

## Prompts for debate

1. The European Green Deal provides opportunities for job creation and economic growth in green industries.
2. The promotion of renewable energy sources can reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and help to mitigate the effects of climate change.
3. The implementation of the European Green Deal places a disproportionate burden on certain member states and sectors, leading to economic inequality and social unrest.
4. The European Green Deal fails to adequately consider the needs of businesses and corporations, and unfairly penalizes them for their environmental impact.
5. The circular economy principles of the European Green Deal are too expensive and impractical to implement.
6. The biodiversity strategy of the European Green Deal threatens economic development and job creation in industries such as agriculture and forestry.
7. The promotion of renewable energy sources will lead to job losses in traditional industries such as coal and oil.
8. The European Green Deal will result in higher energy costs for consumers, particularly those in lower-income households.
9. The EU's efforts to combat climate change through the European Green Deal will be ineffective without the cooperation of major emitters outside of the EU.
10. Electric cars are more expensive to purchase than gas-powered vehicles, putting them out of reach for many consumers.
11. The implementation of the European Green Deal may lead to unintended consequences, such as increased energy poverty or land-use conflicts, due to poor planning and execution.
12. The circular economy may not address the root causes of environmental problems, such as overconsumption and overproduction, and may simply lead to a shift in waste and pollution to other regions or industries.
13. The circular economy may not be scalable or applicable to all industries and regions and may require significant investments in infrastructure and technology to be successful.
14. Sustainable mobility may not be able to address the needs of all transportation modes, such as air travel or long-distance shipping, which may be essential for certain industries and regions.
15. Sustainable mobility may not be able to fully replace individual car ownership in certain regions or for certain populations, leading to reduced mobility and economic exclusion.
16. The Farm to Fork Strategy may be too rigid and inflexible, limiting the ability of farmers and producers to adapt to changing market conditions and consumer preferences.

17. The Farm to Fork Strategy may conflict with other policy priorities, such as promoting international trade or maintaining food security, potentially leading to policy gridlock and slow progress.
18. Offshore wind energy can be visually and aesthetically intrusive, detracting from the natural beauty of coastal areas and negatively impacting tourism and recreation.
19. Offshore wind energy can have negative impacts on marine ecosystems and wildlife, disrupting migration patterns and causing disturbance to marine mammals.
20. Offshore wind energy can be expensive and require significant upfront investments, potentially leading to higher energy costs for consumers.
21. Energy-efficient buildings may face opposition from traditionalists who prefer conventional design and construction practices, potentially limiting market acceptance and demand.
22. The protection of biodiversity and ecosystems can sometimes be unnecessary or even counterproductive, leading to unintended consequences such as the spread of invasive species or the loss of traditional agricultural practices.
23. Some argue that the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems can sometimes lead to restrictions on land use and property rights, potentially infringing on individual freedoms.