



GREEN DEAL

PRESERVING EUROPE'S NATURAL
CAPITAL

WHAT'S IT?

The Green Deal is a set of policy initiatives proposed by the European Commission with the goal of achieving climate neutrality in Europe by 2050. The main objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030. The intention is to review all existing climate laws and to introduce new laws on circular economy, building renovation, biodiversity, agriculture and innovation.

EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR 2030

The main actions to be implemented by 2030 include:

- ❖ The creation of protected areas covering at least 30% of the EU's land and marine surface
- ❖ Restoring degraded ecosystems across the EU
- ❖ Save 20 billion euros each year for the protection and promotion of biodiversity

EU countries have adopted Council conclusions on the strategy and have endorsed its objectives.

REGULATION ON THE RESTORATION OF NATURE

The EU is working on new rules to restore biodiversity and ecosystems, in particular 20% of terrestrial areas and 20% of EU marine areas by 2030 and all ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050.

The restoration concerns:

- ❖ degraded terrestrial and marine habitats
- ❖ pollinators
- ❖ agricultural ecosystems
- ❖ urban areas
- ❖ rivers and floodplains
- ❖ forests

GLOBAL OBJECTIVES FOR BIODIVERSITY

The EU plays an active international role in helping to ensure that its global commitments on nature and biodiversity protection are met.

Following the 15th United Nations Conference on Biodiversity (COP 15) held in Canada in December 2022, the adoption of a post-2020 global framework setting clear targets to protect and restore nature by 2030 and beyond was concluded.