



Europa: Retos Ambientales 2030

Una transición en la que todos jugamos un papel

Estado del Medio Ambiente en Euskadi: hacia un nuevo Programa Marco Ambiental 2030
7 Junio 2021

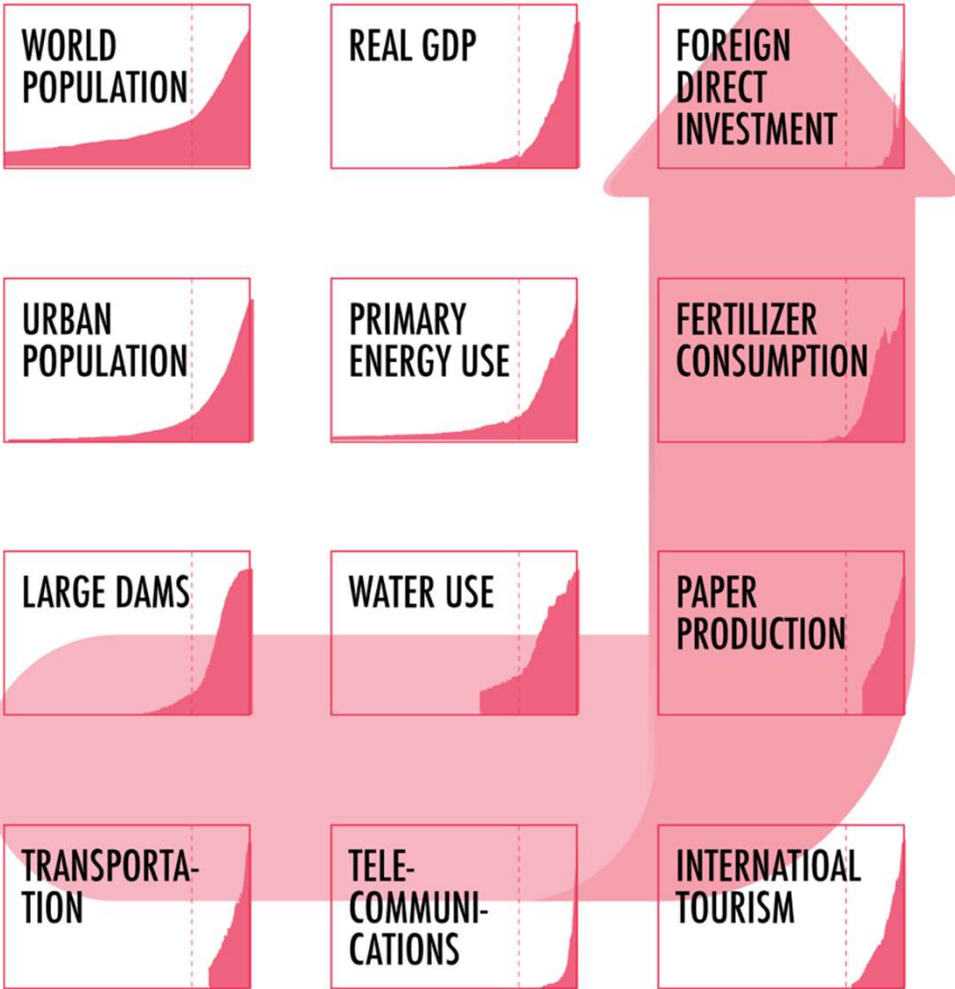
European Environment Agency



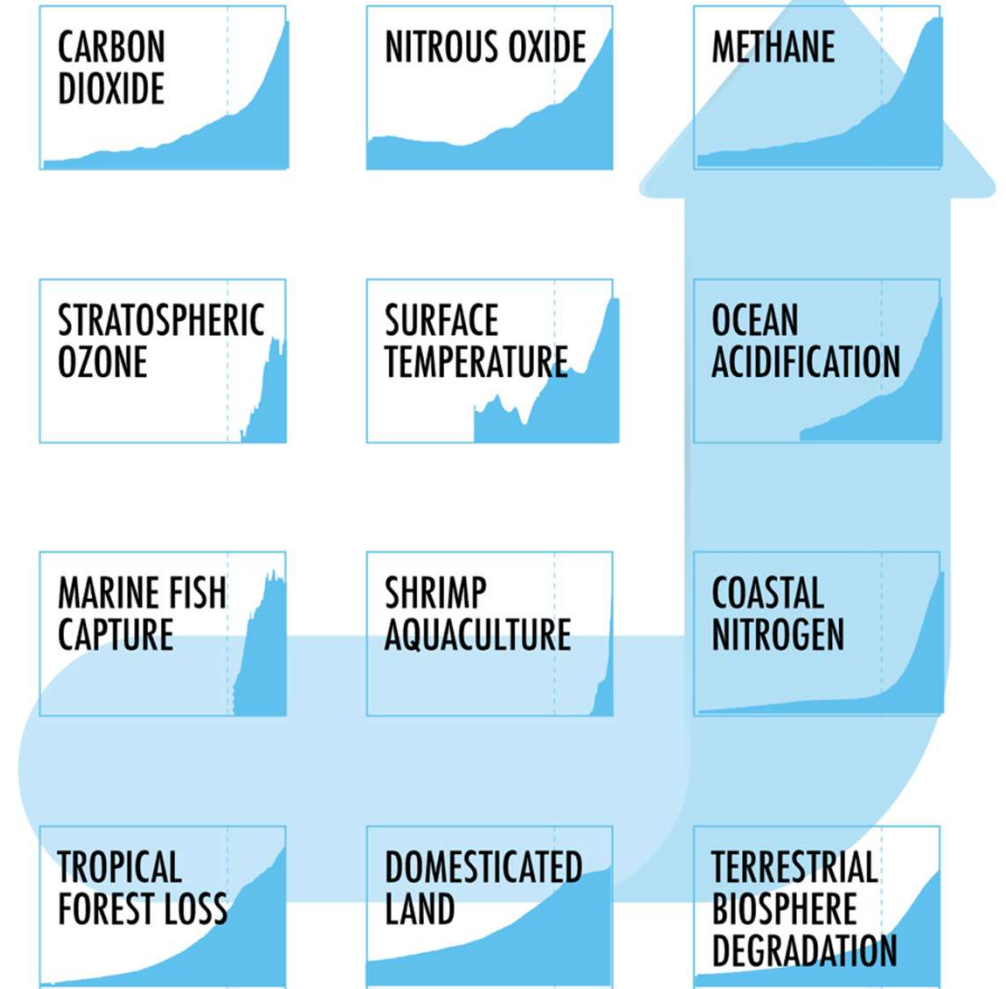
Daniel Martin-Montalvo, European Environment Agency

Transiciones vs mejoras incrementales

Tendencias socio-económicas



Tendencias en los sistemas planetarios





IPCC: cambio
climático



IPBES: Perdida de
biodiversidad



IRP: recursos
naturales



OMS: medio
ambiente y salud

Urgencia – esta década es fundamental

Cambios irreversibles

Puntos de inflexión

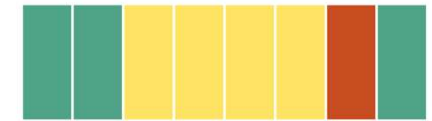
Crisis interconectadas

Biodiversidad

Clima y recursos naturales

Bienestar

Past trends
(5-10 years)



Cambio sistémico como única respuesta

- Terrestrial protected areas
- Marine protected areas
- EU protected species and habitats
- Common species
- Ecosystem condition and services
- Water ecosystems and wetlands
- Hydromorphological pressures
- State of marine ecosystems and biodiversity
- Pressures and impacts on marine ecosystems
- Urbanisation and land use by agriculture and forestry
- Soil condition
- Air pollution and impacts on ecosystems
- Chemical pollution and impacts on ecosystems
- Climate change and impacts on ecosystems
- Material resource efficiency
- Circular use of materials
- Waste generation
- Waste management
- Greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation efforts
- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy sources
- Emissions of air pollutants
- Pollutant emissions from industry
- Clean industrial technologies and processes
- Emissions of chemicals
- Water abstraction/pressures on surface and groundwater
- Sustainable use of the seas
- Concentrations of air pollutants
- Air pollution and impacts on human health
- Environmental noise and impact on human health
- Preservation of quiet areas
- Pollution pressures on water and links to human health
- Chemical pollution and risks to human health
- Climate change risks to society
- Climate change adaptation strategies and plans

Pero que significa ese cambio sistémico?

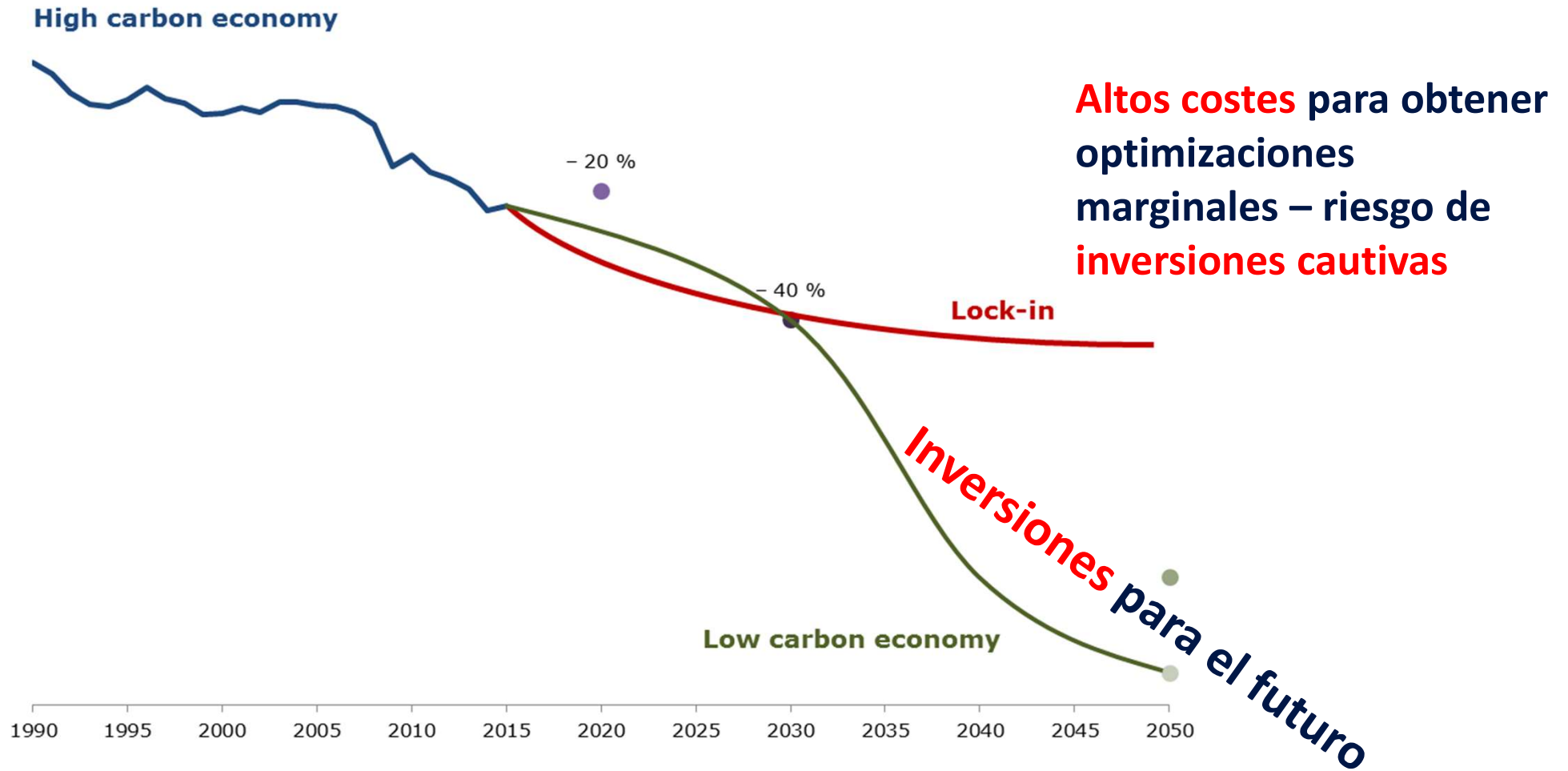
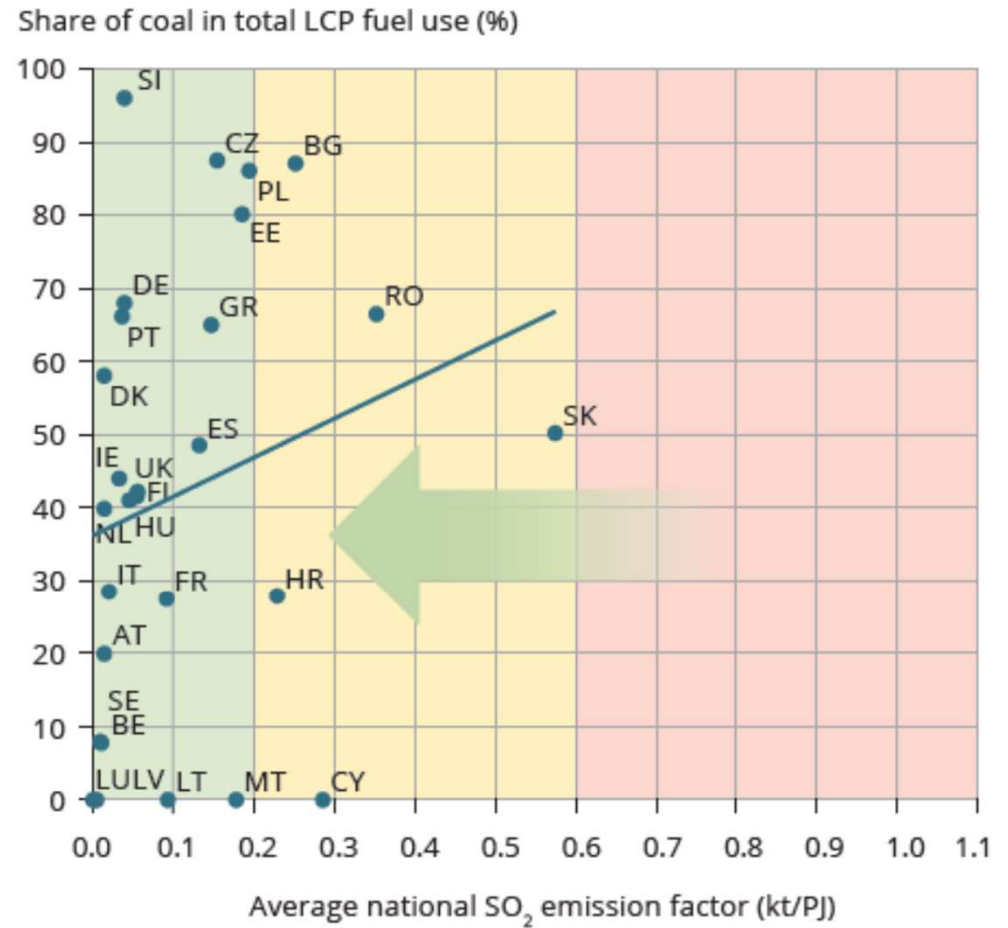
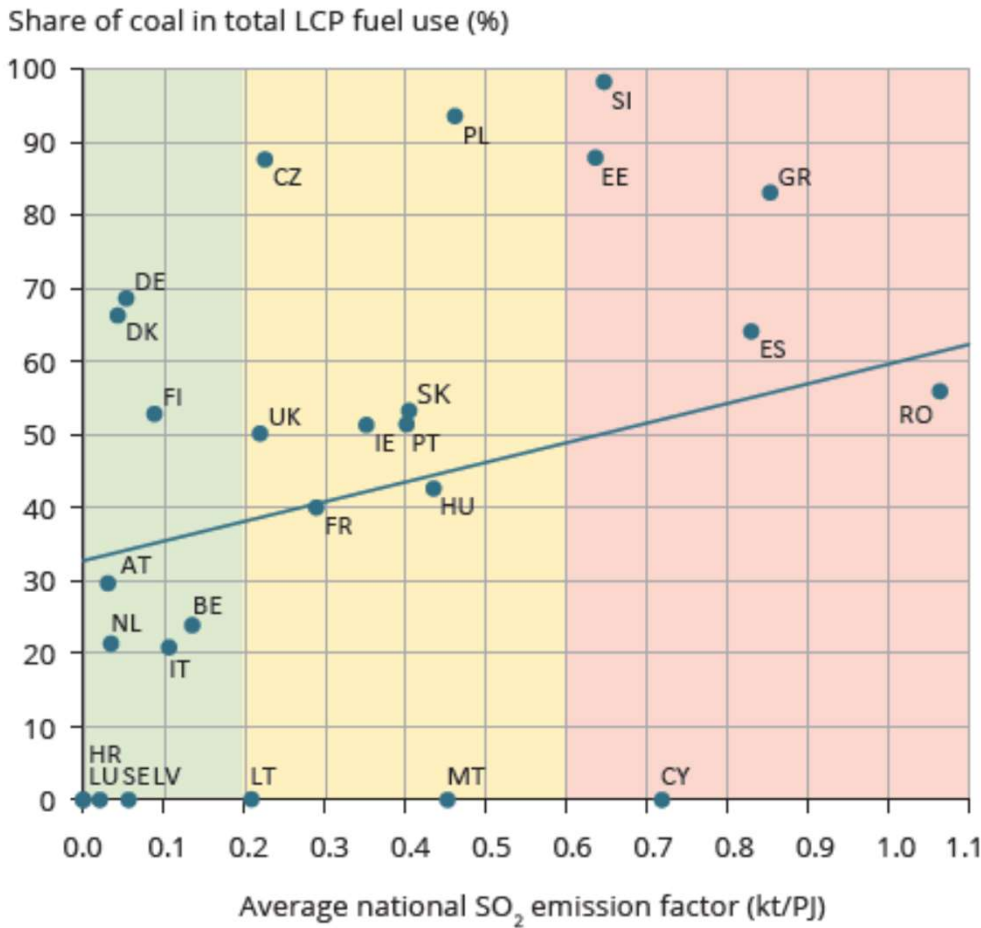
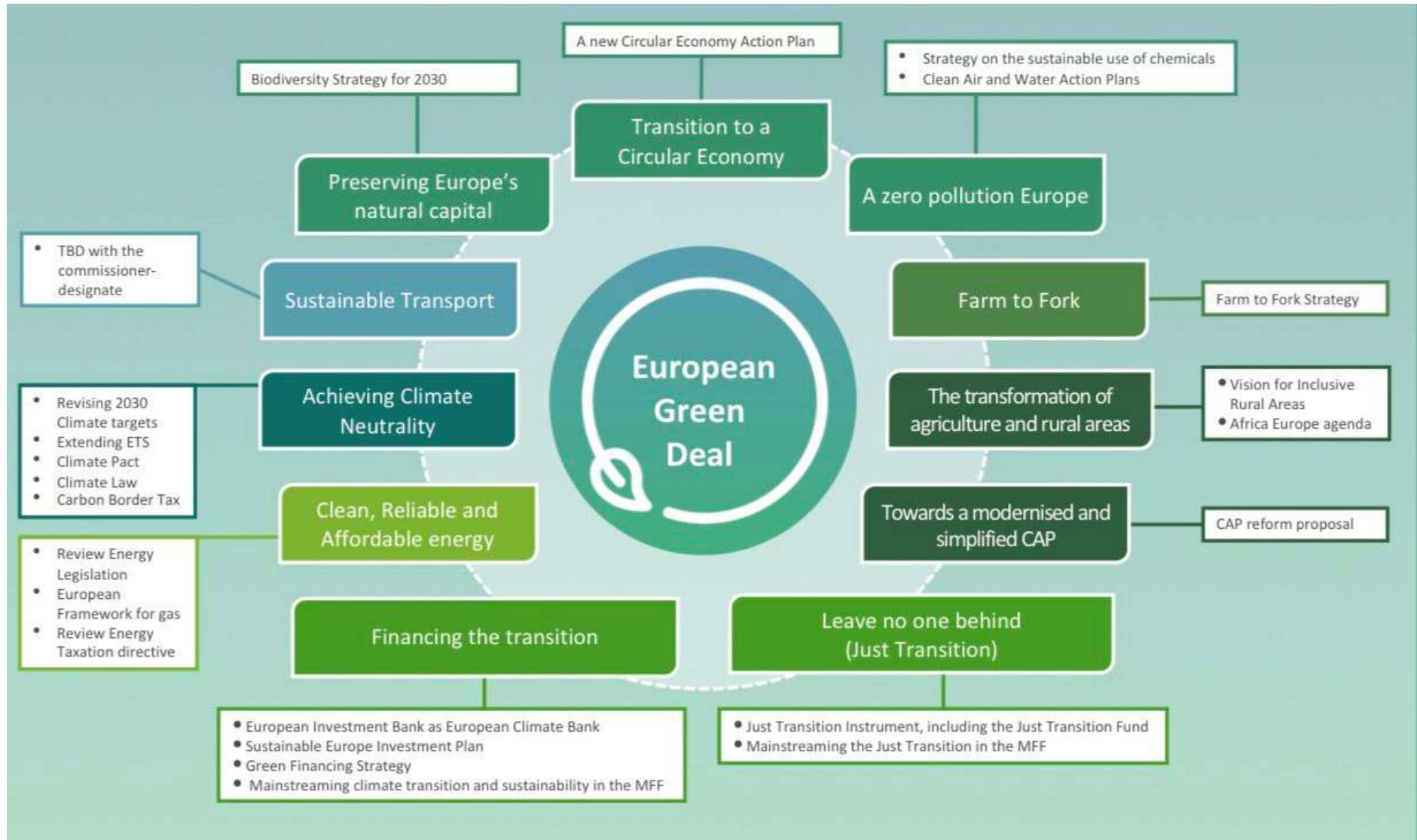


Figure 3.1 National average SO₂ IEF versus share of coal use, in 2004 (left) and 2015 (right)

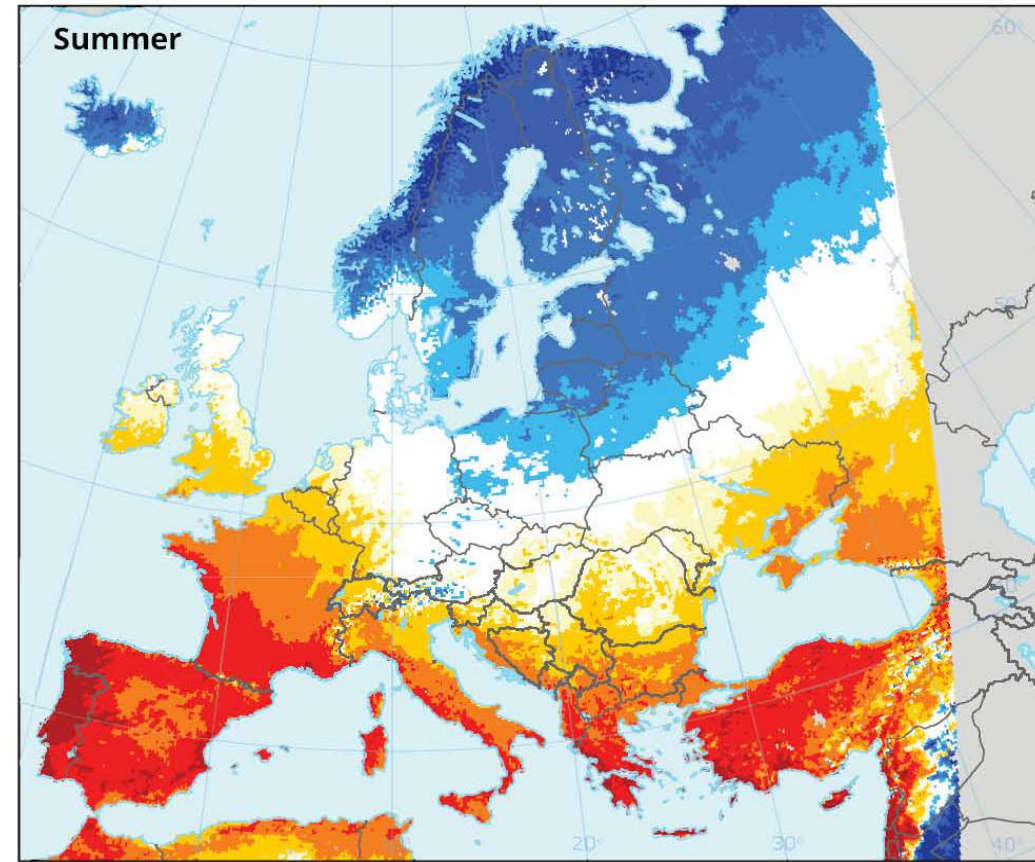
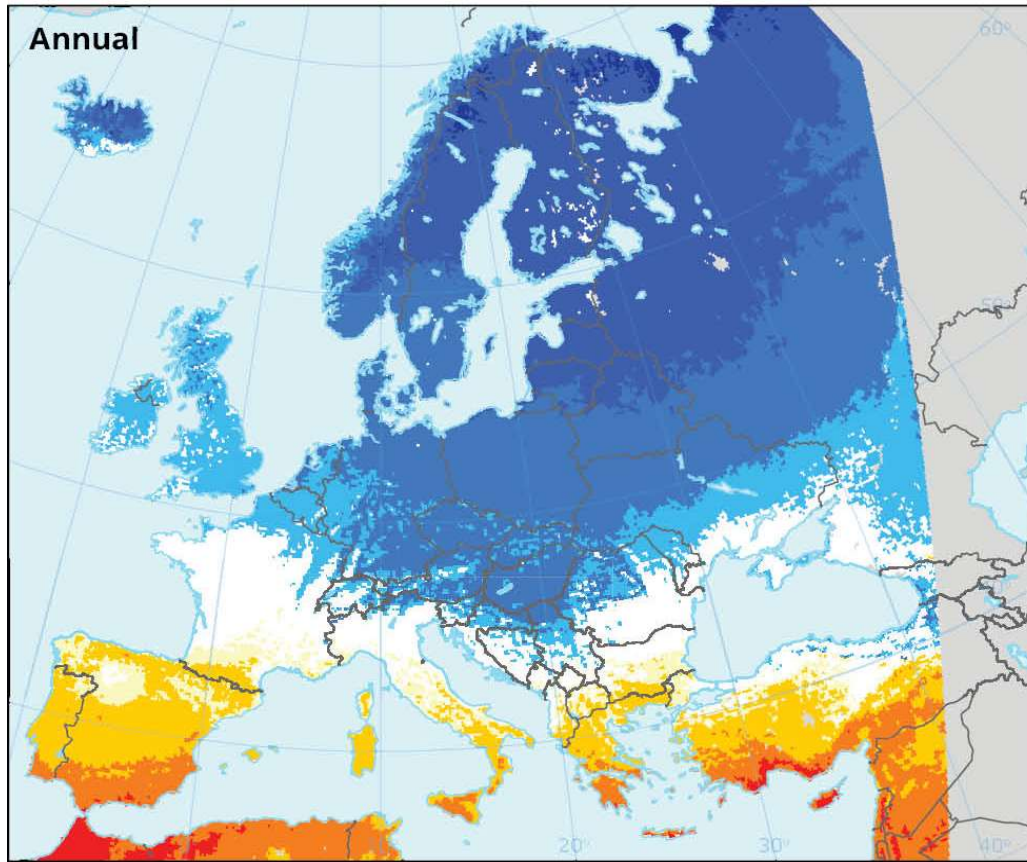


El Pacto Verde Europeo como respuesta de al UE

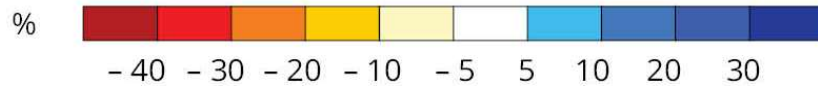


La transición a un Economía neutra para el Clima

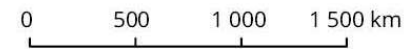
Cambio en la precipitación 2071-2100



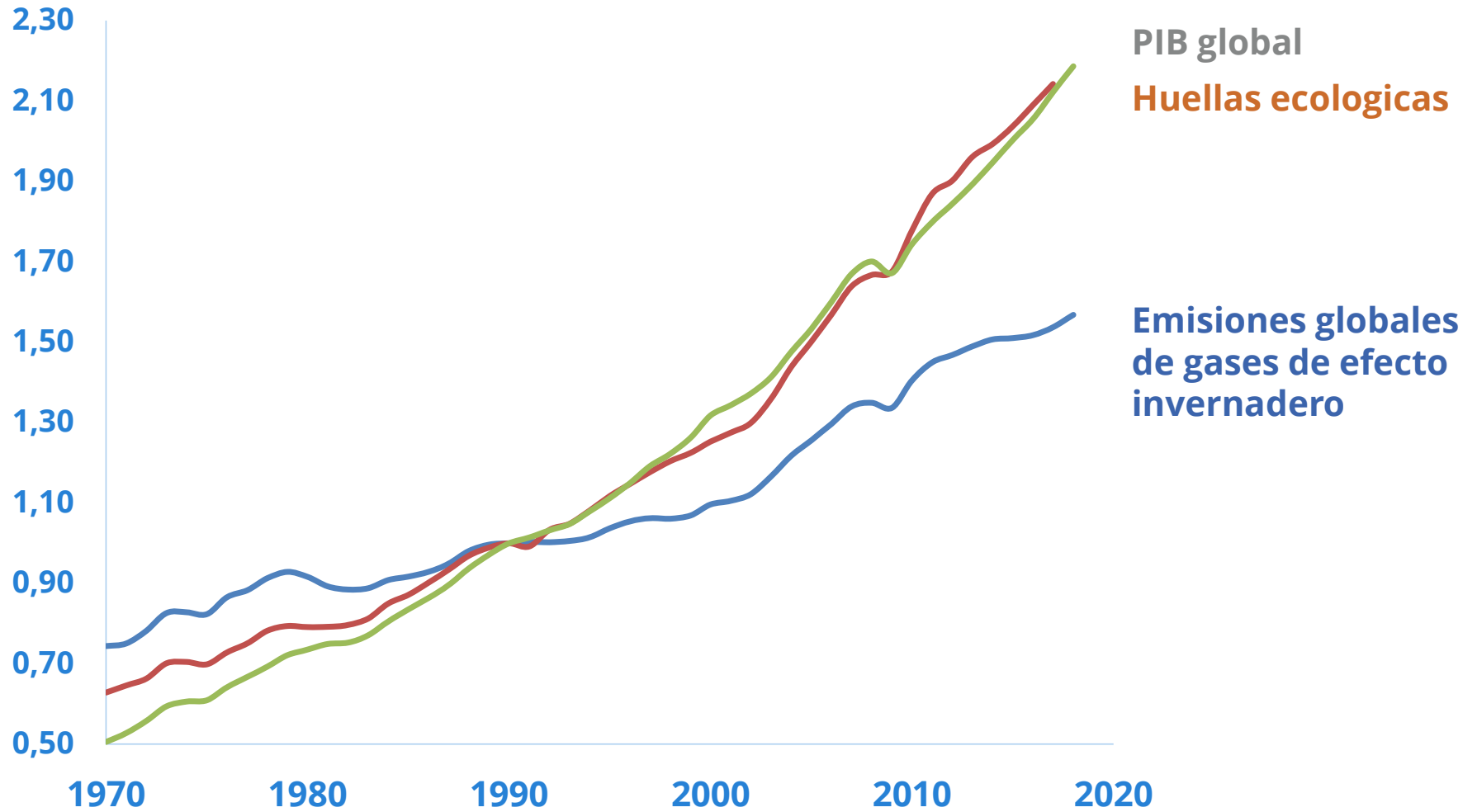
Projected change in annual (left) and summer (right) precipitation



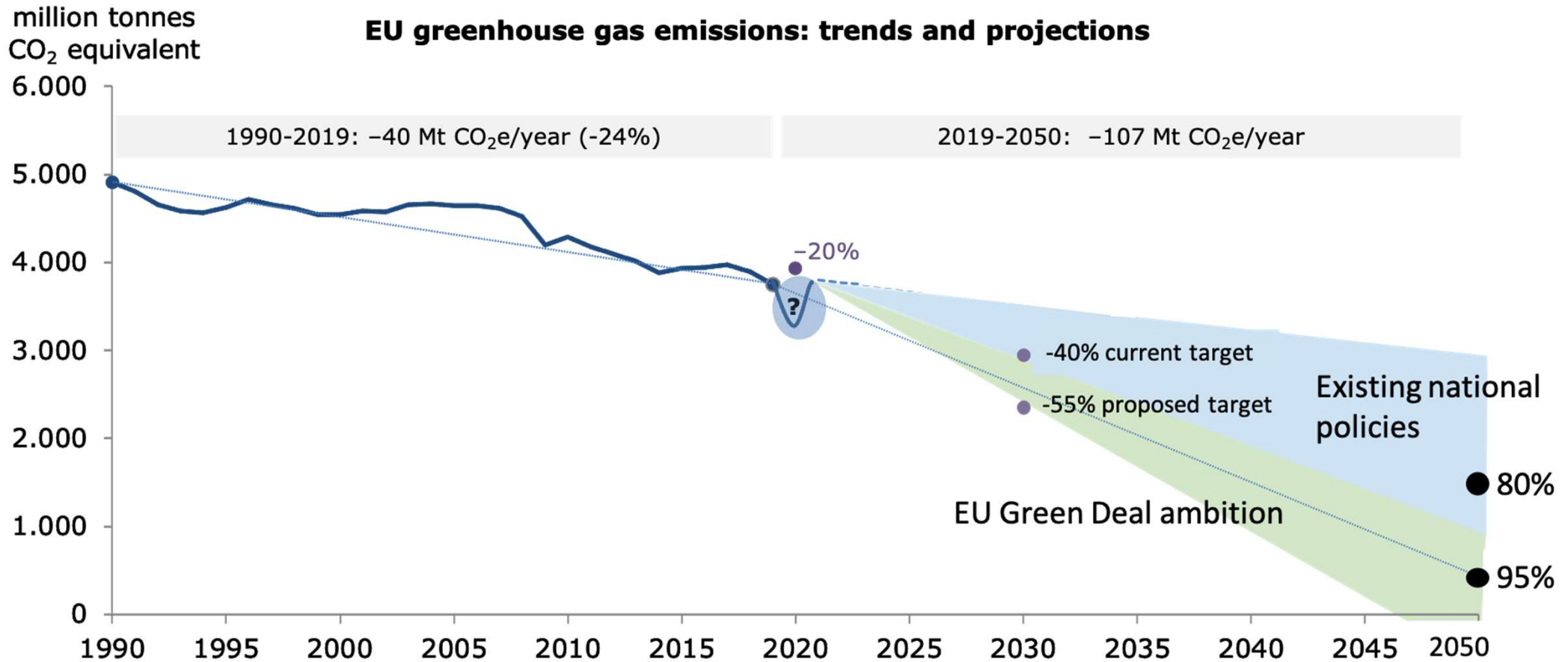
Outside coverage



El ritmo de mejora no ha sido suficiente



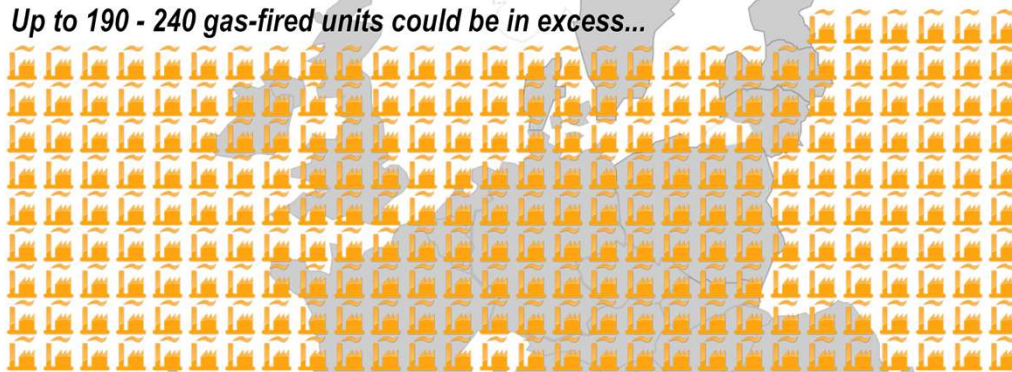
La ambición actual es muy sustancial



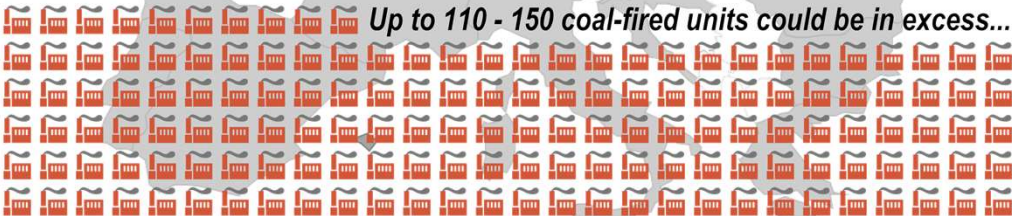
Toda transformación - manejar disrupción

Capacidad innecesaria estimada: 278 – 347 unidades (56 – 69 GWe)

Up to 190 - 240 gas-fired units could be in excess...



Up to 110 - 150 coal-fired units could be in excess...



Riesgo de inversiones cautivas en 2030



Gas

1 Unit = 200 MWe

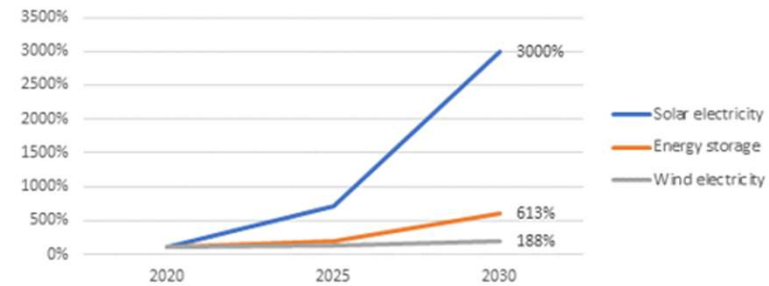


Carbon

The scale of the issue

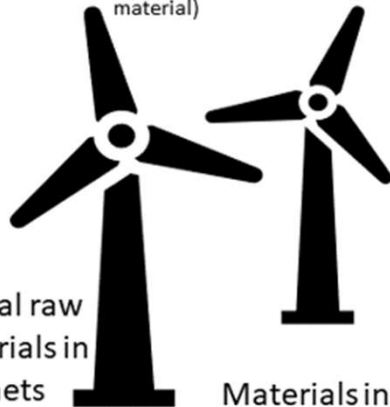
A staggering resource demand while and opportunity for material closed loops

Expected growth of waste generated associated to replacement cycles of energy infrastructure



Materials in the turbine blades

(carbon fibre (CF), glass fibre (GF), and composite material)



Critical raw materials in magnets

(neodymium, praseodymium, boron, dysprosium and niobium)

Materials in the tower, the fundament and cables

up to 90%
(steel, aluminium, copper, cast iron and concrete)

Critical raw materials (indium, germanium)



Glass up to 66%



Valuable materials up to 15%
(silver, copper, aluminium)

Battery metals

(Lithium, Nickel, Cobalt, Copper)



2 Resources

“ Resource efficiency in the EU is expected to improve, albeit with an increase in material use ”

SOER 2020

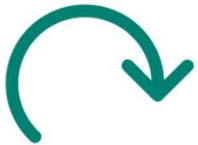




Uso recursos baja
Productividad sube



Mas residuos
Mejor gestionados



Lejos de la circularidad
Reciclaje subóptimo



Diseño circular
Diseño para reparar



Ausencia de
objetivos



Alta huella material,
alto valor, alta huella
ecologica

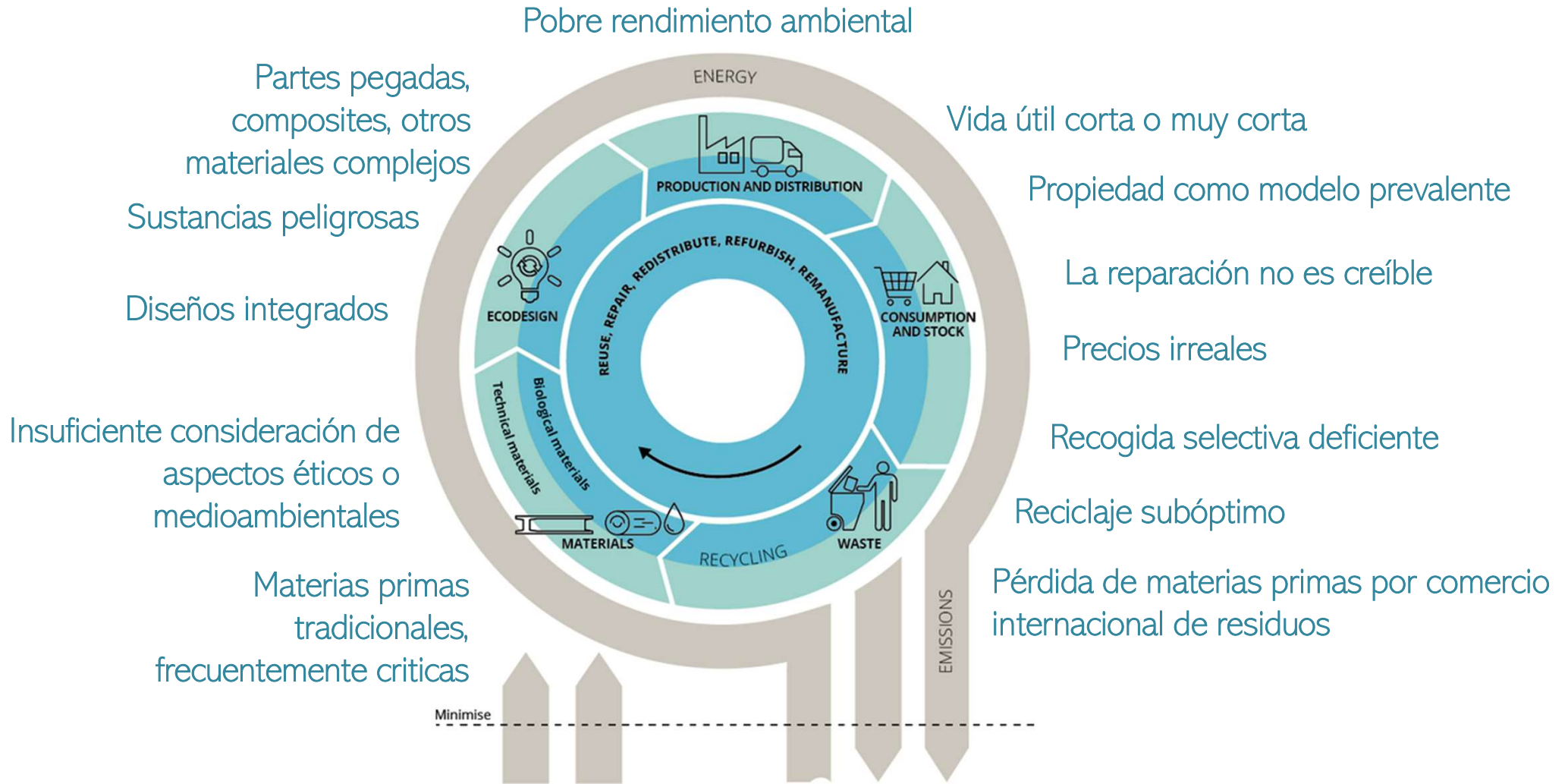


Externalidades
Otras barreras



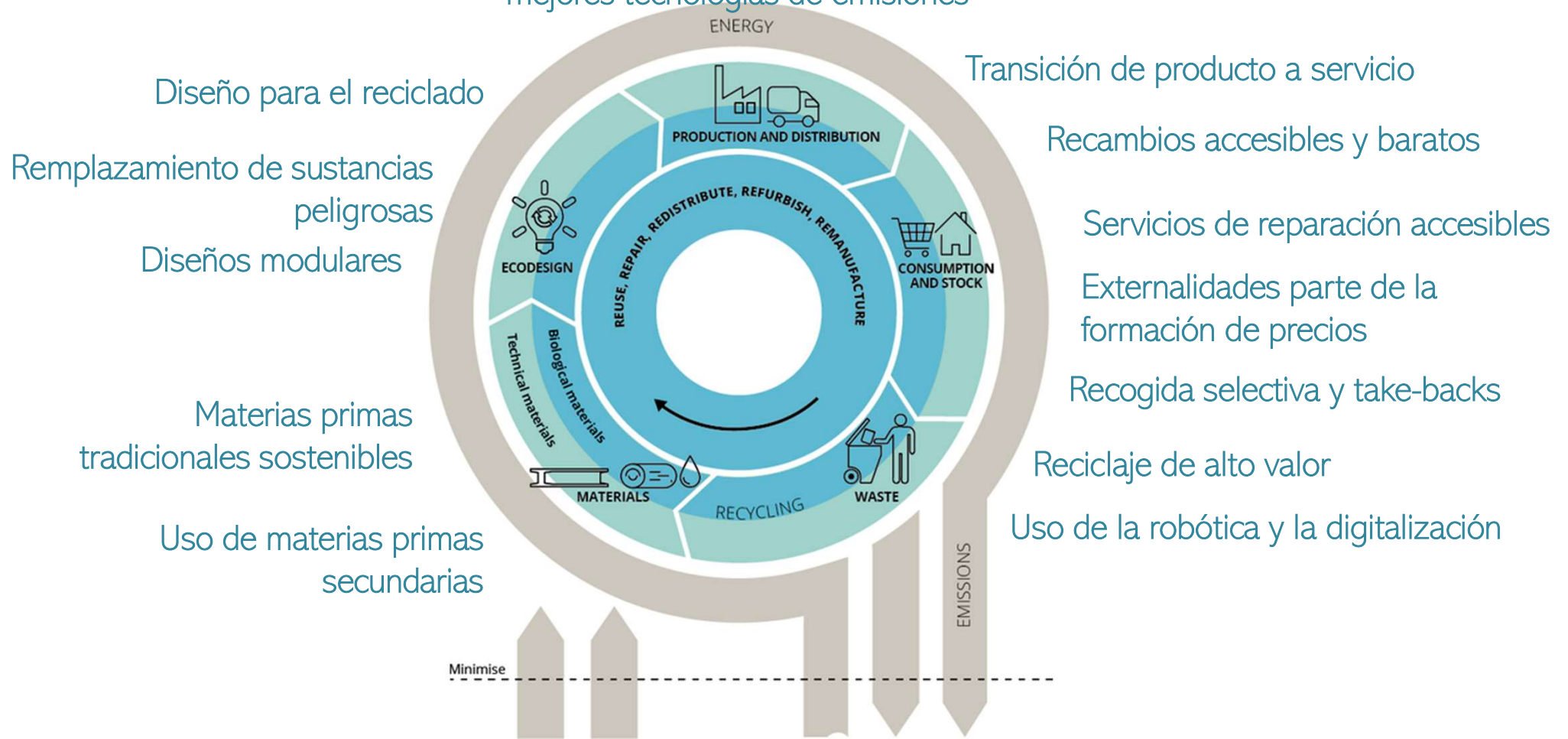
Información
deficiente

Economía circular – ejemplo electrónica de consumo



La electrónica de consumo, ahora circular

Producción neutral para el clima y mejores tecnologías de emisiones





El ejemplo de la vida útil de los productos



Calidad
producto



Estrategia
marketing



Ciclos de
innovación



Opciones
reparación



Valor del
producto

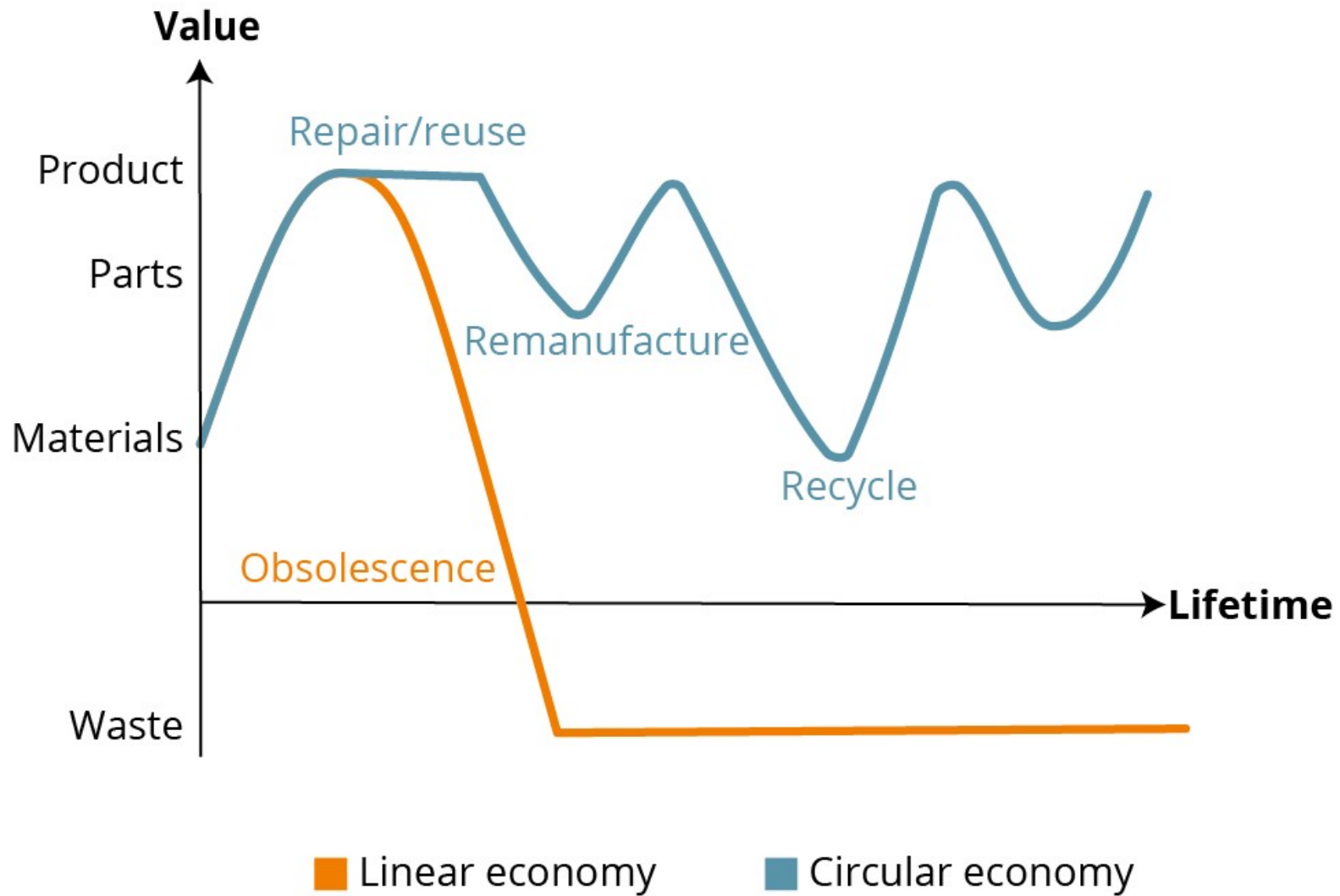


Tendencias
culturales

...y mucho mas



A veces mucho mas
preferencias que
aspectos técnicos



3

Health and well-being

“ Air pollution
is the single largest
environmental
risk to the health
of Europeans ”

SOER 2020



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~ 100 000 chemicals on the market

~ 22 600 chemicals with a use over 1 tonne per year

~ 4 700 chemicals with a use over 100 tonnes per year prioritised in hazard characterisation and evaluation

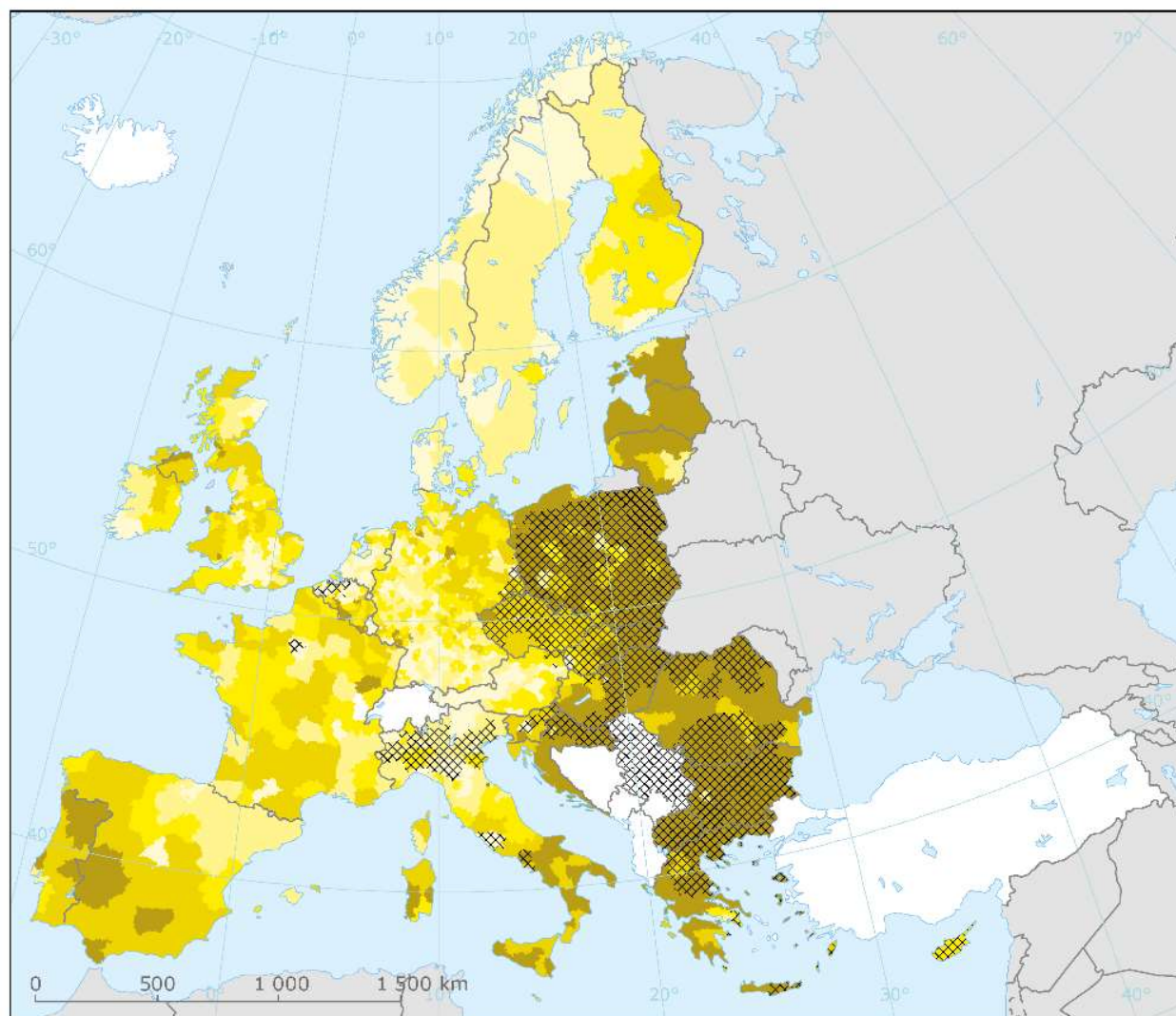
~ 500 chemicals extensively characterised for their hazards and exposures

~ 10 000 chemicals fairly well characterised for a subset of their hazards and exposures

~ 20 000 chemicals with limited characterisation for their hazards and exposures

~ 70 000 chemicals with poor characterisation for their hazards and exposures





Exposure to PM_{2.5} mapped against GDP per capita (2013-2014)

GDB per capita

- Very low (bottom 20 %)
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very high (top 20 %)
- No data

Exposure to PM_{2.5}

- Most polluted 20 %
- Outside coverage

1

Natural capital

“ The impact of Europe’s alarming rate of biodiversity loss is as catastrophic as climate change ”

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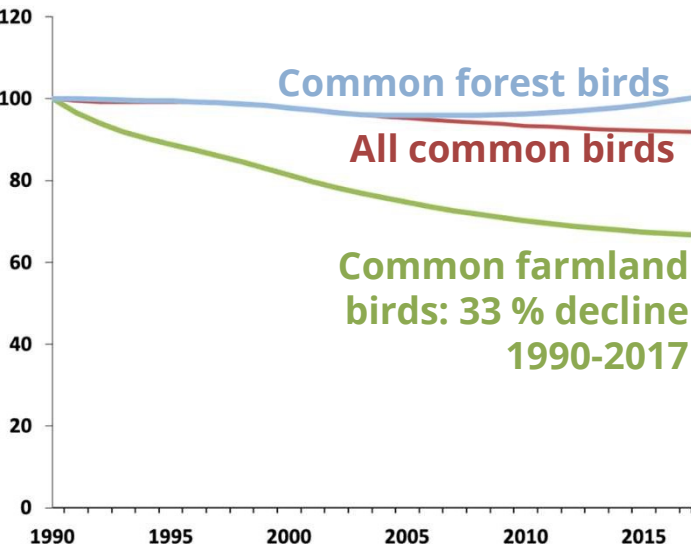


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Los ecosistemas Europeos, al borde del colapso

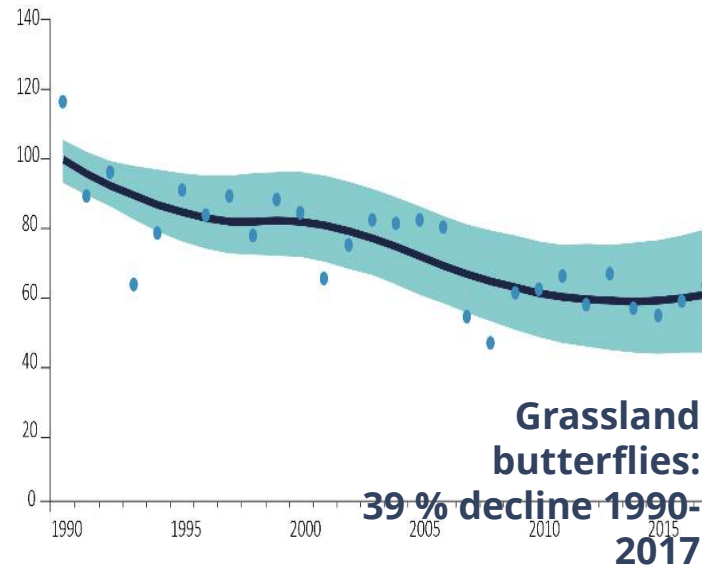
Birds in decline

European population index (1990 = 100)



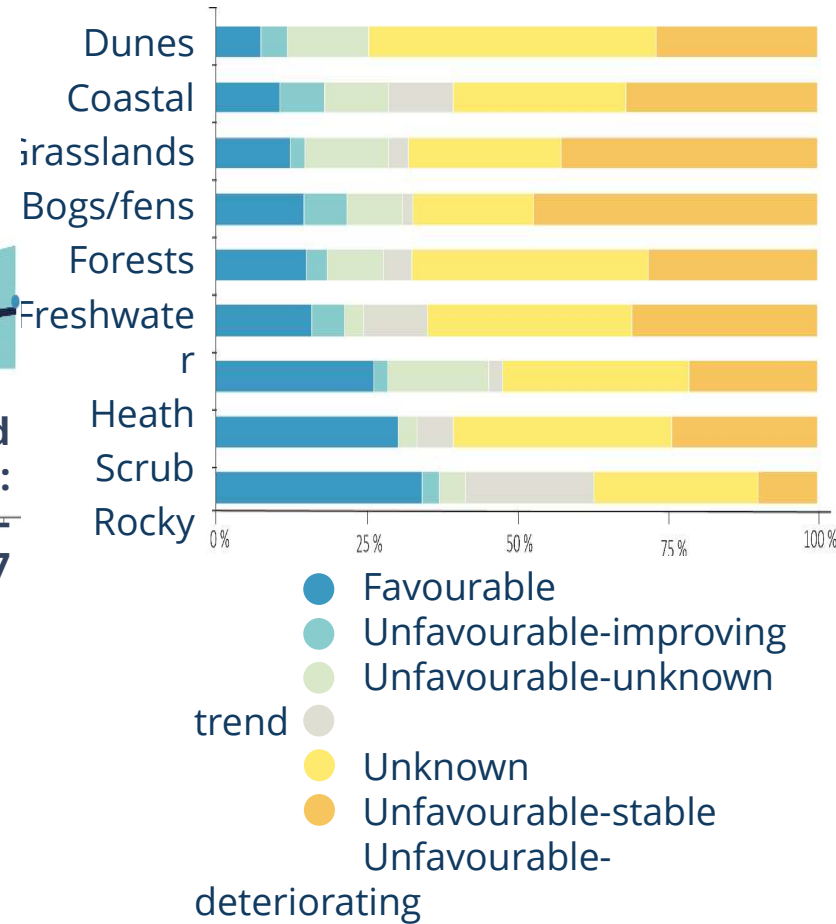
Pollinators in decline

Grassland butterflies: population index (1990 = 100)

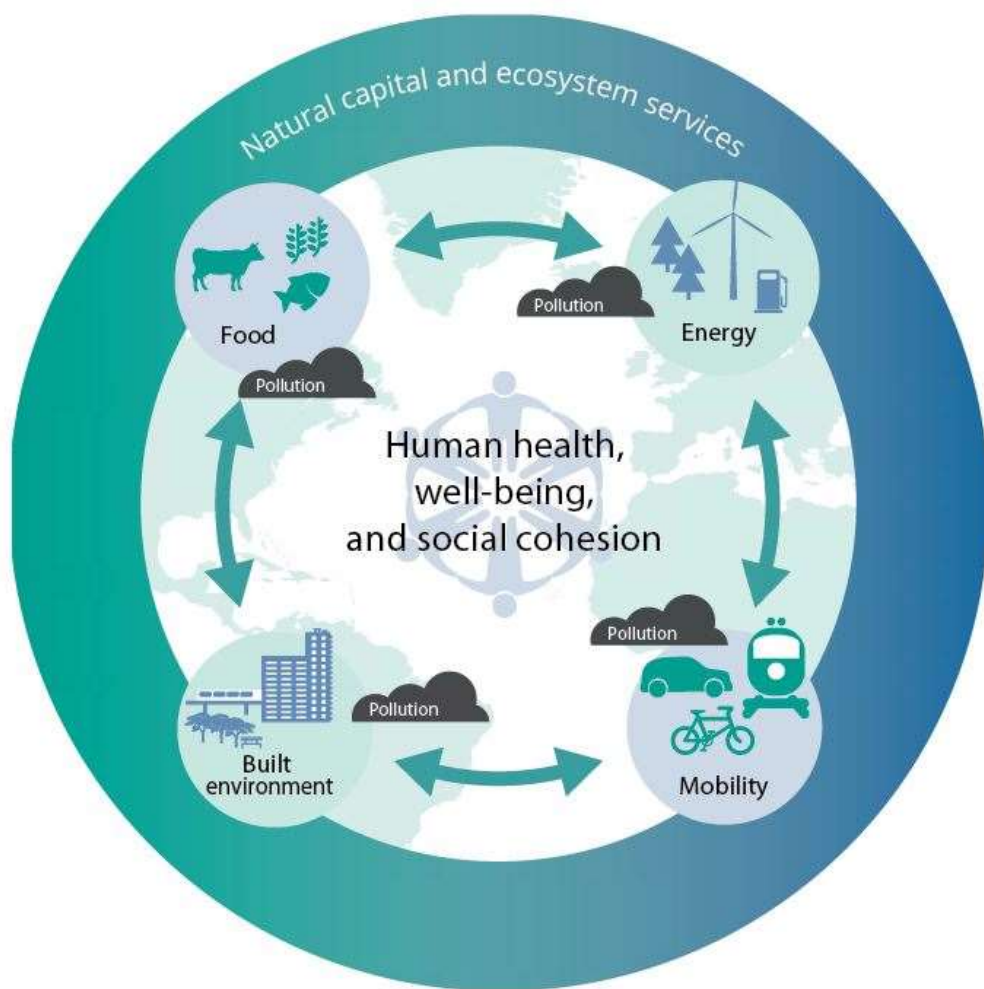


Habitats: unfavourable status

Trends in conservation status of assessed habitats at EU level

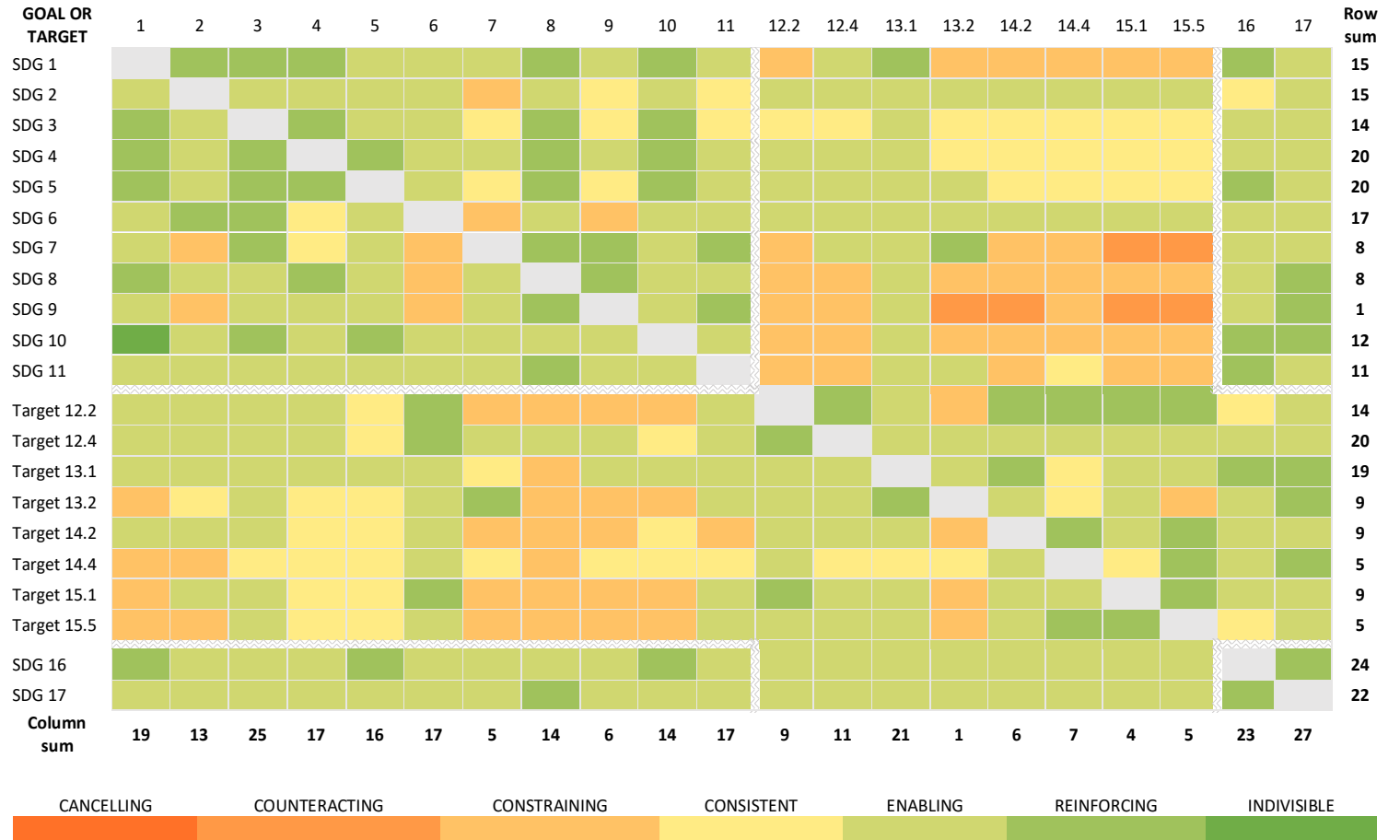


**Las transiciones requieren
un enfoque integrado**



- Reconocer causas principales y sus **interconexiones**
- Políticas **transformadoras**, verdaderas reformas
- Adentrarse **en temas con enfoques insuficientes**:
 - Sistema alimentario
 - Suelo y urbanismo
 - Químicos
- Acciones multinivel – la importancia de **regiones, ciudades, sector privado y la ciudadanía**

Nuestras aspiraciones tienen contradicciones



**Un esfuerzo
a todos los niveles**

- Los cambios necesarios requieren acciones individuales, en nuestras ciudades, regiones y mas allá de los limites nacionales
- Los restos son importantes pero algunas tendencias muestran resultados de los esfuerzos colectivos por revertir las tendencias
- Euskadi no es ajeno a este contexto, mostrando tendencias muy similares a la general de otras regiones Europeas con estructuras económicas comparables
- Las acciones integradas y basadas en un diagnostico detallado de las particularidades de la economía y medio ambiente en Euskadi sin duda contribuyen a una mayor efectividad en este esfuerzo colectivo de mejora



Muchas gracias

European Environment Agency



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