




# EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL



# What is the European Green Deal?

The European Green Deal is a package of policy initiatives that aims to steer the EU on a path to ecological transformation and ultimately achieve climate neutrality by 2050.



# What is the budget for implementing the European Green Deal?

The Biodiversity Strategy 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to conserve nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems.

The main objective of the strategy is to restore Europe's biodiversity by 2030 through concrete actions and commitments.

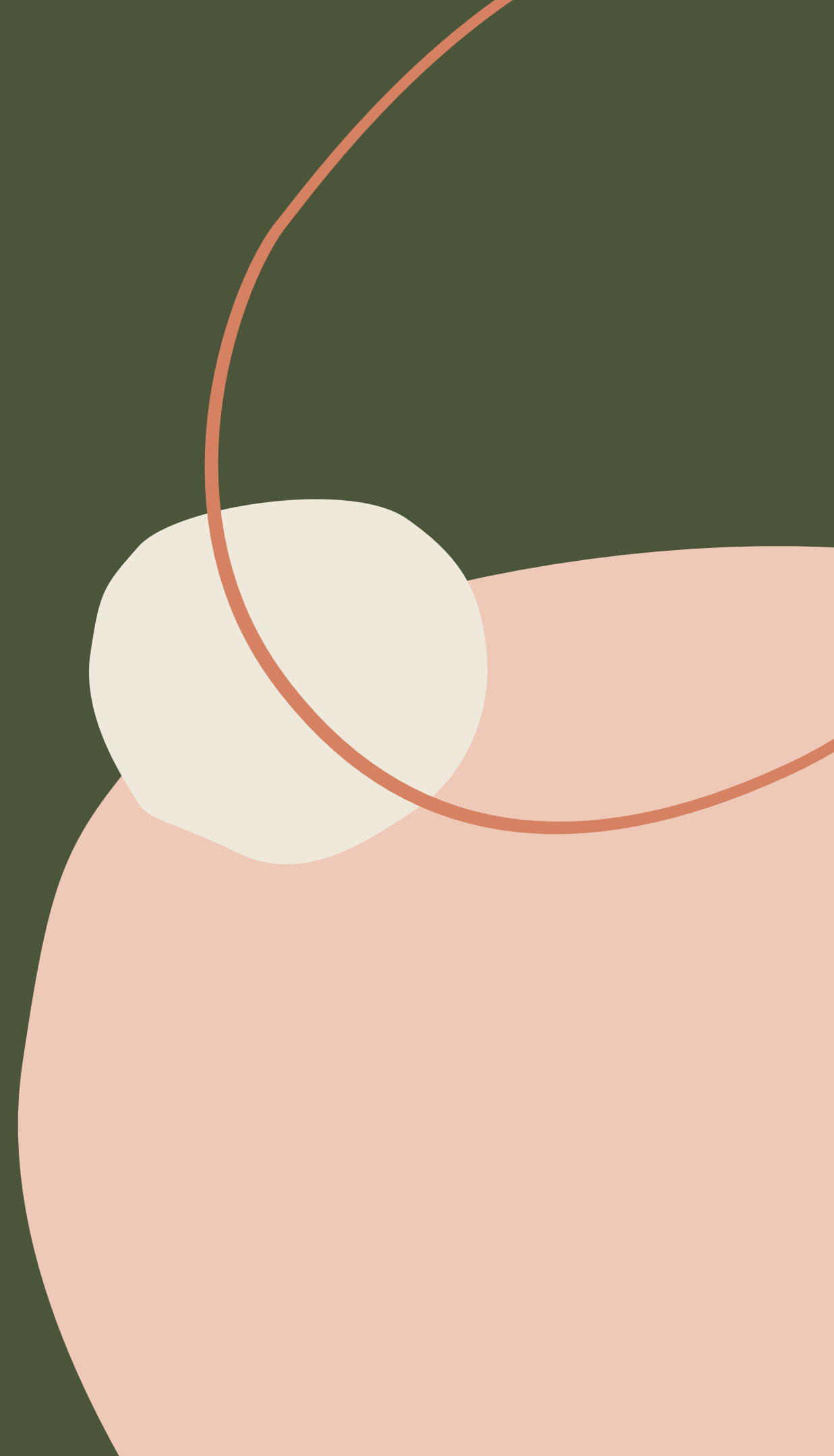
# What are the goals of the green flag?

It aims to make the EU economy modern, resource efficient and competitive.

And it is also intended to help overcome the pandemic.


# What policies does the Green Deal cover?

The European Green Deal is a package of policy initiatives that aims to steer the EU on a path to ecological transformation and ultimately achieve climate neutrality by 2050. It supports the transformation of the EU into a fair and prosperous society with a modern and competitive economy.



# What does decarbonization mean and what are the goals in this regard?



**Decarbonisation** is a process that consists in the systematic reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) emissions to the atmosphere, then completely prevent it. Fast decarbonization is necessary. In order to carry it out, it is necessary to focus on energy efficiency on a massive scale, establishing nuclear power plants that reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. One of the possible and in theory effective tools for decarbonisation may be the carbon tax - is it an additional charge imposed on CO<sub>2</sub> emitters (e.g. power plants, industrial plants or refineries).



# What are the transport objectives?


# How the EU intends to achieve them?

They want it by 2050 to be the first climate neutral continent. It intends to achieve them by reducing greenhouse gas emissions related to transport. The European Commission has adopted a package of proposals to align the EU's political, energy, transport and taxation policies with this goal.



# What are the main goals of agricultural change?

It is designed to boost the economy, improve people's health and quality of life, and care for nature. A shift to a sustainable food system can bring environmental, health and social benefits, as well as offer fairer economic gains.





# What is the Just Transition Fund?

The Just Transition Fund is a new financial instrument under the cohesion policy designed to provide support to areas facing major socio-economic transformation challenges in their pursuit of climate neutrality. This fund will facilitate the implementation of the European Green Deal, which aims to achieve EU climate neutrality by 2050.

# What are the assumptions of the Action Plan for the elimination of pollution ?

- Action plan for the elimination of pollution
- Elimination of water, air and soil pollution
- Zero pollution ambition
- Pollution harms our health and the environment. It is the largest

environmental cause of many mental and physical illnesses

and premature deaths, especially among children, people with medical conditions and the elderly.

- Pollution - in addition to its impact on human health - is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss. They reduce the ability of ecosystems to provide services such as carbon sequestration and decontamination.

- For the EU to lead the global fight against pollution, there are now stronger public health, environmental, moral and socioeconomic arguments than ever before.

# What is the biodiversity strategy 2030?

One third of the 1.8 trillion euro investments from the NextGenerationEU Recovery Plan, and the EU's seven year will finance the European Green Deal.





**THANKS  
FOR WATCHING**