Ivasechko O.,
PhD, assoc. prof.
Department of Political Science and
International Relations
Lviv Polytechnic National University
Lviv, Ukraine

Tsebenko O.,
PhD, assoc. prof.
Department of Political Science and
International Relations
Lviv Polytechnic National University
Lviv, Ukraine

«CLEAN INDUSTRIAL DEAL» AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE EU[1]

Today, the European Union faces a number of challenges and threats that give rise to various crises, including energy, welfare state, growing international competition and transition. It is therefore imperative to develop and implement a robust strategy to ensure that the Union achieves its decarbonisation targets, remains a global leader in sustainable development, and protects economic competitiveness and job creation.

According to European leaders, the Clean Industrial Deal will be crucial for strengthening the EU's industry and supporting the Community's timely transition to climate neutrality. This agreement should provide a detailed plan and favourable conditions for decarbonising industry, building a business case, unlocking investment and strengthening its competitiveness globally. The EU is well positioned to meet this challenge by developing its unique model of competitiveness, industrialisation and innovation.

The first ambitious initiative of the newly appointed European Commission for the period 2024-2029 was the Competitiveness Compass, built on three pillars, namely

[1] Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Education and Culture Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project number: № 101047462 — EUSTS — ERASMUS-JMO-2021-HEI-TCH-RSCH.

innovation, decarbonisation and security. In addition, EC President Ursula von der Leyen stressed that the new European Commission will continue to pursue the goals of the European Green Deal, and the Clean Industry Agreement will be developed within the first 100 days of the EU's chief executive body [7].

In January 2025, Ursula von der Leyen has already introduced fourteen project groups to the Commission to ensure a smooth decision-making process on topical issues, including the coordination of key initiatives and horizontal policies. The Clean Industrial Deal project group is co-chaired by Executive Vice President for Clean, Equitable and Competitive Transition Teresa Ribera, Executive Vice President for Prosperity and Industrial Strategy Stefan Sejourne, and Commissioner for Climate, Clean Growth and Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions Vopke Hoekstra [4].

Let's take a closer look at the main components and vision of the future Clean Industrial Agreement presented by the President of the European Commission for the EU.

During the presentation of her political programme in the European Parliament in July 2024, Ursula von der Leyen announced the Clean Industrial Agreement, which fits into the European Commission's New Plan for Sustainable Prosperity and Competitiveness of Europe [6]. In its view, the Clean Industrial Agreement should promote the development of competitive industries and quality jobs by simplifying procedures, directing investments in energy-intensive sectors and clean technologies, and ensuring access to low-cost energy and raw materials. In addition, the package should facilitate joint procurement and better integration of the Energy Union, while positioning the EU at the forefront of global climate diplomacy and trade [6]. We have a unique opportunity to ensure EU industrial leadership in the fast-growing zero-emission technology sector. Europe is determined to lead the cleantech revolution. Better access to finance will allow our key cleantech industries to scale up quickly,' said Ursula von der Leyen [5]. In order to secure Europe's place as a 'hub' for industrial innovation and clean technologies, the Clean Industry Agreement sets out four main components, namely: 1) A predictable and simplified regulatory environment. 2) The second pillar of the plan will accelerate investment and financing for the production of clean technologies in Europe.

3) Improving the skills needed. 4) The fourth pillar concerns global cooperation and the use of trade for the green transition in line with the principles of fair competition and open trade, building on commitments with EU partners and the work of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) [5].

Joseph Dellatte, Permanent Research Fellow on Climate, Energy and Environment at the Montaigne Institute, presents his formula for success for the EU, stating: '.... For Europe to remain a leader and competitive at the same time, Brussels should take inspiration from other industrial strategies and adopt a pragmatic, targeted approach, focusing on three key priorities: joint financing, strategic coordination and demand-side support' [1].

The Clean Air Task Force (CATF) has developed the following recommendations on the principles, scope and measures for the implementation of the Clean Industrial Agreement, namely: 1) cross-cutting principles: sustainability, cohesion and just transition; 2) technology neutrality: diversification of options; 3) a portfolio of sectoral strategies for heavy industry; 4) infrastructure development and planning; 5) market-based measures; 6) affordable and reliable access to clean energy; 7) support for innovative technologies; 8) addressing the financing gap; 9) building international partnerships [2].

It is appropriate to consider three potential scenarios for the future of Europe by 2050, taking into account a number of foresight studies on predicting the future and trends at the global level. The first scenario is called 'Nobody cares about Europe'. In this scenario, the analysis shows that economic growth rates will remain significantly lower than in the US and China, and the EU will not be able to use its innovation potential and, as a result, will lose ground in terms of global competitiveness with other regions of the world. The second scenario, 'EU under threat', presents a bleak picture of a global economic downturn, accompanied by reactionary protectionist measures. The EU's share of global GDP will be reduced by almost half by 2050. Frequent food and oil crises will occur. EU member states will become more focused on the internal market, leading to inefficient fragmentation of efforts that will affect everyone, especially the research and development sector, which is vital for our future prosperity. The third scenario, which experts call the

‘European Renaissance’ or ‘European Renaissance’, describes a much more attractive trajectory for the EU. The Union continues to expand and grow stronger. It is consolidating its political, fiscal and military integration. Innovative systems are becoming more effective with an increasing role for users. Investments in technological and service innovations will have a direct impact on economic and social development. Member States will work together to make the European Research Area fully operational, through research programmes adopted jointly across Europe. The EU's GDP will almost double by 2050 [3].

Therefore, we can conclude that the EU's Clean Industrial Agreement is not just a political initiative, it is a cornerstone of Europe's future. By balancing decarbonisation with competitiveness and social cohesion, the EU can lead the global clean tech race while addressing its own economic and environmental challenges. The key formula for success is that this agreement must deliver concrete results: 1) accelerate green investment; 2) reduce energy costs; and 3) foster innovation across industries. Ultimately, its success depends on this comprehensive strategy, the policy brief concludes [8].

The Clean Industrial Agreement offers the EU a unique opportunity to achieve its climate ambitions while cementing its position as a leader in sustainable industrial development.

References

1. Dellatte, J. (2024, November 14). EU Clean Industrial Deal: The make or break opportunity for post-carbon competitiveness. *Euractiv*. https://www.euractiv.com/section/eet/opinion/eu-clean-industrial-deal-the-make-or-break-opportunity-for-post-carbon-competitiveness/

2. *Europe’s Clean Industrial Deal*. (2025, January 06). Clean Air Task Force. https://www.catf.us/resource/clean-industrial-deal/

3. *European Commission: Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Global Europe 2050*. (2012). Brussels: Publications Office. 2012, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/79992

4. *President von der Leyen establishes fourteen Project Groups to deliver on political priorities.* (2025, January 9). European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_221

5. *The Green Deal Industrial Plan.* ("n.d."). European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/green-deal-industrial-plan_en

6. *Top story of the week: European Commission sets the stage for Clean Industrial Deal in line with Draghi report.* (2024, October 01). European Energy Research Alliance. https://www.eera-set.eu/news-resources/5557-top-story-of-the-week-european-commission-sets-the-stage-for-clean-industrial-deal-in-line-with-draghi-report.html

7. Velyka, H. (2024, November 28). The new European Commission will prepare a Clean Industrial Agreement in the first 3 months of its work, – von der Leyen. *EcoPolitic. https://ecopolitic.com.ua/en/news/the-new-european-commission-will-prepare-a-clean-industrial-agreement-in-the-first-3-months-of-its-work-von-der-leyen/*

8. Zajmi, X. (2025, January 08). Revolutionary 'Clean Industrial Deal' needed for a sustainable and competitive Europe. *Euractiv.* https://www.euractiv.com/section/eet/news/revolutionary-clean-industrial-deal-needed-for-a-sustainable-and-competitive-europe/

Maciejewska-Mieszkowska K.,
dr hab., prof.
Instytut Nauk Politycznych
Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie
Olsztyn, Poland

POLACY WOBEC ZMIAN KLIMATYCZNYCH I ZWIĄZANYCH Z NIMI KONSEKWENCJI

Kwestia zmian zachodzących w klimacie i wynikających z tego powodu zagrożeń stała się jednym z najistotniejszych problemów w skali globalnej. Efektem tych zmian wywołanych głównie działalnością człowieka jest dramatyczny wzrost temperatury, który w konsekwencji przekłada się m.in. na zasięg i skalę katastrof naturalnych. Pomiary