WHERE IT ALL BEGAN

The Treaty of Maastricht

made the environment

First UN Conference on the Human Environment took place in Stockholm. It placed environmental issues at the forefront of international concerns, adopting principles, including the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan for the **Human Environment**.

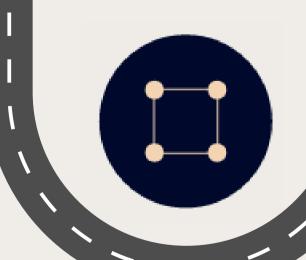
The European Council, held in Paris, declared the need for a Community environment policy flanking economic policies.



1972

1987





1999

These advancements strengthened the EU's role as a key actor on the global environmental front, leading the way with key initiatives such as the European Green Deal and the European Climate Law.

Treaty of Lisbon made climate change

and sustainable development a priority. It also granted the EU legal personality to conclude international agreements.



The **Treaty of Maastricht** made the environment (Title XVI) an official EU policy area. It introduced the codecision procedure, made qualified majority voting in the Council the general rule, and urged Member States to assess their environmental impact and uphold the principle of sustainable growth.





are to: • preserve the quality of the environment

introduced a new

'Environment Title' (Title VII),

which provided the first legal

basis for a common

environment policy. Its aims

- protect human health
- ensure rational use of natural resources

1993

EU ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION ROADMAP

EU Green Deal

The European Commission adopted a set of proposals to make the EU's climate, energy, transport and taxation policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.



EU rules requires a broader set of large companies, as well as listed SMEs, to publish regular audited reports according to European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), on how their activities impact people and the environment, in line with the EU Taxonomy.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive

The new rules will ensure that companies in scope identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts of the activities throughout their value chain, inside and outside Europe.



2020

>>>

2016

- Emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030
- (NDCs)
- Efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.



2020

EU Taxonomy

Regulation

Allows financial and non-financial companies to share a common definition of economic activities that can be considered environmentally sustainable.

Set out 4 overarching conditions that an economic activity has to meet in order to qualify as environmentally sustainable.



Green Claims

Directive

- Ensure consumers receive reliable, comparable and verifiable environmental information on products
- Provides clear criteria on how companies should prove their environmental claims and labels
- mandates third party accreditation and verification
- new governance rules for environmental labelling schemes



2023



2024



2023





Keep global warming to no more than

1.5°C

Emissions need to reach net zero by 2050

Nationally Determined Contributions

