

# Cluster for Sustainability Transition: Transforming Research and Innovation into Sustainability Action

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**#EUGreenDeal Senior Working Group**

Transformations for the Joint Implementation of Agenda 2030  
for Sustainable Development and the European Green Deal:  
A Green and Digital, Job-Based and Inclusive Recovery  
from the COVID-19 Pandemic

<https://www.unsdsn.org/the-future-europe-wants-a-green-and-digital-job-based-and-inclusive-recovery-from-covid-19-pandemic>



#EUGreenDeal Senior Working Group

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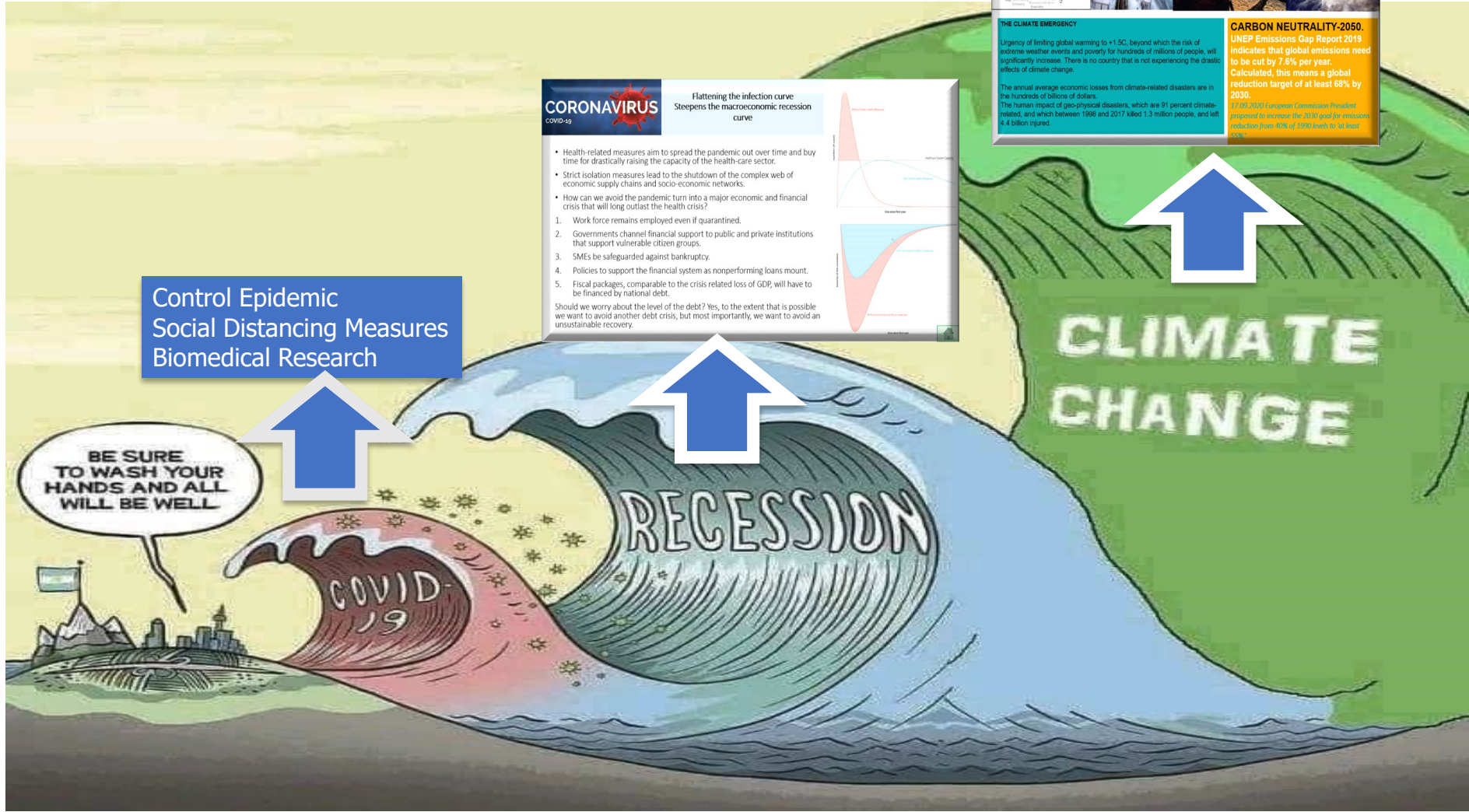
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Control Epidemic  
Social Distancing Measures  
Biomedical Research

**CORONAVIRUS**  
COVID-19

Flattening the infection curve  
Steepens the macroeconomic recession curve

- Health-related measures aim to spread the pandemic out over time and buy time for drastically raising the capacity of the health-care sector.
- Strict isolation measures lead to the shutdown of the complex web of economic supply chains and socio-economic networks.
- How can we avoid the pandemic turn into a major economic and financial crisis that will long outlast the health crisis?
  - Work force remains employed even if quarantined.
  - Governments channel financial support to public and private institutions that support vulnerable citizen groups.
  - SMEs be safeguarded against bankruptcy.
  - Policies to support the financial system as nonperforming loans mount.
  - Fiscal packages, comparable to the crisis related loss of GDP, will have to be financed by national debt.

Should we worry about the level of the debt? Yes, to the extent that is possible we want to avoid another debt crisis, but most importantly, we want to avoid an unsustainable recovery.



**THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY**  
Urgency of limiting global warming to +1.5C, beyond which the risk of extreme weather events and poverty for hundreds of millions of people, will significantly increase. There is no country that is not experiencing the drastic effects of climate change.

The annual average economic losses from climate-related disasters are in the hundreds of billions of dollars.  
The human impact of geo-physical disasters, which are 91 percent climate-related, and which between 1998 and 2017 killed 1.3 million people, and left 4.4 billion injured.

**CARBON NEUTRALITY-2050.**  
UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2019 indicates that global emissions need to be cut by 7.6% per year. Calculated, this means a global reduction target of at least 68% by 2030.

10/08/2020 European Commission President proposed to increase the 2030 goal for emissions reduction from 40% of 1990 levels to at least 55%.



BE SURE TO WASH YOUR HANDS AND ALL WILL BE WELL



CLIMATE CHANGE

# SDSN Report-Main Messages



- **Moral responsibility to “Build forward Better”**: COVID 19 pandemic-related recovery packages are financed by national debt, loans from future generations.
- **Economic case for “Build forward Better”**: Recent simulations of the effect of green recovery plans worldwide confirm that a green economic stimulus is more growth-enhancing than a ‘return-to-normal’ stimulus that would merely boost current, unsustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Beyond fiscal stimulus that is expected to boost aggregate demand, this crisis calls for **transformative public investments** that will shape a sustainable and fair, green and digital transition, and **leverage private sector investment**.
- Long-term vision: United Nations’ Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2015 Paris Agreement. **European Green Deal provides the right level of ambition and direction.**
- **This report connects four major policy initiatives** – the SDGs, the European Green Deal, the European Semester, and the EU recovery plan – **to support policymakers with actionable strategies that can guide EU-wide and national economic recovery in line with Europe’s overarching sustainability agenda.**

# The Policy Framework

2015

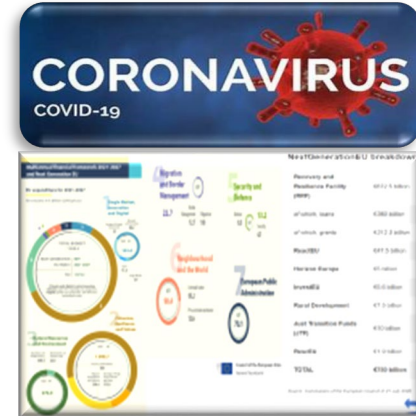
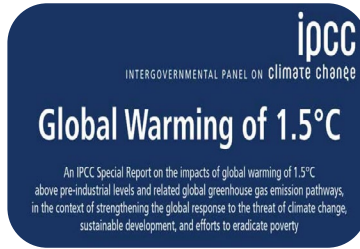
2015

2018

2019

Dec 2019

2020 ...



193 Countries

17 SDGs

169 Targets

197 Countries

Limiting global temperature to well below +2°C

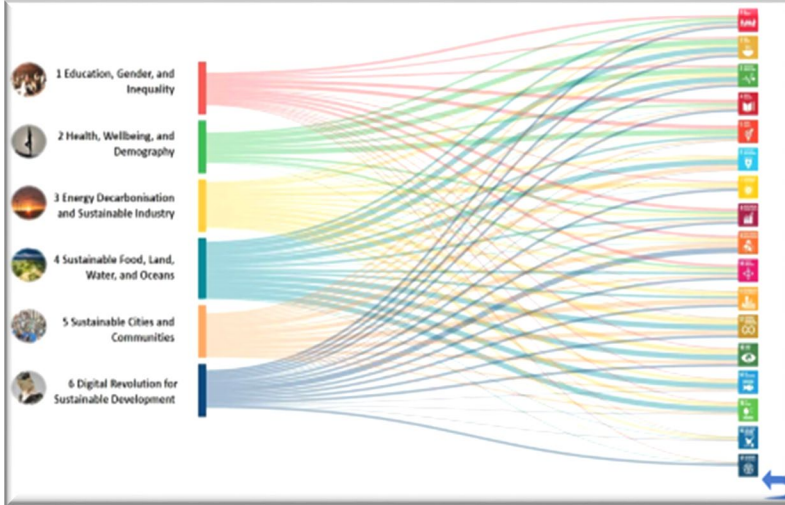
- Limiting global temperature to +1.5°C
- Global CO2 to fall 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching 'net zero' around 2050."

6 Major Transformations to achieve SDGs

The Sustainable Europe Investment Plan

Supporting the digital transition

Supporting the green transition - implementation of the Green Deal



FLAGSHIP AREAS FOR INVESTMENTS AND REFORMS

- POWER UP: Clean technologies and renewables
- MODERNISE: Digitalisation of public administration
- INNOVATE: Energy efficiency of buildings
- SCALE-UP: Data cloud capacities and sustainable processors
- RECHARGE AND REPAIR: Sustainable transport and charging stations
- RESKILL AND UPSKILL: Education and training to support digital skills
- CONNECT: Roll-out of rapid broadband services

MS Leaders agree 55% emissions reduction by 2030

# Our Approach

## Cross-Mapping SDGs - EGD Policies - European Semester Process

9. Assessment of potential sector-specific interventions based on sustainability criteria and stakeholder input

10. Based on steps 8 and 9, rank portfolios of interventions and allocate available budget

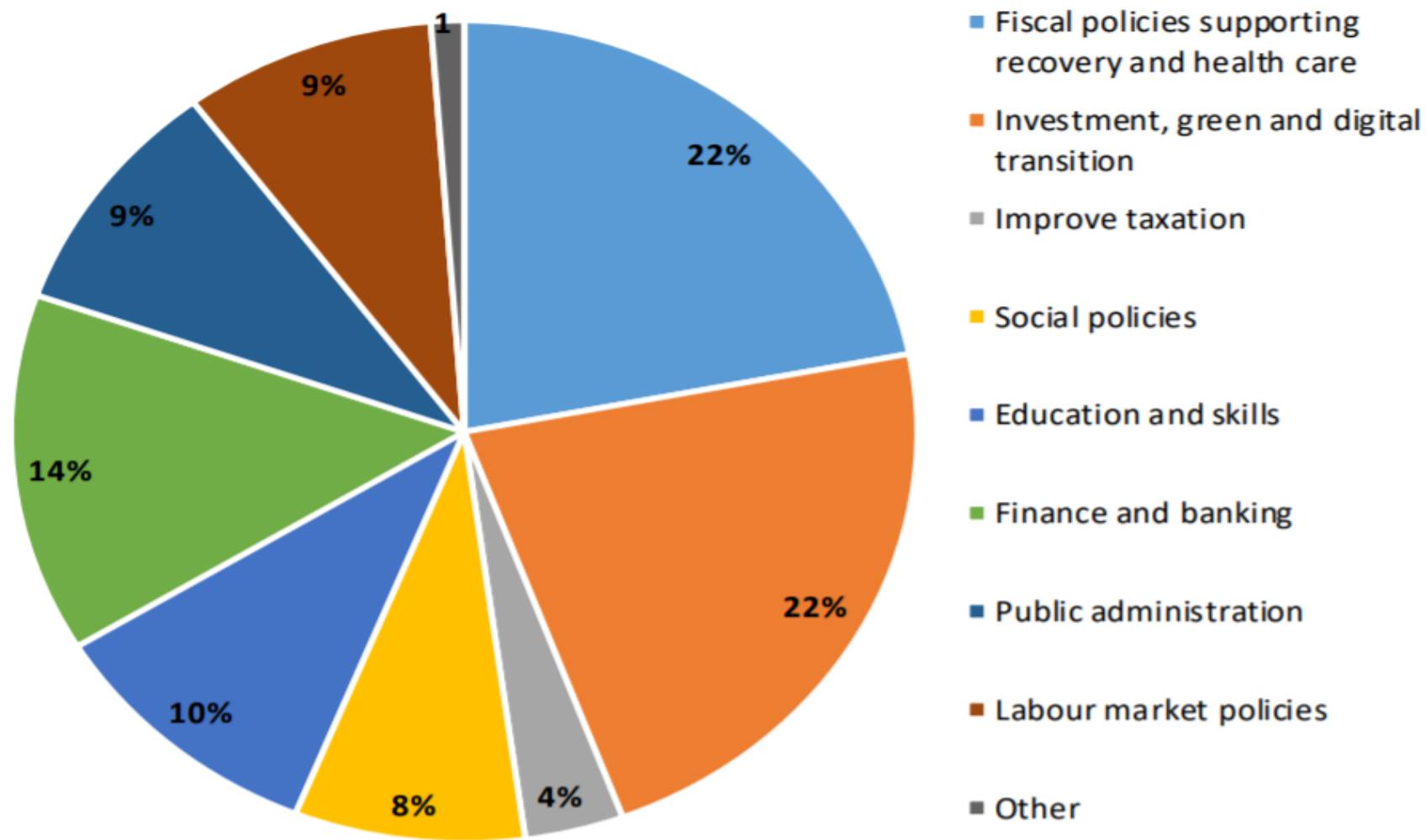
# SDGs – EGD (now being further investigated via Machine Learning)

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development - Agenda 2030		The European Green Deal								
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
		Biodiversity	From Farm to Fork	Sustainable agriculture	Clean energy	Sustainable industry	Building and renovating	Sustainable mobility	Eliminating pollution	Climate action
Goal 1 - No Poverty										
Goal 2 - Zero Hunger										
Goal 3 - Good Health & Well Being										
Goal 4 - Quality Education										
Goal 5 - Gender Equality										
Goal 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation										
Goal 7 - Affordable & Clean Energy										
Goal 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth										
Goal 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure										
Goal 10 - Reduced Inequalities										
Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities										
Goal 12 - Responsible Consumption & Production										
Goal 13 - Climate Action										
Goal 14 - Life Below Water										
Goal 15 - Life On Land										
Goal 16 - Peace Justice & Strong Institutions										
Goal 17 - Partnerships for the Goals										

**Dark Green:**  
Explicit reference in EGD Text to SDGs targets

**Light Green:**  
Implicit reference in EGD text to SDGs Targets

**Figure:** Policy categories addressed in the 2020 Country Specific Recommendations



Source: EGOV based on CSRs as proposed by the Commission for 2020-2021. See below a definition of the categories.



# Sweden

OECD



OVERVIEW INDICATORS

## Overall

Click on an assessment to view more information.

OVERALL SCORE	OVERALL RANK	SPILLOVER SCORE
84.7	1	67.5

## Current Assessment

Click on a goal to view more information.

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

Legend: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

## Trends

Click on a trend to view more information.

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

Legend: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing \*\* Trend information unavailable

Goal	CSR_1 Address Pandemic - Health System	CSR_2 Employment- Decent Work- Reskill	CSR_3 Energy- Environment- Digital Transition	CSR_4 Improvement to Structural Characteristics	Total	SDSN Dashboard Assessment	SDSN Dashboard Trend	Addressed By CSRs
Goal 1-No Poverty					0	Achieved	↑ On track	Not required
Goal 2-Zero Hunger			2		2	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 3-Good Health & Well Being	3	1			4	Achieved	↑ On track	Not required
Goal 4-Quality Education		3			3	Challenges Remain	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 5-Gender Equality					0	Achieved	↑ On track	Not required
Goal 6-Clean Water & Sanitation					0	Challenges Remain	↗ Moderately improvement	NO
Goal 7-Affordable & Clean Energy			4		4	Achieved	↑ On track	Not required
Goal 8-Decent Work & Economic Growth		4			4	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 9-Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		1	8		9	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 10-Reduced Inequalities		3			3	Challenges Remain	→ Stagnating	YES
Goal 11-Sustainable Cities & Communities			3		3	Challenges Remain	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 12-Responsible Consumption & Production					0	Major Challenges	Information Unavailable	NO
Goal 13-Climate Action			4		4	Major Challenges	→ Stagnating	YES
Goal 14-Life Below Water					0	Significant Challenges	→ Stagnating	NO
Goal 15-Life On Land					0	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	NO
Goal 16-Peace Justice & Strong Institutions				2	2	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 17-Partnerships for the Goals	1			4	5	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
<b>Total Number of relevant SDG indicators</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>			

CSRs addressing the SDG challenges of Sweden: 50%

# Germany

OECD



OVERVIEW

INDICATORS

## Overall

Click on an assessment to view more information.

<b>+ OVERALL SCORE</b>	<b>+ OVERALL RANK</b>	<b>+ SPILLOVER SCORE</b>
80.8	5	57.0

## Current Assessment

Click on a goal to view more information.



Legend: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

## Trends

Click on a trend to view more information.



Legend: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing \*\* Trend information unavailable

Goal	CSR_1 Address Pandemic- Health System	CSR_2 Employment- Decent Work- Reskill	CSR_3 Energy- Environment- Digital Transition	CSR_4 Improvement to Structural Characteristics	Total	SDSN Dashboard Assessment	SDSN Dashboard Trend	Addressed By CSRs
Goal 1-No Poverty					0	Challenges Remain	↗ Moderately improvemnet	NO
Goal 2-Zero Hunger					0	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvemnet	NO
Goal 3-Good Health & Well Being	5				5	Challenges Remain	↗ Moderately improvemnet	YES
Goal 4-Quality Education		9			9	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvemnet	YES
Goal 5-Gender Equality					0	Significant Challenges	→ Stagnating	NO
Goal 6-Clean Water & Sanitation					0	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvemnet	NO
Goal 7-Affordable & Clean Energy		4			4	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 8-Decent Work & Economic Growth	1				1	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 9-Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		10			10	Significant Challenges	↑ On track	YES
Goal 10-Reduced Inequalities					0	Challenges Remain	→ Stagnating	NO
Goal 11-Sustainable Cities & Communities		4			4	Challenges Remain	↗ Moderately improvemnet	YES
Goal 12-Responsible Consumption & Production		7			7	Major Challenges	Information Unavailable	YES
Goal 13-Climate Action		4			4	Major Challenges	→ Stagnating	YES
Goal 14-Life Below Water		2			2	Major Challenges	↗ Moderately improvemnet	YES
Goal 15-Life On Land					0	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	NO
Goal 16-Peace Justice & Strong Institutions	1				1	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 17-Partnerships for the Goals	1	4			5	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
<b>Total Number of relevant SDG indicators</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>			

CSRs addressing the SDG challenges of Germany: 63%

# Greece

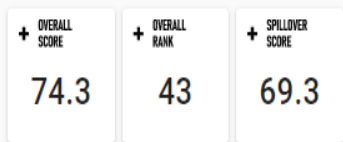
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OVERVIEW INDICATORS

## Overall

Click on an assessment to view more information.



## Current Assessment

Click on a goal to view more information.



Legend: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

## Trends

Click on a trend to view more information.



Legend: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing \*\* Trend information unavailable

Goal	CSR_1 Address Pandemic - Health System	CSR_2 Employment- Decent Work- Reskill	CSR_3 Energy- Environment- Digital Transition	CSR_4 Improvement to Structural Characteristics	Total	SDSN Dashboard Assessment	SDSN Dashboard Trend	Addressed By CSRs
Goal 1-No Poverty		3			3	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 2-Zero Hunger			2		2	Significant Challenges	→ Stagnating	YES
Goal 3-Good Health & Well Being	3	1		1	5	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 4-Quality Education					0	Major Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	NO
Goal 5-Gender Equality					0	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	NO
Goal 6-Clean Water & Sanitation			5		5	Challenges Remain	↑ On track	YES
Goal 7-Affordable & Clean Energy			4		4	Significant Challenges	↑ On track	YES
Goal 8-Decent Work & Economic Growth		1			1	Significant Challenges	↑ On track	YES
Goal 9-Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		1	4		5	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 10-Reduced Inequalities		3			3	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 11-Sustainable Cities & Communities		1	3		4	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 12-Responsible Consumption & Production			7		7	Major Challenges	Information Unavailable	YES
Goal 13-Climate Action			4		4	Major Challenges	→ Stagnating	YES
Goal 14-Life Below Water			2		2	Significant Challenges	→ Stagnating	YES
Goal 15-Life On Land					0	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	NO
Goal 16-Peace Justice & Strong Institutions				1	1	Significant Challenges	↗ Moderately improvement	YES
Goal 17-Partnerships for the Goals	1			5	6	Significant Challenges	→ Stagnating	YES
<b>Total Number of relevant SDG indicators</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>			

CSRs addressing the SDG challenges of Greece: 80%

SDGs Achieved			45
SDG's Assessment	Addressed by CSR	NOT addressed by CSR	Total
Challenges Remain	120	46	166
Significant Challenges	115	44	159
Major Challenges	64	20	84
Grey (not available info)	1	4	5
<b>Total SGDs to be addressed</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17 SDGs for 27 EU countries</b>		<b>459</b>
<b>Efficiency Ratio</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>28%</b>	

- ✓ Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) by ESP efficiently address the challenges identified by SDR.
- ✓ There is still space for further alignment between CSRs and SDGs.

# Results 2

Prioritization of EGD Policies for each Country. A - High Priority B - Next Priority Blank - Not relevant	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
	Biodiversity	From Farm to Fork	Sustainable agriculture	Clean energy	Sustainable industry	Building and renovating	Sustainable mobility	Eliminating pollution	Climate action
Austria	B	B	B	A	A	A		A	A
Belgium	A	A	B	B	A	B		A	A
Bulgaria	B	A	B	B	B	A	B		B
Croatia		A		B	B	A	B	B	B
Cyprus	B	B		A	A	A	B	A	A
Czech Republic	B	B	B	A	A	A		A	A
Denmark	A	A			A	B	B	A	A
Estonia		A	B	B	A	B		A	A
Finland	B	B		B	A	B		A	A
France	B	B		B	A	B		A	A
Germany		B			A			A	A
Greece	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A
Hungary		A	B	A	A	B		A	A
Ireland	B	B		A	A	A		A	A
Italy	A	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A
Latvia	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A
Lithuania	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A
Luxembourg	B		B	A	A	A	B	A	A
Malta	A	A	B	A	A	A		A	A
Netherlands	A	A	B	A	A	A		A	A
Poland	A	A		A	A	A		A	A
Portugal	A	A		B	B	B		A	A
Romania	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	B	A
Slovak Republic		A		A	A	B		A	A
Slovenia	A	A		B	A	B		A	A
Spain		A						B	B
Sweden		B			A			A	A

High Priority for # of Countries:	10	17	0	13	21	13	0	23	24
Next Priority for # of Countries:	10	9	14	10	5	11	10	3	3

Priority EGD Policies for most EU Countries are:

Policies associated with ‘Major-SDGs-Challenge’ are prioritized, followed by policies in domains associated with ‘Significant-SDGs Challenges’

- ✓ P2 for environmentally-friendly food system (“From farm to fork”)
- ✓ P5 for sustainable industry
- ✓ P8 for elimination of pollution
- ✓ P9 for climate action



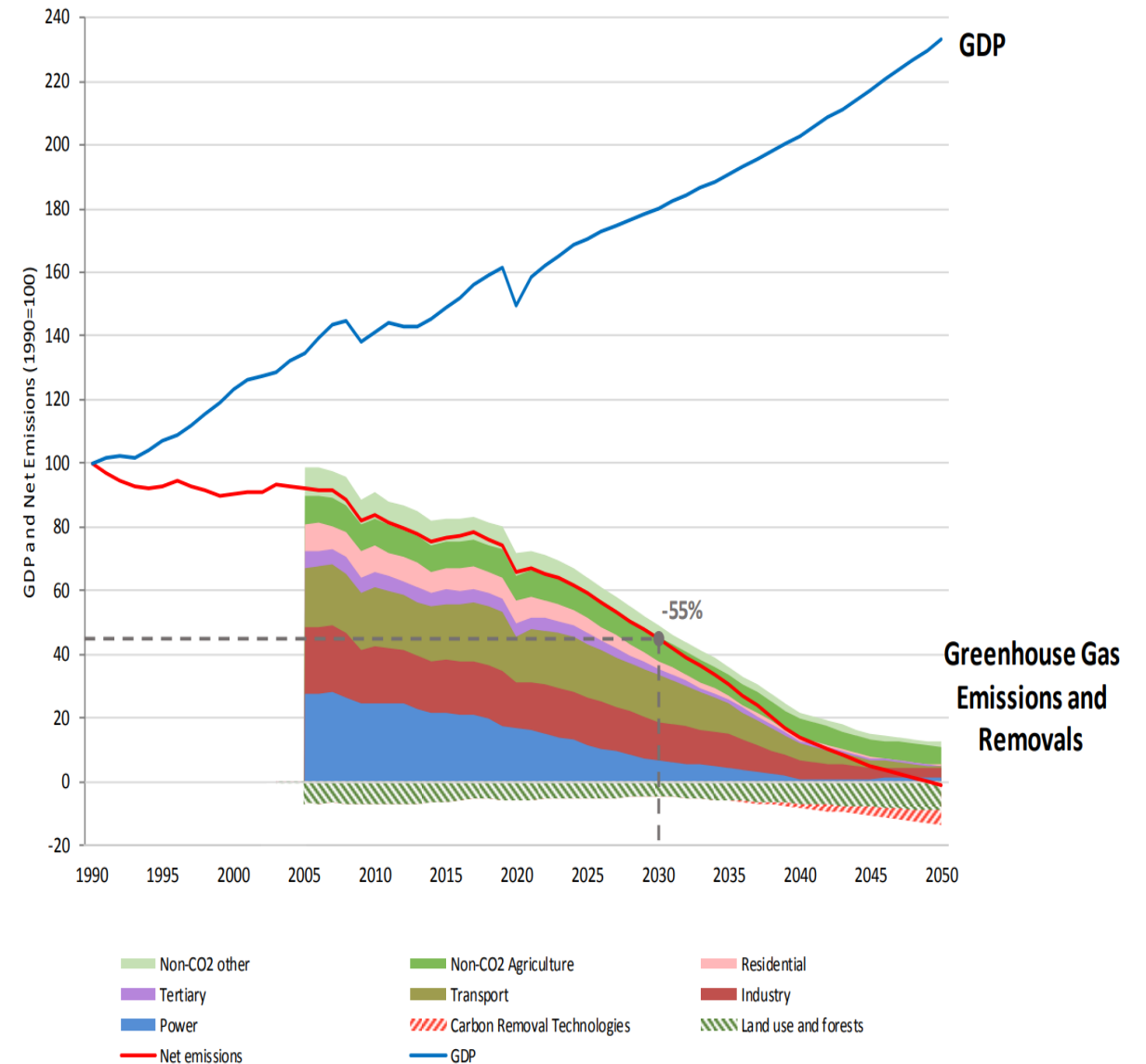
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# Technological and Investment Pathways

Technological pathways: Roadmap to 2050, A Manual for Nations to Decarbonize by 2050

# EU climate neutrality by 2050: from vision to pathways

- In **2021** EU will unleash **new climate and energy legislation** to align its tools with the 55% target
- **Emission Trading System (ETS)** and its Market Stability Reserve (MSR)
- **Effort sharing regulation (ESR)** for non-ETS emissions
- **Energy taxation directive** will be reformed
- **Carbon Border Tax**



# Roadmap to 2050: A Manual for Nations to Decarbonize by Mid-Century

EU climate neutrality by 2050 implies a deep transformation of **power, industry, transport** and **buildings** sectors in view of completely abating their greenhouse gas emissions – need for **technology pathways regulated by sound policy framework**





# In Systems Approach many **complementarities** for managing the complexity of energy system:

- Variable renewable energy (VRE) sources
- Zero-carbon technologies
- Public and private investments
- Natural and engineered systems
- Mitigation and adaptation
- Centralised and decentralised solutions
- Actions and strategies.
- R&D activities promoted by research institutions and academia and funded by private or public sector

## Roadmap 2050: Six Pillars for Decarbonization



### EQUALITY vs EQUITY



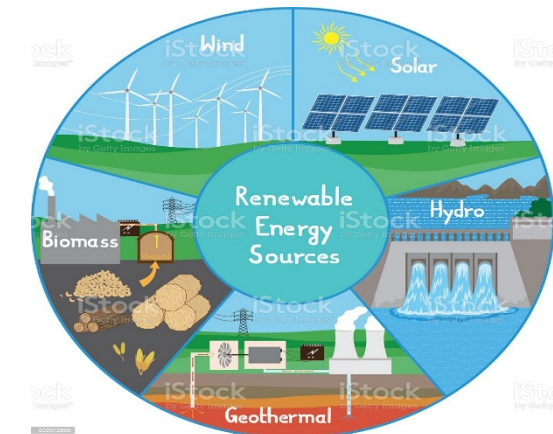
**EU countries:** detailed plans exploring all options for decarbonization, and their associated costs – **NECPs & NDCs**

- Broad policy frameworks with clear goals
- Technology roadmaps
- Regulatory assignments to stakeholders
- Strong systems of deliberation, public awareness, reporting on outcomes
- Holistic approach

Energy efficiency and energy saves: focus on **demand side**

- Limiting worldwide energy demand while without compromising economic development and energy access

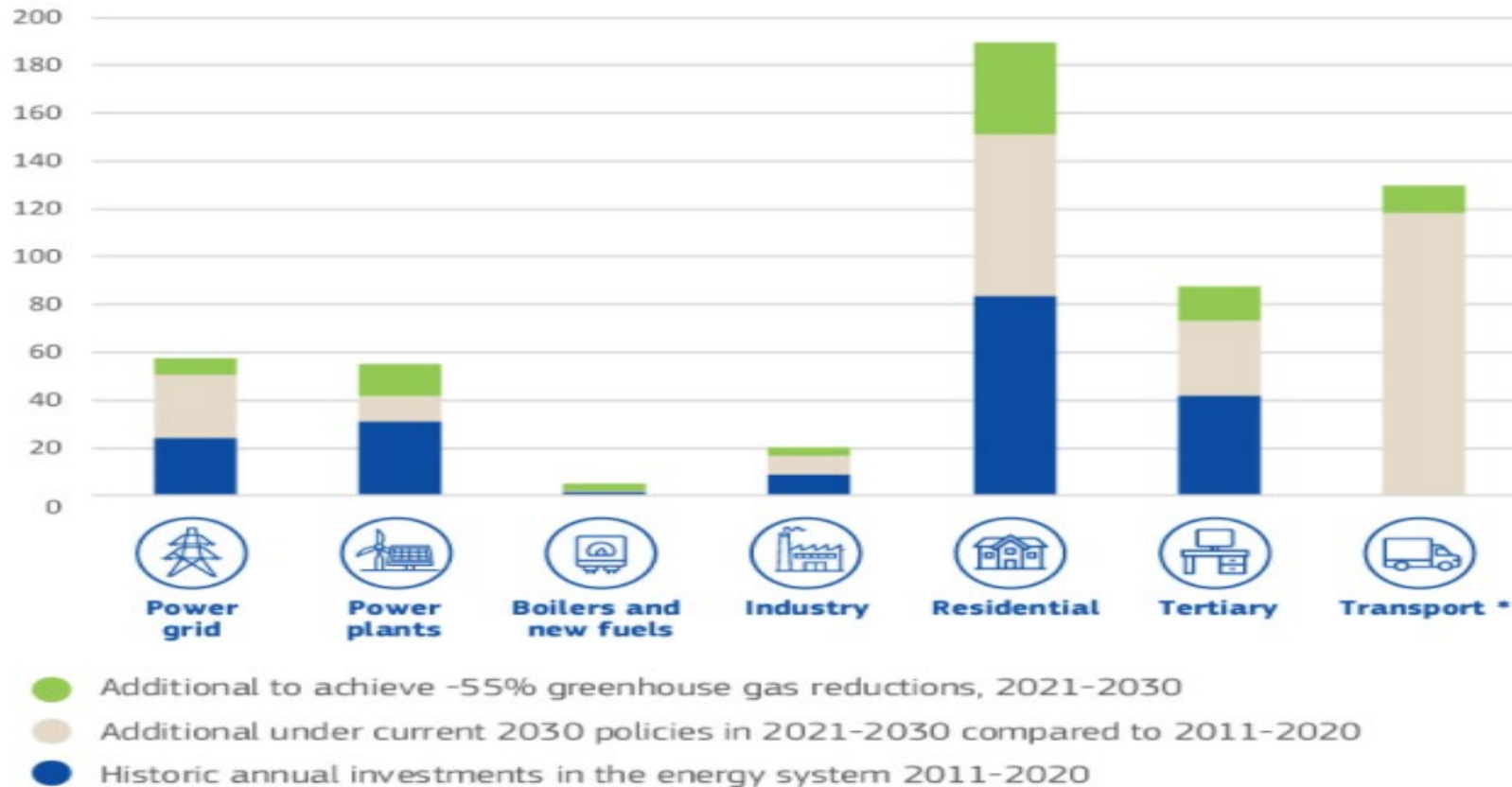
## The Road to Climate Neutrality



# DECARBONIZATION: National Energy and Climate Plans

For increased GHG emissions reduction target of 55% an increase in investment of €350 billion per year is needed compared to the previous decade

**Average annual investments 2011-2020 and additional investments 2021-30**  
under existing policies and to achieve -55% greenhouse gas emission reductions  
(in billion EUR 2015)



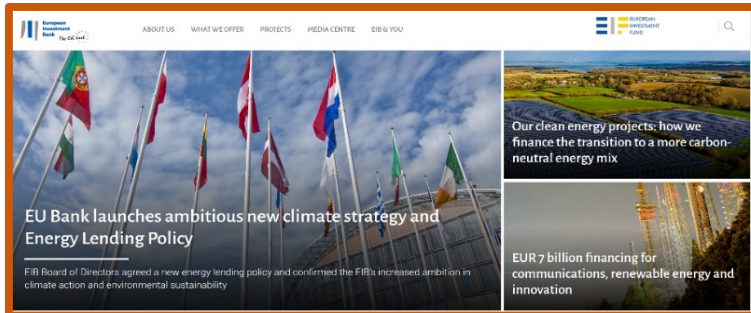
- Additional to achieve -55% greenhouse gas reductions, 2021-2030
- Additional under current 2030 policies in 2021-2030 compared to 2011-2020
- Historic annual investments in the energy system 2011-2020

\* transport only shows additional investment



# The Role Sustainable-Patient Finance for European COVID recovery:

## Fiscal Policy, Financial Sector, Businesses



- Since 1980s: governments to intervening only for the purpose of fixing market failures.
- **NOW: Governments to make significant long-term investments to support rapid recovery from the coronavirus shock.**
- Business does not invest unless it sees an opportunity for growth, so turning mitigation into opportunities for investment and innovation is key.
- Sustainable innovation requires patient, long-term, strategic finance.
- There is a significant entrepreneurial role for the state to provide this patience.

- **MACRO LEVEL:** Re-conceptualising financial stability, and the ‘mission’ of central banks, to include climate and environmental degradation risk

The **European Investment Bank (EIB)** and the **European Investment Fund** have the expertise and scale to set direction in deploying equity-type financial instruments complementary to loans and guarantees. Important for companies that are increasingly indebted in the crisis.

- **MESO LEVEL:** National public investment organizations provide positive sources of long-term patient finance, which support sustainable investing.
- **MICRO LEVEL:** Companies that switch towards sustainable/green practices soonest, will be the most competitive, most innovative and more successful over time



- Classification system for sustainable economic activities, which creates a common language for investors and lenders.
- Scale up private and public investments to finance the transition to a climate-neutral and green economy
- **Challenge: connect green taxonomy with financial instruments (green/transition bonds, green loans, etc.) and business reporting.**

# Sustainable Finance

The need for a Hybrid Metrics - New Frontier for Sustainable Valuation

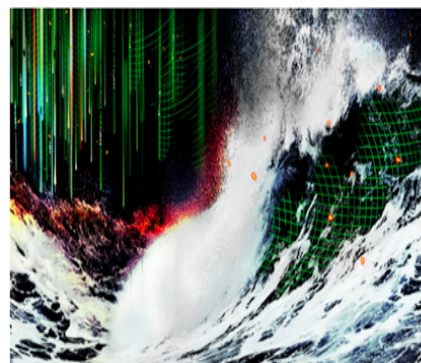
## Connecting Shared Value to Shareholder Value

AS IS  
FINANCE  
VS  
ESG

“Corporate leaders, investors, and analysts today must deal with **two separate and disconnected reporting systems**: one for **financial results**, the other for **ESG performance**”

“The result is **two separate narratives**, one telling how **profitable a company is**, the other highlighting **whether it is good for people and the planet**”

Where ESG Ratings Fall:  
The Case for New Metrics



TO BE  
HYBRID  
METRICS

“This suggests the possibility of a **single hybrid measurement system** that **combines social and environmental impact** with **standard measures of financial performance**”

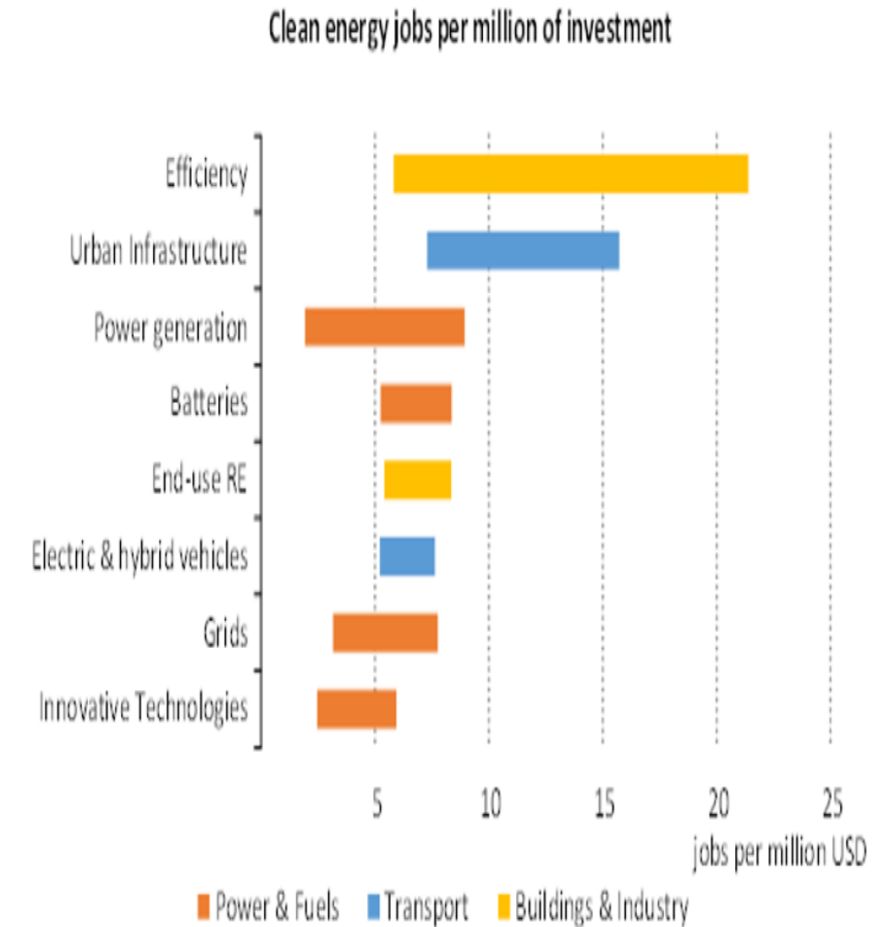


# Effects of Sustainability Transition on Jobs and Skills and Equity Considerations

# Effects of Sustainability Transition on Jobs and Skills

## Insights from the International Energy Agency

- Investments in line with the European Green Deal can lead to approx. one million new jobs in energy and energy-related sectors in Europe by 2030
- Short-term jobs concentrated in existing programs that can mobilize money quickly (energy efficiency retrofits and sustainable mobility)
- Longer-term (2025-2030) higher investment will be possible in power sector projects (engineering and construction) and manufacturing of new efficient and low-carbon vehicles and industrial processes
- Most new jobs created in Europe would be in highly skilled positions, requiring substantial training
- 1/3 of new jobs will require moderate retraining – transitioning workers within the same industry or within the same occupation
- Very few opportunities in Europe will be for low-skilled jobs

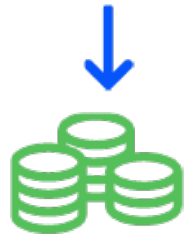


**Figure 12.** Number of additional European jobs needed to support an additional per one million USD of incremental investment annually. Source: IEA analysis



# Distributional effects of key EU climate policies until 2050: Identifying measures to Mitigate Regressive Effects

Considering their simplicity, effectiveness, and deployability into EU,  
four key mitigating policy options were selected



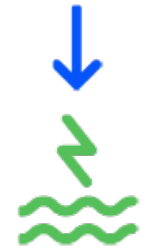
Redistributing revenues through **lump-sum transfers** on per-head basis or **lowering VAT / taxes on electricity** to the general public



Implementation of **targeted energy efficiency measures** with no upfront costs, specifically targeting low-income households



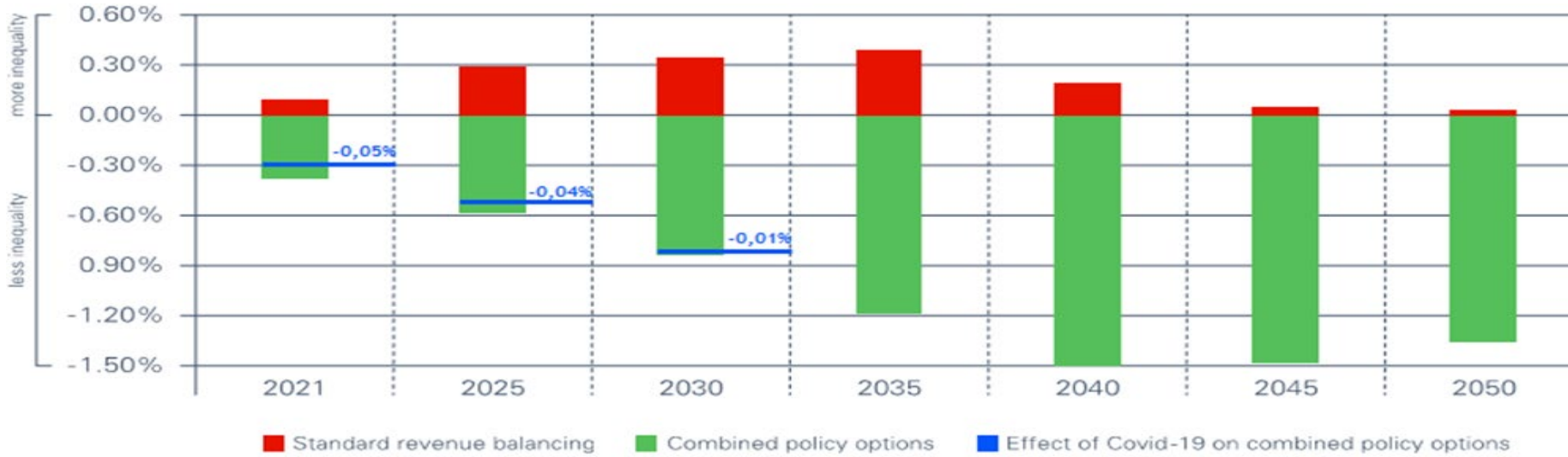
Long-term **job retraining programmes** to avoid unemployment in affected industries



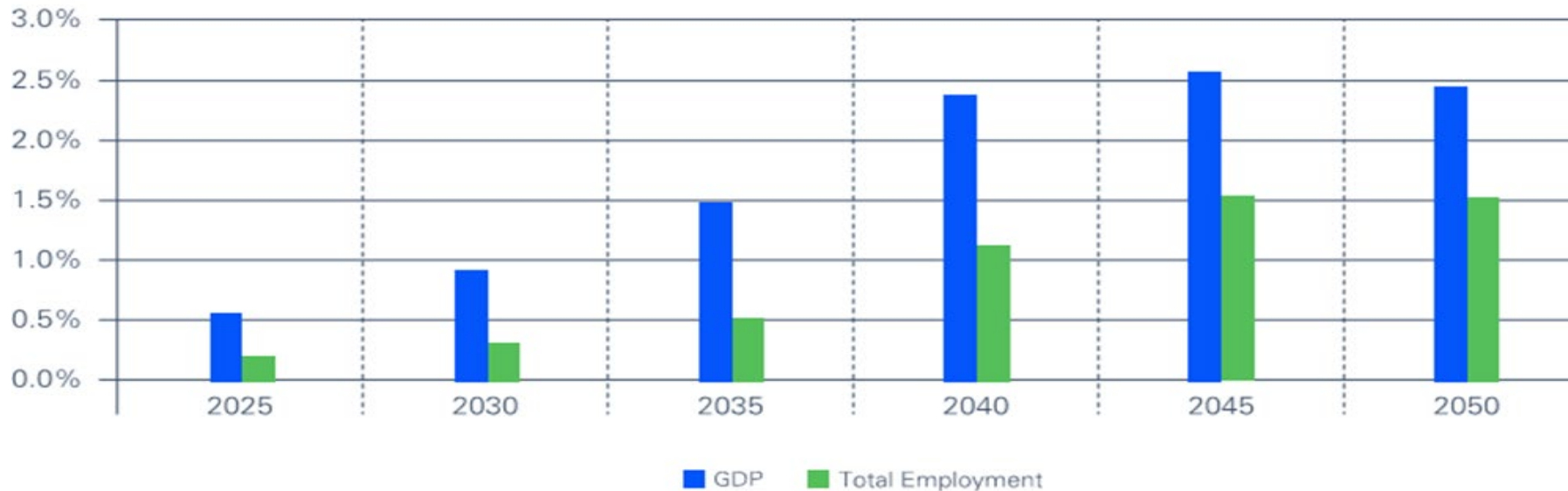
Funding of **subsidies for new low-carbon technologies** via **general taxation** or using carbon revenues to avoid uneven bearing of the costs

Detailed macroeconomic modelling based on the standard E3ME model baseline with an assessment of the existing policy best practices to explore the patterns of inequality in Europe (EU27 and the UK).

# Combined mitigation policy options can ensure more equality, increase GDP and employment...

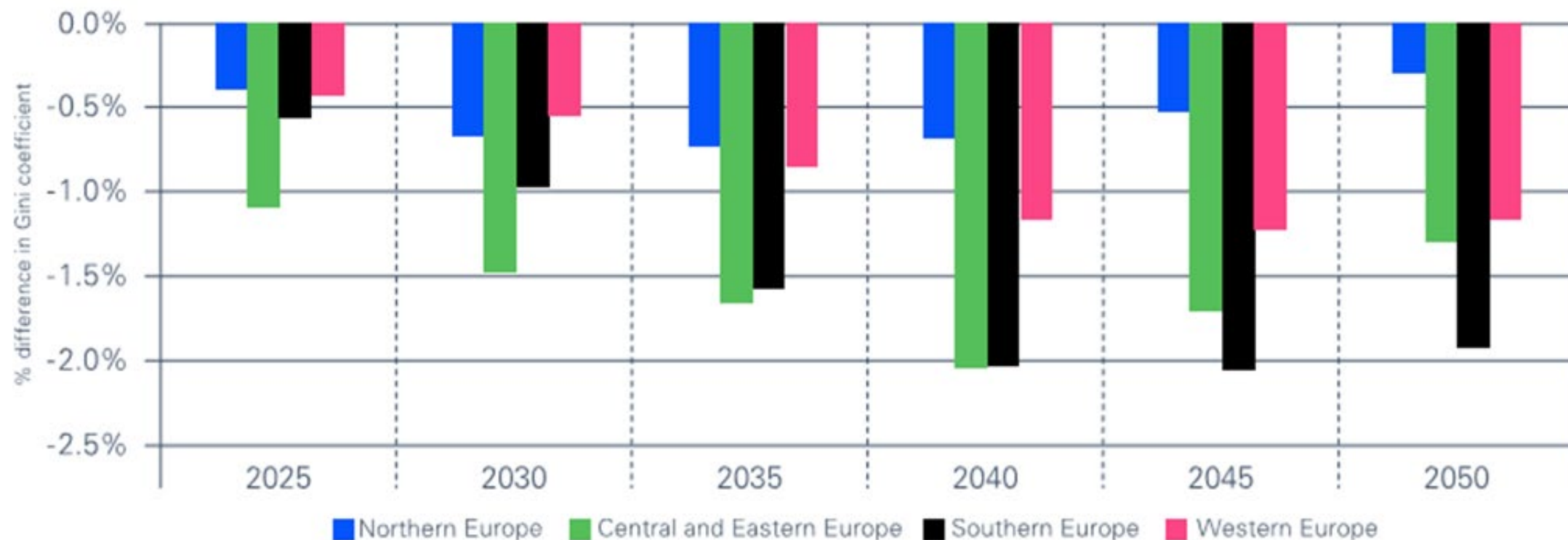


Mitigating the negative social impacts of climate policies is essential to ensure a broad support for the energy transition.



Regressive effects can be fully offset with targeted policies.

... and have a progressive effect in all EU regions



The energy transition must be inclusive and should be just for all citizens of Europe  
EGD and Recovery and Resiliency Plan should be oriented to reduce income inequalities



## Section 7

# From strategic priorities to sector-specific policies: Co-Designing and Implementing Country-Specific Recovery and Resilience Plans

# SDG-Linked Sustainability Criteria for Assessment of Recovery Measures

## Increasing Social Ownership of the Green Transition with Genuine stakeholder participation

	Short name	Explanation	Related SDGs
Environmental impact	Energy	Energy savings (ktoe) per million Euros invested	7
	CO2	CO <sub>2</sub> emission savings (tn) per million Euros invested	13
	Low-carbon strategies	Does the intervention provide technical means to better integrate low-carbon technologies / strategies with benefits beyond 2030? Does it contribute to deep decarbonization by 2050?	13,15
	Nature	Will the intervention improve agriculture, land productivity, biodiversity, ecosystem services?	11,14,15
	Other Environmental Impact	Other long-term environmental impact (on air quality, water resources etc)	3,6,11,15
Economic / social impact	Economic multiplier	Economic output generation (million €) per million Euros invested	8
	Jobs	Net employment generation (persons) per million Euros invested	8
	Jobs for vulnerable	Are employment opportunities inclusive, gender-balanced, available to vulnerable populations?	5,8,10
	Skills	Are new skills required in new jobs? If yes, are they available in the population?	4,8
	Energy security	Does the intervention increase local/national energy security?	7
	Infrastructure & Productivity	Will the intervention improve local economic productivity through access to better, more reliable infrastructure services?	9,12
	R&D and innovation	Can the intervention spur R&D or innovation in the specific technologies?	9
	Market Failures	Will it address market failures (e.g. distorting subsidies, accounting for externalities)?	8
	Economic Resilience	Does the intervention improve ability of the population to cope with and recover from shocks?	1,8,10,11
	Climate Resilience	Does the intervention improve the population's adaptive capacity? Will it boost resilience to natural disasters, e.g. through hardened infrastructure or use of nature-based solutions?	11,13,15
	Effect on NDC	Does the measure contribute to decarbonization by 2030? Does it affect country's NDC?	12,13

*‘Return-to-normal’ economic stimulus is environmentally unsustainable and economically inferior to a green stimulus!*

*A once-in-a-generation opportunity to direct economic growth based on EGD and SDGs, which are two sides of the same coin.*

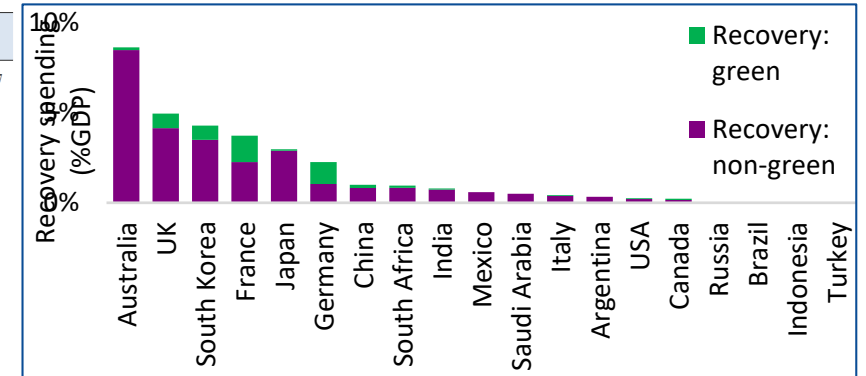
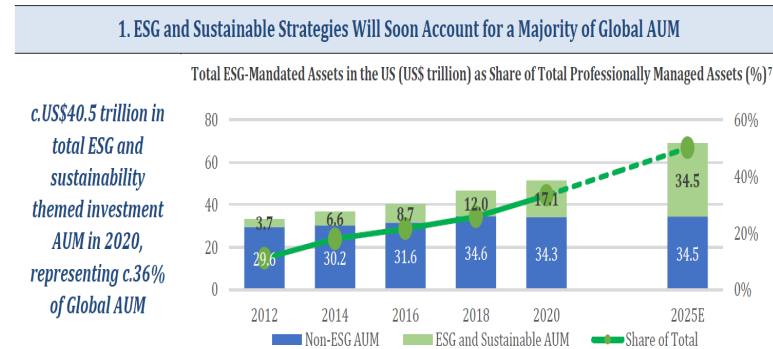
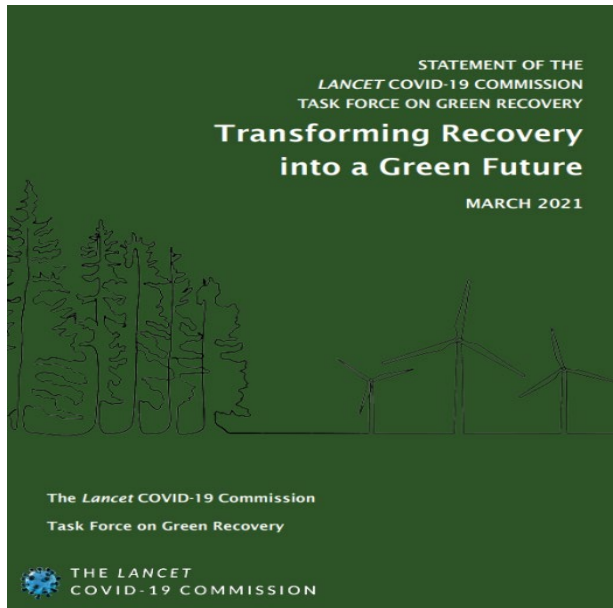
*We should focus on Transformations based on SDGs and EGD for the transition to a Green and Digital, Job-Based and Inclusive Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic*

Thank you!

<https://www.unsdsn.org/eu>

[www.phoebekoundouri.org](http://www.phoebekoundouri.org)

# The Lancet COVID 19 Commission : Green Deals around the World, but...



1. Recovery packages across the world should finance the transformations needed for a green, digital and fair future.
2. Recent commitments to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by around mid-century in Europe, China, etc. can provide the needed momentum for deep transformations.
3. Environmental, social and governance (ESG)- based and sustainability investing strategies now account for over one-third of global Assets Under Management (AUM). The recovery should build on this momentum.
4. Yet, so far, financial resources devoted to and commitments made for post COVID-19 recovery are largely insufficient for a green recovery, including in most G20 countries.
5. Low-income countries (LICs) and some emerging markets (EMs) urgently need support to address the immediate consequences of the pandemic and build back more sustainable, inclusive and resilient.
6. Set the foundation for long-term international cooperation on the environment, biodiversity COP Kunming, climate COP Glasgow, World Food Summit Copenhagen