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COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

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Draft opinion

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(PE696422v01-00)

2021 UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, UK (COP26)
(2021/2667(RSP))

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 1

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 77-82, 91

Amendment 1

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Recalls that climate change **is one of** the most important challenges facing humanity and that all governments **and non-state actors** worldwide must do their utmost to fight **it**; underlines that international cooperation, solidarity and a coherent and unwavering commitment to increase ambition are necessary to fulfil our collective responsibility of limiting global warming and thus safeguarding the entire planet;

Amendment

1. Recalls that climate change **and biodiversity loss are among** the most important challenges facing humanity and that all governments worldwide must do their utmost to fight **them without delay**; underlines that international cooperation, **involvement of non-state actors**, solidarity and a coherent **action underpinned by science** and unwavering commitment to increase ambition are necessary to fulfil our collective responsibility of limiting global warming **and prevent biodiversity loss** and thus safeguarding the entire planet **and the wellbeing of all; takes note in that regard of the call from UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres urging all governments around the world to declare a state of climate emergency until the world has reached net-zero GHG emissions**;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 2

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 87-89, 97

Amendment 2

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Expresses concern at the findings of the UNEP's 2020 emissions gap report, most notably that, despite a **brief** dip in carbon dioxide emissions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, predicted emissions under the submitted unconditional NDCs, if fully implemented, leave the world on a path to a 3.2 °C temperature rise, **far beyond the Paris Agreement goals of limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C; stresses that the level of global NDC ambition would need to be roughly tripled for the 2°C pathway and increased at least fivefold for the 1.5°C pathway;**

Amendment

2. Expresses concern at the findings of the UNEP's 2020 emissions gap report, most notably that, despite a **temporary** dip in carbon dioxide emissions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, predicted emissions under the submitted unconditional NDCs, if fully implemented, **would** leave the world on a path to a 3.2 °C temperature rise; **welcomes the NDC updates announced so far that have raised climate ambition, but notes with concern that these contributions will still not be enough to put emissions on a path to reaching the goal of the Paris Agreement; is alarmed at the UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report of September 2021, which found that all NDCs as submitted before 30 July 2021 taken together imply a sizable increase in global GHG emissions in 2030 compared to 2010, of about 16%;; highlights that according to IPCC, the pathway to 1.5°C translates to global emissions reductions of at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels;**

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 3

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 92-96

Amendment 3

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Underlines, however, that according to the UNEP's 2020 emissions gap report a green pandemic recovery could cut around 25% off the greenhouse emissions by 2030, putting them within the

Amendment

3. Underlines that according to the UNEP's 2020 emissions gap report a green pandemic recovery could cut around 25% off the greenhouse emissions by 2030, putting them within the range of emissions

range of emissions that give a 66% chance of holding temperatures to below 2°C, yet still not enough to limit global warming to 1.5°C ; is of the opinion that governments should make all efforts to implement a green recovery while strengthening their pledges in line with the Paris Agreement goals and enhance their NDCs before the COP26;

that give a 66% chance of holding temperatures to below 2°C, yet still not enough to limit global warming to 1.5°C; ***underlines therefore that the recovery measures could strongly influence whether the Paris Agreement targets are met; calls on the governments to make all efforts to implement a green recovery while strengthening their pledges in line with the Paris Agreement goals and enhance their NDCs before the COP26, adopting science-based policies; stresses that according to recent research meeting the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement represents an economically optimal climate policy^{1a};***

^{1a} M. C. Hänsel, M. A. Drupp, D. J. A. Johansson, F. Nesje, Ch. Azar, M. C. Freeman, B. Groom and T. Sterner, 2020: Climate economics support for the UN climate targets. In Nature Climate Change.

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 4

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 99-103

Amendment 4

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Welcomes the commitment by G7 to make ambitious and accelerated efforts to reduce emissions to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach⁶ and recalls that this would bring about numerous co-benefits for the environment, the economy and public health; highlights the growing number of countries committing to net-zero emissions goals by mid-century, ***such as Japan, South Korea and China*** but underlines that these commitments must be urgently translated into strong short-term policies, action and financial resources, and reflected in NDCs;

Amendment

4. Welcomes the commitment by G7 to make ambitious and accelerated efforts to reduce emissions to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach⁶ and recalls that this would bring about numerous co-benefits for the environment, the economy, ***the society*** and public health; highlights the growing number of countries committing to net-zero emissions goals by mid-century, but underlines that these commitments must be urgently translated into strong short-term policies, action and financial resources, and reflected in ***their revised NDCs to be submitted before COP26 in the form of increased 2030 climate targets in order for global emissions to peak as soon as possible; urges the G20 to take a leading role in raising both short-term and long-term ambition;***

⁶ *Corbis Bay Summit Communiqué of 11-13 June 2021.*

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 5 (Coal)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 56, 98, 284, 298, 336. ITRE 10

Amendment 5

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraphs 4 a, 4 b and 4 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Welcomes the fact that five years after the Paris Agreement, the largest global economies are engaging in a race towards climate neutrality; draws attention to the fact that net zero commitments need to be backed up by

long-term strategies submitted to the UNFCCC; stresses the need to translate those commitments into effective measures and policies at all levels and in all sectors;

4b. Highlights the importance of phasing out all fossil fuels as soon as possible; acknowledges the conclusion of the International Energy Agency's "Net Zero by 2050" report, which shows a sharp decline in fossil fuel demand resulting in no need for investment in new fossil fuel supply and that achieving the 1.5 °C target requires that there are no new oil and gas fields approved for development nor new coal mines or mine extensions as of 2021; supports the G7 commitment to end finance of unabated coal by the end of 2021; calls the G7 countries to lead the energy transition by example and halt all new investments in fossil fuel extraction; supports the presidency of the COP26, the United Kingdom and the Powering Past Coal Alliance in seeking an agreement to halt the construction of any new unabated coal-fired power plant ; recognises that fossil fuels have no long-term role in the Union's energy mix and calls on the Member States, in cooperation with the Commission, to adopt national plans in order to phase out all fossil fuels as soon as possible in order to reach climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest;

4c. Expresses high concerns about the growing global interest in the fossil fuel reserves in the Arctic that are more accessible as the sea ice cover declines due climate change; emphasises the vulnerability of the Arctic nature and the extreme difficulty to clean up the ecosystem after oil spills from blowouts, pipeline leaks or shipping accidents; urges the EU and its Member States to call for a global moratorium against

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 6

EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 116-112, 169, DEVE 6

Amendment 6

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraphs 5a (new), 5 and 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Stresses the need to re-build international coalitions for a high-ambition, high-environmental integrity outcome at COP26; calls on the Commission and Member States to work closely with major emitters, climate vulnerable countries, transatlantic partners and the incoming UK Presidency of COP26 to deliver political proposals at COP26 on how countries should accelerate action to close the ambition gap to remain below 1.5°C; encourages the EU to increase its diplomatic outreach and alliance building with the developing and most vulnerable countries in order to act as a bridge-builder between developed and developing countries, which in the past was critical to reach the most ambitious outcomes at the COPs;

5. Welcomes the fact that President Biden took action to return the United States to the Paris Agreement on his first day in office and stresses the importance of the EU-US partnership for the achievement of the *strategic* goals of the Paris Agreement *and other ambitious strategies*; recognises *the positive impact that the Leaders' Climate Summit held on 22-23 April 2021 has had, highlighting the global momentum for climate action*;

5. Welcomes the fact that President Biden took action to return the United States to the Paris Agreement on his first day in office and *his commitment to cut US GHG emissions in half by 2030 compared to 2005 levels and to aim for net zero emissions by 2050; expects concrete policy measures and financial flows to timely follow in order to meet the US's commitments*; stresses the importance of the EU-US partnership *and leadership* for the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement; *highlights that tackling climate change, environmental degradation and the loss of biodiversity, and promoting green growth and protecting our oceans are at the core of new Joint Transatlantic Agenda, and that the EU and the US have jointly committed to making every effort to keep a 1.5°C limit on global temperature within reach; recognises President Biden's efforts to ramp up global ambition on climate action, including by holding the Leaders' Climate Summit in April 2021*;

5 a. Highlights the role of China as the world's second largest economy and the country with the highest total GHG emissions; acknowledges China's willingness to serve as a constructive force in global climate negotiations; however, notes with concern in particular its continued high level of dependence of coal and encourages its government to push further to accelerate the green transition, as a key prerequisite to achieve the global goals of the Paris Agreement; takes note of the announcement of President Xi Jinping in September 2020 that China would achieve a peak in carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and carbon neutrality before 2060; underlines that those commitments should cover all GHG emissions; expects further commitments as well as concrete policy measures and aligned financial flows in order to meet them;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 7

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 128-131

Amendment 7Draft motion for a resolution **Paragraph 8**

Draft motion for a resolution

8. Calls on all Parties to the UNFCCC, in cooperation with regions and non-state actors, to contribute constructively to the process leading up to COP26, during which the NDCs need to be enhanced to ensure that they are compatible with the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement; stresses that, as current pledges are not sufficient to reach the goals of the Agreement, global GHG emissions **should peak as soon as possible** and all Parties, especially the EU and all G20 nations, should step up their

Amendment

8. Calls on all Parties to the UNFCCC, in cooperation with regions and non-state actors, **in particular with civil society**, to contribute constructively to the process leading up to COP26, during which the NDCs need to be enhanced to ensure that they are compatible with the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement **and best available scientific knowledge, and that they reflect the parties' highest possible ambition**; stresses that, as current pledges are not sufficient to reach the goals of the Agreement and global GHG

efforts and update their NDCs, and also commit themselves to reach climate neutrality by 2050;

emissions ***must urgently peak and drastically decrease thereafter***, all Parties should step up their efforts and update their NDCs, ***in line with the goals of the Paris agreement, and calls*** especially the EU and all G20 nations to ***show global leadership in this regard***, and to also commit themselves to reach climate neutrality by 2050 ***at the latest***;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 8

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 134-136

Amendment 8

Draft motion for a resolution **Paragraph 9**

Draft motion for a resolution

9. Urges all Parties to conclude outstanding issues for the finalisation of the Rulebook of the Paris Agreement, in particular on transparency, common timeframes and cooperative mechanisms under Article 6, with a view to ensure strong environmental integrity and deliver the highest level of ambition;

Amendment

9. ***Highlights the need to resolve the outstanding elements of the Paris Agreement work programme by COP26 in order to focus the coming five years in the further development and the strengthening of its implementations and operationalization***; urges all Parties to conclude outstanding issues for the finalisation of the Rulebook of the Paris Agreement, in particular on transparency, common timeframes and cooperative mechanisms under Article 6, with a view to ensure ***transparency***, strong environmental integrity and deliver the highest level of ambition;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 9

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 137-141, 145, 147

Amendment 9Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraphs 10 and 10 a

Draft motion for a resolution

10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to advocate for strict and robust international rules relative to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, building on the San Jose Principles; highlights in particular the need to avoid all forms of double counting, ensure that no units issued under the Kyoto Protocol can count towards existing and future NDCs, and guarantee the protection of human rights; reiterates its support for introducing a share of proceeds under Article 6 mechanisms for the funding of the Adaptation Fund; reiterates its support for the introduction of a five-year timeframe;

Amendment

10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to advocate for strict and robust international rules relative to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, building on the San Jose Principles; highlights in particular the need to ***encourage international cooperation while avoiding*** all forms of double counting, ***to ensure the environmental integrity with real, additional, measurable, permanent and independently verified emissions reductions***, to ensure that no units issued under the Kyoto Protocol can count towards existing and future NDCs, and to guarantee the protection of human rights; reiterates its support for introducing a share of proceeds under Article 6 mechanisms for the funding of the Adaptation Fund; reiterates its support for the introduction of a five-year timeframe ***and calls for an EU position to support an agreement on a 5-year common time frame in order to accelerate the pace of climate action;***

10a. Calls for the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework, which upholds principles of transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 10 (Gender)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 142, 148, 149,152, 155, 223, 350, DEVE 3, DEVE 8

Amendment 10Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraphs 10b and 10c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

10b. Emphasises that people are impacted by climate change in different

ways by factors such as gender, age, disability, ethnicity and poverty and that existing inequalities that are based on a person's gender can increase that person's vulnerability to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, including natural hazards; therefore, welcomes the adoption of the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and Gender Action Plan at COP25 in Madrid and calls for their quick implementation; believes that the transformation towards a sustainable society has to be done in an inclusive, fair and equal manner, and that the gender balance and the empowerment of women and girls are key pieces of that transformation; emphasises the need for more effective gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals; reiterates its call on the Commission to design a concrete action plan to deliver on the commitments of the renewed Gender Action Plan and to create a permanent EU gender and climate change focal point, with sufficient budgetary resources, to implement and monitor gender-responsible climate action in the EU and globally^{1a}; believes this could set an example for other Parties to adopt similar measures;

10c. Welcomes the fact that Parties are increasingly considering gender in their NDCs and calls on all Parties to adopt gender-responsive and socially just NDCs and climate financing to deliver climate justice; calls on the Commission and Member States to increase the coherence between support for gender and climate through external action instruments and through the EIB, including through enhancing participation of women and women's organisations in governance and decision-making, their access to finance, and to programmes which support the role of women in climate governance, and particular sectors such as agriculture and forestry, with a specific focus on indigenous women;

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 11

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 125 (partly), 150, 151, DEVE 16

Amendment 8

Draft motion for a resolution **Paragraph 11**

Draft motion for a resolution

11. Is concerned by the potential impact of travel and other restrictions related to Covid-19 on a fair and balanced attendance at COP26; calls on the UK COP26 Presidency to take all the necessary measures to ensure a broad and balanced attendance, in full respect of the sanitary measures;

Amendment

11. Is concerned by the potential impact of travel and other restrictions related to Covid-19 on a fair and balanced attendance at COP26; calls on the UK COP26 Presidency to take all the necessary measures to ensure a broad and ***inclusive*** attendance, in full respect of the sanitary measures; ***considers that every effort should be made to ensure that all developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, are able to participate in COP26, and calls on the UK Presidency to overcome barriers to participation associated with the pandemic;***

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 12

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 159-163

Amendment 12

Draft motion for a resolution **Paragraph 12**

Draft motion for a resolution

12. Highlights the adoption of the European Climate Law; expects the European Green Deal and in particular the “Fit for 2030” legislative package to deliver the measures for **achieving the EU’s 2030 target and put the EU and its Member States on a trajectory to climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest**; deems it of the utmost importance for the EU to lead by example and send a clear message at COP26 that it stands ready to enhance its contribution to the Paris Agreement and calls for the same level of commitment from the other parties;

Amendment

12. Highlights the adoption of the European Climate Law; expects the European Green Deal and in particular the “Fit for 2030” legislative package to deliver the **necessary** measures for the EU and its Member States **to be fully in line with the Paris Agreement**; deems it of the utmost importance for the EU to lead by example and send a clear message at COP26 that it stands ready to enhance its **NDC and** contribution to the Paris Agreement and calls for the same level of commitment from the other parties;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 13

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 170-175

Amendment 13

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

13. Stresses the need to mainstream climate ambition into all EU policies; urges the Commission to update the way it conducts impact assessments across all EU policy areas to ensure the full implementation of Article **5(4)** of the Climate Law;

Amendment

13. Stresses the need to mainstream climate ambition into all EU policies; urges the Commission to update the way it conducts impact assessments across all EU policy areas to ensure the full implementation of Article **6(4)** of the Climate Law; **considers the new initiatives in the recent ‘Better Regulation’ communication, in particular the inclusion of a ‘do no significant harm’ analysis in the impact assessments, a first step in this regard**;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 14 (RED, EED, LULUCF)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 176, 232, 324, ITRE 8

Amendment 14

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraphs 13 a and 13 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

13a. Highlights the central role of renewable energy and energy efficiency in the transition towards a climate-neutral economy; recognizes the progress achieved in the build-out of renewable energy sources; takes note of the Commission proposal revising the Renewable Energy Directive under the Fitfor55 package and underlines the importance of increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency targets to achieve climate neutrality at the latest by 2050 and to comply with the Paris Agreement, seizing the opportunity of the current decrease in costs of renewable energy and storage technologies;

13b. Takes note of the Commission proposal for a revision of the LULUCF framework under the Fitfor55 package and underlines the importance of increasing natural sinks, encouraging ecosystem-based solutions while taking into account the value of different ecosystems for biodiversity as well as the amount of carbon that continues to be removed and stored, in order to achieve climate neutrality at the latest by 2050;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 15

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 178-187

Amendment 15

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraphs - 14 (new) and 14

Text proposed by the Commission

14. Emphasises that all climate policies should be pursued in line with the principle of a just transition and in close cooperation with civil society and social partners; considers, therefore, that stronger social partnerships and civil society engagement at **both** national and EU level are fundamental to achieving climate neutrality across all sectors of society in a fair, inclusive and socially sustainable manner; is of the opinion that nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches and the restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biological diversity are vital enablers of climate change mitigation and adaptation;

Amendment

- 14. Deems that climate and related energy policies should reflect the up-to-date science in relation to ecosystems and different carbon pools and their true value for the climate change mitigation and adaptation; is of the opinion that nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches and the restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biological diversity) are vital enablers of climate change mitigation and adaptation; calls for more data on areas inside and outside carbon-and species-rich ecosystems and on the quality of conservation management, protection and restoration measures in order to inform decision-making on restoration priorities, as well as on measures and policies to combat climate change and biodiversity loss;

14. Emphasises that all climate policies should be pursued in line with the principle of a just transition **and the polluter pays principle, by phasing out any environmentally harmful subsidies**, and in close cooperation **with all stakeholders including** civil society, social partners **and the private sector leaving no one behind**; considers, therefore, that **more transparency**, stronger social partnerships and civil society engagement at **local, regional** national and EU level are fundamental to achieving climate neutrality across all sectors of society in a fair, inclusive and socially sustainable manner; **recalls that Article 10 of the Climate Law provides tools aiming at setting up sectoral indicative voluntary decarbonisation roadmaps for the most emitting sectors within the EU and urges the Commission to engage with these sectors in order to facilitate such**

roadmaps;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 16

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 192-198, 213, DEVE 11

Amendment 16

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraph 15

Text proposed by the Commission

15. Reiterates that adaptation action is an inevitable necessity for all countries if they are to minimise the negative effects of climate change and achieve climate resilience and sustainable development; calls on the EU and the Member States to step up adaptation action, in order to fully honour the engagements under the Paris Agreement and ensure that EU adaptation policies match the EU global leadership in climate change mitigation; in this regard welcomes the new EU Adaptation Strategy and calls for *its* ambitious implementation, including of *its* international components;

Amendment

15. Reiterates that adaptation action is an inevitable necessity for all countries if they are to minimise the negative effects of climate change and achieve climate resilience and sustainable development, ***noting the particular vulnerabilities to climate change impacts of developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing states***; calls on the EU and the Member States to step up adaptation action ***and engage local authorities***, in order to fully honour the engagements under the Paris Agreement and ensure that EU adaptation policies match the EU global leadership in climate change mitigation; in this regard welcomes the new EU Adaptation Strategy, ***the linkages with the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the new regulatory framework on adaptation stemming from the European Climate Law, and*** calls for ***their*** ambitious implementation, including of ***their*** international components;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 17

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 203-206

Amendment 17

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 16

Draft motion for a resolution

16. Highlights the environmental, social and economic devastating impacts of desertification and the need **to** common approaches to properly adapt to and address this issue. Therefore underlines the importance of water availability **regarding the** climate change mitigation and adaptation, since in addition to allowing the growth of plants that capture and retain carbon, water in the soil enhances the life of microorganisms, increasing the content of organic matter in the soil and, inherently, a greater carbon retention capacity;

Amendment

16. Highlights the environmental, social and economic devastating impacts of desertification and the need **for** common approaches to properly **prevent and** adapt to **this phenomenon** and **to** address this issue. Therefore underlines the importance of water availability **for** climate change mitigation and adaptation, since in addition to allowing the growth of plants that capture and retain carbon, water in the soil enhances the life of microorganisms, increasing the content of organic matter in the soil and, inherently, **leads to** a greater carbon retention capacity **in the soil**; **stresses the need to pay close attention to water management in the context of adaptation; stresses the need for speedy and full implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive^{1a} to achieve its objectives and better manage this resource**

^{1a} *Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).*

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 18 (Loss and damage)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 144, 214, 215, 218, DEVE10

Amendment 18

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 17 a (new)

17a. Calls on COP26 to fully operationalise the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage initiated at COP25 in order for it to effectively catalyse technical assistance for developing countries to avert, minimize and address loss and damage and to deliver functions that are based on the most prevalent challenges and gaps that developing countries face, including a lack of capacity, and a lack of finance and support; believes that the Santiago Network functioning should be embedded in the UNFCCC structure and predictably and reliably financed by developed countries, drawing on inputs from UNFCCC Parties and observers;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 19

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 86, 119, 207, 224-231

Amendment 19

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraph 18

Text proposed by the Commission

18. Recalls that climate change is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation; underlines that the negative effects of climate change on nature and biodiversity, on ecosystems, and on oceans and food security are projected to become critical in the decades to come; reiterates that the strict conservation of high-carbon ecosystems such as peatlands, wetlands, rangelands, mangroves and intact forests is a response option with an immediate impact;

Amendment

18. Recalls that climate change is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation **and that biodiversity loss and climate change are interlinked and exacerbate each other, representing equal threats to the planet;** underlines that the negative effects of climate change on nature and biodiversity, on ecosystems, and on **water availability**, oceans and food security are projected to become critical in the decades to come; reiterates that the strict conservation **and the restoration** of high-carbon ecosystems such as peatlands, wetlands, rangelands,

and blue carbon ecosystems such as salt marshes, seagrasses and mangroves, and intact forests is a response option with an immediate impact and offers a wide range of mitigation and adaptation benefits; whereas when degraded or destroyed, blue carbon ecosystems emit into the atmosphere and the ocean the carbon they have stored for centuries and become sources of greenhouse gas emissions; highlights that some measures that could mitigate the climate crisis could be detrimental to biodiversity and underlines the need for the climate crisis and the biodiversity loss crisis to be tackled together; proposes therefore a properly funded joint CBD-UNFCCC work programme to identify and encourage synergistic action;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 20

EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 236-245

Amendment 20

Draft motion for a resolution **Paragraph 19**

Text proposed by the Commission

19. Recalls also the crucial role played by biodiversity in enabling humans to combat and adapt to global warming and increase their level of resilience; stresses that nature-based solutions take advantage of the potential of nature to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to help us adapt to the impacts of climate change, that they are win-win solutions that involve protecting, restoring and sustainably managing *ecosystems* to address society's challenges and promote human well-being;

Amendment

19. Recalls also the crucial role played by biodiversity in enabling humans to combat and adapt to global warming and increase their level of resilience; stresses that *ecosystem-based approaches, as established under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, and* nature-based solutions take advantage of the potential of nature *and biodiversity* to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to help us adapt to the impacts of climate change, that they are win-win solutions that involve protecting, restoring and sustainably managing *and enhancing ecosystem*

services and functions to address society's challenges and promote human well-being; ***underlines that nature-based solutions can be most effective when planned for longevity and not only narrowly focused on rapid carbon sequestration.***^{1a}

^{1a} *IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Climate Change of 10 June 2021*

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 21

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 242, 251-255

Amendment 21

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraph 20

Text proposed by the Commission

20. Acknowledges the importance of the Biodiversity Conference in Kunming, China, in October 2021; highlights that a stronger international framework is needed in order to protect global biodiversity, to arrest its current decline and to restore it as much as possible; believes that such a framework should be based on targets and firm commitments, comprising NDCs and other appropriate instruments, financial commitments and improved capacity-building assurances, as well as a five-yearly review mechanism, with an emphasis on an upward trajectory of ambition;

Amendment

20. Acknowledges the importance of the Biodiversity Conference in Kunming, China, in October 2021; highlights that a stronger, ***binding and more ambitious*** international framework is needed in order to protect global biodiversity ***which is of irreplaceable value***, to arrest its current decline and to restore it as much as possible; believes that such a framework should be based on targets, ***quantifiable indicators, effective monitoring mechanisms*** and firm commitments, comprising NDCs and other appropriate instruments, financial commitments and improved capacity-building assurances, as well as a five-yearly review mechanism, with an emphasis on ***a high level and an upward trajectory of ambition; reiterates its call for the EU to push for the same high level of ambition during the negotiations in order to ensure a global level playing field, including legally***

binding international global restoration and protection targets of at least 30% by 2030 in order to reflect the EUs domestic ambitions set in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 22 (Climate Finance)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 260-265, 268, DEVE 2

Amendment 22

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 21

Text proposed by the Commission

21. Highlights that the EU and its Member States are the largest provider of public climate finance; welcomes the decision taken at COP24 to decide on a more ambitious target from 2025 onwards, beyond the current commitment to mobilise USD 100 billion per year as of 2020, but expresses concern that the actual pledges by developed countries are still falling a long way short of the collective goal of USD 100 billion per year and calls on this gap to be filled; expects emerging economies to make a contribution, from 2025 onwards, to the higher amount of international climate financing in the future;

Amendment

21. Highlights that the EU and its Member States are the largest provider of public climate finance; ***recognises the importance of climate finance for climate actions, as many developing countries have conditional NDCs, the achievement of which depends on financial support;*** welcomes ***therefore*** the decision taken at COP24 to decide on a more ambitious target from 2025 onwards, beyond the current commitment to mobilise USD 100 billion per year as of 2020, but expresses concern that the actual pledges by developed countries are still falling a long way short of the collective goal of USD 100 billion per year and calls on this gap to be filled; ***urges the EU and its Member States to step up their efforts to mobilise international climate finance for developing countries and build an international roadmap outlining each developed country's fair share of the USD 100 billion financial pledge and mechanisms to ensure that pledges are turned into deeds;*** expects emerging economies to make a contribution, from 2025 onwards, to the higher amount of

international climate financing in the future; *in that context, supports the initiation of negotiations on a new financial goal for the period after 2025, exploring an approach for a goal matrix with separate sub-goals, including for grants-based finance, reflecting the growing severity of climate impacts and the urgency to fully accelerate climate actions in this decade;*

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 23

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 221, 270-273

Amendment 23

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraphs 22 and 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

22. Stresses the importance of operationalising the global goal on adaptation and of mobilising major new funds for adaptation in developing countries; calls for the EU and its Member States to commit to a significant increase in the adaptation finance they provide; recognises the need for progress on the issue of loss and damage, for which additional resources should be raised through innovative sources of public finance under the Warsaw International Mechanism;

Amendment

22. ***Emphasises that financial flows are crucial for adaptation to climate change;*** stresses the importance of operationalising the global goal on adaptation and of mobilising major new funds for adaptation in developing countries; calls for the EU and its Member States to commit to a significant ***additional*** increase in the adaptation finance they provide ***so as to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation finance, prioritising grants-based finance, and to prepare appropriate pledges to be made at COP26;***

22a. Recognises the need for progress on the issue of loss and damage, for which additional ***and adequate*** resources should be raised through innovative sources of public finance under the Warsaw International Mechanism ***and for which the EU should support a COP26 mandate for the Warsaw International Mechanism's new Action and Support***

Expert Group (ASEG) to explore and pursue such sources;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 24

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 58, 116, 120, 126, 269, 302

Amendment 24

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 22 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

22b. *Points out to the fact that COVID-19 crisis has once again showed that we rely on each other to address global challenges and it should be seen as a wake-up call for a more ambitious and collective action; stresses the need to build resilience by learning all the lessons from the current crisis in terms of insufficient emergency planning and emergency response capacities; warns that the COVID-19 crisis is reversing progress towards the SDGs and increasing extreme poverty in developing countries and has exacerbated debt levels; underlines that significantly scaling up of climate finance and urgently finding viable solutions regarding debt relief for third countries within international forums is necessary to facilitate a global green recovery;*

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 25 (Financial institutions)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 293-296, DEVE 7

Amendment Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 22 c (new)

22c. Considers it essential that the major international financial institutions swiftly adopt and develop green finance in order to bring about a successful decarbonisation of the global economy; recalls the role of the EIB as the EU climate bank and its recently adopted Climate Bank Roadmap and updated Energy Lending Policy; urges Multilateral Development Banks, including EIB, and Development Finance Institutions to finance more climate investments, to align their portfolios with the Paris Agreement and to support developing countries to recover from COVID-19 in a green, inclusive and resilient way; points out to the need to create platforms and tools to promote and share best practices of sustainable recovery and promote practical collaboration in decoupling GHG emissions from economic growth while increasing prosperity; calls for a global agreement on sustainable finance principles, including the IFRS sustainability accounting to be developed and supported;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 26

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 274-276

Amendment 26

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23

Draft motion for a resolution

23. Welcomes the fact that the Adaptation Fund will continue to serve the Paris Agreement; recognises the importance of this fund for those

Amendment

23. Welcomes the fact that the Adaptation Fund will continue to serve the Paris Agreement; recognises the importance of this fund for those

communities most vulnerable to climate change and notes that since 2010, the fund has committed more than US\$ 830 million for climate change adaptation and resilience projects and programmes, including more than 120 concrete, localized projects in the most vulnerable communities of developing countries around the world;

communities most vulnerable to climate change and notes that since 2010, the fund has committed more than US\$ 830 million for climate change adaptation and resilience projects and programmes, including more than 120 concrete, localized projects in the most vulnerable communities of developing countries around the world; ***stresses, however, that this amount is not sufficient and calls on donor countries to significantly step up their contributions to the Adaptation Fund in a more predictable and multi-year approach;***

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 27

Supported by S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 266, 267, 278-283

Amendment 27

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraph 24

Draft motion for a resolution

24. Reiterates the need to urgently end fossil fuel subsidies in the EU and worldwide; notes that fossil fuels subsidies in the EU amount to some 50 billion euros and calls on all Member States to implement concrete policies, timelines and measures to phase out all direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies and calls on all other Parties to take similar measures;

Amendment

24. Reiterates the need to urgently end fossil fuel ***subsidies and other environmentally harmful*** subsidies in the EU and worldwide; notes that fossil fuels subsidies in the EU amount to some 50 billion euros and calls on all Member States to implement concrete policies, timelines and measures to phase out all direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies ***by 2025 at the very latest***, and calls on all other Parties to take similar measures;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 28

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 287-291

Amendment 28

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 25

Draft motion for a resolution

25. Stresses the role of the private sector, including corporations and the financial markets, in the pursuit of sustainability and climate goals; welcomes the initiative of the COP26 Private Finance Hub, focusing on building a system that mobilises private finance to support the re-engineering of our economies for net zero; ***considers it essential that the*** major international financial institutions ***swiftly adopt and develop*** green finance in order to bring about a successful decarbonisation of the global economy;

Amendment

25. Stresses the ***important*** role that the private sector, including corporations and the financial markets, must play in bringing the economy on a path that is compatible with the Paris Agreement; welcomes the initiative of the COP26 Private Finance Hub, focusing on building a system that mobilises private finance to support the re-engineering of our economies for net zero; ***acknowledges the wide public interest and engagement in sustainable investments; welcomes the increasing engagement of*** major international financial institutions ***in the development of*** green finance ***and considers it essential to foster this trend*** in order to bring about a successful decarbonisation of the global economy; ***welcomes the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero and its commitment to mobilise the necessary global investments for net-zero emissions no later than 2050, based on science-based criteria;***

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 29

(Transport)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, the LEFT

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 309, 310, 312, 315, 323 and ITRE 16

Amendment 29

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraphs 26 and 26a

Draft motion for a resolution

26. Highlights that the transport sector is the only sector in which emissions at EU

Amendment

26. Highlights that the transport sector is the only sector in which emissions at EU

level have risen since 1990 and this is not compatible with a long-term climate neutrality objective, which requires bigger and faster reductions in emissions from all sectors of society, including the aviation and maritime sectors; considers that in order to ensure the consistency of NDCs with the economy-wide commitments required by the Paris Agreement, the Parties should be encouraged to include emissions from international shipping and aviation in their NDCs and to agree on and implement measures at international, regional and national level to reduce emissions from these sectors, including non-CO2 impacts from aviation; reiterates in this context the need to regulate these sectors under the EU ETS while at the same time working towards higher global ambition at the international level including in the IMO and the ICAO;

level have risen since 1990 and this is not compatible with a long-term climate neutrality objective, which requires bigger and faster reductions in emissions from all sectors of society, including the aviation and maritime sectors; considers that in order to ensure the consistency of NDCs with the economy-wide commitments required by the Paris Agreement, the Parties should be encouraged to include emissions from international shipping and aviation in their NDCs and to agree on and implement measures, at international, regional and national level to reduce emissions from these sectors, including non-CO2 impacts from aviation; reiterates in this context the need to regulate these sectors under the EU ETS, ***which could also serve as a role model for the parallel work***, towards higher global ambition at the international level including in the IMO and the ICAO; ***is concerned by the slow progress achieved in the International Maritime Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organisation to address emissions from international shipping and aviation; points out that aviation accounts for approximately 2.1% of global CO2 emissions; calls on the Commission and the Member States to do their utmost to strengthen the carbon offsetting and reduction scheme for international aviation (CORSIA) and to support the adoption by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) of a long-term goal to reduce in-sector emissions, while safeguarding the EU's legislative autonomy in implementing the ETS Directive;***

26a. Recalls that according to the International Energy Agency, in order to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 all new passengers cars put on the market globally would need to be zero-emission by 2035; further stresses that in order for Europe to be climate neutral by 2050, virtually all cars on Europe's roads must

be zero-emission by mid-century; stresses that the transport sector can be a significant facilitator of renewable energy deployment; stresses the role that electric mobility can play as a form of smart integration of the power and transport sectors by unlocking flexibility capacities, underlining the importance of deploying smart charging throughout the territory of the Union;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 30

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 250, 316-321

Amendment 30

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraph 27

Text proposed by the Commission

27. Recalls that 23 % of global GHG emissions and approximately 10% of EU GHG emissions originate from agriculture and acknowledges the significant potential for GHG emissions reduction in the agricultural sector;

Amendment

27. Recalls that 23 % of global GHG emissions and approximately 10% of EU GHG emissions originate from agriculture and acknowledges the significant potential for GHG emissions reduction in the agricultural sector, *as well as for a positive contribution to the fight against climate change by increasing carbon sequestration; stresses that a transition towards regenerative agriculture, shorter supply chains and to healthier, more balanced and sustainable diets, including through an increased consumption of sustainably produced plants and plant-based foods would contribute to significantly reduce agricultural emissions, while releasing pressure on land and helping restore ecosystems;*

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 31

Amendment 31

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraph 28

Text proposed by the Commission

28. Notes that approximately 60 % of the world's methane is emitted by sources such as agriculture, landfill sites, waste water facilities, and the production and pipeline transport of fossil fuels; recalls that methane is a potent GHG ***with a 100-year global warming potential and is 28 times more powerful than CO₂***; welcomes in this context the new EU Strategy to reduce methane emissions presented by the Commission in October 2020 and calls on all Parties to take action ***against*** methane emissions;

Amendment

28. Notes that approximately 60 % of the world's methane is emitted by sources such as agriculture, landfill sites, waste water facilities, and the production and pipeline transport of fossil fuels; recalls that methane is a potent GHG ***which is more than 80 times more powerful than CO₂ over a 20-year period and it is the second greatest contributor to climate change, after carbon dioxide; highlights therefore the importance of immediate and rapid reductions in methane emissions this decade as one of the most effective measures for EU climate action; notes that many cost-effective technologies and practices are already available to mitigate methane emissions, especially from the energy sector; highlights that methane emission reductions complement the necessary reductions in carbon dioxide emissions and that 15% of the required emissions cuts by the Paris Agreement could already be eliminated with low-cost and technically feasible methane mitigation;*** welcomes in this context the new EU Strategy to reduce methane emissions presented by the Commission in October 2020 and calls on all Parties to take ***swift and ambitious*** action ***to significantly reduce*** methane emissions; ***calls on the Commission to propose a fair, comprehensive and clear legislative framework setting binding measures and methane reduction targets leading to a significant reduction of methane emissions in the EU by 2030 ; calls also on the Commission and the Member States to lead international cooperation***

and coordination on methane emissions mitigation and to spearhead a global agreement on methane mitigation at the COP26 that defines new ambitions on global methane mitigation in line with the IPCC 1.5 report, UNEP Global Methane Assessment report and the 6th IPCC Assessment report;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 32

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, the LEFT
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 340-346

Amendment 32

Draft motion for a resolution **Paragraph 29**

Text proposed by the Commission

29. Advises the Commission to explore links and other forms of cooperation with existing carbon *markets* in third countries and regions and to encourage the setting up of additional carbon markets and other carbon pricing mechanisms, to accelerate cost-efficient emissions reductions worldwide and reduce at the same time the risk of carbon leakage contributing to global level playing field; calls on the Commission to establish safeguards to ensure that any links with the EU ETS will continue to deliver additional and permanent mitigation contributions and will not undermine the EU's domestic GHG emissions commitments;

Amendment

29. *Encourages the EU to take a leading role in promoting carbon pricing as an efficient climate policy tool as part of a broader regulatory framework and* to explore links and other forms of cooperation with existing carbon *pricing mechanisms* in third countries and regions, to accelerate cost-efficient emissions reductions worldwide and reduce at the same time the risk of carbon leakage contributing to global level playing field; calls on the Commission to establish safeguards to ensure that any links with the EU ETS will continue to deliver additional and permanent mitigation contributions and will not undermine the EU's domestic GHG emissions commitments; *underlines that the establishment of a WTO-compatible EU CBAM is a crucial part of the Green Deal and should be a key priority; stresses that CBAM should be used as a blueprint for stronger climate action within the EU and globally, while ensuring fair competition between EU domestic and foreign producers ;*

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 33

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, the LEFT
 Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 46-54

Amendment 33
Draft motion for a resolution
Recital G

Text proposed by the Commission

G. whereas, while the world deals with the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis has not gone away; whereas, the economic recovery should be used as a unique opportunity to accelerate the pace of transition towards climate neutrality by ***prioritising investments into decarbonisation, energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainable technologies and to develop*** a socio-economic model that is compatible with the planetary boundaries;

Amendment

G. whereas, while the world deals with the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis has not gone away; whereas, the economic recovery should be used as a unique opportunity to accelerate the pace of transition towards climate neutrality ***and ensure a 1.5°C pathway*** by ***developing*** a socio-economic model that is compatible with the planetary boundaries, ***channelling investments into restoration of natural ecosystems, thus strengthening ecosystem adaptive capacity, and into priority areas such as energy efficiency, sustainable food production, renewable energy technologies, innovative and sustainable zero-emission technologies and the necessary related infrastructure, and diverting investments away from activities that are harming the climate and the environment by streamlining the “do no significant harm” principle across investment decisions; whereas in this transition process, due account should be taken of the differences in needs and capacities between regions, while respecting the principles of a just transition;***

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