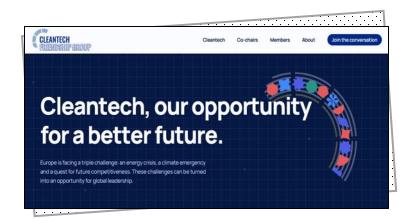




Market-led sustainability









Key messages

- 1. The Green Deal is not going to be rolled back entirely. It is here to stay, though its 'shape' will evolve with political dynamics / realities.
 - 'Reindustrialise and decarbonise' narrative
 - EU strategic autonomy / sovereignty (geopolitics and geoeconomics)
- 2. Increasingly complex EU policy-making landscape to navigate in terms of reputationmanagement and influencing regulatory affairs. Sustainability at centre of this new political dynamic given its saliency and opportunity to mark political dividing lines.
- 3. As a public affairs professional, in the next 5 years you will need to navigate multiple scenarios from the 'sustainability' angle:
 - Compliance: Implementation agenda
 - Influencing: EU policy framework post-2030 (e.g. for energy and emissions reductions)
 - Reputation / image: your customers values vs. 'extremes' gaining policy influence

Where do we come from?

Sustainability on top of the agenda





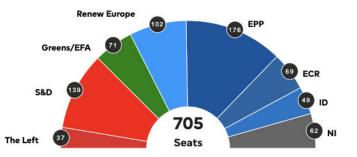




Where are we going?

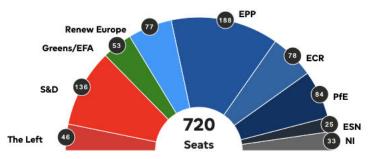
Institutions

2019-24 (outgoing)

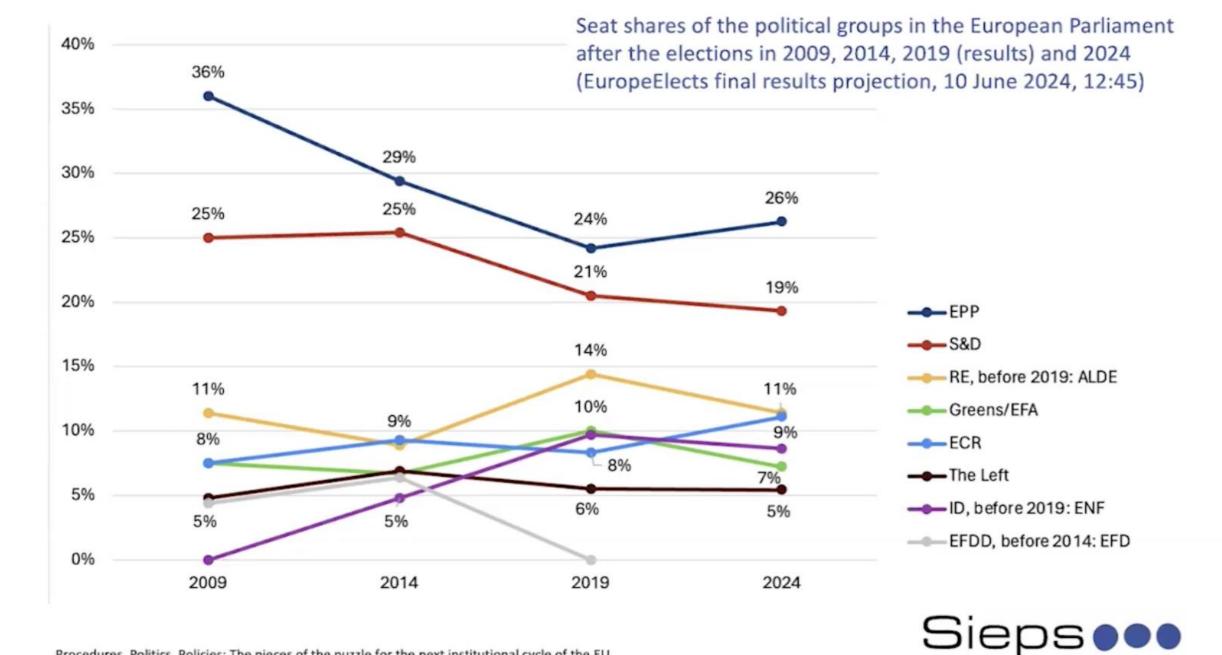


Political groups in the European Parliament	Number of seats	% of seats
EPP – Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	176 •	24.96%
S&D – Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament	139 •	19.71%
Renew Europe - Renew Europe Group	102 •	14.46%
Greens/EFA – Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance	71 •	10.00%
ECR - European Conservatives and Reformists Group	69 •	9.78%
ID - Identity and Democracy Group	49 •	6.95%
The Left – The Left group in the European Parliament – GUE/NGL	37 •	5.24%
NI - Non-attached Members	62 •	8.79%

2024-29 (incoming)

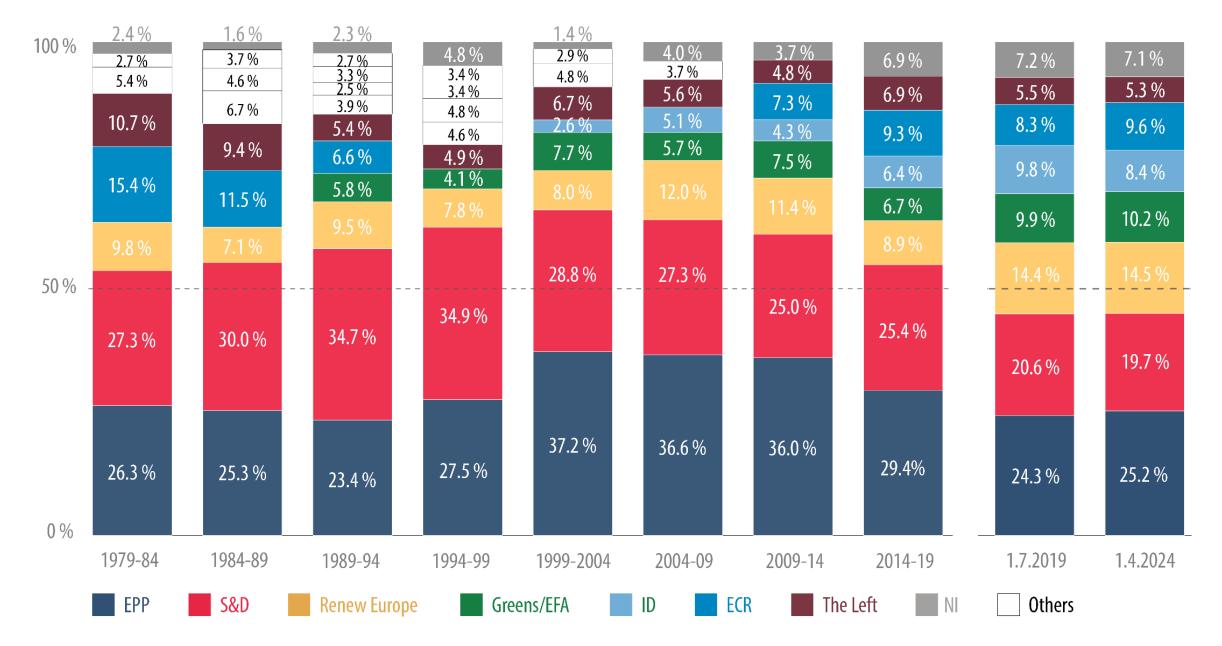


Political groups in the European Parliament	Number of seats	% of seats
EPP - Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	188 •	26.11%
S&D – Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament	136 •	18.89%
PfE - Patriots for Europe	84 •	11.67%
ECR – European Conservatives and Reformists Group	78 •	10.83%
Renew Europe - Renew Europe Group	77 •	10.69%
Greens/EFA – Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance	53 •	7.36%
The Left – The Left group in the European Parliament – GUE/NGL	46 •	6.39%
ESN - Europe of Sovereign Nations	25 •	3.47%
NI - Non-attached Members	33 •	4.58%



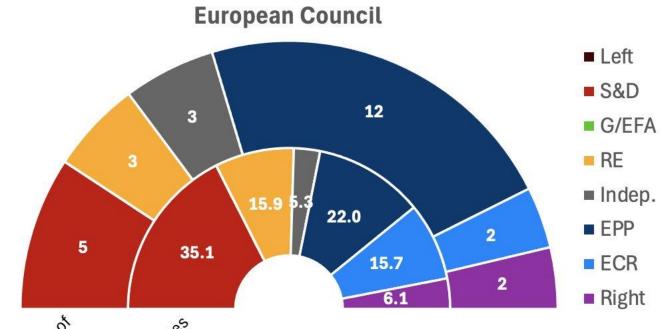
Procedures, Politics, Policies: The pieces of the puzzle for the next institutional cycle of the EU

Strengths of the political groups in each parliamentary term

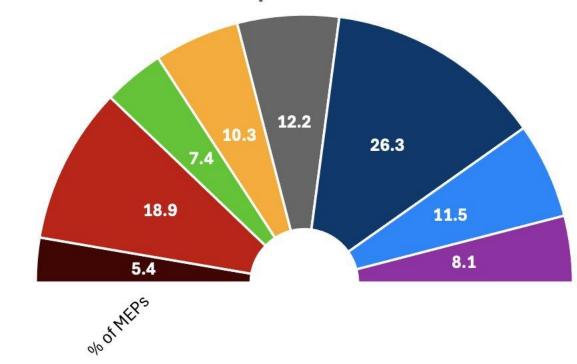


Source: DG Communication, European Parliament.

EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service









Official Commission structure



The power dynamics



Implications for the EU institutions

- **1. 'Mainstream' holds for now, but shifts to the right**. The median MEP in the new European Parliament is EPP.
- 2. No far-right earthquake for Europe as a whole, but (i) in some EU countries (ex: France) and (ii) key moment as far right moves from being on the rise to being part of power (ex: Italy and Meloni). Normalisation due to size / numbers.
- **3. Continuation and reinforcement of long-term trend of fragmentation**. Continued weaking of the 'center' / mainstream parties.
- 4. Expect to see **more issue-specific and ad-hoc alliances in the new European Parliament**. EPP as king-maker and sliding to right in alliances willing to make (ex: migration).
- Muddling through and less decisive. Lowest common denominator logic continue and risk:

 (i) not able to focus on real priorities (avoiding difficult discussions with winners and losers), and (ii) not reach ambition needed for upcoming challenges. Lack of Franco-German (or other) motor.



Letta and Draghi reports





VDL political guidelines & mission letters



EUROPE'S CHOICE

POLITICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE NEXT EUROPEAN COMMISSION 2024–2029



Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness plan

Pillar 1: Clean Industrial Deal		
	Pillar 2: Investment	Pillar 3: Better Regulation
- Industrial	<u>Commission</u>	
Decarbonisation		- Vice-President for
Accelerator Act	- Competitiveness Fund	Implementation and
	supporting IPCEIs (as part	Simplification
 Aggregate demand 	of MFF 2028-2034)	
mechanism (hydrogen and		- Each Commissioner
critical raw materials)	- European Savings and	tasked to reduce
	Investments Union, incl.	administrative burdens in
- 2040 Climate Target (90%	completing the Capital	their portfolio area
emissions reduction)	and Markets Union	
		 New 'competitiveness
 - 'New approach on 	- Public Procurement	check' on proposed
competition policy' to	Directive revision, incl.	legislation going forward
help scaling up European	enabling preference to	
companies in global	European products in	 Regular dialogues with
markets	strategic sectors	stakeholders and annual
		progress reports on
		implementation

Implications for the EU Green Deal and its implementation

- **1. Green Deal will not be rolled back entirely**. Strategic direction at EU level is set. Postelection move from politicisation to delivery. ('Reindustrialise and decarbonise')
- 2. Focus on implementation. Now mostly down to national governments. What can change: the pace. We will see not as much pressure as before + we won't speak about it much because no-one wants to see that.
- 3. Rise of competitiveness (including Europe first) and security up the EU policy agenda.
- 4. Regarding environmental policy, expect shift in outcomes due to changed coalitions and majorities. Revision clauses of environmental legislation need to be managed carefully.
- 5. Sectors not tackled by Green Deal (agriculture, chemicals, water) will be more difficult to do now.
- 6. Strategic decisions to be taken in next 5 years: Post-2030 climate framework and EU budget ('Multiannual Financial Framework')

What are the implications for EU PA?

How will the sustainability debate evolve in Europe and what scenarios should organizations be gearing up for?

Implications for EU Public Affairs

- 1. Sustainability & competitiveness.
- 2. EPP matters most they are the median voter and enabler of any coalition.
- 3. Tie policy asks to simplification, operationalization, and implementation. Appetite for new (=more) in sustainability field is low.
- 4. Influencing: EU policy framework post-2030 (e.g. for energy and emissions reductions)
- 5. Reputation / image: your customers values vs. 'extremes' gaining policy influence

Q&A

Thank you!



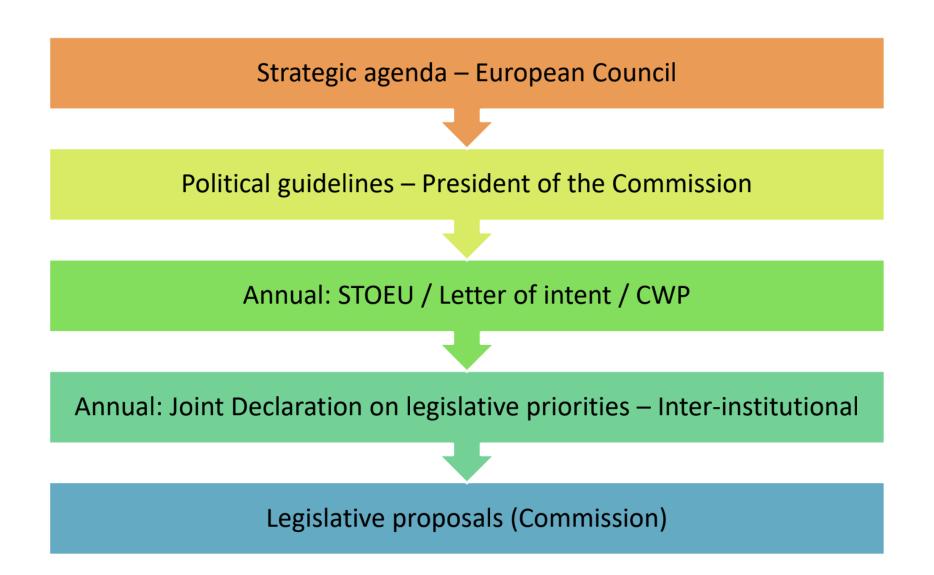
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Annex

Strategic planning



Size of political groups in the EP by Member State (as of 1 April 2024)

	EPP	S&D	Renew Europe	Greens/EFA	ECR	ID	The Left	NI	Total
	Серр	S&D	renew europe.	THEST	ECR	1			
DE	30	16	7	25	1	9	5	3	96
FR	8	7	23	12	1	18	6	4	79
IT	12	15	4	3	10	23		9	76
ES	13	21	9	3	4		6	3	59 🔹
PL	16	7	1	1	27				52
RO	14	9	7	1	1			1	33
NL	6	6	7	3	5		1	1	29
BE	4	2	4	3	3	3	1	1	21
CZ	5	1	5	3	4	1	1	1	21
EL	7	1	1	1	1		4	6	21
HU	1	5	2					13	21
PT	7	9		1			4		21 📑
SE	6	5	3	3	3		1		21
AT	7	5	1	3		3			19
BG	7	5	3		2				17
DK	1	3	6	2		1	1		14
FI	3	2	3	3	2		1		14 🕂
SK	4	1	4		1			4	14 💌
IE	5		2	2			4		13
HR	4	4	1		1			2	12 📑
LT	4	2	1	2	1			1	11 💻
LV	3	2	1		1			1	8
SI	4	2	2						8
EE	1	2	3			1			7
CY	2	2					2		6 🥑
LU	2	1	2	1					6
MT	2	4							6 *
	178	139	102	72	68	59	37	50	705
	EPP	139 S&D	102 Renew	Greens/EFA	ECR	D D			
	25.2 %	19.7 %	Europe 14.5 %	10.2 %	9.6 %	8.4 %	The Left 5.3 %	NI 7.1 %	Total
	23.2 70	19.7 70	14.5 70	10.2 70	9.0 %	0.4 70	J.J 70	7.170	100 %

Data supplied by Members' Administration Unit, DG Presidency, European Parliament.

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3. National parties and European political groups (2): ECR, ID, non-attached

