

# Can the European Green Deal work ?



# Introduction



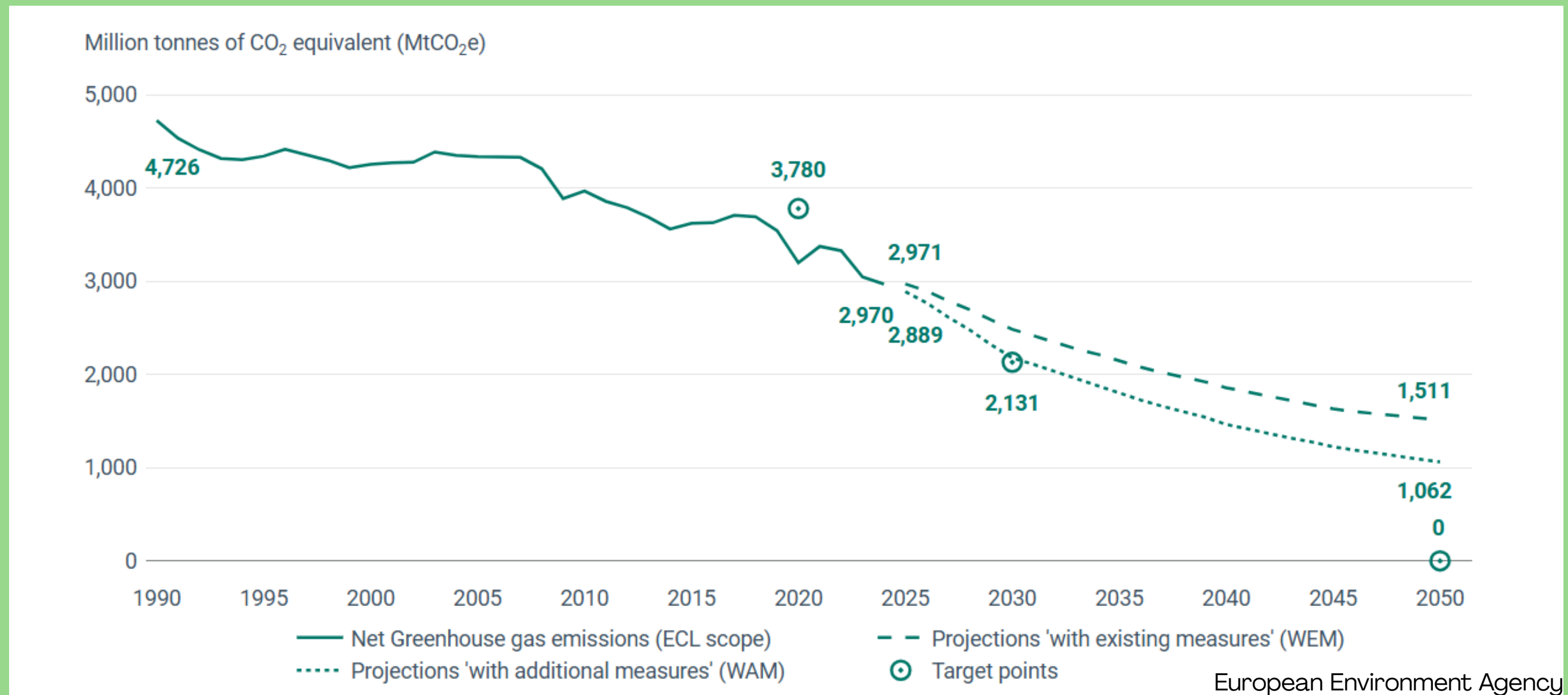
- **December 2019**
- **Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050.**
- **Transforming our economy, our industries, and even our way of life.**

## **Can it really work?**

- I - What the Green Deal actually is and what it aims to do.**
- II - The main challenges and criticisms.**
- III - What could make it succeed.**
- IV - Consequences of failure and alternatives**

# I - What the Green Deal actually is and what it aims to do.

## 1. Main goals



# I - What the Green Deal actually is and what it aims to do.

## 2. Main sectors involved

- In energy, Europe aims to move away from coal, oil, and gas toward solar, wind, and hydropower.
- In industry, it promotes recycling, eco-design, and cleaner manufacturing.
- In transport, it supports electric cars, trains, and sustainable fuels.
- In agriculture, it pushes for more organic farming and fewer chemical pesticides.

## 3. Funding the transition

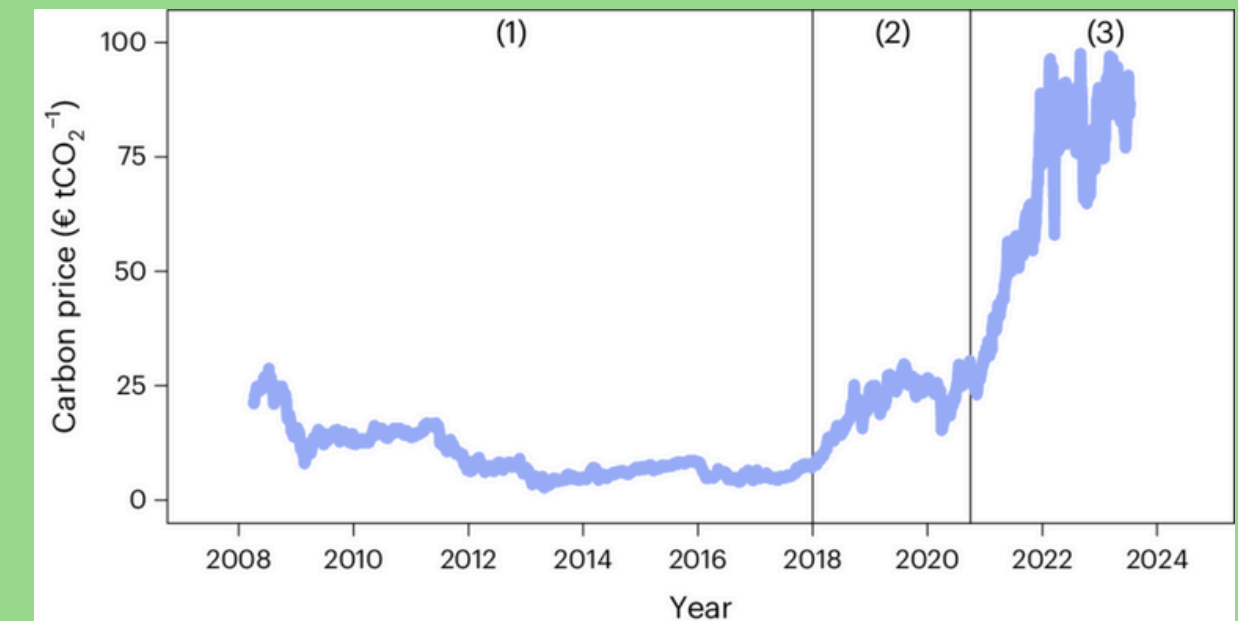
- One trillion euros over the next decade.
- In total, about 35% of the EU's 2021–2027 budget is dedicated to climate-related objectives.

# II – The main challenges and criticisms

## 1. Economic resistance

- Some industries (automotive, energy) fear rising costs.
- The carbon price exceeded €80/ton of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2024 → fossil fuel production becomes more expensive.
- Risk of job losses, especially in coal ( $\approx$  200,000 workers).

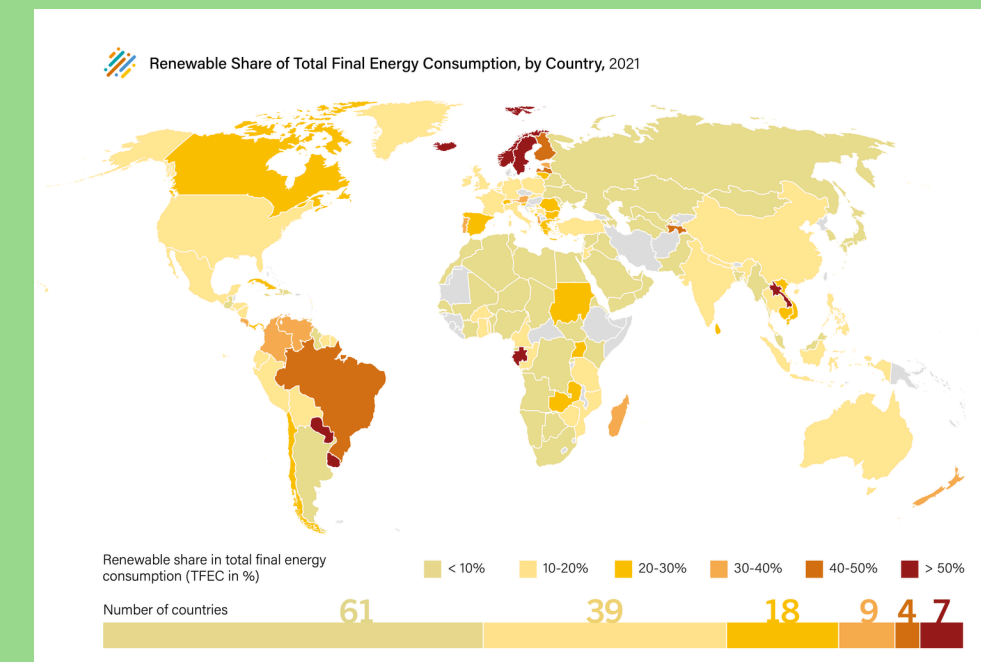
Evolution of the Carbon price



## 2. Inequalities between countries

- The West (Germany, France, Sweden): already has strong green infrastructures.
- The East (Poland, Hungary): heavily dependent on coal.
- → Tensions over the distribution of efforts and sacrifices.

Renewable Share of total Energy



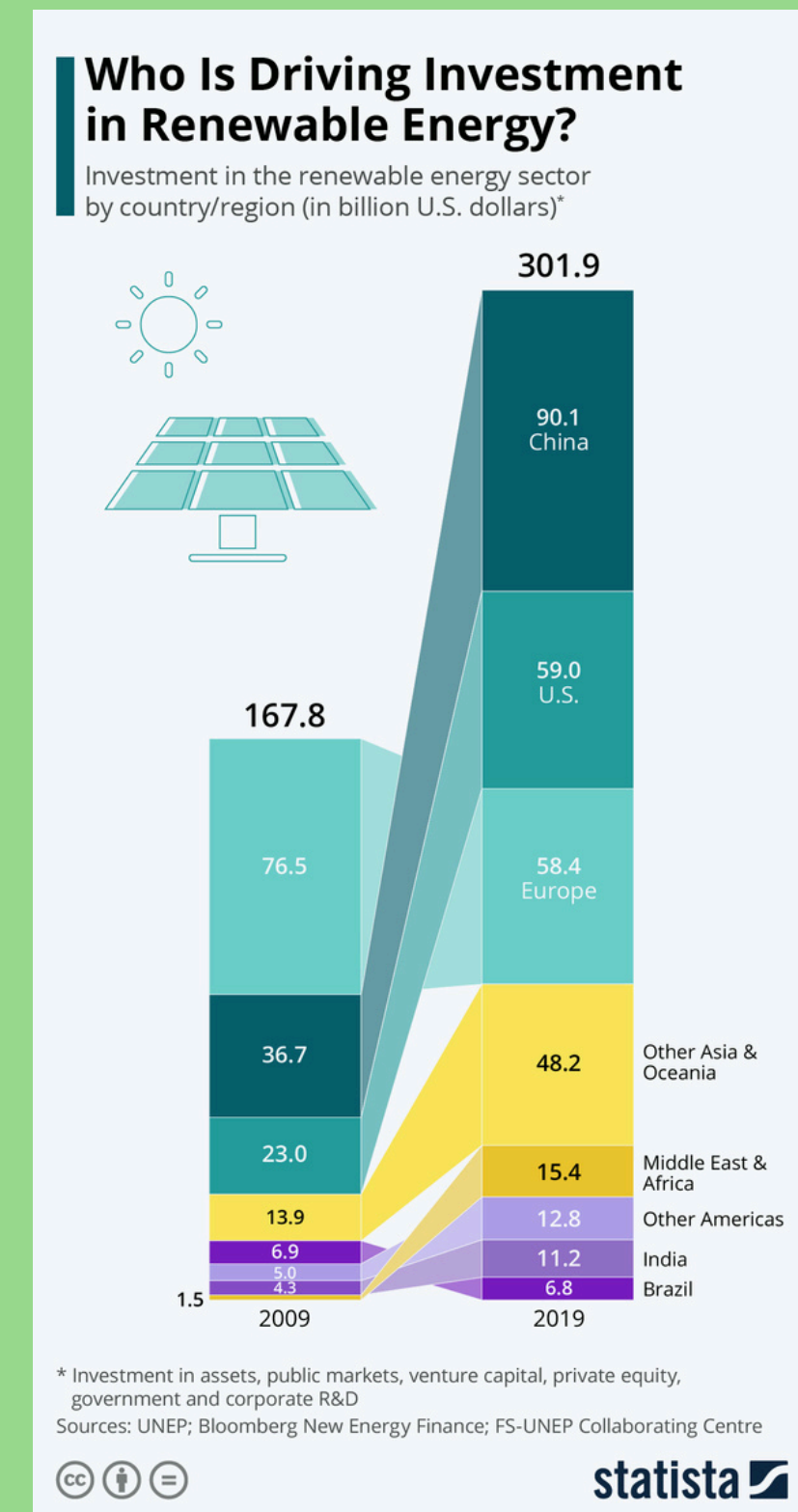
# II – The main challenges and criticisms

## 1. Energy and Geopolitical Crisis

- The war in Ukraine exposed the EU's dependence on Russian gas (40% before 2022).
- Replacing it with alternative sources drove prices up.
- Many citizens blamed green policies, weakening public support.

## 2. Global Competition

- United States: Inflation Reduction Act → \$369 billion in green subsidies for clean industries.
- China: dominates the production of solar panels and batteries.





# III – What can make it work ?

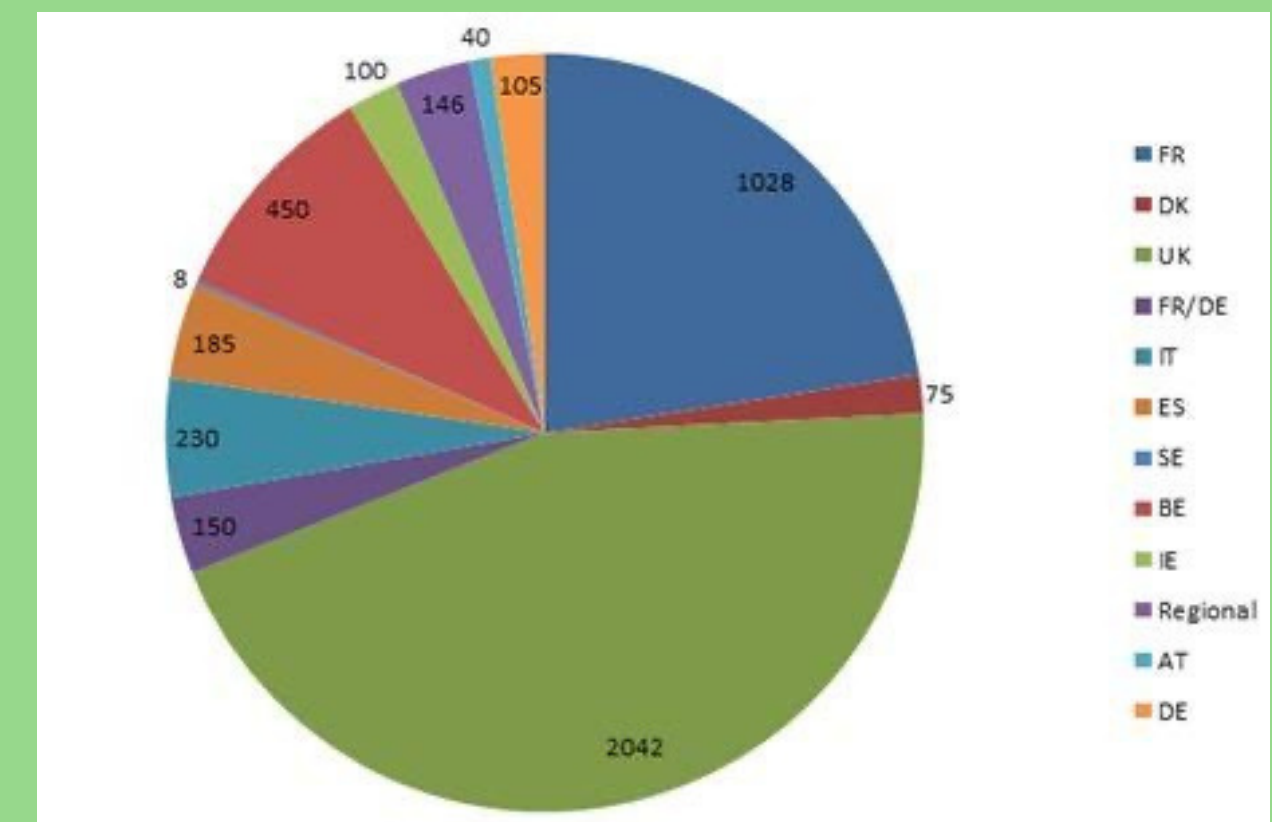
## 1. Social Justice

- The transition must be fair for everyone.
- Creation of the Social Climate Fund: €86.7 billion (2026–2032) to help vulnerable households cope with energy and transport costs.
- Need to retrain workers from declining sectors (coal, oil) toward green jobs.

## 2. Innovation and Technology

- Europe must invest heavily in green technologies: green hydrogen, carbon capture, battery recycling, etc.
- The European Hydrogen Bank is already planning €3 billion in investments.
- Accelerating innovation could create over 2 million jobs by 2030 (European Commission).

Share and value (in mln EUR) of EFSI investments in energy projects per Member State

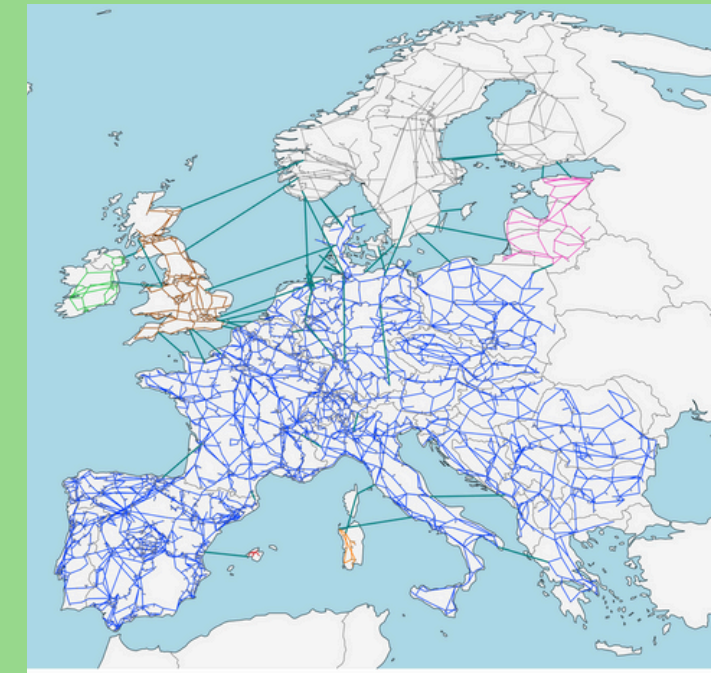


## III – What can make it work ?



## 1. Unity and cooperation

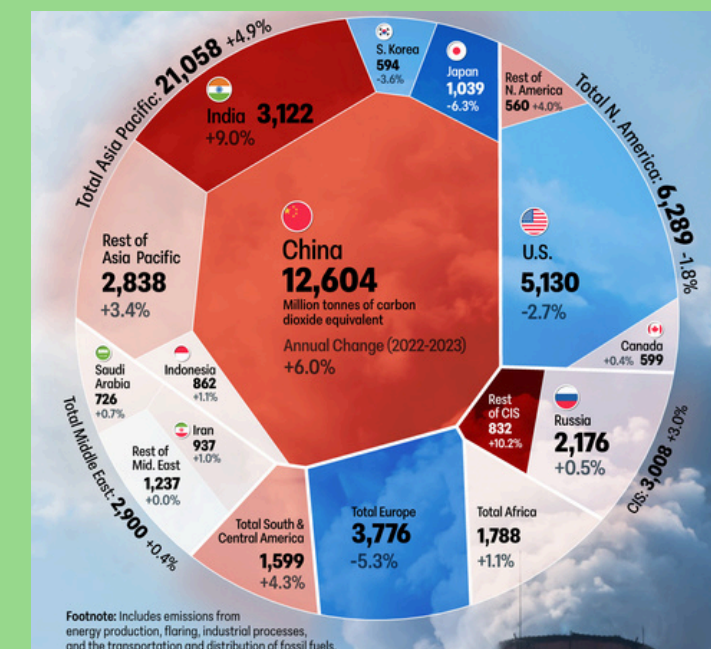
- The EU must ensure solidarity between richer and poorer countries.
- Energy networks must be interconnected — for example, Spain's solar energy could power northern Europe.
- Without cooperation, national interests could slow down the transition.



# Energy Interconnexion in Europe

## 2. Global leadership

- The EU represents only about 8 % of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, so it can't act alone.
- But it can lead by example through ambitious policies and tools like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, which taxes imports based on their carbon footprint.
- By staying united, fair, and innovative, the EU could become a global model for climate action.



## Part of Carbon emissions by country

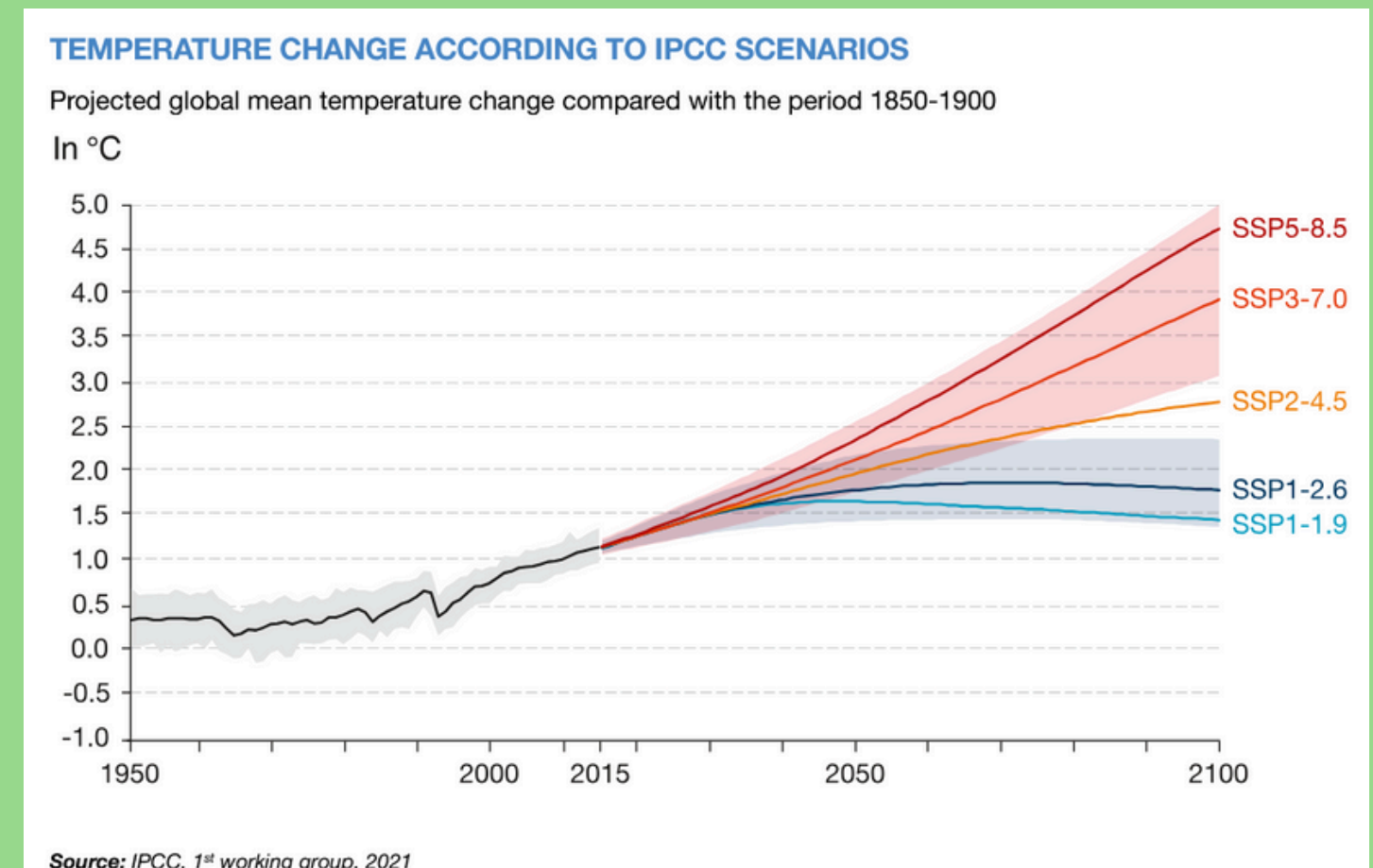


# IV – Consequences of failure and alternatives

## 1. Consequences if it doesn't work

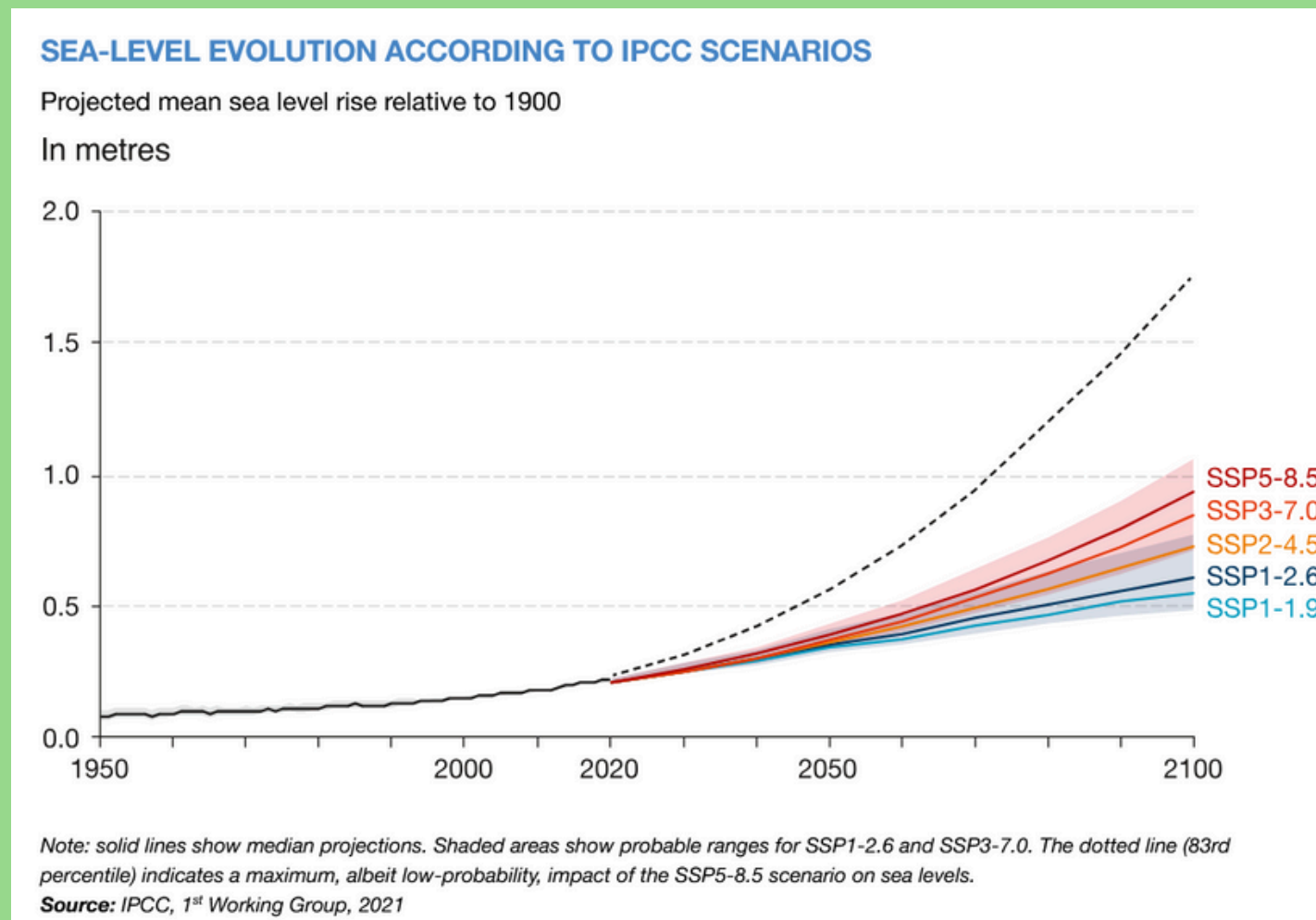
- Climate impacts intensify → more heatwaves, floods, droughts
- Economic costs rise → delayed action = higher repair & adaptation expenses
- Industrial decline risk → EU loses ground in green tech to US & China
- Energy insecurity → continued dependence on fossil imports
- Social tensions → higher inequality between EU regions

## 2. Possible scenarios



# IV – Consequences of failure and alternatives

## 2. Possible scenarios



## 3. Alternatives & adjustments

- Innovation focus: invest in hydrogen, carbon capture, battery recycling
- Adaptation strategies: resilient infrastructure, disaster prevention
- Stronger cooperation: EU solidarity & global climate diplomacy
- Flexible policy: adjust pace, support vulnerable sectors, keep momentum

# V – Open Question



**Do you think, given what was said, that the EU Green Deal will work?**

**Do you think we, as individuals, are ready to commit to make it work? And for the governments?!**

# VI – Conclusion

## Ambition:

- Make the EU the first climate-neutral continent by 2050
- Combine economic growth, social fairness, and environmental protection

## Progress so far:

- -32 % greenhouse gas emissions (1990–2023)
- +60 % economic growth in the same period
- > 40 % of electricity already from renewables

## Conditions for success:

- Massive investment in innovation & green tech
- Fair transition — support workers & vulnerable households
- European unity and cooperation between countries
- Maintain global competitiveness

## If it fails:

- Higher climate damages & energy costs
- Loss of industrial leadership and public trust
- Greater inequalities between EU regions

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