



Plenary sitting

B 9-XXXX/2020

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statements by the Council and the Commission

pursuant to Rule 132(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on The European Green Deal 2020/XXXX(RSP)

Manon Aubry

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

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United in diversity

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European Parliament resolution on the European Green Deal - 2020/XXXX(RSP)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol thereto,
- having regard to the Agreement adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP21) in Paris on 12 December 2015 (the Paris Agreement),
- having regard to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
- having regard to the latest and most comprehensive scientific evidence on the damaging effects of climate change provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report entitled ‘Global Warming of 1.5°C’, its fifth assessment report (AR5) and its synthesis report, the IPCC special report on Climate Change and Land, and the IPCC special report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate,
- having regard to The European environment — state and outlook 2020 (SOER 2020), Knowledge for transition to a sustainable Europe,
- having regard to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as to the Commission Reflection Paper of 30 January 2019 entitled “Towards A Sustainable Europe by 2030”,
- having regard to the European Commission Communication on Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests of 23 July 2019 and the EU Forest Strategy of 20 September 2013,
- having regard to the massive threat of loss of biodiversity described by the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in its report of 6 May of 2019,
- having regard to the 25th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP25) held in a Madrid, Spain, from 2nd to 13th of December 2019,
- having regard to the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to be held in December 2020 and where all the Parties to the UNFCCC need to increase their Nationally Determined Contributions in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement,
- having regard to the 15th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) to be held in Kunming, China, in October 2020 where Parties need to decide on the post-2020 global framework to halt biodiversity loss,
- having regard to its resolution of 14 March 2019 on climate change – a European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy in accordance with the Paris Agreement,
- having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency,

- having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the 2019 UN Climate Change Conference in Madrid, Spain (COP 25),
 - having regard to Article 153 of the TFEU on the social protection of workers,
 - having regard to Article 9 of the TFEU, which requires the EU to promote a high level of employment, guarantee adequate social protection, fight against social exclusion and ensure a high level of education, training and protection of human health,
 - having regard to the proposal for a regulation on the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+),
 - having regard to the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO),
 - having regard to the European parliament resolution of 14 September 2016 on social dumping in the European Union,
 - having regard to the revised European Social Charter of the Council of Europe,
 - having regards to the 2019 study “Pentagon Fuel Use, Climate Change, and the Costs of War” by the Boston University,
 - having regard to the 2019 Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme,
 - having regard to Rule 132(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas immediate and ambitious action is crucial to limiting global warming to 1.5° C, to avoid massive biodiversity loss, the degradation of ecosystems, resource scarcity, pollution and increased health risks; whereas the effects of the climate crisis are already felt all around the world and continue to worsen at an alarming rate;
 - B. whereas the 2019 Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme finds that disparities in human development remain widespread, and new generations of inequalities are emerging; whereas these increasing social and economic inequalities need to be addressed as a matter of urgency and also in sync with all climate action measures;
 - C. whereas the climate and environmental crises necessitate action that breaks away from the obsession with economic growth, which is the root cause of both crises, and whereas the ‘European Green deal’ needs to be the beginning of the end of this destructive dogma;
 - D. whereas big oil and gas alone spent 250 million euro lobbying in the EU since 2010; whereas the global climate strike brings together hundreds of millions of people across the planet demanding an end to the reign of these fossil interests;
 - E. whereas we now have the opportunity to come up with an ambitious, holistic and all-encompassing investment and transformation plan that relies on democracy, regulation and public control; whereas we cannot afford to leave it up market forces to solve the problems that they

have created and, therefore, the term ‘Green Deal’ is not sufficient to indicate the evolution that the leading science requires;

- F. whereas we only have one more chance to solve these environmental and social crises, whereas we can only face these common challenges effectively if we approach all these crises in combination, whereas this Commission is the last to be able to put forward proposals to solve these crises and it cannot afford to fail in this task;
 - G. whereas the ‘Green Deal’ must lead to a radical, systematic and global revolution of our modes of production, consumption and distribution, improving lives while decarbonising our societies, whereas it must be fair and bring everyone forward; whereas these crises prove the need to work together for another Europe, which prioritises the planet and people over profit;
1. Recalls that the climate and biodiversity crises and growing social and economic inequalities are the most important challenges facing humanity and that the European Green Deal represents an opportunity to tackle them together and effectively; underlines that a fundamental policy change, timely international cooperation, solidarity and commitments to high ambition are the only way to keep global warming below 1.5°C and tackle inequality; believes that the European Green Deal must be transformative and lead to a radical, systematic and global revolution of our modes of production, consumption and distribution;
 2. Acknowledges the proposal from the European Commission for a Green Deal; stresses the need for the European Green Deal to support the objective of sustainable development, to protect, conserve and enhance the EU's ecosystems, and protect the health and well-being of people from environment-related risks and impacts; underlines that the European Green Deal is not just an enhanced climate policy, but represents an investment plan that should fully transform economy and society and place it firmly onto an ecological pathway, that upholds social rights and improves life for all on this planet; stresses that the SDGs should be the overarching framework for policymaking and implementation;
 3. Believes that solidarity must be central to the European Green Deal and that it must be an outward looking deal; underlines that the European Green Deal must be about social justice and must tackle social and economic inequalities inequality and global warming together; stresses the importance of respecting and strengthening social dialogue at all levels and sectors, in particular with trade unions, in order to ensure a just transition; reiterates in that regard the Union's obligation to recognise and promote the role of social partners; believes that the European Green Deal must be anchored in the principles of climate justice and informed by, and fully compatible with, the leading science;
 4. Rejects the use of buzzwords and slogans to mask low ambition and ineffective and perverse market-driven climate action, which ultimately favours big business and the fossil fuel industry; interprets the European Green Deal as an opportunity to break with the neoliberal framework and for the EU to finally acknowledge its climate debt and historic responsibility to do more; believes that incremental action in a time of climate emergency is woefully insufficient and that the European Green Deal must be a radical and transformative program that leads to rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes to our economy and society; rejects market integration as a way of levelling the playing field according to big companies’ interests, and calls for a strong public sector in strategic areas such as energy and industry, able to meet the environmental aims and reduce social and territorial inequalities at the same time;
 5. Highlights that the one-sided focus on economic growth has led to a climate and biodiversity emergency, notes that problems cannot be solved with the same mind-set that caused them;

deplores that the Commission frames the European Green Deal as a new growth strategy; stresses the need to implement economic models that take the planetary boundaries, social needs and human rights into account instead of a blind preoccupation with economic growth;

6. Insists on a comprehensive and meaningful gender perspective in all policy areas and particularly on climate and social policies, given that women and marginalised genders are impacted hardest by austerity, social exclusion and climate change; affirms that the European Green Deal must have a gender perspective in order to be effective and succeed in its aims; calls on the EU and Member States to fully implement the new Gender Action Plan as agreed at COP25;
7. Believes that capitalism is not green nor can it be greened; considers that the dominant socio-economic system is intrinsically unsustainable and that the capitalist accumulation is completely at odds with the physical limits of the Planet, disrupting the balances upon which all life relies on; believes that the instrumentalisation of people's environmental concerns for the purpose of proceeding with capitalist accumulation, widening it to new fields of accumulation and creating new forms of private appropriation of Nature (the so called "natural capital") to make business out of genuine environmental concerns without really solving the problems underlying these concerns; states that the fight against climate change is inseparable from the fight against social and economic inequalities and for peace;

Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

8. Stresses that the EU, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, must lead by example and submit a revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of at least 70% well before COP26 in Glasgow, giving enough time for the other Parties to react to this signal of ambition with their own revised targets; stresses that ambitious decarbonisation targets should not be seen as a burden on the economy, but will in fact set the scene to allow for ambitious decarbonisation policies to be pursued cross-sector;
9. Deplores that the EU has consistently supported targets that are not compliant with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C goal, and that Member States have been holding back ambition at the Council; deplores that the current policies of the EU will only reduce greenhouse gases by an estimated 60% by 2050; notes particularly the Renewable Energy Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directive, which have targets of 32% and 32.5% by 2030 respectively, are far from what is necessary to keep global warming below 1.5°C and do not reflect the necessary ambition;
10. Notes with concern the negative role that lobbying from the fossil fuel industry and others has played and is playing in EU policy-making and points to the lack of transparency in the Council in particular;
11. Rejects the notion of monetising nature and trading the right to pollute; demands a normative approach for regulating greenhouse gas emissions; calls for a greenhouse gas emission reduction policy based on a specific UN-defined and monitored regulation;
12. Believes it to be imperative that the European Commission avoid delay with regards to the implementation of the European Green Deal, and avoid carrying out further assessments where the science is clear; considers such attempts to be delay tactics and to slow down the transition; reiterates that the European Parliament has declared a climate and environmental emergency and the EU must act accordingly by setting and implementing ambitious targets for decarbonisation, which should be achieved by 2040 at the latest;
13. Notes with concern the pathways of the EU's long term strategy for decarbonisation and the over-reliance on techno-solutions, most of which are not yet developed at scale; insists that the

energy transformation must be based on transition to a fully renewable-based energy system by 2050 at the latest;

14. Considers the proposed two-step approach within the European Green Deal communication in relation to revising the EU's NDC to be an invitation to the fossil fuel industry for more targeted lobbying and considers this approach to be a mixed-signal to the rest of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on where the EU stands on the question of 2030 ambition; stresses that overstating the difficulties in decarbonising between 50% and 55% does not constitute leadership at the international stage, instead, it creates the space for more justifications of low-ambition NDCs;
15. Remains critical of the concept of climate neutrality as proposed by the European Commission, which excludes greenhouse gas emissions from transnational sectors, such as emissions from aviation, shipping and throughout the value chains of multinational companies, while promoting offsetting measures and the use of phony carbon markets, which monetises pollution and natural goods; considers the emphasis on "climate neutrality" to be a distraction from the need to phase out fossil fuels and regulate for sustainability; firmly believes that the attention must be brought to deep decarbonisation in an accountable and just way which necessitates a leap towards renewable energies and envisioning a future without fossil fuels; warns about the danger of relying on future large-scale carbon capture and storage technologies in order to achieve carbon neutrality when there is currently no proof that such technologies may be designed and deployed at a significant scale; warns about the danger of relying on natural carbon sinks such as oceans, forests and soil which complex functioning and dynamics that are not yet mastered;
16. Calls on the Commission to bring forward an ambitious Climate Law that enshrines into law accountable targets and takes into account indirect emissions;
17. Looks forward to the new and more ambitious EU strategy on adaptation to climate change and expects it to encourage a balance in mitigation and adaptation funding, as well as a renewed focus on adaptation;

Supplying renewable, affordable and secure energy

18. Reiterates that energy policy is about people and must first and foremost aim for equitable access to energy by guaranteeing the right to energy; considers energy poverty to be deeply entwined with the climate crisis and underlines the potential of the European Green Deal to tackle inequality and the climate crisis in terms of social policy that leads the ecological transition; recalls the right to a home and stresses how the Green Deal can guarantee this right, eliminate energy poverty and decarbonise at the same time with ambitions and well-funded policies;
19. Denounces the privatisation of energy sectors, which leads to higher prices and increases energy poverty; underlines that energy is a public good and access to renewable and affordable energy is a basic right; insists that the energy systems brought into public ownership and management, are democratised and decentralised and ensure an expansion in community-level energy project in order to better direct it towards environmental and social objectives; is deeply concerned about the alarming amount of households in or affected by energy poverty in the EU and reiterates that the equal access to sustainable and affordable energy is fundamental right, therefore disconnection from electricity and/or heat supply shall be banned; moreover believes that energy efficient measures in buildings can improve the housing situation and can help to alleviate energy poverty; however, the costs of the renovation should not be borne by the tenants;
20. Deplores the use of "technological neutrality" as a euphemism to hide the real focus on capital-

intensive technologies, which ensures the hegemony of big energy business in the European Green Deal scenario, denounces the amount of fossil fuels projects on the 4th list of Projects of Common Interest which deepens the lock-in into the fossil fuel economy;

21. Calls on the Commission to increase the renovation rate for public buildings and extend the scope of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive; calls for the Commission to propose increased targets under the Renewable Energy Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directive; believes that “Renovation wave” initiative shall include concrete actions and measures supporting the renovation of buildings, both public and private, into nearly-zero energy buildings by 2050; asks the Commission and the Member States to consider increasing the renovation rate for public buildings and to provide adequate public financing while creating fair job opportunities;
22. Expresses concern that the Commission and some Member States neglect the unsolved issue of nuclear waste management and the security challenges posed by nuclear power when promoting it as a solution to the climate crisis;
23. Expresses concern at the Commission’s interest in “decarbonising gas” and the use of justifications of energy security and affordability for customers to place gas within the EU’s decarbonisation strategy; asks the Commission to present the revision of the TEN-E Regulation without further delay in order to ensure that the next 5th list of PCIs will follow new criteria compliant with Paris Agreement;

Mobilizing industry for a clean and circular economy

24. Underlines there is an urgent need to ensure that the true meaning of circular economy principles are fully implemented in all legislation and processes, as statistics on material flows and waste generation show that the circular economy is still in its infancy, while a truly circular economy can minimise waste and resource extraction, improve resource efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and contribute to conserving biodiversity, believes that investments, additional legislation and monitoring of progress are essential;
25. Stresses the need to promote local consumption and production based on the principles of refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle and repair to stop planned obsolescence business strategies where products are designed to have a short life span and need to be replaced, and adapt consumption to the limits of the Planet, believes that the right to repair and continued support for IT-services is imperative to achieve sustainable consumption, calls for the anchoring of these rights in EU legislation;
26. Calls on the Commission to present proposals to end the waste trade which is particularly harmful for vulnerable people and the environment in third countries, and to support capacity building to deal with our own waste within the EU,
27. Calls on all the EU Institutions, Member States and local governments to ensure that all their public procurement, including digital technologies, respects high environmental and human rights standards; calls on the Commission to investigate whether the existing European and national public procurement legislations and practices are aligned with the environmental and human rights obligations of the EU and its Member States; calls on the Commission to amend the EU directives on public procurement to ensure that large public buyers design, publish and enforce due diligence plans to ensure that the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises and the ILO Core Conventions are respected throughout their supply chains; calls on EU institutions to lead by example by following the guidance on Socially Responsible Public Procurement and existing best practices among public buyers in its own procurement;

28. Stresses that biodegradable plastics and bio-based plastics run contrary to the principles of circular economy and focus must be brought on reducing plastics and creating a closed loop plastics economy; calls on the Commission to promote and legislate for a fully circular plastics economy which excludes biodegradable and bio-based plastics; believes that no company can have the right to pollute, calls on the Commission to implement stronger measures on single use plastics, including more extended producer responsibility schemes; recalls that ensuring the supply of raw materials or energy resources should not be the door to geopolitical struggles, environmental damage in lagging regions, or any form of neo-colonialism;
29. Calls on the Commission to present a truly transformative new Circular Economy Action Plan that contains solid measures which strengthen extended producer responsibility and regulate product design for sustainability, underlines the need to extend the ecodesign and energy labelling regulations to include all main product categories; stresses the need to accompany the deployment of the digital technologies with regulatory measure which will contribute to the social and environmental sustainability of ICT value chains, to ensure that action on digitalisation fits with the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of climate, energy and environment policies;
30. Acknowledges that industrial and labour policies needs structural changes resulting from the deep decarbonisation of European industries, in particular energy intensive sectors, must assure job creation, increased working conditions, rights and increased salaries, and guarantees are needed on retaining the amount of industrial jobs; stresses in that regard the importance of respecting and strengthening social dialogue at all levels and sectors in particular with trade unions; stresses that public investments are essential to reverse the unequal development imposed by market logic ensuring quality jobs and strong cohesion policies within the European Union;
31. Calls on the Commission to come forward with an EU Industrial Strategy that puts EU industries on a path to deep decarbonisation with a regulatory approach, particularly for energy intensive industries as a matter of urgency, calls for sufficient investments in training and education of the workforce to adapt to these changes, ensuring that no one and no region is left behind, underlines that a truly circular economy will create additional quality jobs in recycling, maintenance, repair and re-use and re-manufacturing;
32. Calls on the Commission to change its state aid rules in order to make sure that renewable energy, rail transport and the refurbishment of buildings, for example, can benefit from state aid; deplors that the current state aid rules favour coal power and nuclear power (e.g. decision on Hinkley Point C, Paks II and capacity mechanisms for coal power plants);

Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

33. Looks forward to the Commission's strategy for sustainable and smart mobility in 2020 and expects it to radically change transport systems across Europe by increasing the modal shift of freight multimodality into rail and inland waterways and promoting green logistics and the reduction of freight volumes;
34. Underlines that keeping and retaining public ownership of public transport is the most efficient way of guiding and granting the effective decarbonisation of the transport sector, and assuring populations' right to mobility; demands the reversal of ongoing or already completed liberalisation processes in the transport sectors, which generally lead to the degradation of the infrastructure, the equipment and the services provided; underlines how workers' rights are undermined by privatisation of public services, such as transport;
35. Appeals to the Member States for the implementation of free public transport systems,

integrating the various transport systems with Single and Multimodal Ticketing Implementation, and public vehicle sharing systems, ensuring accessibility to all populations while creating disincentives to car use;

36. Emphasises how sustainable urban development reduces the need for individual transport by creating quality jobs within local communities and avoiding creating commuter communities; stresses that greener cities and decarbonised public transport are essential elements for smart sustainable mobility in urban areas; urges cities and municipalities to prejudice cycling and walking infrastructure over roads as well as ensuring investments to deploy adequate networks for alternative fuels infrastructure; calls on the Commission and Member States to promote urban and rural mobility plans that are justified by the public interest and integrate all new modes of transport in order to increase the quality of the services for citizens and to reduce environmental costs for cities; calls on the Commission, Member States and stakeholders to promote local production;
37. Stresses the need for effective and inclusive public transport, covering urban, peri-urban and rural areas, which should be accessible to persons with reduced mobility, emphasises the necessity for speedy, affordable and reliable train network between all major European cities so avoiding and reducing need to take intra-European flights; calls on Commission and the Member States to drastically increase efforts and investments to achieve this goal whilst phasing out any existing incentive that runs counter this objective points to the importance of funding in transport infrastructure projects to help achieve climate goals and to the importance of cross-border cooperation among Member States; believes, as regards EU funding for transport, that fitness for the purpose of achieving climate goals should be one of the eligibility criteria for projects;
38. Rejects the further extension of emissions trading systems to other sectors such as shipping and insists on regulatory approaches for decarbonisation in all sectors; calls for ambitious CO₂, SO_x, particulate matter and NO_x reduction targets for maritime transport, include the maximum reduction of transport pollution in the goals of its international trade policy;
39. Calls on the Commission to ambitiously seek to reduce aviation emissions and to immediately propose to stop all free allocations to airlines under the EU ETS and to claim the full consistency of the CORSIA plan with the existing EU legislation and the scheduled engagements in reducing emissions;
40. Deplores the fact that massive subsidies are granted to the biggest polluting industries such as aviation through the tax exemption for kerosene, subsidies on fossil fuels and the lack of harmonization concerning an EU-wide ticket tax; such subsidies do not guarantee a level playing field with a more sustainable mode of transport when applied in the same circumstances; stresses that the Commission and Member States both have the responsibility of applying the polluter pays principle to aviation; notes that the phasing out of operating aid for unprofitable coal plants has been accepted by Member States in the past, but that operating aid for unprofitable airports persists, calls for the polluter pays principle also to be applied to luxury transport modes such as SUVs and luxury boats and calls for a ban on private jets;
41. Points out that the development of connected and automated cars has largely been driven by technology; calls, therefore, to investigate the social impact and compatibility of such technology with human, and environmental values and aims; considers that the deployment of new transport services such as ride-sharing and 'mobility as a service' (Maas), supplied by road charging systems, should not be slowed down by legislative obstacles as they are preferable to private monitoring;
42. Points out the importance of guiding mobility encouraging people to adopt sustainable habits

through economic incentives as well as by raising awareness of the environmental impacts of individual modes of transport and by coordinating and developing low-carbon transport services such as public transport; stresses that the electric car, by itself, will not solve the environmental problems caused by transport, without promoting a paradigm shift that challenges the prevalence of individual transport; stresses the need to share such cost of transition in a fair way, not making mobility a luxury for the most vulnerable people, but counterbalancing this with other means such as a reduction in taxation; underlines moreover that the mobility needs of remote and insular regions have to be taken into account especially to avoid a negative impact to the already severe demographic and living conditions of such regions;

From ‘Farm to Fork’: designing a fair, healthy and environmental-friendly food system

43. Notes with concern that agriculture, fishery and food production are still the biggest driver of terrestrial and marine biodiversity loss, points out that intensification and the abandonment of low-intensity biodiversity-rich farming systems are among the main agriculture-related pressures contributing to this negative trend, eutrophication, caused by nitrogen leaching from livestock farms and use of synthetic fertilisers use, constitutes a major reason behind this biodiversity loss, believes that, the loss of pollinators, including bees, is of particular concern from a food security point of view as pollinator-dependent crops play an important role in our diets, also believes that agrobiodiversity is the big challenges of our time, as according to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), we have lost 3/4 of the genetic diversity of plants during the 20th century and today human diet is based primarily on 12 plant species and 14 animal species;
44. Regrets the evolution of EU agricultural policy that treats food as a commodity, strongly believes that food is a basic human right, underlines that a radical transformation of the entire food system is needed to halt biodiversity loss and climate change, to promote healthy, nutritious and sustainable, plant-rich diets and to ensure food security and sovereignty around the globe;
45. Believes that chemical pesticides, artificial fertilizers, genetic engineering in all its forms, industrial factory farming and overfishing, massive imports of protein and fuel crops and the ongoing globalization in the food chain are threatening the future of the planet and of food production and should not be subsidized in any way but instead be stopped as soon as possible, notes that this globalization of the food supply chain has not benefited the primary produces, a sector that is characterised by below cost production, low returns and exposure to unfair trading practices due to its fragmented nature; reminds the Commission of the Parliament’s call to introduce to propose legislation with a binding commitment at EU level to reduce the use of pesticides with binding national contributions; calls on to review the international trade deals to reach those objectives, and to assess the new free trade agreements, in particular the EU-MERCOSUR one;
46. Underlines that voluntary and market based mechanisms will not be enough to ensure a just transition to a sustainable food system, recognizes the need to ambitious and legally binding mechanisms and targets, deplors that the current and proposed Common Agricultural and Fishery Policies are lacking in every way to deal with the environmental and social challenges in agriculture, fisheries and food production, notes that the start of the revised Common Agricultural Policy is likely to be delayed to the beginning of 2022, calls on the Commission to work with the Member States and stakeholders to ensure that from the outset the national strategic plans for agriculture fully reflect the ambition of the Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy, is of the opinion that when flexibility increases, a strong accountability, governance and robust monitoring need to be put in place in addition to strong transparency rules around the drafting of the plans at national level in order to achieve objectives, the Commission must

ensure that these strategic plans are assessed against robust climate and environmental criteria, underlines that these plans should lead to the use of sustainable practices, such as, organic farming, agro-ecology, agro-forestry and stricter animal welfare standards;

47. Calls on the Commission to propose a holistic and ambitious farm-to-fork strategy to truly transform the European food, fishery and agricultural sectors, which takes the planetary boundaries, and human and animal health and welfare as its starting points, is based on the concept of agro-ecology and sustainability;
48. Underlines the need to promote short food supply chains and local food systems' whose advantages include a fairer price for farmers, access to fresh and seasonal produce for consumers, a reduced environmental impact and greater social cohesion at the local level; considers that this goal demands a deep modification of the CAP, that counteracts and reverts the trend for its increased liberalisation and reinforces production and market regulation instruments;
49. Stresses that the farm to fork strategy should include binding and ambitious reduction targets for agricultural greenhouse gas emissions and land degradation and for the use of chemical pesticides, artificial fertilizers and antibiotics, including the rapid phasing out of synthetic pesticides and micro-plastic use in fertilizers, and should include binding expansion targets for organic production; emphasizes that it should promote agroforestry, should announce additional legislation and enforcement to protect the welfare of all animals used in the food chain and ensure animal sentience is taken into consideration in all relevant policies and that it needs to contain a strategy to end the massive imports of deforestation related commodities such as soy, palm oil and maize and a commitment to stop the imports and cultivation of all GMO's in the EU; rejects the patent of seeds and essential biological processes;
50. Underlines the need for a social and just transition in agriculture, stresses that EU agricultural and international trade policies must be reoriented away from the current industrialised model based on exports to third countries, which leave primary producers exposed to geopolitical events beyond their control, to one where food sovereignty, incorporating high quality food, fair producer returns, environmental protection and high animal welfare standards with a special focus on workers in the food chain, are the primary goals;

Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

51. Remembers that biodiversity and nature should not be merely considered as “natural capital” able to provide services, but as a common heritage for the whole of humankind, and calls for a different approach to nature in the green deal; strongly believes that nature has an intrinsic value in and of itself that needs to be respected and rejects any attempt to monetise nature or quantify it in relation to a use value;
52. Strongly regrets that Europe continues to lose biodiversity at an alarming rate and its failure to achieve any of the previous targets set to halt biodiversity loss, calls for significant conservation efforts by which the current trends will be reversed and pressures will decrease; urges for full implementation of a range of policy measures, which should be based on legally binding targets for the EU and its Member States, including sectoral policies, required to deliver improvements;
53. Welcomes the Commission's initiative to present a Biodiversity Strategy by March 2020; reiterates its position expressed in its resolution of 2 February 2016 on the mid-term review of the EU's Biodiversity Strategy that habitat destruction is the most important factor driving biodiversity loss and is a particular priority when it comes to addressing this loss, i.e. through reducing degradation and fragmentation;

54. Shares the opinion that the drivers of climate change and biodiversity loss are global and are not limited by national borders; supports therefore the Commission on its proposal for a global target to protect biodiversity at the UN Biodiversity Conference in October 2020;
55. Emphasizes that voluntary measures and market based mechanisms such as labelling and ‘Round Tables’ are woefully insufficient to stop deforestation related to imported products such as palm oil and soy, calls for legally binding targets and regulatory measures to halt deforestation associated with imported products into the EU;
56. Believes that biodiversity-rich areas of urban green infrastructure helps to address air pollution, noise, climate change impacts, heat waves, floods and public health problems; acknowledges that the Commission will make proposals to green European cities and increase biodiversity in urban spaces and calls for urgency and ambition in these proposals; welcomes all the initiatives to support urban farming;
57. Highlights that forests are a key reservoir of biodiversity; reminds that forest areas are crucial for regulating the water cycle, absorbing CO₂ and providing close-to-nature recreation possibilities; welcomes the Commission’s new EU Forest Strategy for planting new trees and restoring damaged or depleted forests and its efforts to encourage imports that do not create deforestation abroad to minimize the risk to forests around the world, stresses that all afforestation and reforestation efforts should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity as well as carbon storage;
58. Recognises the role of the Blue Economy in tackling climate change; reminds that the Blue Economy must be truly sustainable as the use of marine resources directly or indirectly depend on the long-term quality and resilience of the oceans; calls for the elaboration of a common strategy with neighbouring countries for depolluting, establishing an emissions control area and strengthening the network of marine protected areas and its interconnection in the Mediterranean Sea; welcomes the common fisheries policy goals to reduce the adverse impacts that fishing can have on ecosystems, especially in sensitive areas and the Commission’s promise to support more connected and well-managed marine protected areas, urges Member States to fully abide by the scientific recommendations on catch limits and denounces any subsidizing of increases in fleet size;
59. Calls for more funding for environment and climate action, through the LIFE programme, making up at least 1% of the whole EU budget in the short term, as well as the CAP paying farmers for carbon sequestration and ecosystem services, respecting native species and ecosystems; calls on the Commission to propose a new Soils Framework Directive and to adequately protect soils within the EU, calls on the Commission to bring forward a proposal to enhance Natura 2000 sites to cover at least 30% of EU land, freshwater and marine areas; stresses the need for a financial instrument to support the management of Natura 2000 areas;
60. Notes that the demand for biomass for energy use is expected to increase in most decarbonisation scenarios; reminds that uses for biomass and increasing food and fodder consumption require increasing agricultural and forestry output which has unacceptable environmental and climate impacts; is deeply concerned that the import of solid biomass, biofuels and bio-liquids to meet the needs for Europe’s demand for energy is associated with significant impacts on biodiversity, calls on the Commission and Member States to end the use of biomass, also to avoid yet another harmful lock-in in unsustainable energy sources;

A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment

61. Notes with concern that pollution from synthetic chemicals is a major and growing threat to people and wildlife and that new and legacy chemicals continue to be released into Europe’s

environment, adding to the total chemical burden on Europe's citizens and ecosystems and leading to high social and economic costs, threatening especially pregnant women, deforming children in the womb and injuring their developing brain, stunting our intelligence, is linked to fertility impairments, increases incidences of diseases such as cancer and threatens the collapse of Europe's ecosystems;

62. Emphasizes the right to a non-toxic environment, welcomes the announcement of a zero pollution plan from air, water, and soil, but notes with concern that the Commission does not announce the non-toxic environment strategy that was already promised in the seventh Environment Action Plan in 2013 and is urgently needed to dramatically reduce Europeans' exposure to endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous substances, calls on the Commission to put forward the promised strategy for a non-toxic environment in 2020 and for it to include also consumer products;
63. Calls on the Commission to prioritise eliminating people's exposure to toxic chemicals and reducing the linked health impacts by 2030, with a clear timeline and indicators and binding targets; underlines the need for legislative proposals to ensure coordination and consistency across the various pieces of European legislation on chemicals in the most health protective way to eliminate the exposure to dangerous substances throughout their life cycle, including endocrine disrupting chemicals, PFAS, micro-plastics and substances of very high concern, in all their uses, including food contact materials, toys, medical products, cosmetics, biocides and pesticides, cleaning products, flame retardants and other uses, stresses that these legislative measures are urgently needed and cannot be delayed any longer;
64. Stresses that taking precautionary risk management actions for groups of chemicals and promoting the use of chemicals that are safe-and-circular-by-design could help to limit future pollution, believes that materials should be free from toxic components from the design stage and material streams with legacy chemicals should be detoxified so that they can be safely reused and recycled in a circular economy; rejects any attempt to erase or subvert the precautionary principle in EU legislation;
65. Underlines the need for a clear commitment to securing funds for improved research and testing methods and support for organisations providing and researching safer alternatives and promote substitution of harmful chemicals, clean production and sustainable innovation; underlines the need to reduce animal testing in risk assessments and calls for increased efforts and funds for this, advocates the design an early warning system to identify new chemical threats;
66. Believes that the zero pollution ambition should be based on the latest's scientific insights and should offer no less protection than the World Health Organisation recommends, calls on the Commission to adjust the air quality standards to minimally the WHO recommendations,
67. Believes that consumers have a right to be fully informed, calls for coordinated European-wide mandatory information systems on chemicals in consumer products, materials and wastes as well as public information and awareness-raising campaigns; calls for full and active transparency during risk assessment and risk management procedures;

Financing the European Green Deal and ensuring a just transition

68. Considers that Commission's proposal dramatically lack of a clear and ambitious financing plan; expect the Commission to produce such a financing plan showing both which public and private sources of money will be used and how resources will be allocated that shows where resources come from and how they are allocated; calls on Member states involved in the negotiations on enhanced cooperation procedure on a financial transaction tax to reach an agreement on this

instrument; considers such an instrument could be one of the new sources of money the EU could mobilize to finance the European Green Deal;

69. Believes that just transition is more than just a fund or a pot of money, but is a whole policy approach underpinned by investment which must ensure that everyone is brought forward with the transition by upholding socio-economic rights, guaranteeing better standards of living and implementing the principles of economic, social and territorial cohesion; calls on the Commission and Council to strengthen existing social funds, rather than defund them, such as what is proposed for the Cohesion fund, and ensure that the Just Transition Fund helps vulnerable regions, communities and workers, protecting us from present and future stranded assets; defends the need to assure a just allocation of the resources of the Just Transition Fund, taking into account cohesion criteria; believes the Just Transition mechanism should respect and reinforce the Partnership Principle by integrating all relevant stakeholders into the process, and that the just transition fund should be financed through a significant increase in public spending as well as leveraging existing funding mechanisms;
70. Considers that the EU's cap on national borrowing of 3% of GDP as prescribed in the Stability and Growth Pact and the zero structural deficit embodied in the fiscal compact to severely inhibit the ecological transition by prohibiting Member States from launching massive public investment drives to achieve a zero carbon economy; stresses that the costs of deep decarbonisation now are far less than the costs incurred from the effects of climate change; calls for the repeal of the fiscal compact and calls on the Commission and Council to replace the Stability and Growth Pact as well as the new Fiscal Compact with an Employment and Sustainability Pact, or at the very least exclude environmental and social public investment from this 3% rule; calls for a reform of the state aid rules to allow for unprecedented public investment in the green transition, public services and social protection;
71. Welcomes the proposal for the EIB to be transformed into the EU's new Climate Bank and the decision of the EIB to divest from most fossil fuels; calls on the EIB to completely divest from all fossil fuels including gas; calls on the new Climate Bank to support the transition with zero-interest loans and calls on the Commission and Council to put in place regulations that prohibit investment in polluting sectors;
72. Stresses the ECB and monetary policy should be fully involved in financing the transition; welcomes the statement by the President of the ECB calling the fight against climate change "mission critical" for the bank; expects and calls on the ECB to completely divest from all fossil fuels including gas in its corporate sector purchase program; calls on the ECB to mobilize prudential management tools to favour green assets shift investment to sustainable activities and to mobilize supervision tools such as stress tests to properly assess and reduce financial environmental risks; calls for a review of the standards of rating agencies to include environmental, social and governance criteria in their assessments; considers the ECB should be able directly to lend money to the States with zero-interest loans to allow for massive public investment in the transition; therefore, calls on the Council and Member states to review the mandate of the ECB to allow it to fully contribute to funding the transition, including by directly lending to Member states;
73. Considers the Energy Charter Treaty to be harmful and outdated and calls on the Commission and Member States to withdraw from it as soon as possible;
74. Stresses Member States lose billions in revenue every year due to tax dodging, that could be invested in the ecological transition; calls on the Commission and Council to produce a credible and complete blacklist of all tax havens, to adopt tax transparency and public country-by-country reporting to ensure big companies are taxed where income is generated; calls on the Commission to tackle harmful tax practices of member states and establish a minimum effective

corporate income tax to end the race to the bottom;

75. Calls for the development of new tax incentives to discourage harmful activities for the environment; considers the revenues of such taxes should be fully dedicated to financing the transition; stresses the need to conduct a distributional analysis before setting such tax incentives to ensure it does not fuel inequalities;
76. Believes no effective just transition is possible within the neoliberal economic framework; calls on the Commission break with this framework and to put an end to austerity measures and austerity-based and antisocial policies, such as that advocated as part of the European Semester; calls on the Commission to recognise the Green Deal as an opportunity and a necessity to increase European level of public investments;
77. Recalls the role of education, training, reskilling and upskilling in the green transition and notes that low carbon quality jobs also include those beyond hard-hat jobs, including work in the care, health and education sectors; underlines in that regard the importance of consulting with and involving the social partners; insists that capacity building of regions and municipalities should be included in order to make these stakeholders part of the solution and facilitate access to available funding;
78. Calls on the Commission to present an ambitious Just Transition Fund to support vulnerable regions, communities and workers, to finance new environmentally sound activities to create sustainable jobs, promote local production, to finance technical retraining for workers and to grant indemnities and allowances to workers in search of new quality jobs; ensure criteria on all just transition spending, including fossil fuel phase out conditionality; tackle unemployment also through training and education programmes focusing on sustainable jobs and quality jobs of the future;

Mobilizing research and fostering innovation

79. Notes the importance of publicly funded research in finding new solutions for the climate crisis that produce public goods; believes that the European Green Deal should accelerate investment in sustainable practices; stresses, however, that the solutions to the climate crisis already exist and that the main blocking point is a lack of political will; notes with concern the financial interests of the fossil fuel industry in promoting geoengineering climate solutions;
80. Stresses the need to invest in research in sustainable alternative fuels, particularly for the aviation and shipping sectors, and calls on the Commission to make full use of the Horizon Europe programme to support the challenges of the ecological transition, particularly in the digital and industrial sectors; notes the role that new technologies can also have in adaptation and urges the Commission and Member States to focus research efforts on adaptation technologies;

'Do no harm' - Mainstreaming sustainability in all EU policies

81. Welcomes the green oath of doing no harm, and indeed insists that all EU actions and policies should pull together to achieve a just transition, points out that the current agricultural, fisheries and trade policies of the EU are in fact doing a great deal of harm to all climate, biodiversity and just transition ambitions as laid out in the European Green Deal, emphasises that radical changes have to be implemented in all these areas to realise any of the ambitions, calls for a clear recognition of these facts and courageous proposals to end these controversies within the EU policies and legislation,
82. Stresses that trade must be in line with the ecological transition goal; thus, calls on the

Commission and the Council to incorporate the Paris Agreement and biodiversity targets in the form of binding provisions in all trade and investment agreements in order to incentivise partners to abide by the 1.5°C goal set in the Paris Agreement and the goal to halt biodiversity loss; also calls on the Commission and the Council to revise all trade agreements in order to incorporate ambitious and binding climate and biodiversity obligations in these bilateral agreements and thus incentivise partners to adopt climate strategies in accordance with the Paris Agreement; calls for an end to EU-MERCOSUR and EU-Australia trade talks and the end of all free trade agreements;

83. Believes that the European Green Deal is an opportunity to push for fair and just international trade that is mutually beneficial to people, based on solidarity and in full respect of our climate and social objectives; defends a fundamental shift from competition to complementarity in international trade and acknowledges the sovereign right of Member States to shape their own trade policies according to this principle; insists that no imports should be allowed to the EU of goods that are produced in violation with EU environmental rules, and that the EU chemical companies must not be allowed to export pesticides whose use is prohibited in the EU;
84. Calls on Commission to undertake a comprehensive screening of all its bilateral free trade agreements signed or in process of negotiation, in view to adapt them to the objectives on climate change, sustainable development and food security; and to engage actively in the new WTO initiative on climate change; abhors the use of investment protection mechanisms in all forms such as ISDS and urges the Commission and all Member States to revise all existing agreements and remove these harmful mechanisms as soon as possible and not to include any of these instruments in future agreements;
85. Believes that the EU's decarbonisation strategy must include the promotion of peace and an end to the military-industrial complex; underlines that the military-industrial complex constitutes one large source of environmental pollution on the planet, and the energy bill of war far exceeds that of several other human activities; calls for security and defence budgets to be siphoned off for climate action;
86. Reminds that the military industry is one of the major sources of environmental pollution on the planet; denounces the contradictions of the Commission that adopts a green rhetoric and, at the same time, promotes a militaristic escalate in the EU; urges the Commission and the Council to refrain from directing financial resources to military expenses and to immediately stop the ongoing arms race and to allocate those resources to environmental and social areas;
87. Urges the Commission to ensure that significant and measurable outcomes are produced when environmental goals are integrated into sectoral policies; requires that public budgets, private investments and financial markets are reoriented towards promoting sustainability transitions; urges the Commission and the Member States to develop and adopt means to measure society's progress towards sustainability that go beyond GDP and take into account the wellbeing of people, animals and the Planet, using a dashboard of indicators;
88. Calls for the Commission to make the diverse policy areas to work together to enable the transformative change across Europe needed for implementing the long-term vision of 'living well, within the limits of our planet'; hopes that implementing of the needed European Green Deal brings systemic policy frameworks with binding targets while engaging all the stakeholders;
89. Denounces any rhetoric of the need for 'cutting tape' and 'reducing administrative burdens' to hinder the much needed legislative changes, rejects the concept of 'one in one out', stresses that truly better regulation can only be achieved by creating a fair and just balance between the possibility for input and participation from civil society, science and industry, calls for full

democracy and transparency in all stages of policy making and drafting and negotiating policies and legislation, including within the Council and in the entire comitology process, believes there is an urgent need for all layers of government and governance to grant active access to documents, welcomes the consideration to revise the Aarhus Regulation, stresses that full access to documents and courts is essential in order to enable citizens to monitor and help enforce policy and legislation;

90. Has the opinion that implementation legislation should be the cornerstone of EU and national policies; urges the Member States to strengthen the implementation of environmental policies to achieve their full benefits; emphasises that environmental and climate targets will not be met without more effective implementation and funding of existing measures in all European environmental policies, calls on the Commission to take action where needed to ensure full implementation of EU environmental legislation;

The EU in the international sphere

91. Acknowledges that the burden of the climate crisis is already, and will continue to be, overwhelmingly on the countries of the Global South, that the countries of the Global South are more vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change than the Global North, are already experiencing losses and damages, and also have less capacities to adapt, and that the countries of the Global South have contributed to the climate crisis considerably less than the Global North; calls for the Commission and Member States to show true solidarity to the Global South and to recognise and act on its historic responsibility and climate debt;
92. Considers the Paris Agreement to be under threat, due to the negative impact of right-wing forces globally and considers COP26 to be a crucial moment that will either undermine or reinforce the integrity of the Paris Agreement; believes the EU must do the utmost to secure the integrity of the Paris Agreement and that this must be a fundamental part of the European Green Deal;
93. Strongly deplores the outcomes of COP25 in Madrid, Spain, hosted under the Chilean presidency, and notes with concern the lack of progress made at these high level talks; urges the Council and Commission, as well as Member States, to actively engage with other Parties to the Paris Agreement throughout the year to ensure positive and ambitious outcomes at COP26 in Glasgow and avoid a repeat of COP25;
94. Strongly believes that Sustainable Development Goals must be an integral part of the ecological transition and that the Green New Deal must aim to achieve these goals in all of their parts and adopt a rights-based approach to climate action;
95. Believes that international economic relations must be mutually beneficial, rejecting all forms of neo-colonialism and guaranteeing socio-economic rights for all; underlines that the EU and Member States must engage with third parties actively and in the spirit of sincere partnerships; rejects all forms of neo-colonialism, which subject the Global South and encroach on the sovereignty of these states; urges the EU and Member States to put the climate and biodiversity crises at the top of all agendas on international fora, including the G7 and G20;
96. Warmly welcomes the global climate movements, such as the Friday's for Future movement, which are bringing the climate crisis to the forefront of public debate and consciousness; believes that activism and protests are an essential part in this transition; demands that national and regional parliaments with legislative powers, trade unions, NGOs, civil society and citizens to be fully associated to the elaboration and implementation of the European Green Deal;
97. Notes with deep concern that 100 companies worldwide are responsible for 71% of global

emissions; reiterates the responsibility of companies to decarbonise; calls on the Commission to bring forward a proposal for a corporate duty of vigilance entailing the liability of parent companies for environmental damages, labour and human rights violations occurring in their global value chains;

98. Believes it is of utmost importance that the EU acknowledge its climate debt and its historic responsibility to decarbonise faster, acknowledging the different starting points among its Member States; calls on the EU to replenish climate funds internationally and show global leadership in the funding; calls on the Commission and Council to support developing countries in their calls for Loss and Damage compensation and to actively endorse a financial system of international solidarity;
99. Calls on the European Commission to present a comprehensive carbon border adjustment mechanism that is based only on climate, environmental, animal welfare criteria and ILO assessed labour conditions to support local production, fair prices and short supply chains and discourage the consumption of products that have travelled long distances; calls for corporate duty of vigilance and binding ecological labour and social norms to be incorporated throughout the value chain; calls on the Commission to make stopping deforestation outside the EU a top priority, starting with regulatory measures tackling deforestation down supply chains and to use the carbon border adjustment accordingly;
100. Calls on the EU to endorse and advocate for climate refugee status, including an international definition of climate asylum, and to advocate for the recognition of the international crime of ecocide and global convention for the phase out of fossil fuels;
101. Considers the EU-China summit in Leipzig to be a key opportunity to consolidate ambitious global climate leadership between China and the EU; looks forward to ambitious outcomes at the Kunming Biodiversity Conference and expects it to interplay with ambitious climate adaptation and mitigation strategies worldwide;
102. Strongly encourages other major economies to increase their NDCs and implement concrete measures that match their NDCs; believes that the best signal to send to the international community is to lead by example and adopt an ambitious NDC, and also give support to the global south so that they can reach ambitious mitigation targets;
103. Calls on national and regional parliaments with legislative powers, trade unions, NGOs, civil society and citizens to ensure that the Council, the Commission and governments abide by their obligations under the Paris Agreement and fully deliver the European Green Deal;
104. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States.