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Paris on Steroids

1. High environmental awareness and individual wellbeing (low meat diets), strong demand for ambitious policies.
2. Strong economic competition between MS and businesses.
3. The EU mainstreams climate change into budgets, projects and investments.

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Paris on Steroids

1. Inequalities remain despite a focus on a sustainability.
2. Economic competition lowers prices, boosting consumption.
3. Private actors see benefits in green investment but greening and climate proofing remain fragmented.

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Paris on Steroids

1. More collaboration among non-state actors increasingly challenge classic governance.
2. Stable economic growth, climate change impacts better 'managed'.
3. EU pushes strong Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction policies but poor cooperation leads to mal adaptation and lack of progress.

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Paris on Steroids

4. High EU long term climate ambitions but lack of collaboration with MS so EU policies remain weak .
5. Clear impact from strong responses to 2015-16 migration flows: less people come to Europe.
6. However, less clarity on who should manage flows and on what standards.

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Paris on Steroids

4. Fragmented climate policy has uneven results. Each MS sets its own targets.
5. EU supports strong market-driven R&I but slow uptake of solutions due to poor coord. and partnerships.
6. Globally, increasing gap between climate champions and laggards. Demands on rich countries.

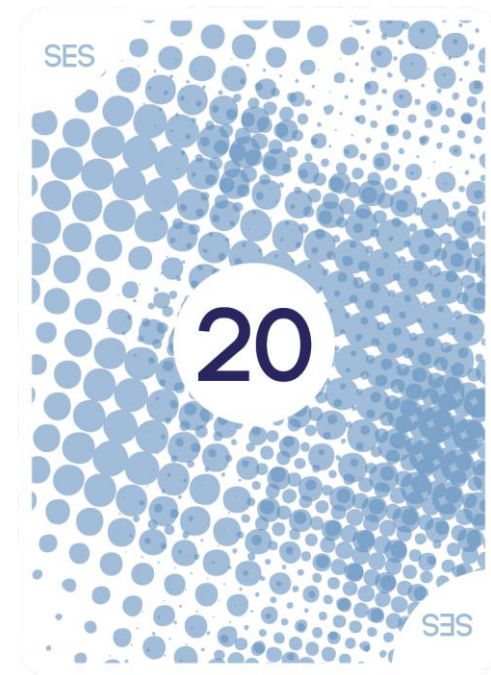
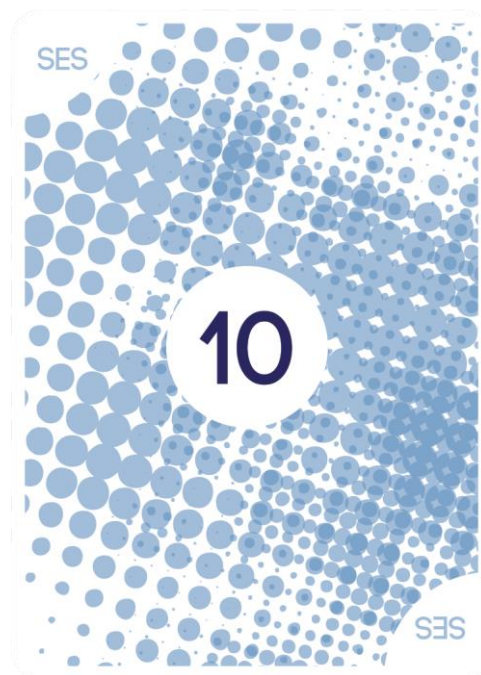
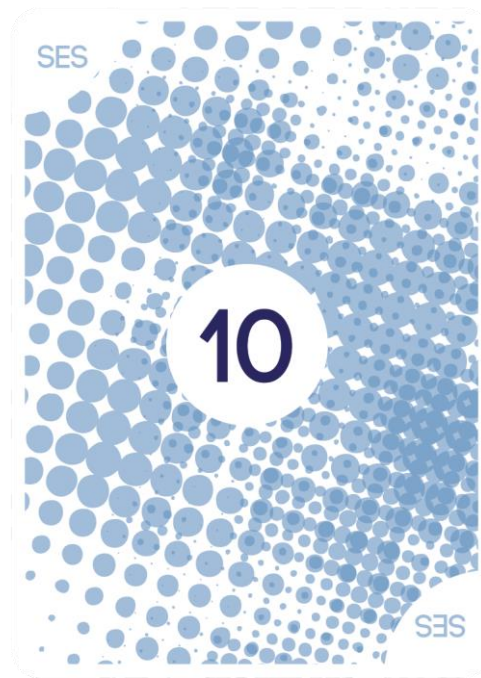
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Paris on Steroids

4. Ambitious technologies against climate change explored but limited sharing of knowledge.
5. Internationally, EU sets up preferential bilateral relations with some countries in Africa and Asia.
6. Population & consumption grow, with impacts on trade and sustainability.

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5 Cooking Together

1. Immediate activism for climate action in response to lower national and EU ambition
2. No CCS nor incentives for renewables, continued support to livestock: back to old production methods.
3. No climate mainstreaming, less public money for investment & research.

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10 Cooking Together

- Extreme events increase in scale and frequency, strongest impact on the most vulnerable.
2. Private finance (e.g. philanthropy) starts to substitute public funding to address climate impacts.
 3. Local governments feel they need more support from national/EU levels.

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20 Cooking together

1. Urbanisation increases in the EU. Ageing has huge social and employment implications.
2. A stronger social safety net helps deal with the more immaterial impacts of climate change.
3. EU economy affected by disasters. Ecological tipping points have been reached. Political consequences.

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5 Cooking Together

4. Interests move to economic growth and stability for all, sustainability not a priority.
5. Less public funds on climate research & innovation.
6. Loud demands from vulnerable countries, who fear for their existence. Lack of EU ambition (a climate champion) will weigh on global action.

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10 Cooking Together

4. The private sector takes the initiative on sustainable labelling, certification & climate proofing standards.
5. Impacts are felt more strongly outside the EU: impacts on trade, food prices, mobility and security appear.
6. More inequalities. Ageing starting to weigh in.

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20 Cooking Together

4. People now know that disaster protection is needed. Insurance and catastrophe funds are the new norm.
5. EU and MS engaged in stronger transnational disaster response and reconstruction.
6. Conscious of climate risk, the private sector invests in R&D for adaptation.

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