

Amendment 33

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on behalf of the EFD Group

Report**A7-0047/2014****Anne Delvaux, Konrad Szymański**

A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies
COM(2013)0169 – 2013/2135(INI)

Motion for a resolution (Rule 157(4) of the Rules of Procedure) replacing non-legislative motion for a resolution A7-0047/2014

European Parliament resolution on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission communication of 22 January 2014 entitled ‘A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030’ (COM(2014)0015), calling for a 43 % CO₂ emission reduction target by 2030 compared with 2005 levels in the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) sector by increasing the annual linear reduction factor laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC to 2.2 %,
- having regard to the Commission proposal for a decision of 22 January 2014 concerning the establishment and operation of a market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading scheme and amending Directive 2003/87/EC (COM(2014)0020), which introduces a fiscal instrument with predetermined EU harmonised carbon costs resembling a carbon tax,
- having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), in particular Articles 192(2)(c) and 194 thereof,
- having regard to Declaration No 35 on Article 194 TFEU¹ annexed to the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference which adopted the Treaty of Lisbon,
- having regard to Paragraph 2(b) of Decision -/CP.19, entitled ‘Further advancing the Durban Platform’, of the 19th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
- having regard to the Report of the Executive Committee of the 38th session of the General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which exempts international airlines from the EU ETS and defers any action until 2020,
- having regard to Directive 2003/87/EC of 13 October 2003² establishing the ETS designed on the basis of legal commitments enshrined in the Kyoto Protocol to the

¹ OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 351.

² OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32.

UNFCCC,

- having regard to Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002¹ concerning the approval of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC,
- having regard to the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 to the UNFCCC international treaty of 1992 which established legally binding commitments and emission trading to reduce CO₂ emissions,
- having regard to Council Decision 94/69/EC of 15 December 1993² which approved the UNFCCC,
- having regard to the UNFCCC international treaty proposed at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) organised by its Secretary-General Maurice F. Strong of Canada in Rio (Earth Summit),
- having regard to decision 14/20 (Global climate change) of 17 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which adopted, by consensus, draft decision UNEP/GC.14/L.37/Add.1 - C containing text submitted by the United States of America and consequently established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988,
- having regard to the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Earth Summit) organised by Maurice F. Strong, Deputy Minister for Foreign Aid of Canada, which established the UNEP,
- having regard to the United States of America, which accounted for 36 % of world emissions in 1990 but has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol,
- having regard to the withdrawal of Canada from the Kyoto Protocol on 12 December 2011,
- having regard to the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol on 31 December 2012 with no binding international treaty adopted and ratified by the world's major CO₂ emitters,
- having regard to the Commission's plan to link up the EU ETS to the Australian carbon reduction scheme and the failure thereof after the Australian Government's decision of 15 October 2013 to abolish the carbon tax by 1 July 2014,
- having regard to the non-binding targets of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol for China, the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases having increased its emissions by 290 % since 1990 as reported by the Commission in communication COM(2014)0015,
- having regard to the European Council Conclusions adopted by the heads of state or government of the Member States on 22 May 2013,

A. whereas according to the European Council Conclusions of 22 May 2013 'the supply of

¹ OJ L 130, 15.5.2002, p. 1.

² OJ L 33, 7.2.1994, p. 11.

affordable and sustainable energy to our economies is crucial’ and the EU should ‘foster its competitiveness and respond to the challenge of high prices and cost’;

- B. whereas the UNEP initiatives such as UNCED and the UNFCCC have served as the basis for the Kyoto Protocol and ultimately the ETS Directive 2003/87/EC and its reform 2009/29/EC within the Climate and Energy Package in 2008;
- C. whereas the largest CO₂ emitters such as China and India were exempt from the binding nature of the CO₂ reduction goals in the Kyoto Protocol;
- D. whereas the United States of America did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol;
- E. whereas Canada withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol after its ratification;
- F. whereas the Kyoto Protocol expired on 31 December 2012;
- G. whereas in general only the Member States of the EU and EFTA within the European Economic Area decided to extend their Kyoto commitments until 2020 (KP 2);
- H. whereas the world’s largest CO₂ emitters such as the USA, Japan, Canada, China and India explicitly rejected any commitments under the extension of the KP 2 leaving the countries of Europe exclusively committed to the Climate Change Agenda of the United Nations;
- I. whereas the Decisions of the most recent Conference of the Parties (COP 19) to the UNFCCC reflected the unwillingness of globally competing economies to take on any greenhouse gas reduction commitments in the future;
- J. whereas Decision 2(b) of the Conclusions of the most recent Conference of the Parties (COP 19) to the UNFCCC extends only an invitation to ‘all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and to communicate them well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions’, without any binding force that could lead to any internationally lawful treaty;
- K. whereas the Commission, represented by José Manuel Barroso and Connie Hedegaard, has failed to convince global partners to participate in the EU Emission Trading Scheme for aviation;
- L. whereas European airlines have been burdened with additional costs to their operations through the requirement to purchase CO₂ permits under the aviation EU ETS;
- M. whereas electricity prices are rising in most Member States of the European Union;
- N. whereas global CO₂ emissions are rising due to the lack of climate policy restrictions in

- the world's largest and most dynamic economies;
- O. whereas the EU Climate Policy continues to dismantle the industrial base and output in most Member States;
- P. whereas access to all fossil fuels and cheap electricity generation are the base of the economy;
- Q. whereas coal production and consumption has continued to rise internationally, with global coal demand doubling since 1980;
- R. whereas after the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol, the European Union and Member States that are attached through the European Economic Area are almost exclusively bound by law to reduce any CO₂ emissions;
1. Rejects the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council of 22 January 2014 to amend the 2008 climate and energy targets, including the reform of the ETS and the reduction goal for the period 2020-2030;
 2. Rejects the EU's plans for a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies and any future global warming and climate agendas and its CO₂ reduction targets;
 3. Points out that the EU is alone in the fight against global warming after the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol;
 4. Notes that major emitters have indicated a lack of ambition towards future binding CO₂ reduction targets at UN level;
 5. Recalls that the Member States are becoming less competitive vis-à-vis developed and developing nations due to the rising costs of electricity prices and fiscal burdens directly and indirectly caused by misguided EU policy forced upon national governments;
 6. Asks the Commission to present Parliament with a report on the real costs of the EU Climate Policy to each Member State of the EU, since it came into force after the final adoption of Directives 2009/29/EC and 2009/28/EC on 12 December 2008 by the European Council;
 7. Reminds the Commission that it is the right of the Member States to determine their sources of energy, the method of electricity production, their import and choice of fuels, and the manner in which they use those sources of energy;
 8. Calls on the Commission to refrain from any publication of legislative acts and proposals on climate protection or energy;
 9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

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