

European Green Deal Barometer

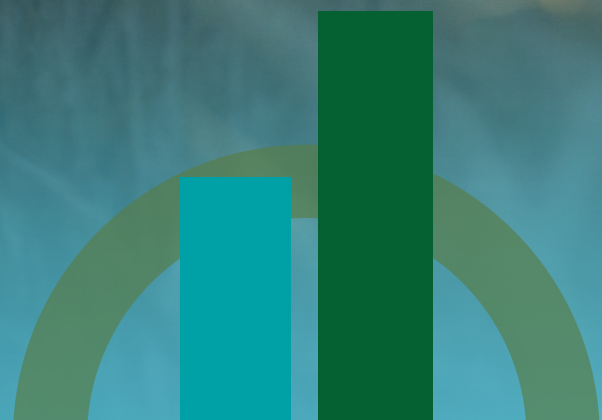
Third edition

Summary
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Institute for
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Executive Summary

Launched by way of a 2019 communication from the European Commission, the European Green Deal is an exhaustive policy agenda, aimed at enabling the transition towards a sustainable economy and making the EU the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. The third edition of the European Green Deal Barometer continues to track the barriers to and opportunities for the implementation of the Green Deal, with particular focus on the political trends that may impede that progress, given the upcoming 2024 European elections. In addition to this, this edition of the Barometer also takes a closer look at the social provision aspects of the EGD, and at perceptions of its impact on non-European countries.



HIGHLIGHTS

Despite political shifts that may occur at next EU elections, the 2023 edition of the European Green Deal Barometer shows that sustainability experts are rather confident about the resilience of the Green Deal Agenda.

Sustainability experts express some confidence that institutions will successfully transform climate goals into law. However, there is not always full alignment between scientific effectiveness and political priorities, which suggests that some policy areas need to be improved and should remain priorities in the next Commission's agenda. This will be the only way to achieve climate neutrality in the EU.

METHODOLOGY

Savanta conducted a 20-minute online survey with 615 sustainability experts from across the world. The vast majority (87%, n=535) specialise in EU countries, while a smaller portion (13%, n=80) focus on non-EU countries. The stakeholder sample is diverse, with respondents being evenly balanced across academia and think tanks (27%), policy and politics (24%), NGOs and foundations (23%) and the private sector (22%). The remaining 4% of respondents work in trade unions, media, and uncategorised organisations.

Fieldwork took place between 13 March and 1 May 2023. The first edition of the European Green Deal Barometer was conducted between December 2020 and January 2021, recruiting 291 respondents, while the second took place between April and May 2022, recruiting 315.

Please note that where a difference between two numbers is referred to as 'significant', this refers to differences that are statistically significant to a confidence level of 95%.

56%



EU experts are confident that the EU institutions will turn the European Green Deal agenda into approved legislation.

73%



selected 'insufficient commitment by Member States governments' as one of the four biggest barriers to turning the EGD into approved legislation.

61%



stating that the agenda will be at least moderately resilient after the 2024 European elections.

79%



EU experts and 80% of Rest of World experts agree that the EGD will have a global impact.



Climate mitigation and path to climate neutrality

Seven in ten (68%) EU experts state that the recent increase in the EU's greenhouse gas reduction targets from 55% to 57% are not sufficient for achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.



Protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

'Farmers, fishers and foresters anticipating loss of income' and 'conflicting objectives between the Nature Restoration Law proposal and energy, climate, land use and oceans legislations' are considered the most important obstacles to maintaining the Nature Restoration Law proposal's ambition in a future final legislative agreement.



Supplying decarbonised, affordable and secure energy

Over three quarters (77%) of EU experts agree that the REPowerEU plan, designed to diversify the EU's energy supply and double the deployment of renewable energy, as well as to combat energy poverty, is a key addition to the EGD agenda.



Financing the transition to carbon neutrality

91% of EU experts believe that 'as part of the mid-term review of the EU long-term budget for 2021-2027, the European Commission should propose to increase the share of funds allocated to the implementation of the European Green Deal agenda'.



Fair and sustainable food and farming system

EU experts are most likely to select 'increasing financial support for farmers to transition towards sustainable agricultural practices' (63%) as the most important actions to focus on to achieve a more environmental and climate-friendly EU agriculture.

THE INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY (IEEP)

is a sustainability think tank. Working with stakeholders across EU institutions, international bodies, academia, civil society and industry, our team of economists, scientists and lawyers produce evidence-based research and policy insight. As a not-for-profit organisation with 45 years of experience, we are committed to advancing impact-driven sustainability policy across the EU and the world.

European Green Deal Barometer 2023
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Savanta:

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SURVEY PARTNERS

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