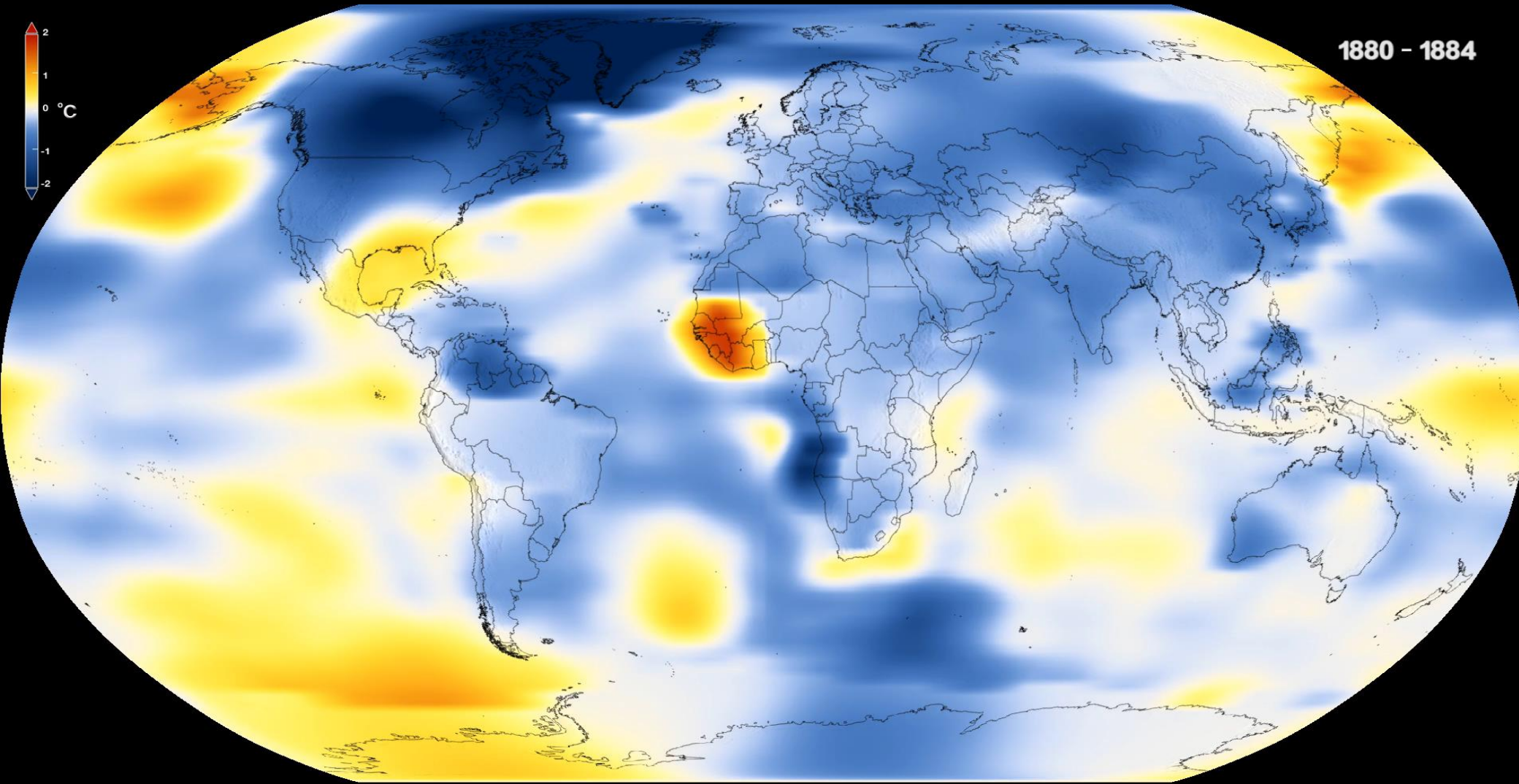


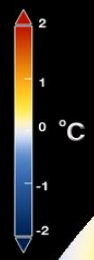
From environmental policy to systemic sustainability transitions: credible approaches for the 21st century



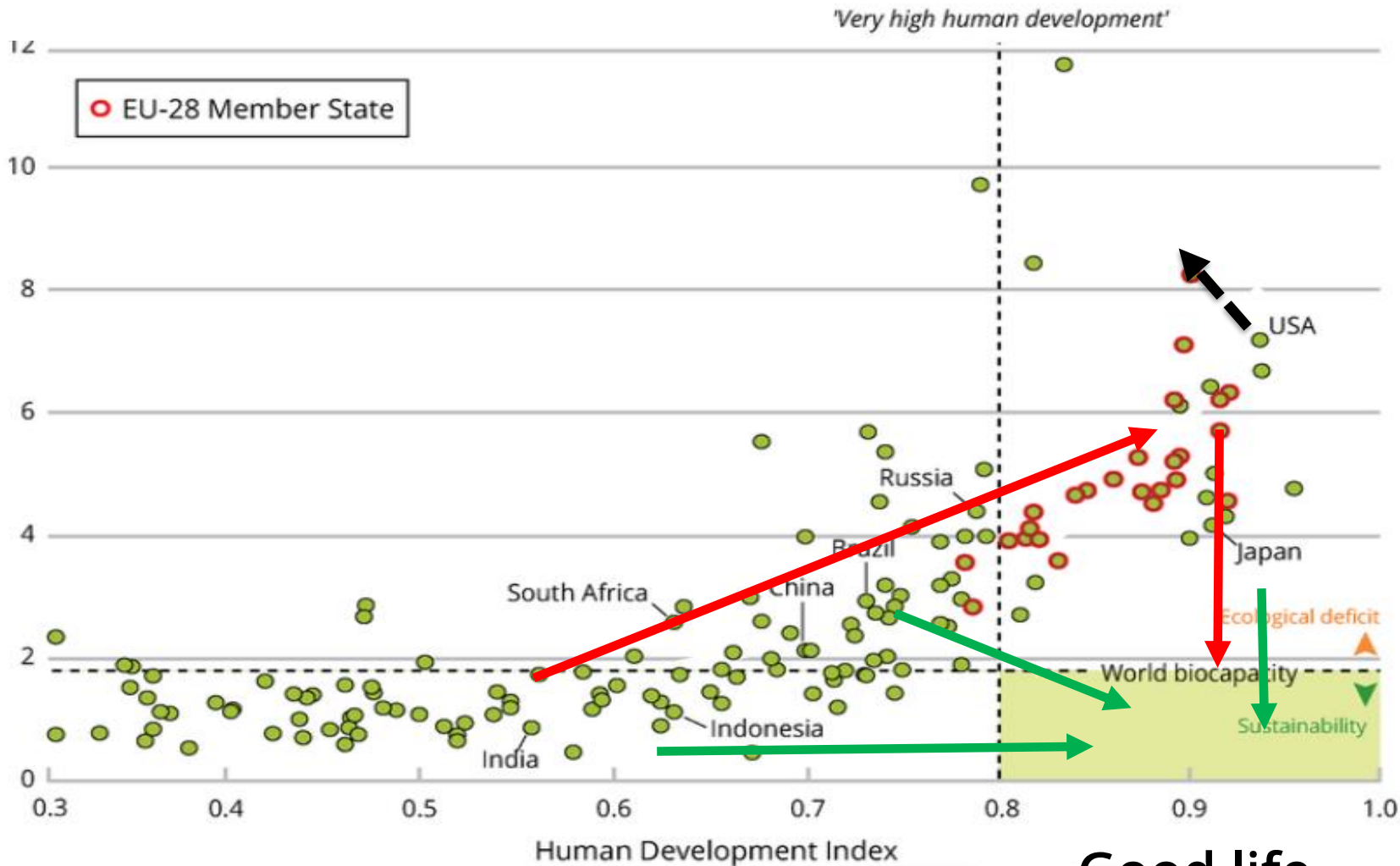
11th International Scientific Conference on Energy and Climate Change, Athens
Dr Hans Bruyninckx, 12 October, 2018



1880 - 1884



Challenge of 21st century: 10 billion people, 1



Water,
forests,
oceans,
biodiversity
climate,
resources

Within limits
of the
planet

Education, health, food, housing, safety

Good life

Global response: Sustainable Development Goals



EU Policy framework – 7th Environment Action Programme



Living well, within
the limits of our planet

7th Environment Action Programme

Vision of the 7th Environment Action Programme

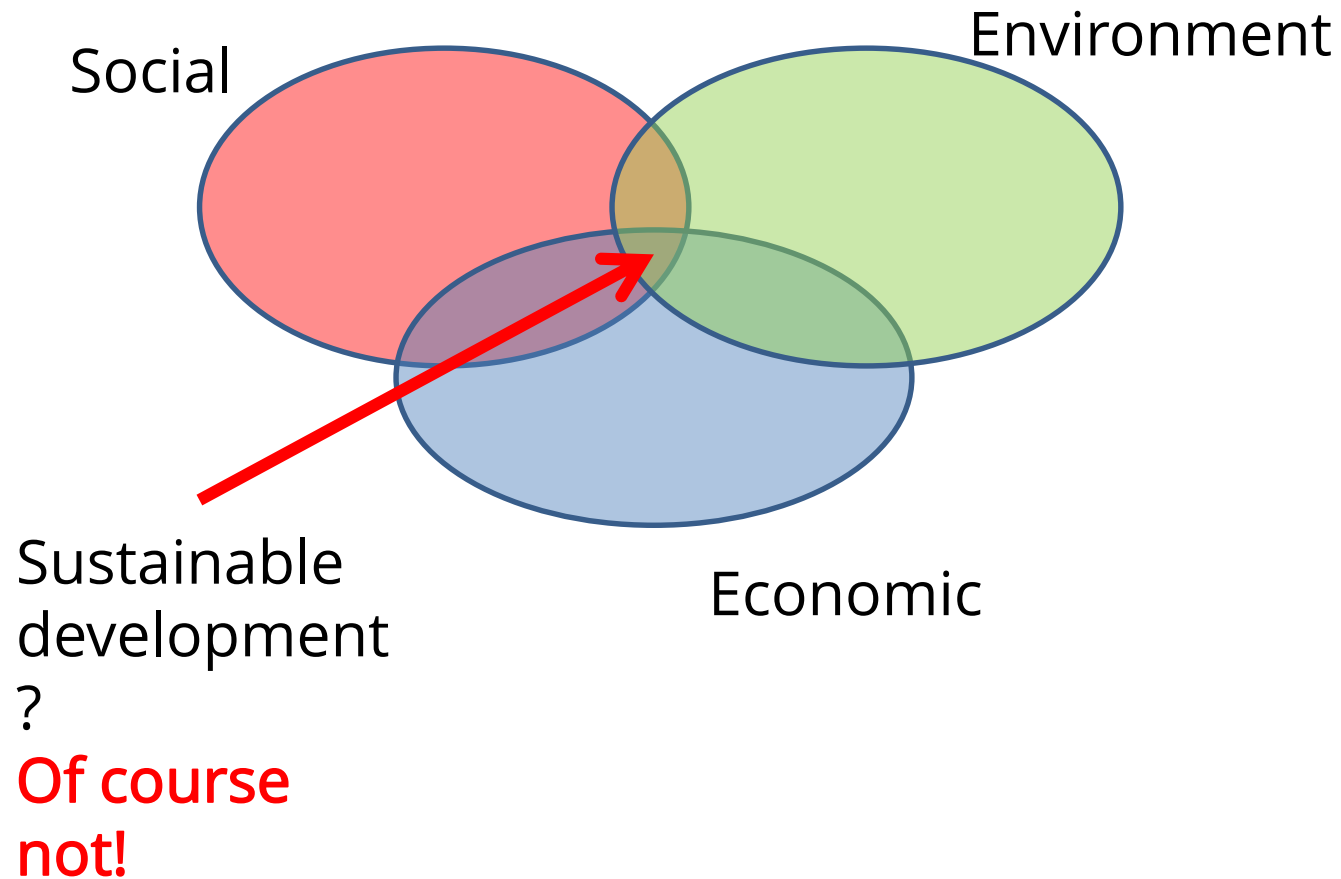
'In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits.

Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, **circular economy** where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and **biodiversity is protected**, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience.

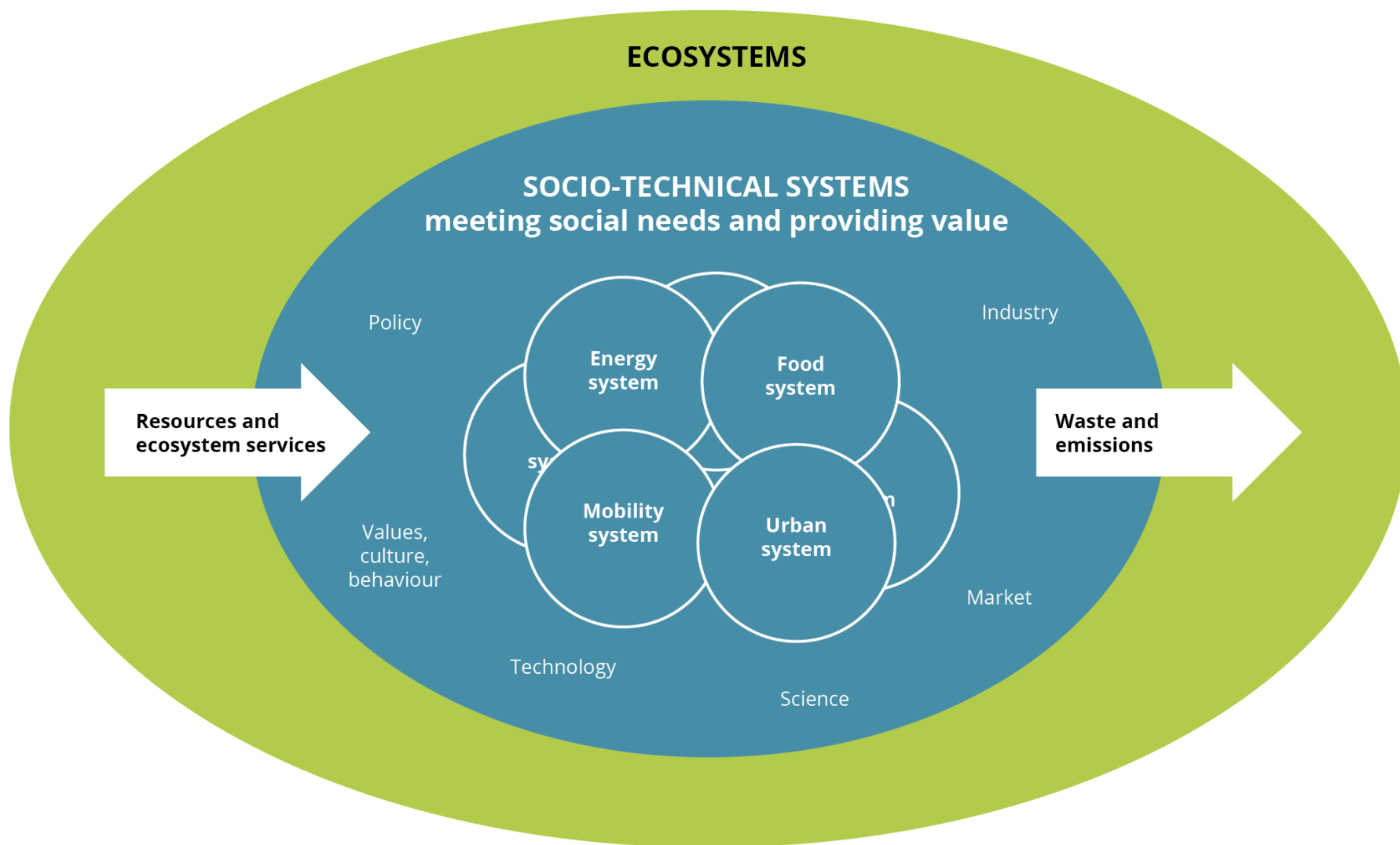
Our **low-carbon growth** has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a global safe and sustainable society.'

Source: 7th Environment Action Programme, European Commission, 2013

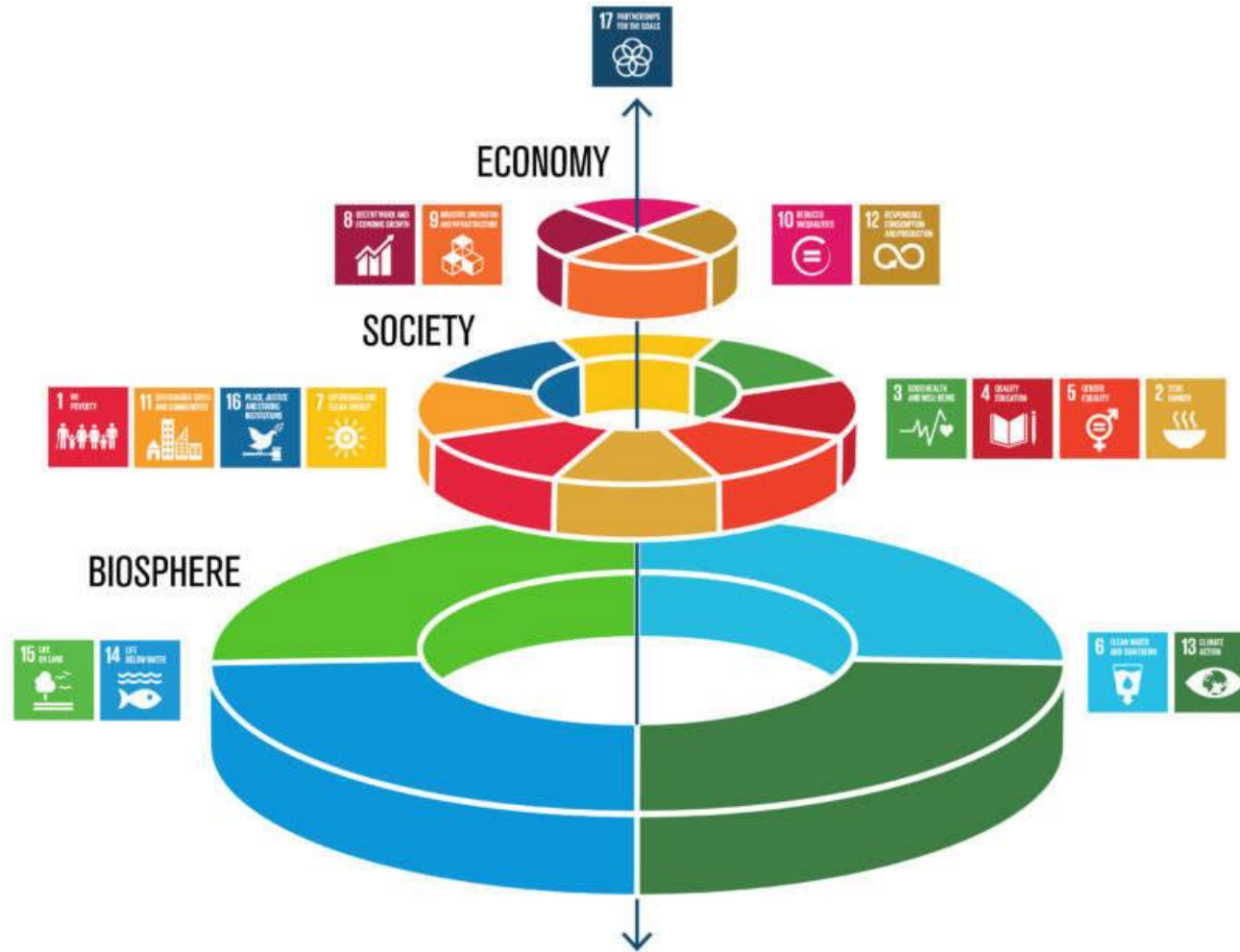
Rethinking « sustainable development »?



Natural capital as explicit boundary condition

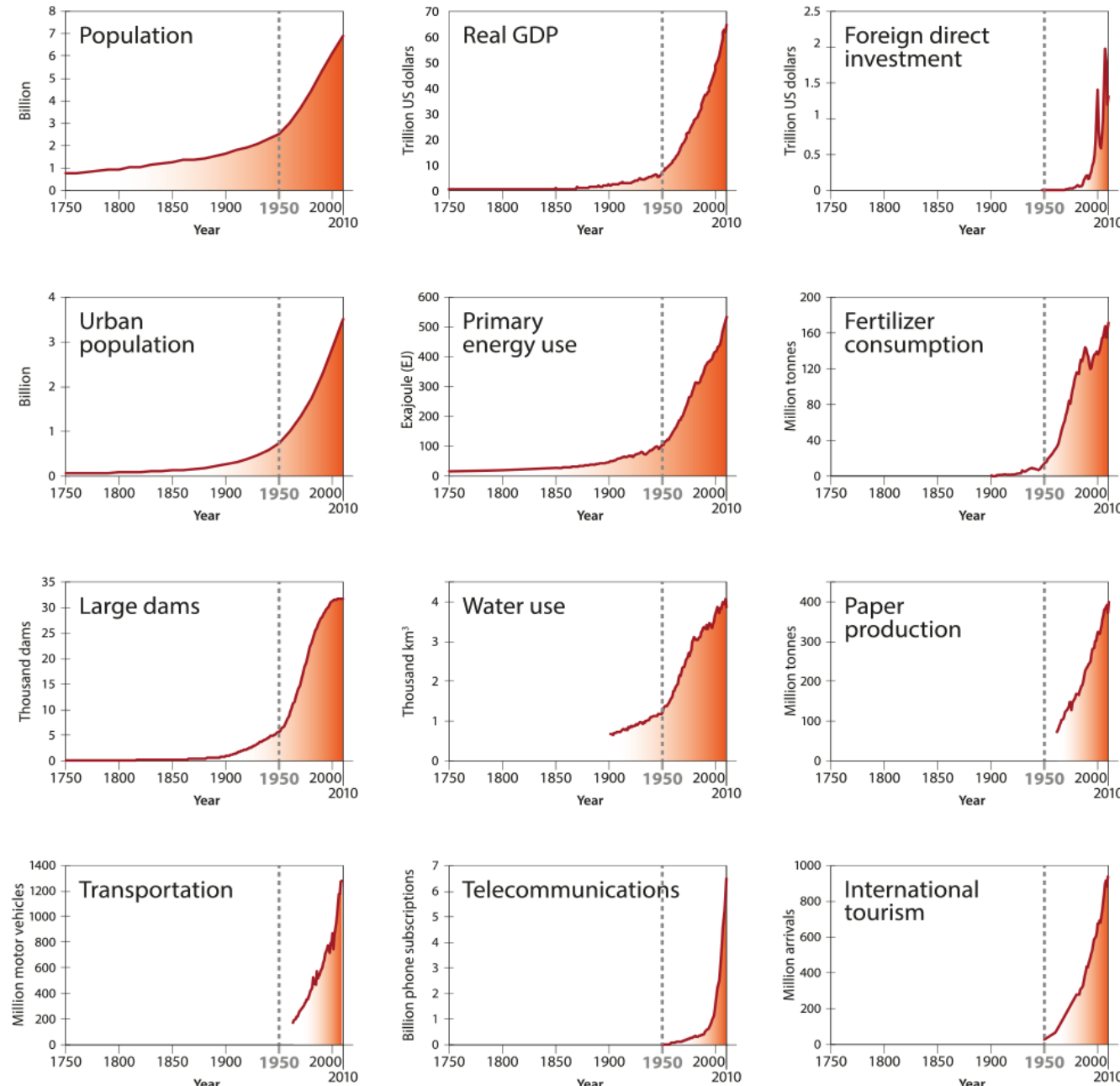


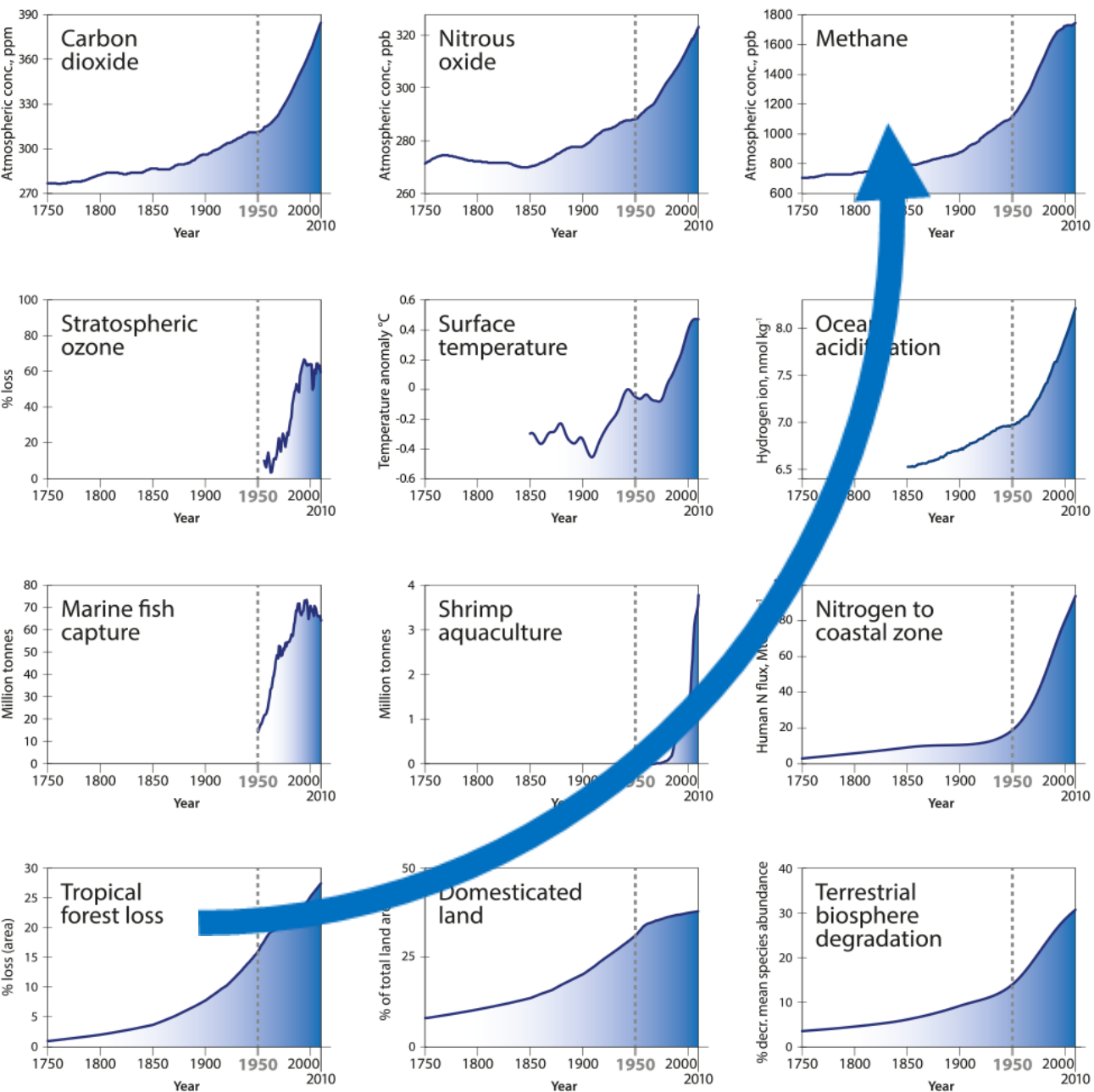
Implicit order in the SDGs



© Grapher by Jensen Luksemburger

Globalisation of unsustainable systems of production and consumption

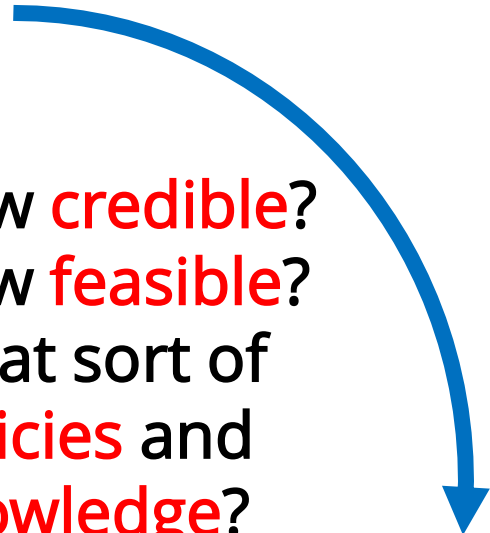




Expectations/
policy promises



OR

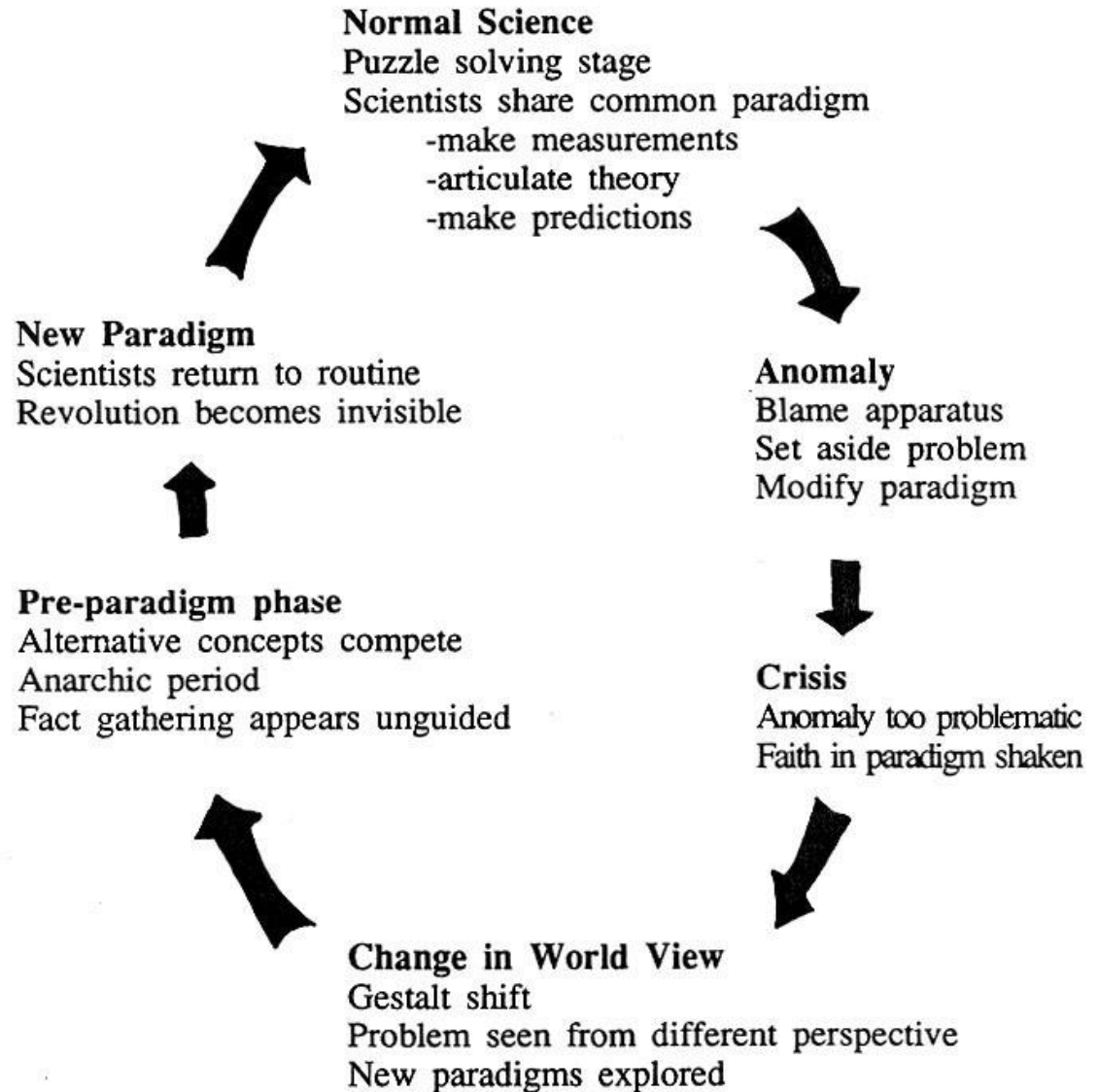
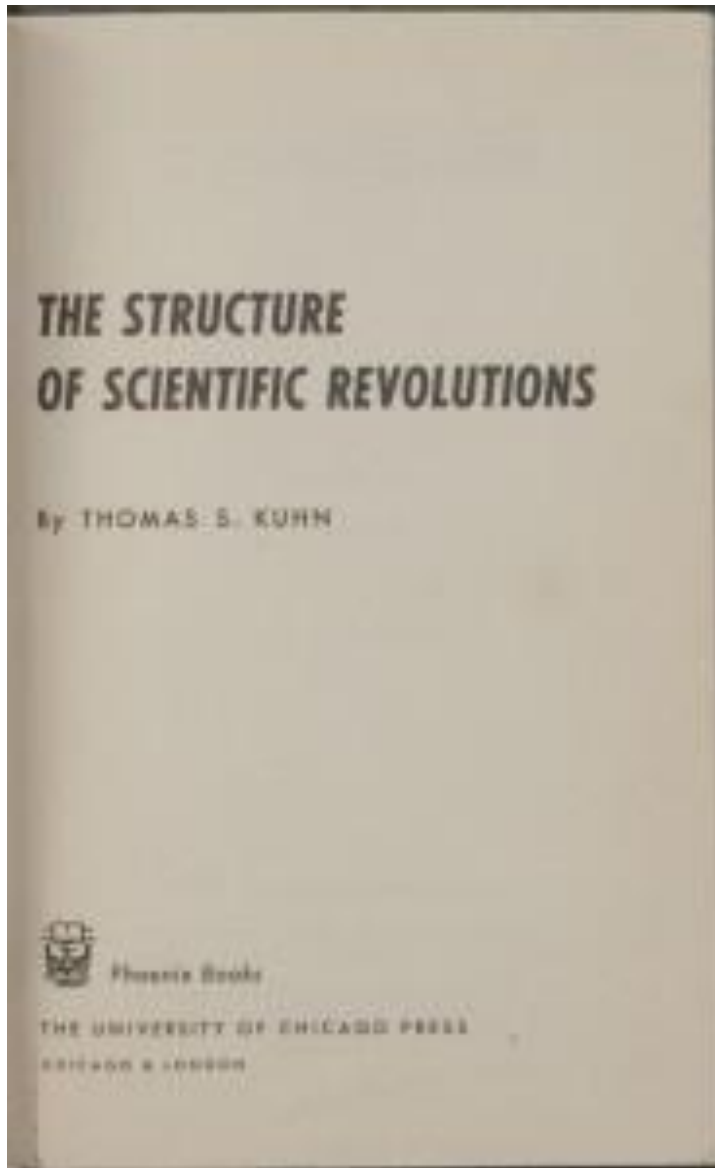


How **credible?**
How **feasible?**
What sort of
policies and
knowledge?

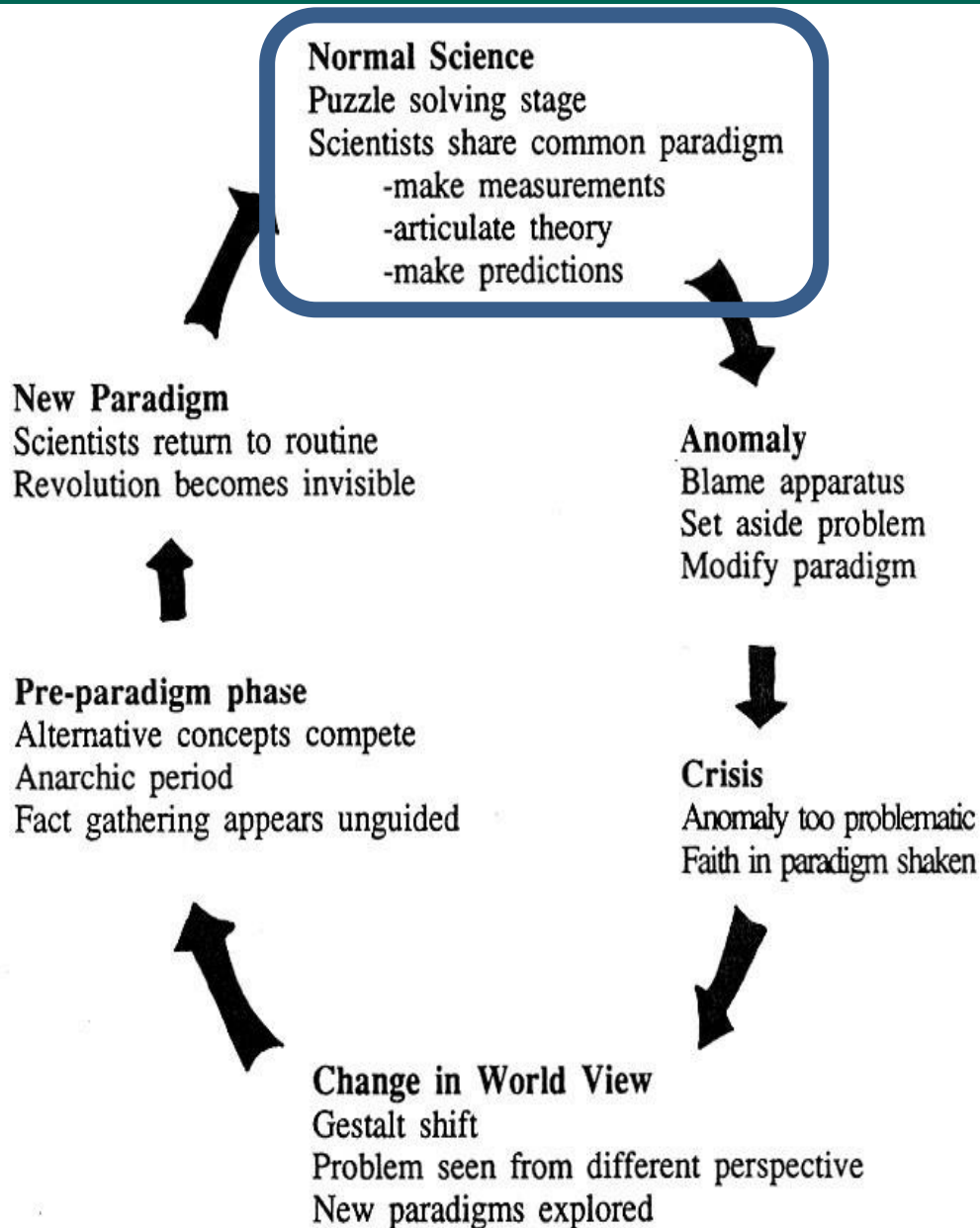
This could be our **best**
century ever, or our **worst**

Dr James Martin, founder Oxford Martin School

Paradigm shift in knowledge and



Normal



“Over the past 40 years, a broad range of **environment legislation** has been put in place, amounting to the **most comprehensive** modern standards in the world. This has helped to address some of the most serious environmental concerns.” (7EAP)

Policy theory: initially ‘fighting **pollution**’

Knowledge paradigm: “Union environment policy is based on environmental monitoring, data, indicators and assessments linked to the implementation of Union legislation, as well as **formal scientific research**....” (7EAP)



Anomalies occur

Normal Science

Puzzle solving stage

Scientists share common paradigm

- make measurements
- articulate theory
- make predictions

New Paradigm

Scientists return to routine

Revolution becomes invisible

Pre-paradigm phase

Alternative concepts compete

Anarchic period

Fact gathering appears unguided

Change in World View

Gestalt shift

Problem seen from different perspective

New paradigms explored

Anomaly

Blame apparatus

Set aside problem

Modify paradigm

Crisis

Anomaly too problematic

Faith in paradigm shaken

“However, many environmental trends in the Union continue to be a cause for **concern**, not least due to **insufficient implementation** of existing Union environment legislation.” (7EAP)

“Addressing some of those complex issues requires tapping into the full potential of **existing environmental technology** [...], as well as increased use of **market-based instruments**.” (7EAP)

Modify policy theory: **Efficiency** thinking

Modify knowledge: Efficiency; market-based instruments; BAT studies; voluntary instruments



Thematic priority objective 1: Protecting, conserving and enhancing natural capital

SYNTHESIS
REPORT

GLOBAL
MEGATRENDS

EUROPEAN
BRIEFINGS

COUNTRY
COMPARISONS

COUNTRIES &
REGIONS

	Past (5–10 year) trends	20+ years outlook	Progress to policy targets
➤ Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity			☐
➤ Land use and soil functions			No target
➤ Ecological status of freshwater bodies			☒
➤ Water quality and nutrient loading			☐
➤ Air pollution and its ecosystem impacts			☐
➤ Marine and coastal biodiversity			☒
➤ Climate change impacts on ecosystems			No target

Improving trends dominate  Largely on track 

Trends show mixed picture  Partially on track 

Deteriorating trends dominate  Largely not on track 

Source: EEA. SOER 2015 Synthesis report.

Thematic priority objective 1: Protecting, conserving and enhancing natural capital

SYNTHESIS
REPORT

GLOBAL
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COUNTRY
COMPARISONS

COUNTRIES &
REGIONS

	Past (5–10 year) trends	20+ years outlook	Progress to policy targets
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity			□
Land use and soil functions			No target
Ecological status of freshwater bodies			⊗
Water quality and nutrient loading			□
Air pollution and its ecosystem impacts			□
Marine and coastal biodiversity			⊗
Climate change impacts on ecosystems			No target

Improving trends dominate		Largely on track	
Trends show mixed picture		Partially on track	
Deteriorating trends dominate		Largely not on track	

Source: EEA. SOER 2015 Synthesis report.

Thematic priority objective 3: Safeguarding from environmental risks to health

SYNTHESIS
REPORT

GLOBAL
MEGATRENDS

EUROPEAN
BRIEFINGS

COUNTRY
COMPARISONS

COUNTRIES &
REGIONS

	Past (5–10 year) trends	20+ years outlook	Progress to policy targets
➤ Water pollution and related environmental health risks	Improving trends dominate	Trends show mixed picture	Largely on track / Partially on track
➤ Air pollution and related environmental health risks	Trends show mixed picture	Trends show mixed picture	Partially on track
➤ Noise pollution (especially in urban areas)	Trends show mixed picture	/	Partially on track
➤ Urban systems and grey infrastructure	Trends show mixed picture	Trends show mixed picture	No target
➤ Climate change and related environmental health risks	Deteriorating trends dominate	Deteriorating trends dominate	No target
➤ Chemicals and related environmental health risks	Deteriorating trends dominate	Trends show mixed picture	Partially on track / Largely not on track

Improving trends dominate  Largely on track 

Trends show mixed picture  Partially on track 

Deteriorating trends dominate  Largely not on track 

Source: EEA. SOER 2015 Synthesis report.

Challenges for established governance approaches

Are they addressing the underlying drivers of environmental degradation?

In 2001, the EU set itself the target to halt biodiversity loss in the EU by 2010.

In 2011, the EU set the target to 'halt loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020'.

EU Biodiversity Targets (2020)

Progress at mid-term (2015)

2020 Headline Target

Halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restore them in so far as feasible, while stepping up EU contribution to a global biodiversity loss

No significant progress

Overall, biodiversity in the EU has declined

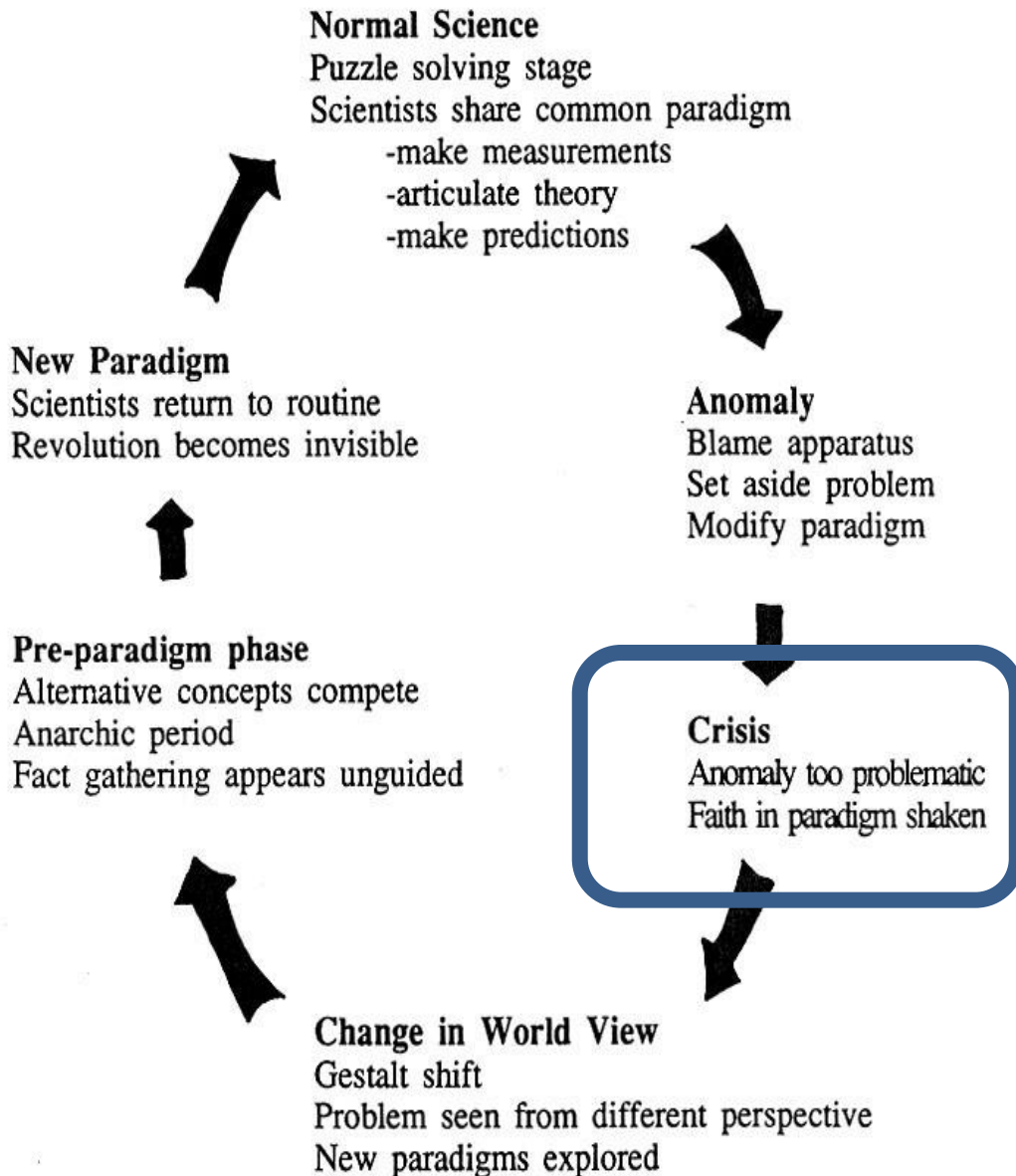
ecosystem services in the EU, as confirmed by the 2015 State of the Environment Report. This is consistent with the decline in the capacity of ecosystems to provide services in the future. While many local successes on the ground delivers positive outcomes, these are not enough to have a measurable impact on the overall

Next? '2030'?
Or, addressing the
fundamental drivers?

Source: Mid-term review of the EU biodiversity strategy



Science/knowledge/policy in



“Together with current wasteful **production and consumption systems** in the **world economy**, [...] depletion of resources [...], generating more pollution and waste, increasing global GHG emissions and exacerbating land degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss.” (7EAP)

“This report has come to the conclusion that **traditional incremental approaches based on the efficiency approach will not suffice**. Rather, unsustainable systems of production and consumption require **fundamental rethinking** in the light of European and global realities.” (SOER2015)



The overall picture: Efficiency improvements have not secured long-term resilience

SYNTHESIS
REPORT

GLOBAL
MEGATRENDS

EUROPEAN
BRIEFINGS

COUNTRY
COMPARISONS

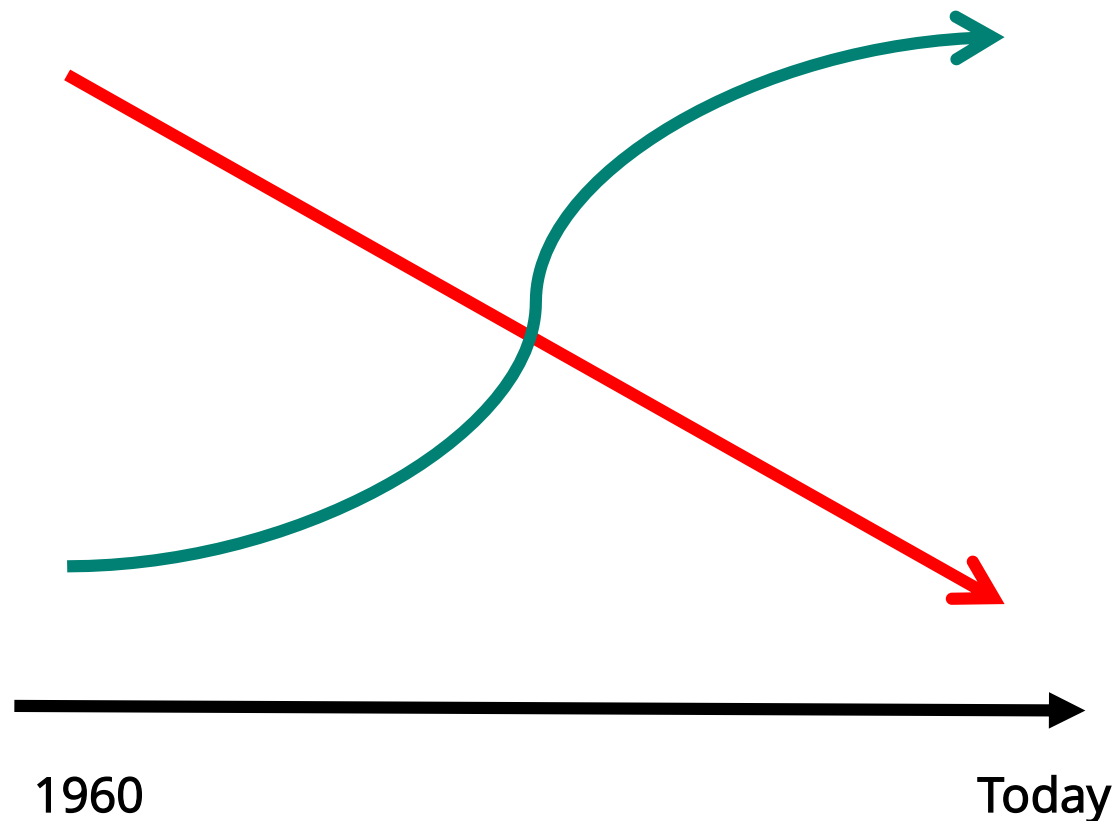
COUNTRIES &
REGIONS



Source: EEA, SOER 2015 Synthesis report.

Core anomaly

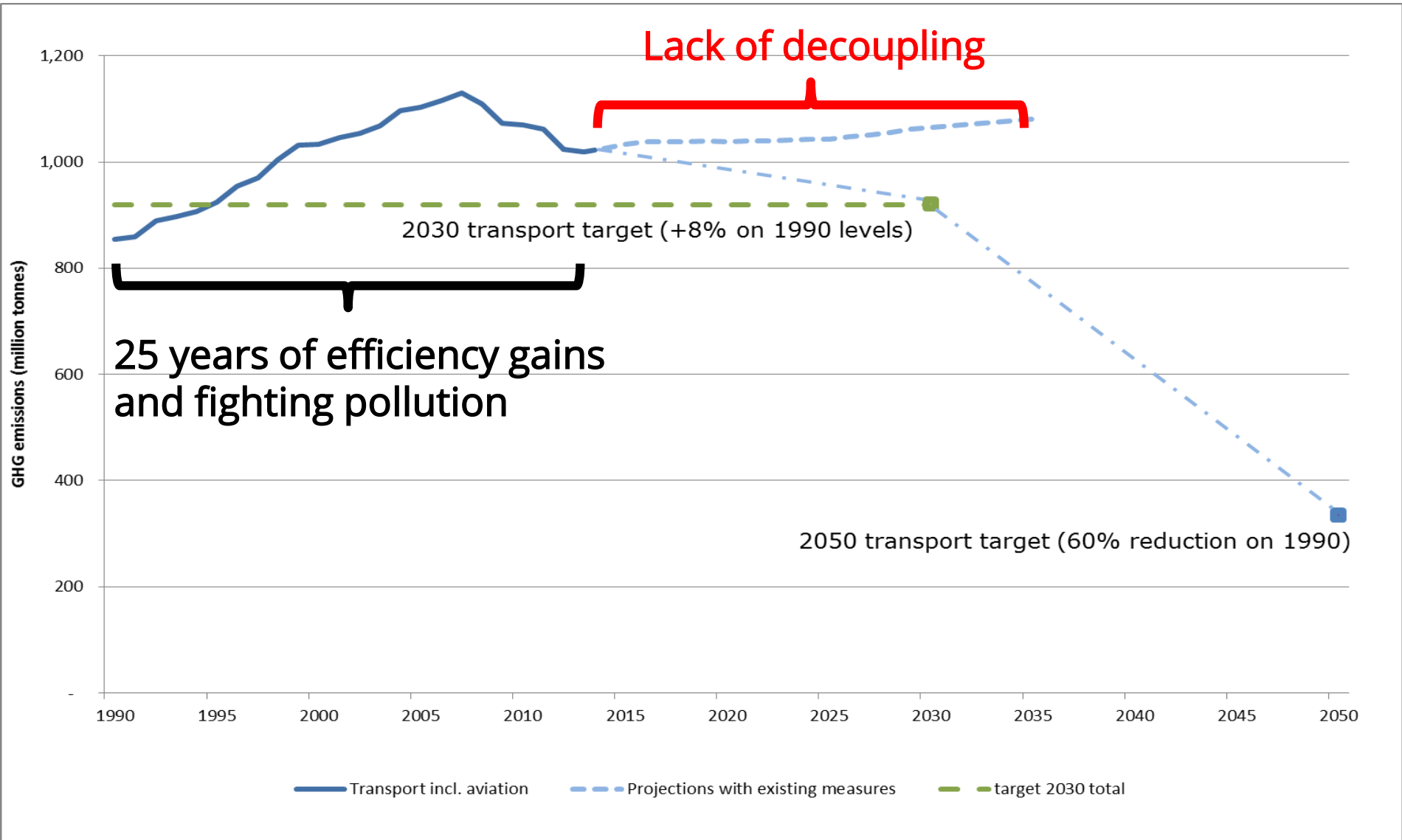
Institutional vs **ecosystem** developments



Different explanations:

- Counterfactual
- Implementation GAP
- Better regulation
- Time-lag effect
- Institutional solutions don't address the core issues!

EU GHG emissions from transport



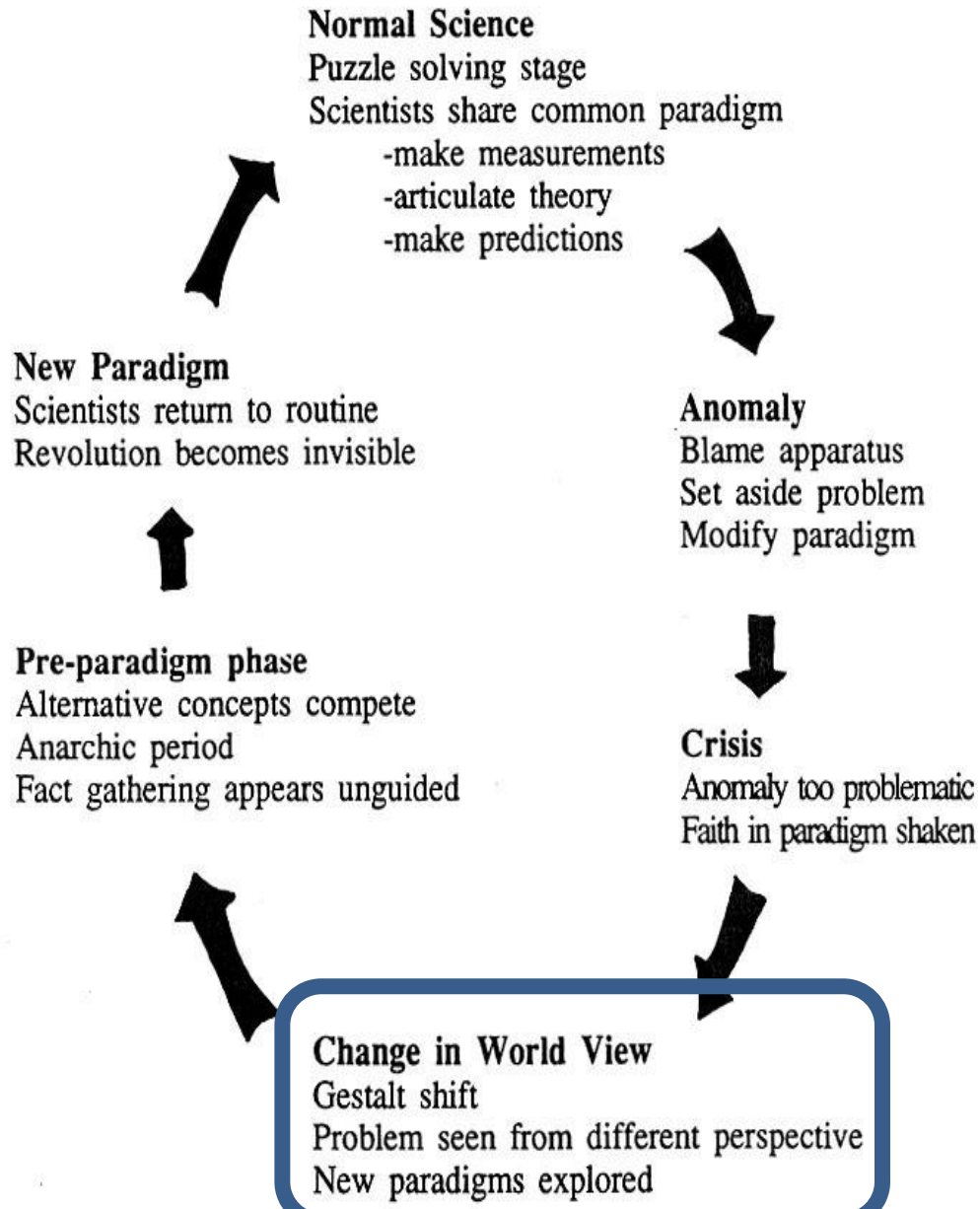
Source: EEA, 2016.



Limits of the current techno-efficiency paradigm



Change in world



“**Biodiversity**, including the ecosystem services it provides (natural capital), for its intrinsic value and for its **essential contribution to human well-being and economic prosperity.**”

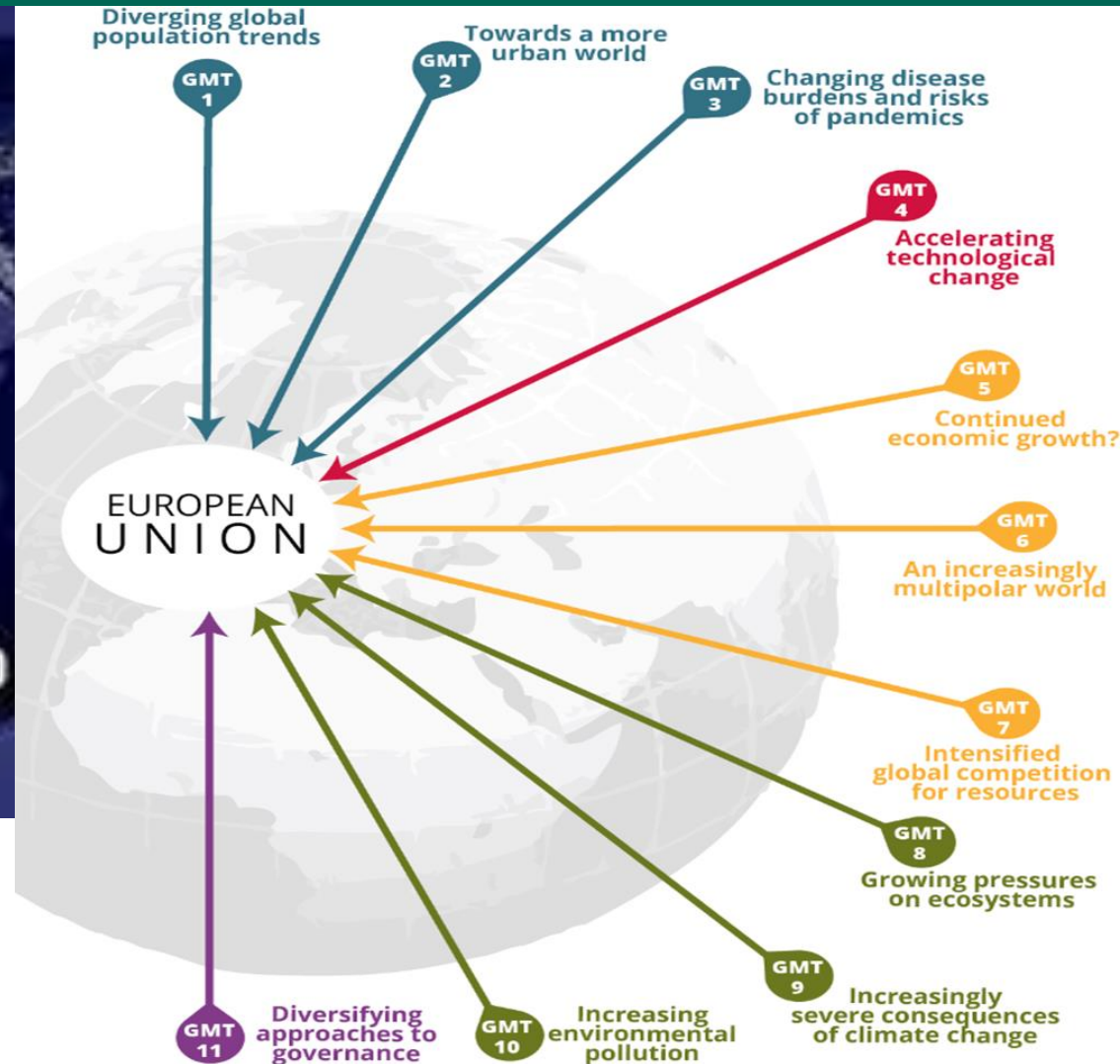
“The current **knowledge base** [...] has **gaps** [...] **required to meet emerging policy demands.** These gaps call for actions to widen the knowledge base [...] in the coming decade. “... **systems science**; complex environmental change and **systemic risks**; global **megatrends**; **interplay between** socio-economic and environmental factors; **transitions in production-consumption systems**; environmental risks to health; and the inter-relationships between economic development, environmental change and **human well-being.**” (7EAP)



Changes in understanding



Changing global context:
impact and role for Europe?



Gestalt Shift in problem analysis and responses?

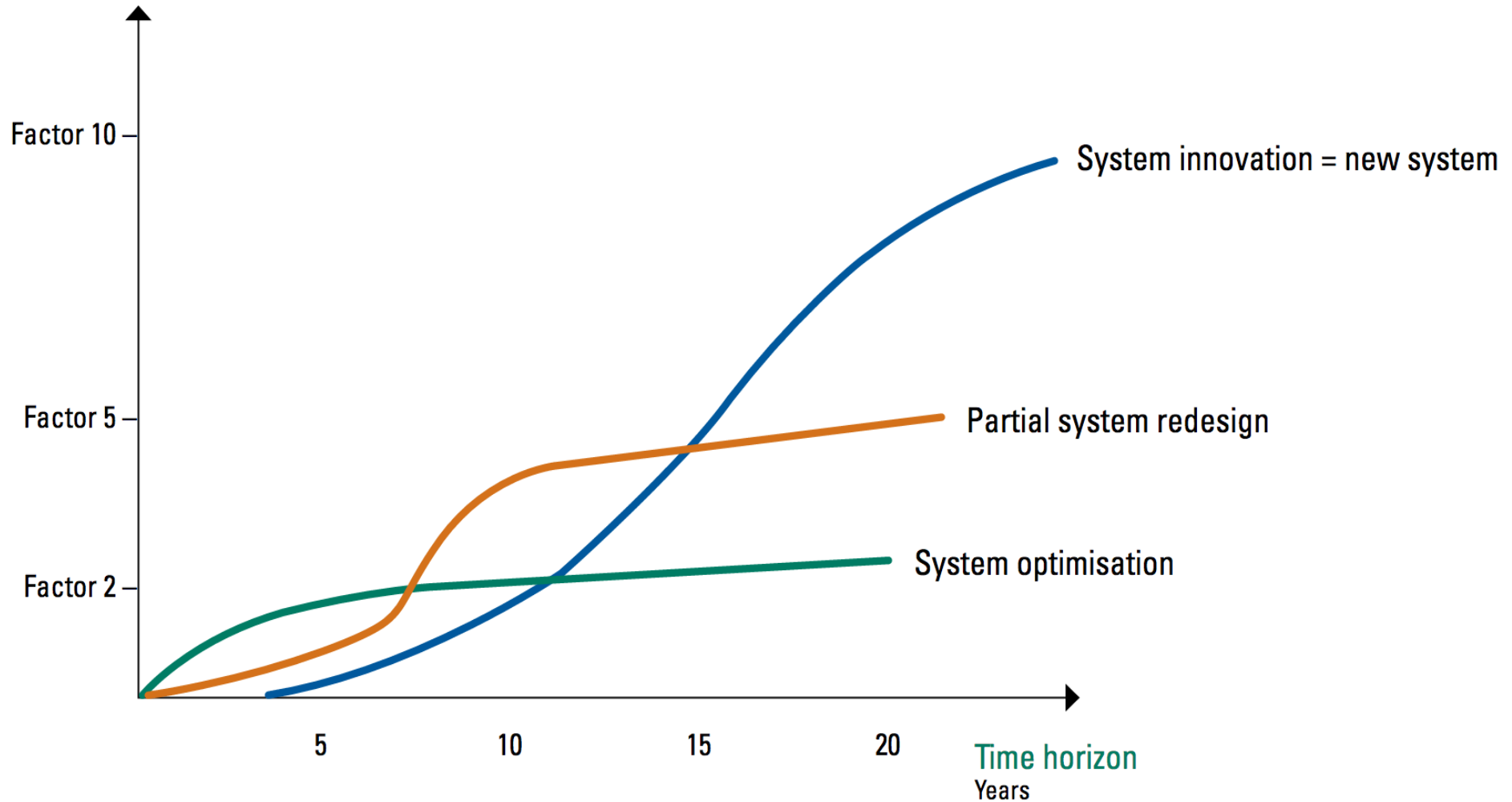
Transitions

= **fundamental shifts** in the **systems** that fulfill societal needs, through profound changes in *dominant* **structures, practices, technologies, policies, lifestyles, thinking ...**

... in line with the sustainable development ambitions and objectives embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals

Achieving needed change requires system innovation

Improvement in environmental efficiency



Evolving policy responses: macro-integrated approach



- **Long-term:** 2030-2050-2100
- **Integrated:** e.g. Common Agricultural Policy
- **Systemic:** e.g. Decarbonisation of transport
- **Developing/iterative:** e.g. Circular Economy; Climate and Energy
- Require a **different governance** approach
- Thus, complex, uncertain, **lacking knowledge** (of a certain type)



In the direction of a new

Normal Science

Puzzle solving stage
Scientists share common paradigm
-make measurements
-articulate theory
-make predictions

“The transition to a **green economy** is a long-term, multi-dimensional and fundamental process that will require a move away from the current linear economic model...”
(SOER2015)

Alternative concepts:

Europe's emerging transition agenda

Making sense of the Green, Blue, Circular, Resource Efficient, Low Carbon, Bio, Smart, Digital Economy?

New Paradigm

Scientists return to routine
Revolution becomes invisible

Anomaly

Blame apparatus
Set aside problem
Modify paradigm

Pre-paradigm phase

Alternative concepts compete
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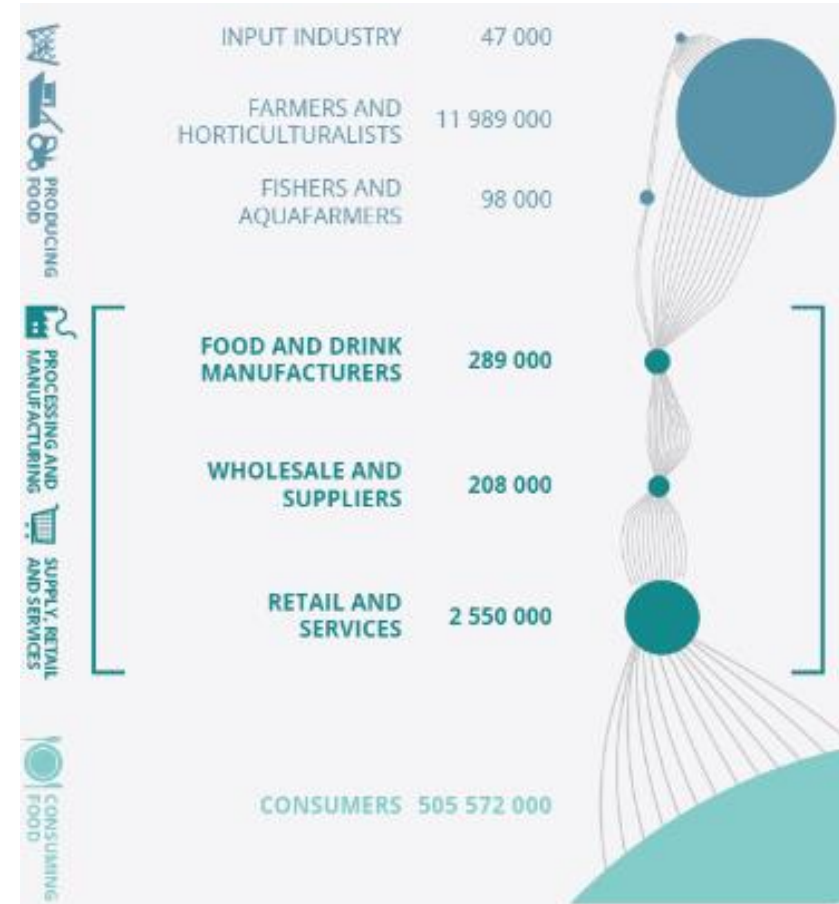
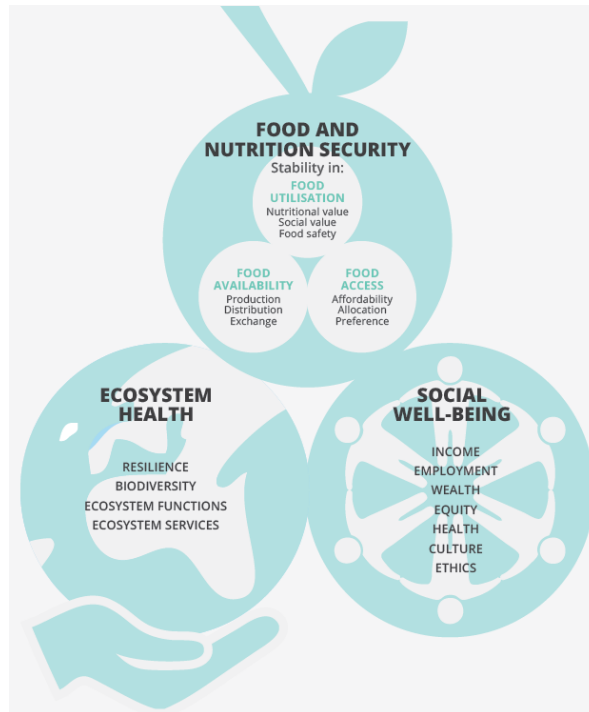
Unguided fact gathering: e.g. green economy; green investments; green finance; circular economy; green jobs; smart cities; ...

Change in World View

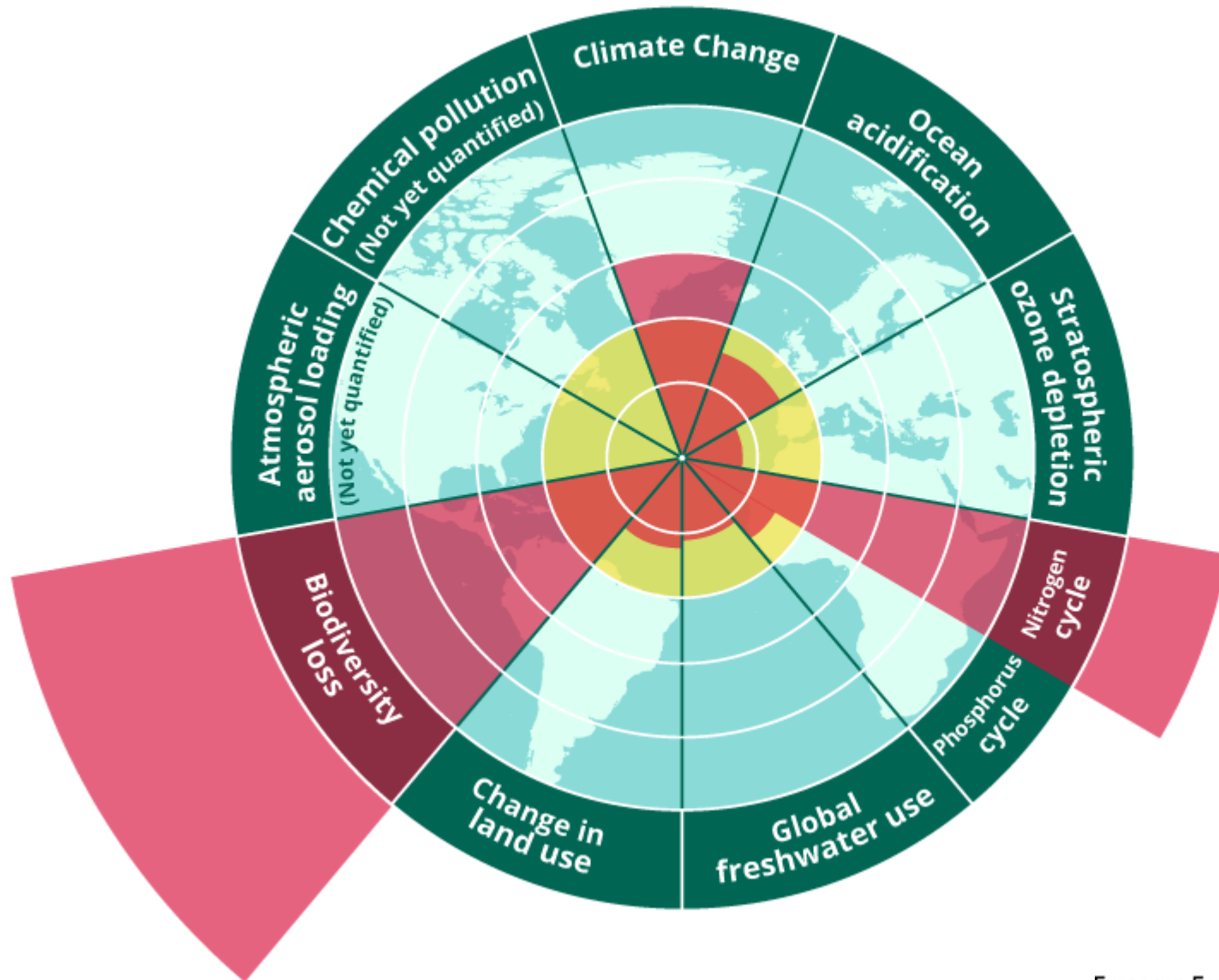
Gestalt shift
Problem seen from different perspective
New paradigms explored



Taking a fundamental **systems** perspective



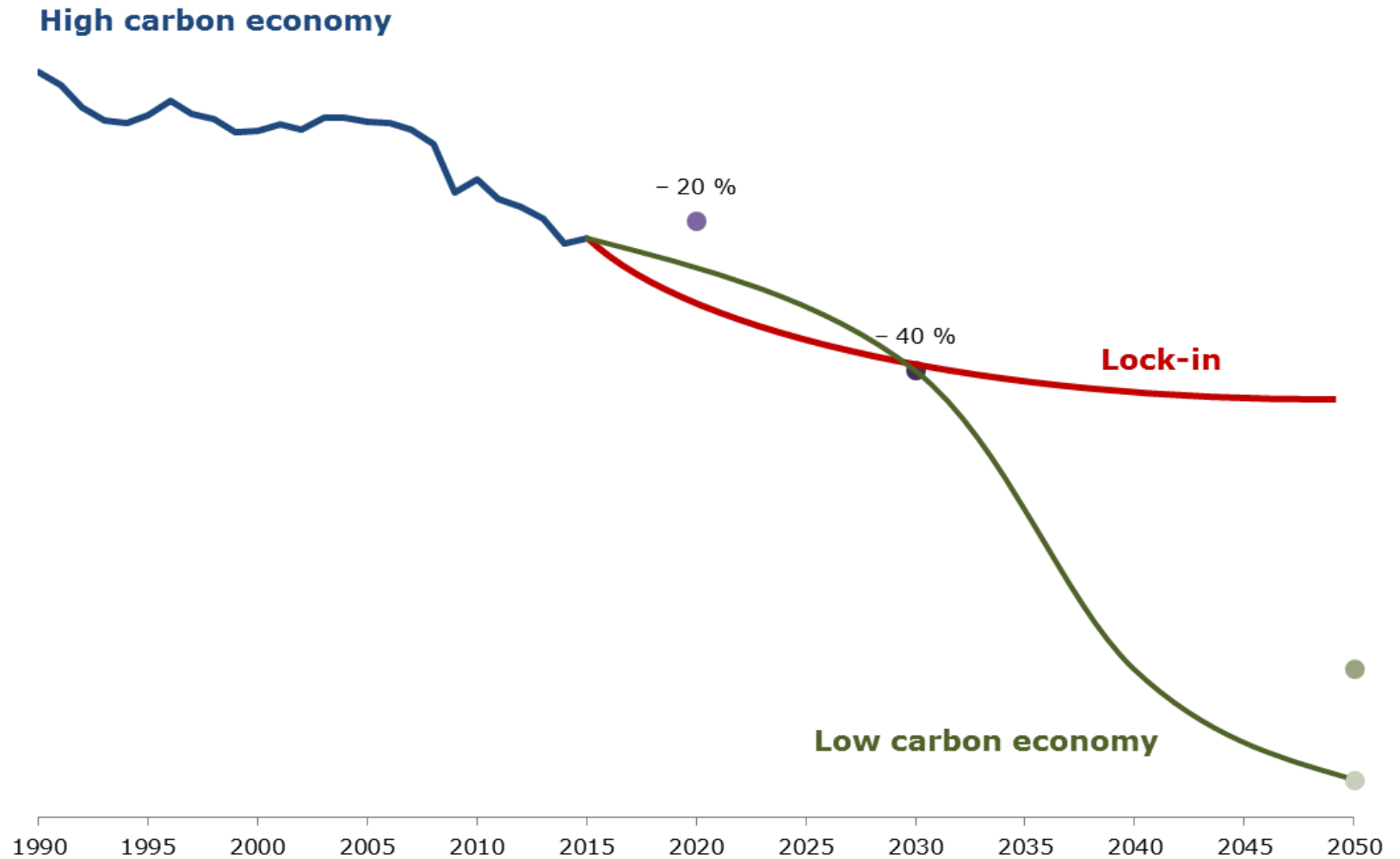
Serious reflection on **policy implications?**



Source: 2017 EEA elaboration on Stockholm Resilience Center's original image



Creating **pathways** to sustainability



Transforming the EU power sector – avoiding a carbon lock-in

**Total overcapacity: 278 – 347 units
(56 – 69 GWe)**

**Up to 190-240 gas-fired units could
be stranded assets**



**Up to 110-150 coal-fired units
could be stranded assets**



**Gas-
fired**



**Coal-
fired**

If existing and planned units were operated according to extended lifetimes...

1/3 of the capacity of all coal-fired and gas-fired units, respectively, would be in excess in 2030, and thus at risk of becoming **stranded**

1 Unit = 200 MWe

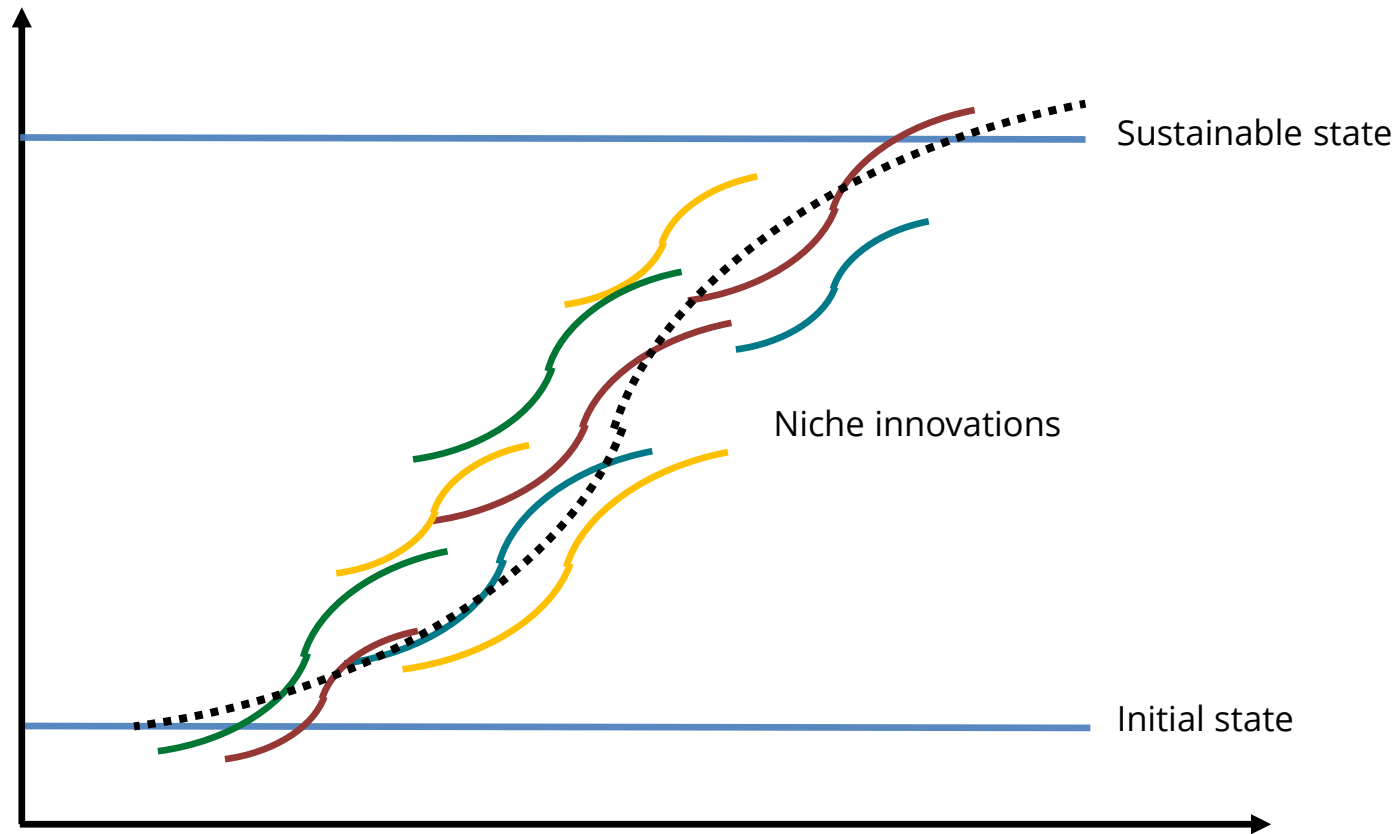
Source: EEA (based on Platts, 2014)



Systemic change combines **multiple innovations**



Environmental performance



Source: Loorbach

Catalysing the shift to electric vehicles

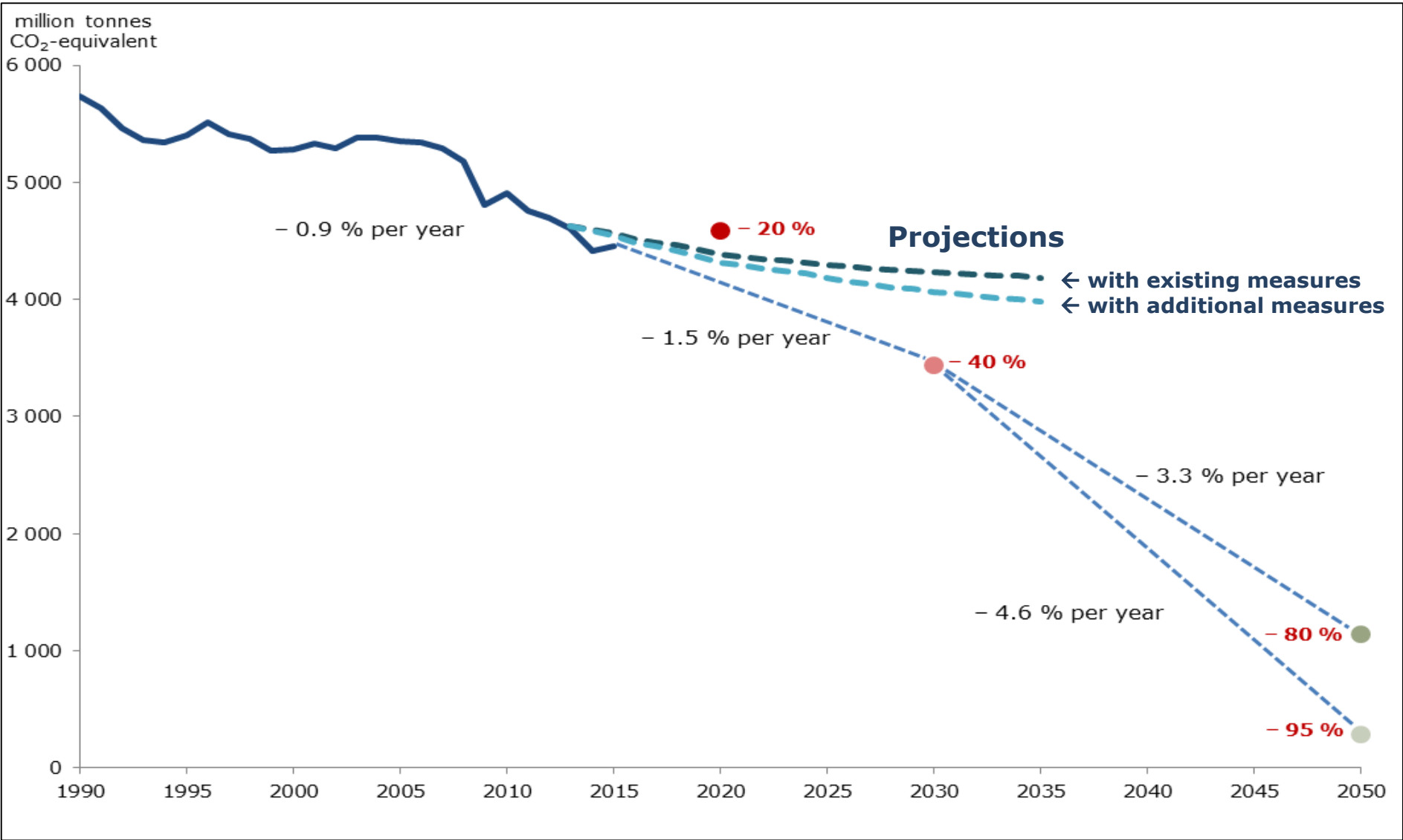


Supporting **incentives** and **coordinated policies** are key in **accelerating** electric vehicle market development.

INSTRUMENT	EXAMPLES
Regulatory incentives	CO2 standards, sales targets
Financial measures	Subsidies, loans, capital grants
Non-financial incentives	Access to bus lanes, free parking
Information provision	Product labels, PR campaigns, public debates
Infrastructure provision	Charging infrastructure, finance home chargers
Technology push institutions	EU Business Innovation Centres

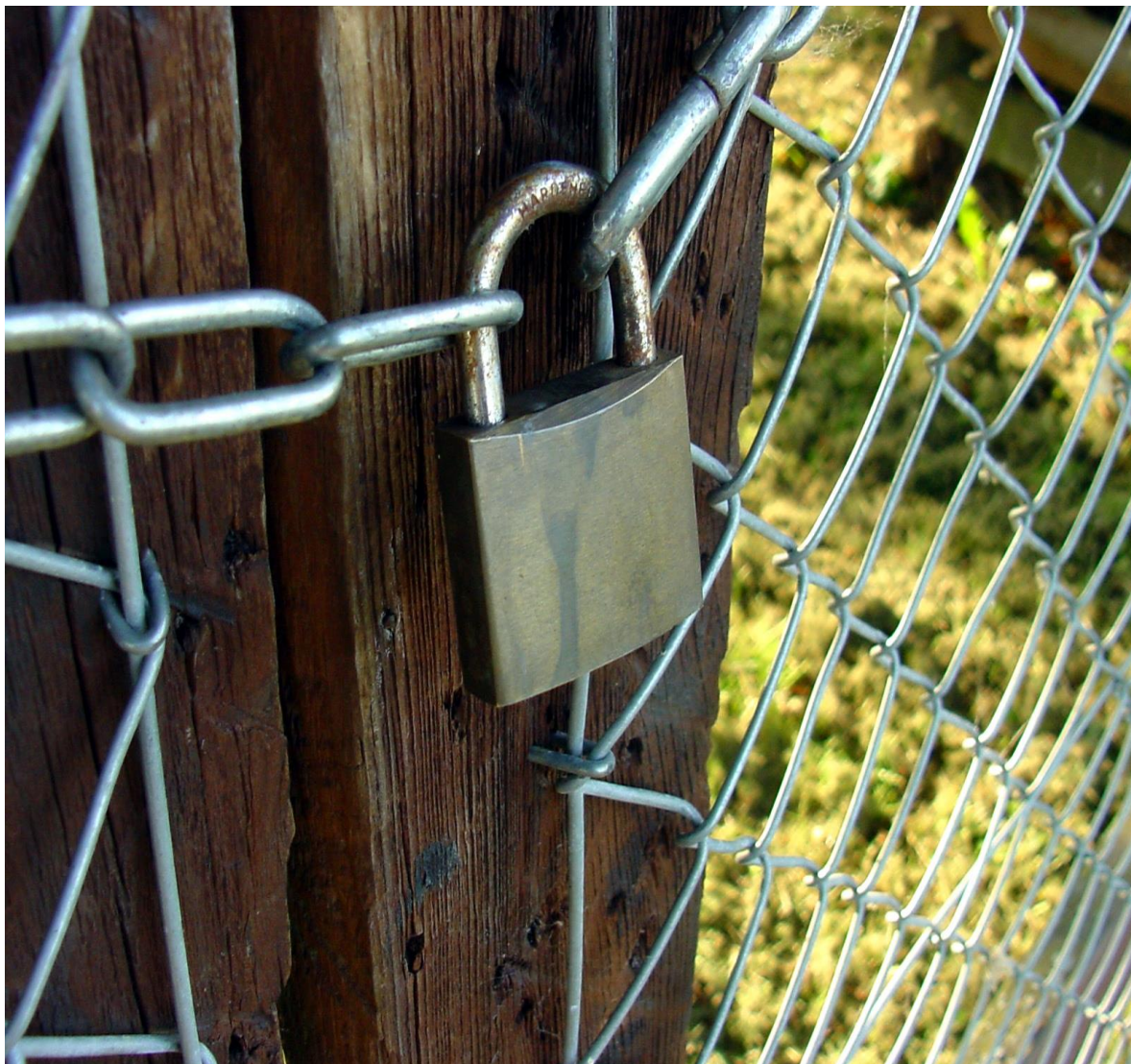


Long-term challenge: speeding-up emission reductions



Source: EEA, Trends and projections in Europe 2016 — Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets.

Lock-ins and barriers for change



Source: Marc Hoffmann

Systemic approach

- Spatial planning
- (Urban) infrastructure
- Fiscal system
- Pricing of externalities
- R&D
- Lack of long-term vision (Pact idea)
- Behaviour
- Attractive alternatives
- SMART

Credible alternatives?



8 46 **Départ ♦ Vertrek**

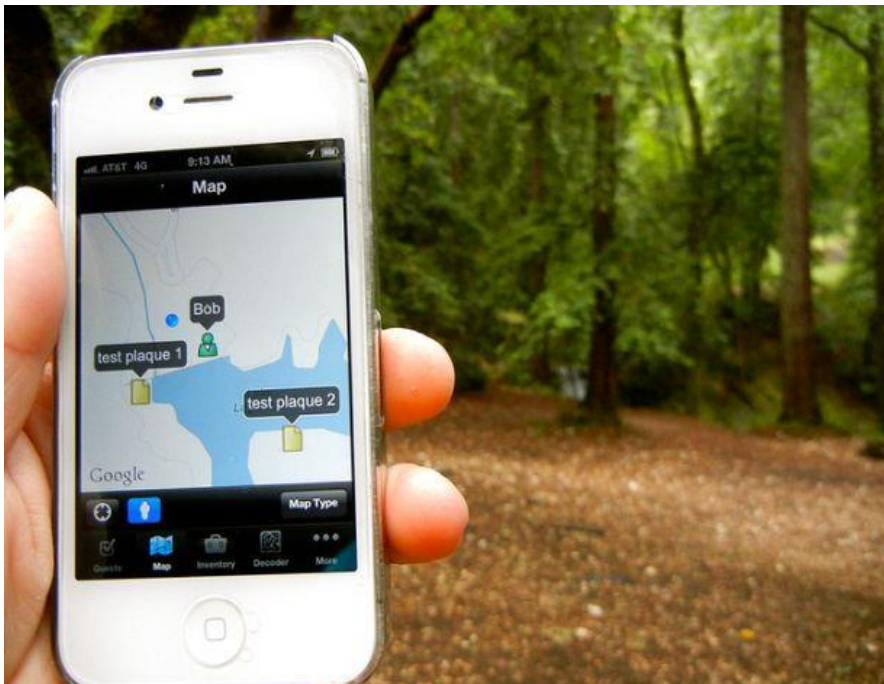
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08:25	Louvain-la-N Université Louvain-la-N Universit.	IR	3	+0H33		Aarschot Tongeren			
08:27	Alost Gand-St-P Aalst Gent-St-P	IR	4	+0H39	08:43	Bruxelles-Midi	P	4	+0H08
08:32	Anvers-Central Essen Antwerpen-C Essen	IC	5	+0H18		Brussel-Zuid			
08:34	Brux-Aérop ↔ Bruss-Luchth	L	3	+0H13	08:43	Louvain-Leuven	P	3	+0H06
08:35	Liège-Guill ↔ Luik-Guill	IC	1	+0H22	08:44	Bruxelles-Midi	P	2	+0H13
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08:39	Braine-le-Cte ↔ s-Gravenbr	L	6	+0H07	08:47	Alost Gand-St-P Aalst Gent-St-P	IC	2	+0H05
08:39	Bruxelles-Midi Brussel-Zuid	IC	6	+0H05	08:48	Bruxelles-Midi	P	4	+0H13
08:40	Bruxelles-Midi Brussel-Zuid	P	2	+0H07		Brussel-Zuid			
					08:48	Anvers-Central	L	5	+0H05
						Antwerpen-C			
					08:49	Schaerbeek ↔ Schaarbeek	P	1	+0H18
					08:49	Bruxelles-Midi	P	6	+0H10
						Brussel-Zuid			

RailTime

Reflecting on the **core** of the system?



Magic potions?



New paradigm-new normal

Normal Science

Puzzle solving stage
Scientists share common paradigm
-make measurements
-articulate theory
-make predictions

New Paradigm

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Anomaly

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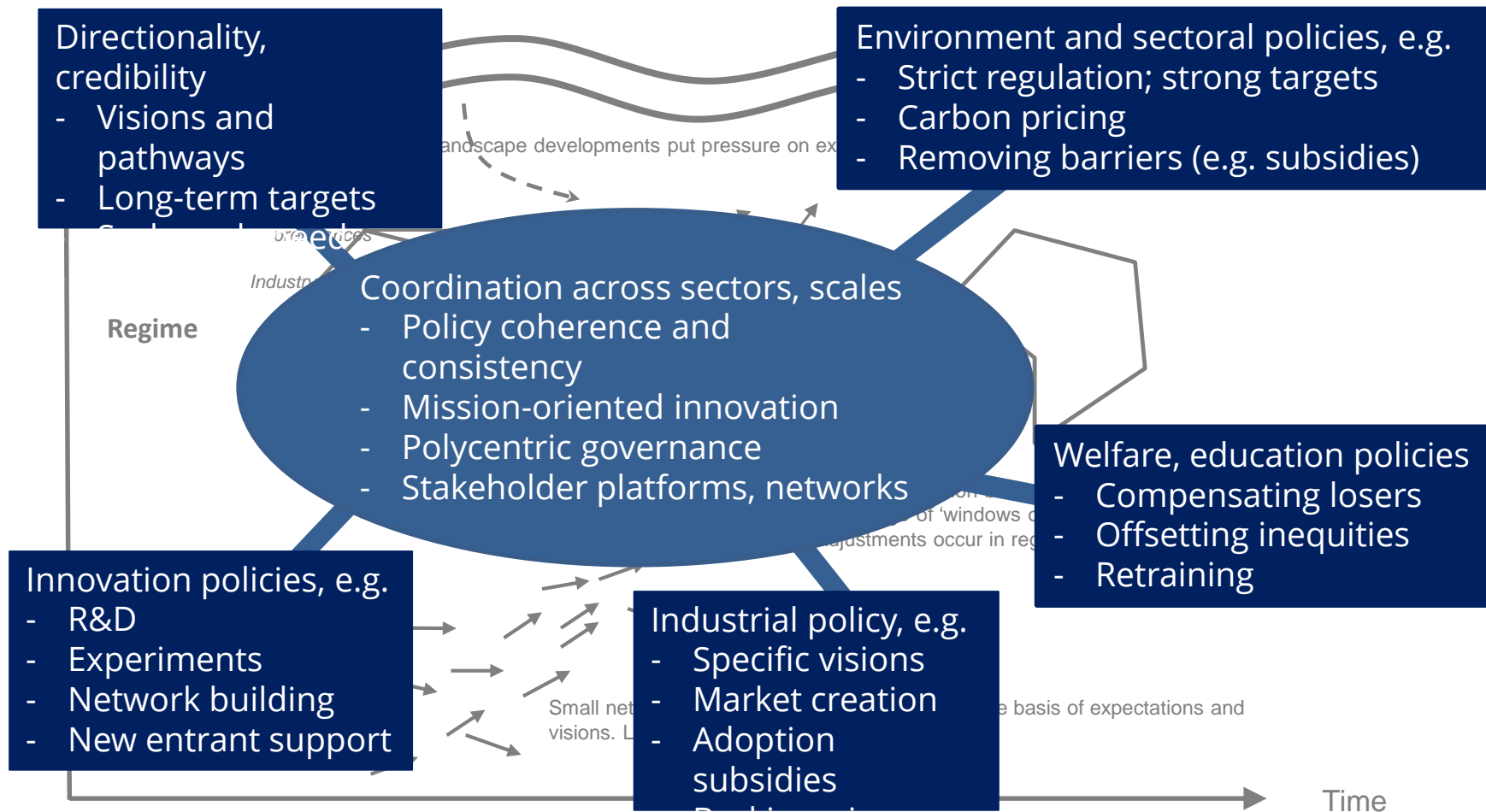
Alternative concepts compete
Anarchic period
Fact gathering appears unguided

Change in World View

Gestalt shift
Problem seen from different perspective
New paradigms explored



Policy mixes for systemic change



Source: Geels

Necessary and mutually reinforcing policy characteristics

- Consistency
- Coherency
- Strong implementation
- Sense of urgency
- Visionairy
- Engaging

And thus credible to put us on a trajectory for the 'best century'.

Supporting transitions demands new types of knowledge

Understanding systemic challenges and the need for transitions

Identifying knowledge, skills and governance approaches for transitions



Thank you

Hans.Bruyninckx@eea.europa.eu

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