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GREENPEACE

NGO voting recommendations for the European Parliament plenary vote on the European Climate Law

5 October

Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe is Europe's leading NGO coalition fighting dangerous climate change. With over 170 member organisations active in 38 European countries, representing over 1.500 NGOs and more than 47million citizens, CAN Europe promotes sustainable climate, energy and development policies throughout Europe.

Ahead of the European Parliament plenary vote on the European Climate Law on Tuesday, CAN Europe is pleased to send you our joint voting recommendations, based on the draft list of compromise amendments currently available.

The EU Climate Law offers the chance for Europe to ensure that future policy is compatible with, and does not stand in the way of, the rapid transition of our economies needed to avoid climate breakdown. You have the chance to revise the European Parliament's position on the EU 2030 climate target in light of the latest available science to stop runaway climate change and limit temperature rise to 1.5°C by calling for **at least 65% emission cuts**. It is also in your hands to improve science-based policy making of future legislation, by creating an independent scientific body that would be able to deliver independent scientific advice, put a date on the phase out of fossil fuel subsidies and fight for EU citizens access to justice.

On this basis we urge you to vote accordingly.

**Vote IN FAVOUR of the ENVI report: AM 1-100 AND
AM 108, 115, 117, 118, 120, 128, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146**

VOTE AGAINST: 147, 151, 161, 133-138 and 162-175

EU 2030 climate ambition

Vote **in favour** of **AM 141** (at least 65% emission cuts)

- If that amendment is rejected, vote **in favour** of **AM 100** of the ENVI report (60% emission reductions)

Reject AM 147 (55% including all relevant removals)

Reject AM 151 (on international offsets)

Long term climate ambition

Vote **in favour** of **AM 108** (achieve climate neutrality by 2040 at the latest)

Vote **in favour** of **AM 75** (each MS shall achieve climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest)

AMENDMENTS 001-100 - ENVI Report

AMENDMENTS 133-138 and 162-175 ECR

*Amendment 108 - Silvia Modig on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group - **climate neutrality by 2040 at the latest***

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase natural carbon removals so as to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 at the latest.

*Amendment 115 - Silvia Modig, Manuel Bompard on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group Michael Bloss on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group - **methane strategy***

A reduction target in methane should be released in the strategic plan for methane in order to rapidly reduce methane emissions from all sources, so as to stay in line with the Union's overall 2030 target.

*Amendment 117 - Silvia Modig, Manuel Bompard on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group - **trade***

Policy consistency is crucial for a credible Green Deal, and trade should be no exception. EU trade agreements will have an impact on the climate, through increased consumption and international transport. This impact should be analysed and calculated, so that the EU can embed emissions from trade into its domestic inventory.

*Amendment 118 - Silvia Modig, Manuel Bompard on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group - **removals target***

As a necessary complement to the 2030 emissions reduction target, a 2030 removals target should be proposed the Commission shall propose by 30 June 2021 an amendment to that paragraph to establish a Union-wide 2030 target for removals by

natural sinks, to be achieved through nature-based solutions such as the restoration of forests and other ecosystems.

*Amendment 120 - Silvia Modig on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group - **Equity principle***

Considerations for equity on a global scale must be part of the trajectory. These are outlined in the UNFCCC, Article 3 and are an integral part of the Paris Agreement. The Parties to the Convention agreed to protect the climate system on the basis of equity, so this must be reflected in the EU's trajectory to climate neutrality.

*Amendment 128 - Mick Wallace on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group - **restrictions on FF industry***

Design and implementation of targets shall be protected from fossil fuel interests. Any interaction must be strictly necessary and completely transparent. By 30 September 2021, Member States shall prohibit all forms of advertising, promotion and sponsorship that promote the fossil fuel industry, their products, and their related activities.

*Amendment 140 - Michael Bloss on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group - **fundamental rights***

One of the objectives of this Regulation is to protect the inviolable and inalienable rights of natural persons to human dignity, to life and to environmental protection as recognised by Articles 1, 2 and 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which are conditional upon a stable and healthy climate system capable of sustaining human life on Earth across generations.

*Amendment 141 - Michael Bloss on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group - **65% emission cuts***

The EU needs to align its 2030 climate target with the Paris Agreement and adopt a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 65% by 2030 (as compared to 1990), excluding offsets.

*Amendment 142 - Michael Bloss on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group - **EU decarbonisation roadmap***

The Commission shall adopt a Union roadmap describing emissions reduction pathways in all sectors, and enhancement of removals by sinks, in accordance with the climate objectives.

*Amendment 143 - Michael Bloss on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group - **restriction of FF industry and Energy Charter Treaty***

Policies must be protected from commercial and other vested interests of the fossil fuel industry. Interactions with decision makers must be limited, transparent and reported.

The Union shall end protection of investments in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT). The ECT is an international

agreement that protects investments in energy supply. Foreign investors can use it to challenge almost any state measure that impacts an energy company's expected profit and demand compensation that can be worth billions of euros.

Amendment 145 - Nils Torvalds, Pascal Canfin on behalf of the Renew Group - EU sectoral decarbonisation roadmap

Require the Commission to present a plan or strategy, including sectoral roadmaps, for meeting EU climate targets to the Parliament and Member States, and to update it every five years in full consultation with citizens and stakeholders.

Amendment 146 - Nils Torvalds, Pascal Canfin on behalf of the Renew Group - climate adaptation stress tests

Beneficiaries of Union financial instruments will need to carry out a climate adaptation stress test for projects that are deemed particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Amendment 147 - Peter Liese on behalf of the EPP Group - 55%, including all relevant removals

Not only is at least 55% by 2030 in itself not in line with science, the net character of the target lowers the level of ambition further. For example, with removals contributing about 2-3% in negative emissions, the actual emission reductions would only be at 50,5-52,8%.

Amendment 151 - Peter Liese On behalf of the EPP Group - including international offsets

Inclusion of international offsets would mean that funding of projects outside of Europe would allow European polluters to continue business as usual. Supporting such a proposal would mean a major step backwards from the current Parliament's position on the 2030 climate target.

Amendment 161 - Peter Liese on behalf of EPP - FFS phase out

The amendment is proposing for gas to be exempted from the general fossil fuel phase-out, with a prolonged phase-out date of 2028 instead of 2025, the date agreed by the Commission and many EU governments at the G20 in 2009. Gas is a fossil fuel with a massive impact on the environment, in part because of high methane leakage. It also requires long-term investments, and as such does not deserve such an exemption. In addition, while energy poverty is indeed a challenge, fossil fuel subsidies are not a sustainable solution.