EU GREEN DEAL AND YOUTH RESPONSIBILITY



INTRODUCTION

- After the Industrial Revolution in Europe, the use of coal and then oil as an energy source increased . As it is environmentally harmful.The industrial revolution also caused other environmental pollutants, such as chemical industries outputs, which, some how , enter the environment with all their components.
- Consequently, pollution has accumulated and increased over the past few years, leading to serious environmental deterioration.
- Carbon emissions have increased, leading to global warming and other problems related to the ozone layer, in addition to serious soil and water pollution. **Hence, the European Green Deal emerged**.



WHAT IS EU GREEN DEAL ?

- The EU’s roadmap for green transition as required by the Paris Climate Agreement has been put forward with the European Green Deal (EGD).
- The EGD, which was announced by the President of the **European Commission**, Ursula von der Leyen, on 11 December 2019, is the EU's new growth strategy that aims to make Europe the world’s first climate-neutral continent by 2050, with net zero greenhouse gas emissions.



The European Green Deal, approved in 2020, is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making the European Union (EU) climate neutral in 2050.The plan is to review each existing law on its climate merits, and also introduce new legislation on the **circular economy (CE)**, **building renovation, biodiversity, farming and innovation.**

- The Green Deal encompasses a set of far reaching measures in almost all economic sectors (including energy, transport, agriculture, industry etc) with the aim of fostering transition to a more competitive, resource-efficient and circular economy.
- Under the European Green Deal Investment Plan, the Commission intends to **mobilize at least €1 trillion** of sustainable investments over the **2021-2030 period**, by increasing resources devoted to climate action under the EU budget and by leveraging additional public and private financing
- To date, **a number of important sectoral strategies**, policy changes and legislation have been adopted in accordance with the EGD on areas such as de-carbonization of energy systems, establishment of sustainable and **smart transportation systems**, circular **economy, trade, industry, sustainable agriculture and food supply and protection of biodiversity.**





THE Policy OF EU GREEN DEAL

1. Clean energy

- The European Green Deal aims for climate neutrality by 2050, **focusing on decarbonizing the energy system** and **achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions**. Member states updated their climate and national energy plans in 2023, **prioritizing energy efficiency, developing renewable power, securing affordable energy supply, and integrating a digitalized EU energy market**.
- **The EU Strategy** for Energy System Integration, launched in 2020, aims for a circular system, direct electrification, and clean fuels, including hydrogen.

- The European Clean Hydrogen Alliance has also been launched to support hydrogen in this shift. By 2023, greentech investments in the EU matched those in the US, highlighting the EU's ambitious climate goals and government subsidies.
- The EU's focus on greentech, particularly in energy storage, circular economy initiatives, and agricultural technology, has helped close the existing investment gap with the US.

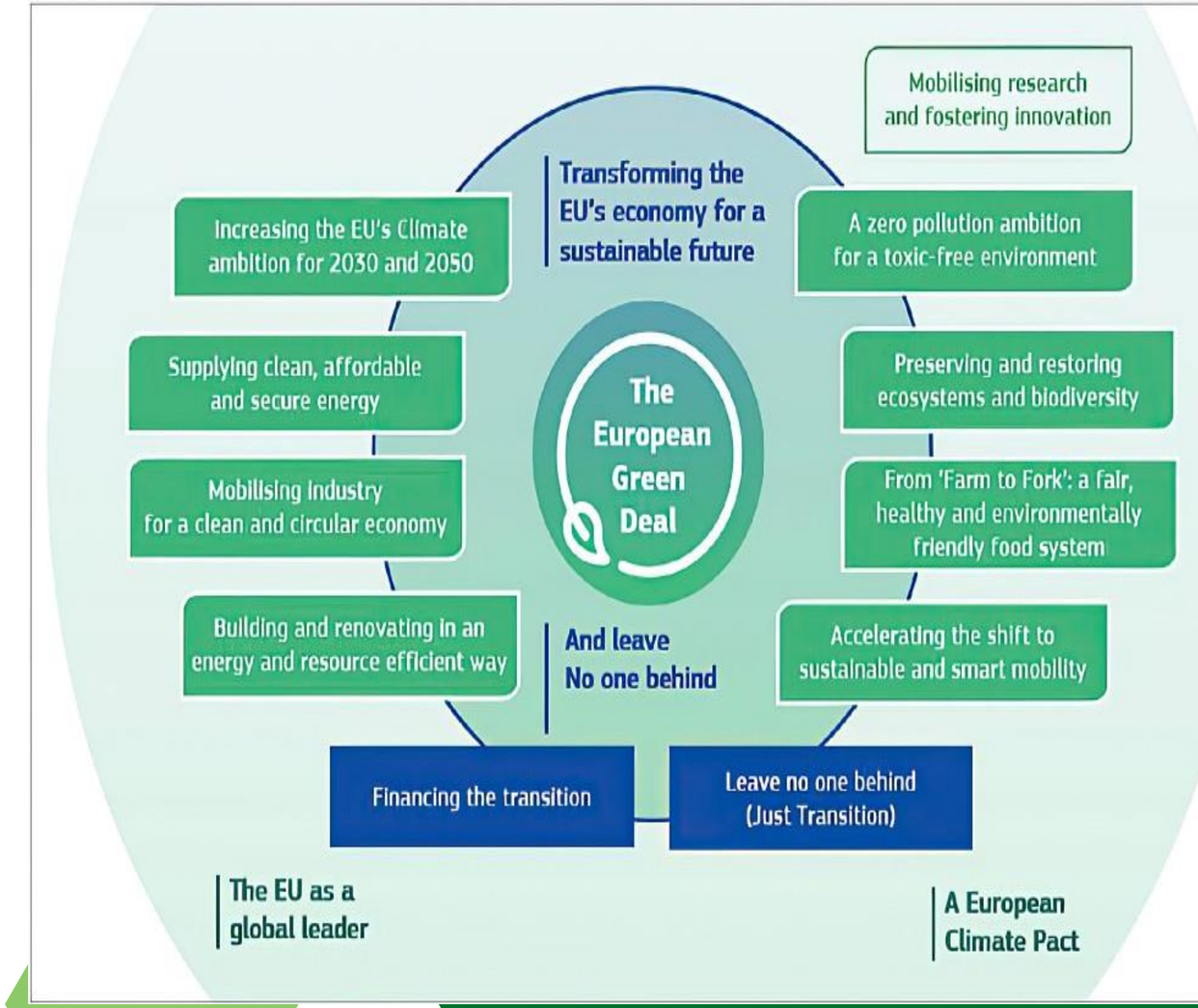


Figure 1: The European Green Deal

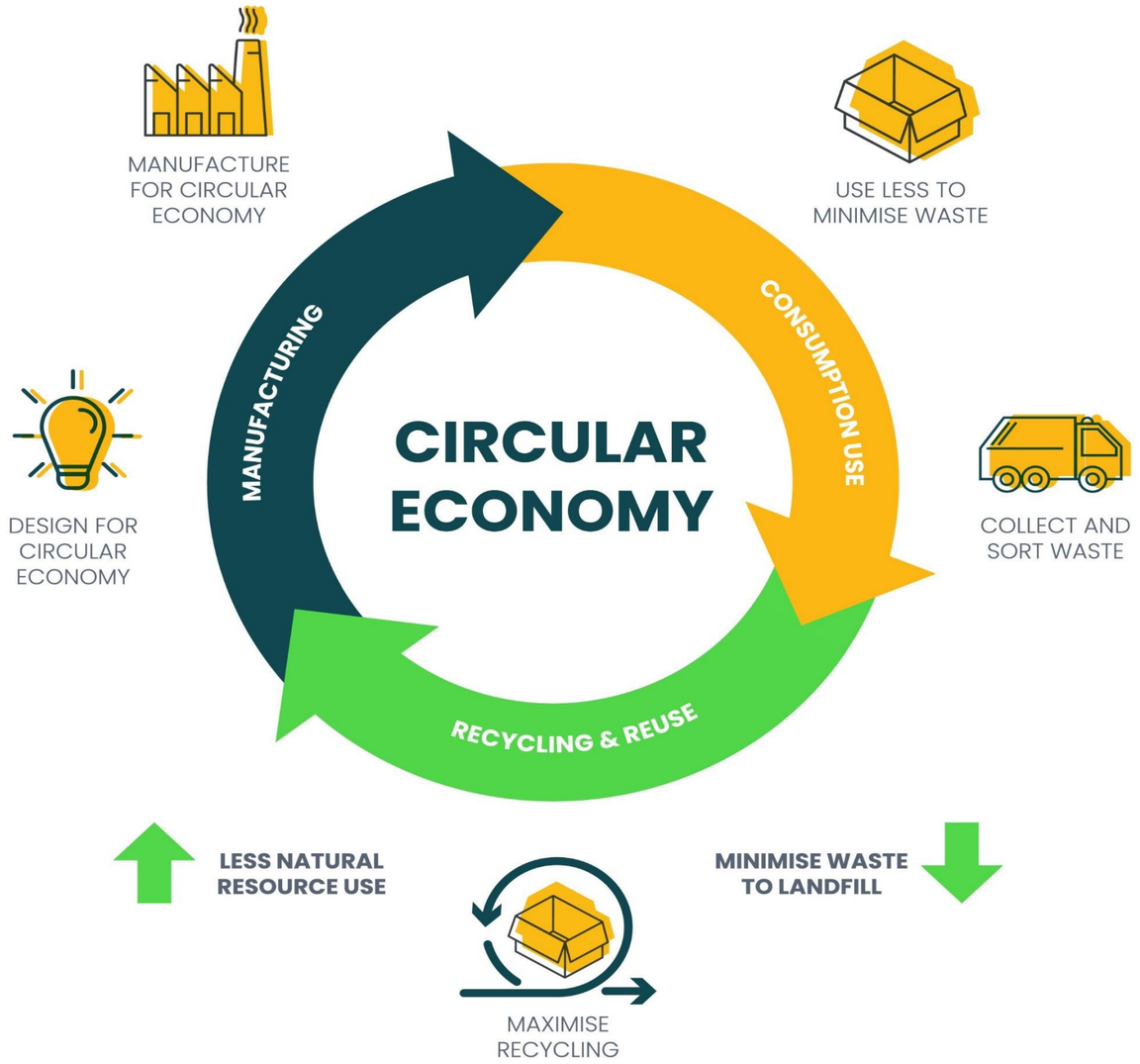


Figure 2 : circular economy

2.Sustainable industry

- The EU is introducing a Circular Economy Industrial policy to achieve climate goals. This policy aims to modernize industries, **create climate-neutral markets, and decarbonize energy-intensive industries**.
- A 'Sustainable products' policy will **reduce material wastage in industries** like textiles, construction, vehicles, batteries, electronics, and plastics.
- **The EU plans to revise rules on waste shipments and illegal exports, and promote circular business models**.
- The EU estimates that its green investment offensive will cost €350 billion annually by 2030..
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3.Building and renovation

- The policy area aims to promote **energy-efficient building methods, digitalization**, and energy performance rules in building and renovation processes. It also aims to **triple the renovation** rate to reduce pollution.

- The policy also emphasizes the importance of digital technologies in achieving the European Green Deal's environmental targets, such as **smart city mobility, precision agriculture, and environmental monitoring**.





4.Farm to Fork

- The European Union's 'From Farm to Fork' strategy **focuses on food sustainability and supporting farmers and fishermen**.
- It adopts a climate-friendly approach, aiming to **increase efficiency and price without hindering quality**.
- Target areas include reducing chemical pesticide use, increasing health food options, and educating consumers about product health ratings and sustainable packaging.
- The strategy aims to **restore balance between human activity and nature, protect health, and enhance the EU's** competitiveness and resilience.

The program includes the next targets:



- **Making 25% of EU agriculture organic, by 2030.**
- **Reduce by 50% the use of pesticides by 2030.**
- **Reduce the use of Fertilizers by 20% by 2030.**



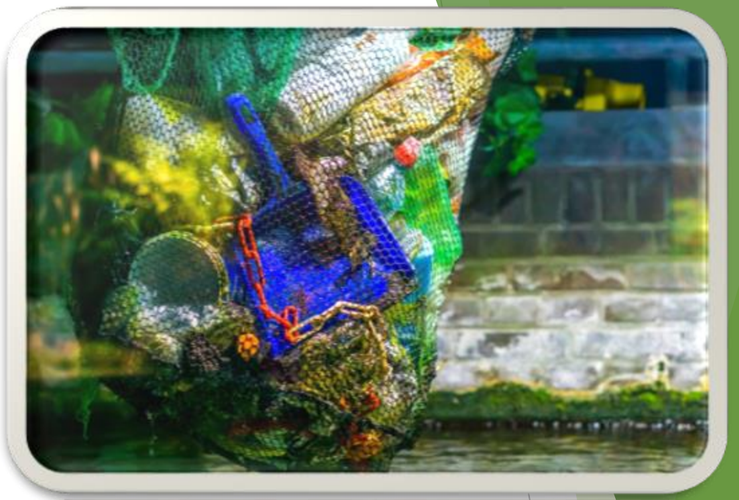
- **Reduce nutrient depletion by at least 50%.**
- **Reduce the use of antimicrobials in agriculture and antimicrobials in aquaculture by 50% by 2030.**
- **Create sustainable food labeling.**



- **Reduce food waste by 50% by 2030.**
- **Dedicate to research and innovation (R&I) related to the issue €10 billion.**

5.Eliminating pollution

- The commission's 'Zero Pollution Action Plan' aims to achieve no pollution from all sources by 2050, cleaning air, water, and soil. It will enforce Environment Quality standards, focusing on toxic-free environments.
- Agricultural and urban industries will overlook water management policies to achieve a "no harm" policy. The plan will substitute harmful resources like micro-plastics and pharmaceuticals.
- The 'Farm to Fork' strategy aims to reduce pollution from excess nutrients and sustainable production and transportation methods.







6.Sustainable mobility

- The European Green Deal aims to reduce emissions from transportation methods through a strategy called **"Sustainable and Smart mobility**."
- This strategy will increase the adoption of sustainable fuels in road, maritime, and air transport, set emission standards for combustion-engine vehicles, and make sustainable alternatives available to businesses and the public.
- Smart traffic management systems and applications will be developed, and freight delivery methods will be altered to reduce congestion and pollution.





7.Biodiversity and ecosystem health

- The European Union implemented a biodiversity strategy in 2021, **focusing on forest and maritime management, environmental protection, and species and ecosystem loss**.
- The strategy aims to restore ecosystems through **organic farming, pollination, and reforestation**. The EU aims to protect 30% of land and 30% of sea while enhancing forest protection. The strategy is part of the EU's climate change mitigation strategy, with 25% of the budget dedicated to restoring biodiversity.



The following objectives are part of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030:

1.Preserve 30% of the land area and 30% of the sea area, with a focus on old-growth and main forests.
2. By 2030, plant three billion trees.
3. At least 25,000 kilometers of rivers need be restored to provide for .
4. By 2030, cut the use of insecticides by half.
5.Expand the use of organic farming.
6. Boost agricultural biodiversity.
7.Reverse the pollinator decline.
8.Make it a corporate practice and allocate €20 billion annually to the problem.

8.Nature Restoration Law

- The Nature Restoration Law is a European Union regulation aimed at protecting and restoring the EU's environment through renaturation.
- It is part of the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy, requiring member states to develop national restoration plans by 2026. hey will have to restore at least 30% of habitats in poor condition by 2030, 60% by 2040, and 90% by 2050.
- **The law aims to protect ecosystem services, mitigate climate change, prevent natural disasters, reduce food security risks, and restore damaged ecosystems.**



What role can youth play in promoting green habits?



Be a role models and use 3 Re in your life

Reduce ,Reuse, Recycle



Influence peers via social media.

Be active and influential



Save energy and eliminate pollution

bikes/public transport

How can youth influence policy or awareness?

Join youth climate groups or councils

Young people should join councils and groups that advocate for and work to improve the climate, or at least the members of the European Commission should be young people.







By Demonstrating and protesting

Demonstrating and protesting, either through social media or in the streets, against actions that are not climate neutral and pollute the climate

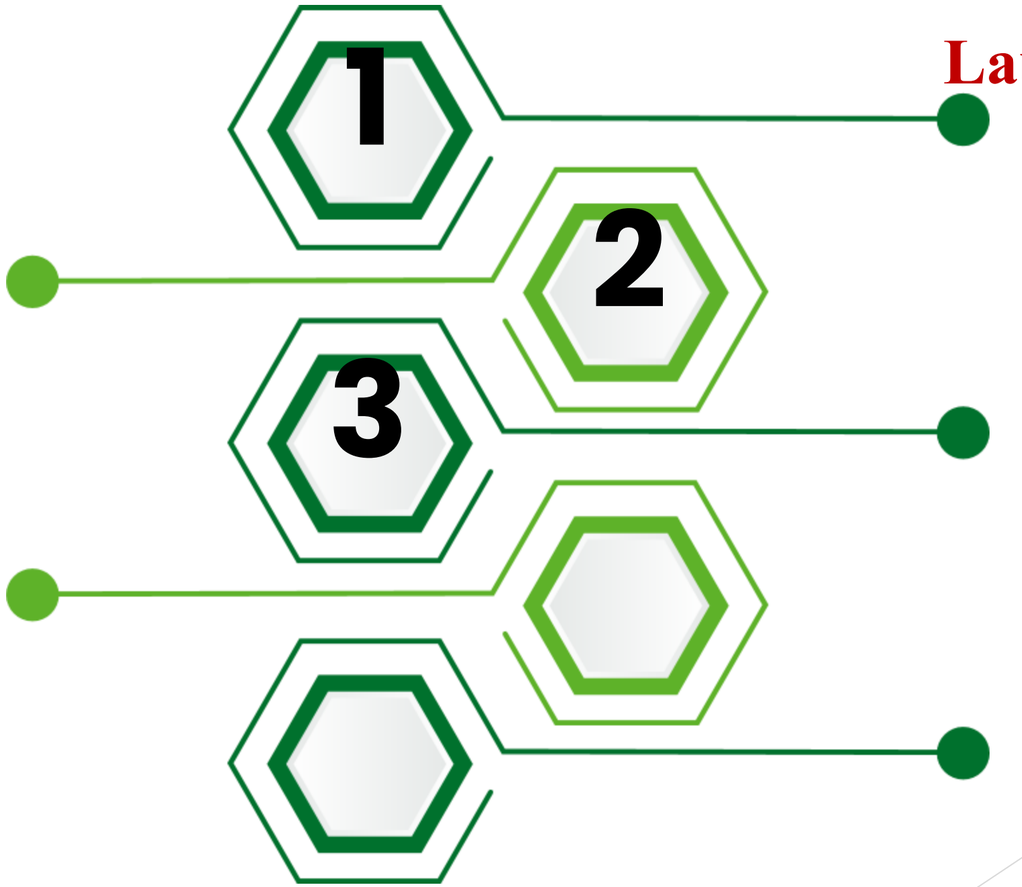
voluntary activities

Organizing activities that contribute to spreading awareness of this, such as planting trees or cleaning roads.

Can youth entrepreneurship(Youth leadership) help sustainability? How?

Launch eco-friendly startups (e.g., green packaging, upcycled fashion).

Develop sustainability tech (apps, smart energy tools).



Innovate in agriculture, clean water, or urban greening.

FUTURE TRENDS IN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS



Circular Economy

Focus on reusing and recycling materials in a closed loop



Green Technology

Innovations in renewable energy, electric vehicles, etc.



Consumer Activism

Increasing demand for ethical and eco-friendly brands



Government Policies

Stricter regulations and incentives for sustainability

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THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

