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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT AND REGIONS WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION

**European Green Deal Final Proposal**



## **SECTION 1: Introduction and Key Clauses**

There is little need to introduce the necessity of the actions stated in this proposal to our colleagues. After much discussion, it has become clear that carbon neutrality on an EU level is not only an ambitious target, but the will of the people and government's of this continent.

1. As such, we affirm unanimous consent to the goal of **NO NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM THE EU BY THE YEAR 2050.**

Further, it has become clear that starting early on a path towards substantial reductions in carbon emissions over the next decade is a pivotal assurance to all nations that these longer term targets are taken seriously.

2. Therefore, we affirm unanimous consent to the goal of **55% GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS ON AN EU LEVEL BY 2030.**

However, the European Green Deal does not set such ambitious targets without the accommodation and recognition of economic difficulties in making such a transition. The Green Deal should therefore be viewed as a roadmap to economic transformation rather than economic hardship. A sustainable Europe will leave no individual country to struggle in the transition alone.

3. Consequently, we affirm unanimous consent to **FUNDING OF THE MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK EQUIVALENT TO 1.3% of GROSS NATIONAL INCOME.**

## **SECTION 2: Further Considerations and Clauses**

Arriving at these core principles to move the Green Deal forward was a Herculean task. Indeed, many concessions were made from each of the negotiating delegations to arrive at a general consensus. This ability to compromise is a sign of strength in European democracy and a sign of goodwill that will no doubt carry us toward the sustainable future we all seek.

In order to reward the concessions made by significant stakeholders ranging from Germany, to Sweden, to Poland, and more there must be specific considerations made for the

European continent as a whole, as well as to the generous contributions made by each nation in terms of financing this undertaking.

1. So as to prevent the issue of free-riding and utilize our economic strength to affect change in the world, the Commission proposes the creation of a “climate club”. This would entail the approval of a percentage tariff on goods imported from nations outside of the EU that do not meet adequate emission reduction targets. The percentage of this tariff, as well as the requirements for external emission requirements, are subject to further negotiations. In an age where tariffs have become a key tool in geopolitical strategy, we hope to use the weapon for a positive end. This weapon will be combined with other trade policy measures to ensure an adequate balance. We will strive to negotiate FTAs with ambitious sustainability chapters in order to avoid having to resort to tariffs. We will impose the climate tariff on countries not being compliant with the negotiated climate protection standards after trying to resolve the issue with individual FTA negotiations for 3 years after the Member States agreed on rules for the climate club. Furthermore, we will ensure that all measures taken are in line with WTO regulations.

Within the EU itself, the rule of law and prevention of EU funds being used for corrupt purposes, such as the construction of recreation and conference centers on behalf of wealthy business magnates, finance ministers, or even prime ministers, is a paramount issue. As taxpayers of wealthier nations like Germany, Sweden, and others are asked to contribute a significant share of their GNI, so should they have absolute transparency on how these funds are utilized, clarifying that each funded project is in line with the ends stated in this document.

2. Countries and projects receiving funding through the Just Transition Fund or other grants subject to MFF contributions will be audited under stringent guidelines pursuant to the Rule of Law restrictions found in Article 2 of the Treaty of the European Union and EC communication number 1632. Specifically allocated funds will be subject to periodic auditing and reporting, resembling the European enlargement process. Following the commission’s proposal 2018/0136 we will establish a mechanism whereby in case of a deficiency as regards the rule of law in a Member State that affects or risks affecting the principles of sound financial management or the protection of the financial interests of the Union, measures related to EU Funds can be adopted. They include the suspension and reduction of payments and commitment, and the prohibition to enter into new legal commitments.<sup>1</sup> Those funds will also be subject to periodic auditing and reporting. Evolution of the terms will be subject to ongoing compliance<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/rule\\_of\\_law\\_communication\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/rule_of_law_communication_en.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> The most serious deficiencies causing grave concern could be met with suspension or reduction of payments and commitment, and the prohibition to enter into new legal commitments. Oversight bodies and other functions remain subject to negotiation.

Finally, in order to allow for more mutual benefits between participant nations in the fight against climate change, MFF funds will be earmarked for cross-border cooperation in renewable energy technologies and investments.

- 3. Funding and tax allowances will specifically be made for cross-border investment in renewable energy technology** such as nuclear energy, electric automobile manufacturing, wind energy, and other capital intensive projects that will aid in accelerating our path to carbon neutrality<sup>3</sup>.

### **SECTION 3: Closing Remarks**

The European Commission hopes that with all of these considerations included after weeks of intense debate that we can affirm unanimous consent in the proposed measures and march forward toward a brighter and greener future.

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<sup>3</sup> This will include express attempts to reduce the most harmful fossil fuel emissions such as coal, with allowance and aid for use of transitional fuels, but strong preference for the use of renewable energy disentangled from foreign influence.