

CHAIR'S WELCOME



Dear All,

The next ENVI Committee meeting will take place on 6-7 November.

The COP25 Climate Conference will be a key moment to address defining issues in the fight against climate change such as the Article 6 mechanisms, climate resilience through adaptation, climate finance, the role of non-state actors, the comprehensive effort of all sectors and climate

diplomacy. I welcome the fact that an EU Member State, Spain, has accepted the proposal from the Government of Chile, as incoming Presidency, to organise the COP25 between 2 and 13 December in Madrid after the decision by Chile not to organise it in Santiago. On Wednesday afternoon, ENVI will be voting on the topical draft resolution on the COP25 so that it can be adopted in plenary ahead of the COP25 itself.

The draft COP25 resolution emphasises the importance of ensuring that international aviation and the maritime sectors both be part of the solution when it comes to climate change and emissions. In the upcoming meeting, ENVI members will hold an exchange of views on the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation following the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) General Assembly which took place between 24 September and 4 October in Montreal. On the same day the Commission will also present its proposal on the monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport - also known as the "EU MRV Regulation" - a necessary, albeit not sufficient, step in ensuring that maritime sector starts playing its part when it comes to the climate urgency.

Another highlight of the upcoming meeting will be the presentation by experts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the Special Report on Climate Change and Land and of the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate. The IPCC is one of the most authoritative voices when it comes to science and climate change. Both IPCC reports offer damning and conclusive evidence of the detrimental impact that human activity, and in turn climate change, are having on land and marine ecosystems. The climate crisis is damaging the ability of the land to sustain humanity. Oceans for their part are getting warmer, more acidic and less productive. Melting glaciers and ice sheets are causing sea level rise, and coastal extreme events are becoming more severe.

ENVI Members are also set to hold an exchange of views on the motion for resolution on the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Kunming, China, from 19 October to 1 November 2020. The aim of COP15 will be to review the achievement and delivery of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, update the Convention's strategic plan and adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Faced with dramatic biodiversity loss, this is an appointment that neither the EU nor any third country should miss.

The next meeting will also be an opportunity for ENVI Members to hold an exchange with the Directors of the Executive Agencies for which the Committee is responsible: the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), European Environment Agency (EEA), European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

(ECDC) will all be in ENVI to present their work. ENVI is also responsible for relations with the Health and Food Audits and Analysis Directorate (formerly known as the European Food and Veterinary Office) whose work will be presented by its Director during the meeting.

Parliament must do what it preaches when it comes to sustainability. The EP is continuously working to reduce its carbon footprint, circularity and low emission mobility. That is why I am happy that a key moment of the upcoming meeting will be the signing ceremony for the European Parliament's Environmental Policy 2019 in the framework of the European Union Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS). President Sassoli and Secretary-General Welle will sign the Environmental Policy, which reflects the commitment of the European Parliament to the protection of the environment in its daily work. The ENVI committee is honoured to host the ceremony and the signing, which - in true EMAS fashion - is going to be performed electronically.

You can follow the ENVI Committee meeting live at: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/envi/home.html>

You can also follow the activities of the ENVI Committee on its official Twitter account @EP_Environment

Pascal Canfin - 5 November 2019

MEETING ITEMS

Results of the votes of the last ENVI meeting are available [here](#).

Report back on ongoing interinstitutional negotiations:

- * Quality of water intended for human consumption (recast)
- * Establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (ECON-ENVI (CJ36))

Exchange of views:

- COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Kunming (2020)
- Objections pursuant to Rule 112: renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing, GMOs
- Global data collection system for ship fuel oil consumption data
- The illegal trade in companion animals in the EU
- Enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market; empowering citizens and building a healthier society
- Presentation of the IPCC Special Reports on Climate Change and Land, and on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate
- Type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6)
- Exchange of views on CORSIA - Update from ICAO General Assembly
- Presentation of the responsibilities and activities of the agencies under ENVI's competence: the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), the European Medicines Agency (EMA), the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the European Environment Agency (EEA)
- Exchange of views with the Commission on the work and mission of the Health and Food Audits and Analysis Directorate of DG SANTE

Votes:

- COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Kunming (2020)
- European Year of Greener Cities 2021
- Enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market; empowering citizens and building a healthier society
- The illegal trade in companion animals in the EU

- 2019 UN Climate Change Conference Madrid, Spain (COP25)
- Objections pursuant to Rule 112: renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing, GMOs

Other items:

Signing of the Renewal of the European Parliament's Environmental Policy (EMAS) with President David Maria Sassoli and EP Secretary-General Klaus Welle.

ENVI IN NEXT PLENARY

Draft agenda of the Plenary available [here](#).

- Objections pursuant to Rule 112: renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing GMOs.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

Global data collection system for ship fuel oil consumption data



On 4 February 2019, Commission put forward a proposal to amend Regulation (EU) 2015/757 on the monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport (the "EU MRV Regulation"). This proposal comes in a time when efforts are undertaken to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in all sectors in line with the Paris Agreement.

Due to the considerable consumption of fossil fuels, global shipping activity emits significant amounts of GHG emissions. At EU level, CO₂ emissions from maritime transport increased by 48% between 1990 and 2008, and are expected to increase by 86% above 1990 levels by 2050 despite the adoption of minimum ship efficiency standards for new ships by the IMO in 2011. According to the EU MRV Regulation, shipping companies have to report their annual CO₂ emissions and other relevant information arising from their ships' voyages to and from European Economic Area (EEA) ports, and within EEA ports. The obligations for shipping companies started in 2017 with the preparation and submission to accredited verifiers of monitoring plans. The monitoring of fuel consumption, CO₂ emissions and energy efficiency started in 2018 and the first emissions reports are due in April 2019. In 2016, following the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and the adoption of the EU MRV Regulation, the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) adopted amendments to the MARPOL Convention establishing the legal framework for a global data collection system for fuel oil consumption of ships ("global IMO DCS"). Under the global IMO DCS, monitoring obligations start in 2019, with reporting in 2020. As a result, from January 2019 ships performing EEA-related maritime transport activities will have to fulfil monitoring and reporting requirements under both the EU MRV Regulation and the global IMO DCS. The main objective of the proposal is to amend the EU MRV Regulation in order to take appropriate account of the new global IMO DCS.

EoV on CORSIA - Update from ICAO General Assembly



The 40th ICAO General Assembly took place from 24 September to 4 October 2019 in Montreal. In view of that meeting, Director General Hololei (DG MOVE) attended an exchange of views with ENVI on 4 September 2019, where he explained the

outstanding issues that would have been dealt with at the General Assembly, in particular as regards the "exclusivity" of CORSIA. Following that meeting, upon request by Coordinators the ENVI Chair addressed two letters, one to Minister Marin, the other Commissioner Bulc, in order to stress the importance of safeguarding the EU policy space as regard ETS in the aviation sector and to call on both Council and Commission to take all appropriate measures in that respect. After conclusion of the General Assembly, Director General Hololei (DG MOVE) is invited to this exchange of views in order to provide the ENVI committee with a follow up. In this framework, Director General Hololei is expected to report back to the ENVI Committee about the discussions that took place in the General Assembly concerning CORSIA and the relevant elements that have been inserted in the Resolution.

IPCC Special Reports on Climate Change and Land, and on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It provides regular assessments of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC published its Special Reports on Climate Change and Land in August 2019 and on

the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate in September 2019. Both reports offered damning and conclusive evidence of the detrimental impact that human activity, and in turn climate change, are having on land and marine ecosystems. The climate crisis is damaging the ability of the land to sustain humanity. Oceans for their part are getting warmer, more acidic and less productive. Melting glaciers and ice sheets are causing sea level rise, and coastal extreme events are becoming more severe. Prof. Jim Skea, Dr. Jean-François Soussana and Prof. Hans-Otto Pörtner will be in ENVI on 6 November 14:30 and 16:00 to present both reports, which will be followed by interventions by Members. DEVE and PECH Members have also been invited to take part.

Presentation of agencies under ENVI's remit and Health and Food Audits and Analysis Directorate of DG SANTE

Decentralised agencies have been set up by the EU to perform technical and scientific tasks that help the EU institutions implement policies and take decisions. MEPs will exchange with Agencies' Directors on main activities of the five EU decentralised agencies that fall under ENVI's remit as well as Health and Food Audits and Analysis Directorate of DG SANTE:

- **European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)** located in Stockholm, Sweden. ECDC works to prevent threats to human health from disease outbreaks and to react quickly and effectively to minimise their impact. ECDC operates dedicated surveillance networks, provides scientific opinions, operates the early warning and response system and provides scientific and technical assistance and training.

- **European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)** located in Helsinki, Finland. ECHA manages the technical, scientific and administrative aspects of EU chemicals legislation (REACH, CLP, biocides, PIC) and ensures consistency at Union level. ECHA makes its own decisions or provides opinions to the European Commission on the scientific and technical aspects of hazard assessment of chemicals, risk assessment, risk management and the societal and economic consequences of risk management decisions. ECHA is partially fee-financed.

- **European Environment Agency (EEA)** located in Copenhagen, Denmark. EEA's main task is to provide sound, independent information on the environment.

The Agency is a major information source for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policy.

- **European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)** located in Parma, Italy. EFSA provides independent scientific opinions and scientific and technical advice on food and feed safety. EFSA's outputs build the scientific basis for the Commission's decision-making as regards the authorisation of regulated products in the food and feed sectors; and for EU initiatives in all fields which have a direct or indirect impact on food and feed safety.

- **European Medicines Agency (EMA)** located in Amsterdam, Netherlands. EMA evaluates and supervises medicines for human and veterinary use; it provides the Member States and the institutions of the EU with independent scientific advice on medicinal products for human or veterinary use. EMA's scientific opinions are the basis for the Commission's decision-making on the authorisation of medicines. EMA is to a large extent fee-financed.

- **Health and Food Audits and Analysis Directorate: (former "European Food and Veterinary Office" (FVO)).** The FVO was established in the wake of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) crisis in 1996. In response to the crisis, the European Commission developed a new food safety policy in 1997 and the FVO was established in the same year. It has been based in Grange (Ireland) since 2002. The Directorate carries out audits, inspections and non-audit activities, aimed at ensuring that EU legislation on food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare, plant health and in the area of medical devices is properly implemented and enforced.

VOTES

COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Kunming (2020)

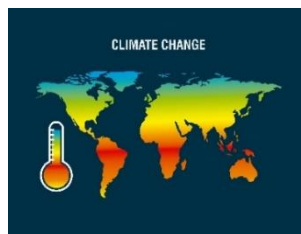
Adoption of question for oral answer (see [meeting documents](#))

The 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 15) is to be held in Kunming, China, from 19 October to 1 November 2020. The aim of COP15 will be to review the achievement and delivery of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Furthermore, the COP15 is expected to update the Convention's strategic plan and adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In their questions, the co-authors ask the Commission and the Council to provide information on what actions they are planning in order to scale up efforts to achieve the targets of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan, and whether they intend to propose a stronger implementation mechanism for the post-2020 framework in order to stop further biodiversity loss. In addition, the co-authors ask the Commission and the Council whether they will propose strengthened accountability tools, in particular for the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, in order to improve governance and facilitate the development, revision and implementation of the post 2020 targets and achievement of the 2050 Vision. The questions will be accompanied by a motion for a resolution, which will be discussed at the present meeting, but adopted at a later stage. In the draft motion for a resolution, the co-rapporteurs stress the importance of protecting global biodiversity and urge the Commission and Member States - in particular with a view to the current trajectory of biodiversity loss - to commit to immediate, substantial and additional efforts on biodiversity conservation and restoration so as to meet EU targets pursuant to the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to increase ambition for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Co-Rapporteurs: [Pascal Canfin](#) (Renew), [Agnès Evren](#) (EPP), [César Luena](#) (S&D), [María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos](#) (Renew), [Ville Niinistö](#) (Greens/EFA), [Alexandr Vondra](#) (ECR), [Silvia Modig](#) (GUE/NGL).

2019 UN Climate Change Conference (COP25)

Adoption of motion for a resolution (see [meeting documents](#))



The resolution aims to define the position of the European Parliament in view of the COP25 Climate Conference. The draft resolution addressed a number of key issues such as the importance of an ambitious EU climate policy and greater collective ambition, the priority negotiation points in COP25 and namely on Article 6 mechanisms, climate

resilience through adaptation, climate finance, the role of non-state actors, the comprehensive effort of all sectors, and climate diplomacy. The co-sponsors considered that all Parties, especially the EU and all G20 nations, should step up their efforts and update their NDCs by 2020. According to the draft resolution, the COP25 should define a new level of ambition, both in terms of ambition in implementing the Paris Agreement and in relation to the next round of NDCs, which should reflect enhanced commitments to climate action across all sectors. Furthermore, the draft highlights the importance of climate resilience through adaptation and emphasises the importance of contributions from the international aviation and maritime sectors. It also stresses the issue of financing and the importance of meeting global pledges for the collective goal of \$100 billion per year, and ensuring that the EU budget is coherent to with the EU's international commitments on sustainable development and with its mid- and long-term climate and energy targets. A total of 287 amendments were tabled to the draft report and 16 compromise amendments were drafted. ITRE adopted its contribution to the resolution on 25 September and DEVE adopted its contribution on 8 October 2019.

Co-Rapporteurs: [Peter Liese](#) (PPE), [Mohammed Chahim](#) (S&D), [Nils Torvalds](#) (Renew), [Pär Holmgren](#) (Verts/ALE), [Jadwiga Wiśniewska](#) (ECR), [Mick Wallace](#) (GUE/NGL)

NEWS FROM THE POLICY DEPARTMENT

Recent Publications:

- Briefing for the EP Delegation to the [UN Sustainable Development Goals Summit and the Climate Action Summit](#), New York, 23-25 September 2019
- Workshop proceedings on [Robots in Healthcare: A Solution or a Problem?](#)
- Study on [Sampling points for air quality](#) – Representativeness and comparability of measurement in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC ([also available in DE](#))
- Briefing on [European energy and climate policies towards 2020, 2030 and 2050](#).
- Study on [EU public health policies - state of play, current and future challenges](#)
- Study on [EU environment and climate change policies - state of play, current and future challenges](#) (also its [At a glance](#) version)

Upcoming Publications:

- Briefing on the Commitments made at the hearing of Stella KYRIAKIDES, Commissioner-Designate on Health (November 2019)
- Briefing on the Commitments made at the hearing of Virginijus SINKEVICIUS, Commissioner-Designate on Environment and Oceans (November 2019)
- Briefing on the Commitments made at the hearing of Frans TIMMERMANS, Executive Vice President-Designate on European Green Deal (November 2019)
- Study on international climate negotiations in view of the COP25 UN Climate Change Conference in Santiago (November 2019)

NEWS FROM THE AGENCIES

European Environment Agency (EEA)



Air Quality in Europe -2019 report. This report presents an updated overview and analysis of air quality in Europe from 2000 to 2017. It reviews the progress made towards meeting the air quality standards established in the two EU Ambient Air Quality Directives and towards the World Health Organization (WHO) air quality guidelines (AQGs). It also presents the latest findings and estimates of population and ecosystem exposure to the air pollutants with the greatest impacts. [More here.](#)

European Medicines Agency (EMA)



EMA's human medicines committee (CHMP) has recommended granting a conditional marketing authorisation in the European Union for Ervebo (rVSVΔG-ZEBOV-GP), the first vaccine for active immunisation of individuals aged 18 years and older at risk of infection with the Ebola virus. Ebola virus disease is a rare but severe illness caused by the Ebola virus. Death rates in patients who have contracted the disease have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks. The largest outbreak to date occurred in West Africa in 2014-2016 with more than 11,000 deaths. Ervebo was supported through EMA's PRIority MEdicines (PRIME) scheme, which provides early and enhanced scientific and regulatory support to medicines that have a particular potential to address patients' unmet medical needs. [More info.](#)

European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)



ECHA continues to prepare for improving transparency on hazardous substances in articles: As part of the EU's circular economy action plan, ECHA is developing a database with information on articles containing substances of very high concern (SVHCs) on the REACH Candidate List. ECHA will make available the prototype of the "SCIP" (Substances of Concern In articles, as such or in complex objects (Products)) database in early 2020. From 5 January 2021, companies that produce, import from outside the EU or supply articles containing Candidate

List substances will need to submit information on the safe use of articles to ECHA. The database aims to help waste operators to improve their waste separation and recycling processes and consumers will be able to make better informed choices. Member State authorities can use the database to improve their understanding of substances of concern in certain products and adapt their waste reduction and treatment policies at national level. [Read more](#)

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)



EFSA is launching a [public consultation](#) on the risks to public health related to the presence of aflatoxins in food. Aflatoxins are mycotoxins produced by two species of *Aspergillus*, a fungus found especially in areas with hot and humid climates. Aflatoxins are known to be genotoxic (capable of damaging DNA) and carcinogenic. Most human exposure comes from contaminated grains and their derived products. Additionally, aflatoxin M1 can be found in milk. The CONTAM Panel concluded that the dietary exposure of the European population to aflatoxins raises a possible health concern. The deadline for submitting comments is 15 November 2019. [More info.](#)

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)



European Antibiotic Awareness Day 2019 (EAAD) will be marked on Monday 18 November 2019, in partnership with WHO's World Antibiotic Awareness Week (18 - 24 November 2019). This year, together with its annual update on antibiotic resistance and antibiotic consumption surveillance data from EU/EEA countries, ECDC will release the report on the "Survey of healthcare workers' knowledge and attitudes about antibiotics and antibiotic resistance, EU/EEA, 2019". The event on 18 November 2019 is a platform for governmental institutions, professional and patient organisations, country representatives and media to come together and discuss the current situation regarding antibiotic resistance and the actions taken to address them by all stakeholders, both at EU/EEA and national levels. Are you interested to participate? [More here.](#)

Next meetings of the ENVI Committee : 2-3 December 2019 (Brussels)

Future meetings: [2019 and 2020 meeting dates.](#)

Watch online the Committee meeting on the [EP web site](#) or on [Europarl TV](#).

Past meetings are available: [EP Live multimedia library](#) and you can also download the extracts of speeches.

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

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