

# **EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND GOVERNANCE**

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# PRESENTATION GOALS

## Highlighting and discuss

- ❖ state of the environment – problems, threats, challenges, and opportunities
- ❖ policy choices and contents during almost 70 years of European integration and efforts to address environmental issues;
- ❖ sustainable development as the predominant choice after 1992;
- ❖ 3 different stages of environmental policy, as identified by key choices and features of the system;
- ❖ the programmatic dimension of Environment Policy and Action Programmes as a key framework for choices and efforts;
- ❖ 3 Action Programmes after 1992, 3 decades of policy;
- ❖ a new framework for the decade 2020-2030 – The 8<sup>th</sup> Action Programme;
- ❖ strategic planning: European Green Deal and other initiatives;
- ❖ policy overall evaluation and its outcomes/impacts;
- ❖ policy perspectives.

# CONTENT

- I. Introduction
- II. Statistics
- III. Environmental issues
- IV. EU environmental policy stages
- V. A new policy framework
- VI. Conclusions

# INTRODUCTION

# EU GREEN WEEK 2023

- ❖ **"Delivering a Net-Zero World"**.
- ❖ 3-12 June 2023, Brussels.
- ❖ **EU Green Week 2023 conference** (European Commission, DG Environment)  
[https://green-week.event.europa.eu/eu-green-week-2023-conference\\_en](https://green-week.event.europa.eu/eu-green-week-2023-conference_en)
- ❖ **An opportunity** to discuss the issues, raise awareness, search for solutions...



[https://green-week.event.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://green-week.event.europa.eu/index_en)

# EU AT COP 27

- ❖ 6 to 20 November 2022 in Sharm El-Sheikh.
- ❖ **Increased EU ambition and pursuit of results-oriented diplomatic efforts.**
- ❖ **Active presence and search for concrete solutions on the basis of many different initiatives.**  
**Indicatively:**
  - ◆ Strategic partnerships
  - ◆ Partnerships for forests
  - ◆ Global Methane Commitment
  - ◆ Europe Group initiative on climate change adaptation and resilience in Africa as part of the Global Gateway EU-Africa Investment Package
  - ◆ More than 125 side events

[https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/climate-action-and-green-deal/eu-cop27-climate-change-conference\\_el](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/climate-action-and-green-deal/eu-cop27-climate-change-conference_el)

- ❖ The Council adopted on 24 October 2022 its conclusions as the EU's general negotiating position at COP27.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/59789/st13994-en22.pdf>

# EU AT COP 27

- ❖ *COP27 marks a small step towards climate justice but **much more is needed for the planet...** COP27 has **kept alive the goal of 1.5C**. Unfortunately however, **it has not delivered on a commitment** by the world's major emitters **to phase down fossil fuels, nor new commitments on climate mitigation**. But the EU will stay the course, notably through the European Green Deal and REPowerEU, because it is essential to keep the ambition of the Paris Agreement within reach... (Statement by President von der Leyen on the outcome of COP27, 20 November 2022, [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/STATEMENT\\_22\\_7043](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/STATEMENT_22_7043)).*
- ❖ *... what we have in front of us is **not enough of a step forward** for people and planet. It does not bring enough added efforts from major emitters to increase and accelerate their emissions cuts. It does not bring a higher degree of confidence that we will achieve the commitments made under the Paris Agreement and in Glasgow last year. It does not address the yawning gap between climate science, and our climate policies. **The European Union tried to bridge these gaps**. As you know. We showed our commitment to ambition by being fully in line with a 1.5 scenario and even being able to update our NDC. We tried to get us all on a firm path to 1.5. With a global emissions peak by 2025, and with a clear statement of our intention to phase out unabated fossil fuels. We have heard this week that more than 80 countries now support this goal. Sadly, we don't see this reflected here... (Speech of Frans Timmermans at the COP27 Closing Plenary, 20 November 2022, [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH\\_22\\_7042](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH_22_7042)).*
- ❖ *... Glasgow gave us sound foundations. Here in Sharm El-Sheikh, we want to set out a path forward... This is **the Implementation COP...** It is now time to deliver. **In the European Union, we are delivering...** **The current state of play will bring the actual emissions reductions to at least 57%**. So I am happy to announce here today that the EU stands ready to update our NDC, reflecting this higher ambition... (High level opening statement EVP Timmermans at COP27, 15 November 2022, [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH\\_22\\_6927](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH_22_6927)).*

# THE POLICY AND ITS CONTEXT

- ❖ A policy that **seeks solutions to real problems, challenges, threats and seizing opportunities**, with an **important historical track record and real results**.
- ❖ A significant **EU acquis and policy momentum**, reinforced by the rhetoric and the **paradigm of sustainable development**.
- ❖ A series of **visionary objectives and initiatives in which the environmental dimension is mainstreamed** (e.g. climate-neutral economy, climate-resilient EU, energy (just) transition, circular economy, development of Trans-European Networks, Blue Growth, etc.).
- ❖ Some **important developments at EU level / for the EU**:
  - ◆ European Council's Strategic Agenda for 2019-2024 and European Green Deal, setting the European Union priorities.
  - ◆ New financial and regulatory framework for the new financial period 2021-2027 and the financing of EU options and policies, Covid-19 pandemic and recovery, NextGenerationEU.
  - ◆ Debate on the Future of Europe.
  - ◆ Energy crisis and EU options.
  - ◆ Eighth Environment Action Programme, with a ten-year horizon, i.e. until 2030.
  - ◆ United States' return to the international stage. Russian invasion and war in Ukraine. China



# STATISTICS

# SOME STATISTICS...

**94%**  
OF THE EUROPEANS SAY THAT  
PROTECTING THE  
ENVIRONMENT IS  
**IMPORTANT TO  
THEM PERSONALLY**



**53%**  
SAY IT IS  
**VERY  
IMPORTANT**  
41% SAY IT IS  
FAIRLY IMPORTANT

**78%** agree that environmental issues  
**have a direct effect on their  
daily life and their health**



CLIMATE CHANGE IS PERCEIVED BY EUROPEANS AS A  
**VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM IN  
THEIR COUNTRY (76%) AND IN THE EU (77%)**

Respondents consider  
the **most important  
environmental  
issues** to be



**53%**  
Climate  
change



**46%**  
Air  
pollution



**46%**  
Growing amount  
of waste

# SOME STATISTICS...

WHAT ARE THE **MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS** ACCORDING TO EUROPEANS?

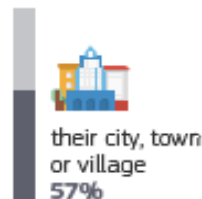
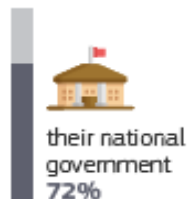


Just over a fifth of the respondents (**21%**) say they **have taken seven or more environmentally friendly actions** in the past six months



EUROPEANS WANT **MORE TO BE DONE** TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

The majority think that **not enough is being done** by:

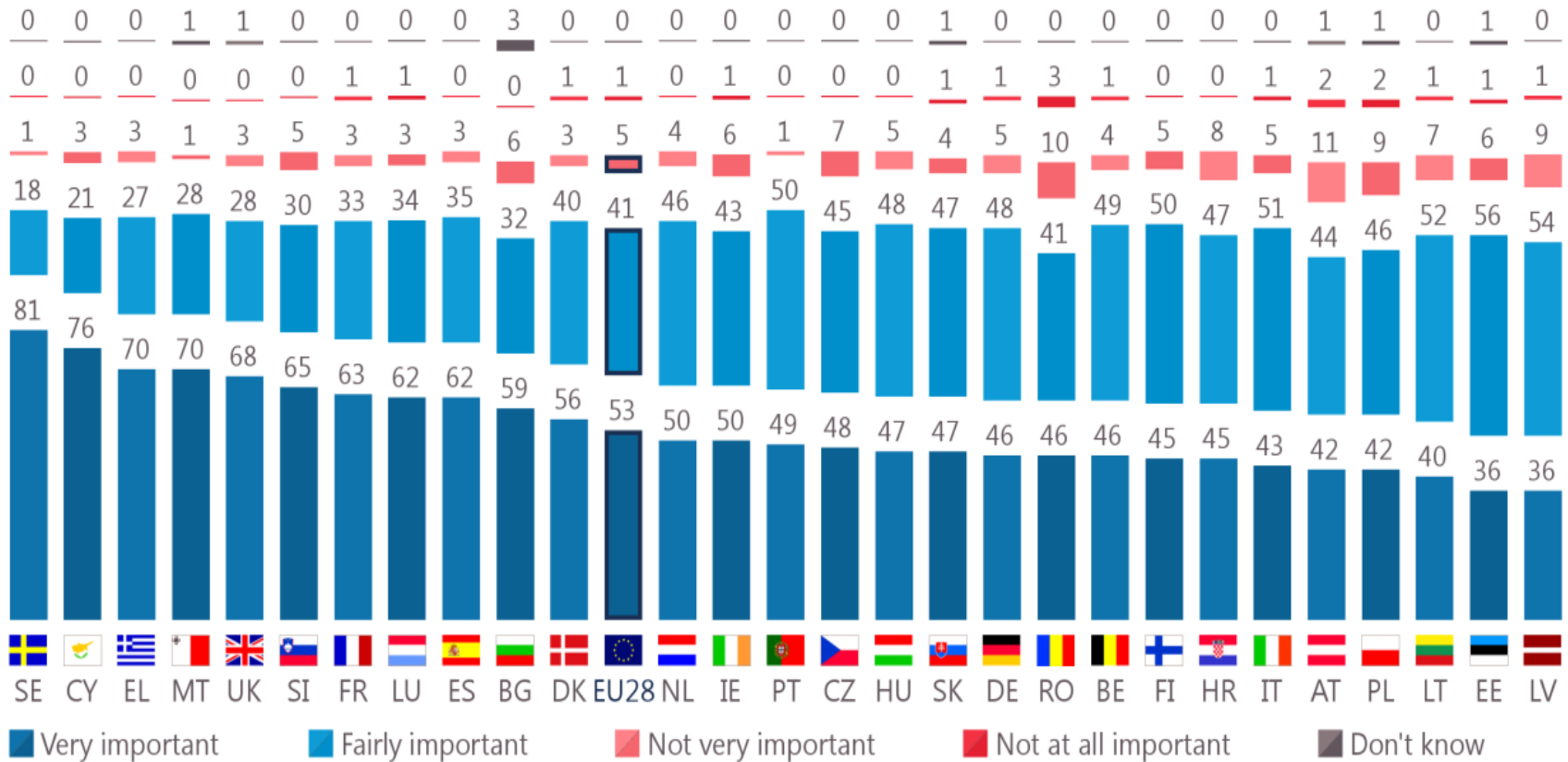


**SEVEN IN TEN EUROPEANS THINK THAT ENVIRONMENTAL DECISIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU**

European Commission (2020). Attitudes of Europeans towards the Environment - Infographics European Union

# SOME STATISTICS...

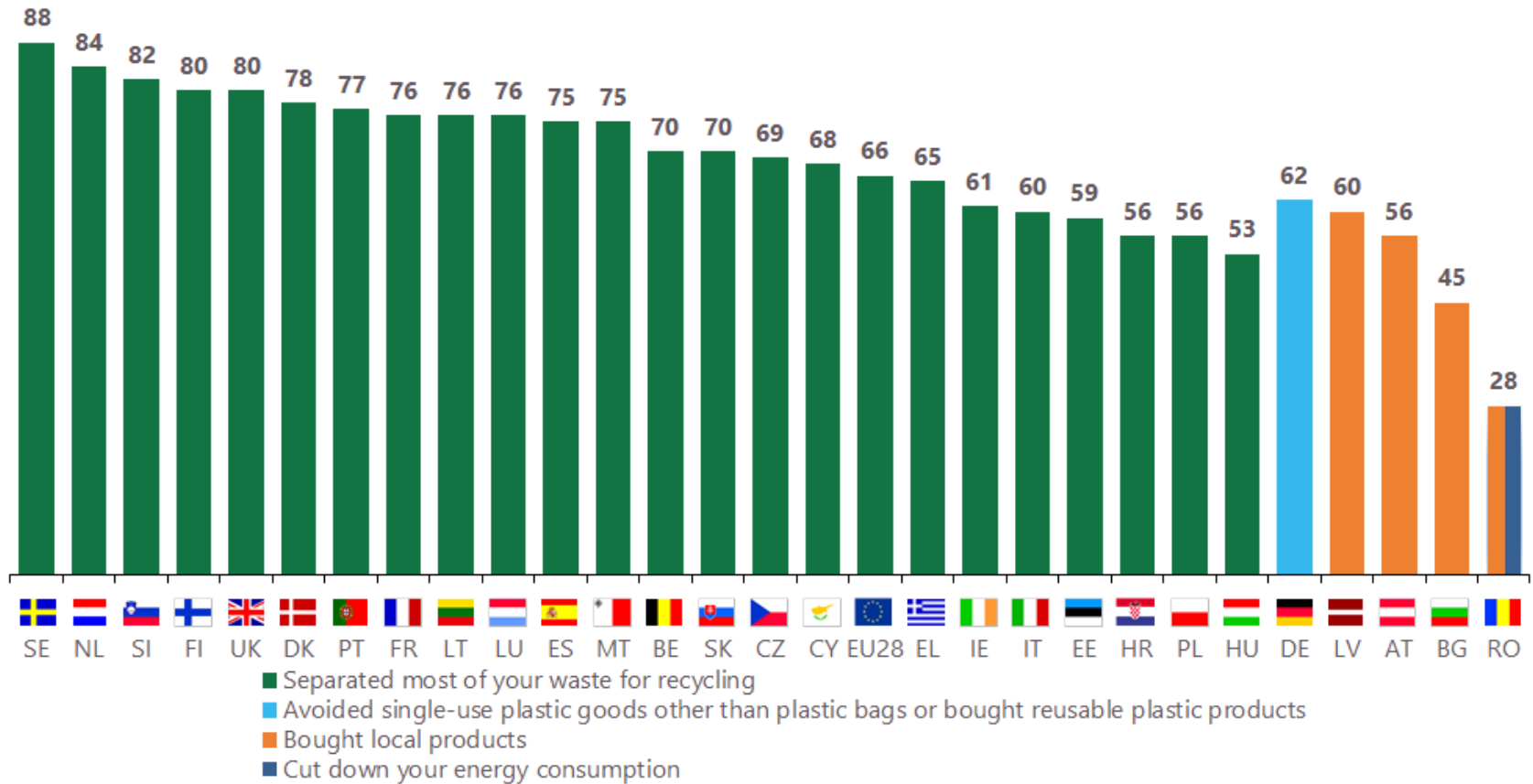
**QA1** How important is protecting the environment to you personally?  
(%)



European Commission (2020). Attitudes of Europeans towards the Environment – Special Eurobarometer 501

# SOME STATISTICS...

**QA6** Have you done any of the following in the past six months?  
 (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - **THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY**)



European Commission (2020). Attitudes of Europeans towards the Environment – Special Eurobarometer 501

# SOME STATISTICS...

QA6 Have you done any of the following in the past six months?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Separated most of your waste for recycling	Avoided single-use plastic goods other than plastic bags or bought reusable plastic products	Bought local products	Cut down your energy consumption	Spoken to others about environmental issues	Repaired a product instead of replacing it	Avoided buying over-packaged products	Cut down your water consumption	Chosen a more environmentally-friendly way of travelling (walk, bicycle, public transport, electric car)	Bought products marked with an environmental label	Used your car less by avoiding unnecessary trips, working from home (teleworking), etc.	Bought second-hand products instead of new ones	Changed your diet to more sustainable food	Joined a demonstration, attended a workshop, taken part in an activity
EU28		66	45	42	37	32	32	31	29	27	22	21	21	19	7
EU27		65	45	41	37	32	31	30	30	27	22	21	20	19	7
BE		70	42	41	43	33	32	35	35	35	18	26	25	23	7
BG		23	32	45	34	22	27	22	18	25	10	13	22	10	3
CZ		69	29	34	31	18	26	19	32	30	20	13	15	10	2
DK		78	58	44	43	60	37	31	33	35	51	26	44	29	7
DE		61	62	55	36	45	35	50	24	26	28	29	21	24	7
EE		59	47	53	29	29	36	36	13	33	19	22	32	15	4
IE		61	37	43	34	25	29	31	30	18	20	17	20	17	7
EL		65	47	47	40	26	28	19	30	25	14	15	7	12	5
ES		75	40	36	38	28	25	27	44	28	12	19	14	13	6
FR		76	42	52	45	36	42	33	39	30	27	26	32	28	8
HR		56	32	36	21	23	31	21	20	22	20	13	14	10	3
IT		60	37	31	31	20	21	20	25	19	13	12	9	9	9
CY		68	49	52	49	31	27	24	46	18	20	13	4	26	7
LV		49	42	60	34	26	33	26	16	36	20	16	27	14	3
LT		76	42	44	20	23	30	24	10	19	20	9	28	13	2
LU		76	61	53	40	43	37	48	33	31	32	23	22	26	9
HU		53	45	29	38	22	22	23	24	26	12	15	14	9	6
MT		75	46	49	34	24	26	27	27	19	17	15	12	8	6
NL		84	61	35	59	61	47	32	32	54	31	33	37	38	7
AT		46	44	56	31	35	30	43	19	24	32	18	17	26	11
PL		56	35	20	29	19	20	15	26	21	18	13	12	9	6
PT		77	36	26	31	20	18	16	36	12	10	6	6	11	4
RO		26	26	28	28	18	22	17	21	22	13	14	15	10	8
SI		82	51	48	43	31	32	36	30	27	22	20	14	20	6
SK		70	35	43	32	31	32	23	34	31	17	17	23	15	7
FI		80	55	54	41	29	45	34	22	37	35	26	40	29	4
SE		88	64	68	43	65	52	36	24	57	65	34	47	39	11
UK		80	45	48	42	32	39	38	26	29	21	25	30	22	5

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

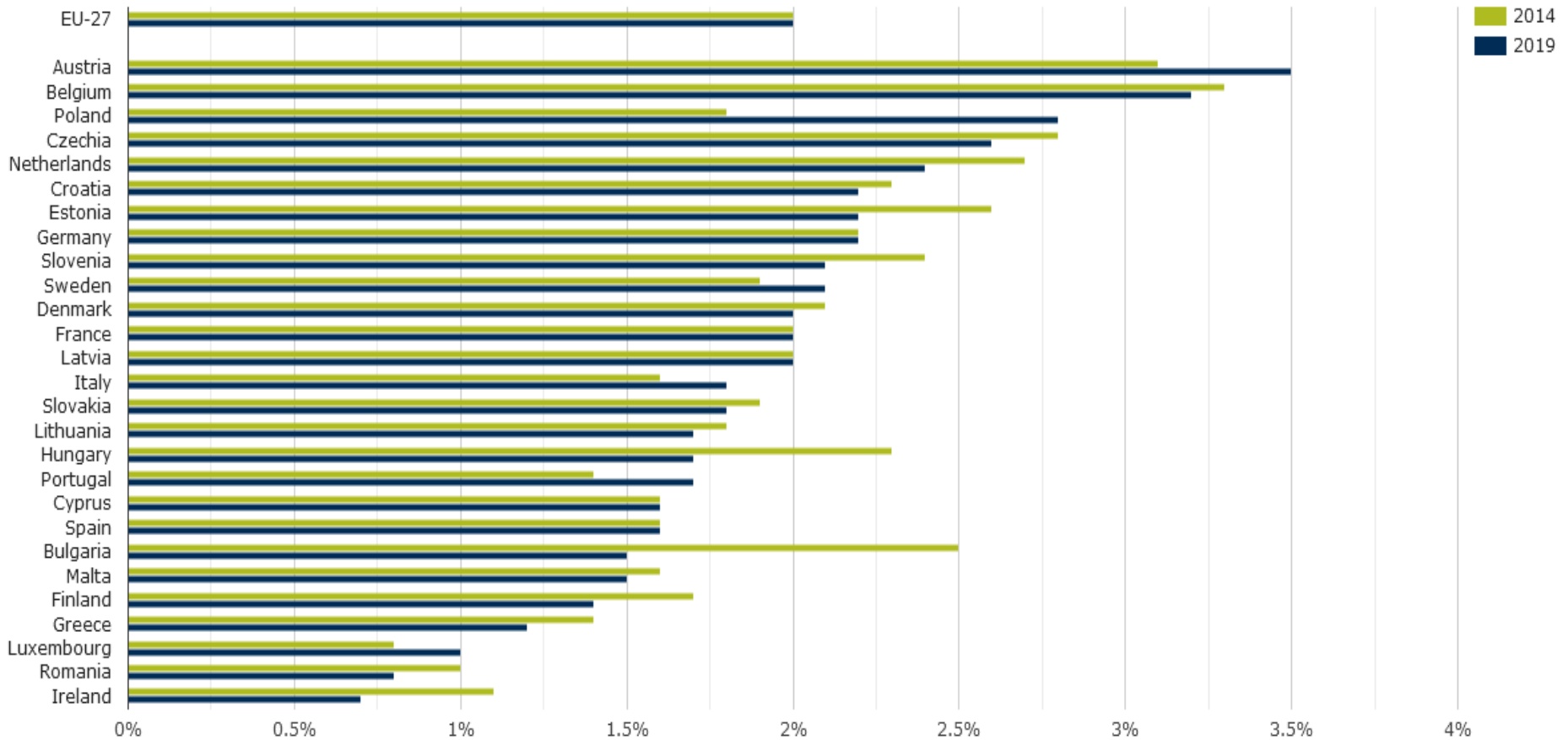
Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Πηγή: European Commission (2020). Attitudes of Europeans towards the Environment – Special Eurobarometer 501

# SOME STATISTICS...

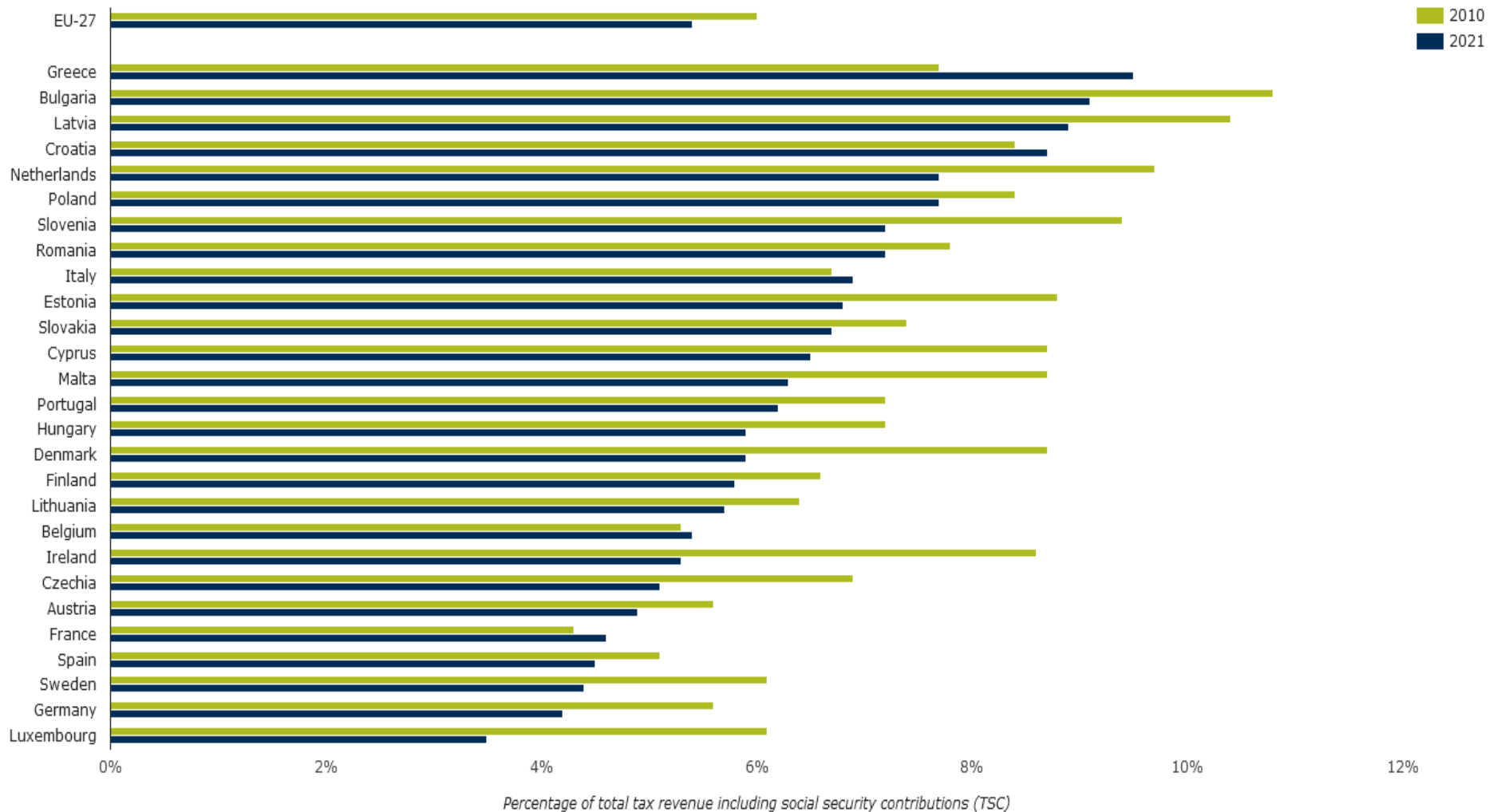
Chart – Environmental protection expenditure, by EU Member State, 2014 and 2019



Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

# SOME STATISTICS...

Chart – Revenue from environmental taxes as a share (%) of total tax revenue, including social security contributions, by EU Member State, 2010 and 2021





# **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

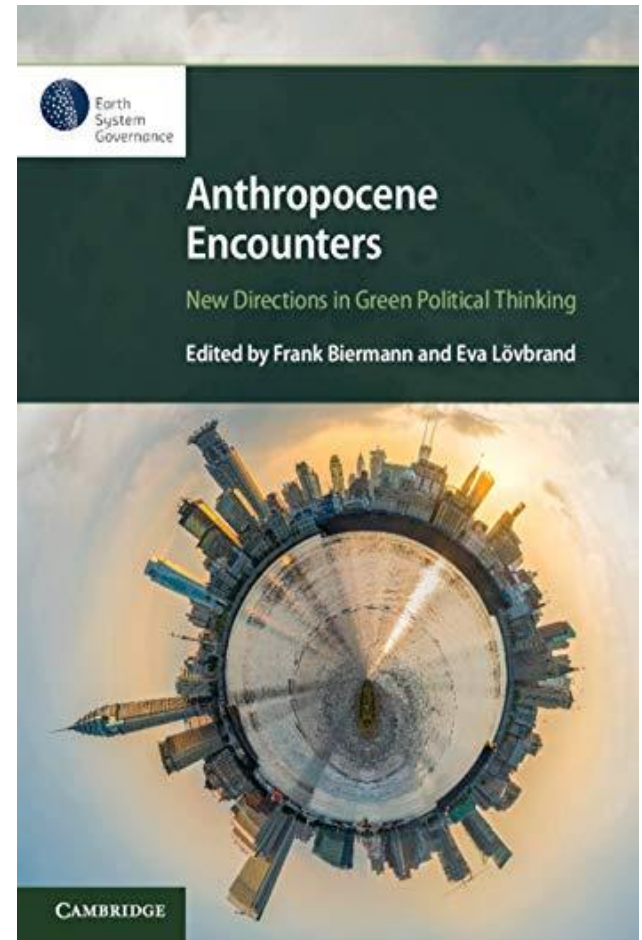
# ENVIRONMENTAL STATE OF PLAY

## Importance of reviewing and analysing the issues

- ❖ They provide an **insight into the issues** themselves, their nature, character and specific characteristics, their interrelationships and interactions, their implications.
- ❖ They allow the **identification of existing and emerging trends** and the **elaboration of scenarios** to forecast the evolution of issues, based on their starting point and path, as well as their presumed dynamics, as a necessary background for policy decisions and choices.
- ❖ They provide a concrete basis and, at the same time, a **framework for evaluating of the efforts taken** and **assessing the progress made** in addressing the issues and achieving the objectives.
- ❖ They show the **distance from goals** and the extent of efforts to be made to meet them.
- ❖ They **activate the interest** of science, society, the economy, and the policy-making elites, and, at the same time, **create an impetus for the development of environmental awareness** in the pursuit of sustainable goals, norms and behaviours.
- ❖ They form an **objective and rational basis for the prioritisation of policy goals**, as well as the **formulation, adoption and implementation of necessary strategies, measures and interventions**.

# ANTHROPOCENE: THE HUMAN EPOCH

*In contrast to the past 12,000 years of relative climate stability – known to geologists as the Holocene – **the Anthropocene symbolizes the profound and accelerating human transformations of the earth’s climate and environment.** Demonstrated changes in atmospheric composition, stratospheric ozone, the climate system, water and nitrogen cycles, marine ecosystems, land systems, tropical forests, and terrestrial biosphere are all taken as indications that modern civilization is altering the functioning of the earth system at a rapid speed. In the Anthropocene, we are told, humans are no longer spectators of a natural drama to which we have to adapt. **The fundamental and irreversible human imprint on natural systems and processes has turned us into a geological agent and master of a world increasingly of our own making** (Biermann, F. and Lövbrand, E., *Anthropocene Encounters: New Directions in Green Political Thinking*, Cambridge University Press, 2019)*



# ANTHROPOCENE: THE HUMAN EPOCH

*... Considering these and many other major and still growing impacts of human activities on earth and atmosphere, and at all, including global, scales, it seems to us **more than appropriate to emphasize the central role of mankind in geology and ecology by proposing to use the term “anthropocene” for the current geological epoch. The impacts of current human activities will continue over long periods...***

***To develop a world-wide accepted strategy leading to sustainability of ecosystems against human induced stresses will be one of the great future tasks of mankind, requiring intensive research efforts and wise application of the knowledge thus acquired in the noösphere, better known as knowledge or information society...*** (Crutzen P. J. & Stoermer E. F., The Anthropocene, *IGBP Global Change Newsletter*, No 41, 2000, pp. 17 <[www.igbp.net/download/18.316f18321323470177580001401/1376383088452/NL41.pdf](http://www.igbp.net/download/18.316f18321323470177580001401/1376383088452/NL41.pdf)>)

*...in February 2000 during a meeting of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) in Cuernavaca, Mexico. On that occasion, Paul J. Crutzen, the Dutch, Nobel Prize-winning atmospheric chemist, and then Vice-Chair of the IGPB, had become increasingly impatient with his colleagues' repetitive use of the word 'Holocene' and exclaimed, 'Stop using the word Holocene. We're not in the Holocene any more. We're in the...the...the...[searching for the right word]...the Anthropocene!'* Later that year, Crutzen (b.1933) and Eugene F. Stoermer (1934–2012), limnologist at the University of Michigan who had originally coined the term in the 1980s (in a different context), coauthored the initial scientific publication on the topic in the *IGBP Newsletter*. (Carruthers, J., The Anthropocene, *South African Journal of Science*, 115(7/8), 2019, <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2019/6428>)

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## GEO 6

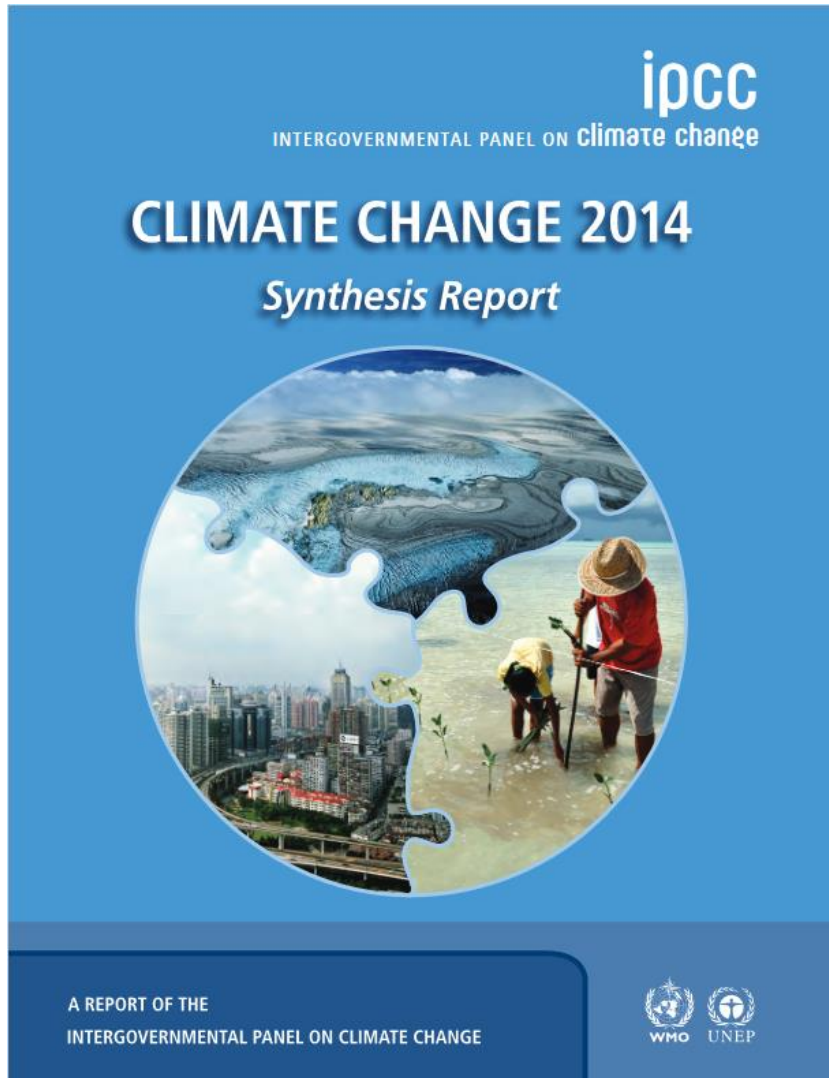


Published in time for the Fourth United Nations Environmental Assembly, UN Environment's sixth Global Environment Outlook (2019) calls on decision makers to take immediate action to address pressing environmental issues to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals as well as other Internationally Agreed Environment Goals



# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## 5th Assessment Report of the IPCC

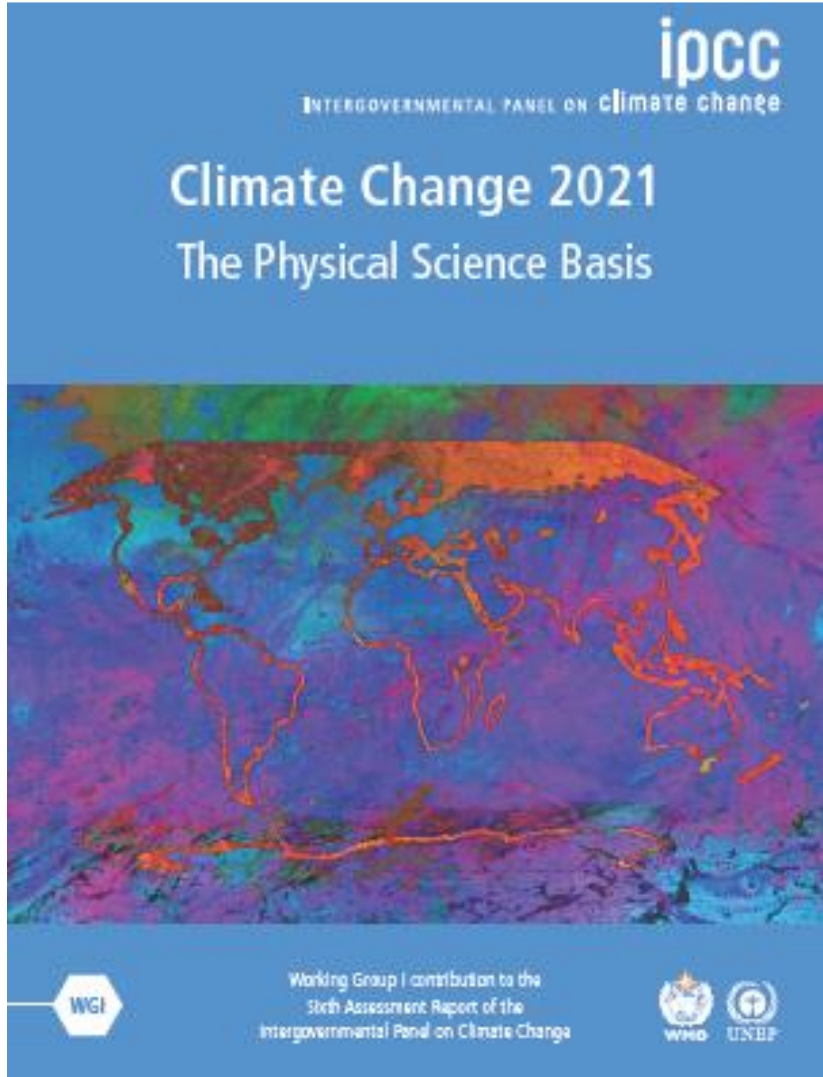


The Synthesis Report distils and integrates the findings of the 5th Assessment Report (AR5) of the IPCC, the most comprehensive assessment of climate change undertaken thus far by the IPCC.

*...The SYR confirms that **human influence** on the climate system is **clear and growing**, with impacts observed across all continents and oceans. Many of the observed **changes** since the 1950s are **unprecedented** over decades to millennia. The IPCC is now 95 percent certain that **humans are the main cause of current global warming**. In addition, the SYR finds that the more human activities disrupt the climate, the greater the **risks of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems, and long-lasting changes** in all components of the climate system. The SYR highlights that **we have the means to limit climate change and its risks**, with many solutions that allow for continued economic and human development. However, stabilizing temperature increase to below 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels will require an **urgent and fundamental departure from business as usual**. Moreover, the longer we wait to take action, the more it will cost and the greater the technological, economic, social and institutional challenges we will face... (IPCC, 2015)*

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC



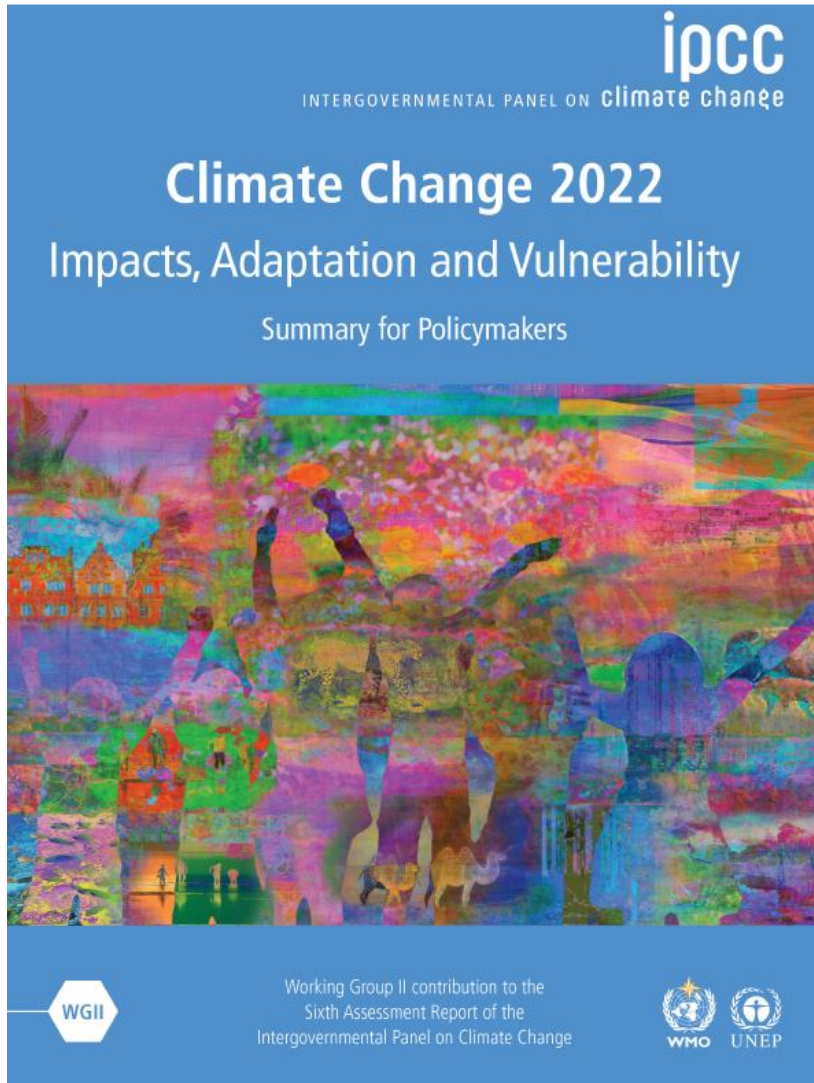
*This Summary for Policymakers (SPM) presents key findings of the Working Group I (WGI) contribution to the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)1 on the physical science basis of climate change.*

*...Global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least the mid-century under all emissions scenarios considered. Global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century unless deep reductions in CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades... (IPCC, 2021)*

*...This report reflects extraordinary efforts under exceptional circumstances...The innovations in this report, and advances in climate science that it reflects, provide **an invaluable input into climate negotiations and decision-making**... (Hoesung Lee, Chair of the IPCC)*

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC



*This Summary for Policymakers (SPM) presents key findings of the Working Group II (WGII) contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the IPCC.*

*The Working Group II contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report assesses the impacts of climate change, looking at ecosystems, biodiversity, and human communities at global and regional levels. It also reviews vulnerabilities and the capacities and limits of the natural world and human societies to adapt to climate change.*

*...Global warming, reaching 1.5°C in the near-term, would cause unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans (very high confidence). The level of risk will depend on concurrent near-term trends in vulnerability, exposure, level of socioeconomic development and adaptation (high confidence). **Near-term actions that limit global warming to close to 1.5°C would substantially reduce projected losses and damages related to climate change in human systems and ecosystems, compared to higher warming levels, but cannot eliminate them all** (very high confidence). ... (IPCC, 2022, finalized on 27 February 2022 during the 12th Session of Working Group II and 55th Session of the IPCC)*



# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC



AR6 Synthesis Report  
**Climate Change 2023**

*This Synthesis Report (SYR) of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) summarises the state of knowledge of climate change, its widespread impacts and risks, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.*

*This report recognizes the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human societies; the value of diverse forms of knowledge; and the close linkages between climate change adaptation, mitigation, ecosystem health, human well-being and sustainable development, and reflects the increasing diversity of actors involved in climate action.*

*Based on scientific understanding, key findings can be formulated as statements of fact or associated with an assessed level of confidence.*

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## Emissions Gap Report 2020



*The report assesses the gap between estimated future global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions if countries implement their climate mitigation pledges and the global emission levels from least-cost pathways that are aligned with achieving the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. This **difference** between “where we are likely to be and where we need to be” is known as the ‘emissions gap’.*

**Are we on track to bridging the gap? Absolutely not.**

*Although 2020 emissions will be lower than in 2019 due to the COVID-19 crisis and associated responses, **GHG concentrations in the atmosphere continue to rise**, with the immediate reduction in emissions expected to have a negligible long-term impact on climate change. However, the unprecedented scale of COVID-19 economic recovery measures presents the opening for a low-carbon transition that creates the **structural changes required for sustained emissions reductions**. Seizing this opening will be critical to bridging the emissions gap.*

# ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΑ ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ

## Global Warming of 1,5° C



*The Special Report confirms that **climate change is already affecting people, ecosystems and livelihoods** all around the world. It shows that limiting warming to 1.5°C is possible within the laws of chemistry and physics but would **require unprecedented transitions** in all aspects of society. It finds that there are clear benefits to keeping warming to 1.5°C rather than 2°C or higher. **Every bit of warming matters.** And it shows that limiting warming to 1.5°C can go **hand in hand with** achieving other global goals such as the Sustainable Development Agenda. **Every year matters and every choice matters.***

*This Special Report also shows that **recent trends in emissions and the level of international ambition** indicated by nationally determined contributions, within the Paris Agreement, **deviate from a track consistent with limiting warming to well below 2°C.** Without increased and urgent mitigation ambition in the coming years, leading to a sharp decline in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, global warming will surpass 1.5°C in the following decades, leading to irreversible loss of the most fragile ecosystems, and crisis after crisis for the most vulnerable people and societies. (IPCC, 2018)*

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## SOER 2020 (1)



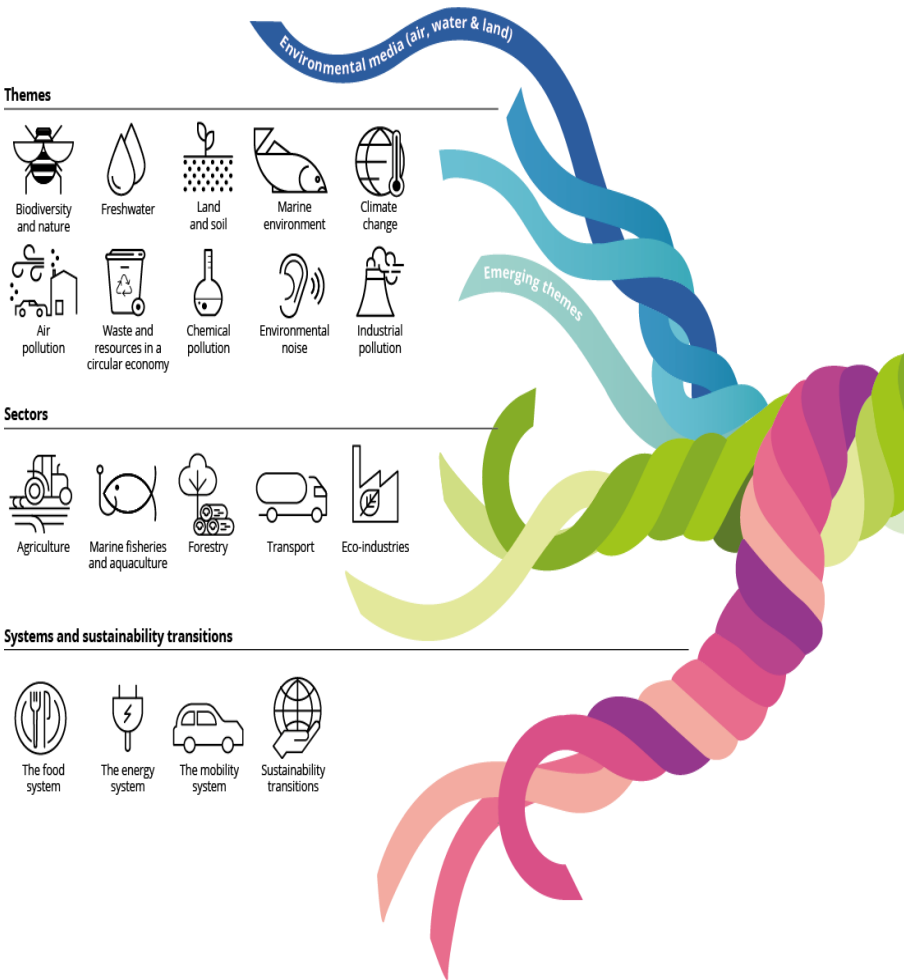
This is the 6th SOER published by the European Environment Agency (EEA), and this 2020 edition identifies serious gaps between the state of the environment and existing EU near- and long-term policy targets.

*The message of urgency cannot be overstated. In the last 18 months alone, major global scientific reports from the IPCC, IPBES, IRP and UN Environment have been published, all carrying similar messages: current trajectories are fundamentally unsustainable; these trajectories are interconnected and linked to our main systems of production and consumption; and time is running out to come up with credible responses to bend the trend.*

(EEA, The European environment – state and outlook 2020. Executive summary, Luxemburg, 2019)

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## SOER 2020 (2)



### Themes

Biodiversity and nature	Freshwater	Land and soil	Marine environment	Climate change
Air pollution	Waste and resources in a circular economy	Chemical pollution	Environmental noise	Industrial pollution

### Sectors

Agriculture	Marine fisheries and aquaculture	Forestry	Transport	Eco-industries
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### Systems and sustainability transitions

The food system	The energy system	The mobility system	Sustainability transitions
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### State of the environment building tools and building blocks

<b>Data from</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental monitoring</li> <li>Key registers and databases</li> <li>Dedicated data sources and analysis</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators showing environmental</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Driving forces</li> <li>Pressures</li> <li>States</li> <li>Impacts</li> <li>Responses</li> </ul>	<b>Scoreboards giving insight in</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental trends</li> <li>Policy progress</li> </ul>	<b>Assessments providing knowledge on</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The state of the environment</li> <li>Trends and outlooks</li> <li>Systemic challenges and responses</li> </ul>

### Advances in national state of the environment reporting

<b>Effective indicators and robust evidence base</b> that include the monitoring of emerging themes, sustainability transitions, and long term systemic challenges but also incorporates new data sources	<b>Open and accessible knowledge</b> with an emphasis on digital information and usage of different digital channels, interactive data visualisation and storytelling and provision of open data and models	<b>Innovative sustainability assessments</b> that address the challenges and prospects of long term sustainability transitions, broadens stakeholder participation, indicates barriers and levers for participatory solutions and links assessment knowledge to action
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# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## SOER 2020 (3)

*In 2020, Europe faces environmental challenges of unprecedented scale and urgency. Although EU environment and climate policies have delivered substantial benefits over recent decades, **Europe faces persistent problems** in areas such as biodiversity loss, resource use, climate change impacts and environmental risks to health and well-being. Global megatrends such as demographic change are intensifying many environmental challenges, while rapid technological change brings new risks and uncertainties.*

*Recognising these challenges, **the EU has committed to a range of long-term sustainability goals** with the overall aim of 'living well, within the limits of our planet'. **Achieving these goals will not be possible without a rapid and fundamental shift** in the character and ambition of Europe's responses. Europe needs to find ways to transform the key societal systems that drive environment and climate pressures and health impacts — rethinking not just technologies and production processes but also consumption patterns and ways of living. This will require immediate and concerted action, engaging diverse policy areas and actors across society in enabling systemic change.*

*Europe stands **at a critical juncture** in 2020. Its leaders have opportunities to shape future developments that will not be available to their successors. **The coming decade will therefore be of decisive importance in determining Europe's opportunities in the 21st century.***

(EEA, The European environment – state and outlook 2020. Executive summary, 2019)

# ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΑ ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ

## Trends and projections in Europe 2020

EEA Report | No 13/2020

Trends and projections in Europe 2020  
Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets

ISSN 1977-8449



European Environment Agency



*The annual 'Trends and projections' report provides an assessment of the progress of the EU and European countries towards their climate mitigation and energy targets. It is based on national data for greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy consumption.*

*Progress in greenhouse gas emission reductions across Europe has been reasonably steady in recent years, with the pace of reductions sufficient to reach the 2020 target of a 20 % reduction below 1990 emissions levels. However, continuing at the average pace achieved between 1990 and 2018 would not reduce emissions enough to reach the 2030 target of a 40 % reduction — let alone more ambitious reduction levels — without increased efforts.*

*The extraordinary reductions expected for 2020 — which will first be quantified in next year's approximated inventory — should however only be viewed as circumstantial. While a 'new normal' is expected to develop in the post-Covid society following the punctuated equilibrium of 2020, the structural changes needed to achieve climate neutrality have not yet been made. (EEA, 2020)*

# **EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STAGES**



# STAGE I: 1957-1972

- ❖ Early stage.
- ❖ **No explicit or clear legal basis for a policy**, but general provisions or provisions relating to, for example, the Common Market are used
- ❖ **No coherent policy**, based on specific objectives, values, strategic choices, guidelines, contents, etc., aimed at regulating environmental issues or a defined programmatic framework.
- ❖ Environmental legislation and measures at the European level focus mainly on **setting of pollution ceilings** and **environmental protection**, as well as on **technical standards for products** moving between Member States.
- ❖ The **logic of taking action at European level**:
  - ◆ **address the environmental problems**, which became more acute in the 1960s, mainly as a result of the rapid growth of highly polluting industrial production and consumption patterns, to **limit the risks associated with the use of atomic energy**, and to **satisfy the ecological movement**, which had begun to exert strong pressure on politics.
  - ◆ decisive observations:
    1. **Measures and policies at the national level are not sufficient to deal effectively with environmental problems** and, in particular, pollution, the **effects of which are not confined within national borders**.
    2. Different national environmental regulations are an **obstacle** to the realisation and smooth functioning of the European single market and **could lead to a market distortions**.

## STAGE II: 1972-1986 AND 1986-1992

- ❖ **First steps, institutional consolidation and gradual development of the policy.**
- ❖ Until 1986 still no explicit legal basis for a policy. **Established by the Single European Act.**
- ❖ From 1972 onwards, **4-year Action Programmes** for the Environment **shaped gradually a coherent policy** with specific objectives, values, strategic choices, guidelines, contents, etc. The policy aimed at regulating environmental issues through a defined programmatic framework, linking objectives and means.
- ❖ A **'defensive' approach** aimed at dealing with the negative effects of economic growth.
- ❖ Tools used: **command and control**, EU legislation - mainly on the basis of directives - and enforcement.
- ❖ Legislation at the European level and measures with an environmental focus still mainly concern the setting of pollution ceilings and environmental protection, as well as technical standards for products moving between Member States.
- ❖ The rationale for strengthening action in this field at the European level:
  - ◆ **Environmental pressures and awareness.**
  - ◆ **Developments in the international community** – Results of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm and the catalytic, revolutionary changes that were set in motion.

# STAGE III: 1992 ONWARDS (1)

- ❖ A new policy paradigm - Policy-“maturing” and consolidation.
- ❖ An explicit legal basis for the policy.
- ❖ Progressively gaining **a prominent status in the EU system.**
- ❖ The **principle of sustainable development** runs through the entire EU system and defines the EU's choices.
- ❖ Constituted on the basis of **specific objectives, principles, strategic choices, visionary initiatives, smart tools**, etc.
- ❖ **A strong programmatic dimension.** Action Programmes for the Environment define in detail a 10-year framework, objectives of each period, means, and ways to achieve these objectives.

## STAGE III: 1992 ONWARDS (2)

- ❖ Intended to **regulate environmental issues, enhance environmental protection and the rational and integrated management of environmental resources**, but also to **change production and consumption patterns and economic and social behaviours** towards sustainable choices.
- ❖ Creates a **dense EU acquis**, seeking **forward-looking solutions, synergies, and multiplying effects** in each individual field and for each individual element of the system.
- ❖ The rationale of the policy at European level:
  - ◆ **Addressing problems, risks, threats, and seizing opportunities within the EU and in the world.**
  - ◆ Seeking to **shape developments in the international community and promote EU environmental standards and sustainable development in the world**, e.g. Rio Conference 1992, Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement.

# THE EVOLUTION OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

- ❖ **Not originally foreseen.**
  
- ❖ **Evolved and gradually strengthened, mainly through:**
  - ◆ a framework of principles and objectives established in Action Programmes,
  - ◆ the formulation of policy content in a wide range of fields relating to the EU's environment and all human activity,
  - ◆ the adoption of legal rules, supplementing the Treaties
  - ◆ a body of international regulation and cooperation on a wide range of issues.
  
- ❖ At the same time, at European level were developed:
  - ◆ an **institutional-organisational framework** for environmental policy,
  - ◆ a dense **system of environmental governance**,
  - ◆ a set of **established procedures** (both formal and informal), involving various actors.

# LEGAL BASIS

## ❖ TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION

- ◆ The Preamble states that the Member States are determined “...to promote economic and social progress for their peoples, taking into account the principle of sustainable development and within the context of the accomplishment of the internal market and of reinforced cohesion and environmental protection, and to implement policies ensuring that advances in economic integration are accompanied by parallel progress in other fields...”.
- ◆ According to Article 3 the Union “...*shall work for the sustainable development of Europe based on...[among others] a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment...*”.
- ◆ Adding the external policy dimension, “...*In its relations with the wider world, the Union shall uphold and promote its values and interests and contribute to the protection of its citizens*”. It shall contribute to “...*the sustainable development of the Earth...*”.

## ❖ TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EU

- ◆ The Member States affirm in the Preamble as an “*essential objective of their efforts the constant improvements of the living and working conditions of their peoples*”, and state their desire “*to ensure the development of their prosperity*”.
- ◆ To this end, Article 4 defines the environment as one of the ‘principal areas’ falling under the shared competence between the Union and the Member States .
- ◆ Article 11 states that “*Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.*”.
- ◆ The specific issues of environmental protection and policy development are, however, specified in Title XX "Environment" of the Treaty, Articles 191-193.

# **ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMMES**

# EU ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMMES

## In general

- ❖ 8 Action Programmes since 1972.
- ❖ **3 Action Programmes after 1992, 3 decades of EU environmental policy and sustainable development efforts.**
- ❖ **Soft law texts.** While not binding, the Programmes commit the Union and the Member States on the main policy choices and define the general framework of the actions required for their implementation and the realisation of the objectives.
- ❖ They set the agenda for European and Member State policy in the field, define policy contents, prioritise goals, provide a comprehensive and coherent framework for action with a specific duration.
- ❖ Approach:
  - ◆ **top down** (logic, principals, objectives).
  - ◆ **bottom up** (participation and involvement).



# 5<sup>th</sup> EC ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAMME (1)

## The challenge of the 1990s

The attainment of sustainable development calls for a far-sighted, cohesive and effective approach. It will demand considerable political and practical commitment over an extended time-frame. The Community, as the largest economic/trading partner in a world where it is increasingly seen that growth has to be environmentally sustainable, must exercise its responsibility to both present and future generations. To this end it must put its own house in order and provide an example to developed and developing countries alike in relation to the protection of public health and the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources.

The Dublin Declaration states that 'the environment is dependent on our collective actions; tomorrow's environment depends on how we act today'. There is now a perceptible feeling throughout the Community and further afield that many of the great environmental struggles will be won or lost during this decade; and that by the next century it could be too late.

*We cannot afford to wait ... and be wrong!*

39. This Programme itself constitutes a turning point for the Community. Just as the challenge of the 1980s was completion of the Internal Market, the reconciliation of environment and development is one of the principal challenges facing the Community and the world at large in the 1990s. 'Towards Sustainability' is not a programme for the Commission alone, nor one geared towards environmentalists alone. It provides a framework for a new approach to the environment and to economic and social activity and development, and requires positive will at all levels of the political and corporate spectrums, and the involvement of all members of the public active as citizens and consumers in order to make it work.
40. The Programme does not purport to 'get everything right'. It will take a long time to change patterns of behaviour and consumption and to attain a sustainable development path. The Programme, accordingly, is intended primarily to *break the current trends*. The bottom line is that the present generation must pass the environment on to the next generation in a fit state to maintain public health and social and economic welfare at a high level. As an intermediate goal, the state of the environment, the level and quality of natural resources and the potential for further development at the end of this decade should reflect a marked improvement on the situation which obtains today. The road to sustainability may be long and difficult ... but the first steps must be taken now!

# 6<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME (1)

Environment 2010:

## Our Future, Our Choice



6th EU **Environment** Action Programme

2001-2010

The Programme sets out the key environmental objectives and priorities to be attained.

It shall also form a basis for the environmental dimension of the European Sustainable Development Strategy and contribute to the integration of environmental concerns into all Community policies

# 6<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME (2)

## ❖ **Key environmental priorities:**

- ◆ climate change,
- ◆ nature and biodiversity,
- ◆ environment and health and quality of life,
- ◆ natural resources and wastes.

## ❖ **Strategic measures** (indicatively):

- ◆ development of new Community legislation and amendment of existing legislation;
- ◆ effective implementation and enforcement of Community legislation on the environment;
- ◆ integration of environmental protection requirements into the preparation, definition and implementation of Community policies and activities;
- ◆ Promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns;
- ◆ Improving collaboration and partnership with enterprises and involving the social Partners and consumers;
- ◆ support environmental integration in the financial sector;
- ◆ encourage and promote effective and sustainable use and management of land and sea taking account of environmental concerns;
- ◆ integrating environmental considerations into all areas of the EU's external relations.

## ❖ Development of **thematic strategies** in priority fields of action.



# 7<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME TO 2020 (2)

## 2050 Vision – Main goals

### ❖ *‘LIVING WELL, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF OUR PLANET*

- ❖ *In 2050, we live well, within the planet’s ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society’s resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society.*
- ❖ *...10. To live well in the future, urgent, **concerted action should be taken now to improve ecological resilience and maximise the benefits environment policy can deliver for the economy and society, while respecting the planet’s ecological limits.** The 7th EAP reflects the **Union’s commitment to transforming itself into an inclusive green economy that secures growth and development, safeguards human health and well-being, provides decent jobs, reduces inequalities and invests in, and preserves biodiversity, including the ecosystem services it provides (natural capital), for its intrinsic value and for its essential contribution to human well-being and economic prosperity.***
- ❖ *11. The transformation into an inclusive green economy requires the **integration of environment issues into other policies**, such as energy, transport, agriculture, fisheries, trade, economy and industry, research and innovation, employment, development, foreign affairs, security, education and training, as well as social and tourism policy, so as to create **a coherent, joined-up approach**. Action within the Union should also be **complemented by enhanced global action and cooperation** with neighbouring countries to tackle common challenges...*

# 7<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME TO 2020 (3) Priorities

## Thematic objectives

1. Natural capital
2. Resource efficient, low-carbon economy
3. Health and well-being

## Enabling Framework

4. Implementation
5. Knowledge
6. Investment
7. Integration

## Spatial dimension

8. Urban
9. International

# **A NEW POLICY FRAMEWORK**

# EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL (1)

- ❖ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions “The European Green Deal”, COM (2019) 640 final.

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b828d165-1c22-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC\\_1&format=PDF](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b828d165-1c22-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC_1&format=PDF) and  
[https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en).

*“...It is a new growth strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use.*

*It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive....*

*A new pact is needed to bring together citizens in all their diversity, with national, regional, local authorities, civil society and industry working closely with the EU's institutions and consultative bodies....”.*



# EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL (2)



# 8<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME (1)

- ❖ The Council adopted on 4 October **2019 Conclusions providing political guidance for EU environment and climate policy for the period 2021-2030**. It calls on the Commission to present, by early 2020 at the latest, an ambitious and focused proposal for the 8th Environment Action Programme

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40927/st12795-2019.pdf>.

- ❖ The conclusions are based on the assessment of the state of the environment, the results achieved so far, the accumulated knowledge and experience, the objectives already set, the EU Strategic Agenda 2019-2024 and the European Green Deal.
- ❖ The Programme will **continue the efforts** undertaken so far, **setting its own priorities, introducing or reinforcing strategies, guidelines and visionary initiatives** and making use of existing and new instruments and tools.

# 8<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME (2)

- ❖ Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030, COM (2020) 652 final, 14-10-2020)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020PC0652>

*...The 8th EAP has the long-term priority objective for 2050 that citizens live well, within the planetary boundaries in a regenerative economy where nothing is wasted, no net emissions of greenhouse gases are produced and economic growth is decoupled from resource use and environmental degradation. A healthy environment underpins the well-being of citizens, biodiversity thrives and natural capital is protected, restored and valued in ways that enhance resilience to climate change and other environmental risks. The Union sets the pace for ensuring the prosperity of present and future generations globally...*

- ❖ **Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030, OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22.**

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022D0591>

# 8<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME (3)

*The 8th EAP has the following six thematic priority objectives:*

- ❖ *irreversible and gradual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by natural and other sinks in the Union to attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and achieve climate neutrality by 2050;*
- ❖ *continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;*
- ❖ *advancing towards a regenerative growth model that gives back to the planet more than it takes, decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and accelerating the transition to a circular economy;*
- ❖ *pursuing a zero-pollution ambition for a toxic free-environment, including for air, water and soil, and protecting the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts;*
- ❖ *protecting, preserving and restoring biodiversity and enhancing natural capital, notably air, water, soil, and forest, freshwater, wetland and marine ecosystems;*
- ❖ *promoting environmental sustainability and reducing key environmental and climate pressures related to production and consumption, in particular in the areas of energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and the food system.*

# 8<sup>th</sup> ENVIRONMENT ACTION PROGRAMME (4)

*Enabling factors (indicatively):*

- ❖ *effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation and striving for excellence in environmental performance;*
- ❖ *strengthening the integrated approach to policy development and implementation;*
- ❖ *effectively integrating environmental and climate sustainability in the European Semester/economic governance;*
- ❖ *mobilising sustainable investments from public and private sources;*
- ❖ *ensuring that environmental policies and action are based on the best available scientific knowledge and strengthening the environmental knowledge base and its uptake;*
- ❖ *supporting the global uptake of the priority objectives and ensuring coherence between internal and external approaches and coordinated action.*

# EU OVERALL TARGETS AND REPORTING

## Energy, Climate change, Environment

### 2020 targets

EU environment action programme to 2020  
Climate and energy targets 2020  
Energy strategy  
EU biodiversity strategy  
The circular economy action plan

### EU contribution to international goals

Climate  
EU at COP15 global biodiversity conference  
Sustainable Development Goals

### 2030 targets

Climate and energy framework

### 2050 targets

Climate neutral economy by 2050  
Environment action programme vision to 2030

[https://commission.europa.eu/energy-climate-change-environment/overall-targets-and-reporting\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/energy-climate-change-environment/overall-targets-and-reporting_en)

# European Climate Law

- ❖ **Regulation (EU) 2021/1119** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 **establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality** and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999.
- ❖ The Regulation establishes a framework for the irreversible and gradual **reduction of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions** by sources and **enhancement of removals by sinks**.
- ❖ It sets out a **binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050** in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a **framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal** established in Article 7 of the Agreement.
- ❖ A binding Union 2030 climate target shall be a **domestic reduction** of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) **by at least 55 %** compared to 1990 levels by 2030.
- ❖ Furthermore, a **Union-wide climate target for 2040 shall be set** after the first global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.





















# FIT FOR 55 PACKAGE

- ❖ The Fit for 55 package is **a set of proposals to revise and update EU legislation and to put in place new initiatives** with the aim of **ensuring that EU policies are into line with the climate goals** agreed.
- ❖ The Fit for 55 package was presented to the Council in July 2021. In total, the package **strengthens eight existing legislative acts and presents five new initiatives**, in different policy and economic areas: climate, energy and fuels, transport, buildings, land use and forestry. *COM (2021) 550 final, 14.7.2021.*

## LEGISLATIVE TRAIN SCHEDULE FIT FOR 55 PACKAGE UNDER THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/theme-a-european-green-deal/package-fit-for-55>

### CARRIAGES

-  CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM
-  FUEL EU MARITIME
-  LULUCF REVISION
-  NEW EU FOREST STRATEGY
-  NOTIFICATION ON INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CARBON OFFSETTING AND REDUCTION SCHEME
-  REDUCING METHANE EMISSIONS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR
-  REFUELEU AVIATION
-  REVIEW OF THE EFFORT-SHARING REGULATION
-  REVISED CO2 EMISSION STANDARDS FOR CARS AND VANS
-  REVISION OF THE DIRECTIVE ON DEPLOYMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE
-  REVISION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE
-  REVISION OF THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE
-  REVISION OF THE ENERGY TAXATION DIRECTIVE
-  REVISION OF THE EU EMISSION TRADING SYSTEM (ETS)
-  REVISION OF THE EU EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM FOR AVIATION
-  REVISION OF THE EU ETS MARKET STABILITY RESERVE
-  REVISION OF THE EU GAS DIRECTIVE
-  REVISION OF THE EU GAS REGULATION
-  REVISION OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE
-  SOCIAL CLIMATE FUND



# REPowerEU

## Affordable, secure and sustainable energy for Europe

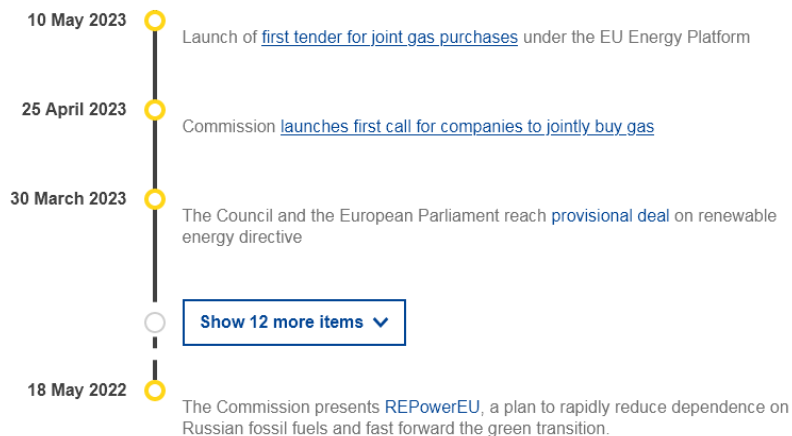
- ❖ On 18-05-2022 the European Commission presented the REPowerEU plan **to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and accelerate the green transition.**
- ❖ **The REPowerEU is helping the EU**
  - ◆ save energy
  - ◆ produce clean energy
  - ◆ diversify its energy supplies

It is supported by economic and legislative measures to build the new energy infrastructure and system that Europe needs.

- ❖ Communication COM(2022) 230 final “REPowerEU Plan”

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EL/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0230&from=EN>.

### Timeline



[https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repower-eu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe\\_el](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repower-eu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_el)

### Key documents: REPowerEU

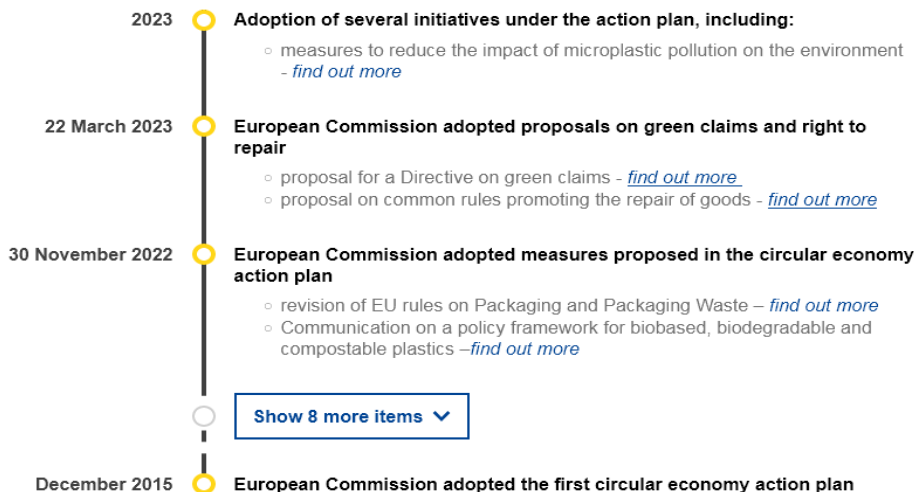
[https://commission.europa.eu/publications/key-documents-repower-eu\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/publications/key-documents-repower-eu_en)

# ACTION PLAN FOR THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- ❖ In March 2020 the European Commission presented the new EU **Action Plan for the Circular Economy**, which is one of the main pillars of the European Green Deal.
- ❖ Communication **COM(2020) 98 final** “A new Circular Economy Action Plan For a cleaner and more competitive Europe”  
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0098>
- ❖ The new European Action Plan **focuses on sectors with increased resource use and high recycling potential**, such as, among others, electronics, batteries, vehicles, packaging, plastics, textiles, textiles, construction, food, water and nutrients.

## Timeline

Previous and upcoming actions and initiatives



Show 8 more items ▾

[https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/circular-economy-action-plan\\_en](https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/circular-economy-action-plan_en)

All 54 actions under [this plan](#) have been delivered or are being implemented - [find out more](#).

# CONCLUSIONS

# SOME LAST REMARKS...

- ❖ **Policy evolves and matures** over time.
- ❖ The introduction of the **sustainable development paradigm** into EU policy and politics marked **a qualitative leap** in every respect, which has defined and continues to define the content, directions, choices and main features of the system.
- ❖ A dense and extensive **EU acquis**.
- ❖ It is expected that **efforts will continue and further strengthen** in the future.
- ❖ Plans such as the European Green Deal indicate **the importance and momentum of environmental and sustainable development issues**, while strengthening the framework for efforts.
- ❖ **Policy has not an easy fix**. Choices and their outcomes depend on a multitude of factors and the future of policy is by no means predetermined.
- ❖ **Time is crucial**.

## SUGGESTED READING

- Delreux, T. and Happaerts, S., *Environmental Policy and Politics in the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, New York, 2016
- Jordan, A. and Gravey, V. (eds). *Environmental Policy in the EU: Actors, Institutions and Processes*, Fourth Edition. Routledge, Earthscan. Abington, New York, 2021
- McCormick, J., *Environmental Politics and Policy*, Palgrave, Basingstoke, New York, 2018
- Zito, A. R., Burns, Ch., Lenschow, A.(eds), *The Future of European Union Environmental Politics and Policy*, Routledge, London and New York, 2020

Thank you!