



2023/2636(RSP)

12.09.2023

COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS 18 - 32 (para 18 - 26)

Draft motion for a resolution

**Lídia Pereira, Mohammed Chahim, Martin Hojsík, Pär Holmgren, Robert
Roos, Catherine Griset, Silvia Modig**
(PE746.816v01-00)

UN Climate Change Conference 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
(2023/2636(RSP))

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 18 - Subheading 7, Paragraph 18

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 342 - 345, 347 - 353

Draft motion for a resolution

Subheading 7

Draft motion for a resolution

The climate and biodiversity crisis

Amendment

The climate **and environmental** crisis

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18

Draft motion for a resolution

18. Emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity, ecosystems, soils **and** oceans to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement;

Amendment

18. ***Underscores that the climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked and the responses to both crises need to be aligned; recalls that currently 80% of habitats in the EU are in a bad state¹; emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems, in particular soils, forests, agricultural ecosystems, freshwater bodies, oceans and other carbon-rich ecosystems, and to manage natural resources sustainably in order to enhance nature-based climate change mitigation and build resilience, which are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement; firmly believes that the goals of the Paris Agreement cannot be met without restoring nature, including in the Union; calls for the swift conclusion of the EU agreement on the Nature Restoration Law;***

¹

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/newsroom/news/ecosystems-need-restoration#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20EEA%27s%20latest,a%20poor%20or%20bad%20state>

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 355, 356, 362, 368

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 18 a (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

18a. *Highlights the conclusions in the IPCC 6th assessment that conservation, improved management and restoration of ecosystems offer the largest share of economic mitigation potential in the land use sector; stresses that the IPCC 6th Assessment Report also demonstrates the need for the urgent implementation of actions for the restoration of degraded ecosystems to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, notably by restoring degraded wetlands and rivers, forests and agricultural ecosystems, noting in the report the importance of inclusive decision making with Indigenous Peoples and local communities for successful adaptation and mitigation across ecosystems; calls on all Parties including the EU Member States to implement ambitious nature restoration measures in their territories and to invest more in nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches;*

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 18 b (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

18b. *Stresses that agriculture should contribute to protecting and restoring biodiversity;*

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 20 - Paragraphs 18 c (new) - 18 d (new)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 251, 346, 363, 364, 377, 378

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18 c (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

18c. Recognises that healthy ecosystems and rich biodiversity underpin human survival and provide life-critical services such as food and clean water, and highlights that climate change is one of the direct drivers of biodiversity loss; points to how climate change has already altered terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems all around the world, causing species losses and declines in key ecosystem services; recognises that these climate-driven impacts on ecosystems have caused measurable economic and livelihood losses around the world; notes that the IPCC 6th Assessment Report concludes that climate change has reduced food security and affected water security due to warming, changing precipitation patterns, reduction and loss of cryospheric elements, and greater frequency and intensity of climatic extremes; stresses that the world's land and ocean sinks have absorbed 56% of man-made greenhouse gas emissions of the past 60 years, and that according to the IPCC, maintaining the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services at a global scale depends on effective and equitable conservation of approximately 30% to 50% of Earth's land, freshwater and ocean areas,¹

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Sixth Assessment Report,

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 18 d (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

18d. Underlines that the conservation and restoration of high-carbon ecosystems such as peatlands, wetlands, rangelands, and blue carbon ecosystems such as salt marshes, seagrasses and mangroves offers a wide range of mitigation and adaptation benefits; calls on the Commission to develop the mapping of these ecosystems, to work further on the identification of robust, transparent and science-based methodologies for the proper accounting of carbon removals and emissions from those ecosystems in a manner that does no harm to other biodiversity objectives;

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 21 - Paragraph 19

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 212, 365, 366, 367, 369, 373, DEVE J, DEVE 10

Draft motion for a resolution Paragraph 19

Draft motion for a resolution

19. Stresses the need to protect ***indigenous*** rights and ***environmental defenders***;

Amendment

19. Stresses the need to protect rights and ***interests of indigenous peoples and local communities, by ensuring effective and robust regulatory protection of the environment, land rights, indigenous peoples' rights, livelihoods and cultures, including the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC); stresses the central role of indigenous communities in climate action, implementation, data collection, decision-making, and knowledge-sharing; calls on the Parties to ensure that all commitments made at COP28 to implement the Paris Agreement align with existing international human rights obligations and standards applicable to business operations, and respect indigenous people's rights; stresses the need to support and protect environmental defenders and calls for those responsible for murders, defamatory attacks, acts of persecution, criminalisation, imprisonment, harassment and intimidation against them to be held accountable;***

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 22 - Paragraphs 20, 20 a - 20 b (new)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 189, 357-361, 371, 372, 374, 386, 411

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 20

Draft motion for a resolution

20. ***Stresses the importance of effectively implementing*** the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which was adopted during the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity;

Amendment

20. ***Strongly welcomes the agreement on*** the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which was adopted during the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity; ***stresses the importance of effectively, swiftly and fully implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in order for it to be a success; recalls the failure in achieving the Aichi targets, due largely to lack of implementation;***

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 20 a (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

- 20a. Recalls target 8 of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework, to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity; recalls the landmark State and Outlook of the European Environment Report 2020, which finds that the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystems are expected to intensify, while activities such as agriculture, fisheries, transport,***

industry and energy production continue to cause biodiversity loss and harmful emissions;

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 20 b (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

20b. Welcomes all efforts by governments and non-governmental actors to maximize the potential of soils to mitigate climate change and to improve water availability; underlines the transboundary impacts of soil degradation that warrant joint international efforts to tackle all soil degradation threats; calls attention to the huge importance of peatlands for climate change mitigation; calls for efforts globally and within the EU to swiftly restore peatlands, so that they can be a sink rather than a source;

^{1a} <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/global-assessment-reveals-huge-potential-peatlands-climate-solution>

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 20 c (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

20c. Emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems, including river basins, aquifers and lakes; highlights the devastating environmental, social and economic impacts of desertification, droughts, floods and water pollution, and the need for common approaches to properly prevent and adapt to this phenomenon and overcome it; underlines, therefore, the importance of

water availability and sustainable water management for climate change mitigation and adaptation; stresses that water stress is becoming a major and growing concern in Europe and that droughts and water scarcity are no longer rare or extreme events, with about 20 % of the European territory and 30 % of Europeans affected by water stress during an average year according to the EEA^{1a}; highlights the need to prevent excessive pressures from economic activities on river bodies in some regions of Europe affecting their ecological flow; calls for an efficient use, reuse and recycling of water and for the protection of and restorations of ecosystems supporting groundwater resources; stresses the need for speedy and full implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive in order to achieve its objectives and better manage Europe's water resources;

^{1a} EEA report 'Water resources across Europe — confronting water stress: an updated assessment'

Or. en

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 375, 380, 381, 382, 383, 354, DEVE K, DEVE 2

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 21

Draft motion for a resolution

21. Calls on the Parties to continue work on the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue;

Amendment

21. ***Welcomes the adoption of the historic High Seas Treaty (BBNJ);*** Calls on the Parties to continue work on the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue ***and expresses its support for the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the Commission's 'Mission Starfish 2030: Restore our Ocean and Waters; stresses that climate mechanisms depend on the health of the ocean and marine ecosystems currently affected by global warming, pollution, overexploitation of marine biodiversity, acidification, deoxygenation and coastal erosion; stresses that the IPCC recalls that the ocean is part of the solution to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change; recalls the importance of ocean-based solutions also in restoring ecosystems, ensuring food security and providing resources;***

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 21a (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

- 21a. Stresses the need to combat plastic pollution also because of the climate impact of plastic throughout its lifecycles;***

welcomes the ongoing work on the Global Plastics Treaty, and calls on the UN member states to reach an ambitious and effective agreement, consistent with the Paris Agreement, by no later than 2024; underlines the necessity to address plastic pollution by reducing waste at its source, cutting down on plastic use and consumption, and increasing circularity; calls for a systemic approach in order to appropriately address plastic pollution in the environment, including microplastics, and its impact on climate change;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 24 - Subheading 8, paragraphs 22, 22 a - 20 b (new)
[on methane]

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 385, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 397, 398, 402, ITRE 21

Draft motion for a resolution

Subheading 8

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Efforts across all sectors

Methane and other non-CO2 greenhouse gases;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 22

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

22. Calls for a quantified, science-based assessment of the progress made since the adoption of the Global Methane Pledge at COP26, the Pledge's participants having agreed to voluntarily contribute to a collective effort to reduce global methane emissions by at least 30 % percent from 2020 levels by 2030;

22. ***Welcomes that 122 Parties have become signatories to the Global Methane Pledge; strongly urges in particular the large methane-emitting Parties that have not joined the pledge to do so as soon as possible;*** Calls for a quantified, science-based assessment of the progress made since the adoption of the Global Methane Pledge at COP26, the Pledge's participants having agreed to voluntarily contribute to a collective effort to reduce global methane emissions by at least 30 % percent from 2020 levels by 2030; ***urges all signatories to ensure they reduce methane emissions within their territories by at least 30 % from 2020 levels by 2030 and to adopt national measures to achieve this aim;*** ***Calls for signatories of the Pledge to enhance governance on methane to provide an overarching framework to progress towards the a collective commitment calls for more attention at the upcoming COP and future COPs to be given to mitigation of non-CO2 greenhouse gases;***

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 22 a (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

22a. Calls on all Parties to also include specific methane reduction targets in their NDCs; notes that no Parties have set any quantified targets to address methane emissions from livestock; reiterates its call to ensure ambitious reductions of GHG emissions in the agriculture sector;

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 22 b (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

22b. Recalls the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector; underlines that capturing of methane in the oil and gas value chain is warranted from economic and energy-dependency point of view; reiterates that importers of fossil energy to the Union should be submitted to rules that are similar to those for producers within the Union; reiterates its call on the Commission to propose, based on an impact assessment, a 2030 Union binding methane emissions reduction target covering all relevant emitting sectors as well as the inclusion of methane among the regulated pollutants in the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 25 - Subheading 8 a (new), paragraph 23, 23 a (new) - 23 c (new) [on transport]

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 403, 404, 415, 423, 426, 427, 431

Draft motion for a resolution

Subheading 8 a (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Efforts across all sectors

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 23

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23. Highlights the inclusion of maritime and aviation emissions in the EU emissions trading system, which will foster greater ambition at international level, including in the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization;

23. Highlights ***that the transport sector is the only sector in which emissions have risen at EU level since 1990 and that this is not compatible with the EU's climate goals, which require greater and faster reductions in emissions from all sectors of society, including the aviation and maritime sectors; welcomes in this regard the inclusion of maritime and aviation emissions in the EU emissions trading system, which will foster greater ambition at international level, including in the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization; is concerned by the slow progress achieved in the IMO and the ICAO in addressing emissions from international shipping and aviation;***

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 23 a (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23a. Calls on the IMO to adopt measures to reduce maritime emissions in line with the Science Based Targets and

the 1.5 degrees temperature limit set by the Paris Agreement, requiring a 37% emission reduction by 2030, 96% by 2040 and 100% by 2050; calls on the Commission and the Members States to support that ambition; notes that Science-Based Targets have already been endorsed by developed nations such as the US, UK, Canada and New Zealand and climate vulnerable countries such as Fiji, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, Palau; recognises that if the IMO negotiations fail to achieve action in line with the Paris Agreement, the EU should revise its shipping legislation to enlarge its scope and align it with Science Based Targets; notes that recently approved EU shipping legislation is a step in the right direction but acknowledges that further efforts are needed to achieve zero emission shipping; calls on the European Commission and Member States to restart UNFCCC negotiations on attribution of international shipping emissions to national inventories on a 50-50% basis mirroring the scope of the ETS and FuelEU Maritime; calls on the EU to engage in bilateral and multilateral diplomacy to support other countries in setting up their own national and regional legislation to decarbonise the shipping sector;

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 b (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23b. *Notes that black carbon emissions from shipping rose globally by 12% between 2012 and 2018, and by 85% in the Arctic between 2015 and 2019¹; stresses that black carbon is estimated to account for about 21% of shipping emissions over a 20-year timescale²; calls for immediate action to reverse the*

current increase in black carbon emissions from Arctic shipping in particular in light of the alarming rate at which the Arctic is melting; considers that the IMO ban on the use of heavy fuel oil in the Arctic still contains loopholes and therefore risks being rendered ineffective in protecting the Arctic; urges the Commission to ensure that all ships calling at EU ports and travelling in or near the Arctic switch to cleaner distillates and install particulate filters, which would reduce black carbon emissions by over 90%;

¹ <https://theicct.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Arctic-HFO-ban-sept2020.pdf>

² https://theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/Global-Marine-BC-Inventory-2015_ICCT-Report_15122017_vF.pdf

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 c (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23c. *Points to the disproportionate climate impact of the use of private jets; stresses that private jets are up to 14 times more polluting than commercial planes per passenger; notes with concern that private jet use in Europe is estimated to have increased by 30 % compared to pre-pandemic level^{1a}; calls on all Parties including the EU Member States to take measures to discourage the use of private jets; underlines the importance of leaders leading by example, and urges all participants at COP27, including from EU institutions, to refrain from using private jets and choose the least polluting transport option possible to get to their destination;*

^{1a} Transport & Environment, 'Private jets: can the super-rich supercharge zero-emission aviation?', April 2021.

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 26 - Paragraph 23 d (new)

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 384

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 d (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23d. Stresses that the IPCC 6th Assessment Report recognises the importance and mitigation potential of “sufficiency” and demand-side policies for the achievement of our climate targets, alongside energy efficiency and the replacement of fossil fuels by renewable energies, and that the Report shows that demand reduction and shifts in consumption patterns can reduce global GHG emissions in end-use sectors by 40-70% by 2050 compared to baseline scenarios; recognises that the reduction potential is higher for countries and population segments with relatively high levels of consumption, and encourages all Parties to the UNFCCC to integrate these aspects into their NDCs;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 27 - Paragraphs 23 e (new) - 23 f (new) [on agriculture]

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 250, 400, 424, 438, 439

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 23 e (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23e. Recalls that the agriculture accounted for 11 % of the EU's total domestic GHG emissions in 2020^{1a} and acknowledges the significant potential for GHG emissions reduction in the agricultural sector; stresses that a transition towards more sustainable agricultural practices, shorter supply chains and a shift towards more healthy foods, diets and lifestyles, including increased consumption of sustainably and regionally produced plants and plant-based foods would contribute significantly to reducing agricultural emissions, increasing mitigation and adaptation, while releasing pressure on land and helping restore soil quality and ecosystems; reiterates that the overconsumption of meat and ultra-processed products needs to be addressed;

1a

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/Progress-and-prospects-for-decarbonisation/progress-and-prospects-for-decarbonisation>

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Paragraph 23 f (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23f. Emphasises the importance of developing a more sustainable

agriculture, including by giving farmers alternatives for reducing the use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides; emphasises that reducing overall production and use of synthetic fertilisers, and increasing the use of natural carbon sequestration in soils and soil organic matter can offer multiple benefits in terms of increase soil fertility and biodiversity restoration, while providing large mitigation potential;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 g (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23g. Stresses that all sectors must contribute to the reduction of emissions, including the defence sector, while maintaining operational effectiveness, and that the development of decarbonisation technologies and strategies in the sector should be accelerated; notes that inclusion of disaggregated military emissions in UNFCCC submissions is voluntary and it is not currently possible to identify reported military GHG emissions from the submitted UNFCCC data; calls on the High Representative, the Commission and the Council to formulate a proposal for the transparent accounting of military emissions to the UNFCCC, acknowledging the adoption of the Strategic Compass for Security and Defence, and in order to fully implement the Climate Change and Defence Roadmap;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 h (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23h. Reiterates its support for the creation of a global platform for assessing the environmental damage caused during armed conflicts - an initiative of the Ukrainian government; calls on the Commission to explore this idea and to elaborate a proposal ahead of COP28 for

such an international platform; stresses the need for more attention to be given to the environmental and climate impacts of armed conflicts;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 29 - Paragraphs - 23 i (new) - 23 j (new) [carbon pricing, CBAM, ETS]

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 408, 417, ITRE 25

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 i (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23i. Welcomes the fact that several EU trading partners have introduced carbon trading or other carbon pricing mechanisms and invites the Commission to further promote this and similar policies on the global scale and to explore links and other forms of cooperation with existing carbon pricing mechanisms in third countries to accelerate cost-efficient and socially fair emissions reductions worldwide; as part of this, calls on the Commission to put in place 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;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 j (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23j. Highlights that the EU's carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) will provide an effective mechanism to price emissions from products imported to the EU and to address carbon leakage while supporting the adoption of carbon pricing worldwide, which will contribute to reducing global carbon emissions and to the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals and ensure that EU's climate objectives are not undermined due to a carbon leakage;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 k (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23k. *Stresses the need to address the climate and environmental impact of the textile sector; recognizes that the textile industry needs to play an important role in a transformation to a circular economy, tackling challenges related to for example waste prevention, waste management, microplastic shedding, water usage, overproduction, and the overall durability, non-toxicity of the production process and recyclability of textile products, including by ensuring that textiles are designed to be long-lasting and recyclable; stresses that working towards establishing global standards for when brands can make green claims about a product, is imperative; highlights that in this regard, consistent and transparent mandatory criteria will help consumers make informed choices and prevent greenwashing, ensuring that sustainability claims are backed by verifiable evidence;*

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 l (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23l. *Stresses that climate change and environmental degradation lead to scarcity of natural resources, can increase conflicts and tensions, as well as food shortages and natural catastrophes, and are major drivers of human displacement*

and threat multipliers; highlights that women are disproportionately affected by this and that 80% of people displaced by climate change are women^{1a}; expects COP28 to give more attention to climate-induced displacement; calls the Commission and the Member States to recognize the needs and vulnerability of people affected by climate displacement and step up efforts to find solutions;

^{1a} UNDP, Gender and Climate Change, 2016:
<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/UNDP%20Linkages%20Gender%20and%20CC%20Policy%20Brief%201-WEB.pdf>

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 m (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23m. Highlights that the Mediterranean is one of the regions in the world most affected by climate change; notes that the Mediterranean basin is warming 20 % faster than the global average, and that the region is one of the main climate change hotspots in the world, where 250 million people are projected to be considered ‘water poor’ within 20 years;^{1a} underlines that the Mediterranean is turning into the fastest warming sea in the world^{1b} with consequences for important economic sectors and the whole sea ecosystem, suffering irreversible changes to the ecosystem and species; calls on the Commission and Member States to act with urgency and cooperate with its Mediterranean partners to work on an ambitious adaptation measures and to lead mitigation action;

^{1a} *Mediterranean experts on climate and environmental change, ‘Risks associated*

to climate and environmental changes in the Mediterranean region', 2019, https://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/MedECC-Booklet_EN_WEB.pdf

^{1b} WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative, 'The Climate Change Effect in the Mediterranean — Six stories from an Overheating Sea', Rome, Italy, 2021.

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23 n (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

23n. Notes that there is growing scientific and political interest in Solar Radiation Modification (SRM) as a proposed set of climate engineering approaches to artificially reflect sunlight and cool the planet, such as stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI); stresses that SRM does not address the root cause of climate change and is not an alternative to mitigation efforts; notes the lack of scientific certainty on the effects and expresses concern on the global risks and adverse impacts of SRM on the environment, climactic and geopolitical stability; underlines, therefore, that a global approach is essential and that no countries should unilaterally experiment with this technology; regrets/takes note that a UN resolution on global governance has been blocked; calls on the Commission and the Member States to initiate a non-use agreement at international level, in consistency with the precautionary principle and in the absence of evidence of its safety and a full global consensus on its acceptability.

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 31 - Paragraphs 24, 24 a (new) - 24 d (new) [gender: general, global, EU level, financing, representation in negotiations]

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 441, 442, 443, 444, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, DEVE L

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24**

Draft motion for a resolution

24. Points to the fact that people are impacted by climate change in different ways, depending on factors such as gender, age, disability, ethnicity and poverty;

Amendment

24. Points to the fact that people are impacted by climate change in different ways, depending on factors such as gender, age, disability, ethnicity and poverty ***with vulnerable populations, such as the poor, indigenous peoples, women and the elderly, being the hardest hit by its consequences; believes that gender balance and the empowerment of women and girls are key to an inclusive and just transition; emphasises the need for more effective gender mainstreaming throughout all relevant targets and goals;***

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24 a (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

- 24a. Calls on all Parties, including the EU and its Member States, to increase efforts for the integration of gender equality in their revised NDCs, as well as in climate and environmental policies, in particular those related to mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage, and to increase the meaningful involvement of women's groups in their design and implementation; stresses the need for more concrete actions by all Parties, including the EU, to deliver on the commitments of the renewed Gender Action Plan agreed at the 25th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC***

(COP 25); urges Member States and the Commission to increase efforts to achieve the goals set out in the EU Gender Action Plan III;

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24 b (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

24b. Stresses the need to accelerate action for gender-responsive disaster risk reduction, and thus a gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework; calls for further efforts to prioritise and account for gender in disaster preparedness, particularly with disaggregated disaster risk reduction (DRR) data sets;

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24 c (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

24c. Considers that women's access to inclusive climate finance must be increased and enabled; highlights that gender-responsive climate financing is critical for a just transition; emphasises the importance of a gender transformative approach in climate finance; urges the EU and its Member States to report on gender responsiveness of its climate finance contributions, and 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, and participation in

programmes which support the role of women in climate governance;

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24 d (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

24d. Highlights the importance of increasing women's participation in decision-making in the climate diplomacy context, including in COP delegations and leadership at all levels of climate action; regrets that at COP27, women made up less than 34% of country negotiating teams at COP27, and some Party delegations were made up of as much as 90% men; calls on all parties to aim for gender parity in their delegations and at all levels of climate change decision-making and negotiations; urges all parties to nominate a National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point and increase their resources, training and support, including in the EU;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 32 - Subheading 10 and Paragraph 25
Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 457, 458, 459

Draft motion for a resolution
Subheading 10

Draft motion for a resolution

Role of the European Parliament

Amendment

Role of the European Parliament *at*
COP28;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Paragraph 25

Draft motion for a resolution

25. Believes that it should be an integral part of the EU delegation at COP28, given that it must give its consent to international agreements and plays a central role in the domestic implementation of the Paris Agreement as one of the EU's co-legislators; expects, therefore, to be allowed to attend EU coordination meetings at COP28 in Dubai and to be guaranteed access to all preparatory documents;

Amendment

25. Believes that the European Parliament should be an integral part of the EU delegation at COP28, given that it must give its consent to international agreements and plays a central role in the domestic implementation of the Paris Agreement as one of the EU's co-legislators; expects, therefore, to be allowed to attend EU coordination meetings at COP28 in Dubai and to be guaranteed access to all preparatory documents; ***commits to act independently and free from conflicts of interests;***

Or. en