

Issue 48

Newsletter

Winter 2018

Editorial

Time to Think 2030

In this issue

- P.2** Time to Think 2030
- P.4** IEEP wishes you all a Merry Christmas
- P.5** Think 2030 papers
- P.6** Green growth: the EU needs a comprehensive plan
- P.8** A meaty challenge: A Just Transition for Europe's livestock sector
- P.10** Biodiversity needs more and not less Europe
- P.12** Climate and security – time for the UN Security Council to take the next step
- P.14** UN SDGs – moving from adoption to implementation
- P.16** 2018-19 European Policy Calendar
- P.18** Books & Publications
- P.20** Conferences & Events

Time to Think 2030

by Céline Charveriat, IEEP Executive Director

The year 2019 will be crucial for the EU. Collaborative processes like #Think2030 are essential to develop a new, coherent strategy.

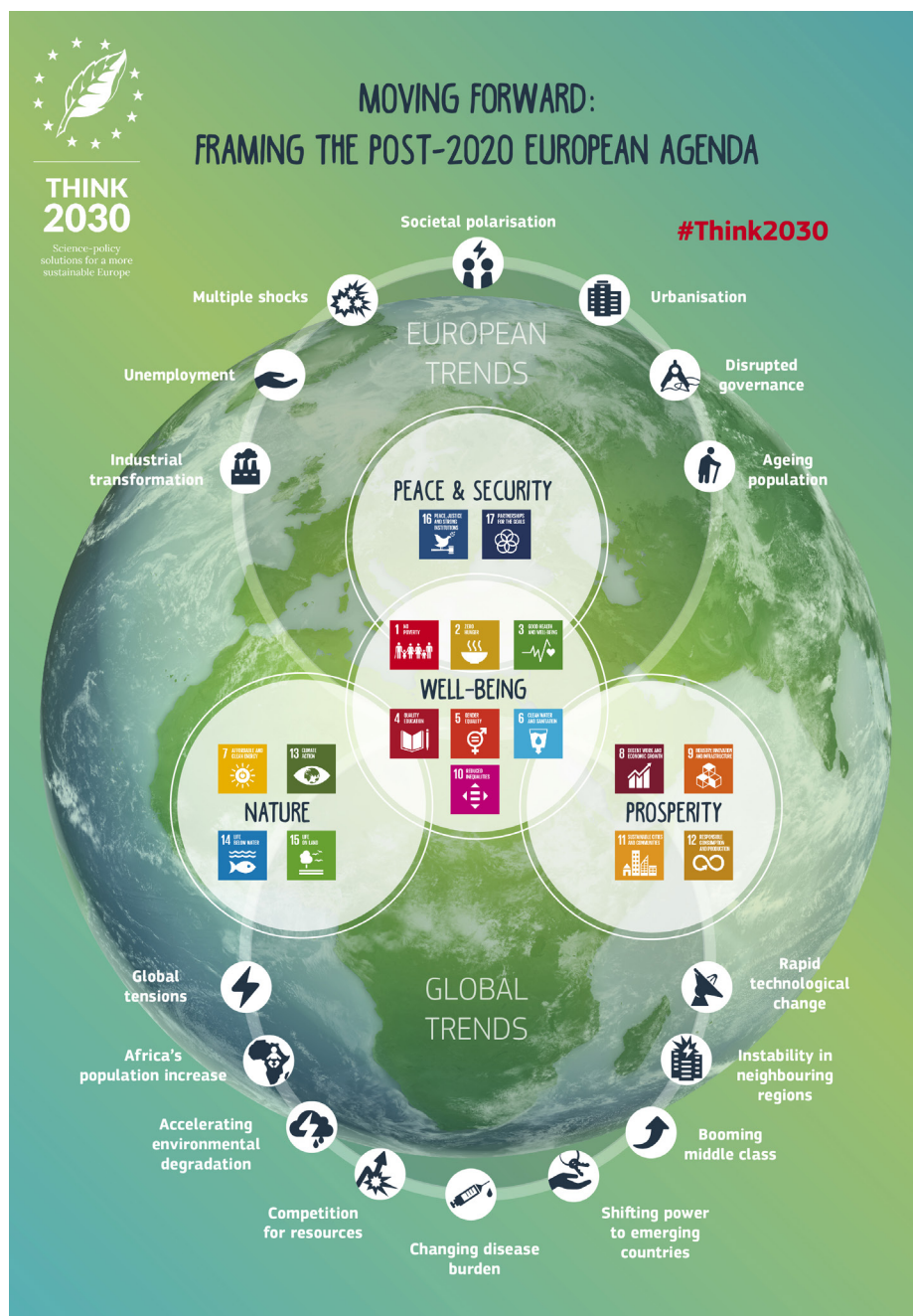
Dear readers,

As we get ourselves ready for the festive season, all of us at IEEP wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and hope you will help us Make Santa Green Again by reducing, re-using and recycling! Now is also the time of the year when we look back on achievements and look forward to new challenges. For IEEP, 2018 will certainly be remembered for having launched #Think2030, a new sustainability platform, bringing together the private sector, think tanks, civil society organisations and local authorities from across Europe and which aims at producing science-policy solutions for more sustainable Europe.

Time to #Think2030!

In 2019, the European Heads of State, together with the next European Parliament and Commission, have a unique opportunity to turn Europe's destiny around and address citizens' increasing concern about climate change by defining a new, coherent strategy for the EU, based on a shared vision for well-being, prosperity, peace and security and protection of nature.

This vision must be translated into a new overarching post-2020 strategy for the EU, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and long-term goals to 2050. It should be supported by a set of



science-based quantified targets to 2030 and by policies which fully integrate the environmental, social, economic and security dimensions of sustainability. It must include urgent short-term actions, map out the transition required and allow Europe to assert much needed leadership on an increasingly fractured world stage.

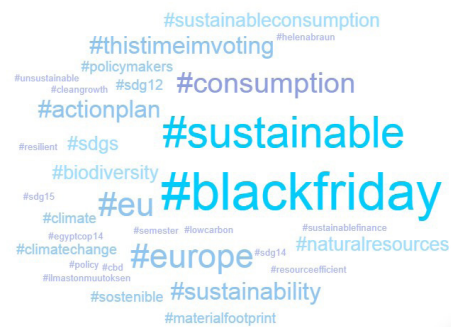
The first output of #Think2030 is a set of 15 policy papers covering major sustainability issues, and whose recommendations are summed up in the **30x30 Actions for a Sustainable Europe #Think2030 Action Plan**, launched on the eve of Black Friday, the day that symbolises unsustainable and excessive consumption worldwide. A central

recommendation of #Think2030 is that the average European needs to reduce the material footprint of their consumption by 80% by 2050, or 1 ton of material footprint every year for the next 32 years. Earlier this autumn, the IPCC report echoed the urgency of changing consumption patterns to be able to reach the Paris agreement objectives and more. On the contrary, if Business As Usual prevails and every human consumes as much as the average European citizen, we will hit a wall, as we would need three planet worth of natural resources by 2050. To address this unique challenge, we recommend a new comprehensive sustainable consumption policy in Europe, covering nutrition, housing, lifestyles and mobility.

MEPs from across the party spectrum are engaging with #Think2030. Messages have been recorded from José Inácio Faria (EPP), Sirpa Pietikäinen (EPP), Ricardo Serrão Santos (S&D), Teresa Griffin (S&D), Linnéa Engström (Greens), and Benedek Jávor (Greens). #Think2030 also benefits from high-level engagement from the European Commission and the European Environmental Agency, as well as the Spanish Minister for the Ecological Transition Teresa Ribera Rodríguez, and the economist Kate Raworth.

Together with #Think2030 partners we hope to continue inform-

ing debates during 2019 about Europe's future with sustainability at its core. So watch this space and join the #Think2030 conversation!



THINK 2030
Science-policy solutions for a more sustainable Europe

REACHING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE BY 2050

32 tons/capita to be reduced in 32 years, which means 1 ton per year.

#Think2030

FOOD & NUTRITION

- Reducing food waste
- Halving the consumption of meat
- Reducing plastic packaging of food and drinks

MOBILITY

- Affordable and accessible public transport
- Clean cars, planes and trains; car sharing
- Remote working and videoconferencing

HOUSING

- Electricity production from renewables
- Better insulation of buildings
- More compact housing and cities

LIFESTYLES

- Reparable, recyclable products with lifelong warranty
- Reducing overconsumption of non-essentials (textiles, electronic goods)
- Lower footprint leisure activities (jogging)

Based on current technology, one ton of material footprint represents one of the following:
 2500 km of air travel (a return trip from Brussels to Madrid);
 495 km by car (a return trip from Budapest to Vienna); or 33 kg of meat (around half of the current per capita average consumption of meat in Europe).

Own calculations based on Groevinger (2009); SPREAD Consortium (2012); Schmidt-Bleek (1993), Bringezu (2009), Kotakorpi et al (2008) and Lettenmeier et al (2012); Schmidt-Bleek (1993). Full explanation of the methodology on www.think2030.eu



IEEP wishes you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!



[View the 2018 IEEP Christmas video card](#)

Think 2030 voices



Céline Charveriat



Teresa Ribera Rodríguez



Sirpa Pietikäinen



José Inácio Faria



Linnéa Engström



Benedek Jávor



Theresa Griffin



Ricardo Serrão Santos



Susanna Gionfra



Kate Raworth



Think 2030 synthesis report

30x30 Actions for a Sustainable Europe
#Think2030 Action Plan | [Link](#)

Executive summary | [Link](#)

The Think 2030 policy papers represent the sole views of the authors. They do not represent the views of IEEP or of any of the organisations which participated in Think 2030.

Think 2030 policy papers

Advancing sustainable development goals within Europe and globally: the role of the EU

| [Link](#)

Mobilising EU trade policy for raising environmental standards: the example of climate action

| [Link](#)

Valuing biodiversity and reversing its decline by 2030

| [Link](#)

A long-term strategy for a European circular economy – setting the course for success

| [Link](#)

Moving towards a circular economy for plastics in the EU by 2030

| [Link](#)

Feeding Europe: Agriculture and sustainable food systems

| [Link](#)

Sustainable consumption – policy approaches for systems change

| [Link](#)

Ocean protection: why citizens' values matter

| [Link](#)

Sustainable bio-resource pathways towards a fossil-free world: the European bioeconomy in a global development context

| [Link](#)

Securing and financing clean growth for the EU

| [Link](#)

Reinforcing the Environmental Dimensions of the European Foreign and Security Policy

| [Link](#)

Think 2050, Act 2020: Bringing European ambition and policies in line with the Paris Agreement

| [Link](#)

Aligning EU resources and expenditure with 2030 objectives

| [Link](#)

How to ensure a just and fast transition to a competitive low-carbon economy for the EU?

| [Link](#)

Sustainable Development Goals and the EU: uncovering the nexus between external and internal policies

| [Link](#)

Green growth: the EU needs a comprehensive plan



Nick Molho, Executive Director of the Aldersgate Group, argues that the EU needs a stable pipeline of investable green infrastructure projects to deliver its environmental commitments, together with a robust Commission plan of action that sends clear market signals.



Nick Molho
Executive Director, the
Aldersgate Group

It is estimated that an additional €178bn annual investment will be needed to deliver the EU's 2030 climate and energy targets, with more investment needed to deliver the EU's other environmental and circular economy commitments. As the Aldersgate Group argues in the paper for the [Think 2030 conference](#), the next Commission will need a clear plan of action to meet this investment challenge.

Creating a steady pipeline of low carbon infrastructure projects is the essential starting point for a clean growth action plan. It creates

investment in innovation, skills and supply chains and delivers the solutions that will determine whether the EU can meet its environmental commitments on time, on budget and in a way that can create new growth opportunities. The Commission's plan of action must contain three key pillars.

1. Sending clear market signals

First, the Commission must make use of its ability to set long-term, ambitious targets that apply across the Single Market to create an encouraging environment for private sector investment. For example, the 2020 renewables target played an important role in driving the development of support measures across Member States, leading to significant private sector investment in renewable energy projects and innovation and reducing the cost of new technologies such as onshore wind and solar PV.

Looking ahead, the new Commission will need to deliver and strengthen existing targets related to emissions reduction, energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable finance, the circular economy, SDGs and plastics.

To be effective, EU-wide targets need to be complemented by stable market mechanisms that provide revenue clarity to project developers. The mechanism in place to support the offshore wind industry in the UK through a system of competitive Contract for Difference auctions provides a good example. The cost of offshore wind projects in the UK has reduced by 50% in the space of two years thanks to increased project pipeline visibility and competition.

2. Supporting innovation

Much of the technology, infrastructure and business models needed to help the EU secure a clean growth future are relatively novel and require not only financial but also technical assistance to get off the ground. This was exemplified by the [EU LIFE+ REBus project](#), which provided technical support to 28 resource efficient pilot projects across multiple sectors of the EU economy, without which very few – especially those involving SMEs – would have succeeded.

Looking ahead, the Commission's Innovation Deals, which aim to provide technical support to cir-



cular economy projects, should be broadened beyond the two deals already agreed on water reuse and electric vehicles. The Advisory Hub proposed under the next Multiannual Financial Framework (InvestEU Assistance) will also be helpful in boosting and simplifying access to technical assistance for future projects but it will be important for the Commission to ensure that this is not watered down, and that the technical assistance facility is a key pillar of the final budget.

3. Stimulating the demand for low carbon goods and services

Generating a long-term pipeline of cost-effective projects also requires supportive measures to drive demand for low carbon goods and services. Fiscal incentives and public procurement policy – which accounts for around 14% of the EU's GDP - are powerful tools through which to tackle market failures and better reflect the whole lifecycle cost and environmental footprint of different products.

The Commission has a role to play in promoting the development of progressive pricing poli-

cies and fiscal incentives across Member States. For example, the Commission can permit Member States to reduce the rate of value added tax (VAT) on the provision of low carbon and resource efficient goods and services to boost demand. Within the limited flexibility currently provided by the EU VAT Directive, Sweden introduced a 50% reduction on VAT on the repair of items like bicycles, leather goods and white goods and is also enabling citizens to reclaim up to 50% of labour costs from their income tax for fixing home appliances. Member States can be enabled to do more in this area.

The demand that public procurement can create for low carbon goods and services can have a transformative impact on the companies tendering for public contracts and their supply chains. As such, it is essential that the procurement policies in the EU and its Member States are centrally aligned with EU climate and circular economy goals and support the growth of domestic low carbon supply chains.

A priority for the next Commission

Establishing a long-term pipeline of low carbon infrastructure projects is the essential pre-requisite to the EU delivering on its environmental commitments in a timely, affordable and economically beneficial way. It is only one part of the picture, but it must be an absolute priority for the incoming Commission.

A meaty challenge: A Just Transition for Europe's livestock sector



A drastic transformation of the livestock sector to a low carbon economy will undoubtedly produce winners and losers. IEEP's Head of Agriculture and Land Management Programme, Ben Allen, and Executive Director Céline Charveriat discuss how a Just Transition in the livestock sector could be realised.



Ben Allen
Head of Agriculture and Land Management Programme, IEEP



Céline Charveriat
Executive Director, IEEP

Livestock's estimated carbon footprint is incompatible with keeping global warming well below 2 degrees and addressing a range of other environmental challenges, including biodiversity, land degradation, but also air and water pollution and health issues including antimicrobial resistance and the spread of zoonoses. Significant

over-consumption of livestock products compared to recommended diets is damaging health in a growing number of countries around the world.

However, it is important not to throw the baby out with the bathwater. Livestock play a positive role in providing high quality nutrients and can help maintain important pastoral ecosystems. Due to their remarkable digestion system, ruminant livestock can utilise land otherwise unsuitable for food production; and they can support the management of highly biodiverse grasslands.

Unfortunately, global trends are not progressing towards greater sustainability. There is a growing concentration of intensive livestock production in certain regions of the world, particularly within the pig and poultry sectors, but also increasingly in the beef and dairy sectors. This is illustrated by the rapid growth of trade in meat products over the last decade and a half (excluding dairy and live animals), which are now valued at 113bn USD representing 10% of

agricultural products traded globally. This trend is expected to continue due to increasing demand in many developing countries.

For these reasons, policy attention must increasingly focus on this sector, to address some of the pressing societal challenges of our time. A major transformation is needed for the livestock sector in its entirety, in terms of the production and consumption of livestock products, in Europe and worldwide. This is a strategic food, health and environmental issue which demands high level political attention.

According to a [recent report by the RISE foundation](#), if Europe is to achieve an 80% cut to its Green House Gas Emissions by 2050, livestock activity would have to contract by up to 74%. Transformation on such a scale will undoubtedly produce winners and losers.

The principles for a Just Transition, designed within the context of employment impacts linked with decarbonising the energy industry, could usefully be deployed to



assist this process for the livestock industry in Europe. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), these include “the anticipation of impacts on employment, adequate and sustainable social protection for job losses and displacement, skills development and social dialogue, including the effective exercise of the right to organize and bargain collectively”.

To be effective, the transition must take into account the specificities of the sector:

- It is key to understand the different interests at stake, both on farm as well as upstream and downstream of production, including their roles, constraints and margins of manoeuvres within a transition context.
- The difference between species (cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry) and between farming systems has to be determined, both from carbon, ecosystems but also economic and social points of view.

- The geography of the transition is important, some regions will have to be helped to reduce livestock density, while others might require help to maintain livestock for environmental, social and cultural reasons.
- The environmental footprint of substitution products should also be considered to ensure that the final objectives of the transition are being met.
- There are likely to be stranded assets both on farm and up and downstream with impacts on debt, employment and investment. The role of private finance and the food industry, versus public finance also needs careful consideration.
- Dilemmas around the use of technology, in contrast with the precautionary principle and societal concerns around animal welfare also need to be discussed.
- The transition must include credible policy measures on the consumption side. The

precedent of the Tobacco Control Convention comes to mind, as it is clear that labelling and awareness raising are unlikely to be successful on their own. Tools used in this Convention included for instance an excise tax hindering consumption by increasing the price of cigarettes, prevention programs helping smokers, and smoking bans directly restricting tobacco use. Bringing to bear the experience of the WHO in addressing consumption would be useful, especially with their expertise in terms of nutrition and Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR).

Read the full text [here](#).

Biodiversity needs more and not less Europe



IEEP Strategic Advisory Council Member Christian Hey argues that in the face of a 6th mass extinction of species, an integrated strategy is needed, which creates incentives for a more selective use of pesticides and radical reduction of nutrient surpluses.



Christian Hey
Member of IEEP's Strategic Advisory Council and Head of Department at the Hessian (GER) Ministry for Environment, Climate Protection, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

We face the 6th mass extinction of species in Earth's history. Indicators of biodiversity collapse also apply for Europe and are alarming. The main causes of this appalling situation are well known: loss of habitats and landscape elements, intensive farming practices, land use changes, excessive use of pesticides and nutrients and climate change.

Trend changes require a radically reformed Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), creating new market

opportunities for those farmers who manage their land for the benefit of biodiversity, allow for wild flowers growing, landscape elements, offer habitats for insects, birds and mammals living in agricultural areas.

What is needed is an integrated modernisation strategy called sustainable intensification, which creates incentives for a more selective use of pesticides and a radical reduction of nutrient surpluses, beyond the requirements of the Nitrates Directive. The approval of plant protection substances and the authorisation of pesticides need to be considerably improved in view of the sublethal and systemic effects on biodiversity. Sustainable intensification reduces the level of harmful inputs through knowledge-based and ecosystem-based methods of pest control.

Furthermore, a focussed strategy on managing high nature value areas by ecological intensification is necessary. Ecological intensification reverses the hierarchy of coupled production of food and nature. It puts high value nature first.

Organic farming presently is the method of production most compatible with biodiversity. However, present standards for organic farming are not sufficient to maintain suitable habitats. We need an "Organic+" initiative, acknowledging, encouraging and strengthening the additional practices that can support high nature value.

The EU must play a pivotal role for many of the necessary changes ahead; but instead of taking up this challenge the current policy direction is to renationalise responsibilities. EU financing for agri-environmental measures are proposed to be reduced. These plans need to be reversed. If the next financing period for the CAP fails to set an appropriate framework, then the alarming trends will deepen and threaten to become irreversible. A part of our cultural heritage will be lost forever. Only a stronger approach by the EU on targeted nature financing within the CAP will be able to reverse the trend. Biodiversity needs more and not less Europe!

Last but not least, strategies that change dietary habits are needed.



Lower levels of animal protein are both healthier and far more compatible with models of less extensive use of land. Such life-style changes are more successfully prompted through a bottom up process. Soft governance approaches might help this process through providing information, assisting regional network building, and supporting local initiatives.

We need new alliances of farmers, nature conservation, public policy, consumers, the retail sector and science.

Climate and security – time for the UN Security Council to take the next step



Climate change and ecosystem degradation are significant security threats. IEEP Policy Analyst Johanna Nyman argues that it is now time for the UN Security Council to take urgent steps to address this threat to international peace and security.



Johanna Nyman
Policy Analyst, IEEP

In July the UN Security Council had a discussion on ‘Preparing for the security implications of rising temperatures’ and in October a so-called ‘Arria-Formula meeting’ (confidential and informal) on ‘Water: peace and security’.

What role could and will the Security Council play in helping to secure stronger climate change mitigation, and action to adapt to a world where climate change is already a reality?

Discussing the possible security implications of climate change is

not something new for the Security Council, it has been on the agenda for more than a decade. And in 2017 the Council broke new ground by recognising, in resolution 2349, the adverse effects climate change and ecological changes had on stability in the Lake Chad Basin and in March 2018 the Council approved resolution 2408, which identified similar climate factors affecting the stability of Somalia.

These are not the only places where climate change and ecosystem degradation is exacerbating conflict and creating insecurity. The paths to instability vary, and climate change impacts can broadly be divided into slow and fast onset ones.

Fast onset climate change impacts include a sharp increase in extreme weather events, which can lead to increased conflict over scarce resources and migration, which in turn can put pressure on the communities. Slow onset climate change impacts include gradual changes which limit resource availability, or cause food insecurity, and might force people to migrate.

As a result of all the above, fragile situations can be exacerbated and made more precarious, and may push people into terrorism, fuel existing tensions, or create new conflicts, especially around water.

Global climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts must be rapidly scaled up in order to address these climate and security concerns. There needs to be a comprehensive mapping of risks – climate and broader - for water scarcity and food insecurity, and coordinated investment efforts into increasing resilience and preventing the impacts of climate change deteriorating already fragile situations.

The UN Security Council is the organ within the UN system with responsibility to take action on threats to international peace and security and the decisions by the Council are binding.

A first step would be to strengthen the Security Council’s ability to identify and manage climate-related security threats. This would include climate security risk assessment and reporting from all levels



and these should feed into a system for early warnings. The Council could recognise climate change as a threat to collective security, follow that with strong action and call on member states to take action on both adaptation and mitigation.

Climate change is rapidly altering ecosystems, landscapes and societies. We cannot ignore the bigger system changes it is provoking, and their links to peace and security. The role and action taken by the UN Security Council has constantly evolved. The reality in front of us requires a further evolution.

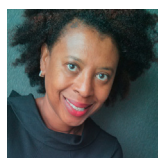
The Security Council needs to act rapidly, to acknowledge not just the existence but also the extent of the security threats posed by climate change, and to take concrete steps to alleviate climate threats to international peace and security. Concrete next steps could be to create an institutional home for climate and security within the UN system, and to integrate climate and environmental risk assessments into its everyday work.

Read the full text [here](#).

UN SDGs – moving from adoption to implementation



The time has come for contracting parties to move on from congratulating themselves on the adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and take decisive steps to implement them. Brenda King, Chief Executive for African and Caribbean Diversity and member of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), discusses the shortcomings of implementing and assessing progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Europe and possible solutions.



Brenda King
Chief Executive for African and Caribbean Diversity, and member of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

The Sustainable Development Goals were established by the United Nations in 2015. The time has come for the implementation of the SDGs by the contracting parties, which includes the EU and its Member States.

In EESC's recent [opinion on Indica-](#)

tors better suited to evaluate the SDGs – the civil society contribution, we underline the need for the European Commission to establish an **overarching European Sustainable Development Strategy** with concrete objectives, targets and actions to achieve the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the EU. Additionally, the Strategy should highlight that a strong engagement of civil society is fundamental to achieve the SDGs.

The current **EU governance system** should be adapted to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs should be part of all EU policies and all EU institutions should ensure coordinated work on progressing towards the SDGs. Specifically, progress monitoring should be part of the European Semester.

The existing **EU monitoring system of SDG implementation** presents several deficiencies, as has become clear in Eurostat's annual SDG monitoring reports of 2017 and 2018. It is crucial to create a comprehensive system of indicators, which covers the European and national levels

in order to show a clear overview of SDG implementation in the EU. Quantitative indicators should be accompanied by qualitative ones, and should be developed in collaboration with civil society.

A **major involvement of civil society** in both the definition of indicators and the assessment of progress towards the goals is needed. Despite the diversity of civil society organisations working on the SDGs, civil society is currently insufficiently represented in the monitoring process. The annual revision of the Eurostat SDG Report must be an opportunity for broader dialogue with civil society on which indicators should be included and what the target for each of these should be.



2018 - 19 European Policy Calendar

December 2018

G20 Summit – 30 Nov - 1 Dec, Buenos Aires, Argentina

UNFCCC COP24 – 3 - 14 December, Katowice, Poland

Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (TTE Transport) – 3 December, Brussels

Eurogroup – 3 December, Brussels

Global No Pesticides Use Day – 3 December

Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) – 4 December, Brussels

Political and Security Committee – 4 December, Brussels

World Soil Day 2018 – 5 December

Coreper I and II – 5 December, Brussels

Political and Security Committee – 5 December, Brussels

2018 EU Agricultural Outlook conference – 6 - 7 December, Brussels

Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council - 6 - 7 December, Brussels

PES Congress candidate endorsement – 7 - 8 December, Lisbon

Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) – 10 December, Brussels

General Affairs Council – 11 December, Brussels

European Parliament Plenary Session – 10 - 13 December, Strasbourg

5th Rural Networks' Assembly Meeting – 11 December, Brussels

Political and Security Committee – 11-12 December, Brussels

European Council on the Multiannual Financial Framework and the Single Market – 13 - 14 December, Brussels

Coreper I – 14 December, Brussels

Political and Security Committee – 18 December, Brussels

Coreper II – 19 December, Brussels

Agriculture and Fisheries Council (AGRIFISH) – 17 - 18 December, Brussels

Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (Energy) – 19 December, Brussels

Environment Council (ENVI) – 20 December, Brussels

Political and Security Committee – 20 December, Brussels

January 2019

Day of Nature Reserves – 11 January

European Parliament Plenary Session – 14 - 17 January, Strasbourg

European Parliament Plenary Session – 30 - 31 January, Brussels

February 2019

Party of European Socialists (PES) Manifesto adoption - February

European Parliament Plenary Session – 11 - 15 February, Strasbourg

Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – 18 - 22 February, Rome, Lazio, Italy

4th annual Planetary Security Conference – 19 - 20 February, The Hague, The Netherlands

March 2019

European Parliament Plenary Session – 11 - 14 March, Strasbourg

Fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly – 11 - 15 March, Nairobi, Kenya

European Council on Economic and Monetary Union and trade – 21 - 22 March, Brussels

International Day of Forests – 21 March

World Water Day – 22 March 2018

European Parliament Plenary Session – 25 - 28 March, Strasbourg

UK due to leave the EU – 29 March

Earth Hour – 30 March

European People's Party (EPP) manifesto adoption - Spring

April 2019

World Bird Day – 1 April

European Parliament Plenary Session – 3 - 4 April, Brussels

World Health Day – 7 April 2018

2019 Spring Meetings of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund – 12 - 14 April, Washington DC, US

Day of Ecological Knowledge – 15 April

European Parliament Plenary Session – 15 - 18 April, Strasbourg

Earth Day – 22 April

Day of chemical danger – 28 April

Basel Convention COP14, Rotterdam Convention COP9
and Stockholm Convention COP9 – 29 April - 10 May,
Geneva

May 2019

Basel Convention COP14, Rotterdam Convention COP9
and Stockholm Convention COP9 – 29 April - 10 May,
Geneva

Informal European Council – 9 May, Sibiu, Romania

World Environmental Education Day – 12 May

49th Session of the IPCC – 14 - 18 May, Kyoto, Japan

World Climate Protection Day – May 15

4th World Congress on Agroforestry – 20 - 25 May,
Montpellier, France

World Biodiversity Day – 22 May

European Parliament election – 23 - 26 May

Tenth Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM 10) – 27 May,
Vancouver, Canada

June 2019

UNFCCC First sessional period – SB 50 – 17 - 28 June,
Bonn, Germany

Adoption of the Strategic Agenda for 2019-2024 and high-
level appointments – 20 - 21 June

European Council – 21 - 22 June, Brussels

July 2019

European Parliament Plenary Session – 2 - 4 July, Brussels

High Level Political Forum – 8 - 19 July, UNHQ, New York

European Parliament Plenary Session – 15 - 18 July,
Strasbourg

October 2019

European Council – 17-18 October, Brussels

November 2019

New European Commission to take up office – 1
November

UNFCCC COP25 – 11-22 November



IEEP Books and Publications



Beyond GDP Newsletter, Measuring progress, wealth and wellbeing

July 2018

ACCESS NEWSLETTER

Demonstrating the benefits of nature-based education for resilient cities

20 September 2018

ACCESS CHAPTER

The economic benefits of marine protected areas in Europe

2 October 2018

ACCESS REPORTS

Brexit and the environment: avoiding deregulatory pressures

9 October 2018

ACCESS REPORT

CAP 2021-27: proposals for increasing its environmental and climate ambition

29 November 2018

ACCESS REPORT

Emerging agricultural policy frameworks in the UK

29 November 2018

ACCESS BRIEFING

IEEP submission to the European Commission public consultation on the strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction

4 October 2018

ACCESS REPORT

IEEP submission to the Talanoa Dialogue: How do we get there?

5 November 2018

ACCESS REPORT



IEEP Conferences and Events



Past events

Think 2030

Brussels, 17 - 18 October 2018

Together with GLOBE EU and a coalition of Europe's leading sustainability think tanks, IEEP launched Think 2030, a new platform for European sustainability policy.

Find out more at www.Think2030.eu.

Think 2030 workshop on the 'Social Dimension of Sustainable Development'

Brussels, 22 October 2018

As part of the Think2030 platform, this workshop was organised in cooperation between IEEP and the EESC's Sustainable Development Observatory. It focused on concrete instruments, policies or processes to mainstream the social dimension into environmental policy and vice versa.

Contact: Céline Charveriat.

Workshop series 'Towards an Effective partnership between Managing Authorities and Stakeholders in the future CAP post-2020'

Brussels, 28 June 2018; Paris, 28 November 2018

The workshops were organised in cooperation between IEEP, TMG Think Tank for sustainability and the Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) and aimed at creating a common understanding and gathering ideas about ways to make stakeholder engagement successful in the design and implementation of the CAP Strategy Plans.

Contacts: [Faustine Bas-Defosse](#), [Stephen Meredith](#), [Anne Marechal](#).

COP24 side event: Agriculture's Future, Delivering Net Zero Emissions – Trade, Consumption, Smallholders and Value Chains

Katowice, 7 December 2018

IEEP convened a discussion on the role of agriculture in delivering net zero emissions at COP24 in collaboration with CCCA, FEEDBACK, AGRICORD, IIED, SNV, Joanneum Research, IFFA, and the FAO's Forest and Farm Facility. The session debated the key levers for delivering a low carbon, resilient farming sector & barriers to change including presentations on questions of both production and consumption.

Find out more [here](#).

Contacts: [Ben Allen](#), [Catherine Bowyer](#), [Anna Lorant](#).

COP24 side event: Improving Policy Coherence for Climate and Sustainable Development: Environment, Human Rights and Gender Equality

Katowice, 13 December 2018

The first of IEEP's globally oriented Think2030 papers was launched at the COP24 Side Event in Katowice. The paper "Sustainable Development Goals and the EU: uncovering the nexus between external and internal policies" seeks to provide insights in the interplay of EU internal and external policies for the promotion of the wider 2030 sustainability Agenda, including climate change.

IEEP co-organised this event in cooperation with the Heinrich Boell Foundation. Contact: [Marianne Kettunen](#).

IEEP Conferences and Events



Think 2030 partner's events

Developing an environmental governance assessment framework

Brussels, 24 January 2019

IEEP organised DG ENV workshops as part of a DG ENV project to develop a new environmental governance assessment framework. Find out more about the workshops in February and September [here](#). The project will be reporting in Spring 2019.

Contact: [Martin Nesbit](#).

Future events

Exploring pathways to a net-zero agriculture sector in the EU

Brussels, February 2019

IEEP will be organising an event in February 2019 to present key findings of the "Agriculture net-zero 2050" project that aims at exploring low-carbon development trajectories in the EU agriculture sector.

Contact: [Anna Lorant](#).

Aldersgate Group - Beyond the 2019 elections: what next for Europe's circular economy and plastics agenda?

Brussels, 31 January 2019

With a keynote speech from Jyrki Katainen, European Commission Vice-President and contributions from business and think tank leaders, this event will debate the progress made over the last five years on the circular economy and plastics agenda, how to ensure that momentum continues and what should be key priorities for European policy makers after the European elections and change of Commission.

Find out more [here](#).



Editor: Elisa Kollenda and
Martin Nesbit

Production: Mia Pantzar

To subscribe to this newsletter please visit our [website](#). To no longer receive this newsletter, please email newsletter@ieep.eu, quoting 'Newsletter unsubscribe' in the subject field.

This newsletter is published and distributed by the [Institute for European Environmental Policy \(IEEP\)](#). IEEP is a sustainability think tank. For further information about IEEP, see [our website](#) or contact any staff member.

© Copyright IEEP 2018