

### Amendments to R04: For a modern and ambitious EU economic governance and common fiscal policy

№	Lines	Tabled by	Original text	Proposed amendment	Explanation / comment
1	AM-2-1	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	To reduce the EU's carbon footprint, a radical change in production and consumption patterns in Europe is needed. Green growth and decoupling are not satisfactory solutions to the ecological crisis. Macroeconomic policies and European budgetary rules can no longer be based on outdated, climate-damaging growth models. Instead, they must be based on post-growth policies that take into account the protection of the planet.	<b>From line 1 to 6:</b>  To reduce the EU's carbon footprint, a radical change in production and consumption patterns in Europe is needed. <del>Green growth and decoupling are not satisfactory solutions to the ecological crisis.</del> Macroeconomic policies and European budgetary rules can no longer be based on outdated, climate-damaging growth models. Instead, they must be based on <del>post-growth</del> policies that take into account the <del>protection of</del> <a href="#">Paris Agreement</a> and the <del>planet</del> <a href="#">planetary boundaries</a> .	
2	AM-2-2	Green Party of England and Wales	To reduce the EU's carbon footprint, a radical change in production and consumption patterns in Europe is needed. Green growth and decoupling are not satisfactory solutions to the ecological crisis. Macroeconomic policies and European budgetary rules can no longer be based on outdated, climate-damaging	<b>From line 1 to 4:</b>  To reduce the EU's carbon footprint, a radical change in production and consumption patterns in Europe is needed. <del>Green growth and decoupling are</del> <a href="#">Decoupling is</a> not <del>satisfactory solutions</del> <a href="#">a solution</a> to the ecological crisis. <del>Green growth does not exist and degrowth is a necessary precondition for saving the planet.</del> Macroeconomic policies and European budgetary rules can no longer be based on outdated, climate-damaging	It is important to emphasise that there is no such things as "green growth"
3	AM-5-4	Die Grünen, die grüne Alternative	European budgetary rules can no longer be based on outdated, climate-damaging growth models. Instead, they must be based on post-growth policies that take into account the protection of the planet.	<b>From line 4 to 6:</b>  European budgetary rules can no longer be based on outdated, climate-damaging growth models. Instead, they must be based on <del>post-growth</del> policies that take into account the protection of the planet <a href="#">and the necessity to degrow harmful sectors of our economies</a> .	
4	AM-6-8	Federation of Young European Greens	growth models. Instead, they must be based on post-growth policies that take into account the protection of the planet.	<b>From line 5 to 6:</b>  growth models. Instead, they must be based on post-growth policies that take into account the protection of <del>the</del> <a href="#">people and</a> planet. <a href="#">Such a radical reimagining of economic and fiscal policy must also take into consideration the EU's responsibility vis-a-vis the Global South, solidarity with the peoples therein, and the development of their capacities and communities.</a>	We find it important to emphasise that a post-growth society must be pursued with support for and solidarity with the Global South in mind.

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5	AM-8-4	Federation of Young European Greens	Furthermore, the European budgetary rules are perceived unfairly by many European citizens, leading to a rejection of the European Union as a political project. As pro-European ecologists, we have a duty to offer an alternative political discourse that proposes a new vision for the EU.	<b>From line 7 to 10:</b>  Furthermore, the European budgetary rules are perceived unfairly by many <del>European citizens</del> <a href="#">people across Europe</a> , leading to a rejection of the European Union as a political project. As pro-European ecologists, we have a duty to offer an alternative political discourse that proposes a new vision for the EU - <a href="#">one that prioritises the wellbeing of people, especially the marginalised, both in Europe and beyond</a> .	Changing citizens to people across Europe in order to recognise the many non-EU residents in the EU, as well as stateless individuals. The addendum at the end is to emphasise once again the importance of wellbeing of people in this new vision and that it spans to the Global South as well.
6	AM-35-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	<b>Our macroeconomic governance framework must be able to evolve and be based on the objectives of sobriety, adaptation to climate change, respect for planetary limits, social justice and human well-being, and thus be based on the objectives</b>	<b>Delete from line 34 to 36:</b>  <b>Our macroeconomic governance framework must be able to evolve and be based on the objectives of <del>sobriety</del>, adaptation to climate change, respect for planetary limits, social justice and human well-being, and thus be based on the objectives</b>	Doesn't fit the context here?
7	AM-41-2	Federation of Young European Greens	and social imbalances must be added in a contractual approach and democratically discussed with the Member States.	<b>Insert from line 40 to 41:</b>  and social imbalances must be added in a contractual approach and democratically discussed with the Member States. <a href="#">Such discussions must include consultations with all levels of governance in the Member State, and relevant civil society, taking from the European Commission framework for dialogue with civil society.</a>	The addition to the preambles is reiterating what is in the operative clauses. We felt it important to also emphasise and expand this in the preambles since the point in the preambles only touches on discussions with the Member States.
8	AM-45-1	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	In order to finance this budget, it is necessary to move away from the logic of direct contributions from Member States. Genuine own resources must be put in place. They must contribute to better regulating globalization, fighting tax competition and redirecting the economy towards less polluting activities.	<b>Insert from line 45 to 48:</b>  In order to finance this budget, it is necessary to move away from the logic of <a href="#">mainly</a> direct contributions from Member States. Genuine own resources must be put in place. They must contribute to better regulating globalization, <a href="#">ensuring social equality</a> , fighting tax competition and redirecting the economy towards less polluting activities.	

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9	AM-53-1	Die Grünen, die grüne Alternative	<b>In the long term, the 3% and 60% targets no longer make sense and depend on the state of equilibrium of each Member State in a post-growth and stationary economy. This will require a revision of the treaties.</b>	From line 53 to 55:  <del>In the long term, the 3% and 60% targets no longer make sense and depend on the state of equilibrium of each Member State in a post-growth and stationary economy. This will require a revision of the treaties.</del>  <u>The European Green Party advocates for a green transformation coupled with fiscal responsibility in order to obtain economic cohesion within the Euro area. The 3% and 60% targets should not hinder necessary long-term investments regarding climate protection and social cohesion.</u>	
10	AM-53-2	Vihreät - De Gröna	<b>In the long term, the 3% and 60% targets no longer make sense and depend on the state of equilibrium of each Member State in a post-growth and stationary economy. This will require a revision of the treaties.</b>	From line 53 to 55:  <del>In the long term, the 3% and 60% targets no longer make sense and depend on the state of equilibrium of each Member State in a post-growth and stationary economy. This will require a revision of the treaties.</del>  <u>are no longer viable and should be modified to fight the new economic context at hand. This will require a revision of the Treaties.</u>	The original sentence doesn't specifically say what should be done to the 3/60 targets (modify/abolish). The meaning of the second part of the first sentence (depend on...) is not clear.
11	AM-53-3	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	<b>In the long term, the 3% and 60% targets no longer make sense and depend on the state of equilibrium of each Member State in a post-growth and stationary economy. This will require a revision of the treaties.</b>	From line 53 to 55:  <del>In the long term, the 3% and 60% targets no longer make sense and depend on the state of equilibrium of each Member State in a post-growth and stationary economy.</del>  <u>need to be revised to suit an economy that respects the Paris Agreement and the planetary boundaries.</u> This will require a revision of the treaties.	
12	AM-60-1	SF - Green Left	Replace the current approach to public debt with a "green debt rule" that will allow investments in adaptation and ecological transition to be valued. A new ecological definition of public debt sustainability will be needed that takes into account climate risk and the investments needed to	From line 59 to 62:  Replace the current approach to public debt with a "green debt rule" that will <u>allowsupport</u> investments in adaptation and ecological transition <del>to be valued</del> . A new ecological definition of public debt sustainability will be needed that takes into account climate risk and the investments needed to	Rephrased for clarity

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13	AM-63-1	Greens/EF A Group in the European Parliament	needed that takes into account climate risk and the investments needed to address it. An increase in Member States' deficits and debts should be facilitated to allow them to finance the ecological transition and the cost of the adaptation to climate change in a "fast adaptation scenario".	<b>From line 62 to 65:</b>  needed that takes into account climate risk and the investments needed to address it. <del>An increase in Member States' deficits and debts should be facilitated to allow them to finance the ecological transition and the cost of the adaptation to climate change in a "fast adaptation scenario".</del> <u>Prescribing low public deficits and debt may prevent certain Member States from investing speedily and at scale in the necessary climate adaptation policies. Leaving climate fiscal risks unaddressed today can however lead to an increase in public deficit and debt in the future. This is because of the increased public expenditure needed to address the immediate consequences of climate related events (eg. floods, heatwaves, droughts) but also because of the loss in public revenues (e.g., reduction in value added and corporate income taxes) due to the disruption of economic activities resulting from such events. Conversely, decisively increasing targeted green public expenditure today is a factor for rendering public debt sustainable in the future. Therefore, debt sustainability should incorporate the fiscal consequences of climate inaction and require increases of targeted green expenditure to allow Member States to finance the ecological transition in a "fast adaptation scenario".</u>	
14	AM-64-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	address it. An increase in Member States' deficits and debts should be facilitated to allow them to finance the ecological transition and the cost of the adaptation to climate change in a "fast adaptation scenario".	<b>From line 63 to 65:</b>  address it. An increase in Member States' deficits and debts should be <del>facilitated to allow them</del> <u>allowed in order</u> to finance the ecological transition and the cost of the adaptation to climate change in a "fast adaptation scenario".	We probably don't want to "facilitate" more debt and deficits, as this would mean that the goal is to have more of them. We "accept" or "allow" more debt and deficits.
15	AM-66-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Supporting green and social investments, by allowing the amortization of expenditure on the ecological transition, and investments in health or education over their entire life cycle, as is the case in the private sector. These investments are currently discouraged because their full amount is accounted for in a single year, adding to deficits.	<b>Delete from line 66 to 70:</b>  <del>Supporting green and social investments, by allowing the amortization of expenditure on the ecological transition, and investments in health or education over their entire life cycle, as is the case in the private sector. These investments are currently discouraged because their full amount is accounted for in a single year, adding to deficits.</del>	The effects of amortization in the context of state economy are unclear and would require further elaboration in the text. Also, the statement is quite technical, and many readers don't understand what it means.

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16	AM-67-1	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	Supporting green and social investments, by allowing the amortization of expenditure on the ecological transition, and investments in health or education over their entire life cycle, as is the case in the private	<b>Insert from line 66 to 68:</b>  Supporting green and social investments, by allowing the amortization of expenditure on the ecological <a href="#">and socially just</a> transition, and investments in health or education over their entire life cycle, as is the case in the private	
17	(AM-60-1)	SF - Green Left	education over their entire life cycle, as is the case in the private sector. These investments are currently discouraged because their full amount is accounted for in a single year, adding to deficits.	<b>Insert from line 68 to 70:</b>  education over their entire life cycle, as is the case in the private sector. <a href="#">It should be mandatory to value and include the societal and environmental benefits in the investment cases.</a> These investments are currently discouraged because their full amount is accounted for in a single year, adding to deficits.	Rephrased for clarity
18	AM-72-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	<u>On the recast of the European Semester and the coordination of economic policies, the EVP calls for :</u>	<b>From line 71 to 72:</b>  <u>On the recast of the European Semester and the coordination of economic policies, the <a href="#">EVPEGP</a> calls for :</u>	
19	AM-73-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	The European Union must redefine its public policy objectives (well-being, fight against poverty, just transition, respect of planetary limits...), and identify the corresponding indicators. For example, the budgets of the	<b>Delete from line 73 to 75:</b>  The European Union must redefine its public policy objectives <del>(well-being, fight against poverty, just transition, respect of planetary limits...)</del> ; and identify the corresponding indicators. For example, the budgets of the	The list with the three dots is pretty ambiguous. We should state clearly what we want instead of the current policy objectives, and we think that is covered well in the text overall. Also, some of the things mentioned are already public policy objectives of the EU, such as poverty eradication and environment issues. (Realizing the goals is another matter but the sentence concerns "public policy objectives".)
20	AM-77-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Member States and the European Union must be transparent and accounted for, following the standards of green budgets. An indicator should be introduced that measures the deviation of the annual budget of the Member States from a budget aligned with the Paris Agreement;	<b>From line 76 to 79:</b>  Member States and the European Union must be transparent and accounted for, following the standards of green budgets. <del>An indicator should be introduced that measures the deviation of the annual budget of the Member States from a budget aligned with the Paris Agreement;</del>	Who would count this and how would it be counted/created? There are many ways to make a budget "aligned with the Paris Agreement" and one indicator would be very difficult if not impossible to be created.

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21	AM-79-1	Esquerra Verda	introduced that measures the deviation of the annual budget of the Member States from a budget aligned with the Paris Agreement;	<b>From line 78 to 79:</b>  introduced that measures the deviation of the annual budget of the Member States from a budget aligned with the Paris Agreement; <del>Agreement;</del> <a href="#">Agreement and the cost of inaction duly internalised in this regard;</a>	
22	AM-83-1	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	These contracts should include reforms and investments to meet the various European objectives. These national contracts must be drawn up for the duration of a term of office, in consultation with the various levels and civil society, and must therefore be renegotiated each time there is a change in the legislative majority in order to ensure a democratic legitimacy ;	<b>From line 82 to 87:</b>  These contracts should include reforms and investments to meet the various European objectives. <del>These national contracts must be drawn up for the duration of a term of office, in consultation with the various levels and civil society, and must therefore be renegotiated each time there is a change in the legislative majority in order to</del> <a href="#">These national contracts should also be discussed with civil society and the European Parliament</a> to ensure a democratic legitimacy ;	
23	AM-84-1	Federation of Young European Greens	European objectives. These national contracts must be drawn up for the duration of a term of office, in consultation with the various levels and civil society, and must therefore be renegotiated each time there is a change in the legislative majority in order to ensure a democratic legitimacy ;	<b>From line 83 to 87:</b>  European objectives. These national contracts must be drawn up for the duration of a term of office, in consultation with the various levels <del>and civil society</del> <a href="#">of governance</a> , and must therefore be renegotiated each time there is a change in the legislative majority in order to ensure a democratic legitimacy- <del>;</del> <a href="#">. Civil society must be comprehensively involved in these consultations, including labour unions and representatives of marginalised and minoritised communities;</a>	We wanted to more strongly emphasise the role of civil society in these discussions, highlighting especially labour unions and representatives of marginalised and minoritised communities.
24	AM-92-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Review the thresholds of some indicators, so that they become symmetrical.For example, trade surplus thresholds should be identical to trade deficit thresholds, trade surpluses are as much of a problem as trade deficits;	<b>Delete from line 92 to 95:</b>  <del>Review the thresholds of some indicators, so that they become symmetrical.For example, trade surplus thresholds should be identical to trade deficit thresholds, trade surpluses are as much of a problem as trade deficits;</del>	"thresholds of some indicators" is a very ambiguous concept, and there is only one example, leaving the sentence meaning unclear.

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25	(AM-83-1)	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	Review the thresholds of some indicators, so that they become symmetrical. For example, trade surplus thresholds should be identical to trade deficit thresholds, trade surpluses are as much of a problem as trade deficits;	<b>Insert from line 92 to 95:</b>  Review the thresholds of some indicators, so that they become symmetrical. [Space] For example, trade surplus thresholds should be identical to trade deficit thresholds, <u>since in the long term</u> trade surpluses are as much of a problem as trade deficits;	
26	AM-99-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	spending or spending on climate-unfriendly investments), and adapt policy responses according to the origin of the debt, rather than its level or evolution.	<b>From line 98 to 100:</b>  spending or spending on climate-unfriendly investments), and adapt policy responses according to the origin of the debt, <del>rather than</del> <u>as well as</u> its level or evolution.	
27	AM-101-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	<u>On the creation of a real European budget, the EVP calls for :</u>	<b>In line 101:</b>  <u>On the creation of a real European budget, the <del>EV</del>PEGP calls for :</u>	
28	AM-105-1	Die Grünen, die grüne Alternative	Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding (or at least €1000bn for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the European	<b>Delete from line 105 to 107:</b>  Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding ( <del>or at least €1000bn for the decade</del> ) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the	1) We are sceptical about advocating for specific amounts that come "out of the blue" and are not substantiated with bottom-up estimates. Why is it €1000bn? We don't want to put our credibility in fiscal matters at risk. 2) Assuming the €1000bn are "substantial funding", the "or" is confusing.
29	AM-105-2	Vihreät - De Gröna	Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding (or at least €1000bn for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the European	<b>Delete from line 105 to 107:</b>  Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding ( <del>or at least €1000bn for the decade</del> ) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the	"Substantial" is enough to describe the amount we're aiming for. (If the number is kept in the text, it's better to use the 7 year time frame of the MFF.

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30	AM-105-3	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding (or at least €1000bn for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the European	<b>From line 105 to 107:</b>  Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding <del>(or at least €1000bn for the decade)</del> for the EU's energy and low-carbon <a href="#">transition also ensuring a socially just</a> transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the	
31	AM-106-1	Esquerra Verda	Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding (or at least €1000bn for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the European	<b>Delete from line 105 to 107:</b>  Establish a Green Facility, with substantial funding (or at least €1000bn for the decade) for the EU's energy <del>and low-carbon</del> transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the	Low-carbon is used by other political families as an euphemism to promote gas and even nuclear energy, so we should rather not have it mentioned in our own resolutions (as it could be used against us). Hence the deletion. Furthermore, in this passage, a generic mention to "energy transition" would suffice to convey our purpose.
32	AM-107-1	Greens/EF A Group in the European Parliament	for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the European recovery plans put in place following the COVID-19 crisis;	<b>From line 106 to 108:</b>  €1000bn for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility <del>will be provide grants and loans</del> financed <del>by a common loan</del> <a href="#">through joint EU borrowing</a> , on the model of the European recovery plans put in place following the COVID-19 crisis;	
33	AM-107-2	Vihreät - De Gröna	for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the European recovery plans put in place following the COVID-19 crisis;	<b>From line 106 to 108:</b>  €1000bn for the decade) for the EU's energy and low-carbon transition. <del>This Green Facility will be financed by a common loan, on the model of the European recovery plans put in place following the COVID-19 crisis;</del> <a href="#">Experiences from the European recovery plans put in place following the COVID-19 crisis should be utilized when planning the Facility;</a>	Talking about common debt is a very contentious topic in many member states, including Finland, and this would create problems for us in domestic discussion. We think the resolution overall covers our principle to increase EU cooperation in financial policy.
34	AM-109-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Strictly apply the "do not harm" principle to the EU budget: no EU funding should be used for projects that are harmful to the climate, biodiversity and the environment;	<b>From line 109 to 111:</b>  <del>Strictly apply the "do not harm" principle to the EU budget: no EU funding should be used for projects that are harmful to the climate, biodiversity and the environment;</del> <a href="#">Analyse the ecological impacts of budgetary measures and more strictly evaluate costs and benefits;</a>	All human activity is harmful to nature to some extent. In reality, it's very hard and even contra-productive to set absolute rules: politics is measuring alternatives against each other and choosing the least harmful option.



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35	AM-109-2	Federation of Young European Greens	Strictly apply the "do not harm" principle to the EU budget: no EU funding should be used for projects that are harmful to the climate, biodiversity and the environment;	<b>From line 109 to 111:</b>  Strictly apply the "do <del>not</del> harm" principle to the EU budget: no EU funding should be used for projects that are harmful to the climate, biodiversity and the <del>environment</del> <u>environment</u> . <a href="#">As iterated in the December 2022 EGP Congress resolution on "Green and social solutions to the energy crisis"</a> <u>," support as well the creation in European law of a "leave no one behind" principle applicable to the EU budget in order to safeguard social and labour rights;</u>	We wanted to re-iterate a point made at the previous Congress in support of the creation of a 'leave no one behind' principle to again stress the importance that the vision we are looking to realise is not about preventing harm, it is about supporting and creating wellbeing.
36	(AM-105-3)	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	should be used for projects that are harmful to the climate, biodiversity and the environment;	<b>From line 110 to 111:</b>  should be used for projects that are harmful to the climate, biodiversity and the <del>environment</del> <u>environment</u> . <a href="#">We will reconcile nature and biodiversity protection and the needed development of renewable energy infrastructure. We will support the agricultural transition by further developing agricultural subsidies according to ecological criteria.</a>	
37	AM-112-1	Greens/EF A Group in the European Parliament	Increase European taxes based on carbon emissions as well as on pollution: extend the border carbon tax to new polluting sectors, enlarge the European carbon market and abolish free quotas; extend the tax on plastics beyond recycled plastics and develop taxes on corporate pollution; Study the feasibility of different taxes such as the ambitious Financial Transaction Tax (FTT);	<b>From line 112 to 117:</b>  Increase European taxes based on carbon emissions as well as on pollution <u>and waste</u> : extend the border carbon tax to new polluting sectors, enlarge the European carbon market and abolish free quotas; extend the tax on plastics beyond recycled plastics and develop taxes on corporate <del>pollution</del> <u>pollution and waste</u> ; Study the feasibility of different taxes such as <a href="#">on share buy backs, EU withholding tax, an own resource based on EU minimum capital gains tax as well as insist on the implementation of an</a> ambitious Financial Transaction Tax (FTT);	

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38	(AM-105-3)	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	extend the border carbon tax to new polluting sectors, enlarge the European carbon market and abolish free quotas; extend the tax on plastics beyond recycled plastics and develop taxes on corporate pollution;	<b>From line 113 to 115:</b>  extend the border carbon tax to new polluting sectors, enlarge the European carbon market and abolish free quotas; extend <del>the tax existing taxes</del> on <del>plastics beyond recycled pollution</del> (e.g. plastics and develop <del>taxes on corporate pollution</del> ; <a href="#">new pollution taxation instruments</a> . <a href="#">Also step by step abolish all environmentally harmful subsidies</a> ; <a href="#">Use more revenues from the ETS2 to significantly improve the financing of the EU social climate fund to ensure a social just transition</a>	
39	AM-114-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	extend the border carbon tax to new polluting sectors, enlarge the European carbon market and abolish free quotas; extend the tax on plastics beyond recycled plastics and develop taxes on corporate pollution;	<b>Delete from line 113 to 115:</b>  extend the border carbon tax to new polluting sectors, enlarge the European carbon market and abolish free quotas; <del>extend the tax on plastics beyond recycled plastics and develop taxes on corporate pollution</del> ;	What does "beyond recycled plastics" mean? Taxes on corporate pollution should not be harmonised, as this would likely lead to weakening policies in those countries that already have a robust system in place. It's more effective for the EU to continue on the current path of regulating rather than taxing pollutants.
40	AM-118-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Increase the minimum corporate tax to get out of tax competition between Member States;	<b>From line 118 to 119:</b>  <del>Increase the minimum corporate tax to get out of tax competition between Member States;</del> <a href="#">Create a common framework for corporate income taxation, which aims to introduce a common set of rules for EU companies to calculate their taxable base while ensuring a more effective allocation of profits between EU countries;</a> <a href="#">Create a European tax on the highest wealth and income, for example, via a climate wealth tax;</a>	Raising the minimum level also does not eliminate tax competition, only the same percentage in all countries would do it.
41	(AM-105-3)	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	Increase the minimum corporate tax to get out of tax competition between Member States; Create a common tax on the profits of large European companies and a European tax on the highest wealth and income, for example, via a climate wealth tax.	<b>From line 118 to 122:</b>  <del>Increase the minimum</del> <a href="#">Introduce te OECD corporate minimum</a> tax to get out of tax competition between Member States; Create <a href="#">more sources of income for the EU with measures like a common European windfall</a> tax on the profits of large European <del>companies</del> <a href="#">energy companies, a digital tax for large international digital companies</a> , and a European <a href="#">climate wealth</a> tax on the highest wealth and income, <del>for example, via a climate wealth tax</del> .	

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42	AM-122-1	Greens/EF A Group in the European Parliament	wealth tax.	<p><b>Insert after line 122:</b></p> <p><a href="#">The European Stability mechanism, based currently on an intergovernmental Treaty, should be integrated into the EU legal framework and be transformed into an EU debt agency. In order to avoid the mistakes of the past, any future macroeconomic adjustment programs should be subject to a thorough impact assessment.</a></p>	
43	AM-122-2	SF - Green Left	wealth tax.	<p><b>Insert after line 122:</b></p> <p><a href="#">"Introduce a homogenous capital gains taxation framework, including a minimum capital income tax"</a></p>	<p>In line with the following question submitted by Green EFA-parliamentarians to the commission on March 27th (E-001025/2023):</p> <p>"Current tax systems in the EU are unsustainable and the Commission has been the first to admit to this in recent years. Current structures have resulted in higher VAT rates and higher taxes on labour compared to those on capital. Academics and civil society have warned us time and time again about the deep inequalities that stem from this system. Those on lower incomes mostly earn their income through their labour while the richest in our societies amass their fortunes mostly through their gains on capital ownership. In the EU, capital gains taxation "capital ownership, instead of achieving the goal of a real redistribution of wealth, which is the core principle of taxation. There cannot be a real capital markets union without a harmonised capital gains taxation framework.</p> <p>1. Given these disparities, will the Commission develop a homogenous framework for all Member States that does not distort the single market?</p> <p>2. Given the potential to achieve a real redistribution of wealth through the taxation of capital, will the Commission evaluate a minimum tax on capital gains in the EU and making it an EU own resource?"</p>

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44	AM-122-3	Federation of Young European Greens	European tax on the highest wealth and income, for example, via a climate wealth tax.	<b>From line 121 to 122:</b>  European tax on the highest wealth and income, for example, via a climate wealth tax-; <a href="#">Ensure that such measures do not translate disproportionately in consequence to end consumers, such as through price hikes, and that adequate mechanisms are implemented to especially protect marginalised and vulnerable consumers. This includes, for example, improving and expanding the social climate fund.</a>	Whilst we agree with the measures proposed, we find it important to ensure there's sufficient mechanisms in place to ensure they do not disproportionately burden individuals, particularly the vulnerable and marginalised.
45	AM-124-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	<u>On the reinterpretation of the treaties in the short term and the relaunching of the treaty recasting process, the EVP calls for</u>	<b>From line 123 to 124:</b>  <u>On the reinterpretation of the treaties in the short term and the relaunching of the treaty recasting process, the <a href="#">EVPEGP</a> calls for</u>	
46	AM-125-1	Greens/EF A Group in the European Parliament	Consider that the climate crisis potentially has medium-term budgetary consequences (like COVID over a shorter time) and apply the general derogation clause for Member States' budgetary rules; Reinterpreting the rules for calculating debt sustainability (green debt) and amortization for investments favourable to the ecological transition (life-cycle depreciation);	<b>From line 125 to 130:</b>  <del>Consider that the climate crisis potentially has medium-term budgetary consequences (like COVID over a shorter time) and apply the general derogation clause for Member States' budgetary rules;</del> <del>Reinterpreting the rules for calculating debt sustainability (green debt) and amortization for investments favourable to the ecological transition (life-cycle depreciation);</del> <a href="#">Abandon the principle of budgetary neutrality and create of a permanent European fiscal capacity with the possibility to issue EU common debt for stabilizing the economy and engage in the provision of European public goods beyond what is currently funded by the EU budget offering common solutions to problems shared by European citizens;</a>	
47	AM-128-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Reinterpreting the rules for calculating debt sustainability (green debt) and amortization for investments favourable to the ecological transition (life-cycle depreciation);	<b>From line 128 to 130:</b>  Reinterpreting the rules for calculating debt sustainability (green <del>debt</del> ) and amortization for investments favourable to the ecological transition ( <del>life-cycle depreciation</del> ); <a href="#">debt</a> );	-The effects of amortization in the context of state economy are unclear and would require further elaboration in the text. Also, the statement is quite technical, and many readers don't understand what it means.

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No	Lines	Tabled by	Original text	Proposed amendment	Explanation / comment
48	AM-133-1	Die Grünen, die grüne Alternative	Work towards a revision of the treaties to permanently abandon the 3% and 60% thresholds.	<b>From line 133 to 134:</b>  Work towards a revision of the treaties to <del>permanently abandon</del> replace the 3% and 60% thresholds <u>in the long term</u> .	Even though the 3% and 60% have their limitations, having some common criteria on deficit and debt is helpful for cohesion in EU and long-term fiscal sustainability. "Replace" shows that we think there should be some common criteria, while "abandon" could also mean the thresholds are removed without any alternative.
49	AM-133-2	Bündnis90/ Die Grünen	Work towards a revision of the treaties to permanently abandon the 3% and 60% thresholds.	<b>From line 133 to 134:</b>  Work towards a revision of the treaties to <del>permanently abandon</del> replace the 3% <del>and an</del> 60% <del>thresholds</del> <u>thresholds with indicators that allow for the necessary european investments in the green and social transformation</u> .	
50	AM-134-1	Federation of Young European Greens	Work towards a revision of the treaties to permanently abandon the 3% and 60% thresholds.	<b>From line 133 to 134:</b>  Work towards a revision of the treaties to permanently abandon the 3% and 60% <del>thresholds</del> <u>thresholds</u> ; <u>Ultimately, in the long run, works towards a revision of the treaties to expand the EU economic and monetary union (EMU) into an economic, monetary, and fiscal union.</u>	There have been many proposals to further harmonise European fiscal policy to work towards a European fiscal union. Though they have remained as such - proposals. We should call for expanding the EMU into a fiscal union as well.