

Amendments to draft resolution On greenwashing in energy production from fossil fuel



No	Party	Line	Action	Current Text	Proposed Amendment	Explanation
1	Die Grünen & Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen	3	add	... to keep worldwide temperature rise below...	... to keep worldwide temperature rise well below...	
2	GroenLinks	3	add	temperature rise below 2C,	temperature rise well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5°C,	The goal is slightly more ambitious.
3	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	4-6	replace	To meet this requirement, the targets of the European Union are to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020, 40% by 2030 and (as a minimum), 80% by 2050. The consumption of renewable energy must increase from 20% by 2020 to 27% by 2030.	To meet this requirement, the targets of the European Union are to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020, at least 40% by 2030 and at best 95% by 2050. The consumption of renewable energy must increase from 20% by 2020 to 27% by 2030. We criticise the weak ambitions of the EU Governments in terms of European energy transition and reduction of energy consumption. We aim for a renewable European Energy union without fossil and nuclear energy production.	
4	GroenLinks	5	replace	20% by 2020, 40% by 2030 and (as a minimum) 80% by 2050.	20% by 2020, at least 40% by 2030 and 80-95% by 2050.	

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5	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	10	add		However, this shall not lead to any loopholes to decrease carbon emissions in other sectors as foreseen within the current draft of climate action regulation concerning land use, land use change and forestry.	
6	Eestimaa Rohelised	22	replace	2015	2016	Correction of a factual error: the regulation took effect in 2016.
7	Eestimaa Rohelised	27	add a new point		As a side effect of reduced environmental levy, the income of Estonian Environmental Investment Centre has decreased by 63%. Thus, funding of environmental projects is hindered, including the co-funding of projects funded by the European Union.	Newly published information from Estonian media.
8	Eestimaa Rohelised	34	add	consumption of water in Estonia takes place during the production of oil shale electricity.	consumption of water in Estonia takes place during the production of oil shale electricity. Because of its reliance on oil shale, Estonia has the most carbon-intense economy among OECD countries.	Newly published information, OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Estonia 2017.
9	Eestimaa Rohelised	39-40	add	... Directive 2009/28/EC. The draft Electricity Market Act, which has passed the first reading in the parliament of Estonia	... Directive 2009/28/EC. The expected countries are Luxembourg, Austria and the Netherlands in first order. Estonia has sold AAU-s to Luxembourg and Austria before. The draft Electricity Market Act, which has passed the second reading in the parliament of Estonia	Suggested by the Committee to mention the expected countries to buy Estonian AAU-s. The second reading of the Act took place at 22.03.2017.

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10	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	after 45	add		Also Germany is no longer frontrunner: Under the Chancellery of Angela Merkel, Germany lost track of its energy transition and climate policy. Instead of accelerating the energy transition, the expansion of renewables was slowed down and the development of a modern grid is constantly sabotaged. This shows why Greens are so direly needed to shape European policies on energy. Coal and nuclear power are not sustainable and forward looking. We support the energy resources of the future. It is possible to cover our energy demand completely with sun, wind, water, sustained bioenergy and geothermal energy. We want to convert completely to renewable energies, to promote energy efficiency and saving, and to permanently switch off nuclear power.	
11	Eestimaa Rohelised	52	Add a new paragrap h.		The example of Estonia is not unique in EU. Wood is used as an additional fuel in about 40 coal-fired power plants in Poland.	Suggested by the Committee to describe same practices in other EU countries.

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12	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	54	add		<p>President Juncker promised to make Europe number one in renewables and insisted that the energy transition is a priority for the Commission. But the Clean Energy package falls short of matching that aim but maintains privileges for existing coal and nuclear. Under these plans, Europe faces a lost decade for energy transition. To put the brakes on renewable energy ambition while continuing to subsidise fossil fuels via capacity mechanisms is at odds with what the Commission has promised, and with what is urgently needed. The only good news is that the mobilisation of progressive forces led to the introduction of emission performance standards which should at least prevent the building of new coal capacity in Europe. The Commission continues to turn a blind eye to the environmental risks of bioenergy, failing to establish meaningful safeguards. Their proposals still leave space for biofuels that displace agricultural production and fail to move to a dynamic, performance based approach to advanced fuels. The new sustainability safeguards for biomass fail to address the climate risks of using sources other than waste and residues, or resource efficiency. The European Union has a responsibility to align its policies to what it committed to in Paris last year. Instead, it has presented one big compromise, that will go some way to appeasing the Member States and energy companies that wish to continue with fossil fuels, but do painfully little to meet our international responsibilities or seize the opportunities offered by energy transition. The European Union has a responsibility to align its policies to what it committed to in Paris last year. Instead, it has presented one big compromise, that will go some way to appeasing the Member States and energy companies that wish to continue with fossil fuels, but do painfully little to meet our international responsibilities or seize the opportunities offered by energy transition.</p>	

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13	Eestimaa Rohelised	60	add		State aid in form of including the electricity generated by the co-combustion of wood-chips together with oil-shale in the boilers of Narva Power Plants with energetic efficiency below 45% eligible for statistical transfer of renewable energy, as proposed by Estonian Government in recent amendment to the Estonian Electricity Market Act, cannot be considered compatible with the internal market under Article 107(3)(c) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Subsidized co-combustion of wood biomass in the inefficient boilers of Narva PP-s, which do not meet the efficiency requirements set for co-generation by Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU and will adversely affect other biomass fueled co-generation plants with far higher primary energy efficiency at limited domestic market, therefore should not be allowed by the Commission.	The Act passed second reading in Parliament at 22.03.2017. Thus, voluntary withdrawal is unlikely, but permit by the European Commission is required for enforcement. We point at the legal reason, why the Commission should not give the permit.

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14	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	62	add		<p>Regarding fracking in general, we adopt the "Korbach resolution" (https://www.resolutionkorbach.org/project/unterst-aus-en.php) demanding from our national governments and the European Union:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An immediate ban without any exemptions of all types of fracking with regard to the research, exploration and exploitation of fossil energy sources. This ban should apply whether or not the fracturing occurs with or without chemicals, hydraulically or in other ways. - A general import- and trade-ban on “fracked” fossil energy sources. <p>A general ban on the injection of the flowback or the underground disposal of fluids and waste water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A revision of the mining law. The revision must focus on ensuring the highest environmental standards and the participation rights of the public. - A consistent implementation of the political decision in favour of the “Energiewende”, i.e. a move away from fossil energy sources, a development of renewable energies and an improvement of energy efficiency. 	
15	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	62	add		<p>We strongly believe that it makes no sense to build further infrastructure for fossil fuels when the EU is legally obliged by the Paris Agreement to have all its energy come from renewable sources by midcentury. Therefore, we oppose carbon lock-in-projects such as Nord Stream II, as it weakens the goal to improve our energy efficiency as well as fosters Europes dependencies on Russian gas.</p>	