

## Amendments to draft resolution On the crime of Ecocide



№	Party	Line	Action	Current Text	Proposed Amendment	Explanation
1	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	1	replace	On an international recognition of the crime of ecocide:	Tackle environmental destruction:	
2	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	25	replace	that global warming must be limited to 1,5°C.	agreed to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.	

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3	Vihreät - De Gröna	30-36	delete	According to environmental scientists Johan Rockström (Stockholm Resilience Centre) and Will Steffen (Australian National University), these are two among four “planetary boundaries” that 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. For these scientists, four of them had been crossed in January 2015 because of human activity since the industrial era.		Not necessary for making the point, the chapter draws the attention away from the point of the resolution making it unnecessarily long.
4	Strana zelenych (Czech Greens)	30-36	replace	According to environmental scientists Johan Rockström (Stockholm Resilience Centre) and Will Steffen (Australian National University), these are two among four “planetary boundaries” that 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. For these scientists, four of them had been crossed in January 2015 because of human activity since the industrial era.	These present two out of nine “planetary boundaries”, or nine thresholds on core environmental issues, beyond which human existence would be threatened. The concept has been introduced by a group of international scientists, led by Johan Rockström (Stockholm Resilience Centre) and Will Steffen (Australian National University), and comprises climate change, ocean acidification, ozone depletion, phosphorus and nitrogen cycles, biodiversity loss, land-system change, aerosol loading, freshwater consumption and chemical pollution [1]. According to these scientists, four of the planetary boundaries had been crossed in January 2015 because of human activity since the industrial era.	The original text presents the concept of "planetary boundaries" only as an opinion of Rockstrom and Steffen and, moreover, it does not state any source, that this opinion is based on. This appears as a weak point of the text, almost as a private opinion of these two people, while for the purpose of the resolution is this view essential, because it is built on its logic. Rockström and Steffen are merely two from a team of 29 scientists that published the concept in 2009. In order to give the text more credibility, it would be appropriate to use this information in the text.
5	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	40	replace	states fail to implement national environmental laws	states fail to implement <b>and enforce</b> national <b>and international</b> environmental laws	

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6	Vihreät - De Gröna	48-54	delete	5. Throughout the world, initiatives that present systemic solutions to the degradation of the natural environment through an adaptation of public and criminal international law are multiplying. Whatever the approaches (Land Law, Rights of Nature, Rights of Future Generations, Human Right to a Healthy Environment, Crime of Ecocide), all are part of an innovative socio-eco-systematic perspective, according to which, human beings are an integral part of nature. 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.		Not necessary for making the point, the chapter draws the attention away from the point of the resolution making it unnecessarily long.
7	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	51	delete	Crime of Ecocide		
8	Die Grünen	66	replace	Natura 2000	the Habitat Directive	
9	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	67-70	replace	However, we still have to fight for the recognition of nature as a subject of crime, for the generalisation of environmental crimes within the EU and for establishing that ecocides should be added within the gravest crimes as understood by the Rome Statute.	However, we still have to strengthen the recognition of a healthy nature being the basis of our own existence and therefore needs stronger protection within a binding international environmental law architecture.	

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10	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	75	replace	the crime of ecocide	the destruction of the environment	
11	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	79-85	replace	In the short run, we support the demand by various movements of civil society to recognise the crime of ecocide as a crime that can be prosecuted before the International Criminal Court (ICC). For this, serious cases of environmental destruction, the health damage they cause, and the threat to the safety of the planet they represent must be recognised as crimes. Recognising the crime of ecocide in peacetime would make it possible to try the perpetrators of the most serious environmental crimes and thus engage the responsibility of the leaders of transnational corporations, heads of state or directors of partner organisations	In the short run, we support the aim of the ICC to assess existing offences, such as crimes against humanity, in a broader context. We welcome that the ICC sends a clear warning and declares to give particular consideration to prosecuting Rome statute crimes that are committed by means of, or that result in, inter alia, the destruction of the environment, the illegal exploitation of natural resources or the illegal dispossession of land.	
12	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	87-89	replace	Demand that the EU strengthens <b>its</b> law against <b>environmental crimes, recognizing the environment as a subject and victim of crimes, and punishes the crime of ecocide.</b> In order to do so, the EU will create a specialized Court <b>for health</b> and environment.	Demand that EU <b>and its Members</b> strengthens <b>their</b> law <b>enforcement</b> against environmental crimes <b>and destruction.</b> In order to do so, the EU should create a specialized Court for the environment.	

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13	GroenLinks	88-89	delete	In order to do so, the EU will create a specialized Court for health and environment.		<p>in point 2 and 5 the resolution asks for the ICC and later a special IEC to serve as a court for criminal actions against ecosystems and the environment. Therefore we do not see the additional value for an extra European criminal court. We prefer the ICC.</p> <p>In addition: By way of strengthening the EU law against ecocrimes, as is demanded in the first sentence of point 3, these crimes will be dealt with in the national judicial systems, which will be more efficient and quicker to implement.</p>

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14	Groen	88-89	replace	In orderto do so, the EU will create a specialized Court for health and environment.	As a first stepping stone towards more stringent ecocide legislation, the Greens should seek to amend the existing directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law by removing the element of intent in article 3 when extending liability to people 'with a leading position within the legal person.' The fact that conduct should be 'unlawful and committed intentionally or with at least serious negligence' considerably weakens the directive and its interpretation with a view of criminalizing ecocide in the EU. The Greens should also seek to expand the directive to ecosystems, rather than air, soil, water, animals, plants, waste, dangerous substances and habitats within protected sites individually.	Why would we need a specialized court? This is not explained in the text. It seems unrealistic, and unnecessary. We should as a first step seek to advance feasible goals, such as the strengthening of current legislation.
15	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	91	delete	The EU should ask for the recognition of ecocide within the ICC through an amendment to 92 the Rome Statute		

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16	GroenLinks	94-103	replace	In the longer run (for a next European Greens Meeting), we commit to work on a unification of all international environmental treaties (on oceans, coasts, forests, mountains, etc.) in a one single text under the normative framework of “planetary boundaries”. This text will be proposed by the European Union to the United Nations as a basis for the creation	commit ourselves to work on a normative framework of “planetary boundaries”. This should lead to a proposal to the United Nations for the creation of an International Environmental Court (IEC) in charge of the most serious violations of international environmental law.	The current text could suggest that we open up existing treaties and we don't want that.
17	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	94-103	replace	of an International Environmental Court (IEC) in charge of the most serious violations of international environmental law. So as to avoid ICC drawbacks including lack of cooperation by various states, the IEC will depend directly on the UN and thus will be universal; its legal orders will be mandatory and will prevail on national jurisdictions. The IEC and its founding statute will be the core of a binding international environmental law architecture designed to punish and, most of all, to prevent further destruction of nature.	In the longer run (for a next European Greens Meeting), we commit to work on our vision on a unification of international environmental treaties in a binding normative framework of “planetary boundaries”. We will foster this vision within the European Union and the United Nations as a basis for the creation of an International Environmental Court (IEC) in charge of the most serious violations of international environmental law. The IEC should depend directly on the UN and thus would be universal; its legal orders would be mandatory and shall prevail on national jurisdictions. The IEC and its founding statute should be the core of a binding international environmental law architecture designed to prevent the destruction of nature.	

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18	Groen	97-103	delete	<p>This text will be proposed by the European Union to the United Nations as a basis for the creation of an International Environmental Court (IEC) in charge of the most serious violations of international environmental law. So as to avoid ICC drawbacks including lack of cooperation by various states, the IEC will depend directly on the UN and thus will be universal; its legal orders will be mandatory and will prevail on national jurisdictions. The IEC and its founding statute will be the core of a binding international environmental law architecture designed to punish and, most of all, to prevent further destruction of nature.</p>		<p>here is no way this can work. A new IEC would need to be recognized by states just like the ICC, therefore having the same drawbacks. UN Member states have to accept submitting to universality -- it cannot be simply imposed by the UN from thin air. This clearly needs a deeper and more long-term strategy to work. The best route is probably to use the EU's weight as a trade power, for instance by outlawing the import of any goods or services resulting from activities causing ecocide into the EU (such as shale fossil fuels etc).</p>

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19	Strana zelených (Czech Greens)	104	to add reference		[1] Rockström, J., W. Steffen, K. Noone, Å. Persson, F. S. Chapin, III, E. Lambin, T. M. Lenton, M. Scheffer, C. Folke, H. Schellnhuber, B. Nykvist, C. A. De Wit, T. Hughes, S. van der Leeuw, H. Rodhe, S. Sörlin, P. K. Snyder, R. Costanza, U. Svedin, M. Falkenmark, L. Karlberg, R. W. Corell, V. J. Fabry, J. Hansen, B. Walker, D. Liverman, K. Richardson, P. Crutzen, and J. Foley. 2009. Planetary boundaries: exploring the safe operating space for humanity. <i>Ecology and Society</i> 14(2): 32	The original text presents the concept of "planetary boundaries" only as an opinion of Rockstrom and Steffen and, moreover, it does not state any source, that this opinion is based on. This appears as a weak point of the text, almost as a private opinion of these two people, while for the purpose of the resolution is this view essential, because it is built on its logic. Rockström and Steffen are merely two from a team of 29 scientists that published the concept in 2009. In order to give the text more credibility, it would be appropriate to use this information as a reference.