

# The Benefits of the Green and Digital Transitions for the EU



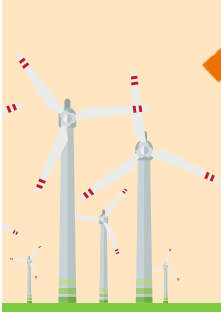
The European Union's green and digital transitions are two interlinked pillars shaping its future. These transformations, driven by the European Green Deal and the Digital Decade, aim to ensure sustainability, competitiveness, and resilience. But what do they offer the EU across different domains? Let's break it down.



## Economic Benefits: Boosting Growth and Innovation

### New Jobs & Industries

The green transition will create **millions of jobs** in **renewable energy, sustainable transport, and circular economy sectors**.

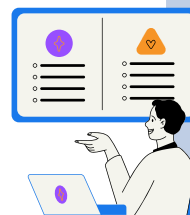


**Example:**  
The offshore wind industry in the **North Sea** is expected to generate **450,000 jobs** by 2050.

The digital transition will drive demand for **AI specialists, cybersecurity experts, and data scientists**.

**Example:**  
The EU's **Artificial Intelligence Act** aims to boost AI innovation while ensuring ethical oversight.

### Competitiveness & Global Leadership



The EU strengthens its position as a **leader in clean technologies and digital innovation**.

**Example:**  
Sweden's **Northvolt gigafactory** is producing **sustainable batteries**, reducing dependence on **Chinese lithium-ion imports**.



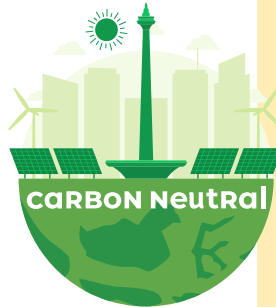
### Support for SMEs & Startups

EU funding enables **startups and small businesses** to thrive in emerging sectors.

**Example:**  
The **European Innovation Council (EIC) Fund (€10 billion)** supports deep-tech startups working on **green hydrogen** and **smart manufacturing**.



# Environmental Benefits: a Cleaner, Healthier Europe



## Cleaner Air & Water

Phasing out coal and **expanding renewable energy** will reduce air pollution and improve public health.



### Example:

Poland is closing the **Bełchatów coal plant**, Europe's largest CO<sub>2</sub> emitter, and replacing it with **solar farms and wind turbines**.



## Climate Action

The EU's goal of **climate neutrality by 2050** will reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change effects.



### Example:

The **Emissions Trading System (ETS)** has cut emissions in power and industry sectors by **40% since 2005**.



## Sustainable Resource Use

The **circular economy** reduces waste by **encouraging recycling and sustainable production**.



### Example:

The **Right to Repair law** requires manufacturers (like Apple & Samsung) to provide **repairable spare parts**, reducing e-waste.

# Social Benefits: a Fairer and More Inclusive Society

## Job Training & Reskilling

The **Just Transition Mechanism (€55 billion)** supports workers shifting from **fossil fuel-dependent industries** to **green jobs**.



### Example:

In **Germany's coal regions**, miners are being retrained as **solar panel technicians**.

## Digital Inclusion

Expanding **broadband access** ensures rural areas and disadvantaged groups benefit from digitalization.



### Example:

The **EU's Connecting Europe Facility** funds **high-speed internet** in rural areas of **Romania, Portugal, and Greece**.



## Health & Well-being

A greener Europe means **better air, healthier food, and energy-efficient homes**, reducing living costs.



### Example:

The **EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** is retrofitting **public housing** to cut **energy bills** by **30%**.

# Political Benefits: Strengthening the EU's Global Role

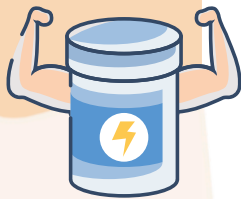
## Energy Security

Reducing reliance on imported fossil fuels **boosts energy independence**.



### Example:

The **REPowerEU** plan aims to replace **Russian gas** with **renewables and LNG imports**, ensuring supply stability.



## Regulatory Leadership

The EU sets **global standards in climate policy and digital regulation**, influencing other regions.



### Example:

The **EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** forces companies outside Europe to **pay a carbon tax**, pushing global industry toward decarbonization.



## Resilience Against Crises

Diversified **energy sources** and **stronger digital infrastructure** make the EU less vulnerable to disruptions.



### Example:

The **EU Cybersecurity Strategy** is strengthening protections against **Russian cyberattacks** on critical infrastructure.



# Technological Benefits: a More Advanced, Connected Europe

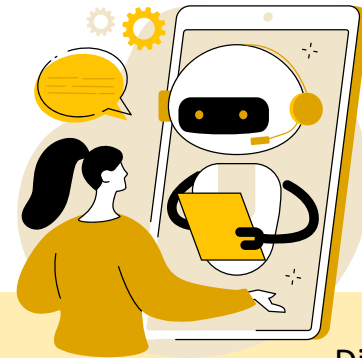
## Faster Digital Services

E-governance, telemedicine, and AI-powered education improve public service efficiency.



### Example:

Estonia's **e-Residency** program allows businesses to be **registered entirely online**, streamlining digital bureaucracy.



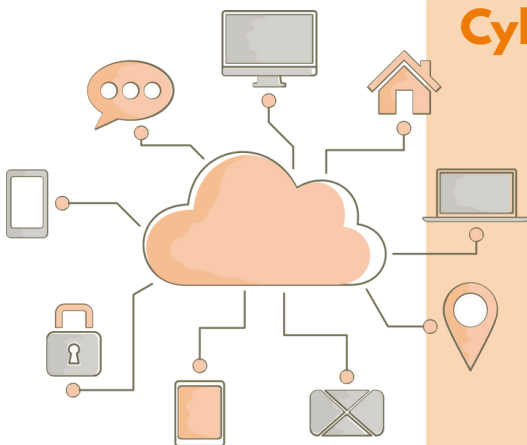
## Smart Cities & Infrastructure

Digitalization enhances **urban planning, transport, and energy efficiency.**



### Example:

Amsterdam uses **AI-powered traffic systems** to reduce **congestion and emissions.**



## Cybersecurity & Digital Sovereignty

Strengthening **European cloud computing, AI, and cybersecurity** ensures data protection and independence



### Example:

The **Gaia-X** project is building a **European cloud platform** to compete with **Amazon Web Services & Google Cloud.**

## Conclusion:

The **green and digital transitions** are not just policy ambitions—they are blueprints for a **stronger Europe**. By investing in **clean energy, digital skills, and innovation**, the EU ensures:

**Economic prosperity** (new jobs, global leadership)

**Environmental sustainability** (cleaner air, lower emissions)

**Social fairness** (better jobs, digital inclusion)

**Political resilience** (energy security, regulatory leadership)

**Technological progress** (AI, smart cities, cybersecurity)

**These transformations will define the future of European society, benefiting businesses, workers, and citizens alike.**

