



European
Commission

Sustainable industry

The European
Green Deal

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#EUGreenDeal

Achieving the EU's climate and environmental goals requires a new **industrial policy based on the circular economy**.



➤ From 1970 to 2017, the annual global extraction of materials **tripled** and it continues to grow.

Source: The International Resource Panel, [Global Resources Outlook](#), 2019



➤ More than **90%** of biodiversity loss and water stress come from resource extraction and processing.

Source: The International Resource Panel, [Global Resources Outlook](#), 2019



➤ EU's industry accounts for **20%** of the EU's emissions.

Source: European Commission, [EU Climate Action Progress Report 2019](#)



➤ Only **12%** of the materials used by EU industry come from recycling.

Source: [Eurostat](#), 2016 figures

In March 2020, the EU will adopt an industrial strategy that will support the green transformation.

- Industries must be helped to **modernise and exploit opportunities** domestically and globally.
- A key aim will be to stimulate the development of **new markets for climate neutral and circular products**.

The decarbonisation and modernisation of **energy-intensive industries such as steel and cement** is essential.

The Commission will make a proposal to support zero carbon steel-making by 2030.

A new circular economy Action Plan will help modernise the EU's economy

The Commission will present a 'sustainable products' policy, which will prioritise reducing and reusing materials before recycling them. Minimum requirements will be set to prevent environmentally harmful products from being placed on the EU market. False green claims will be tackled.

Efforts will focus first on resource intense sectors such as:



textiles



construction



electronics



plastics



The Commission will propose measures to ensure that **all packaging in the EU is reusable or recyclable** by 2030.



New business models based on renting goods and services will help to shift **consumption patterns away from single or limited use products.**

➤ Europe needs a digital sector that puts sustainability and green growth at its heart. Digitalisation presents new opportunities for:

- monitoring of air and water pollution,
- monitoring and optimising how energy and natural resources are consumed.

➤ The Commission will explore the benefits for consumers of 'take-back' schemes.

This will incentivise people to bring back their devices – mobile phones, tablets or chargers for recycling.

The transition is an opportunity to foster sustainable and job-intensive economic activity.

