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European Union  
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# **The European Green Deal: Making Europe the first climate-neutral continent**

**Lilly Christoforidou, Ph.D.**  
Christoforidou Consulting

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# What is the European Green Deal

- The Green Deal is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making Europe climate neutral in 2050.
- The goal is to reduce EU's greenhouse gas emissions for 2030 to at least 50% and towards 55% compared with 1990 levels.
- It will pave the way for new legislation on the circular economy, building renovation, biodiversity, farming and innovation.

# In a Nutshell

- The European Green Deal has been developed to create a carbon-neutral Europe, a fairer society and an innovating industry.
- Citizens are its heart and most obviously in the buildings sector.
- In buildings people most of their time and money.
- In the European Green Deal era, climate-proof buildings have to reduce the 36% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and to enhance living and working conditions for occupants.

# What is the Aim of the European Green Deal?

- The European Union to become the world's first “climate-neutral bloc” by 2050.
- Its goals extend to many different sectors, including construction, biodiversity, energy, transport and food.
- It includes carbon tariffs for countries that don't curtail their greenhouse gas pollution at the same rate.
- The mechanism to achieve this is called the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

# Mechanisms to Support the Enhance the Impact of the Green Deal

- In 2023, the Member states will update their climate and national energy plans to adhere to the EU's climate goal for 2030.
- The key principles of the Green Deal deployment in EU include:
  - to “prioritise energy efficiency”
  - to “develop a power sector based mainly on renewable resources”,
  - to secure an affordable energy supply
  - to have a “fully integrated, interconnected digitalized EU energy market.

# Mechanisms to Support the Enhance the Impact of the Green Deal

- a circular economy action plan
- a review and revision of the relevant climate-related policy instruments, including the Emissions Trading System,
- a Farm to Fork strategy reinforcing compliance to performance  
(e.g. reward farmers for managing and storing carbon in the soil, improved nutrient management, reducing emissions, ...),

# Mechanisms to Support the Enhance the Impact of the Green Deal

- a revision of the Energy Taxation Directive and looking closely at fossil fuel subsidies and tax exemptions (aviation, shipping),
- a sustainable and smart mobility strategy and an EU forest strategy (e.g. forest preservation and restoration, create forests in places that trees have been cut, increase carbon capture),
- InvestEU (1 trillion euros in investment) will allow EU to reach the Green Deal goals, providing approximately €260 billion a year from 2020 to 2030.



# How is the European Green Deal Going to Reach Its Targets

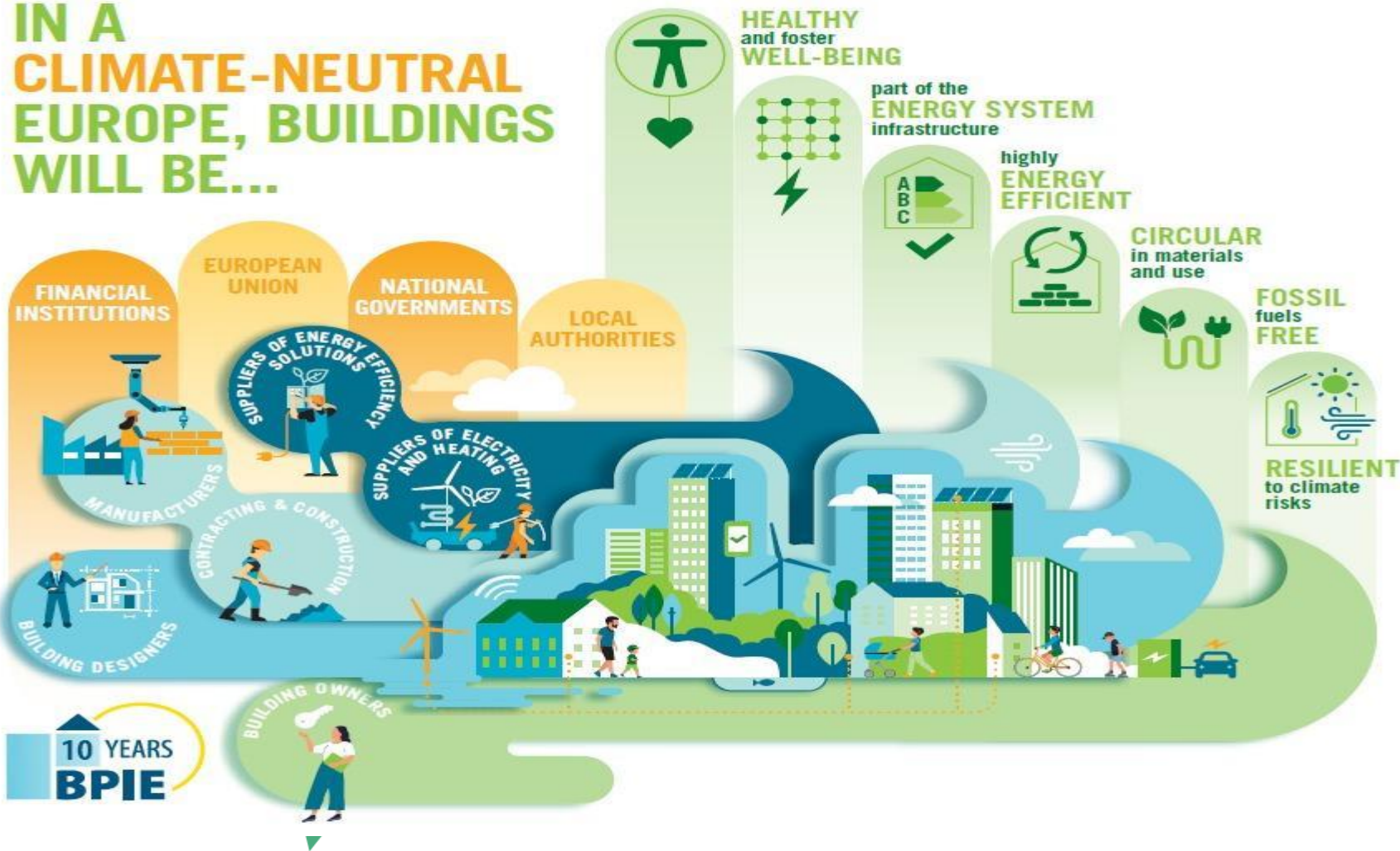
- Through partnerships with industry and member States
- It will support research and innovation on transport technologies, including batteries, clean hydrogen, low-carbon steel making, circular bio-based sectors and **the built environment**.

# The Built Environment

- The Green Deal prompts us to deliver a zero-carbon buildings stock.
- This requires significant changes in the way the construction industry provides services and solutions.
- New regulatory mechanisms have to support investments in building upgrades supported by a decentralised, highly efficient, interconnected and decarbonised energy system.

# AN ACTION PLAN FOR THE RENOVATION WAVE: COLLECTIVELY ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS IN EUROPE

IN A  
**CLIMATE-NEUTRAL**  
EUROPE, BUILDINGS  
WILL BE...



# The Built Environment

- The Green Deal reinforces the integration of construction and renovation practices;
- New ways of integrating power and heat networks are expected to come into play and to make buildings resilient to the impacts of climate change;
- The use of digital technologies has to evolve in design and construction practices to effectively improve our lives;

# The Built Environment

- Renovation financing is a major factor for meeting future building decarbonization plans;
- The Green Deal prompts increased comfort, reduced indoor and outdoor air pollution, and the elimination of energy poverty for building occupants;
- Integrated high environmental, social and governance performance are the targets for delivering a zero-carbon buildings stock in 2030.

# The Green Deal's Impact

Most of all, the Green Deal is a powerful policy instrument inspiring and supporting the building sector in Europe to enhance **resilience to external shocks**, such as COVID19, and **fortify society's stability and survival**.



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# Thank you!

Questions welcome!



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