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CHAIR'S WELCOME



The next ENVI Committee meeting will take place in Brussels on [21 June 2016](#). Members will vote on draft opinions on the EU Strategy on **Heating and Cooling**, the 2014 annual report on **subsidiarity and proportionality**, and on the mandate for the Trilogue on the **2017 budget**. Additionally, an objection to a measure on

maximum residue levels for **thiacloprid in honey** and other apiculture products will be considered and voted.

The ENVI committee will discuss a draft report on the **ETS Phase IV** reform and exchange views with the Commission on the implementation of **waste legislation**. Moreover, ENVI Members will debate with the Commission on **sustainability criteria for biomass** and on the follow-up to the Parliament's resolution on the **mid-term review of the Biodiversity Strategy**.

Finally, the President and the Secretary General of the European Parliament will join the Committee meeting **at 3 pm** for the formal **signing of the renewal of the European Parliament's environmental policy**.

[Giovanni La Via](#)

MEETING PREVIEW

2017 Budget - Mandate for the Trilogue

Vote on draft opinion (see [meeting documents](#))



In his draft opinion regarding the mandate for the trilogue, the Rapporteur points out certain issues that are important for ENVI and calls accordingly on the

BUDG Committee to incorporate several suggestions into its motion for a resolution. He recalls inter alia that climate and resource efficiency mainstreaming is of

horizontal importance in all EU policies for achieving the goals set by the Europe 2020 strategy and recalls, moreover, that moving the EU economies towards decarbonisation in order to fulfil the obligations arising from the Paris Agreement on climate change will be one of the main challenges that the European Union will have to face in the coming decades.

29 AMs were tabled in ENVI focusing in particular on the decentralised agencies, climate-related expenditure, biodiversity spending, the link between growth and implementation of environmental legislation. The rapporteur proposes 3 compromise amendments.

Rapporteur: [La Via](#) (EPP)

Shadows: [Kadenbach](#) (S&D), [Girling](#) (FCR), [Jäättteenmäki](#) (ALDE), [Konečná](#) (GUE), [Javor](#) (Greens/EFA), [Pedicini](#) (EFDD)

EU Strategy on Heating and Cooling

Vote on draft opinion (see [meeting documents](#))

The draft opinion will feed into the INI report by the ITRE Committee on the "EU Strategy for Heating and Cooling". The Strategy published by the Commission on 16 February 2016 (COM(2016)0051) serves as an integral part of the Energy Union and is crucial to increase Europe's energy efficiency. It provides a framework for integrating efficient heating and cooling into EU energy policies by focusing action on stopping the energy leakage from buildings, maximising the efficiency and sustainability of heating and cooling systems, supporting efficiency in industry and reaping the benefits of integrating heating and cooling into the electricity system.



In his draft opinion, the rapporteur stresses inter alia the major importance of the heating and cooling sector in achieving the EU energy and climate objectives by 2020 and 2050, as well as the large share of heating and cooling in the EU's overall energy demand. In particular, he points at the importance of technology neutral and market based incentives in the transition to a low-carbon and secure supply of energy to the heating and cooling sector, and calls on the Commission to use the heating and cooling sector in achieving cost-efficient gains in energy efficiency by linking heat and power production, industrial processes, waste management and demand side management.



There were 92 amendments tabled. The rapporteur prepared 10 compromise amendments, focusing, inter alia on well-balanced sustainability criteria for biomass, and on the need for a more integrated use of all available European structural and regional funds.

Rapporteur: [Ejllner \(EPP\)](#)

Shadows: [Zoffoli \(S&D\)](#), [Duncan \(ECR\)](#), [Selimovic \(ALDE\)](#), [Konečná \(GUE\)](#), [Auken \(Greens/EFA\)](#), [Affronte \(EFDD\)](#), [D'Ornano \(ENF\)](#)

Annual report 2014 on subsidiarity and proportionality

Vote on draft opinion (see [meeting documents](#))



The 22st annual report on the application of the principle of subsidiarity and proportionality in EU law-making looks at how the EU institutions and bodies have implemented the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality and how practice has evolved compared to the previous years.

In her draft opinion, the Rapporteur recalls that subsidiarity concerns areas of shared competence - like the environment, and highlights that an even balance needs to be struck between action at local and national level and EU policies when it comes to e.g. air quality, biodiversity and the climate. She notes that among the five proposals that gave rise to the largest number of reasoned opinions in 2014, two fell within the ENVI Committee's areas of responsibility. She emphasizes that local and regional authorities are closely involved in implementing environmental policies and therefore recalls that the Committee of the Regions and its subsidiarity monitoring mechanism are vitally important. She calls on the Commission to take into account to a greater extent the efforts the Member States have already made as regards environmental policies, to ensure it proposes suitable tools and proportionate objectives. She also welcomes the 'green card' plan suggested by a number of national parliaments with a view to ensuring that they can play a proactive role in EU decision-making. There were 53 amendments tabled.

Rapporteur: [D'Ornano \(ENF\)](#)

Shadows: [Patriciello \(EPP\)](#), [Gentile \(S&D\)](#), [Demessaeker \(ECR\)](#), [Torvalds \(ALDE\)](#), [Mineur \(GUE/NGL\)](#), [Eickhout \(Greens/EFA\)](#)

Cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments

Consideration of draft report (see [meeting documents](#))

On 15 July 2015 the Commission published its proposal for Phase IV of the ETS. The proposal aims to meet the EU's 2030 greenhouse



gas emissions target of 'at least' 40% while protecting European industry from the risk of carbon leakage and promoting innovation and modernisation in Europe's industrial and power sectors over the decade from 2020. The Rapporteur supports the proposal as part of the EU's ongoing 2030 climate and energy package. He welcomes the new linear reduction factor (LRF) of 2.2% and believes it is the minimum by which the overall number of allowances should decline annually throughout Phase IV. The Rapporteur believes it is crucial that the ETS is able to reflect the Paris Agreement going forward and has proposed a review clause of the LRF, which could lead to a proposal to the European Parliament and Council following the first global stocktake in 2023. The Rapporteur believes it is essential to afford adequate protection to industries at risk of carbon leakage but recognises the need to further focus this protection while ensuring benchmarks are realistic and the cross sectoral correction factor (CSCF) is avoided.

The draft report also underlines that new technologies should emerge to keep Europe's industries competitive and to safeguard jobs. The Rapporteur has therefore proposed a number of changes to the Innovation Fund: half the Innovation Fund would come from the auction share; the Innovation Fund would be boosted with 150 million unallocated allowances; up to 75% of the cost of projects should be supported; 60% of funding need not be dependent on verified emissions reductions; projects would be financed according to pre-determined milestones.

Rapporteur: [Duncan \(ECR\)](#)

Shadows: [Belet \(EPP\)](#), [Guteland \(S&D\)](#), [Gerbrandy \(ALDE\)](#), [Konečná \(GUE\)](#), [Eickhout \(Greens/EFA\)](#), [Evi \(EFDD\)](#), [D'Ornano \(ENF\)](#)



Maximum residue levels for thiacloprid in or on certain products

Consideration and vote on draft motion for resolution (see [meeting documents](#))



The RPS measure D044524-03 - Draft Commission Regulation amends Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the

Council as regards maximum residue levels for thiacloprid in or on certain products.

This draft measure sets the maximum residue level (MRL) for thiacloprid in honey and other apiculture products at the level of 0.2 mg/kg, replacing the existing MRL of 0.05mg/kg. An application for modification of the existing MRL was submitted in accordance with Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, in the context of a procedure for the authorisation of the use of a plant protection product containing the active substance thiacloprid on rapeseed. The application was assessed in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 and EFSA delivered a reasoned opinion on the matter.

The objector, MEP Sylvie Goddyn, opposes the draft measure on the grounds that it is not compatible with the aim and content of the basic act, which stipulates that such residues should not be present at levels presenting an unacceptable risk to humans and, where relevant, to animals. In her view, updated toxicological data for honey bees and pollinators is not taken into account in the evaluation report. Although the reasoned opinion has shed some light on uncertainties related to the proposal to modify the existing MRL, MEP Goddyn considers that relevant factors, such as chronic and sub-lethal exposure of honey bees have not been assessed.

Moreover, the objector stresses that it is established that thiacloprid is harmful to bees and pollinators and calls on the Commission to ban without any delay active substances from the neonicotinoid class, including thiacloprid, and others substances that are dangerous to honey bees and pollinators. MEP Goddyn also calls on the Commission to fund research for agronomical alternatives, in order to ensure their uptake and operation by field operators.

Rapporteur: [Goddyn \(ENF\)](#)

Shadows: [Buşoi \(ALDE\)](#), [Selimovic \(ALDE\)](#)

Signing of the renewal of the European Parliament's Environmental Policy in presence of Martin Schulz, President of the European Parliament, and Klaus Welle, Secretary General

The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is a voluntary management instrument of the European Union that private and public organizations may use to evaluate and improve their environmental performance. The legal basis for EMAS is Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009.

The European Parliament has been EMAS-registered at all three places of work since December 2007.



Under the current Environmental Policy, adopted in 2007, Parliament set up targets to reduce CO₂ emissions, electricity consumption, gas, heating oil and district heating consumption, paper and water consumption as well as waste production and targets to increase the waste recycling rate. The trend in reducing CO₂ emissions is positive, and most other environmental indicators have equally improved since 2006. The revised Environmental Policy 2016 maintains principles and self-commitments of the current Policy and adds some new elements.

Implementation of environmental legislation

Exchange of views with the Commission



This is the second session devoted to the implementation of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) and Directive 94/62/EC on packaging

and packaging waste, dealing with the questions remaining from the first session on 24 May. The MEPs' questions focus on:

- By-products and end-of-waste criteria
- Producer responsibility
- End-of-life vehicles, Waste incineration

Sustainability criteria for biomass

Exchange of views with the Commission

In the framework of ENVI scrutiny plan, Coordinators decided to invite the Commission for an exchange of views on sustainability criteria for biomass. The aim of



the debate is to inform the committee about the progress made in assessing possible binding sustainability criteria for biomass.

The Commission is currently working on the review of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC, which lays down sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids. Biomass sustainability criteria are not included in the Directive. Instead, non-binding sustainability criteria for biomass in electricity, heating and cooling were published in 2010. In view of a number of risks linked with increased use of biomass, in its resolution of February 2014 on the 2030 climate and energy framework, the Parliament asked the Commission to propose sustainability criteria for solid and gaseous biomass, taking into account lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions in order to limit the inefficient use of biomass resources. The Commission is now evaluating possibility of including binding sustainability criteria for biomass in RED Directive and of new policy framework for biomass. The results of this evaluation are due to be published by the end of the year as part of the post-2020 renewable energy package.

The Secretariat General is the lead DG for this file, with five other DGs associated at equal footing: ENV, CLIMA, ENER, GROW and AGRI.

Mid-term review of the EU's Biodiversity Strategy

Exchange of views with the Commission

On 2 February 2016, Parliament adopted a resolution on the Mid-term review of the EU's Biodiversity Strategy (2015/2137(INI)).



This strategic report responded to the State of Nature in Europe report, and the mid-term review of the EU's Biodiversity Strategy, and was Parliament's contribution to the on-going fitness check of the Nature legislation (Birds and Habitats Directives).

Parliament in its resolution highlights that the overall trend in biodiversity loss is alarming and calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide urgent political priority to the achievement of the 2020 targets. As regards the on-going fitness check of the Birds and Habitats Directives, Parliament considers that the legislation is not fundamentally flawed, but problems have mainly arisen due to its incomplete or

inadequate implementation. Furthermore, Parliament opposes any revision of the Nature directives as it believes that this would result in a long period of legal uncertainty, which would weaken the legislation.

It is expected that during this exchange of views, Members will want to highlight the importance of biodiversity, will call on the Commission to address the points made by Parliament in its report, and will raise concerns about the announced delays in relation to the fitness check of the Nature Directives.

Rapporteur: [Demesmaeker](#) (ECR) [Procedure file](#)
Shadows: [Lins](#) (EPP), [Kadenbach](#) (S&D), [Bearder](#) (ALDE), [Boylan](#) (GUE),
[Auken](#) (Greens/EFA), [Affronte](#) (EFDD)

NEWS FROM THE POLICY DEPARTMENT

Recent Publications:

- Study on '[Sustainable Forestry in Finland: ENVI delegation in May 2016](#)'
- Study on the '[Implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directive](#)'
- Briefing on '[Main options for a GMBM at ICAO during its High-level Meeting in May 2016](#)'

Upcoming Publications:

- Briefing for the ENVI delegation to CITES in September 2016

Upcoming event:

- 13 July 2016: Workshop on 'The fight against cancer is a team sport: The role of education and sport'
- 14 July 2016: Workshop on 'EU options for improving access to medicines'.
- Briefing on key studies: Wildlife Crime.



NEWS FROM THE AGENCIES

European Environment Agency (EEA)



Communication tools can foster greener behavior. Communication has a key role in supporting the implementation of environmental legislation, spurring public participation and can help foster environment-friendly behaviors to build a sustainable future. The European Environment Agency (EEA) study explores how communication can support legal and economic policy tools. [More](#)

European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)



ECHA and the Commission DGs GROW and ENV will organise a workshop in Brussels on Socio-economic analysis in applications for authorisation and restriction under REACH on 29 June 2016. The event aims to clarify the role of socio-economic analysis (SEA) under REACH and will also discuss its practical implementation. [More](#)

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)



With the perspective of the Olympic games taking place in a few months in Brazil, from where the Zika – virus started spreading vigorously, ECDC made an update of its risk assessments. Many Europeans will participate as an athlete or be present as an official or spectator. What consequences will it have for them and what precautions should they take? [More](#)

European Medicines Agency (EMA)



Single, central platform now mandatory for all periodic safety update reports. As of 13 June 2016, all periodic safety update reports (PSURs) for human medicines authorised in the European Union (EU) must be submitted to the PSUR repository, which has been developed by EMA in close collaboration with EU Member States and the industry. [More](#)

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)



Phyllosticta citricarpa, the organism which causes citrus black spot, is not currently present in the EU and is subject to control measures preventing its entry. EFSA concluded in 2014 that if *P. citricarpa* entered the EU it could establish and spread in the citrus-growing areas of the region. Evaluation of newly available information on citrus black spot supports advice issued by EFSA in 2014. The Authority will not therefore update its existing Scientific Opinion. [More](#)

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Contact the ENVI Secretariat: envi-secretariat@europarl.europa.eu or visit the [website](#) of the ENVI Committee.

Next meeting of the ENVI Committee

11-12 July (Brussels). See also the [2016 meeting dates](#) for future meetings.

Further information sources

The **EP Policy Departments** [publish](#) studies, notes, information notes and workshop proceedings; to contact them, write to Poldep-Economy-Science@europarl.europa.eu. The **EP Library** regularly prepares briefings summarising information related to topical subjects. Find the latest updates via the links [briefings](#) and [blog](#).

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