

Amendments to R16: GREEN TRANSFORMATION OF EU TRADE POLICY					
N°	Lines	Tabled by	Original text	Proposed amendment	Explanation / comment
1	AM-21-10	Europe Ecologie-Les Verts	about the defence of protective standards long fought for, about human rights and sustainability. Without any doubt, these challenges must lead to a multidimensional paradigm shift of EU trade policy.	<p>From line 20 to 22:</p> <p>about the defence of protective standards long fought for, about human rights and sustainability. Without any doubt, these challenges must lead to a multidimensional paradigm shift of EU trade policy. <u>Without any doubt, our position is not to avoid the worst consequences of a policy based on free trade, but rather to design a trade policy that serves the great environmental, social, democratic and economic challenges of this world. The European trade policy as it stands is not contributing to the Paris agreement and its objective to limit global warming to well below 2°C and as close as possible to 1.5°C. Therefore, the overarching goal of a Green trade policy is to ensure that trade achieves the maximum human well-being for the minimum use of energy and resources. This entails the redesign of the global trade system so that it does not undermine but rather serve the regeneration of ecosystems, while ensuring the possibility of high-quality employment and environmental protection at home and abroad. Such systematic change must be firmly based on a foundation that respects the dignity and rights of all people, including with a clear gender perspective, and is not at the expense of other species with which we share the planet.</u></p>	
2	AM-27-1	Europe Ecologie-Les Verts	and sustainability aspects of trade effects; neither has it sufficiently aligned trade policy to its Green Deal. Instead, it holds on to “dinosaur” deals such as the EU-Mercosur agreement and, based on the Trade Policy Review Communication of 2021, falls short in delivering on much needed changes to foster upwards convergence of living standards while respecting the biophysical limits of the Planet in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. Civil Society Organization’s (CSOs) have so far not been involved sufficiently in most trade negotiations and thus, engagement at different stages of FTA implementation must be upgraded. Also, its recent trade policy review and current strategy of circumventing several EU member states’ backlashes against its FTAs with more	<p>From line 26 to 35:</p> <p>and sustainability aspects of trade effects; neither has it sufficiently aligned trade policy to its Green Deal. Instead, it holds on to “dinosaur” deals such as the EU-Mercosur agreement and, based on the Trade Policy Review Communication of 2021, falls short in delivering on much needed changes to foster upwards convergence of living standards while respecting the biophysical limits of the Planet in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. Civil Society Organization’s (CSOs) have so far not been involved sufficiently in most trade negotiations and thus, engagement at different stages of FTA implementation must be upgraded. <u>The EU needs put an end to this 20 year-old “dinosaur” trade deal that the agreement with MERCOSUR.</u> Also, its recent trade policy review and current strategy of circumventing several EU member states’ backlashes against its FTAs with more</p>	

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3	AM-67-1	Ecolo Supported by Groen	The EU needs to address the flaws of trade agreement such as the EU-Mercosur deal by raising the ambition of trade and sustainability (TSD) chapters and ensure effective implementation thereof. The updated standards of the European	Delete from line 67 to 69: The EU needs to address the flaws of trade agreement such as the EU-Mercosur deal by raising the ambition of trade and sustainability (TSD) chapters and ensure effective implementation thereof. The updated standards of the European	The Resolution should address the flaws of all EU trade agreements
4	AM-68-1	Ecolo Supported by Groen	The EU needs to address the flaws of trade agreement such as the EU-Mercosur deal by raising the ambition of trade and sustainability (TSD) chapters and ensure effective implementation thereof. The updated standards of the European Green Deal and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key	From line 67 to 70: The EU needs to address the flaws of trade agreement such as the EU-Mercosur deal by raising the ambition of trade and sustainability (TSD) chapters and ensure <u>ensuring</u> effective implementation thereof and making sure that sustainability is streamlined across all relevant chapters entailing concrete implications . The updated standards of the European Green Deal and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key	We want to stress the need of concrete implications linked to sustainability
5	AM-70-1	Ecolo Supported by Groen	ensure effective implementation thereof. The updated standards of the European Green Deal and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key pillars of the TSD chapters. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good	Insert from line 69 to 71: ensure effective implementation thereof. The updated standards of the European Green Deal <u>the Gender Action Plan III</u> and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key pillars of the TSD chapters. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good	We would like to insist on the Gender Action Plan III as a key pillar of the of the TSD chapters
6	AM-71-1	Ecolo Supported by Groen	Green Deal and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key pillars of the TSD chapters. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good step in this direction. If trade partners don't live up to their promises agreed in TSD chapters in their trade deals with the EU in a certain time frame, all	Delete from line 70 to 73: Green Deal and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key pillars of the TSD chapters. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good step in this direction. If trade partners don't live up to their promises agreed in TSD chapters in their trade deals with the EU in a certain time frame, all	We don't think the sentence is really needed

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7	AM-71-2	Miljøpartiet De Grønne	Green Deal and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key pillars of the TSD chapters. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good step in this direction. If trade partners don't live up to their promises agreed	Insert from line 70 to 72: Green Deal and the EU action plan on human rights and democracy must be key pillars of the TSD chapters. In the future, the EGP will work to further strengthen the EU action plan with regards to human rights in international trade, including FTAs. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good step in this direction. If trade partners don't live up to their promises agreed	The EU action plan does not include guidelines for how human rights are to be prioritized and weighed against economical interests in international trade and FTAs. For example, should FTAs or other binding agreements on trade be negotiated at all with authoritarian regimes who systematically violate human rights, thereby propping up these regimes? The EU investment deal with China is a case in point. The deal is frozen for the moment, due to sanctions. What should the EU demand, beyond the lifting of sanctions on a few EU citizens, to finalize the deal? The list of possible points include the massive atrocities committed against the Uyghurs; Hongkong; Taiwan; Tibet; the general lack of political freedoms for 1,4 billion Chinese; the routine use of torture; forced disappearances; the absence of due process; murder and the use of death sentences as a political tool; organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience.
8	AM-72-1	Ecolo Supported by Groen	pillars of the TSD chapters. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good step in this direction. If trade partners don't live up to their promises agreed in TSD chapters in their trade deals with the EU in a certain time frame, all	Insert from line 71 to 73: pillars of the TSD chapters. The recently concluded EU-New Zealand FTA is a good step in this direction. It may imply that for not yet concluded agreements, the Commission presents the feasibility of adjusting the chapters, provisionally agreed to comply with the abovementioned criteria and if it concludes that it is not possible under the existing mandate, the Commission should propose to the Council and to the Parliament a new mandate. If trade partners don't live up to their promises agreed in TSD chapters in their trade deals with the EU in a certain time frame, all	We believe that for not yet concluded agreements it should be possible for the Commission, if needed (depending on those new criterias), to give the Council and to the Parliament a new mandate.
9	AM-79-1	SF - Green Left	elements of the FTAs (human rights, Paris agreement, etc.), the EU should proactively look for other incentives or consider the suspension of the deal.	From line 78 to 79: elements of the FTAs (human rights, Paris agreement, etc.), the EU should proactively look for other incentives or consider the suspension of the deal. if at all possible	

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10	AM-79-2	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	elements of the FTAs (human rights, Paris agreement, etc.), the EU should proactively look for other incentives or consider the suspension of the deal.	Insert from line 78 to 79: elements of the FTAs (human rights, Paris agreement, etc.), the EU should proactively look for other incentives or consider the suspension of the deal. Possible sanctions may also concern the ban of imports and exports of certain goods and products, especially those directly related to the violation of human rights or environmental objectives and not only the end of preferential tariffs.	
11	AM-85-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	rules of origin. It is essential that social and environmental impact assessments, including on biodiversity, gender and human rights, are conducted and published at the start of negotiations so as to provide to the negotiating	Insert from line 84 to 86: rules of origin. It is essential that social and environmental impact assessments, including on biodiversity, animal welfare , gender and human rights, are conducted and published at the start of negotiations so as to provide to the negotiating	Global sustainability is about the relationship between humans and nature. We are not the only species living on the planet, so the question of sustainability should include the perspective of animal wellbeing.
12	AM-90-1	Ecolo Supporté by Groen	need to be conducted by independent and competent entities with sufficient resources. This will allow negotiators to determine pre-ratification commitments and identify issues that require special monitoring through ad hoc	From line 89 to 91: need to be conducted by independent and competent entities with sufficient resources. This After consultation of the European Parliament and the relevant stakeholders, this will allow negotiators to determine pre-ratification commitments and identify issues that require special monitoring through ad hoc	Self explanatory
13	AM-108-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	concrete steps for emission reduction in trade agreements, such as introducing a carbon price, as was done at the EU-UK TCA.	Insert from line 107 to 108: concrete steps for emission reduction in trade agreements, such as introducing a carbon price, as was done at the EU-UK TCA. Furthermore, in all animal trade we should follow the guidelines of the UN Goals for Sustainable Development, which consider animal welfare and conservation as undividable parts of sustainable development. Therefore the EU should create an improved regulatory system to govern and control all animal trade, and to protect and prioritize animal welfare.	"We envisage a world ... in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living creatures are protected." - Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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14	AM-112-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Phytosanitary (SPS) chapters of FTAs. For public services the EU most adopt a positive listing approach and exclude 'ratchet clauses.'	Insert from line 111 to 112: Phytosanitary (SPS) chapters of FTAs. For public services the EU most adopt a positive listing approach and exclude 'ratchet clauses.' In order to prevent zoonoses the EU should oblige it's member states to legislate, finance and control a regulatory system in order to enhance high animal welfare standards, and living conditions.	This addition is to make this resolution and the resolution on animal welfare to be on line with each other. There is overlap to be acknowledged: green goals when they concern animal trade; and animal welfare when it comes to trade and transport of animals.
15	AM-116-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	devote existing tools and resources in view of bringing technical and financial assistance to poorer countries to live up to these higher standards.	Insert from line 115 to 116: devote existing tools and resources in view of bringing technical and financial assistance to poorer countries to live up to these higher standards. International trade aims to increase the amount of goods and services produced and consumed in the world. Some goods are harmful to the climate, sometimes even in small quantities. These goods and services should therefore be excluded from free trade agreements. The establishment of trade quotas for such products will be necessary to plan the end of their production and consumption.	
16	AM-116-2	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	devote existing tools and resources in view of bringing technical and financial assistance to poorer countries to live up to these higher standards.	Insert from line 115 to 116: devote existing tools and resources in view of bringing technical and financial assistance to poorer countries to live up to these higher standards. Mirror measures, in particular on agriculture, phytosanitary products, animal welfare and the use of antibiotic, needs to be included in trade agreements so what is forbidden in the EU is mirrored those trade deals and trade deals are not used to undermine EU legislation.	

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17	AM-118-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	Trade policy must play an active role in requiring and helping trade partners to implement the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) core labour standards and ultimately should lead to upwards convergence of labour rights and standards. Parties must firmly commit to implementing core labour standards. There is an urgent need to move towards a trade policy that is gender-sensitive.	From line 118 to 122: Trade policy must play an active role in requiring and helping trade partners to implement the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) core labour standards and ultimately should lead to upwards convergence of labour rights and standards. Parties must firmly commit to implementing core labour standards. <u>EU trade policy must be based on fully respecting human rights not only in discourse but also in practice, and therefore ratifying and implementing the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) core labor standards should be considered as a minimal requirement for any trade agreement.</u> There is an urgent need to move towards a trade policy that is gender-sensitive.	
18	AM-121-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	and ultimately should lead to upwards convergence of labour rights and standards. Parties must firmly commit to implementing core labour standards. There is an urgent need to move towards a trade policy that is gender-sensitive.	From line 120 to 122: and ultimately should lead to upwards convergence of labour rights and standards. Parties <u>Ratification and implementation of the 8 fundamental ILO conventions must firmly commit to implementing core labour standards be a condition before signing an agreement. Afterwards, Failure to comply should result in sanctions such as the provisional suspension of the trade deals and its tariff preferences.</u> There is an urgent need to move towards a trade policy that is gender-sensitive.	
19	AM-166-1	SF - Green Left	settlement that have the biggest mismatch with the EU's overarching policy goals. It is essential that we stop protecting investments in fossil fuels and other harmful activities. Investment policy should focus on incentivising	Delete from line 165 to 167: settlement that have the biggest mismatch with the EU's overarching policy goals. It is essential that we stop protecting investments in fossil fuels and other harmful activities. Investment policy should focus on incentivising	More precise
20	AM-174-1	Groen	have to abolish the Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) system and sunset clauses.	Insert from line 173 to 174: have to abolish the Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) system and sunset clauses <u>in favour of a system that meets the highest requirements of independent justice and professional judges.</u>	

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21	AM-180-1	GroenLinks	<p>The proposed EU Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence needs to introduce requirements for all companies, including financial institutions and credit export agencies, operating in the EU to take steps to prevent and address human rights and environmental harm at each step of their supply chains. The legislation should also give victims user-friendly possibility to bring companies to court in Europe when harm occurs. Directors' duties are an effective tool to ensure companies' compliance and should be enhanced compared to the Commission's proposal. All the loopholes and gaps in the Commission's proposal should be changed in a way that makes it compatible with the European Parliament's report from March 2021 on due diligence. The EU Commission's</p> <p>for products such as rubber and maize; ecosystems like savannahs, wetlands and peatlands should be added from the beginning. The time has come to ban products of modern slavery and child labour from entering the European market. Shirts,</p> <p>that the affected workers' situation is remedied as soon as forced labour is proven. The EU also needs to develop tools that aim to eliminate child labour taking into account the socio-economic level of the countries concerned and mixing a trade and development approach. Products must not be cheaper and thus more competitive because they are made from child labour or because rules on climate protection are disregarded.</p>	<p>From line 179 to 188: The proposed EU Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence needs to introduce requirements for all companies, including small and medium enterprises (SME's), financial institutions and credit export agencies, operating in the EU to take steps to prevent and address human rights and environmental harm at each step of their supply value chains. The legislation should also give promote adequate access to justice by giving victims user-friendly possibility to bring companies to court in Europe when harm that could have been prevented by adequate due diligence processes occurs. Directors' duties are an effective tool to ensure companies' compliance and should be enhanced compared to the Commission's proposal. All the loopholes and gaps in the Commission's proposal should be changed in a way that makes it compatible with raises its ambition to the level of the European Parliament's report from March 2021 on due diligence.</p> <p>From line 192 to 194: for products such as rubber and maize; ecosystems like savannahs, wetlands and peatlands should be added from the beginning and human rights should be better integrated, particularly through instruments protecting customary tenure rights and the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The time Time has come to ban products of modern slavery and child labour from entering the European market.</p> <p>From line 200 to 205: that the affected workers' situation is remedied as soon as forced labour is proven and that affected or potentially affected workers' views are taken into account at all stages. The EU also needs to develop tools that aim to eliminate child labour taking into account the socio-economic level of the countries concerned and mixing a trade and development approach. Products This means that accompanying measures must not be cheaper, developed to support all stakeholders (workers, trade unions, civil society, SME's, smallholder farmers, human rights defenders and thus more competitive because they are made from local communities) in order to build their capacity to address the root causes of forced and child labour or because rules on climate protection are disregarded. labor.</p>	

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22	AM-182-1	Die Grünen, die grüne Alternative	credit export agencies, operating in the EU to take steps to prevent and address human rights and environmental harm at each step of their supply chains. The legislation should also give victims user-friendly possibility to bring	From line 181 to 183: credit export agencies, operating in the EU to take steps to prevent and address human rights and environmental harm at each step of their supply value chains. The legislation should also give victims user-friendly possibility to bring	
23	AM-205-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	more competitive because they are made from child labour or because rules on climate protection are disregarded.	Insert from line 204 to 205: more competitive because they are made from child labour or because rules on climate protection are disregarded. In the event of non-compliance with the ilo convention, measures to suspend the agreement (end of the preferential tariff) or ban on the trade of certain products will be anticipated in the agreements.	
24	AM-210-1	Ecolo	account must also be taken of the impact on European trading partners, and, in particular, poor developing countries.	Insert from line 209 to 210: account must also be taken of the impact on European trading partners, and, in particular, poor developing countries. The adoption of mirror clauses, far from reflecting a Green protectionism, would help more healthy and environmentally production methods to the benefit of everyone, Europeans and citizens of our trade partners alike. Complementary to that, the EU should design well-funded schemes in view of bringing technical and financial assistance to poorer countries to live up to these higher standards.	Mirror clauses and assistance to poorer countries
25	AM-219-1	Groen	rules must be updated and modernised and brought up to date with a green transition. The agreement on the “Geneva Package” at the WTO Ministerial Conference in June 2022 on a waiver of certain requirements concerning	From line 218 to 220: rules must be updated and modernised and brought up to date with a green transition and just transition benefiting communities everywhere in the world. The agreement on the “Geneva Package” at the WTO Ministerial Conference in June 2022 on a waiver of certain requirements concerning	

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26	AM-219-2	Miljøpartiet De Grønne	rules must be updated and modernised and brought up to date with a green transition. The agreement on the “Geneva Package” at the WTO Ministerial Conference in June 2022 on a waiver of certain requirements concerning	Insert from line 218 to 220: rules must be updated and modernised and brought up to date with a green transition, international conventions on human rights, as well as social and workers rights . The agreement on the “Geneva Package” at the WTO Ministerial Conference in June 2022 on a waiver of certain requirements concerning	The WTO is in fundamental need for a modernization not only with regards to the green transition, but also regarding human rights, social and workers rights. A WTO that works for all, is a WTO that is able to incorporate all of the above.
27	AM-222-1	Groen	compulsory licensing for COVID-19 vaccines, food safety and agriculture, and WTO reform is an important first step in this direction. The EU should also actively seek to widen the scope of the trilateral forum with Japan and the US on WTO	From line 221 to 223: compulsory licensing for COVID-19 vaccines, food safety and agriculture, and WTO reform is an important first step in this direction, but there needs to be a bigger focus on the issues raised by developing countries and communities in the Global South . The EU should also actively seek to widen the scope of the trilateral forum with Japan and the US on WTO	
28	AM-227-1	Ecolo Supported by Groen	the EU should table initiatives in the framework of the EU Commission’s WTO trade and climate initiative early on	Insert from line 226 to 227: the EU should table initiatives in the framework of the EU Commission’s WTO trade and climate initiative early on Work towards a Health and Trade Treaty should be ramped up in view of achieving a conclusion to the benefit of all citizens, especially in poorer countries.	In favor of a Health and Trade Treaty

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29	AM-233-1	Ecolo	The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have called for a modernization of the Energy Charter Treaty in order to align it with the goals of the European Climate Law and the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. In order to do so, we called for the deletion of the provisions protecting foreign investment in fossil fuels. Similarly, we wanted the ISDS provisions to be scrapped or fundamentally reformed and limited. However, the outcome of the negotiation on the modernisation announced in June 2022 falls short of what is needed to protect the energy transition and reduce our dependencies of fossil fuels. Such a system keeps the door open for exploitations, and belongs in the past. Therefore, the EU and its Member States must work towards a coordinated exit of the ECT and the conclusion of a separate agreement to neutralise the sunset clause.	<p>From line 233 to 245:</p> <p>The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have called for a modernization of the Energy Charter Treaty in order to align it with the goals of the European Climate Law and the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. In order to do so, we called for the deletion of the provisions protecting foreign investment in fossil fuels. Similarly, we wanted the ISDS provisions to be scrapped or fundamentally reformed and limited. However, the outcome of the negotiation on the modernisation announced in June 2022 falls short of what is needed to protect the energy transition and reduce our dependencies of fossil fuels. Such a system keeps the door open for exploitations, and belongs in the past. Therefore, the EU and its Member States must work towards a coordinated exit of the ECT and the conclusion of a separate agreement to neutralise the sunset clause.</p> <p>The negotiations on the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty concluded in June 2022 falls short of what is needed to give a chance to the energy transition and to the underpinning paradigm shift in line with the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. This Treaty denounced by the IPCC report released in April 2022 is outdated and the EU and its Member States must work on a coordinated exit of the ECT and craft a treaty among themselves to null the sunset clause which lock in our economies in fossil fuel and unproven technologies like carbon capture and storage.</p>	Need for an exit of the ECT
30	AM-233-2	SF - Green Left	The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have called for a	<p>Delete from line 233 to 234:</p> <p>The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have called for a</p>	
31	AM-233-3	Esquerra Verda	The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have called for a modernization of the Energy Charter Treaty in order to align it with the goals	<p>From line 233 to 235:</p> <p>The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of currently fostered by the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have had called for a modernization of the Energy Charter Treaty in order to align it with the goals</p>	

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32	AM-234-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have called for a modernization of the Energy Charter Treaty in order to align it with the goals of the European Climate Law and the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. In order to do so, we called for the deletion of the provisions protecting foreign investment in fossil fuels. Similarly, we wanted the ISDS provisions to be scrapped or fundamentally reformed and limited. However, the outcome of the negotiation on the modernisation announced in June 2022 falls short of what is needed to	Delete from line 233 to 240: The EU must end protection of investment in fossil fuels in the context of the modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty. As Greens we have called for a modernization of the Energy Charter Treaty in order to align it with the goals of the European Climate Law and the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. In order to do so, we called for the deletion of the provisions protecting foreign investment in fossil fuels. Similarly, we wanted the ISDS provisions to be scrapped or fundamentally reformed and limited. However, the outcome of the negotiation on the modernisation announced in June 2022 falls short of what is needed to	
33	AM-242-1	Verdes Equo	protect the energy transition and reduce our dependencies of fossil fuels. Such a system keeps the door open for exploitations, and belongs in the past. Therefore, the EU and its Member States must work towards a coordinated exit of the ECT and the conclusion of a separate agreement to neutralise the sunset clause.	Insert from line 241 to 245: protect the energy transition and reduce our dependencies of fossil fuels. Such a system keeps the door open for exploitations, and belongs in the past. There is no time to reflect on more changes to the Energy Charter Treaty, there is only time to get out of it. Therefore, the EU and its Member States must work towards a coordinated exit of the ECT, <u>following in the footsteps that some Member States have already done like Germany, France and Spain</u> and the conclusion of a separate agreement to neutralise the sunset clause.	
34	AM-288-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	at the WTO, encouraging technology transfer and the use of compulsory licensing of key climate technologies. The TRIPS Agreement should be amended to allow WTO members to exclude key climate technologies from patent protection with a view	Insert from line 287 to 289: at the WTO, encouraging technology transfer and the use of compulsory licensing of key climate technologies. <u>The WTO should also encourage technology transfer and the use of compulsory licensing of key technologies in the field of health.</u> The TRIPS Agreement should be amended to allow WTO members to exclude key climate technologies from patent protection with a view	

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35	AM-348-1	Ecolo	the global economy have exposed the vulnerability of complex global value chains and the need for a resilient economy based on a circular economy where possible. The EU must address its supply chain ruptures by putting in place a resilience	From line 347 to 349: the global economy have exposed the vulnerability of complex global value chains and the need for a resilient economy based on <u>sobriety, low-tech and a circular economy where possible</u> . The EU must address its supply chain ruptures by putting in place a resilience	We would like to insist on sobriety and low-tech economy
36	AM-377-1	Ecolo Supported by Groen	the global strategic resources, such as rare earth minerals, needed for global green transition.	Insert from line 376 to 377: the global strategic resources, such as rare earth minerals, needed for global green transition. <u>A special attention should be paid to the rights of local communities who will have to have a say in the exploitation of the resource pursuant to the UN Free, Prior, Informed consent principle and be financially rewarded for the exploitation of the resource and, when needed, compensated for the negative adverse impacts.</u>	Special attention to local communities
37	AM-377-2	Vihreät - De Gröna	the global strategic resources, such as rare earth minerals, needed for global green transition.	Insert from line 376 to 377: the global strategic resources, such as rare earth minerals, needed for global green transition. <u>E.g. Powerful and highly influential car industries in Europe and the USA are currently in the process of converting the massive private car fleet into an electric fleet with the intention to control and dominate the supply chains of these critical materials. Without the development of limiting mechanisms, there is a real danger that the car industry will purchase the majority of those critical and rare metals that are needed to to develop the basic energy and IT-infrastructure of countries suffering most from climate change, while wealthy western car owners enjoy their greenwashed cars, thus replicating the neocolonial exclusion of the most affected peoples.</u>	Although electric cars look like an attractive way to reduce national carbon emissions in wealthy EU countries, massive conversion of the supersized carbon car fleet to electric cars also annihilates the possibilities of poor countries and citizens to utilise renewable energy and IT-solutions essential to cope with the climate change, simply by draining the market of essential materials and by making them unaffordable via skyrocketing prices. Fighting climate change with electric cars is therefore highly double-standard thinking and policy, if considered in a broader than nationalistic and market liberal perspective. Car industries are important employers in Germany, Britain, USA, etc, but at what cost!?

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38	AM-385-1	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	environmental safeguards. In addition, increased recycling can reduce the EU's reliance on imports of raw materials.	<p>Insert from line 384 to 385:</p> <p>environmental safeguards. In addition, increased recycling can reduce the EU's reliance on imports of raw materials.</p> <p><u>Trade agreements cannot be concluded at any cost. In the spirit of the resolution adopted at the 35th EGP Council in Riga (2022) on the conclusions of the Conference on the Future of Europe, stringent and enforceable provisions must guarantee that they will benefit everyone in the societies of the trade partners. Concretely, it means that the right to regulate will be preserved, the precautionary principle will be mentioned in the sanitary and phytosanitary principle, a hierarchy clause will specify that trade rules will not squeeze those ensuring the sustainability of the agreements or the ecological transition of our economies like the Paris agreement and the CBD. Also, hardcore negotiations will be allowed to start unless a sustainability impact assessments has been carried out as described above. In case of a persistent refusal of the implementation roadmap by the future trade partners, the negotiations will be suspended or terminated. Greens in the EP, the national Parliaments and in governments will ensure the respect of these safeguards.</u></p>	