



2023/2636(RSP)

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COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS 33 - 37 (recitals)

Draft motion for a resolution

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(PE746.816v01-00)

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

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 33 - Recital -A, A, A a (new), Recital B

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

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 49-57, 80-82, 104, 108, 115, 119

Draft motion for a resolution

Recital -A (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

-A. whereas the European Parliament has declared a climate and environmental emergency and has committed to urgently take the concrete action needed to fight and contain this threat before it is too late; whereas biodiversity loss and climate change are interlinked and exacerbate each other, representing equal threats to life on our planet, and as such, should be urgently tackled together;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Recital A

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

A. whereas the Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016;

A. whereas the Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016; ***whereas to date 193 states plus the EU have joined the agreement, representing over 98% of global emissions;***

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital A a (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Aa. whereas according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Emissions Gap Report 2022 the implementation of conditional NDCs would lead to 2,4°C global warming by the end of the century, and current policies are insufficient to meet even the unconditional NDCs, so that a continuation of current policies would result in 2,8°C global warming;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital B

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

B. whereas there has been inadequate collective progress towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement since it was adopted in 2015;

B. whereas there has been inadequate collective progress towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement since it was adopted in 2015; ***whereas the 2022 NDC Synthesis Report states that the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emission level in 2030, taking into account implementation of all latest NDCs, is estimated to be only 0.3 per cent below the 2019 level; whereas the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) concludes that in scenarios limiting warming to 1,5°C (with over 50% likelihood by 2100) GHG emissions need to be 43% below 2019 level by 2030;***

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 34 - Recital C, C a-c (new)

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

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 58, 59, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 77, 87, 113,

Draft motion for a resolution**Recital C***Draft motion for a resolution*

- C. whereas the global stocktake (GST) is a central element of the Paris Agreement; whereas the ***GST aims*** to ratchet up ambition and drive climate action, ***and makes it possible to take stock*** of the Paris Agreement's ***implementation***;

Amendment

- C. whereas the global stocktake (GST) ***taking place in 2023 for the first time*** is a central element of the Paris Agreement ***that allows an overall picture of progress on the implementation of the Agreement***; whereas the ***outcome of the stocktaking exercise should subsequently spur Parties*** to ratchet up ambition and drive climate action;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution**Recital C a (new)***Draft motion for a resolution**Amendment*

- Ca. whereas the IPCC 6th Assessment Report confirmed that GHG emissions from human activities have raised global temperature by 1.1°C compared to pre-industrial levels as an average for 2010-2019; whereas according to the World Meteorological Organization there is now a 66% likelihood of temporarily exceeding 1.5°C already during the period 2023-2027;^{1a} whereas the WMO points out that Arctic warming is disproportionately high^{2a} and new research is showing that the Arctic could be ice-free in summers already by the 2030s; whereas climate-related risks to health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth are projected to increase with global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and increase further with 2°C;^{3a}***

1^a IPCC 6th Assessment Report Climate Change 2023

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf

2^a WMO update May 2023

<https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/global-temperatures-set-reach-new-records-next-five-years>

3^a IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C

<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm>

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital C b (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Cb. whereas methane is responsible for around 30% of the rise in global temperatures since the industrial revolution, and rapid and sustained reductions in methane emissions are key to limit near-term warming and improve air quality^{1a}; whereas according to the IPCC 6th Assessment Report, keeping global warming under 1.5 °C requires deep reductions in anthropogenic methane emissions by 2030^{1b};

whereas methane is a potent GHG which is 28 times more powerful than CO2 in terms of its climate impact over a 100-year timeframe, and 80 times more potent over a 20-year timeframe; whereas according to the UNEP emissions gap report, methane and nitrous oxide emissions remained steady from 2019 to 2021, and fluorinated gases continued to surge; whereas stronger action to reduce methane emissions is one of the most cost-effective measures for cutting GHG emissions in the short term^{3a} whereas the agriculture and livestock sector emits 145Mt of methane a year, making it the

largest and most significant sector for methane emissions; whereas methane emissions in agriculture are primarily driven by increasing livestock numbers; whereas livestock emissions from manure and enteric fermentation account for roughly 32 % of all anthropogenic methane emissions;^{1a}

^{1a} <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-methane-tracker-2022/methane-and-climate-change>

^{2a} *IPCC 6th Assessment Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report*

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_LongerReport.pdf

^{3a} *UNEP report of 6 May 2021 entitled ‘Global Methane Assessment: Benefits and Costs of Mitigating Methane Emissions’*

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital C c (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Cc. whereas the IPCC AR6 conclusions warn that climate change impacts are already and increasingly affecting the productivity of all agricultural and fishery sectors, exacerbating water scarcity and threatening food security, nutrition and livelihoods; whereas global food systems account for 31% of global emissions; whereas over 100 million tonnes of synthetic fertiliser are applied to crops worldwide every year^{1a}; whereas most emissions from synthetic nitrogen fertilisers occur after they are applied to the soil and enter the atmosphere as nitrous oxide (N₂O) – a persistent GHG

with 265 times more global warming potential than CO2 over a 100 years period; whereas the synthetic nitrogen fertiliser supply chain was responsible for estimated 2.1% of global greenhouse gas emissions;^{1b}

^{1a}<https://www.fao.org/3/ca6746en/ca6746en.pdf>

^{1b} *Stefano Menegat et al, Greenhouse gas emissions from global production and use of nitrogen synthetic fertilisers in agriculture, Scientific Reports (2022)*

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 35 - Recitals D a-b (new) + Recitals E, E a-c (new)

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

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 60, 74, 75, 78, 83, 84, 85, 86, 93, 100, 112, 118

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital D a (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

D a. whereas the UNFCCC First Report on the Determination of the Needs of Developing Country Parties states that national reports submitted by developing country Parties on their needs related to implementing of the Convention and the Paris Agreement cumulatively amount to USD 5.8–5.9 trillion up until 2030, of which USD 502 billion is identified as needs requiring international sources of finance^{1a}; whereas public and private finance flows for fossil fuels remain higher than those for climate adaptation and mitigation^{2a};

^{1a} *UNFCCC First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement (NDR)*

<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties/first-report-on-the-determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties-related-to-implementing>

^{2a} *IPCC AR6 WG3 Climate Change 2022 summary report for policymakers*
https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_Summary_ForPolicymakers.pdf

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital D b (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Db. *whereas, according to Article 4(3) of the Paris Agreement, the Union's updated NDCs shall reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;*

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital E

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

E. *whereas the climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked, **exacerbate each other and should be urgently tackled together;***

E. *whereas the climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked, **exacerbate each other and should be urgently tackled together;***

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital E a (new)

Ea. whereas the preamble to the Paris Agreement notes the ‘importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans’; whereas the IPBES global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services^{1a} underlines that the sustainable use of nature will be vital for adapting to and mitigating dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;

^{1a} IPBES The global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services, 2019

https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/inline/files/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers.pdf

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital E b (new)**

Eb. whereas soils are the largest terrestrial carbon pool on the planet; whereas ensuring healthy soils strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change; whereas globally 500,000 hectares of peatlands a year are lost, while already drained and degraded peatlands contribute around 4% of annual global human-induced emissions;^{1a} whereas despite only covering 3-4% of the world’s land surface area, peatlands are responsible for storing nearly one-third of the world's soil carbon - over twice that of all the world's forests combined;

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

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital E c (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Ec. whereas the latest UNEP Adaptation Gap Report highlights that global efforts in adaptation planning, financing and implementation fail to keep pace with increasing climate risks; whereas the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and the global stocktake should be used as opportunities for all Parties to act upon the conclusions of that report as well as those of the IPCC WGII AR6;

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 36 - Recitals F, F a-e (new)

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

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 61, 69, 73, 76, 79, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 97-99, 106

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital F

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

F. whereas there are scientifically proven interlinkages between health, environmental and climate crises; whereas extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, land degradation and water scarcity are displacing people and having a dramatic impact on their health;

F. whereas there are scientifically proven interlinkages between health, ***and the*** environmental and climate crises; ***whereas the European Climate and Health Observatory identifies serious health effects from heat, wildfires, flooding, vector-borne diseases, water and food-borne diseases, pollution, air pollution, UV radiation, Aero-allergens, ground-level ozone, mental health effects and occupational safety and health effects;*** whereas extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, land degradation and water scarcity are displacing people and

having a dramatic impact on their health
*and their ability to fully enjoy their
human rights;*

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital F a (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Fa. whereas the UN World Water Development Report (2023) warns of global water crisis with imminent risks; whereas more than 90 per cent of disasters are water-related, with climate change hitting hardest through water^{1a}; whereas the parties to the Paris Agreement recognize the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger;

^{1a} Press release: ‘Historic UN conference marks watershed moment to tackle global water crisis and ensure water-secure future’

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2023/03/press-release-historic-un-conference-marks-watershed-moment-to-tackle-global-water-crisis-and-ensure-water-secure-future>

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital F b (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Fb. whereas water scarcity is becoming endemic as a result of the local impact of physical water stress, coupled with the acceleration and spreading of freshwater pollution and low- middle- and high-income countries all show signs of risk related to water quality^{1a}; whereas the multiple ecosystem services provided by water should be ensured inter alia

through water planning and investment in water-related innovation including energy and water efficiency, in line with the water-smart society principles;

^{1a} The United Nations World Water Development Report 2023: partnerships and cooperation for water, available at: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000384655>

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital F c (new)**

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Fc. whereas in the EU, natural disasters affected nearly 50 million people between 1980 and 2020 and caused an average of EUR 12 billion in economic losses each year^{1a}; whereas there is an unequal distribution of these losses; whereas the Copernicus Climate Change Service revealed that 2022 was another year of extremes with many temperature records and with the summer 2022 being the hottest on record for Europe; whereas water scarcity, flooding and droughts are key risks also in Europe; whereas the outermost regions and islands are among the most affected by climate change in particular and in terms of sustainable development, in comparison to the rest of the EU and the rest of the developed world;

^{1a} Overview of natural and man-made disaster risks the European Union may face: 2020 edition

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital F d (new)**

Fd. whereas, although the ocean plays a unique and vital role as a climate regulator in the context of the climate crisis - as it covers 71 % of the earth's surface, produces half of our oxygen, absorbs a third of CO2 emissions and 90 % of the excess heat in the climate system^{1a} - marine biodiversity is seriously endangered according to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; whereas ocean warming is affecting coastal ecosystems, leading to intensified marine heatwaves, acidification, loss of oxygen, salinity intrusion and sea level rise;^{2a} whereas the European Environment Agency has issued warnings about the current state of degradation of the European marine environment and the need to rapidly restore our marine ecosystems by addressing the impact of human activities on the marine environment; whereas marine hotspots such as coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds are severely degraded and threatened by climate change and pollution;

^{1a} UN Climate Action, 'The ocean – the world's greatest ally against climate change'

^{2a} IPCC special report: special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate

<https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/>

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital F e (new)**

Fe. whereas according to the United Nations Environment Programme, plastic pollution alter habitats and natural processes, reducing ecosystems' ability to adapt to climate change, directly affecting millions of people's livelihoods; whereas the global plastics sector is responsible for 6% of global oil consumption, and is expected to reach 20% by 2050^{1a}; whereas processes to extract and distil oil and to produce plastic is an energy-intensive process; whereas discarded plastic waste generates GHG emissions when exposed to solar radiation in air and water and it also interferes with the ocean's ability to sequester carbon; whereas global plastic emissions are set to double to 44 Mt per year, and that in the absence of ambitious new policies, global plastic consumption will rise from 460 million tonnes in 2019 to 1231 million tonnes in 2060^{2a};

^{1a}

https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_New_Plastics_Economy.pdf

^{2a} OECD, Global plastic waste set to almost triple by 2060, June 2022

Or. en

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 37 - Recital G + Recital H, H a (new) - H d (new)

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

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 95, 96, 101-103, 105, 107, 109-111, 116, 117

Draft motion for a resolution

Recital G

Draft motion for a resolution

G. whereas the energy crisis has

Amendment

G. whereas the energy crisis has

brought into focus the issue of energy security and the need for energy demand reduction and a diversified energy system; whereas the Russian military invasion of Ukraine has added urgency to the need to rapidly transform the global energy system;

brought into focus the issue of energy security and the need for energy demand reduction and a diversified energy system; whereas the Russian military invasion of Ukraine has added urgency to the need to rapidly transform the global energy system;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Recital H

Draft motion for a resolution

H. whereas the Glasgow Climate Pact **recognises** the important role of non-Party stakeholders in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;

Amendment

H. whereas the Glasgow Climate Pact **and the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan recognise** the important role of non-Party stakeholders in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Recital Ha (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Ha. whereas the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change recommends EU emission reductions of 90–95% by 2040, relative to 1990, and a remaining greenhouse gas budget of 11–14 Gt CO_{2e} for 2030–2050, based on a science-based assessment in order to mitigate climate risks and ensure a sustainable future;

Amendment

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution

Recital H b (new)

Hb. *whereas the recent report from the UN High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities (HLEG) recommend better transparency and reporting of non-state climate action;*

Or. en

**Draft motion for a resolution
Recital H c (new)**

Hc. *whereas people in the richest 1% of the global population are set to have per capita consumption emissions in 2030 that are still 30 times higher than the global per capita level, while the footprints of the poorest half of the world population are set to remain several times below that level^{1a}; whereas the world's 46 LDCs, home to about 1.1 billion people, have contributed minimally to CO2 emissions but 69% of worldwide deaths caused by climate-related disasters over the last 50 years occurred in LDCs^{2a}; whereas by 2050, as many as 216 million people could be internal climate migrants across the regions of Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific and Eastern Europe^{3a};*

^{1a} *Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) and Oxfam, 'Carbon Inequality in 2030', November 2021*

https://ieep.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Carbon-inequality-in-2030_IEEP_2021.pdf

^{2a} *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Least Developed Countries Report 2022*

<https://unctad.org/system/files/official->

[document/ldc2022_en.pdf](#)

^{3a} *Groundswell Part 2: Acting on Internal Climate Migration, 2021*

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/2c9150df-52c3-58ed-9075-d78ea56c3267>

Or. en

Draft motion for a resolution
Recital H d (new)

Draft motion for a resolution

Amendment

Hd. whereas the adverse impacts of the climate crisis and related loss & damages are disproportionately affecting vulnerable and marginalised people

Or. en