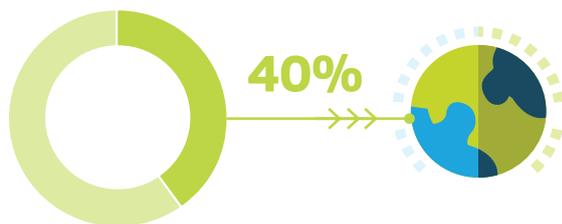


## Our Vision for A Clean Planet for All: Industrial Transition

November 2018

The Juncker Commission's policies empower Europe's industries to create jobs and boost our competitiveness. EU industry has retained its global leadership in many sectors. However, we must take decision steps and modernise our economy to remain ahead of the curve. This means supporting the transition to digitisation and technological change, a resource efficient and circular economy and the development of less polluting and less energy-intensive technologies.

### SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT



At least 40% of European Fund for Strategic Investments infrastructure and innovation projects will aim to contribute to climate action in line with the Paris Agreement.

**The EFSI has already mobilised almost € 15 billion of additional investments in the environment and resource efficiency sector**



EFSI 2.0 also explicitly targets new sectors: sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

In addition, over € 136 billion from the European Structural and Investment Funds is invested in environment protection, resource efficiency, climate change adaptation and risk prevention and the shift towards a low carbon economy in all sectors in the 2014-2020 EU budget period.

Moreover the Commission proposed to have 25% of the next EU budget (2021-2027) contributing to climate objectives; and established a dedicated financial support for sustainable infrastructure investments through the "InvestEU" programme.

By staying at the forefront of the decarbonisation transition, the EU would be able to enjoy first-mover benefits in a global economy that will inevitably become increasingly carbon-constrained. European companies will benefit from new business solutions and technologies.

EU's energy import dependence will be massively reduced by 2050.



## THE RENEWABLE ENERGY REVOLUTION



## THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

Personal and business transport must be as safe, clean and connected as possible. Today, road transport alone accounts for around 20% of all EU greenhouse gas emissions. The automotive industry has already invested in the development of zero- and low-emission vehicles. The Commission has proposed new emissions limits for CO<sub>2</sub> and air pollutants, has introduced more reliable and stricter emissions tests and has reformed the rules on how a car is placed on the EU market. A combination of decarbonised, decentralised and digitalised power, cheaper batteries, highly efficient electric powertrains, connectivity and autonomous driving offers immense prospects for decarbonising road transport.

Achieving deep emissions reductions will require an integrated system approach. This includes promoting: (I) overall vehicle efficiency, low- and zero emission vehicles and infrastructure; (II) a long-term switch to alternative and climate neutral fuels for transport; (III) increased efficiency of the transport system – by making the most of digital technologies and smart pricing and further encouraging multi-modal integration and shifts towards more sustainable transport modes.

**AS PART OF THE NEXT EU BUDGET FOR 2021-2027, THE COMMISSION PROPOSED €42.3 BILLION\* TO SUPPORT INVESTMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS FOR:**



**TRANSPORT**  
€30.6 billion



**ENERGY**  
€8.7 billion



**DIGITAL**  
€3 billion



**WITH A TARGET OF 60% OF ITS BUDGET CONTRIBUTING TO CLIMATE OBJECTIVES.**

*\*Under the 'Connecting Europe Facility'*

## FOCUS: ELECTRO MOBILITY

For e-mobility we need strong, efficient and yet affordable batteries. The European batteries market is projected to increase by a factor of 4 to 10 until 2025, creating a market worth €250 billion/year. New technologies and business models will continue to spur job creation in Europe. The development and production of batteries are at the core of the ongoing transition of the European economy. Between 2007 and 2015, the Commission invested €375 million in research and innovation projects on battery technologies. Between 2018 and 2020, the Commission will invest an additional €200 million from the Horizon 2020 programme to support the development and production in Europe of the next generation of electric batteries.

