

**Amendments to draft resolution On the Global Commons**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Line</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Current Text</b>	<b>Proposed Amendment</b>	<b>Explanation/Comment</b>
1	EELV	14-16	replace	Even at a time when international cooperation <b>is</b> hampered by the short-sighted, resentful nationalism of <b>Putin, Trump and the like</b> , there are political opportunities to make our voice heard.	Even at a time when international cooperation <b>can be</b> hampered by the short-sighted, resentful nationalism of <b>some leaders</b> , there are political opportunities to make our voice heard.	There is no need focusing on two leaders when in fact practically all governments are nationalist and defend their own interest. Furthermore, it is not necessary to be disparaging about Russian and American scientists who will probably do more than others to face climate change.....
2	Groen	19-22	replace	Man-made threats The high seas cover nearly half of the Earth's surface. Like the waters under national control, they suffer from warming and acidification as a result of rising CO2 levels in the atmosphere. The increasing acidity threatens calcifying organisms, such as <b>coral and some plankton</b> , as well as the species that are dependent on them.	Man-made threats The high seas cover nearly half of the Earth's surface. Like the waters under national control, they suffer from warming and acidification as a result of rising CO2 levels in the atmosphere. The increasing acidity threatens calcifying organisms, such as <b>oysters, corals, plankton and shellfish that grow hard shells made of a chalky mineral called calcium carbonates</b> , as well as the species that are dependent on them.	

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3	Groen	25-28	replace	Overfishing adds a menace to oceanic ecosystems. As those fish stocks that are easiest to exploit are depleted, fishers move to ever-deeper waters. However, the species of the deep sea are <b>very</b> slow-growing and <b>therefore all the more vulnerable to overfishing and destructive practices such as bottom-trawling.</b>	Overfishing adds a menace to oceanic ecosystems. As those fish stocks that are easiest to exploit are depleted, fishers move to ever-deeper waters. However, the species of the deep sea are <b>extremely</b> slow growing and <b>do not reach sexual maturity for many years which makes them all the more vulnerable to overfishing and destructive practices such as bottom-trawling.</b>	
4	Groen	28	add		Bottom trawling is currently the greatest human-induced threat to the marine biodiversity. Bottom trawls - whose use is now widespread - crush everything in their path, destroying fragile marine ecosystems like reefs, seamounts, hydrothermal vents, cold seeps, rocky regions, sand banks..., while killing a large amount of unwanted marine life as bycatch.	
5	EELV	60	replace	The living creatures and ecosystems of the global commons must <b>not only</b> be protected <b>because they serve mankind, but also because they have intrinsic value.</b>	The living creatures and ecosystems of the global commons must be protected <b>for their intrinsic value and not only because they serve mankind. Nature has a value, demands of its own!</b>	The formulation is anthropocentric. As ecologists we recognize all living creatures as our equals .

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6	EELV	62	add a new point		Throughout the world, initiatives that present systemic solutions to the degradation of the natural environment and Global Commons through an adaptation of public and criminal international law are multiplying. We must define and recognize the crime of ecocide as a serious and lasting harm to natural planetary communities and their biogeochemical cycles and / or to an ecological system vital to the Earth's ecosystem as necessary to maintain the optimal conditions of life. The EU must ask for the recognition of the crime of ecocide within the International Criminal Court through an amendment to the Rome Statute. This also applies to all territories, including outer space, where mankind is active.	Explanation : According to environmental scientists Johan Rockström (Stockholm Resilience Centre) and Will Steffen (Australian National University) our planet boundaries have already been exceeded. These “planetary boundaries” involve nine thresholds on core environmental issues (greenhouse gas amount in atmosphere, biodiversity, but also ocean acidification, land use for crop, consumption of freshwater...) beyond which human existence would be threatened. This emergence and convergence of initiatives is the expression of a historical movement in favor of adapting international standards in the face of major environmental degradation.

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7	EELV	63-66	add	Protecting the high seas and Antarctica requires first and foremost that the international community limits climate change. We call on the EU and its Member States to take a leading role. We emphasize the need to cut soot emissions, since these unburned carbon particles accelerate ice and snow melt worldwide.	Protecting the high seas and Antarctica requires first and foremost that the international community limits climate change. We call on the EU and its Member States to take a leading role. We emphasize the need to cut soot emissions, since these unburned carbon particles accelerate ice and snow melt worldwide, <b>but we must also track all other sources of greenhouse gaz emission: animal industry (ie. cattle farming), intensive agricultural production, digital economy, transport, housing... which are main factors in climate change.</b>	This point needs to be more complete. This is one of the major issues. Greenhouse gaz emissions have to be tackled no matter the source, and soot emission is not the main factor of acceleration of ice ans snow melt

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8	Groen	67-74	replace	<p>The ongoing UN negotiations on a high seas marine biodiversity treaty need to deliver a strong framework for the protection of <b>ecosystems in international waters</b>. At least 30 percent of the oceans must <b>become marine protected areas. These MPAs have to be off-limits for fishing and mining. The treaty must provide for benefit-sharing for marine genetic resources and mandatory environmental impact assessments outside MPAs.</b> We call on the EU and its Member States to use the June 2017 UN Ocean Conference to give impetus to the negotiation process, <b>as well as to work towards the elimination of plastic waste and towards the other targets that come under Sustainable Development Goal 14 for life below water.</b></p>	<p>The ongoing UN negotiations on a high seas marine biodiversity treaty need to deliver a strong framework for the protection of <b>biodiversity in waters beyond national jurisdiction</b>. At least 30 percent of the oceans must <b>be protected by 2030 through a representative network of marine reserves off-limits to all extractive and damaging human activities that might have an impact on the marine ecosystems or involve the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources, like fishing and mining. To meet this target, the treaty must provide for a process to create and manage such areas. The Treaty must also set up mechanisms for the cumulative impact assessment of human activities and climate change and for benefit-sharing for marine genetic resources.</b> We call on the EU and its Member States to use the June 2017 UN Ocean Conference to give impetus to the negotiation process <b>and ensure that the biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (BBNJ) preparatory process concludes within the timeline established by the UNGA, as well as to work towards all the targets listed under Sustainable Development Goal 14 for life below water, including the elimination of plastic waste.</b></p>	

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9	EELV	74	replace	We call on the EU and its Member States to use the June 2017 UN Ocean Conference to give impetus to the negotiation process, as well as to <b>work towards the elimination of plastic waste and towards</b> the other targets that come under Sustainable Development Goal 14 for life below water.	We call on the EU and its Member States to use the June 2017 UN Ocean Conference to give impetus to the negotiation process, as well as to <b>take strong measures in order to eliminate plastic wastes and succeed</b> in the other targets that come under Sustainable Development Goal 14 for life below water. <b>International campaigns must be launched to clean the seas but also to convince the governments to pass the needed laws to go towards plastic free continents.</b>	It is high time everybody really worked at it instead of just talking. Plastic will not magically disappear.
10	Groen	76	add	...become one <b>of the first MPAs.</b>	must become one <b>large</b> MPA.	
11	EELV	82	add	We call on the EU to globally promote its ban on deep-sea fishing outside areas where it has occurred in the past, and to prohibit bottom-trawling.	We call on the EU to globally promote its ban on deep-sea fishing outside areas where it has occurred in the past and to prohibit bottom-trawling. <b>The subsidized politics towards shipowners must be addressed and the wasting of fished fish fairly prevented.</b>	Self explanatory
12	Groen	85	add	make sure that the ISA fully respects the precautionary principle. No mining ...	make sure that the ISA fully respects the precautionary principle. <b>No seabed mining whether within coastal areas, on continental shelves or in areas beyond national jurisdiction, should take place unless and until the full range of marine habitats, biodiversity and ecosystem functions are adequately protected.</b> No mining ...	

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13	Groen	89-91	replace	Since mining on land vs. mining in the seabed <b>presents us with a choice between the devil and the deep sea</b> , the push for a circular economy has to be reinforced.	Since mining on land vs. mining in the seabed <b>are equally detrimental for the earth's ecosystems</b> , the push for a circular economy has to be reinforced.	
14	EELV	89	replace		Since mining on land vs. mining in the seabed <b>are both unsatisfactory choices that need to be abandoned</b> , the push for a circular economy has to be reinforced.	The choice of such an image is a little unfortunate. So many land miners have died and still die from land mining that it is not very respectful for them.
15	EELV	104	replace	EU governments must overcome their differences and jointly promote international rules for space mining. These rules should be inspired by the principles of the Moon Treaty, including benefit-sharing	The principles of the Moon Treaty have proven not to be entirely satisfactory which explains that only 16 countries have signed it, but they could be amended and then inspire international rules for space mining, including benefit-sharing .	The Moon Treaty has not shown either its efficiency or its political accuracy. International binding agreements are needed, but in another kind of agreement than the Moon Treaty, one the content of which would be more accurate, more to the point, in one word better.
16	FYEG	105-107	replace	We insist that space mining is no excuse for continuing the overconsumption of earthly resources. The mining of minerals in space should primarily facilitate the further exploration of space.	Space mining should be used only with the aim of facilitating the further exploration of space, and not be allowed for lucrative goals. In no way the overconsumption of earthly resources should lead the humankind to seek for the cosmic ones.	Clarification of previous formulation: We should make sure that space mining is not used for lucrative goals but only at ends of exploration.