### Freie Universität Berlin - JM Seminar Reihe

# Assessing EU environmental policy & law; looking ahead

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**IEEM** 

- The European Union
- influential actor in environmental governance and policy-making
- across its MS,
- around its periphery,
- globally

- European environmental policy-making and implementation
- since the 1970s (UNCHD, Stockholm, 1972).
- Modest beginnings (EAP) formidable development
- seeking sustainable development.

- European environmental policy-making and implementation since the 1970s.
- EU a legal actor, Rule of Law actor: treaty reforms
- TreatyReforms revisiting main topics of EU development over decades
- - RECORD: Impressive
  - Rome Treaty "improved living conditions for all people" living in the original six EEC member states
  - From economics into other policies
  - Europeanisation + Power shifts within EU institutions powers of Commission+ECJ
  - More political sensitivity , Flexibility subsidiarity (EU-MS)
  - Goals, principles, areas of coverage\* (sustainability)
  - Citizenship rights governance added value to political culture
  - Taking rights seriously innovative law-making implementation enforcement
  - Enlargement
  - Ell as an international actor

- Assessment: Record: Impressive!
- Expansion of EU environmental law remarkable :
- Quantity: number of legislative acts + scope of issues
- and
- Quality: supra-national authority = EU is now central in European environmental governance,
- taking decision away from national legislative bodies and regulatory agencies
- harmonizing hundreds of mandates and protection standards upwards.

- EU environmental politics:
- from inwards outlook into one vision for the world
- membership enlargements
- EU pro-active international engagement with multilateral fora and other countries (negotiations, treaties, standards, assistance & conditionality)

- The reality/factual check-up:
- data on environmental policy and ecological impacts
- within and outside the EU

- Substantial progress in several environmental and human health areas is apparent
- Europeans live longer and healthier lives.
- **Trends** dramatically demonstrated :
- enormous declines in industrial pollutants across Central and Eastern Europe
- transition state socialism EU MS.

• EU-27 per capita GHG emissions

- significantly lower // other industrialized countries
- < half United States</li>
- // China's + several MS' per capita emissions: lower than China's.

- In many areas,
- countries and environmental advocates around the world
- look to the EU for environmental policy ideas and guidance.
- Ex: China water policy

**Looking back** - four 1/2 decades of European integration and environmental politics and policy-making,

### Record:

• Impressive: normative proclamations + factual reality,

- Mixed:
- coherence; implementation deficits
- Outstanding issues: ecological and sustainable development outcomes

- MIXED record:
- However, MS 'different political and economic interests and varying institutional histories and capacities
- Negotiations:
- regional / national goals for GHG reductions and renewable energy generation,
- including stalled efforts creation an Energy Union with an internal energy market
- energy production remains a national priority

Differences across MS ....

- .... differences across policies
  - Successful: e.g., water, air
  - Ambivalent/controversial: waste management, GMOs
  - Negative / insufficient : agriculture, fisheries

- OUTSTANDING: LOOKING AHEAD
- EU: enormous political and societal challenges
- further greening toward the 2050 goal
- 7th Environmental Action Programme:
- create
- a low-carbon,
- resource-efficient economy
- that allows Europeans to "live well, within the planet's ecological limits"

- EU bodies + Member States
- multiple legal and political challenges
- further reduce the EU's ecological footprint,
- seek to make more substantial progress toward fulfilling treaty-based commitments
- better environmental policy integration + achieving sustainable development. – green economy
- critical ends for both Europe (7<sup>th</sup> EAP, 2020, 2050) and the globe (SDGs, 2030),

- Means:
- need to build on the existing body of EU law,
- as many environmental and natural resource policies and requirements must be revised and strengthened toward meeting the 2050 sustainability goals + SDGs

Substance (renewed challenges):

- improved governance
- linked issues across areas such as air and water pollution, the management of
  hazardous wastes and substances, biodiversity protection, agriculture and
  fisheries control, and climate change mitigation, including reaping co-benefits
  of regulatory approaches = ecological and human health concerns are not to be
  seen as separate topics, but are more fully incorporated into other socioeconomic areas and policy initiatives.

- also important
- for ecological, human health, and economic reasons
- intensify efforts to
- improve compliance
- +
- addressing perennial problems of incomplete and uneven implementation of legislation
- in virtually every environmental policy area

- Thinking anew/ innovation (new challenges):
- Meeting these requires broad recognition that many environmental problems have changed:
- from production-driven to increasingly consumption-driven patterns,
- as European consumption exceeds regional natural resource production by a factor of two

- Changing situation achieving such goals requires fundamental changes to European and global production and consumption systems
- traditional controls of major point sources and other similarly narrow measures:
   relay largely on modest efforts to increase the use of
- a) more environmentally-friendly technology, and b) green capitalist markets
- need complemented increased focus on the importance of economic policy and life-style changes to reduce resource use.
- **Consumption** EU MS, firms and individuals significant negative environmental impacts in Europe + world.
- For 2050 sustainability achieved: nascent efforts around the resource efficiency agenda will need to be extremely impactful and innovative

- creation of a more circular "green" economy
- requires substantial lifestyle and livelihood changes and much further de-coupling of welfare improvements from ecological destruction and increasing natural resource use and material throughout

### Summing up:

- The EU is/became a formidable actor in environmental governance and law/ policy-making across its 28 Member States,
- The EU remains/must remain an influential actor in environmental governance, inside, around its periphery, and globally
- Must carry on must improve together –
- to dot itself of the means for this
- to further engage the world (soft power: partnerships)