WHAT'S YOUR LEVEL?

Your score:

0-4 – Hmmm, it looks like there is still a lot about the EU Green Deal for you to discover.

5-8 – Not bad – you have the EU Green Deal basics covered, but are still missing a few details.

9-10 – Good job! You really know your EU Green Deal by heart.

Correct Answers & Explanation

Q1. Correct Answer (1) Vital

The private sector will be key to financing the green transition. Long-term signals are needed to direct financial and capital flows to green investment and to avoid stranded assets. The Commission will present a renewed sustainable finance strategy in the third quarter of 2020 that will focus on a number of actions.

First, the strategy will strengthen the foundations for sustainable investment [...]. Second, increased opportunities will be provided for investors and companies by making it easier for them to identify sustainable investments and ensuring that they are credible [...]. Third, climate and environmental risks will be managed and integrated into the financial system [...].

Source > https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-green-deal-communication_en.pdf

Q2. Correct Answer (7) All the statements mentioned above.

Source > https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/attachment/862887/european-climate-law-march-2020_en.pdf.pdf

Q3. Correct Answer (3) 40%.

The construction, use and renovation of buildings require significant amounts of energy and mineral resources (e.g. sand, gravel, cement). Buildings also account for 40% of energy consumed. Today the annual renovation rate of the building stock varies from 0.4 to 1.2% in the Member States. This rate will need at least to double to reach the EU's energy efficiency and climate objectives. In parallel, 50 million consumers struggle to keep their homes adequately warm.

Source > https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-green-deal-communication_en.pdf

Q4. Correct Answer (4) Building Stock Observatory

Justification > The EU Building Stock Observatory (BSO) is a tool that keeps track of the characteristics and energy performance of buildings in the EU.

Source > https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/focus-energy-efficiency-buildings-2020-feb-17_en
https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/focus-energy-efficiency-buildings-2020-feb-17_en

Q5. Correct Answer (2) 75%

This means that a large part of the energy used goes to waste. Such energy loss can be minimised by improving existing buildings and striving for smart solutions and energy efficient materials when constructing new houses.

Source>
https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/buildings_performance_factsheet.pdf

Q6. Correct Answer (2) 35%

To keep its competitive advantage in clean technologies, the EU needs to increase significantly the large-scale deployment and demonstration of new technologies across sectors and across the single market, building new innovative value chains. This challenge is beyond the means of individual Member States.

Source > https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-green-deal-communication_en.pdf

Q7. Correct Answer (1) 1/3 of all water use.

They are also responsible for: Half of all energy use, 40% of all greenhouse gas emissions and a Half of all raw material extraction. For this reason, the EU has set out ambitions to move towards radical resource efficiency and circular material flows in its Circular Economy Action Plan. It is now exploring routes towards a net zero emissions economy by 2050, looking at what role buildings and related industrial sectors play.

Source > https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/pdf/LEVELS_REPORT_en.pdf

Q8. Correct Answer (2) 79%

Source >
https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/attachment/859152/What_is_the_European_Green_Deal_en.pdf.pdf

Q9. Correct Answer (1) Sustainable Europe Investment Plan

The European Green Deal Investment Plan (EGDIP), also referred to as Sustainable Europe Investment Plan (SEIP), is the investment pillar of the Green Deal. To achieve the goals set by the European Green Deal, the Plan will mobilise at least €1 trillion in sustainable investments over the next decade. Part of the plan, the Just Transition Mechanism, will be targeted to a fair and just green transition. It will mobilise at least €100 billion in investments over the period 2021-2027 to support workers and citizens of the regions most impacted by the transition. The European Green Deal Investment Plan has three main objectives: First, it will increase funding for the transition, and mobilise at least €1 trillion to support sustainable investments over the next decade through the EU budget and associated instruments, in particular InvestEU; Second, it will create an enabling framework for private investors and the public sector to facilitate sustainable investments; Third, it will provide

support to public administrations and project promoters in identifying, structuring and executing sustainable projects.
Source > https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_20_24

Q10. Correct Answer (3) 23%

Justification > The EU has put in place a comprehensive framework of policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It has already started to modernise and transform the economy with the aim of climate neutrality. Between 1990 and 2018, it reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 23%10, while the economy grew by 61%. Additional action needs to be taken and every sector will have to contribute as current policies are expected to only reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2050, and thus much more remains to be done to reach climate neutrality.
In this context, this proposal aims to establish the framework for achieving EU climate neutrality. It aims to provide a direction by setting a pathway to climate neutrality, and enhance certainty and confidence on the EU's commitment for businesses, workers, investors and consumers, as well as transparency and accountability, thus sustaining prosperity and job creation. To this end, it aims to set in legislation the EU's 2050 climate-neutrality objective, in line with scientific findings reported by the IPCC and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and to contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change, including its long-term goal to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to keep it to below 1.5°C. It also aims to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The proposal also provides for the conditions to set out a trajectory leading the Union to climate neutrality by 2050, for regular assessment of progress towards climate neutrality and the level of ambition of the trajectory identified, and mechanisms in case of insufficient progress or inconsistencies with the EU 2050 climate-neutrality objective.
Source > https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/commission-proposal-regulation-european-climate-law-march-2020_en.pdf