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GREEN DEAL NELL'EPOCA DEL COVID-19

Edoardo Croci
Green Università Bocconi



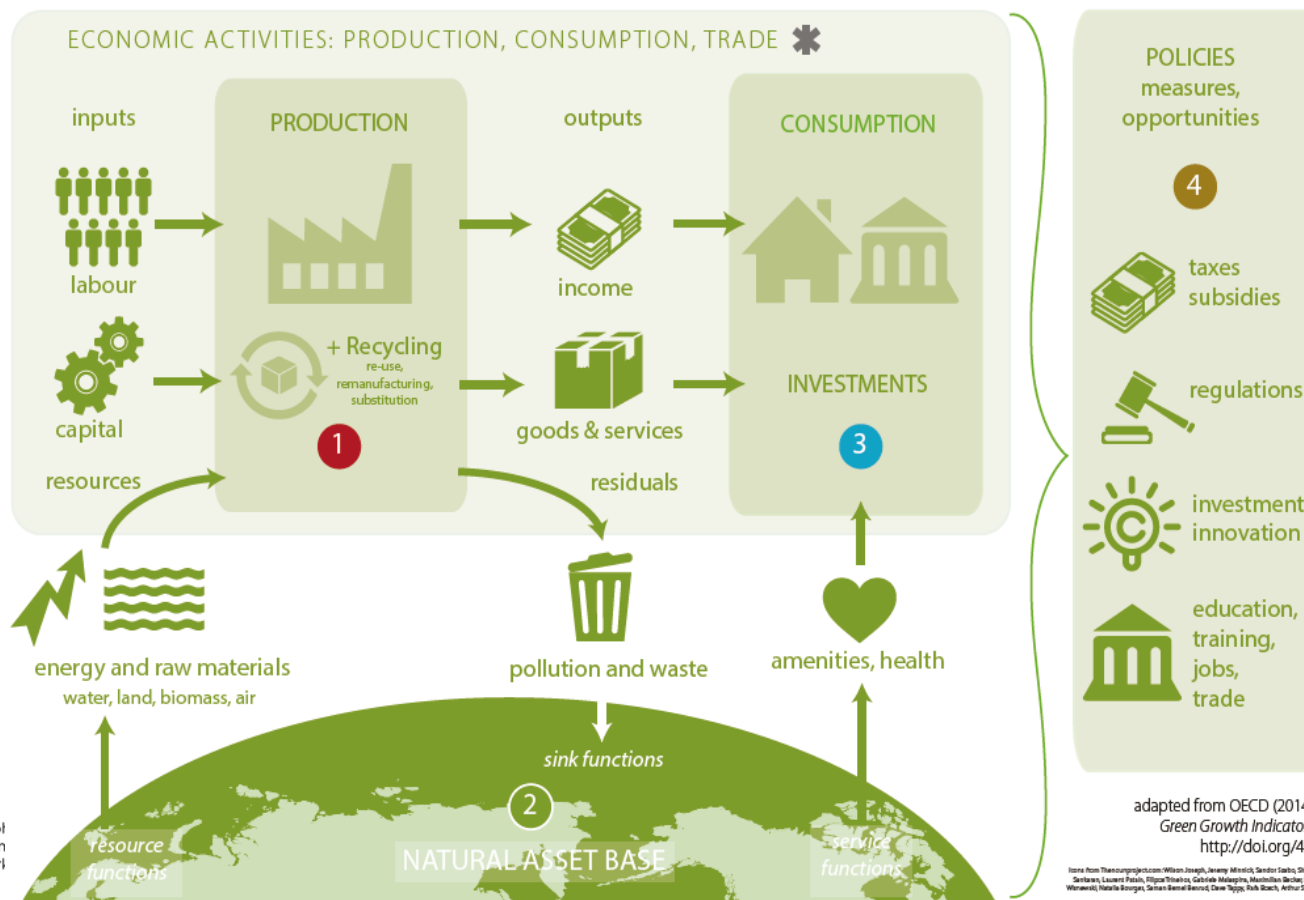
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Convegno "Green deal nell'epoca del COVID-19"
geo – Green Economy Observatory

Milano, 5 giugno 2020

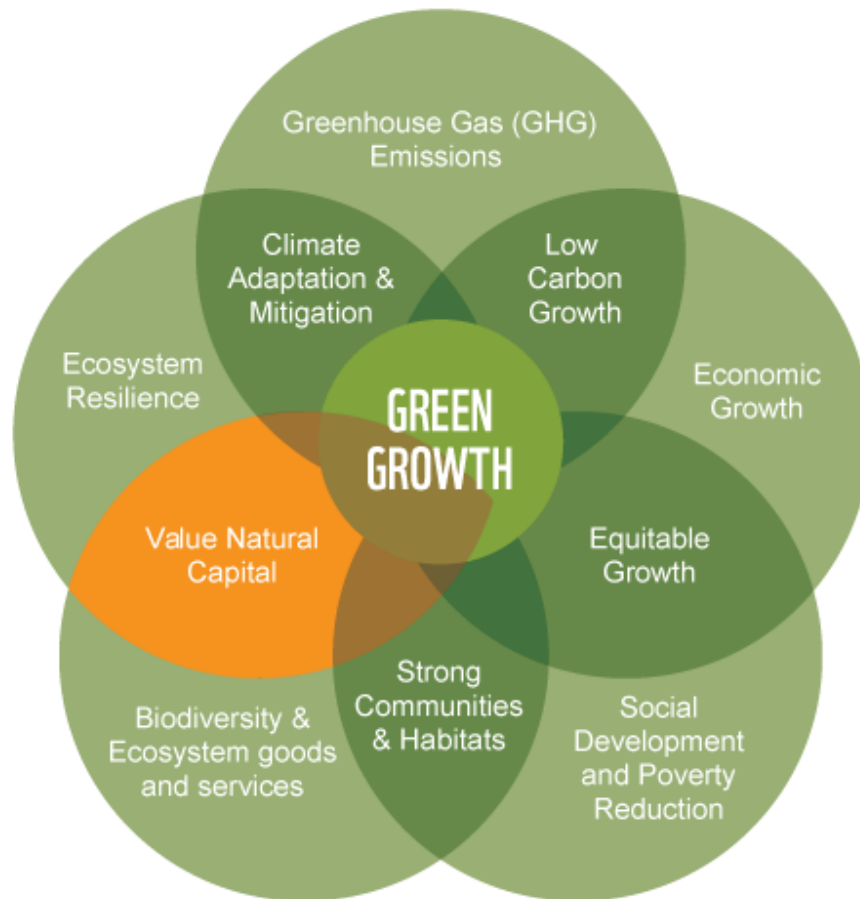
Il framework per una crescita verde



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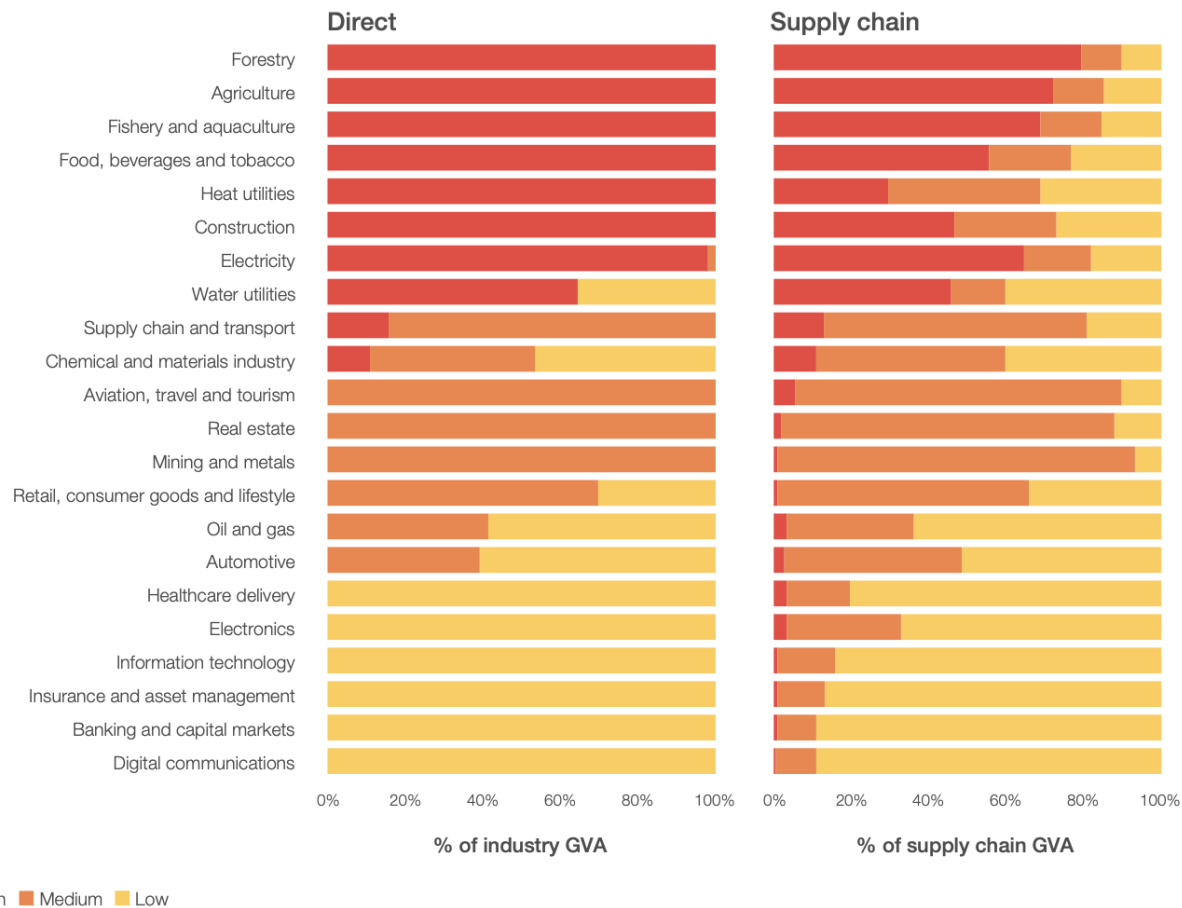
I paradigmi della crescita verde



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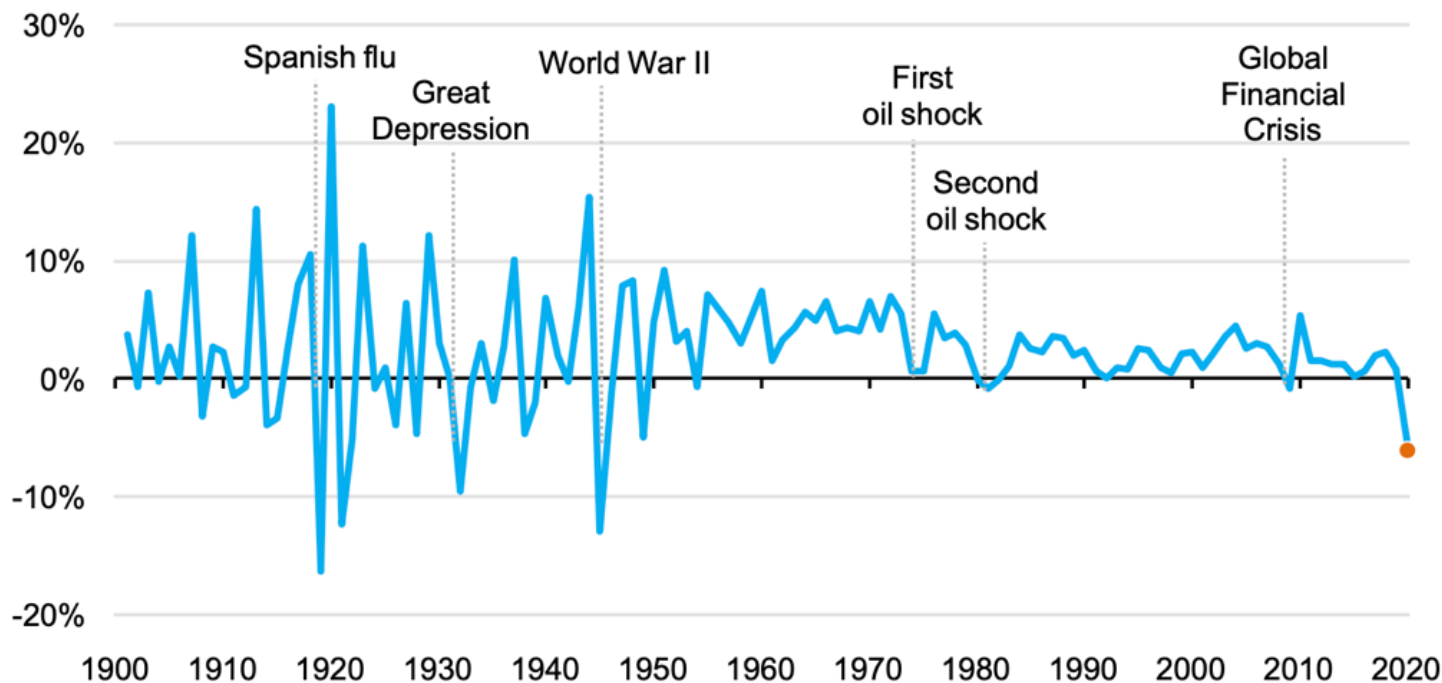
La dipendenza dalle risorse naturali per i settori produttivi



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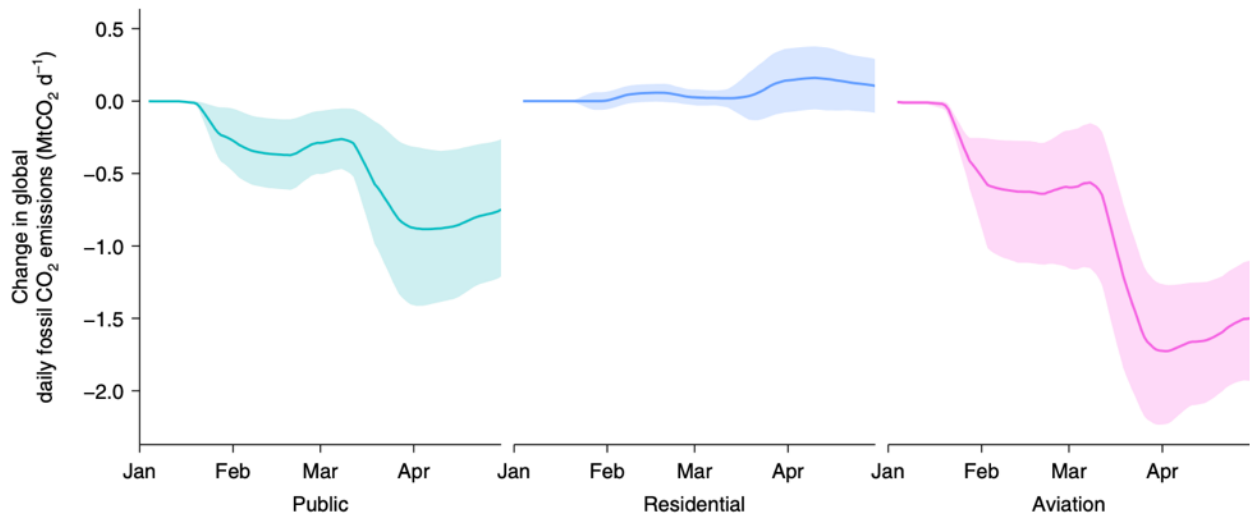
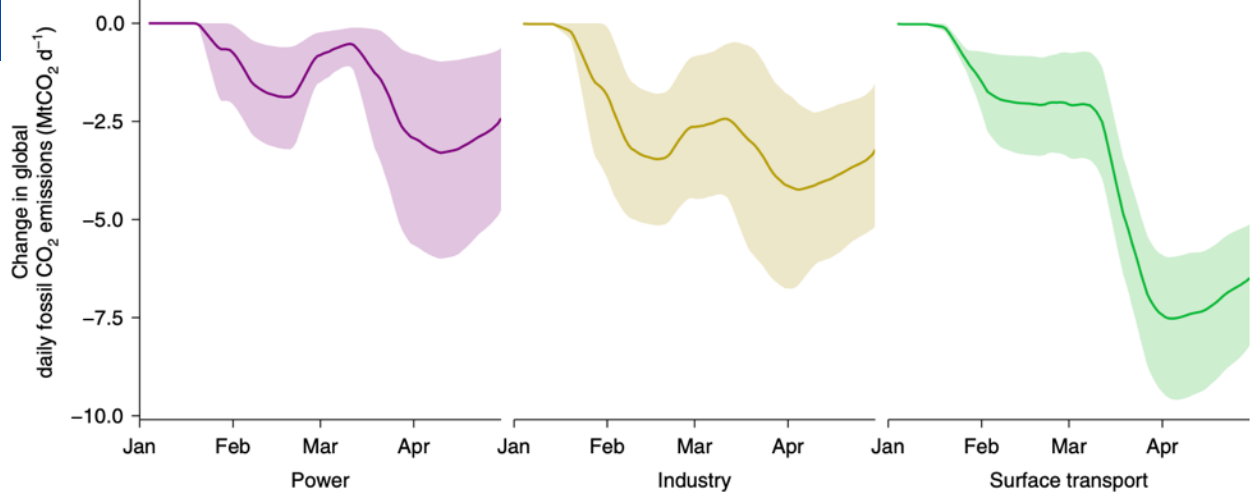
Impatto su consumi energetici a livello mondiale



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Impatto sulle emissioni di CO₂ per settore a livello mondiale



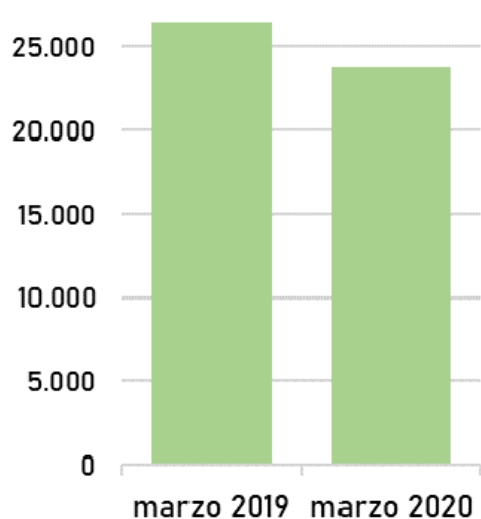
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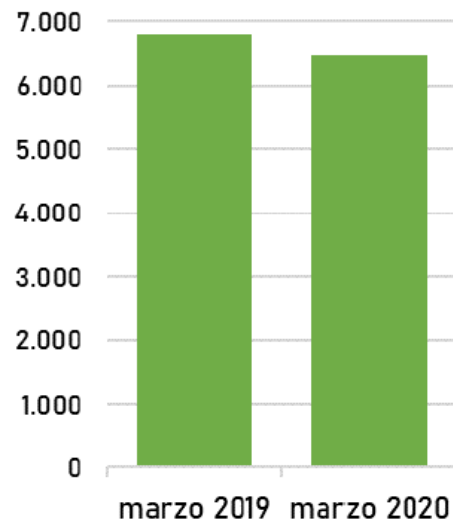
Fonte: IEA, 2020

Impatto su consumi energetici in Italia

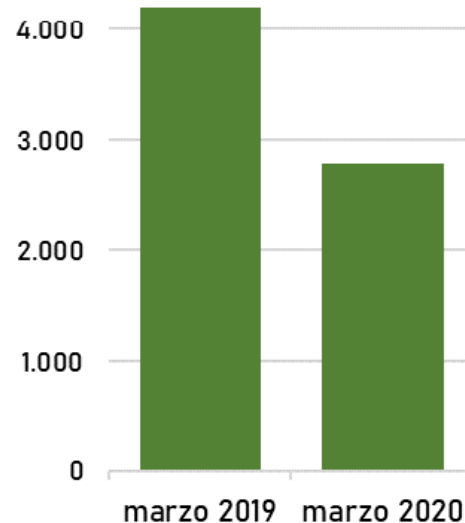
Consumi di energia elettrica (GWh), gas naturale (Mm³) e prodotti petroliferi (ktep) a uso energetico: confronto marzo 2019 –marzo 2020



Energia elettrica
-10,2%



Gas naturale
-4,7%



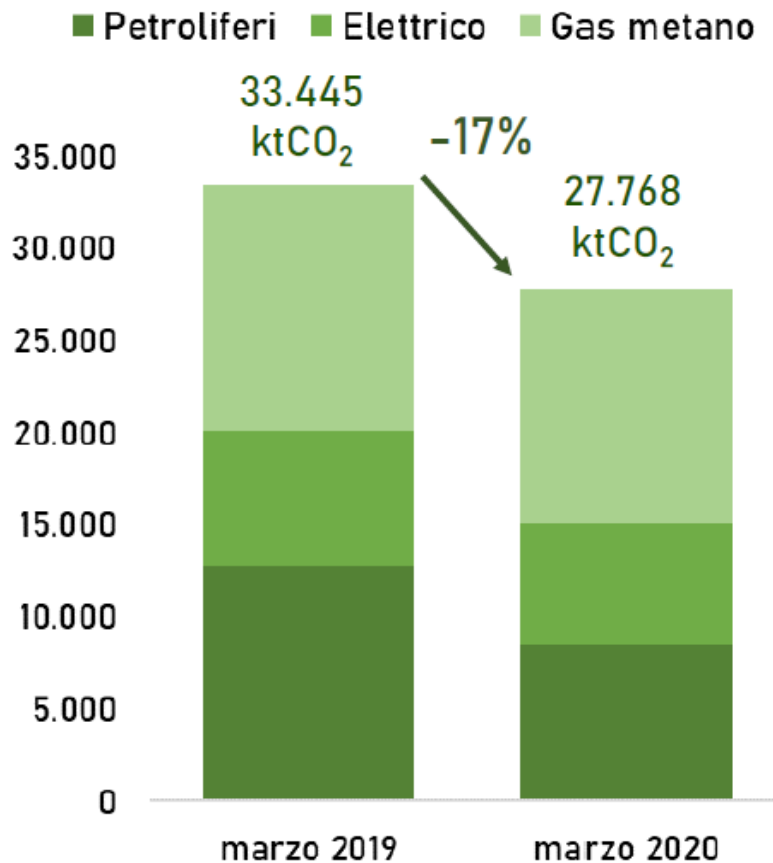
Petroliferi
-33,5%



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Impatto sulle emissioni di CO₂ in Italia



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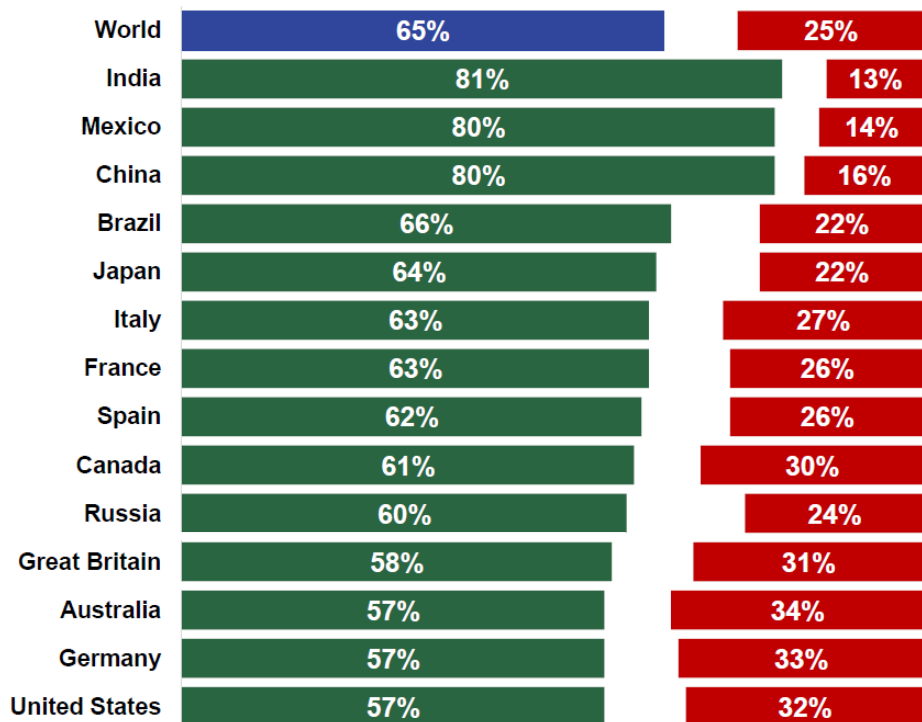
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Il supporto della Green economy per la ripresa post COVID-19 1/2

Country data

Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:

In the economic recovery after Covid-19, it's important that government actions prioritize climate change



Base: 28,029 online adults aged 16-74: Fieldwork dates: Thursday 16 to Sunday 19 April.

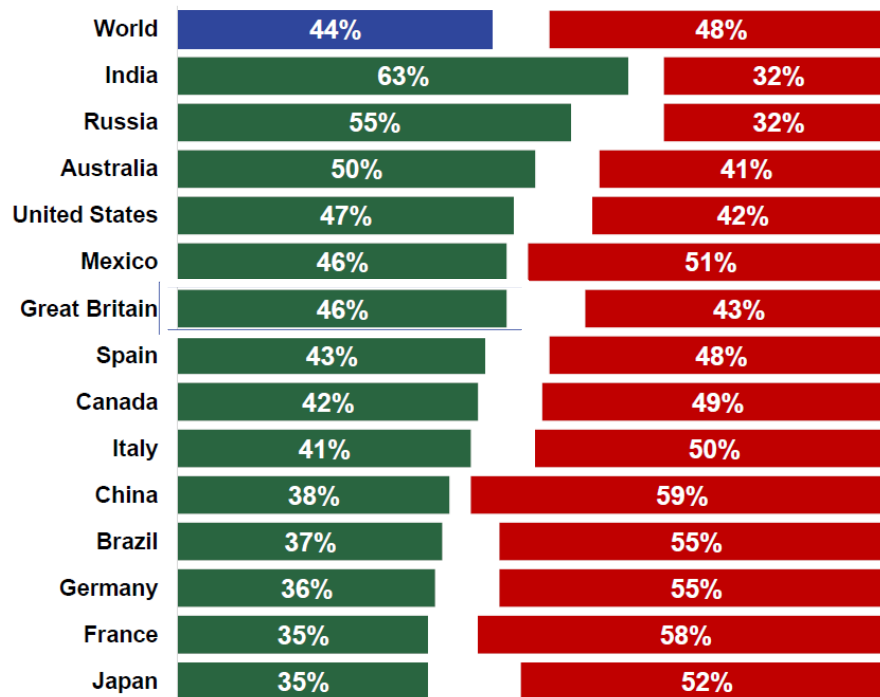
■ Strongly agree/tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree/strongly disagree

Il supporto della Green economy per la ripresa post COVID-19 2/2

Country data

Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:

Government should focus on helping the economy to recover first and foremost, even if that means taking some actions that are bad for the environment



Base: 28,029 online adults aged 16-74; Fieldwork dates: Thursday 16 to Sunday 19 April.

7 © Ipsos | Earth Day GB 2020 | April 2020 | Version 1 | Public

■ Strongly agree/tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree/strongly disagree

Ipsos MORI



La roadmap europea

○ **11 December 2019**

Presentation of the [European Green Deal](#)

○ **14 January 2020**

Presentation of the [European Green Deal Investment Plan and the Just Transition Mechanism](#)

○ **4 March 2020**

Proposal for a [European climate law](#) to ensure a climate neutral European Union by 2050
Public consultation (open until 17 June 2020) on the [European Climate Pact](#) bringing together regions, local communities, civil society, businesses and schools

○ **10 March 2020**

Adoption of the [European Industrial Strategy](#), a plan for a future-ready economy

○ **11 March 2020**

Proposal of a [Circular Economy Action Plan](#) focusing on sustainable resource use

○ **20 May 2020**

Presentation of the '[Farm to fork strategy](#)' to make food systems more sustainable

○ **20 May 2020**

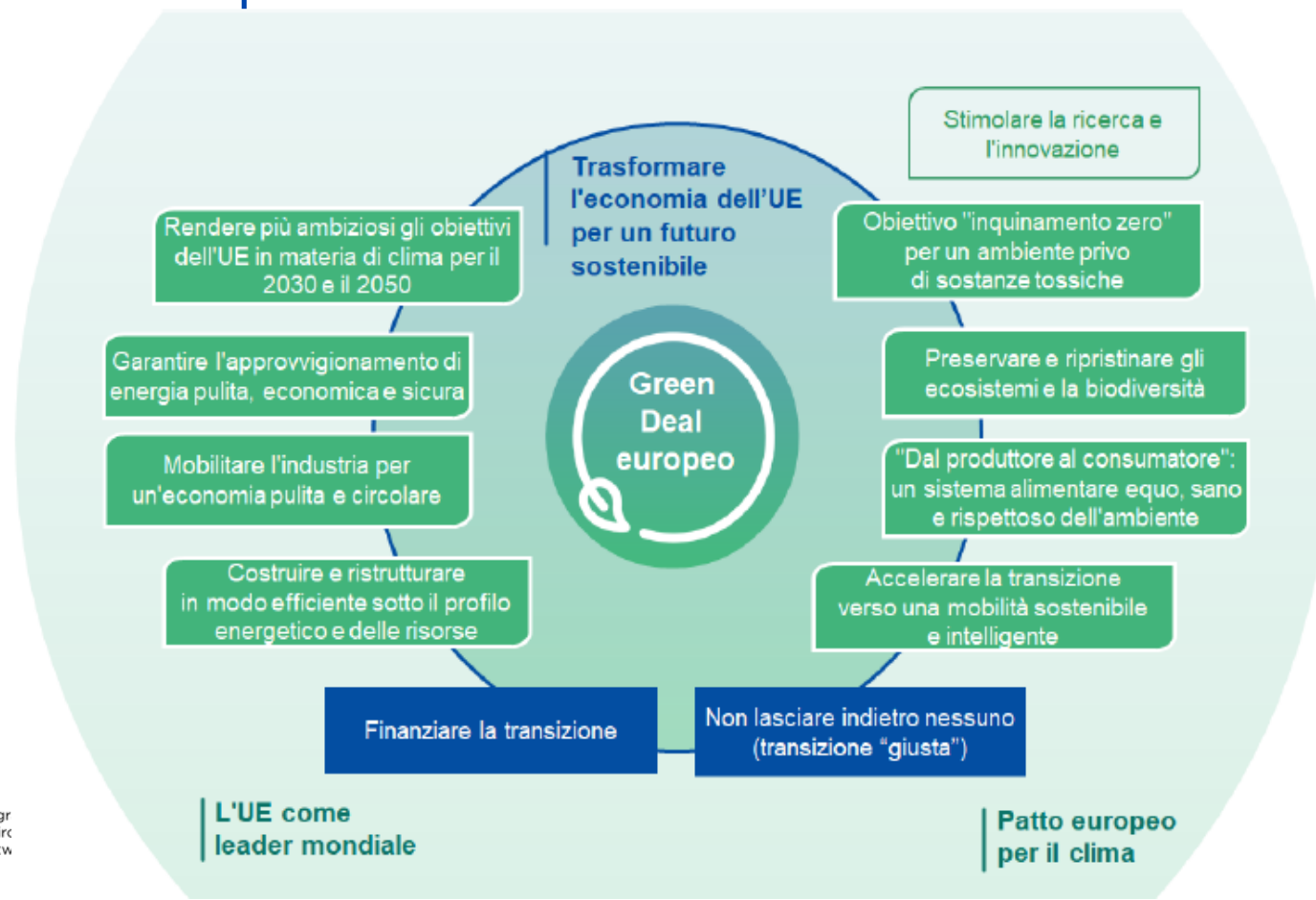
Presentation of the [EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030](#) to protect the fragile natural resources on our planet



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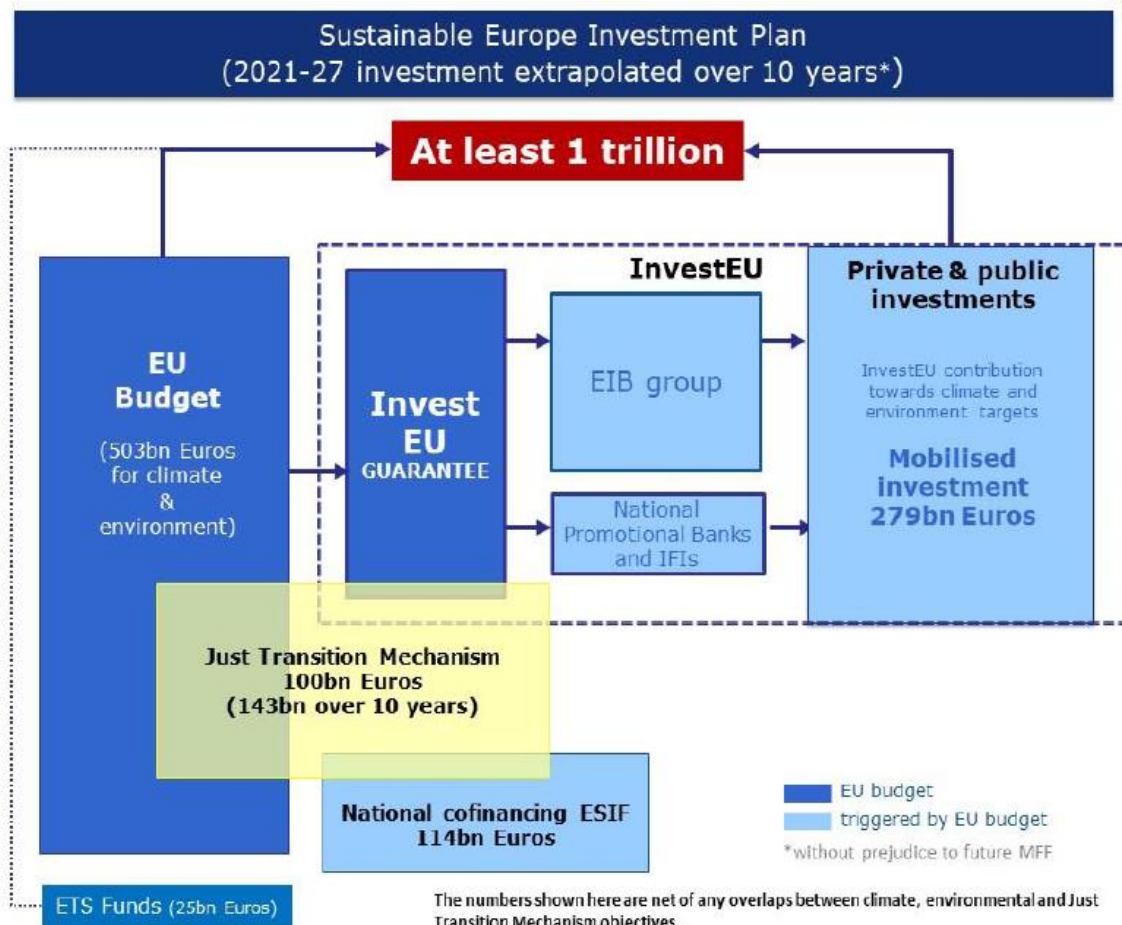
Green deal europeo



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European Green Deal Investment Plan



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La risposta europea alla crisi sanitaria

Il 27 maggio Ursula von der Lyen ha lanciato pubblicamente Next generation EU, il recovery plan per rilanciare l'economia dei Paesi EU colpiti dalla crisi sanitaria.

La proposta si basa su un fondo di 750 miliardi di euro da distribuire tra i Paesi EU più colpiti dal COVID-19.

I finanziamenti sono da considerarsi una risorsa aggiuntiva al piano di finanziamenti per il nuovo settennio europeo (2021-2027).

SURE / ESM Pandemic Crisis Support / EIB Guarantee Fund for Workers and Businesses	€540 billion
Next Generation EU	Temporary reinforcement €750 billion
Multiannual Financial Framework	€1 100 billion



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Next generation EU

Investing in a green, digital and resilient Europe

Supporting Member States to recover



- Recovery and Resilience Facility
- Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe - REACT-EU
- Reinforced rural development programmes
- Reinforced Just Transition Mechanism

Within European Semester framework

- Supporting investments and reforms
- Supporting a just transition

Kick-starting the economy and helping private investment



- Solvency Support Instrument
- Strategic Investment Facility
- Strengthened InvestEU programme

- Supporting key sectors and technologies
- Investing in key value chains
- Solvency support for viable companies

Learning the lessons from the crisis



- New Health programme
- Reinforced rescEU
- Reinforced programmes for research, innovation and external action

- Supporting key programmes for future crises
- Supporting global partners

Le fonti per il bilancio dell'EU

Le fonti di entrate del bilancio dell'UE sono rimaste le stesse negli ultimi decenni: dazi doganali, contributi degli Stati membri basati sull'imposta sul valore aggiunto e quelli basati sul reddito nazionale lordo.

La Commissione ha proposto di diversificare le fonti di entrate con nuove risorse che contribuiranno alle priorità dell'UE (cambiamenti climatici, economia circolare e tassazione equa).



Extension of the Emissions Trading System-based own resources to the maritime and aviation sectors to generate €10 billion per year



Own resource based on operations of companies, that draw huge benefits from the EU single market, which, depending on its design, could yield around €10 billion per year



Carbon border adjustment mechanism to raise €5 billion to €14 billion per year



Digital tax on companies with a global annual turnover of above €750 million to generate up to €1.3 billion per year

Nel loro insieme, queste nuove risorse proprie potrebbero contribuire a finanziare il rimborso e gli interessi sul finanziamento del mercato raccolti nell'ambito di Next Generation EU.

GRAZIE

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