



ADOPTED TEXT N° 506
Provisional Act

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTION OF 4 OCTOBER 1958

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE

2020-2021 ORDINARY SESSION

25 November 2020

EUROPEAN RESOLUTION

*on the **proposal for a European Climate Law***
(Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
*establishing the **framework for achieving climate neutrality***
and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, COM (2020) 80 final).

Is considered as final, pursuant to Article 151-7 of the Rules of Procedure,
the resolution which reads as follows:

See numbers: **3396** and **3524**.

Single Article

The National Assembly,

Having regard to Article 88-4 of the Constitution,

Having regard to Articles 4 and 191 to 194 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (“European Climate Law”) as amended on 17 September 2020,

Having regard to the agreement adopted during the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21) in Paris on 12 December 2015 (hereinafter the “Paris Agreement”),

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council of 12 December 2019,

Having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the Climate and environmental emergency,

Having regard to the Motion for a European resolution embodying a reasoned opinion by the French Senate’s European Affairs Committee on compliance with the subsidiarity principle set out in the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999,

Having regard to the communication by the Commission of 11 December 2019 on a “European Green Deal”,

Having regard the European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal,

Having regard to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports on the global warming of 1.5 °C, on the impact of climate change on land, the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate,

Having regard to the United Nations Environment Program Emissions Gap Report of November 2019 on the gap between needs and prospects,

Having regard to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, which sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals,

Considering that, according to the IPCC, achieving carbon neutrality in the second half of the century is essential in order to limit global warming to 1.5 °C by 2100,

Considering that the current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) presented by the European Union and its Member States do not make it possible to achieve the objectives set out in the Paris Agreement,

Considering that the Paris Agreement provides for the NDCs to be revised in 2020,

Considering that, while the European Union accounts for only 10% of greenhouse gas emissions, it is responsible for 20% of the cumulative emissions since 1870 and has become a driving force in international climate negotiations,

Considering that global warming is a source of rising concern for European citizens – 93% of them believing it is a serious problem according to a 2019 Eurobarometer survey,

Considering that the preamble of the Paris Agreement recognises the right to health as a fundamental right,

Considering that an increase in temperatures by 1.5 °C to 2 °C would lead to a significant reduction in food availability in neighbouring regions of the European Union which are important for its safety, especially south of the Mediterranean,

Considering the impact of an increase in temperatures on the loss of biodiversity in Europe;

On the climate neutrality objective by 2050

Welcomes the European Union's aim to be climate-neutral by 2050, which is consistent with the Paris Agreement and confirms the European Union's leadership role in international climate negotiations;

Expresses the hope that all climate policies of the European Union refer to the Sustainable Development Goals set out by the United Nations, especially in relation to work, health, access to energy and the fight against climate change;

Advocates for the carbon footprint to be taken into account in the definition of the European Union's climate objectives – that is, the emissions generated by imported or finished goods, by integrating their entire lifecycle, as well as for the creation of a specific indicator that can account for this;

Stresses that, to achieve climate neutrality, an effort must first be made to reduce emissions and for carbon sinks to absorb residual emissions; this objective won't be achieved by resorting to carbon emission offset schemes (credits or international trading systems);

Reiterates the need think about resilience, the risk culture climate change adaptation;

Draws attention on the essential role of forests, green spaces and oceans which can act as carbon sinks to achieve the climate neutrality objective;

Recalls the important role of the greening of transport to achieve the carbon neutrality objective by 2050;

Recalls the complementarity between the definition of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the fight against climate change and calls for defining binding targets for biodiversity;

On increasing the EU's greenhouse gas emission reduction target by 2030

Welcomes the announced increase of the emission reduction target by 2030 to achieve at least -55% compared with 1990 levels, consistent with the 2050 climate neutrality target;

Highlights the importance of reaching an agreement before the end of 2020 on increasing the European Union's climate ambition by 2030 in order to revise in 2020 the Nationally Determined Contributions submitted to the European Union, in compliance with the Paris Agreement, and of raising the targets of other States in the lead up to the COP 26 scheduled in November 2021;

Stresses the need for France and Europe to raise the targets of other States in the lead up to the COP 26 scheduled in November 2021 and calls for

taking into account, in EU trade policy, the definition of, and compliance with, the ambitious greenhouse gas emission reduction trajectories of its potential partners;

Regrets that the impact study linked to the increase of the 2030 target was not published at the same time as the proposal for a regulation.

On the greenhouse gas emission reduction trajectory between 2030 and 2050

Calls on the Commission to define, by 2030, an intermediate emission reduction target for 2040 to ensure greater predictability and to guarantee compliance with the trajectory leading to climate neutrality by 2050,

Regrets the use of delegated acts to specify the trajectory between 2030 and 2050 and reiterates the importance of fully involving Member States in defining this trajectory,

On the scope of the “Law on Climate”

Reiterates the need to promote a just, inclusive and ambitious environmental transition in support of employment and European solidarity, and recommends that the European Union issue, in greater volumes, green bonds to ensure the long-lasting financing of investments needed to achieve this ambition, particularly with a view to safeguarding jobs and fighting precariousness;

Supports the setting of a climate neutrality objective by individual Member States and not at the EU level, by further assisting countries for whom the transition is most difficult, in particular through the Just Transition Mechanism;

Recalls that raising the European Union’s climate ambitions is closely linked to the adoption of consistent actions designed, in particular, to combat carbon leakage and to set a price on carbon and, in particular, the swift adoption of a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism as a supplier of resources to the EU, consistent with WTO rules; the introduction of a carbon floor price within the EU’s Emission Trading System and continued work on extending this system to all sectors; the review of State aid to better take into account the objective of the fight against global warming;

Calls on the European Union to foster the creation of green technological consortia and stresses the importance of promoting European

industrial projects – the likes of which already exist in the hydrogen sector – in all the sectors impacted by climate change;

On assessing and monitoring the trajectory

Advocates for the adoption of own resources in order to finance the European Union’s budget and the measures set out in the European recovery plan, especially as regards the climate change transition;

Calls for the setting up of a “European panel on climate change”, based on the model of the High Council on Climate to monitor and assess the trajectories and issue recommendations;

Supports the setting up of an EU emissions budget, broken down by economic sectors, indicating the remaining total amount of greenhouse gas which the EU economy could emit without compromising EU commitments under the Paris Agreement;

Calls on the Commission to draw up, by June 2021, sector-based roadmaps indicating, for each industry, the trajectory to achieve zero emissions;

Stresses that the measures taken by Member States must be assessed in a way that does not undermine the competence of Member States to determine their choice of energy mix;

Asks that the effectiveness and efficiency of the credits contained in the recovery plan earmarked to finance the climate change transition be monitored and made public to guarantee compliance with European commitments on energy and climate;

Recalls the need to include environmental health indicators in the definition of the European greenhouse gas emission reduction strategy;

Reiterates the need to support businesses in the environmental transformation of their production apparatus, in particular when receiving public aid;

Recommends that an interim report monitoring the trajectory of each Member State be drawn up and made public so as to prevent any incompatibility with EU objectives; measuring the efficiency of funding contained in the recovery plan, as well as necessary corrective measures, if need be, to rebalance the trajectory;

Calls for the regular use of citizen consultation instruments to validate the strategic directions taken by European institutions to combat climate change, on the model of the European Climate Pact.

Paris, 25 November 2020.

President,
Signed: RICHARD FERRAND

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