

Issue 46

Newsletter

Spring 2018

Editorial

Policy outlook for the environment 2018: could momentum return?



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Sirpa Pietikäinen joins IEEP as Honorary Chair and announces Think 2030 Conference

It is an honour to be invited to join IEEP as their new Honorary Chair of the Board, and I thank everyone at IEEP for entrusting me with this important responsibility.

I am truly impressed by the high quality and policy relevance of IEEP's research, which over the past 40 years has helped shape much of Europe's environmental acquis. I look forward to supporting IEEP achieve its goal for a more sustainable Europe.

While Europe has much to be proud of, we are racing against time to avoid irreversible environmental damage to our continent and the rest of the world. There is a window of opportunity to remain within the planetary boundaries, but it is rapidly closing. We cannot afford further delays or mistaken paths.

More than ever, European policy makers require robustly discussed, evidence-based information to guide their decisions.

In 2018, Europe will debate its future and post-2020 strategy. European political parties will formulate their programs for the 2019 European elections. To ensure evidence is at the heart of this process, we are pleased to announce Think 2030 as a new science-policy platform for European environmental policy.

Think 2030's first forum will take place in Brussels on October 15-18th 2018. It will convene a diverse range of stakeholders to propose solutions to Europe's most pressing sustainability issues, with a view to inform Europe's 2030 environmental policy agenda and guide the next

European Commission, Parliament and national governments.

I see Think 2030 becoming a collaborative, recurring event for Europe's sustainability knowledge community. It is imperative we work together to support Europe's 2030 environmental policy agenda, and engage the wider community including businesses, NGOs, local authorities, national policy makers and European Institutions.

We invite our colleagues to join us at Think 2030 and share this exciting new step for IEEP in making Europe more sustainable.

Register your interest to attend Think 2030 [here](#).





THINK 2030

Science-policy
solutions for a more
sustainable Europe

Policy outlook for the environment 2018: could momentum return?



by David Baldock
Senior Fellow, IEEP

In environmental terms there are at least two ways of looking at the prospects for 2018. Viewed through the rather sober lens of EU process, it has the look of a project completion and tidying up period with limited long term impetus to the last full year of the current European Parliament and Commission.

There are major long running dossiers on the table to be settled and the distractions of Brexit to be sorted out. In its role as EU presidency for the first half of the year, Bulgaria does not mention the environment as a key priority in its programme. Climate scepticism is apparent in a number of governments and reinforced by a Trump-led US, which has shown antipathy to many forms of multilateralism in addition to specific objections to the terms of the Paris Agreement. Will we be joining the Chinese in remembering this as the year of the dog?

Alternatively, with a stronger thread of European optimism in sight, might it be a year for sowing the seeds of a greener vision of Europe? The return to economic growth in

the EU 27, settling at around 2% per annum since 2014 and expected to stay at that level over the next two years, reduces the crisis incentive to focus heavily on economic fundamentals. Longer term goals to improve wellbeing and sustainability could now capture more attention. New governments are in place or emerging in France, Germany and elsewhere, potentially bringing greater confidence about what can be achieved in the EU. Macron has demonstrated that plenty of space is available for fresh thinking.

The search for vision certainly wasn't ended by the Commission's Future of Europe reflections last year. Rather like the earlier Juncker 10 point plan, these failed to convey much environmental ambition. In contrast, there is now an active debate on Europe's responses to the **UN Sustainable Development Goals**, including a request from the Council for an implementation strategy from the Commission by mid-2018. The first step is expected to be a reflection paper by the Commission by the second semester of the year. Other prospects for 2018 include a proposed industrial strategy, perhaps more listening to

young people and picking up issues that have wider public resonance, such as the scourge of waste plastic. And new processes need to be started, such as a potential eighth Environmental Action Programme; there is even another CAP reform on the horizon!

Internationally, the calendar for the year includes **UNFCCC COP 24 in Katowice** in December where parties will be expected to agree on the rule book for the Paris Agreement and complete the *Tanaloa Dialogue*, which aims to review progress to date regarding pledges to inform new commitments to be made in 2020 by all parties to the Convention. The counterpart for the Convention on Biodiversity will be COP 14, held in Egypt in November.

Looking at the EU agenda for 2018, climate related issues are prominent. Several items of important legislation in the **2030 Climate and Energy Framework** package are still to be agreed, including the modified (recast) Renewable Energy Directive, where there remain significant differences in view between the Council and the European Parliament (EP). Amongst the most con-

controversial topics is the role of bioenergy in meeting renewable energy targets, especially in the transport sector. The ITRE committee in Parliament is strongly supportive of retaining a mandatory renewables target for the transport sector, which the Commission - appearing to share some of the NGOs' concerns about the risks of over-incentivising the use of conventional biofuels - had proposed to remove. EU criteria for the sustainability of solid biomass will be a new element of the Directive but not with the scope and specificity that many environmentalists had hoped for.

The level of future ambition to reduce emissions by 2050 is being tested by the arguments over both the proposed Governance of the Energy Union Regulation and the Effort Sharing Regulation. Green MEP Claude Turmes has pushed for an amendment to the former that would set an explicit legislative objective of zero net emissions within the EU by 2050, which is now part of the Parliament's formal position. On the other hand the requirements on Member States to reduce emissions outside the ETS sector, which are governed by the Effort Sharing Regulation, are subject to a range of flexibilities, (effectively lessening the effort required), several of which have been amplified in the inter-institutional debate over the last year. Both regulations, together with the renewables directive and other proposals in the package addressing energy efficiency, are expected to be agreed in 2018, providing a frame for climate policy up to 2030.

The package contains a rather technical but nonetheless significant regulation that requires Member States to include **LULUCF** (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry), for the first time, in their action to meet EU climate targets. This makes the target coverage of net emissions more comprehensive and creates a stronger link between climate and land use policy, whilst also giving governments new opportunities to offset certain emissions against sequestration, for example in forests. IEEP briefings on several aspects of this climate and energy policy package can be found on the website.

Plastics are the leading edge issue in the other large policy package: the **Circular Economy**. Here, an existing process has been boosted considerably by a surge of public awareness of the scale of plastics as a pollutant, especially in the oceans. The Blue Planet TV series made this a vivid reality for many people, shortly before the January launch of the EU strategy on plastics. In Europe, about 40% of all plastic is used as packaging, the majority of which is used only once. Effectively 95% of its value is lost to the economy after its first use, estimated at around EUR 100 billion per year. The strategy looks ahead at new measures to address the scale of plastic packaging, a more harmonised approach to the use of "biodegradable" as a label on plastics and restrictions on the use of microbeads. The aim is for all plastic packaging to be recyclable by 2030. Progress in pursuing the strategy this year will be watched

closely. In the meantime, Commission awareness of the swell of public opinion on plastics was evidenced by Budget Commissioner Oettinger's references to a plastics tax as a mechanism for addressing EU budgetary challenges – to which I will come to shortly.

Other expected developments relating to resource management include a proposed regulation on minimum quality requirements for reused **water**, amendments to a group of existing directives, such as on end-of-life vehicles and a framework for measuring progress towards a circular economy. The Commission is still evaluating the 2012 **bio-economy** strategy, which remains rather disconnected from the fierce debates over bioenergy and the food system, but it has promised a Food Package(!), exploring improvements to the food supply chain in Europe.

The connection between **chemicals policy** and the circular economy is increasingly apparent and getting more attention in EU policy. For example the Plastics Strategy includes a proposed consultation on the interface between legislative measures covering waste, product standards and chemicals. The forthcoming ban on intentionally adding microplastics and oxo-degradable plastics to products would be put in place via Restrictions introduced through REACH, the comprehensive EU legislation on chemicals. Chemical pollutants and hazardous material in recycled products are another concern.



Two of the more significant and potentially contentious sets of proposals due from the Commission this year are currently expected around late May. Both deal with the money to be spent by the EU in the seven years after 2020 – **the next budgetary period**. One question is how large the budget should be and how far governments are prepared to contribute more to offset the Euro 12 to 13 billion hole left by the scheduled disappearance of the UK net contribution. The other is, how should the money be spent? Should the CAP for example retain its current 38% share of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and precisely how will it contribute to adding more value to EU spending, a theme of considerable environmental as well as budgetary interest?

Early messaging from Günther Oettinger, the Budget Commissioner, suggest that the gap in funding might be closed by a combination of savings on current policies (such as the CAP) and an injection of “fresh money”. The latter almost certainly implies higher national contributions, reaching over 1% of Gross National Income, but possibly could include new revenue sources. For example, a High Level Group led by Mario Monti has floated the idea of a new EU tax on certain plastics and synthetics and the treatment

of ETS revenues as a contribution to EU funds, opening a further question about whether it could be ring-fenced for climate or wider sustainability focussed funding.

This would be a big political shift from current attitudes to pan **EU taxes** but less improbable than it would have appeared a few years ago. Whatever its scale, the new budget is an opportunity to pursue more environmental value added in several directions. IEEP has argued that national allocations from the post 2020 MFF should more actively contribute to Energy Union objectives, including GHG emission reductions and improved energy efficiency.

Once the MFF debate is launched, proposals on the **CAP** are expected to follow soon afterwards. The likely shape of these was foreshadowed by the Commission at the end of November last year in a high level Communication making the case for the importance of agriculture and its place in the MFF and setting out some policy lines, “The future of food and farming”. This was an interesting mixture of rolling over much of the status quo, including the retention of Direct Payments to farmers (with no clear obligations to deliver more in return) and some more innovative suggestions. Much the most striking of these is a pro-

posed shift towards a more “performance-based delivery model”, with a substantial transfer of responsibilities for policy selection, application and target setting to the Member States. Most environmental interests reacted with disappointment to this offering but the potential for tying a revised model of agricultural support much more closely to meeting environmental objectives is now being scrutinised carefully, not least within IEEP.

In relation to **biodiversity**, there is currently a focus on improving implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives in the Member States, following an approach set out in the Commission’s Action Plan for Nature, People and the Economy. This is supposed to address the issues identified in the recent Fitness Check; but, as it lacks decisive action on bridging the funding gap, resulting improvements are likely to be marginal in most Member States. The title of the Action Plan also indicates the increasingly utilitarian justification for biodiversity policy, which carries its risks as well as benefits. One benefit is the increasing concern over the decline in pollinators, and the expected launch of an EU pollinators’ initiative this year. A test of the EU’s resolve on this issue may be its coming decision on whether to permanently



ban the three neonicotinoid pesticide active substances now subject to substantial restrictions. This depends on the views of Member States, which are likely to be more apparent once they have been presented with the results of EFSA's current review of these chemicals in the spring.

Implementation of EU environmental legislation on the ground remains a long way from ideal and revelations about car manufacturers avoiding compliance with EU vehicle emission regulations may not be over. Failures by governments also may be in the public eye during 2018 with widespread non-compliance with EU air quality standards in a swathe of European cities, London and Brussels amongst them. The Commission has the powers to pursue errant Member States and apply pressure for the necessary action; their readiness to use them will be a test of their confidence in the political status of environmental policy, as will the reaction of national governments, several of which have become more vocal about the dangers of air pollution while continuing to be reluctant to spend the money and introduce the measures to address the problem. Of course, one of the contributors to poor air quality is the gap between vehicle emissions standards that have been

legislated for and the actual emissions performance of cars driven on the road. The Commission will therefore need to continue to pursue a tightening up of testing and monitoring following "dieselgate".

Externally, the Commission has stated that it aims to "deliver a progressive and ambitious **trade agenda**, striking a balance between openness and reciprocity and enforcement of social and environmental standards". What this means in practice remains to be seen. One of the early opportunities to make it operational will be the negotiations with the UK over the future relationship with the EU 27, which are timetabled for this year. If some form of Free Trade Agreement is established, the protection of environmental standards needs to be recognised as an important dimension, for environmental reasons as well as in relation to competitiveness. Any agreement with the UK could set a pattern in environmental matters for other trade deals now being negotiated or in the pipeline. The setting and enforcement of standards is also a key issue in the UK where there is an active debate about establishing a new body to ensure compliance with environmental legislation, a role allocated to the Commission within the EU. Whether this will prove politically acceptable, and

what level of environmental commitment the EU side will insist on the UK delivering as a counterpart for continued access to the internal market, is one of many unknowns as the year begins.

In conclusion, while 2018 should see the tying up of some long running legislative measures and preparations for the change of Commission and Parliament, the flow of new policy initiatives and strategic choices should be far from trivial. Civil society and others will be taking stock of progress under the current protagonists and floating ideas for the 2019 Parliamentary elections, the **EU post 2020 strategy** and the next Commission. There are plenty of opportunities if the environment is well represented, and if environmental stakeholders engage confidently, with the facts and evidence to back the wider public perception of the need for progress. That is a challenge for us all.

EU's global biodiversity policy: increasing effectiveness to deliver for both conservation and sustainability

by **Marianne Kettunen**

Principal Policy Analyst and Lead of Global Challenges and SDGs

The EU contributes to halting the global loss of biodiversity through conservation efforts within its own territory as well as at the global level. IEEP's Marianne Kettunen explores the EU's external biodiversity policy, arguing the need for a more coherent framework and effective implementation – and making the policy integral to EU's action on SDGs at the global level.

Despite international efforts, global biological diversity continues to decline at a rapid pace. While distressing in its own right, it has also been widely documented – and acknowledged – that the loss of biodiversity and well-functioning ecosystems threaten our social and economic wellbeing^[1]. Strengthening biodiversity conservation across the globe, in both developing and developed countries, is therefore of great importance to avoid irreversible losses and the related increased impact on human welfare.

The EU contributes to halting the global loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems through conservation efforts within its own territory as well as at the global level. While considerable evidence exists

detailing the successes and failures on European soil^[2], the effectiveness of EU's external biodiversity policy remains much less studied. The latter should however be of increasing importance, given the imminent 2020 deadline for reaching the global biodiversity goals and delivering the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

The **EU Biodiversity Strategy** forms the basis for the Union's global action, committing it to combat the biodiversity crises by minimising the EU's global biodiversity footprint (i.e. minimising impacts of EU's internal policies and consumption patterns on biodiversity loss outside the EU), and by addressing biodiversity concerns as an integral part of the EU external environmental governance. In practice, the EU pursues these objectives through a framework of instruments including international dialogues and negotiations, trade restrictions and incentives, dedicated legislative acts such as the EU regulations on illegal timber and wildlife trade and capacity building.

Evaluation suggests that the EU external biodiversity policy has a number of things to be pleased with. It includes relatively strong objectives and concrete activities as well as wide-ranging and active involvement in international conventions. Furthermore, the exist-

ing framework of policy instruments is in general compatible with and responsive to the objectives which have been set. In particular, EU involvement in global wildlife trade – including both negotiations and implementation – is an area in which existing evidence points to effective achievements in implementing the EU's objectives. For example, the available data in this area^[3] indicates the EU bans on wildlife trade have effectively contributed to limiting global trade of targeted species over the past decades.

However, there is also a lot left to be desired. Even by the most generous interpretations, the EU external biodiversity policy appears *ad hoc* and fragmented, consisting of a range of different types of instruments and relying heavily on integration into other policy domains such as trade and development cooperation. Several implementation challenges remain, with the current level of integration of biodiversity objectives into both the EU's trade agreements and development cooperation with non-EU countries being limited. While frameworks for screening for possible negative impacts of trade and development cooperation investment on the environment exist, they still need to be improved and applied in a more systematic and



vigorous manner in the area of biodiversity. Furthermore, the emphasis on biodiversity-related actions in partner countries' priorities for EU financing setting is still limited.

Finally, and very crucially, it is evident that the existing monitoring framework for EU external biodiversity policy falls short in assessing the actual effectiveness of these actions. The key monitoring framework, the assessment of progress in implementing the EU Biodiversity Strategy, is not comprehensive, and provides information primarily on the progress of the process without assessing the impacts and effectiveness of EU policy fully. Furthermore, no consideration is given to assessing the EU's role in influencing the global biodiversity policy agenda through its efforts in the international biodiversity fora. The 14th Conference of Parties (COP14) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) takes place at Sharm El-Sheikh in Egypt in November this year. Evaluating the effectiveness of the policy instruments implementing the global 2020 biodiversity targets will be one of the **key items on the agenda**. It seems appropriate for the EU to step up its game in this regard, providing also an example to the Member States to follow suit. In this regard, the **Results Framework for monitoring EU development**

cooperation outcomes, adopted in 2015, is a welcomed improvement.

In the future, the EU's external biodiversity policy could – and arguably should – become more integral to the Union's action on SDGs at the global level. For example, the global protected area network underpins and contributes to multiple goals on sustainable development^[4]. Similarly, illegal wildlife trade can negatively affect emerging business opportunities such as wildlife tourism, thereby undermining opportunities for green development pathways in partner countries. Furthermore, seeking synergies between biodiversity and other policy areas, **such as the circular economy**, could help to bring multifaceted solutions for sustainability in developing countries. Consequently, the EU's external biodiversity policy can support governments' attempts to deliver improvements across a range of SDGs, way beyond the dedicated goals for conservation (i.e. SDGs 14 and 15). However, this requires both improving the coherence of the EU policy framework and stepping up its delivery. The **Eurostat report on the EU's progress on SDGs**, published at the end of last year, reports promisingly that EU financing to developing countries is on the rise (SDG 17). However,

the question still remains how effectively this financing contributes to the delivery of the SDGs in the recipient countries, both for biodiversity conservation and beyond.

*For a detailed analysis of the above insights in the EU's external biodiversity policy please see the chapter by IEEP's Marianne Kettunen in a new book on **EU external environmental policy edited by Adele, Biedenkopf and Torney**. In addition to biodiversity, the book provides a systematic analysis of EU's external action across other thematic areas, such as climate change and regions.*

^[1] e.g. www.teebweb.org

^[2] E.g. the **2016 Fitness Check of the EU Nature Directives and Article 17 reporting**

^[3] UNEP-WCMC (2014 & 2015) Analysis of the impact of EU decisions on trade patterns, reports 1 to 4, United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre - UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.

^[4] Nigel Dudley, Natasha Ali, Marianne Kettunen and Kathy MacKinnon (2017) Editorial essay: Protected areas and the Sustainable Development Goals, DOI: 10.2305/IUCN.CH.2017.PARKS-23-2ND.en

2018 European Policy Calendar

January

Bulgarian Presidency of the European Union
Green Week at the European Parliament – 1-5 January, Brussels
Czech Presidential Elections (first round) – 12-13 January, Czech Republic
Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 22 January, Brussels
Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) – 23 January, Brussels
Cypriot Presidential Election – 28 January, Cyprus
Finnish Presidential Election – 28 January, Finland
General Affairs Council (Art. 50) – 29 January, Brussels
Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 29 January, Brussels

February

Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 19 February, Brussels
Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) – 20 February, Brussels
2018 Circular Economy Stakeholder Conference – 20-21 February, Brussels
Informal heads of state or government meeting – 23 February, Brussels (MFF discussion)
Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 26 February, Brussels
Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (TTE) (energy) – 26 February, Brussels
Coal Regions in Transition Platform Working Groups: launch and first meetings – 26-27 February, Brussels
General Affairs Council (incl. Art.50) – 27 February, Brussels
European Parliament Plenary Session – 28 February, Brussels

March

European Parliament Plenary Session – 1 March, Brussels
Italian general election – 4 March, Italy
Environment council (ENVI) – 5 March, Brussels
Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 6 March, Brussels
High-level conference on the next Multiannual financial framework – 9 March, Sofia
Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) – 13 March, Brussels
European Parliament Plenary Session – 12-15 March, Strasbourg
Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 19 March, Brussels
Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 19 March, Brussels
Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 19 March, Brussels

General Affairs Council (incl. Art.50) – 20 March, Brussels
The second Global Adaptation Network Forum (UN Environment event) – 20-21 March, Abu Dhabi
High-level conference: Financing sustainable growth – 22 March, Brussels (live streaming available)
European Council – 22-23 March, Brussels (including adoption of negotiating guidelines on the future relationship with the UK)
EU-Turkey leaders' meeting – 26 March, Varna, Bulgaria

April

FAO International Symposium on Agroecology – 3-5 April, Rome
Hungarian parliamentary election – 8 April, Hungary
Informal Environment council (ENVI) on COP24 – 10-11 April, Sofia
The role of low carbon fuels in decarbonising transport: the emerging consensus from international initiatives – 10-11 April, Brussels
Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 16-17 April, Luxembourg
European Parliament Plenary Session – 16-19 April, Strasbourg
General Affairs Council (incl. Art.50) – 17 April, Luxembourg
Informal Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (TTE) – 19-20, Sofia
2018 Spring Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group – 20-22 April, Washington D.C.
Biodiver-City: Enhancing urban biodiversity and ecosystem services to make cities more resilient – 24 April, Sofia
TEN-T DAYS 2018 – 25-27 April, Ljubljana
UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Conference – 30 April-10 May, Bonn

May

Presentation of EU budgetary plans – future Multiannual Financial Framework beyond 2020
European Parliament Plenary Session – 2-3 May, Brussels
1st Talanoa Dialogue – 6 May, Bonn
Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) Review Initiative – 7-10 May, Ljubljana
Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 14 May, Brussels
General Affairs Council (incl. Art.50) – 14 May, Brussels
5th European Conference on Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) – 14-15 May, Nicosia
Committee of the Regions Plenary Session – 16-17 May, Brussels

Blue Invest 2018 – 17 May, Brussels
EU-Western Balkans summit – 17 May, Sofia
G20 - Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers – 21 May, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Green Week – 21-25 May, Brussels – “Green Cities for a Greener Future”
Nordic Clean Energy Week – 21-25 May, Copenhagen / Malmö
9th Clean Energy Ministerial – 22-25 May, Copenhagen / Malmö
Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) – 25 May, Brussels
Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 28 May, Brussels
European Parliament Plenary Session – 28-31 May, Strasbourg
Meeting of the European Electricity Regulatory Forum – 30-31 May, Florence

June

Informal Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 3-5 June, Sofia
EU Sustainable Energy Week (EUSEW) – 4-8 June, Brussels
World Circular Economy Forum – 5-6 June, Helsinki
G7 summit – 8-9 June, Charlevoix, Canada
Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (TTE) council (energy) – 7-11 June, Luxembourg
European Parliament Plenary Session – 11-14 June, Strasbourg
G20 - Energy Transitions Ministerial Meeting – 15 June, Bariloche, Argentina
Adaptation Future 2018 (UN Environment event) – 18-21 June, Cape Town, S. Africa - biennial conference of the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA).
Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 18-19 June, Luxembourg
Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) – 22 June, Luxembourg
Environment council (ENVI) – 25 June, Luxembourg
Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 25 June, Luxembourg
General Affairs Council (incl. Art.50) – 26 June, Luxembourg
European Council – 28-29 June, Brussels

July

Slovenian Parliamentary Elections, Slovenia
Austrian Presidency of the European Union – 1 July

European Parliament Plenary Session – 2-5 July, Strasbourg
High Level Political Forum – 9-18 July, UN HQ, New York.
Theme: "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies"
G20: Agriculture Ministerial Meeting – 27-28 July, Buenos Aires, Argentina

September

Swedish general election – 9 September, Sweden
European Parliament Plenary Session – 10-13 September, Strasbourg
Think 20 Summit – 16-18 September, Buenos Aires, Argentina
EIP Water Conference 2017 – Water Innovation: Bridging Gaps, Creating Opportunities – 27-28 September, Porto, Portugal

October

Latvian Parliamentary Elections, Latvia
2018 Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group – 12-14 October, Bali Nusa Dua, Indonesia
Luxembourg parliamentary election – 14 October, Luxembourg
Madrid Forum – 17-18 October, Madrid
European Council – 18-19 October, Brussels
12th ASEM Summit – 18-19 October, Brussels
European Parliament Plenary Session – 22-25 October, Strasbourg

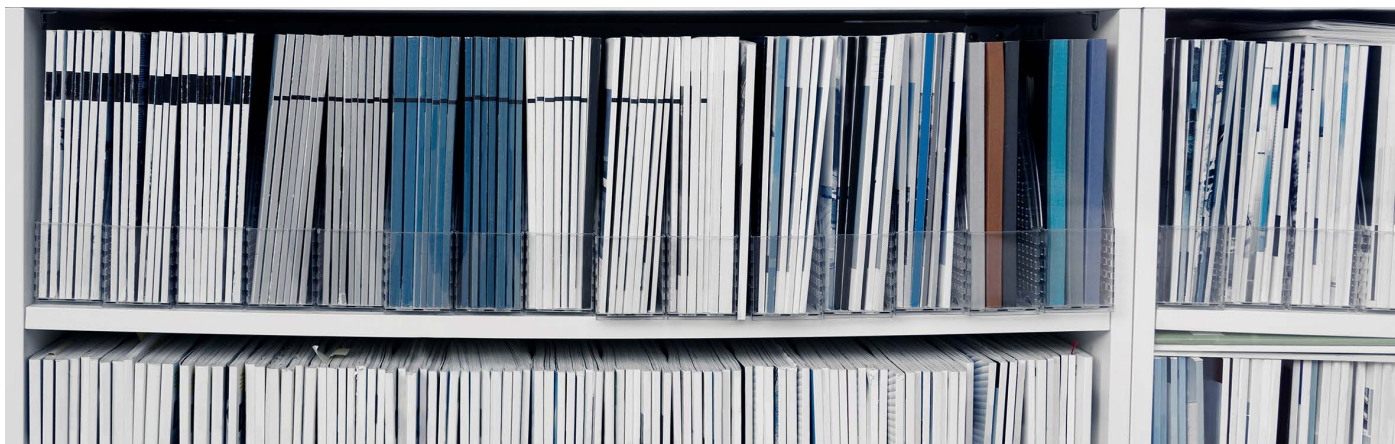
November

Irish Presidential Elections, Ireland
Czech Senate Elections, Czechia
CBD COP14 – 10-22 November, Sharm-El-Sheikh
European Parliament Plenary Session – 12-15 November, Strasbourg
European Parliament Plenary Session – 28-29 November, Brussels
G20 Summit – 30 Nov-1 Dec, Buenos Aires, Argentina

December

UNFCCC COP24 – 3-14 December, Katowice, Poland
European Parliament Plenary Session – 10-13 December, Strasbourg
European Council – 13-14 December, Brussels

IEEP Books and Publications



A Sustainable Blue Economy – Adopting the concept of ecosystem services in EU marine protected area

12 February 2018

ACCESS PUBLICATION

PEGASUS project policy briefings

7 February 2018

ACCESS BRIEFINGS

Building civil society capacity to support environmental tax reform

20 December 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

IEEP's Andrew Farmer co-edits new text book: Environmental Crime in Europe

8 December 2017

ACCESS BOOK

iSQAPER: Joining the dots - soil health, agriculture and climate

4 December 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

The future of Europe and the future of climate action: Reflections and scenarios for the EU27

22 November 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

Tackling pollution is essential for meeting SDG poverty objectives

14 November 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

More ambitious extended producer responsibility for plastics through greater eco-modulation of fees

9 November 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

Initiating a public dialogue on environment protection in the context of the TTIP negotiations

9 November 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

The EU 27 and the UK both need new thinking on Britain's environmental governance

30 October 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

Climate mainstreaming in the EU budget: preparing for the next MFF

19 October 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

Policies for soil protection and promotion in Europe

17 October 2017

ACCESS PUBLICATION

New suite of 40 case studies on environmental fiscal reform

28 September 2017

ACCESS CASES

IEEP Conferences and Events



Think 2030

IEEP launches Think 2030, a new platform for European environmental policy.

Register your interest at www.Think2030.eu



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