

The European Green Deal

The European Green Deal resets the Commission's commitment to tackle the challenge of climate change and reduce the risk of losing one million of the eight million species on the planet.

In the context of Covid 19, it is worth noting that the EU Commission, as well as the EU heads of state, continue to work together, forging a general agreement to align coronavirus economic recovery efforts with progress on climate change. The European Commission's Green Deal strategy to embrace a low carbon future will be part of the comprehensive EU recovery plan. The Green Deal constitutes a new growth strategy for the EU which is able to deliver on the twin benefits of stimulating economies and creating jobs, while accelerating the green transition in a cost-efficient way. It aims to have no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and to decouple economic growth from resource use.

As part of The Green Deal, the Commission will refocus the European Semester process of macroeconomic coordination to integrate the United Nations' sustainable development goals. It will put the health and well-being of citizens at the centre of economic policy, protecting them from environment-related risks and impacts, and put sustainable development goals at the heart of the EU's policymaking and action.

To deliver the European Green Deal, there is a need to rethink policies for clean energy supply across the economy, industry, production and consumption, large-scale infrastructure, transport, food and agriculture, construction, taxation and social benefits. To achieve these aims, it is essential to increase the value given to protecting and restoring natural ecosystems, to the sustainable use of resources and to improving human health. This is where transformational change is most needed and potentially most beneficial for the EU economy, society and natural environment.