



Plenary sitting

B9-0043/2020

10.1.2020

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Commission

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

on the European Green Deal
(2019/2956(RSP))

Fredrick Federley
on behalf of the Renew Group

**European Parliament resolution on the European Green Deal
(2019/2956(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission communication of 11 December 2019 on ‘The European Green Deal’ (COM(2019)0640), – having regard to the Commission communication of 28 November 2018 entitled ‘A Clean Planet for all – A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy’ (COM(2018)0773) and to the in-depth analysis in support of that communication,
- having regard to the EU’s Environment Action Programme to 2020 and its vision for 2050,
- having regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to the Kyoto Protocol thereto and to the Paris Agreement,
- having regard to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
- having regard to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
- having regard to the European Environment Agency report entitled ‘European environment – state and outlook 2020’ (SOER 2020), published on 4 December 2019,
- having regard to the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) entitled ‘Global Warming of 1.5°C’, its fifth assessment report (AR5) and the synthesis report thereon, its special report on climate change and land, and its special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate,
- having regard to the UN Environment Programme’s Emissions Gap Report 2019, published on 26 November 2019,
- having regard to the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), of 31 May 2019,
- having regard to the Global Resources Outlook 2019 by the International Resource Panel of the UN Environment Programme,
- having regard to the growing evidence concerning the dramatic consequences of environmental pollution on human health, such as the data from EUROSTAT on deaths related to lung cancer (1.3 million European citizens per year),
- having regard to the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to be held in November 2020 (COP26) and the fact that all parties to the UNFCCC need to increase their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) 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, when 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 Agreement¹,
 - having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency²,
 - having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the 2019 UN Climate Change Conference in Madrid, Spain (COP 25)³,
 - having regard to the European Council conclusions of 12 December 2019,
 - having regard to Rule 132(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
1. Underlines the urgency of action to tackle climate change and environment-related challenges and therefore strongly welcomes the Commission’s communication on ‘The European Green Deal’; shares the Commission’s commitment to transforming the EU into a healthier, sustainable, fair and prosperous society with net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where economic growth is decoupled from resource use and waste generation; calls for the necessary transition to a climate neutral society by 2050 at the latest to be made into a European success story;
 2. Underlines that the Green Deal should be at the heart of Europe’s strategy for new growth and jobs; sees the Green Deal as a catalyst for a societal transition with climate neutrality, protection of the environment and our natural capital, sustainable resource use and the health and quality of life of our citizens as key objectives, combined with a prosperous, fair and competitive economy that works for all, across all regions in Europe; believes that the Green Deal should create economic opportunities and fairness between generations;
 3. Believes that the Green Deal should be people-centred and should aim to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts; believes that the implementation of the SDGs should be at the centre of the EU’s policy-making process;
 4. Believes that research and innovation and the development of new clean technologies are essential for the decarbonisation effort, for reducing the loss of biodiversity and for greening the economy; calls for financial support where needed for basic scientific

¹ Texts, adopted, P8_TA(2019)0217.

² Texts adopted, P9_TA(2019)0078.

³ Texts adopted, P9_TA(2019)0079.

research; calls for market-driven incentives and support for investments in sustainable breakthrough technologies, which can help make the EU a world leader and a global standard-setter;

5. Underlines that in order for the Union to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 at the latest, substantial public and private investments need to be mobilised, and sees this as a decisive precondition for the success of the Green Deal; believes that the EU must provide long-term investor certainty and regulatory predictability, as well as an adequate financial framework, resources and incentives for a successful market-led green transition; considers that this must be done in a way that encourages spending and investment in a transition which includes transitional technologies that can be gradually developed and deployed in order to reach the EU's long term goals;
6. Stresses that Parliament will use its full legislative powers to review and amend any proposals from the Commission to ensure that they support all the objectives of the Green Deal, including on climate, the environment and health, growth and jobs, the protection of the single market and balanced development in all Member States;

Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

7. Welcomes the announced proposal for a European Climate Law, to be put forward by March 2020; believes that a binding EU commitment to net-zero emissions by 2050 at the latest will be a powerful tool to mobilise the necessary political, economic and technological forces for the transition; believes that the Climate Law must also include specific adaptation components, namely by requiring all Member States to adopt adaptation action plans;
8. Believes that in order to be effective, the Climate Law must be a stand-alone piece of legislation and include intermediate EU targets for 2030 and 2040, as well as a strong governance framework; considers that the Climate Law must be technology neutral and reflect best available science, with the aim of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees, and that it should be kept up to date reflecting developments in the EU legal framework and the review cycle of the Paris Agreement;
9. Strongly underlines that the transition is a shared effort of all Member States, and that every Member State must contribute to implementing climate neutrality in the EU by 2050; recognises that the decarbonisation trajectory should be differentiated among Member States in a fair and cost-effective way, recognising that countries have different starting points and resources, and that some are moving faster than others, but that the green transition should be turned into an economic and social opportunity for all regions of Europe;
10. Calls for an increase of the EU 2030 climate target to 55 % domestic EU-level greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions compared to 1990 levels, and urges the Commission to bring forward a proposal to this end as soon as possible, in order to allow the EU to adopt this target as its updated NDC well in advance of COP26; calls, furthermore, for this target to be integrated into the European Climate Law;
11. Believes that the EU must play an active role and show strong leadership in the preparations for COP26, where Parties should raise the collective climate commitments,

reflecting the highest possible level of ambition; with this in mind, believes that the EU should adopt an enhanced NDC as early as possible in 2020 in order to encourage other non-EU countries, in particular major emitters, to do the same; underlines, in this context, the need to agree on an enhanced NDC ahead of the planned EU-China summit in September, as well as the EU-Africa summit;

12. Emphasises that all sectors must contribute by reducing their emissions; highlights the need to revise all relevant EU legislative measures in the field of climate and energy by June 2021, including the CO₂ emissions performance standards for cars, vans and trucks, in order to deliver on the increased climate ambitions; welcomes the Commission's plans in this regard; calls on the Commission also to take into account the additional potential of other existing EU legislation to contribute to climate action, such as the Ecodesign Directive, EU waste legislation and circular economy-related measures;
13. Underlines that the transition to climate neutrality needs to be sustainable, especially when analysing the carbon cycles in different carbon sinks, allowing proper room for development in sectors interlinked with the sinks in order for them to be able to deliver more in terms of climate benefit and be maintained or enhanced sinks over time;
14. Stresses the need to base future legislative proposals to implement the higher level of climate ambition on comprehensive impact assessments identifying the socio-economic and environmental effects of different options, including the total climate and environmental impacts, the need to avoid carbon leakage, the effects on the international competitiveness of EU businesses, including SMEs, the effects on employment, and the effects on long-term investment certainty, while ensuring policy coherence with GHG reduction targets;
15. Supports the Commission's intention to work on a carbon border adjustment mechanism to reduce the risk of carbon leakage in the event of the differences in levels of climate ambition worldwide persisting; sees the development of such a mechanism as part of a broader strategy for a competitive decarbonised EU economy; believes that a future carbon border adjustment mechanism should uphold the EU's climate ambitions, secure a level playing field and comply with WTO rules; believes, furthermore, that it should maintain economic incentives for a successful green transition, as well as for climate frontrunners, and support a market for low-carbon goods within the EU, and that it should ensure an effective price on carbon in the EU while promoting carbon pricing in other parts of the world; underlines that such a mechanism must be fully aligned with the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS); believes that it must take into account the specificities of each sector, and that it could be introduced gradually in selected sectors, while avoiding any undue additional administrative costs, especially for European SMEs; asks the Commission to study all the different forms that the carbon border adjustment might take, and conduct a full impact assessment of all options together with the planned legislative review of the ETS by June 2021, before coming forward with any proposal; reiterates its call for revenues from the mechanism to be allocated to the EU budget as own resources and earmarked for climate measures, while parts of the revenues could also be returned to Member States;
16. Welcomes the planned proposal to revise the Energy Taxation Directive, and agrees that

the Directive should apply the polluter pays principle through minimum levels of carbon pricing, while fully respecting, and not interfering with, Member State competences in relation to tax policy;

17. Welcomes a new and more ambitious EU strategy on adaptation to climate change; highlights the need to mobilise public and private investments for adaptation, and calls for true policy coherence in EU spending so that adaptation and climate resilience are key criteria for EU funding, using the full potential of EU funds to build up and strengthen the resilience of communities and of infrastructure; at the same time believes that disaster prevention, preparedness and response need to form a strong solidarity instrument with sufficient resources; calls for a consistent and sufficient allocation of funds in the EU budget and for pooled resources for the EU civil protection mechanism, in light of the increasing challenges faced;
18. Highlights the role of European citizens, local communities, businesses – including SMEs – and industry in addressing the climate and environmental challenges and developing more sustainable consumption patterns, business models and production methods; in this context, supports the Commission in the establishment of a European Climate Pact and believes that this can be a useful tool to empower regional and local communities in setting up transition policies, in building partnerships between the public and the private sector and in spreading best practices across the EU; welcomes voluntary pledging campaigns, but stresses that these must always be implemented through real action;

Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy

19. Highlights the central role of energy in the transition towards a net-zero GHG emissions economy; considers that consistent and full implementation of the recently adopted ‘Clean energy for all Europeans’ package is an essential first step in ensuring that the Union climate and energy goals are met; stresses at the same time that the Union should urgently set higher targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency, which are fully in line with the energy efficiency first principle; underlines that in working towards these stated climate goals, it is crucial to ensure a smoothly functioning, fully integrated energy market in Europe; in this context, highlights that an adequately funded Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators is needed to strengthen and increase regional cooperation between Member States and to ensure that the EU’s energy market is competitive, consumer-centred, flexible and non-discriminatory;
20. Calls on the Commission to provide technical support and advice to Member States, where appropriate, in view of their revision of national energy and climate plans, in order to ensure that they are in line with the EU’s commitments as set out in the Paris Agreement; insists on a rapid phase-out of coal and fossil fuel subsidies in the EU and welcomes in this context the upcoming revision of the Energy Taxation Directive and State aid guidelines on energy;
21. Is deeply concerned about the slowdown in the expansion of the overall renewable energy market share in the EU; welcomes, therefore, the announcement on the offshore wind strategy, which should set out a roadmap for increased cooperation among Member States, and stipulates that the relevant legislation will be revised; considers that

the EU's policies should specifically enhance innovation and the deployment of sustainable energy storage and clean hydrogen, while addressing methane leakage, and that it should be open to any technology that can viably contribute to the EU's climate and energy goals;

22. Welcomes the announcement that the Commission will propose measures on smart integration by mid-2020, and underlines that further integration of the EU energy market will play an important part in enhancing security of energy supply and achieving a net-zero GHG economy;
23. Welcomes the announced renovation wave of public and private buildings, such as schools and hospitals, and underlines that the buildings sector has high energy saving potential, and potential for the on-site production of renewable energy, which can boost employment and help SMEs expand; considers that a smart and forward-looking legislative framework is essential to provide a stable and predictable context for businesses in the sector and welcomes, therefore, the revision of the Construction Products Regulation; calls for rigorous enforcement of the Member States' obligations to renovate public buildings in line with the Energy Efficiency Directive;
24. Takes note of the Commission's plans to consider extending European emissions trading to emissions from buildings and road transport; considers that direct inclusion thereof in the EU ETS scheme is not a feasible option; considers that the proposed measure requires further analysis and an impact assessment; strongly underlines that such a pricing system should in any case not replace or weaken existing or future measures or standards such as CO₂ standards for cars, lorries and housing or the Climate Action Regulation, but, if implemented, should complement existing legislation in order to strengthen the EU's climate ambitions with market-driven and technology-open measures that incentivise innovation;

Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

25. Sees the transition to a carbon neutral, highly resource efficient and competitive industrial base in the EU by 2050 as a key challenge and opportunity, and welcomes the announcement that the Commission will come forward with a new industrial strategy, as well as an SME strategy, in March 2020; stresses that industrial competitiveness and climate policy are mutually reinforcing, and that achieving an innovative and climate-neutral industry will ensure the competitiveness of the European economy; calls on the Commission to explore the inclusion of GHG emissions in the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED);
26. Underlines that the industrial and SME strategies must set out clear roadmaps for providing a comprehensive set of incentives for innovation and the deployment of disruptive technologies, as well as the removal of all regulatory hurdles; believes that the strategy should address in particular the challenges of the energy-intensive sectors, be market led and open to various technological solutions, while taking into account the constraints and needs of SMEs; considers that the EU's support for climate and resource front runners should be technologically neutral and based on the latest scientific findings and models for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050; underlines that carbon capture and storage (CCS) for heavy industry will be necessary for it to become climate

neutral;

27. Welcomes the Commission's plans for an ambitious new Circular Economy Action Plan, which must aim at reducing the total environmental and resource footprint of EU production and consumption while providing strong incentives for innovation, sustainable businesses and markets for climate neutral and circular products, with resource efficiency, zero pollution and waste prevention as key priorities; highlights the strong synergies between climate action and the circular economy, in particular in energy- and carbon-intensive industries;
28. Calls on the Commission to propose targets for separate collection, waste reduction, reuse and recycling, as well as other specific actions such as extended producer responsibility, in priority sectors such as commercial waste, textiles, plastics, electronics, construction and food; urges the Commission to develop measures to support the market for recycled materials in Europe, including inter alia common quality standards, as well as mandatory targets for the use of recovered materials in priority sectors where feasible; underlines the importance of developing non-toxic materials cycles by phasing out toxic substances that can lead to exposure to humans and the environment, in particular where safer alternatives exist, and by promoting research and innovation to develop cleaner products; calls on the Commission to consider measures to address imported products containing substances or components that are banned within the EU, and that these should not be reintroduced on the EU market in consumer products through recycling activities;
29. Supports policy measures for sustainable products, including an expansion of the scope of ecodesign with legislation making products more durable, repairable, reusable and recyclable, and a strong ecodesign work programme from 2020 onwards that also includes smartphones and other new IT equipment; calls for legislative proposals to rule out planned obsolescence; endorses the Commission's plans for legislative proposals to ensure a safe, circular and sustainable battery value chain for all batteries, and expects this proposal to include at the very least measures on ecodesign, targets for reuse and recycling, and sustainable, as well as socially responsible, sourcing;
30. Urges the Commission to further step up EU measures against plastic pollution, in particular in the marine environment, and calls for wider restrictions on single-use plastic items where more sustainable alternatives exist; supports the development of legislation to address over-packaging and to ensure that all packaging in the EU that is not reusable or recyclable in an economically viable manner is not allowed on the EU market by 2030 at the latest, while ensuring food safety; calls for measures to promote the cross-border coordination of deposit return systems; urges the Commission to tackle microplastics in a comprehensive way, including by implementing the planned phase-out of intentionally added microplastics and through new measures against the unintentional release of plastics for example from textiles, tyres and plastic pellets;
31. Calls for a green EU single market to boost the demand for sustainable products with specific provisions such as the expansion of the use of green public procurement, the creation of a 'Sustainable Procurement Screening Instrument' aimed at climate-proofing large public infrastructure projects, building on already existing voluntary *ex ante* assessment mechanism for large infrastructure projects; calls further for the creation of

a financial guarantee scheme across relevant EU instruments to help public buyers manage financial risks in the procurement of highly innovative sustainable products and services;

32. Believes that empowered and well-informed consumers are central for making the Green Deal a success, and calls for measures to ensure that consumers are provided with transparent, comparable and harmonised product information, including the labelling of products, based on solid data and scientific evidence, to help them make healthier and more sustainable choices, and to be informed about the durability and reparability of products and their environmental footprint; underlines the necessity of equipping consumers with effective, easily understandable and enforceable remedies which take sustainability aspects into account and which prioritise reuse or repair over the discarding of products that do not perform correctly;
33. Believes that renewable materials will play an important role in the transition to a climate-neutral economy, and highlights the need to stimulate investments in the development of a sustainable bioeconomy where fossil-intensive materials are replaced with renewable and bio-based materials in, for example, buildings, textiles, chemical products, packaging, shipbuilding and energy production; stresses that this will have to be done in a way that is sustainable and respects ecological limits; acknowledges that ensuring a sustainably maintained or enhanced carbon sink over time requires room to manage the sink in the short term, which will result in fluctuations in the carbon sink; highlights the potential of the bioeconomy to create new green jobs, also in rural parts of the EU, and to stimulate innovation; calls for support for research and innovation in sustainable bioeconomy solutions that also protect unique biodiversity and ecosystems; calls, therefore, for the efficient implementation of the EU Bioeconomy Strategy as part of the European Green Deal;
34. Recalls the fundamental role of digital technologies in supporting the green transition, in particular by improving resource and energy efficiency, waste management, including the tracing of chemicals and substances, emissions reductions and environmental monitoring; highlights the climate benefits of a full digitalisation of transmission and distribution networks and energy trading hubs, as well as of demand response programmes managed through smart applications;
35. Calls on the Commission to develop deployment strategies and funding for innovative digital technologies; calls for a revision of TEN-E guidelines in order to align the legislative framework with the priority of smart grid development and deployment at all levels of electricity distribution (at EU, Member State and local level), providing a secure, safe, sustainable and reliable energy supply, and in order to prevent the lock-in of carbon-intensive investments; stresses at the same time that the Commission should establish a methodology for monitoring and quantifying the increasing environmental impact of digital technology, while ensuring that the relevant regulation does not entail an unnecessary bureaucratic burden; considers that a European strategy towards a single market for data should identify the key objectives and hurdles impeding the full exploitation of the potential of digital technologies; recommends that digital technologies should be deployed together with training programmes for users and professionals;

Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

36. Welcomes the upcoming strategy for sustainable and smart mobility; calls on the Commission to present a plan for a just transition to a climate-neutral society that maintains both a high level of transport connectivity for European citizens and the competitiveness of the EU transport sector, as well as its contributions to the EU economy and to employment;
37. Welcomes the proposal by the Commission to boost multimodal transport to increase efficiency and reduce emissions; believes, however, that multimodality can best be achieved only through concrete legislative proposals; calls on the Commission, moreover, to further develop the current air connectivity index into a multimodal connectivity index that includes the impact of transport on the environment as one of the relevant factors; underlines, in addition, that zero-emissions waterway transport is key to developing sustainable multimodal transport;
38. Calls for the EU to actively support the European automobile industry in the transformation, including through access to research funding and financial measures towards restructuring production, while keeping this sector in Europe;
39. Calls for a swift and results-oriented reform of the Single European Sky, a revision of the EU rail freight network, and the complete development and deployment of Galileo; welcomes the Commission's intention to propose measures to increase interconnectivity between road, rail and inland waterways leading to a genuine modal shift; calls for investments in connectivity of the EU railway networks to be enhanced and supported in order to enable EU-wide equal access to public railway transport;
40. Welcomes the proposal by the Commission to develop smart systems for traffic management and 'Mobility as a Service' solutions, especially in urban areas; calls on the Commission to support the development of innovative applications, new technologies, new business models and new emerging and innovative mobility systems across Europe; urges the Commission to involve cities, with their practical experience and know-how, in the discussion on the implementation of future mobility policies at EU level;
41. Believes that the EU must apply the polluter pays principle in a fair way across transport modes and incentivise cleaner forms of transport; considers that revenues from taxes or fees on transport should be earmarked to help the sector in this transition to make these costs more socially acceptable;
42. Welcomes the Commission's intention to include the maritime sector in the ETS; believes that its inclusion must be based on an impact assessment that also addresses the competitiveness of EU operators and businesses, and possible modal shifts; stresses that the EU should defend a high level of ambition for GHG reductions in the maritime sector both at the international and EU level, while any new EU measures should not undermine the international competitiveness of EU-flagged ships; believes that EU measures should take into account any future binding measures at global level within the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and avoid creating double regulations for the industry; believes that EU and international measures should go hand in hand;

43. Supports the proposed measures to reduce emissions in the aviation sector and the strengthening of the EU ETS in line with the EU's climate ambition, and the reduction of the free allocation of allowances to airlines; in parallel, calls for the EU to take part in the development of the carbon offsetting and reduction scheme for international aviation (CORSIA), and to strengthen CORSIA's provisions; underlines, furthermore, the need for urgent investments in research into new technologies to decarbonise the shipping and aviation sectors, and in the development of zero-emissions and green ships based on eco-components, better waste and water management, and propulsion technologies;
44. Calls on the Commission to make proposals for coordinated measures on the taxation of aviation in the Member States, in order to end obsolete tax exemptions, apply the polluter pays principle and ensure a level playing field between different transport modes, while avoiding unintended negative environmental, economic or social consequences;
45. Welcomes the Commission's proposal to review the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive and the TEN-T Regulation; highlights, in this context, the need for the Commission to foster stronger coordination between Member States in organising the whole transport network, for instance by bridging the current gap between the National Transport Master Plans and by adopting results-oriented legislative measures to ensure Member States' completion of the TEN-T network by the agreed deadlines, and by prioritising the cross-border sections and the deployment of sustainable alternative transport fuels infrastructure; emphasises the importance of fostering the development of alternative fuel infrastructure in order to maximise the potential of zero- and low-emission vehicles and vessels; stresses the need to prioritise support of zero-emission public transport and cycling and walking infrastructure, especially in urban areas;
46. Looks forward to the upcoming Commission proposals for more stringent air pollutant emissions standards for combustion engine vehicles (Euro 7), and for revised CO₂ emissions performance standards for cars and vans, ensuring a pathway from 2025 onwards towards zero-emission mobility; calls on the Commission to develop life cycle assessment methodologies; recalls the result of the in-depth analysis accompanying the Commission communication entitled 'A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy' that all new cars placed on the EU market will have to be zero-emission from 2040 onwards in the scenarios for reaching climate neutrality in 2050, and calls for a coherent policy framework and transition schemes to support this development; notes that a revision of the Type Approval Directive will be needed to allow front runner countries to apply more stringent measures at national level when so decided by Member States;
47. Welcomes the Commission's plans to address air pollution from maritime transport and aviation, including regulating access by the most polluting ships to EU ports, and action to tackle the pollution from docked ships in ports; emphasises the importance of fostering the development of zero-emission ports using renewable energy; underlines that the deployment of emission control areas, which are provided under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), and the reduction of speed for shipping, are relevant solutions to reduce emissions, which can be easily implemented;

From ‘farm to fork’: designing a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system

48. Welcomes the proposal from the Commission to present a Farm to Fork Strategy to deliver a more sustainable food policy by bringing together efforts to tackle climate change, protect the environment and preserve biodiversity with the ambition to ensure that Europeans get affordable, high-quality and sustainable food, while ensuring a decent living for farmers and fishermen and the competitiveness of the agriculture sector; notes that EU citizens consider that ‘providing safe, healthy and good quality food’ for all consumers should be the top priority for the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy; welcomes the Commission’s intention to explore new ways to give consumers, especially young consumers, better information;
49. Highlights the potential of farm investments in sustainable practices, such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro-ecology, agro-forestry, increased animal welfare and the prevention of human and animal diseases, including sustainable forest management, carbon capture and utilisation, and improved nutrient management to deliver in terms of achieving the objectives of the Green Deal; stresses the importance of incentivising farmers to move towards these practices and transition towards methods which will bring increased climate, environmental and biodiversity benefits in a fair, timely and economically viable manner; notes that agriculture and the work of farmers and operators along the food supply chain will be central to the achievement of the objectives of the Farm to Fork Strategy; recalls the crucial role of healthy food in the reduction of cardio-vascular diseases, as well as cancers;
50. Asks the Commission to analyse the contribution of the common agricultural policy (CAP) reform to the EU’s environmental, climate, and biodiversity protection commitments, and to traditional farming methods, aligning it to the goals set out in the European Green Deal, taking into account the necessity of maintaining a level playing field in Europe to enable strong, resilient and sustainable agricultural production; calls on the Member States to put climate action at the top of their environmental priorities for agriculture in their CAP strategic plans, and calls on the Commission to be firm on this point in its assessment of the strategic plans; stresses the importance within the New Delivery Model of a results-based and targeted approach with greater simplification and transparency about concrete deliverables and added value objectives; considers it necessary to help farmers make the transition towards a more sustainable agriculture, including via independent Farm Advisory Services, and to that end supports providing the CAP with a budget that adequately meets the environmental ambitions of the EU;
51. Underlines the links between the Farm to Fork Strategy and the zero pollution ambition; welcomes the Commission’s commitment to tackle the pressure from pesticides on the environment and health, and to significantly reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides, as well as the use of fertilisers and antibiotics, including through legislative measures; calls for an EU strategy for finding scientifically substantiated sustainable alternatives for hazardous plant protection products; urges that special attention be paid to protecting pollinators, and calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure full and swift implementation of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) Guidance on the risk assessment of plant protection products on bees;

52. Emphasises the potential of European agriculture to contribute to the circular economy and enhanced biodiversity and to promote the sustainable use of renewable raw materials; welcomes the fact that the Farm to Fork Strategy will also address the benefits of new technologies, including digitalisation, civilian space programmes and U-space services, as well as innovation and scientific discoveries that can bring about the sizeable reduction of red tape within the CAP and improve efficiency, resource use and environmental sustainability, while bringing economic benefits to the sector; highlights the role of integrated pest management and calls for its implementation by all farmers;
53. Urges the Commission and the Member States to step up action to reduce food waste; calls for a binding EU-wide 50 % reduction target by 2030, based on a common methodology;
54. Calls on the Commission to integrate fisheries and aquaculture products in its Farm to Fork Strategy with a view to reinforcing the sustainable value chain in the fisheries sector (from fishing to consumption); calls on the Commission to put forward a proposal to improve the traceability of all seafood products, including origin labelling for canned fish products and the rejection of products that harm or deplete the marine environment;
55. Calls on the Commission to present, without undue delay, a new Animal Welfare Strategy that will pave the way for an Animal Welfare Framework Law;

Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

56. Urges the EU to step up the protection of nature through an ambitious 2030 Biodiversity Strategy aimed at halting and reversing biodiversity loss both in Europe and globally, including specific actions for European overseas entities;
57. Underlines that the strategy must include both ambitious enforceable legal measures to step up the protection of vulnerable ecosystems, as well as comprehensive measures to address the drivers of biodiversity loss; stresses that policy coherence both at EU and national level is key for a successful policy to protect nature and biodiversity, and calls on the Commission and Member States to restructure fisheries and agricultural subsidies in order to incentivise environmental measures and be fully in line with the EU's biodiversity targets, together with comprehensive enforcement mechanisms;
58. Calls on the Commission to include in the Biodiversity Strategy a target to phase out hazardous chemicals and to link it with the Non-Toxic Environment Strategy;
59. Calls on the Commission to present, without delay, a proposal for a European legal framework to stop deforestation, embedded in products sold in the EU;
60. Calls on the Commission to present a new, ambitious EU Forest Strategy to give appropriate recognition to the important and multifunctional role European forests have in the fight against climate change and biodiversity loss, also taking social, economic and environmental aspects into account; highlights that the greatest climate potential of forests can be achieved by applying a long-term perspective on sustainable forest management in order to ensure carbon storage and sinks in the long term; recalls the

need for action to combat illegal logging in Europe;

61. Stresses that wildlife trafficking and the unsustainable wildlife trade are major drivers of biodiversity loss; underlines that the 2016 action plan against wildlife trafficking ends in 2020; urges the Commission to renew and strengthen its provisions, to fully integrate these into the 2030 Biodiversity Strategy and to ensure adequate funding; calls on the Commission to make cooperation with partner countries a key element of the fight against wildlife crime and biodiversity decline;

Sustainable seas and oceans

62. Urges the Commission to give the Green Deal a 'blue' dimension and to fully include the ocean dimension as a key element of the Green Deal, fully recognising the ecosystem services oceans provide by developing an 'Oceans and Aquaculture Action Plan', including concrete actions bringing together an integrated strategic vision towards maritime policy issues such as transport, innovation and knowledge, biodiversity, the blue economy, emissions and governance;
63. Calls on the Commission to put forward a proposal for a revision of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) that is aimed at rebuilding the biomass of fish stocks beyond maximum sustainable yields, at developing sustainable sea and fresh water aquaculture systems, and at establishing an effective and integrated ecosystem-based management system that takes into account all the factors impacting fish stocks and the marine ecosystem, including climate change and pollution;
64. Highlights the need for an enhancement of financial and capacity resources to improve marine knowledge in relation to biodiversity, climate and pollution, in order to better understand the impacts of activities on marine ecosystems and the state of fish stocks, and to set up appropriate adaptation and mitigation action plans;
65. Calls for a proposal setting a binding target to expand the network of marine protected areas by at least 30 % at EU level in the biodiversity strategy for 2030, in order to enhance the protection of the ocean;
66. Calls for a proposal to develop the sustainable blue economy, including renewable energy, sustainable tourism and sustainable industry;
67. Highlight the importance of fostering the role of the EU as a global leader in ocean governance, including the trade dimension, by promoting the adoption of an international mechanism to protect biodiversity and marine ecosystems beyond areas of national jurisdiction and a zero tolerance policy in relation to illegal fishing; points out the need to strengthen the role of the EU in the contribution to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development in order to better engage in ocean science and contribute to achieving the SDGs;

A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment

68. Welcomes the Commission's plans for a zero pollution action plan for air, water and soil, which should also address pollution from land to water, and should include enhanced monitoring;

69. Stresses the numerous co-benefits that a climate-neutral society will have on public health as the result of the restoration of biodiversity, reductions in air pollution and mitigated exposure to pollutants, both in terms of the general well-being of European citizens, including better work environments leading to better health at work, as well as in the form of prevented health costs and strains on insurance and public health systems;
70. Calls on the Commission to present an ambitious cross-sectoral Non-Toxic Environment Strategy without delay; stresses that this strategy should contain guidelines for the rapid substitution of substances of very high concern and other hazardous chemicals, including endocrine disruptors, and tackle the combined effects of chemicals, and should also support European innovations in safe and sustainable chemicals; calls for better monitoring and research on hazardous chemicals and pharmaceuticals in the environment;
71. Urges the Commission to present ambitious legislative proposals by June 2020 to reduce endocrine disruptors in cosmetics, toys and food packaging, replacing them with safer alternatives, and an action plan that provides a comprehensive framework with targets and deadlines to minimize citizens' exposure to endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs);
72. Calls on the Commission to raise the level of protection of air quality, in line with WHO guidelines, and urges better monitoring of air pollution in Member States through the implementation of robust and harmonised measurement methods, and easy access to the information for European citizens;

Financing the European Green Deal and ensuring a just transition

73. Supports the plans for a Sustainable Investment Plan to help close the investment gap; underlines that the plan should take account of the experiences of previous programmes (the 'Juncker Plan') and place a special emphasis on investments of European added value; highlights this should also include funding for a just transition across all EU regions; welcomes actions to tackle the investment gap across the EU, for example through InvestEU;
74. Welcomes the new energy lending policy and the new strategy for climate action and environmental sustainability adopted by the European Investment Bank (EIB) on 14 November 2019 as an important step; welcomes the EIB's assumption of the role of Europe's Climate Bank, with 50 % of its operations to be dedicated to climate action and environmental sustainability by 2025, with an end to its support for fossil fuel projects by 2021, and with all its financing activities aligned with the principles and goals of the Paris Agreement by 2020; encourages the EIB to play an active role in supporting projects that have an impact on policy areas with a key role for a just transition, such as research, innovation and digitalisation, SMEs' access to finance, and social investment and skills;
75. Highlights the need for support for a just transition; believes that a well-designed and adequately funded Just Transition Mechanism, including a Just Transition Fund, will be an important economic tool to facilitate this transition and reach ambitious climate targets while addressing social impacts; believes that the mechanism should not simply be a net transfer to national governments, but should concretely help workers and

businesses in fossil-dependent regions to make the transition to the clean economy of the future, including through upskilling and reskilling, in order to prepare and adapt workers for new employment prospects, requirements and competences; stresses, however, that funds alone cannot achieve the transition, and that they should not have the effect of discouraging the front runners; strongly emphasises that just transition funding must be conditional on concrete decarbonisation measures in line with the Paris Agreement, especially the phase-out of coal and the transformation of fossil-based economic regions;

76. Highlights that the energy transition must be socially sustainable and not exacerbate energy poverty in the EU's poorest regions; believes that communities fighting energy poverty must be equipped with the necessary tools to participate in the green transition through education and through stimulating long-term investments;
77. Asks the Commission to step up funding for technical assistance and advisory services in order to address the complexity of project management procedures; recalls that it is important to ensure a fair geographical distribution of funds across the EU;
78. Calls for the establishment of a binding biodiversity spending target and an ambitious climate mainstreaming target which go beyond the levels of targeted spending shares as set out in its position on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2012-2027⁴;
79. Demands that the Commission ensure that no EU public funding for any EU policy goes against the goals of the Paris Agreement and the EU's other environmental objectives;
80. Calls for the establishment of a mechanism ensuring good coordination, coherence and consistency between all available EU policies and funding instruments, with a view to avoiding overlaps and enhancing the synergies and complementarities of their funding, and to leverage sustainable private and public investment, thereby better optimising and mainstreaming financial support for the European Green Deal;
81. Supports the introduction of a basket of properly targeted new green own resources that will promote and facilitate the green transition; notes, therefore, the Commission's proposals in this context;
82. Welcomes the Commission's intention to update the New Skills Agenda and the Youth Guarantee to enhance employability in the green economy; highlights, furthermore, that skills and workers' adaptability in the labour market are critical for the transition towards a green economy; encourages the Member States to invest in education and training systems that provide swift upskilling or reskilling, thereby facilitating the transition of low-skilled workers from jobs in declining sectors to jobs with a higher added value in emerging sectors;
83. Calls on the EU to support the Member States in their actions related to vocational training, for example by developing a public-private dialogue and partnership, since investments in helping to meet emerging skill demands are required for a greener

⁴ Texts adopted, P8_TA(2018)0449.

economy and in view of digitalisation trends;

Mobilising research and fostering innovation

84. Highlights that world-leading research and innovation are fundamental to Europe's future and essential for achieving its environmental and climate goals, while at the same time ensuring economic competitiveness and prosperity; reiterates that EU policies should support scientific excellence and participatory science, strengthen collaboration between academia and industry, and promote innovation and evidence-based policymaking while fostering international cooperation in the field, including the facilitation of exchanges of good practices in order to strengthen skills linked to the green transition in the new professions also associated with it, for workers, teachers and young people;
85. Stresses that the EU must maintain and further develop its flagship civilian space programmes Copernicus and Galileo, and the EU Agency for the Space Programme, which provide valuable contributions to environmental monitoring and data collection; stresses that Copernicus's climate change services should become fully operational as soon as possible, thereby providing the continuous flow of data necessary for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation actions;
86. Underlines the importance of the 2021-2027 mission-oriented Horizon Europe programme, which provides an opportunity to engage a wide range of actors, including European citizens, in tackling the pressing global challenge of climate change and to move towards more collaborative research and innovation practices for delivering on the European Green Deal;

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

87. Welcomes the greening of the European Semester; underlines that the European Semester as it currently functions should not be watered down; believes that the UN SDGs should be integrated into it while keeping the European Semester's macroeconomic focus on its current objectives; supports, therefore, the integration of the SDGs into the semester whereby Member States are required to present national plans to attain them; calls further on the Commission to provide assessments of the consistency of Member States' budgets with the EU's updated climate objectives;
88. Welcomes the commitment by the Commission to ensure that all EU actions should help the EU achieve a sustainable future, including the use of green budgeting tools, and to update the better regulation guidelines accordingly; calls for the Commission to undertake structured impact assessments of all upcoming proposals to ensure that they are consistent with the EU's objectives on climate, the environment and health, and to assess different pathways leading to the objectives of the Green Deal; urges the Commission to assist the Member States in the full and correct implementation of current and upcoming environmental and climate legislation in the Member States and to ensure that there are consequences in cases of non-compliance;
89. Highlights that trade is an important tool to promote sustainable development and to help fight climate change; believes that the Green Deal should ensure that all international trade agreements include strong and enforceable sustainable development

chapters that are fully compliant with international commitments and, in particular, the Paris Agreement; welcomes the commitment by the Commission to make respecting the Paris Agreement an essential clause in all future comprehensive trade agreements;

90. Highlights the large climate and environmental footprint of EU consumption in countries outside the EU; calls on the Commission to develop a target to reduce the global footprint of EU consumption and production with respect for the Earth's planetary boundaries;
91. Stresses that the EU should provide financial and technical assistance to help developing countries with the green transition, for example through development projects;

The EU as a global leader

92. Underlines that as the world's largest single market, the EU is able to set standards that apply across global value chains, and believes that the EU should step up its level of ambition in setting new standards for sustainable growth, and use its economic weight to shape international standards that are in line with EU environmental and climate ambitions, while supporting open and attractive EU and global markets for sustainable products;
93. Believes that the failure of COP25 in Madrid to reach a consensus on a greater global level of climate ambition underlines the growing need for EU leadership on the world stage, and will require the EU to enhance its climate diplomacy and step up bilateral engagements with partner countries, especially ahead of COP26 in Glasgow;
94. Calls on the Commission to take the initiative for an international agreement to combat the spread of antimicrobial resistance and the growing emergence of infectious diseases; calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the risk of medicines shortage appropriately;

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95. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.