

Draft Directive

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and in particular Article 191, Article 192(1) and Article 194(1) thereof,

Having regard to the Paris Agreement

Having regard to REGULATION (EU) 2018/1999 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

Whereas:

The target for renewable energy is binding at Union level and it will be fulfilled through Member States' contributions guided by the need to deliver collectively the Union target. A recast of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council has introduced a binding, renewable energy target for the Union for 2030 of at least 32 %, including a provision for a review with a view to increasing the Union-level target by 2023.

Amendments to Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council have set the Union-level target for improvements in energy efficiency in 2030 to at least 32,5 %, including a provision for a review with a view to increasing the Union-level targets.

The binding target of at least a 40 % domestic reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 was formally approved as the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Union and its Member States to the Paris Agreement at the Environment Council meeting on 6 March 2015. The Paris Agreement was ratified by the Union on 5 October 2016 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.

Although the Union pledged to deliver ambitious cuts in GHG emissions by 2030, the threat of climate change is a global issue. The Union and its Member States should therefore work with their international partners in order to ensure a high level of ambition by all Parties in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

There is a need for thorough monitoring and reporting, and for regular assessment of Union and Member States' greenhouse gas emissions and of their efforts to address climate change. Thus, each Member State shall report every two years to the Commission on the status of implementation of its integrated national energy and climate plan by means of an integrated national energy and climate progress report.

Budgets

1. Emphasises the importance of investing at least 20 % of the overall EU budget on climate action.
2. Speaks up for acting in advance before costs of possible climate damage become unmanageable.
3. Suggests that Member States that exceed their targets should have a greater say in the distribution of the budget.
4. Calls on the Member States that could not achieve their individual climate goals to pay a penalty of € 500 million.
5. Stresses the need to work even more closely with scientists to better predict the financial impact of climate change.

Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

1. Welcomes the EU's path so far with regard to climate protection measures; emphasizes that it is not enough to just meet commitments.
2. Claims that neither nuclear nor biofuels are good for the environment in the long run; therefore postulates to concentrate on the expansion of renewable energies.
3. Calls up to Member States to review their vaccine mandates; proposes to set up an expert committee that can answer questions and give advice to Member States.
4. Reminds of the need to closely cooperate in the endangered food supply; suggests to take into consideration to create a common agricultural area to provide for food, being well aware of the administrative, cost intensive and infrastructural consequences a project like this would bring.

Transport and Tourism

1. Acknowledges that the transport industry is a major contributor to the emissions of greenhouse gases which drive climate change.
2. In recognition of this, stresses the need to promote clean transport solutions, even if it should mean the reduction of mobility throughout Europe or the loss of jobs in the transport sector.
3. Suggests that there should be more car-free areas in city centres.
4. Calls for lower regulations on GHG emissions in the transport sector.
5. Suggests a one-year trial version for free public transport in the metropolitan areas.
6. Calls for more financial aid from the EU for Member States that rely heavily on tourism and are most affected by climate change.

Industry, Research and Energy

1. Calls for a no longer coal-based energy generation.
2. Calls for nuclear energy to be declared emission-free.
3. Stresses that the European economy will suffer from the harsh climate protection conditions; urges to lower the climate goals to 5%.
4. Calls for more agricultural land to be made available for the production of biofuels.

Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

1. Calls on the States not to separate asylum seekers and refugees by religion, race, gender; emphasizes that everybody who had to flee must be able to find a new home in Europe.
2. Condemns the often neglected climate policies of the member countries, which could later cost many people their homes.

3. Reminds of the 2015 refugee crisis and how difficult it was to manage it; if a new flood of refugees is heading for Europa due to the climate change, then the European Union must be better prepared.
4. Calls on the term “climate refugees” no longer to be used. People who are forced to leave their homeland due to climate change should now be called "disaster displaced persons".