



The Green Deal

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What is The Green Deal?

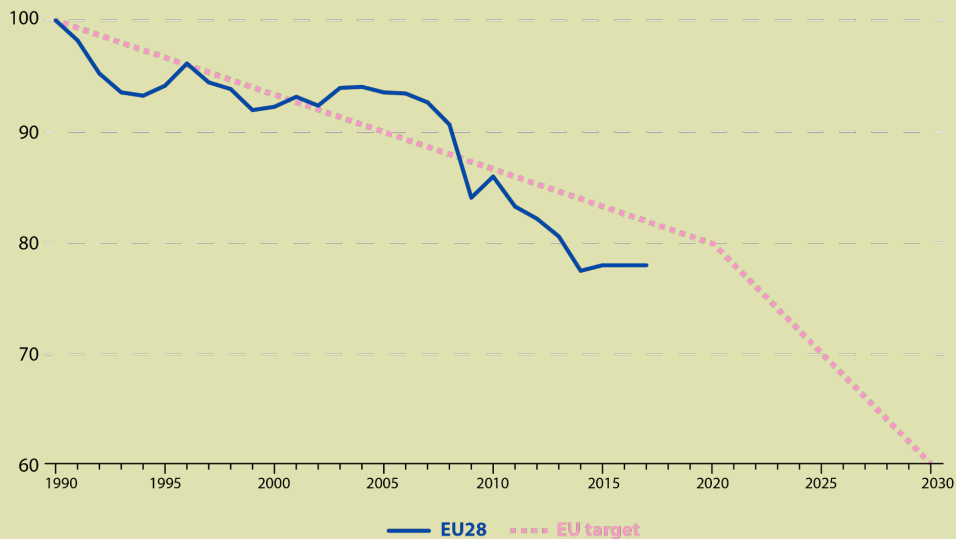


- Making Europe climate neutral by 2050.
- Severing Economic Growth from Resource Use
- No Person and No Place Left Behind

Goals

Greenhouse gas emissions, 1990-2017 (%)

(index 1990 = 100)



Source: European Environment Agency

**No net emissions by
2050**

**At least 55% less
net greenhouse gas
emissions by 2030**

Development of green deal

Announcement and Early
Implementation



2019-2020

2021

“Fit for 55” Package

- 40% → 55%
- CBAM

Russian Invasion and
Energy crisis



2022-2023

2023-2027

CAP Strategic Plans

Challenges

- Ambitious goals
- Lack of Global Cooperation
- Relying on Technological Development
- Economic Impact especially on Agriculture



The Green New Deal on Agriculture



Farm to Fork strategy

- Ensure sufficient, affordable and nutritious food within planetary limits
- Increase the amount of land devoted to organic farming
- Promote more sustainable food consumption and healthy diets
- Reduce food loss and waste
- Combat food fraud in the supply chain
- Improve animal welfare

Practical effects for farmers (by 2030)

- 25% of EU agriculture organic
- 50% pesticides usage
- 20% fertilizers usage
- 50% nutrient depletion
- 50% use of antimicrobials in agriculture and aquaculture
- Create sustainable food labeling.



Challenges for farmers in general



- Increased costs for adopting sustainable practices
- Changes to farming methods
- Reduced competitiveness & cheaper imports
- Subsidy reforms lowering financial support for some
- Access to capital and knowledge for changes is needed
- Uncertainty about future regulations affects planning
- Potential for decreased productivity

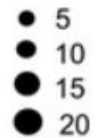
November 2023



December 2023



Protests
Number



January 2024



February 2024



Until 9. February



Western European Reaction - France



1. Income
2. Standards, public policies and controls
3. Environmental vulnerability
4. Lack of recognition

EU Demands

- 4% land to be unfarmed
- 20% reduction of fertilizers
- Carbon tax

Farmers outcome

- Delay in implementation
- French reform
- \$160 million in financial aid



Eastern European Reaction - Poland



Anti-Ukrainian Sentiment
Opposition to green deal
Competition within
market



France Vs Poland

France

- Also protesting the excessive government involvement
- Anger against French diesel tax break being removed

Both

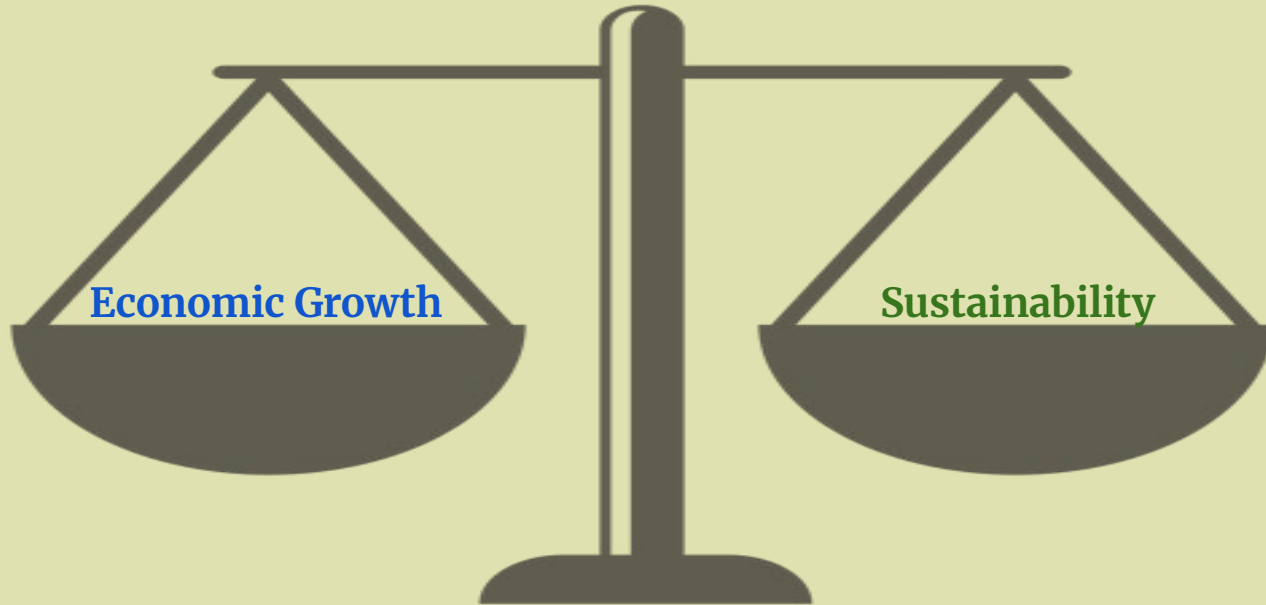
Problems with the Green New Deal

- Low food prices
- Pesticide bans
- Restrictions on Land usage

Poland

- Concerns centred around Ukrainian imports
- Competition within Market from tariff free imports

The Dilemma to solve



Closing Questions

To what extent should the EU prioritise the environment over the economy?

Should the EU be firmer in its stance on climate change or should it all for slower adaptation?