Amendment 3
Corien Wortmann-Kool, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Richard Seeber and others

Report
Anne Delvaux, Konrad Szymański
A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies
2013/2135(INI)

Motion for a resolution
Recital AP

Motion for a resolution
AP, whereas, on account of the limited availability of domestic resources, an ambitious EU transition to renewable energy is the only way to guarantee a secure energy supply at affordable prices in the future;

Amendment
AP, whereas, on account of the limited availability of domestic resources, a gradual and ambitious EU transition to renewable energy is the best way to guarantee a sustainable and secure energy supply, if implemented cost-effectively and at affordable prices;

Or. en
Amendment 4
Corien Wortmann-Kool, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Richard Seeber and others

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 1 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

1a. Expresses its deep concern about the proposals for a new governance structure for the 2030 framework, and recalls that the 2020 framework is based on full codecision between Parliament and the Council; insists that the Commission should base any legal proposal under Article 194 on full codecision between Parliament and the Council;

Amendment

Or. en
5. **Calls on** the Commission and the Member States to set a binding EU 2030 target of reducing domestic greenhouse gas emissions by **at least** 40 % compared with 1990 levels; considers that the level of ambition must be consistent with a cost-efficient trajectory for meeting the 2°C **objective**; stresses that such a target should be implemented by means of individual national targets taking into account the individual situation and potential of each Member State;

5. **Agrees with** the Commission and **calls on** the Member States to set a binding EU 2030 target of reducing domestic greenhouse gas emissions by 40 % compared with 1990 levels; considers that the level of ambition must be consistent with a cost-efficient trajectory for meeting the **EU’s long-term climate objectives**; stresses that such a target should be implemented by means of individual national targets taking into account the individual situation and potential of each Member State;
Amendment 6
Corien Wortmann-Kool, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Richard Seeber and others

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

5a. Calls on the Council and the Commission also to include – as a second binding EU target, on an equal footing with the first – a combined energy-efficiency and renewable-energy target, of which the effort should be shared between the Member States on a compulsory basis, according to their individual potentials and under the coordination of the Commission; considers that, for this second target, the Member States should specify, on the basis of binding national action plans, what share of the target they intend to reach through energy efficiency improvements and what share through the deployment of renewable energy sources; considers that the national action plans should be subject to assessment and approval by the Commission, including as regards their compatibility with the EU internal energy market and with EU targets; believes that such a combined-target approach will provide flexibility for the Member States when implementing renewable energy and energy efficiency policies, and should ensure certainty for industry and investors in the 2030 perspective;

Or. en
Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 81 a (new)

81a. Takes the view that energy efficiency must be essentially incentive-driven and that regulation should be used to achieve targets only in specially justified cases; calls, therefore, for the Ecodesign Directive to be implemented with restraint, and calls on the Commission not to submit a proposal to regulate shower heads and taps;
Amendment 8
Corien Wortmann-Kool, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Richard Seeber and others

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 96 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

96a. Notes that, according to the IEA, energy prices in Europe rose by 38 % between 2005 and 2012, whereas in the USA they fell by 4 % over the same period; expresses its concern over the impact this may have on Europe's competitiveness; highlights the importance of the planned free trade agreement (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership – TTIP) with the US, where energy prices and CO₂ emissions have been decreasing mainly as a result of a shift from coal to shale gas;

Or. en
119. Points out that free allocation does not address the economic rationale for pricing carbon into products; notes that a recent study conducted for the Commission found no evidence of any carbon leakage in the past two ETS trading periods; emphasises that, in order to mitigate the potential future risk of carbon leakage, part of the ETS auction revenues should be earmarked for capital-intensive investments in breakthrough technologies in energy-intensive sectors or for encouraging other means of job creation e.g. reducing taxes on labour;

119. Emphasises that climate policy must at all events provide sufficient protection for industries vulnerable to carbon leakage; calls for industrial plants that are vulnerable to carbon leakage and that produce CO$_2$-efficiently (best performers) to be issued with 100 % free allowances until an international level playing field is in place; calls for a sufficient solution to be identified that prevents carbon leakage through indirect emissions, and asks the Commission to consider that, in view of the different ways in which the ETS impacts on manufacturing industries and energy companies, these sectors need to be treated differently in a future ETS, for example by a different linear reduction factor;

Or. en