



European
Environment
Agency



Europe's
environment
2025

Europe's environment 2025

Country outreach

Social media content – Thematic briefings

version 1.1 - 30 September 2025

Introduction: Localising thematic briefings for social media

EEA has produced 35 posts – one per thematic briefing – for social media outreach. Each post is made ready for country localisation and shared in this presentation.

To help you plan, post and localise the thematic briefings for your social media, also have a look at these guidelines and assets:

[Download: Step-by-step guide for EE25 social media planning and posting](#)

[Download: Template showing how EE25 thematic briefings can be localised for your social media](#)

[Download: Folder containing all the thematic visuals in English \(.png\)](#)

[Download: Work file containing editable visuals e.g. for translations \(.psd\)](#)



European
Environment
Agency



Europe's
environment
2025

1.1 State of Europe's biodiversity

Copy for social media:

Europe's terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity is in poor condition. Land and sea use, over-exploitation of resources, pollution, invasive alien species and climate change are the key drivers affecting biodiversity.

81% of habitats,
62% of non-bird species,
39% of bird species
protected under EU law are in poor or bad condition — and most are still declining, according to the latest available data (State of nature, 2020).

Only 38% of rivers, lakes, and transitional and coastal waters achieved a good or high ecological status in 2021, and a high proportion of marine mammals, fish, birds and habitats are not in a good state.

A high proportion of marine mammals, fish, birds and habitats are not in a good state, and marine ecosystems continue to deteriorate.

Full implementation of environmental legislation and ensuring that biodiversity is taken into account across sectors are needed.

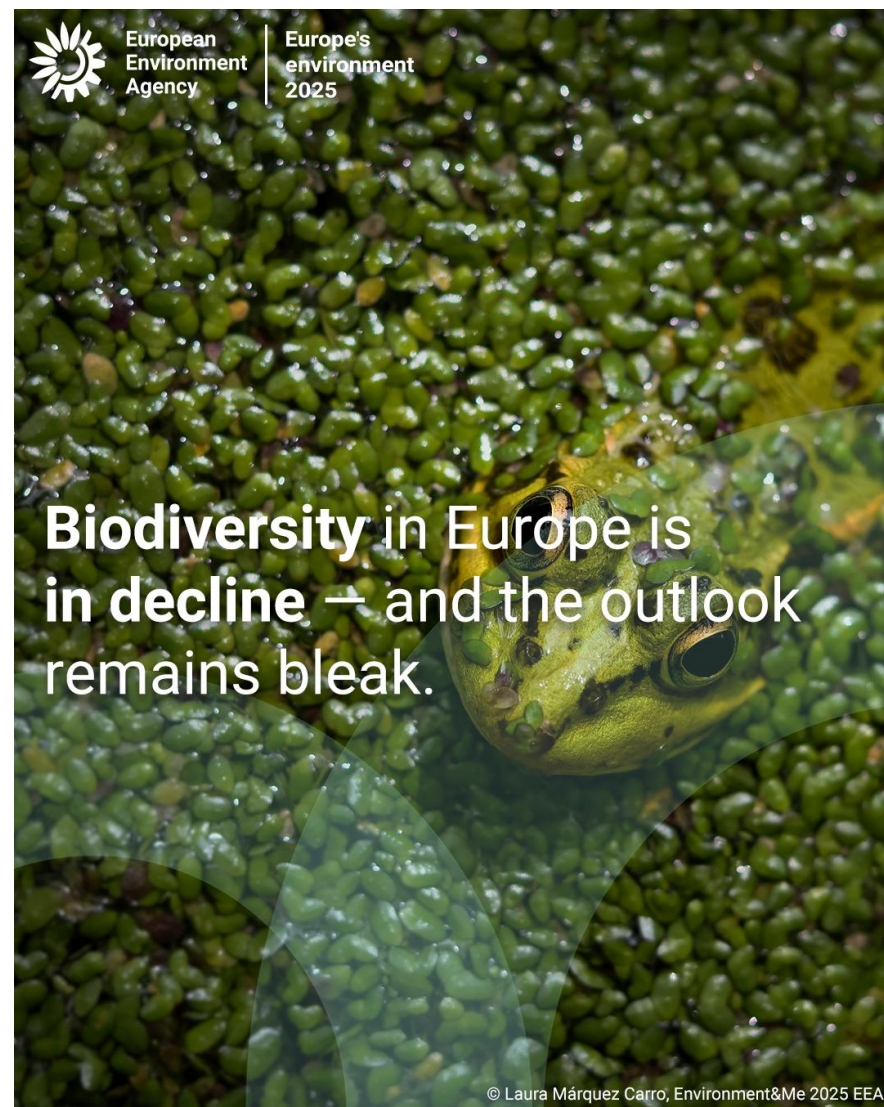
Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the state of Europe's biodiversity in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/state-of-europes-biodiversity>

#Biodiversity

Visual for social media:



1.2 Pollution of ecosystems

Copy for social media:

Chemical contaminants, nutrients, pesticides and microplastics are pollutants that pose a serious threat to Europe's ecosystems.

Pollution trends are mixed. While some air and marine pollutants are decreasing, only 30% of surface waters have reached good chemical status.

Tackling diffuse pollution from agriculture remains a major challenge, while emerging pollutants present new risks. Without stronger action, most EU pollution targets for 2030 are unlikely to be met.

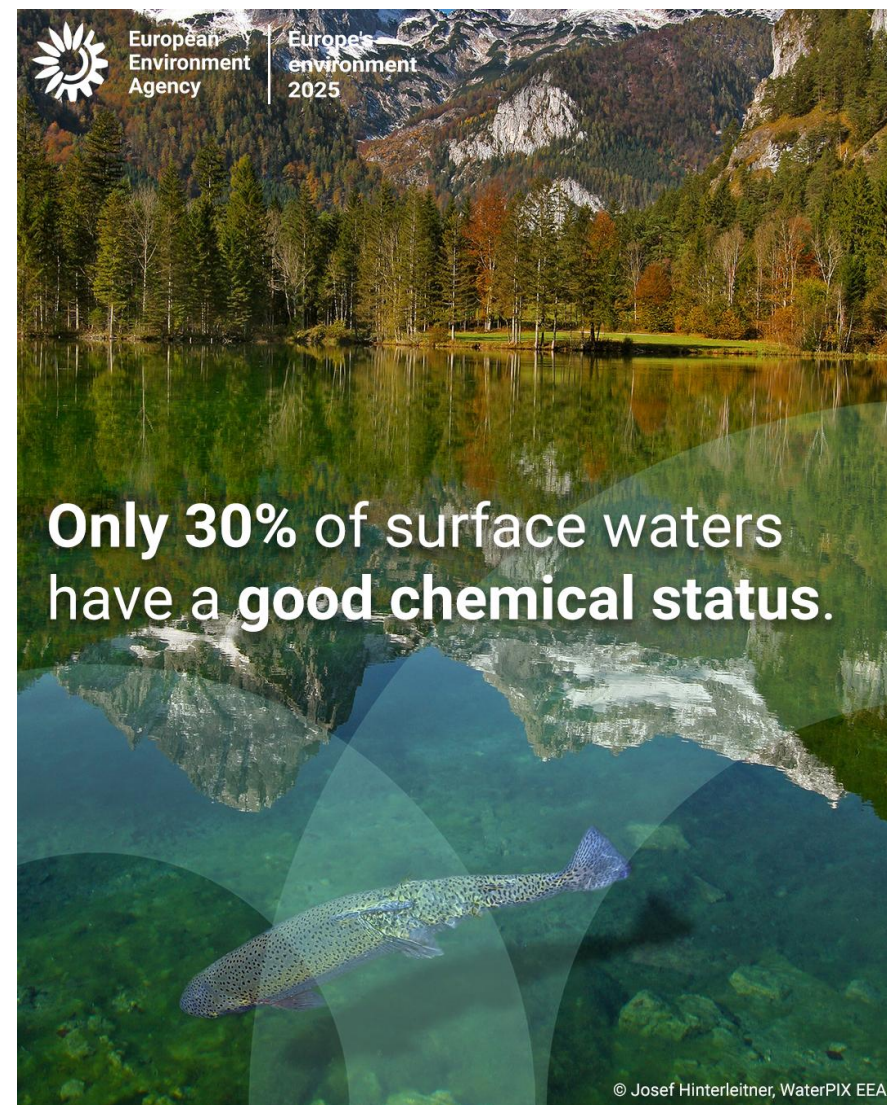
Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the pollution of Europe's ecosystems in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/pollution-of-ecosystems>

#Pollution

Visual for social media:



1.3 Protected areas

Copy for social media:

To better protect species, ecosystems and the environment, we need to protect significantly more areas on land and sea, but also ensure that protected sites are effectively managed to meet conservation goals.

While 26.1% of EU's land and 12.3% of its marine areas are covered by protected areas (2022), the targets of protecting at least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea by 2030 will only be met if we significantly increase the designation efforts.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the state of Europe's protected areas in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/protected-areas>

#Environment #Nature

Visual for social media:



**26% of EU land and 12%
of its seas are protected.**

1.4 Water and climate impacts

Copy for social media:

Europe is heating up faster than the global average, worsening problems like water shortages, droughts, and floods.

Around a third of land and people face water stress each year. Europe's water management practices are poorly adapted to managing rapid and extensive change, compromising EU water resilience.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the climate impacts on Europe's water in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/water-and-climate-impacts>

#ClimateChange #Droughts #Floods

Visual for social media:



Water stress affects about 30% of the land and 34% of the population in Europe.

1.5 Ecosystems and climate impacts

Copy for social media:

Europe's ecosystems, already in poor condition, are increasingly impacted by climate change — and coordinated action to halt the damage remains limited.

Climate change is accelerating biodiversity loss in Europe, driving shifts in species distribution, worsening ocean acidification, and increasing forest fires.

While restoring ecosystems can help fight climate change, urgent action is needed—yet the EU still lacks clear targets to tackle these impacts directly.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's ecosystems and climate impacts in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/ecosystems-and-climate-impacts>

#ClimateChange #Ecosystems

Visual for social media:



1.6 Land use and land take

Copy for social media:

Competition for land is heating up in Europe.

Urban areas in the EU have grown by 13% since 2005, putting pressure on limited land resources and making it harder to meet Green Deal goals.

With rising land demand and little space left, Europe is unlikely to meet its goal of ‘no net land take by 2050’ unless land is used more efficiently and for multiple purposes.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe’s land use and its impact on ecosystems in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/land-use-and-land-take>

#UrbanDevelopment #Ecosystems

Visual for social media:



1.7 Soil resources

Copy for social media:

As cities expand and farming intensifies, Europe's soils face growing threats like erosion, pollution, and nutrient overload.

62% of all soils and 89% of agricultural soils show signs of critical loss of their functions, weakening their ability to support biodiversity, food production, climate action, and human health.

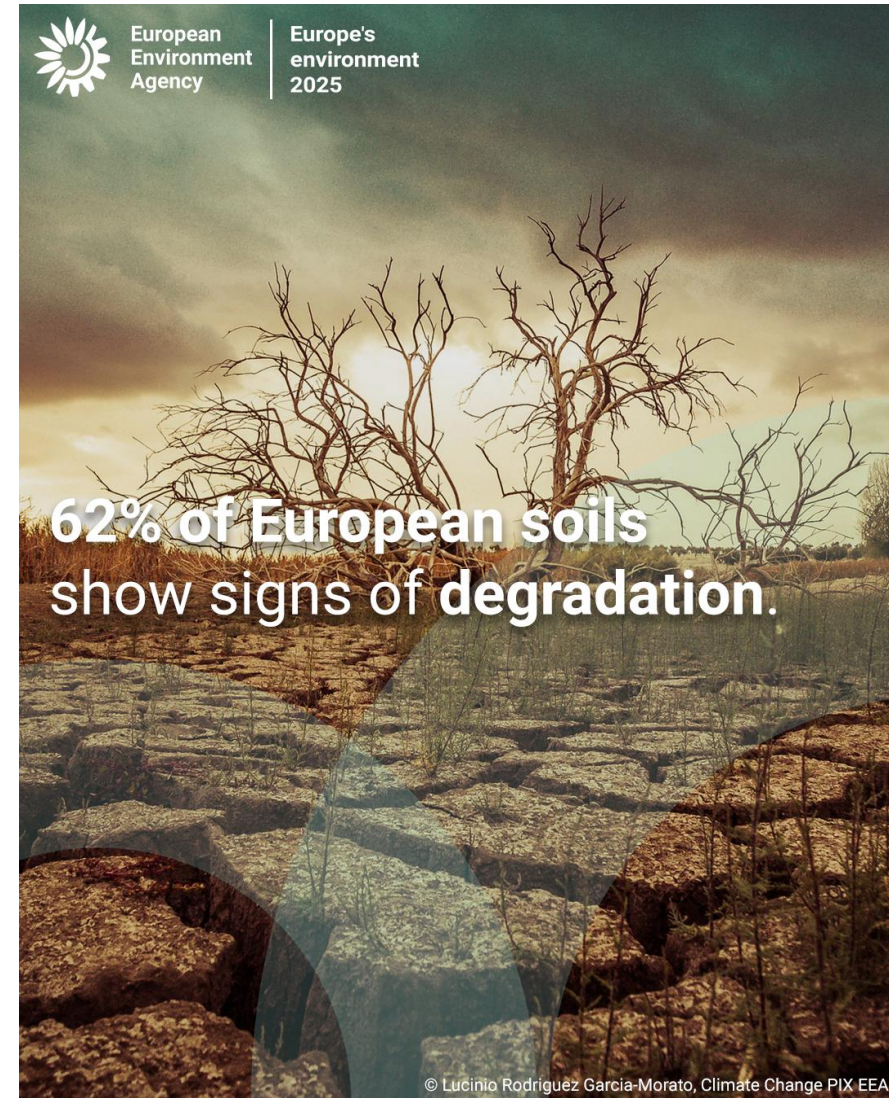
Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the condition of Europe's soil in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/soil-resources>

#UrbanDevelopment #Agriculture #Sustainability

Visual for social media:



1.8 Biodiversity investment needs

Copy for social media:

EU funding for biodiversity is growing, but it still falls short of what is needed to fully meet future goals.

While progress toward the 2030 biodiversity targets looks promising, a significant investment gap remains, especially across different regions.

To help bridge this gap, the EU is exploring innovative financial tools, such as biodiversity certification and nature credits, to attract private capital and create favourable market conditions for investments in biodiversity.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's biodiversity investments in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/biodiversity-and-ecosystems/biodiversity-investment-needs>

#Biodiversity #Investment

Visual for social media:



2.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

Copy for social media:

Europe has proven that cutting emissions and growing the economy can go hand in hand—now it's time to pick up the pace to reach the 2030 target.

The EU has cut greenhouse gas emissions by over a third since 1990 while still growing its economy by more than two thirds.

Together, Member States plan to continue reducing net emissions by 2030 on the pathway to climate neutrality by 2050. Planned climate policies across Europe show high ambition levels with accelerating emission reductions foreseen over the coming years and decades.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's GHG emissions and climate change in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**:
<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/greenhouse-gas-emissions>

#ClimateChange #GHG

Visual for social media:



2.2 Trends in the mobility system

Copy for social media:

Cleaner transport is possible—but that entails a faster pace of electrification and the development of new technologies like sustainable fuels for aviation and shipping.

Electrification of Europe's road transport fleet is gaining ground, while cleaner maritime and aviation transport still demand growth of sustainable fuel alternatives.

Emission reductions from transport in recent decades have been offset by continued growth in transport demand, and still accounted for nearly one third of EU's GHG emissions in 2023.

Significant progress has been made in reducing particulates and NOx emissions, while emissions of nitrous oxide and ammonia from transport have continued to grow.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's mobility and climate change the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/trends-in-the-mobility-system>

#ClimateChange #Mobility

Visual for social media:



2.3 Trends in the energy system

Copy for social media:

Europe has proved it can hit energy goals—now it's time to scale up, speed up, and create the clean energy future we've already started building.

Meeting the EU's energy goals relies in large part on steady growth in renewables and efficiency, and is reinforced by supportive policies, clear investment signals and growing cross-border cooperation.

Meeting the 2030 targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency can reinforce Europe's competitiveness and resilience through greater energy independence and sustainability.

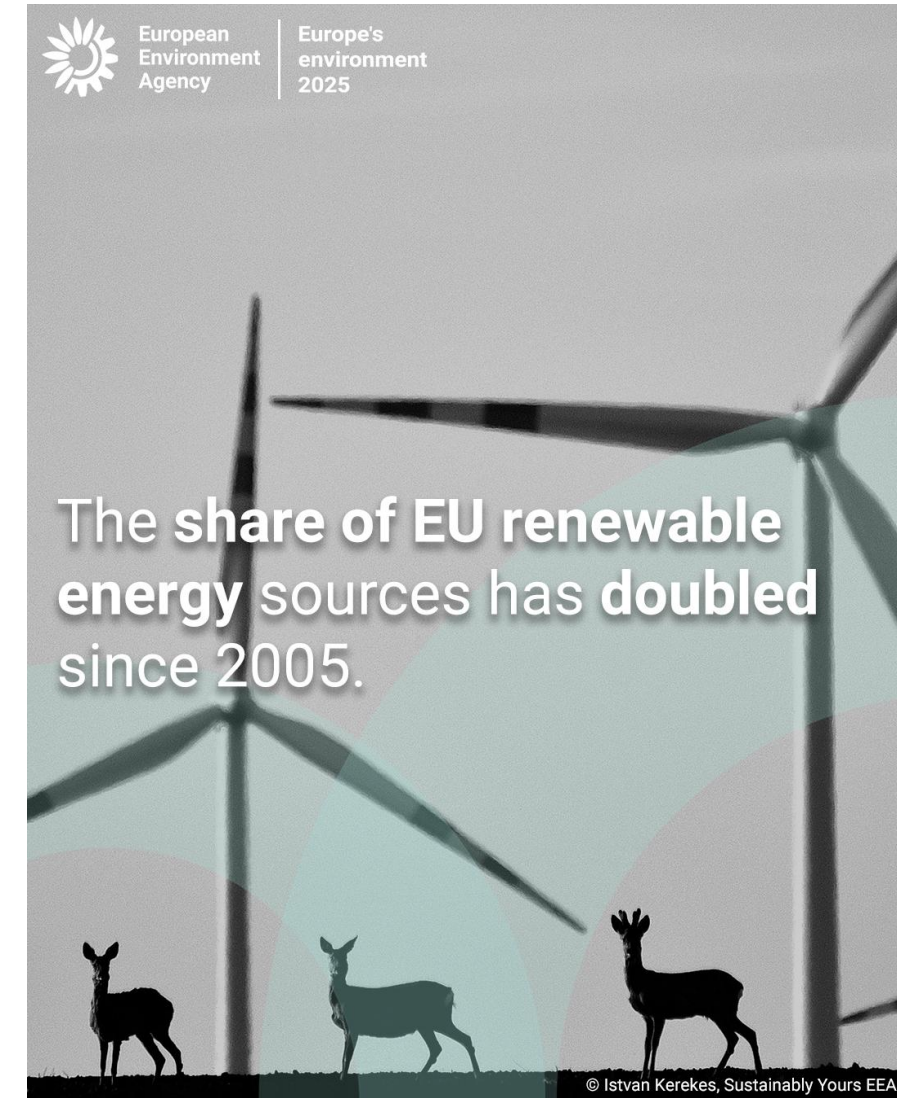
Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's energy and climate change in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/trends-in-the-energy-system>

#ClimateChange #Energy

Visual for social media:



2.4 CO2 removal from the atmosphere

Copy for social media:

Europe's land can be a powerful climate ally — if forest and soils are managed thoughtfully.

Land and forests provide a net carbon sink, counterbalancing around 6% of Europe's GHG emissions.

But this valuable carbon sink has weakened, decreasing by 30% in the last decade compared to the decade before.

To reach the full potential of this valuable climate ally additional measures need to be put in place.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

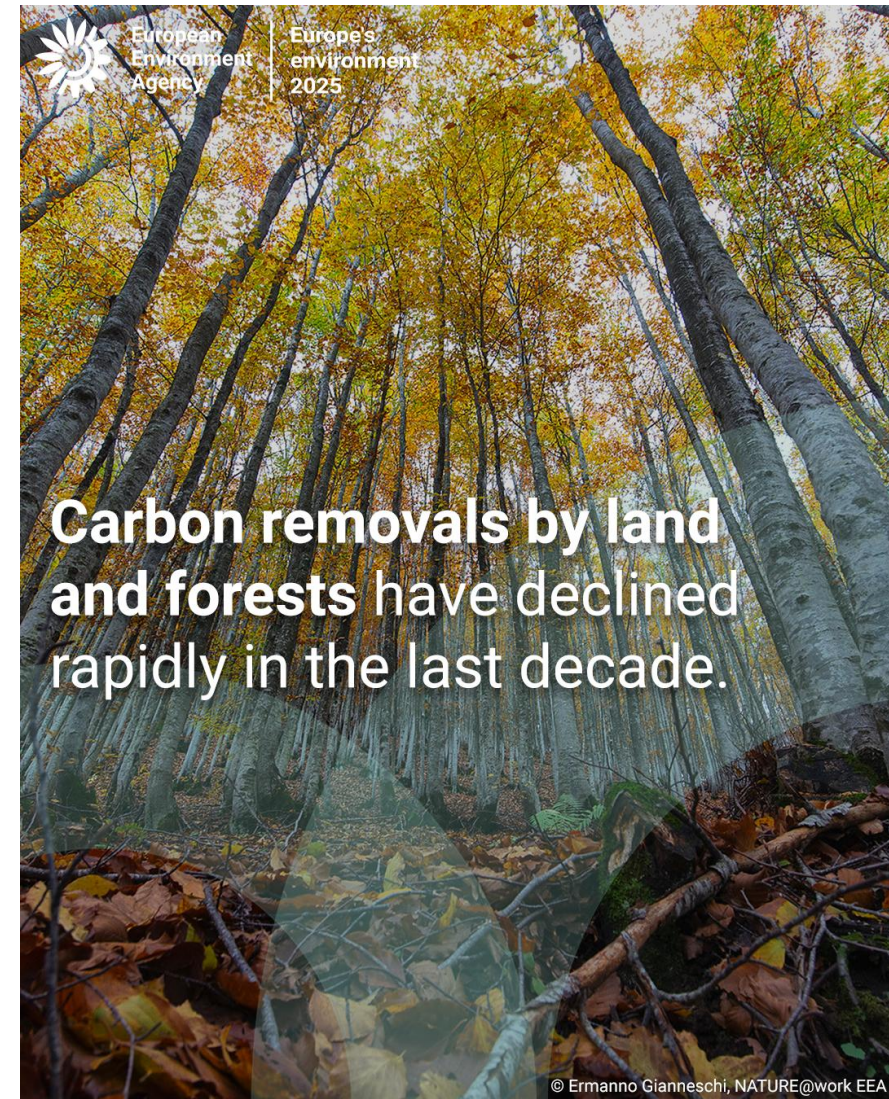
Learn more about Europe's CO2 removal and climate change in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/carbon-dioxide-removal>

#ClimateChange #CarbonRemovals

Visual for social media:



2.5 Ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases

Copy for social media:

Europe helped heal the ozone layer—now it's on track to phase out the next wave of replacement harmful gases.

The EU successfully phased out ozone-depleting substances by 2010, helping protect the ozone layer, which is expected to recover globally by 2040.

Their replacements — hydrofluorocarbons — are powerful greenhouse gases, and their phase-down is also on track. By 2050, it is expected that they will be fully eliminated and replaced by sustainable alternatives.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's GHG emissions and climate change in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/ozone-depleting-substances-and-fluorinated-greenhouse-gases>

#ClimateChange #GHG

Visual for social media:



2.6 Climate risks to the economy

Copy for social media:

The climate change bill is skyrocketing — but with bold adaptation now, Europe can protect lives, strengthen economies, and become climate resilient.

Worsening climate impacts could cut EU GDP by 7% by the end of the century. But Member States are responding, introducing national adaptation policies.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's economic costs from climate change in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/climate-risks-to-the-economy>

#ClimateChange #Economy #EUCRA

Visual for social media:



2.7 Climate risks to society

Copy for social media:

Climate risks are rising fast—but with fair and focused action, Europe can protect its most vulnerable and build true resilience for all.

Climate change touches every part of society—from health and food to energy and economic stability—and it hits vulnerable groups the hardest.

While EU policies are improving, the rollout of resilience and mitigation efforts is too slow to match the rising risks, leaving many communities unprepared.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the risks from climate change for Europe's society in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/climate-risks-to-society>

#ClimateChange #Society #EUCRA

Visual for social media:



2.8 Climate action financing

Copy for social media:

Europe's clean energy push is gaining speed—and we need to continue expanding investment, turning the money used now on fossil fuel into future-focused solutions and increasing climate resilience.

Investments in clean energy and efficiency are rising, and the EU is on course to meet its climate spending targets. At the same time, fossil fuel investment could fall faster.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's climate action financing in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/climate-change/climate-action-financing>

#ClimateChange #Investment #Resilience

Visual for social media:



3.1 Emissions of pollutants to air

Copy for social media:

Europe's air is cleaner than it was two decades ago — but harmful pollutants like ammonia, mainly originating from agriculture, remain a serious challenge.

Air pollutant emissions—including nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, fine particles, and others—have steadily declined across the EU since 2005, though significant health impacts remain.

However, ammonia (NH₃) emissions are more problematic and need to be reduced by promoting good agricultural practices to achieve the required reduction commitments.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about air pollution in Europe in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/environment-and-human-health/emissions-of-pollutants-to-air>

#AirPollution #Agriculture

Visual for social media:



3.2 Air pollution and impacts on human health

Copy for social media:

The number of deaths attributable to air pollution is falling, but stronger action now can save hundreds of thousands more lives across Europe.

The EU is on track to meet its 2030 target under the zero pollution action plan of reducing the number of deaths attributable to fine particle pollution by at least 55%.

However, even at that level, around 200,000 people could still die prematurely each year.

To improve the situation, air, climate, and energy policies need to be fully implemented.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

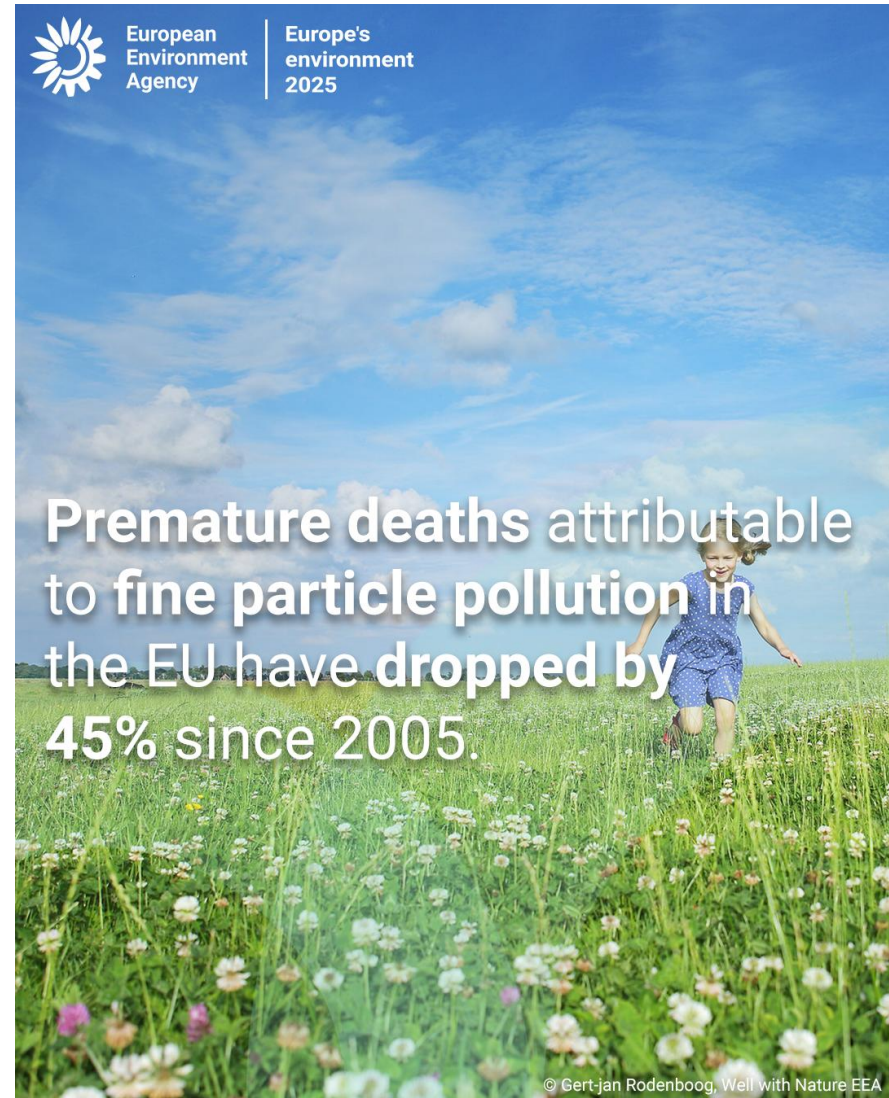
Learn more about the impacts of air pollution on health in Europe in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/environment-and-human-health/air-pollution-and-impacts-on-human-health>

#AirPollution #Health

Visual for social media:



3.3 Environmental noise and impacts on human health

Copy for social media:

Europe's cities are too loud for our health. Almost one third of Europeans live in areas where transport noise is at levels harmful to health, when measured against WHO recommendations.

In 2021, transport noise was estimated to contribute to approximately 50,000 cases of cardiovascular diseases, 22,000 cases of type 2 diabetes and 66,000 premature deaths.

Without stronger measures, the EU is unlikely to meet its 2030 target under the Zero Pollution Action Plan to reduce the number of people impacted by noise pollution by 30%.

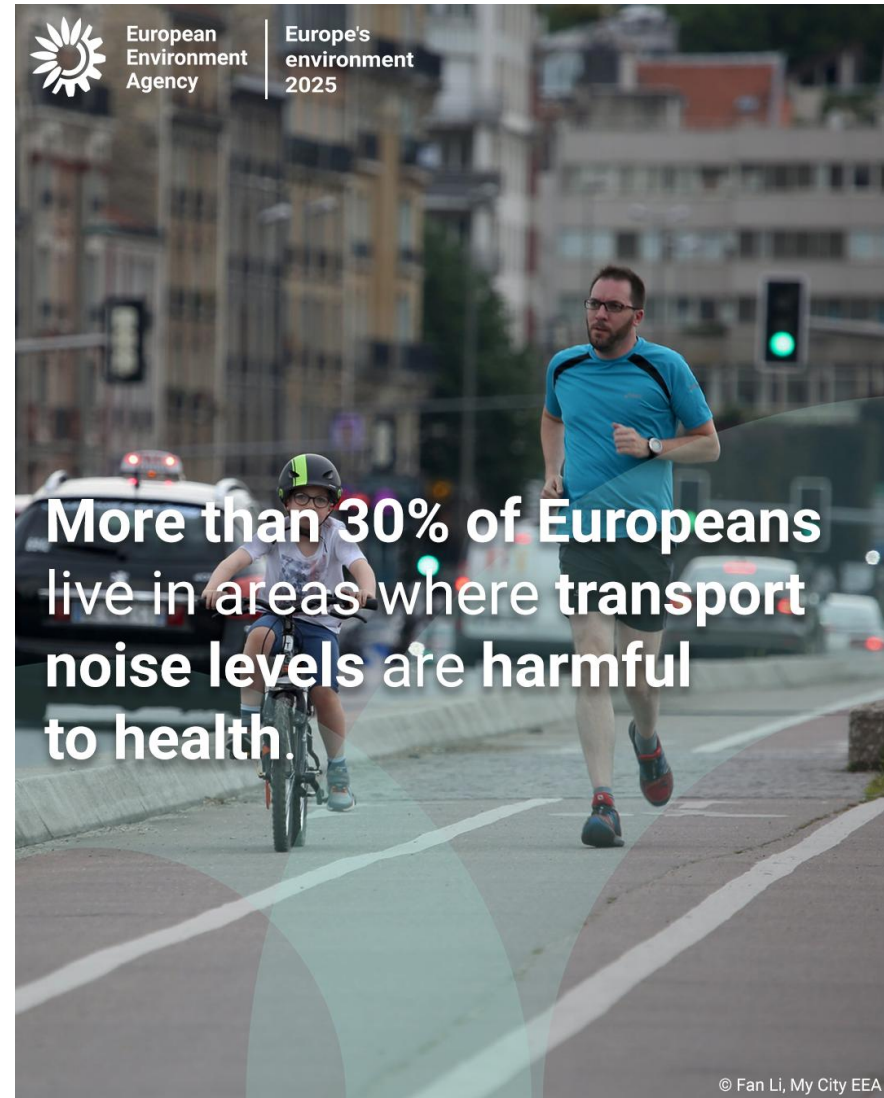
Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the health impacts of noise in Europe in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/environment-and-human-health/environmental-noise-and-impacts-on-human-health>

#Noise #Pollution #Health

Visual for social media:



3.4 Water pollution and human health

Copy for social media:

Clean drinking water is the norm in Europe — but many surface waters still fail to meet standards set to protect human health.

Europeans enjoy access to clean drinking water and bathing water quality has improved. However, chemicals in surface waters present a significant risk to the aquatic environment and human health.

Almost half of Europe's surface waters failed water quality standards protecting human health — with toxic chemicals in fish being a major concern. Pollution of groundwater also threatens drinking water resources.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the health impacts of water pollution in Europe in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/environment-and-human-health/water-pollution-and-human-health>

#Water #Pollution #Health

Visual for social media:



3.5 Chemical pollution and human health

Copy for social media:

People are continually exposed to mixtures of chemical substances, some of which exceed safe levels and pose risks to health.

Regulations in Europe have reduced exposure to some hazardous chemicals, but the sheer volume of chemicals in use is outpacing our ability to fully understand and manage their combined effects.

Human exposure to harmful chemicals is linked to a wide range of health impacts, including chronic diseases, neurological disorders, endocrine disruption and carcinogenicity.

Based on expert judgement, the EU is not on track to meet the zero pollution ambition of creating a toxic-free environment.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the health impacts of chemical pollution in Europe in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/environment-and-human-health/chemical-pollution-and-human-health>

#Chemicals #Pollution #Health

Visual for social media:



3.6 Environmental health inequalities related to air pollution

Copy for social media:

Clean air shouldn't depend on your postcode, but how can Europe close the pollution gap and protect everyone, everywhere?

Air pollution remains the top environmental health risk in Europe—and the only one where regional inequalities are currently measured.

Although average PM2.5 levels have dropped since 2007, poorer regions still face about one-third higher exposure than wealthier ones, and this gap has barely narrowed.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about environmental health inequalities in Europe in new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/environment-and-human-health/environmental-health-inequalities-related-to-air-pollution>

#JustTransition #AirPollution #Health

Visual for social media:



4.1 Circular design and sustainable production

Copy for social media:

EU industry is becoming cleaner: emissions from industrial production have dropped by over 30% since 2012 — even as the economy has grown.

But the real game-changer? Product design. It goes well beyond industrial production. It shapes how long items last, how easily they can be reused or recycled, and how much waste or pollution they generate.

Smarter design means lower emissions, fewer resources used, and more circular value.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

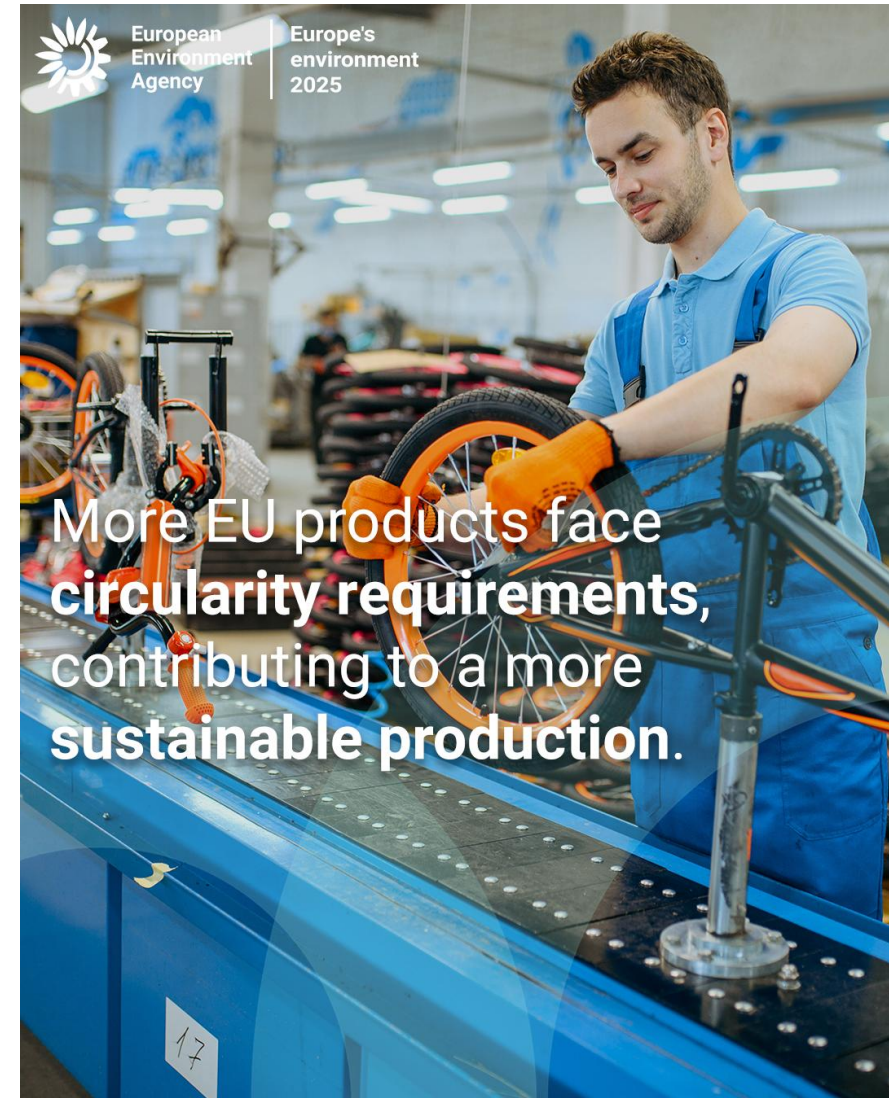
Learn more about Europe's circular design and sustainable production in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-snapshots/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/circular-design-and-sustainable-production>

#CircularDesign #Sustainability

Visual for social media:



4.2 Waste generation and material consumption

Copy for social media:

Each EU citizen consumes ~14 tonnes of materials and generates 5 tonnes of waste per year —far above sustainable levels.

Europe has not yet bent the waste generation and material consumption trends, and circular business models do not seem to scale at the moment.

Reducing material use and cutting waste go hand in hand — but both are deeply tied to economic growth, making real change a challenge. New circularity policies offer promise, if implemented effectively.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's waste generation and material consumption in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/waste-generation-and-material-consumption>

#CircularEconomy #Sustainability #MaterialFootprint

Visual for social media:



4.3 Waste recycling

Copy for social media:

Recycling has been on the rise in Europe — 44% of waste was recycled in 2022, influenced by legally binding EU targets. But progress has been stagnating recently.

The good news? EU laws are boosting both the push for recycling and the pull for recycled materials.

The next challenge: improving the quality of recycled materials.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's waste recycling in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/waste-recycling>

#Recycling #GreenTransition #Sustainability

Visual for social media:



4.4 Circular use of materials

Copy for social media:

Only 11.8% of materials used in the EU in 2023 came from recycled waste — a modest gain over the past decade.

Some progress has been seen in biomass, fossil-based materials and metals — but much more is needed to meet the EU's target of double the current rate.

Swift and full implementation of EU circular economy policies could change the game — boosting the use of recycled materials and making Europe's economy more circular and sustainable.

The next challenge: improving the quality of recycled materials.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's circular use of materials in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/circular-use-of-materials>

#Sustainability #CircularEconomy #Recycling

Visual for social media:



4.5 Circular economy financing and strategies

Copy for social media:

While investments are rising – 36% since 2010 - they remain slow and skewed:

Most EU funding between 2014–2020 went to waste management, with far less directed towards circular design and sustainable production.

To fully implement adopted policies — and tap into circular opportunities in food, housing and mobility — the EU needs to invest around €170 billion annually – out of which it is still registering a gap of at least €29 billion.

On the positive side, 24 European countries have adopted national circular economy strategies, roadmaps or action plans, up from none in 2015.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about Europe's circular economy financing and strategies in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/circular-economy-financing-and-strategies>

#Sustainability #CircularEconomy #Recycling

Visual for social media:



4.6 Benefits of a circular economy

Copy for social media:

Material use in the EU is still too high — and recent circular economy efforts have not yet bent the trend. While they have delivered some jobs and growth, environmental pressures remain high.

Doubling the EU's circular material use rate could reduce:

- Climate impacts by ~51%
- Air pollution (PM emissions linked to health) by ~33%

But achieving this requires bold, far-reaching action beyond current policies.

The good news? Recent EU strategies for competitiveness and raw material security are expected to spur circular investments, create jobs, and improve resource resilience.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the benefits of the circular economy in Europe in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/benefits-of-a-circular-economy>

#Sustainability #CircularEconomy #Resilience

Visual for social media:



4.7 Global impacts from EU consumption

Copy for social media:

Since 2010, the EU's economy has grown by 18%, but consumption-based environmental impacts have risen by only 4% — a sign of modest relative decoupling.

Current projections indicate, though, that the consumption-based impacts are likely to further increase by 2030.

The impacts of EU consumption remain alarmingly high — over 3 times the per capita share of planetary boundaries.

To stay within safe environmental limits, we need:

- More sustainable consumption patterns
- Cleaner, more efficient production
- Fewer materials and products consumed overall

Without bold changes, a truly sustainable economy will remain out of reach.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about the global impacts from EU consumption in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency:**

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/global-impacts-from-eu-consumption>

#Sustainability #PlanetaryBoundaries #Consumption

Visual for social media:



4.8 Transformative innovation

Copy for social media:

Over the past decade, EU eco-innovation has grown by 27.5%, and overall innovation performance rose by 12.6% since 2018.

Yet the pace of research and innovation remains insufficient to meet the ambitions of the European Green Deal: only 5 out of 27 Member States currently meet the target of investing 3% of GDP in R&D by 2030.

Current projections indicate, though, that the consumption-based impacts are likely to further increase by 2030.

Scaling solutions to systemic challenges demands sustained investment and clear policy direction. The New European Innovation Agenda delivers on this — fostering deep-tech, driving scientific breakthroughs, and supporting the full innovation lifecycle to strengthen competitiveness and address complex societal challenges.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about transformative innovation in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from **@European Environment Agency**: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/transformative-innovation>

#GreenTransition #DeepTech #Innovation

Visual for social media:



4.9 Green employment

Copy for social media:

Between 2000 and 2022, employment grew faster in the environmental economy than in the overall economy.

In the EU, employment in renewable energy production doubled from 600,000 in 2021 to 1.2 million in 2022.

Key challenges ahead:

- Job creation in low-emission sectors vs. losses in high-emission industries
- Regional disparities, as shifts to green employment favour more developed regions
- Skills shortages and structural labour market changes
- Persisting gender inequalities in emerging green sectors

Addressing these issues through upskilling, inclusive policies, and targeted support will be essential for a just and competitive transition.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about green employment in Europe in the new report **#EuropesEnvironment2025** from @European Environment Agency: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/green-employment>

#RenewableEnergy #Employment #GreenTransition

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4.10 Green taxation and other economic instruments

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The EU has made major progress through economic instruments:

- The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) helped cut GHG emissions from power and industry by 47% between 2005 and 2023.
- Support for energy efficiency reached €32 billion in 2022.

But the picture is mixed:

- Fossil fuel subsidies surged to €123 billion in 2022 — reversing a declining trend, due to the energy crisis.
- Renewable energy subsidies remain nearly flat at €87 billion.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about green taxation and other economic instruments in Europe from new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/green-taxation-and-other-economic-instruments>

#EUGreenDeal #RenewableEnergy #Economy

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4.11 Justice in sustainability transitions

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A successful green transition must also be a fair one.

As Europe moves towards sustainability, not everyone is affected equally. To ensure lasting and inclusive change, policymakers must:

- Distribute costs and benefits fairly
- Ensure meaningful participation in decision-making
- Respect and engage with diverse cultures and perspectives

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about justice in sustainability transitions in Europe from the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/justice-in-sustainability-transitions>

#Sustainability #JustTransition #GreenTransition

Visual for social media:



4.12 Financing the transition towards sustainable activities

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Europe needs to redirect investments to meet its decarbonisation goals and lower dependence from fossil fuel imports.

To deliver on the Green Deal and secure a sustainable future, the EU must redirect around 4.1% of its GDP annually towards green activities until 2030.

Public and private investment must increase significantly across key areas like clean energy, adaptation, pollution control, biodiversity, circular economy and water preservation.

EU-level funding is in place through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), but this support is set to end in 2026, potentially leaving a EUR 54 billion shortfall by 2030.

The scale of investment required is significant. The cost of inaction is even higher.

Optional: Insight of local relevance from country profiles

Optional: Additional local context

Learn more about financing the transition towards sustainable activities in the new report

#EuropesEnvironment2025 from **@European Environment Agency**:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/europe-environment-2025/thematic-briefings/circular-economy-and-other-enablers-of-transformative-change/financing-the-transition-towards-sustainable-activities>

#EUGreenDeal #ClimatePolicy #SustainableFinance

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