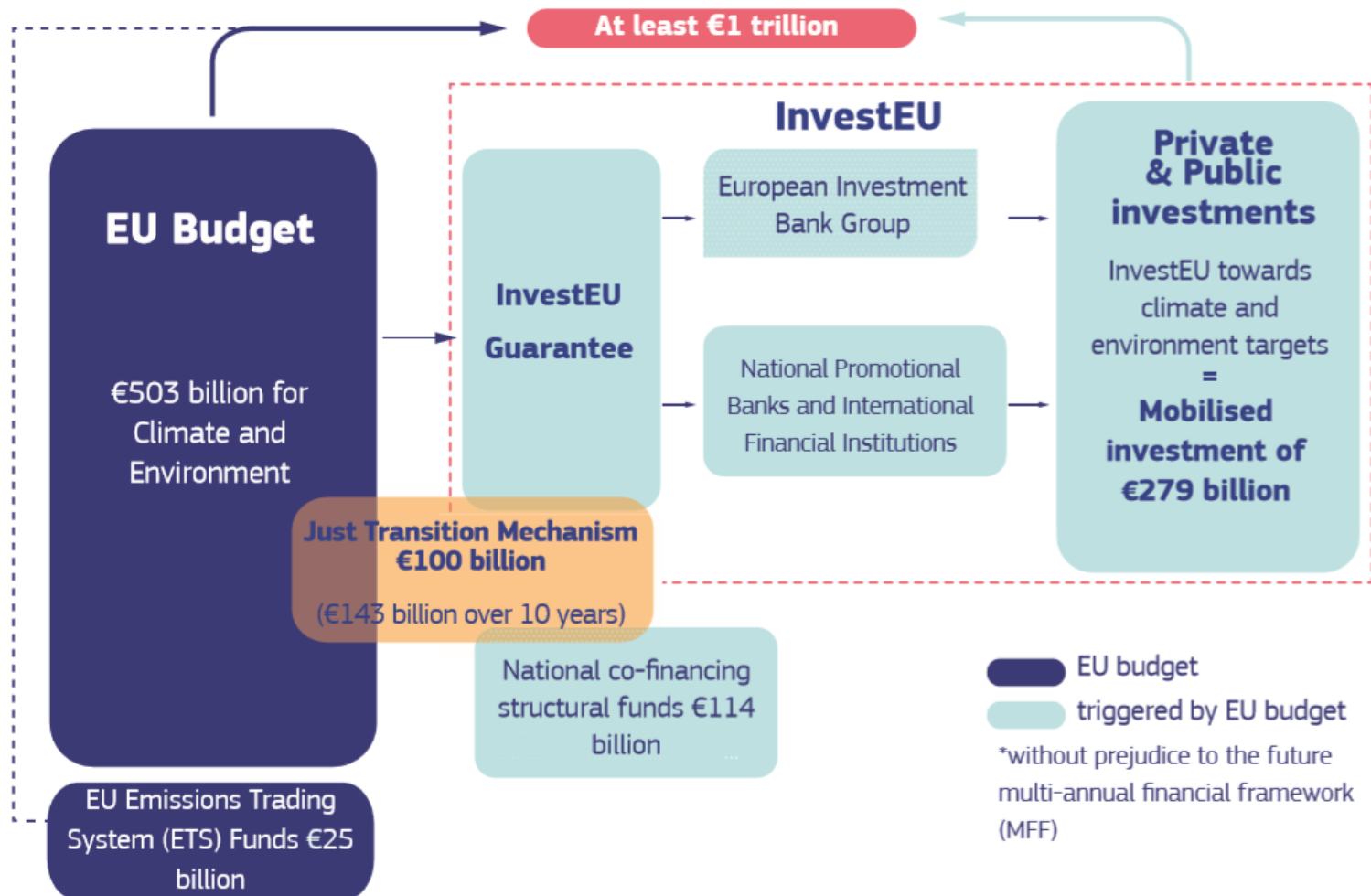




Pacte verd europeu

Finançament de la transició

WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?



*The numbers shown here are net of any overlaps between climate, environmental and Just Transition Mechanism objectives.

COVID-19

Update



European
Commission



NOVA ESTRUCTURA DEL PRESSUPOST DE LA UE

In billion euro, current prices



I. SINGLE MARKET, INNOVATION AND DIGITAL €187.4

- 1 Research and Innovation
- 2 European Strategic Investments
- 3 Single Market
- 4 Space



II. COHESION AND VALUES €442.4

- 5 Regional Development and Cohesion
- 6 Economic and Monetary Union
- 7 Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values



III. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT €378.9

- 8 Agriculture and Maritime Policy
- 9 Environment and Climate Action



IV. MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT €34.9

- 10 Migration
- 11 Border Management



V. SECURITY AND DEFENCE €27.5

- 12 Security
- 13 Defence
- 14 Crisis Response



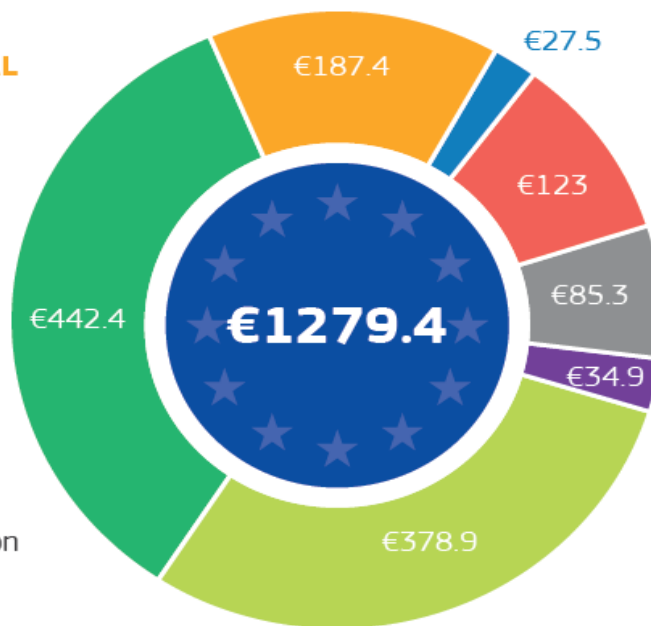
VI. NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THE WORLD €123

- 15 External Action
- 16 Pre-Accession Assistance



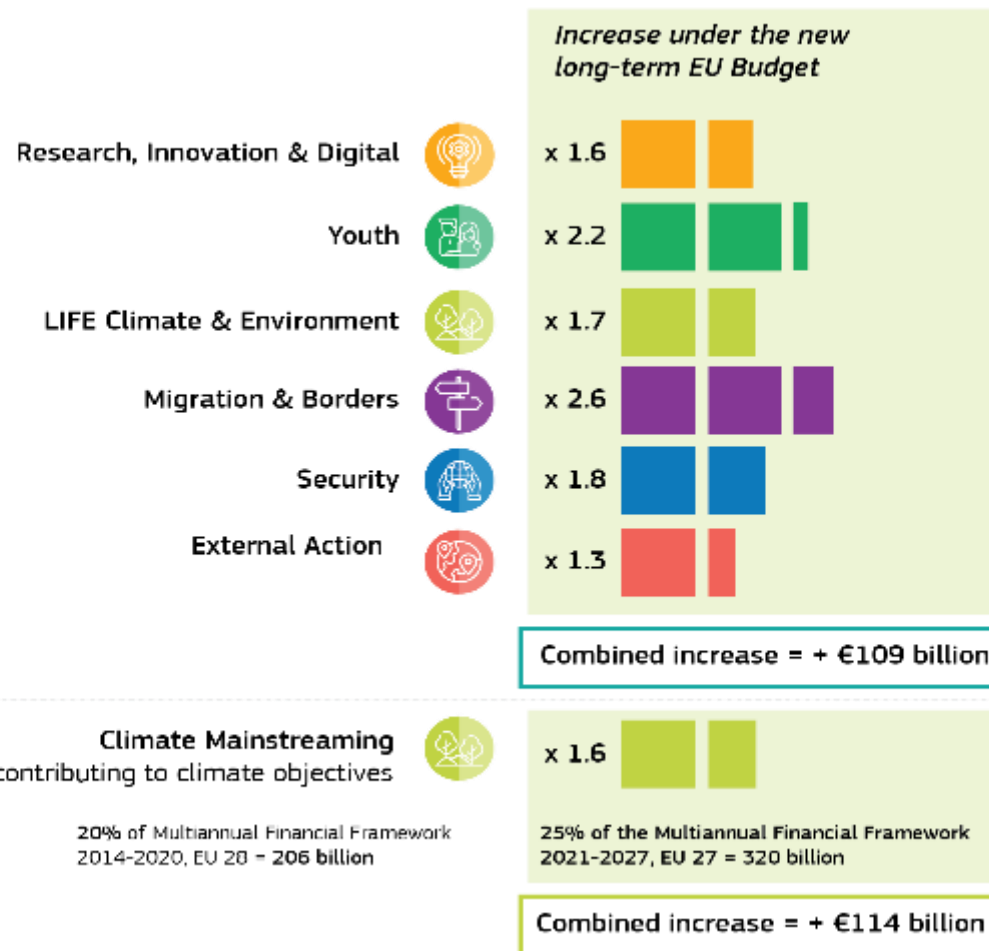
VII. EUROPEAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION €85.3

- 17 European Public Administration





REFORÇ DE LES ÀREES PRIORITÀRIES



Nota: comparat amb el marc financer pluriennal 2014-2020 de la EU-27, inclòs el fons europeu de desenvolupament
Font: Comissió Europea



FINANÇAMENT DEL PRESSUPOST DE LA UE (1)

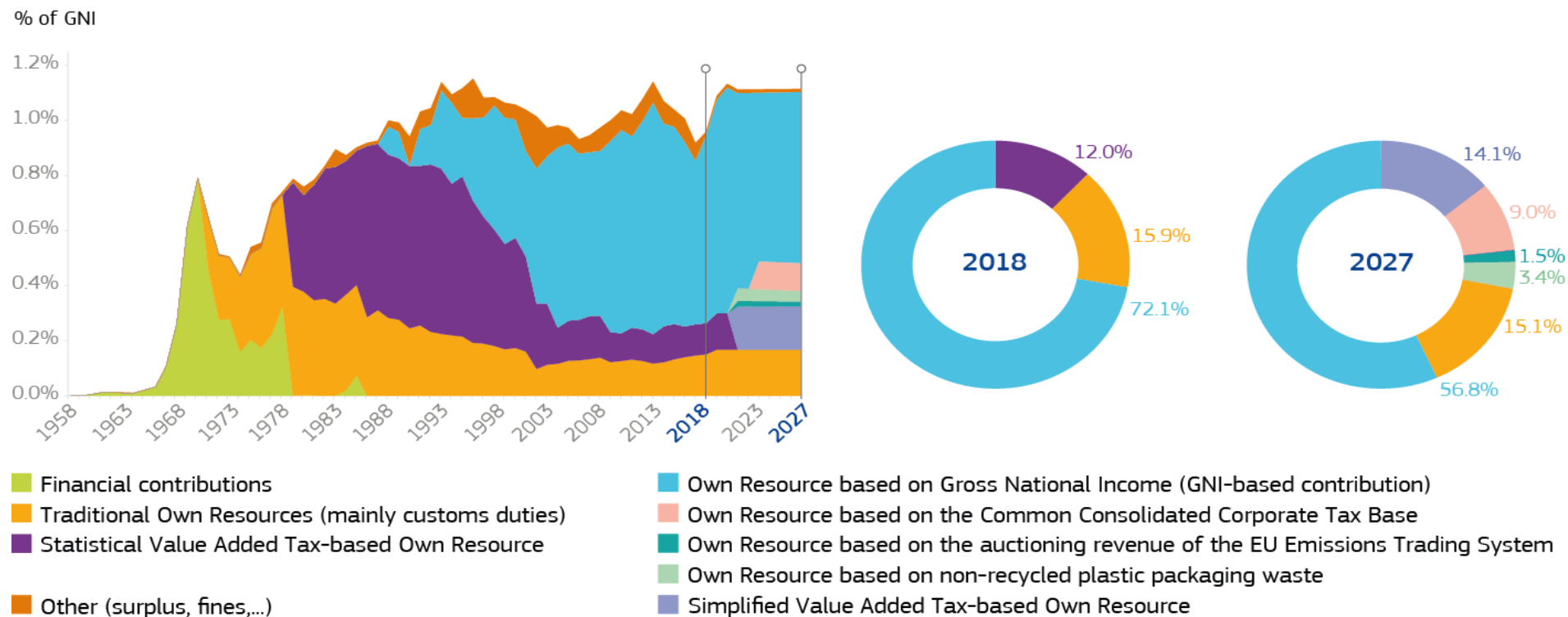
Simplificació i diversificació de les fons d'ingressos

Modernisation of existing own resources	New Own Resources
 Value Added Tax-based: Simplified  Traditional Own Resources (mainly Customs duties): Lower collection costs (20% ⇒ 10%)  GNI-based contribution: Smaller share	 % of Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB)  % of revenues from Emissions Trading System (ETS)  National contribution based on non-recycled plastic packaging waste
Other revenues	No rebates
 Revenues of new European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)	Phasing out mechanism
	Higher Own Resources Ceiling



FINANÇAMENT DEL PRESSUPOST DE LA UE (2)

Fonts de finançament del pressupost de la UE



Gràcies