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

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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 CO₂ 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

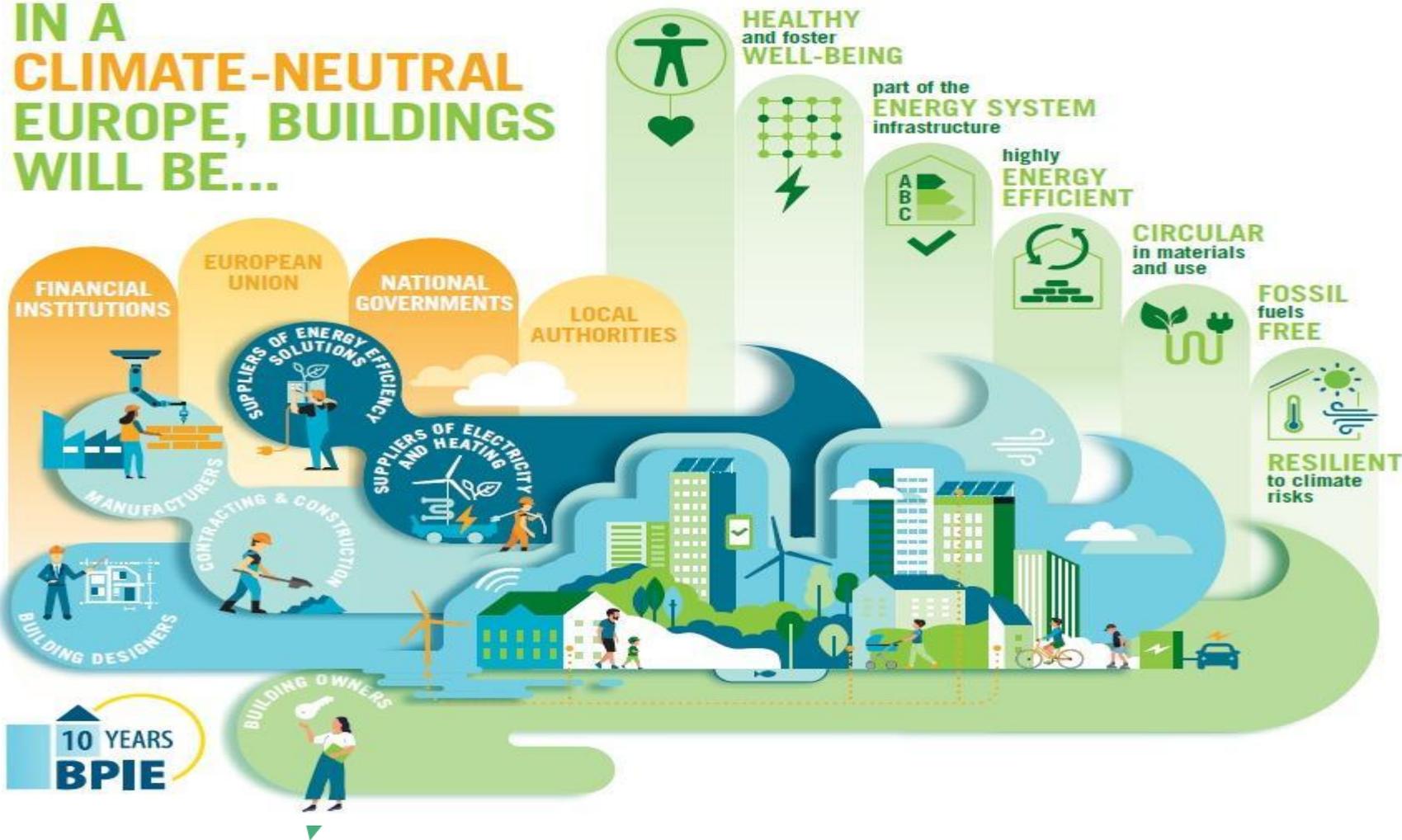
- Through partnerships with industry and member States
- It will support research and innovation on transport technologies, including batteries, clean hydrogen, low-carbon steel making, circular bio-based sectors and **the built environment**.

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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