
Annex I

THE JUNCKER COMMISSION'S CONTRIBUTION TO
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Juncker Commission's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that the United Nations adopted on 25 September 2015 sets out a global framework for achieving sustainable development by 2030. It includes an ambitious set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets, for countries and stakeholders to take forward.

The EU was instrumental in shaping the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, together with its Member States, has committed to being a frontrunner also in its implementation, both within the EU and by supporting implementation efforts in other countries, in particular those most in need, through its external policies.

Key aspects of sustainable development feature in all of the Juncker Commission's 10 priorities: jobs, growth and investment (priority 1); a digital single market (priority 2); making energy more secure, affordable and sustainable (priority 3); a deeper and fairer internal market (priority 4); a deeper and fairer economic and monetary union (priority 5); open and fair trade (priority 6); justice and fundamental rights (priority 7); migration (priority 8); a stronger global actor (priority 9); a union of democratic change (priority 10).

Since the start of its mandate in November 2014, the Juncker Commission has mainstreamed sustainable development into key crosscutting agendas as well as sectoral policies and initiatives, using its better regulation tools. All Commission impact assessments preceding legislative proposals include the analysis of social, environmental and economic impacts with the view to duly consider and factor in sustainable development considerations. Furthermore, all recent EU trade agreements include a chapter on sustainable development with the view to promote sustainable growth and development and decent work for all.

The Juncker Commission has planted a number of most important seeds for the next generation policies for sustainable European future – from the European

Pillar of Social Rights, the European Consensus on Development, the global strategy on foreign and security policy to the values-based trade for all strategy, strategic engagement for gender equality and a European Education Area; from the circular economy package, the mobility and clean energy packages to the blue growth strategy; from the 'Investment Plan for Europe' and the sustainable finance action plan to the urban agenda for the EU and nature action plan, to name a few. The Commission has also proposed to strengthen the link between EU funding and the rule of law, assess all EU co-funded research and innovation activities for their environmental and social impacts, as well as to adopt a more ambitious climate expenditure target for the future EU budget. Most recently, the Commission presented the European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050, which paves the way for a structural shift of the European economy, driving growth and employment while reaching climate neutrality. This will require breakthrough solutions and investment in research and innovation.

This document provides an overview of the contributions of the Juncker Commission to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, first outlining the main policy highlights and then providing a list of different actions that have been taken on each of the SDGs.

While the focus of this Annex is on the initiatives of the Juncker Commission, it goes without saying that many other EU policies, which were already in place before this Commission took office, have been contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, the EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, the clean air package, the continued implementation of the corporate social responsibility strategy, the European health insurance card, the rules on the sustainable use of pesticides and the EU rules on tobacco products are only a few examples.

Policy Highlights



The European Pillar of Social Rights

The European Pillar of Social Rights of November 2017 sets out 20 principles directly aimed at promoting upward convergence towards better working and living conditions in Europe. It helps to tackle poverty in all its dimensions and to ensure fair, adequate and sustainable welfare systems. It supports equal opportunities and access to the labour market including gender equality and fair working conditions, and promotes social inclusion and protection. It is accompanied by a Social Scoreboard, which together with other tools contributes to its monitoring.

Implementing the principles and rights set out in the European Pillar of Social Rights will also make an essential contribution to a sustainable Europe, by providing active support to secure employment and fair wages that provide for a decent standard of living, and by helping to equip people with 21st century skills, giving them access to high-quality jobs and countering the impact of demographic ageing on the labour market and social protection systems. While supporting competitiveness and innovation, the European Pillar of Social Rights will promote social fairness, equal opportunities, social dialogue and access to good quality care services, including affordable quality healthcare for all, child and long-term care, housing assistance and other essential services.



EU action for gender equality

In 2015, the Commission adopted a strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019. This is the framework for the Commission's continuing work to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The European Pillar of Social Rights confirmed the EU's commitment to equality of treatment and opportunities between men and women in all areas. In 2017, the Commission put forward a comprehensive work-life balance package of legislative and policy measures, encouraging more female labour market participation.

The EU's gender action plan 2016-2020 is the EU's framework for promoting gender equality and women and girls' empowerment in our external relations with third countries, as well as in international fora and agendas. The EU puts its gender action plan into practice through the revised European neighbourhood policy and its development policy.



The EU youth strategy

In May 2018, the Commission presented ideas on 'Engaging, Connecting and Empowering young people' for a new EU youth strategy, which was endorsed by the Council in November 2018. The new framework for cooperation on youth 2019-2027, aims to bring the EU closer to young people and to help address issues of concern to them. The new EU youth strategy aims to encourage young people's participation in civic and democratic life (engage); to connect young people across the EU and beyond to promote volunteering, opportunities to learn abroad, solidarity and intercultural understanding (connect); and to support youth empowerment through boosting innovation in, as well as the quality and recognition of youth work (empower). The instruments proposed to reach the strategy's goals include a renewed youth dialogue, the use of national activities planners, as well as a Council work plan for youth for 2019-2020.

The Commission also helps Member States to boost youth employment. Each year, more than 3.5 million young people registered in the youth guarantee receive an offer of employment, continued education, traineeship or apprenticeship.



Linking EU funding and respect for the rule of law

The Commission's proposal for the next multiannual European budget for the period 2021-2027 is a budget guided by the principles of prosperity, sustainability, solidarity and security.

The proposal includes a new mechanism to strengthen the link between EU funding and the rule of law. Generalised deficiencies in the rule of law in a Member State have serious consequences for sound financial management and effective EU funding. This is not a sanction mechanism: this is a budgetary tool, which allows protecting the EU budget and ensuring sound financial management, while promoting the rule of law.



The Investment Plan for Europe / Juncker Plan

After the global economic and financial crisis, the EU was suffering from low levels of investment. The 'Investment Plan for Europe', the so-called 'Juncker Plan', aims to remove obstacles to investment, provide visibility and technical assistance to investment projects, and make smarter use of financial resources.

In July 2018, the 'Juncker Plan's European Fund for Strategic Investments reached its initial target of EUR 315 billion investment and by December 2018 it has mobilised EUR 371 billion in additional investment across the EU since 2015. It has already supported more than 750,000 jobs. The figure is set to rise to 1.4 million jobs by 2020. More than 850,000 small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) are benefiting from improved access to financing. At least 40% of European Fund for Strategic Investments financing under the infrastructure and innovation window supports project components that contribute to climate action in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.



Horizon 2020 – the EU's research and innovation programme

'Horizon 2020' is the largest programme in the world promoting cooperation in science, technology & innovation in the EU and beyond.

Almost EUR 77 billion of funding is available over seven years (2014 to 2020) for 'Horizon 2020' - the current Framework programme for research and innovation - in addition to the private and national public investment that this money will attract. More than 60% of this budget is invested in sustainable development. An even larger budget is proposed for its successor programme 'Horizon Europe'.

'Horizon 2020' aims to help to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The goal is to ensure that the EU produces world-class science and technology, which benefit the economy, the society and the environment alike, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering solutions to the big challenges facing our society.



Financing sustainable growth

As our planet increasingly faces the unpredictable consequences of climate change and resource depletion, urgent action is needed to adapt to a more sustainable model. Around EUR 180 billion of additional investments a year are, according to estimates, needed to achieve the EU's 2030 targets agreed in Paris, including a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions.

This is why, in March 2018, the Commission adopted a sustainable finance action plan to boost the role of finance in promoting a well-performing economy that delivers on environmental and social goals as well. By doing so, the EU is allowing the financial sector to throw its full weight behind achieving the SDGs.

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Circular economy action plan

In a circular economy the value of products, materials and resources is maintained in the economy for as long as possible, and the generation of waste minimised (e.g. food waste, plastics, marine litter). The wider benefits of a circular economy include the creation of new competitive advantages and the lowering of the need for scarce resources, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emission levels.

The actions delivered by the Commission since the adoption of the circular economy action plan in 2015 support a circular economy in each step of the value chain. With its circular economy package, the EU is giving a clear signal to economic operators and society on the way forward. Action at EU level can drive investments, create a level playing field, and remove obstacles in the single market.



A clean planet for all - the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050

The long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050, adopted by the Commission in November 2018, shows how Europe can lead the way to climate neutrality by modernising the energy system, investing into realistic technological solutions, empowering citizens, and aligning action in key areas such as industrial policy, finance, circular economy, and research – while ensuring social fairness and support for a just transition. In full consistency with the SDGs, it also outlines a number of strategic building blocks for the transition to a climate-neutral EU.

The purpose of the long term vision is to set the direction of travel of EU climate policy and open a thorough debate as to how the EU should prepare itself towards a 2050 horizon with the aim to submit by 2020 an ambitious EU long-term strategy to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change by 2020.



Paris Climate Agreement — Clean energy for all Europeans package

Europe was instrumental in concluding the first-ever universal, legally binding climate agreement in Paris, which sets out a global action plan to tackle climate change. The EU has agreed to cut at least 40% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared with 1990.

It led the way for the clean energy for all Europeans package, spurring the clean energy transition and the modernisation of the energy system to allow the achievement of the Paris goals.

The clean energy transition and the fight against climate change will significantly transform the way we produce and consume energy. It will affect the various sectors and regions differently. Carbon-intensive business models such as coal mining stand to become less economical and ultimately will be phased out.

The Commission therefore launched dedicated initiatives to address the social and economic challenges faced by the citizens in coal regions. They support the development of transition strategies, concrete projects for structural diversification and technology transition. Support actions for 41 regions with coal mining activities across 12 Member States aims turning transition into opportunities boosting innovation, investment and new skills.



Europe on the Move

Following the low-emission mobility strategy, the Commission has adopted three 'Europe on the Move' mobility packages respectively in 2017 and 2018. 'Europe on the Move' is a wide-ranging set of initiatives that will make traffic safer; encourage smart road charging; reduce CO₂ emissions, air pollution and congestion; cut red-tape for business; fight illicit employment and ensure proper conditions and rest times for workers. The long-term benefits of these measures will extend far beyond the transport sector by promoting growth and job creation, strengthening social fairness, widening consumer's choices and firmly putting Europe on the path towards zero emission.

The last 'Europe on the Move' package sets out a positive agenda and aims to allow all Europeans to benefit from safer traffic, less polluting vehicles and more advanced technological solutions, while supporting the competitiveness of the EU industry. To this end, the initiatives included an integrated policy for the future of road safety with measures for vehicles and infrastructure safety; the first ever CO₂ standards for heavy-duty vehicles; a strategic action plan for the development and manufacturing of batteries in Europe and a forward-looking strategy on connected and automated mobility.



EU plastics strategy

Healthy oceans are fundamental to our existence. They are an essential source of food and income for around 40% of the global population. Our climate, water and oxygen are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea.

The EU's international ocean governance agenda established an overarching framework for strengthening international ocean governance to ensure oceans are safe, secure, clean, legally and sustainably used. One of the actions included in the ocean governance agenda was the fight against marine litter.

In May 2018, the Commission proposed new EU-wide rules to target the 10 single-use plastic products most often found on Europe's beaches and seas, as well as lost and abandoned fishing gear. Together these constitute 70% of all marine litter items.

Other initiatives in relation to plastics include measures to prevent littering; making the plastics economy circular; tackling sea-based sources of marine litter; and ensuring we better understand and monitor marine litter.



EU action plan for nature, people and the economy

The birds and habitats laws are the EU nature protection flagships. They establish the largest coordinated network of biodiversity-rich protected areas in the world ('Natura 2000') which contribute to the EU economy through water purification, carbon storage, pollination or tourism ('ecosystem services') corresponding to between 1.7 and 2.5% of EU GDP.

In April 2017, the Commission adopted an 'Action plan for nature, people and the economy' to ensure the laws' full implementation on the ground and thereby improve the protection of nature for the benefits of EU citizens and the economy.

The action plan foresees 15 main actions to be carried out by 2019 along four key priorities: improving knowledge and guidance to ensure better coherence with socio-economic activities; completing the network and ensuring it is effectively managed; strengthening investments in 'Natura 2000' and ensuring increased funding; engaging citizens, stakeholders and local communities.



The urban agenda for the EU

Cities in Europe are at the heart of many of today's economic, environmental and social challenges. Over two thirds of EU citizens live in urban areas while about 85% of the EU's GDP is generated in cities.

The urban agenda for the EU launched in May 2016 is pivotal in ensuring that urban areas act as catalysts for innovative sustainable solutions promoting the transition to low-carbon and resilient societies. The urban agenda for the EU is a joint effort of the Commission, Member States and European cities, to better ensure the consideration of the impact of policies in urban areas. It also aims to strengthen the resilience of urban settings by preventing disasters and climate related risks.

The urban agenda for the EU is reinforced by Commission initiatives that promote long-term energy and climate action at local level such as the Covenant of Mayors. Based on this European initiative, the Global Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy was established in 2016 gathering 10.28% of the global population in an alliance supporting action to combat climate change and move to a low emission society.



Skills agenda for Europe

With the new skills agenda for Europe, Europe invests in people so that they can face the future with confidence. By delivering on the 10 actions of the skills agenda, the Commission is helping to equip people with the right skills to keep on top of changes in society and in the labour market. Europe is also making skills more visible and comparable and gathering intelligence on skills needs in occupations and sectors across Europe. The Commission has also supported European countries to step up their assistance to adults who struggle with basic skills. Initiatives have been launched to prepare people for the digital revolution and the future of work. Finally, the Commission has created the European vocational skills week to raise awareness of the many opportunities that vocational education and training offers. Since 2016, these successful annual campaigns have helped millions of young people and adults discover that vocational education and training is a first or equal choice.



A sustainable EU bioeconomy to strengthen the connection between economy, society and the environment

We live in a world of limited resources. Global challenges like climate change, land and ecosystem degradation, coupled with a growing population force us to seek new ways of producing and consuming our biological resources that respect the ecological boundaries of our planet. With a turnover value of EUR 2.3 trillion and accounting for 8.2% of the EU's workforce, the bioeconomy is a key component of the EU economy.

The updated bioeconomy strategy will launch 14 actions paving the way to a more innovative, resource efficient and competitive society reconciling food security with the sustainable use of biotic renewable resources, while ensuring environmental protection. It will strengthen the bio-based sectors and develop new technologies to turn biowaste into value, provide benefits to rural communities and ensure that the bioeconomy operates within the ecological boundaries.



The EU cohesion policy

The EU cohesion policy is the EU's main investment policy, whose core mission is to achieve economic, social and territorial cohesion by reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions. It is one of the most transversal and cross-cutting policies, which contributes to most, if not all 17 SDGs.

In addition, key cross-cutting principles and objectives, such as sustainable development, elimination of inequalities, promotion of equality between men and women, integration of gender perspective, as well as combatting discrimination are mainstreamed at all stages of implementation of the policy. Priority granted to the partnership principle makes sure that national and subnational actors are engaged and take ownership on delivering EU priorities through co-financed projects.



European Education Area

The EU is seeking to establish a European Education Area by 2025, where *“learning, studying and doing research is not hampered by borders. A continent, where spending time in another Member State – to study, to learn, or to work – has become the standard and where, in addition to one's mother tongue, speaking two other languages has become the norm. A continent in which people have a strong sense of their identity as Europeans, of Europe's cultural heritage and its diversity.”*

In line with the first principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights, the aim is to make innovative, inclusive and lifelong learning accessible to all. First concrete actions include developing European universities; making qualifications obtained in upper secondary and tertiary education, as well as learning periods abroad automatically recognised across Member States; improving language learning; promoting quality early childhood education and care; supporting the acquisition of key competences; and strengthening digital learning.



The EU platform on food losses and food waste

In the EU, an estimated 20% of the total food produced is lost or wasted, while 43 million people cannot afford a quality meal every second day. Households generate more than half of the total food waste in the EU with 70% of food waste arising at household, food service and retail.

There is not one single cause with one solution because the food chain is a complex and dynamic system. Tackling food waste means working together with all key players from public and private sectors in order to better identify, measure, understand and find solutions to deal with food waste.

Established in 2016, the EU platform on food losses and food waste brings together international organisations, Member States and stakeholders to define good practice and catalyse progress in food waste prevention. With the support of the platform, the Commission adopted EU guidelines to facilitate food donation (2017) and is running a 3-year EU pilot project to promote their implementation on the ground. In 2018, EU guidelines were adopted to valorise the use of food, which is safe but no longer marketable for human consumption, as a resource for animal feed. The Commission is also actively examining ways to improve the use and understanding of ‘use by’ and ‘best before’ dates in the supply chain and by consumers, in order to reduce the associated food waste.



European Consensus on Development

In 2017, the EU and its Member States adopted the European Consensus on Development. It is a joint vision for development policy. The Consensus reflects the new framework of external action and updates the vision of development policy to address the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. It also promotes coordinated implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate action and of the decent work agenda.

The European Consensus on Development is structured around the ‘5 Ps’ framing the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. Eradicating poverty remains the primary objective. It integrates the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The Consensus strengthens the crucial link between external policies such as humanitarian, development and trade policies and policies to sustain peace and security, and to deal with migration, environment and climate change.



Towards a new ‘Africa - Europe Alliance’

The EU is Africa’s first partner in trade, investment and development. The EU accounted for 36% of Africa’s trade in goods in 2017, EU’s investment stocks represent 40% of foreign direct investments in Africa worth EUR 291 billion in 2016, and in 2016 alone Africa received 55% of its official development assistance, amounting to EUR 23 billion, from the EU and its Member States.

In order to take this partnership to the next level the Commission launched a new ‘Africa – Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs’ in September 2018.

The alliance sets out key strands of action for the EU and its African partners to attract private investors, improve the business environment, support education and skills and boost trade.

The alliance complements the longstanding political partnership, proposing a paradigm shift beyond a donor-recipient approach towards an alliance of equals. It builds on the joint commitment to boost investment, job creation and trade, made at the 5th African Union – European Union summit of 2017.

“Africa needs true and fair partnership. And we, Europeans, need this partnership just as much”.

Jean-Claude Juncker, European Commission President, State of the Union, 2018



The EU global strategy on foreign and security policy

The global strategy on foreign and security policy sets out a vision for the EU's engagement in the world. The SDGs are a cross-cutting dimension of all the work to implement the strategy.

The EU is helping to build peaceful and inclusive societies. In the current context of shrinking civic and democratic space, the EU has reaffirmed its unconditional support for democracy, human rights and good governance worldwide.

This commitment takes various forms including political and policy dialogue and financial support through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights. The EU action plan on human rights and democracy (2015-2019) provides a framework for policies with third countries. Over the years, the EU has established human rights dialogues with an increasing number of third countries in order to enhance cooperation on human rights and improve the human rights situation in third countries, including access to justice.

Furthermore, the EU is supporting programmes to strengthen transparent and accountable institutions, including parliaments, judiciaries and law enforcement bodies, and national human rights institutions. The EU is also working towards strengthening resilience in partner countries as a means to address fragile situations and is supporting conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives including by improving partners' governance of the security sector to help prevent crises and foster human security.



Trade for all: Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy

Today's economic system, global and digital at its core, is based on international value chains, with goods and services increasingly traded across borders.

The Commission recognises the need for the EU's trade and investment policy to address the challenges of our time and to facilitate the exchange of ideas, skills and innovation. The Commission also recognises that an effective trade policy should be coherent with sustainable development and broader foreign policies, as well as external objectives of EU internal policies, so that they mutually reinforce each other. The Commission emphasises that trade shall ensure a level-playing field while promoting core principles like human rights, decent work, sustainable development around the world or high quality regulation and public services at home.

With the values-based 'Trade for all strategy: Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy', the Commission shows that EU trade policy is for all, that trade policy must deliver growth, jobs and innovation but it must also be consistent with the principles of the European model. That it must, in short, be responsible.

The next multiannual European budget — a tool to integrate sustainability

The Commission's proposal for the next multiannual European budget for 2021-2027 is a budget guided by the principles of prosperity, sustainability, solidarity and security. Sustainable development is at the very core of the proposals. It is a crosscutting priority, not just one heading or a single programme. Sustainability is promoted through and mainstreamed into numerous programmes and spending instruments. Some examples from the Commission's proposals for the next multiannual European budget:

- A major restructuring of the EU's **external action instruments** to provide more coherence between instruments, to exploit economies of scale and synergies between programmes and to simplify processes. This will make the EU better equipped to pursue its goals and project its objectives, policies and values and interests globally. The proposed new **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument** with a budget of almost EUR 90 billion is aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs. With the new **European Peace Facility**, worth EUR 10.5 billion, the EU will also seek to enhance its ability to prevent conflicts, build peace and strengthen international security.
- Breakthrough solutions to support the transition to sustainable development will require unprecedented investment in research and innovation through '**Horizon Europe**', the **largest ever EU research and innovation programme** with a proposed budget of EUR 100 billion.
- A more ambitious goal for **climate mainstreaming** across all EU programmes, with a target of 25% of EU expenditure contributing to climate, including clean energy transition objectives. This target is raised to 35% of the overall budget of the proposed research and innovation framework programme '**Horizon Europe**', which is conceived and designed in line with the SDGs.
- A **reformed cohesion policy** with more than EUR 370 billion - the highest budget of all EU policies and initiatives for 2021-2027 - that will leverage significant additional national and private investments. The focus of the proposal is on sustainable growth, the transition towards a low carbon and circular economy, the environment and resource efficiency, and social inclusion. The reformed cohesion policy will enable the EU to deliver on the targets of the Paris Climate Agreement and will help localise SDGs since its delivery is done in close cooperation with regions and local authorities. Investing in people will be a key priority with the **future European Social Fund (ESF+)** that helps implement the European Pillar of Social Rights, with a proposed budget of EUR 101 billion.
- A proposal to catalyse key strategic investments through a new, fully integrated investment fund, **InvestEU**, which will be key to Europe's future prosperity and its leadership on the SDGs. With a contribution from the EU budget of EUR 15.2 billion, InvestEU is expected to mobilise more than EUR 650 billion of additional investment across Europe.
- A **simplified, modernised common agricultural policy** with a total budget of EUR 365 billion to ensure access to safe, high quality, affordable, nutritious and diverse food for the EU's 500 million consumers. The new common agricultural policy will place a greater emphasis on the environment and climate. All farmers receiving area and animal-based payments will have to comply with a range of requirements related to climate change, water, soil, biodiversity and landscapes, as well as to public health, plant and animal health and welfare.
- **Strengthened environmental LIFE programme**, with a budget of EUR 5.5 billion for projects supporting environment and climate action, including a new window dedicated to support for clean energy transition.

- It is proposed to double the budget for the future **Erasmus Programme** to EUR 30 billion, to enable more European citizens to study, train, volunteer and gain professional experience abroad.
- The **Connecting Europe Facility programme** for the period 2021-2027 aims to develop smart, sustainable, inclusive, safe and secure infrastructure in the transport, energy and digital sectors with a proposed budget of EUR 42.3 billion. Synergies between the three sectors will be promoted and investment streamlining with coherent eligibility criteria and visibility on the pipeline. At least 60% of financing from the Connecting Europe Facility programme will contribute to climate action.
- The digital transformation is an important enabler for the transition to a low-carbon, circular economy and a society needed to achieve the SDGs. The proposed **Digital Europe Programme** with a budget of EUR 9.2 billion will work to this end, for instance by supporting the provision of large scale capacities in high-performance computing and artificial intelligence, which will offer new opportunities for sustainable development, including for reducing CO₂.
- A simplified and more targeted **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund** with a total budget of EUR 6.14 billion to support the common fisheries policy, the EU's maritime policy and international commitments in the field of ocean governance, especially in the context of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Main Sustainable Development Goals related initiatives of the Juncker Commission



NO POVERTY

- European Pillar of Social Rights, social scoreboard
- Strengthened European semester of economic and social policy coordination
- Recommendation on long-term unemployment
- Recommendation on access to social protection for all
- EU framework for national Roma integration strategies
- European accessibility act
- Action plan to tackle the gender pay gap
- Strategic approach to resilience in the EU's external action
- European Consensus on Development
- Action plan on the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy
- Updated aid for trade strategy



ZERO HUNGER

- Common agriculture policy
- Common fisheries policy
- Circular economy action plan
- Multi-stakeholder platform on food loss and food waste
- Rules for organic farming
- FOOD 2030 initiative to develop a coherent research and innovation agenda for sustainable food and nutrition systems
- A sustainable bioeconomy for Europe: strengthening the connection between economy, society and the environment
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Task Force for Rural Africa
- Trade for all strategy



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- European Pillar of Social Rights, social scoreboard
- State of health in the EU-reporting cycle
- Digital transformation of health and care: bringing better health and care to more citizens in better and effective ways
- One health action plan against antimicrobial resistance
- Updates to the carcinogens and mutagens rules
- EU cooperation on vaccine-preventable diseases
- Steering group on health promotion, disease prevention and management of non-communicable diseases
- New rules on medical devices
- Enforcement of EU air pollution standards and measures to help national, regional and local actors fight air pollution
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- Strategic action plan on road safety
- European Consensus on Development
- Research partnership with Africa against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy



QUALITY EDUCATION

- European Pillar of Social Rights, social scoreboard
- European Education Area by 2025
- Renewed EU agenda for higher education
- New skills agenda for Europe
- Youth strategy 2019–2027
- Digital education action plan
- Recommendations on high quality early childhood education and care systems; on the automatic mutual recognition of diplomas and learning periods abroad; on improving the teaching and learning of languages; on a European framework for quality and effective apprenticeships; on key competences for lifelong learning; and on upskilling pathways, new opportunities for adults
- Strengthened European semester of social and economic and social policy coordination
- EU action on education in emergencies and protracted crises
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- A new 'Africa – EU alliance'



GENDER EQUALITY

- Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016–2019
- Work-life balance package
- Action plan to tackle the gender pay gap
- European Pillar of Social Rights, social scoreboard
- Strengthened European semester of social and economic and social policy coordination
- 'Women in Transport'
- Action plan for gender equality and women's empowerment in external relations
- European Consensus on Development
- Global alliance: spotlight initiative (EU-UN) to eliminate violence against women and girls
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- Proposal on revised drinking water rules
- Proposal on minimum requirements for water reuse
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Global strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- Energy union strategy
- 'Europe on the Move' packages
- Clean energy for all Europeans package
- A clean planet for all - the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- The 2030 energy and climate framework
- Horizon 2020 large scale initiative on digital transformation in the energy sector through Internet of Things
- Strategic energy technology plan
- European battery alliance
- Mission Innovation
- Support for coal regions in transition
- Energy poverty observatory
- Clean energy for EU islands initiative
- Cohesion policy
- Sustainable finance action plan
- Low emission strategy
- European Consensus on Development
- Energise Africa strategy
- European and Global Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Global strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Investment Plan for Europe / 'Juncker Plan'
- European Pillar of Social Rights, social scoreboard
- Strengthened European semester of economic and social policy coordination
- Renewed EU industrial policy strategy
- Renewed agenda for research and innovation and the 'Horizon 2020' programme
- Cohesion policy
- Rules for transparent and predictable working conditions
- Update of rules on posting of workers
- Proposal for setting up a European Labour Authority
- Updates to the carcinogens and mutagens rules
- Recommendation on access to social protection for all
- Recommendation on long-term unemployment
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- Circular economy action plan
- External investment plan, including the European Fund for Sustainable Development
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy
- Updated aid for trade strategy
- Global strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy
- A new 'Africa – EU alliance'



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Renewed EU industrial policy strategy and the critical raw materials list
- High level roundtable 'Industry 2030'
- Circular economy action plan
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- Renewed agenda for research and innovation and the 'Horizon 2020' Programme, including a large focus area on Digitising European Industry
- Cohesion policy
- Digital single market strategy
- Sustainable finance action plan
- Clean energy for all Europeans package
- Energy poverty observatory
- Implementation of the corporate social responsibility strategy
- 'Europe on the Move' packages
- 'Women in Transport'
- Connecting Europe Facility
- European Processor initiative
- Low emission mobility strategy
- External investment plan
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy
- A new 'Africa – EU alliance'



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- European Pillar of Social Rights, social scoreboard
- Strengthened European semester of social and economic and social policy coordination
- European accessibility act
- Recommendation on access to social protection for all
- Work-life balance package
- Rules for transparent and predictable working conditions across the EU
- Cohesion policy
- EU framework for national Roma integration strategies
- European agenda on migration
- EU action plan on human rights and democracy 2015-2019
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy
- Global strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- Urban agenda for the EU
- Strategy for low emission mobility
- European Pillar of Social Rights, social scoreboard
- Renewed agenda for research and innovation and the 'Horizon 2020' programme, including large scale initiative on digital transformation within Smart Cities and Communities
- Joint communication on resilience
- Cohesion policy
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- Circular economy action plan
- European and Global Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy
- Strengthened EU disaster management (rescEU) and revised EU civil protection mechanism
- European Consensus on Development
- Action plan on the Sendai action plan for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- EU cities fair and ethical trade award



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- Circular economy action plan, including a monitoring framework and the European circular economy stakeholder platform
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- Multi-stakeholder platform on food loss and food waste
- New EU rules on waste, including action on food loss and food waste
- EU plastics strategy
- Large Scale initiatives under Horizon 2020 on digital and sustainable transformation of the AgriFood Sector
- A sustainable bioeconomy for Europe: strengthening the connection between economy, society and the environment
- Eco-design and energy labelling working plan
- European agenda for a collaborative economy
- Implementation of the corporate social responsibility strategy
- Rules on conflict minerals
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy



CLIMATE ACTION

- Entry into force Paris Climate Agreement
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- The 2030 energy and climate framework
- Renewed EU emission trading system
- Clean energy for all Europeans package
- ‘Europe on the Move’ packages
- Low emission mobility strategy
- Circular economy action plan
- Ocean governance agenda
- Critical raw materials list
- European and Global Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy
- Strengthened EU disaster management (rescEU) and revised EU civil protection mechanism
- Action plan on the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015–2030
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy
- Global strategy for the EU’s foreign and security policy



LIFE BELOW WATER

- EU plastics strategy
- International ocean governance agenda
- EU blue growth strategy
- New rules for the sustainable management of external fishing fleets
- Proposal for the revision of the EU fisheries control system
- Fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy
- Global strategy for the EU’s foreign and security policy



LIFE ON LAND

- Action plan for nature, people and the economy
- EU pollinators initiative
- New rules on invasive alien species
- New rules for organic farming
- EU action plan against wildlife trafficking
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- Global strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy
- European Consensus on Development
- Trade for all strategy
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- A new 'Africa – EU alliance'
- The European agenda on security
- Action plan to protect public places
- Measures to tackle illegal content online
- EU action plan on human rights and democracy
- Implementation of the corporate social responsibility strategy
- European public prosecutor's office
- Rules on anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing
- Rules on tax transparency and anti-tax avoidance measures
- Strengthened rules on procedural rights of suspects and accused persons
- Revised firearm rules
- Measures for securing free and fair European elections
- Action plan against disinformation
- Strengthened European semester of economic and social policy coordination
- A clean planet for all – the long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- EU better regulation agenda
- Multi-stakeholder platform on the implementation of the SDGs in the EU
- Initiative on 'Next steps for a sustainable European future'
- Yearly monitoring report on EU progress towards the SDGs
- European Pillar of Social Rights
- EU health policy platform
- The European solidarity corps
- A new start for social dialogue
- Collect more spend better initiative
- Sustainable finance action plan
- European external investment plan and its European Fund for Sustainable Development
- Critical raw materials list
- A clean planet for all – the longterm vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050
- International urban cooperation
- Smart financing for smart buildings initiative
- Strengthened European semester of economic and social policy coordination
- European Consensus on Development
- Revised European neighbourhood policy & EU enlargement strategy, Western Balkan strategy
- Trade for all strategy
- Updated aid for trade strategy
- Global strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy

